

8B Unit 4 A good read

一、Comic strip and Welcome to the unit.

1. a good read 一本好的读物
2. decide **what to do with** these books 决定如何处理这些书 【动词+ 特殊疑问词+ to do sth.】
= decide **how to deal with** these books
3. give them to me 把它们给我 【give sth. to sb.】
4. I **didn't** know you **liked** books! 【用过去词强调：过去不知道，但现在知道了】
Eg: ① A: I am glad to meet you here. I **didn't** know you **were** in Japan.
B: I came here in 2017.
② A: Please don't smoke here. Look at the sign.
B: Oh, sorry. I **didn't** see it.
5. have to **use** them **to** reach the box on the fridge 不得不用它们够冰箱上的盒子 【use.... to do....】
6. a book about Germany in World War II 一本关于二战中的德国方面的书
★Germany (n.) 德国 → German (n.) 德国人, 复数: Germans 【同 Walkmans, humans】
7. improve my knowledge of the past 提高我的历史知识
★know→knowledge 【不可数名词】
8. in your spare time 在你的业余时间 = in your free time
9. tell the story of the ugly man 讲述那个丑陋的人的故事 【ugly 比较级 → uglier】

二、Reading

1. crash **against** the rocks 撞在岩石上 【crash 不及物动词，后接介词】
【回顾】crash into a tree 猛撞到一棵树上
【重点】against 介词：①靠 eg: stand against the door 靠着门站立
②迎着 eg: run against the strong wind 迎着大风奔跑
③对抗 eg: play against the football team from Japan 与来自日本的足球队打比赛
④反对 eg: I am against his plan. 我反对他的计划。反义词: for 赞成
⑤违反 eg: do something against the law 做了违反法律的事情
2. swim as far as sb. can/possible 尽可能的游远
3. I swam as fast as I could. **By the time** I finally felt the land under my feet, I **was tired out**.
我尽可能向远处游。当我的脚感触到地面时，我筋疲力尽了。
① by the time.... 1)到...时候为止; 2)当...的时候
② be tired out 筋疲力尽
4. **fall down** on the beach 摔倒在海滩上
5. be tied to the ground 被绑到地上 【被动语态】
★ tie A. to B. 把 A 拴到 B 上 【tie → tying】Eg: Look! He **is tying** the horse to the tree.
6. move up over my stomach 向上移动越过我的肚子
★stomach→复数: stomachs
7. ★until 用法: until 用于肯定句或否定句，引导时间状语从句（主将从现）。
要注意的是：如果主句中的谓语动词是短动词时，必须用否定形式；
如果主句中的谓语动词是长动词时，则常用肯定形式。
Eg: I will wait until he comes back. (wait 是长动词)
I will not leave until he comes back. (leave 是短动词) (not ...until 意为“直到.....才.....”)
I didn't go home until I finished my homework. 【主句从句均为过去时】
8. be **the same size as** my little finger 和小手指一样大小 = be **as big as** my little finger
9. **start climbing** all over me 开始爬过(我的)全身 = start to climb all over me
10. fall over 摔倒 (尤指被...绊倒;意外地从...上跌落)
11. continue moving across my body 继续在我的身上移动
★①continue doing sth. = continue to do sth. = go on doing sth.

继续做某事（同一件事）

★②go on to do sth. 继续做某事（做另一件事）

12.begin to talk to me 开始和我交流

13.I did not know what to say either. 我也不知道该说什么。

★either 用法:

(1) 表示“也”，用于否定句，也 too 相对应。

Tom doesn't like football, I don't, like either. = Tom doesn't like football, neither/nor do I.

Tom likes football, I like football, too. = Tom likes football, so do I.

(2) 表示“二者中的（任）一个”。

I have only one ticket. Either of you can go to the concert.

You can see many trees on either/each side of the road.

You can see many trees on both sides of the road.

(3) either...or....表示“或者...或者...，不是...就是...”，最近的原则。

Either you or Lucy is wrong.

14.I tried to pull one hand free and finally managed to break the ropes.

我尝试想挣脱一只手，最后想方设法挣断了绳子。

①pull one hand free 空出一只手

②★manage to do sth. 设法完成某事（并取得成功） 【manager 经理】

15.lift my left hand into the air 把我的左手举到空中

16.a huge army of tiny people 一大群小人

17.run away from them 从他们（手中）逃离

18.don't know how to get away 不知道怎样逃脱

19.hold things together with ropes 用绳子将东西捆在一起

20.find himself unable to move 发现他自己不能动了 【unable 形容词作宾补】

★can = be able to; can't = be unable to

三、Grammar

【语法】A. 特殊疑问词 + to do sth.

【特殊疑问词引导动词不定放动词后作宾语（或主语），可以转化为宾语从句】

①第一种：动词+ 特殊疑问词 + to do sth.

Eg: Millie has decided what to do. 【what to do 作 decide 宾语】

【what 疑问代词，作及物动词 do 的宾语】

I don't know how to do it. 【how 为疑问代词，不能做 do 的宾语，加 it 作 do 宾语】

Daniel did not say who to talk to/with about this book. 【★talk 不及物动词，后面要加介词】

Simon forgot when to meet his friends.

Kitty cannot decide which to choose first.

Sandy is wondering where to ask for help.

Amy does not know how to write the report.

以上简单句均可以改成复合句：（含宾语从句）

Millie has decided what she will do.

Daniel did not say who he would talk to/with about this book.

Simon forgot when he would meet his friends.

Kitty cannot decide which to choose first.

Sandy is wondering where to ask for help.

Amy does not know how to write the report.

意：why 没有此用法：Suzy will explain why to recommend this book. 【×】

Suzy will explain why she recommends this book. 【√】

②第二种：动词 + 宾语 + **特殊疑问词 + to do sth.** 【动词后接双宾语】

Eg: Mr Wu advised us which to choose as after-school activities. 【S + V + IO + DO】

The students asked their teacher when to hand in their work. 【S + V + IO + DO】

Millie showed us what to do next. 【S + V + IO + DO】

Daniel taught himself how to use a computer to draw. 【S + V + IO + DO】

Don't forget to tell your mum where to meet you.

③第三种：动词 + (宾语) + **特殊疑问词 + 名词 + to do sth.**

They are discussing which colour to paint the walls.

You can ask your parents how much money to take with you.

④第四种：be + 形容词 + **特殊疑问词 + to do sth.** 【be+形容词，系表结构相当于谓语动词】

Suzy was not sure who to ask for help.

Are you clear when to meet at the gate tomorrow?

★【特别区分】 ①He fell over when he was running in the park. 【when 引导时间状从】

= He fell over when running in the park.

②I don't know when I can play football. 【when 引导宾语从句】

= I don't know when to play football.

③When we will go on a picnic hasn't been decided. 【when 引导主语从句】

= When to go on a picnic hasn't been decided.

【语法】B. 使用：must 和 have to.

①must 必须 (主观意愿或制度/法规) eg: We must keep quiet in the library.

We must study hard.

②mustn't 禁止 (制度/法规,语气强烈) eg: You mustn't smoke here.

③have to 不得不, 必须 (客观需求) eg: I **have to** bring my umbrella because of the rain.

④**don't have to** 不必= **don't need to** = **needn't**

eg: You **don't need to** hand in the homework today. You can hand it in tomorrow.

【回顾】--Must I hand in my homework now?

--No, you needn't. You can hand it in tomorrow.

(--Yes, you must.) 【must 提问, 肯定回答用 must,否定回答用 needn't】

【语法】C. 重点短语句型

1.so many interesting books 如此多的有趣的书

2.decide which to read first 决定先读哪一个

3.in such a short time 在如此短的时间内

4.when to hand in our book report 何时上交我们的读书报告

【hand in 动副词组, 代词放中间】

★ hand it/them in 上交它(们) → hand it/them out 分发它(们)

5.an so on等等

6.read some reviews 读一些评论

7.know who to ask for help with writing 知道在写作方面向谁求助

8.keep quiet in the library 在图书馆保持安静

9.return the books on time 按时归还这些书

= give the books back on time = give back the books on time

①【★give back 动副词组, 代词放中间 → give it/them back】

②on time 按时, 准时; in time 及时; at times 有时

10.have to renew the books 不得不续借这些书

四、Integrated skills

- 1.read the stories **to** her sister 读故事给她妹妹听
2. get the idea for... 得到....的想法/灵感
- 3.on a train trip to London 在去伦敦旅行的火车上
- 4.refuse to publish it 拒绝出版（这本书）
- 5.finish the seventh book of the series 完成一系列中的第七部书
6. (be) a great success 一个巨大的成功

★做某事取得成功: **have success at/in sth.** 【success 名词】

= **be successful in (doing) sth.** 【successful 形容词】

= **do sth. successfully** 【successfully 副词】

= **succeed in doing sth.** 【succeed 动词】

- 7.be translated into about 70 languages 被翻译成约 70 种语言

- 8.How many books can I borrow **at a time**? 一次我能借多少本书?

【at a time = every time = each time 每次, 在一次】

- 9.**How long** can I **keep** the books? 我能借这些书多长时间? 【how long 与 keep 长动词搭配】

五、Study skills

(一) 上下文的连接词。

当我们写一篇文章时, 我们有不同的方法来连接上下文的思想, 这里是常用的连接词。

| 用法(usage) | 连接词和短语 |
|-----------|--|
| 表达时间 | before, after, while, at first, soon, later, when, ... |
| 表过顺序 | first, second, next, then, finally, ... |
| 增加信息 | and, also, too, again, and, then, either, moreover, |
| 举例 | for example, such as, |
| 表示原因和结果 | because, since, as, so, as a result, |
| 表示强调 | never, in fact, ... |
| 表示比较和转折 | but, however, on the one hand...on the other (hand), while, otherwise, ... |

(二) 重点短语句型

- 1.find them really exciting 发现它们真的很刺激 【find + 宾语 + 形容词(做宾补)】

- 2.look for hidden treasure 寻找被隐藏的宝藏

- 3.give me a lot of confidence 给我许多信心

【confidence 信心(不可数名词)→confident 自信的, 有信心的(形容词)】

★**have confidence in sb./sth.** = **be confident of sb./sth.** 对某人或某事有信心

- 4.I am not as shy as I used to be and I am willing to try new things.

我不像以前一样害羞了而且我愿意尝试新东西。

- 5.have exciting experiences 有一些激动人心的经历

★**experience** 作“经验”时不可数, 作“经历”时为可数名词。

Eg: Mr Yang has rich **teaching experience**. 杨老师有丰富的教学经验。

- 6.on one hand... on the other (hand)..... 在一方面.....在另一方面.....

六、Task

- 1.a survey on reading habits 一次关于阅读习惯的调查

2. What is your favourite type/kind of book? 你最喜欢哪种类型的书?

- 3.ask sb. for advice on sth. 关于某事向某人征求意见

- 4.before going to bed 去睡觉之前 【before 在此句中为介词】

- 5.the four great classical Chinese novels 中国古典四大名著

- 6.be opposite my home 在我家对面 【opposite 在此句中为介词:在.....对面;与.....相反】

- 7.give sb. a lot of **advice** on books 给某人在(读)书方面提许多建议

【★**advice** 建议(不可数名词); **suggestion** 建议(可数名词)】

8.meet together and discuss what to read 聚在一起讨论该读什么

9.help me relax after a busy day 帮助我在繁忙的一天后放松一下

10.**open up** a whole new world **to** us 给我们打开一个全新的世界 【open up 开启、开创】