# Text Summary: UNIT 6

重点词汇短语解析：

**1. be made + 介词**

| | |
|---|---|
| be made in + 产地 | 产于某地：The computer is made in China. |
| be made by + 制造者 | 由„制做：The cake is made by my mother. |
| be made from + 原材料 | 由„制成（看不出原材料）：Paper is made from wood. |
| be made of + 原材料 | 由„制成（看得出原材料）：The desk is made of wood. |
| be made out of + 原材料 | 由„制成（无谓看不看得出原材料）：The box is made out of iron. |
| be made into + 成品 | 被„制成：Grapes are made into wine. |

**2. sightseeing n.** 观光，游览

go sightseeing　　去观光

do some sightseeing　游览

**3. in the centre of & in the middle of**

| | |
|---|---|
| in the centre of | 在„的中心，在„的中央 |
| in the middle of | 在„(时间、长度、过程等)的中间 |

例：He lives in the centre of the town. 他住在镇中心。

Don’t stand in the middle of the road. 不要站在马路中间。

**4. light v.** 点亮，照亮 lights, lighted, lighted; 或 lights, lit, lit

* light

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 作动词 | 使明亮，照亮 | Sunlight lights her face. 阳光使她的脸明亮起来。 |
| 作形容词 | 轻的，浅色的，明亮的 | light music 轻音乐 light green 浅绿色 |
| 作名词 | 光，光线 | Light travels faster than sound. 光比声音传播得快。 |

* light up 点亮，照亮

It’s time to light up the candle. 是时候点亮蜡烛了。

**5. refer to & refer„to„**

* refer to “提到，涉及，指的是，” 为不及物动词

When I say the mistake, I don’t refer to you. 当我说这个错误时，我并不是指你。

* refer…to… “把„提及给„„ 把„归功于„„” 为及物动词

They refer the success to their teacher. 他们把这次成功功归于他们的老师。

**6. else & other**

* else 常用于修饰不定代词、疑问代词或疑问副词，也可以修饰 all, much, little 等词，修饰这些词时，else 要位于其后，作后置定语。

Why didn't you come? Everyone else was here.

* else 还可以构成名词所有格，即 else's, 意为"另外的、其他的人或物的"

This must be someone else's coat.

* other 作形容词，用以修饰名词或代词

We learn Chinese, maths, English and some other subjects at school.

* other 作代词，可以单独作主语、宾语、表语，其复数形式为 others In

the park, some people are walking, and others are doing exercise.

**7. talk about & talk with & talk to & talk of**

* talk about 谈论 Let's talk about your problem. 让我们谈论一下你的问题。

* talk to 与某人交谈（一方主动和对方说话） She talked to me yesterday. 她昨天找我谈话。

* talk with 与某人交谈（双方互动在交谈） We often talk with each other. 我们常和对方谈话。

* talk of 谈到，涉及 He talked of you just now. 他刚刚才谈到你。

**8. advice n.** 建议，劝告，忠告(不可数名词) advise v. 建议，劝告

* give sb. advice 给某人提建议

She gave me a piece of advice. 她给了我一条建议。

* give sb. advice on sth. 在某方面给某人提建议

She gave me some advice on my study. 她给我一些学习上的建议。

* ask sb. for advice 征求某人的意见

She asked me for some advice on her study. 她询问了我一些在学习上的建议。

* take/follow sb.'s advice 接受某人的意见、劝告

My father took my advice and gave up smoking. 我爸爸接受了我的建议, 把烟给戒了。

**9. put on & wear**

| | |
|---|---|
| put on | "穿上，戴上"，强调动作，时间较短暂 |
| wear | "穿着"，强调状态 |

Tom is putting on his sweater. 汤姆正在穿毛衣。

Tom is wearing a sweater today. 汤姆今天穿着一件毛衣。

**NOTE:** put on 和 take off 均为“动词+副词”构成的动词短语，名词作宾语时，放在副词前后均可；代词作宾语时，必须将代词宾语置于副词之前，动词之后。

* put the sweater on = put on the sweater

* put it on

**10. get & turn & become & go**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| get | 时间、天气变化 | It’s getting dark. 天变黑了。 |
| turn | 颜色变化 | His face began to turn red. 他的脸开始变红了。 |
| become | 逐渐变化 | He is becoming famous. 他逐渐成名了。 |
| go | 质的变化 | The fish goes bad. 这条雨变质了。 |

**11. a list of** 一列，一览，清单

I have a list of things to buy. 我有一张购物清单。

**12. whole & all**

* whole 一般与普通形容词一样，将冠词、物主代词等限定词放在其前，而 all 要把限定词等放在其后。

my whole life = all my life

* whole 一般不修饰不可数名词或物质名词，修饰可数名词复数时一般在其前加数量词，而 all 能用于各种情况。

three whole days 三整天

all the money 所有的钱(不说 the whole money)

语法解析： **if** 引导的条件状语从句

一、定义： 表示主句动作发生的条件。

二、标志词： 条件状语从句用 if, unless 等引导。

三、构成

主句中用一般将来时，从句(也就是 if 引导的从句)要用现在时表示将来的动作。

If it rains tomorrow, I will not go outside. 如果明天下雨，我就不出门了。

What will you do if you fail in the exam？如果你考试不合格，你会怎么办？