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钟燕等主编

郑州大学出版社

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主创设计 / 魔法英语发展研究中心

电 话 / 010 - 80602977

网 址 / [http: // www. magic 365. com . cn](http://www.magic365.com.cn)

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致读者

在新的世纪，国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化，广大教师和学生对于中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏：中学英语教辅需要精品，需要品牌，需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造！魔法英语的出现，为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国 AT&T 国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与，北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助，一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语，已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿，成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌！一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌！

魔法英语横空出世，骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注，得到社会各界读者的厚爱，这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台，为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里，最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累，我们力求通过不懈的努力，让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语，让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒，照耀每位读者！

我们与读者的心是相通的，同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在，我们付出的每一份努力，都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀，我们将会以百倍的努力来回报。未来我们会做得更好！这是我们的目标，也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手，最贴心的朋友！让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆，一起成长！

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UNIT 1

* Good friends *

● 知识要点提示 ●

项 目	知 识 要 点
词汇	honest, brave, loyal, wise, handsome, smart, argue, classical, fond, match, mirror, gun, hammer, saw, rope, movie, cast, survive, develop, friendship, unusual, realize, treat, share, sorrow, feeling, beard, airplane, parachute, lie, speech, adventure, notebook, admit, opinion
词组及习惯用语	be fond of, be into, make fire, think about, treat ..as, care about, make friends with, be quick in, by the end of
句型及日常交际用语	I think that ... I m sure that ... I m not so sure that ... He/ She loves/ likes/ enjoys ... She said that ... She asks if/ what/ who/ where/ how ...
语法	直接引语与间接引语

● 重点 · 难点 · 考点精析 ●



1. I think a friend should be kind .我认为朋友应该是和蔼的。

(1) I think that ...意为“我认为……”,在委婉地提出自己的看法时常用该句型。

I think that rock music is terrible .我认为摇滚音乐很可怕。

I think we should do something to solve the problem .我认为我们应该采取措施解决这个问题。



2. What are they arguing about ?他们在为什么而争论 ?

(1) argue 意为“争论”。

Do as you are told . Don't argue . 照吩咐行事,不要争论。

(2) argue 的句型有:

①argue with sb . about / over sth . 为某事和某人争论

He argued with the taxi driver about the fare . 他就车费与出租车司机理论。

Don't argue with him about it . 不要与他争论此事。

②argue about sth . with sb . 意为“为……而和某人辩论;就……而和某人议论”,about 也可以省略。此时 argue 用作及物动词。

We'll argue these points once again next time .

下一次我们再辩论这些论点。

I argued about the government's new economic policy with him .

我与他辩论政府的新经济政策。

③argue that ...意为“主张,认为……”。

It could be argued that sending people to the moon is a waste of money .

也许可以认为,把人送上月球事实上是浪费金钱。

She argued that our attempt would be a waste of time .

她认为我们的努力将会徒然浪费时间。

④argue for (against)意为“赞成(反对)”。

He argued for the five-day week . 他赞成一周上5天班。

He argued against the proposed tax cuts . 他反对计划中的减税。



3. ...I love football . I also like reading ...I don't enjoy singing .

…… 我喜欢足球。我也喜欢读书。……我不喜欢唱歌。

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(1) 在以上三个句子中 like, love, enjoy 这三个词的意思相同,都是“喜欢”的意思,可以换用。但是 like, love, enjoy 这三个词也是有区别的。like 表示的是一般的喜欢,感情色彩不及 love,其后面可跟不定式也可跟动名词;而 love 经常用在“爱祖国,爱父母”这一类爱的程度比较深的情景中,感情比较强烈,其后面可跟动名词,也可以跟不定式;enjoy 在意思上侧重“享受某种乐趣”,后面只能跟动名词,不能接不定式。

The children like (love) watching TV . 孩子们喜欢看电视。

I like (love) to visit her as often as possible . 我喜欢尽可能多地去看望她。

I love my motherland . 我热爱我的祖国。

I enjoy fishing . 我喜欢钓鱼。

(2) enjoy oneself 意为“过得快乐”,“感到愉快”。相当于 have a good/ wonderful time.

Did you enjoy yourself at your birthday party ?

你在你的生日晚会上玩得痛快吗?



4. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers .

我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

(1) ..nor do I like computers . 这是一个倒装句,意为“……也不”,也可用 neither;如果表示“……也”,则用“so + be/ 助动词/ 情态动词 + 主语”这一结构。

I have never been abroad, neither (nor) has he .

我从来没出过国,他也没有。

I didn't read the notice on the blackboard, nor (neither) did she .

我没读黑板上的通知,她也没读。

He can ride a bike, so can I . 他会骑自行车,我也会。

We saw the film last week, so did they .

我们上个星期看了那场电影,他们也看了。

(2)但是如果前一句中说了两件事,出现了两个不同的谓语,表示“……也(不)”,还可以使用以下句型:It is the same with .../ So it is with ...

A fish needs water and without water it will die . So it is with a man .

鱼需要水,没有水鱼就会死亡。人也是如此。

—It was so difficult a problem that I couldn't work it out .

这问题太难了,我解决不了。

— So it was with Li ping . 李平也如此。



5. I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music .

我不喜欢徒步旅行,对古典音乐也不感兴趣。

(1) hate 的用法:

① hate doing / to do 意为“很不喜欢做……”。

I hate asking / to ask any favors of her .我很不喜欢求助于她。

She hated being flattered .她讨厌被别人奉承。

② hate + n . + doing / to do 是“不喜欢……做,讨厌……”之意。

He hates his wife smoking / to smoke .他讨厌他妻子吸烟。

She hated them acting like that .她不愿意他们那样干。

③ hate + n . 意为“憎恨……,憎恶……”。

I hate violence .我憎恨暴力。

He knew clearly what to love and what to hate .他爱憎分明。

(2) be into 意为“对……有兴趣,热衷于……”。

He's given up photography and now he's into computers .

他已经放弃摄影了,现在对电脑着了迷。

She's really into modern dance .她对现代舞真是喜欢极了。



6 . ..and I think that football is boring . ……我认为足球很无聊。

boring 意为“乏味的,无聊的”。a boring speech 乏味的演说

The film is deadly boring .那场电影乏味极了。

bored 意为“感到乏味的”。

I hope you're not getting bored listening to me .

我希望你听我说话不觉得乏味。

注意:在英语中我们常常可以见到 V-ed 型形容词和 V-ing 型形容词。

V-ing 型形容词如: moving, exciting, interesting, pleasing, surprising, disappointing, tiring, 他们常常带有主动意义,在句中做定语或表语。作表语时主语多为事物。

I was surprised when I heard the surprising news .

我听到那令人惊讶的消息时感到非常吃惊。

Everybody was excited by the news of the victory .

胜利的消息使每个人感到非常兴奋。

an exciting football game 令人兴奋的足球赛

Her acting was disappointing; I hoped she would do better .

她的行为叫人失望,我希望她会做的更好。

Are you very disappointed about / at losing the race ?

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那场比赛失败令你很失望吗？



7. ..I am fond of singing我喜欢唱歌。

be fond of 意为“喜欢”。

He is fond of sweet food . 他喜爱甜食。

I m fond of swimming in winter . 我爱好冬泳。

fond of 还可以与其他系动词连用。

He has become fond of playing chess . 他喜欢上了下棋。

My little sister has got fond of drawing . 我妹妹喜欢上了画画。



8. I surf the Internet all the time ...我一直上网.....

surf the Internet 意为“上网”，surf 意为“冲浪”。

If the waves are big enough, we ll go surfing . 如果浪足够大,我们就去冲浪。



9. I m sure that ..我相信.....

I m sure that he will succeed in the end . 我相信他最终会成功的。

We re sure that he is innocent . 我们确信他无辜。

和 sure 有关的句型还有：

(1) be sure of / about 意为“对……确信,深信……”。

He is sure of success . 他深信自己会成功。

I m really sure about it . 对于这件事我确实有把握。

(2) be sure + wh-是“能确定……,知道……”之意。

Tom is sure where Mary is now . 汤姆知道玛丽现在在哪里。

I haven t been sure whether to write to him . 我还没确定要不要给他写信。

(3) be sure to do 意为“一定会……的,必定……的”。

It s really a good film—you re sure to like it .

它确实是一部好电影,你一定会喜欢的。

He is sure to come to our party . 他一定会来参加我们的晚会的。

(4) make sure + that-从句意为“确保,安排妥当”。

Make sure that all the lights are turned off before you leave the lab .

离开实验室前,确保所有的灯都关了。

(5) I m not sure if ..意为“我弄不准是否……”。

I m not sure if he enjoys reading . 我弄不准他是否喜欢读书。



10. In the movie Cast Away, Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck

Noland . 在电影《荒岛余生》中, 汤姆·汉克斯扮演一个名字叫查克·诺兰的男子。

动词 play 的用法有:

(1) play 扮演

She played the part of the mother-in-law . 她扮演婆婆。

Othello was played by Oliver . 奥赛罗由奥里维扮演。

(2) play 上演, 演出

They are playing at the Capital Theatre tonight . 他们今晚在首都剧场演出。

This scene doesn't play so well . 这场演出效果不是太好。

(3) play 假装

Let's play doctors and nurses . 让我们假装大夫和护士。

(4) play a part/ role in ... 起……作用, 扮演……角色

She is playing the part of lady Macbeth . 她正在扮演麦克白夫人。

John played an important part in the project .

约翰在这个计划中担任重要的角色。

The question of cost will play an important part in our decision .

成本问题会对我们的决定起重要作用。



11.

Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends . 查克是个商人, 他总是很忙, 没有时间和他的朋友在一起。

(1) so + adj / adv . + that .. 意为“如此……以致于……”。

He was so moved that he couldn't speak a word .

他感动得一句话也说不出。

He walked so fast that I couldn't keep up with him . 他走得很快, 我跟不上他。

类似句型还有: such + a / an + adj . + n . + that ...

such + adj . + n . (复数) + that ... so + many/ few + n . (复数) + that ...

so + much/ little + n . (不可数) + that ...

It is such a big hall that it can hold two thousand people .

那大厅那么大, 能容纳两千人。

They are such interesting stories that almost everybody likes them .

那些故事那么有趣, 几乎每个人都喜欢。

There are so many books in the library that you can find any book you like .

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图书馆里有那么多书,你可以找到任何你喜欢的书。

I have so little money that I can't buy that. 我的钱那么少,我买不起。

(2) have little/ no/ not any time for sth / doing sth / to do sth., 意为“没有时间做某事”。

I have no time for sports. 我没有时间做户外运动。

We have no time to lose. 我们不能耽误时间了。

I haven't had any time for collecting new stamps. 我没有时间收集新邮票。

另外, have no time for 在口语中还可以用作“讨厌”的意思。

I have no time for people who mistreat animals. 我讨厌那些虐待动物的人。

 12. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天, 查克乘坐的航班在飞越太平洋时, 突然飞机坠毁。

(1) on a flight 意为“乘航班”。

I've booked you on a direct flight to Paris. 我为你预定了直飞巴黎的航班。

(2) when 在该句中用作并列连词, 意为“这时, 正在这时”。

I was wandering through the streets when I caught sight of a tailor's shop. 我正在街上徘徊, 这时忽然看见了一家服装店。

One evening some of Napoleon's soldiers were drinking together when a young Frenchman brought a friend to their table. 一天晚上, 拿破仑的一些士兵正在喝酒, 这时一个年轻的法国人带来了一位朋友来到他们的桌旁。

 13. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island. 查克在那次飞机坠毁中幸免于难, 掉到了一座荒岛上。

(1) survive 用作及物动词时, 意为“经历(灾难等)之后还活着”; 用作 vi. 时, 意为“经历……之后残留下来”。

Only one baby survived the terrible car crash.

在那次可怕的撞车事故中只有一个婴儿生还。

Few houses in this district have survived (after) the storm.

风暴后本地区残留下来的房屋寥寥无几。

(2) deserted adj. 意为“无人居住的, 被遗弃的”。

a deserted house 空屋

The streets were deserted. 街上行人绝迹。

a deserted wife 被遗弃的妻子

 14. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire.

他不得不学习怎样取水,怎样猎取食物,怎样生火。

(1) how to do 意为“怎样做……”。疑问词 who, what, which, when, where 和 how 后加不定式可构成一种特殊的不定式短语。它在句中有以下功能:

①主语

When to start has not been decided . 何时动身尚未决定。

How to earn daily bread by my pen was then the problem .

如何靠我写作维持生计在当时是一难题。

②宾语

I don't know what to do next . 我不知道下一步该怎么办。

He did not know whether to go there or not . 他不知是否该去那里。

③表语

The difficulty was how to cross the river . 困难在于如何过河。

The question was where to go . 问题在于到哪儿去。

④双重宾语

I can tell you where to get this book . 我可以告诉你哪里能买到此书。

I asked him how to learn English . 我问他如何学习英语。

⑤有时疑问句前可用介词。

I have no idea of how to do it . 我不知道如何做此事。

(2) collect 意为“搜集,收取,采集”。

They went there many times to collect folk songs .

他们多次到那里搜集民歌。

Here's the man to collect the tickets . 这就是收票的人。

In ten days we collected over 100 varieties .

十天之中,我们就采集到一百多个品种。

collect 有“领取,接走”之意。

He collected the children from school . 他从学校把孩子们接走了。

She collected her skirt from the cleaners . 她从干洗店把裙子取走。

collect 也有“征收(税),募集(捐款)”的意思。

The government is trying to improve the way it collects taxes .

政府正在改进收税的方式。

We're collecting money for the famine victims .

我们在为遭受饥荒的灾民募捐。

(3) hunt for 意为“寻找”。

The dogs are hunting for the weapon buried somewhere .

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那些狗正在寻找埋在某处的凶器。

hunt for a lost thing 寻找失物

hunt for a job 找工作

(4) make a fire 意为“生火”。

The hunters made a fire to boil up some water . 猎人们生火烧水。

(5) 注意含 fire 的一些习惯用语: catch fire 着火, 烧起来; on fire 燃烧着的; set fire to 纵火于……; set ..on fire 放火

 15. Perhaps the most difficult challenge is how to survive without friends . 或许最困难的挑战是没有朋友怎样生存。

(1) challenge 用作可数名词, 意为“挑战;邀请比赛”。

One of the biggest challenges facing the government is that of creating new jobs and new industries .

政府面临的最大的挑战之一是创造新的就业机会和新的工业。

give a challenge 挑战

accept a challenge 接受挑战

receive a challenge to a game 接到比赛的邀请

(2) challenge 作动词, 意为“向……挑战”。

challenge + n .+ to + n . 意为“向某人挑战某事”。

challenge + n .+ to do 意为“向某人挑战做……”。

When I said I was a good swimmer, she challenged me to a race .

当我说我是一个游泳好手时, 她向我提出挑战比个高低。

He challenged me to play tennis . 他向我挑战打网球。

 16. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson . 为了生存, 查克与一个不寻常的朋友——他称之为威尔逊的排球建立了友谊。

(1) develop 意为“发展, 养成, 培养, 发扬”。

He believes that sports can develop mind and body .

他相信运动有益身心发展。

Hand in hand with reading, he has developed the habit of making notes .

在读书的同时, 他养成了记笔记的习惯。

He developed an interest in history . 他培养了对历史的兴趣。

We must develop our good points and overcome our shortcomings .

我们要发扬优点, 克服缺点。

(2) develop 有“开发,培育,发生(疾病),冲洗(胶卷)”之意。

The builders are developing that tract of waste land for housing .
建筑商正将那块荒地开发为住宅用地。

We have developed a fine strain of rice .我们培育出了一种优良的稻种。

The old man has developed cancer .那个老人得了癌症。

He developed the photographs he had taken .他冲洗了他拍摄的照片。



17. He realises that he hasn't been a very good friend because he has always

been thinking about himself .他意识到他不是一个好朋友,因为他一直为自己着想。

(1) think about 意为“就……思考,考虑”。

I have often thought about what you said .我时常思量你所说的话。

I'm thinking about the friends I have lost .我正在想我所失去的朋友。

think about 有“回想,想起”之意。

Seeing the film, I thought about the miserable life in the old society .

看着这场电影,我回想起了旧社会的悲惨生活。

(2) think of 意为“考虑,关心”。

I have many things to think of .我有很多事要考虑。

At that moment he thought only of the wounded soldiers .

那时他只考虑受伤的战士。

think of 有“想起,记得”之意。

I think of my hometown when I saw the beautiful scenery .

看见这美丽的景色,我想起了我的家乡。

think of 还有“想一想,想象”之意。

To think of his having heard nothing of the news .

想想看,他对这消息竟一无所知。

think of 常与 could, should, never 等连用,意为“有……的想法(或看法)”。

He would never think of giving up this project .

他决不会想到放弃这一计划的。

think of ... as 意为“把……看作”。

He is thought of as a great man .人们认为他是一个伟大的人。

(3) 注意以下短语:

think well(ill) of 认为……好(不好)

think much(little) of 认为……很不错(不重视、轻视)

Unit 1 Good friends.....

think nothing of 把……看得很平常



18. He talks to him and treats him as a friend .

他和威尔逊谈话并把它当作朋友。

treat sb . as ...意为“把某人当作……看待”。

treat sth . as sth . 意为“视某物为……”。

The old lady treated the girl as her own daughter .

那位老太太把那个女孩当作自己的女儿。

I decided to treat his remark as a joke 我决定把他的话当作玩笑。



19. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about . 查克认识到他需要朋友与他同甘共苦,并且认识到照料别人是很重要的。

(1)此句中的 learn 后面接了两个“that”引导的宾语从句。第一个 that 可以省略,但第二个不能省略。

(2)share + sth . with/ among/ between sb . 意为“与……共同使用,与……分享”。

If you have an umbrella, let me share it with you .

如果你有雨伞,让我和你合用吧。

Why don't we share the expenses among us ? 我们为何不一起分担费用呢?

注意:在一连串的单数名词前面通常用 share ..between;在复数名词前,between 和 among 均可。

He shared his money between his mother, his wife, his daughter and his sister .

他和他的母亲、妻子、女儿、姐姐共同使用他的钱。

I shared the food between/ among all my friends .

我和我所有的朋友共同分享那食品。

(3)care about 意为“介意……,在乎……”。

He doesn't care a bit about clothes . 穿着方面他一点也不在乎。

He didn't seem to care about it at all . 他看起来一点也不在乎。



20. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take . 当他与威尔逊交了朋友后,他明白了友情是双向的,我们付出的应和我们得到的一样多。

(1)make friends (with) 意为“(与)……交朋友”。

I've made quite a few friends here . 我在这里交了很多朋友。

We made friends with them during the trip .我们在旅途中和他们结为朋友。

(2)make enemies/ an enemy 意为“ 树敌 ”。

King had made many enemies because of his work in the black liberation movement . 因为金在黑人解放运动中工作,所以他树敌很多。

Don't make an enemy of him .不要与他为敌。



21. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers . 从查克和那些拥有不寻常的朋友的人身上得知的启示是:朋友是老师。

(1)learn one's lesson 意为“ 得到教训,启示 ”。

We learned his lesson that we wouldn't drive too fast .

我们吸取他的教训,不能开车太快。

(2)teach sb . a lesson 意为“ 给某人一个教训 ”。

The accident taught him a lesson . 那次事故给了他一个教训。

(3)The lesson we can learn ..others 一句中, lesson 后面省略了 that,“ we can ..others ”这一部分是定语从句,修饰 lesson。

(4) ..all the others who have unusual friends 这一部分中, who ..friends 是定语从句,修饰 all the others。

(5) ..is that friends are teachers 这一部分中 that friends are teachers 作 is 的表语,是表语从句。



22. Friendship helps us understand who we are, why we need each other and what we can do for each other . 友谊能帮助我们明白我们是哪种人,为什么我们彼此相互需要,并且能使我们明白彼此能为对方做些什么。

此句中 understand 后面接了三个并列的宾语从句,分别由 who, why, what 引导。

He often asks me what my name is, where I live and which school I study in .

他经常问我叫什么名字,住在哪里,在哪所学校上学。



23. I think a good friend should not only share happiness, but also share sorrow with me . 我认为好朋友不但要分享幸福而且要分担忧愁。

not only ..but also ...意为“ 不但……而且…… ”。

The nurse was not only hardworking but also kind .

那护士不但工作勤奋而且亲切。

Not only you but also she has to attend the party .

不只是你,她也必须参加那次晚会。