

Topic 1&2 粗谈英文与中文在结构上的差异

英 文	中 文
<p><b>S + V</b> I stood in line for a whole hour. But when it was my turn to get the ticket, <b>the sign</b> "Full Up" was shown. I was mad.</p>	<p><b>可以不要主词</b> 排队排了整整一个钟头，轮到我的时候，客满了，气死我了。</p>
<p><b>S + V</b> I'm tired/hungry.</p>	<p><b>可以不要动词</b> 我累了/我饿了。</p>
<p><b>时态(动词变化)</b> I <b>walk</b> to the office every day. I <b>walked</b> to the office yesterday.</p>	<p><b>动词没有变化</b> 我每天<b>走路</b>上班。 我昨天<b>走路</b>上班。</p>
<p><b>V + to V / V + V-ing</b> I <b>need to go</b> to the bathroom. It <b>starts raining</b>.</p>	<p><b>动词 + 动词</b> 我要<b>上</b>厕所。 开始<b>下</b>雨了。</p>
<p><b>N + Adj.</b> Who's the pretty girl with long hair <b>standing at the door</b>?</p>	<p><b>形容词 + 名词</b> 站在门口<b>长</b>头发的漂亮女孩是谁?</p>
<p><b>Wh- + V + S?</b> Who is she? Where are you?</p>	<p><b>主词 + 动词 + 疑问词?</b> 她是<b>谁</b>? / 你在<b>哪里</b>?</p>
<p><b>active/passive voice</b> The clothes have <b>been washed</b> clean.</p>	<p><b>可以不用被动语态</b> 衣服<b>洗</b>干净了。</p>
<p><b>conjunction(一句话只能用一个)</b> I was sick, <b>so</b> I didn't go to school. Although he is lazy, he is clever.</p>	<p><b>连接词可成对的使用</b> <b>因为</b>我病了, <b>所以</b>没上学。 <b>虽然</b>他很懒, <b>但是</b>他很聪明。</p>

## Topic 3&4 词类

Part 词类	Explanation 说明	Example 范例
Nouns 名词	are names of people, places and qualities	man; desk; happiness Taipei; Christina
Verbs 动词	describe actions, states or experience	go; study; drink; push; break; understand
Auxiliaries 助动词	are used with main verbs to show the tense, mood etc.	do; will; can; may; must; should
Adjectives 形容词	describe nouns	She's a <b>pretty</b> woman. I'm <b>sleepy</b> .
Adverbs 副词	describe verbs, Adj., Adv., or a sentence	He walks <b>slowly</b> . She runs <b>very fast</b> .
Prepositions 介系词	are used before nouns to show time, place, direction etc.	<b>in</b> the box; <b>on</b> the table; <b>at</b> 7:00; go <b>to</b> school
Conjunctions 连接词	connect parts of sentences, phrases, or clauses.	and; but; because <b>Though</b> I'm poor, I am happy.
Interjections 感叹词	are used to express surprise, shock, pain etc.	<b>Ouch!</b> It hurts! <b>Hurray!</b> We won.
Articles 冠词	help us to refer to nouns	You can see <b>a</b> girl at the door. <b>The</b> girl is my best friend.

## Topic5 主词+不及物动词

**S** 主词    **Vi** 不及物动词    **Vt** 及物动词    **SC** 主词补语

**O** 受词    **OC** 受词补语    **IO** 间接受词    **DO** 直接受词

### **S + Vi**

Come with me. 跟我来。

Where are you from? 你从哪儿来?

I come from Malaysia. 我来自马来西亚。

Don't laugh at me. 不要笑我。

Don't look at me. 不要看我。

Look at your book. 看你的书。

Don't shout at me. 不要对我吼叫。

You can't rely on him. 你不能依赖他。

You can count on my word. 你可以信任我的话。

Children depend on their parents for food and clothes.

小孩子衣食都要靠父母。

## Topic 6 主词+不及物动词 (二)

### **S + Vi**

John walks to school every day. 约翰每天走路上学。

The train slowed down to a stop. 火车减速停车。

I'll stay to the end of this month. 我将待到这个月底。

Go to your room. 到你房间去。

Let's go for a walk. 我们去走走吧。

The decision goes against me. 这个决定对我不利。

I arrived last night. 我昨晚到的。

I arrive at school at about 7:30 every morning. 我每天早上约七点半到校。

He arrived in New York last night. 他昨晚抵达纽约。

He left for Hong Kong. 他到香港去了。

### Topic 7 主词+不及物动词 (三)

#### **S + Vi**

It rained heavily yesterday. 昨天雨下得好大!

(=We had heavy rain yesterday.)

Please stay for lunch with us. 请留下来跟我们一起吃午饭。

She stayed at home all day. 她昨天整天待在家里。

She stayed in bed all day. 她昨天在床上躺了一整天。

He jumped down from the roof. 他从屋顶上跳下来。

Can you jump over the fence? 你能跳过围墙吗?

Don't jump up and down on the sofa. 不要在沙发上跳上跳下的。

### Topic 8 主词+不及物动词+主词补语

#### **S + Vi + SC**

I am hungry. 我饿了。

Mary is shy. Mary 很害羞。

John is practical. John 很现实。

Keep quiet, please. 请保持安静。

Don't panic. Keep calm. 不要慌, 保持冷静。

You look happy today. 你今天看起来很高兴的样子。

Your idea sounds good. 你的主意听起来不错。

The flowers smell sweet. 这些花闻起来好香。

The soup tastes delicious! 这汤真是鲜美!

Your hand feels soft. 你的手摸起来好柔软。

The milk went sour. 牛奶酸了。

He went blind at the age of ten in an accident.

他在十岁时一次车祸中眼瞎了。

He has gone crazy. 他发疯了。

He went naked on the street yesterday. 昨天他赤身裸体的在街上走。

### Topic 9 主词+不及物动词与主词补语 (二)

#### **S + Vi + SC**

He got angry with me this morning. 今天早上他生我的气了。

The game became more exciting. 比赛更精采了。

Your son has grown much taller. 你儿子长高了好多。

The damage seemed serious. 损坏似乎很严重。

Our bedrooms are upstairs. 我们的卧室在楼上。

The living room is downstairs. 客厅在楼下。

He rises early. 他起得很早。

I go to bed late. 我睡得晚。

I sleep late on Sundays. 我礼拜天睡到很晚才起床。

### Topic 10 主词+不及物动词+主词补语 (三)

#### **S + Vi + SC**

David is my younger brother. David 是我的弟弟。

He is a smart boy. 他是个聪明的孩子。

My father is a math teacher. 我父亲是数学老师。

John and Mary are in love. John 跟 Mary 谈恋爱了。

He often complains about his low salary. 他常常抱怨薪水太低。

I'm afraid of cockroaches. 我怕蟑螂。

The problem is that I don't know him. 问题是我不认识他。

I'm sure he doesn't like cheese. 我确定他不喜欢起司。

She is always quick to react. 她一向反应很快。

It's sure to rain. 一定会下雨。

Don't be afraid to ask questions. 别怕问问题。

### Topic 11 主词+及物动词+受词

#### **S + Vt + O**

I like music. 我喜欢音乐。

I like English very much. 我非常喜欢英文。

I had a sweet dream last night. 昨晚我做了一个美梦。

I had a nightmare last night. 昨晚我做了一个恶梦。

I'll contact you by telephone. 我会用电话跟你联络。

Please answer the question in English. 请用英文回答问题。

Sherry enjoys listening to music. Sherry 喜爱听音乐。

### Topic 12 主词+及物动词+受词 (二)

#### **S + Vt + O**

Stop talking gossip about Jill. 不要再说 Jill 的八卦了。

I stopped to take a rest. 我停下来，休息一会儿。

Don't forget to feed the cat. 别忘了喂猫。

She forgot sending me a Christmas card last year.

去年她寄给我一张圣诞卡，但她忘了。

Remember to lock the door. 记得锁门。

I remember seeing her somewhere before.

我记得以前在哪儿见过她。

Do you mind lowering your voice a little?

说话小声一点不介意吧？

### Topic13 主词+及物动词+受词 (三)

#### **S + Vt + O**

Where does he live? 他住哪里? (直接问句)

Do you know where he lives? 你知道他住哪里吗? (间接问句)

I don't know where he lives. 我不知道他住哪里。

I don't know what his name is. 我不知道他叫什么名字。

Bill discovered who stole his money. Bill 发现谁偷他的钱了。

I won't tell you what's in my pocket.

我不告诉你我口袋里有什么。

Is she an English teacher? 她是英文老师吗? (直接问句)

I'm not sure if she is an English teacher. (间接问句)

= I'm not sure whether she is an English teacher or not.

我不确定她是不是英文老师。

I wonder if Sally will come. 我很好奇 Sally 是否会来。

### Topic 014 主词+及物动词+受词与受词补语

#### **S + Vt + O + OC**

Push the door open. 把门推开。

I'd like my coffee black. 我的咖啡不加奶精和糖。

I believe him an honest man. 我相信他是个诚实的人。

I consider them my good friends. 我视他们为我的好朋友。

I'm sorry to keep you waiting so long. 抱歉让你久等。

I found my dad falling asleep on the sofa.

我发现我爸爸在沙发上睡着了。

The smoke started me coughing. 烟呛得我咳嗽起来。

He had his car towed away this morning. 他的车今早被拖吊。

He had his wallet picked on the bus. 他的皮夹在公交车上被扒了。

## Topic 015 主词+及物动词+受词与受词补语 (二)

### **S + Vt + O + OC**

I regard her behavior as childish. 我认为她的行为很幼稚。

I think of him as a trustworthy friend.

我认为他是值得信任的朋友。

My mother always treats me as a child.

我妈妈老把我当孩子看待。

He described his mother as a thrifty woman.

他形容他的妈妈是个节俭的女人。

We consider John a friend. 我们视 John 为朋友。

He regards himself as a genius. 他自以为自己是天才。

He views us as fools. 他把我们当傻瓜。

I think of his behavior as childish. 我认为他的行为很幼稚。

## Topic 016 主词+及物动词+间接受词与直接受词

### **S + Vt + IO + DO**

Please pass me the pepper. 请把胡椒传给我。

= Please pass the pepper to me.

Please pass me the ketchup. 请把西红柿酱传给我。

= Please pass the ketchup to me.

Please hand me the salt. 请把盐传给我。

= Please hand the salt to me.

Can you give me a hand? 你能拉我一把(帮忙)吗?

Please do me a favor. 请帮我一个忙

The teacher gave John a dictionary as a prize for his good grades.

老师送 John 一本字典作为好成绩的奖品。

The teacher will give presents to the students who have never been

absent for the whole semester.

老师要送礼物给一整学期都全勤的学生。

### Topic 017 主词+及物动词+间接受词与直接受词 (二)

#### **S + Vt + IO + DO**

Peter bought his son a bicycle (=a bicycle for his son).

Peter 买给他儿子一辆脚踏车。

He bought himself a new car (=a new car for himself).

他给自己买了一辆新车。

He gave his son his used car (=his used car to his son).

他把旧车给了儿子。

May I ask you a question (=a question of you)?

我可以问你一个问题吗?

I asked her some questions (=some questions of her).

我问了她几个问题。

The medicine will do you good (=do good to you).这个药对你有好处。

Drinking too much does you harm. (=does harm to you).

喝太多酒会伤身。

His father left him a large fortune. 他的父亲留给他一大笔财富。

= His father left a large fortune to him.

### Topic 018 be 动词 (是)

#### **be 动词**

##### **1)是**

Who are you? 你是谁?

Who is it(this, that)? 谁呀? It's me. 是我。

What are you? 你是做什么的?

I am an English teacher. 你是英文老师。

I'm a student. 我是学生。

We are good friends. 我们是好朋友。

My daughter is a student, too. 我女儿也是学生。

She'd like to be a teacher. 她想将来当老师。

She will be a very good teacher. 她会是个好老师。

Be yourself. 做你自己。

Who is that girl? 那个女孩是谁?

Is she your girlfriend? 她是你女朋友吗?

No. She is my classmate. 不是, 她是我同学。

Myrtle and Maria are my colleagues.

Myrtle 和 Maria 是我的同事。

They are also my good friends. 他们也是我的好朋友。

### Topic 019 be 动词 (是)

#### be 动词

##### 1) 是

Jacky Chang is a famous singer. 张学友是个很有名的歌星。

He is my idol. 他是我的偶像。

I am his fan. 我是他的歌迷。

It is Thursday today. 今天是星期四。

It happens to be my birthday. 今天正巧是我的生日。

The present is for you. 这是送你的礼物。

It is a bunch of flowers/a box of chocolate. 是一束花/一盒巧克力。

The problem is that I don't have enough money for a better present.

问题是我没有钱买更好的礼物。

Roses and lilies are my favorite flowers. 玫瑰和百合是我最爱的花。

## Topic 020 be 动词（状态）

### be 动词

#### 2)(状态)

How are you? I'm fine. 你好吗？ 我很好。

Your son is very tall. 你儿子很高。

He is 165 centimeters tall. 他身高 165 公分。

He is only ten years old. 他只有十岁。

The boss is satisfied with Sally. 老板对 Sally 很满意。

Sally is competent. Sally 很能干。

She is not beautiful, but very competent. 她不漂亮，但是很能干。

## Topic 021 be 动词（状态、在）

### be 动词(2)(状态)

Don't worry. Be happy. 不要担心，要快乐。

Be careful! 小心！

Be quiet! 安静！

Be good! 要乖哟！

Don't be lazy! 不要懒惰！

Don't be silly. 别傻了。

Don't be jealous! 不要吃醋！

### be 动词(3)在

Where are you? I am here. 你在哪里？ 我在这儿。

Are you in the kitchen? 你在厨房吗？

No, I'm in my bedroom. 没有，我在我房间。

My parents are in Japan. 我的爸妈现在在日本。

They are on vacation there. 他们在那儿度假。

My sister and brother-in-law are in Hawaii now.

我姊姊、姐夫现在夏威夷。

They are on their honeymoon there. 他们在那里度蜜月。

Where are your family? 你的家人在哪里?

They are in Malaysia. 他们在马来西亚。

Where is Malaysia? 马来西亚在哪里?

It's in Southeast Asia. 在东南亚。

## Topic 022 be 动词 (在)

### be 动词(3)在

What are you doing? 你在做什么?

I'm reading the newspaper. 我在看报纸。

I'm reading the news on the computer. 我在看网络上的新闻。

What is he doing? He is taking a shower. 他在做什么? 洗澡。

What was he doing when you went to his house last night?

昨晚你去他家的时候, 他在干嘛?

He was taking a shower. 他正在洗澡。

What will he be doing at ten tomorrow morning?

明天早上十点他会在干嘛?

He will be whitewashing their new house. 他会在粉刷新房子。

I think; therefore, I am. 我思故我在。

To be or not to be, that is the question.

生存或死亡, 那就是问题之所在。

**being** n. 存在; 生存; 生命体; 生物

a human being 一个人      human beings 人类

## Topic 023 be 动词（有）

### be 动词(4)有

There is a cup of coffee on the desk. 桌上有一杯咖啡。

There is a glass on the table. 桌上有一个玻璃杯。

There is no water in the glass. 杯子里没有水。

There are four people in my family. 我家有四个人。

There is a bus stop on the street corner. 街角有个公交车站牌。

There are many magazines on the desk. 桌上有好多杂志。

There is nobody in the office. = There isn't anybody in the office.

办公室里没有人。

There is no need to hurry. 不必急。

Are there any questions? 有问题吗?

Is there anything I can do to help? 有我可以帮忙做的事吗?

## Topic 024 be 动词（有）

### be 动词(4)有

There is enough time. 有足够的时间。

There is nothing to worry about. 没有需要担心的事。

Sometimes there is a rainbow after rain. 有时候雨后会有彩虹。

There are only a few passengers on the bus. 公交车上只有几个乘客。

There must be a reason for his absence. 他缺席一定有他的理由。

There should be a reason for his absence. 他缺席应该有他的理由。

There can be a misunderstanding between them.

他们之间可能有误会吧。

There can't be a misunderstanding between them.

他们之间不可能有误会。

## Topic 025 be 动词的过去式

**be 动词的过去式 am, is → was are → were**

Where were you this morning? 今天早上你去哪儿了?

I was out in the park. 我在外面公园里。

Was Mary with you, too? Mary 也跟你在一起吗?

Yes. Both Mary and Sally were with me.

是呀, Mary 和 Sally 两人都跟我在一起。

They were my childhood playmates. 他们是我童年时的玩伴。

What were you doing there? 你们在那儿做什么?

We were basking in the sunshine. 我们在晒太阳。

Sally was flying a kite. Sally 在放风筝。

It was sunny this morning. 今天早上阳光普照。

There were many people in the park. 公园里有好多人。

## Topic 026 be 动词的未来式

**be 动词的未来式 will be/be going to be**

Winnie will be (= is going to be) twenty-six next year.

Winnie 明年就 26 岁了。

She will be a beautiful bride. 她会是个美丽的新娘。

When will the wedding be? 婚礼是在什么时候?

The wedding will be tomorrow. 婚礼是在明天。

I hope the weather will be fine tomorrow. 希望明天天气会放晴。

There will be a celebration party in the garden.

庆祝酒会将在花园举行。

**be 动词的完成式 have/has been**

Where have you been these days? 你这几天都到哪儿去了?

Have you been to Hong Kong? 你去过香港吗?

Yes, I've been there at least three times.

有啊，我去过至少三次了。

How long has Gary been here? Gary 在这儿有多久了？

He's been here for about twenty minutes. 他来了有差不多 20 分钟。

### Topic 027 be 动词的被动语态

**be 动词的被动语态 be + p.p.**

I was born in 1980. 我 1980 年出生。

The Republic of China was established/founded in 1911.

中华民国建立于公元 1911 年。

English is spoken all over the world. 全世界都讲英文。

Many traffic accidents are caused by drunken driving.

许多车祸都肇因于酒后驾车。

### Topic 028 be 动词的被动语态（二）

**be 动词的被动语态 be + p.p.**

How many people are killed in car accidents every day?

每天有多少人死于车祸？

How many people are injured in car accidents every day?

每天有多少人因车祸受伤？

The question will be discussed tomorrow. 这个问题明天讨论。

Have you ever been bitten by a dog? 你被狗咬过吗？

It is said that Peter was handsome when he was young.

听说 Peter 年轻时很帅。

## Topic 029 时态（现在简单式）

### 时态

现在简单式 (第三人称单数 V-s)

说话时所发生的动作或状态

I am an English teacher. 我是英文老师。

My father is in France now. 目前我父亲在法国。

He speaks French pretty well. 他法文讲得蛮不错的。

My mother loves watching TV. 我妈妈喜欢看电视。

She especially likes to watch variety shows.

她特别喜欢看综艺节目。

Peter sings very well. Peter 歌唱得很好。

## Topic 030 时态（现在简单式二）

### 时态

现在简单式 (第三人称单数 V-s)

说话时所发生的动作或状态

I like your new tie. 我喜欢你的新领带。

It goes with your suit very well. 它和你的西装很搭配。

There is a small park in front of my house. 我家前面有一个小公园。

There are many trees and flowers in the park.

公园里面有很多树和花。

I don't smoke. Do you? 我不抽烟，你呢？

Maggie swims very well. Maggie 很会游泳。

Bill is a vegetarian. Bill 吃素。

He doesn't eat meat. 他不吃肉。

### Topic 031 不变的真理、事实

#### 不变的真理、事实

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

The earth is round. 地球是圆的。

The earth moves around the sun. 地球绕太阳而行。

There are twelve months in a year. 一年有 12 个月。

Oil and water do not mix. 油和水不会混合。

Snow is white. 雪是白色的。

Dogs and cats are animals. 狗和猫都是动物。

### Topic 032 不变的真理、事实（二）

#### 不变的真理、事实

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

Haste makes waste. 忙中有错。

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

Look before you leap. 三思而后行。

The early bird catches the worm. 早起的鸟儿有虫吃。

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。

### Topic 033 习惯或频繁性的动作

习惯或频繁性的动作 (常与频率副词 **always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, every day** 等连用)

**(be + 频率副词 / 频率副词 + V)**

Mabel is always late. Mabel 总是迟到。

Mabel always comes late. Mabel 总是迟到。

He usually gets up early. 通常他起得很早。

This restaurant is usually crowded. 这家餐厅平时客人很多。

My husband often works late. 我先生经常工作到很晚。

It often rains here in summer. 这里夏天常下雨。

Sometimes I sleep late. 有时候我睡到很晚才起床。

I seldom go out at night. 我晚上很少外出。

My mother goes to church every Sunday. 我妈妈每个礼拜天都去教堂。

### Topic 034 习惯或频繁性的动作 (二)

习惯或频繁性的动作 (常与频率副词 **always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, every day** 等连用)

**(be + 频率副词 / 频率副词 + V)**

Does your mother often stay at home during the day?

你妈妈白天常常待在家里吗?

She is seldom at home during the day. 她白天很少在家。

Paul seldom stays at home on holidays. Paul 假日里很少待在家。

What time do you usually go to bed? 你通常几点上床睡觉?

I usually go to bed late, after midnight.

我通常睡得很晚, 午夜之后。

I seldom stay up so late. 我很少熬夜到那么晚。

How often does John wash his hair? John 多久洗一次头发?

He washes his hair about three times a week.

他大约一个礼拜洗三次头发。

How often do you go to a movie? 你多久看一次电影?

I usually go to a movie once a month. 我通常一个月看一次电影。

### Topic 035 一般性的陈述

**一般性的陈述，表示一件现在、过去、及未来都不太会变的事**

Exercise/Swimming is good for health. 运动/游泳有益健康。

Smoking/Drinking too much is harmful to health.

吸烟/喝太多酒伤害健康。

Mt. Jade is the highest mountain in Taiwan. 玉山是台湾最高的山。

Taipei 101 is the highest building in the world.

台北 101 是全世界最高的建筑物。

Gold is a valuable metal. 黄金是贵重的金属。

Diamond is a precious stone. 钻石是珍贵的宝石。

It takes about ten hours to fly from Taipei to L.A.

从台北飞洛杉矶大约要十小时。

### Topic 036 在时间副词子句或条件子句中表示未来

**在时间副词子句或条件子句中表示未来**

I will wait here until/till Jason comes. 我会等到 Jason 来。

When he comes, I'll give him your message.

他来的时候，我会把你的话转给他。

Whether he likes it or not, math is an important subject in school.

不管他是否喜欢数学，它在学校是一门重要的科目。

Don't force him to come if he doesn't want to.

如果他不要来，你不要强迫他。

As soon as I finish my job, I'll go to your place.

我一做完工作就去你那里。

### Topic 037 现在进行式

现在进行式 (am/is/are + V-ing)

说话时或目前一段时间内正在发生的动作(此动作尚未完成)

What are you doing? 你在做什么?

I'm reading the newspaper. 我在看报纸。

I'm reading the news on the computer. 我在看网络上的新闻。

What is he doing? He is taking a shower. 他在做什么? 洗澡。

What is Maggie doing? Maggie 在做什么?

She is looking at herself in the mirror. 她在照镜子。

What is your mother doing? 你妈妈在做什么?

She is making a cake. 她在做蛋糕。

Rick is watching TV. Rick 在看电视。

He is watching the baseball game on television.

他在看电视转播棒球赛。

Why is your little sister crying? 你妹妹为什么哭?

She is crying for another Barbie doll.

她哭着要再买一个芭比娃娃。

### Topic 038 现在进行式 (二)

现在进行式 (am/is/are + V-ing)

说话时或目前一段时间内正在发生的动作(此动作尚未完成)

The water is boiling. Can you turn it off? 水开了, 把它关掉好吗?

Are you cooking? 你在煮东西吗?

What are you cooking? 你在煮什么?

Something is burning! 有东西烧焦了。

What are you talking about? 你们在谈什么?

You are talking about me, aren't you? 你们在谈论我, 对不对?

Hurry up! Everybody is waiting for us. 快一点，大家都在等我们。

I'm learning driving. My father is teaching me.

我在学开车，我爸爸在教我。

It's raining. 下雨了。

It's raining cats and dogs/hard/heavily! 雨下得好大哟！

It is drizzling. 正在下毛毛雨。

### Topic 039 表示最近将来的一种安排

表示最近将来的一种安排(动作的时间必须提及)

**be + V-ing** 也可用在表示移动的动词如 **go, leave, come, arrive** 等

What are you doing this afternoon? 今天下午你要做什么？

I am meeting Vincent in the office. 我跟 Vincent 在办公室碰面。

He is taking me to the museum. 他要带我去博物馆。

He is leaving for Paris this coming Saturday.

这个礼拜六他要去巴黎。

The company is giving a farewell party for him on Friday.

礼拜五公司要为他举行一个欢送会。

I'm going to the airport to see him off. 我要去机场给他送行。

My parents are coming to Taipei tomorrow morning.

我爸妈明天要来台北。

Are you meeting them at the station? 你要去车站接他们吗？

No, I can't. I'm working tomorrow morning.

不行，我明天早上要上班。

## Topic 040 与 always, constantly, forever 等共享

与 **always, constantly, forever** 等共享，表示一种经常重复的动作

He is always complaining. 他总是在抱怨。

His wife is always nagging. 他的太太不停的唠叨。

Sean is constantly bragging about his riches.

Sean 总是吹嘘他的财富。

John is always forgetting things. John 老是忘东忘西的。

He is forever losing his umbrellas. 他老是弄丢伞。

Sherry is very untidy. She is always leaving his things all over floor.

Sherry 真是太邋遢了，她的东西总是丢得满地都是。

My son is always leaving his dirty socks on the floor.

我儿子总是将脏袜子丢在地上。

I'm constantly picking up his dirty socks.

我不断的帮他捡脏袜子。

## Topic 041 通常不能用于进行式的动词

通常不能用于进行式的动词

感官动词：hear, see, taste, smell 等

I saw Karen standing outside. 我看到 Karen 站在外面。

Your room looks very tidy. 你的房间看起来好整洁哟。

I smell something burning. 我闻到有东西烧焦的味道。

心理状态动词: believe, agree, know, understand 等

I believe everything you say. 你说什么我都相信。

I don't understand your question. 我不了解你的问题。

Do you know what he is talking about?

你知道他在说什么吗？

情感动词：like, love, hate, want, hope, mind 等

I like/love/hate you. 我喜欢/爱/恨你。

I don't mind waiting ten more minutes.

我不介意多等十分钟。

I wish you a happy birthday. 祝你生日快乐。

其 他 : belong, cost, resemble, seem 等

Winnie seems to be sick. Winnie 似乎生病了。

The newspaper costs only NT\$10. 报纸只要台币十元。

## Topic 042 过去简单式

### 过去简单式 (V-ed)

过去发生的动作或状态(常与表示过去的时间副词如 yesterday, last night, an week ago 等搭配使用)

It was cold last night. 昨晚很冷。

Was it cold last night? 昨晚很冷吗?

Yes, it was/No, it wasn't. 是呀, 很冷/不冷。

I was very angry because Tom and Mary were forty minutes late.

我很生气因为 Tom 跟 Mary 迟到了 40 分钟。

Did you eat your breakfast this morning? 早上吃早餐了吗?

Yes, I did/No, I didn't. 吃了/没吃。

I was born and grew up in Taichung. 我在台中出生、长大。

Where were you born and where did you grow up?

你在哪里出生又在哪儿长大呢?

I was born and grew up in Malaysia. 我在马来西亚出生、长大。

When did you come to Taipei? 你什么时候到台北来的?

I came to Taipei in 2003. 我 2003 年来到台北。

Why did you come to Taipei? 为什么到台北来?

I came to study college here. 我到这里来读大学。

### Topic 043 助动词

I saw Emily at the party last night. 昨晚在餐会上我看到 Emily。

Did you see Emily at the party last night?

昨晚在餐会上你看到 Emily 吗?

We had a good time at the birthday party this afternoon.

今天下午的庆生会我们玩得好开心。

Did you have a good time at the party this afternoon?

今天下午的庆生会你们玩得开心吗?

Johnny and I went to a concert. Johnny 和我去看了一场音乐会。

Where did you go? 你们去哪儿了?

What did you do yesterday? 你们昨天做了什么?

### Topic 044 过去式动词

Tom told me you sold your car. Tom 跟我说你把车卖了。

Did you really sell your car? 你真的把车卖了吗?

What time did you get home? 你几点到家的?

I got home at about eleven o'clock. 我差不多 11 点到家。

My sister gave birth to a baby boy yesterday.

我姊姊昨天生了一个男孩。

John lost his umbrella again. John 又弄丢了一把伞。

I met your sister in the department store last Saturday.

上星期六我在百货公司碰到你妹妹。

不规则动词

原形动词	过去式	过去分词	中文
come	came	come	来
do	did	done	做

eat	ate	eaten	吃
get	got	got	得到
give	gave	given	给
go	went	gone	去
grow	grew	grown	成长
have	had	had	有
know	knew	known	知道
leave	left	left	离开
lose	lost	lost	失去
make	made	made	制作
meet	met	met	碰面
say	said	said	说
see	saw	seen	看到
sell	sold	sold	卖
take	took	taken	拿
tell	told	told	告诉

### Topic 045 过去习惯性的行为

过去习惯性的行为或重复的动作(常用 **used to + V** 表示)

I went jogging every morning. 我过去每天早上都慢跑。

= I used to go jogging every morning.

I swam every day when I was young. 我年轻的时候每天游泳。

= I used to swim every day when I was young.

We often played tennis together. 我们过去常一起打网球。

=We used to play tennis together.

He is not what he was. 不再是他过去的样子了。

= He is not what he used to be.

There was a movie house there. 那里从前有一家电影院。

= There used to be a movie house there.

I used to like fish, but now I don't.

我以前喜欢吃鱼，现在不喜欢了。

He doesn't work here now, but he used to.

他现在不在这里工作，但以前在这里工作

My father doesn't smoke as much as he used to.

我父亲不再像以前那样抽那么多烟了。

### Topic 046 过去进行式

**过去进行式 (was/were + V-ing)**

**过去某一动作发生时(V-ed)正在进行的另一动作(was/were + V-ing)**

What were you doing when he came? 他来的时候你在做什么?

I was writing a report when he came. 他来的时候我正在写报告。

What were they doing when the earthquake happened?

地震发生的时候他们在做什么?

They were watching TV when the earthquake happened.

地震发生的时候他们正在看电视。

My mother cut her finger while she was cooking.

我妈妈做菜时切到手指。

I was taking a nap when you called yesterday.

你昨天打电话来的时候我正在午睡。

### Topic 047 过去某时间正在进行的动作

**过去某时间正在进行的动作**

What were you doing at eight o'clock last night?

昨晚八点的时候你在做什么?

I was talking with my mother on the phone.

我正在跟我妈妈打电话。

What was Robert doing at ten this morning?

今天早上十点的时候 Robert 在做什么？

He was playing tennis with Jack. 他正在跟 Jack 打网球。

I saw Lisa in the park this morning. 今天早上我在公园看到 Lisa。

She was sitting on the grass and reading. 她坐在草地上看书。

I was traveling in Europe (at) this time last year.

去年的这个时候我正在欧洲旅游。

### Topic 048 现在完成式

**现在完成式 (has/have + p.p.)**

一种发生于过去某时，经过一段时间，  
而延续到现在的状态或已完成的动作。

Janice is away on holiday. Janice 去度假了。

She has gone to Japan. 她去日本了。

Andy is back home from holiday now. Andy 度假回来了。

He has been to Korea. 他去了韩国。

Lisa has gone out. She'll be back in an hour.

Lisa 出去了，一小时候回来。

Have you been abroad? Yes, I have.

你出过国吗？ 有。

Where have you been? 你去过哪些地方？

I've been to China, Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea.

我去过大陆、香港、日本、和韩国。

How many times have you been to China? Only once.

大陆去过几次？ 只有一次。

### Topic 049 (already, yet, just, since, for)

(already, yet, just, since, for)

Would you like something to eat? 要不要吃点什么?

No, thanks. I have already had my breakfast.

谢谢，我已经吃过早餐了。

No, thanks. I have had my breakfast already.

No, thanks. I have just had my breakfast. 谢谢，我刚刚吃过早餐。

Thanks. I haven't had my breakfast yet. 谢谢，我还没吃早餐呢。

Thanks. I haven't eaten anything since last night.

谢谢，从昨晚到现在我什么都没吃呢。

I have known him since he was a boy.

我从他还是小孩的时候就认识他了。

We have known each other for over 20 years. 我们认识超过 20 年了。

### Topic 050 过去完成式

过去完成式 (had + p.p.)

在过去某个时间或某个动作发生之前的动作

Tina had already left when I got there.

当我到的时候 Tina 已经离开了。

Tina had gone home before I arrived there.

Tina 在我到达之前就已经回家了。

The train had left before I got to the station.

我到火车站时那班火车已经离站了。

He had studied French for two years before he went to France.

他去法国前已学了两年的法文了。

I didn't go to see the movie "The Sound of Music" with my daughter yesterday because I had already seen the film twice.

昨天我没跟女儿去看电影《真善美》，因为我已经看过两遍了。

### Topic 051 未来式

**未来式 (will + V / be going to + V)**

**预测将来的某事将成为事实或某动作将要发生**

Terry will be (= is going to be) twenty next year.

Terry 明年就 20 岁了。

Will it rain (= Is it going to rain) tomorrow?

明天会下雨吗？

No, it won't. According to the weather report, it will be (= is going to be) cloudy tomorrow.

不会。根据气象报告，明天将会是个阴天。

I don't think it will rain tomorrow.

我认为明天不会下雨。

Betty will graduate from college next year.

Betty 明年就要大学毕业了。

I'm afraid the trip to Europe will cost you a lot of money.

恐怕去欧洲旅游会花你很多钱呢。

### Topic 052 复句

**复句 (包含时间副词子句或条件子句等)**

I will wait here until Jimmy comes.

我会在这等到 Jimmy 来。

As soon as I finish my job, I'll go to your place.

我一做完工作就去你那里。

If it rains hard, the outdoor party will be canceled.

如果下大雨，户外的餐会就会取消。

I won't go to his wedding unless I am invited.

除非他邀请，否则我不会参加他的婚礼。

You won't pass the exam unless you study hard.

除非你用功，不然考试会不及格。

When it's your turn, they will call your name.

轮到你的时候，他们会叫你的名字。

### Topic 053 意愿、请求

**will + V 表示意愿、请求、或承诺**

Don't be afraid; I will protect you.

不要怕，我会保护你。

Don't worry; I'll help you. 别担心，我会帮你。

"The telephone is ringing." "I'll get it."

「电话铃响了。」

「我来接。」

Will you wait here until he comes?

你愿意在这等到他来吗？

Will you pass me the pepper?

把胡椒递给我好吗？

I'll let you know as soon as I know the result.

我一知道结果就会通知你。

I will lend you my car if you need it.

如果你需要，我可以借我的车给你。

I promise I will lend you the money.

我答应一定会借钱给你。

I promise I will pay you back next Friday.

我保证下礼拜五还给你。

## Topic 054 未来式

未来进行式 (will be + V-ing)

未来某点或某段时间将要进行的动作

What will you be doing at about three tomorrow afternoon?

明天下午三点左右，你会在做什么？

I will probably be swimming this time tomorrow.

明天这个时候我可能在游泳。

Don't call me at four because I will be studying in the library at that time.

不要在四点钟时打电话给我，因为那个时候我会在图书馆看书。

未来完成式 (will + have + p.p.)

未来某点或某段时间将会完成的动作

My parents will have been married for 30 years this December.

到今年 11 月我父母结婚就 30 年了。

By the time you read this letter, I will already have left for the US.

你看到这封信的时候，我将已经动身前往美国了。

The traffic is terrible. We're going to be late.

By the time we get to the airport, your mother's plane will probably have already arrived, and she will be wondering where we are.

到我们到达机场的时候，你妈妈的飞机可能已经到了，她会奇怪我们到哪儿去了。

## Topic 055 动词练习

台北的天气变换无常。以这几天为例，雨陆陆续续的下了五天，气温也至少降了十度。就在一个礼拜前，阳光普照，非常舒服的天气。我从不知道该预期什么样的天气。谁又知道呢？当我明早醒来的时候，也许是个大太阳天吧。

The weather of Taipei 1 (be) changeable. 2 (take) these

days for example. It   3   (rain) off and on for five days, and the temperature   4   (drop) at least ten degrees. Just a week ago, the sun   5   (shine) and the weather   6   (be) pleasant. I never   7   (know) what to expect. Who   8   (know)? When I   9   (wake) up tomorrow morning, maybe it   10   (shine) brightly.

参考答案

1. is                      2. Take              3. has rained/has been raining  
4. has dropped 5. shone    6. was              7. know              8. knows  
9. wake                  10. will be shining

### Topic 056&057 被动语态

被动语态 **Passive Voice (be + p.p.)**

S + **Vt.** + O → O + **be + p.p.** + **by** + S

Jack opened the window. → The window was opened by Jack.

The cat chased the mouse. → The mouse was chased by the cat.

John locks the door every day. → The door is locked by John every day.

何时使用?

a. 不知道执行者是谁，或认为不重要时。

His car was stolen. 他的车被偷了。

The house was built in 1900. 那栋房子是在 1900 年建造的。

The sweater was made in England. 这件毛衣是英国制造的。

b. 接受者是强调的重点。

**Many accidents** are caused by drunken driving.

很多车祸肇因于酒后驾车。

**Ten people** were killed in the traffic accident.

十个人车祸中丧生。

**The bill** has been paid by me. 账单我已经付过了。

c. 说话者想做客观超然的叙述。

It is said that her mother got married at 16.

听说他妈妈 16 岁就结婚了。

**Topic 058 主动改为被动**

主动改为被动

1. People speak English in Australia.  
English is spoken in Australia.
2. Peter broke the dish.  
The dish was broken by Peter.
3. Someone stole my wallet.  
My wallet was stolen.
4. I will take good care of your dog.  
Your dog will be taken good care of.
5. We should teach children to respect the elders.  
Children should be taught to respect the elders.
6. She has taught me English for two months.  
I have been taught English by her for two months.

**Topic 059 主动改为被动**

主动改为被动

7. Did John close the door?  
Was the door closed by John?
8. I didn't take the money on the desk.  
The money on the desk wasn't taken by me.
9. Who wrote the book?  
By whom was the book written?

10. Whom did the taxi hit?

Who was hit by the taxi?

11. People believe there is no short cut to success.

It is believed that there is no short cut to success.

### Topic 060 get 代替 be

在被动式中，有时我们用 **get** 来代替 **be**

Fortunately, nobody got hurt in the accident.

幸运的是车祸无人受伤。

I got worried because he was two hours late.

我很担心，因为他迟到了两小时。

We can leave as soon as you got dressed.

你一穿好衣服我们就可以出发。

I got confused because everybody gave me different advice.

我很困惑，因为每个人给我的意见都不同。

He got fired because he never worked hard. 他工作不力因此被开除。

They got engaged last January. 他们去年一月订婚。

They got married one month later. 一个月后他们结婚。

Their marriage didn't last long, for they got divorced two months later.

他们的婚姻没有延续很久，因为两个月后他们就离婚了。

### Topic 061, 062 被动语态的动词

通常用于被动语态的动词

表示感情如愉悦、惊讶、兴奋、悲伤、或尴尬等的动词，亦可以 **feel, get, become** 等取代 **be** 动词。

I am satisfied/pleased with my working conditions.

我对我的工作环境很满意。

I'm disgusted at his flattery. 我讨厌他拍马屁。

I feel greatly flattered at his compliment.

他的赞美使我大感受宠若惊。

I am excited about visiting my cousin in America.

我要去美国看望表姊，非常兴奋。

Mary was disappointed to learn that he was not coming.

Mary 得知他不来感到很失望。

Just try to take it easy. Don't be upset. 试着放轻松，不要烦恼。

Don't be/feel discouraged. 不要气馁。

I'm/feel bored. 我觉得好无聊哦。

What are you scared of? 你怕什么？

I'm scared of cockroaches/spiders/snakes. 我怕蟑螂/蜘蛛/蛇。

## Topic 063&064 惯用的被动语态

### 惯用的被动语态

Winnie was born in 1965. Winnie 出生于 1965 年。

They will get engaged/married next month. 他们下个月将要订/结婚。

Are they divorced? 他们离婚了吗？

My mother is used to getting up early. 我妈妈习惯早起。

She looks graceful when she is dressed in white.

她穿白色衣服看起来很优雅。

Be seated, please. 请坐下。(Sit down/Take a seat/Have a seat.)

This restaurant is crowded even on weekdays.

这家餐厅即使平常日子也是挤满了人。

The dome was packed with people. 台北巨蛋挤爆了。

She was mistaken about the date. 她把日期搞错了。

I don't know where I am. I'm lost. 我不知道我在哪里，我迷路了。

I can't find my car key. It's gone.

我找不到我的汽车钥匙，不见了。

I'm finished with my work. 我工作做完了。

I am interested in English. 我对英文有兴趣。

## Topic 065 无被动语态的动词

### 没有被动语态的动词

不及物动词不可以用于被动语态

表示状态而非动作的「静态」动词，如 **have, fit, suit, lack, resemble** 等

They have a nice house. 他们有一栋很好的房子。

I am having dinner. 我正在吃晚餐。

Sherry resembles her mother. Sherry 长得很像她的妈妈。

It took me forty minutes to walk home. 我花了四十分钟走回家。

This coat will last me for years. 这件外套我能穿好多年。

What has happened to him? 他发生什么事了？

## Topic 066 含被动意义的主动式

### 含被动意义的主动式

有些动词有被动的意思，但习惯上用主动式来表示。

Your hand feels cold. 你的手摸起来好冷。

The roses smell sweet. 这些玫瑰闻起来好香。

The thermometer reads 39 degrees Celsius. 温度计显示 39 度 C。

This apartment rents at NT\$30,000 a month. 这间公寓月租台币三万元。

The library opens from 8am to 8pm.

图书馆从上午 8 点开放到晚上 8 点。

## Topic 067 句型练习

1. 他喝醉了，你能开车送他回家吗？
2. 因为大雾所有班机取消。
3. 我昨天买的那支笔很好写。
4. 从他们山上的家，整个山谷都可以看到。
5. 我的皮夹不见了，谁拿了？

### 参考答案

1. He's drunk. Can you drive him home?
2. All the flights were canceled because of fog.
3. The pen I bought yesterday writes well.
4. The whole valley can be seen from their mountain home.
5. My wallet is gone. Who took it?

## Topic 068&069 助动词

### 助动词 (Modal Auxiliaries)

1. 语气助动词，给予主动词一种感情的色彩，如许可、禁止、猜测、可能、潜力等。
2. 助动词 + V                      助动词 + not + V                      助动词 + S + V ?

### can, could, be able to

#### 能力

Michael can speak French. Michael 会说法文。

Can he (=Is he able to) speak German, too? 他也会说德文吗？

I could (=was able to) speak a little Spanish.

我以前会说一点点西班牙文。

I can't solve this math problem. 这道数学题我解不出来。

Cats are able to climb trees. 猫会爬树。

What can I do for you? 有何贵干？

I could (=was able to) run fast when I was young.

我年轻的时候跑得很快。

She spoke pretty fast, but I could (=was able to) understand what she was saying. 她说话相当快但我了解她说什么。

I couldn't (=wasn't able to) sleep well last night.

我昨晚睡不好。

### Topic 070 允许、可以

允许；可以

You can stay with us. 你可以留下来跟我们一起。

You can't smoke in the room. 你不可在室内吸烟。

You can/can't park your car in front of my house.

你(不)可以把车停在我家前面。

Can I talk to you in private? 我可以私下跟你谈一谈吗?

推测 (后面常接 be)

Can the news be true? 那消息会是真的吗?

No, it can't be true. 不可能是真的。

May I have some sandwiches? 我可以吃点三明治吗?

You can't be hungry. You've just had your breakfast.

你不可能饿的，你才刚吃过早餐。

How can he be so cruel to dogs? 他怎么会对狗那么残忍?

### Topic 071 can not have + p.p.

**can not have + p.p.** 指现在对过去的动作认为不可能

She can not have gone to the movies with Danny at eight last night.

她昨晚八点的时候不可能跟 Danny 去看电影。(那个时候她跟我在家一起看电视。We were watching TV at home at that time.)

You can't have seen him this morning. He left for America yesterday.

你今天早上不可能看到他，他昨天就去美国了。

**could** 可表示礼貌的请求或建议，并非指过去

Could you please give me your phone number?

可以给我你的电话号码吗？

Could you wait for me ten more minutes? 你可以再等我十分钟吗？

Could I stay here a little longer? 我可以在这儿多待一会儿吗？

### Topic 072 **may, might**

**may, might**

可能；也许

It may clear up this afternoon. 今天下午可能会放晴。

Her father may not agree with her staying out overnight.

她父亲可能不同意她在外面过夜。

This morning I thought it might rain, so I brought an umbrella.

今天早上我以为可能会下雨，所以我带了一把伞。

**might** 不一定是 **may** 的过去式，表示的可能性比 **may** 来得小。

“I might hit the jackpot.” “Yeah, and pigs might fly.”

「我可能会中大乐透头彩。」

「是啊，猪也可能会飞。」

### Topic 073 允许、可以

允许；可以(否定为 **may not, can not** 或 **must not**)

May I sit here? Yes, of course you may.

我可以坐在这里吗？当然可以。

No, you may/can/must not. 不可以。

May I use your phone? 我可以借用你的电话吗？

She may keep the doll if she likes it so much.

如果她那么喜欢那个洋娃娃，就给她吧。(她可以保有它)

I told him that he might leave. 我跟他说他可以离开。

If I may say so, your room is too messy. 恕我直言，你的房间太乱了。

## Topic 074 祝福

### 祝福

May God bless you. 愿上帝保佑你。

May you succeed! 祝你成功

May you be happy with him! 祝你跟他在一起幸福快乐。

May God be with you! 愿上帝与你同在。

May he come back safe and sound! 但愿他平安无恙的回来。

### 目的(常与 **so that, in order that** 连用)

We eat so that we may live. 我们吃才能活。

He worked day and night in order that he might earn more money to support his family. 他日夜不停的工作就是为了多赚点钱养家。

## Topic 075 must

### must

必须；义务=**have to/have got to** (过去式为 **had to**)

(否定为 **need not/don't have to/don't need to**)

We must (= have to) obey the law. 我们必须守法。

All the drivers must wear seatbelts. 所有的驾驶员都必须系安全带。

The little boy must (= has to) keep quiet in the theater.

在戏院里小男孩必须保持安静。

It's getting late. I really must go. 天晚了，我真的得走了。

Must I make a reservation in advance?

No, you needn't/don't have to.

Do I have to make a reservation in advance?

Yes, you do./No, you don't.

我必须事先订位吗？ 不必。

### Topic 076 must

#### **must**

**必须；义务=have to/have got to (过去式为 had to)**

**(否定为 need not/don't have to/don't need to)**

My sister is near-sighted. She has to wear glasses for reading.

我妹妹近视，她阅读必须戴眼镜。

I can hear you well. You don't have to shout.

我听得很清楚，你不必用吼的。

It was noisy there. I had to shout. 那里好吵，我得用吼叫的。

On weekdays we must/have to get up early, but on weekends we can sleep late. 周一到周五我们必须早起，但周末我们可以睡到很晚。

Tomorrow is a holiday, so we don't have to/don't need to/need not go to school. 明天是假日，所以我们不用上学。

I 've got to/have to/must go now. I have a meeting in ten minutes.

我得走了，十分钟后我要开会。

Have you got to go now? 你现在一定得走了吗？

### Topic 077 必定；推测

**必定；推测 (过去式为 must + have + p.p.)**

She's smiling at you. I think she must know you.

她在跟你笑。我想她一定认识你。

You have been working all day. You must be tired.

你工作了一整天，一定累了。

She looks pale. She must be sick.

她脸色苍白，一定是很不舒服。

He didn't come. He must have forgotten our date.

他没来，他一定是忘了我们的约会。

I lost one of my gloves. I must have dropped it somewhere.

我掉了一只手套，一定是在哪里弄掉了。

He got full marks on the English test today. He must have studied hard last night. 他今天英文考试满分，昨天晚上他一定很用功。

When I woke up this morning, the light was on. I must have forgot to turn it off last night. 今天早上我醒来时，灯是亮的，我昨晚一定是忘了关了。

### Topic 078 mustn't

**mustn't (不可以；禁止)**

May I go now? No, you mustn't. 我可以走了吗？不可以。

You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell it to any one.

你一定要保守秘密，不可以告诉任何人。

You mustn't make noise. We are having a meeting.

你不可以吵闹，我们正在开会。

You mustn't turn the switch on; the room is full of gas.

你不可以将开关打开，房间里充满了瓦斯。

Children mustn't play with dangerous objects like sharp knives or scissors.

小孩子不可以玩危险的物品，例如锐利的刀子或剪刀。

This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. You mustn't let it pass.

这是一生难逢的机会，你绝不可放过。

## Topic 079 should/ought to

### should / ought to

责任；义务(应该；理应)

We should be/ought to be honest. 我们应该诚实。

You should/ought to stop smoking. 你应该戒烟。

We should/ought to give a hand to our friends who are in trouble.

朋友有困难我们应该帮忙。

We should not/ought not to put the valuables at home.

我们不该把贵重物品放在家里。

You should not/ought not to cross the street when the light is red.

红灯亮的时候你不该过街。

Should we/Ought we to invite Nina to the party?

我们该邀请 Nina 参加派对吗？

## Topic 080 should

should 表示推测、估计。

He is always punctual. He should be here any minute.

他是很守时的，应该马上就到了。

We should arrive there before dark. 我们在天黑前应该会到那里。

She should know some English since she has been in the U.S. for two

years. 她应该会一点英文，因为她在美国待过两年。

Should 常用于疑问词 why, how 等之后，以示惊奇、不可理解等

Why should James tell lies? James 干嘛要说谎？

Why should he tell the truth? 他干嘛要说实话？

Why should I cover up for him? 我为什么要帮他掩饰？

How should I know that he is in a bad mood? 我怎么知道他心情不好？

### **Topic 081 ought to/should + have + p.p.**

过去式 **ought to/should + have + p.p.**

He got a ticket because he went through the red light.

他闯红灯被开罚单。

He should not have crossed the street when the light was red.

红灯亮的时候他不该过街的。

Betty failed the test because she didn't study.

Betty 因为没读书，考试不及格。

Betty should have studied last night. Betty 昨晚应该读书的。

She didn't study because she went to a pub with her friends.

他因为跟朋友去夜店而没读书。

She shouldn't have gone to the pub. 她不该去夜店的。

The party was great last night. You should have come. Why didn't you? 昨晚的舞会好棒！你该来的，你怎么没来？

I feel uncomfortable. I shouldn't have drunk so much coffee.

我觉得不舒服，不该喝那么多咖啡的。

The door should have been fixed a week ago.

这扇门一个礼拜前就该修理了。

### **Topic 082 that 子句, should 表惊讶、意外等**

在 **that** 子句中，**should** 表示惊讶、意外、必须、遗憾等。

It's necessary that you should review your lessons before the examination. 考试前你复习功课是有必要的。

It's a pity that Teresa should have died so young.

Teresa 那么年轻就死了，真是太遗憾了。

I'm surprised that a careful man like him should have made such a mistake. 想不到像他那么谨慎的人居然犯那种错误。

**should** 用在 **suggest, ask, order, insist** 等子句中(这些动词通常指应采取某种行动或应完成某种要求)

I asked that they (should) make a reservation in advance.

我要求他们事先订位。

The doctor suggested that my father (should) lose some weight.

医生建议我爸爸应该减轻体重。

### Topic 083 shall

#### **shall**

I'll (= I shall / I will) let you know the result as soon as possible.

我会尽快通知你结果。

**shall we ~ ?** 表示提议

Shall we dance? 我们跳舞好吗?

Shall we go out for a walk? = Let's go out for a walk, shall we?

我们去散步, 好吗?

Let's make spaghetti tonight, shall we?

我们今天晚上做意大利面怎么样?

Let's go shopping, shall we? 我们去逛街吧?

**shall I ~ ? = Do you want me to ~ ?** 探寻对方的意见

Shall I give him a hand? 你要我帮他忙吗?

Shall I turn on the air conditioner? 要我开冷气吗?

Shall I call a taxi for you? 要不要我帮你叫出租车?

What shall I/we do? 我(们)该怎么办?

## Topic 084 will 表示未来

### will

#### will 表示未来

I will meet Janice next Monday. / We'll meet next Monday.

我跟 Janice 下礼拜一碰面。 / 我们下礼拜一碰面。

Will you be home tomorrow morning?

你明天早上会在家吗?

No, I won't. I'm going to visit my grandma.

我不会在家，我要去看我的外婆。

Won't you come in? (= Please come in.)

你不进来吗? (请进)

#### will 表示意愿和决心

If Terry will sweep the floor, I will wash the dishes.

如果 Terry 愿意扫地，我就洗碗。

If he will apologize, I will accept it and make up with him.

如果他愿意道歉我会接受并跟他和解。

## Topic 085 would

### would

#### would 可以是 will 的过去式

He promised he would study hard.

他保证他会用功。

He said he would not(wouldn't) cut classes anymore.

他说他再也不逃学了。

He told me if he had enough money, he would study abroad.

他跟我说，如果他有足够的钱，他会出国念书。

### would like (=want)

What would you like for dessert, ice cream, pudding, or cake?

你的甜点要什么，冰淇淋、布丁、还是蛋糕？

I'd like a piece of cheese cake. 我想要一片起司蛋糕。

How would you like your coffee? 你想喝什么样的咖啡？

I'd like my coffee black. 我要喝纯咖啡，不加奶精跟糖。

### Topic 086 would 可表过去习惯

would 可以表示过去的习惯 (= used to)

When he was young, he would sit/used to sit for hours, doing nothing.

他年轻的时候，常常一坐就是好几小时，什么都不做。

When we were children, we would play/used to play basketball every

Saturday. 我们小的时候，每个礼拜六都去打篮球。

Will you ~ ?是最常用的请求形式。would 表示更有礼貌

Will you pass the pepper, please? / Pass the pepper, will you?

请把胡椒递过来好吗？

Would you turn down the TV a little, please?

Would you please turn down the TV a little?

请你将电视关小声一点好吗？

Would you care for some more cookies? 你还要不要再吃些饼干？

Would you mind waiting five more minutes?

再多等五分钟不介意吧？

## Topic 087 need

**need** (用在否定句与疑问句。指现在和未来的时间。)

Need I do it again? No, you needn't. 比较(She/He needs you.)

我需要再做一次吗? 不必。

Do I need to do it again? No, you don't.

(Does she/he need....? No, he....)

She need not stay, need she? (=She doesn't need to stay, does she?)

她不必留下来, 对不对?

Need I water your plants while you are away? (Do....?)

你不在的时候, 需要我帮你的植物浇水吗?

过去「需要」时用 **needed**, 疑问或否定时加助动词 **did/didn't**

He didn't need any sympathy. 他不需要同情。

He needed courage to face the challenge .

他需要勇气面对挑战。

What did Tina need at that time? Tina 当时需要什么?

She needed a breath of fresh air. 她需要吸一口新鲜空气。

## Topic 088 dare

**dare** (常用在否定句与疑问句)

Dare you talk back to your father? 你敢跟你父亲顶嘴吗?

No, I dare not (=daren't). 我不敢。

He dare not tell me the truth.

(= He didn't dare to tell me the truth.) 他不敢跟我说实话。

How dare you! 你胆子真大!

How dare you talk to your mother like that!

你竟敢跟你母亲那像讲话!

How dare you smoke in your father's face!

你竟敢当你父亲的面抽烟!

Don't you dare talk to me like that! 你胆敢再这样跟我讲话!

Don't you dare smoke in my face! 看你还敢不敢再在我面前抽烟!

I dare say = I suppose/I believe

I dare say that she is a liar. 我敢说她是个骗子。

### Topic 089 had better

**had better** (指现在或最近的将来)

It looks like rain.If she's going out, she had better take an umbrella.

看起来要下雨了, 如果你要出去, 最好带把伞。

If he has a toothache, he had better see a dentist.

如果你牙疼, 你最好去看牙医。

If you don't feel well, you'd better stay home and take a good rest.如果

你觉得不舒服, 最好待在家好好休息。

You had better not be late for the interview. 你最好面试不要迟到。

You had better get there ten minutes earlier.

你最好早十分钟到那里。

You'd better not argue with your boss. 你最好不要跟你老板争辩。

We had better mind our own business. 我们最好不要管闲事。

You'd better not go out alone after midnight.

午夜后, 你最好不要自己一个人出门。

### Topic 090 句型练习

1. 我祖父的视力很糟, 没眼镜就不能阅读。
2. 我听到脚步声, 一定是有人来了。
3. 要不要我再给你冲杯咖啡?

4. 我需要在这儿签名吗?
5. 你绝对不可以忘记你的承诺。
6. 你今天太累了，最好早点休息。
7. 你敢坐云霄飞车吗?

参考答案

1. My grandpa has a poor eyesight. He can't read without wearing glasses.
2. I heard footsteps. There must be somebody coming.
3. Shall I make another cup of coffee for you?
4. Need I sign here?
5. You must not forget your promise.
6. You're tired today. You had better go to bed earlier.
7. Dare you ride on a roller-coaster?

### Topic 091 否定句

#### 否定句(Negation)

**be 动词 / 助动词后面加 not**

It is not my fault. 那不是我的错。

They were not happy with the result. 他们对结果不满意。

Robert doesn't believe in God. He is a Buddhist.

Robert 不信上帝，他是佛教徒。

I don't have brothers or sisters. I am the only child in my family.

我没有兄弟姐妹。我是独子。

Sean didn't study at all last night. He didn't pass the history test today.

Sean 昨天晚上一点书都没念，所以今天他历史考试不及格。

I'm afraid that the rain will not stop in twenty minutes.

恐怕 20 分钟之内雨还停不了呢。

I dare not go out alone after midnight. 午夜后我不敢一个人外出。

You should not hang around outside after midnight.

你不应该在午夜之后还在外面游荡。

### Topic 092 句型练习

We haven't heard from him for quite a long time.

我们好久没他的消息了。

Jennifer hasn't got home yet. Jennifer 还没到家。

Haven't you finished your work yet? 你工作还没做完吗?

She is an actress, not a singer. 她他是演员，不是歌星。

I'm interested in history, but not in geography.

我对历史有兴趣，但对地理没兴趣。

I don't think he is on our side. 我认为他不是我们这一边的。

He doesn't seem to like singing. 他似乎不喜欢唱歌。

I don't believe she is at home now. 我认为她现在不在家。

### Topic 093 句型练习

Don't let him go. 别让他走了。(Let him go. 祈使句)

Don't worry! He will take care of himself.

不要担心他会照顾自己的。

Don't be afraid! 不要害怕。

Don't be silly. Don't be such a fool! 别傻了。

Don't you lie to me again.! 不可以再骗我了。

Don't you ever do it again! 不可以再做那件事了。

Isn't he an American? 他不是美国人吗? (Yes/No,....)

Don't you like him? 你不喜欢他吗?

Aren't you supposed to be studying now? 你现在不是应该在读书吗?

Won't you come in? 请进来。

Isn't it a lovely day? 天气真好。

### Topic 094 其它的否定副词/形容词/名词

其它的否定副词/形容词/名词: **seldom, never, hardly, little, few, neither, nor, nothing, nobody, non-**等

Peggy seldom has time to go shopping. She is too busy.

Peggy 很少有时间逛街，她太忙了。

I will never forget his wonderful performance.

我永远都不会忘记他精湛的演出。

I could hardly recognize her. 我几乎认不出她来了。

Shirley has few chances to practice her French.

Shirley 没什么机会练习法文。

She makes little progress in French. 她的法文没什么进步。

I neither smoke nor drink. 我不抽烟也不喝酒。

Eric did nothing but watch TV all day.

Eric 整天除了看电视，什么都没做。

You can't smoke here. It's a non-smoking area.

你不可以在这里抽烟，这里是非吸烟区。

What nonsense you are talking! 你在胡说些什么！

### Topic 095 either 与 too

**either 与 too**

I don't smoke and I don't drink, either. (= I neither smoke nor drink.)

我不抽烟也不喝酒。

This dress is expensive, and that one is, too.

这件洋装很贵，那一件也是。

This dress isn't cheap, and that one isn't, either.

这件洋装不便宜，那一件也是。

In fact, this dress isn't cheap and it isn't good, either.

事实上，这件洋装既不便宜也不好。

I don't like carrot, and I don't like celery, either.

我不喜欢红萝卜，也不喜欢芹菜。

I seldom go to concerts. Me either. 我很少去听音乐会。我也是。

I have nothing to do with it. Me either.

我跟那件事无关。我也是。

### Topic 096 not 与 no

#### not 与 no

not 使句子或句子的一部分的语意变成否定。

Her mother is a nurse, not a doctor. 她妈妈是护士，不是医生。

I'm interested in physics, but not in chemistry.

我对物理有兴趣，但对化学没兴趣。

"Who took my notebook?" "Not me." 谁拿了我的笔记本？不是我。

"I got 80 percent on my test." "Not bad" 我考 80 分。不错喔。

no 是形容词。no + 名词

not 是副词，通常不直接放在名词前面。not a/any = no

I have no money. = I don't have any money. 我没有钱。

There are not any apples on the tree. = There are no apples on the tree.

树上没有苹果。

He is not a fool. = He is no fool. 他不是傻瓜。

I won't tell anybody about the secret. = I will tell nobody about the secret.

我不会把这个秘密告诉任何人。

## Topic 097 not 的应用

### not 的独立应用

not 接在 think, believe, guess, hope, expect, hear, say, am afraid 等动词后面可单独用以代表否定的陈述。(so 代表肯定的陈述)

It looks like rain. Is it going to rain?

看起来要下雨的样子，会下雨吗？

I think so/I don't think so/I think not. 我想会/我想不会。

His heart disease is getting worse. I hope not.

他的心脏病变严重了。 希望不会。

Will he sponsor us? I'm afraid not.

他会出钱赞助我们吗？ 恐怕不会。

Is he angry with us? I guess not.

他生我们的气吗？ 我猜是没有。

Tony is going to marry Janice . I hope /guess /am afraid not.

Tony 要跟 Janice 结婚了。 希望/猜/恐怕不会。

Will his father punish him? I expect /hope /say not.

他爸爸会处罚他吗？ 希望/我说不会。

Will Mary ask us for help? I believe /suppose not.

Mary 会要求我们帮忙吗？ 我相信/认为不会。

Can I stay overnight at Mary's home? I am afraid not.

我可以在 Mary 家过夜吗？ 我看恐怕不可以吧。

## Topic 098 表否定意思的前缀

加表示否定意思的前缀 un-, in-, im-, dis-, mis-等

肯定/否定

un- unhappy(不快乐), unmarried(未婚的), uncomfortable (不舒服的)

in- incorrect(不正确的), inconvenient(不方便的),

incredible(难以置信的)

im- impossible(不可能), immature(不成熟的), immortal(不朽的)

dis- disagree(不同意), dishonesty(不诚实), disease(疾病)

mis- mislead(误导), misfortune(不幸), misjudge(判断错误)

I feel uncomfortable with him/her. 跟他在一起，我觉得不舒服。

It's inconvenient for me to go over to your place now.

我现在去你那边不方便。

Nothing is impossible. 没有不可能的事。

He was fired because of dishonesty. 他因不诚实而被解雇。

I misjudged the height of the wall and hurt my ankle.

我误判墙的高度而伤到脚踝。

### Topic 099 疑问句

疑问句

yes-no 问句

Credit cards are popular in Taiwan. 信用卡在台湾很普遍。

→ Are credit cards popular in Taiwan? 信用卡在台湾很普遍吗?

She was very angry when the waiter spilled coffee on her white dress.

当服务生把咖啡泼洒到她白色的洋装上时，她好生气。

→ Was she very angry when the waiter spilled coffee on her white dress?

当服务生把咖啡泼洒到她白色的洋装上时，她很生气吗?

Is there any reason for his absence? 他有任何缺席的理由吗?

### Topic 100 句型练习

Do you live in the school dormitory? 你住学校宿舍吗?

Does he have eight credit cards? 他有八张信用卡吗?

Did you get my email yesterday? 你昨天收到我的电子邮件了吗?

Will you please explain that again? 请你再解释一遍好吗?

Would you mind explaining that again? 请你再解释一遍好吗?

Can you play bridge? 你会玩桥牌吗?

May I leave twenty minutes earlier today?

我今天可以早 20 分钟离开吗?

Have you got a driver's license? (= Do you have a driver's license?)

你有驾照吗?

Has he talked to you about that case? 他跟你谈过那个案子了吗?

### Topic 101 Wh-问句

**Wh-问句 (who, whom, whose, when, where, what, which, why, how)**

Who is that young man talking to your mother? He is my nephew.

那个正在跟你妈妈讲话的年轻人是谁? 他是我外甥。

Who/Whom do you trust? Myself. 你信任谁? 我自己。

Whose car is it? It's my brother's. 那是谁的车? 我哥哥。

When will the wedding take place? Next Sunday.

婚礼什么时候举行? 下礼拜天。

Where is your mother? She is in the kitchen.

你妈妈在哪儿? 她在厨房。

Why did he resign? Because of a scandal.

他为什么辞职? 因为丑闻案。

### Topic 102 句型练习

What is in your pocket? It is bulging. 你口袋有什么东西? 好鼓哦。

What is your father? 你父亲是做什么的?

What kind of book do you like to read? 你喜欢看什么样的书?

What size shoes do you take? 你穿几号鞋?

What month were you born in? 你是几月生的?

Which would you like, coffee, tea, or juice?

你要哪一样? 咖啡、茶、还是果汁? (别麻烦了, 开水就好。)

In which drawer did you put the nail clippers, the left one or the right one?

你指甲刀放在哪一个抽屉? 左边还是右边?

### Topic 103 句型练习

How did you know him? I got to know him accidentally.

你是怎么认识他的? 我是无意间认识他的。

How do the deaf communicate with each other? By using sign language.

聋哑人士彼此怎么沟通? 用手语。

How far is your house from here? About 20 minutes' walk.

你家离这儿有多远? 走 20 分钟左右。

How many times have I told you to study hard?

我跟你讲过多少次了要用功一点?

How often do you have a haircut? 你多久理一次发?

How soon will your mother be back? In an hour.

你妈妈多久会回来? 一小时。

### Topic 104 tag questions 附加问句

**tag questions 附加问句**

Ted and Todd are brothers, aren't they?

Ted 跟 Todd 是兄弟, 不是吗?

You met before, didn't you? 你们以前见过, 对不对?

Your father can speak five languages, can't he?

你的父亲会说五种语言，不是吗？

Your uncle has been to China several times, hasn't he?

你叔叔去中国大陆好几次了，不是吗？

That's not your fault, is it? 那不是你的错，对吧？

There were at least five thousand people in the dome, weren't there? 巨蛋里至少有五千人，不是吗？

Let's take a walk, shall we? 我们去散步，如何？

### Topic 105 it

#### 代名词 it

代名词 **it** 虽是语法上的主词或受词，有时并非真正的主词或受词，而是引介前面或后面真正或逻辑的主词。

**it** 可指天气、时间、距离、情况等。

It rained heavily this morning, but it cleared up by noon.

今天早上雨下得很大，不过到中午就放晴了。

It is almost summer now, so it is very hot.

现在几乎是夏天了所以天气很热。

It's getting hotter and hotter. 天气一天天的凉了。

It's ten miles from here to the station. 从这儿到车站有十英里远。

How far is it from your home to your school? 从你家到学校有多远？

It's noisy here. I can't hear you. 这里好吵，我听不见你说话。

"Who is it?" "It's me, Christina/Coby."

谁呀？ 是我，Christina/Coby。

### Topic 106 主词是 that 子句，可用 it 代替

如果句子的主词是 **that** 子句，可用 **it** 代替，再把 **that** 子句移到后面。

That the earth is round is true. = It is true that the earth is round.

地球是圆的是真的。

That you can not come to my wedding is a pity.

= It is a pity that you can not come to my wedding.

你不能来参加我的婚礼太遗憾了。

It's a bad habit that John goes to bed without brushing his teeth.

John 每天不刷牙就上床睡觉真是个坏习惯。

如句中有 **how, when, where, why, 或 whether** 等疑问词所引导的子句, 也可以用 **it** 代替, 再把子句移到后面。

How he escaped from jail is unknown.

= It is unknown how he escaped from jail. 没人知道他是怎么越狱的。

Why she was killed is still a puzzle.

= It is still a puzzle why she was killed. 她的被害仍然是个谜。

### Topic 107 句型练习

如句子的主词含有不定词词组 (**for + NP**) + **to V**, 常用 **it** 代替, 再把不定词词组移到后面。

To work with you is nice. = It is nice to work with you.

跟你在一起工作真好。

To study English every day is important. 每天读英文很重要。

= It is important to study English every day.

To learn two foreign languages at the same time is difficult.

= It is difficult to learn two foreign languages at the same time.

同时学两种外国语言蛮困难的。

To make a reservation in advance is necessary. 事先订位是有必要的。

= It is necessary to make a reservation in advance.

To get him to change his mind is not easy. 要让他改变心意不容易。

= It is not easy to get him to change his mind.

To tip waiters is customary in America.

在美国给服务生小费是一种习惯。

It is customary to tip waiters in America.

### Topic 108 of/for

句型

**It is + 形容词 + of (描写人) + 人 + to V**

**It is + 形容词 + for (描写事) + 人 + to V**

描写人的形容词常用的有：

kind            cruel            smart            clever            wise

foolish stupid            thoughtful            considerate            polite

rude            selfish careless            generous            stingy

描写事的形容词常用的有：

important    necessary    possible    impossible    natural

dangerous    easy            hard            difficult    convenient

It's selfish of you to eat up the whole cake.

你真自私把整个蛋糕都吃完了。

It's kind of you to help me.    你真好心帮我的忙。

It's impolite of you to say so. = You are impolite to say so.

你这么说话太没礼貌了。

It's good for you to swim regularly. = To swim regularly is good for you.

定时的游泳对你有好处。

It is natural for dogs to swim.    狗会游泳是很自然的事。

你人真好来帮我的忙。

It's stupid of you to believe every word he says.

他说的每句话你都相信，真是愚蠢。

### Topic 109 句型练习

1. 他不可能 20 分钟内赶到这里的。
2. 你方便现在来一下我办公室吗吗?
3. 她买把全新的车借给你开, 真是大方啊!
4. 他们在马路上玩躲避球, 真是危险。
5. Mike 三更半夜还出去颇不寻常。
6. 你把身分证弄丢了, 真是太不小心了。

参考答案

1. It is impossible for him to come here in 20 minutes.
2. Is it convenient for you to come to my office right now?
3. It is generous of her to lend you her brand new car.
4. It is dangerous for them to play dodge ball on the street.
5. It is unusual for Mike to go out in the midnight.
6. It is careless of you to lose your ID card.

### Topic 110 take 的用法

To V + takes + (人) + 时间 = It + takes + (人) + 时间 + to V

It took me two hours to clean my room. 我花了两小时清理我的房间。

= To clean my room took me two hours.

It took three hundred workers three years to build the skyscraper.

三百个工人花了三年的时间才造好那栋摩天大楼。

It took Rachel two weeks to get adapted to her new class.

Rachel 花了两个礼拜的时间才适应新的班级。

It took Brian a whole afternoon to fix the leaky faucet.

Brian 花了一下午时间修理漏水的水龙头。

How much time does it take you to swim from this end of the swimming pool to the other end? 从游泳池这一头游到那一头, 你要花多少时间?

## Topic 111 costs 的用法

It costs + (人) + 金钱/代价 + to V

It cost Mary NT\$400,000 (four hundred thousand NT dollars) to redecorate her house. Mary 花了四十万台币重新装潢她的房子。

It cost John NT\$80,000,000 (eighty million NT dollars) to buy the villa. John 花了八千万买那栋别墅。

It costs you almost nothing to jog. 慢跑几乎不花你什么钱。

It cost him his life to drive after drinking.

酒后驾车让他牺牲了性命。

It costs him his health to have been overworking for years.

这些年来工作过度，夺去了他的健康。

It cost him his job to insult his boss. 他因为侮辱老板而失去工作。

## Topic 112 it 的替代用法

如果一个动词有受词和受词补语，而该受词为 **that** 子句或不定词词组 (to V)，则在受词的位置用 **it** 代替，再把 **that** 子句或不定词词组移到补语的后面。

主词 + think + it + 受词补语(形容词/名词) + that 子句

主词 + think + it + 受词补语(形容词/名词) + (for 人) + to V

(常用在本句型中的动词有 think, find, believe, feel, consider, count 等)

I think it wrong that we cheat on the exam.

我认为考试作弊是不对的。

= I think it wrong (for us) to cheat on the exam.

I feel it strange that Jackie should ask for leave.

= I feel it strange for Jackie to ask for leave.

Jackie 请假，我觉得好奇怪。

I find it difficult to work with her. 我发觉跟她共事很困难。

Do you think it boring to do the same things every day?

你觉得每天做同样的工作无聊吗?

I think it an unfriendly act to slam the door in my face.

我认为你对着我砰然关门是不友善的举动。

### Topic 113 it 的替代用法 (二)

**It is/was ~ that ~** 的句型，表示强调、加强语气。把要强调的部分放在 **be** 动词后面，再将句子其余的部分放在 **that** 的后面。

It + be 动词 + 强调的部分 + that + 句子其余的部分
-------------------------------------

I met Robert and his girlfriend in the park yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午我在公园碰到 Robert 和他女朋友。

It was I that met Robert and his girlfriend in the park yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午是我在公园碰到 Robert 和他女朋友。(加强主词)

It was Robert and his girlfriend that I met in the park yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午我在公园碰到的是 Robert 和他女朋友。(加强受词)

It was in the park that I met Robert and his girlfriend yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午我是在公园碰到 Robert 和他女朋友。(加强地方副词)

It was yesterday afternoon that I met Robert and his girlfriend in the park.

我在公园碰到 Robert 和他女朋友是在昨天下午。(加强时间副词)

Wendy bought a sandwich at the convenience store.

Wendy 在便利商店买了一个三明治。

It was Wendy that bought a sandwich at the convenience store. (加强主词)

It was a sandwich that Wendy bought at the convenience store. (加强受词)

It was at the convenience store that Wendy bought a sandwich.  
(加强地方副词)

It was a diamond ring that John bought for Mary.  
John 买给 Mary 的是一只钻戒。

It was at a party that I first met him.  
我第一次遇见他的地方是在一个舞会里。

#### Topic 114 句型练习

It is sick people that especially realize the importance of good health.  
生病的人才特别会体会健康的可贵。

It was about money that Jenny argued with her husband.  
Jenny 就是为了钱的事情跟她先生起争执。

It was while his father was sleeping that the boy slipped out of his room.  
就是在他爸爸睡觉的时候，小男孩溜出他房间。

It was because Jimmy told a lie that his parents scolded him.  
就是因为 Jimmy 说谎，他的父母才责备他。

It was I that made the mistake. 犯错的人是我。

No matter what present you give me, it is heart that matters.  
无论你送我的礼物是什么，心意最重要。

It is not time but will that he lacks.他缺少的不是时间，而是意愿。

#### Topic 115 似乎、碰巧

It seems that ~ (似乎)    It happens that ~ (碰巧)
--

It seems that he is sick. = He seems to be sick. 他似乎病了。

It seems that he was sick. 似乎他那个时候病了。

It seemed that my father was satisfied with my grades.

我爸爸对我的成绩似乎相当满意。

It seems that he was very happy at that time. 他当时似乎非常高兴。

It seems that you didn't sleep well last night. 你似乎昨晚没睡好。

It happens that I know him. = I happen to know him. 我碰巧认识他。

It happens that I have no money with me, so I can't lend you any.

碰巧我身上没带钱，所以没法借你。

It happened that I was in the bank when the robbery happened.

抢案发生时，碰巧我就在银行里。

### Topic 116 one / ones 替代用法

**it** 指前面提到过相同的某物(同一物；那一个)

**one / ones** 代替前面提过的不定名词以避免重复(某一个)

"I bought a digital camera yesterday." 「我昨天买了一个数字相机。」

"Can I have a look at it? I want to buy one, too."

「我可以看一看吗？，我也想买一个。」

"Do you have a knife? I need one to sharpen my pencil."

「你有刀片吗？我需要一把刀片削铅笔。」

"Yes, I have one. It is in my pencil case."

「我有一把，在我铅笔盒里。」

"Don't forget your lunchbox!" "I've got it."

「不要忘记你的便当！」 「我已经拿了。」

"These apples are too small. Do you have bigger ones?"

这些苹果太小了，你们有大一点儿的吗？

"The bigger ones are all sold out. We have only small ones left now."

「大的都卖完了，现在只剩下小的。」

## Topic 117 可数与不可数名词

### 可数与不可数名词 Countable and Uncountable Nouns

#### 可数名词

#### 规则变化

字尾加 -s : mistakesu, catsu, tipsu, monthsu

dogsu, Americansu, bananasu,

字尾加 -es : churchesu, dishesu, boxesu, kissesu,

potatoesu, tomatoesu, heroesu

字尾 y 前为子音, 去 y 改为 -ies : copiesu, hobbiesu, countriesu

字尾为 f/fe, 去 f/fe 改为 -ves : wolvesu, leavesu, knivesu, wivesu

## Topic 118 句型练习

We should learn by our mistakes. 我们应该从错误中汲取教训。

Do you know how many countries there are in the world now?

你知道现在世界上有多少个国家?

My sister and I wash the dishes by turns. 我和姊姊轮流洗碗。

Please make two copies of this document for me.

这份文件请帮我影印两份。

Tomatoes are rich in vitamin C, which helps tissues, bones, and teeth.

西红柿有很丰富的维生素 C, 对身体组织、骨骼、牙齿都有好处。

The Wangs like animals very much. 王家一家人都喜欢动物。

They have three dogs and two cats. 他们养了三只狗、两只猫。

I have many hobbies, like collecting coins, reading novels, and watching movies. 我有很多嗜好, 像是收集钱币、读小说、和看电影。

## Topic 119 可数名词

### 可数名词

#### 不规则变化

man/men, woman/women, child/children

foot/feet, tooth/teeth, mouse/mice

#### 单复数同形

deer, sheep, series, Chinese, Japanese

#### 并合名词

bookstores, chairmen, sisters-in-law, passers-by, lookers-on

#### 复数名词

people, police, family

## Topic 120 句型练习

Generally speaking, men are physically stronger than women.

一般而言，男人在体能上比女人强壮。

I am five feet four inches tall. 我身高 5 呎 4 英吋。

They have more than 200 sheep. 他们有 200 多头绵羊。

My family are all night owls. 我们一家人都是夜猫子。

Lookers-on see most of the game. 旁观者清。

There were two Japanese and three Germans at the party.

宴会中有两个日本人和三个德国人。

She brushes her teeth after each meal. 每餐饭后她都要刷牙。

## Topic 121 单复数名词

### 常用复数名词

pants, glasses, socks, shoes, scissors

### 单数名词(结尾有-s, 但是是单数名词)

news, lens, mathematics, politics, physics

单复数意义不同

good/goods, glass/glasses, cloth/clothes, wood/woods

数目字

two hundred people, three thousand students,

two dozen bottles of beer, a three-year-old child, in the 1960s

### Topic 122 句型练习

No news is good news. 没有消息就是好消息。

I am near-sighted. I've been wearing contact lenses for almost 40 years. 我有近视，我戴隐形眼镜快 40 年了。

I bought a new pair of sunglasses yesterday.

昨天我买了一副新的太阳眼镜。

"Politics is more difficult than physics," said Einstein.

爱因斯坦说：「政治比物理还要难。」

Robert is in his twenties, but his mother still treats him like a ten-year-old boy.

Robert 现在二十几岁，但是他妈妈仍然把他当十岁小孩看待。

### Topic 123 不可数名词

不可数名词

抽象名词

anger, honesty, love, beauty, freedom

物质名词

air, wind, light, fire, gold, milk, tea, beef

量词

a piece of, a case of, a fit of, a slice of, a drop of

a bottle of, a glass of, a cup of, a can of, a carton of

### Topic 124 句型练习

We can not live without air and water. 没有空气和水，我们无法生存。

Honesty is the best policy. 诚实为上策。

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder. 情人眼里出西施。

I've got two pieces of baggage/luggage. 我有两件行李。

Suddenly, I had a fit of coughing and couldn't speak.

突然间我一阵咳嗽，无法讲话。

I'd like a pot of tea, and two pieces/slices of toast with strawberry jam. 我要一壶茶和两片吐司加草莓果酱。

### Topic 125 many / much

**many / much**

There isn't much ice cream in the fridge.

冰箱里面没有多少冰淇淋了。

How much coffee did you drink today?

你今天喝了多少咖啡？

There are many misspellings in her composition.

她的作文里一堆的拼错字。

Mother put too much salt in the soup; it's salty.

妈妈汤里盐放多了，好咸。

He has told so many lies that I don't trust him.

他说了太多次谎，所以我不相信他。

There is so much violence these days.

最近暴力事件真多。

## **Topic 126    few/a few/little/a little**

### **few / a few / little / a little**

There are only a few cookies in the box.

盒子里面只有几片饼干。

She invited all her friends, but few went to the party.

她邀请了她所有的朋友，但没几个人赴会。

I'm sorry I can do little for you. 真抱歉，没法帮你做什么。

I still have a little money left. 我还有剩下一些钱。

The test was difficult, so few students passed.

考试很难，所以很少学生及格。

I can't explain this complicated problem with only a few words.

我没法只用几句话来解释这个复杂的问题。

## **Topic 127    综合练习**

### **综合练习**

We didn't have much furniture. The other day, we bought a table, six chairs, and two desks. In other words, we bought some pieces of furniture.

我们家具不多。前几天我们买了一张桌子、六把椅子，和两张书桌。换言之，我们买了几件家具。

I have a few coins in my pocket. That is to say, I have some change in my pocket.我的口袋里面有几个铜板，换言之，我的口袋里面有些零钱。

Can you change my thousand-dollar bill into two five-hundred-dollar bills?

你能帮我把这张千元大钞换成两张五百的吗？

I like to listen to pop songs as well as folk songs.

我喜欢听流行歌曲，也喜欢民谣。

I enjoy music a lot. 我非常喜欢音乐。

He played a piece of music of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.

他弹奏了一段贝多芬月光奏鸣曲。

### Topic 128 句型练习

There are a lot of cars, buses, and trucks on the street. This street always has heavy traffic, especially during rush hours.

汽车、公交车、卡车挤满了街道。这条街交通量一向很大，尤其是尖峰时间。

There is little traffic after midnight. 午夜后交通量就少了。

Don't throw plastic bags, empty beer bottles, banana peels, and waste paper into the same dustbin/trash can/garbage can.

不要把塑料袋、空啤酒瓶、香蕉皮，以及废纸丢到同一个垃圾桶里。

Ann carried two suitcases, one carry-on, and a backpack. She carried several pieces of baggage/luggage on her trip.

Ann 带了两个行李箱，一个随身手提行李，和一个背包。她这趟旅行带了好几件行李。

### Topic 129 形容词与副词

#### 形容词与副词 **Adjectives vs Adverbs**

形容词修饰名词，给予名词不同的涵义。

**adj.+ N**

a good/lazy/poor guy 一个好的/懒惰的/可怜的家伙

an easy/interesting/odd job 一件容易的/有趣的/临时的工作

**N + adj.**

Anything wrong? 有什么不对的吗?

Nothing important. 没什么重要。

副词修饰动词、形容词、副词、或整个句子

My father walks quickly. 我父亲走路很快。

I am very happy. 我非常高兴。

Coby speaks English pretty well. Coby 英文讲得相当好。

Fortunately, no one was hurt in the accident. 幸好车祸没人受伤。

### Topic 130 句型练习

练习

I had an early breakfast. /I had breakfast early. 我早餐吃得很早。

Steven swims fast. /He is a fast swimmer. Steven 游泳速度很快。

The sun keeps us warm. 太阳使我们温暖。

We were warmly welcomed at the gate. 在大门口我们受到热烈的欢迎。

Be careful of your health. 注意你的健康。

Please consider carefully before you make any decision.

做任何决定前，请仔细考虑。

His accent sounded very strange and he also acted strangely when he saw me. 他说话的口音听起来怪怪的，看到我时他的举动也很怪异。

### Topic 131 连缀动词的用法

某些连缀动词如 **look, sound, smell, taste, feel, seem, appear, become, get** 等后面接形容词，若是修饰动词则必须用副词。

You look pale. Anything wrong? 你脸色苍白，怎么啦？

Jim's mother looked angrily at him after she read his school report. Jim 的妈妈看过他的成绩单后，生气的看着他。

His suggestion sounds ridiculous. 他的建议听起来很可笑。

The man sounded the gong noisily. 那个人很大声的敲锣。

The soup tastes good. 这汤很好喝。

The chef always tastes food critically. 大厨品尝食物都很挑剔。

### Topic 132 频率副词

#### 频率副词

always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never 等

Gary is always late. He always comes late. Gary 总是迟到。

I usually get up at about seven o'clock. 我通常七点左右起床。

Tom and Mary often have lunch together. Tom 和 Mary 常常一起吃午饭。

Sometimes I'm optimistic and sometimes I'm pessimistic.

我有时候乐观，有时候悲观。

I seldom go to a movie alone. 我很少自己一个人去看电影。

Never give your savings account number to someone you don't know.

千万不要把你的存款账号告诉你不认识的人。

Don't you ever shoplift again! 千万不要再在商店顺手牵羊了。

### Topic 133 形容词、纯副词与-ly 副词

#### 形容词、纯副词与 -ly 副词

##### late/lately

It's never too late to learn. 学习永不嫌晚。

My car broke down on the way and I arrived one hour late.

我车在路上抛锚了，因此迟到一小时。

He has made great progress in English lately.

他的英文最近大有进步。

##### hard/hardly

Mr. Yang is hard on his children. Mr. Yang 对他的孩子很严格。

I pushed hard, but the door wouldn't open.

我用力推但门就是打不开。

She was so angry that she could hardly speak.

她气得几乎说不出话来。

Judy had gained so much weight that I could hardly recognize her.

Judy 体重增加太多了，我几乎认不出她来。

### Topic 134 -ly 副词

#### close/closely

Our birthdays are close together. We are Libras.

我们的生日很接近，我们都是天秤座。

Don't stand so close to me. You smell of garlic.

不要站得离我那么近，你有大蒜味。

The house was closely watched by the police.

警方密切的注意那间屋子。

#### near/nearly

"Where is the nearest supermarket?" "There is one only two blocks away." 「离这最近的超市在哪儿？」 「过两条街就有一家。」

I live near to my parents. It's only ten minutes' walk.

我跟我父母住得很近，走路只要十分钟。

I was nearly hit by a taxi this morning.

今天早上我差一点被出租车撞到。

### Topic 135 -ly 副词

#### deep/deeply

Take a deep breath and then relax. 做个深呼吸，然后放轻松。

Still waters run deep. 静水流深(大智若愚)。

They love each other deeply. 他们彼此深深相爱。

I was deeply moved by his story. 他的故事使我深受感动。

**pretty/prettily**

You look pretty in this dress. 你穿这件洋装真漂亮。

I'm pretty sure that he will say yes to our request.

我有十分把握他会答应我们的请求。

You have a pretty garden and your house is also prettily decorated.

你们有个漂亮的花园，你们家也装潢得好漂亮。

### **Topic 136 句型练习**

He came home late last night. What has he been doing lately?

他昨晚很晚回家，他最近都在做些什么啊？

I could hardly solve the difficult math problem without help from my brother. 没有我哥哥的帮忙，我几乎解不出来那道好难的数学题。

Open your mouth wide so that I can check your throat.

嘴巴张大，我才好检查你的喉咙。

Mr. Wang is highly respected in our town.

汪先生在这个小镇上是非常受人尊敬的。

John looked anxiously for his lost wallet.

John 很着急的找他弄丢的皮夹。

Her baby girl grows strong under her careful care.

她的宝贝女儿在她细心照顾下长健壮了。

### **Topic 137, 138 形容词与副词的比较**

#### **形容词与副词的比较**

原级 / 比较级 / 最高级

规则变化

old/older/oldest

fast/faster/fastest

large/larger/largest      heavy/heavier/heaviest      ugly/uglier/ugliest  
early/earlier/earliest      big/bigger/biggest      hot/hotter/hottest  
thin/thinner/thinnest      difficult/more difficult/most difficult  
expensive/more expensive/most expensive  
important/more important/most important

不规则变化

many(much)/more/most      few/fewer/fewest      little/less/least  
good(well)/better/best      bad/worse/worst

### Topic 139 同等的比较

同等的比较： **as ~ as(肯定)** / **not as/so ~ as(否定)**

Tom is as handsome as Robert (is).      Tom 跟 Robert 一样帅。

Sherry dances as beautifully as Michelle (does).

Sherry 跟 Michelle 舞跳得一样美。

She is as young as (she is) beautiful.      她既年轻又貌美。

The plan is not as simple as it sounds.      这计划没有听起来那么简单。

Peter isn't as old as he looks.      Peter 没有他看起来那么老。

Janice isn't so clever as I thought.

Janice 不是我原先想的那么聪明。

I didn't do my test as well as I had expected.

我考试没有预期的好。

### Topic 140 优劣的比较

优劣的比较： **-er/more ~ than(肯定)** / **less ~ than(否定)**

You're taller than I by almost a head.

你比我高了几几乎一个头。

He speaks English better than he did when we first met.

他英文讲得比我们第一次碰面时好。

Going there by taxi is more expensive than going there by bus.

搭出租车去那里比坐公交车贵。

You should drive more carefully at night.

晚上开车你要更小心。

I make less money than my husband. 我赚的钱比我先生少。

People are less superstitious than (they were) before.

人们没有以前那么迷信了。

He is more intelligent than diligent. 他的聪明胜过他的努力。

### Topic 141 句型练习

练习

1. 我们公司女生比男生多。
2. 你英文能说得和美国本地人一样流利吗？
3. 我父亲现在香烟没有像以前抽得那么多了。
4. Jack 跟他哥哥一样聪明，但是比较不用功。
5. 他对读书没他妹妹认真，他对网络比较有兴趣。

参考答案

1. There are more women than men in our company.
2. Can you speak English as fluently as Americans?
3. My father doesn't smoke as much as (he did) before.
4. Jack is as clever as his brother but less hardworking.
5. He doesn't take studying as seriously as his sister.  
He is more interested in the Internet.

## **Topic 142**    **more ~..., the -er**

**The -er / more ~..., the -er / more ~....**

The more, the better.    多多益善。

The more we get together, the happier we'll be.

我们越多相聚就越快乐。

The earlier you leave, the earlier you'll arrive.

你早一点去，就早一点到。

The less we speak, the more we hear.    说得少些，就听得多些。

The richer he is, the stingier he becomes.    他越富有，变得越小气。

The more books we read, the wiser we will be.

我们书读得越多就越有智慧。

The more examples you study, the better you'll understand.

你多研究一些例子，就越了解。

The more I see of her, the more I like her.

我越常见到她，就越喜欢她。

## **Topic 143**    **more and more ~**

**-er and -er / more and more ~**

It is raining harder and harder.    雨越下越大。

The typhoon becomes more and more violent.    暴风雨越来越猛烈。

The cost of living is getting higher and higher.

生活费用越来越高了。

It's more and more difficult to find a good job.

要找到一个工作越来越难了。

As I was waiting for my interview, I became more and more nervous.

我在等面试时，越来越紧张。

As the girl became afraid, she walked faster and faster.

女孩因为害怕，走得越来越快。

You'll find the story more and more complicated when you read on.

你继续读下去，就会发觉这故事越来越复杂。

### Topic 144 句型练习

练习

The sooner, the better. 越快越好。

Your daughter is getting more and more beautiful.

你女儿越来越漂亮了。

The better food you serve, the more customers will like to eat in your restaurant.

你们供应的菜越好，就有越多的顾客喜欢在你们餐馆吃饭。

The older he is, the more energetic he seems to be. 他是老当益壮。

With more and more cars on the roads, the traffic becomes worse and worse. 随着路上车辆越来越多，交通也越来越糟。

With the development of technology, the world becomes smaller and smaller. 随着科技的发展，世界越变越小。

With the improvement of medication, people live longer and longer.

随着医药的进步，人的寿命越来越长。

### Topic 145 倍数的比较

倍数的比较

倍数 + **as ~ as** = 倍数 + **-er / more ~ + than**

This bridge is half as long as that one.

这座桥是那座桥长度的一半。

I have one and a half times as much money as you have.

我的钱是你的一倍半。

Coby can run twice faster than I. Coby 跑得是我两倍的快。

The United States is about three times larger than India.

美国大约是印度的三倍大。

The big swimming pool is five times as deep as the small one.

这个大泳池是小泳池的五倍深。

Mix one teaspoon of coffee with twice as much sugar.

将一茶匙咖啡和两茶匙的糖搅在一起。

The company offers three job openings, but it has twenty times as many applicants. 公司提供三个工作机会，但有二十倍之多的应征者。

### Topic 146 比较级的加强词

比较级的加强词

no, any, a little, a lot, much, even, far, still

“Is he any better?” “He’s no better at all.”

「他好些了吗？」

「他一点都没有比较好。」

“He’s much better.” “He’s far better.” 「他好多了。」

My hair is a lot longer than yours. 我的头发比你长多了。

This matter is much more complicated than you thought.

这件事比你想象的复杂多了。

You need a little more practice. 你需要再多一点的练习。

To lie is bad, but to steal is even worse.

说谎不好，但偷窃甚至更糟。

She is fat, but her sister is still fatter.

她很胖，但是她的姊姊比她还要胖。

## Topic 147 不用 than 的比较级

不用 than 的比较级

senior, junior + to

He is junior to me. 他年纪比我轻。

I am senior to him. 我比他年长。

He's junior to me by two years. = He's two years junior to me.

他比我小两岁。

I am senior to him by two years. = I am two years senior to him.

我比他大两岁。

I am junior to many people in this company.

我在这家公司的资历比很多人浅。

Many people are senior to me in this company.

这家公司有很多人资历比我深。

In the army, a captain is junior to a major.

军队中，上尉的位阶比少校低。

In the army, a general is senior to a major.

军队中，将军的位阶比少校高。

## Topic 148 最高级

最高级(三个以上)

-est / most ~

Mt. Jade is the highest mountain in Taiwan. 玉山是台湾第一高山。

New York is the largest city in the world. 纽约是世界第一大城。

Cheryl was the most charming of all the girls at the party.

Cheryl 是舞会所有女孩中最迷人的。

Mr. Collins is the oldest member of the square dancing club.

Mr. Collins 是方块舞俱乐部最年长的会员。

Of the five boys, Eric is dressed most/least formally.

Eric 是这五个男孩中穿得最正式/最不正式的。

Of the five girls, Melinda is dressed most prettily.

Melinda 是这五个女孩中穿得最漂亮的。

Please give me your answer at the earliest possible time.

请尽早给我回复。

### Topic 149 正确的比较

#### 正确的比较

Her legs are much longer than mine. 她的腿比我的长多了。

Kent is the tallest boy in his class. Kent 是他班上最高的男孩。

= Kent is taller than any other boy in his class.

Kent 比他班上任何其它男孩都高。

Kent is taller than any boy in your class.

Kent 比你们班上任何男孩都高。

Calvin writes more beautifully than any other person in his office.

Calvin 写的字比同办公室的其它人好。

Your IQ(intelligence quotient) is higher than hers.

你的智商比她高。

Maria's voice is sweeter than anyone else's.

Maria 的歌声比任何人都甜美。

Vincent's plan is more thoughtful than anyone else's.

Vincent 的计划比任何人都考虑得周详。

## Topic 150 句型练习

### 练习

1. Scott 是我们班最用功的。
2. 今天天气比较好，没昨天那么潮湿了。
3. 那家百货公司不像以前那样常常挤满了人。
4. 他越想到那件事就越生气。
5. 因为生气，他讲话就越来越大声。
6. 转角的那栋房子是镇上最古老的。
7. 他的病情比我预期的还要严重得多。

### 参考答案

1. Scott is the most hard-working student in our class.  
Scott works hardest of all in our class.
2. The weather is better today and it is not as humid as yesterday.
3. That department store is not so crowded as before.
4. The more he thought of it, the angrier he got.
5. Because of anger, he spoke louder and louder.
6. The house on the corner is the oldest in town.
7. His illness is much worse than/much more serious than I expected.