

## U6 听写知识点

### 一、语法(现在完成时)

(1) 现在完成时的结构: have/has done

(2) 重点: have been in “一直呆在某地”

have been to “曾经去过某地, 已经回来了”

have gone to “去了某地, 还没回来”

(3) 现在完成时用法 1: 表示过去发生的动作对现在有影响。

标志词:

① ever: 曾经, 用于肯定、疑问句

② never: 从不, 用于否定句

③ already: 已经, 用于肯定句

④ yet: (1) 尚(未), 用于否定句, not...yet

(2) 已经(用于疑问句) Have you finished your homework yet?

(4) 现在完成时态用法 2: 表示过去发生、一直持续到现在的动作或状态。

\* 可以与 since 和 for 引导的时间状语等连用。

since+ 过去的时间点 (如 since 1999)

since+... +ago (如 since 2 years ago)

Since+过去式的时间状语从句 (如 since I was born)

for+时间段 (如 for two years)

(5) 现在完成时: 有 for 和 since 引导的时间状语时, 且为肯定或疑问句, 不能用非延续动词。要把非延续动词变为延续性动词:

① 非延续性动词→延续性动词:

buy→have, borrow→keep, become→be; catch a cold→have a cold

② 非延续性动词→be + adj./ adv./prep.(介词):

begin/start → be on, close/open → be closed/be open, died → be dead,

finish/stop→be over, get up→be up, marry→be married, go out →be out;

return → be back, arrive → be here, leave → be away, fall asleep → be asleep,

come to → be in/at, join → be in/be a member of

### 二、知识点

1. act out 将.....表演出来

2. ①make jokes about 拿.....开玩笑; ②play tricks on 捉弄某人

3. except, except for, besides

(1) except “除...之外”, 除去的部分不包括在内。except + 与前面同类的东西/句子

He usually plays basketball except when it rains.

We all went to the party except John, because he's ill.

(John 不包含在 we 里面。他没有去 party。)

(2) except for “除...之外”, 除去的部分不包括在内。

except for + 与前面不同类的东西, 且加的东西常为“整体中的一部分”

The party was wonderful except for the food.

(3) besides “除...之外 (还有)”, 除去的部分包括在内。

We all went to the party besides John. He sang an English song for us.

(John 也去了 party)

4. be full of = be filled with 充满…  
fill…with… 用…填满…

5. give up doing sth. 放弃做某事

6. take sth with sb 随身携带

7. by midnight 在午夜前

8. on the side of 在……侧面

9. one by one 一个接一个

10. succeed in doing sth 成功做到某事

然而，在一个晚上，他们通过一个聪明的计谋成功地攻占了它。

In one night, however, they succeeded in capturing it through a clever trick.

11. steal v. 偷；窃取 steal-stole-stolen

12. punish sb. for (doing) sth. 因为做某事而惩罚某人

13. think of 意为“想到；考虑” think about “思考；考虑” think over: 仔细考虑

14. 命令某人做某事 order sb. to do sth.

15. be under attack 受到攻击

16. in the early morning 在清晨

17. celebrate: v. 庆祝 celebration: n. 庆祝