

Unit 6 When was it invented?



Unit6	话题	谈论发明物的历史及用途
	词汇	1. <u>electricity</u> n. 电; 电能 <u>electric</u> adj. 带电的; 2. <u>style</u> n. 样式; 款式 3. <u>project</u> n. 项目; 工程 4. <u>pleasure</u> n. 高兴; 愉快 <u>pleased</u> adj. 感到高兴的; 感到愉悦的 <u>pleasant</u> adj. 5. <u>website</u> n. 网站 6. <u>pioneer</u> n. 先驱 7. <u>list</u> n. 名单; 清单 v. 列表; 列清单 8. <u>mention</u> v. 提到; 说道 <u>mentioned</u> adj. 被提到的(后置定语) 9. <u>accidental</u> adj. 意外的; 偶然的 <u>accident</u> n. 意外事故 10. <u>ruler</u> n. 统治者, 支配者; 尺子 <u>rule</u> n. 规则; 统治 v. 统治 11. <u>boil</u> v. 煮沸; 烧开 <u>boiled</u> adj. 煮开过的 <u>boiling</u> adj. 正在沸腾的 12. <u>remain</u> v. 保持不变; 剩余 <u>remaining</u> adj. 剩下的; 剩余的 13. <u>smell</u> v. 发出...气味; 闻到 (过去式 <u>smelt</u>) n. 气味 14. <u>national</u> adj. 国家的; 民族的 <u>international</u> adj. 国际的 <u>nation</u> n. 国家; 民族 15. <u>trade</u> n. 贸易; 交易 v. 做买卖; 从事贸易 <u>trader</u> n. 买卖者 16. <u>doubt</u> n. 疑惑; 疑问 v. 怀疑 <u>undoubtedly</u> adv. 毫无疑问地 17. <u>fridge</u> n. 冰箱 18. <u>low</u> adj. 低的; 矮的 <u>lower</u> v. 降低 19. <u>somebody</u> pron. 某人 n. 重要人物 20. <u>translate</u> v. 翻译 <u>translation</u> n. 译文 <u>translator</u> n. 翻译者 21. <u>lock</u> v. 锁上; 锁住 n. 锁 <u>unlock</u> v. 打开 22. <u>earthquake</u> n. 地震 23. <u>sudden</u> adj. 突然的 <u>suddenly</u> adv. 突然 24. <u>musical</u> adj. 音乐的; 有音乐天赋的 <u>music</u> n. 音乐 <u>musician</u> n. 音乐家 25. <u>instrument</u> n. 器械; 仪器; 工具 26. <u>crispy</u> adj. 脆的; 酥脆的 27. <u>salty</u> adj. 咸的 <u>salt</u> n. 盐 <u>salted</u> adj. 被盐腌制的 28. <u>sour</u> adj. 酸的; 有酸味的 4. <u>customer</u> n. 顾客; 客户 <u>custom</u> n. 风俗 29. <u>Canadian</u> adj. 加拿大的 n. 加拿大人 <u>Canada</u> n. 加拿大 30. <u>divide</u> v. 分开; 分散 <u>division</u> n. 分割; 分裂 31. <u>basket</u> n. 篮; 筐 32. <u>professional</u> adj. 职业的; 专业的 <u>profession</u> n. 职业, 专业 <u>professor</u> n. 教授 33. <u>hero</u> n. 英雄; 男主角 (pl. <u>heroes</u>) <u>heroine</u> n. 女主角
	短语	1. <u>run on electricity</u> 用电加热的

2. be used for seeing in the dark 用来在夜里看清
3. have a point 有道理
4. the pioneers of different inventions 不同发明的先驱们
5. be used widely 被广泛运用
6. be invented by accident 偶然地被发明
7. an accidental invention 一个偶然的发明
8. boil drinking water 烧饮用水
9. over an open fire 在室外的火上
10. produce a nice smell 散发一种怡人的香味
11. a few thousand years later 几千年以后
12. during the 6th and 7th centuries 在六，七世纪期间
13. in less than 100 years 在不到一百年间
14. the tea trade from China to Western countries 从中国到西方国家的茶叶贸易
15. take place 发生
16. spread the popularity of tea 扩大茶叶的普及
17. without doubt 毫无疑问
18. best understand the nature of tea 最懂茶的本质
19. sell ... at a low price 已低价出售
20. translate the book into different languages 把书翻译成不同的语言
21. happen all of a sudden=happen suddenly 突然发生
22. be brought to a safe place 被带到个安全地方
23. work on the invention of the telephone 从事电话的发明
24. send musical notes 发送音符
25. through an instrument similar to a telephone 通过一个类似电话的装置
26. do sth. by accident=do sth. by chance 偶然做某事
27. do sth. by mistake 错误地做了某事
28. cut sth. too thick 把.....切得太厚
29. cut sth. really really thin 把.....切得很薄很薄
30. make the customer happy 让顾客高兴/满意
31. the history of potato chips 土豆片的历史
32. a cook called George Crum 一位叫做George Crum的厨师
33. put lots of salt on sth. 在.....上撒很多盐
34. decide on sth. 决定某物

		35. <u>add/put salt into the soup</u> 往汤里加盐 36. <u>the sour taste</u> 酸味 37. <u>dream of/about doing sth</u> 梦想做某事 38. <u>the popularity of...</u>的流行/普及/受欢迎程度 39. <u>for fun and exercise</u> 为了娱乐或锻炼 40. <u>stop/prevent/ keep ... from doing</u> 阻止...做某事 41. <u>America's NBA game</u> 美国的NBA比赛 42. <u>a game to be played inside</u> 在室内玩的游戏 43. <u>divide...into...</u> 把.....划分成..... 44. <u>work together</u> 团结协作 45. <u>an event at the Olympics=an Olympic event</u> 一个奥运项目 46. <u>players on the same team</u> 同一个球队的球 47. <u>the professional basketball groups</u> 专业的篮球队 48. <u>look up to sb.</u> 尊敬 敬仰 <u>look down upon</u> 瞧不起 49. <u>the number of</u> 的数量 <u>a number of</u> 许多 大量 50. <u>achieve one's dream=realize one's dream=make one's dream come true</u> 实现某人的梦想
	句型	1. <u>When was it invented?</u> 它是什么时候发明的? 2. <u>Is it really such a great invention?</u> 它真的是如此了不起的一项发明吗? 3. <u>For example, it mentioned that zipper was invented by Whitcomb Judson in 1893.</u> 例如, 它提到拉链是 1893 年由惠特科姆·贾德森发明的。 4. <u>But at that time, it wasn't used widely.</u> 但在当时, 它并没有被广泛使用。 5. <u>It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was the first to discover tea as a drink.</u> 据说, 有一位叫作神农的中国统治者最早发现茶可以饮用。 6. <u>It produced a nice smell so he tasted the brown water.</u> 它散发出一股香味, 因此他尝了一下这棕色的水。 7. <u>In England, tea didn't appear until around 1660, but...</u> 在英国, 茶直到 1660 年左右才出现, 但... 8. <u>Even though many people now know about tea culture, the Chinese are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea.</u> 即使现在许多人知道茶文化, 但中国人无疑是最懂茶之本质的人。 9. <u>George wanted to make the customer happy.</u> 乔治想让那位顾客满意。 10. <u>Then in 1936 in Berlin, it became an event at the Olympics.</u> 1936 年在柏林, 它成为奥运会的一个项目。 11. <u>Dr. Naismith divided the men in his class into two teams and taught them to play his</u>

		new game.奈史密斯博士把班上的人分成两队，教他们玩他的新游戏。
		12. <u>At the same time ,they need to stop the competing team from getting the ball into their own basket.</u> 同时，他们需要阻止对手将球打进自己的篮筐
		13. <u>Basketball has not only become a popular sport to play, but it has also become a popular sport to watch.</u> 篮球不仅已成为一项受欢迎的运动，而且也已成为一种受欢迎的观看运动。
		14. <u>Many young people look up to these basketball heroes and want to become like them.</u> 许多年轻人仰慕这些篮球英雄，并想成为他们一样的人。
		15. <u>These stars encourage young people to work hard to achieve their dreams.</u> 这些明星鼓励年轻人努力实现梦想。
	语法	一般过去时被动语态；
	写作	谈论发明物的历史及用途

02 考点速记



考点 1was invented ... “某物被发明……”

【教材原句】When was it invented? 它是什么时候发明的

【句型剖析】...was invented ...句意为“某物被发明……”，是被动句式。例如：

The abacus was invented in the sixteenth century by the Chinese.

算盘在十六世纪由中国人发明的。

Who was the light bulb invented by? 灯泡是由谁发明的？

【拓展】

被动语态的结构是：主语+be done（及物动词的过去分词），be是随人称和时态变化而变化的。

（1）一般现在时的被动语态：am/ is/ are done 例如：

The blackboard is cleaned by the students every class.

黑板每节课都被学生擦干净。

（2）一般过去时的被动语态：was/ were done 例如：

The computer was invented last century.

电脑是上个世纪被发明的。

（3）一般将来时的被动语态：shall/will be done 例如：

A new school will be built in our village next year.

明年一所新的学校将在我们村庄建设。

（4）现在进行时的被动语态：am/is/are being done 例如：

A sports meeting is being held in our school now.

运动会正在我们学校举行。

(5) 现在完成时的被动语态: have/has been done 例如:

All of the work has been finished since I came here.

自从我来这里以来, 所有的工作都已经完成。

(6) 含有情态动词的被动语态: can/may/must/should be done 例如:

Your homework must be handed in after school.

你们的家庭作业必须在放学后交上。

(7) 复合宾语的被动语态 原来的句子是“主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语”, 在变被动语态的时候只能将宾语变为被动语态的主语, 宾语补足语变为被动语态的主语补足语。主动语态中宾语补足语是省掉to的不定式时, 在被动语态中需要还原to。

They heard her sing an English song at the party.

他们在晚会上听到她唱了一首英语歌。

变为被动语态是: She was heard to sing an English song at the party.

【经典练】

Mobile phone has changed people's life a lot since it _____.

A. is invented

B. invented

C. was invented

【答案】C

【详解】句意: 自从手机发明以来, 它已经极大地改变了人们的生活。

考查被动语态。此处 it 指代 mobile phone, 和谓语 invent 之间是被动关系, 且此处是过去的动作, 故此处用一般过去时的被动语态。故选 C。



考点 2.such 如此

【教材原句】Is it really such a great invention? 它真的是如此了不起的一项发明吗?

【句型剖析】such 用作形容词, 修饰名词。主要用法有:

(1)such+a(an)+adj.+单数可数名词+that 从句。

He got such a bad cold that he coughed day and night. 他得了如此重的感冒以至于整日整夜咳嗽。

(2)such+adj.+不可数名词+that 从句。

She has made such great progress that many people like her. 她取得如此大的进步, 许多人都喜欢她。

(3)such+adj.+名词复数+that 从句。

They are such interesting books that we all like them. 它们是如此有趣的书, 我们都喜欢它们。

such (a/an) + adj. + n. 意为 "如此.....的(一个)....."。

Why do you buy such expensive clothes?

【经典练】

—What do you think of the movie *Home Coming* 《万里归途》?

—It is _____ wonderful _____ I really like it.

A. too; to

B. such; that

C. so; that

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——你觉得电影《万里归途》怎么样？——太棒了，我真的很喜欢它。

考查结果状语从句。too ... to 太……而不能……；such ... that 如此……以至于……；so ... that 如此……以至于……。根据“I really like it”是完整的句子可知，要用连词 that；排除 A 选项；再根据“wonderful”是形容词可知，应用副词修饰。故选 C。

【写作佳句】

Now Su Bingtian is a sport star. In the evening, we can do such activities as popular games and group dance around the fire.



考点 3.mention 提到;说到

【教材原句】For example, it mentioned that zipper was invented by Whitcomb Judson in 1893.例如,它提到拉链是 1893 年由惠特科姆·贾德森发明的。

【句型剖析】mention 作及物动词,意为“提到;说到”,后面可接名词、代词、动名词或 that 从句作宾语。

用法 {
 mention+that 从句
 mention sb./sth.(to sb.)(向某人)提起某人/某事
 mention doing sth.提到做某事

He mentioned that the food was invented by a Chinese.

他提到这种食物是由一个中国人发明的。

Nobody mentioned it to me.没人向我提过这事。

Whenever I mention having dinner together, he says he's too busy.

无论何时我提起一块儿吃饭,他都说太忙。

【拓展】“Don't mention it.”常用于口语中,多用作回复他人道谢或道

歉时的答语,意为“不用谢;没关系”

—Thank you very much.多谢你了。

—Don't mention it.不客气。

—I'm sorry to have troubled you.抱歉打扰你了。

—Don't mention it.没关系。

【经典练】

—What else did your headmaster say in his speech yesterday?

—He especially mentioned the importance of safety.

A. talked about

B. cared about

C. thought about

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——在昨天的演讲中校长还说了什么？——他特别提到安全的重要性。

考查动词短语辨析。talked about 谈到；cared about 关心；thought about 考虑。根据“What else did your headmaster say in his speech yesterday”及“mentioned the importance of safety”可知，在演讲中谈到了安全的重要性，故选A。



考点 4. sth. be used... “某物被使用……”

【教材原句】But at that time, it wasn't used widely.但在当时，它并没有被广泛使用。

【句型剖析】sth. be used...是被动语态句式，表示“某物被使用……”。常用如下搭配：

(1) be used for 意思是“被用来做某事”，for是介词，它的后面用名词或者动名词作宾语。例如：

Knives are used for cutting things. 刀是用来割东西的。

(2) be used as意思是“被作为……使用”，as是介词，意思是“作为”。它强调被当作工具或者手段来使用。
例如：

Our classroom is used as a reading-room. 我们的教室被用来当阅览室使用。

(3) be used by意思是“被……使用”，by后面跟人或者物，表示强调动作的使用者。

This radio is often used by my mother. 这台收音机经常被我的妈妈使用。

(4) be used to do something意思是“被用来做某事”，和be used for doing是同义词短语。

It is used for learning English.=It is used to learn English. 它是被用来学习英语的。

【经典练】

Today, mind maps _____ widely in learning by teenagers.

A. use

B. used

C. are used

D. were used

【答案】C

【详解】句意：如今，思维导图在青少年的学习中被广泛使用。

考查被动语态。根据“Today”可知，句子时态用一般现在时。且主语 mind maps 和谓语动词 use 之间是被动关系，所以要用一般现在时的被动语态，故选C。

【写作佳句】

English is widely used in the world.



考点 5. It is said that... “据说……”

【教材原句】It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was the first to discover tea as a drink.据说，有一位叫作神农的中国统治者最早发现茶可以饮用。

【句型剖析】It is said that...是一个固定搭配的句型，it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的that从句。它的意思是“据说……”。例如：

It is said that Mary is very happy in London. （主语从句）

= They say that Mary is very happy in London. (宾语从句)

据说玛丽在伦敦是非常幸福的。

【拓展】

另外类似的句型有: It is believed... (人们相信), It is reported that ... (据报道), It is supposed that... (据猜测) It is known that...众所周知.....。例如:

It is believed that on December 21st, 1981, the first basketball game in history was played.

人们相信历史上首次篮球比赛是在1891年12月21日举行的。

It is supposed that there is no life on the moon.

据推测月球上是没有生命的。

It is reported that another earth satellite has been put into orbit.

据报道又有一颗卫星上天了。

【经典练】

—_____ that China has the largest number of mobile phone users.

—I believe so. It seems everyone has one.

A. It was said

B. It is told

C. It is said

D. It was told

【答案】C

【详解】句意:——据说中国拥有最多的手机用户。——我认为是,似乎每个人都有一部手机。It is said 据说,因为从句的时态为一般现在时,答案不能选A,故答案选C。

【写作佳句】

It is said that "Ten thousand lines can pull a boat." Teamwork plays an important part in our daily life.



考点 6.smell 气味; 闻到

【教材原句】It produced a nice smell so he tasted the brown water.它散发出一股香味,因此他尝了一下这棕色的水。

【句型剖析】 smell

(1)作名词,意为“气味”,常与 of 连用,表示“.....的气味”。

There's a delicious smell coming from the kitchen.厨房里传来一阵香味。

The air was filled with the smell of flowers.空气中弥漫着花香。

(2)作动词时有两种用法:表示发出.....的气味”时,smell 是连系动词,表示闻到”时,smell 是及物动词,不用于进行时。

The fish smells delicious.鱼闻起来很香。

Can you smell something?你闻到什么气味了吗?

【归纳】feel, look, sound, smell, taste 这五个动词均可作连系动词,后面接形容词作表语,说明主语所处的状态,其意思分别为“感觉”,“看”,“听”,“闻”,“尝起来”。

I'm feeling terrible.我感到难受极了。

The soup tastes delicious.这汤味道不错。

These flowers smell very sweet.这些花闻起来很香。

【经典练】

Now close your eyes and _____ the air.

A. see

B. hear

C. smell

D. touch

【答案】C

【详解】句意：现在闭上眼睛闻一闻空气。

考查动词辨析。see 看见；hear 听到；smell 闻；touch 触摸。根据“close your eyes and...the air”可知是闭上眼睛，呼吸空气，用 smell。故选 C。

【写作佳句】

In my free time, I also try hard to avoid using the mobile phone or computer.



考点 7.until 直到.....

【教材原句】 In England, tea didn't appear until around 1660, but...在英国，茶直到 1660 年左右才出现，但...

【句型剖析】until 意为“直到.....”，有下列用法：

(1) 作介词，后接时间名词，在句中作时间状语。作连词，后接从句，引导时间状语从句。

例如：

She stayed there until 9 o'clock. 她一直等到9点钟。

We waited until the rain stopped. 我们等到雨停了。

(2) until用在肯定句中，多与持续性的动词连用。如：stand/wait/stay等，表示主句动作的终止时间。

(3) until可用于否定句中，即 not...until... 意为“直到.....才”，常与非延续性动词连用。如：open/start/leave/arrive等，强调主句动作开始的时间。例如：

The child didn't go to bed until his father came back.

直到父亲回来，那个孩子才睡觉。

【经典练】

I don't understand my teacher's great love _____ I become a teacher myself.

A. if

B. until

C. since

D. although

【答案】B

【详解】句意：直到我自己成为一名教师，我才明白我老师的大爱。

考查连词辨析。if 如果；until 直到；since 自从；although 尽管。根据“I don't understand my teacher's great love”，可知结构为 not...until“直到.....才”，本句是 until 引导的时间状语从句，故选 B。

【写作佳句】

Some people don't come back home until midnight.



考点 8.doubt 疑惑;疑问

【教材原句】Even though many people now know about tea culture, the Chinese are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea.即使现在许多人知道茶文化,但中国人无疑是最懂茶之本质的人。

【句型剖析】doubt 在本句中作名词,意为“疑惑;疑问”。

短语 without doubt 毫无疑问;的确

I had my doubts when she started, but she's getting really good.她刚开始做时我心存疑虑,但她真的做得很好。

Without doubt, factory farming is bad news.毫无疑问,工厂化的农场经营管理是坏消息。

【拓展】doubt 还可作动词,意为“怀疑”,后常接名词、代词或 that /if/

whether 引导的从句作宾语。

They doubt the truth of it.(接名词)他们怀疑此事的真实性。

We don't doubt that you are right.(接 that 从句)我们不怀疑你是对的。

I doubt if / whether he will come earlier this time. (接 if / whether 从句)我怀疑这次他是否会早一点儿来。

【经典练】

—I doubt that he will change his mind.

—If so, you'd better ask him about it directly.

A. am sure

B. believe

C. am not sure

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——我怀疑他会改变主意。——如果是的话，你最好直接问他这件事。

考查形容词短语。am sure 确定；believe 相信；am not sure 不确定。根据“If so, you'd better ask him about it directly.”可知对方不确定他是否会改变主意。故选 C。

【写作佳句】

As far as I am concerned, there is no doubt that Guangzhou is good choice for you to visit.



考点 9.the Olympics 奥林匹克运动会

【教材原句】Then in 1936 in Berlin, it became an event at the Olympics.1936 年在柏林，它成为奥运会的一个项目。

【句型剖析】the Olympics 奥林匹克运动会与 the Olympic Games 同义，作主语时，谓语动词常用复数形式。

【经典练】

2022 Winter Olympics _____ in Beijing and towns in Hebei Province.

A. hold

B. was held

C. will be held

【答案】B

【详解】句意：2022 年冬奥会在北京和河北省城镇举行。

考查动词时态及语态。2022 Winter Olympics 与动词 hold

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/578072014072006130>