

DANZHAO LINEJULI

单招零距离

二轮复习与仿真试卷

英语

凤凰出版传媒集团
江苏教育出版社
JIANGSU EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE



单招零距离·英语

二轮复习与仿真试卷

凤凰出版传媒集团

 江苏教育出版社



单招零距离 英语

二轮复习与仿真试卷

书 名 单招零距离·英语
二轮复习与仿真试卷
作 者 《单招零距离·英语》编写组
责任编辑 汤奕荣 陈彦理
出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团
江苏教育出版社(南京市马家街 31 号 210009)
网 址 <http://www.1088.com.cn>
集团网址 凤凰出版传媒网 <http://www.ppm.cn>
照 排 南京展望文化发展有限公司
印 刷 江苏淮阴新华印刷厂
厂 址 淮安市淮海北路 44 号(邮编 223001)
电 话 0517-3941427
开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16
印 张 13
字 数 414 000
版 次 2006 年 11 月第 1 版
2006 年 11 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-5343-7840-0/G·7498
定 价 19.50 元
邮购电话 025-83260622
盗版举报 025-83260622

ISBN 7-5343-7840-0



9 787534 378409 >

苏教版图书若有印装错误可向承印厂调换
提供盗版线索者给予重奖

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语二轮复习与仿真试卷/《单招零距离》编写组编著.
—南京:江苏教育出版社,2006.11'
(单招零距离)

ISBN 7-5343-7840-0

I. 英... II. 单... III. 英语课-专业学校-升学
参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 132507 号

编写说明

对口单招考试由于其自身的特点,长期以来一直是很多学生进入高等院校的敲门砖。近年来,单招考试越来越受到家长和学生的重视。

目前,由于利益驱动,市场上的单招考试图书品种繁多,鱼龙混杂,个别品种粗制滥造,严重影响了考生的复习效果和考试成绩。应广大教师的要求,江苏教育出版社组织了省内丰富教学经验的教师参与编写了《单招零距离》丛书。编写队伍中有中职教材的编写者,有参加过单招考试命题的教师,有教育厅职教课题中心组的成员。他们根据江苏省教育厅单招考试大纲的要求,研究了历年单招考试的试题,吸取了市场上同类品种的优点,避免了它们的不足之处,经过精心编写,为我省考生奉献出本套丛书。

本丛书包括语文、数学、英语三门学科,内容涵盖二轮复习和仿真试卷两大块。

《语文》分为基础知识、文言文阅读、现代文阅读、文学作品欣赏、口语交际训练、写作、仿真试卷七大部分。前六个部分涵盖了二轮复习的所有内容,分类清晰,知识点概括简明扼要,习题选择难易适中,可使学生全面巩固所学内容,并且在分类强化中进一步提高。仿真试卷由易到难,较为准确地把握了大纲要求,可以帮助学生了解考试要求,检测自身水平,做到心中有底。

《数学》由函数、三角函数、解析几何、立体几何、概率与统计、函数应用题、开放题七大专题和12套仿真试卷组成。七大专题将考点有机整合,通过主要知识点归纳和典型例题的分析、解答、点评,并配以适量的练习和综合练习,切实有效地帮助学生在第一轮系统复习的基础上进一步归纳、总结,提高解题能力。仿真试卷严格按照考纲要求编写,并注意反映单招考试的命题趋势,参考答案给出评分标准,方便学生考前热身并把握答题要求、答题重点。

《英语》分为基础知识总复习和仿真试卷两大板块。基础知识总复习以教材各单元为依据,分八个部分。每个部分包含两个内容:“要点分析”对重点语言知识进行梳理;“巩固训练与拓展提高”提供针对性练习。该板块条理清晰、内容翔实,可以帮助学生了解重点、明确难点、抓住要点。仿真试卷共12套,难易适中、针对性强,可以帮助学生了解考试要求,检测自身水平。

本书由沈振骐主编,参加编写的有:沈振骐、卞正才、李爱红、唐晓华、徐亚萍、潘丽萍。

《单招零距离》编写组

2006年11月

读者意见调查表

书 名			
1. 您认为本书有何缺点和不足之处? (意见一经采纳,我们将赠送一份精美礼品):			
2. 您的联系方式:			
姓名:	职称(务):	专业:	
通讯地址:			
电话:	E-mail:		
3. 我们的联系方式:			
E-mail: cnyanli@sohu.com			
联系地址: 江苏教育出版社职业教育事业部(南京市马家街 31 号 210009)			
电话: 025 - 83260622			
说明:			
为更好地满足读者需要,我们设计了这份读者意见调查表。对您的参与和支持,我们表示衷心的感谢。			
本书如有印装错误,请直接寄给我们,由我社为您调换。			
——江苏教育出版社			

目 录

第一部分 基础知识总复习

Section One (Unit 1~Unit 4, Book I)	1
Section Two (Unit 5~Unit 8, Book I)	12
Section Three (Unit 9~Unit 12, Book I)	22
Section Four (Unit 13~Unit 16, Book I)	34
Section Five (Unit 1~Unit 4, Book II)	46
Section Six (Unit 5~Unit 8, Book II)	59
Section Seven (Unit 9~Unit 12, Book II)	73
Section Eight (Unit 13~Unit 16, Book II)	82

第二部分 仿 真 试 卷

Test One	91
Test Two	100
Test Three	109
Test Four	118
Test Five	126
Test Six	134
Test Seven	141
Test Eight	149
Test Nine	157
Test Ten	166
Test Eleven	173
Test Twelve	181

参考答案	189
------------	-----

第一部分 基础知识总复习

Section One

(Unit 1~Unit 4, Book I)

【要点分析】

Unit 1

1. Who's the boy **with** the basketball? 拿篮球的那个男孩是谁?

We are taught how to hold a knife and fork and not to talk **with our mouth full**. 我们被教会如何使用刀叉,不要嘴里满含食物讲话。

with 的用法小结:

with sth.

a boy with a football; a girl with fair hair; a man with broad shoulders

with 的复合结构:

with + 名词 + 副词

With all the lights out, the room was dark. 所有的灯灭了,房间里很黑。

with + 名词 + 形容词

With the door and windows open wide, the room was very cold. 门窗大开,屋内很冷。

with + 名词 + 现在分词 (名词和现在分词之间的关系是主动关系)

With all the students doing their homework silently, the teacher walked around the classroom. 学生们都在静静地做作业,老师在教室里走动。

with + 名词 + 过去分词 (名词和过去分词之间的关系是被动关系)

From the window, she could see a tall tree, with a dog tied to it. 站在窗前,她可以看到一棵大树,树上拴着一只狗。

with + 名词 + 不定式

With these people to help him, he tried to send a picture of figure. 在这些人的帮助下,他试着把一幅人物的图像发送出去。

with + 名词 + 名词

In the north is Scotland, with its capital Edinburgh. 北方是苏格兰,它的首府是爱丁堡。

with + 名词 + 介词短语

He stood there, with his hands in his pocket. 他站在那儿,手插在口袋里。

2. I often make mistakes when I **speak** these languages. 我说这些语言时常常犯错误。

say, tell, speak, talk 都有“说”的意思,但在用法上侧重点不同。

say 指用语言表达思想,侧重于说话的内容。如:

What did you say? 你说了什么?

tell 意为“讲,告诉”,着重把一件事通知或告诉别人。如:

Please tell me about it. 请告诉我此事。

另外,tell 还用于某些固定词组中。如: tell a story, tell the time, tell lies, tell the truth 等。

speak 意为“说,讲”,着重开口发音,不着重所说内容。如:

The baby is learning to speak. 这小孩正在学讲话。

speak 还有“发言”和“说某种语言”的意思。如:

The man will speak at the meeting tomorrow. 这个人明天要在会上发言。

talk 指连续性地说话,强调与人交谈,常与介词 to, with, about, of 搭配。如:

What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么?

3. My wife's father is an engineer and **so am I**. 我妻子的父亲是工程师,我也是。

“**so + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语**”这一倒装结构用来表达前面所陈述的情况也适用于另外一人,意为“某某也一样”。如:

Jennifer likes to listen to music. **So do I**. 詹妮佛喜欢听音乐,我也喜欢。

I have been to the Great Wall, and **so has she**. 我去过长城,她也去过。

当前面一句是否定句时,**so** 须改用 **neither** 或 **nor**。如:

He has never been to Beijing. **Nor / Neither has she**. 他从未去过北京,她也一样。

注意:若前一句含有 **fail** 或一些加前缀或后缀构成的含有否定意义的词(如 **dislike, disagree, careless, dishonest, unfit** 等),这些词虽然具有否定意义,但仍是肯定形式的词,结构中仍使用 **so**。如:

Tom failed to work out the problem, and **so did I**. 汤姆没能解决这个问题,我也没能。

Mike dislikes playing football. **So does Jack**. 迈克不喜欢踢足球,杰克也不喜欢。

当前面的句子是两个分句,或前一句含有两个或两个以上不同类别的谓语动词,用“**It is / was the same with sb.**”或“**So it is / was with sb.**”。如:

I like to play the violin but I can't play it well. **It is the same with Lucy**. 我喜欢拉小提琴,可是拉得不好。露西也一样。

“**so + 主语 + be 动词/助动词/情态动词**”表示赞成前者所说的内容,意为“是的,对”或“的确如此”。如:

— It was very cold yesterday. 昨天很冷。

— **So it was**. 的确如此。

“**主语 + do / does / did + so**”表示“某某就这样做了”。如:

The doctor asked him to take a deep breath, and he **did so**. 医生叫他做深呼吸,他就这样做了。

4. She likes to **wear** a skirt. 她喜欢穿裙子。

表达“穿”的词汇:

wear *vt.* 穿着,戴着

Many of them wore colorful national costumes. 他们很多人都穿着色彩鲜艳的民族服装。

She was wearing a red flower in her hair. 她在头上戴了一朵红花。

dress *vi.* 穿衣 *vt.* 给……穿衣

dress sb. / oneself; sb. be (better / well / fashionably / poorly / neatly) dressed in + 衣服/颜色

She hurriedly dressed the child and took him downstairs. 她匆忙给孩子穿好衣服,把他带下楼来。

She is dressed in red. 她穿着红衣服。

put on 也表示“穿,戴”,是瞬间动作动词,强调动作。如:

He put on his coat and went out. 他穿上外套出去了。

have on 意为“穿,戴着”,相当于 be wearing,表示状态,但不可以用进行时态。如:

The children have their new clothes on today. 孩子们今天穿着新衣服。

be in 也有“穿,戴”的意思,后跟衣服或颜色,表示状态。如:

He is all in white today. 他今天全身穿着白衣服。

5. **be short for ...** 是……的缩写

short 的常用词组还有:

be short of ... / run short of ... 缺乏……,……不够

He is always short of money. 他总是缺钱。

We are running short of water. 我们缺水了。

6. She is **in her teens**. 她十几岁。

in one's teens 在某人十几岁时

in one's twenties 在某人二十几岁时(注意区别: in the twenties 在 20 年代)

in one's early / late thirties 在某人三十出头/四十不到时

Unit 2

1. It's a long time since we met. 我们好久没见了。

it 在特定句型中的运用:

It is / has been + some time + since 从句 自从……以来已经有多长时间了

It is / has been more than fifty years since the People's Republic of China was founded. 中华人民共和国成立已经有五十多年了。

It was / will be long (one week, two years) + before ... 很久(一周后,两年后)才……

It will not be long before we meet again. 不久我们就又会见面。

It + be + the + 序数词 + time + that 从句 是某人第几次做某事了

It is the first time that I've spoken in public. 这是我第一次公开发言。

It + be + 具体时间 + when ... 当某事发生时,时间是在……

It was 11:00 when they arrived at the factory. 他们到达工厂时是 11 点。

比较: It will be July 1 when we meet again. 我们再见面时将是 7 月 1 号。

It is on July 1 that we will meet again. 我们将在 7 月 1 号再见面。

It + be + (high / about) + time that 从句(谓语用过去式) 早就该做某事了

It's high time that you started looking for a job. 你该找份工作了。

2. Please match the person with the picture given. 请将人物和所给的图片连线。

词义辨析: match, fit, go with

match vt. 相配

Ruth's blouse matches her skirt. 露丝的衬衫和她的裙子很相配。

fit adj. 合适的 vt. 适合; 装配; 相配 vi. 合适, 合宜

That dirty dress is not fit to wear. 那件脏衣服不能穿了。

This coat doesn't fit me — it's too big. 这件上衣不适合我穿——太大了。

Your clothes fit well. 你的衣服很合身。

go with 相配

Will this blue sofa go with the green carpet? 这张蓝沙发和绿地毯相配吗?

3. You happen to meet a high schoolmate at the airport. 你在机场刚好碰见你的一位中学同学。

happen 的用法小结:

sth. + happen + 地点/时间 某地/某时发生了什么事(主语是事情)

An accident happened in that street. 那条街上发生了一起事故。

sth. + happen + to sb. 某人出了某事(常指不好的事)

A car accident happened to her this morning. 今天上午她发生了交通事故。

sb. + happen + to do sth. 某人碰巧做某事

I happened to meet a friend of mine in the street yesterday. 昨天我碰巧在街上遇到了我的一个朋友。

It happens / happened that ... 碰巧或恰巧发生某事

It happened that he had to take part in a meeting that afternoon. 碰巧那天下午他不得不参加一个会议。

注: that 从句中的主语是人时,可以与“sb. + happen + to do sth.”互换。如:

It happened that Peter was at home that day. = Peter happened to be at home that day. 碰巧那天彼得在家。

注意: happen 没有被动语态。

4. A great difference between American social customs and those of other countries lies in the way in which names are used. 美国的社会习俗和其他国家的社会习俗一个很大的不同点在于名字的使用方式。

(1) 词义辨析: lie, lay

lie (lay, lain)意为“躺;位于;存在”。当表示“位于”时,跟介词 in, to, on 搭配。如:

Japan lies in the east of Asia. 日本位于亚洲的东面。

Japan lies to the east of China. 日本位于中国的东面。

Korea lies on the east of China. 朝鲜位于中国的东面。

Our school is located / is situated / lies in the southeast of our city. 我们学校在我们城市东南。

lie (lied, lied) vi. 说谎

He lied to me. 他对我说谎。

lay (laid, laid) vt. 放置;产卵,下蛋

Lay it down. 放下吧。

- (2) 当 **the way** 作先行词时,其后定语从句的关系词为 **in which** 或 **that**,也可省略关系词。

与 **way** 搭配的词组还有:

the way to ... 通往……的路(如: the way to success 成功之路)

the way to do = the way of doing 做……的办法

in this way 用这种方式

in the way 妨碍

in many ways 在许多方面

in a way 在某种程度上

in any way 在任何方面

on the / one's way 在途中;即将

in no way 怎么也不,一点也不

by the way 顺便说一句

by way of 取道,经由

all the way 全程,一直地

5. You will be familiar with friendly manners in everyday life. 你会熟悉日常生活中的礼仪的。

be familiar with 对……熟悉

I'm familiar with his family. 我对他的家人很熟悉。

be familiar to 对……来说是熟悉的

His family is familiar to me. 他的家人对我来说是熟悉的。

6. They find these terms too formal. 他们发现这些术语太正式了。

find vt. 认识到;发觉,发现,找到

We find it difficult to understand his lecture. 我们觉得他的演讲很难理解。

I can't find the car keys. 我找不到车钥匙了。

find out 意为“(经研究或询问)了解到”,后常跟宾语从句。如:

The engineer hurried to find out when the accident happened. 工程师赶忙去查询事故是什么时候发生的。

The students found out that their teacher was ill. 学生们发现老师病了。

7. I'm accustomed to it. 我习惯于此。

They're used to being informal. 他们习惯于非正式的称呼。

be accustomed to sth. / doing sth. = be used to sth. / doing sth. 习惯于做……

Mrs. White was not used / accustomed to leaving home during the winter. 怀特夫人不习惯在冬天离开家。

8. Excuse my being formal when meeting new friends. 请原谅我见到新朋友时用正式的称呼。

excuse n. & vt. 借口,托辞

excuse one's doing sth. / excuse sb. for doing sth. 原谅某人做某事

You mustn't make an excuse for him. 你一定不要为他辩护。

Excuse me for my being late for class. = Excuse my being late for class. 原谅我上课迟到了。

9. That really doesn't mean any lack of respect. 实际上那并不意味着不尊重。

mean vt. 意欲;意思是

mean doing 意味着是…… **mean to do** 打算做……

I mean the red one, not the green one. 我是指那个红的,不是绿的。

In some parts of London, missing a bus means waiting for another hour. 在伦敦的一些地方,误了一班公交车就意味着还要等一小时。

I meant to give you this book today, but I forgot. 我本来打算今天给你这本书的,可我忘了。

Unit 3

1. He can come back home if he is **lonely**. 假如他感到孤单可以回家。

alone 和 **lonely** 是近义词,但用法有所不同:

alone (表语) *adj. & adv.* 独自的(地),单独的(地)

She is alone at home. 她独自一人在家。

Han Mei was reading alone when the teacher came into the classroom. 老师走进教室时,韩梅正独自一人在看书。

在句中的位置不同,句子的意思也不同。如:

She alone went to college last year. 去年只有她一人考上了大学。(别人没有考上大学)

She went to college alone last year. 去年她独自一人上大学去了。(没有别人送她去,她自己一个人去的)

lonely *adj.* 孤独的,寂寞的,孤单的;无人烟的,荒凉的,偏僻的

At heart, I'm a lonely man. 内心深处我很孤独。

That's a lonely island. 那是一个荒凉的岛屿。

2. Children go to school for more years than they **used to**. 孩子们比以往上学年数多。

At the same time, families are less close than they **used to be**. 同时,家人之间没有以往亲近了。

不定式符号后面动词的省略与保留:

- ① 为避免重复,在 **hope, wish, want, used to, ought to, have to** 等后面出现与上文相同的不定式时,常保留 **to**, 其他部分省略。如:

Ms. King lied to us because she had to. 金女士跟我们撒了谎,因为她不得不这样做。

- ② 当不定式在 **ask, persuade, allow, advise** 等词后作宾语补足语时,为避免重复,常保留 **to**, 后面的动词省略。如:

— Did your husband give up smoking? 你丈夫戒烟了吗?

— No. He was advised to, but he wouldn't listen. 没有。有人劝过他,但他就是不听。

- ③ 在特定的上下文中,如不定式为一般式 **to be...** 或完成式 **to have done**, 则保留 **to be** 或 **to have**。如:

— Aren't you the headmaster? 你难道不是校长吗?

— No, and I don't want to be. 我不是,而且我也不想当。

又如:

— Hasn't he finished writing the report? 难道他还没写完报告吗?

— No, but he ought to have. 是的,但他本来应该写完。

3. I **stayed** four days with dad and he **took time off**. 我与父亲在一起呆了四天,他是休假的。

- (1) **take time off** 休假 **take three days off** 休三天假 **take off** 脱下(衣服等);起飞

Take off your clothes; they're very wet. 脱掉你的衣服,衣服湿透了。

The nursery teacher often leads her children to watch aircraft take off or land. 幼儿园教师经常带领孩子们去看飞机起飞或降落。

take 的常用词组还有:

take advantage of 利用

take care 当心,谨慎

take charge of 负责

take in 吸收

take on 呈现

take over 接收,接管

take place 发生,进行,举行

take turns 依次,轮流

take away 拿走;使离开;消除(病痛等)

take care of 照顾,照料

take down 记下来

take into consideration 考虑到

take one's time 不要着急,慢慢地做

take part in 参加,参与

take the place of 代替,取代

take up 占去,占据;从事

- (2) **stay** *link v.* 保持, 维持 *vi.* 停留; 停在原地 *n.* 停留, 逗留 (常用单数)

The shop stays open till eight o'clock. 商店营业到 8 点。

My temperature stays around 39°C these days. 我的体温这些天老是在 39 度左右。

I suggest you stay in bed for a few days. 我建议你卧床几天。

She thanked them for a pleasant stay. 她因度过了愉快的日子而感谢他们。

stay up 熬夜

The patient was so ill that the nurse had to stay up all night. 病人病情严重, 护士不得不通宵护理。

stay behind 留下来

Several students stayed behind after the lecture to ask questions. 讲课结束后, 有几个学生留下来, 想问问题。

4. Mum said (that) you had a cold and that a letter would cheer you up. 妈妈说你患了感冒, 给你写封信可能会让你开心起来。

- (1) **cheer sb. up** 使某人高兴起来

Your visit has cheered up the sick man. 你的来访使这个病人高兴起来。

- (2) 宾语从句中引导词 that 的取舍:

that 引导宾语从句时, 口语中常省略 that。但在下列情况下, 一般不省略。

- ① 当有两个或两个以上的 that 从句作同一个动词或介词的宾语时, 第二个以及后面的从句中的 that 不省略。如:

He said (that) he couldn't tell you right away and that you wouldn't understand. 他说他不能马上告诉你听, 而且你也不会明白的。

- ② 当动词 think, make, feel, consider 等后用 it 作形式宾语来代替 that 从句时, 不省略 that。如:

We think it necessary that we should practise spoken English every day. 我们认为我们应该每天练习英语口语。

- ③ 当引导的宾语从句中的状语紧接 that 时, 不省略 that。如:

He said that even if it rained, he would be able to come. 他说即使下雨, 他也能来。

5. A lot of children in the USA live part of their young lives with only one parent. 很多美国小孩小时候一部分的时间是在单亲家庭生活的。

live / lead / have a ... life 过着……样的生活

live a happy life 过着幸福的生活 have a hard life 过着艰苦的生活

lead a simple life 过着俭朴的生活

在同源宾语中, 与动词“同源”的名词前一般要加不定冠词。如:

die a ... death; dream a ... dream; fight a ... battle; have a ... sleep; have / lead / live a ... life; smile a ... smile

6. **need** 的用法:

- ① *vt.* 需要

常用结构: sb. need to do; sb. / sth. need doing = sb. / sth. need to be done

We need to tell him the truth. 我们需要告诉他真相。

My car needs repairing. = My car needs to be repaired. 我的汽车需要修理。

- ② *modal v.* 需要, 必须 (用于否定句和疑问句)

You needn't do it again. 你不必再做了。

— Need he do this homework first? 他必须先做这作业吗?

— No, he needn't. / Yes, he must. 不, 不必。/ 是的, 他必须先做。

needn't have done 本来不必做(而事实上做了)

You needn't have said that when he asked. 当他问的时候, 你其实不必要说。

7. **However**, things are getting better. 可是, 情况正在好转。

however 不能直接连接两个分句, 必须接另外一个句子, 并用逗号隔开。如:

It was raining hard. However, we went out to look for the boy. 雨下得很大,不过我们还是出去寻找那个孩子。

Unit 4

1. The school network, **as well as** the closed audio and video teaching system, has also been put into use. 校园网,还有闭路视听教学系统也已经投入使用。

as well as 意为“除……之外(也);和”,常用来连接两个相同成分,强调前者。谓语动词的数应与前面的主语保持一致。如:

My friend, Bill, is good at science **as well as** arts at school. 我的朋友比尔在学校既擅长理科也擅长文科。

Li Lei **as well as** his friends is going boating next Sunday. 李雷和他的朋友打算下个星期天去划船。

as well as 也可以译为“和……一样好”。如:

John plays football **as well as**, if not better than, David. 约翰足球踢得不比戴维好的话,至少和他一样好。

as well = too 也,还

Are you coming **as well**? 你也来吗?

2. Our school **offers** us a nice studying environment. 我们学校给我们提供了良好的学习环境。

offer *vt.* 提供; 出价(与 *for* 连用); 表示愿意做某事(与不定式连用) *n.* 提供(物); 提议

I offered him £10,000 for the house. 我出价一万英镑向他买那座房子。

I offered him the house for £10,000. 我出价一万英镑把那座房子卖给他。

We offered to go with him. 我们表示愿意和他一道去。

You ought to accept the offer. 你应该接受这个提议。

词义辨析: **offer, supply**

offer 表示提出给对方某物或主动提出做某事。常用结构: **offer sb. sth. ; offer to do sth.**

He offered me a cup of coffee. 他给我端来一杯咖啡。

He offered to help me. 他表示愿意帮助我。

supply 多用于下列结构: **supply sth. to / for sb. ; supply sb. with sth.**

Cows supply us with milk. 奶牛向我们提供牛奶。

The school supplies books to / for children. 学校向孩子提供书本。

当 **offer** 表示“提供; 出售”之意时,可与 **supply** 互换。如:

The bookstore offers / supplies all kinds of books. 那家书店出售各种书籍。

3. It is a quiet and **pleasant** place. 这是一个宁静舒适的地方。

pleasant 意为“令人愉快的”,常修饰物。

pleasant weather 令人愉快的天气 a pleasant surprise 惊喜

pleased 意为“高兴的; 满意的”,常修饰人。常见的用法有:

be pleased at sth. / doing sth. 听到/做……很高兴 **be pleased with sth.** 对……很满意

be pleased to do sth. 很高兴做某事

pleasure 是名词,意为“愉快; 乐事”。其常见用法有:

take (a) pleasure in 以……为乐; 喜欢 **with pleasure** 愉快地; 十分愿意

It gives sb. much pleasure to do sth. / that 从句 = It is a pleasure to do sth. / that 从句 很高兴……

另外, **It's my pleasure. / It's a pleasure. / My pleasure.** 在口语中常用于回答表示感谢的话。

4. In the spare time we can **take part in** many activities. 在业余时间我们可以参加许多活动。

join, take part in, attend 辨析:

join 指加入某个组织成为其中一员。如:

join the Army / the Party / the League 参军/入党/入团

join (sb.) in 指参与某项活动,相当于 **take part in**。如:

He joined you in the game. 他和你们一起做游戏。

attend 是正式用语,指参加会议、婚礼、典礼,听报告、讲座等,侧重出席。如:

He'll attend an important meeting tomorrow. 他明天要参加一个重要会议。

5. Each classroom can only **hold** sixty students to study in. 每间教室只可以容纳 60 个学生在里面学习。

hold vt. 容纳;举行;拿着,握着,扶着

hold art exhibitions 举行艺术展览 **hold a sports meeting** = have a sports meeting 举行运动会

The girl was holding her father's hand. 那女孩握着她父亲的手。

hold on 别挂断电话

Hold on, please. Mrs. Li will speak to you. 请稍等,李夫人要跟你讲话。

6. He has **managed** to pass the ball to the center. 他成功地把球传给了中锋。

manage vt. 管理;设法做成(接不定式)

He manages the school well. 他把学校管理得很好。

He managed to climb to the top of the hill. 他成功地爬到了山顶。

manage to do sth. 意为“成功地做了某事”,有克服困难之意。**try to do sth.** 意为“设法去做某事”,其结果也许成功,也许不成功。如:

He managed to escape to South America. 他设法逃到了南美。

I will try to memorize these words. 我试图把这些生词都记住。

【巩固训练与拓展提高】

一、词汇与语法知识

- () 1. Many of us are from the south, _____, Li Ming is from Shanghai.
A. such as B. that is C. for example D. such like
- () 2. — We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.
— What do you think _____ to her?
A. was happening B. to happen C. has happened D. having happened
- () 3. _____ terrible weather we've been having these days!
A. How a B. What a C. How D. What
- () 4. When I was in trouble, all my friends _____ help.
A. offered B. suggested C. get D. had
- () 5. — Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?
— Yes. They have better players, so I _____ them to win.
A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want
- () 6. I prefer chicken _____ beef.
A. to B. from C. than D. for
- () 7. _____ you take exercise, _____ you will be.
A. More; healthy B. The more; the healthy
C. More; healthier D. The more; the healthier
- () 8. We have not had _____ like this for many weeks.
A. so a cold day B. a so cold day C. such a cold day D. a such cold day
- () 9. It will take you _____ to improve your listening.
A. some time B. sometimes C. sometime D. some times
- () 10. — What was the party like?
— Wonderful. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.
A. after B. before C. when D. since
- () 11. We made her _____ of our class.
A. the monitor B. a monitor C. monitor D. one monitor

- () 12. When she arrived in Britain, she _____ to driving on the left, but she _____ to it.
A. didn't used; was soon used B. wasn't used; soon got used
C. wasn't used; was soon used D. usedn't; soon was used
- () 13. He is not good at teaching and students _____ his classes.
A. get along with B. tired of C. worry D. are tired of
- () 14. Children should be taught never to _____ lies.
A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell
- () 15. I asked Tom, Peter and Mary to come to my party last Sunday, but _____ of them was free then.
A. either B. none C. no one D. neither
- () 16. — What do you think of Mr. Zhang's speech?
— He _____ for almost an hour but didn't _____ much.
A. spoke; speak B. spokc; say C. said; speak D. said; say
- () 17. — Bill has done well in the competition.
— _____. He always does well in such activities.
A. So has he B. So does he C. So he has D. So he does
- () 18. _____ the United States of America?
A. Which one is short of B. When is short to
C. What is short for D. Who is short with
- () 19. If the concert's already started, we _____ to go in.
A. aren't allowed B. won't allow C. won't be allowed D. don't allow
- () 20. _____ get a good seat, he set out early after supper.
A. In order to B. So that C. So as to D. In order that
- () 21. He _____ his coat and went out.
A. wore B. put on C. dressed D. had on
- () 22. They have spent a large _____ of money on their new car.
A. plenty B. number C. amount D. deal
- () 23. — I didn't tell him the news yesterday.
— No, but you ought _____.
A. to B. to have C. / D. not
- () 24. — I'm very _____ with my own cooking. It looks nice and smells delicious.
— Mm, it does have a _____ smell.
A. pleasant; pleased B. pleased; pleased C. pleasant; pleasant D. pleased; pleasant
- () 25. Although he lived _____ in a _____ mountain village, he didn't feel _____ at all.
A. alone; alone; lonely B. alone; lonely; lonely
C. lonely; lonely; alone D. lonely; alone; alone
- () 26. This is really an exciting match. _____ the game?
A. Who do you think will win B. Whom do you think will win
C. Do you think who will win D. Do you think whom will win
- () 27. — It's late. I must leave now.
— OK. _____.
A. Thank you B. Don't worry C. I'm sorry for it D. Take care
- () 28. Jack is a student and studies at No. 1 Middle School. _____.
A. So Mary is B. So is Mary C. So does Mary D. So it is with Mary
- () 29. He fell asleep with a book _____ open on his knee.
A. lay B. laying C. laid D. lying

- () 30. He _____ every night until after one o'clock, preparing his homework.
A. ends up B. takes up C. picks up D. stays up
- () 31. Miss Zhao asked us _____ our manager would take part in the party the next week.
A. that B. what C. who D. whether
- () 32. Working hard and having a happy life, he didn't care about position and _____ money at all.
A. neither he did care B. nor he cared
C. neither did he care D. nor cared he
- () 33. In summer, it _____ light in the evenings until about seven o'clock.
A. stayed B. stays C. is staying D. has stayed
- () 34. They _____ the idea that children could learn to read as babies.
A. thought B. introduced C. invented D. discovered
- () 35. A knife and fork _____ necessary for a westerner.
A. are B. were C. have been D. is
- () 36. — May I look at the menu for a little while?
— Of course, _____, sir.
A. don't worry B. it doesn't matter C. enjoy yourself D. take your time
- () 37. I will stay at home and watch the _____ football match this evening.
A. living B. lively C. alive D. live
- () 38. My father served in the army in _____ when he was in _____.
A. 1950's; twenties B. the 1950's; his twenties
C. the 1950's; the twenties D. 1950's; the twenties
- () 39. I am leaving _____ Shanghai and my plane takes _____ at 8:30.
A. to; for B. for; off C. off; for D. off; off
- () 40. _____ all the lights on, Bob left the house.
A. As B. While C. During D. With

二、单词拼写

- I'm not interested in the a _____ (高等的) mathematics at all.
- This kind of work calls for e _____ (有经验的) workers.
- The days we spent in the middle school will be u _____ (难以忘怀的).
- The offices in our school are all well e _____ (配备).
- I wish to be i _____ (介绍) to the world famous scientist.
- People are worried about that the price of oil will keep r _____ (上涨).
- Mr. Black set up his company in his f _____ (四十多岁).
- The classroom is large enough for 60 students to study in c _____ (舒适地).
- Are the foreign students G _____ (德国人) or Frenchmen?
- The snake began to follow the m _____ (动) of the pipe.
- The man w _____ (戴) a pair of thick glasses is professor Wang.
- The ground was c _____ (覆盖) with thick snow.
- Can you describe his f _____ (面貌)?
- You should work hard to get the r _____ (尊重) of your classmates and teachers.
- Our team won the football match yesterday.
— C _____ (祝贺)!
- She is the p _____ (漂亮) girl I've ever seen.
- Using only first names i _____ (表示) friendliness in the United States.
- She continued to teach at school for several years after her m _____ (结婚).
- What he said is c _____ (完全) different from what he did.