**Unit 9 Have you ever been to museum?**

**词句精讲精练**

**词汇精讲**

**1. invent**

（1）invent 作动词，意为“发明；创造”。例如：

Edison invented the light bulb. 爱迪生发明了电灯。

（2）invent还可以表示“虚构”。例如：

The whole story was invented. 整个故事是虚构的。

（3）invent的名词形式有两个，一个是inventor（发明者；发明家），另一个是invention（发明物）。例如：

Edison is a great inventor in history.

爱迪生是历史上伟大的发明家。

Human history is also a history of great inventions.

人类的历史也是一个伟大发明的历史。

【拓展】

invent和discover的辨析：

（1）invent 意为“发明，发明之物”指“从无到有”。例如：

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

亚历山大•格雷厄姆•贝尔在1876年发明了电话。

（2）discover 意为“发现”，指“本来就已经存在，但不为人知”的事物。例如：

Columbus discovered America in 1492. 哥伦布在1492年发现了美洲。

**2. unbelievable**

unbelievable作形容词，意为“难以置信的；不真实的”，是由believable“可相信的；可信任的”加否定前缀un-派生而来的。其动词形式为believe，意为“相信；以为”。例如：

It’s unbelievable that you are a writer. 我难相信你是一个作家。

【拓展】

un-是个前缀，意为“不”。例如：

happy“高兴的”— unhappy“不高兴的”；lucky“幸运的”— unlucky“不幸的”；

important“重要的”— unimportant；“不重要的”；

healthy“健康的”— unhealthy“不健康的”。

**3. encourage**

encourage 作动词，意为“鼓励”。encourage sb. to do sth.意为“鼓励某人做某事”。例如：

 The teacher often encourages us to study hard.

老师经常鼓励我们要努力学习。

 My mother encouraged me to enter the contest.

妈妈鼓励我参加那场比赛。

【拓展】

（1）encourage sb. in sth. 意为“在……方面鼓励/助长某人”。例如：

 Don’t encourage him in laziness. 别助长他的懒惰行为。

（2）encouragement是encourage的名词形式，意为“鼓舞/鼓励”。例如：

 The teacher’s words were a great encouragement to him.

老师的话对他是极大的鼓舞。

**4. collect**

collect作及物动词，意为“收集，搜集”。例如：

collect stamps 收集邮票 collect coins 收集硬币

【拓展】

collection作名词，意为“收藏品、收集物”。是动词collect 的名词形式，是由动词collect后缀－tion变化来的。 collector 作名词，意为“收藏家”。例如：

These are my collections.

这些是我的收藏品。

My brother has a very good collection of stamps.

我的弟弟收集了许多邮票。

Mark is a famous stamp collector.

Mark是一位著名的邮票收藏家。

**5. a couple of**

a couple of意为“少数；几个”。例如：

He bought a couple of books for his daughter.

他为他的女儿买了几本书。

【拓展】

a couple of还可意为“一双；一对”。例如：

I found a couple of socks in the room but they did not make a pair.

我在房间里找到两只袜子，但他们不是一双。

**6. thousands of**

thousand是数词，意为“千”，当表示具体的“几千”时，用“基数词 + thousand”，注意不加-s。例如：

 There are six thousand students in the city. 这个城市有6000名学生。

【拓展】

（1）thousands of 表示“数千，成千上万的”这时thousand后要加-s，且后面有介词of，但是不能与数词连用。例如：

There are thousands of people on the square. 在广场上有成千上万的人。

（2）表示数词的还有hundred“百”，million“百万”，billion“十亿”。它们的用法和thousand一样，可以用来表示约数和确数。

**7. whether**

whether常引导宾语从句，表示“是否”之意。当把一般疑问句的直接引语转化成间接引语时，常用if或whether作引导词。例如：

 I asked her, “Do you study English here?” 我问她：“你在这里学习英语吗？” →

 I asked her if/ whether she studied English there. 我问她是否在那里学习英语。

【拓展】

if和whether的辨析：

 if和whether均可表示“是否”，一般情况下二者可以互换。但在下列条件下，只能用whether而不能用if：

 （1）if后不能直接接or not。

 （2）whether可作介词的宾语。

 （3）whether后可接不定式。

 （4）whether可用于句首。

（5）whether可引导主语从句、表语从句。例如：

Everything depends on whether we have enough money.

一切都取决于我们是否有足够的钱。

Whether it is right or wrong, I don’t know. 正确与否，我不知道。

It doesn’t matter whether he will come or not. 他来不来没关系。

**8. mostly**

mostly作副词，意为“主要地；通常 ”。例如：

He reads the occasional book, but mostly just magazines.

他偶尔也看书，但大多只看杂志。

Lizards live mostly in warm climates.

蜥蜴主要生长在气候温暖的地方。

He works mostly in London office.

他通常在伦敦办事处工作。

**词汇精练**

**I. 英汉短语互译。**

1．take the subway \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2．by bike\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3．have a great time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4．take a holiday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5．go skating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6．各种各样的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7．在将来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8．鼓励某人做某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9．一方面……另一方面……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10．数以千计的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. 根据汉语或首字母提示完成单词。**

1．—Do you know who d\_\_\_\_\_\_ America?

 —Columbus(哥伦布)．

2．Autumn is the third s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the year．

3．The t\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very high today．You shouldn’t wear so many clothes．

4．David is a \_\_\_\_\_\_(勇敢的) boy．

5．How many \_\_\_\_\_\_(狐狸) can you see in the picture?

6．His son is \_\_\_\_\_\_(醒着的) at seven every morning．

7．The p\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our city is larger than before．

8．Now more and more people like to learn \_\_\_\_\_\_(自然的) science in China．

**III. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。**

1．The book \_\_\_\_\_\_(it) is so perfect that everybody likes it．

2．We are satisfied with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(perform)．

3．Lily’s father has large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(collect) of old coins．

4．I met some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(German) on my way home．They asked me the way to the museum．

5．I think the car is one of the best \_\_\_\_\_\_(invent) in our life．

6．She has an \_\_\_\_\_\_(usual) experience in the countryside．

7．The old man wanted to move to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(peace) place．

8．The news spread \_\_\_\_\_\_(rapid) from mouth to mouth．

9．Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(society) life got in the way of her study．

10．Nobody believes the story．I think so．I think it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(believe)．

**IV. 听力链接。**

 **（2015年泰安市中考）**

**听两段长对话，选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。每段对话前你将有10秒钟的时间阅读对应的3个小题。**

听第二段对话，回答14至16小题。

14. What kind of music does the woman like best?

A. Rock music. B. Jazz music. C. Pop music. .

15. How can the man get the tickets?

A. He will buy them online.

B. He will buy them in the theater.

C. His classmates will give them to him.

16. When does the concert begin?

A. At 7:00 tomorrow evening.

B. At 9:00 this evening.

C. At 7:00 tomorrow morning.

**【参考答案】**

**I. 英汉短语互译。**

1．乘地铁 2．骑自行车 3．玩得开心 4．度假 5．去滑冰

6．different kinds of/a variety of 7．in the future 8．encourage sb. to do sth．

9．on (the) one hand...on the other hand... 10．thousands of

**II. 根据汉语或首字母提示完成单词。**

1．discovered 2．season 3．temperature 4．brave

5．foxes 6．awake 7．population 8．natural

**III. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。**

1．itself 2．performance 3．collection 4．Germans 5．inventions

6．unusual 7．peaceful 8．rapidly 9．social 10．unbelievable

**IV. 听力链接。**

14. B 15.C 16. A

**听力原文：**

听两段长对话，选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。每段对话前你将有10秒钟的时间阅读对应的3个小题。

听第二段对话，回答14至16小题。

M: Hi，Mary．What kind of music do you like best?

W: I like all kinds of music，but I think jazz is my favorite．What about you，Mike?

M: I like rock music better．Well，there is a rock music concert tomorrow evening．

W: Really? Wonderful! But can you get any tickets?

M: Maybe．One of my old classmates，Jack has promised me to give me a ticket．

W: Only one ticket?

M: Yes．But I can ask him to give me another one．

W: Can he?

M: Of course．He is the manager of that theater．

M: That’s perfect．Do you know what time the concert begins?

W: It’s seven o’clock．I will phone you as soon as I get the tickets．

M: OK．

**句式精讲**

**1. I’ve never been camping.**

“have+been+现在分词”为现在完成进行时结构。表示从过去某一时刻一直延续至今的动作。在句中，说话人使用这一时态来强调自己从未有过野营的经历，欠缺这方面经验。例如：

I’ve been cleaning the house but I still haven’t finished.

我一直在打扫屋子，但我仍然没有做完。

I have been working for 12 hours.

我已经工作了12小时了。（刚结束了工作，或者还正在做并将继续）。

**2. I wonder how much more computers will be able to do in the future.**

wonder作及物动词，意为“想知道；对……感到怀疑”，常见的用法有：

（1）后接who，what，why，where 等引导的宾语从句。

I wonder who she is. 我想知道她是谁。

She wondered what the child was doing.

她感到疑惑，孩子究竟在干什么。

I wonder why Ann is late. 我想知道安为什么迟到了。

I wonder where they have gone. 我想知道他们去哪儿了。

（2）后接 that 引导的宾语从句，表示“对……感到惊讶”， that常可省去。

I wonder (that) she has won the race.

我对她赢了比赛感到惊讶。

（3）后接 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句，常用来表示一种委婉的请求或疑问。

She wondered whether you were free that morning.

她想知道你那天上午是否有空。

I wonder if he will succeed.

我不知道他会不会成功。

**3. Let’s go to one tomorrow.**

let意为“让，允许”， 表示 “让（允许）某人做某事”应该说“let sb. do sth.”，不能说“let sb. to do sth.”。例如：

Let me help you. 让我帮助你。

His mother doesn’t let him go out at night.

他母亲不让他晚上出去。

let’s…是表示建议或请求的祈使句句型，let’s是let us的缩写形式。例如：

Let’s go to school. 咱们上学吧。

Let’s play basketball after school. 咱们放学后打篮球吧。

【拓展】

let’s 与let us在用法上略有区别。

在表示向对方提出建议，涉及双方的共同行为时，let us可以缩写成let’s；而表示请求对方允许做某事，不涉及对方行为时，let us不能缩写成let’s。例如：

Let’s (=Let us) play sports. 咱们做运动吧。

Let us know your telephone number.

请把你的电话号码告诉我们。（Let us 不能缩写成Let’s）

【注意】

以Let’s开头的句子改为反意疑问句的时候，后面的附加疑问句用“shall we？”，因为Let’s是把说话人包含在内了；以Let us开头的句子改为反意疑问句的时候，后面的附加疑问句用“will you?”， 因为Let us不包括对方。

**4. It’s really interesting, isn’t it?**

It’s really interesting, isn’t it?是反意疑问句，表示对陈述句所说的事实提出相反的疑问，要求对方用yes或no来进行回答。

反意疑问句由两部分组成：前一部分是陈述句，后一部分是疑问句，疑问句是由be，have，助动词或情态动词后接主语构成。如果陈述句是肯定结构，反意疑问句须用否定结构；反之，陈述句如果是否定结构，反意疑问句须用肯定结构。反意疑问句的两部分，必须保持人称和时态的一致。例如：

He is old, isn’t he? 他老了，不是吗？

He never went there, did he? 他从没有去过那里，是吗？

无论哪种形式的反意疑问句，回答时要遵循：“Yes,后接肯定式”或者“No,后接否定式”。

例如：

—The girl is helping her mother with the housework, isn’t she?

那个女孩正在帮妈妈做家务,不是吗？

—Yes, she is. 是的，她在帮。

—No, she isn’t. 不，她没有帮。

**5. The tea art performances show how to make a perfect cup of tea with beautiful tea sets.**

how to make a perfect cup of tea是“特殊疑问词＋动词不定式”，在句子中作动词show的宾语。相当于特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句。例如：

I don’t know what to do =I don’t know what I can do next.

我不知道下一步做什么。

【拓展】

疑问词what，which，how，where，when等可以和动词不定式连用，构成不定式短语。“疑问词＋动词不定式”可以做主语、宾语、表语等。例如：

When to start off hasn’t been decided yet. 什么时候出发还没决定。（做主语）

The question is which bus to take. 问题是乘哪辆公共汽车。（做表语）

“疑问词＋动词不定式”可以由名词从句简化而来。

I don’t know what I should say. → I don’t know what to say.

我不知道该说些什么。或if/whether()

**句式精练**

**I. 句型转换，按要求完成下列句子。**

1．Mary hasn’t been to Dalian．I haven’t been to Dalian，either．(改为同义句)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_\_ been to Dalian．

2．Tom is the tallest boy in his class．(改为同义句)

 Tom is taller than \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his class．

3．Linda hasn’t been to Wuhan．I haven’t been there, either．(改为同义句)

 Linda hasn’t been to Wuhan．\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_．

4．She’s been to Qingdao twice．(对划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ has she been to Qingdao?

5．They have cleaned the classroom．(改为否定句)

 They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the classroom．

6．Has your brother finished his homework? (作肯定回答)

 Yes，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

**II. 根据汉语提示，完成句子。**

1．四分之三以上的人口是中国人。

 More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population are Chinese．

2．你将毫不费力地找到米饭、面条或饺子。

 You won’t have any \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ rice，noodles or dumplings．

3．我不知道你是否喜欢印度食品。

 I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_ you like Indian food.

4．天黑的时候去动物园或许很奇怪。

 It \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to a zoo when it’s dark．

5．你可以选择在你喜欢的任何时间去那里。

 You can choose to go \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_．

6．如果你不去买东西，我也不去。

 If you don’t go shopping，\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_．

7．许多孩子已经听说那部电影了。

 Lots of children have \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that movie already．

8．我常看见他们在家写作业。

 I often \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_their homework at home．

9．这本字典比其他的字典贵很多。

 This dictionary is more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_．

10．在博物馆有那么有趣的东西可看。

 There’re \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to see in the museum．

**III. 语法专练：句型转化。**

1．I haven’t washed the clothes. Neither has she. (改为同义句)
　 I haven’t washed the clothes. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2．She has already finished the homework. (改为否定句)
　 She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the homework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3．Both of them have visited Mount Huang. (改为否定句)
　 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visited Mount Huang.

4．Neither this answer nor that one is right. (改为同义句)
　 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the answer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right.

5．He has never been to New York. I have never been there, either. (改为同义句)
　 He has never been to New York, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I.
**IV. 补全对话。**

 **（2015年龙东市中考）**

A: Hello, could I speak to Linda?

B: 1 .

A: Hi, Linda, it’s Judy here. I called you at seven and you didn’t pick up. 2

 ?

B: I was taking a shower at that time.

A: I see. What are you going to do this weekend?

B: 3 . I don’t have any plans.

A: 4 ?

B: Science Museum? No, I haven’t.

A: Would you like to go with me?

B: 5 . When and where shall we meet?

A: Let’s meet at the school gate at eight on Saturday morning.

B: That’s a deal.

**【参考答案】**

**I. 句型转换，按要求完成下列句子。**

1．Neither；nor；have

2．any other boy/the other boys

3．Me neither

4．How many times

5．haven’t cleaned

6．he has

**II. 根据汉语提示，完成句子。**

1．three quarters
2．problem getting
3．whether/if
4．might seem strange
5．whenever you like

6．neither will I

7．heard of

8．see them do

9．any other one／dictionary或the other dictionaries

10．so many interesting things

**III. 语法专练：句型转化。**1．hasn’t either

2．hasn’t finished; yet
3．Neither of; has
4．Neither of; is
5．neither have
**IV. 补全对话。**
51. This is Linda. /This is Linda speaking. /Linda speaking.

52. What were you doing at that time?

53. Nothing much. /Not much.

54. Have you ever been to Science Museum? / Have you been to Science Museum before?

55. (Sure/ Yes,) I’d love to. /I’d like to