

---

黄冈精典讲练  
高一英语  
上册

---



# 目 录

Unit 1 Good friends .....	( 1 )
单元小结 .....	( 17 )
单元测试 .....	( 18 )
Unit 2 English around the world .....	( 28 )
单元小结 .....	( 47 )
单元测试 .....	( 48 )
Unit 3 Going Places .....	( 58 )
单元小结 .....	( 76 )
单元测试 .....	( 7 )
Unit 4 Unforgettable experiences .....	( 86 )
单元小结 .....	( 10 )
单元测试 .....	( 101 )
Unit 5 The silver screen .....	( 110 )
单元小结 .....	( 124 )
单元测试 .....	( 125 )
Unit 6 Good manners .....	( 134 )
单元小结 .....	( 147 )
单元测试 .....	( 148 )
期中测试 .....	( 157 )
Unit 7 Cultural relics .....	( 166 )
单元小结 .....	( 180 )
单元测试 .....	( 181 )

Unit 8 Sports .....	( 189 )
单元小结 .....	( 205 )
单元测试 .....	( 206 )
Unit 9 Technology .....	( 216 )
单元小结 .....	( 236 )
单元测试 .....	( 237 )
Unit 10 The world around us .....	( 246 )
单元小结 .....	( 260 )
单元测试 .....	( 261 )
Unit 11 The sounds of the world .....	( 269 )
单元小结 .....	( 284 )
单元测试 .....	( 286 )
Unit 12 Art and Literature .....	( 296 )
单元小结 .....	( 312 )
单元测试 .....	( 313 )
期末测试 .....	( 324 )
听力材料 .....	( 336 )

## Unit 1

## Good friends

## Part 1 Listening &amp; Speaking

## 教材精讲

## 一、重点单词

honest, brave, loyal  
wise, handsome, smart, argue,  
solution, classical  
fond, match, mirror, gun  
hammer, saw, rope, compass

## 二、重点短语

talk about  
make apologise  
in... words  
argue about  
be into sth.  
be fond of  
surf the Internet  
all the time  
make a list of

## 名师精析

## 一、方法指导

1. 搜集评价性形容词。如 brave, honest, kind, loyal 表个性特征; strong, thin, fat 表形体特征; beautiful, handsome, smart 表相貌特征; wise, funny, foolish 表心智特征等。

2. 反复练习交际用语“ I like/love/enjoy... ”; “ I think that... ”; “ I'm sure that... ”。直至脱口而出。

## 二、解难释疑

1. What is... like?

该句型可用于询问天气状况或人物相貌特征及个性特点。

—What's the weather like? 天气怎么样?

—It's fine. 晴朗。

—What's your teacher like?

你的老师长得怎样?

—He is tall and handsome. 他高大潇洒。

【联想】 How do... like...? 用于询问别人对某事的看法。

—How do you like that city?

你觉得那个城市怎样?

—Not bad. 还不错。

2. a 5-star friend 一个“五星”级的朋友(即非常要好的朋友)。

star 不用复数形式。

a five-year-old boy 一个五岁的男孩

## 三、重点句型

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

2. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

## 四、交际英语

1. What should a good friend be like?

2. I like/love/enjoy doing sth.

3. I think that...

4. I'm sure that...

5. I'm not sure if/whether...

6. If you like/please.

## 高考在线

## 一、高考要求

neither nor so 置于句首的倒装句是高考的热点之一。

## 二、考题举例

【例1】—David has made great progress recently.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So he has ;so you have  
B. So he has ;so have you  
C. So has he ;so have you  
D. So has he ;so you

3. be into sth. 对.....深感兴趣

He is into English. 他深深地迷上了英语。

4. If you like( = When you like/As you like )如果你喜欢的话。

Come when/if/as you like. 如果你愿意你就来吧。  
Please do if/as you like. 你爱怎么做就怎么做吧。

5. all the time 一直 始终

相关短语 at a time 一次,每次 at one time 曾经,从前有个时期 at the same time 同时 at times 有时 at all time 一直,始终 at no time 在任何时候都不 in no time 立刻,马上。

6. nor do I like computers 我也不喜欢电脑  
同一情况也适用另一人

{(肯定句)so + 助动词/情态动词/系动词 + 主语  
{(否定句)neither/nor + 助动词/情态动词/系动词 + 主语  
Tom can swim so can his brother.

汤姆会游泳,他弟弟也会。

I haven't finished my homework, nor has Sam.

我家庭作业没做完,山姆也没。

注意:当适合于另一人的情况不只是一种,则只能用句型"so it is with sth."

—Tom likes milk but doesn't like cakes.

汤姆爱喝牛奶,但不爱蛋糕。

—So it is with Bob/It is the same with Bob.

鲍勃也一样。

## 新题展示

【例1】 If you go to the park, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so will I  
B. so do I  
C. so I do  
D. so I will

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题依然是考查 so 置于句首的倒装句的灵活运用。此题关键之所在就在于融入了时态的一些概念。if 引导的条件句应以一般现在时来代替一般将来时,故主句应用将来时。

【例2】 —My father is a teacher and he works very hard.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

have

【答案】 B

【点拨】 此题旨在考查与 so 有关的几种句型的区别。“so + 助动词/情态动词/系动词 + 主语”的倒装句表示“另一人/物也如此”，而“so + 主语 + 助动词/情态动词/系动词”表示“某人/物的确如此”。前者表示上文所述的一个肯定的事实也适用于另一人/物，后者表示对上文所述的内容再次加以肯定。答语中 he 代替 David，该句认同大卫的进步，而 you 则是另一人，此句表示大卫的情况也适用于“你”。

【例2】 —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So did I  
B. So I did  
C. So were you  
D. So do I

【答案】 B

【点拨】 根据语境：“天哪！我真的把衣服整晚忘在了外面。”可知答语强调上述符合事实，持赞同态度。故应选用“so + 主语 + 助动词”句型。

- A. So am I  
B. So do I  
C. So am and do I  
D. So it is with me

【答案】 D

【解析】 该对话中前者使用了两个谓语动词，表达了两层意思，因此不能简单地套用 so 引导的倒装句型，而用“so it is with sb.”来表达另一人或物也如此。

【例3】 —I don't know the answer to the question.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So do I  
B. So I do  
C. Neither do I  
D. Nor I do

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题答语中“I”与前句“I”并非同一人，显然此处应选用表示“另一人/物也如此”的句型。但前句谓语动词含否定词，表达了一个否定的概念，故应选用“neither/nor + 助动词 + 主语”结构。

## 心得体会

运用倒装句型要注意以下几点：

1. 把握语境(判断是“赞同”还是“适用于另一类”)。
2. 看肯定还是否定。
3. 看谓语动词是否单一。
4. 看有无时态的特殊表达法。
5. 注意主谓一致的人称数的变化。

## 实力演练

### 一、基础知识运用

\* 1. —Tom is a college student.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So do I      B. So am I      C. So I am      D. So is he

## 指点迷津

←be 动词应与答语主语保持一致。

- \* 2. —John won the first prize in the concert.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. So he did B. So did he C. He did so D. So did he too
- \* 3. It is very difficult to keep the train running \_\_\_\_\_ in winter.
- A. at one time B. all the time  
C. at the time D. at a time
- \* 4. The Smiths \_\_\_\_\_ going on a journey during the summer holidays.
- A. have fond of B. are fond of  
C. in fond of D. has fond of
- \* 5. She was a very kind woman ,loyal \_\_\_\_\_ her friends ,intelligent and amusing.
- A. to B. in C. for D. of
- \* 6. When the rich man came to visit the city ,he would live in the \_\_\_\_\_ hotel.
- A. five stars B. five star C. five-star D. five-stars
- \* 7. Today 's homework is to describe your hobbies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in 300-word  
B. in 300 words  
C. with 300 word  
D. with 300-words
- \* 8. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ soccer but I don 't like \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.
- A. playing to play B. playing playing  
C. to play to play D. to play playing
- \* 9. —I heard that a new English teacher is coming ,what is he like ?  
—He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. happy B. smart and handsome  
C. beautiful D. an Englishman
- \* 10. The children argued \_\_\_\_\_ each other \_\_\_\_\_ the picnic plan.
- A. to about B. with on  
C. with about D. to with

←he 与 John 是同一人 故答语表赞同。

←the Smiths 表示“史密斯夫妇”或“史密斯一家”。

←“be loyal to”表示“对……忠心的”。

←with“用”后跟做某事所用的某工具 ;in“用”后跟抽象名词。in ink 或 with a pen。

←enjoy/love/like 后跟动名词 ,表习惯性行为。

←“argue with sb. about sth.”表示因为某事同某人争论。

## 二、完形填空

With long brown hair ,deep blue eyes ,tall and thin figure , Brad Pitt seems to be a born actor. He made his 11 appearance in a film in 1990. Though he 12 in the film for only 14 minutes ,people flooded the cinema to see him. In his next 13 ,Pitt played the role of a fisherman. To make the film 14 ,he learned the skill of fishing from a fisherman.

Pitt 15 about roles than money ,has a special favour for the " hard "roles. After 16 the screenplay of " Legends of the fall " ,he was attracted by the 17 character. He asked for a lower 18 from the shooting team and was 19 to work in hard conditions in the Rocky Mountains for six months. " The film 20 the chance to know life. I shall 21 remember the time when we were 22 the film , "Pitt said after completing fully it.

Pitt started his 23 of art when he was in university. 24 born in an ordinary family in 1964 ,he showed his 25 in film at early age. After leaving the high school ,he went to university to 26 law. Because he loved film more than law , shortly before he could graduate ,he 27 out for a life of his own. With only 325 dollars in 28 ,Pitt sometimes worked as a porter( 搬运工 ) 29 a waiter. Thanks to his hard work ,he 30 opened up a new field of his own.

11. A. last      B. first      C. second      D. other  
 12. A. was                      B. worked  
     C. stayed                      D. appeared  
 13. A. part      B. cinema      C. film              D. appearance  
 14. A. earlier      B. later      C. cheaper      D. better  
 15. A. more                      B. less  
     C. nothing                      D. much  
 16. A. seeing                      B. writing  
     C. reading                      D. hearing  
 17. A. leading      B. active      C. brave              D. shy  
 18. A. price                      B. pay  
     C. money                      D. degree  
 19. A. sad                      B. worried  
     C. anxious                      D. willing

←大意 :Brad Pitt 于 1990 年首次进入电影镜头 人们如潮水般涌进影院来看他的电影。在第二部影片中,他为了演好渔夫角色,亲自求教渔夫。

他演电影不在意片酬,他青睐“主角”的扮演。

Brad Pitt 出生于一个普通家庭,在大学他先学习法律,但由于酷爱电影,他放弃了学业,但辛勤的工作为他开辟了属于自己的天地。

←从后文 next 判断。  
 ←“ for. . . ”表持续, appear 是短暂性动词。

←由下文推断 Pitt 关心角色胜过金钱。

←英语中看书应用 read 而非 see。

←主角“ leading role ”。  
 ←money 为不可数名词。

←根据个性及 Pitt 所说的话去判断。

20. A. finds    B. leaves    C. gives    D. misses  
 21. A. always    B. never  
       C. ever    D. hardly  
 22. A. playing    B. making  
       C. seeing    D. directing  
 23. A. work    B. job    C. dream    D. show  
 24. A. Because    B. When  
       C. Since    D. Though  
 25. A. hope    B. interest    C. success    D. feelings  
 26. A. break    B. teach    C. introduce    D. study  
 27. A. fled    B. stopped    C. dropped    D. ran  
 28. A. hand    B. wallet  
       C. pocket    D. bag  
 29. A. but    B. and    C. or    D. otherwise  
 30. A. nearly    B. almost  
       C. already    D. finally

←从条件艰苦可推断。

←拍电影用 make/produce。

←根据语境判断句群关系。

←drop out“辍学”。

←B、C、D 前用限定词。

←艰苦创业 终于开辟了新天地。

## Part 2 Reading

### 教材精讲

#### 一、重点单词

survive /deserted

hunt /share

sorrow /feeling

#### 二、重点短语

all alone

hunt for

make fire

in order to

think about

### 名师精析

#### 一、方法指导

理解文章段落的最佳途径就是找出段落的主题句。主题句通常位于段落的开头或结尾,这篇文章段落主题句都在结尾。

Paragraph 1. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island.

Paragraph 2. Chuck develops a friend with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.

Paragraph 3. He understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take.

Paragraph 4. Friendship helps us understand who we are why we need each other and what we do for each other.

treat... as...

care about

make friends

for example

such as

### 三、重点句型

1. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.

2. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

3. He understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take.

4. He has always been thinking about himself.

### 二、疑难释疑

1. play a man named... 扮演一个叫.....的人  
play/act the part/role of sb. 扮演某人的角色。

He played the part of Hamlet. 他扮演哈姆雷特。  
named... 过去分词短语作定语,相当于定语从句“who is named...”。也可改为“whose name is...”。另外“called...”也可作后置定语。

2. ... so busy that...

“so... that...”引导结果状语从句,意为“如此.....以致.....”可用“so... as to...”来替换。

He was so angry that he wasn't able to speak.

他气得话都说不出来了。

= He was so angry as not to speak.

3. One day Chuck is on a flight... when suddenly his plane crashes.

一天查克在飞越太平洋时,飞机坠毁了。

“when”是并列连词,相当于“at that time that”,意为“这时”。

She was about to go when the telephone rang.

她正准备出去,这时电话响了。

4. He has always been thinking about himself.

他老是想着自己。

“have been doing”是现在完成进行时,表示动作从过去开始,一直进行并延续到现在。

We have been studying English these years.

这些年我们一直在学英语。

5. He understands that friendship is... and that we must...

引导宾语从句的that通常可省略,但and连接两个或两个以上的并列的that引导的宾语从句中,只有第一个可省略。

6. care about 关心,在意

I don't care about what people think.

我不管别人怎么想。

【联想】 care for 喜欢,爱好,照料

7. for example 与 such as

for example 用以举例说明一件事情;such as 用以列举同类的事物。

Many great men have risen from poverty—Lincoln and Edison for example.

许多伟人由贫困中发迹,例如林肯和爱迪生。

They will plant flowers such as roses, sunflowers etc.

他们将栽种玫瑰、向日葵之类的花。

## 高考在线

### 一、高考要求

1. so... that... 与 such... that... 的具体应用。

2. when 作为并列连词 连接两个分句。

### 二、考题举例

【例 1】(2002 上海) He was about to tell me the secret \_\_\_\_\_ someone patted him on the shoulder.

- A. as            B. until  
C. while        D. when

【答案】 D

【点拨】 when 是并列连词 意为“这时”相当于“and just at that time”，表示“突然发生”。在本题干中 be about to 表示“即将做某事”，故题干句意为“他正准备告诉我这秘密，这时有人在他肩上拍了一下。”as 是从属连词，表示主句动作( tell )伴随从句动作( pat )的发生而发生，常译作“一边……一边”；until 是从属连词，引导时间状语从句，主句是肯定句时，谓语动词( be about to tell )应为延续性动作；while 也是从属连词，引导时间状语从句，从句动词只能是延续性动作。

【例 2】 The chairman is \_\_\_\_\_ busy \_\_\_\_\_ he never has time for enjoyment.

- A. such that    B. so that

## 新题展示

【例 1】 I was doing my homework \_\_\_\_\_ he came in.

- A. while  
B. as  
C. when  
D. since

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考查 while ,as ,when 连接两个分句的区别 根据题干 was doing 可知我正在做家庭作业时 ,某事突然发生了。when 作为并列连词常与进行时态或 be about to( 主句谓语 )连用。

【例 2】 Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ honest a boy \_\_\_\_\_ he never lies to anyone.

- A. such that  
B. so that  
C. too to  
D. as as

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题旨在考查 so... that... 与 such... that... 的用法。so 后应接形容词或副词，such 后应接名词，题干中形容词 honest 被提到 a boy 之前，起加强语气作用，强调 honest，故只能选用 so... that 句型。“so + adj. + a/an + n. ( 单数 ) + that... ”等同于“such + a/an + adj. + n. ( 单数 ) + that... ”。

【例 3】 How could you ask \_\_\_\_\_ little children to do \_\_\_\_\_ much work ?

- A. so so  
B. so such

C. too ;to D. as ,as

【答案】 B

【点拨】 so... that...

与 such... that... 都可以表示“如此……以致……”的意思。so 为副词，后接形容词或副词；而 such 为形容词，后应接名词。

【例 3】 There are \_\_\_\_\_ many good books in the store that I wish I could buy all of them.

A. such B. so

C. too D. more

【答案】 B

【点拨】 在题干中主句 there be 结构中 books 是中心词作主语，many 及 good 都是修饰语，似乎应选用 such... that... 结构。但如果名词前有 many, much, few, little(少)限定词时，我们只能选用 so... that... 结构表示“如此……以致”。

C. such ;so

D. such ;such

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题中名词 children 前虽有限定词 little，但 little 在本句中根据语境可知不表示“数量之少”，而是表示“小”，故不能用 so 而只能用 such 来修饰 children，much 则是表示数量之多，故应选用 so 来修饰。

## 心得体会

1. 并列连词 when 常与 be about to 及 be doing 连用，表示“突然发生”。

2. so 是副词，后接形容词或副词；such 是形容词，后接名词；如名词前有表数量的 many, much, few, little 则只能用 so 来修饰。so + adj. + a(n) + n. (单) 等同于 such + a(n) + adj. + n. (单)，此结构中的替换只限于单数名词。

## 实力演练

### 一、基础知识运用

1. Although the old man was \_\_\_\_\_, but he didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ . He had a dog as a company.

A. alone ;alone

B. lonely ;lonely

C. alone ;lonely

D. lonely ;alone

2. —What will you \_\_\_\_\_ in the film ?

—A queen ,the King 's mother.

## 指点迷津

←alone“单独的”“独自地”，可作形容词，也可作副词。lonely 形容词，“孤单的”“寂寞的”“孤零零的”既可指心灵，也可指事物。

←“扮演(角色)”“通常用 play 或 take



Owens ran his first race at age 13. After high school, he went to Ohio State University. He had to work part time so as to pay for his education. As a second-year student in the Big Ten games in 1935, he set even more records than he would in the Olympic Games a year later.

A week before the Big Ten meet, Owens accidentally fell down a flight of stairs. His back hurt so much that he could not exercise all week and he had to be helped in and out of the car that drove him to the meet. He refused to listen to the suggestions that he give up and said he would try event by event. He did try and the results are in the record book.

The stage was set for Owens' victory at the Olympic Games in Berlin the next year and his success would come to be regarded as not only athletic but also political. Hitler did not congratulate any of the African-American winners.

"It was all right with me," he said years later. "I didn't go to Berlin to shake hands with him anyway."

Having returned from Berlin, he received no telephone call from the president of his own country either. In fact, he was not honored by the United States until 1976, four years before his death.

Owens' Olympic victories made little difference to him. He earned his living by looking after a school playground and accepted money to race against cars, trucks, motorcycles and dogs.

"Sure, it bothered me," he said later. "But at least it was an honest living. I had to eat."

In time, however, his gold medals changed his life. "They have kept me alive over the years," he once said. "Time has stood still for me. That golden moment dies hard."

11. Owens got his other name "Jesse" when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he went to Ohio State University
- B. his teacher made fun of him
- C. his teacher took "J. C." for "Jesse"
- D. he won gold medals in the Big Ten meet

12. In the Big Ten meet, Owens \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hurt himself in the back

←从文章第三段可找到相关答案。C项中“take... for...”是“错把……当作……”的意思。

←从文章第四段最后一句可找到答

- B. succeeded in setting many records  
 C. tried every sports event but failed  
 D. had to give up some events
13. We can infer from the text that Owens was treated unfairly in the US at that times because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he was not of the right race  
 B. he was the son of a poor farmer  
 C. he didn't shake hands with Hitler  
 D. he didn't talk to the US president on the phone
14. When Owens says "They have kept me alive over the years" he means that the medals \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have been changed for money to help him live on  
 B. have made him famous in the US  
 C. have encouraged him to overcome difficulties in life  
 D. have kept him busy with all kinds of jobs
15. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?  
 A. Jesse Owens a great American Athlete.  
 B. Golden Moment—a life-time struggle.  
 C. Making a Living as a Sportsman.  
 D. How to Be a Successful Athlete.

案。

←作为黑奴的后代，欧文斯在当时的美国没有得到公平的待遇，这是种族歧视政策带来的结果。

←此句字面意思是：“它们使我从那些岁月中活过来了。”但文章没有提到欧文斯拿金牌换钱，所以A不对。文章提到欧文斯谋生的手段：要替一所学校看护操场及与车、狗赛跑等，再结合最后一句，答案就清楚了。

←本文介绍的就是美国伟大的黑人田径运动员——杰西·欧文斯。

## Part 3 Language Study & Integrating Skills

### 教材精讲

#### 一、重点单词

lie speech adventure  
 scared e-pal e-ror admit

### 名师精析

#### 一、方法指导

直接引语变间接引语时，引语的主语人称，谓语的时态及数，宾语的人称，状语中的指示代词，

## 二、重点短语

tell a lie  
 regard... as...  
 be quick in  
 be angry with  
 take care of  
 have fun  
 drop sb. a line  
 keep... in mind  
 as... as possible  
 in need

## 三、重点句型

I love to make people  
 laugh.

## 四、语法

直接引语变间接引语。

及时间状语都要发生相应的变化。

## 二、疑难释疑

关于直接引语和间接引语

1. 当直接引语是陈述句时,将其改为 that 引导的宾语从句。

2. 当直接引语是一般疑问句时,将其变为由 whether /if 引导的宾语从句。

3. 当直接引语是特殊疑问句时,将疑问词改成从属连词引导宾语从句。

4. 当直接引语是命令式祈使句时,使用 tell/order sb. to do sth. 句型。

5. 当直接引语是请求式祈使句或疑问句时,用 ask/beg sb. to do sth. 句型。


此外,还应注意人称、时态、动词方向性、状语等变化。

## 1) 时态变化

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
一般将来时	过去将来时
现在进行时	过去进行时
一般过去时	过去完成时
现在完成时	过去完成时
过去完成时	过去完成时

2) 时间状语、地点状语、指示代词和部分动词的变化

直接引语	间接引语
this	that
these	those
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
this week( month ,etc )	that week( month ,etc )
yesterday	the day before
last week( month ,etc )	the week( month ,etc )before
three days ago	three days before
tomorrow	the next( following )day
next week	the next week
here	there
come	go



## 高考在线

### 一、高考要求

1. 用作宾语从句的间接引语的语序。

2. *v.-ed/v.-ing* 形容词。

### 二、考题举例

【例1】(2000 上海)

Someone is ringing the door-bell. Go and see \_\_\_\_.

- A. who is he
- B. who he is
- C. who is it
- D. who it is

【答案】 D


【点拨】 see 后接的 who 引导的应是宾语从句, 要用陈述句的语序 其次 如果我们所读的那个人我们并不清楚是男是女 是何身份或面目 要用 it 来代替。

【例2】(2003 北京春) Mr Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ speech, started to read a novel.

- A. tired ;boring
- B. tiring ;bored
- C. tired ;bored
- D. tiring ;boring

【答案】 A

【点拨】 tire ,bore 属同义词。它们的过去分词形式的形容词表示“某人对他……感到厌烦”；而现在分词形式的形容词则表示“使人厌烦的……”。根据句子结构及句意可知第一空用以修饰主语表人物情绪, 第二空修饰事物名词, 表示 speech 本身让人生厌。



## 新题展示

【例1】 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A. what is the matter with him
- B. what the matter is with him
- C. what wrong is with him
- D. how the matter is with him

【答案】 A

【解析】 当我们问“他哪儿不舒服?”应说: “What is the matter with him?”或“ What is wrong with him?”或“ What is the trouble with him?”在第一句中主语是 what ,the matter 相当于 wrong ,在句中作表语 故变为间接引语时 ,应用陈述语序。在第三句中 ,主语是 the trouble ,what 作表语。故变间接引语时 ,应用 what the trouble is with him。

【例2】 He looked at me with a \_\_\_\_\_ look.

- A. suprise
- B. surprising
- C. surprised
- D. surprisement

【答案】 C

【解析】 根据语境可知“他用吃惊的表情看着我。”不是他的表情让人吃惊 ,而是他看到我感到吃惊。