**Unit 2 I think that mooncakes are delicious!**

**词句精讲精练**

**词汇精讲**

**1. put on**

 put on在本课中意为“增加（体重）；发胖”。例如：

I can eat what I want but I never put on weight. 我想吃什么就吃什么，但是从来不发胖。

【拓展】put on的其他用法：

(1) 意为“穿上；戴上”。例如：

It’s much too cold outside. You should put on your coat. 外面太冷了，你应该穿上外套。

She put on her coat and went out. 她穿上大衣出去了。

(2) 意为“上演；举办”。例如：

The band is hoping to put on a UK show before the end of the year.

那个乐队希望年底之前在英国举办一场演出。

**2. wish/hope**

(1) 相同点：表示“想；希望”，宾语可为to do,不能用doing。例如：

I hope/wish to visit Guilin. 我希望去桂林观光。

(2) 不同点：wish后可以跟复合宾语，即wish sb. to do sth.，而hope不能。例如：

 I wish you to go. (正) 我希望你去。

 I hope you to go. (误) 我希望你去。

(3) 两者都可接that从句，但是“hope + that从句”表示希望，“wish + that从句”表示愿望，且从句的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。例如：

I hope you’ll be better soon. 我希望你很快好起来。

I wish I were really wealthy. 但愿我真的富有。

(4) wish后可接双宾语。例如：

We wish you a happy New Year! 我们祝你新年快乐！

**3. miss**

miss为动词，意为“想念，思念”。例如：

 I’ll miss you when you go to Canada. 你到了加拿大以后，我一定会想你。

 【拓展】

(1) miss作动词还有“未击中，未抓住”的意思。例如：

 I tried to hit the ball but I missed. 我努力地想击中球，但却未成功。

(2) miss还可意为“未赶上，错过”，是动词。例如：

 I missed the football match on TV last night. 我错过了昨天晚上电视中的足球赛。

(3) miss与like; mind; finish; enjoy; practice; be busy; stop; can’t help; give up等词一样后接动词的-ing形式。例如：

 I don’t want to miss seeing that film on television tonight.

我不想错过今晚在电视上看那部影片的机会。

**4. however**

 however是副词，意为“不过；然而”，有转折的含义，相当于but，可位于句首、句中和句末。位于句首时，其后用逗号隔开；位于句中时，其前用分号或逗号，其后用逗号隔开；位于句末时，其前用逗号隔开。但but只能置于句首或句中。例如：

 She’s very intelligent. However, she’s quite lazy. 她非常聪明，但是她很懒惰。

【拓展】however与but

 (1) however是副词，意为“不过；然而”，表转折时，与后面的句子用逗号隔开，不能与but连用。例如：

 My room is small. However, it’s comfortable. 我的房间小，但很舒服。

 (2) but是连词，意为“但是”，表示转折时，与后面内容相连，不用逗号隔开。例如：

 She is young but very clever. 她虽然年轻但非常聪明。

**5. dress up**

dress up意为“装扮，乔装打扮”或者“穿上盛装，打扮”。例如：

 You don’t need dress up for the party.你不必为这个聚会精心打扮。

 **【**拓展**】**

 dress up常与as；in连用构成短语dress up as…意为“装扮成……；乔装打扮成……”；dress up in…意为“穿上……”，后接表示衣服或颜色的名词。例如：

 He likes to dress up as a solider. 他喜欢装扮成军人。

 On Christmas Day we always dress up in red. 在圣诞节我们总是穿上红衣服。

**6. care about**

care about意为“担心；关心；在乎；对……感兴趣”。例如：

 Don’t you care about losing your job? 你难道不担心失去工作吗？

 I really care about the students in my class. 我真的很关心我班的学生。

 I don’t care about your opinion. 我对你的观点不感兴趣。

【拓展】care about与care for的辨析：

(1) care about意为“关心；在乎；介意”，强调出于责任感而“关心；在乎”。例如：

 My parents care about my health. 我父母关心我的健康。

(2) care for可意为“照料；照顾”，与take care of同义；也可意为“喜欢”，多用于疑问句或否定句，其同义短语为be fond of。例如：

 Would you care for a cup of tea? 你想喝杯茶吗？

 He helped me care for my mother when I left. 我离开时，他帮我照顾我母亲。

**7. remind**

(1) remind是及物动词，意思是“提醒、使某人想起”，经常和介词of连用构成动词短语remind somebody of somebody/something＝remind somebody that＋从句，意思是“使某人想起某事或者某人”。例如：

　Does that song remind you of your mother? 那首歌使你想起你的妈妈吗？
(2) 动词短语remind somebody to do something的意思是“提醒某人做某事”。例如：

　Please remind me to return the books to the library.
　请提醒我把这些书还给图书馆。

**8. promise**

 promise是动词，意为“允诺，答应”。其用法归纳如下：

 (1) 后接名词或代词作宾语，常可以带间接宾语，即构成promise sb. sth. 例如：

 He promised me the book. 他答应给我这本书。

(2) promise to do sth. 意为“承诺/答应做某事”。例如：

 He promised to help us. 他答应要帮助我们。

(3) promise sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“承诺/答应某人（不）做某事”。例如：

 I promise you not to say that. 我答应你不说那件事。

(4) promise + that从句，意为“承诺……”。例如：

 He promised that he would come straight home. 他承诺他会直接回家。

**词汇精练**

**I. 英汉互译。**

 1. 增加体重；发胖\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. in two weeks\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. be similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. dress up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. not only…but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 过去常常做……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. make money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. remind sb. of…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. 在……和……之间\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. care about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. 根据句意及首字母和汉语提示写出所缺单词。**

 1. The thief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(偷) some money from a lady’s handbag and ran away.

 2. After supper, we often take a walk in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (花园).

 3. She likes reading books and n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are her favorite.

 4. Tim was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(惩罚) for driving without license.

 5. My parents always w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to keep away from animals.

 6. My canary(金丝雀) l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an egg last night.

 7. The kid is afraid to talk with s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 8. Linda has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(亲戚) and friends.

 9. I often give my father a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(领带) as a gift.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(展开) the map out on the floor.

**III. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。**

 1. The kid enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(eat) out with his parents on weekends.

 2. They planned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(share) the big cake with those old people.

 3. You can look up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(mean) of the word in the dictionary.

 4. He realized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(important) of keeping healthy.

 5. I spent my vacation with my parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(happy) last week.

**IV. 听力链接。**

**（2014朝阳一模）**

听对话，记录关键信息。对话你将听两遍。

根据所听到的对话内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

SUNNY ENGLISH SCHOOL

Evening classes: on 1

Next course: on 2 September

Teacher: Miss 3

Cost: £ 4

Address: 223, Fitzroy 5

**参考答案**

**I. 英汉互译。**

 1. put on 2. 两周后 3. 与……相似 4. 装扮；乔装打扮 5. 不仅……而且 6. used to do sth.

 7. 挣钱 8. 使某人想起 9. between…and… 10. 关心；在意

**II. 根据句意及首字母和汉语提示写出所缺单词。**

 1. stole 2. garden 3. novels 4. punished 5. warn

6. laid 7. strangers 8. relatives 9. tie 10. spread

**III. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. eating 2. to share 3. meaning 4. importance 5. happily

**IV. 听力链接。**

答案：

1. Monday 2.10th/ tenth 3. Black 4. 78 5. Road

听力原文：

W: Sunny English School.

M: Hello, I want to ask you about evening classes, please.

W: Yes, they’re on Monday. But this term will finish at the end of August. We’ll start again on the tenth of September, but you can book your place now.

M: It’s for my friend. He wants an easy class.

W: Well, there’s a two-hour class for beginners.

M: Mmm. My friend would like something shorter.

W: Well, we have a fifty-minute speaking class. That would be good for him. The teacher is Miss Black. That’s B-L-A-C-K. The students all like her.

M: How much does that class cost?

W: It’s only seventy-eight pounds for all twelve classes now—it’s pretty cheap.

M: Right.

W: Can your friend come to the school soon and book his place? The address is two hundred and twenty-three, Fitzroy Road.

M: Is that in the centre of town?

W: Well, it’s about twenty minutes’ walk from the station. We’re just next to the bookshop.

M: OK. Thank you.

W: Goodbye.

**句式精讲**

**1. What a great day!**

本句是what引导的感叹句。what意为“多么，真，太”，用作定语，修饰名词。此处句式结构为What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数形式（+ 主语+谓语）！口语中常可以省略主语和谓语。例如：

 What a new watch (it is)! 多么新的一块手表啊！

**2. Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night. (拓展 so that)**

so...that意思是“如此……以至于……”，中间用形容词或者副词，so修饰词形容词或副词，形容词后一般没有名词，that的后面是表示结果的状语从句。而同义短语such...that的中间有名词，such修饰此名词。
Our teacher is so kind that all of us like him.

我们的老师是如此好心以至于我们都喜欢他。
He runs so fast that nobody in my class can catch up with him.
他跑得那么快，我们班没有人能追上他。
It is such an interesting film that all of us like it.
它是一部如此有兴趣的电影以至于我们都喜欢它。
He had such long arms that he could almost touch his knees.
他的胳膊很长，几乎就能够到他的膝盖。
**注意：**

如果名词前的形容词是表示数量的few、little、many、much仍要用so修饰。
　There are so many people in the room that we could not get in.
　　　 　 房间里那么多的人，我们都进不去。
【拓展】

so that意思是“以便于、为了”，引导表示目的的状语从句。
　We got up early this morning so that we can catch the first bus.
　　我们今天早上起床很早是为了能赶上第一班公共汽车。

**3. I’m going to Chiang Mai in two weeks.**

 (1) go, come, leave, start, fly等表示位移的动词，常用这些动词的现在进行时表示将要发生的动作。例如：

 Jim is going boating this afternoon. 吉姆今天下午要去划船。

 Are they all coming tomorrow? 他们明天都来吗？

 (2) in two weeks意为“两周后”，表示将来的时间，常用how soon来对其提问。例如：

 — How soon will the dinner ready? 晚饭还有多长时间做好？

 — In ten minutes. 十分钟后。

 — How soon will they come back? 他们多久回来？

 — In two weeks. 两周后。

**4. Marley used to be just like Scrooge, so he was punished after he died.**

used to do sth是一个固定结构，意思是“过去经常做某事”，后面用动词原形，表示过去的某种经常性、习惯性的行为或者动作，并意味着这种动作目前已经不存在。

肯定句：I used to play with my friends after school. 过去放学后我常常和朋友们一起玩。

否定句：You didn’t use to like pop songs.=You usedn’t to like pop songs.

 你过去常常不喜欢流行歌曲。

一般疑问句：Did your sister use to be quiet? = Used your sister to be quiet?

你的妹妹过去常常是很安静吗？

there be句式：There used to be a lot of fishes in this river. 过去这条小河常常有许多鱼。

【拓展】

(1) be used to do something意思是“被用来做某事”，是动词短语use …to do的被动语态结构。

Knives are used to cut things.小刀是用来切东西的。

(2) be used to doing something意思是“习惯于做某事”，to后接动词-ing形式。

例如：My father is used to living in the village. 我爸爸习惯于住在小山村。

**5. He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn’t want to end up like him.**

(1) warn作动词，意为“警告；告诫”，常用于以下结构：

1) warn sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“告诫某人（不要）做某事”。例如：

 He warned her to keep silent. 他告诫她保持沉默。

2) warn sb. about sth. 意为“提醒某事注意某事”。例如：

 She warned us about the serious situation. 她提醒我们注意形势的严峻性。

3) warn sb. of/against (doing) sth. 意为“告诫某人当心/提防（做）某事”。例如：

They warned me against swimming in that part of the river. 他们告诫我不要在河的那一带游泳。

(2) end up意为“最终成为；最后处于，结束”，其后可以跟with; in; doing等：

 1) end up with表示“以……结束”，其后可以跟任何名词。例如：

 If you do that, you’ll end up with egg on your face. 你要是那样做，必将出洋相。

 2) end up in后面一般接一个地点名词。例如：

 If you continue to steal, you’ll end up in prison. 你要是继续行窃，早晚得进监狱。

 3) end up doing 表示“以做……结束”。例如：

 The party ended up singing an English song. 晚会以一首英文歌而结束。

**句式精练**

**I. 根据汉语提示，完成英语句子（每空一词）。**

 1. 这个婴儿已经长了五磅重。

 The baby has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five pounds.

 2. 戴尔和他的爸爸长得很相像。

 Dale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his father.

 3. 昨天晚上晚会以唱歌结束。

 The party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night.

 4. 他经常在圣诞节装扮成圣诞老人。

 He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Santa Clause on Christmas Day.

 5. 我们应该帮助那些处于困境中的人。

 We should help the people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 6. 多么激动人心的故事啊！

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story it is!

 7. 比尔不知道他父亲在中秋节那天是否回来。

 Bill doesn’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his father will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mid- Autumn Day.

 8. 他很吝啬，只考虑他自己。

 He’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself.

 9. 这首歌让我想起儿时的美好日子。

 This song \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the happy days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a child.

 10. 我们决定，无论去哪儿都要传播爱和欢乐。

 We decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and joy everywhere we go.

**II. 句型转换，每空一词。**

1. The books are very useful. (改为感叹句)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the books are!

 2. What delicious food it is! (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delicious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food is!

3. I want to know. Does he like the festival? (合并为一句)

 I want to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the festival.

4. He asks, “Can I park my car next to it?” (改为复合句)

 He asks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park his car next to it.

5. I think we can eat out today. (改为否定句)

 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat out today.

**III. 补全对话。**

**（2014 安徽中考）**

根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Brian: Hi, Cindy. 1

Cindy: Hi, Brian. It is nice to see you and so many old classmates.
Brian: So it is. 2
Cindy: You're right. It's really a long time.
Brian: Did you see the old photos on the wall?

Cindy: I sure did. 3

Brian: But those are some great memories.
Cindy: Hey! 4

Brian. Yes, it is. I remember he used to stay up all night studying.
Cindy: 5

Brian: Yes. He was the only one left in the class when he woke up.
Cindy: That was really funny.

|  |
| --- |
| A. What happened?B. Long time no see!C. Who took these photos?D. Isn't that John over there?E. We looked so funny in them.F. I can't believe it's been ten years.G. And then he would fall asleep in class. |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案**

**I. 根据汉语提示，完成英语句子（每空一词）。**

1. put on 2. is similar to 3. ended up with 4. dresses up as 5. in need 6. What an exciting

7. if/whether; come back on 8. mean; thinks about 9. reminds; of; as 10. to spread love

**II. 句型转换，每空一词。**

1. How useful 2. How; the 3. if/whether; likes 4. if/whether he can 5. don’t; can

**III. 补全对话。**

1-5 BFEDG