Unit 5 Encyclopaedias

Encyclopaedias	话题	百科全书
	词汇	though create exist even harmful harmless nobody while cause believe
	短语 句型	be made 由……所制成（看得出原材料） be made up of 由……组成 be made from 由……所制成（看不出原材料） be made by 由……制造 be made in(a place, a country, a city, etc.)某地制造
	语法	可数名词和不可数名词

考点 1. exist   v. 存在，生存

【例题】

  e. g.   The Roman Empire existed for several centuries. 罗马帝国存在了好几个世纪。
        The old lady exists only on coffee and bread. 老太太仅靠咖啡面包生活。

【拓展】

  【常用搭配】exist as 作为……而存在，以……形态存在
            exist in 存在于……中
            exist on 靠……生活；靠……生存
  【知识拓展】existence   n. 存在，实在
  e. g.   When did this world come into existence? 这世界是何时形成的？

考点 2. gentle   adj. 温和的，文雅的

【例题】

  e. g.   He was a gentle, patient man who loved playing with his grandchildren.
        他这个人既随和又有耐心，喜欢跟孙子孙女一起玩。

【拓展】

【知识拓展】gentleness   n. 温顺，亲切，柔和   gently adv. 轻轻地，逐渐地

考点 3. harmful   adj. 有害的
  【反义】harmless adj. 无害的

【例句】

  e. g.   The new drug has no harmful side-effects. 这种新药物没有副作用。
  e. g.   Their dog seems fierce, but he's harmless. 他们家的那条狗看上去很凶，但不会伤人。

【拓展】

【友情提示】像 harmful 与 harmless 这样的形容词还有: useful-useless, helpful-helpless, careful-careless 等。

考点 4.fierce adj. 凶猛的

【例句】

e. g.   The tiger is a fierce animal. 老虎是一种很凶残的动物。
        The famous boxer killed a fierce wolf with his bare hands.那位著名的拳击师赤手空拳打死了一只凶猛的狼。

【拓展】

【知识拓展】fiercely adv. 猛烈地，厉害地
e. g.   Typhoons blew fiercely.台风猛烈地刮着。

考点 5. skeleton   n. 骨骼，骷髅

【例句】

e. g.   Tommy is so thin that he looks like a skeleton. 汤姆如此瘦，以致看上去瘦骨嶙峋。
        A long illness made a skeleton out of him. 长期的疾病使他骨瘦如柴。

【拓展】

【知识拓展】be reduced to a skeleton 瘦得皮包骨   be worn to a skeleton 瘦得像骷髅
          family skeleton 家丑，见不得人的事   a walking skeleton 骨瘦如柴的人

考点 6. possible   adj. 可能的；可能属实的

【例句】

e. g.   I'll help you if possible.可能的话，我会帮助你的。
        Is it possible to get to the city by train, or must I take a bus?
        有可能坐火车到这个城市去吗？或者我是不是必须坐公共汽车？

【拓展】

【常用搭配】 as ...as possible 尽可能……；do one's possible 尽力，竭力；if possible 如果可能的话
e. g.   Come as early as possible. 尽可能早来。

考点 7.create   v. 创造

【例句】

e. g.   The company has created a new kind of engine. 这个公司创造了一种新型引擎。
        We've created a beautiful new house from an old ruin. 我们把旧屋重建成一栋美丽的新房子。

【拓展】

【知识拓展】creation   n. 创造；创作
          creator   n. 创造者；设计者
          creative   adj. 有创造力的；创造性的；独创的

考点 8.real   adj. 实际存在的，真实的

【例句】

e. g.   That is a real cat, not a toy. 那是一只真猫，不是玩具猫。
        That old woman's a real dragon! 那老妇人确实是个凶恶的家伙！

【拓展】

【指点迷津】

(1) real 暗指某事物是真实的或货真价实的，或指看上去或宣称与事实吻合的东西。
　　e. g. Don't lose the bracelet；it's made of real gold. 别把手镯丢了，那是真金做的。
(2) true 暗指与事实、现实或事物的真实状态相一致。
　　e. g. He's your father. It's true. 他是你父亲。这是真的。

考点 9.本单元重点词组

look up 查阅　　　　　　　　　　　　more than 超过;多于
millions of 数百万的　　　　　　　　 as small as chickens 小如鸡
some …, others … 一些……,另一些……　　know about 知道;了解
amusement park 游乐园　　　　　　　 Disneyland Park 迪斯尼乐园
be created by 由……创造　　　　　　　be famous for 由……而著名
the way to be happy 快乐的方法　　　　 throw away 扔掉;抛弃
own as few things as possible 拥有尽可能少的东西　 die out 灭绝；消失
see somebody doing something 看见某人正在做某事　 leave…behind 遗留
die of 死于…

<mark>语法精讲——可数名词和不可数名词</mark>

语法重难点

1) 规则变化

① 一般名词后面加 s	month-months, bird-birds
② 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词，后面加 es	class-classes，box-boxes，match-matches
③ 以 o 结尾的名词，有的加 es（有生命的）	hero-heroes，tomato-tomatoes，potato-potatoes
有的加 s（无生命的）	radio-radios，zoo-zoos，bamboo-bamboos，piano-pianos，photo-photos
④ 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i 再加 es	city-cities，country-countries，party-parties，factory-factories
⑤ 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词，变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加 es	knife-knives，wolf-wolves，scarf-scarves 例外：roof-roofs, chief-chiefs

2）不规则变化

单复数同形	sheep，fish，deer，Chinese，Japanese
变内部元音	man-men，tooth-teeth，mouse-mice，foot -feet，goose-geese
其他形式	child-children
man 与 woman 作定语修饰的名词改为复数时，两者都要改为复数	two women doctors，ten men drivers

（1）单数变复数记忆口诀：

单数变为复数式，后加 s 统言之。有些名词须注意，要加 s 先加 e。

尾音/s, z, N/和/tN/，还有辅音加 o 时。辅音加 y 变 ie，f 结尾改 ve。

少数名词不规则，男女脚牙鹅孩子，日本绵羊中国鱼，特殊变化要硬记。

（2）巧记以 o, f (fe)结尾的名词变复数两则

①Negroes eat potatoes, heroes eat tomatoes. 黑人吃土豆，英雄吃番茄。

②The wives of thieves cut the wolves into halves with knives, and covered them with leaves behind shelves. 小偷的妻子用刀把狼宰成几半，然后用树叶将其盖在了书架后面。

（3）巧记各国人的单、复数变化口诀：

中日不变，英法 a、e 变，其他 s 加后边

不可数名词的量化表达法

不可数名词前面不能加不定冠词，也没有复数形式。表示数量时，须在不可数名词前加量词。

a _____ of furniture 一件家具   two _____ of bread 两条面包

two bars of chocolate 两条巧克力   four _____ of ink 四瓶墨水

six tins of meat 六听肉   a jar of honey 一罐蜂蜜

名词的数量表达

只修饰可数名词	只修饰不可数名词	可数、不可数名词均可修饰
基数词 （a）few / fewer/ too few	（a）little / less/ too little	all, enough, none, most
a couple of, many (not)too many	much, too much,(not) too much	more, some, any, enough
hundreds of, thousands of, millions of, billions of,several	a bit of, bits of	a lot of, lots of, masses of
dozens of, scores of	a great deal of	plenty / piles / heaps of
a (great / large)number of many a, a great / good many	a large amount of, an amount of large / huge amounts of	large quantities of a large quantity of

根据音标写单词 8A U5Vocabulary

注意：

1. fish 表示鱼肉时为不可数名词，表示几条鱼时复数为 fish，表示几种鱼时复数为 fishes。

　Help yourselves to some fish, my children.

　There are all kinds of fishes at the market.

2. 有些名词只能用作复数，谓语动词也用复数形式。如：people, police, clothes, Chinese, Japanese。

其中有些如 glasses, trousers, scissors 可用量词来修饰，这时动词形式由量词的单复数来决定。

This pair of glasses costs 180 yuan.

3. maths, news, physics 等名词虽以-s 结尾，却具有单数的含义。

　Physics is very interesting.

　There is a lot of good news in today's newspaper.

4. 有些名词既可作可数名词又可作不可数名词。

（1）chicken 鸡肉 chickens 小鸡　　　　　（2）exercise 锻炼 exercises 练习

（3）chocolate 巧克力块 chocolates 巧克力糖　　（4）_____ 时间 _____ 次数)

（5）_____ 经验 _____ 经历　　　　（6）_____ 木头 _____ 树林

（7）glass 玻璃 glasses 玻璃杯　　　　　　（8）_____ 纸 _____ 试卷，论文

（9）_____ 空间 _____ 房间　　　　（10）_____ 工作 _____ 作品

序号	英文	音标	词性	中文
1		[ˈæfrɪkə]	n.	非洲
2		[ˈjʊərəp]	n.	欧洲
3		[fɪəs]	adj.	凶猛的
4		[ɪnˌsaɪkləˈpiːdɪə]	n.	百科全书
5		[ˈdaɪnəsɔː(r)]	n.	恐龙
6		[ɪgˈzɪst]	v.	存在

7		[ˈiːvn]	adv.	甚至
8		[ˈhɑːmfl]	adj.	有害的
9		[dai aut]		灭绝
10		[ˈskelɪtn]	n.	骨骼
11		[ˈfʊtprɪnt]	n.	脚印
12		[ˈθɪŋkə(r)]	n.	思想家
13		[griːs]	n.	希腊
14		[æz suːn æz ˈpɔsəbl]		尽快
15		[dʒɑː(r)]	n.	坛子
16		[ˌəˈmjuːzmənt pɑːk]		游乐场
17		[kriˈeɪt]	v.	创造
18		[ˈkærəktə(r)]	n.	人物
19		[waɪl]	conj.	同时
20		[kɔːz]	v.	使发生
21		[dɪˈziːz]	n.	疾病
22		[ˈɡʌvənmənt]	n.	政府
23		[rɪˈpeə(r)]	v.	修理
24		[fiː]	n.	费用
25		[ˈdʒɜːni]	n.	长途旅行

词汇复习

（1）8A U5 词性转换整理

1		n.	非洲
		n.	非洲人
		adj.	非洲的

2		n.	欧洲
		n.	欧洲人
		adj.	欧洲的

3		n.	希腊
		n.	希腊人
		adj.	希腊人的

3		v.	伤害
		n.	伤害
		adj.	有害的
		adj.	无害的

4		v.	创造
		adj.	有创造力的
		n.	创造
		n.	创造力

5		adj.	真实的，实际上
		adv.	实际上，事实上
		v.	意识到；实现

| 6 | | v. | 存在 |
| | | n. | 存在 |

根据中文写出相应的英文

1. though   conj.   虽然，尽管，即使

E.g. 1) I felt very cold, _____（虽然）I was wearing a thick coat.

    2) _____（尽管）she was in a hurry, she stopped to talk to me.

2. create   v. 创造，创建

E.g. 1) Some people believe God _____（创造）the world.

    2) Who was the _____（创造者）of the electric?

    3) My brother is a _____（有创造力的）boy because he is always makes some strange things.

3. exist   v. 存在

E.g. 1) The old lady _____（生存）only on coffee and bread.

    2) Such an idea _____（存在于……之中）only _____ the minds of poets.

    3) She _____（靠……生存）only _____ milk.

4. even   adv.甚至

E.g. 1)　＿＿＿＿＿＿（甚至）Mrs Smith could not help laughing.

2)　This dictionary is ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿（更有用）than that one.

3)　I have explained everything, but ＿＿＿＿＿（甚至）now she doesn't understand.

5.　harmful adj. 有害的　　　harmless　adj. 无害的

E.g. 1)　The new drug has no ＿＿＿＿＿＿（有害的）side effects.

2)　Their dog seems fierce, but he's ＿＿＿＿＿＿（无害的）.

3)　The flood ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿（严重损坏）to the crops.

6.　nobody pron.　　没有人

E.g. 1)　There was ＿＿＿＿＿＿（没有人）at home.

2)　＿＿＿＿＿＿（一点也没有）of the food was left.

7.　while　conj.　　与……同时

E.g. 1)　The telephone rang ＿＿＿＿＿＿（当……的时候）I was having a shower.

2)　I listen to the radio ＿＿＿＿＿＿（同时）I'm eating my breakfast.

3)　＿＿＿＿＿＿（当……时）he was eating, I asked him to lend me 20 yuan.

8.　cause　v./ n.　　引导，导致，原因

E.g. 1)　The fire ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿（由……引起）a cigarette end.

2)　Bad driving is the ＿＿＿＿＿＿（原因）of most road accidents.

9.　believe　v.　　相信

E.g. 1)　Long ago, people ＿＿＿＿＿＿（相信）that Earth was flat.

2)　He ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿（相信）getting plenty of exercise.

3)　＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿（相信我）, you will get well very soon.

Key phrases and sentences.

1. They were fiercer than tigers and ate meat. 它们比老虎凶猛并食肉。
   "be 动词+比较级十 than"这是形容词比较级的一种表达方式，要注意单音节词和一部分双音节词的比较级加-er 构成。
   e. g.　My sister is taller than me. 我姐比我高点。

2. Nobody knows why. 没人知道这是为什么。
   Nobody　pron. "没有人，无人，谁也不"，作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。
   e. g.　There is nobody in the room. 屋里没有人。
   　　　Nobody knows. 谁也不知道。
   【友情提示】：nobody 因本身含有否定意义，在作主语时，其谓语动词用肯定式。nobody 的反义词是 somebody。

e. g.　Somebody is waiting for you 有人在等你。
　　　nobody 为不定代词，不定代词后跟动词的单数形式。如：everybody, somebody, anybody 和 everything something, anything, nothing 等。
e. g.　There is something wrong with my clock. 我的钟坏了。

3. He taught that the way to be happy was to own as few things as possible.他提倡快乐的方法就是拥有尽可能少的东西。
　(1)the way to be happy was to own as few things as possible 中用动词不定式引导的词组来作表语，as…as possible 尽可能地。
　(2)表示两者程度一样，可以使用 as …as 的句型。句中的形容词或副词不用比较级，要用原级。
　　e. g.　My cousin is as tall as I am. 我堂兄和我一样高。
　　　　Jenny dances as beautifully as Alice. 说到跳舞，詹妮与艾丽斯跳得一样优美。
　　　　Tom is as clever as Jack. 汤姆和杰克一样聪明。
　　　　He runs as fast as his father.他跑步跟他父亲一样快。
【知识拓展】如果表示甲在某一方面不如乙时，用"not as/so+形容词／副词+as"句型。
　e. g.　It is not as/so warm today as yesterday.今天不如昨天暖和。
　　　He did not come as/so early as Wang Lin. 他没有王林来得早。

4. One day, Diogenes saw a boy drinking water from his hands by a fountain .一天，第欧根尼看见一个男孩在喷水池边用手捧着水喝。
　see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事
　e. g.　I saw the students playing basketball on the playground. 我看到那些学生正在操场上打篮球。
　【友情提示】see sb. doing 强调"看见某人正在做某事"，表示动作正在进行中，侧重当时的情况；see sb. do 表示"看见某人做了某事"，强调做完了或做过，侧重动作的全过程。
　e. g.　I saw the man running on the street. 我看见那人正在街上跑。
　　　　I saw a man run into the house. 我看见一个人跑进宅子里去了。
　和 see 用法相似的词还有 hear, notice, watch, observe 等。

5. Disneyland was created by Walt Disney…迪斯尼乐园是由沃特·迪斯尼创建的……
　这是被动语态的一种表达。汉语一般意为"由……""被……"。
　被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者，主语和谓语动词之间逻辑上是动宾关系。被动语态谓语动词的基本结构是：be+及物动词的过去分词。被动语态用于我们不知道谁是动作的执行者或没有必要指出谁是动作的执行者，或强调动作的承受者的句子中。
　被动语态和主动语态一样也有各种时态。
　一般现在时结构：is (are)+及物动词的过去分词;
　一般过去时结构：was(were)+及物动词的过去分词；
　一般将来时结构：will be+及物动词的过去分词;
　现在进行时结构：am (is, are) +being+及物动词的过去分词。
　e. g.　Colour TVs are made in that factory. 那个工厂制造彩色电视机。
　　　　English is spoken all over the world. 全世界都讲英语。
　　　　The workers were made to work twelve hours a day. 工人们一天被迫工作 12 个小时。

6. After leaving school, he sold…离开学校后，他卖……
　after 可以作介词，介词后的动词要加-ing，整个介词短语在句中作时间状语
　本句可改为：After he left school, he sold …(after 此处作连词，引导一个时间状语从句)

7. Finally he got a job that he really liked --drawing cartoons for films.
　终于他找到了一项他确实喜欢的工作——为电影画卡通。All he owned was a big jar that he lived in….他拥有的一切就是他住的大罐子……
　这两句都是复合句。第一句拥有一个定语从句，第二句拥有两个定语从句。
　定语从句：用一个句子修饰一个名词或代词就称为定语从句。
　引导词表示人用 who，表示物用 which, that 既可表示人，又可表示物。
　e. g. This is the book that I bought. 这就是我买的那本书。

The man who wears a pair of glasses is our new teacher.戴眼镜的那个人是我们的新老师。

![Practice icon] **Practice**

一、阅读单选

People often think of the North Pole (北极) and the South Pole as similar frozen (冰冻的) wastelands. They are both places with very cold temperatures and few people live there. However, the North and South Poles are not much alike as people may imagine.

The North Pole has no land, only thick ice. Temperatures seldom go above 32°F, at which water turns into ice. Most of the time, it stays below zero. In winter temperatures are usually as low as -30°F.

Although conditions were very poor, people tried for many centuries to reach the North Pole. About 100 years ago, two men, Robert Peary and Mathew Henson, were able to get to this environment full of troubles and difficulties. They reached the North Pole on March 8th, 1909. It was really a hard trip for them.

There are few things more dangerous than crossing the Arctic (北极圈) on foot. People who stayed there may face many problems: very cold temperatures, sudden storms, and even hunger. Most of the area is <u>uninhabited.</u> Few people can live in such a difficult place.

People might think that with such low temperatures for most of the year, the ice would be thick and hard. However, this is not true in the Arctic. The movement of the ocean water under the ice may often cause many different changes on the surface. Sometimes the ice breaks into two opening lanes of water (水道) called "leads". Anyone who falls into a lead can be frozen to death in a few minutes.

1．This passage is probably from _____.

　　A．a book review　　B．a computer magazine　　　　　　　　C．a school report　D．a science book

2．According to the passage, what happened about 100 years ago?

　　A．Two men succeeded in getting to the North Pole.

　　B．Temperatures in the North Pole went above 32°F.

　　C．The environment in the North Pole suddenly became worse.

D．The North Pole changed into thick ice because of the temperatures.

3．What does the underlined word "uninhabited" probably mean in Chinese?

   A．气候恶劣的   B．充满危险的   C．困难重重的   D．无人居住的

4．What problems will people face when crossing the Arctic ?

①low temperatures   ②without water   ③sudden storms ④hunger   ⑤the movement

of the ocean water

   A．①②③④⑤ B．①③④⑤   C．①②④⑤   D．②③④⑤

5．What does this passage mainly talk about?

   A．The thick ice in the North Pole.

   B．A difficult trip to the North Pole.

   C．The real situation in the North Pole.

   D．The differences between the North Pole and the South Pole.

二、完形填空

请通读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

   Last month, I took my son Tom to see his grandparents. It was his first time there, so he was excited and

6＿＿ everything.

   During lunch, Tom shouted, "Dad, I saw a hen ＿＿7＿＿."

   "It's ＿＿8＿＿ !" I said. "How can a hen fly?"

   "Dad, in the yard, the dog ran after the hen. ＿＿9＿＿ , the hen was forced to a corner. When there was

no way out, she flew up to the wall. How did the hen fly?"

   "Maybe because of ＿＿10＿＿. The hen loves her own life." I answered.

   Last weekend, we ＿＿11＿＿ Tom's grandparents again. This time, I heard Tom's voice from the yard,

"Dad! The dog is running after the hen again!"

   I ran out of the house. The hen ran to a group of chicken, with the dog behind her. Suddenly, she stopped,

turned around and faced the dog ＿＿12＿＿.

   I ＿＿13＿＿ a stone, threw it at the dog and drove it away.

   "Dad, why didn't the hen fly away? She knows she can't ＿＿14＿＿ the dog," asked Tom.

   I thought for a while and said, "Maybe because of love, the love for her ＿＿15＿＿ more than herself."

Tom thought for a long time and nodded. He understood that love had magic power.

6．A. worried about　　B. afraid of　　　　C. interested in　　　D. pleased with

7．A. dancing　　　　　B. singing　　　　　C. swimming　　　　D. flying

8．A. terrible　　　　　B. impossible　　　　C. easy　　　　　　D. usual

9．A. Happily　　　　　B. Finally　　　　　C. Luckily　　　　　D. Carelessly

10．A. health　　　　　B. luck　　　　　　C. love　　　　　　D. fun

11．A. treated　　　　　B. called　　　　　C. helped　　　　　D. visited

12．A. angrily　　　　　B. safely　　　　　C. lazily　　　　　D. hopefully

13．A. looked at　　　　B. pointed at　　　　C. picked up　　　　D. looked for

14．A. beat　　　　　　B. follow　　　　　C. protect　　　　　D. refuse

15．A. partner　　　　　B. life　　　　　　C. owner　　　　　　D. children

三、短文首字母填空

根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整， 每空一词。

Environmental protection is important for the health of our earth. We need to r___16___ how our actions influence the environment.

In our daily life, plenty of waste we produce is a big problem. We can r___17___ waste by choosing to buy products with l___18___ packaging (包装) and to recycle items properly. S___19___ rubbish into different categories, such as plastic, paper, and glass, can also be a great help.

Moreover, we d___20___ on natural resources for our daily needs, such as water, air, and food. It is important to save resources by using them w___21___. For example, turning off the tap w___22___ brushing our teeth can save water, and turning off lights when leaving a room can save electricity.

Finally, we must also think about the r___23___ of our choices for the environment. Choosing to use public transportation or carpooling (共乘一辆车) instead of driving a___24___ can reduce air pollution.

Planting trees can also help take in CO_2 and i____25____ air quality.

By taking these steps, we can help protect the environment and make a better future.

四、阅读回答问题

阅读下列短文，根据短文中的信息回答问题。（每个回答不超过 10 个词）

Giant panda Ya Ya returned to her home in Beijing Zoo early on Monday after spending 20 years in the United States according to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration.

Ya Ya will not be on show to the public for the time being as the 23-year-old panda needs to rest and adapt(适应) to her new environment. The zoo will periodically release updates(定期发布信息) on Ya Ya on its official Weibo account.

On April 27, Ya Ya arrived in Shanghai and was quarantined(隔离) for a month before moving to Beijing, the administration said. During the quarantine period experienced keepers and veterinarians(兽医) from Beijing Zoo provided around-the clock care for Ya Ya, because of her old age and changed living environment. Shanghai Zoo offered support and make sure her safety and health, the administration said.

Beijing Zoo has prepared a special feeding place for Ya Ya as well as feeding measures, care and medical support.

On Sunday afternoon, Beijing Zoo received a special delivery of fresh bamboo from Chengdu, Sichuan province. The bamboo was airlifted to make sure that each panda at the zoo has fresh food, Beijing Television reported.

Beijing Zoo told the press that it will depend on her health check results whether and when Ya Ya will be shown to the public.

26．How old was Ya Ya when she was sent to the US?

_____

27．How do the public get information about Ya Ya?

_____

28．In which month did Ya Ya return to Beijing Zoo?

_____

29．What did Beijing Zoo prepare for Ya Ya?

_____

30．Where did the bamboo Ya Ya ate come from at Beijing Zoo?

Unit 5 Encyclopaedias

	话题	百科全书
Encyclopaedias	词汇	though create exist even harmful harmless nobody while cause believe
	短语 句型	be made 由……所制成（看得出原材料） be made up of 由……组成 be made from 由……所制成（看不出原材料） be made by 由……制造 be made in(a place, a country, a city, etc.)某地制造
	语法	可数名词和不可数名词

考点 1. exist   v. 存在，生存

【例题】

e. g.   The Roman Empire existed for several centuries. 罗马帝国存在了好几个世纪。
The old lady exists only on coffee and bread. 老太太仅靠咖啡面包生活。

【拓展】

【常用搭配】exist as 作为……而存在，以……形态存在
exist in 存在于……中
exist on 靠……生活；靠……生存
【知识拓展】existence   n. 存在，实在
e. g.   When did this world come into existence? 这世界是何时形成的？

考点 2. gentle   adj. 温和的，文雅的

【例题】

e. g.   He was a gentle, patient man who loved playing with his grandchildren.
他这个人既随和又有耐心，喜欢跟孙子孙女一起玩。

【拓展】

【知识拓展】gentleness   n. 温顺，亲切，柔和   gently adv. 轻轻地，逐渐地

考点 3. harmful   adj. 有害的