

take advice

☆firm n.商行，公司

等同于 company

☆abroad adv.在国外

注意是个副词，直接和动词连用，不需要介词

go/live/study abroad

★Text

I have just received a letter from my brother Tim.He is in Australia.He has been there for six months.Tim is an engineer.He is working for a big firm and he has already visited a great number of different places in Australia.He ha just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice Springs,a small town in the centre of Australia.He will soon visit Darwin.From there,he will fly to Perth.My brother has never benn abroad before,so he is finding this trip very exciting.

☆have been+in 地点

他已经到北京了： He has arrived in Beijing.

他到北京一年了，就不能用 arrive 了。因为 arrive 是表示点的动词，不能和段时间连用。所以用我们的新句型： have been in 地点

He has been in Beijing for one year.

☆work in 强调工作的地点

work for 强调 work, 不是在游逛, 是在工作

☆a great number of 后面一定要加可数名词复数

a lot of 可加可数名词也可加不可数名词

它们是约等于的关系

I have a lot of/a great number of friends.

I have a lot of time. 中的 a lot of 就不能替换为 a great number of 了

☆have gone to :去了某地没回来

have been to :曾经去过某地, 现在不在那个地方

☆from there:从那地方起

from 既可以加时间又可以加地点

eg:from half past 8 to half past 11

from Beijing to Tianjin

☆fly to Perth=go to Perth by air

☆before 用在句子的末尾是副词, 翻译为“在此之前”, 是现在完成时态的标志。

☆find+宾语+形容词做宾补

find trip exciting;find the room clean

注意，在本句中用的是 find 的进行时态。

在收听外台的广播中经常能听到 find 不用一般式，而用进行式。

eg: We're finding the program very exciting.

在写的时候用一般式，口语就用进行式

下面表示状态、感觉、情绪、精神活动的动词不可用于进行时态：

believe doubt see hear know understand belong think consider feel look seem show mind have
sound taste require possess care like hate love detest desire

★第 3 课关键句型：一般过去式。

第 4 课关键句型：现在完成式。

第 5 课将总结一般过去式和现在完成式的相同点、不同点，用的时候要注意声明。

下面的几个词已出现就标志着完成式：just,before,already