

谈论友谊

一、单词风暴



(Answer questions by ticking the right words or expressions you think)

Questions:

- 1. What kind of person will you develop friendship with?
- 1 loyal; 2 concerned about each other; 3 independent; 4 able to keep secret; 5 respect each other; 6 offer help often; 7 usually meet; 8 share happiness and sorrow
 - 2. How will you keep friendship with your friends?
- 1show my concern often; 2communicate usually; 3give a hand when necessary; 4ignore friend's shortcomings and mistakes; 5calm my friends down when he/she is upset; 6 always follow him or her; 7often borrow money from him or her

二、灵犀一点



What can you say when you want to agree with your friend or refuse your friend's suggestion?

Yes, I think so.

I don't think so.

So do I. Neither do I.

Me too. That's not right.

No problem. Yes, but...

Sure. I'm afraid not.

Certainly. No way.

All right. Of course not.

You're right. I'm sorry, but I don't agree.

I think that's a good idea. I disagree.

注释:



1. 英语中的否定转移

①当think, believe, suppose, imagine, expect anticipate, be supposed to, calculate, figure (infml, AmE), reckon (infml, esp, in AmE)等表示看法的动词后接的宾语从句为含有not的否定句时,该否定应移至主句,即否定主句的谓语动词。例如:

I don't think it will rain tomorrow.

We don't expect our football team will win the World Cup.

She didn't imagine that we would say anything.

He didn't expect to win. ("He expected not to win.")

※但hope后接的宾语从句的否定不需要转移。例如学习网I hope you weren't ill.

需要特别说明的是:涉及到转移的只是not, not以外的其它否定词,如no,never, hardly, few, little, seldom等,不必转移。例如:

I believe my brother has never been late for school. We can imagine birds can hardly live without these woods.

②反意疑问句的构成视情况不同有两种:

think, believe, suppose, imagine, expect等动词后接宾语从句在构成反意疑问句时,视情况不同有两种不同的构成方式。

A. 当主句的主语为第一人称时,其后的简短问句应与从网句相一致。

例如:

I expect our English teacher will be back this weekend, won't she/he?

We suppose you have finished the project, haven't you? 值得注意的是,当这些动词后接的宾语从句的否定转移到主句时,其仍属否定从句,故其后的简短问句应用肯定式,而非否定式。

例如:

I don't believe that he can translate this book, can he? We don't imagine the twins have arrived, have they? 此类句子的回答同''前否后肯''型反意疑问句一样,如上述后一个句子,若双胞胎已经到了,则回答为''Yes, they have.''; 若尚未到达,使用''No, they haven't.''。



B. 当主句的主语为第二、三人称时,其后的简短问句则应与主句相一致。例如:

Your sister supposes she needs no help, doesn't she? You thought they could have completed the project, didn't you?

They don't believe she's an engineer, do they? She doesn't expect that we are coming so soon, does she?

2. so与neither/nor的倒装结构



用这些词表示"也"、"也不"的句子要部分倒装。例如:

Tom can speak French. So can Jack.

汤姆会讲法语,杰克也会。

If you won't go, neither will I.

你不去,我也不去。

典型例题:

- —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother
- —I don't know.
- A. nor don't I care

B. nor do I care

C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also

答案: B. nor为增补意思"也不关心", 因此句子应

倒装。A错在用don't再次否定,C neither 用法不对且缺乏

连词。D缺乏连词。

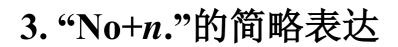
注意: 当so引出的句子用以对上文内容加以证实或

肯定时,不可用倒装结构。意为"的确如此"。例如:

Tom asked me to go to play football and so I did.

汤姆邀我去踢球,我去了。

- —It's raining hard.雨下得真大。
- —So it is.是呀。





例如: No interest没兴趣; No objection没意见; No use 没用; No idea不知道; No confidence没自信; No problem没问题; No way没门儿; No wonder怪不得!

三、语法沙龙



Writing: How can we give tips about something in English? 如何用英语就某事提建议?

(一)基本表达:

I'm sorry...

Here are some tips to help you:

Why not...?/Why don't you...?/

What about...?/ How about...?

It would be a good idea if...

I hope these tips will be helpful to you.

(二)提建议时的连词表达:

First/First of all, ... Second/Secondly, ...

Third/Thirdly, ... Last of all/Lastly, ...

课后作业:



- 1. I _____ you before.
 - A. think; haven't seen
 - B. didn't think; have seen
 - C. didn't think; didn't see
 - D. thought; not see
- 2. She _____ that we ____ anything.
 - A. didn't imagine; would say
 - B. don't imagine; say
 - C. doesn't imagine; would say
 - D. would imagine; would say



- 3. The baby ____ appear to be awake.
 - A. don't B. didn't
 - C. doesn't D. could
- 4. It ______(看起来) like _____(天不会) going to rain.

