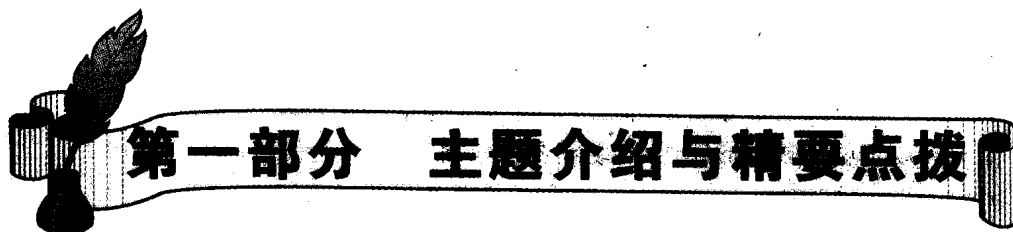


第一学期



第一部分 主题介绍与精要点拨

Chapter One

I. 主题介绍

There are hundreds of languages in the world. However, every person, be they well-educated or not, knows at least two languages, the spoken language and the body language. Throughout history, we human beings have created rich body languages, by means of which we communicate our feelings and moods without even speaking. Body language plays an important part in our daily life. The way we sit, stand and walk tells a lot about our personalities. Special attention is paid to facial expressions, of which proper eye contact is considered to be the key factor in making a conversation run smoothly.

People around the world use body movements or gestures to convey specific messages. Though countries sometimes use the same gestures, they often have very different meanings. Misunderstanding over gestures is a common occurrence in cross-cultural communication, and misinterpretation along these lines can lead to business complications and social embarrassment. People in different countries share much in body languages, however, there are still many different ways of expressing what we mean. When in a foreign country, we should learn to be a keen observer of body language, and learn how to behave appropriately, using our own body language.

II. 词汇拓展

Body Language

1. On Saturday mornings, when they are not at school, they are at work.

at work	在工作
at play	在玩耍
at rest	在休息

2. They have part-time jobs with the Sunbeam Travel Company.

part-time jobs	兼职工作
full-time jobs	专职工作
odd jobs	零活

3. ... the door opened and a middle-aged well-dressed lady entered.

1) 形容词和名词构成复合形容词时，名词后面要加 ed。

a blue-eyed girl	一位蓝眼睛的姑娘
a long-legged dog	一条腿修长的狗
a strong-willed young man	一个意志坚强的年轻人

2) 副词和动词构成复合形容词时，动词要用分词。

a well-dressed lady	一位穿戴华贵的太太
a newly-built hospital	一所新建的医院
a well-planned party	一次组织得很好的聚会
a slowly-gathering crowd	渐渐聚集的人群

3) 注意作“进入”解释时，enter 和 come 的不同用法：

The teacher entered the classroom.

The teacher came into the classroom.

短语：

enter for 报名

I want to enter my name (sign up) for the diving training.

我想报名参加潜水训练。

Have you entered for the singing competition?

你报名参加歌咏比赛了吗？

enter on / upon 开始（进入一个新时期）

He entered upon political career at the age of 35.

他 35 岁开始从政。

注意不同名词的用法：

I'll be waiting for you at the entrance to the park at nine.

我 9 点在公园入口处等你。

NO ENTRY ! 不准入内！

China's entry to the WTO will have a great impact on our economic situation.

中国加入世贸组织将对我国的经济产生重大的影响。

4. She glanced at them both, hesitated for a moment, then walked over and sat down opposite Debbie.

1) glance at 瞥了一眼	glare at 怒视
gaze at 仰慕地看着	stare at 盯着看

表示“看”的其他习惯搭配：

look at a picture see a film watch a football game observe weather

2) hesitate v. hesitation n. 犹豫

He never hesitates to help others.

他总是乐意帮助他人。

He hesitated in making the final decision.

在作最后决定时，他犹豫不决。

The PLA man jumped into the icy water to save the drowning boy without any hesitation

(a second thought).

那位解放军战士毫不犹豫地跳入冰冷的水中去救落水的男孩。

3) opposite *prep. adj. n.* 对面、对面的、相反的人或物

Mary's house is just opposite (to) mine.

玛丽的房子在我家对面。

The two workers hold opposite opinions about their boss.

这两位工人对他们老板的看法完全不一样。

Tom is careless but his sister is just the opposite.

汤姆很粗心，而他的妹妹却恰恰相反。

5. Debbie greeted her cheerfully and they got down to business.

短语：

get down to business 开始做正经事

After the afternoon tea, they got down to painting the house.

午茶后，他们开始粉刷房子。

You must get down to your studies this year.

今年你得开始认真学习了。

6. Simen sighed picked up some paper from his desk and took it over to the fax machine.

1) 注意以下的词的解释：

sigh 叹息 sign 招牌 标志

signal 信号 signature 签名

2) 短语：pick up(不费力地)学(顺便)买(顺便)接,捡起来

He picked up the banana peel and put it into the litter bin.

他捡起香蕉皮，把它扔进了果壳箱。

He picked up some German while living in Berlin.

他在柏林居住期间，学了些德语。

Mother picked up some vegetables in the supermarket on the way home.

母亲在回家的路上，顺便在超市买了些蔬菜。

The bus stopped to pick up passengers.

公共汽车停了下来，让乘客上车。

7. Mr. Yang, one of Sunbeam's senior employees, was standing there.

be senior to sb. 年长于某人，级别高于某人

be junior to sb. 年幼于某人，级别低于某人

a senior official 一位高级官员

a junior clerk 一位小职员

8. 注意下列习惯表达：

What's up? 发生了什么事？

Come on. 快点。

How can that be? 那怎么可能？

9. Tell me. I'm your friend as well as your colleague.

as well as 是联词，强调的是前半部分，主谓一致看前面；not only... but also 也是联词，

强调的是后半部分，主谓一致看后面。

The teacher, as well as the students, is interested in Harry Potter.

Not only the students but also the teacher is interested in Harry Potter.

老师和学生一样，对 Harry Potter 这部影片感兴趣。

As well as 有时作介词短语

As well as being an honest girl, she is also very diligent.

除了诚实外，她也很勤奋。

10. It's your gestures and the expression on your face and in your eyes.

gesture 手势 posture 姿势

appearance 相貌 expression 表情

11. For example, you often rest your head on your hands.

rest one's head on one's hands 手撑着头

bury one's head in one's hands 掩面

stand on one's head 倒立

12. Debbie's is making them feel welcome.

welcome v. **adj.** n. 作动词时是规则动词，分别是 welcomed, welcomed

They welcomed me warmly.

他们热情地接待了我。

The change in the plan was welcomed by all the students.

计划的调整受到了全体学生的欢迎。

You are welcome to try the new video games.

欢迎你试用新的光盘游戏。

This is welcome news.

这是好消息。

Welcome to our school.

欢迎到我校。

He was given a warm(cold) welcome.

他受到热情的（冷漠的）接待。

13. This seemed to work. 这看来奏效了。

注意区别 work 和 do 的用法：

This medicine works well on children.

这种药对孩子很有效。

Our plan failed to work.

我们的计划失败了。

That will do.

够了，可以了。

This pair of shoes won't do for mountain climbing

这双鞋登山不行。

We can do with instant noodles for supper.

我们晚饭吃方便面凑合一下吧。

14. Well, Simon, you certainly made a good impression on that customer.

表达给某人留下好印象时，可选用下列表达法：

leave (make, give) a good impression on sb.

impress sb. deeply

Eyes and Language

1. Throughout the history of mankind, people have always communicated with body language.

history 和 of 连用时，才用冠词。

He teaches history in a middle school.

他在中学教历史。

History seems to be repeating itself.

历史似乎在不断重演。

I am interested in the history of ancient China.

我对中国的古代史感兴趣。

That building company has a history of 50 years.

那家建筑公司已有 50 年的历史。

短语：

throughout history 有史以来

be famous in history 历史上有名的

go back (look back, trace back) to history 追溯历史

区别：

historic *adj.* 历史上有名的 historical *adj.* 史学方面的

a historic town 一座历史名城

a historical change 历史性的转折

a historical play 一部历史剧

2. That is why, in many situations, the way you say something is far more important than the thing you say.

- 1) situation *n.* 情况 形势

He was in a most difficult situation.

他处于相当困难的境地。

We should watch closely the situation in the Middle East.

我们要密切注视中东的局势。

短语：

be situated (be located) 位于

The house is situated in charming surroundings.

这住宅坐落在迷人的环境中。

Shanghai is situated on the Huangpu River.

上海位于黄浦江畔。

- 2) far *adj.* 远的 *adv.* 到了很大程度

How far is it from Beijing to Shanghai?

北京到上海的距离是多少？

You have gone too far.

你做得太过分了。

His painting is famous far and near.

他的绘画远近闻名。

Your work is far from satisfactory.

你的工作远远不能令人满意。

I saw him off as far as the bridge.

我一直把他送到桥头。

As (So) far as I know, he hasn't got a job yet.

就我所知，他还没找到工作。

Professor Smith often works far (deep) into the night.

史密斯教授经常工作到深夜。

So far, so good.

到目前为止，一切顺利。

far more than 是 much more than 的意思 ;by far 修饰比较级和最高级，在比较级中可省略 by。

This book is (by) far better than that one.

这本书比那本书好得多。

He is by far the best physics teacher in this district

他是这个地区最好的物理教师。

3. Eye contact is sometimes the key to communication.

1) contact v. n. 联系

If you have any further questions about our products, please contact our sales manager.

如果你对我们的产品还有什么问题，请和我们的销售部经理联系。

As soon as I returned from abroad, I got (came) into contact with my former colleagues.

我一回国，就和原先的同事取得了联系。

短语：

make / lose contact with sb. 取得(失去)联系

contact lenses 隐形眼镜

2) the key to sth. 关键所在

Diligence is the key to success.

成功在于勤奋。

Keen sense of observation is the key to making great scientific discoveries.

作出重大科学发现的关键在于敏锐的观察力。

4. It (Eye contact) can signal friendliness or hostility, interest or boredom and understanding or misunderstanding.

1) signal v. n. 信号

The policeman signal (to) the traffic to move forward slowly.

警察指挥车辆朝前慢行。

We signaled a passing ship for help.

我们向驶过的船只发信号求救。

The half-raised flag signaled the mourning of the whole nation for the deaths of the seven astronauts.

全国降半旗向遇难的七位宇航员致哀。

If you neglect traffic signals, you will be in trouble.

假如你忽视交通信号，你会有麻烦的。

2) understanding *n.* 理解

The frequent cultural exchanges strengthened the understanding between the two peoples.
频繁的文化交流加深了两国人民的理解。

At last, the teacher reached the blind child's understanding.

老师终于使这个盲童开了窍。

5. In Western culture, maintaining eye contact in conversations is necessary.

maintain *v.* maintenance *n.* 保持、维持、维护

The two families have maintained their friendship for nearly twenty years.

两家的友谊已保持了近二十年。

He has to maintain a wife and five children.

他要供养妻子和五个孩子。

How much does it cost to maintain a car a year?

一辆轿车一年的维修费是多少？

Maintenance is better than repair.

维护胜于修理（防患于未然）。

Troops are sent there to help maintain peace.

军队被派往那儿去维持和平。

请注意表示“治安”时“keep”的搭配：

Dozens of policemen were sent there to keep law and order.

有许多警察被派往那里去维持治安。

6. As a matter of fact, a Westerner might consider lack of eye contact as lack of attention or interest.

1) 短语：

as a matter of fact / in fact 事实上

2) lack *v. n.* lacking *adj.* 缺少

The new shop assistant lacks sales experience.

这位新来的营业员缺少销售经验。

The potted flower died because of the lack of water.

这盆花由于缺水死了。

He is lacking in teaching experience.

他缺乏教学经验。

7. Eye contact is a subtle thing. If you do not have it, you might be considered impolite.

be polite / impolite to sb. 对人有(无)礼貌

8. But too much eye contact could also lead to trouble for staring at others is considered rude and should always be avoided.

lead to sth. / doing sth. 导致

- 1) Diligence leads to success while laziness leads to failure.

勤奋使人进步，懒惰导致失败。

- 2) 意思相同的词是 result in 而 result from 则是“由……引起”的意思。

The accident resulted in the deaths of two passengers.

这起交通事故导致两名乘客死亡。

This road accident resulted from driving after drinking.

III. 语法精要点拨

1. 1) way 作“方法”解时，后面可跟不定式短语，也可跟 of + 动名词结构。in the way 作“用某种方式”解时，in 经常被省略。在定语从句中，后面可用 that 来代替 in which。in which / that 也常被省略。

There are many ways of solving (to solve) this problem.

解决这个问题有许多方法。

I think you are fixing it (in) the wrong way.

我认为你装错了。

Parents often don't like the way their children dress.

父母常常看不惯子女的穿着。

- 2) 请注意表示“用什么方法”时，way 和 means 的不同搭配：

In this way she saved enough money to open a small shop of her own.

用这样的方法，她攒钱开了一家小店。

By this means the villagers sent water up the hill.

用这样的方法，村民们把水送到了山上。

2. 1) hear, see 是常用的词，请注意后接宾补结构和宾语从句所表达的不同意思：

I hear you want a secretary.

我听说你需要一个秘书。

I often hear her sing in her room.

我经常听到她在房间里唱歌。

I see that you are very much upset.

我知道你很不安。

I saw the girl run out of the house.

我看见那女孩奔出了屋。

- 2) feel, find 接宾补结构或宾语从句时，意思一样。

I felt that the house was shaking.

I felt the house shaking.

我感觉到房子在晃动。

I found that fishing is very interesting.

I found fishing interesting.

我发觉钓鱼很有意思。

Chapter Two

I. 主题介绍

Hair is the mirror of a person's health. If you are healthy, you will shine and so will your hair. Beautiful hair and proper hair-style adds much to your personal touch. Every year, people spend millions of dollars on hair care products. Barbers and hairdressers are the persons who have received special training to take care of your hair. Still, there is much worth considering. Does your hair-style suit your face shape? How often do you wash your hair? Are you using the right shampoo and conditioner? It seems that not every one knows exactly how to treat his hair properly. Your life-style also affects the condition of your hair. Lack of certain nutrients can secretly rob your hair of its beauty, and so can the stress in your life.

II. 词汇拓展

Care For Your Hair

1. A new hairdressing salon has opened near Debbie's home.

1) hairdresser / barber 理发师

the hairdresser's / the barber's 理发店

a hairdresser 一般做女的头发, a barber 则理男发。

a beauty salon / parlor 美容院

2) dressing *n.* 敷药、调料

put on a dressing 包扎伤口

salad dressing 色拉调料

2. Yesterday she found this leaflet in her letter-box.

leaflet / pamphlet / booklet 小册子

let 是后缀 表示“小的”如 piglet 小猪、streamlet 小溪。

3. Drop in at any time!

drop / pop in on sb. 顺便拜访某人

drop / pop in at some place 顺便拜访某地

call on sb. 拜访某人

call at some place 拜访某地

4. For a new hair-style to suit your new life, come to Connie's!

1) 区别 style、way、method、manner

style (穿着、写作、艺术) 风格

Paris, London, Rome and New York set the style of dress for the world.

巴黎、伦敦、罗马和纽约领导着世界服饰的新潮流。

way 可指一般的“方法”，也可指个人的或特殊的方式和方法。

The way she spoke hurt him.

她说话的方式伤害了他。

method 指有系统的方法

Each teacher has his own method of teaching.

各位教师有各自的教法。

manner 指行为的特殊方式和个人的独特方法

Mind your table manner!

注意餐桌礼仪！

He did the experiment in a true scientific manner.

他以真正的科学态度做实验。

2) suit *v.* 相称

The style of a building should suit the surrounding landscape.

一幢楼的建筑风格应该适应于周围的景色。

短语：

suit ... to 使.....适应

The professor suited his lecture to the audience of middle school students.

教授使自己的讲座适应于中学生听众。

suit to a T. 极其适应

That job suits me to a T.

那活儿对我再适应没有了。

suit 作为名词解释‘服装’时 指的是男士西服 女的则用 dress。

A man's suit consists of coat, vest and trousers.

一套男西装包括上装、背心和裤子。

(un) suitable *adj.* (不)合适的，

Those shoes are not suitable for walking in the countryside.

这些鞋不适应在乡间走路。

I soon found the job not suitable to me.

我不久发现这份工作不适合我。

5. We guarantee they will make you feel on top of the world.

1) guarantee *n.* 保证

The shop guaranteed delivery within three days.

商店保证三天内把货送到。

The policy would guarantee them against fire and theft.

这份保单将保障他们免受火灾或盗窃造成的损失。

The camera is guaranteed for twelve months.

这架照相机保修一年。

Wealth is no guarantee of happiness.

财富决非是幸福的保证。

2) feel on top of the world 感觉棒极了

He felt on top of the world when he knew he had got the first prize.

当他获知得了第一名时，高兴极了。

6. They make the face look longer, especially if there are curls on top.

区别 :specially especially

specially 是“专门”的意思,especially 是“尤为突出”的意思。

I like science, especially math.

我喜欢理科，尤其是数学。

This cake is specially ordered for my mother's sixtieth birthday.

这蛋糕是为我母亲六十大寿定做的。

7. They hide the angle of the face.

1) hide hid hidden v. 躲藏

The house was hidden from the view by a row of tall trees.

这所房子被一排高大的树挡住了。

I couldn't hide the fact from you.

我不能对你隐瞒事实。

区别：

hide 和 conceal 都是“隐瞒”的意思。hide 是常用词，conceal 比较正式。

She concealed the message in the heel of her shoe.

她把纸条藏在鞋跟里。

the hidden treasure (地下)宝藏

the hidden power 潜力

hiding-place 藏身之地

play hide-and-seek 玩捉迷藏

2) angle n. 角度

The two line forms an angle of 45°.

这两条线构成 45° 的角。

We should consider all angles of the problem.

我们要考虑到这个问题的方方面面。

Teachers and students consider homework from different angles.

教师和学生审视家庭作业的角度不同。

8. Connie says I need long hair that I can tie up when I perform.

perform v. 表演 执行 履行

She performs wonderfully on the stage.

她演得好极了。

Can you perform on the piano?

你能弹钢琴吗？

Our basketball team performed well in the match yesterday.

我们的篮球队在昨天的比赛中表现很出色。

perform the role of Romeo 扮演罗密欧

perform a duty 履行职责

perform a scientific experiment	做科学实验
perform a difficult task	执行一项艰巨任务
perform an opening ceremony	主持开幕式

9. I'm a very busy and sociable person.

1) be busy with sth. / be busy (in) doing sth.

忙于做某事

2) sociable *adj.* 爱好交际的

He is sociable with his neighbors.

他和邻居们的关系很好。

society *n.* 社会

social *adj.* 社会的

Such behavior is unacceptable in a civilized society.

这种行为在文明社会中是无法容忍的。

Drug abuse is one of the serious social problems.

吸毒是严重的社会问题之一。

social security system	社会保障机制
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social disease	性病
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social dancing	交谊舞
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social welfare	社会福利
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social workers	社会工作者
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10. It's easy for me to manage it.

manage *v.* 管理 经营 处理 设法做到

My wife manage our money well.

我妻子很会理财。

I wish you could manage to come over.

但愿你能设法来。

The hotel is badly managed.

这家旅馆经营不善。

management *n.* 管理

manager *n.* 经理

sales manager	销售部经理
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general manager	总经理
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an assistant manager	副经理
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a branch manager	分店经理
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a department manager	部门经理
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11. Connie suggested my hair should be short enough to keep tidy.

suggest *v.* suggestion *n.* 建议

suggest 表示“建议”时 后接名词、动名词或带有虚拟语气的从句 从句中的 should 可以省略。如表示“暗示”、“表明”时 不能用虚拟语气。

He suggested a visit to the Great Wall.

He suggested paying a visit to the Great Wall.

他建议去登长城。

He suggested that we should pay a visit to the Great Wall.

他建议我们去登长城。

His pale face suggested that he was in poor health.

他苍白的脸说明他身体很不好。

There wasn't a suggestion of anger in his reply.

他的回复中没有任何生气的语气。

make / put forward a suggestion 提出建议

accept / adopt / take a suggestion 接受建议

turn down / reject one's suggestion 拒绝接受建议

12. How can I keep my hair healthy?

(un) healthy *adj.* (不)健康的 health *n.* 健康

Sports can help us keep healthy.

运动有利于健康。

Health is better than wealth.

健康胜于金钱。

in good / poor health 身体好 / 不好

13. Eat a balanced diet and get plenty of exercise.

1) balance *v. n.* 平衡

keep the balance of nature 保持生态平衡

a well-balanced breakfast 一份营养均衡的早餐

lose / recover one's balance 失去 / 恢复平衡

maintain a balance between work and play 劳逸结合

keep a balance of mind and body 保持身心健康

2) exercise *v. n.* 锻炼 练习

exercise 作“习题”解时是可数名词，作“锻炼”解时是不可数名词。

He did a lot of exercises to improve his grades.

为了提高成绩，他做了许多习题。

The doctor advised him to set aside half an hour every day to take exercise.

医生劝告他每天留出半小时进行体育锻炼。

exercise one's brain 动脑筋

exercise one's muscles 锻炼肌肉

exercise duties and powers 履行职责、行使权力

exercise one's influence on sth. 对某事施加影响

14. City air is dirty and polluted, so it would be wise for you to shampoo your hair frequently.

1) pollute *v.* pollution *n.* 污染

Fumes from the cars have badly polluted the city air.

汽车排放的尾气严重污染了城市里的空气。

Fish died because of the polluted water

被污染的水使鱼儿死了。

Action must be taken to fight against pollution.

必须采取行动防治污染。

2) would 在这句中是情态动词，使语气婉转。

Would you like to see the film with me?

你愿意和我一起去看电影吗？

15. Apply it after wetting your hair with warm water.

apply v. application n. 申请 运用 致力于

applicant n. 申请人

Apply the ointment to the wound.

把药膏涂在伤口上。

The law applies to all persons.

法律适用于一切人。

We apply to the authorities for assistance.

我们向当局请求帮助。

I made up my mind to apply for a scholarship.

我决心申请奖学金。

The professor applied his mind to a physics problem for several months.

这位教授连续几个月专心致志地研究一个物理问题。

Please fill out / in this application form.

请填写这张申请表。

I wrote five applications for a job but didn't get a single reply.

我寄出了五张工作申请表，但没收到一个回复。

Computer technology has a wide application in the field of education.

电脑技术在教育领域有着广泛的应用。

16. Before shampooing brush your hair thoroughly to loosen any dirt.

loose adj. 宽松的 loosen v. 弄松

有些形容词后面加 en 后缀后，成为动词。

weaken 稀释

soften 使柔软

sharpen 削尖 磨快

quicken 加速

widen 拓宽

17. ... and then comb it into your hair so that every hair is covered.

1) 字母 b 在字母组合 mb 中不发音。

comb 梳理

climb 攀登

tomb 坟墓

limb 四肢

2) hair 是不可数名词，但是指“几根灰白头发”时是可数名词。

She is doing (dressing) her hair.

她正在做头发。

He wears his hair long.

他留了长发。

Her hair was newly trimmed and styled.

她的头发刚修剪做过。

短语：

a few gray hairs 几根灰白的头发

curly blonde hair 金色卷发

dyed hair 染过的头发

false hair 假发

hang by a hair 千钧一发

make one's hair rise / make one's hair stand on end

使某人毛骨悚然

18. Always set it(the hair-dryer) at a low temperature and hold it at least 10 cm from your hair.

set 有许多有用的搭配。

set / lay the table 摆餐具

set an example to sb. 为某人树立榜样

set an exam 出考卷

set a date for the meeting 定开会的日期

set a strict limit on sth. 对某物作严格的限制

set a world record 破世界纪录

set a goal 定目标

set sb. free 释放某人

set sb. thinking / complaining 使某人沉思（抱怨）

set the pace 引领新潮（服饰或其他生活方式）

Maintenance Is Better Than Repair

1. The important thing though is — are you happy with the hair you do have?

1) 对某事感到满意的表达有：

be happy with sth.

be satisfied with sth.

be pleased with sth.

2) 助动词 do (does, did) 用在肯定句或祈使句中表示强调：

He does work hard.

他的确很努力。

Do drop in whenever you are free.

有空务必来坐坐。

He did tell a lie.

他的确说了个谎。

2. Do you know how to deal with your worries?

以下的短语表达怎样处理某事：

how to deal with sth.

how to handle sth.

what to do with sth.

3. Lack of protein and iron can secretly rob your hair of its shiny beauty, and so can the stress in your life.

1) secret **adj. n.** 秘密

a business / trade / military / state secret 商业 行业 军事 国家 秘密

a top secret 绝密 an open secret 公开的秘密

in secret 秘密地 keep a secret 保密

John is a secret admirer of Helen.

约翰暗恋着海伦。

2) 注意以下的搭配：

rob sb. of sth.

cheat sb. of sth.

steal sth. from sb.

4. Also the overuse of electrical appliances such as hair-dryers can damage your otherwise beautiful hair.

electric 和 electrical 都是形容词, electric 是“电动”的意思, electrical 是“电学”的意思, 但是表示电器的总称时要用 electrical。

electric fans 电扇

electric toys 电动玩具

electrical equipment 电器设备

electrical appliances (家用) 电器设备

an electrical engineer 一位电气工程师

electrify **v.** 通电 electricity **n.** 电

区别：

electronic **adj.** 电子的 electronics **n.** 电子学

5. Last but not least, be sure to choose the right products for yourself.

1) last but not least 最后提一下, 但也很重要

2) be sure 务必

Be sure to come on time.

务必准时到。

Be sure to put aside some money for the old age.

务必要留些钱养老。

区别: be sure to 指他人的看法, be sure of 是“自信”的意思。

He always means what he says. He is sure to come tonight.

他总是说到做到, 他今晚肯定来。

He has practised a lot. He is sure of his success.

他练了许多，他自信能成功。

6. A sensible mind is the key to healthy hair.

a key to sth. 成事的关键

Team work is the key to success.

成功的关键是通力合作。

III. 语法精要点拨

1. 注意以下的系表结构：

Please keep quiet.

请保持安静。

He looks sad.

他看上去很悲哀。

He got angry.

他生气了。

It grew dark.

天黑了。

Things went worse.

情况更糟了。

The girl seems happy.

那女孩看上去很高兴。

The beer tastes bitter.

这啤酒喝上去很苦。

His hair turned gray.

他的头发变灰白了。

He still remains single.

他依旧是单身汉。

The weather stays hot.

天气依然很热。

The smell became stronger and stronger. 气味越来越浓了。

2. plenty of, a lot of, lots of, a large quantity of 和 quantities of 既可以修饰可数名词，也可以修饰不可数名词；a great number of, a good many 只用于可数名词；a great deal of, a large amount of, a large sum of 则用于不可数名词。

3. 表示后句的内容和前句的一样时，肯定句用 so 引导的省略句，否定句用 neither 或 nor 引导的省略句。

John is interested in music and so is Tom.

约翰对音乐感兴趣，汤姆也对音乐感兴趣。

John doesn't like painting and neither / nor does Tom.

约翰不喜欢绘画，汤姆也不喜欢。

如对前句既有肯定的内容，又有否定的内容，则选用以下句型：

It is / was the same with ...

So it is / was with ...

— John didn't work hard so he failed in the exam.

— So it was with Tom.

(It was the same with Tom.)

约翰学习不用功以致没通过考试。

汤姆也是如此。