1. get up,站起来。

这一短语还可表示 起床。

2. be afraid that,想,恐怕; be sure that,想,认为。

这两个结构后面通常接从句,在口语中有时 that 可省略。

语法 Grammar in use

1. 宾语从句(1)

宾语从句在句中作宾语,一般用 that 引导,但在口语中经常省略掉 that.

可用在 say, think, believe, hope, know, understand, suppose 等动词之后:

She says that she is cold.

她说她冷。

He thinks that he needs an X-ray.

他认为他需要拍个x片。

I know that I can repair this car.

我知道我能修理这部车。

They believe that they will have more money.

他们认为他们会有更多的钱。

可用在某些描写感情的形容词之后,如 afraid, sure, sorry,glad 等:

I am sure that you need an X-ray.

我觉得你需要拍个X片。

I am sorry that you are ill.

听到你生病了我很难过。

2. 间接引述时的时态

如果间接引语中的引述动词是现在时,那么其后的时态通常与原来口头陈述句的时态相同。转述刚刚说完的话时通常皆如此。

词汇学习 Word study

- 1. slip v.
- (1) 滑倒:

She slipped and fell down on the wet stones.

她脚下滑了一下,跌倒在潮湿的石头上。

(2) 滑落; 脱落:

The soap slipped out of her hand.

肥皂从她的手中滑落。

(3)下滑;下跌:

Profits continue to slip this year.

利润今年呈持续下跌趋势。

(4) 遗忘; 忽略:

Our wedding anniversary completely slipped my mind.

我把我们的结婚纪念日忘得一干二净。

- 2. hurt v.
- (1) 弄痛; 使受伤:

Have you hurt yourself?

你伤着自己了吗?

He fell off the bicycle and hurt his leg.

他从自行车上摔下来,摔伤了一条腿。

(2) 危害: 损害:

That case has hurt his reputation.

那个案件损害了他的声誉。

I don't mean to hurt you.

我本无意伤害你的感情。

- 3. help v.
- (1) 帮助:援助:救助:

He devoted his life to helping the disabled.

他付出一生的心血去帮助那些残疾人。

Would you help me to lift this box?

你能否帮我抬一下这只箱子?

(2) 对 有帮助; 对 有好处:

My knowledge of French helped me a lot while I was travelling in France.

我在法国旅行时,我的法文知识帮了我大忙。

Humour can help in a tense situation.

幽默能够缓和紧张局面。

Lessons $101 \sim 102$

课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. speak up, 大声地说,清楚地说。

up 作副词用时可表示强度等的由弱到强、由低到高:

Can you get up to that note?

你能唱得到那么高的音吗?

2. He doesn't say very much,does he? 他没写许多,是吗?

附加疑问句中的前后两部分的谓语在时态、人称和数上都要一致。回答这种问句时要简略,要根据事实回答。如果答语本身是肯定的,就用 Yes:如果答语本身是否定的,就用 No。

语法 Grammar in use

直接引语和间接引语

直接引语就是直接引用说话人原来所说的话;间接引语就是原话的转述。直接引语放在引号里,间接引语是把说话人的原话变成宾语从句。

间接引语中,宾语从句中的动词与主句中的主要动词在时态上必须保持一致。一般来说,主要动词用现在时,间接引语中可用现在时(包括一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时)和将来时。如:

She says she's got a headache.

她说她头痛。

He says he's staying at a Youth Hostel.

你说他正住在一家青年招待所。

He says he has sold his house.

他说他已卖掉了房子。

把直接陈述改为间接引语时,谓语动词形式的变化体现在人称上。如:

He says I hope you are all well.

He says he hopes we/they are all well.

他说他希望我们/他们都身体健康。

The girl says I have finished my homework.

The girl says that she has finished her homework.

那个姑娘说她已完成了家庭作业。

词汇学习 Word study

- 1. write v.
- (1) 写, 书写:

They are learning to read and write.

他们在学习读书写字。

She writes legibly.

她笔迹清楚。

(2) 写信:

I'll write to you soon.

我会尽快给你写信的。

Why didn't she write and tell him?

她为什么不写信告诉他?

(3) 写作;作曲;当作家:

He started to write for the stage.

他开始成为一名剧作家。

He soon finished writing a symphony.

他很快就谱写成一部交响曲。

- 2. soon adv.
- (1) 不久:

It will soon be spring.

春天很快就要到了。

Soon she would have to resign.

她不久就得辞职了。

(2) 早; 快:

Why are you leaving so soon?

你为什么这么快就要走了?

He came sooner than we expected.

他来得比我们预料的快。

Lessons $103 \sim 104$

课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. the rest,剩余部分。

这里指其余的题,注意 rest 与定冠词连用的用法。

2. at the top of,在 顶端。

反义词为 at the bottom of (在 末端)。

3. next to, 邻近, 贴近。

语法 Grammar in use

too 与 enough

(1) enough 的用法

A 在形容词之后使用:

He failed the exam because it wasn't easy enough.

他考虑不及格,因为题不够容易。(不说 enough easy)

B 在名词之前使用:

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