# Unit 4

## Why don't you talk to your parents?

### Section A Grammar Focus-4c

# ➢ Objectives

- To learn to talk about problems.
- To learn to give advice.
- To learn how to use "although, so that, until ".

# Words and expressions

**copy** *v.* 抄袭；模仿；复制；复印

**return** *v.* 归还；回来；返回

**anymore** *adv.* 再也(不)；(不)再

# Grammar Focus

| | |
|---|---|
| You look tired. What's the matter? | I did my homework until really late last night, so I didn't get enough sleep. |
| What should I do? | Why don't you forget about it? Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal. |

| | |
|---|---|
| What should he do? | He should talk to his friend so that he can say he’s sorry. |
| Maybe you could go to his house. | I guess I could, but I don’t want to surprise him. |

Why don't you...? 是否定性特殊疑问句。

What/How about＋名词/动名词？

Why not＋动词原形？

Could 和should 的用法

**1. Why don’t you do sth.?**

**这是给别人提建议，建议某人做什么事情的句型。**

**Why don’t we come more often?**

**咱们为什么不经常来这里呢?**

**Why don’t you buy a book for your father?**

**给你爸爸买本书怎么样?**

**这个句子还可以写成Why not do…?**

**Why not get her a camera?**

**为什么不给她买个相机呢?**

这个句型还有发出礼貌的邀请的用法。

Why don’t you have a drink of tea? 请喝茶。

= Why not have a drink of tea?

Why don’t you come with me?

= Why not come with me?

肯定回答：Good idea /OK /All right /Sounds good等。

否定回答：I’m afraid not / That’s too … /Sorry, I can’t等。

2. How/What about…? 表示“……怎么样/好吗？”这个句型是询问听话这一方对某事物的看法或者意见。about是个介词，它后面要接名词或者doing。

e.g. How about his playing football?

他足球踢得怎么样？

What about swimming with us?

和我们一起游泳怎么样？

How about her English? 她的英语怎样?

— How about going (go) to Guilin for a vacation this year?

— Good idea!

How about …?和What about …?也可用于征求意见或提出建议，意为“……怎么样?” about是介词，后可接名词、代词、V-ing形式。如：

— What about (having) another piece of bread?

— No, thanks. I’m full.

3. could和should都可以用来表示建议或劝告，前者比后者在语气上更加婉转、客气。 could意为“可以”，should意为“应该；应当”。e.g.

— I need some money to pay for the summer camp.

—You should / could borrow some money from your brother.

—我需要些钱来支付（参加）夏令营的费用。

—你应该/可以向你的哥哥借一些钱。

1) could的用法

could是can的过去式，在比较委婉客气地提出请求或陈述用法时，一般多用could，回答时用can，例如：

— Could you please tell us where we show our tickets?

— Yes, I can.

— 你能告诉我们在哪里检票吗？

— 可以，我能。

在“**Could you...?**”句型中，**could**仅表示语气的婉转，而不是过去时。在希望得到肯定答复时，以及在表示建议、请求和征求意见时句子常用**some**和**something**，而不用**any**和**anything**

例如：

**Could you lend me your bike, please?**

**请把你的自行车借给我好吗？**

**Could you please say something about your family?**

你能说说你的家庭情况吗？

**另外，could还有以下用法：**

**用来表示过去的能力、可能性或许可。如：**

**1 could read at the age of five.**

**我5岁时就能看书。**

**You could go with him. 你可以和他一起去的。**

**用来表示推测或条件。如：**

**If we could help, we would.**

**如果我们能帮上忙，我们会帮的。**

**2) should的用法**

**should是情态动同，它必须和其它动词一起构成谓语，没有人称和数的变化，表示劝告或建议，为“应该(当)”。例如：**

**—I have a very bad cold. 我得了重感冒。**

**—You should lie down, have a rest and drink more water. 你应该躺下休息，多喝水。**

should作为情态动词，可以表示谦逊、客气、委婉之意。例如：

I should say that it would be better to try it again.

我倒是认为最好再试一试。

You are mistaken, I should say.

据我看，你搞错了。

He should expect their basketball team to win the match. 他倒是希望他们的篮球队赢得这场比赛。

should还可以表示一种义务或责任，意为“应该”。如：

**You should finish your homework before you play games on the computer.**

你应该先完成你的家庭作业，然后再玩电脑。

**You should / could do …**

意为“你应该可以做……”

Let's do …　　意为“让我们做……吧!”

You'd better (not) do … 意为“你最好（不）做……”

It's best to do ...　意为“做……再好不过了。”

Shall we do … ?　意为“我们做……好吗？”

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