**Unit 9 I like music that I can dance to**

**词句精讲精练**

**【词汇精讲】**

**1. along with**

along with是介词短语，意为“连同……一起”，与together with同义。如果句子的主语为单数，后接 along with等介词短语时，谓语用单数。例如：

He sent the books along with other things.

我把一些书和其他东西一起寄走了。

The apple，along with some grapes，has gone bad. 苹果，还有葡萄，都变质了。

【拓展】

单数主语即使后面带有由with, along with, together with, like, but, except, besides, as well as, more than, no less than, rather than等引导的短语，谓语动词仍用单数。例如：

Air as well as water is matter. 空气和水都是物质。

My friend said everyone except Tom and Jim was there then.

我的朋友说那时除了汤姆和吉姆大家都在那儿。

**2. prefer**

（1）prefer是及物动词，意思是“更喜欢、比较喜欢”，相当于like better。例如：

Which do you prefer(=like better), rice or bread?

你比较喜欢哪一样，米饭还是面包？

（2）由prefer构成的短语：

1）prefer A to B意为“喜欢A胜过B、比起B来更喜欢A”，此短语中A和B的形式一样, 可以是名词、代词或者动名词，但必须两个词形式统一。例如：

We prefer apples to oranges. 比起桔子来我们更喜欢苹果。

My grandma prefers taking a walk to sitting in front of the TV.

我奶奶宁愿去散步而不愿看电视。

2）prefer to do something rather than do something　宁愿做某事，而不愿意做某事

此短语中prefer 的后面用动词不定式，than的后面用省略to的动词不定式。例如：

They prefer to stay at home and watch TV, rather than go out for a walk.

他们宁愿呆在家里看电视，也不愿意出去散步。

**3. too many &too much**

（1）too many 意为“太多，大量的”，后跟可数名词复数。例如：

There are too many books in the room. You can choose any one to read.

房间里有太多的书了，你可以选择任何一本来读。

The boy has too many questions to ask.

那个男孩有太多的问题要问。

（2）too much作形容词，意为“许多，大量”，后接不可数名词；用作副词，修饰动词。例如：

I ate too much meat. I’m fat. 我吃太多肉了，我胖了。

Watching TV too much is bad for your eyes.

看电视太多对你的眼睛不好。

**4. stick**

（1）stick作名词，意为“棍，棒，拐杖等”。例如：

The old man has to walk with a walking stick. 那个老人得靠拐杖走路。

（2）stick 作动词，意为“刺；粘贴；卡住”。例如：

The needle stuck her in the hand. 针扎了她的手。

Remember to stick a stamp on envelope. 记住在信封上贴张邮票。

The car was stuck in the mud. 那辆车陷在泥里了。

【拓展】

（1）stick to 意为“坚持，信守”。例如：

Young people should not stick to old ideas and must have the courage to innovate.

年轻人不应该拘泥于旧说, 要勇于创新。

（2）stick out意为“伸出，突出”。例如：

She stuck out her foot and tripped him over.

她伸出脚把他绊倒。

**5. cheer**

（1）cheer 作不及物动词，意为“欢呼；喝彩”。例如：

We couldn’t help cheering when we won the final.

当我们赢得决赛时我们不禁欢呼起来。

（2）cheer...up 意为“使……高兴起来；使……振奋起来”。例如：

The whole audience stood up and cheered them up.

所有的观众全部起立并大声欢呼。

Let’s cheer him up.让我们使他振奋起来。

（3）cheer on意为“为……加油；为……打气”。

We all cheered them on loudly. 我们大声地为他们加油。

**6. like**

（1）like 作动词，意为“喜欢，想要”，反义词是dislike或hate。后面可以跟名词，动词不定式或者动名词等。例如：

I’d like some noodles. 我想吃些面条。

My father likes watching TV after supper.我爸爸喜欢在晚饭后看电视。

She likes flowers very much. 她很喜欢花。

【注意】like后跟to do 时，表示“某一次的喜好或者倾向”；后跟doing时，表示一贯的习惯或者爱好。例如：

She likes doing her homework after supper, but today she likes to watch TV.

她晚饭后一般喜欢做作业，但是今天她想看电视。

（2）like 作介词，意为“如同，像”，反义词是unlike。用于“be like +名词或代词”时，意为“像……”；构成“look like”时，意为“看起来与……相像”。例如：

The baby is like his mother. 这个小婴儿长得像他妈妈。

He looks like a teacher. 他看上去像个老师。

**7. plenty of**

（1）plenty of 意为“大量的，充足的”，相当于a lot of, 既可与可数名词连用，又可与不可数名词连用。例如：

I have plenty of time. 我有很多时间。

The room contained plenty of guests. 屋里有很多客人。

（2）plenty of +名词，作主语时，其谓语动词的数要与名词的数相一致。例如：

There is plenty of work to be done. 有很多工作要做。

Plenty of students have come. 来了许多学生。

（3）in plenty 表示“大量；丰富；充裕”。例如：

There is food and drink in plenty. 有大量的食物和饮料。

【拓展】

（1）a great deal of +不可数名词，表示“大量的”。例如：

They need a great deal of food. 他们需要大量的食物。

（2）a great number of +复数名词，表示“许多的”。例如：

Chinese is spoken by a great number of people in the world. 世界上许多人说汉语。

**8. especially**

（1）especially表示“特别地”，用于修饰形容词或副词，强调程度。有时也修饰动词。

例如：It is especially cold today. 今天特别冷。

We are especially busy today. 我们今天特别忙。

I’m feeling especially tired this evening. 今天晚上我特别累。

I especially want to see that film. 我特别想看那部电影。

（2） 用于强调目的，意为“特意、专门”，通常与表目的的不定式或介词 for 短语连用。

例如：We bought it especially for you. 这是我们特意为你买的。

The book is written especially for children. 这本书是专门为孩子们写的。

（3）表示陈述某一事实之后，列举一个具有代表性的例子，作进一步强调，其后可接名词、介词短语、从句等。

例如：This street is very crowd, especially on Sundays.

这条街很拥挤，尤其是星期天。

We want to invite some friends, especially Jim and John.

我们想邀请几个朋友，尤其是吉姆和约翰。

**【词汇精练】**

**I. 英汉互译。**

1. stick to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 大量，充足\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. shut off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. once in a while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. 总共，总计\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. too much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 连同……一起\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. make money\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. get married\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. cheer up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. 根据句意、首字母提示补全句子。**

1. It is e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cold in winter in Beijing.

2. Jimmy is unhappy. Let's go and c\_\_\_\_\_\_ him up.

3. Some people p　　　 listening to music to playing cards.

4. Han Hong is an excellent singer who can write her own music and l　　　.

5. What do you usually do in your s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time?

6. Which c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you like best in this movie?

7. The hotel p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us free food in certain time.

8. Whether go to the Great Wall or not d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the weather.

9. Last week I went to a concert of Chinese f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music.

10. Some of the folk music is the t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our nation.

**III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. We will consider your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later. (suggest)

2. As is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all, the earth is round. (know)

3. I prefer singing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_（dance）.

4. He likes music that’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (loudly).

5. I prefer music that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) great lyrics.

6. My friend is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Australia) and she lives in Sydney.

7. Before going to bed, you can listen to some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( quietly) songs to relax.

8. His mother is a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (direct).

9. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the gentle music.

10. My parents have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (marry) for twenty years.

**IV. 听力链接。**

**（2014 北京东城一模）**

听独白，根据所听到的独白内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

独白你将听两遍。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Biggest Building in the World | |
| Name | New Century Global 1 |
| Where it is | Chengdu, Sichuan |
| How big it is | 500 meters long, 2 meters wide and 100 meters high |
| Why it is built | to make Chengdu a 3 city in the world |
| What’s in it | a shopping mall, a movie theater, an ice rink, offices, hotels and a 4 |
| Owners’ hope | to bring 5 and tourists from across the world |

【参考答案】

**I. 英汉互译。**

1. 坚守，坚固 2. plenty of 3. 关闭 4. 偶尔地，间或 5. in total

6. 太多 7. along with 8. 赚钱 9. 结婚 10. 使振作，使高兴

**II. 根据句意及首字母提示补全句子。**

1. especially 2. cheer 3. prefer 4. lyric 5. spare

6. character 7. provides 8. depends 9. folk 10. treasure

**III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. suggestion 2. known 3.dancing 4. loud 5. has

6. Australian 7. quiet 8. director 9. listening 10. married

**IV. 听力链接。**

答案：

1. Center 2. 400 3. famous 4. water park 5. business

原文：

There are many things in China that are the biggest in the world. Now it has a new one — the world’s largest building. It is called the New Century Global Center. It opened in Chengdu, Sichuan province. It is 500 meters long, 400 meters wide and 100 meters high. The area inside is 1.76 million square meters. The building is so big that 20 Sydney Opera Houses can go inside. Thousands of workers built the huge building in three years. The center is built to make Chengdu a famous city in the world. That is part of an important plan of the government.

The inside of the center is almost like a small city. There are around 400,000 square meters of shopping space, a movie theater and an ice rink. There are also offices, hotels and a water park. The building’s owners hope it will bring business and tourists from across the world. Around 14 million people live in Chengdu, but that will increase. Chengdu is one of China’s most important areas for business. It is also home to the world’s largest giant pandas.

**【句式精讲】**

**1. I like music that I can dance to.**

I like music that I can dance to.为含有定语从句的复合句，that I can dance to为定语从句，修饰先行词music，that为关系代词，在定语从句中作主语。

【拓展】

在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。被定语从句修饰的词叫做先行词。定语从句必须放在先行词之后。引导定语从句的关联词有关系代词that，who，which等和 关系副词when，where，why等，且定语从句的关联词在从句中充当一定的成分，从句中 谓语动词的时态及单复数要和它所修饰的先行词保持一致。

This is the present **that** he gave me for my birthday.

这是他给我的生日礼物。

Do you know everybody **who** came to the party?

你认识来宴会的每一位吗？

I still remember the night **when** I first came to the village.

我仍旧记得第一次来到那个村庄的晚上。

This is the place **where** Chairman Mao once lived.

这是毛主席曾经居住过的地方。

**2. What kind of music do you like?**

what kind of意为“什么种类”，后面一般接单数名词或不可数名词。

What kind of music do you like? 你喜欢哪种音乐？

【拓展】

（1）a kind of 意为“一种”，修饰名词。

Water is a kind of matter. 水是一种物质。

（2）different kinds of 意为“不同种类的”，修饰名词。

There are different kinds of animals in the zoo.

动物园中有不同种类的动物。

（3）all kinds of 意为“各种各样”，修饰名词。

All kinds of new cars are on show.

各种各样的新车正在展览。

（4）kind of 意为“有点，有几分”，修饰动词、形容词及副词。

She looks kind of pale after her illness.

她病后面色有点苍白。

**3. It’s a pity that only six pieces of music in total were recorded for the future world to hear…**

It’s a pity that… 表示“真遗憾……”，其中that引导的only six pieces of music in total were recorded for the future world to hear是主语从句，it是形式主语，真正的主语是其后的that从句。例如：

It’s a pity that you missed the beginning of the show.

你错过了节目的开头真是太遗憾了。

It’s pity that you didn’t pass the exam. 真遗憾你没有通过考试。

**4. They can be fun, but I’m too scared to watch them alone.**

too…to…意为“太……而不能”。它在结构形式上是肯定的，但意义上却表示否定含义，所以动词不定式符号to前不能再加not，只接动词原形即可，too后接形容词或副词原形。例如：

The book is too difficult to understand. 这本书难于理解。

【拓展】

（1）含too…to…的句子可以改写成“so…that…”句型，意为“如此……以至于……”。例如：He is too old to do hard work.

= He is so old that he can’t do hard work.

他年纪太大而不能干重活。

（2）含too…to…的句子也可以用“not … enough to do sth.”句型来替换，但注意要用原句中形容词或副词的反义词。例如：

He is too old to do hard work.

= He is not young enough to do hard work.

他年纪大了，不能干重活。

**5. …but was one of the most moving…**

one of后接形容词最高级及名词复数，意为“最……之一”。

Chang jiang river is one of the longest rivers in the world.

长江是世界上最长的河流之一。

【拓展】

（1）one of the +复数名词+定语从句中，定语从句中的谓语动词跟定语从句所靠近的那个复数名词保持一致，通常用复数。

This is one of the books that are required for study at school.

这是学校里要求学生学习的书籍之一。

（2）如果one of the +复数名词的前面有the only之类的限定语，后面定语从句的谓语动词则要用单数形式。

He is the only one of the teachers who knows French in our school.

他是我校教师中唯一懂得法语的人。

**【句式精练】**

**I. 句型转换。**

**1）用关系代词或关系副词将下列每对句子连成一个复合句（定语从句）。**  
1. The boy is my younger brother. He was here a minute ago.  
 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The old man is a professor. He teaches chemistry in a college.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Beijing Hotel is near Tian An Men Square. The foreign visitors live there.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The woman is here now. You were talking about her just now.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. This is the hall. We listened to the report in it the other day.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2）按要求转换句子。**

1. The room is so dirty that they can’t live in it. (改为同义句)

The room is \_\_\_\_\_\_ dirty for them \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. It was too hot. The soldiers went on exercising. (合并为一句)

The soldiers went exercising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was very hot.

3. Finally, a man who is wearing glasses spoke in a loud voice. (改为同义句)

Finally, a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spoke in a loud voice.

4. I want to be a volunteer because I think it is great.（合并成一个句子）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a volunteer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great.

5. I’d like to help people who don’t have home.（改为同义句）

I’d like to help\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. 根据汉语提示，完成句子。**

1. ——你喜欢哪一种音乐？

——我喜欢可以跟着一起唱的音乐。

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ music do you like?

—I like music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I can sing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 这张照片使我想起了我的童年。

This photo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_my childhood.

3. 那是一个很难回答的问题。

That is a quite difficult question\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. 我弟弟喜欢苹果，而不喜欢香蕉。

My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_apples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_bananas.

5. 数学是最重要的学科之一。

Math is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. 我没有固定喜欢的某种电影。

I don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain movie.

7. 很遗憾你又来晚了。

It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again.

8. 这就是我出生的那个村庄。

This is the village \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I born in.

**III. 根据对话内容，将方框内符合对话情境的句子抄写在对话空白处，使对话恢复完整，选项中有两项是多余的。**

**（2015陕西中考）**

（An interviewer is interviewing a Chinese student who is studying in America.)

A=an interviewer B=a Chinese student

A: Excuse me. 1

B: Sure.

A: How long have you been studying here?

B: 2

A: How are you getting on with your study?

B: Very well.

A: 3

B: I’m going back to China.

A: Why?

B: Er, you know, China is developing faster and faster. 4

A: Any more reasons?

B: Yes, I’d like to spend more time with my parents.

A: Wow! Good! Caring for parents comes first in China. 5

B: Thank you.

|  |
| --- |
| Wish you a nice future!  And I want to do something for it.  Can I help you?  May I ask you some questions?  For about two years.  When are you going back to China?  What are you going to do after finishing your study? |

**【参考答案】**

**I. 句型转换。**

**1）用关系代词或关系副词将下列每对句子连成一个复合句（定语从句）。**  
1. The boy who/that was here a minute ago is my younger brother.  
2. The old man who/that teaches chemistry in a college is a professor.   
3. Beijing Hotel where the foreign visitors live is near Tian An Men Square.   
4. The woman (who/whom/that) you were talking about just now is here now.  
5. This is the hall where we listened to the report the other day.

**2）按要求转换句子。**

1. too, to live in 2. even if / though 3. wearing glasses 4. Being ,is

5. homeless people

**Ⅱ. 根据汉语提示，完成句子。**

1.What kind of，that，along with 2. reminds，of 3. to answer 4. prefers, to

5. one of, most important subjects 6. stick to, kind of 7. pity, are late 8. which

**III. 根据对话内容，将方框内符合对话情境的句子抄写在对话空白处，使对话恢复完整，选项中有两项是多余的。**

1. May I ask you some questions?

2. For about two years.

3. What are you going to do after finishing your study?

4. And I want to do something for it.

5. Wish you a nice future!