

Lesson 101

write [] wrote [] written []

1. Read Jimmy 's card to me , Penny.

read 后面接了两个宾语，一个是 Jimmy ' s card 一 ,个是 me，所以，这句话还可以这样说：

Read me Jimmy 's card please.

2. 直接引语和间接引语 “I have just arrived in Scotland and I 'm staying at a Youth Hostel . ”

这是一个 直接引语 的例子。直接引语是英文中用书面语的形式来表示口语的方式，实际的话要放在引号 之间， 句尾的标点符号也要放在引号之内。

下面三句都属于间接引语：

He says he's just arrived in Scotland.

He says he's staying at a Youth Hostel.

He says he'll write a letter soon.

3. the Y. H. A. =the Youth Hostels Association

青年招待所协会。简称“青招协”。the Youth Hostel 是一种为参加野外探险度假活动的青年人提供廉价 住宿的招待所。这种青年招待所实行会员制，首先要加入“青招协”才有资格享受这种待遇。

在组织机构的前面，我们通常要加上定冠词 the，例如：

the United Nations 联合国

the International Olympic Committee 国际奥委会

4 .speak up，大声地说。还可以这样说： Louder , please.

5.hear 和 listen to

hear 听见，听到 强调的是结果

I ' m afraid I can ' t hear you.

listen to 听 强调的是动作

Listen to me, please. 6.下列从句中， 都省略了 that。

He says **he's just arrived in Scotland** .

He says **he's staying at a Youth Hostel**.

He says **he'll write a letter soon**.

You know **he' s a member of the Y.H.A..**

I ' m afraid I c an ' t hear y.o u

I hope **you are all well**.

He hopes **we are all well**.

7 .Love , Jimmy . 爱你的吉米。

Yours, Jimmy 你的，吉米。 这是朋友间通信时常用的结束语。

8. He doesn't say very much,does he? 这是一个反意疑问句 它的回答如下：

No, he doesn't. 是的，他没有写多少。

Yes, he does. 不，他写了很多。

She went to Paris last month,didn ' t she?

Yes, she did. 是的，他去巴黎了。

No , she didn ' t. 不，他没有去。 这是英文中的反意疑问句，它是由两部分组成的，前面是一个陈述句，逗号之后是一个简略问句。反意 疑问句可以用来确认自己的判断，获取真实的信息，还可以用来表示惊讶、愤怒等感情。如果前一部分陈述句是肯定形式，简略问句就要用否定形式；如果前一部分是否定形式，后一部分则用肯定形式。

9. He can ' t write very much on a card.

I **write to** my family regularly. write to 给某人写信

The teacher **wrote the answers on the blackboard** .

10. 本课基本句型：（都省略了 that）

I'm afraid ...

He says…
He hopes…
I'm afraid **I can 't hear you.**
He says **he'll write a letter soon.**
He hopes **we are all well.**

11.反意疑问句

	肯定式， + 否定式？	否定式， + 肯定式？
be 动词	The pen is yours, isn 't itt? Yes, it is. No, it isn ' t. That was a wonderful night, wasn' tit? Yes, it was. No, it wasn ' t.	You aren ' at teacher , are you? Yes, I am . No, I ' m not.
一般 动 词	Lucy likes English , doesn' sthe? Yes, it does. No, it doesn ' t. Tom is skating, isn ' hte? Yes, he is. No, he isn ' t.	You don' st tudy Chinese, do you? Yes, we do. No, we don ' t.
情态 动 词	Your brother can swim, can 'hte ? Yes, he can. No, he can ' t. The workers had to take the first bus, didn 't ht ey? Yes, they did No they didn ' t	Your brother can ' st swim, can he? Yes, he can. No, he can ' t.
现在 完 成 时	Tom has lived here for many years, hasn ' hte? Yes, he has. No, he has ' t.	He hasn' bteen to the Great Wall, has he? Yes, he has. No, he has ' t.

12.直接引语和间接引语

当我们引用别人的话时，我们可以用别人的原话，也可以用自己的话把别人的意思转述出来。当直接引用的句子为不同类型时， 间接引用的句式变化很大。 当我们引用别人说话时，若引用的是原话，被引用的部分叫做 直接引语。 当我们要引用别人的话语时， 可以用自己的话把别人的意思转述出来，被引用的部分叫做 间接引语。

直接引语	间接引语
She said,“ I like English very much . ” Mike asked, “ When will our plane land ? ”	She said she liked English very much. Mike asked When their plane would land .
(1) 只须将原话放在引号之中，不做任何改动。 (2) 没有时态呼应的问题。 (3) 引用原话前可以用， “”， 也可以用： “”。 (4) 原话的末尾，按其类别放一个句号或问号等。	(1) 不要逗号、冒号、引号。 (2) 要考虑到 人称 的变化。 (3) 要考虑到 时态 的变化。 (4) 要考虑到 时间状语、地点状语和指示代词 的变化。
He said,“ I ' m sleep. ”y	He said that he was sleepy.
She said,“ Your younger brother broke it . ”	She said that my younger brother had broken it . ”
He said,“ I have lived in Beijing since 1950 . ”	He said that he had lived in Beijing since 1950.

13.宾语从句

宾语从句在复合句中做主句的宾语。连接宾语从句的有从属连词、连接代词和连接副词三类词。这三

类词在句中的功能各异，请看下表。 注意：宾语从句中的语序。

词类	在句中的功能	举例	中文释义	例句
从属 连 词	that 在句中 不担任成分， 可省略。 whether， if 在句中也 不担任成 分， 但都 不能省略。	that	一般不译	I believe that this house is for sale. I believe they will arrive shortly.
		whether	是否	We don' tk now if / whether our teaches will attend the class meeting.
		if	是否	
连接 代 词	除了在句中起连接作用外，还 在 从 句中担任成分， 做主语、宾语、 定 语。	who	谁（主格）	I know who did the good deed. []
		whom	谁（宾格）	
		whose	谁的（所有格）	
		what	什么，所 …..的	You must take back what you said.
		which	哪个……	He asked me which shirt I liked best.
连接 副 词	除了在句中起连接作用外，还 在 从 句中担任成分， 做状语。	when	什么时候	I want to know when the plane will take off.
		where	什么地方	He asked me where he would arrive.
		how	怎样，如何 ……	Please tell me how I can get there.
		why	为什么， …… 的原 因，之所以 ……	Our teacher asked me why I was late.

Lesson 102



1. tired
—— What does he say?
—— He says he feels tired.
2. thirsty
—— What do they say?
—— They say they are thirsty.
3. a headache
—— What 's the matter with her?
—— She says she's got a headache.
4. an earache
—— What 's the matter with her?
—— She says she has an earache.
5. a licence

精品文档

—— What does she need?

—— She says she needs a licence.

6. some money

—— What do they want?

—— They say they want some money.

7. catch

—— What must he do ?

—— He says he must catch the bus.

8. repair

—— What can he do?

—— He says he can repair this bus.

9. sell

—— What will he do?

—— He says he will sell the house.

Lesson 103

1. How was the exam, Richard? 这句话还可以这样说： How did the exam go?
 2. Not too bad. 不算太坏
Pretty good 还不错 pretty
 3. I think I passed in English and Mathematics . 我想我的英语和数学及格了。 如果说通过某一个考试， 直接用 动词 **pass** ；如果说通过某一科目， 则用 **pass in**。
fail 不及格
pass / fail the English paper / test / exam the English and Maths **papers**, 英文和数学卷子。 a
4. **paper** 这个词当“试卷”讲时， 是可数名词。 **piece of paper** .
paper 当“纸张”讲时， 是不可数名词。 Have you finished your **paper** ?
paper 还可以当“论文”讲。
 5. How about . . . ?……怎么样？ 相当于我们前面学过的 What about . . . ?
用于征求他人意见或询问情况。
What about you?
How about going to France for our next holiday?
 6. easy enough for me, 是指对我来说不难， 我可以完成和通过。
而 too difficult for me 是指对我来说太难了， 无法完成和通过。
“for”对于某人来说。
The house isn't big **enough for** us.
形容词 +enough to do sth. 十分（足够） ……
She's old **enough to make her own decisions**.
He is rich **enough to buy a plane**.
enough 如果修饰形容词或副词， 它必须放在形容词或副词的后面， 例如上面两例。 **enough** 还可以做形容 词来修饰名词， 则放在名词的前面、后面都可以。
I have money **enough to buy** a dictionary.
I haven't got **enough money to pay** for that car.
 7. But I couldn 't answer the rest.
the rest of the questions.
 8. They were too difficult for me. too 过于……
too …+for sb / sth +to do 对于…某人（某物）来说， 太 …以至不能…
This pair of shoes are **too small for me**.
The question is **too difficult us to answer**.
too + 形容词 /副词 + to do …太…， （以至于）不能（做） …
He is **too young to go to school**.
 9. French tests are awful, aren ' t they?
awful 可以形容人或物， 表示“很可怕”、“很糟糕”、“很讨厌”。
hate 在口语中常用来表示非常强烈的语气。
I **hate** them.
I **hate** traffic jams. 我很讨厌堵车
I **hate** telling lies. 我讨厌撒谎
 10. I'm sure I've **got** a low mark.
a high mark

I'm sure I've **done** badly / well.

11. cheer up, 振作起来。可以用来鼓励你的同学、朋友或同事等。

12. Perhaps we didn't **do** badly. too badly 那么糟糕。

13. The **guy** next to me wrote his name at the top of the paper. guy 口语中常用，相当于 person。 The **person** beside me at the top of 在顶端、在上方 at the bottom of 在末端、在底端

14. 文中的 yes? 相当于 And then? 意思是：然后呢？然后怎么了？

15. Then he sat there and looked at it **for three hours**. for three hours 连续三个小时。

16. 本课基本句型

I **could** answer the questions.

They were **very** easy.

I **couldn't** answer the questions.

They were **too** difficult.

The question were easy **enough for me to** answer.

The question were **too** difficult **for me to** answer.

17. 名词

1) 名词的种类

分类			例词	
专有名词	指人、地方、团体、机构等特有的名称。它的第一个字母必须大写。专有名词前一般不加冠词。	表示人名	Li Bai 李白 Lu Xun 鲁迅 Mr. Dick 迪克先生 Chairman Hu 胡主席	
		表示地名	China 中国 Chang an street 长安街 London 伦敦 Zhong shan Park 中山公园	
		由普通名词构成的专有名词	the United States of America 美国 the Summer Palace 颐和园	
普通名词	指一类人或东西或一个抽象的名称。	可数名词	个体名词	表示某类人或事物中的个体 student teacher car panda
			集合名词	表示若干个体组成的集合体 family police army team crowd group people
		不可数名词	抽象名词	表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象的概念 music cold love rest power (威力)
			物质名词	表示无法分为个体的物质或实物 water tea air fire rain wood

2) 单数可数名词

①如果我们要表示一本书，一只鸟，一棵树等概念时，要用名词的单数形式。表示名词的单数，要在名词前加不定冠词 a 或 an。

例如： a bird an egg

This is a desk.

There is an orange on the table.

②a 和 an 的使用区别

a	以辅音开头 的名词前	a book a pen a new orange
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an 以元音开头 的名词前

an apple an old desk an orange

3) 复数可数名词

①规则变化

	规则变化	例句
1	在一般情况下, 词尾后加 -s	在清辅音后读 [s] book— books[] cup— cups[] 在浊辅音和元音后读 [z] bed— beds[] 其它 Boys[] horses[] pages[]
2	以 s、x、ch、sh 结尾的词, 加 -es, 读作 [iz]	bus— buses box— boxes dish— dishes watch — watches [] [] [] []
3	以 f 或 fe 结尾的词, 先将 f 或 fe 变成 v, 再加 -es, 读作 [vz]	half — halves[] wife —wives[]
4	以 o 结尾的词, 词尾加 es 或 s, 都读 [z]	hero— heroes[] potato—potatoes[] tomato — tomatoes[] zoo— zoos[] piano — pianos[] photo— photos[]
5	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词, 先 将 y 改 为 i 再加 es, 读 [iz]	city — cities[] family — families[]
6	以元音字母加 y 结尾的词, 直 接加 s, 读 [z]	day— days[] boy— boys[]
7	以 th 结尾的词, 在词尾加 s	th 读[], 加上 s 读[] th 读[], mouth — mouths[] path —paths[] 加上 s 读[] month— month[]

②不规则变化

	不规则变化	例词
1	元音发生变化	man— men[] woman — women[] foot — feet[] tooth— teeth[] mouse—mice[] goose—geese[]
2	词尾发生变化	child — children[]
3	单、复数形式不变	fish sheep deer Chinese Japanese
4	有些名词只有复数形式	clothes 衣服 trousers 裤子 glasses 眼睛等 Your trousers are over there

③合成名词变为复数时

	变化	例词
1	把第一个或最后一个词变成复数	highway — highways girl friend —girl friends son-in-law — sons-in-law 女婿
2	把构成合成名词的两个词都要变为复数	man doctor— men doctors woman teacher— women teachers

4) 名词的用法

名词在句中可以担任除谓语外的任何成分, 即主语、表语、宾语、状语、宾补、定语等

	例句	说明
1	China is a great country.	名词作主语
2	I ' m sat udent.	名词作表语
3	All of us love peace.	名词作动词宾语
4	They are listening to music.	名词作介词宾语
5	You should study English step by step.	名词作状语
6	The party lasted two hours.	名词作状语
7	Our school named our class Lei Feng class.	名词作宾补

8	This is our teachers ' .o ffice	名词所有格作定语
9	Ten minutes' walk isn 't long.	名词所有格作定语

Lesson 104

1.clever answer all the questions **Could** he answer all the questions? Yes, he could.

He was clever **enough to** answer them.

2.stupid [] answer all the questions

Could he answer all the questions? No, he couldn 't.

He was **too** stupid **to** answer them.

3. cheap buy the car

Why **could** he buy the car?

Because it was **very** cheap.

4. expensive [] buy the car Why **couldn't** he buy the car? Because it was **too** expensive.

5.loud [] hear the stereo Why **could** they hear the stereo? Because it was **very** loud.

6.low hear the stereo

Why **couldn't** they hear the stereo?

Because it was **too** low.

7.sweet eat the orange **Could** she eat the orange? Yes,she could.

It was sweet **enough for** her **to** eat.

8.sour [] eat the orange

Could she eat the orange?

No, she couldn 't.

It was **too** sour **for** her **to** eat.

Lesson 105 spell []

spelt [] spelt [] 1.I want her.
I want to **see** / **speak** to her. 2.Do you want **to speak** to her?
在这句话中， **to speak** 是动词 want 的宾语，而这个结构——动词原形前加 定式。
本课用动词不定式作宾语的例句还有：

to——在英文中被称为动词不

I want her **to come** to my office ；
Tell her **to come** at once ； Did you
want **to see** me ；
I want you **to type** it again 等。

3.want 的三种用法：
want sb. / sth. I **want** her.
want to do sth. want Do you **want** to speak to her? I
sb. to do sth. **want** her to come to my office.

4.Tell her to come at once.
Tell sb. to do sth. 它的否定式是： Tell sb. （not） to do sth.

5.Can you tell me?
完整意思是： Can you tell me how to spell ‘intelligent ’? 6. full
of …,充满了……。

This letter 's **full of** mistakes.
The room is **full of** smoke.
Her eyes were **full of** tears.

7.I 'm sorry about that. **be sorry about sth.**
sorry 后面还可以跟从句。例如： I 'm **sorry** I made so many mistakes.

8 .And here's a little present for you 。
这里 and 表示承上启下，使上下文紧密联系，当“于是”，“因此”讲。

9.many,much,a few, few, a little,little 辨析：

many （多数）	只能和复数可数名词连用	At the party I didn't mta knnyo wpe ople.
much （多量）	只能和不可数名词连用	How much money do you have?
a few （肯定） few （否定）	用于可数名词	But we have a few small differences,too. （有区别） We have few differences. （没区别）
a little （肯定） little （否定）	用于不可数名词	They were all very big and strong , and we felt a little afraid of them. Although they were all very big and strong ,we felt little afraid of them.

既可以修饰 可数名词，也 可
以修饰 不可数名词。主 要用
于 肯定句 中。

a lot of much 可数名词 之前
lots of = 用于 否定句或疑问句 中 plenty of many 不可数名词 之前

例如：We haven't got **much** tea or coffee.

We haven't got **any** tomatoes.

We have got **a lot of** potatoes.

10. I hope it'll help you.

如果指出有所帮助的具体方面，我们可以用“ **with** ”这个词。

I hope it'll help you **with** your spelling.

I often help my mum **with** the cleaning.

11. 动词不定式

基本句型 1：I want **to go**.

基本句型 2：He wants **to go**.

基本句型 3：I wanted **to go**.

基本句型 4：They were asked **to go**. (他们被要求去)

基本 1 是动词不定式的典型用法，它有两个表示动作的词语：一个是 **want**，另外一个 **to go**。

want 是这个句子的主要动词，它会随着主语的人称、数和时态而变化。

to go 不管主语的数、人称和时态如何变化，它永远保持“ **to+ 动词原形**”的形式，**to go** 就是不定式。

在基本 2、3、4 中，主语、时态、语态有变化，但不定式 **to go** 不受影响，毫无变化。

动词不定式的基本形式是“ **to+动词原形**”，有时可以不带 **to**。

动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句子中不能做谓语；但可以担任 除谓语外的任何成分——主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和宾语补足语。

动词不定式可以在句中担任 名词、形容词、副词 的作用。 动词不定式仍保留动词的特点，即它可以有自己的宾语和状

语。动词不定式和它的宾语或状语构成不

定式短语。

例如： I want to read the book. (我想读这本书。)

主语 谓语 不定式 read 的宾语

He wants to speak at the meeting. (他想在会议上发言。)

主语 谓语 不定式 speak 的状语

不定式前的 **to** 与做介词 **to** 的区别：

不定式前面的 **to** (也称作小品词) 和做介词的 **to** 是有差别的。介词 **to** 之后要跟 名词、代词的宾格，或相当于名词的词及短语 做它的宾语。而不定式 **to** 之后要跟 动词原形。

want **to read**. (不定式的小品词) **to read** the book. (不定式的小品词)

listen **to me**. (介词 **to**)

12. 本课基本句型——动词不定式

I want you / him / her / them **to** ...

Tell him / her / them **to**...

I want her **to come** to my office.

Tell her **to come** to my office.

I don't want you / him / her / them **to** ...

Tell him / her / them **not to**...

I don't want her **to type** this letter again.

Tell her not **to type** this letter again.

Lesson 106 I want you / him / her / them to Tell him / her / them to ...

1. carry it

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