沪教版九年级英语上册考点、语法、知识点总结归纳整理

Unit1 重点单词

golden adj.['gəʊld(ə)n] 金的；金色的
*crown n.[kraʊn] 王冠；皇冠 olympics n.[əʊ'lɪmpɪks] 奥运会 agreement n.[ə'gri m(ə)nt] 同意；应允 confirmation n. [kɒnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n] 证实 pot n.[pɒt] 罐 doubt v.[daʊt] 不能肯定；对……无把握 real adj.[ri l] 真的；正宗的 truth n.[tru θ] 真相；实情 seem v [si m] 好像；似乎 solve v. [sɒlv]解决；处理 fill v. [fɪl]装满；注满 bowl n.[bəʊl]碗；盆*displace v.[dɪs'ple ɪs] 取代；替代 less det [les] 较少的；更少的 metal n.['met(ə)l] 金属 certain adj ['sɜ t(ə)n; -tɪn] 确定的；肯定的 prison n.['prɪz(ə)n] 监狱；牢狱 boxing n. ['bɒksɪŋ] 拳击（运动）racing n. ['reɪsɪŋ] 赛马（运动）*wrestling n.['reslɪŋ] 摔跤运动 hit (hit, hit) v.[hɪt] （用手或器具）击；打 brave adj.[breɪv] 勇敢的；无畏的*punctuation n.[pʌŋ(k)tʃʊ'eɪʃ (ə)n; 标点符号 correct adj.[kə'rekt] 准确无误的；正确的 mistake n.[mɪ'steɪk] 错误 (be) happy with（对某人或事物）满意的 fill...with...用……把……装满 run over 溢出 send...to prison 把……关进监狱 make sure 确保；设法保证

Unit1 必考短语和句型

★ 常考短语 in ancient Greece 在古希腊(be) happy with （对某人或事物）满意的 = be pleased/satisfied withfill…with… 用……把……装满 think about = consider 考虑；思考 be filled with=be full of 充满；装满 run over 溢出 ask sb for sth 向某人要某物 one…the other… 一个……另一个……send sb to prison 把某人关进监狱 tell the truth 说实话 make sure 确保；设法保证 something else 别的东西 both...and... ..... 和.....都..... be made of +看得见的原材料 由.....制成 be made from +看不见的原材料 由.....制成 be made by + sb. 被某人制成

重点知识讲解

1.辨析: win 与 beat win (won,won)	及物动词	宾语表示比赛、奖品、战争、荣誉等名词	He won the argument.
	不及物动词	意为“获胜”	Who won?he won.
Beat(beat,beaten)	及物动词	意为“击败”宾语为比赛或竞争对象	China beat the United States by two to one.
		意为“	I felt my heart beating faster.

	不及物动词	（风雨）等拍打；（心脏）跳动”	

2.辨析: else 与 other else	副词	用于不定代词(anything, something, nothing 等)、疑问词(what, who, where）后
other	形容词或代词	做形容词时，放在名词前作定语；作代词时，常与定冠词 the 连用，构成 one…the other，表示（两者中）一个……另外一个

Eg:who else will go with us?

Where are the other students?

I have two pens, one is red, and the other is blue.

3.辨析: discover 与 invent

这两个词都用作及物动词，都指人们首先见到新鲜事物，但含义不同。 discover	发现	指发现或偶然发现原本存在的，但一直未被认识或不为人知的东西
invent	发明	指创造发明出新的、原来并不存在的东西

Recently they discovered gold. 最近他们发现了黄金。

Edison invented the electric light bulb. 爱迪生发明了电灯泡。

4.辨析: at first 与 first ofall at first	起初；当初	相当于 at the beginning，与后来发生的事相对照，其反义词组为 at last（最后，终于）
first of all	首先，第一	相当于 first，表示顺序，是时间上或一系列行动的开始，后面往往接 next，then 等

At first I didn't want to go, but Isoon changed my mind.

起初我不想去，可是不久我改变了主意。

First of all, open the windows, then turn off the gas, and if necessary, call an ambulance.

首先，打开窗子，然后关掉煤气，如果需要，叫一辆救护车。

5.辨析: however 与 but

二者都有“然而，但是”的意思，其区别如下：	然而；不过	比较正式，可以放在分句之首、之中或之尾；其前面或后面要用逗号隔开，如在句中，其前后都要加逗号。

however		

but	但是	转折的意味比 however 要强，从语序上看，but 总是置于引出的分句之首。

It's raining hard, however, they're still working in the field.

雨下得很大，然而他们仍然在地里干活。

I'd like to go swimming with you, but I have to tidy the garden now.

我很想和你一起去游泳，但是我现在必须整理花园。

6.辨析：real 与 true real	强调客观存在，并非想象的或虚构的，即某物外表与实质之间有一致性	Christmas Father isn't a real person. 圣诞老人不是真实的人物。
true	强调事实与实际情况相符，并非杜撰、捏造的，符合一定标准、一定模式	Is it true that he is dead? 他死了，是真的吗？

7.辨析：be made of 与 be made from be made of	看得出原材料	The table is made of wood. 这张桌子是由木头做成的
be made from	看不出原材料	The wine is made from grain. 这酒是用粮食酿造的。

8.辨析：not...any longer/no longer 与 not … any more/no more

not… any longer/no longer:多指时间上不再延续，与之搭配的词多为延续性动词。

not … any more/no more 侧重程度或在数量上不再增加

I don’t want to stay here any more.

The poor boy won’t come any more./the poorboy will no more come.

9.辨析：see sb doing sth 与 see sb do sth **see sb doing sth**	看到某人正在做某事	I saw her cross the road.(穿过了马路）
see sb do sth	看到某人做了某事，指看到动作发生的全过程或看到动作经常发生	I saw her crossing the road(正在过马路）

与此相同的词（组）: watch, hear, notice, observe, look at, listen to

10.辨析：the next day 与 next day	第二天，常与一般过去式连用	The next day, all the books were sold out.

the next day		
next day	明天，常与一般将来时连用	Next day,I will go shopping with him.

11. 辨析: dress, wear, put on, have on 与 in dress	给（某人）穿衣服	表动作	后接 sb./oneself 作宾语 she dressed himself quickly.
wear	穿着	表状态	后接衣服、首饰、鞋帽等名词 we wear uniforms at school.
put on	穿上	表动作	后接衣服,鞋帽等名词 please put on your hat.
have on	穿着	表状态	接衣服类名词，宾语是代词时，放中间，不用进行时 I have on a pair of jeans today.
in	穿着	表状态	后接表颜色或衣服的名词 he’s always in green shoes.

助记: 穿戴动作 put on，状态 wear 已穿上;dress 接人作宾语,in 后颜色或衣裳

12.辨析: used to do sth, be used to do sth, 与 be used to doing sth used to do sth.	过去常常做某事	I used to be afraid of the dark.
be used to do sth	被用来做某事	The room is used to have a meeting
be /get used to doing sth	习惯于做某事	You will soon be/get used to living in the city.

13.辨析: through over across through	穿过；通过	指从空间内部穿过	The train passed through a tunnel.
over	越过	物体上方跨过，无接触面	He jumped over the wall.
across	穿过；横过	物体表面的一边到另一边	We went across the road.

14.辨析: find findout look for **find**	强调“是否找到”这一结果	Have you found your bjike?

find out	（找出，查明）经过一番努力找到事情的真相	let's find out when the plane will take off
look for	后接寻找的对象，强调寻找这一过程	The girl is looking for her book.

★解析:

1.At first, he was very happy with it.

be happy with sb./sth 意为“对某人或事物满意的”，

=be pleased/satisfied with sb./sth

His teacher is happy with him. 他的老师对他很满意。

She is happy with what I've done. 她对我做的很满意。

2.Later, however, he began to doubt that it was a real golden crown.

(1) begin to do sth.意为“开始做某事”，同义词组为 begin doing sth.。

When can I begin to work? 我什么时候能开始工作呢？

When I got there,the singer had already begun singing.

当我到那儿时，歌手已经开始唱歌了。

(2) doubt 此处用作及物动词，意为“不能肯定，对……无把握”。

He doubts the truth of the news. 他怀疑那件新闻的真实性。

I don't doubt that she'll come. 她一定来，我不怀疑。

【拓展】①doubt 用作不及物动词，意为“怀疑”，其后常接 of,about。

She doubts about everything. 她对一切都怀疑。

He doubts of his success. 他怀疑他能否成功。

②doubt 后接宾语从句时，名词从句用 if/whether 引导，名词从句也可用 that 引导。

I doubt if/whether she will keep her word. 我怀疑她是否会遵守诺言。

I don't doubt thatwe will win.

我们会获胜是没有疑问的

③做名词，意为“怀疑”，固定短语: be in doubt “不肯定，不确定”

No doubt 无疑，很可能” without/beyond doubt 毫无疑问，的确

3.“Is it made completely of gold?”he wondered.

wonder 想知道，相当于 want to know①后接疑问词引导的宾语从句，从句使用陈述语序。 I wonder who she is. ②后接 if/whether 引导的宾语从句，表示委婉的请求或疑问。 I wonder if you would mind giving me a hand.③后接“疑问词+不定式”结构 I am just wondering how to do it.拓展：wonder 做动词，还可意为“感到惊异”，可与 at/about 连用 I don’t wonder at his words.wonder 作为可数名词，意为“奇迹；奇观”

4. “This problem seems difficult to solve.What should I do?” thought Archimedes.

（1）seem 用作连系动词，意为“似乎，好像”，后常接形容词作表语，可以和 seem to be 和 It seems/seemed that…相互转换。

He seems very angry.= He seems to be very angry. 他好像非常生气。

用作实意动词，可接 to dosth　He seems to sing. 他似乎在唱歌。

（2）**solve** vt solution *n the solution(s) to* ,意为……的解决办法

5.Archimedes was still thinking about this problem as he filled his bath with water.

fill…with… 意为“用……把……装满”，其被动语态形式为 be filled with，相当于 be full of

6.weigh **“**称……重量；重**”**其名词形式为 weight

Please weigh the bananas for me./ she weighs 60 kilos./it’s about 76 kilos in weight.

Some gold of the same weight　the same…as…与…相同的（……）

I bought **the** same car as yours./ this bowl is **the** same as that one.

7. …so I'm certain that it's not completely made of gold.

certain 用作形容词，意为“确定的，肯定的”。

常用结构:

①be certain+从句 一定……

I'm not certain where he lives. 我不敢肯定他住在哪儿。

②be certain to do sth. 肯定要做某事

He is certain to finish the task ontime. 他肯定会按时完成任务。

③be certain of/about sth. 对……确信，有把握

We're certain of success. 我们有把握成功。

④be certain of doing sth. 有把握做某事

He is certain of winning the match. 他确信能赢这场比赛。

8.send sb to prison/take sb.to prison “把……关进监狱”

in prison 坐牢，服刑

9. **go ahead** 开始吧 其主要用法

①表示同意或允许，意为“说吧，做吧，进行吧”②继续……吧 Go ahead, we are all listening.③表示请对方先走或先做某事，意为“你先走一步；你先请”You go ahead and tell him that we’re coming soon.

10.What'swrong with it?

What's wrong (with sb./sth)?是用来询问“某人发生了什么事情或某物出了什么毛病/故障”等最常用的句型之一。其同义句型为: What's the matte/trouble with...?

What's wrong with you? 你怎么了（出什么事了）?

11.That's why I'm angry.

That's why... 意为“那就是……的原因”，why 引导的是表语从句，用陈述语序。

表语从句是在句中作表语的从句，常位于连系动词 be, look 等的后面。

The alarm clock didn't go off. That's why he was late for school

12.be allowed to do sth. 被允许做某事

allow sb to do sth. 允许某人做某事 allow doing sth.允许做某事 He allows smoking here.our teacher allowed us to go out for a walk.

13.However, Helen, abrave woman, wanted towatch her son run.

watch sb.do sth 意为“看某人做了某事或经常做某事”，表示看见动作发生、进行的全过程。其中 do 为省略 to 的不定式，作宾语补足语。

I watched her go out of the room just now. 刚才我看到她从房间里出来了。

注意：Watch sb.doing sth. 意为“看某人正在做某事”，表示看见动作正在进行。其中 doing 为现在分词，作宾语补足语。 He stopped to watch us working. 他停下来看我们干活。

【拓展】和 watch 用法相同的动词（组）还有 see, hear, make, feel, notice, look at 等。

Did you hearJ ack call you? 你听见杰克叫你了吗？（动作结束）

We often hear the girl sing English songs.

我们经常挺大了那个女孩唱英文歌曲。（动作经常发生）

I heard the song wind blowing when it was raining heavily.

下大雨的时候我听见狂风呼啸。（动作正在进行）

14.When you have written something, you should check your work to make sure the spelling, grammar and punctuation are all correct.

(1) make sure 意为“确保，设法保证”，后可接宾语从句或 of 短语。同义短语：be sure/be certain

Make sure that they know nothing about our plan. 绝对不能让他们知道我们的计划。

They scored another goal and make sure of victory. 他们又进了一个球，这就赢定了。

(2) correct 此处用作形容词(=right)，意为“正确的”，其副词为 correctly(正确地)。

15. **go down** 用法

①（船等）下沉，沉没 their ship went down during an accident.

②（日，月）落下 the sun has gone down.

③沿着…走 just go straight down that street.

16. …write what kind of mistake it is…

mistake 用作可数名词，意为“错误”，

常用短语: make a mistake /mistakes 犯错；

by mistake 错误地

You've made several grammatical mistakes in the composition.

I got on the wrong bus by mistake. 我搭错了公共汽车。

【拓展】mistake（mistook,mistaken）还可用作动词，意为“弄错，搞错”。

常用短语: mistake... for ... “把...误认为...”

She didn't speak very clearly, so I mistook what she said.

她说话不是很清楚，所以我误解了她的意思。

He is often mistaken for a famous actor.

we often mistake him for a famous actor.

他常常被误认为是个名演员。

17.However, no one could find as cale large enough.

①enough 此处用作副词，意为“足够地”，修饰形容词或副词时，要放在其后。

He runs quickly enough. 他跑得足够快。

It's warm enough in the room. 屋子里够暖和了。

②adv/adj+enough+（for+名词/代词+）todo sth.，意为“...足够...做某事”。可与“so...that+肯定句”进行同义句转换。

The box is light enough for the boy to carry. 这个箱子足够轻，这个男孩能搬动。 ③“not+adj/adv+enoughto so sth”不够……不能做某事，可与“too...to do sth”进行同义句转换 the boy is not old enough to look after himself=the boy is too young to look after himself.

18. be taken off 是 take...off 的被动语态, take...off 意为“领走；带走；使...离开”

19. own vt 拥有 adj.自己的 my own pen owner 物主 the owner of ……的主人

20. It’s believed that ……人们相信

It is said that …… 据说…… it is reported that…… 据报道 It is known that ……众所周知……

it is supposed /thought that ……人们认为

Unit1 必考语法

语法: 反意疑问句及句子的类型

一、反意疑问句:

1、含义：反意疑问句又叫特殊疑问句，它是在陈述句之后附加一个简短的问句，对陈述句所叙述的事实提出疑问或征求意见。

2.构成: 由两部分构成，前一部分是一个陈述句，后一部分是一个简略的疑问句。遵循“前肯后否，前否后肯”的原则。前后两部分在人称、数、时态等方面必须保持一致。附加疑问部分通常由两个词组成，第一个词是 be 动词、情态动词、或助动词，若是否定式，通常用上述词与 not 的缩略形式；第二个词是指代陈述部分主语的人称代词主格。

3.答语: 遵循一个原则，不管问题的提法如何，只要事实是肯定的，就用“yes,肯定回答”；只要事实是否定的，就用“No,否定回答”。但在前否后肯的反意疑问句中，其答语与汉语翻译不同, Yes 要翻译成“不”, No 要翻译成“是”。

You will never forget him, will you? Yes, I will. 不，我会

No,No I won’ t. 是的，我不会

4. 特殊用法：反意疑问句的特殊用法

（1）陈述部分为 I am……时，疑问部分用 aren’ t.

例: I am late, aren’ t I?

I am a teacher, aren’ t I ?

（2）当陈述部分的主语是 everyone, someone, anyone, no one, nobody 等不定代词时，疑问部分的主语可用 he,也可用 they.

例: No one wants to do it, doesn’ t he / don’ t they?

（3）当陈述部分主语是 something, everything, anything, nothing 等表示物的不定代词时，附加疑问部分的主语要用 it.

例: Everything will be all right, won’ t it?

Something must be done to end the strike, mustn’ t it

（4）当陈述部分带有 seldom, hardly, never, few, little, nothing, nobody 等否定词时，疑问部分宜用肯定式.

例: She seldom goes to school late, does she?

（5）当陈述部分中有否定前缀或后缀的否定词时，疑问部分仍用否定式.

例: She dislikes her boyfriend, doesn’ t she?

She is careless in writing, isn’ t she?

（6）当陈述部分是一个祈使句时，不管是肯定还是否定，附加疑问部分一般用 will you。当陈述部分以 Let’ s. . . 开头，疑问部分用 shall we?但以“Let us…”开头的，附加疑问部分常用 will you?

例: Let’ s have acup of Chinese tea, shall we?

Let us go to the supermarket, will you?

在肯定的祈使句后，还可以用 won’ t you.

（7）当陈述部分的主语是指示代词 this, that 或 these, those 时，附加疑问部分的主语分别用 it 或 they。

例: This is your book, isn’ t it?

（8）当陈述部分是带有宾语从句的主从结构，疑问部分的助动词和主语应与主句的主谓要一致，但当句中部分是 I think. . . /I suppose…/Ibelieve. . . 等结构时，疑问部分助动词主语则与 that 从句中的主、谓保持一致.

例: They said that I was right, didn’ t they?

I don’ t think you have done it, have you?

（9）当陈述部分的主语是动词不定式或动名词时，附加疑问词部分的主语是 it

e.g: To work hard is important, isn’ t it?

（10）陈述部分为 there be 结构时，附加疑问部分中仍用 there

e.g: There’ s something wrong, isn’ t there?

（11）当陈述部分带有 used to, 附加疑问部分既可用 usedn’ t 或 didn’ t 的相应形式.

例: He usedn’ t smoke, used he?

He didn’ t use to smoke, did he?

（12）当陈述部分是 had better,疑问部分应用 had/hadn’ t ;若陈述部分为 would like…和 would rather…, 附加疑问部分应用 wouldn’ t ?

例: You’ d better take a bus to go there, hadn’ t you?

You’ d like some tea, wouldn’ t you?

（13）当陈述部分是感叹句，附加疑问部分则用否定式，且主语和感叹句主语要一致.

例: What a lovely day, isn’ tit?

What a good man, isn’ t he?

（14）有关“have”反义疑问句

①当陈述部分的谓语是 have/has 表示“有”时，附加疑问部分既可用 have/has 的相应形式，也可用 do/does 的相应形式.

例: She has two sister, hasn’ t /doesn’ t she?

②当陈述部分的谓语 has/has 表示经历、遭受、得到、吃等其他含义时，疑问部分只用 do/does 的适当形式.

例: He often has breakfast at seven, doesn’ t he?

③当陈述部分的谓语动词包括 have to/had to 时，疑问部分通常用 do/ does 的不同形式.

例: She has to stay at home to look after her baby, doesn’ t she?

（15）当陈述部分的谓语动词含有 can, may, shall, will would,ought, be, do 等助动词时，疑问部分用相同的助动词.

例: You can be there by 10 o’ clock, can’ t you?

You ought to follow her advice, oughtn’ t/shouldn’ t you?

（16）must 的反义疑问句：陈述部分有 must 的疑问句，疑 部分根据实际情况而定。

A. must 表示“应该”，其疑问部分用 mustn’t（不应该），

例: You must work hard next term, mustn’t you ?

B．must 表示“必须”，其疑问部分用 needn't (不必)，如：

例: They must finish the work today, needn’ t they?

C．陈述部分含情态动词 mustn't, 表示禁止时，疑问部分就可以用 must 或 may, 如：

例: You mustn’ t stop your car here, must you? (may you?)

D．must 表示推测，其疑问部分必须与 must 后面的主要动词相呼应。如：

①对现在动作或存在的情况的推测：

You must know the answer to the exercise, don't you? 你一定知道这项练习的答案，是不是？ That must be your bed, isn't it? 那一定是你的床，是吗？

②对过去发生的动作或存在的情况的推测：句中陈述部分没有表示过去的时间状语，这时疑问部分中的动词就用现在完成时。（haven’t/ hasn’t+主语）

例: You must have told her about it, haven’t you?

（17）当陈述部分为 I wish……时，疑问部分则用 may I？

例: I wish to go to Hefei to see you one day, may I？

I wish to use your pen, may I？

（18）当陈述部分含有状语从句时，附加疑问部分的主语、谓语应与主句的主、谓语一致.

例: When I got to school, the classes had already begun, hadn’t they?

When the teacher speaks, we have to keep quiet, don’t we?

二. 句子类型

英语中句子类型可分为: 陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句四种

陈述句: 说明一个事实或者陈述说话人的看法。陈述句分为肯定陈述句和否定陈述句。

疑问句:

① 一般疑问句: 以连系动词 be、情态动词或助动词开头，通常用 Yes 或 no 进行回答。

② 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问句以疑问词（组）who, what, which, how, how long 等开头，不能用 yes 或 no 回答。

③ 选择疑问句：提出两个（或多个）选项，两（多个）部分之间由 or 连接。

④ 反意疑问句：提出疑问或看法，询问对方是否赞同。

祈使句: 表示请求、命令、叮嘱、号召等，谓语动词为动词原形。否定句多在句首加 don’t.

注意：祈使句主语通常省略，但如果特别强调对方或表达某种情绪时可以有主语或加称呼

感叹句: 表示喜怒哀乐等情绪

1.what 引导的感叹句

（1）what a/an+单数可数名词　what a pity!

（2） what a/an +adj+单数可数名词（+主语+谓语）what a beautiful park it is!

（3）what+adj+不可数名词/复数可数名词（+主语+谓语）what good news it is!

2.how 引导的感叹句

How+adj/adv(+主语+谓语+其他） how well she dances!

mind　n.[maɪnd] 聪明人富有才智的人

astronomer　n.[ə’strɒnəmə] 天文学家

*genius　n.[’dʒi　nɪəs] 天才

consider v.[kən’sɪdə] 认为；觉得

sense n.[sens] 理解力；判断力

humour n.['hju mə] 幽默
invitation n [ɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] 邀请
theory n ['θɪərɪ] 学说；论；说
university n [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ] 综合性大学
pleasure n ['pleʒə] 乐事；快事
avoid v.[ə'vɒɪd] 避免；避开
lecture n ['lektʃə] 讲座；演讲
tonight adv.[tə'naɪt] 在今夜；在今晚
audience n.['ɔ dɪəns] 观众；听众
trust v [trʌst] 信任；信赖
seat n. [si t] 座位
*applause n.[ə'plɔ z] 鼓掌；喝彩
pale adj. [peɪl] 苍白的
achievement n.[ə'tʃi vm(ə)nt] 成就；成绩
universe n.['ju nɪvɜ s] 宇宙
*philosopher n. [fɪ'lɒsəfə] 哲学家
obey v.[ə(ʊ)'beɪ] 服从；遵守
reduce v.[rɪ'dju s] 减少；缩小
exactly adv [ɪg'zæk(t)lɪ] 精确地；准确地
action n.['ækʃ(ə)n] （故事、戏剧中的）情节

sense of humour 幽默感
let...down 使……失望
by heart 单凭记忆；能背诵
take a seat 坐下
without difficulty 轻而易举
join in 参加；加入
have no idea 丝毫不知道
(be) in trouble 倒霉；处于困境
play a joke on sb.跟某人开玩笑；捉弄某人
turning point 转折点
a series of 一系列

Unit2 课文与视频

Reading

Two geniuses

两个天才 Many people consider Albert Einstein (1879-1955) a genius.This story about him shows that he also had a sense of humour.很多人认为阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦(1879-1955)是个天才。这个关于他的故事展示了他也有幽默感。Einstein often received invitations to explain his theories at different universities.On these trips, his driver Hans often said to him, "It's a pleasure to drive a genius like you, Dr

Einstein."爱因斯坦经常收到不同大学的邀请去解释他的理论。在这些路途中,他的车夫汉斯经常对他说“载着一个像你一样的天才是一种荣幸，爱因斯坦博士。”One evening, on their way to a university, Einstein said, "I'm so tired.I wish I could avoid giving my lecture tonight, Hans, but I don't want to let my audience sown."一天晚上，在他们去一所大学的路上，爱因斯坦说“我太累了！ 汉斯，我希望能够取消我今天晚上的演讲，但是我又不想让我的听众失望。”"I know what to do," said Hans."I can give the lecture for you.You can trust me.I've listened to your lecture so many times that I've learnt it by heart.No one knows you at this university, so they won't find out."“我知道要怎么做了，”汉斯说，“我可以为你做演讲。你可以相信我。我已经听过你的演讲那么多次了以至于我已经记住了。在这所大学里，没有人认识你，所以他们不会发现真相。”So, they changed places.At the university, Hans was guided to the front of the hall.Einstein took a seat, listened to Hans give his lecture without difficulty, and joined in the applause at the end.因此，他们替换了位置。在那所大学里，汉斯被引领着来到大厅的前面。爱因斯坦坐在一个座位上，听着汉斯轻车熟路地进行他的演讲，并且在最后得到了欢呼喝彩。However, before Hans left, a man shouted, "I'd like to ask you a question." He then asked a question so difficult that Hans had no idea what he was talking about.然而，在汉斯离开之前，一个男人大叫到:“我想问你一个问题。”他问了汉斯一个非常难的问题，以至于汉斯根本不知道他在说什么。Einstein turned pale."Oh no!" he thought."Now we're in trouble." But Hans just laughed and said, "That's such an easy question that even my driver can answer it.Hans, please..."爱因斯坦脸色变得苍白了。“噢,不。”他想“现在我们遇到麻烦了。”但是，汉斯只是大笑了一下，并且说“这个问题如此简单，甚至我的车夫都能够回答。汉斯，请……”Einstein stood up and answered the question perfectly.爱因斯坦站起来，完美地回答了这个问题。They left the university, with driving.A little later, Hans offered to drive."No," laughed Einstein."It's a pleasure to drive a genius like you, Hans."爱因斯坦驾车带着他们离开那所大学。过了一会儿，汉斯主动要求驾车。“不，”爱因斯坦笑着说“载着一个像你一样的天才是一种荣幸，汉斯。”

More practiceA Read this story about Albert Einstein and then answer the questions below.
A 阅读关于爱因斯坦的故事，然后回答下面的问题。Einstein and the little girl 爱因斯坦和小女孩 One afternoon, Einstein was walking home from work.At the same time, a 12-year-old girl was walking home from school.They were soon walking side by side.The girl looked at him curiously from time to time.一天下午，爱因斯坦正在下班回家的路上走着。与此同时，一个12岁的小女孩正走在放学回家的路上。很快，他们就并排走着了。这个女孩一次又一次好奇地看着他。"Pardon me," the girl said, "but you look just like Albert Einstein."“打扰一下，”那个女孩说，“但是你看起来像阿尔伯特·爱因

斯坦。”"That's because I am Albert Einstein!" Einstein said.“那是因为我就是阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦。”爱因斯坦说。"I don't believe you," the girl said."Everyone knows that Einstein is a

genius.But you're wearing your sweater backwards, so you can't be very clever."“我不相信你，”那个女孩说“所有的人都知道爱因斯坦是一个天才，但是你现在把你的毛衣穿反了，所以你不可能很聪明。”Einstein began to laugh."You're the first person be so honest with me," he said to the girl."It's a pleasure to hear someone tell me the truth about my look."爱因斯坦开始笑了起来。“你是第一个对我如此诚实的人，”他对那个女孩说，“我很高兴听到有人告诉我关于我外表的实话。”After that day, the girl often went to visit Einstein's house after school.One afternoon, the girl's mother went to visit Einstein.She asked him why he spent so much time with her daughter.在那一天以后，那个女孩经常在放学后去爱因斯坦家里做客。一天下午，那个女孩的妈妈去拜访爱因斯坦。她问他为什么和她的女儿一起花费那么多的时间。"Our friendship is easy to explain," Einstein said."Your daughter tells me the truth about my look and brings me cookies.In return, I help her with her Maths homework."“我们的友谊是很容易解释的，”爱因斯坦说，“你的女儿告诉了我关于我外表的实话，还给我带曲奇饼干。我帮助她做数学家庭作业作为报答。”

Unit2必考短语和句型重点短语sense of human　　幽默感　by heart　单凭记忆　　lost heart = stop hoping for sthwithout difficult　　轻而易举easilyhave no idea 丝毫不知道play a joke on sb.　　跟某人开玩笑a series of　一系列let … down　使… 失望　disappointed = make … disappointedtake a seat　　坐下= sit downjoin in　　参加，加入 take part inbe in trouble 处于困境，倒霉　= have problems or difficultiesturning point　　转折点believe in = trust

重点词汇分析

1.　mind　　n.聪明人，富有才智的人　eg：

He　is　one　of　the　greatest　minds　of　the　age.　（1）mind用作名词，还可以意为“思想、想法、头脑、智力”。常见的含mind的短语有：　change　one’s　mind　改变主意；

make　up　one’s　mind　下定决心；　　keep　in　one’s　mind　牢记……　（2）mind用作动词时，意为“介意、反对”，常用的句型为：　Would　you　mind　doing　sth.？　请问，可以……吗？常用来表示委婉、客气的请求。　　2.　consider的用法　：+　名词或代词　　考虑……

consider　doing　sth.　　考虑做某事　　cosider +　疑问词+　to　do　考虑 ……　　consider sb/sth (as) sth　认为某人、某物是….　　1)　Please　consider　my　suggestion.　　请考虑我的建议。

2)　She　is　considering　going　to　Europe.　她在考虑去欧洲。

3)　We　consider　him　to　be　our　friends.　我们认为他是我们的朋友。　4)　We　consider　that　he　is　our　friends.　　我们认为他是我们的朋友。　　3.　sense　　n.　理解力，判断力　e.g：Although　she’s　not　clever，she　has　got　lots　of　common　sense.　拓展：sense可以用来表示某种“感”，如幽默感、正义感、责任感等，这时在sense前加不定冠词：

a　sense　of　humour幽默感；　a　sense　of　duty责任感　　4.　receive　接受到（表示被动地接受）　　accept总表示主动而且高兴地接受　　Then he smiled and told me I would receive an extra $100 a year!后来他笑了，并且告诉我说，我将一年收到一百美金的额外收入！　　She accepted the invitation with smile.她面带微笑地接受了邀请函。　5.　invitation　　n.　邀请

eg：I have no choice but to accept his invitation. invite v. 邀请 常用短语：invite sb. to a place 邀请某人去某地；invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事 eg：I invite her to my house. I invite her to go for a walk.

6. pleasure n. 乐事，快事 it is a pleasure to do sth 做某事是一件乐事。e.g：The thought fills me with pleasure.辨析： pleasure 不可数名词，表示“高兴、愉快、乐趣” e.g: It’s a pleasure. pleased 形容词，表示“高兴的，满意的”，主语只能是人 e.g: We are pleased with his work. pleasant 形容词，主语是物时指“使人感到高兴的，满意的”；主语是人时指“高兴的，愉快的，态度友好的” e.g: It’s pleasant to work with you. He spent a pleasant evening. 7. on their way to….在他们去…的路上 8. avoid v. 避免，避开。后面接名词、代词或动名词做宾语，不接不定式做宾语。 e.g: No one can avoid being influenced by advertisements.

9. let sb down 让某人失望 10. trust v. 信任、信赖 e.g: I trust you completely. 辨析： trust 多用来表示“相信某人的品德、为人和能力” e.g: Do you trust in the man in blue over there? believe 侧重于“相信某人所说的话 e.g: Don’t believe what that boy said. 11. so…that...意为“如此„„以至于„„”，so 是副词，用以修饰其后的形容词或副词，说明其程度的大小。 辨析：so... that...和 such...that...在由 so...that 引导的结果状语从句中，so 是副词，与形容词连用。其结构是:“...so + 形容词（副词）+ that + 从句”。例如： He was so glad that he couldn’t say a word.在由 such…that 引导的结果状语从句中，such 是形容词，它修饰的可以是单数或复数可数名词，也可以是不可数名词；名词前面可以带形容词，也可不带。如果是单数可数名词，前面需加不定冠词 a 或 an。例如： It was such a hot day that nobody wanted to do anything.
有时上述两种结构是可以互换的。
It was such a wonderful film that all of us wanted to see it again. =The film was so wonderful that all of us wanted to see it again.

Unit2 必考语法

重点语法

动词不定式

1. 动词不定式的构成

1） to + 动词原形

I want to come.

2） 不带 to 的动词不定式

Let me go.

2. 动词不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式，不能作谓

I want to come.

谓语 非谓语（不作谓语）

She wants

谓语（有人称和数的变化） 非

■ be + adj. + to do sth.

[例如]

be glad to do sth. 高兴做某事　　be so

■ 不带 to 的动词不定式

had better do sth. 最好做某事

let, make
see, hear, feel, watch
} + 宾语 + do s

She won’ t let me go. 她不肯让我走。

He made me cry. 他把我弄哭了。

He saw me come. 他看到我来。

I heard you sing. 我听到你唱歌了。

You should have your assistant help you

5. 动词不定式的句法功能

■ 做定语

March is *the time* to plant trees. 三月是植

修饰 the time，作定语，

■ 做主语

To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

♠ 不定式作主语较正式，常用 it 作形式主

It is + adj. +（for/of sb.）+ to do sth.

It is useful to ask your mother for som

= To ask your mother for some advice

It is easy for me to learn English.

对于我来说，学习英语是容易的。

（easy 是表示客观情况，所以 me 前用 f

It is clever of you to do so.

你这样做是聪明的。

（clever 是表示人本身的特点，所以 you

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