

Unit1 What's the matter?

重点短语:

have a sore back 背疼

have a cold 感冒

have a fever 发烧

have cough and sore throat 咳嗽嗓子疼

have problems breathing 呼吸困难

get sunburned 晒伤

cut one's knee 膝盖受伤

get hit on the head 撞到头

thanks to sb. 幸亏某人

in time 及时

to one's surprise 让某人惊奇的是

wait for 等...

so that 以便

run out 用光

lose one's life 失去生命

be used to doing 习惯做某事

give up 放弃

so...that 如此...以至于

make good decisions 做正确的决定

see a dentist 看牙医

take one's temperature 量体温

go to the hospital 去医院

think twice 三思, 考虑

too much 太多 (adj.);

adj./ adv. + enough 足够...

重点句型:

1. -What's the matter (with...)? = What's wrong (with...)? = Is there anything wrong (with...)?

I have a...

2. Do you have a...? / Does he have a...?

3. --What should she do? --She should take her temperature?

4. -Should I put some medicine on it? -- Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.

重点语法:

1. should 表示建议的用法

(1) 表示提出建议, 意为“应该, 应当”

e.g. You should listen to music when you are tired.

(2) 表示可能性或判断、推测、推论

e.g. I don't know who should speak first.

have a stomachache 胃疼

have a sore throat 嗓子疼

have a toothache 牙疼

have a heart problem 心脏不舒服

cut oneself 切伤...

feel sick 感觉不舒服

have a nosebleed 流鼻血

hurt one's back 后背受伤

think about 考虑

right away 立即, 马上

agree to do 同意做某事

fall down 摔倒

cut off 切掉

because of 由于, 因为

take risk 冒险

write down 写下

keep on doing 坚持做某事

in control of 控制

lie down 躺下

get an x-ray 照 x 光

put some medicine on the cut 把药撒在伤口上

get off 下车

see sb. doing sth. 看见某人做了某事;

enough + water 足够的水;

He should be around 70 years.

(3) **shouldn't** 用来表示责备或批评，意思是“不应该”

e.g. You shouldn't spend too much time on TV.

(4) **Should I ...?** 用来征求意见、提供帮助或请求指示

e.g. Should I buy the book for you?

(5) **should** 表示委婉客气地表达某种想法，意为“倒想，想”

e.g. I should advise you to say less and do more.

(6) **should** 表示说话人的感情，如：惊奇、愤怒，失望

e.g. It's surprising that Mary should love such a person as Jack.

(7) 用于虚拟语气中

e.g. If she asked me tomorrow, I should do it.

Exercises

根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你现在应该戒烟了。 You _____ smoking now.

2. 你应该和你的老师讨论一下这个问题。

You _____ this problem _____ your teacher.

3. 你应该感谢你的老师的帮助。 You _____ your teacher for his

_____.

4. 我们应该节约水。 We _____ choose _____.

5. 她摔倒并伤到了自己。 She fell down and _____.

2. 一般过去时的用法：

(1) 表示过去的某种状态： e.g. He was a driver last year.

(2) 表示过去经常反复发生的动作： e.g. He saw an old man lying on the side of the road.

(3) **be used to doing** 习惯作某事

3. **when** 引导的时间状语从句： 当主句和从句动作都发生在过去，如果有时间的交点，哪个动作先发生哪个动作使用过去进行时，另一个动作使用一般过去时。

e.g. I was just getting into the shower when the telephone rang.

重点知识点：

1. **What's the matter?** 怎么了？ / 出... 了什么事？

用于询问对方有什么问题或有什么不顺心的事，也用于询问某物出了什么故障。

What's the matter with sb./ sth.? 某人/某物怎么了？

[同] What's wrong with...? What's the trouble with...?

2. **have/ has a + 病痛/ 病症的名词** 得了....(病)

e.g. --What's the matter with you? --I have (got) a toothache.

* have a stomachache/ fever/ headache/ sore throat/ toothache/ cough

胃疼/ 发烧/ 头疼/ 喉咙痛/ 牙痛/ 咳嗽

3. (1) **much too** 太... 修饰 **adj./ adv.**

e.g. This dish is much too salty.

(2) **too much** 太多(的) 修饰不可数名词/ 动词

e.g. Today I have too much homework to do.

Don't speak too much at the meeting.

(3) **too many** 太多的... 修饰复数名词

e.g. I have too many questions to ask.

(4) **so many** 如此多 修饰复数名词

e.g. There are so many cars in the street here.

(5) **so much** 如此多 修饰不可数名词

e.g. There was so much food that we couldn't eat it all.

4. enough

(1) **enough + n. 或 n.+ enough** 足够的...

e.g. We have enough money/ money enough to buy a car.

(2) **adj./ adv. enough** 足够地.....

e.g. This book is easy enough for a six-year-old child to read.

5. lie

(1) 躺, 平躺(lay, lain) **lie down** 躺下

e.g. Please lie down.

位于

e.g. The town lies on the coast.

(2) 说谎(ried; lied); 谎言

e.g. Don't lie to me!

* tell a lie 说谎; *lie about sth. to sb. 就某事对某人撒谎

6. **with + 名词+介词短语** 作伴随状语, 表示主语的状态

e.g. There is a big house with a beautiful garden near the park.

Tom is an English boy with short and curly hair.

without+ 名词/ 代词/动名词

e.g. She went to bed without finishing her homework.

* **without** 用于否定句, 表示条件, 意为“如果没有”, 可以和 **if** 引导的否定条件状语从句替换。

e.g. We can't finish the work without your help.

= We can't finish the work if you don't help us.

7. **seesb. doingsth.** 看见某人正在做某事(即看见的行为或事件正在进行).

seesb. dosth. 看见某人做了某事(看见了某人做某事的全过程)

*hear, watch, feel, notice 用法和 see 一样。

e.g. --I tried to make Alice _____ her mind but I found it difficult.

--Well, I saw you _____ that when I went past.

A. changed, do

B. changes, doing

C. change, to do

D. change, doing

8. (1) **expect** 盼望, 期望 (侧重于相信或认为有可能实现的愿望)

expect to do sth. 期望/希望/ 预料做某事

expectsb. to do sth. 期望/希望/ 预料某人做某事

expect that 期望/希望/ 预料...

(2) **wish** 想要, 希望, 祝愿 (常用来描述不可能或可能性较小的事情)

wish to do sth. 希望做某事

wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人作某事

wish that 希望...(从句使用虚拟语气 be 用 were)

(3) hope 希望 (主要描述可能形较大的事情)

hope for sth. 希望得到某物

hope to do sth. 希望作某事

hope that...

9.(1) agree with a. 同意, 赞成 (接表示人的名词或表示意见、看法的名词或代词作宾语)

b. (气候、食物等) 适合 e.g. Does she agree with us?

(2) agree to 同意, 赞成(接表示提议、办法、计划、安排等 的名词、代词或动词原形)

e.g. They agree to solve the problem

(3) agree on 就.....取得一致意见(指双方或多方就某个问题取得了一致的意见或是达成了某种协议, 与 agree in doing sth. 含义相同)

e.g. We finally agreed on the price for the house.

10. thanks to 多亏了.....; 幸亏; 由于.....的帮助 [同] because of...; with the help of...; with one's help ...

e.g. Thanks to your help, I finish the work on time.

Thanks to my teacher, I passed the exam.

* thank for... 因.....而感谢

e.g. Thanks for your help.

Thanks for inviting me.

11. in time 及时(按照预定的时间行事, 不迟、尚有充裕的时间可做些别的事)

on time 准时, 按时 (正好在规定的时间内)

12. trouble 构成的短语

(1) get into trouble 造成麻烦或烦恼 (2) have trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难

(3) have trouble with sth. 因某事而苦恼 (4) ask for trouble 自寻烦恼

(5) in trouble 陷入困境

13. hit sb. on/in the + 身体部位(身体部位凸起的用 on, 柔软或下凹的用 in)

e.g. She hit me on the back of the head.

He swung his arm and hit me in the face.

14. right away 马上, 立刻 [同] at once, in a moment, in a minute

15. take one's temperature 测量某人的体温

16. sound like 听起来(像.....) *like 是介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词

17. by accident [同] by chance 偶然地, 意外地

e.g. She found out the truth by accident.

18. ill, illness, sick

(1) ill adj. 生病的(worse, worst) 只作表语, 不作定语

e.g. The man is ill. (right)

He is an ill man.(wrong)

(2) illness 是 ill 的名词形式

e.g. She can't go to school because of her illness.

= She can't go to school because she is ill.

(3) sick adj. 生病的 可作表语, 也可作定语。作表语时还可以表示“恶心的; 要引起呕吐的”等意思。

e.g. Please take good care of the sick boy.

When he got up, he felt a little sick and took some medicine.

19. 反身代词

构成：第一二人称：形容词性物主代词+self 或 selves

第三人称：代词宾格+self 或 selves

与反身代词搭配的动词有：

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴；过得愉快

help oneself 请便

help oneself to...请便/请随便吃...

lose oneself in 迷恋；沉醉于

all by oneself 独自地；

by oneself 独自

come to oneself 苏醒，恢复意识

20.(1)be used to (doing) sth. 习惯于(做)某事

e.g. He is used to living in the city.

(2) be used to do sth. 被用来做某事

e.g. Wood is used to make paper.

(3) be used for+名词或动词-ing 用来作某事

e.g. A stamp is used for sending letters.

(4) used to do sth. 过去常常做某事(现在不做了)；过去曾经作某事[只用于过去时]

e.g. I used to spend a lot of time playing games with my friends.

21.(1) run out of vt. 用完；用光 必须是人作主语，相当于 use up, 多用于进行时或完成时

e.g. I have used up of my money.

(2) run out vi. 用完 主语通常是时间、金钱等无生命的事物。

e.g. What do you plan to do when your money runs out?

22.(1) so that 以便；为的是 (引导目的状语从句)

e.g. They climbed higher so that they might see farther.

(2)so +adj. / adv. that...如此.....以至于.....(引导结果状语从句)

e.g. He spoke so fast that no one could understand him.

(3)such+ adj.+ 名词复数+that...

such a/ an+ adj.+名词单数+that...;

such +adj.+不可数名词+that

(4) so...that= in order that...如此... 以至于...

e.g. She got up early this morning so that/ in order that she could catch the first bus.

(5) so...that...(从句是否定句) 可以用 too...to..或 too...for sb. to do 替换

e.g. My son is so young that he can't go to school.

[同] My son is too young to go to school.

(6) so...that (从句是肯定句)可以用 ...enough for sb. to do...替换

e.g. He ran so slowly that I could catch up with him.

[同] He ran slowly enough for me to catch up with him.

23. be called/ named 被叫作...

e.g. This boy is called/named Tom.

The flower is called/ named "rose".

24. mean vt. 意思是, 打算, 意欲(表示一个人的言论或行为、某一标志或词语的意思所指)

e.g. Success means working very hard.

I don't know what you mean.

meaning n. 意思 e.g. It doesn't seem to have much meaning. 这似乎无多大意义。

means 方法; 手段; 工具(单复数同形) e.g. There are no means of getting there.

25. make a/ one's decision(s) 下决心; 作出决定 = **makeup one's mind(s)**

e.g. The document will need a careful going-over before we make decision.

我们要对文件仔细审阅后再做决定。

* **make a decision to do sth.** 下决心做某事 = **decide to do sth.**

26. (1) be in control of.. 掌管; 管理 e.g. A teacher must be in control of his class.

(2) be out of control 无法管理; 失去控制

(3) be under control 被控制住; 在控制中

27. die v. 死, 死亡 (因生病、年老、负伤等原因而死, 是非延续性动词, 不能和表示一段时间的状语连用)

dead adj. 死的; 无生命的 (表示状态, 可以和表示一段时间的状语连用。如果表示“死了多长时间”用 **have/ has been dead for + 时间段** 或 **died + 时间段 ago**)

dying die 的现在分词, 作定语或表语, 意为“垂死的; 要死的”

death die 的名词, 意为“死, 死亡”, 在句中作主语或宾语

e.g. The dying captain looked at his dead soldiers and said, "We live for the people and die for the people; it is worthy death."

那位奄奄一息的上尉看着牺牲的战士说: 我们为人民而生, 为人民而死; 死得其所。

28. mind v. 介意; 反对

(1) Would/ Do you mind doing sth.? 劳驾, 请你做...好吗? 或 请问, 你可否做某事?
(用来表示委婉、客气的请求)

e.g. Would you mind closing the door?

(2) Would/ Do you mind + 人称代词宾格 或 形容词性无主代词 + doing sth?

某人做某事你介意吗?

e.g. Do you mind my closing the window?

(3) Would/ Do you mind if - 从句? 你是否介意....?

e.g. Do you mind if I close the window?

* **change one's mind** 改变主意

* **makeup one's mind** 下决心

* **keep in one's mind** 牢记

* **in one's mind** 在某人的脑海中

29. (1) keep on doing sth. 继续做某事 (强调动作反复多次, 中间有间隔, 即“一再做某事”, 强调重复性。还暗指不顾困难、反对、警告而“坚持”做某事)

e.g. The old man kept on telling us the same story.

(2) keep doing sth. 一直做某事 (强调动作的持续不间断, 无停顿, 强调连续性。)

e.g. He kept writing until his wife came back.

(3) keep sb./ sth. from doing sth. 表示“阻止某人/某物做某事”

e.g. Be careful! Keep the glass from dropping onto the floor.

(4) keep sb. doing sth. 表示“让某人一直做某事”

e.g. Our Chinese teacher kept us reading by ourselves the whole class.

Unit2 I'll help to clean up the city parks.

一、重点短语：

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Clean-Up Day 清洁日 | 2. an old people's home 养老院 |
| 3. help out with sth. 帮助解决困难 | 4. used to 曾经... 过去_ |
| 5. care for 关心;照顾 | 6. the look of joy 快乐的表情 |
| 7. at the age of 在.....岁时 | 8.cleanup 打扫(或清除)干净 |
| 9. cheer up (使)变得更高兴;振雀 | 10. give out 分发;散发 |
| 11. come up with 想出; 提出 | 12. make a plan 制订计划 |
| 13. make some notices 做些公告牌 | 14. tryout 试用;试行 |
| 15. work for 为...工作; 为.... 效力 | 16. put up 建造;举起;张贴 |
| 17. handout 分发;散发;发给 | 18. call up 打电话;召集 |
| 19. put off 推迟;延迟 | 20. for example 比如; 例如 |
| 21. raise money 筹钱;募捐 | 22. take after 与.....相像;像 |
| 23. giveaway 赠送;捐赠 | 24. fix up 修理;修补;解决 |
| 25. be similar to 与.....相似 | 26. setup 建立;设立 |
| 27. disabled people 残疾人 | 28. make a difference 影响;有作用 |
| 29. be able to 能够 | 30. after-school reading program 课外阅读项目 |

二、重点句型

1. You could help to cleanup the city parks. 你能帮助清扫城市公园。
2. The girl could visit the sick kids in the hospital to cheer them up.
这个女孩能看望医院里患病的孩子，让他们振作起来。
3. They boy could give out food at the food bank. 这个可以在视频救济站分发食品。
3. I'm making some signs to put up around the school.
我正在制作一些表语，张贴在学校周围。
4. I've run out of it.我已经用光它了。
5. I'd like to thankyou forgiving money to Animal Helpers.
我想感谢你捐款给“动物帮手”组织。
6. I'm sure you know that this group was set up to help disabled people like me.
你知道这是一个为了帮助像我一样的残疾人而建立的组织。
7. I'mstrong in...我擅长... [=I'mgood at...]

重点语法：

1.短语动词：

定义：动词与其他一些词构成的起动词作用的短语称为短语动词。有的相当于及物动词，有的相当于不及物动词，有的兼有及物和不及物的特点。

构成：

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| (1) 动词+副词 | e.g. The plane takes offat seven o'clock. |
| (2)动词+介词 | e.g. I don'tcare for Helen's new curtain. |

- (3)动词+副词+介词 e.g. We are all looking forward to your party on Saturday.
 (4)be 动词+形容词+介词 e.g. It is very different from Australia at this time of the year.
 (5)动词+名词+介词 e.g. You should pay attention to your appearance.(外表)

*短语动词中，在动词与介词或副词之间还可能有宾语

e.g. The gang robbed her of her necklace. 这伙人抢走了她的项链。

I put his bad temper down to his recent illness. 我认为他脾气坏是因为他最近生过病。

及物动词短语所带宾语的位置：

1. 名词作宾语时，对于“动词+副词”的短语，名词既可以放在短语动词后，也可以放在短语动词中间。对于“动词+介词”的短语，名词放在介词后。

e.g. Please put up the map. = Please put the map up.

He is looking at the map.

2. 代词作宾语，对于“动词+副词”的短语，代词放在短语动词的中间；对于“动词+介词”的短语，代词放在介词后。

e.g. Please wake me up at six.

His cat is missing. So they are looking for it.

重点知识点：

1. could (1) can 的过去式, 表示“过去”。

e.g. He said that he could help me the next week.

(2) 表示委婉、客气的语气。一般疑问句的肯定答语用 Sure./ Certainly./ All right. 等；否定答语用 Sorry. / Sorry, I can't. 等

e.g. You could try cooking breakfast yourself.

--Could I try on this sweater in the window?

--Sorry, you can't. It is just on show.

2. cleanup 打扫干净

(1) clean +名词+up= cleanup +名词

e.g. They cleaned this room up.= They cleaned up this room.

*相同用法还有：

cheer +名词+up= cheer up +名词 (使)...变得高兴；振奋起来

give +名词+ out = give + out+名词 分发；发放；发布

help +名词+ out = help + out+名词 帮助解决困难

try +名词+out= tryout +名词 实验；尝试

put +名词+off= put off+名词 推迟；拖延

put + 名词+ up= put up +名词 张贴(布告；公告等)

fix+ 名词+up = fix up+名词 修理

(2) clean +代词+up

e.g. The classroom is dirty. They cleaned it up.

*相同用法还有：

cheer +代词+up (使)...变得高兴；振奋起来

give +代词+ out 分发；发放；发布

help +代词+ out 帮助解决困难

try +名词+out 尝试；实验

put +代词+off 推迟；拖延

put +代词+up 粘贴

fix +代词+up 修理

3.give 构成的短语：

give up 放弃；
态)；

give in 屈服；让步；

give over 沉溺于(某种状

giveaway 免费送出

givesth. to sb.把某物给某人；

give advice on 提供有关..的建议

give back 归还

give a talk 做演讲/报告

4. notice 常用结构

(1)noticesb. dosth. 注意到某人做了某事(强调动作已经做完)

e.g. I noticed him leave the school.

(2)noticesb. doingsth. 注意到某人正在做某事(强调动作正在进行)

e.g. I notice Mr. Wang entering his office.

(3) be noticed todosth. 被注意到做了某事

e.g. She was noticed to enter the office.

(4) noticesth. done 注意到某事被做

e.g. I noticed the glass broken.

(5) notice that... 注意到.....

e.g. I noticed that she left the room.

5. come up with [同] think up

(1)提出或想出... [同]think up

e.g. I have come up with a plan and I think it will work.

(2)赶上；追上；跟上 [同] catchup with

e.g. I worked hard, and finally I came up with my classmates.

6. alone 和 lonely 区别

alone (1) adj. 孤单的 (重在单独无伴)

(2) adv. 孤单地(数量上指“一个”，相当于 by oneself)

lonely adj. 孤独的；寂寞的 (强调感情孤单、寂寞)

e.g. I'm alone but I don't feel lonely.

I'll go there alone.= I'll go there by myself.

7. care for 照顾；照料 [同] take care of; look after

e.g. The children are well cared for in the kindergarten.

= The children are taken good care of/ looked after in the kindergarten.

8.feel like 想要（做某事） [后接名词或动名词]

e.g. I didn't feel like going to school.

It feels like silk.

9. 动名词短语作主语， 谓语动词用单数

e.g. Volunteering here is a dream come true for me.

10.be worried about 担心...; 为.....感到忧虑 (后接名词、代词)

11. 反意疑问句

(1) 构成： 陈述句， 简短的疑问句？

要求： 前肯后否； 前否后肯

e.g. She speaks English very well, doesn't she?

He can hardly stand, can he?

(2) 回答： 前肯后否： Yes 是的； No 不

e.g. --He can speak English, can't he? 他会说英语，不是吗？

--Yes, he can. 是的，他会。 --No, he can't. 不，他不会

前否后肯： Yes 不； No 是

--He can't speak English, can he? 他不会说英语，是吗？

--Yes, he can. 不，他会。 --No, he can't. 是的，他不会。

12. take after (外貌或行为)像

To my surprise, Jim doesn't take after his father at all.

look like 看起来像... (多指外貌)

be similar to... 与.....相似 (可以是长相、外貌、观点等)

e.g. She looks like her mother.

Your views on education are similar to mine.

13. bring, take, fetch/ get, carry

(1) bring 把某物带到说话人所在的地点，动作由远及近

(2) take 从说话者所在地把某人或某物带走，动作由近及远

(3) fetch/ get 从说话者所在地到某处，然后从某处把某物带回到说话者所在地，动作先去后回。

(4) carry 不特别表示带到什么地方，而携带或搬运的方式可以是提、扛、背、抱、抬等。

14. show 结构

(1) showsb. sth.= showsth. to sb. 给某人看某物

(2) showsb. the way to...告知某人去....的路

(3) showsb. around ...带领某人参观

(4) showsb.+疑问代词/疑问副词+ to do...给某人做示范...

15. (1) be proud of...因...而自豪/骄傲【同】 take pride in +对象

(2) be the pride of...是....的自豪/骄傲

Unit 3 Could you please clean your room?

I. 重点短语:

takeout the rubbish	倒垃圾	do the dishes	洗碗
sweep the floor	扫地	make the bed	铺床
fold clothes	叠衣服	go out for dinner	出去吃晚餐
goto the moives	去看电影	stay out late	熬夜很晚
get a ride	骑车	have to do	不得不
work on	从事	help out with sth.	帮助某人解决
at least	至少	finish doing	完成做某事
be back from	从...回来	be angry with sb.	和...生气
solve the problem	解决问题	throw down	扔下, 抛弃
in front of	在...前面	come over	过来
take the dog for a walk	溜狗	all the time	一直, 总是
all day	整天	walk away	走开
in surprise	吃惊地	hangout with	和...闲逛
borrow from	从...借	lend to	借给...
comeback	回来	some chores	一些家务
helpsb. with sth.	在...帮助某人	drinks and snacks	饮料和零食
invitesb. to sp.	邀请某人去某地	goto the store	去商店
use your CD player	用你的 CD 播放器	have a test	考试
have a party	举行舞会	have time to do	有时间去做某事
a waste of time	浪费时间	spend... on sth.	在...花费
in order to	目的是, 以便	get into	进入
there is no need to do	做某事没有必要	providesb. for sb.	给某人提供某物
providesb. with sth.		mind doing	介意做某事
get good grades	取得好成绩	depend on	取决于
develop children's independence	发展孩子的独立性	take care of	照料
look after	照顾	feel ill	感觉不舒服
as a result	作为...结果	disagree with	不同意...
agree with	同意...	for example	例如
be fair/ unfair to sb.	对...是不(公)平的		
the earlier...the better	越早越好		

II. 重点句型:

- 1.--Could I go out for dinner with my friends? 我能和朋友一起出去出去吃晚饭?
—Sure,that should be OK. 当然可以, 那应该是很好的。
2. --Could you please takeout the rubbish? 请倒垃圾好吗?
--Yes, sure. 当然可以。

3. --Could you please take the dog for a walk? 请带狗出去散步好吗?

4. For one week, she did not do any housework and neither did I.

一周时间，她没做家务，我也没做。

5. They should spend their time on schoolwork in order to get good grades and get into a good university.

为了取得好成绩，进入一所好大学，他们应该在学业上花费一些时间。

6. The earlier kids learn to be independent, the better it is for their future.

孩子们越早学会独立，对他们的未来越有好处。

II. 重点语法:

1. **if** 引导的条件状语从句。若主句从句的动作均为发生，则主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时

*时态要求：主将从现；主情从现；主祈从现

e.g. If you **ask** him, he **will help** you.

If you **want** to be a scientist, you **must study** hard.

Turn off the switch if you leave the room.

2. **as...as...**表示同级比较 “和.....一样”

否定形式: **not as/ so...as..**

e.g. She is as beautiful as her mother.

Lesson 5 is not as/ so difficult as Lesson 6.

= Lesson 6 is more difficult than Lesson 5.

the +比较级, the+比较级 越...越...

e.g. The more, the better.

The harder you work at your study, the better grades you will have.

比较级 **and** 比较级 越来越.....

e.g. It gets warmer and warmer.

3. **neither+助动词/ be 动词/ 情态动词+主语** (倒装句) 表示上句否定的情况也适合后者

so+助动词/ be 动词/ 情态动词+主语 (倒装句) 表示上句肯定的情况也适合后者

e.g. -- They didn't watch TV yesterday. --Neither did I./ Me neither.

--He is not a doctor. --Neither am I./ Me neither.

--Tom speaks Chinese very well. --So he does.

--You can swim. So can I.

4. **as soon as** 一.....就..... 引导时间状语从句

e.g. I fell in love with the house as soon as I saw it.

*当主句是一般将来时，**as soon as** 引导的状语从句使用一般现在时

e.g. I will send you an e-mail as soon as I arrive in Beijing.

5. **while** 在.....期间； 当.....的时候

*与延续性动词连用(后面接的动词通常使用进行时)。

*当主从句都是用进行时，也使用 **while**

e.g. I was writing a letter while Mom was watching TV.

While I was writing a letter, he arrived.

练习

1. –Could you please turn off the TV? --_____, I _____. I want to watch the sports news.
A. no, couldn't B. Sorry, can't C. Sure, can D. Sorry, couldn't
2. –Ted, could you please_____ the trash? -- Of course, Mom.
A. take after B. take off C. take out D. take care of
3. 我们春季前扫除，是为了扫走不好的运气。
We do some cleaning to _____ bad luck before Spring Festival.
4. Now all of us exercise at _____ least _____ hour a day in and outside school.
A. the, a B. a, an C. /, a D. /, an
5. After she finished _____ the story, Alice wrote a review for her school newspaper.
A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading
6. We will goto Tian'anman Square to watch the raising of nationality flag if it _____ tomorrow.
A. will rain B. rains C. doesn't rain D. won't rain
7. Recycling is good, so don't _____ bottles or newspapers.
A. find out B. hand in C. use up D. throw away
8. Man's understanding of nature is developing _____. It never stays at the same level.
A. at the right time B. for the first time C. from time to time D. all the time
9. –Tom didn't go for a picnic yesterday. --_____.
A. So did I B. So I did C. Neither did I D. Neither I did
- 10.—Must Ising the song in Russian? --No, you _____. It's up to you.
A. mustn't B. can't C. don't D. needn't
11. I will send you an e-mail as soon as I _____ in London.
A. arrivedB. arrive C. will arrive
12. –Could you _____me your bike, Tom? --OK. And you can _____ it for a week.
A. lend, keep B. borrow; lend C. lend; borrow D. borrow, keep
13. Nancy hates_____ chores on Sundays.
A. to make B. making C. doing D. does
14. My father was drinking tea in the living room _____ my mother was doing the dishes in the kitchen.
A. if B. while C. until D. unless
15. –We should be kind to the old and take care _____ them in daily life.
A. of B. for C. with D. about
16. Ann often helps me _____ math after school.
A. for B. with C. on D. by
17. --Mom, shall we goto the beach tomorrow. –It_____ the weather.
A. carries on B. lives on C. depends on D. holds on
- 18.It is necessary for everyone to _____ a good habit of reading.
A. enjoy B. choose C. develop D. accept

19. The more junk food you eat, _____ healthy you will be.

A. the less B. the more C. more D. less

20. I think it's _____ (fair) to judge a person before you really know him.

III. 重点知识点

1. **Could you please+ 动词原形...?** 你能...吗? (**Could** 表示委婉、客气的语气)

*否定形式在动词原形前加 **not**

e.g. Could you please pick up the card?

(1) 请求对方帮忙的用语:

Can/Could you help me, please?

Would/ Will you please...?

Would you mind if I ...?

I wonder if you can...

Please give/ pass me...

(2) 肯定的应答语有: Certainly./ Of course./ With pleasure./ I'd be glad to./ I'd love to...; I would if I could...

(3) 否定的应答语: Certainly not./ No, I won't./ Sorry, I can't./ No, I'm afraid I can't./ I'm sorry, but I.../ I'd like to, but I don't...

2. (1) **take out** 拿出, 取出

(2) **take...out of...** 拿出, 取出

3. **sweep away** 扫走; 刮走 **sweep out** 打扫干净 **sweep up** 打扫干净; 收拾干净

4. **throw sth. to sb.= throw sb. sth.** 将某物扔给某人

throw sth. at sb. 用某物砸某人

throw away 扔掉; 错过(机会)等

5. **need** 用法

(1) 实意动词 e.g. We need to work harder.

We don't need to work harder.

Do you need to work harder?

Yes, I do. No, I don't.

(2) 情态动词 (后接动词原形; 常用于疑问句, 否定句和条件句, 无人称和数的变化)

e.g. You needn't do it at once. 你不必马上就做。

Must I finish doing my homework now?

Yes, you must. No, you needn't.

6. **as soon as** 一...就... (引导时间状语从句)

*主句是将来时, 从句使用一般现在时

e.g. She will telephone you as soon as she arrives in Beijing.

7. **pass sb. sth.= pass sth. to sb.** 把某物递给某人

e.g. Please pass me the book.

***pass on...to.../ pass...on to...** 把...传递/转交给...

e.g. Will you please pass on the letter on to him?

Li Lei quickly passed the stick on to him.

8. **borrow, lend, keep, use** 的用法

(1) **borrow** 对于主语来说是“借入”，表示“借他人的东西自己用”时，与介词 **to** 搭配，常用 **borrow sb. sth.** 或 **borrow sth. to sb.**

e.g. Did you borrow money from her?

(2) **lend** 对于主语来说是“借出”，表示“将自己的东西给别人用”时，与介词 **to** 搭配，常用于 **lend sth. to sb.** = **lend sb. sth.**

e.g. Could you lend your English book to me?

(3) **keep** 作“借”讲时是延续性动词，表示“借了某物多长时间”，常与表示一段时间的状语连用。而 **borrow** 和 **lend** 是非延续性动词，不能与表示时间段的状语连用。

e.g. You can keep the book for 3 weeks.

(4) **use** 含有“借...用”的意思，= **borrow**

e.g. May I use your bike?

* I wanted to borrow a bike from my friend but he didn't lend it to me, because Tom has kept it for 2 days.

9. (1) **give sb. a ride** 让某人搭便车

(2) **get a ride** 搭车（主语就是搭车人）

10. **make sb. do sth.** 让某人做某事

e.g. His story made us happy.

* 相同用法的还有：

一“感” (**feel**)

二“听” (**listen to, hear**)

三“让” (**make, let, have**)

四“看” (**look at, watch, notice, watch**)

半“帮助” (**help**)

口诀：感、使动词真奇怪，**to** 去 **to** 来让人猜；

主动语态 **to** 离去，被动语态 **to** 回来

e.g. They made him work fourteen hours a day.

= He was made to work fourteen hours a day.

11. 花费

(1) **spend** 主语为人 **spend** 时间/金钱 (**in**) **doing sth.** 做某事花费时间、金钱；

spend 时间/金钱 **on sth.** 在某物/某事上花费时间、金钱

(2) **take** 主语为形式主语 **it** **It takes sb. sometime to do sth.** 某人花费一些时间去做某事

e.g. It takes me five minutes to go to school by bus.

(3) **pay** 主语是人 **sb. pay (sb.) some money for sth.** 某人为某物花费金钱

e.g. I have paid much money for the computer.

(4) **cost** 主语是物 **Sth. cost (sb.) some money** 某物花费(某人)多少钱

e.g. The watch cost me 100 yuan.

This house costs \$65,000.

12. **in order to** 为了...；以...为目标；以便...（可以谓语句首，也可以位于句中，否定式为 **in order not to do...**）

e.g. She went to the hall early in order to get a good seat.

In order to catch the train, she hurried through her work.

***in order that...**(引导目的状语从句) 为了...; 以.....为目的; 以便..... (从句中常用 **may, might, can, could, be able to, would, should** 等情态动词)

e.g. I lent him money in order that he might go for a holiday.

He works hard in order that he may succeed.

13.(1) provide v. 提供, 供应, 供给 (后接动名词或代词宾语)

***强调为应付意外、突发事件、紧急情况等做好充分准备而“提供, 供给”, 多数情况是免费的。常用结构为 providesb. with sth./ providesth. for sb.**

e.g. We provide children with good education.

The school provided food for the students.

(2) offer v. 提供, 供给, 提议

*** 强调主动、自愿给予, 其后不接宾语从句。常用结构: offersb. sth./ offersth. to sb.**意为“向某人提供某物”, 对方可以接受, 也可以不接受; **offer to do sth.** 意为“试图/提议去做某事”

e.g. He offered to lend me some book.

I offered her a beautiful dress.

14.It is +adj.+ (for sb.) to do sth. (对某人来说) 做某事是.....的。

e.g. It's not easy to learn a foreign language well.

15. helpsb. with sth. = helpsb. do sth. 帮助某人做某事

16.depend on = rely on 依靠, 依赖 (通常以事物或 it 作主语)

e.g. It depends on whether you want to do it or not.

The price depends on the quality.

17.neighbor n. 邻居 (指居住在你家附近的人)

neighborhood n. 附近, 邻近一带; 街坊; 四邻(用来指居住的周围环境或建筑, 一般不用于指人, 是不可数名词)

e.g. I saw some neighbors of mine at the theatre.

He moved into the neighborhood recently.

18. take good care of = look after...well 好好照顾/照看

e.g. The sick baby must be taken good care of.

= The sick baby must be looked after well.

Don't worry about your babies. I can take care of them.

19.as a result 结果 (后接表示事情结果的句子, 常作为插入语放在句首, 而且用逗号与后面的句子隔开)

e.g. He got up late today. As a result, he missed the early bus.

20. drop 和 fall

(1) 都可以表示物体“落下, 降落, 降下”, 作不及物动词时, 一般可以互换。

e.g. The temperature can fall/ drop below zero in the night.

(2)drop 侧重指由于地心引力或没有把握住等原因而“落下; 使下落”

e.g. The plate dropped from her hands.

(3)fall 侧重由于重力作用或失去平衡而跌倒

e.g. He fell off his bike and hurt his leg.

Unit 4 Why don't you talk to your parents?

一、重点短语

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. have free time有空闲时间 | 2. allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事 |
| 3. hang out with sb. 与某人闲逛 | 4. after-school classes 课外活动课 |
| 5. get into a fight with sb. 与某人吵架/打架 | 6. until midnight 直到半夜 |
| 7. talk to sb. 与某人交谈 | 8. too many 太多 |
| 9. study too much 学得过多 | 10. get enough sleep 有足够的睡眠 |
| 11. write sb. a letter 给某人写信 | 12. call sb. up 打电话给某人 |
| 13. surprise sb. 令某人惊讶 | 14. look through 翻看 |
| 15. be angry with sb. 生某人的气 | 16. a big deal 重要的事 |
| 17. work out 成功地发展; 解决 | 18. get on with 和睦相处; 关系良好: |
| 19. fight a lot 经常吵架/打架 | 20. hangover 笼罩 |
| 21. refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事 | 22. offer to do sth. 主动提出做某事 |
| 23. so that 以便
做某事 | 24. mind sb. doing sth. 介意某人 |
| 25. all the time 一直 | 26. in future 今后 |
| 27. make sb. angry 使某人生气 | 28. worry about sth. 担心某事 |
| 29. copy one's homework 抄袭某人的作业 | 30. be oneself 做自己 |
| 31. family members | 32. spend time alone 独自消磨时光 |
| 33. give sb. pressure 给某人施压 | 34. have a fight with sb. 与某人吵架 |
| 35. compete with sb. 与某人竞争 | 36. free time activities 业余活动 |
| 37. get better grades 取得更好的成绩 | 38. give one's opinion 提出某人的观点 |
| 39. learn exam skills 学习应试技巧 | 40. practice sports 体育训练 |
| 41. cause stress 造成压力 | 42. cut out 删除 |

二、重点句型

1. You look tired. What's the matter? 你看上去很累, 怎么了?
2. Why don't you go to sleep earlier this evening? 今天晚上你为什么早点儿睡呢?
3. What should he do? 他该怎么办呢?
4. He should talk to his friends so that he can say he's sorry.
他应该和他的朋友们谈谈, 以便于他能说他很抱歉。
5. Maybe you could go to his house. 或许你能去他家。
6. I guess I could, but I don't want to surprise him. 我向我不能, 但是我不想惊动他。
7. You are afraid of speaking in front of people. 你害怕在众人前面说话。
8. What do you think of after school activities? 你认为课外活动怎么样?
9. The tired children don't get home until after 7:00 p.m.

这些疲劳的孩子直到晚上七点后才回家。

三、重点语法：

(一).讨论问题的常用句式：

What's the matter? What should I do? Maybe you should..... He should

(二).提出建议的表达方式

1. Why don't you ...? / Why not ... ? 何不....呢? (后接动词原形)

e.g. Why don't you have a picnic with us?=Why not have a picnic with us?

2. How about....?/ What about...? ...呢? (后接名词、代词、动名词)

e.g. How/ How about this blue scarf?

3. You'd better (not) do... 你最好(不要)作某事

e.g. You'd better take off your coat.

You'd better not smoke here.

4. Let's..., shall we? 让我们..., 好吗? (Let's后面接动词原形)

e.g. Let's make the children to the park, shall we?

5. Shall we/ I ...? 我(们).....好吗? (后接动词原形)

e.g. Shall we go boating?

6. Would you like...? 你(们) 想要.....吗? (后接名词或动词不定式)

e.g. Would you like a cup of coffee?

Would you like to go shopping with us?

7. Would you please ...? 请你.....好吗?

e.g. Would you please turn down the radio?

(三)回答建议的表达方式

1.同意对方建议：

Good idea. / That's a good idea. 好主意。/那是个好主意。

OK./ All right. 好的。

Yes, please./ I'd love to. 好的。/我愿意。

No problem. 没问题。

I agree with you. 我同意你的观点。

Sure./ Of course./ Certainly. 当然。

Yes, I think so/ I will. 是的, 我想是这样的。/我会的。

2.对对方的帮助或要求表示委婉拒绝

I don't think so./ Sorry, I can't./ Sorry, but...

我不是这样认为。/对不起, 我不能。/抱歉, 但是...

I'd love/ like to, but.../ I'm afraid...

我很愿意, 但是.../恐怕...

四、练习

用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Why don't you _____(go) shopping this Sunday.

2. How about _____(drink) a cup of coffee.

3. You'd better _____(turn) down the radio.
4. Would you like _____(have) dinner with us?
5. Let's _____(take) the old man to the hospital.
6. Would you please _____(open) the window?
7. Shall we _____(watch) the movie tonight?
8. Why not _____(raise) money for the poor children?
9. Would you mind _____(close) the window?
10. What about _____(play) soccer after school?

选择:

1. -Would you like to go for a walk with me?
--_____. But I have to clean the living room first.
A. Yes, I would B. No, I wouldn't C. Sorry D. Yes, I'd love to.
2. -What a fine day! Let's go fishing. --_____. When shall we go?
A. Very well B. Good idea. C. Well done. D. My pleasure.
3. Let's _____ a noise, someone is sleeping.
A. not make B. no making C. not to make
4. -I have a toothache. What should I do? --_____.
A. Lucky you! B. You'd better work hard? C. Why not see a dentist?
5. It's getting dark. You'd better _____ out by yourself. It's dangerous.
A. not go B. not to go C. to go

四、重点知识点:

1. (1) allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人作某事 e.g. My teacher doesn't allow us to cut in line.
(2) allow doing sth. 允许做某事 e.g. The cinema doesn't allow smoking.
(3) be allowed to do sth. 被允许做某事 e.g. We are allowed to make posters by ourselves.
2. (1) be good at + 名词/代词/ doing [近] do well in; be strong at
e.g. Some of us are good at swimming.
= Some of us do well in swimming.
= Some of us are strong at swimming.
(2) be good for 对.....有益/好处 [反] be bad for 对.....有害
(3) be good to 对.....好/ 和善/慈爱
3. 半系动词
(1) 表示“变化”: become, get, go, grow, turn, fall等
(2) 表示“感官”: smell, taste, sound, look 主语只能是物

feel 主语可以是人，也可以是物

(3)表示“猜测”：look, seem, appear 看上去，似乎

(4)表示“保持”：keep, stay .

4. (1)findsb. doingsth.发现某人正在作某事

e.g. Mr. Wang found Li Dong reading a story-book in the class.

(2) findsb. dosth. 看见过某人做过某事

e.g. I found a baby crying on the floor just now.

5. although/ though 引导让步状语从句，不能和 but 连用，但是可以和 yet/still 一起使用。

e.g. Although he is very poor, he is ready to help others.

6.(1) get on/ along with sb.和某人相处

e.g. He gets on well with his boss.

(2) get on with sth. 表示“某事进展/进行”的意思

e.g. How are you getting on with your studied?

7. argue 争论，争吵（根据一定的理由想要说服他人）

(1) argue with sb. about sth. 为某事与某人争吵 (quarrel with sb.与某人争吵)

e.g. They're always arguing with each other about money.

(2) arguesb. into doingsth. 尽力劝说某人做某事

e.g. We argued him into travelling with us.

*argument n. 争论 have an argument with sb. 与某人辩论

*discuss vt.讨论 discuss the matter=have a discussion about/ on/of the matter

8. elder 和 older

(1) older adj.可用于人或物。用于人时，指实际年龄大小中的“大”；用于物时，意为“较旧的”，既可以作定语、表语，也可以与 than 连用

e.g. Some of the older workers were retired early.

She is older than me but my other sisters are younger.

Lucy is 2 years older than her sister.

(2) elder 只用于人，多指兄弟姐妹之间年龄长幼中的“长”，只作定语，不作表语，也不能与 than 连用。作名词指“长辈”。

e.g. Children should respect their elders.

* Tom and the boy are twins. His elder brother is only tow hours older than him.

9.instead 和 instead of

(1) instead 代替，反而 可置于句末，其前不用逗号，也可置于句首，其后可用逗号，也可不用，起衔接两个句子、分句或短语的作用。

e.g. If you can't go, let him go instead.

(2)instead of 代替，而不是 介词短语，后接宾语（名词、代词、动名词），位于句中

e.g. Please give me the red box instead of the yellow one.

10.whatever=no matter what 引导让步状语从句

e.g. Whatever happens, I won't change my mind.

= No matter what happens, I won't change my mind.

11. leave 和 forget

(1) leave vt. 遗忘, 忘带 (经常和地点状语连用)

e.g. The boy left his hat on the train.

(2) forget vt. 忘记 (不强调地点状语)

e.g. I forgot her name.

She forgot to close the window.

12. (1) be afraid of doing sth. 害怕/担心某事(往往是自己无法左右的事情)发生

e.g. I was afraid of hurting his feelings.

(2) be afraid to do sth. 害怕做某事

(3) be afraid of sb./sth. 害怕某人/某事

【同】 be terrified of sb./sth/

(4) be afraid that.... 主语恐怕/想/认为...(常用于表示歉意或客气, that 可以省略)

13. stay healthy = keep healthy/ fit 保持健康

keep/ be in good health = have good health 身体健康

be bad/ poor health 身体不好/差/不佳

14. be a member of + 团体 是....的一位成员 (常用于现在完成时)

join + 团体 (常用于一般过去时)

e.g. He joined the Party ten years ago.

= He has been a member of the Party for 10 years.

15. compete with/against sb. 和某人竞争

compete with/ against sb. for sth. 未得到某物与某人竞争

* competition n. 竞争

16. in one's opinion 根据某人的意见

have a good/bad opinion of sb./sth. 对某人/某物评价好/坏

17. another, the other, the others, others

(1) another 同类事物(三个或三个以上)中的“另一个”, 表示不确定数目中的“另一个”

e.g. I don't like this book; please give me another one.

(2) the other 另一个 one...the other...(特指两者中的“另一个”)

e.g. I have two pens. One is red, the other is blue.

(3) the others 强调在一定范围内的“其他全部”

e.g. There are fifty students in our class. Twenty of them are from the countryside, and others are from the city.

(4) others 泛指“别人”，还可以指“其他的人/物”，指不确定的另一部分(并非全部)
e.g. He is my friend, who is always ready to help others.

(5) others= other+名词复数

18. the+ 姓氏复数 指“...夫妇二人/...一家人” 在句中作主语时谓语动词用复数
e.g. The Smiths enjoys living in China.

19. not...until...直到...才... (常与非延续性动词连用，如 go, come, finish, stop, open, close, leave 等)

(1) until 用于肯定句，意为“直到...为止”，谓语动词一般是延续性的，如 live, work, stay, wait, leave 等
e.g. You'd better stay in bed until next Monday.

(2) 当主句表示将来的动作时，until 引导的时间状语从句通常用一般现在时
e.g. I'll wait for you there until you arrive.

20. (1)continue doingsth.= go on doingsth.继续做某事 (原来的事情)
e.g. He continued writing after dinner.

(2)continue to do sth. 继续作某事 (指另一件事)
e.g. After reading Chinese, let's continue to read English.

(3)continue with sth. 继续作某事
e.g. We'll continue with our work.

21. (1) send sb. to...送某人去...
e.g. He sent his son to a good school.

(2)send sb.+宾语补语 使某人处于某种状态
e.g. The bad news sent him sad.

(3)send for+sb. 派人去请...
e.g. We'd better send for a doctor.

(4)send away 派遣，送出，解雇，把...送往远处
e.g. He sent away his servant(仆人).

(5)send up 发射(火箭，卫星，飞船等)
e.g. China sent up her first man-made satellite into space in 1970.

(6)send off 寄出，给...送行
e.g. Have you sent off Kate's birthday present?

22.be always doingsth.总是做某事(并不强调动作正在进行，而是表示说话人的“赞叹、不满、厌烦”等情绪，带有强烈的感情色彩)
e.g. She is always asking for leave.

She is always thinking of how she can do more for people.

*always 与 not 连用，表示部分否定，意思是“不总是，总不是”

e.g. The rich are not always happy.

23. (1)compare...with... 把...与...相比较（指对比两个或两个以上的物体或概念的相同点/不同点，一般指两个同类事物之间的比较）

e.g. If you compare Marx's works with Hegel's, you'll find many differences.

(2)compare...to...把....比作....（通常用来指出两者的相同点或相似点）

e.g. A teacher's work is often compared to a candle.

24. causesb. to do sth.导致某人做某事

e.g. Careless caused him to fail the exam.

25.advice 和 suggestion

(1)advice 不可数名词 一般指带有指教性的“意见”或“劝告”，如教师对学生的“指教”和医生对患者的“嘱咐”等

e.g. On his doctor's advice, he went on his travels.

(2) suggestion 可数名词 指对某件事或某个问题，尤其是为改进工作或解决困难等而提出的“意见”或“建议”，这种“意见”或“建议”并非一定正确或有价值。与 advice 相比，它的语气较为委婉。

e.g. Father's suggestions are great valuable for me.

UNIT 5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?

一、 重点短语

go off（闹钟）发出响声
睡

pickup 捡起..，接电话

fall asleep 睡熟，入

dye down 逐渐变弱

have a look 看一看

make

one's way 前往

takedown 记下，拆除
沉默无声

at first 首先

in silence

on the street 在街上

at the bus stop 在公交站点

wait for ..等待

walk home 走回家

at the time of 在..的时候

take a hot shower 洗热水澡
上车

rain heavily 倾盆大雨

miss the bus 没有赶

last night 昨晚

at that time 在那个时候

helpsb. with sth.在某方面帮助某人

strong winds 强风

black clouds 乌云

in the neighborhood 在附近

make sure 确信

begin to do sth.开始做某事

play a card game 玩纸牌

it's hard to do sth.做某事很困难

have fun 玩的开心

beat against 抵御..

wake up 醒来

in a mess 杂乱

cleanup 打扫

break apart 分裂

other things 其他的事情

each other 互相

in times of 在..时刻

take photos 照照片

turn on 打开

the car wash 洗车店 right away 立刻

a car accident 车祸

because of 由于

heavy snow 大雪

in bad shape 变形

by the side of the road 在路边

walk by 路过

go to sp.去某地

the news of ..的新闻

in history 在历史上

for example 例如

on this way 在路上

on the radio 在广播中

the rest of 剩余的

remember doing sth.记得做过某事

lookout 向外看，当心

be shocked 震惊

have a trouble (in) doing 做某事很麻烦

point out 指出

as well 也

call out 喊出

stop doing 停止做某事

二、重点句型：

1.—What was he doing when the rainstorm came?

当暴风雨来的时候他在做什么？

--He was reading in the library when the rainstorm came.

暴风雨来的时候他正在图书馆读书。

2. What was Jenny doing while Linda was sleeping? 琳达在睡觉的时候珍妮正在做什么？

3.-- What was Ben doing when it began to rain heavily?

当天开始下雨的时候本正在做什么？

--When it began to rain, Ben was helping his mom make dinner.

当天开始下雨的时候本正在帮助妈妈做晚饭。

4. I had trouble thinking clearly after that because I was very afraid.

在那之后我很难清晰地想起来了，因为我太害怕了。

5. People often remember what they were doing when they heard the news of important events in history.

人们通常记得当他们听到史上重大事件的消息时自己在作什么。

三、重点语法：

1. 过去进行时的用法

(1)结构： was/ were+doing

(2)用法：表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在发生的动作。

*go, come, leave, start 等动词的过去进行时表示根据安排在过去某一时刻即将或不久要发生的动作，相当于过去将来时

e.g. They were having a class this time yesterday.

He said his parents were going to America soon.

2. when 和 while 引导的时间状语从句

(1) when “当……的时候”

用法：a. 可以和延续性动词连用，也可以和非延续性动词连用

b. 特点：主句从句可以互换

c. 主从句动作都发生在过去的时间，如果两个动作有时间交点，哪个动作先发生哪个使用过去进行时；

d.主从动作都还未发生，使用动词的时态为“主将从现”

(2) while “当……时候”

用法：a. 只和延续性动词连用

b. 特点：主句动作和从句动作可以同时使用进行时态

c. 通常情况下，while 后面的动词使用过去进行时，主句使用一般过去时

Exercises.

单选

1. –Where were you when I called? --I _____ on the bed.

A. lied B. was lying C. lay D. was lieling

2. Steve _____ TV in the living room when his mother came in.

A. was watching B. watching C. is watching

3. He _____ newspaper when the earthquake happened in Japan.

A. was looking through B. looked through C. had looked through

4. –Could you tell me where you found Miss Gao just now?

--Certainly. In the principal's office. They _____ happily at that time.

A. are talking B. have talked C. were talking

5. I was writing a letter _____ she was making a telephone call.

A. while B. when C. before

根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 上星期六 9 点我在做作业。

I _____ at nine o'clock last Saturday morning.

2. 当托尼在玩电脑游戏的时候，汤姆在看杂志。

Tom was reading the magazine while Tony _____ computer games.

3. 我昨天晚上回来时，妈妈正在厨房做饭

When I came back yesterday evening, my mother _____
_____.

4. 他们过几天就动身去伦敦了。

They _____ London a few days later.

5. 那时她没有在看电视。

She _____ at that moment.

四、重点知识点：

1. rain heavily 下大雨

heavy/hard rain 大雨； light rain 小雨； fine rain 毛毛细雨

2. pickup (名词作宾语可以放在 up 前面或后面，代词作宾语，只能放在 up 前面)

(1) 接电话 e.g. The phone is ringing. Could you please pick it up forme?

(2) 拾起来；捡起 e.g. Your penis lying on the floor. Please pick it up.

(3)(开车)接某人 e.g. I will pick you up at the station.

(4) 振作精神；站起来 e.g. It'shard to pick yourself up after such a terrible shock.

3. be/feel strange to....对...感到陌生/新奇

e.g. It feels strange to be visiting the place again after all these years.

4. (1)no+单数名词=not a/an +单数名词

e.g. There is no book on the desk.= There is not a book on the desk.

(2)no+不可数名词=not any+不可数名词

e.g. There is no water there.= There is not any water there.

(3)no+可数名词复数=not any+可数名词复数

e.g. I have no pens.= I don't have any pens.

5.wood u.n.木头； woods n.树林，小树林； wooden adj. 木制的(作定语)

6. beat 和 win

(1) beat 打败，战胜，后接（比赛、战斗、辩论等的对手）人或集体
e.g. I can beat you at swimming.

(2) win 打败；赢；战胜；后接(比赛、战斗、辩论、奖品、钱等)事或物
e.g. Who do you think can win the volleyball match in the end?

7. (1) be against 反对

e.g. People are usually against smoking in public.

(2) play against sb. 与某人比赛

8. (1) fall asleep 进入梦乡；睡着

(2) sleep 延续性动词“睡觉”；名词“睡眠”

e.g. He slept for 2 hours.

He had a long sleep.

(3) be asleep 睡着 强调状态

(4) fall asleep 睡着，入睡 表示动作的过程，侧重于无意识地入睡

(5) get to sleep 睡着，入眠 强调进入睡眠状态，多用于否定句、疑问句或条件句

(6) go to bed 上床睡觉 强调睡的动作，不一定睡着。一般来说，go to bed 在前，然后才是 go/get to sleep 或 fall asleep

9. (1) happen to do sth. 碰巧发生/做某事 = It happens that—

e.g. I happened to have no money with me that day.

= It happened that I had not money with me that day.

(2) happen to sb./sth. ...发生在某人身上/某事上

e.g. What will happen to the children if Peter and Alice break up?

10. silence 和 quiet

(1) silence 主要指人“沉默，不出声”，但不一定无活动

e.g. He looked at the boy in silence for some minutes.

(2) quiet 安静的；宁静的 指人时表示生性安静，不易激动，用于自然环境时，指没有干扰活动

e.g. She is a quiet girl.

11. (1) remember to do sth. 记得要去做某事(事情还未做)

(2) remember doing 记得做过某事(事情已做过)

12. real, true, truth

(1) real adj. 真的，指客观上存在，并非想象或虚构的，它是与“假冒的”相对而言的

e.g. Let's give him some real English food to eat.

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