

Unit 1 The summer holidays

学习目标 点睛示意

目标分类	英语示意	汉语释义
重点单词	introduce	介绍
	practice	练习、实践
	opinion	看法、见解
	vacation	假期、休假
	result	结果
	expression	表达
重点词组	for the first time	首次
	in one's opinion	依照某人看法
	until dark	直到天黑
	right now	现在、此刻
	find out	查出、弄明白
	go on working	继续干活
	as a result	由于…结果
重点句型	so 引起的倒装句	表示“甲(如此)… 乙(也如此)”
	although 引起的从句	表示“虽然…”
重点语法	复习各种特殊疑问句	

目标分类	英语示意	汉语释义
交际用语	Nice to meet you!	见到你很高兴!
	I must be off now.	我现在得走了。
	give one's regards to	向…问好(候)
	Best wishes.	祝好。

夯实三基 承袭导向

难点导学

1. introduce vt.

1) introduce sb (to sb): “将某人介绍给(make persons known by name)”。

例: (1) Let me introduce myself. I'm Zhang Hua. 让我介绍一下自己,我是张华。

(2) Allow me to introduce my friend Mr Brown to you. 请允许我向你介绍我的朋友布朗先生。

注意: introduce 不直接接双宾语,其间接宾语须用 to 引出。

误: Allow me to introduce you Mr Zhang.

正: Allow me to introduce Mr Zhang to you.

2) 传入、引进 (to bring in for the first time, bring forward)。

例: (1) Potatoes were introduced into Europe from South America. 马铃薯是由南美洲传进欧洲的。

(2) Don't introduce another subject to our conversation. 不要把另一个话题插进我们的谈话。

3) introduce 的名词是 introduction, 表示“介绍”、“导言”。

例: (1) It was necessary to make introductions all round. 需要将

在场的人互相介绍。

- (2) I've finished my introduction to the book. 我已经写好了这本书的序言。

2. Nice to meet you.

- 1) meet 一词可用于初次“相识”、“相见”(get to know or be introduced for the first time)。当两个人首次相识时常说:
Nice /Pleased/ Glad to meet you. 对方的回答也往往是:Nice /Pleased/ Glad to meet you, (too).
- 2) Nice to meet you. 与 Nice meeting you. 意思相同,但表达场合不同。一般说来,Nice to meet you. 多在见面时用;Nice meeting you. 多在分别时用。

例:(1) How nice to meet you! Miss Zhang! 张小姐,同你认识太好了!

- (2) It was nice meeting you, but we have to say goodbye. 这次见面真愉快,我们得道声“再见”了。

3. in one's opinion

in one's opinion 用来表达某人对某事的看法,意为“依照某人看法”、“据某人看来”,还可以写成: in the opinion of sb.

例:(1) In my opinion, you are completely wrong. 依我看来,你完全错了。

- (2) In the opinion of most people, the US team will win the game. 大多数人认为美国队会打赢。

4. until dark

dark 这里指“黄昏”、“傍晚”。注意 until dark (直到天黑)、at dark (在黄昏)、before dark (天黑之前)、after dark (天黑之后)等习惯用语中,dark 前均不用冠词。

例:(1) Some animals come out only after dark. 有些动物在天黑以后才出来。

- (2) The children got home before dark. 孩子们天黑前到家。

5. employ vt.

employ 意为“雇用”，常用于：

1) employ...as...雇用为。

例：We employed her as an adviser. 我们雇用她为顾问。

2) employ sb to do sth.

例：Mr Smith employed him to look after the house. 史密斯先生雇用她照管房子。

注意：employ 构成的词有：

employment (不可数名词) 职业、工作

employee (可数名词) 被雇用人员、就业人员

employer (可数名词) 雇主、雇用者

unemployed (形容词) 失业的

6. result n. & v.

1) result 用作名词，表示“结果、后果”。

例：(1) What was the result of the game? 比赛的结果如何？

(2) We worked all day, but without any result. 我们忙了一天，没有什么结果。

as a result 常用作状语，表示原因，意为“结果”，相当于 so。

例：(1) He had some bad fish, as a result, he felt ill this morning.

(= He had some bad fish, so he felt ill this morning.) 他吃了一些坏鱼，因此今天早晨感到不舒服。

(2) He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two months. (= He slipped and broke his leg, so he will have to be away from school for two months.) 他滑倒了，跌断了腿，结果(所以)两个月无法上学。

as a result of 表示“由于…的结果”，相当于 because of。

例：(1) He was late as a result of (= because of) the snow.
他由于下雪迟到了。

(2) He is unable to go to work as a result of (= because of)

the fall from the horse. 他从马上摔了下来, 所以不能上班了。

2) result 常用作不及物动词, 与介词 in 和 from 搭配。

result in 意为“造成”、“产生”, 主语是起因, in 的宾语是结果。

例: (1) The accident resulted in three deaths. 事故造成三人死亡。

(2) His angry words resulted in a fight. 他的气话造成了一场打闹。

result from 意为“由…造成”, 主语表示结果, from 的宾语是起因。

例: (1) Your success has resulted from your hard work. 你的成功是你辛勤劳动的结果。

(2) Sickness often results from eating too much. 疾病常由于吃得太多而引起。

7. prefer vt.

1) prefer 意为“更喜爱”(like more), 后接名词、代词、动名词和不定式及从句。

例: (1) I prefer the pictures taken by Xiao Zhang. 我更喜欢小张拍的照片。(接名词)

(2) They preferred not to talk about this problem. 他们宁愿不谈这个问题。(接不定式)

(3) He prefers going by bike. 他宁愿骑车去。(接动名词)

(4) They preferred her to go with them. 他们宁愿她同他们一道去。(接不定式复合结构)

(5) I prefer that the eggs should be done soft. 我喜欢鸡蛋煮得嫩一些。

2) would prefer 意为“想要”, 后可接名词、不定式, 不接动名词。

例: (1) I'd prefer some short stories. 我想看一些短篇小说。

(2) I'd prefer to spend my summer holidays in the countryside.

我想在农村度暑假。

3) 表示“宁愿…而不”的两个句型。

① prefer...to...: 两者后面要接名词或动名词。

例: (1) I prefer cocoa to coffee. 我更喜欢可可而不喜欢咖啡。
(接名词)

(2) He prefers renting a car to having one of his own. 他宁可租一辆车,而不愿自己拥有一辆。(接动名词)

② prefer...rather than...之后要接不定式, rather than 之后的不定式一般省去 to。

例: (1) She preferred to go with us rather than stay behind. 她宁愿和我们一道去,而不愿留下。

(2) I prefer to walk rather than go by bus. 我宁愿走着去而不愿坐车去。

8. expression n.

1) 作“说法、词组”解,可用作可数名词。

例: You can find a lot of useful expressions in the book. 你可在这本书中找到很多有用的词句。

2) 作“表情”解,可与不定冠词连用。

例: (1) An expression of surprise appeared on his face. 他脸上显出惊喜的神色。

(2) He could not make out the expression on her face. 他无法辨认她脸上的表情。

3) expression 的动词是“express”,作“表达”解。

例: (1) I hardly know how to express my thanks to you. 我简直不知道怎样表达对你的谢意。

(2) How do you express it in English? 这句话英语怎么说?

(3) Allow me to express my warmest welcome to you. 让我向你表示最热烈的欢迎。

词语辨异

1. for the first time, the first time

1) for the first (the second, the third, etc.) 表示“第一(第二、第三...)次”,一般单独用作状语。

例:(1) They were invited to an important ball for the first time in their lives. 他们平生第一次应邀出席一个重要的舞会。

(2) When I saw him for the second time, he was already married. 当我第二次见到他时,他已成婚。

2) the first time (the next ... the last time) 常用作连词,引导一个状语从句:

The first time I met her, I knew we would be friends. 我第一次看到她就意识到我们会成为朋友。

The next time you come, you should bring your notebook with you. 下次你来时,你该随身带上笔记本。

2. at the beginning of, in the beginning

1) at the beginning of 表示有关“月、日、星期、季节、年”等的开始。

例:(1) A war broke out at the beginning of the century. 本世纪初爆发了一场战争。

(2) We had an exam at the beginning of the term. 我们开学初举行了一次考试。

2) in the beginning 之后不接 of 短语,表示“起初”,相当于 at first。其中 in 也可用 at 替代。

例:(1) In (At) the beginning, there were no men, no animals, no plants. 起初,没有人类,没有动物和植物。

(2) You will find it rather difficult in (at) the beginning. 起初,你会发现它颇有点难。

3. be off, be away, go away

1) be off 意为“动身走”、“离开”,相当于 be leaving。

例: (1) I want to be off before lunch. 我要在午饭前离开。

(2) I must be off. I'm meeting Brand at six. 我得走了,我将在6点钟与布朗德见面。

2) be away 强调“不在这(那里)”,表示状态。

例: (1) I'll only be away a few minutes. 我只离开几分钟。

(2) His father was far away from home. 他的父亲远离家乡。

3) go away 表示“离开、走开”,强调动作。

例: (1) He kissed her daughter on the forehead and went away. 他亲了亲女儿的额头,然后离开了。

(2) Did you stay at home or did you go away? 你是呆在家里还是出门了?

4. holiday, vacation, leave

1) holiday 作“假日”、“假期”解。单数形式可指一天假日,也可指多于一天的假期(a day or longer),复数形式指多天或多次假期。

例: (1) They have a holiday every Friday. 他们每星期五放假。

(2) When do the Easter holidays begin? 复活节假期什么时候开始?

(3) They had a two-month holiday (或 a holiday of two months). 他们放了两个月假。

2) vacation 指较长的假期,不表示一个假日, vacation 无复数形式,除 the summer/winter vacation 之外,其他场合前面不用冠词。

例: (1) How did you spend your winter vacation (或 holiday/holidays)? 你是怎样过寒假的?

(2) The college is closed during (the) vacation. 假期时学院关了门。

(3) She is on vacation (on holiday). 她在休假。

3) leave 作名词用可指机关或军队的休假,也可表示请假。

例: (1) The soldiers are given two leaves each year. 战士们每年休两次假。

(2) He had to ask the teacher for two days' leave. 他不得不向老师请两天假。

(3) Jack asked for three days' sick leave. 杰克请了三天病假。

day off 也可作“请假”解。

例: Li Mei took a day off yesterday because of illness. 李梅昨天因病请了一天假。

4. opinion, idea, view

1) opinion 是状态名词,其含义是对某件事或某个人持有的看法或舆论。

例: (1) I'll be glad to hear your opinion of them. 我很高兴想听听你对他们的看法。

(2) He holds an opinion opposite to ours. 他的意见同我们的相反。

2) idea 是动态名词,其含义是处置某事的计划、判断、理解、建议或对其实现之可能性的评测。表示“念头、主意、构想等”。

例: (1) I have an idea of what we should do. 我们该怎样做我有一个想法。

(2) Do you have any idea of what I'm trying to explain? 你了解我所要解释的意思吗?

3) view 相当于汉语中的“见解”或“观点”,侧重于对比较广泛、重大或有关公众问题所采取的态度,是比较固定、系统、全面的见解。

例: (1) Different social classes hold different political views. 不同的社会阶级抱有不同的政治见解。

(2) Children take a different view of school from that of their

teachers. 孩子们对学校的看法和教师们不同。

5. look for, find, find out

1) look for 强调“找”的动作,不表示结果。

例:(1) He is looking for his key. 他在找钥匙。

(2) What are you looking for? 你在找什么?

2) find 是“找到”、“找出”、“发现”,着重找的结果,其宾语往往是丢失的东西或人。

例:(1) Did you find the book you had lost? 你找到你丢失的书了吗?

(2) He found everything there in good order. 他发现那里一切井井有条。

3) find out 表示经过了解或询问“搞清楚”、“弄明白”、“查明真相”,其后的宾语常常是某个情况、某件事实。

例:(1) Please find out when the train starts. 请查一下火车什么时候开。

(2) Mary was angry when Jane found out her secret. 当玛丽的秘密发觉后,她很生气。

6. right now, right away

1) right now 表示“现在、此刻(at this moment)”。

例:(1) The doctor is busy right now. 医生现在正忙着。

(2) They are playing on the playground right now. 他们此刻正在操场上玩。

2) right away 表示“立即”、“马上”。

例:(1) I'm getting in touch with him right away. 我马上就和他联系。

(2) We must be off right away. It's eight already. 我们得马上走,现在已8点钟了。

7. go on doing 与 go on to do

1) go on doing sth 表示“继续干某事”,相当于 keep on doing sth。

例: (1) John went on reading and paid no attention to any of us.
约翰继续看书, 没有注意我们中任何人。

(2) You ought not to go on living this way. 你不该继续这样生活下去了。

2) go on to do sth 表示“接着做另一件事”。

例: (1) He went on to show us how to do it in a different way. 他接着又教我们用另一种方法做这件事。

(2) After he had finished his homework, he went on to watch TV. 做完家庭作业后, 他接着看电视。

句型剖析

1. So was my friend Bob.

1) “so + 连系动词(情态动词或助动词) + 另一主语”是主谓倒装结构, 表示另一主语与前面所述的主语做的事或所处的情况相同。

注意: 用这一句型时, 前后两句必须是肯定句, 两句时态和系动词(情态动词、助动词)必须一致。

例: (1) I am a student, so is my sister. 我是学生, 我妹妹也是。

(2) If you go to the cinema tonight, so shall I. 如果你今晚去看电影, 我也去。

(3) I went to the park yesterday, so did Li Ming. 我昨天去公园了, 李明也去了。

2) 如果前一句是否定句, 则后一句须用 neither/nor 连接。

例: (1) If you don't go there, neither/nor shall I. 如果你不去那儿, 我也不去。

(2) Tom didn't go swimming yesterday, neither/nor did I. 汤姆昨天没去游泳, 我也没去。

3) 当 so 连接前后两句的主语为同一人或事时, so 后的句子则用陈述句语序, 表示说话人赞同为证实前句所说的情

况,意为“确实如此”。

例: (1) “It is cold today.” “So it is.” “今天天气很冷。”“确实如此。”

(2) “Tom works hard at his lessons.” “So he does”. “汤姆很认真地做功课。”“他确实这样。”

2. It's the time of year for the rice harvest.

“It's time + 不定式”与“it's time for + 名词”(不接动名词)都表示“是该做某事的时候了”。

例: (1) It's time to start. 是出发的时候了。

(2) It's time for us to go. 是我们该走的时候了。

(3) It's time for lunch. 是吃午饭的时候了。

(4) It's time for a rest. 是休息的时候了。

3. Although the farm is large, my Daddy has two men working for him.

although 或 though 是从属连词,引导让步状语从句,表示“虽然”。

例: (1) We were not tired although (though) we had worked all day. 我们虽然工作了一整天,但并不累。

(2) Although (Though) he is young, he knows a lot. 他虽然年轻,但懂得很多。

注意: 按照英语习惯, although (though) 不能与 but 连用, 如不可说: Although (Though) ..., but ...。但为了加强前后两句的对比意义, 在主句前可以加 yet。

例: (1) Although (Though) he is very old, yet (不可用 but) he is healthy. 他虽然很老, 但很健康。

(2) Although (Though) he had been ill for a month, yet he was never absent from school. 他虽然病了一个月, 但从未缺过课。

拓展思维 方法呈现

例 1 1996 NMET·39

Thirty years after being _____ to Macanlay's words, they still seem to me the best yardstick (准绳), because they give us a way to measure (衡量) ourselves rather than others.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. referred | B. shown |
| C. brought | D. introduced |

【解析】 本题除 refer to (涉及、提到)不能用于“动词 + sb to sb”句型外,其他三个词均可用于这一句型。show sb/sth to sb 意为“给某人看某人(物)”;bring sth/sb to sb 意为“把…带到”;而 introduce sb/sth to sb 除了有“把…介绍给…”的含义外,还有 cause sb to learn about it for the first time“使认识、使了解”的意思,根据句意,只能选 D。

由此题可知,我们在阅读中,要做到“词不离句,句不离文”,除了掌握单词的基本含义外,还要从语境中体味单词的引伸义,方能找准答案。

例 2 1993 NMET·12

— Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

— _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. What a pleasure | B. It's my pleasure |
| C. I'm very pleased | D. Pleased to meet you |

【解析】 该题考查准确使用交际用语。两人初次见面,一方作了自我介绍,另一方作出的反应通常是走上去恭迎,并说声 Pleased/Happy/Nice to meet you.”,故答案选 D。

例 3 1998北京海淀模拟题

— _____.

— Thank you. I certainly will.

- A. I wish you happiness

B. I greatly appreciate our friendship

C. May I help you

D. Remember me to your family

【解析】 从答语：“谢谢，我会的”，可知空缺项该是说话人想让对方做一件很愉快的事。D项“替我问候你的父母”正切题。

表示“向…问好(候)”的用语有：

Remember me to sb.

Give (send) one's regards to sb.

Give (send) one's love to sb.

例 4 2000 全国高考·40

The _____ of a body clock should not be too surprising since the lives of most living things are controlled by the 24-hour night and day cycle(循环)。

A. invention

B. opinion

C. story

D. idea

【解析】 人体生物钟不是“发明”，也不是“故事”，排除 A、C。本题只能在 B、D 两项中选择。idea 与 opinion 属同义词，但两者还有区别：idea 是对某件事的计划、理解、建议及实现的可能性进行评测，即“主意、想法、构想”等；opinion 表示对某事、某事的看法或舆论，即“意见、看法、见解”，生物钟是一种假说，一种可能性，根据题意，只能选 D。

高考名题 发散思维

名题 1 1989MET·13

— Good morning, can I help you?

— I'd like to have this package _____, madam.

A. be weighed

B. to be weighed

C. to weigh

D. weighed

• **测试目标：**该题考查使役动词 have 的宾语后接非谓语动词作补足语的用法。

• **解题思路:** have 的宾语后的非谓语动词作宾补有三种形式: (1) have + 宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式; (2) have + 宾语 + 现在分词; (3) have + 宾语 + 过去分词。

“have + 宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式”表示“使某人做某事”, 不定式与宾语在逻辑上是主谓关系, 不定式动作发生在 have 之后, 有时往往没有做。

“have + 宾语 + 现在分词”表示“使某人处于某种动作和状态中”, 含有进行之意, 现在分词和宾语也是逻辑上的主谓关系。

“have + 宾语 + 过去分词”表示“某事被…做”, 宾语是过去分词的动作对象, 即动宾关系。

本题中的宾语 package (包裹) 是“被称了”, 故和“称”是动宾关系, 属第(3)种情况, 应选过去分词作宾补。

答案: D。

• 同类试题

1. (1979 全国高考副卷 6)

I'm going to have my radio ____ .

A. fixed B. to fix C. fix D. fixing

(答案: A)

2. (1985 MET 24)

- There's a hole in your bag.

- I know. I'm going to have it ____ .

A. mend B. mending C. mended D. to be mended

(答案: C)

~~~~~多向发散~~~~~

【纵横发散】

发散 1

As I am going to settle down in England, I'll have my friends there _____ me a nice house.

A. finding B. found C. to find D. find

【解析】 my friend 与 find 是主谓关系,且 find 动作尚未发生,应选不带 to 的不定式作宾补。答案: D。

发散 2

The machine will go wrong if you have it _____ day and night.

A. worked B. working
C. to work D. to be working

【解析】 it 与 work 是主谓关系, it 后的动作处于进行的状态,故应选现在分词作宾补。答案: B。

发散 3

I want to have him _____ the work, but he had it _____ instead.

A. do, done B. doing, doing
C. to do, done D. do, do

【解析】 本题意思是: 我想让他干这件工作, 可他却叫别人干了。第一句 do 与宾语是逻辑上的主谓关系, 故用不带 to 的不定式作宾补; 第二句 do 与宾语 it 是逻辑上的动宾关系, 故用过去分词作宾补。答案: A。

发散 4

Who did the manager _____ the report?

A. have B. have write
C. have written D. have to write

【解析】 本题意思是: 经理让谁写的这份报告? 用的是 have sb do sth 的句型。由于其宾语 sb 变成疑问词移置句首, 故 have 与补足语 write 便连在一起。答案: B。

【特殊发散】

发散 1

He had a lot of work _____ today, so he can't go with us.

A. doing B. to do C. done D. do

【解析】 此题中的 have 不是使役动词,而是“有”的意思,其后该使用带 to 的不定式作定语,表示:“他今天有很多工作要做,所以不能同我们一道去。”答案:B。

例:(1) have a composition to write

(2) Do you have anything to say?

发散 2

In those days his family didn't have enough rooms _____.

A. to live

B. lived in

C. to live in

D. living

【解析】 本题意思是:“在那些日子里,他的一家没有足够的房间可住”。句中的 have 是表示“有”的动词,其后该用不定式作定语。当不定式作定语时,不定式若是短语动词,又和所定的名词构成动宾关系,则介词不能省。答案:C。

■ **警示误区** have 既是使役动词,作“使、让”解,其后可接不带 to 的不定式、现在分词和过去分词作宾补;have 又可作“有”解,其后常接带 to 的不定式作定语。一定要弄清 have 宾语后的动词的语法、语义功能,切不可仅根据单词的外部形式而选择答案。

名题 2 1994NMET·22

Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.

A. ride, ride

B. riding, ride

C. ride, to ride

D. to ride riding

• **测试目标:** 本题考查 prefer ... rather than 的用法。

• **解题思路:** prefer ... rather than 前后可接两个不定式(than 后的不定式不带 to),表示“宁愿…而不…”。本题将 rather than 部分移于句首,但基本结构不变,即:He always prefers to ride a bicycle rather than ride on a crowded bus.

答案 C.