



# 1 多媒体 • 词汇模仿点读机



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actor	<i>n</i> . 男演员
angrily	adv. 生气地
angry	<i>adj</i> . 生气的
attention	n. 注意
bear	ν. 容忍
behind	prep. 在·····的后面
business	n. 事
conversation	n. 谈话; 会话
enjoy	vt. 欣赏

in the end	最后
interesting	adj. 有趣味的
loudly	adv. 大声地
play	n. 戏
private	adj. 私人的
rudely	adv. 无礼地,粗鲁地
seat	n. 座位 v. 坐下
theatre	n. 剧场,戏院
turn	vi. 转身

# 2 学课文·知识点总结归纳



Last week I went to the theatre. 上星期我去看戏。

• 句首的 Last week 点明叙述的事情发生的时间是上星期。因此整篇课文的时态基本上应是过去式(包括过去进行时),直接引语部分的时态除外。动词 go 的原意是离开一个地方去另一个地方,与介词 to 连用后,常加上主语所要去的目的地来代表主语的动作目的。课文中 go to the theatre = go to the theatre to see a play,即去剧场看戏。类似的还有 go to the cinema = go to the cinema to see a film (去电影院看电影)。这种表达方式简明扼要。请注意在以下的短语中名词前通常不加冠词:go to school 上学 go to bed 上床,睡觉

### I had a very good seat. 我的座位很好。

• seat 一般指戏院、汽车等配置的固定座位,也可以抽象地表示"座位"或"位子"的概念: the front seat of a car 汽车的前座 Take a seat, please. 请坐。

#### The play was very interesting. 戏很有意思。

- interesting 属于现在分词形式的形容词,意思是"使人感兴趣"。它通常与非人称主语连 用或修饰某个事物。
  - **例** This is an interesting book/idea. 这是一本有趣的书/一个令人感兴趣的主意。

### I did not enjoy it. 我不喜欢它。

- enjoy oneself 玩得开心
  - **例** I enjoy myself during the holiday. 我在假期玩得很愉快。 enjoy 的用法: enjoy 喜欢,同 like。Like 后面可接 to do/ doing,而 enjoy 只能接 doing。



A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. 一青年男子与一青年女子坐在我后面。他们大声地谈话。我非常生气。

- 通篇课文描述之前发生过的事情,因此选择过去时态陈述。get 在这里有"逐渐变得"的含义,接近 become,是个表示过程的动词,表示状态的变化。而 I was very angry 则仅表示当时的状态是生气,并不暗示过程。
  - **例** It is getting warmer day by day. 天气一天天暖和起来。

It is getting dark outside. 外面天色渐渐暗了。

I could not hear the actors. 我听不见演员在说什么。

• could 为 can 的过去式,其他常用的情态动词的原形与过去式对比如下: may—might shall—should will—would 若这些词的过去式出现在一般现在时态的句子里,则表达意思更委婉些。

#### I turned round. 我回过头去。

- turn round 也作 turn around, 意思为"转身"。
- turn around 主要表达以下两种含义:
  - (1)(指船或飞机)在一航程终点卸货并为下一程装货;
  - (2)(使某人/某事物)面向另一向:

Turn around and let me look at your back. 转过去,让我看看你的后背。

I looked at the man and the woman angrily. 我怒视着那一男一女。

- angrily adv. 生气地 angry adj. 生气的 be angry with sb 和某人生气 They did not pay any attention. 他们毫不理会。
- pay any/much/more/no attention 注意, pay attention to 对……注意
  - 例 You must pay attention to your teacher. 你必须注意听老师。

In the end, I could not bear it. 最后,我忍不住了。

- in the end, 最后,终于。表示一段较长的时间之后或某种努力之后。
  - 例 She tried hard to finish her homework by herself. In the end, she had to ask her brother for help. 她试图自己完成家庭作业,但最后她不得不请她兄弟帮忙。
- bear v. 容忍, 忍受 n. 熊 同义词 stand/endure/put up with
  - 例 I cannot bear you. 我无法容忍你。

I turned round again. "I can't hear a word!" I said angrily. 我又一次回过头去。我一个字也听不见。我生气地说。

• hear 表示听的状态及听到的结果, listen to 强调动作。

"It's none of your business", the young man said rudely. "不关你的事", 那男的毫不客气地说。

- none of your business 不关你的事
- 。 sb.'s business 指某人(所关心的或份内)的事。
  - **例** It is my business to look after your health. 照顾你的身体是我的事。 This is none of his business. 这根本不关他的事。
- 表示否定的代词 none 意义上相当于 not any 或 no one, 但语气较强。
  - **例** She kept none of his letters. 他的信件她一封也没有保留。
    None of my friends left early. 我的朋友没有一个早离开的。
    None of 这个短语有时可以表达一种断然、甚至粗暴的口气,尤其是在祈使句中。
  - 例 None of your silly remarks! 别说傻话了!



#### This is a private conversation! 这是我们的私人谈话。

• 在西方文化中人们对 private(私人的,个人的)这个概念很看重。这个词的名词形式 privacy 有"隐私(权)"的意思。所以课文中的小伙子会振振有词地说"This is a private conversation!"不过他忘了他是在一个 public place (公众场合),而且他们的说话声太大,已经影响了别人。

# 3 学词汇•核心词拓展学习



seat /si:t/ n. 座位

/补/ v. 使坐下, 使就座; 提供座位

/例/ The seats were too narrow. 这些座位太窄了。 Please be seated now. 现在请坐下。

/搭/ be seated 就座,坐下; have (take) a seat 坐下,就座

play /pleɪ/ n. 戏

/补/ v. 玩, 游玩 n. 演奏, 表演; 游戏, 娱乐; 剧本, 剧; 活动; 作用

/变/ played, played, plays, playing, 复数 plays

/搭/ play a joke on 开某人玩笑; play at 以……为消遣 play with... 和……一起玩耍;漫不经心地耍弄;戏弄 in play 在玩耍;被卷入;在起作用;开玩笑地

/记/ comedy 喜剧

# 4 学语法•语言点详细解答



### □ 简单陈述句的语序

英语中,简单陈述句的语序一般为:

主语部分			谓语剖	邓分	
主语    动词	宾语	状语 (通常无限制性)			
	->3 **4	7,41	方式	地点	时间
I	bought	a hat			
The child	ran		angrily	home	yesterday
The driver	shouted at	me	suddenly		
The car	stopped		quietly	in her room	all afternoon
Barbara	read				

主语一般为名词、代词或名词短语,通常位于动词之前。动词必须与主语一致,所以主语决定动词的单复数形式(如 I am, you are, he has)。宾语一般为名词、代词或名词短语。在主动句中,宾语一般在谓语动词之后,一个句子不总需要有宾语。状语的位置比较灵活。当一个句子里有一种以上的副词时,地点副词的位置一般是在方式副词之后、时间副词之前,如上面的最后一个例句。时间状语可以在句尾,也可以在句首。

Last night Lucy went to the theatre. 昨晚露西去剧院看戏了。

I heard a voice at the door just now. 我刚才听到门口有声音。

Sam listened to the story quietly. 萨姆静静地听着故事。

The man ran away quickly. 那人很快跑掉了。(无宾语)



# 5 做练习・难点题参考答案



## ▶ 关键句型练习

- **B** 1. I enjoyed the film yesterday.
  - 2. I listened to the news carefully.
  - 3. The man played the piano well.
  - 4. The children played games quietly in their room yesterday.
  - 5. He opened the door quietly.
  - 6. He left immediately.
  - 7. He planted a tree in the corner of the garden.
  - 8. He read the letter quickly in his office before lunch.
  - 9. I borrowed a book from the library this morning.
  - 10. The cook spoilt the soup.
  - 11. We stay at home on Sundays.
  - 12. There are a lot of people at the bus stop.
  - 13. The little boy ate greedily an apple in the kitchen this morning.
  - 14. She draws beautifully.
  - 15. I like music very much.
  - 16. They built a new school in our village last year.
  - 17. The match ended at four o'clock.
  - 18. She received a letter from her brother last week.

#### ▶ 多项选择题

1. b; 2. c; 3. b; 4. d; 5. c; 6. a; 7. d; 8. b; 9. a; 10. c; 11. c; 12. c





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aunt	n. 姑, 姨, 婶, 舅母
breakfast	n. 早餐
late	adv. 迟,晚
lunch	n. 午餐
outside	adv. 外面

repeat	v. 重复
ring	ν. (铃或电话等)响
telephone	<i>n</i> . 电话
until	prep. 直到

# 2 学课文・知识点总结归纳



I never get up early on Sundays. I sometimes stay in bed until lunch time. 星期天我从不早起。有时我要一直躺到吃午饭的时候。

- 动词有不同的形式,叫做时态,动词的时态告诉你动作发生在什么时候。如果动作是有规律地发生或者经常发生、有时发生、从来不发生,你就可以用一般现在时。例如本句子中 sometimes,never,另外还有 now,often,always,usually,seldom,hardly ever 以及 every month/ weekend/ year... 等词语在一般现在时中使用频率比较高。
- on Sundays 指在每个星期日,而 on Sunday 指在星期日。on+具体的某日或某日的早、午、晚等。 **例** on May 1st 在五月一日

on the morning of May 1st 在五月一日的早晨(试区别 in the morning 在早晨)until: prep 直到

● **例** Let's wait until the rain stops. 咱们等雨停了吧。

### ★Tips until 意思与 till 相同,但它们也有区别

till/until 在表达方式和意义上的特殊性: until 是 till 的强调形式,但是它们表达的意义是相同的,都表示"直到某时"。不过,当主句是否定句时,它引出的意思是"直到(某时)(某动作)才(发生)",这时候常会出现"not until..."的结构,如果将"Not until..."的结构放在句首,那么主句要写成倒装句。

例 He didn't go to sleep until 12 last night. 他昨晚直到十二点钟才睡觉。

Not until we pointed out their fault to them did they realize it.

直到我们向他们指出了他们的错误,他们才意识到。

但是, 当主句是肯定句时, 它引出的意思是"直到"(某时某动作停止了)。

例 The students made much noise till the teacher came into the classroom.

直到老师走进教室学生们才停止了大声喧哗。

另外, until 可以放在句首而 till 则不行。

我们可以说: Until they used up all their money, the young couple were very happy.

我们却不可以说: Till they used up all their money, the young couple were very happy.

#### 新概念英语 (新版) 拓展学习系列



I looked out of the window. 我朝窗外看。

• look out of 向外看, look out 小心, 当心, 相当于 "be careful"!

例 look out! There's a car coming. 当心! 有车来了。

#### It was dark outside. 外面一片昏暗。

• outside adv 在外面,作状语

**例** The house is painted gree n outside. 房子的外面漆成了绿色。

### What a day! 鬼天气!

• 在英语中往往可以用 what 引导的感叹句表示惊奇、愤怒、赞赏、喜悦等感情。What 用来修饰一个名词 what+a/an+adj+n+主语+谓语(主语谓语可省略)。

例 hat an interesting book (it is)! 多有趣的书!

省形容词,有上下文和一定的语境才能省略形容词。

### Just then, the telephone rang. 正在这时, 电话铃响了。

- rang 是 ring 的过去式
- ring v. (铃, 电话等) 响
  - 例 The door bell is ringing. 门铃响了
- v. 给某人打电话

ring sb 给某人打电话 = call sb.

**例** I rang my friends to study together. 我打电话给我的朋友们,让他们一起来学习。

### It was my aunt Lucy. 是我的姑姑露西。

• 该剧中出现 it 的特殊用法,即如果不知道对方性别时,用 it 取代。若有人敲门,可以问 Who is it? 另外,指代婴儿时,也可用 it, 有娇小可爱之意在里面。

### I've just arrived by train. 我刚下火车。

- 乘坐某一交通工具用 by。by train/bike/bus by 在这里表示方式, 乘火车/骑自行车/乘公 共汽车。
  - **例** He always goes to school by bike. 他总是骑自行车去学校。

#### I'm coming to see you. 我这就来看你。

- be coming 表示将来。类似词语 go, come, leave, start, arrive, have, take。
  - 例 I'm starting piano lessons soon. 我马上就要上钢琴课了。

# 3 ) 学词汇·核心词拓展学习



**aunt** /c:nt/ n. 姑,姨,婶,舅母

/例/ Excuse me, where does your aunt work? 请问你姑母在哪里工作?

/记/ ancestor 祖宗; grandparents 祖父母; parents 父母亲; stepfather 继父 stepmother 继母; uncle 叔伯; god-father 教父; god-mother 教母 daughter-in-law 媳妇; son-in-law 女婿; father-in-law 岳父; mother-in-law 岳母 nephew 侄子; niece 侄女

#### repeat /rɪˈpiːt/ v. 重复

/变/ repeated, repeated, repeats, repeating

/例/ Sorry, could you repeat the number?对不起,你能否重复一下号码?





Please repeat what I said. 请重复我说的话。

/搭/ repeat sth. to sb. 向某人重复某事

# 4 学语法•语言点详细解答



#### □ 一般现在时和现在进行时

一般现在时用来表示日常的习惯性的活动,往往与频度副词连用,如 often, always, sometimes, never 等。

Do you often come here? 你常来这里吗?

Ann takes a shower every day. 安每天都淋浴。

I always go to the library on Friday. 星期五我经常去图书馆。

Helen never writes to her brother Tony. 海伦从来不给她兄弟托尼写信。

现在进行时表示说话时正在发生的动作,即说话时动作正在发生中,虽然这个事件起点在过去,但我们强调的是现在的过程,当然此动作也可以延伸到将来。现在进行时往往与 now, just, still 等副词连用。

现在进行时的构成为:

#### am/is/are+v. +ing.

Celia is just dressing up. 西莉亚正在打扮。

I'm writing a letter to my parents. 我正在给我父母写信。

Mrs. Smith is cooking now. 史密斯太太正在做饭。

They are playing football. 他们正在踢足球。

现在进行时也用来表示当前(一段时间)的动向:

Jack is working hard these days. 杰克最近工作很努力。

He does not usually work hard. 他通常是不努力工作的。

### □ 感叹句

以 what 开头的感叹句结构为:

What+adj. +n. +主语+谓语

感叹句中主语和谓语经常被省略。

What an interesting play! 多么有趣的一出戏!

What a lot of flowers! 这么多花啊!

What fools they are! 他们真傻!

这种感叹句中,如果没有形容词,则往往表示批评或不大好的意思。

What a thing to say! 多么难听的话啊!

What a day! 鬼天气!

# 5 做练习•难点题参考答案



### ▶ 关键句型练习

- A 1. are playing...play...is kicking...is running
  - 2. What are you doing?...I'm leaving...Why are you leaving?...come...go...listen...feel
- **B** 1. She rarely answers my letters.

### 新概念英语 (新版) 拓展学习系列



- 2. We never work after six o'clock.
- 3. The shops always close on Saturday afternoons.
- 4. Do you always go to work by car?
- 5. Our teacher frequently collects our exercise books.
- 6. We sometimes spend our holidays abroad.
- 7. I often buy CDs.
- 8. Do you ever buy CDs?

### ▶ 难点练习

- 1. What a wonderful garden (this is)!
- 2. What a surprise (this is)!
- 3. What a lot of trouble he is causing!
- 4. What wonderful actors (they are)!
- 5. What a hard-working woman (she is)!
- 6. What a tall building (it is)!
- 7. What a terrible film (it is)!
- 8. What a clever boy you are!
- 9. What a pretty girl (she is)!
- 10. What a strange guy (he is)!

# ▶ 多项选择题

1. c; 2. d; 3. c; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. b; 8. a; 9. d; 10. c; 11. d; 12. b





# 🌺 Lesson 3

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decision	n. 决定
friendly	adj. 友好的
Italian	n. 意大利语
Italy	n. 意大利
lend	v. 借给
line	n. 行
museum	n. 博物馆
postcard	<i>n</i> . 明信片
public	adj. 公共的

send	ν. 寄,送
single	adj. 唯一的,单个的
spoil	ν. 使索然无味,损坏
teach	vt. 教
understand	vi. &vt. 懂,了解
visit	vt. 访问
waiter	n. 服务员,招待员
whole	adj. 整个的
word	<i>n</i> . 话

# 学课文 • 知识点总结归纳



Please send me a card. 请给我寄一张明信片。

- send v. 寄 send sth to sb / send sb sth 送给某物给某人; send a letter/ an e-mail 寄信; 发 电子邮件。例句:
  - She sent me a Christmas card. 她给我寄来一张圣诞贺卡。
  - You'd better send the letter by air. 这封信你最好寄航空。
- 与 send 搭配的常用词组:
  - (1) send for 召唤,派人去叫;派人去取
  - 例 Has she sent for a taxi? 她有没有请人去叫出租车?
  - (2) send out 发送;发出

send away 遣走,解雇

send back 归还

send in 提交;派遣

send up 发射,把······向上送;使向上升

- card n. 卡
  - **例** ID card 身份证

postcard 明信片

credit card 信用卡

Postcards always spoil my holidays. 明信片总搅得我假日不得安宁。

- spoil v. 使索然无味, 损坏
  - **列** Don't let him spoil your night. 别让他破坏你的夜晚。
- spoil 主要指精神上的破坏,例如破坏某人心情。
  - 例 The bad weather spoiled my minds. 坏天气破坏了我的心情。

Then he lent me a book. 然后他借给我一本书。

- lend (lent, lent) v. 借给, 借出 lent sth to sb / lent sb sth
  - 例 Can you lend me your car? 你能把汽车借给我用一下吗?



#### ★Tips borrow 借入,与 lend 的主要区别

borrow 是借进,规则动词,过去式,过去分词: borrowed borrowed

常用短语: borrow sth from sb

lend 是借出,不规则动词,过去式,过去分词: lent, lent

常用短语: lend sth to sb 或: lend sb sth (通常跟双宾)

具体地说, borrow 是借进, lend 是借出, borrow 的含义是"借,借入", lend 的意思是"借 出,把……借给"。

例 I borrowed \$50 from my friend yesterday. 昨天我从我朋友那里借来了 50 美元。 My friend lent me \$50 yesterday. 昨天我朋友借给我 50 美元。

### A friendly waiter taught me a few words of Italian. 一位好客的服务员教了我几句意大利语。

- friendly adj. 友好的 a warm and friendly person 热情友好的人 friendly match 友谊赛 例 He does everything in a friendly way. 他做每一件事都很友好。
- waiter n. 服务员 chief waiter 领班 waitress 女服务员
- a few words 几句话

## **★**Tips

a few "少许,几个"后跟名词的复数形式,而 a little "一点儿",后接不可数名词。few 和 little 中文意思与它们相同,但表达否定的含义。Few(= not many; hardly any)含否定意 义; a few (= some; several; a small; number of) 含肯定意义。

not a few = no few = quite a few = a good few = many.

- (1) 当 few 受 every, last, past, next, some, very 等词所修饰时,表示肯定意义, few 之前不 再有冠词。
  - 例 In the last few minutes, he checked up his paper again.

在最后的几分钟里, 他又检查了一次卷子。

It took us some few days to repair the machine. 我们修这台机器用了好几天。

(2) little / a little:

Little remains to be done about it. (作主语)基本做完了。

A little remains to be done. 还剩下一点没完成。

Please give me a little. (作宾语)请给我一点。

He knows a little of everything. 他什么都懂一点。

There is very / but little time left. (作定语)仅剩一点时间了。

Don't worry; you still have a little time. 别着急! 你还有点时间呢!

例 We haven't got much money / time. 我们没有太多钱/时间。

(3) 当 a little 和 a few 前面加上 not, 意思有较大变化:

not a little 非常=very I am not a little tired. =I am very tired. 我很累。

quite a few=quite a lot quiet a few boys=quiet a lot of boys 相当多的男孩 not a bit 是根本不=not nearly=not...at all

I am not a bit tired=I am not tired at all. 我根本不累.

Italian n. 意大利人; 意大利语 a. 意大利的; 意大利人(语)的

