**Unit 6 An old man tried to move the mountain.**

**词句精讲精练**

**词汇精讲**

**1. finish doing**

 finish意为“完成，结束”，作及物动词时，其后可跟名词、代词或动名词。即：finish sth.或finish doing sth.。例如：

 I finished my homework this morning. 我今天上午做完了作业。

 When did you finish drawing the picture? 你什么时候画完那副画的？

Can you finish reading this book tomorrow? 明天你能读完这本书吗？

【拓展】

 能接*v.*-ing作宾语的动词还有：practice; enjoy; mind; keep等。

practice doing sth. 练习做某事

enjoy doing sth.喜欢做某事

mind doing sth.介意做某事

keep doing sth. 一直做某事 例如：

In my class, most of the students enjoy singing English songs.

在我们班，大多数学生喜欢唱英语歌。

 Do you mind opening the window? 你介意打开窗户吗？

**2. finally**

finally是副词，多修饰动态动词，位置较灵活，可位于句中、句首或句尾，位于句中时，要放在be动词、助动词和情态动词之后，行为动词之前。例如：

 They finally found the lost child. 他们终于找到了丢失的孩子。

 He worked out the math problem finally. 他终于解出了那道数学题。

【拓展】finally; at last和in the end的辨析：

(1) finally强调在列举论点时，引出最后一个内容，有表示盼望已久的事情终于实现了的含义。侧重最后的结果。例如：

 They talked about it for hours, finally they decided not to go.

他们为此讨论了几个小时，最后决定不去了。

(2) at last强调经过曲折后才达到目的。表示期待的感情更为强烈。侧重指先后顺序，并且在句中的位置较为灵活。例如：

When they found him at last, he was almost dead. 当他们最终找到他时，他几乎死过去了。

(3) in the end在强调经过许多变化、困难之后才达到目的时，与at last的用法一样，且位置较为灵活。但在表示对将来的结局表示预测时，只能用in the end。例如：

He tried many different jobs, and in the end he became a postman.

他做过许多工作，最后当了一名邮递员。

**3. 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 sb. of sb. / sth.＝remind sb. 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 sb. to do sth. 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。

**4. sound stupid**

 sound在此是系动词，意为“听起来”，后面接形容词作表语。例如：

 The song sounds wonderful! 那首歌听起来太精彩了！

 The music sounds beautiful. 这首音乐听起来很美。

【拓展】

类似sound这种用法的词还有：feel(摸起来，感觉)；smell(闻起来)；look(看起来)；taste(品尝)等。例如：

The food tastes delicious. 食物尝起来很美味。

I feel so happy today. Mum will buy me a new bike. 我今天很高兴，妈妈要为我买辆新自行车。

The old man looks very happy. 那个老人看起来很幸福。

These flowers smell very sweet. 这些花闻起来很香。

The tomatoes feel very soft. 这些西红柿摸起来很软。

 【注意】smell; look等系动词不同于系动词be，它们在变疑问句或否定句时不能简单地提到主语之前或加not，而是要通过助动词do/does/ did等来帮助实现。例如：

 Does it smell nice? 它闻起来很好吗？

 The chicken doesn’t taste good. 鸡肉尝起来不好。

 How do the children look? 孩子们看起来怎么样？

**5. get married**

 (1) get married意为“结婚”。若问某人是否结婚，而不涉及结婚的对象，可用be / get married的形式，相当于系表结构。例如：

你结婚了吗？

【误】 Do you marry?/ Have you married?

【正】 Are you married?/ Have you got married?

(2) be / get married to sb. 意为“与某人结婚”。例如：

Alice was married to a doctor last month. 上个月爱丽丝和一位医生结婚了。

 【拓展】

marry既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词，意为“结婚；嫁；娶；与……结婚等”。常见用法如下：

(1) marry sb.意为“与……结婚”。例如：

John married Mary last week. 上星期约翰和玛丽结婚了。

(2) marry sb. to sb.意为“把某人嫁给某人”。例如：

She married her daughter to a businessman. 她把女儿嫁给了一位商人。

(3) marry 一般不与介词with 连用。

她和一位英国人结了婚。

【误】She married with an Englishman.

【正】She married an Englishman.

【正】She was / got married to an Englishman.

**6. along**

 along作介词，意为“沿着”，课本中的along the way意为“沿路”。例如：

 There are trees all along the road. 沿着这条路从头到尾都有树。

【拓展】along；across与through的辨析：

 (1) along意为“沿着”，指沿着一条直线在水平方向上运动。例如：

 I saw him running along the road. 我看见他正沿着这条路跑。

 (2) across意为“横过，穿过”，主要表示从某物的表面横过。例如：

 He walked across the road carefully. 他小心地走过马路。

 (3) through意为“横过，穿过”，表示从某个空间或内部穿过。例如：

 He walked through the forest alone. 他独自一人走过森林。

**7. maybe**

maybe作副词，意为“也许；大概”。例如：

Maybe he is a teacher. 也许他是个老师。

【拓展】**辨析：maybe与may be**

(1) maybe是副词，主要用于非正式场合，口语中常用。意为“也许，大概”。它通常放在句子的开头，在句子中作状语。例如：

Maybe they won’t come here tonight. 他们大概今晚不会来这儿。

Maybe she is happy. 也许她是幸福的。

(2) may be是“情态动词may+动词原形be”构成的，在句中做谓语，意为“可能是、大概是”。例如：

She may be at home. 她可能在家。（也可以说：Maybe she is at home.）

You may be right. 你可能是对的。（也可以说：Maybe you are right.）

**8. be made of**

be made of 意为“由……制成”，强调从制成品中仍可以看出原材料。

The desk is made of woods. 桌子是由木头制成的。

【拓展】

be made 后接不同的介词，具有不同的意义。

(1) be made from意为“用……制成”，强调从制成品中看不出原材料。

 Books are made from woods. 书是由木头制成的。

(2) be made in 意为“由……制造（生产）”，强调生产地点，in后只接地点的名词。

 The kind of watch is made in Shanghai. 这种手表是在上海制造的。

(3) be made up of 意为“由……组成”或“由……构成”， 强调由多种成分、团体、成员或单位等组成或构成。

 Our class is made up of twenty-eight girls and sixteen boys.

 我们班由二十八个女孩和十六个男孩组成。

(4) be made into意为“把……制成……”，注意表示原材料的词作句子的主语，表示制成品的词作介词into的宾语。

 Glass can be made into all kinds of beautiful things. 玻璃可以制成各种各样漂亮的物品。

**词汇精练**

**I. 英汉互译。**

 1. as soon as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 似乎很可能\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. 结婚\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 听起来愚蠢\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. make a plan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. along the way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. finish doing sth. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. hear sb. doing sth. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 从前\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. 根据句意及首字母和汉语提示写出所缺单词。**

1. Thanks for your gift, it r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me of you.

2. If you want to show your kindness, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(微笑) at others.

3. The Monkey King always tries to fight bad people and help the w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. She spent the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(整个的) evening finishing the task.

5. How s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are! The question is very easy.

6. It not right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(欺骗) others.

7. Look, the sun is s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the window.

8. The shirt does not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(适合) me. It’s too large for me.

9. The b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boy saved a little girl by jumping into the cold river.

10. The man asked his girlfriend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(嫁) him.

**III. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. In some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(west) countries, the song is very popular.

2. The T-shirt is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) of cotton.

3. When I passed the classroom last night, I heard someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(talk) loudly.

4. After graduation from the University, he got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(marry) to a girl.

5. He only laughed at us instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(give) us a hand.

6. Once upon a time, there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) an old man named Yu Gong.

7. We plan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) out for a picnic next weekend.

8. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lose) and he couldn’t find his mother.

9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(call) me as soon as he arrives in Beijing.

10. He had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(such) many falls that he was black and blue all over.

**IV. 听力链接。**

**（2015年山东省泰安市中考）**

**听句子，选择适当的应答语。每个句子读两遍。（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

1.A．I don’t think so. B. It’s exciting. C. I’m lucky.

2.A．I’d rather stay at home. B. Have a good time. C. Don’t mention it.

3.A．It’s my pleasure. B. Of course not, go ahead. C. Yes, a little please.

4.A．Enjoy yourselves. B. Never mind. C. See you later.

5.A．It doesn’t matter. B. I have no idea. 　 C. Yes, it is.

**参考答案**

**I. 英汉互译。**

1. 一……就…… 2. seem very possible 3. get married 4. sound stupid 5. 制定一个计划

6. 沿路 7. 因为 8. 完成做某事 9. 听见某人正在做某事 10. once upon a time

**II. 根据句意及首字母和汉语提示写出所缺单词。**

1. reminds 2. smile 3. weak 4. whole 5. stupid 6. cheat 7. shining 8. fit 9. brave 10. marry

**III. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. western 2. made 3. talking 4. married 5. giving 6. was 7. to go 8. lost 9. will call 10. so

**IV. 听力链接。**

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5.C

**听力原文：**

听句子，选择适当的应答语。每个句子读两遍。

1．What do you think of today’s speech?

2．Why don’t you go out and play balls?

3．Do you mind if I drink the orange juice?

4．My friend and I are going to a party this evening．

5．It’ really cloudy today，isn’t it?

**句式精讲**

**1. As soon as the man finish talking, Yu Gong said that his family…**

as soon as意为“一……就……”，引导时间状语从句。例如：

Please call back as soon as you arrive home.请你一到家，就给我回电。

I’ll write to you as soon as I get there. 我一到那儿就给你写信。

As soon as I went in, Katherine cried out with pleasure. 我一进门，Katherine 就高兴的叫起来。

【拓展】as soon as 引导的时间状语从句前后时态搭配：

(1) 主句为一般将来时，从句用一般现在时表示将来。例如：

　　He will come to my home as soon as he gets to Beijing. 他一到北京就来我家。

 (2) 主句为一般过去时，从句也用一般过去时。例如：

 He took out his English book as soon as he sat down. 他一坐下，就拿出他的英语书。

**2. Finally, a god was so moved by Yu Gong that he sent two gods to take the mountains away.**

 so…that…引导结果状语从句，意为“如此……以至于……”，此句型中，so是副词，常用来修饰形容词或副词。常用句型为：主语+谓语+ so+ *adj./adv.* + that从句。例如：

 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。

【拓展】“如此……以至于……”归纳：

(1) so + 形容词 + a/an + 单数名词 + that从句 = such + a/an + 形容词 + 单数名词+ that从句。例如：

 It was so fine a day yesterday that we all went out for a picnic. = It was such a fine day yesterday that we all went out for a picnic. 昨天天气很好，我们都出去野餐了。

(2) such + 形容词 + 复数名词/不可数名词 + that从句。 例如：

 They are such good students that the teacher likes them. 他们都是很好的学生，老师喜欢他们。

 It was such fine weather yesterday that we went swimming. 昨天天气很好，我们去游泳了。

(3)当that前的名词有表示数量多少的many, much, few, little等修饰时，只能用so，不能用such。 例如：

There was so much noise outside that we couldn’t hear the teacher.

外面嘈杂声很大，以致我们不能听到老师的话。

He had so many falls that he was black and blue all over.

他跌了这么多的跤，以致全身青一块、紫一块的。

**3. It doesn’t seem very possible to move a mountain.**

 seem此处作连系动词，意为“似乎；好像”，后跟形容词作表语。可以和seem to be相互转换。例如：

He seems very angry. = He seems to be very angry. 他好像非常生气。

【拓展】

(1) “主语 + seem + (to be) +表语”，表语多为名词或形容词，以说明主语的特征或状态。例如：

 Tom seems (to be) a very clever boy. Tom看上去是一个非常聪明的男孩。

 Mr. Black seemed to be quite happy. Black先生好像十分快乐。

(2) “主语 + seem + 不定式”，此句型中，seem与不定式一起构成复合谓语。例如：

 Mrs. Green doesn’t seem to like the idea. 格林夫人似乎不太喜欢这个主意。

 The children seemed to be eating something in the room. 孩子们好像正在房间里吃东西呢。

(3) “It seems + that从句”，其中it是形式主语，that引导主语从句。例如：

 It seems that no one knows what has happened in the park. 似乎没有人知道在公园里发生了什么事。

 It seems to me that Mr. Brown will not come again. 在我看来布朗先生不会再来了。

(4) “There + seem to be + 名词”，to be可省略，seem的单复数要由后面的名词决定。例如：

 There doesn’t seem to be much hope of our beating that team.

 看来我们战胜那个队没有多大希望。

 There seems no need to wait longer. 看来没有再等的必要了。

**4. ...what’s possible unless you try to make it happen.**

 unless是连词，引导条件状语从句，意为“除非……；如果不……；除了……”，常引导一个否定意义的真实条件句，有时也可引导非真实条件句。unless引导的条件状语从句中的谓语动词常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。主要用于下列情况：

(1) 主句为肯定句：

 You will miss the bus unless you hurry up. 你要不快点就会错过班车。

 You’ll fail in chemistry again unless you work harder. 如果你不再加把劲，你化学考试还会不及格。

(2) 主句为否定句：

 One can’t learn a foreign language unless he studies hard. 不下苦功夫是学不好外语的。

 I will not go unless I hear from him. 如果我不收到他的来信，我就不去。

【拓展】unless与if…not的辨析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| unless与if…not都表否定，连接条件状语从句时，通常可互换。 | I’ll go there unless it rains. = I’ll go there if it doesn’t rain. 我会去那儿，除非下雨。（如果不下雨，我就去。） |
| 只能用if…not的情况 | 表示“由于未发生B而发生A”时 | I’d be glad if she doesn’t come this evening. 如果今天晚上她不来，我将很高兴。 |
| 引导虚拟条件句时 | If she weren’t so silly, she would understand. 如果她不那么傻，她就会明白了。 |

 **5. Did you hear our stepmother planning to kill us?**

hear sb. doing sth.表示“听到某人正在做某事（正在进行）”。例如：

 I heard him singing when I walked past the shop. 昨天我路过商店时，听见他正在唱歌。

【拓展】

(1) hear sb. do sth.表示“听到某人经常做某事或做某事的全过程（已完成）”。例如：

 I usually hear someone sing in her room. 我经常听到有人在她房间里唱歌。

(2) hear of意为“听说”，后面接名词，代词或动名词。例如：

I have never heard of him. 我从来没有听说过他。

(3) hear from sb.意为“收到某人的来信”，与receive a letter from sb.意思相同。例如：

I heard from my mother yesterday.

= I received a letter from my mother yesterday. 昨天我收到了妈妈的来信。

**句式精练**

**I. 根据汉语提示，完成英语句子（每空一词）。**

 1. 我喜欢这些照片，它们能使我想起乡下的生活。

 I like these photos and they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the life in the country.

 2. 他们将在下个星期六结婚。

 They will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next Saturday.

 3. 我去是去，可是得晚一点。

 I’m certainly going, but I’ll be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late.

 4. 我1985年出生。

 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1985.

 5. 这件外套不适合你。

 This coat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

 6. 如果我不做，我们就会迷路。

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I do, we’ll be lost.

 7. 人类是世界上最聪明的生物。

Human being are the most clever living creature in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. 这台机器是金属制造的。

 The machine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metal.

9. 彼得太累了以至于直到八点半才醒来。

 Peter was so tired that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ half past eight.

10. 上周那只熊猫产了一只幼崽。

 Last week the panda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a baby.

**II. 同义句转换。**

 1. How do you like the movie?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the movie?

 2. The teacher seemed angry.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher was angry.

 3. They got married three months ago.

 They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for three months.

 4. He is so young that he can’t take care of himself.

 He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take care of himself.

 5. The panda is kind of cute.

 The panda is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cute.

**III. 补全对话。**

**（2015安顺中考）**

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| A. Don’t you think it’s a little silly?B. I’m reading a book called *Yu Gong Moves a Mountain* (愚公移山).C. That’s better and faster than moving a mountain.D. In my opinion, it’s really interesting.E. Do you prefer to read stories?F. I still don’t agree with you.G. How about you? |

Emma: What are you doing, Li Lin?

Li Lin: 1

Emma: I have read it before. What do you think of the story?

Li Lin: 2 Yu Gong found a good way to deal with his problem.

Emma: Really? 3 It seems impossible to move a mountain.

Li Lin: But the story is trying to show us that anything is possible if you work hard. Yu

Gong kept trying and didn’t give up.

Emma: 4 I think we should try to find other ways to deal with a problem.

Li Lin: But what could Yu Gong do except moving the mountains?

Emma: He could build a road. 5

Li Lin: We have different opinions about the story. There’re many sides to a story and many ways

to understand it.

Emma: Yes, that’s fine.

**参考答案**

**I. 根据汉语提示，完成英语句子（每空一词）。**

 1. remind; of 2. get married 3. a little bit 4. was born 5. doesn’t fit for

6. Unless 7. the whole world 8. is made of 9. didn’t wake up until

10. gave birth to

**II. 同义句转换。**

 1. What；think of 2. It seemed that 3. have been married 4. too; to 5. a little bit

**III. 补全对话。**

 1-5. BDAFC[中