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# 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?

① show my concern often; ② communicate usually; ③ give a hand when necessary; ④ ignore friend's shortcomings and mistakes; ⑤ calm my friends down when he/she is upset; ⑥ always follow him or her; ⑦ often 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.**

**So do I.**

**Me too.**

**No problem.**

**Sure.**

**Certainly.**

**All right.**

**You're right.**

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

**I don't think so.**

**Neither do I.**

**That's not right.**

**Yes, but...**

**I'm afraid not.**

**No way.**

**Of course not.**

**I'm sorry, but I don't agree.**

**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：

**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。

### 3. “No+n.”的简略表达

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 \_\_\_\_ 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.



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