

新标准



英语

同步注释精讲精练

高中一年级 必修2

New  
standard English

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

# 新标准英语 同步注释精讲精练

(高中一年级)  
(必修2)

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## 出版说明

为了帮助学生更好地学习外研社新标准《英语》，我们组织编写了这套《新标准英语同步注释精讲精练》。本套图书包括初中和高中两部分，其中初中部分针对教学实际共包括5册，分别与初中三年六个学期同步；高中部分针对教材设计情况，分为8册必修内容与教材同步。这些配套教辅用书的编写有以下几大特色：

### 1. 依据教育部《英语课程标准》，紧扣外研社新标准《英语》。

新世纪的英语教学改革以教育部2001年颁发的《英语课程标准》为重要开端和依据，在新课程标准所提倡的新的教学理念的指导下，外研社集中中外一流专家合作编写了新标准《英语》，并通过了教育部的教材审查。本书就是针对外研社新标准《英语》教材的教学内容专门编写的。高中每册书包括其各模块的内容，其中前六个模块为新授内容，第七模块为复习模块，重点归纳、总结前六个模块出现的语言现象和语法要点。

### 2. 与教学内容同步，注释详尽周全。

实行新的课程改革以后，高中教学以模块为单位，教学模式有了极大的改变，原先一学年分为两个学期改为四个小学期，每个小学期学习一个模块，就相当于外研社的一级教材，这样高中前两年就要开设必修一到必修八。本套《精讲精练》就是紧紧围绕这些教学内容编写的。另外，它还提供了详尽周全的课文注释，为学生自主学习提供了实实在在的帮助。

### 3. 指明学习目标，注重精讲精练。

《精讲精练》每个模块都有自己明确的学习目标，包括词汇及用法、句型结构、语法能力、听说读写综合能力等，并且侧重培养学生的创造思维能力和逻辑表达能力。另外，还提供了英汉对照翻译、教材内容详解、课后练习解答、解题技巧和模块评价与测试等内容。在明确学习目标的前提下，以精讲精练为本书编写的核心内容，既有对知识的精心讲解，也有对能力的重点培养；既有对知识的归纳和梳理，也有对学生学习效果的评价和测试。

### 4. 关注技能发展，测试与评价相结合。

对教材中的“阅读和词汇”、“写作”、“文化角”等较长语篇材料进行了翻译，有助于师生理解相关语言材料，从而降低学生的学习难度。对照翻译还有助于学生理解英汉两种语言的差异，进一步加深对英语课文的理解和把握，对培养学生的阅读理解能力也有帮助。尤其是每个模块还配备有测试与评价练习，为学生提供了更多的语言训练和实践的机会，对学生自我检查和评价有一定的促进作用。

本书由中国政法大学外国语学院孙平华老师主编。另外，参加本书编写的副主编有：笪有浩、陈香兰、赵晓琳、徐晓炜；编者有：李瑞之、王立歆、王东亮、张春风、王洪新、孙颖慧、霍晓红等。本书专门是针对外研社高中英语（必修2）编写的，适合于高中一年级第二个短学期使用。

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# Module 1

## Our Body and Healthy Habits

### 一、模块学习目标

1. 学习和掌握一定量的新词汇、用法及其区别: be connected with, get/catch a cold, sometimes (never, seldom, often, usually, always), fatty/healthy/wealthy, enough, worry about, see sb. doing sth., without sth. on, in one's opinion, while + v-ing 形式, be crazy about, because of/because, hurt/injure, describe ... as ..., in order to, at the end of, be off work, pick sb. up, will/be going to, begin with/end with

2. 学习和掌握一些常用的句型或表达法: 1) although / though 引导的让步状语从句; 2) 与 how 有关的句型; 3) 介词 + which 引导的定语从句等。

3. 学习和理解课文中出现的新的语法现象, 如名词用作动词; will 和 be going to 表示将来的区别等。

4. 能够运用所学的新词、短语、句型等, 针对谈论身体疾病和健康的话题, 有意识地培养听、说、读、写能力。

5. 通过语法学习, 培养观察和比较能力; 通过听和读培养捕获重要信息的能力; 通过组段练习培养逻辑思维能力; 通过说的练习培养判断重要性的能力; 通过写的练习培养逻辑表达的能力。

6. 热爱学校生活、积极参与学校体育运动, 培养卫生、健康的生活习惯。关爱他人, 注意身心健康。

### 二、英汉对照翻译

#### Vocabulary and Reading

#### 词汇和阅读

#### Zhou Kai (1)

When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously.

"Zhou Kai, where are you going?" she asked.

"To the park. I'm going to play football," said Zhou Kai.

"But it's raining! You'll catch a bad cold," said his mother.

"No, I won't. I'll be fine," said Zhou Kai, as he opened the door.

## Module 1

"Zhou Kai, you'll get ill, you know you will. You can at least go and get your jacket."

"OK, OK." Zhou Kai reluctantly did as he was told.

### 周凯 (1)

周凯的妈妈看到周凯没穿夹克衫就往前门走去，她担心地盯着他。

"周凯，你要去哪儿?"她问道。

"去公园，我要去踢足球。"周凯说。

"但是天下着雨!你将会感冒的。"她妈妈说。

"不，我不会感冒，我没事的。"周凯说着，将门打开。

"周凯，你会生病的，你知道你会生病的。你至少可以去拿上你的夹克衫。"

"好吧，好吧。"周凯不情愿地按要求去做。

### Zhou Kai (2)

My mother has always made sure we eat very healthily, and fresh fruit and vegetables are a very important part of our diet. We live near the sea and we have fish about four times a week. We don't eat much fat or sugar. A lot of my school friends eat sweets every day but I'm lucky because I don't have a sweet tooth—I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit. And I'm not too heavy, so I never have to diet, or anything like that.

### 周凯 (2)

我妈妈总是想方设法让我们吃得健康。新鲜水果和蔬菜是我们饮食的重要部分。我们住在大海边，每周吃四次鱼。我们对油脂和糖吃得不多。我的很多校友每天都吃糖果，但是我很幸运我不喜欢甜食——我宁可吃一块好的水果。我不是很胖，所以我不必节食，也不必做其他类似的事情。

I'm quite healthy. I very rarely get colds, although, unusually for me, I had a bad cold and a bit of a fever last week. But that's because I was stupid enough to play football in the rain. I don't often get things like flu either. Last winter almost all my class got flu—but I didn't. I think I don't get these things because I take a lot of exercise and am very fit. Two years ago I broke my arm playing football. The injury was quite painful and I was in plaster for a month—I hated that.

我很健康。尽管上周有一次我反常地患了重感冒还有点发烧，但是我很少感冒。那次感冒是因为我真是够蠢的，居然在雨中踢足球。我也不常患流感之类的病。去年冬天，我班几乎所有同学都得了流感，但是我没有。我认为我不会得这些病，因为我经常锻炼，很健康。两年前，我在踢球时胳膊骨折了。骨折很疼的，我打了一个月的石膏——我恨透了。

So as you can see from what I've said, I'm a normal kind of person. But there's one thing I really love—I'm crazy about football. I'm captain of the class team at school and I'm also a member of the Senior High team. Because of this, I make sure that I have a good diet, and as I've



said, this isn't a problem because my mother feeds us so well.

从我所说的你可以看出，我是一个平常的人。但是有一件事情我的确很喜欢，就是对足球太着迷。我是学校班级队的队长，同时也是高中队成员。正因为如此，我得确保有好的饮食，如我所说，这不成问题，因为我妈妈给我们吃得很好。

### Cultural Corner

Read about the health care system in three different countries. Answer the question.

Which health care system do you think is best? Write two or three sentences explaining why.

### 文化角

阅读三个不同国家的医疗保健体系，并回答问题。

哪个医疗保健体系你认为是最好的？并写出两三个句子解释一下原因。

The health care system of a country is very important and different countries have different ways of paying for it. Britain was the first country in the world to have a free health care system paid for by the government. Health care is free for everyone living in Britain. Most doctors and nurses work for the government and most hospitals are owned by the government. Until recently this system was very successful but recently there have been problems. This is because the government has not put enough money into the health service. As a result, more people are using private health insurance. They see doctors who work for themselves and pay the doctors through the health insurance company.

一个国家的医疗保健体系是很重要的，不同的国家有不同的付费方式。英国是世界上第一个由政府负担经费，实行免费医疗的国家。每个住在英国的人都享有免费医疗。大多数医生和护士为政府工作，大多数医院归政府所有。这一体系一直都很成功，但是最近出现一些问题。因为政府对健康服务的资金投入不够。结果，更多的人在使用私人健康保险。他们去看医生，并通过健康保险公司支付医生医疗费。

In America the system is very different. Most people have private health insurance. Doctors work for themselves and hospitals are privately owned. The health insurance company pays the doctors and the hospitals. The problem with this system is that poorer people don't have the money to pay for private health insurance. As a result, they often have both health and money problems. Canada has a different system again. Health care is free. Doctors work privately and hospitals are privately owned. When you become ill, medical fees are paid for by the government.

美国的医疗健康体系与此不同。大多数人有私人健康保险。医生为他们自己工作，医院是私有的。医生和医院费用由健康保险公司支付。这一体系的问题是穷人买不起私人医疗保险。结果，他们经常出现健康和钱的问题。加拿大也有不同的体系。医疗是免费的。医生私自工作，并且医院为私有制。当你生病的时候，医疗费由政府支付。

## 三、教材内容详解

### 1. Which of them are connected with illness? 他们哪些词与疾病有关?

be connected with 的意思是“与……有关”(=to be related to)。例如:

I always considered your brother to be connected with that club. 我原来总认为你兄弟和那个俱乐部有关系。

The meeting was connected directly with this affair. 会议与这件事有直接关系。

He is in no way connected with this business. 他和这事一点关系也没有。

The discussion will be connected closely with our work. 讨论将与我们的工作密切相关。

How was one telephone connected with another in the past? 在过去电话与电话之间是怎样接通的?

### 2. I sometimes get colds and flu. 我有时患感冒和流感。

1) get / catch a cold 感冒, 着凉。例如:

He put on his jacket before leaving the house in order not to catch a cold. 为了不感冒, 他在离开之前穿上了夹克衫。

That student got a cold last week because he played football in the rain. 那位学生上周感冒了, 因为他下着雨踢足球。

2) 句中 sometimes 是表示频度的副词, 这类副词还有: never, seldom, often, usually, always 等。sometimes 作“有时, 时而”解。在句子中作时间状语。近义词和词组还有: at times, from time to time, now and then, occasionally, once in a while 等。例如:

In our spare time, sometimes we play ball games and sometimes we go out for an outing. 在业余时间里我们有时打球, 有时外出郊游。

Sometimes we are very busy and sometimes we have nothing to do; that is the characteristic of our job. 我时而很忙, 时而又无事可做, 这就是我们的工作特点。

#### [注意]

①表示频率的副词还有很多, 它们表示做某事的频率按下列顺序由高到低排列:

always > usually > often > sometimes > seldom > never

总是 > 通常 > 经常 > 有时 > 较少 > 从不

②与 sometimes (有时) 形式相近, 但意思有区别的词还有: some times (几次); sometime (某时); some time (一段时间), 用法如下: some times 是几次的意思, some 修饰 times, times 是可数名词 time (次数) 的复数形式; sometime 是副词表示将来或过去某一个时间; some time 作一段时间解, some (某一段) 修饰 time, time 为不可数名词指时间。例如:

I have been to Beijing some times, so I'm quite familiar with the city. 我去过北京几次, 因此我对这个城市很熟悉。

The newsreel has been shown on TV some times. 这个新闻片在电视上播了好几次了。

You must hand in your composition sometime before Friday. 你们必须在星期五前某个时间将作文交上。

It's not right for them to cut down all those trees, they are sure to be punished by nature sometime later. 他们砍掉那些树是很不对的, 以后他们一定会受到大自然的惩罚。

Can you wait for me for some time, I'll be back soon. 你能等我一会儿吗? 我马上就回来。

It was quite some time before I remembered his name. 过了好一段时间, 我才想起了他的名字。

### [ 考试要点 ]

- Shall we meet again ... next week?  
A. sometime      B. some time      C. sometimes      D. some times
- They \_\_\_\_\_ go skiing in winter.  
A. sometime      B. some time      C. sometimes      D. some times
- Have you ever been to the Great wall?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sometime      B. some time      C. sometimes      D. some times
- We stayed in Qingdao for \_\_\_\_\_ and then we went to Dalian.  
A. sometime      B. some time      C. sometimes      D. some times

[ 答案: 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B ]

### 3. Not many people are fit enough to do this. 适于做这件事的人并不多。

enough 可以用作形容词、副词和代词。

1) enough 用作副词, 充当形容词或副词修饰语, 但必须后置。又如:

He walks slowly enough. 他走得够慢了。

This article is difficult enough to write. 这篇文章够难写了。

But that's because I was stupid enough to play football in the rain. 但是那是因为我太蠢了, 在雨天踢足球。

The boy is old enough to go to school. 那小男孩已经到上学年龄了。

He was brave enough to fight against the robber. 他非常勇敢, 敢于同盗贼搏斗。

He sings beautifully enough to win the competition. 他唱得很好, 赢得了比赛。

2) enough 用作代词, 既可代表可数名词, 也可代表不可数名词。例如:

—Do you need more chairs? 你们还要椅子吗?

—No. I think there are enough to go round. 不要了, 我想够用了。

At the end of six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian. 六个月底, 他已经学得足以用俄语读文章和报告了。

3) enough 用作形容词作定语时, 可修饰可数名词或不可数名词, 可放在被修饰的名词前或后。如:

There are enough seats (seats enough) for them all. 有足够的座位让他们都坐下。

I have enough time (time enough) to finish the work. 我有足够的时间来完成这项工作。

# Module 1

## 4. Which word means worried about something that may happen? 哪个单词意为对将要发生的事情担心?

动词 worry 既可以作为及物动词, “使烦恼, 使忧虑, 使担忧”; 又可作为不及物动词, “烦恼, 担心, 发愁”解, 后带宾语时常用 about。例如:

What's worrying her? 什么事使她烦恼?

The leader's absence worried the people. 领导的缺席使人们感到担忧。

What worries me most is whether I can pass the examination. 最使我担心的是我能否通过考试。

Those changes worried him. 那些变化使他发愁。

Don't worry, I'll find a good way. 别担心, 我会找到一个好办法。

Perhaps she didn't want to worry you. 也许她本不想打扰你。

I'm really worried, I can't find my key. 我真的很着急, 我的钥匙找不到了。

There is no need to worry about it. 没有必要为这件事担心。

### [ 考试要点 ]

1. She said that she worried \_\_\_\_\_ her serious illness.  
A. for                      B. at                      C. about                      D. of
2. The old man looked \_\_\_\_\_ and ill.  
A. worry                      B. worried                      C. worrying                      D. worries
3. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ me and get to work.  
A. worry                      B. worried                      C. worrying                      D. to worry

[ 答案: 1. C 2. B 3. C ]

## 5. When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously. 周凯的妈妈看到周凯没穿夹克衫就往前门走去, 她担心地盯着他。

1) see sb. doing sth. 看见某人做某事。see 为感官动词, 通常可跟动词-ing 形式或不带 to 的不定式作宾语。常见的感官动词还有: hear, watch, notice, listen to, observe 等。例如:

I saw them walking along the river yesterday evening. 我昨天傍晚看见他们沿河散步。

You can notice them dancing to the light music on the square every morning. 每天早晨你都有可能看到他们在广场伴随着轻音乐跳舞。

We watched the army marching down the street towards the park. 我们看到部队沿着大街朝公园行进。

I counted the people entering the hall, and there were 68 of them. 我点数着人们进入大厅, 共有 68 位。

We heard them practising singing English songs in the next room. 我们听见他们在隔壁房间里练习演唱英语歌曲。

I heard her singing a beautiful song in the next room yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午我听见她在隔壁房间里唱了一首优美的歌。

I saw him walking down the hill. 我看见他正在下山 (动作正在进行)。

I watch him walk down the hill. 我看着他走下山来(动作的全过程)。

若 see 变为被动语态, 那么不定式应带 to。例如:

He is often seen to climb the hill. 经常看见他在爬山。

2) with (without) + 名词或代词 + 形容词、副词、分词、或介词短语, 表示伴随状态, 在句中作状语。例如:

With these to help him, he tried to send a picture of a face. 靠了这些零件, 他设法传送了一张面部的图象。

常见的“with + 复合宾语”结构主要有以下五种形式:

①with + 宾语 + 动词-ing 形式

With the old man leading the way, the soldiers started towards the mountains. 由这位老人带路, 士兵们向山上走去。

②with + 宾语 + 过去分词

The child was crying with the cup broken. 杯子破了, 那小孩哭了起来。

③with + 宾语 + 不定式

With the machinery to do all the work, we carried out our production plan last month. 由于机器做了全部工作, 我们上月完成了我们的生产计划。

④with + 宾语 + 介词短语

The peasants walked to the fields with hoes on their shoulders.

农民扛着锄头, 往田地里走去。

⑤with + 宾语 + 形容词(或副词)

He often sleeps with the window open. 他常常开着窗户睡觉。

The building looks even more beautiful with all lights on.

所有的灯都亮着, 这幢楼显得更加漂亮。

3) eye 用作动词

英语中表示身体部位的名词可以用作动词, 一般表示相应的名词能够发出的动作。常用的有: 1) hand *n.* 手; *vt.* 传递。2) head *n.* 头; *v.* 出发, 走向。3) back *n.* 背部; *v.* 背东西。4) shoulder *n.* 肩膀; *v.* 肩负起。5) nose *n.* 鼻子; *v.* 试探。

6. “OK, OK.” Zhou Kai reluctantly did as he was told. “好吧, 好吧。”周凯不情愿地按要求去做。

1) as 引导的是一个方式状语从句。as 作“如”, “像”解。另外, as 还可以引导比较状语从句。例如:

You should do as the teacher tells you to do. 你应该像教师说的那样去做。(方式状语)

He speaks English just as Americans do. 他说英语就像美国人说英语一样。(方式状语)

The weather was not so wet as it is today. 过去的天气不像今天这样潮湿。(比较状语)

The Christmas tree is almost as tall as the room. 这棵圣诞树差不多同这间房子一般高。(比较状语)

2) 另外, as 经常用在 as ... as possible 的结构中。例如:

Read the story as quickly as possible. (= Read the story as quickly as you can.) 尽快地阅读这篇故事。

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They watered the trees as often as possible. (= They watered the trees as often as they could.) 他们尽可能经常给树浇水。

## 7. Does Zhou Kai have a healthy lifestyle, in your opinion? 依你来看, 周凯有健康生活习惯吗?

1) in one's opinion 意思是“依某人看。”其中名词 opinion (可数或不可数) 表示“意见、看法、主张”。例如:

In my opinion, we'd better go there by train. 依我看, 我们最好坐火车去那里。(= I think the best way to go there is by train.)

[注意] 类似的用法还有:

I'm of the opinion that he will lose the match.

It's my opinion that he will lose the match.

依我看来, 他会输掉比赛。

2) 在询问“(别人)对某事的看法(见解)时”可说:

What's your opinion of/about...? 你对……有何看法?

类似的用法还有:

What do you think of...?

How do you like...?

## 8. I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit. 我宁愿吃一块好水果。

I'd rather 是 I would rather 的缩写形式。would rather 中的 would 也可以换成 had, 通常简称为 'd rather, 意为“宁愿……”, 后接动词原形或从句, 有时也与 than 连用, 表示“宁可……也不……”。例如:

I'd rather stay at home than go out. 我宁可呆在家中也不愿外出。

He'd rather you came on Friday. 他比较希望你星期五来。(从句中的 came 是虚拟语气的用法, 表明说的话是一种不大可能实现的愿望, 即对方星期五不来)

I'd rather that I had seen him at the party last night. 我希望在昨天的晚上见到他。(had seen 也是虚拟用法, 事实上昨天没有见到他)

## 9. I very rarely get colds, although, unusually for me, I had a bad cold and a bit of a fever last week. 尽管上周有一次我反常地患了重感冒还有点发烧, 但是我很少感冒。

although 和 though 一样都可以用来引导让步状语从句, 同一句中如果用了 although 或 though 就不能再用 but; 同样若用了 but, 就不再使用 although 或 though。但是 although 或 though 却可以与 still 或 yet 搭配使用。例如: “这台机器虽然旧, 但仍然很有用。”就可译为:

Although the machine is old, it is still very useful.

Although the machine is old, yet it is very useful.

The machine is old, but it is very useful.

但不可译为: Although the machine is old, but it is very useful.

Although Princeton, New Jersey, has a world-famous university, it is still a small quiet town.

新泽西州普林斯顿虽然有一所世界著名的大学，但却仍然是座安静的小城镇。

10. I don't often get things like flu either. 我也不常患流感之类的病。

either 可以作代词、形容词、副词或连词。其用法如下：

1) either 作代词时，意为“两者之一”，可单独使用，也可和 of 连用，of 后接复数名词，名词前面要用一个物主代词、指示代词或定冠词。例如：

Did you serve either of my last two campaigns? 我的最近两次战役，你参加过其中的一次吗？

—Do you like either of these? —No, I don't like either.

两个中你喜欢哪一个？哪一个也不喜欢。

注意：“either of + 名词词组”结构在句中作主语时，谓语动词一般用单数。例如：

Either of the boys likes playing football. 两个男孩都喜欢踢足球。

2) either 也可用作形容词，一般指“这个或那个”，表示两者之中任何一个。例如：

You can sit on either end of the ship. 你可以坐在船的任意一头。

You may use either book. 这两本书，你可以随使用任何一本。

—Shall I come on Saturday or Sunday? 我星期六来，还是星期天来？

—Either day is OK. 哪一天都可以。

There are tall trees growing on either side of the road. 路的两旁长着高树。

3) either 也可以用作副词，用于疑问句、否定句或否定词组后加强语气，意为“也，而且，根本”；在肯定句中表示“也”，则用 too。例如：

Tom didn't go, and Mary didn't go either. 汤姆不去，玛丽也不去。

Will Joan come to the party either? 琼也来参加晚会吗？

I haven't finished my task, and Isabella hasn't, either. 我没完成任务，伊莎蓓拉也没完成。

Derek, please offer Tom a hand, and Donald, too! 德立克，请帮汤姆一把！唐纳德，你也去！

Tom went there and Mary went there, too. 汤姆去了，玛丽也去了。

4) either 和 or 连用，起连词作用，意为“或是……或是……”“不是……就是……”“既（不）……又（不）……”。具体用法如下：

①连接并列的主语（这时谓语动词形式应采取就近一致原则）：

Either you or I am mad. 不是你疯了，便是我疯了。

Either you or your sister has a good novel. 不是你就是你妹妹有一本好小说。

Are either you or I wrong? 要么是你错了，要么是我错了吗？

②连接并列宾语或介词短语：

We read either English or Japanese in the morning. 我们早上不是读英语就是读日语。

You can read either in the classroom or under the tree. 你们可以在教室里，也可以在树下读书。

③连接并列的谓语或表语：

He is either a trainer or a teacher. 他不是个教练就是个教师。

You can either go or don't go. 你可以去也可以不去。

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## ④连接并列的状语或定语:

You can go home either today or tomorrow. 你可以今天也可以明天回家。

You can take either the blue or the red one. 你可以拿蓝色或红色的那个。

## ⑤连接两个并列分句:

Either you come in person, or you entrust someone with the matter. 你要么自己来, 要么托人办理此事。

### [注意]

①either ... or ... 连接两个并列主语时, 谓语动词要采取就近一致原则, 采取就近一致原则的短语还有: neither ... nor ..., not only ... but also ..., not ... but ... 等。

②当 not only ... but also ... 连接两个并列分句时, not only 分句的谓语动词要用倒装形式。

Neither you nor I am a student. 你不是学生, 我也不是学生。

Have neither you nor Tony taken your share? 是不是你也没拿你的那份, 东尼也没拿他那份啊?

Not only was everything that he had taken away but also his German citizenship. 不仅他所拥有的一切都被剥夺了, 而且就连他的德国公民权也未能幸免。

### [考试要点] 动词就近一致原则。

1. Either the books or the sweater \_\_\_\_\_ a good buy.  
A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. be
2. Either Archer or his sister \_\_\_\_\_ meal.  
A. have taken their                      B. have taken his  
C. has taken their                      D. has taken her
3. —Which one of the two would you like to have, if you are allowed to take only one?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Either                      B. Neither one                      C. Both                      D. Each
4. \_\_\_\_\_ not only Barrow but also his parents fond of Chinese food?  
A. Are                      B. Were                      C. Has                      D. Is
5. Not only was the purse she \_\_\_\_\_ but also her way.  
A. had to lose                      B. had to be lost                      C. had losing                      D. had lost

[答案: 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. D]

11. Two years ago I broke my arm playing football. 两年前, 我在踢球时胳膊骨折了。

1) break 为不规则动词, 其过去式和过去分词分别为: broke, broken。类似的动词变化还有: choose, chose, chosen; freeze, froze, frozen; speak, spoke, spoken; steal, stole, stolen; weave, wove, woven 等。

2) 原句 playing football 是动词-ing 短语, 在句中充当状语, 表示时间, 相当于 while he was playing football 或 while playing football。又如:

Studying in the bedroom, Tom heard a telephone call. 在卧室学习时, 汤姆听到一个电话



打来。

Once, while working on a new invention, Edison made 8,000 tests without success. 有一次, 爱迪生在从事一项发明时, 做了8,000次实验都没有成功。

12. But there's one thing I really love—I'm crazy about football. 但是有一件事情我的确很喜欢, 就是对足球太着迷。

be crazy about 对……着迷, 对……疯狂。例如:

Xiao Li is crazy about playing chess. 小李对下棋着了迷。

Many young students are crazy about computer games. 很多年轻学生对计算机游戏太着迷了。

13. Because of this, I make sure that I have a good diet, and as I've said, this isn't a problem because my mother feeds us so well. 正因为此, 我得确保有好的饮食, 如我所说, 这不成问题, 因为我妈妈给我们吃得很好。

because of / because 用法区别

1) because of 是短词介词, 意为 by reason of, on account of (因为, 由于), 与 due to 和 owing to 的意义、用法相近。在实际运用中, 它引导的短语大多充当状语。如:

She is unhappy because of her failure in the exam. 她不高兴, 因为这次考试不及格。

The football match was cancelled because of rain. 因为下雨, 足球赛取消了。

2) because 和 because of 的意思相同, 但 because 是从属连词, 引导原因状语从句。上二例可改为:

She is unhappy because she has failed in the exam.

The football match was cancelled because it rained.

14. I hurt my leg while playing football. 我在踢足球时伤了腿。

1) hurt 为不规则动词 (hurt, hurt), 主要用法如下:

①伤害, 损害:

Too much water or too much sun will hurt the plants. 水太多, 阳光太强, 对作物都有害。

②使受伤:

A boy fell down and hurt himself. 一个男孩摔下来跌伤了。

③伤害 (别人的感情), 使不高兴:

My feelings were hurt when he didn't ask me to the party. 他没邀请我聚会, 伤了我的感情。

④疼:

Does your leg still hurt (you)? 你的腿还疼吗?

2) 区别 hurt, harm, injure, wound, damage, destroy:

hurt 是一般的用语, 可指对生物 (living things) 肉体的伤害, 指非故意的伤害。injure 与 hurt 同义, 但较正式。harm 指身体或精神上的损害均可, 意为“伤害, 损害; 有害于”。harm 指的伤害仅引起不便或不适。不卫生的地方, 对于居住者, 会给予 harm, 但因不致给予痛苦, 故不能用 hurt 代替 harm。wound 表示受子弹伤或刀、剑伤等。特指蓄意造