

Unit10 You're supposed to shake hands.

【重点短语】

1. be supposed to do 被期望/应该做.....
2. shake hands 握手
3. for the first time 第一次
4. table manners 餐桌礼仪
5. drop by 偶然拜访，顺便拜访
6. after all 毕竟，终究
7. be on time 准时
8. (in) the wrong way 以错误的方式
9. be relaxed about 对.....比较随意/放松
10. a bit 一点

【重点句型】

1. He should have told me about it.

他本应该把这件事告诉我。

2. Where I'm from, we're pretty relaxed about time.

我所在的地方，对时间是相当宽松的。

3. We often just drop by our friends' homes.

我们时常去朋友家拜访。

4. Often we just walk around the town center, seeing as many of our friends as we can.

我们经常走遍市中心，看尽可能多的朋友。

5. We usually make plans to see friends.

通常我们都是做好去看朋友的计划。

6. We're the land of watches, after all.

毕竟，我们是表之乡。

7. It's even better than I thought it would be.

事情比我想像的要好得多。

8. They go out of their way to make me feel at home.

他们花尽心血让我感觉不到拘束。

9. Although I still make lots of mistakes, it doesn't bother me like it used to.

尽管我经常出一些错，但它不像过去那样打扰我。

10. I thought that was pretty strange at first, but now I'm used to it.

开始，我想那是太奇怪了，但是现在我已经习惯了。

11. I have to say I find it difficult to remember everything, but I'm gradually getting used to things, and don't find them so strange any more.

不得不承认，我发现记住一切东西是很困难的，但我渐渐习惯了，并且发现他们也不再那么奇怪了。

【考点详解】

1. be supposed to do 应该（注意它的翻译，另外 supposed 后面用的是不定式 to do）

We are supposed to stop smoking. 我们应该停止吸烟。

2. learn...by oneself 自学.....（重要用法）

I learn English by myself. 我自学英语。

3. You should have asked what you were supposed to wear. 你本应该问清楚怎么样穿才得体。

上句中的“should have asked”是“情态动词+现在完成时”表示过去本应该做某事，事实上没有做（这点要清楚）

She should have gone to Beijing. 她本应该去了北京。（没有去）

4. be relaxed about sth. 对某事随意、不严格

They are relaxed about the time. 他们对时间很随意。

5. pretty adv. 相当, 很 adj. 美丽的

She is pretty friendly. 她相当友好。

She is a pretty girl. 她是一个美丽的女孩。

6. plan to do. 打算做某事 (常见用法)

She has planed to go to Beijing.

7. drop by 访问, 看望, 拜访, 串门

We just dropped by our friends' homes. 我们刚刚去朋友家串门。

8. on time 按时 (in time 的意思是及时, 这两个短语经常出现在辨析题中)

9. after all 毕竟 终究 (五星级重点词汇, 记住它的意思)

You see I was right after all. 你看, 毕竟还是我对了。

10. invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事 (重要内容, 注意后面用的是不定式 to do)

Lily invited me to have dinner. 莉莉请我吃晚饭。

11. without 没有 (这个词经常考, 题目会单纯考它的意思, 所以大家应该记住它的意思)

12. around the world = all over the world 全世界

13. pick up 捡起, 挑选 (捡起的意思多)

He picked up his hat. 他捡起他的帽子。

14. start doing = start to do 开始做某事 (start 的用法属于常考内容, 记住它的这两个用法)

He started reading= He started to read. 他开始阅读。

15. point at 指向 (指近处的事物)

point to 指向 (指远处的事物)

16. stick v. 刺, 截 n. 棒, 棍

17. go out of one's way to do 特意/专门做某事

He went out of his way to make me happy.

他特意使我高兴。

18. make mistakes 犯错误 (复数)

make a mistake 犯错误 (一个)

19. be different from 与……不同

Chinese food is different from theirs.

中国菜与他们的不同。

20. get/be used to sth. 习惯于…… (这些用法大家务必记住, 虽然这些用法很多, 而且比较容易搞混淆, 但是它们确实经常考, 大家可以结合例子记忆)

get/be used to doing 习惯于……

be used to do 被用来做……

be used for doing 被用来做……

used to do 过去常常做……

I wash clothes everyday. I'm used to it.

我每天都洗衣服。我习惯了。

I am used to washing clothes.

我习惯于洗衣服了。

The knives are used to cut things.

小刀被用来切东西。

The knives are used for cutting things.

小刀被用来切东西。

She used to watch TV after school.

她过去放学后常常看电视。

21. I find it difficult to remember everything.

我发现要记住每一样事是困难的。

find/think + it +形容词 + to do sth.

22. cut up 切开, 切碎

Let's cut up the watermelon.

让我们切开这个西瓜吧。

23. make a toast 敬酒

24. crowd v.挤满 其形容词和过去式及过去分词都是: crowded (crowded 考的相对多些)

25. set n. 一套 v. 设置

26. can't stop doing 忍不住做某

I can't stop laughing. 我忍不住笑

27. make faces 做鬼脸

28. face to face 面对面地

Unit11 Sad movies make me cry.

【重点短语】

1. make me sleepy 使我困倦
2. drive sb. crazy 使……发疯
3. the more..., the more 越……越……
4. yes and no 好坏参半
5. be friends with sb. 是某人的朋友
6. feel left out 感觉被忽视
7. sleep badly 睡眠很差
8. don't feel like eating 不想吃东西
9. for no reason 毫无理由
10. neither...nor... 既不……也不……
11. let...down 使…失望
12. take one's position 替代我的职位
13. to start with 起初
14. get the exam result back 取考试成绩单

15. find out 发现

16. a shirt of a happy person 一件快乐人的衬衫

【重点句型】

1. —I'd rather go to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I'm eating. 更愿意到蓝海洋餐厅，因为我喜欢在吃饭时听轻音乐。

—But that music makes me sleepy. 但那种音乐使我困倦。

2. Waiting for Amy drove Tina crazy.

等候艾米使蒂娜发狂。

3. The movie was so sad that it made Tina and Amy cry.

这部电影是如此悲伤以致使蒂娜和艾米都哭了。

4. Sad movies don't make John cry. They just make him want to leave quickly.

悲伤的电影没有让约翰哭他们只能使他想尽快离开。

5. Loud music makes me nervous.

吵闹的音乐使我紧张。

6. Soft and quiet music makes me relax.

轻柔的音乐使我放松。

7. Money and fame don't always make people happy.

金钱和名誉并不总能使人幸福。

8. She said that the sad movie made her cry.

她说悲伤的电影使她哭泣。

【考点详解】

1. But that music makes me sleepy. 但是那种音乐使我困倦。

动词 **make** 的使役用法, **make sb** 后分别接了形容词和不定式短语。**make** 的这种用法常见于以下结构:

make+名词（代词）+省略 to 的动词不定式

My parents often make me do some other homework. 我父母常让我做些其他的作业。

这一结构中的不定式短语在主动结构中是宾语补足语, 必须省去 **to**, 变为被动结构时, 不定式短语作主语补足语, 这时必须带 **to**。

如: **She was made to work for the night shift.** 她不得不上夜班。

② **make+名词/代词+-ed 分词短语。**

如: **What made them so frightened?** 什么使他们这样害怕?

③ **make+名词/代词+介词短语或名词短语。**

如: She made him her assistant. 她委派他做自己的助手。

④ make+名词 (代词)+形容词或形容词短语。

如: —The good news made us happy. 这条好消息使我们很高兴。

—Yes, I suppose so. 我想他会回来。

⑤ make +形式宾语 it +形容词或名词 (作宾语补足语) +从句 (作真正的宾语)

如: They want to make it clear to the public that they do an important and necessary job.

他们要向公众表明, 他们所做的工作不但重要, 而且是必不可少的。

2. wealth n. 财富

① 表示“财富”“金钱”, 是不可数名词。如:

They had little desire for wealth. 他们对财富无大欲望。

② 表示“大量”“众多”“丰富”等, 可连用不定冠词, 尤其用于 a wealth of 结构 (其后可接可数名词或不可数名词)。如:

He sent me a book with a wealth of illustrations. 他送给我一本有大量插图的书。

Hidden underground is a wealth of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

地下埋藏了大量的金、银、铜、铅和锌。

3. He slept badly and didn't feel like eating.

他睡眠很差并且不想吃东西。

feel like 的用法：

① 表示“感觉像（是）……”

My legs feel like cotton wool. 我感觉两条腿像棉花一样。

② 表示“想要做……”，后接动名词 doing 形式。

I don't feel like cooking. Let's eat out. 我不想做饭，我们出去吃吧。

Unit12 Life is full of the unexpected.

【重点短语】

1. take a shower 淋浴
2. leave my backpack at home 把背包忘在家里
3. get back to school 返回学校
4. start teaching 开始教学
5. go off 响铃
6. rush out the door 冲出房门
7. give sb a lift 捎某人一程
8. miss both events 错过两个事件
9. be about to do sth 正要做某事
10. stare in disbelief at 难以置信地盯着
11. raise above the burning building 从正在燃烧的楼上升起
12. jump out of bed 跳下床
13. collect the math homework 收数学作业
14. show up 赶到，出现

【重点句型】

1. By the time I got up, my brother had already gotten in the shower.

当我起床时，我哥哥已经进了浴室了。

2. By the time I got outside, the bus had already gone.

当我出来时，公汽已经走了。

3. When I got to school, I realized I had left my backpack at home.

当我到达学校时，我才意识到我把背包忘在家里了。

4. By the time I walked into class, the teacher had started teaching already.

当我走进教室时，老师已经开始讲课了。

5. By the time I arrived at the party, everyone else had already showed up.

当我到达晚会时，其他的每个人都已经到了。

6. When he put the noodles into the bowl, he realized he had forgotten to add the green beans.

当他把面条放进碗里时，他意识到他忘了添加绿豆芽了。

7. Before she got a chance to say goodbye, he had gone into the building.

在她得到一个向他告别的机会之前，他已经进入楼房了。

【考点详解】

1. By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.

当我出来的时候，公共汽车已经走了。

by the time 作连词引导时间状语从句，当从句用一般过去时，主句用过去完成时；当从句用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时或将来完成时。

如：By the time he was ten, Tom had built a chemistry lab himself. 等到了十岁的时候，汤姆自己建了一个化学实验室。

I'll be in bed by the time you get home. 你到家时，我已经上床睡觉了。

2. When she got to school, she realized she had left her backpack at home.

当她到学校时，她意识到她把背包忘在家里了。

表示“把某物忘在某处”要用词组 leave sth in/on/at...

如：I've left my umbrella at home. 我把伞忘在家里了。

I left my book on the desk. 我把书忘在桌子上。

forget 意为“遗忘某物”，指忘记一件具体的东西，但不能有具体的地点。

如：I forgot my umbrella yesterday. 我昨天忘了带伞。

Don't forget the cases. 别忘了带箱子。

3. Last Friday night, my friend invited me to his birthday party.

上周五晚上，我朋友邀请我参加他的生日晚会。

invite sb. to a place (或一活动、聚会) 意为“邀请某人到某一地方或参加某一活动”；而 invite sb to do sth. 意为“邀请某人做某事”。

如：I think we have many friends now, and we must invite them to our place.

我想我们现在有很多朋友了，我们也应该邀请他们到我们家做客。

Kitty's teacher Mr Wu invited me to join their school trip to the World Park.

基蒂的老师吴老师邀请我参加了去世界公园的学校郊游活动。

4. Wells made it sound so real that hundreds of people believed the story and fear spread across the whole country.

威尔斯讲述这个新闻起来如此的真实，以致成百上千的人都相信了这个故事，进而引发了全国性的恐慌。

so...that...在此引导结果状语从句，so 后面应加一个形容词或副词，意为“如此……以至于……”。

如：This book is so interesting that everyone in our class wants to read it. 这本书是如此的有趣以至于全班同学都想看看。 (so + 形容词)

He ran so fast that I couldn't catch up with him. 他跑得那么快，以至于我跟不上他。 (so + 副词)

【重点语法】

比较一般过去时和现在完成时的异同

1. 共同点：动作都是在过去完成。

I saw the film yesterday evening.

I have seen the film before.

(看电影这件事都是在过去完成的。)

2. 区别：

①现在完成时强调过去发生的动作对现在的影响和结果，而一般过去时与现在没有联系，只是说明某个动作发生的时间是在过去。

②一般过去时通常与具体明确的过去时间状语连用。如 yesterday, last week , two years ago, just now, in 2002 等；而现在完成时则常与 just ,already ,ever ,never 等模糊的过去时间状语和 these days ,this week ,since..., for... 等表示一段时间的状语连用。