

英语

新课标



English Reading
Comprehensive Improving

多项提升 阅读 五年级

主编 李宝忱 董翠翠



40天

落实一学年!

以阅读为途径
从夯实基础着手
迅速提升英语成绩

天



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

英语多项提升阅读

English Reading

Comprehensive Improving



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李宝忱 主编

北京市朝阳区教研中心教研员，曾任北京市高考研究会理事、北京市教科所兼职研究员。在核心期刊《中小学外语教学》发有多篇有关中、高考的评述。著有《英语语法大全》、《双色笔记》等。



董翠翠 主编

天津市外语教研室主任、教研员，人民教育出版社《英语（新版）》的编者之一。主持编写天津市小学英语教材。

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主 编 李宝忱 董翠翠
副主编 钱小玲 杨 骏
编 者 杨岷生 许文龙 杨玉良 马 慧 杨玉峰 许 梦
侯凤娥 孙玉仙 韩书平 李 钢 李 爽 李 昶
廖 洁 张世茹 陆春芳 韩 宇 曹 岳 王 欣

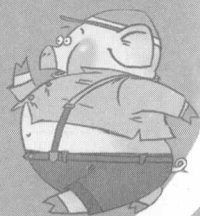
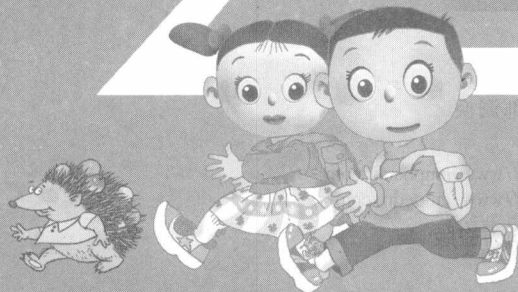


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本书以阅读为途径,狠抓基础,讲练结合,将五年级阶段学生应知应会的单词、短语、语法等知识合理安排在40天的学习任务中。学生可借助“英语多项提升阅读系列”对该学年的知识进行回顾和强化,为近一步学习扫清障碍。学有余力者也可选学高年级分册,提前学习下一学年的知识,且不会因为二次阅读对教材失去兴趣。学生可利用寒暑假集中强化,也可利用学期中的周末循序学习。

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前言 >>>>

一、阅读理解能力体现的是“综合实力”

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。英语小升初考试根据新课标精神在加大对英语听说能力考核力度的同时,对“阅读理解能力”的考查要求并未降低,“阅读理解测试题”在卷面分中的比重依然较大,同时也是学生失分最多的题。

英语的阅读理解能力很重要,但提高它却有难度。因为它是一项综合能力,它的提高,是在扩大词汇量、建立语感、掌握语法、改进学习策略、促进文化意识的养成的基础上得以实现的。同时,单词和短语只有在句子中才有生命力,才能显示其内涵和色彩。而语法结构只有在上下连贯的意义中才能显示其存在的理由和作用。

二、如何在 40 天内提高阅读理解能力,达到多项提升的效果呢?

1. 以课标、考纲为依据,以主要版本教材为参照

本丛书根据英语新课标、考纲的要求,参照多种版本教材,以天为单位,根据语言学习的特点,以阅读为途径,梳理每个学段应学必会的语言知识,为学生量身制订了一套短时间内“词汇、语法、阅读”多项提升的学习方案。

2. 丛书注重阅读题材与体裁的选取

参编本丛书的编者都是具有多年英语科研、教学经验的特级、高级中小学教师,他们通过大量地选材、比较、征求意见,基本上使本套书在诸多方面达到了统一。丛书所选文章内容广博,包括政治经济、社会生活、文化教育、历史地理、风土人情、伟人生平、名人轶事等,并有意识地让学生多接触一些富含哲理、感悟人生、具有较强辩证思想和教育意义的小品文,同时追踪近几年小升初阅读试题的变化,注意选取现代科技、金融、电脑网络、奥运体坛、娱乐明星等方面学生感兴趣的英语文章,促进学生熟悉这些方面的术语,同时培养学生在缺乏背景知识的情况下,掌握解决问题的思维方法和解题技巧。即把对基础知识的考查和对语言能力的考查融合到社会文化背景之中,有序地安排细节判断、理解判断与推理判断,全方位、多侧面地对学生的阅读能力进行检测。这些文章体裁多样、内容新颖、语言规范、结构严谨、可读性强、时代感强。

3. 丛书注重对考试中阅读理解新题型的选取

“英语多项提升阅读丛书”中的阅读题型新颖,主观题、客观题搭配,图文、并茂,从而使考生通过多变式的信息传导,在智力上、心理上迅速地进行综合性的反馈活动。

4. 丛书重点打造了“词汇、语法加油站”这一特色栏目

本丛书根据每一天的阅读理解测试题,特增设“词汇、语法加油站”栏目。编者们在多年研究小升初出题动向的基础上,根据新课标、新考纲对各阶段的学习要求和考查要求,有针对性地进行了编写。针对词汇,多采用例句、辨析的方式,以加深学生对词汇一词多义、一词多类的记忆,以及对中文意思相同的短语在英语用法上的甄别;针对语法,则以条目形式进行讲解和梳理,使学生不仅对语法有完整而清晰的认识,同时熟悉每个语法考点下出题者的设题角度。在阅读中加强学生对词汇及语法的掌握,同时,在此基础上扎实提高学生的阅读理解能力。

5. 时间“双限”阅读,全面提高学生阅读能力

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。阅读题型多样、阅读题量增大、阅读题比例增大,这些都对学生的阅读速度提出了更高要求。丛书对图书的整体学习时间及单篇阅读的学习时间进行了科学的控制,督促学生在阅读的准确率与效率两方面同时提高,以达到阅读能力真正提高的目的。

由于编者水平的局限,本书难免有疏漏和错误之处,诚请广大读者不吝指正,以使本书能为读者更好地服务。

编者

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Day

1

课题引导:说说爱好

体裁说明:应用文

单词量:94 生词量:6 难度: * *

建议时间:2 分钟

起始时间: :



Dear Mike,

I'm Wang Cui. I study in the Experimental Primary School. I'm in Class Two, Grade Five. Now I'm very glad to be your new pen pal. After class I like playing table-tennis best. My father likes drawing. My mother enjoys the violin concert. We have a good time every day.

Please tell me something about your life and your hobby.

Your pen pal,
Wang Cui

(一)根据上文,选择答案

- 1 () Wang Cui studies in _____.
A. Class 2, Grade 5 B. Class Five, Grade Two C. Grade Five, Class Two
- 2 () Wang Cui wants to have _____.
A. a new pen B. a new pencil C. a new pen pal
- 3 () Wang Cui's mother _____.
A. likes playing the violin B. likes listening to the violin concert
C. enjoys the light music
- 4 () According to the letter, we know _____.
A. Wang Cui has a full time
B. Wang Cui lives a happy life
C. Wang Cui has a bad time



(二)使用下面词语完成短文

singing, dancing, listening to music, watching, fishing, raising, swimming, drawing, playing football, planting flowers, collecting

Dear Wang Cui,

I'm happy to receive your e-mail. I live in London. My family is small: my father, my mother and I. My father is a doctor. He is fond of f 1. My mother is a teacher. She likes w 2 TV at home. I study in a Key Primary School. I





like c 3 candy paper. But I don't like go s 4. I like summer best, because I enjoy s 5. We have a happy time.

Next I want you to tell me about your study and your happy life.

Yours,

Mike

结束时间: _____

词汇 语法加油站



(一) 单词

1. fish[课标][动词] 钓鱼

I am going fishing with Jack.

我打算与杰克一起去钓鱼。

2. watch[课标][动词] 观看

My little brother likes watching TV cartoons. 我的弟弟喜欢看动画片。

3. collect[课标][动词] 收集

Alice is fond of collecting toy cars. 爱丽丝喜欢收集玩具小汽车。

4. shop[课标][动词] 买东西

I'm going to do some shopping. 我打算去买些东西。

5. swim[课标][动词] 游泳

You can't learn to swim unless you go into the water. 要学会游泳,就必须下水。

6. enjoy[课标][动词] 喜欢

I like watching TV plays very much. 我非常喜欢看电视剧。

(二) 短语

1. play cards 打扑克

play volleyball 打排球

play with her dog 同她的小狗玩

play the piano 弹钢琴

play games 玩游戏

2. collect stamps 收集邮票

collect toy cars 收集玩具小汽车

collect candy paper 收集糖纸

collect picture cards 收集画片

(三) 辨析

enjoy, like 和 be fond of(形容词短语)

1. enjoy 喜欢 后接动名词

Children enjoy reading picture-books. 孩子们喜欢看图画书。

2. like to do 喜欢做某件具体的事; like doing 喜欢做习惯动作

She likes skating, but she doesn't like to skate this morning. 她喜欢滑冰,但她不愿意今天上午去滑。

3. I'm fond of music. 我喜欢音乐。

(四) 难句解析

1. We have a good time every day.

译文:我每天都过得很好。

have a good time 过得好 固定短语

2. Please tell me something about your life and your hobby.

译文:请告诉我一些有关你的生活和你的爱好的一些事。

这是一个祈使句,表示请求。祈使句的谓语用动词原形。

(五) 语法

简介祈使句

表示请求、命令、希望或建议色彩的句子叫祈使句。由于谈话双方是面对面的,所以主语人称“you”常常被省略。谓语动词经常使用原形动词。句尾使用感叹号或逗号,读的时候一般用降调。

1. Come here. 过来。



2. Be sure to get there in time. 一定要按时到那儿。
3. Please turn off the light when you leave! 走的时候请关灯!
4. Look out! 留神!
5. Turn to the left and then go straight! 向左转然后一直走!
6. No parking! 严禁停车!
7. Be at home, please! 请随意!

A pin a day is a great a year. 聚沙成塔。

实践演练



I. 查词典,把下列英语译成汉语

1. skating 2. skiing 3. boating 4. surfing 5. shooting 6. water skiing 7. weight-lifting
8. boxing 9. swimming 10. mountain climbing

II. 将下列汉语翻译成英文

1. 请不要践踏草坪! _____
2. 不要浪费水! _____
3. 请拯救我们的地球! _____
4. 咱们一起唱首歌吧! _____
5. 此处禁止乱扔垃圾! _____

III. 选用下列句子,补全对话

Martin: Hi, Robert.

Robert: Hi, Martin. _____ 1 _____

Martin: How are you?

Robert: Very well, thank you. _____ 2 _____

Martin: I'm fine, thanks. Next week there will be a basketball match on our city playground.
_____ 3 _____ By the way, what is your hobby?

Robert: Well, my hobby is stamp collecting. I'm a stamp lover. I've collected a lot of stamps.
_____ 4 _____

Martin: No, I've never had a stamp collection. It takes a long time to collect them.

Robert: Of course. Quite a long time, _____ 5 _____

Martin: _____ 6 _____ I can see you love the stamp collecting so much.

Robert: You like watching basketball match. _____ 7 _____

Martin: Yes, I love enjoying music.

Robert: Oh, _____ 8 _____

A. Are you fond of collecting stamps?

B. Yes, I see.

C. I see.

D. Long time no see.

E. I want to go to watch.

F. but you can get great fun from it.



G. Do you have any other hobbies?

H. And you?

IV. 依据下面电子邮件,回答问题

Dear Rose,

I'm Mary. I study in the Key Primary School in China. I'm in Class Three, Grade Five. Now I'm very glad to be your new pen pal. After class I like dancing best. My father is a TV reporter. On Saturdays he likes swimming. My mother is a housekeeper. She likes cooking and watching TV. We have a happy time.

Please tell me something about your life and your hobby.

Your pen pal,
Mary

1. What is Mary's hobby?

2. What is her father's hobby?

3. What is her mother's hobby?

4. Who is Mary's pen pal?

V. 读笑话,并能背诵

I've Just Bitten My Tongue

"Are we poisonous(有毒的)?" the young snake asks his mother.

"Yes, dear," she answered. "Why do you ask?"

"Because I've just bitten my tongue!"

查漏补缺

I. 把下面句子补完整

1. _____ at the nearby cinema?

2. _____ the leading role?

3. What's your favorite _____?

4. — _____ violent movies?

— _____ Romance, thriller, suspense, musical, I love them all.

II. 猜一猜

1. What letter is a drink?

2. What is the next number? 3125 625 125 _____

3. Whose eye never closes?





Day

2

课题引导:谈天气

体裁说明:对话

单词量:123 生词量:6 难度: * *

建议时间:3 分钟

起始时间: :

(A)

Jane: It is a nice day, isn't it?Green: Sure, it is. It is neither cold nor hot.

Jane: I suggest we go to the Beijing Foreign Language Festival 2009.

Green: That's a good idea.

Jane: Then, bring some cookies and mineral water, and let's catch the next bus.

Green: OK.

(B)

Smith: It's nice and warm today, isn't it?

Mike: Yeah, it's breezy and pleasant today. I feel comfortable here.

Smith: I feel comfortable here, too.

Mike: I hope it'll keep fine till Saturday.

Smith: Let's hope it'll last.

Mike: That's OK.

仿照对话内容中的用语,完成下列句子

1 It isn't a good day, _____?

2 That's a good idea, _____?

3 She is _____ fat _____ thin.

4 He doesn't know the way. Can you _____ him?

5 How long will the performance _____?

结束时间: :



词汇 语法加油站



(一) 单词

1. neither [课标][形容词] (两者)都不
Neither book was very interesting.
两本书都不是很有趣。
2. idea [课标][名词] 主意, 打算
My teacher is full of new ideas.
我的老师有许多新办法。
3. bring [课标][动词] 带来
Bring me the dictionary, please. 请把词典带给我。
4. hope [课标][动词] 希望, 期望
I hope that the bus won't be late.
我希望汽车不会晚点。
5. last [课标][动词] 持续, 持久
How long will the meeting last?
会议还要开多久?
6. comfortable [课标][形容词] 舒服的
The nurse makes the sick man comfortable.
护士使病人感觉舒服。

(二) 短语

1. good idea 好主意
We have a good idea. 我们有个好主意。
2. neither... nor 连词 既不……也不
I got neither the gift nor the card.
我既没得到礼品, 也没得到贺卡。

(三) 辨析

bring 和 take

前者指从他处带到说话人处来; 后者指从说话人处带到另一处去。如例句:

1. You may bring your friends here.
你可以把你的朋友带到这儿来。
2. They took the old woman to the bus-stop.
他们把老奶奶送到车站。

(四) 难句解析

1. It is a nice day, isn't it?
译文: 天气真好啊, 不是吗?
这是一种反意疑问句, 肯定式结构。由肯定陈述句加上附加疑问句组成。
如例句:
You visited the Science Museum yesterday, didn't you?
昨天你们参观了科技馆, 不是吗?
2. It is neither cold nor hot.
译文: 既不冷, 也不热。
neither 与 nor 连用, 作“既不, 也不”讲, 如例句:
She neither called, nor wrote.
她既没打电话, 也没写信来。

(五) 语法

反意疑问句

反意疑问句是在陈述句的后面对陈述句所说的事实或看法提出疑问的句子。朗读时, 陈述句部分用降调, 附加疑问句既可以用升调也可以用降调。如:

You know him, don't you? 你认识他, 是吗?

陈述句 + 附加疑问句

She has been to London, hasn't she?

她已经到伦敦了, 不是吗?

John doesn't like tea, does he?

约翰不喜欢喝茶, 是吗?

反意疑问句主要有两种结构, 如下:

肯定陈述句 + 否定结构的附加疑问句

We were late, weren't we? 我们晚了, 不是吗?

否定陈述句 + 肯定结构的附加疑问句

Susan isn't very busy, is she?

苏珊不是很忙, 是吗?

附加疑问句的形式:



附加疑问句的主语必须和陈述句的主语一致。

当陈述句的主语是名词时,附加疑问句的主语必须使用相应的人称代词。如:

Amy and Tim are classmates, aren't they?

艾米和蒂姆是同学,不是吗?

附加疑问句的时态必须和陈述句的时态保持

一致。如:

They went to the cinema, didn't they?

他们去电影院了,不是吗?

附加疑问句若是否定结构,必须用缩写形式。

如:It's raining, isn't it? 下雨了,不是吗?

To ask well is to know much. 善问懂得多。

实践演练

I. 根据汉语提示,完成下列句子

1. She is _____ too tall _____ too short. 她的身材既不高,也不矮。
2. _____ to go to a key middle school. 我希望到重点中学上学。
3. _____ your homework tomorrow. 明天把你的作业带来。
4. This film _____ for an hour and a half. 这部电影演了一个半小时。
5. What is your _____? 你的意见怎样?
6. Your room looks _____. 你的房间看起来很舒服。

II. 补全对话

Wang Hong: It's a lovely day, _____ 1 _____?

Mike: Yes, it is very lovely.

Wang Hong: How do you like _____ 2 _____ here in Beijing?

Mike: Well, I think it's nice, _____ 3 _____ a little bit dry.

Wang Hong: _____ 4 _____ the weather like in your hometown?

Mike: I live in London, you know. It is often foggy and wet there.

Wang Hong: What weather do you like _____ 5 _____?

Mike: It's hard to _____ 6 _____. But I've got used to the weather here.

III. 将下面的反意疑问句补充完整

1. You can play the guitar, _____ you?
2. We are going to the zoo, _____ we?
3. Henry lives in the Ping'an Avenue, _____ he?
4. She wasn't late for school, _____ she?
5. They won the match, _____ they?
6. You haven't been to America, _____ you?
7. He has read the magazine, _____ he?



8. You have a puppy, _____ you?

IV. 阅读填空

I _____ 1 _____ Nancy. My best friend _____ 2 _____ Jenny. She is ten, and she _____ 3 _____ black hair, brown eyes, a small nose, big ears and a big mouth. She _____ 4 _____ singing and dancing very much. She _____ 5 _____ a lovely dog, and she always _____ 6 _____ out for walks with her dog. She _____ 7 _____ good at English, too. We often _____ 8 _____ English together.

V. 背诵下面歌谣, 并译成汉语

Seasons

Spring is green.

Summer is bright.

Autumn is yellow.

Winter is white.

8

阅读能力
英语综合能力
提升从基础开始

查漏补缺



I. 根据汉语提示, 完成下列对话

A: Hello, Mary. 你好, 玛丽。

B: _____ 1 _____ 你好, 迈克。

A: What would you like to do today? 你今天想做什么?

B: _____ 2 _____ to the National Library of China. 我们可以去中国国家图书馆。

A: _____ 3 _____ The weather is good today. 这是一个好主意。今天天气很好。

B: _____ 4 _____ the best way to go? 最佳的路线是什么?

A: You can _____ 5 _____ from our school. 你可以从学校乘公共汽车去。

B: That would be _____ 6 _____. 那好啊。

A: _____ 7 _____. It leaves at 9. 是的。公共汽车 9 点出发。

B: Right. _____ 8 _____ that. Let's go to the National Library of China.

好, 咱们就这么办。咱们去中国国家图书馆吧。

II. 熟记下列单词和句子, 并译成汉语

1. cloudy rainy sunny windy foggy warm hot

2. What's the weather like today?

3. The weather is good today.

4. It's fine today.

5. It will rain tomorrow.



Day

3

课题引导:讨论学习

体裁说明:对话

单词量:155 生词量:5 难度: **

建议时间:4 分钟

起始时间: :

(A)

Mary: What are you doing, Sandy?

Jack: Well, my teacher gave me a lot of homework. She asked me to memorize all the phrases and expressions in the text.

Mary: It's important to do so in learning a language. She just wants you to practice them over and over again.

Jack: Right. Practice makes perfect. But sometimes it's boring.

Mary: Don't worry. You will make progress if you keep on practicing.

(B)

Rose: How are you getting along with your studies?

John: Not very well, I'm sorry to say.

Rose: Why not?

John: I'm not used to the ways of teaching and learning in the new school.

Rose: I'm sure you will be able to get used to them.

John: I hope so. Thank you for your encouragement.

依据上面两段对话中的句式改写下列句子

1 Are you busy now? (改为同义句)

2 My mother gave many gifts to me yesterday. (改为同义句)

3 Our teacher asks us to keep speaking English again and again. (改为同义句)

4 What about your English study recently? (改为同义句)

5 I am really grateful to you for your encouragement. (改为同义句)



结束时间： _____

词汇 语法加油站



(一) 单词

1. so [课标][代词] 这样, 这么

I don't think so. 我认为不是这样。

[副词] 如此

Don't walk so fast. 别走那么快。

2. memorize [课标][动词] 记住

You should memorize the following sentences. 你应该记住下列句子。

3. want [课标][动词] 要, 想要

I want to take some books to the classroom.
我想把一些书带到教室。

4. keep [课标][动词] 坚持, 保持

Can I keep this book a little longer?

这本书我可以借用更长一段时间吗?

keep on doing 继续干

They keep on doing military exercises.

他们坚持做军事操练。

5. encouragement [课标][名词] 鼓励

Thanks a lot for your encouragement.

多谢你的鼓励。

(二) 短语

1. a lot of [课标] = ... lots of 许多, 大量

He has a lot of friends. 他有很多朋友。

2. over and over = ... again 反复地

She looks that papers over and over.

她反复看那些文件。

3. make progress 取得进步

You have made progress with your English study. 你的英语进步了。

4. get along with = get on... with 进展

How are you getting along with your English study?

你的英语学得怎么样?

5. used to 习惯于

I've got used the life here.

我已经习惯了这里的生活。

(三) 辨析

used to doing 和 used to be

1. used to + 名词(动名词) 习惯于

She has been used to getting up early.

她已经习惯了早起。

2. used to be 过去常常, 现在不

There used to be a river here.

过去这里有条河。

(四) 难句分析

1. You will make progress if you keep on practicing.

译文: 如果你坚持练习, 总会有进步的。

用 if 引导的条件状语从句, 主句是一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时。

2. I'm sure you will be able to get used to them.

译文: 我相信你会适应的。

I'm sure that... 我相信……(后加宾语从句)

(五) 语法

一般现在时的形式

第一人称单数(I) + am

I am a doctor. 我是一名医生。

第三人称单数(he/she/it) + is

She is a kind teacher. 她是一位和蔼的老师。

第二人称单数(you)/人称复数(we/you/they)

+ are

They are busy with their homework every day.