

高中教学精华丛书

上海市课程改革新教材

高中英语

教学要点及范例解析

精选

(高一年级)

上海市松江二中英语教研组 编

● 语言要点

LANGUAGE POINTS

● 语言实践

EXERCISE PAPERS

华东理工大学出版社

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前 言

上海市课程改革教材已在全市普遍推广使用。该新教材与原部编教材在教学要求、教学内容、编写体例等方面均有较大差异,这无疑会给广大师生的教与学带来新的问题。可喜的是,我校作为新教材试点学校之一,在数年的教学实践中,已逐步摸索出一套行之有效的办法,在实现从应试教育向素质教育的转变方面,在提高师生教与学的水平方面,都收到了显著的效果。

为帮助广大师生更好地把握住新教材,我们组织了一批富有教学经验的教师,在总结经验的基础上,精心编撰了这套《高中教学精华丛书》。它是我们新教材教学成果的结晶。

这套丛书有两个鲜明特点:一是紧密配合新教材,与新教材配套;二是紧密配合学生学习,与学生实际相联系。

相信这套丛书对教师有一定的参考价值,对学生有一定的指导作用。

这套《高中教学精华丛书》有英语、数学、物理等分册。

本册《高中英语教学要点及范例解析精选》,根据新教材“结构—功能”体系编写。

本册编写的最大特点是其顺序与课本同步。每课的第一部分为语言要点,内容有该课文中的词汇用法、句型结构、语言功能的表达等。第二部分为语言实践,分听力和笔试两大块。听力这一块包括:听录音选词,听句理解,听对话回答问题,听短文理解等练习,逐步提高学生的听力、理解水平及口头表达能力;笔试这一块包括:选择填空,完形填空,单句理解,阅读理解,词义配对,单词拼写,动词填空,补全对话等练习,逐步提高学生的笔头表达能力。

本册的另一特色是注重指导学生解决学习中的疑难问题、学好语言知识和提高语言运用能力。特别是习题题型与会考、高考题型接近,有利于预习和复习。配有录音材料并附参考答案。

参加本册编写的有:卫彩英、毛兰欣、叶璇、季平、沈勤英、查立修、张雪云、施雪晴、徐辉华、廖安等。由沈勤英、张婷统稿。

疏漏不当之处,望老师和同学们指正。

编 者

1996年5月

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第一部分 LANGUAGE POINTS

Unit One

1. I was waiting for you at the school gate. . .

1) wait for 等候

wait for sb. /sth. 等候某人/某东西

I am waiting for a friend of mine. 我在等一个朋友。

They waited for their son's arrival. 他们等待儿子的到来。

2) wait for sb. to do sth. 等候某人做某事

Mather waited for her son to return. 母亲等候儿子归来。

We are waiting for the bus to come. 我在等候公共汽车来到。

2. I was talking to a new classmate. . .

talk *n.* & *v.*

1) talk *n.*

He gave a talk on "the Tradition of French Literature". 他作了题为“法国文学传统”的报告。

Let's have a heart-to-heart talk. 咱们谈谈心吧。

2) talk to sb. 与某人谈话

They are talking to a foreign friend. 他们正在对外宾讲话。

I shall talk to your father about your studies. 我要对你父亲讲讲你的学习。

talk with sb. (less often, with 较为少用) 与某人谈话

They are talking with each other. 他们在互相交谈。

3) talk about 谈到, 讨论

We have an important matter to talk about with you. 我们有一件重要的事与你讨论。

I don't want to be talked about. 我不愿意人家谈论我。

talk of (less often, of 较为少用) 谈到, 谈及

The monitor talked of having a meeting. 班长谈到要召开一个会议。

3. Did she join you?

- 1) join (become a member of) 参加(成为一员)

He joined the army in 1940 and joined the Party the next year. 他1940年参军,第二年入了党。

When did you join the swimming club? 你何时参加游泳俱乐部的?

- 2) join (sb.) in (doing) sth. (associate with) 与某人一起做某事

Will you join me in a walk? 你和我一起去散步好吗?

Do you know how many of them joined in the research project? 你知道他们中有多少人参加了这个研究项目?

May I join in a visit to Pudong? 我可以参加去浦东的参观吗?

- 3) join (connect, unite) 连接

The subway has joined our town to the city. 地铁已把我们镇与那个城连接起来了。

You should never join an electric wire to a water pipe. 你千万不可把电线连接在水管上。

注: 他参军三年了。

W (错) He has joined the army for three years.

R (对) He has been in the army for three years.

R (对) It is (has been) three years since he joined the army.

join 为瞬间动词, 不可与(for three years) 表示一段时间的短语连用。

4. She was looking at ... while we were chatting.

- 1) chat, chatted, chatting (talk in a friendly way)

chat vi. chat with sb. about sth. 与某人闲聊某事

The two women chatted whenever they met at the store. 那两个妇女每次在商店会面要闲扯一会儿。

They chatted about the situation with the teacher. 他们在与老师闲聊形势。

- 2) chat n. have a chat with sb. 和某人闲谈

The women have many chats while relaxing and drinking coffee. 妇女们在休息喝咖啡时, 闲谈起来没个完。

You seemed to be having a delightful chat with the doctor. 你似乎与医生在愉快聊天。

5. The school was in another district of the city.

another & other

You don't like it, but other students may. 你不喜欢, 可能别的同学喜欢。

I have two sisters. One is a doctor. The other is a student. 我有两个姐姐, 一个是医生, 另一个是学生。

There are three foreign students in the class. One is a Frenchman. Another is a German. The third is an Indian. 那个班有三个外国学生, 一个是法国人, 另一个是德国人, 第三个是印度人。

We should care more for others than for ourselves. 我应该关心他人比关心自己为重。

Fifteen students in our class are girls. The others (the other students) are boys. 我们班十

五个女生,其他的都是男生。

这几个代词的用法归纳如下:

	单 数	复 数	
泛 指	another 另外一个 (指三个或三个以上)	作 定 语	作主语宾语
		other(boys)另外的	others 别人 (别的物)
特 指	the other 另外那个 (指两个)	the other(boys) 其他的	the others 其他

另外“another”有时作“再……一”的意思

Would you like to have another cup of coffee?

(但: Would you like two more cups?)

You read this one first, I'll bring you another tomorrow.

(但: I'll bring you a few more tomorrow.)

6. but I did not know any of them.

- 1) any *adj. & pron.* (常用于疑问句、否定句、条件从句或与含有疑问和否定意义的词连用代替 some, 什么, 一些)

Have you any questions to ask? 你有什么问题要问吗?

There isn't any sign of immediate rain. 没有马上要下雨的迹象。

I wonder whether there is any difficulty. 我不知道有没有困难。

I don't think that any is left. 我认为没什么留下了。

- 2) any *adj. & pron.* 任何的; (三个或三个以上的人或物中)任一的; 一般用于肯定句。

Any pupil can answer this question. 任何一个学生都能回答这个问题。

Any help is better than no help. 任何帮助总比没帮助好。

Any of these may suit you. 任何一个都适合你。

- 3) any *adv.* 用于比较级前(of degree)稍, 丝毫 (用于疑问、否定、怀疑或条件的句中)

Is the sick man any better? 这个病人好些了吗?

This problem isn't any more difficult than that one. 这个难题一点也不比那个更难。

7. I feel lonely.

feel 为系动词, 后跟形容词作表语 feel comfortable.

lonely & alone

- 1) lonely *adj.* without companion; (of place) not often visited, far from inhabited places
孤独的

She felt very lonely without her mother. 她妈妈不在身边, 她感到寂寞。(用于感情上的孤独)

This is a lonely house. 这是一幢凄凉的无人居住的房子。(荒无人烟)

- 2) alone *adv.* by oneself 独自地

You can't lift the piano alone. 你一人不能抬起那钢琴。

We should do our homework alone. 我们应该独立完成作业。

(following a noun or pronoun) and no other 只有, 唯有

He alone knows what happened there. 只有他知道那儿发生的事情。

You alone can help me in this work. 只有你能帮我做这事。

adj. (in the predicate, with in) 作表语与 in 连用, 单独

I am not alone in this opinion. 不只是我有这种想法。

8. After looking around for a while. I finally...

1) looking 动名词作介词 after 的宾语

动名词的逻辑主语是 I, 使用动名词必须注意动名词的逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致。

After going over our lessons, we went to bed. = After we went over... 他复习功课, 去睡觉了。

After reading the newspaper, he began to do his homework. = After he read the... 他读完了报就开始做回家作业。

2) look around (about, round) 环顾四周

I looked around and saw many highrises in the new neighbourhood. 他到处看看, 看到新居民区许多高层建筑。

He looked round, but could see nobody. 他环顾四周, 看不到任何人。

3) a while (a short time), for a while; after a while

We sat there for a while. 我们在那儿坐了一会儿。

After a while the wounded soldier came to himself. 过了一会儿那伤员苏醒过来了。

9. I found out that we came from all over the city.

1) find & find out

find 发现, 找到 (强调动作的结果, 常带偶然性)

Just before she got to the school gate, Jenny found a wallet lying on the ground.

find out 找到, 发现, 了解, 弄清楚 (故意去找, 而找到或经过仔细调查后, 发现真相)

We must find out the truth of the matter. 我们必须弄清事实的真相。

注意:

W(错): "I have found the lost book for some time." & "We have found out the truth for a week."

R(对): "I found the book some time ago." & "It is some time since I found the book."

R(对): "We found out the truth a week ago." & "It is a week since we found out the truth."

2) all over the city 全城, 类似的还有:

all over the country 全国

all over the world 全世界

all over the province 全省

10. He felt a little nervous.

a little (*adv.*) 一点, 稍稍 (起副词作用)

He is a little better today. 他今天稍稍好了一点。

This pair of shoes is a little too large. 这双鞋稍大了一点。

little 很少 (放在动词前) 可译为“一点也没有, 完全没有”

She slept very little last night. 她昨晚睡得很少。

He little dreams that the police are about to arrest him. 他完全没有想到警察即将要逮捕他。

not a little 非常

He was not a little surprised. 他惊骇得非同小可。

11. ... she introduced herself

1) introduce sb. to 把某人介绍给……

introduce oneself to sb. 向……自我介绍

Let me introduce Mary to you. 让我把玛丽给你介绍一下

Let me introduce myself to you. 让我向你们自我介绍一下。

2) introduce sb. to sth. 使认识,使了解

The class teacher introduced the freshmen to campus life. 班主任让新生了解校园生活。

The teacher introduced us to the world of literature. 老师让我们认识文学世界。

3) introduce sth. (into...) 引进某东西,传入

Many fruits and vegetables have been introduced into Taiwan in recent years. 近年来台湾引进许多水果和蔬菜。

He introduced the new technique into the factory. 他把这种新技术引进到那家厂。

12. She was going to be in charge of our class.

in charge of sth. 负责(某事),主管

in the charge of sb. 由某人负责

in one's charge 由某人负责

He will be in charge of the factory next week. 他下周将负责那家工厂。

The manager who is in charge of the department store serves the customers warmly. 负责那家百货商店的经理热情为顾客服务。

The hospital is in the charge of Mr. Smith. 这家医院由 Smith 先生负责。

The bus was in the charge of the driver. 这辆公共汽车由这位驾驶员负责。

13. at the end of 在……尽头,末端;(时间或动作)末尾,结束

One of my classmates is waiting for me at the end of the street. 我的一个同学在街的尽头等我。

Hand in your exercise books at the end of the class. 在课结束时,把你们的练习本交上来。

by the end of 到……末(一般用完成形式)

We will have finished the task by the end of next week. (将来完成)

We had learned three thousand words by the end of last term. (过去完成)

in the end (finally, after all) 最后,

In the end they reached a place of safety. 最后,他们到达了安全地带。

We succeeded in our scientific experiment in the end. 最后,我们在科学实验中取得了成功。

14. It was a new beginning for all of us.

all of us=us all 我们大家

Grammar: The Past Continuous Tense

过去进行时常用的时间状语:

then, at that time, this time last month (week, year, yesterday morning), at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, all morning, all night, all day yesterday, from 7 to 11 last night 等或 while 引起的从句表示对比,这时主句谓语和从句谓语都可以用过去进行时;when 引起的并列句前句中的谓语用过去进行时。

例如: He was watching TV from 7—9 o'clock last night.

John was speaking when I came in.

What were you doing this time yesterday?

Unit Two

1. It's foggy this morning, isn't it?

It's foggy (cloudy, windy, sunny, snowy).

- 1) 反意疑问句由陈述句+前一部分简短问句构成, 这种反意疑问句的回答中的肯定否定关系可用下面公式表示。

(“+”表示肯定, “-”表示否定)

问句中“+, -”或“-, +”

答句中“Yes, +”或“No, -”

You are not going out today, are you? 你今天不出去, 是吗?

Yes, I am. 不, 我要出去。

No, I am not. 是的, 我不出去。

You are a senior student, aren't you? 你是高中生, 不是吗?

Yes, I am. 是的, 我是高中生。

No, I am not. 不, 我不是的。

- 2) 陈述部分有 little, hardly, scarcely, never, no etc.
作否定看。

You have no classes on Saturdays, do you?

You have never met each other before, have you?

(但有前缀构成的否定词不包括在内)

He dislikes it, doesn't he?

- 3) 代词 everything, nothing, something 在第一部分作主语, 反问部分代词用 it.

Everything here seems all right, doesn't it? 这里几乎一切正常, 是吗?

2. Quite different from the forecast:

- 1) different from... 与……不同

Life today is different from what it was ten years ago. 今天的生活与十年前不同了。

His answer to the question is different from mine. 他对这个问题的答案与我的不同。

- 2) difference between... 在……之间有差别

There is a great difference between English and Chinese. 英语与汉语有很大差别。

There is much difference in character between the two men. 这两个人在性格上有许多差别。

3. What will the weather be like today?

What is ... like? 是……样子?

What does ... look like? 看起来像……?

What is the weather like today? 今天天气怎样?

It's fine. 晴天。

What is she like? 她是什么样子?

She is like her father. 她像她父亲。

What does the weather look like today? 今天天气看起来怎么样?

It looks like snow (snowing). 看起来要下雪。

What does he look like? 他看上去像什么?

He looks like an athlete. 他看上去像运动员。

询问天气, 也可用:

How is the weather today? 今天天气怎样?

It's going to rain. 要下雨。

比较: How is he? He is fine/very well.

How 可用来询问身体情况。

4. 我到这里已五天了。

W(错) I have come here for five days.

R(对) I have been here for five days.

R(对) It is five days since I came here.

come, go, start, leave, buy, die, join etc. 瞬间动词不可与 for 表示的一段时间状语连用。

5. We have had a little rain every day.

- 1) a little adj. (some but not much) 一些, 一点(肯定意思, 修饰物质名词、抽象名词, 表示分量、程度等); 修饰可数名词用 a few.

Give me a little cocoa. 给我一点可可茶。

She had a little conversation with Tom. 她有些话要与汤姆谈。

- 2) little (not much) 很少(带有否定意见, 接近 no)

Liz was studying hard and had little spare time. 莉士在用功学习, 很少有空余时间。

There is little hope. 没有什么希望。

only a little /but a little = little

There's only a little time left. Let's hurry. 只有一点点时间了。我们得赶快。

- 3) not a little 很多

It has given him not a little trouble. 给他带来了不少麻烦。

He spent not a little on books. 他买书用了很多钱。

6. They say it rains a lot...

a lot 作状语, 非常

She laughed a lot. 她笑得很厉害。

You seemed to have suffered a lot. 你似乎受了很多苦。

7. London is much bigger than I thought.

much, even, still, a little (bit), slightly, far, any, no, a good deal, a lot, etc. 可用来修饰比较级

My room is a little bit (slightly) smaller than hers.

This month we'll produce 20% more bicycles than we did last month. 我们上个月生产的自行车将比上个月多百分之二十。

8. I'm surprised to see so many old buildings here.

- 1) be surprised to do ..., surprised 用作表语

be surprised at sth. /doing sth.

be surprised that...

I'm surprised to find a boy lying on the ground. 发现一个小孩躺在地上, 使我吃惊。

She was surprised to see the teacher walk in. 她惊奇地看到老师走了进来。

I am not at all surprised at his attitude. 对他的态度我一点也不惊奇。
He was surprised at finding the house empty. 发现房子空了,使他感到吃惊。
He was surprised that his mother didn't come. 他惊奇他的母亲没有来。

- 2) so many (much/few/little) so 可与前面的词连用。这么多(少)

so many/few + c. n. 修饰可数名词

so much/little + u. n. 修饰不可数名词

You can do so much work alone. 你独自一人能做那么多工作。

We could not find so much water in the desert. 在沙漠里我们找不到多少水。

There are so many highrises in the town. 在这个镇有这么多的高层建筑。

There are so many people waiting for the bus. 那里有这么多人在等候公共汽车。

There is so little milk in the bottle. 瓶里的牛奶这么少。

We have so little time to play. 我们玩的时间这么少。

There are so few books about science fiction in the shop. 那个店里的科幻小说太少了。

There are so few English dictionaries in our library. 图书馆里的英语辞典这么少。

9. (be) full of 充满

The future is full of hope. 前途大有希望。

The lake is full of fish. 湖里都是鱼。

The fisherman drew in an old basket full of sand. 那渔夫拉上一只满是沙子的破篮子。

She came back with a basket full of vegetables. 她带了满满一篮子的蔬菜回来了。

10. sometimes, sometime, some time, some times

sometimes(once in a while, now and then)有时

Sometimes I go out on weekday nights, but mostly I study. 从周一到周六晚上我有时出去,但是大多在家学习。

sometime (at some indefinite time) 某一时候

Come back to our city sometime. 以后再到我们这个城市来。

I saw him sometime last week. 我去年某个时候见到过他。

some time 一些时候

It took him some time to finish his homework. 完成作业花了他一些时间。

He spent some time reading newspapers. 他花了些时间读报。

some times 几次

He has been to Beijing some times. 他曾去过北京几次。

11. be fond of (like too much) 爱好, 酷爱

He is fond of dancing and goes out dancing every night. 他喜爱跳舞, 每晚出去跳舞。

He was fond of inviting his friends to tea. 他喜欢邀请他的朋友喝茶。

12. ... we ask a policeman.

policeman (policemen) 警察(可数)

police 警察(总称, 谓语动词用复数动词)

The police are looking for the lost boy here and there. 警察正在到处寻找那个迷路的孩子。

The police are going to question everyone in the house. 警察将要审问房子里的每个人。

13. This morning Mrs Brown...

由 this/that 修饰 morning/afternoon/evening 不再需要介词。

有一天的早晨(下午), 有一天等等, 不需要介词。

one day/ one morning/ one evening/ one cold morning

某一天的早晨, 某一天... 用介词 on

on Friday morning/ on a cold winter day/ on May 1st.

We shall move into a new flat this coming Saturday. 本星期六我们将搬进新房间。

The van will come at eight on Saturday morning. 这货车将在星期六早上八点来。

One Saturday morning, Wei Wei was on his way to school to take part in the maths contest. 一个星期六的早晨, 伟伟在去学校参加数学竞赛的路上。

14. There are so many places to visit in this old city.

so many places to visit (不定式作定语, 动词常用主动形式)

There are so many sights to visit in New York. 在纽约有许多可参观的游览地。

There are so many ancient palaces to visit in China. 在中国有许多可供参观的古代宫殿。

Unit Three

1. **be absent** 缺席, 不在

例如: Two members of the class were absent from the meeting. 班里有两个人没开会。

The word is absent in that dictionary. 那本词典里没这个词。

Snow is absent in some countries. 有些国家不下雪。

absence *n.*

His absence from school was caused by illness. 生病使他没来上学。

His absence at home was caused by illness. 生病使他呆在家里。

2. **have no idea** 不知道, 不了解

1) 跟从句: I had no idea that you were from Nanjing.

I have no idea why he was absent. 我不知道他为什么缺席。

2) 跟不定式带疑问词: what, who, how...

I have no idea what to say to her. 我不知道该对她说什么。

He has no idea how to plant it. 他不知道该如何种这棵植物。

3) 跟介词短语: I've no idea of her address. 我不知道他的地址。

3. **have a cold** 伤风感冒

have a fever/headache/stomachache/toothache 发烧/头痛/胃痛/牙疼

4. **was/were doing when** 正在那时

在这一句型中, when 用作并列连词, 等于 and at that time (and just then), 通常情况下, 前面句子用过去进行时。例如: We were having the English lesson when the headmaster came in. (当我们正在上英语课时, 校长走了进来。) Tom was trying to cross the road when it began to rain. (当汤姆正要穿过马路时, 天开始下雨了。)

5. **hear sb. do**

不带 to 的不定式作宾补, 类似的动词有 feel, watch, see, let, make, notice 等。以上动词的被动语态都要加 to, 但 let 有其习惯用法。

例: hear sb. sing a song; see sb. go out; make sb. work; let sb. go 被动形式如: be made to work.

6. **happen=take place** 发生

无被动语态, 例: Great changes have happened in our country since 1949. 自从 1949 年以来, 我们国家发生了巨大的变化。

7. ... **caught John around the neck...** 表示接触某人的某个部位, 表达方法用动词+sb. +介词+the+身体某一部位, 常用动词有 hit, strike, beat, catch, pat, take 等。

Father hit his son in the face. 父亲打在儿子的脸上。

The policeman caught him by the arm. 警察抓住他的胳膊。

8. **I did follow him.** 我确是跟在他后面。

助动词 do 和 did 用在肯定句或祈使句中, 表示强调, 例:

I do hope you'll come again. 我的确希望你再次来。

She does speak English well. 她英语的确讲得很好。

Do write to me as soon as you get to Beijing. 一到北京,务必写信给我。

9. **do what (everything, all) one can** 尽一切努力,尽力去做,例:

We should do what we can to help others. 我们应该尽力帮助别人。

I'll do all I can. 我会尽力。

10. **When I got back, the man had begun to come to.**

1) come to 恢复知觉,苏醒过来。例:

In a few moments he suddenly came to. 过了些时候,他突然醒了。

come to oneself 苏醒

Soon he came to himself. 不久他醒了过来。

2) come to 总计,达到

The amounts you have spent will come to a large sum. 你所花去的钱将是一个很大的数目。

The bill comes to \$5. 帐目总计五美元。

3) come back to life. 复活

They thought their bodies would be well kept in the tombs until they could come back to life. 他们认为他们的尸体将完好地保存在坟墓里直到他们复活。

11. **sit up**

1) 坐直.(使)坐起来 Sit up straight, children/ The sick man was able to sit up in bed.

2) 呆着不睡,熬夜 He sat up all night, writing letters.

12. **in a day or two = in one or two days** 一二天后

in an hour or two = in one or two hours 一二小时后

Unit Four

1. **He's not feeling very well.**
这里 feel 意思是感觉,感到,后边跟形容词是联系动词作表语,well 是形容词,表示“健康的”。
2. **What's the trouble with you?** 你怎么啦?
类似的表达法还有:
What's the matter with you?
What's wrong with you?
What's up with you?
Is there anything wrong with you?
3. **be down with** 由于……病倒了,例:
He was down with a bad cold /a fever. 他因重感冒(发热)病倒了。
He was down with flu. 他因流感病倒了。
4. **get over** 从……恢复过来,痊愈,克服(困难等)
She has got over all her difficulties. 她克服了所有的困难。
I am certain that he will get over his illness. (over 是介词,代词放在后面, get over it)
我确信他会痊愈的。
It took him a long time to get over his cold. 花了很长时间他的感冒才好。
5. **ask after** 问好,问候,探问
I asked after her health. 我探问她的健康情况。
They all asked after you. 他们都问候你。
6. **buy sb. sth. /buy sth. for sb.**
I will buy him some new clothes tomorrow. (or I will buy some new clothes for him tomorrow.) 我明天将给他买几件新衣服。
7. **a pair of trousers(glasses, shoes...)**
作主语时谓语动词用作单数,例:
A pair of trousers is on the bed. 一条裤子在床上。
但 trousers 作主语时,谓语动词用复数:
The trousers are new. 裤子是新的。
8. **go upstairs/go downstairs**
例:Don't make so much noise when you go upstairs. 你上楼时不要发出那么响的声音。
9. **put on** 穿上,戴上。着重穿戴的动作是一时的动作。
You'd better put on your coat. 你最好穿上大衣。
Put on your shoes. 穿上鞋。
注意 put on 与 wear 的区别,wear 着重指“穿着”的状态。
He always wears black shoes. 他总是穿黑鞋。
10. **too (long/short/much) adv.** 太……,过于……,例: