Unit9 Have you ever been to museum？

第一节：重点短语

1.一年到头；终年　all year round

2.离……远　be far from

3.在黑暗中　in the dark

4.在过去　in the past

5.去过某地　have been to sp.

6. 游乐园　amusement park

7.搭帐篷　put up a tent

8.在大山里露营　camp in the mountains

9.了解有关…的情况　learn about sth.

10.以如此迅猛的方式　in such a rapid way

11.社会团体　social groups

12.数以千计的　thousands of

13.四分之三　three quarters

14.一个讲英语的国家　an English-speaking country

15.在白天　during the daytime

16.好几次　a couple of times

17. 现在；目前　right now

18. 在公园里到处走　walk around the park

19.兜风　take a ride

20.听说　hear of

21 鼓励某人做某事　encourage sb. to do sth.

22.遗留、留下　leave behind

23.在某方面取得进步　make progress in...

24.一方面　on the one hand

25.另一方面　on the other hand

随堂练习

根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词

1．如果你不去买东西，我也不去。

If you don't go shopping，_____ _____ _____ .

2．许多孩子已经听说那部电影了。

Lots of children have _____ _____ that movie already.

3．我们将来的生活会是什么样子的？

What will our life be like_____ _____ _____?

4．他邀请我去滑冰。

He invited me to _____ _____.

5．我想居住在安静的地方。

I want to live _____ _____ .

6．“一带一路”产生了巨大的社会影响。

The Belt and Road Initiative has had a great _____ _____.

7．我不知道他为什么喜欢打篮球。

I don't know _____ _____ playing basketbal1.

8．他问我谁赢得了比赛。

He asked me _____ _____ the competition.

9．他自己完成了这项工作，真是让人难以置信。

_____ _____ _____ he has finished the work by himself.

10.它是一个如此受欢迎的电视节目，以至于数百万人同时收看它。

It is _____ _____ _____ TV show _____ millions of people watch it at the same time.

11．四分之三的学生来自中国。

_____ _____ of students are from China..

12．另一方面，我不喜欢看电影。

_____ _____ _____ _____ ，I don't like watching movies.

13．我在伦敦住了一个多星期了。

I have lived in London for _____ _____ one week.

14．我不在意你来不来。

I don't care _____ _____ _____ you will come.

15．你可以在任何你需要帮助的时候给我打电话。

You can call me _____ _____ _____ _____.

【答案】

1.neither will I 2,heard of 3.in the future 4.go skating5.somewhere quiet 6.social influence 7.why he likes 8.who won 9.It's unbelievable that 10.such a popular;that11.Three quarters/fourths 12.On the other hand 13.more than 14.whether or not 15.whenever you need help

第二节：重点语法

一 have/has been to 与 have/has gone to

(1) “have/ has been to +地点名词”表示“去过某地”，表示某人的一种经历，说话时已不在那个地方，常和 once, twice, never, ever 等连用。当地点为副词时，则要省掉 no。

(2) “have/has gone to+地点名词”表示“去了某地”，说话时某人已离开此地，在去某地的路上、已在某地或在回来的路上，所以此句型常用于第三人称，不能与时间状语 once, twice, never, ever 等连用，也不能和 for 以及 since 构成的短语连用。

助记 have/has been to, have/has gone to 意不同，两者用法当分清。

have/has been to+地点，“曾经去过某地”行；

have/has gone to+地点，“已去某地”人无踪。

【拓展】“have/has been in +地点名词”表示“在某地待过（多久）”，常与表示一段时间的状语连用。

例如：Mr. Brown has been in Shanghai for three days. 布朗先生来上海已经 3 天了。

We have been in China since 5 years ago. 我们自从 5 年前就来中国了。

How long have you been in New York? 你在纽约多久了？

二 非延续性动词与延续性动词

(1) 非延续性动词也称为短暂性动词或瞬息动词，这类动词所表示的动作往往在“瞬间”就完成了，动作不能“持续”，可以用于完成时态，但在完成时态的句子中不能与表示一段时间的状语连用，如：since two days ago, for two years 等。如果要表示该动作的延续，就需要将其转换为延续性动词或表示状态的词。

The film started two hours ago. 电影是两个小时前开始的。（正确）

→The film has been on for two hours. 电影已经开始两个小时了。（正确）

The film has started. 电影已经开始了。 （正确）

The film has started for two hours. 电影已经开始两个小时了。（错误）

常见的非延续性动词有：die, buy, borrow, lend, come, go, arrive, stop, finish, leave, open, close, begin, start, see, marry, join, hear 等。

(2) 延续性动词，是指动作可以延续的动词，可以跟表示持续一段时间的时间状语连用。

常用的延续性动词有：keep, have, last, run, eat, drink, sing, sleep, sit, teach, live, stay 等。

I have kept the book for two days. 这本书我已经借了两天了。

He will stay here for a week. 他要在这里待一周。

(3) 非延续性动词所表示的动作不能持续，若要跟 for 或 since 等表示一段时间的状语，则该非延续性动词要用延续性动词或表示状态的词来替换。

Jim left his hometown last year. 吉姆去年离开了家乡。

=Jim has been away from his hometown for a year. 吉姆离开家乡一年了。

常见的非延续性动词和对应的延续性动词或表示状态的词：

非延续性动词		延续性动词/表示状态的词
die	→	be dead
borrow	→	keep
buy/catch	→	have
get up	→	be up
come/arrive/go	→	be in/at

finish/stop	→	be over
leave	→	be away (from)
open	→	be open
close	→	be closed
begin/start	→	be on
marry	→	be married
join	→	be in/ be a member of

(4) 非延续性动词的现在完成时的否定式可以和表示一段时间的时间状语连用，因为非延续性动词的这种否定形式构成一种状态，而这一状态是可以持续的。

例如：He hasn't bought any sweets for a year. 他已经有一年没有买糖果了。

I haven't seen Mr. Zhang for ages. 我好几年没有看到张先生了。

随堂练习

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____(teach) here for ten years.

2. I _____(teach) here ten years ago.

3. He _____(leave) home already.

4. He _____(leave) home yesterday.

5. I can't find my bag. Who _____(take) it away?

6. Who _____(take) away my bag just now?

7. I _____ already _____ (see) the film. I _____(see) it last week.

8. --- _____ he _____ (finish) his work today? --- Not yet.

9. My father _____ just _____ (come) back from work. He is tired now.

10. I _____ (work) here since I _____ (move) here in 1999.

【答案】

1. have taught 2. taught 3. have left 4. left 5. have taken
6. took 7. have seen, saw 8. has, finished 9. have come 10. have worked; moved

第三讲：知识点解析

1. *Me neither*

me neither 意为"我也不……"，表示前者的否定情况也适用于我，反义词为 me too。

---Susan can’t play the piano at all.

---Me neither.

2. Let’s go to *one* tomorrow.

one 是不定代词，用来代替前面出现过的可数名词单数，如果指代名词复数，用 ones。

Here are my books. Which one do you want to read?

---I don’t like these dresses.

---How about those ones over there.

3. Let’s go *somewhere* different today.

somewhere 用作副词，表示“在某处、到某处”，常用于肯定句中，在否定句和疑问句中用 anywhere。

It’s cold here. Let’s go somewhere else.

Did you go anywhere last Sunday?

4. They are going to *take the subway*.

take the subway 意为“乘地铁”，take 用作动词，可以表示“乘、坐（车、船等）”。

We take the subway to work every day.

5. It’s a great *way* to *spend* a Saturday afternoon.

(1) way 表示“方法”时，后常接动词不定式或者 of doing 作定语。

Can you think out a way to open the door/of opening the door?

(2) spend 的用法

① sb. spend+时间/金钱+on sth. “在某事上花费多长时间或者多少钱”

The man spent the whole day on his speech.

The family spent 10,000 dollars on their trip.

② sb. spend+时间+(in) doing sth. “花费多长时间做某事”

The boy has spent two hours playing the computer games.

【拓展】辨析 spend, pay, take 和 cost

spend	主语是人	spend...on sth./spend...(in) doing sth.
pay	主语是人	pay for sth./pay +金钱. for sth.
take	主语是 it	It takes sb.+时间+to do sth.
cost	主语是物	sth. costs sb.+金钱

6. We *put up* a tent and cooked outside.

put up 意为“搭建”，还可以表示“举起、张贴”。

They put up many buildings last year.

【拓展】动词 put 的相关短语

put on 穿上　　put out 扑灭　　put off 推迟　　put down 放下

7. I've never been camping.

本句时态为现在完成进行时，结构为"have/has been doing"，表示某个动作从过去某个时间开始，一直延续到现在，并且还有可能持续下去。

翻译：我们已经等他有 2 个小时了。_____

8. It's unbelievable that technology has great *progress* in such a rapid way.

progress 用作名词，表示"进步、进展"，常见的搭配为"make progress in..."/"在……方面取得进步"。

The student is showing rapid progress in his study.

I have made much progress in English.

9. It also *encourages* governments and social groups to think about ways to improve toilets in the future.

encourage 表示"鼓励"时，常用的结构为：encourage sb. to do sth."鼓励某人做某事"。

The family members encouraged her to fight against the disease bravely.

10. I've finally realized why my grandpa loves drinking tea and *collecting* tea sets. (P. 67)

collect 用作动词，表示"收集、采集"。I like collecting stamps.

11. *Me. too*.

Me, too 意为"我也是"，表示前面所描述的肯定情况也适用于后者"我"。

---I like spring best.　---Me, too.

12.For *thousands of* tourists from China, this small island in Southeast Asia is a wonderful and safe place to take a holiday.

thousands of 意为"成千上万的、数以万计的"，表示一个不具体的数字，前面不能用具体的数字修饰，后接可数名词复数形式。They plant thousands of trees every year.

13.On the one hand, more than three quarters of the population are Chinese...*On the other hand*, Singapore is an English-speaking country...

on the one hand...on the other hand...意为"一方面……，另一方面……"，用于引出不同的或者对立的观点和看法。

On the one hand, Peter wants to make more money. On the other hand, he wants to have more time to enjoy life.

14.Maybe you *fear* that you won't be able to find anything good to eat when you travel.

fear 用作动词，意为"害怕、惧怕"。

She feared to tell him the truth.

15.*Whether* you like Indian food, Western food or Japanese food, you'll find it all in Singapore!

whether 用作连词，表示"不管……（还是）；或者…（或者）"，常与 or 连用，引导让步状语从句。

Whether you like it or not, you'll have to do it.

16.*However*, if you go to see lions, tigers or foxes during the daytime, they'll probably be asleep.

however 用作副词，表示"然而、不过"，表示转折，后常接逗号。

It rained suddenly. However, it became clear soon.

17.One great thing about Singapore is that the temperature is almost the same *all year around*.

all year around 表示"全年"，也可以说 all the year around。

Some trees are green all year around.

18.This is because the island *is so close to* the equator.

be close to 表示"靠近、接近、离……近"，close 此处用作形容词，表示"接近的"。

The window is close to the door.

My house is close to a supermarket.

19.So you can choose to go *whenever* you like-spring, summer, autumn or winter.

whenever 用作连词，表示"在任何时候、无论何时"，在句中引导时间状语从句。

You can come back whenever you want to.

随堂练习

1.-Who _____ the computer?

-Sorry, I've no idea. But it has changed the world greatly.

A.invented　　B.discovered　　C.made　　D.played

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——谁发明了电脑？——抱歉，我不知道。但是它极大地改变了世界。invent"发明"；discover"发现"；make"制作"；play"玩"。故选 A。，

2.Tu Youyou is the woman _____ used the plant's special power to save millions of lives.

A.which　　B.who　　C.whose　　D./

【答案】B【解析】句意：屠呦呦是一位运用植物的特殊能量挽救了数百万人的生命的女性。设空处引导定语从句，先行词为 woman，关系词在从句中作主语，故用关系代词 who。故选 B。

3. Many foreigners　came　to our school last week, including three _____ and four _____ .

A.German ; American　　B.Germans ; American

C.Germans ; Americans　　D.German ; Americans

【答案】C

【解析】表示“某国人”的名词变复数的规则：中日不变，英法变，其余-s 加后面。German 德国人，复数形式后面加-s：American 美国人，复数形式也是后面加-s。故选 C。

4.-My dear, you have made _____ in your English this term. Well done !

-Thank you, Mum. I will keep on working hard.

A.a progress　　B.progress　　C.progresses

【答案】B

【解析】考查名词用法辨析。句意：——亲爱的，这学期你在英语上取得了进步。做得好！——谢谢你，妈妈。我将继续努力学习。progress 为不可数名词。故选 B。

5.On my way home, my friend Bill came by in his car and picked me up.

A.ran after me　　B.looked for me

C.gave me a ride　　D.cheered me up

【答案】C

【解析】句意：在我回家的路上，我的朋友比尔开车经过并带上了我。run after 意为“追赶”；look for 意为“寻找”；give sb.a ride 意为“让某人搭车”；cheer up 意为“使振作起来”。选项 C 与画线部分意思相近。故选 C。

6．Australia is ____ country.

A.an English-speaking　　B.a speaking-English

C.a speaking English's　　D.an English

【答案】A

【解析】句意：澳大利亚是一个说英语的国家。English-speaking 是以元音音素开头的单词，意为“说英语的”，故冠词用 an。

7.He often eats noisily at table.I don't know ____ or not he is right.

A.that　　B.whether　　C.if

【答案】B

【解析】句意：他经常在吃饭时发出声音。我不知道他这样是否是对的。根据句意可排除 A 项。与 or not 直接连用时只能用 whether 不能用 if，故选 B。

8.-Hello, this is Lily speaking. Could I speak to Mr. Black?

-Sorry, he isn't here. He ____ the Xiaoyaojin Park.

A.has been to　　B.went to

C.has gone to　　D.will go to

【答案】C

【解析】has been to 表示曾经去过某地，现在已经回来；has gone to 表示已经去了某地，现在还未回来。根据答句中的“他不在这儿”可知选 C。

9.-Have you ever been to Singapore?

-Yes.I ____ there last year with my parents.

A.go　　B.went　　C.have been　　D.was going

【答案】B

【解析】 根据句中的 last year 可知此句用一般过去时。

10．-Is that Mr. Wang in the classroom?

-It can't be him. He ____ the village to be a volunteer.

A.has been in　　B.has been to　　C.has gone to

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——教室里的那个人是王老师吗？——不可能是他。他到村里去当志愿者了。has been in 已经在某处，并且现在还在那里：have gone to 去了某地，还没有回来；have been to 去过某地，已经回来。根据句意可知王老师已经去了，还没有回来。故选 C。

11.-There is little money for Mr. Lee to buy a ticket for today's show, ____ ?

-Exactly!

A.are there　　B.isn't there　　C.aren't there　　D.is there

【答案】D

【解析】考查反意疑问句。在反意疑问句中，前面的陈述句中的 little 表示否定意义，故后面的附加问句要用肯定形式，且前后的 be 动词要一致。故选 D。

12.-The picture of the Snowflake Boy has become very popular recently.

-Yeah, it receives ____ Internet hits a day.

A.thousands of　　B.thousand　　C.hundred　　D.hundreds

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——雪花男孩的照片最近非常受欢迎。——是的，每天网络点击率数千次。由此可以判断点击的次数是概数。thousands of 意为“成千上万的”，故选 A。

13.China has　seen　a trend (潮流) of ____ shared bikes since last year.

A.ride　　B.riding　　C.take　　D.taking

【答案】B

【解析】句意：自从去年以来，在中国掀起了一股骑共享单车的潮流。介词 of 后接动词的-ing 形式。ride 在此处是动词，意为“骑，乘”；take“乘坐”，故选 B。

14.____ of the farmland here ____ with rice.

A.Two thirds;is covering　　B.Two third;is covered

C.Second third;are covering　　D.Two thirds;is covered

【答案】D

【解析】句意：这里三分之二的农田被水稻覆盖。第一空考查分数表达法。分子用基数词，分母用序数词，当分子大于 1 时，分母用复数形式；第二空考查主谓一致和被动语态。因 farmland 是不可数名词，谓语动词应用单数，又根据句意可知，农田应该是被覆盖，需要用被动语态。故选 D。

15.-I'd like to read some Chinese classics. Any suggestion?

-Journey to the West.It's a book ____ is about the Monkey King.

A.what　　B.who　　C.that

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——我想要阅读一些中国的名著。有何建议？——《西游记》。它是一本关于美猴王的书。设空处引导定语从句，先行词 book 是物，故使用 which 或 that 来引导定语从句。

第四节：书面表达

假设你是 Peter,你来自英国。今年假期你和父母到北京游玩,你已经在北京游玩了几天。请你根据下面的提示,用英语写一篇日记,记述你这几天在北京度过的快乐假期。

提示:

1.What have you done in Beijing?

2.What do you think of the holiday?

3.What are you going to do next?

要求:

1.语句通顺、符合逻辑,可适当发挥;

2.70 词左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

【参考范文】

May　24th,2017　　Sunny

I am spending my holiday with my parents in Beijing now.We have been in Beijing for three days.In these days,we have visited Tian’anmen Square and the Palace Museum.And today,I even climbed up the Great Wall.It is

wonderful.Besides,we have eaten many kinds of food in China such as dumplings,tofu,and Beijing Roast Duck.They are delicious!Tomorrow we plan to go to the Bird's Nest.I think it will be interesting.

家庭作业

一．词汇运用

用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式补全短文(有两个多余)。

peace,camera,believe,simply,fear,on the other hand,whether,thousands of,usual,India,paint,holiday

Have you been to India?For 1._____ Chinese tourists,India is a good place to take a 2._____.On the one hand,it's not far from China.3._____,it has something interesting to enjoy.

One of them is that the elephant and the cow are 4._____ in India.For 5._____,elephants are a symbol of royalty(王室成员).They also 6._____ elephants to help with tourism.Beautifully painted elephants are just a happy thing to look at.So don't forget to take your 7._____.As for cows,they can walk around towns and cities in India.And nobody tries to control them.Is it 8._____?

There are also lots of 9._____ and beautiful villages in India.Don't 10._____ that you can't find a place to relax if you travel there.

【答案】1.thousands of 2.holiday 3.On the other hand 4.unusual 5.Indians 6.paint 7.camera 8.unbelievable 9.peaceful 10.fear

二．句子

A.按要求完成下列句子。

1.Whenever I meet him,he says hello to me with a smile.(改为同义句)

_____ _____ _____ I meet him,he says hello to me with a smile.

2.I've been to a water park.(改为一般疑问句)

_____ you _____ to a water park?

3.The twins came to China three years ago.(改为现在完成时态)

The twins _____ _____ _____ China for three years.

4.He has never been to a space museum.(改为反意疑问句)

He has never been to a space museum,_____ _____?

5.It's not believable that he didn't pass the test.(改为同义句)

It's _____ that he didn't pass the test.

【答案】1.No matter when 2. Have been 3. have been in4. has he 5.unbelievable

B.根据汉语提示完成下列英语句子。

6.格林一家计划去某个轻松的地方度假。

The Greens are planning to go _____ _____for vacation.

7.你曾经去过游乐园吗?

_____ you ever_____ to an amusement park?

8.不管故事是真是假,它很有趣。

_____ true _____false,the story is interesting.

9.一方面,你已经完成了工作,另一方面,你做得很好。

On the one hand,you have finished your work._____ _____ _____

_____,you did it very well.

10.这座山终年积雪。

The mountain is covered with snow_____ _____ _____.

【答案】6.somewhere relaxing 7.Have been 8.Whether or 9.On the other hand10. all year round

三．阅读下面的短文，用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使文意通顺，结构正确。（每个单词限用一次）

closer who without happen farmer greatly comfort as make our

The development of technologies has __1__ changed the lifestyles of the people all over the world. Radio, TV, computers, fax and satellites bring different countries and people __2__ to each other. We can see nearly everything __3__ thousands of miles away and communicate with people in different lands __4__ leaving home. We do not have to do shopping every day. Once a week We buy __5__ household materials including meat, vegetables, etc, and store them in refrigerators. With the help of tiny scissors doctors can examine the child __6__ is still in the womb(子宫) of his mother.__7__use newer technology both for agricultural activities as well as for their __8__. The needs of oil technology, such __9__ long pipelines (管线), electric power, good roads, airports, bring people from different lands to the Gulf(海湾) countries to __10__ a living.

【答案】1.greatly 2.closer 3.happening 4.without 5.our 6.who 7.Farmers 8.comfort 9.as 10.make

四．词语运用

阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的词语并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词，每词限用一次。方框中有两个词语是多余的。

travel visit place restaurant so comfortable but learn on fantastic buy for

Frank is a university student. Last year he went __1__ a vacation in Yunnan. His cousin Cindy lived in

Kunming. Both of them had a good time.

First, Frank __2__ to Kunming by plane. Cindy met him at the airport. Frank liked the weather there. It wasn't cold or hot. He felt very __3__. He also liked all kinds of flowers there.

After two weeks, Frank and Cindy took a train to Dali. They __4__ many places of interest there. Frank also __5__ some local customs (风俗) .

Later, Frank and Cindy took the bus to Lijiang-a beautiful __6__ . They visited Jade Dragon Snow Mountain. It was really __7__. They also went to some interesting stores and __8__ there. Frank spent almost all his pocket money __9__ presents for his classmates. At last, Frank had to come back to the university, __10__ they only stayed in Lijiang for two days.

Frank likes Yunnan so much that he hopes to visit it this winter vacation again.

【答案】1.on 2.traveled/ travelled 3. comfortable 4. visited 5.learned6.place 7.fantastic 8.restaurants 9.buying 10.so