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新概念英语 NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition

新版

董志翔 编

语法精讲精练 (高中版)

语法要点全面 练习形式多样 索引查询方便 紧密联系考试



为你架起

课堂英语学习和课余英语学习的桥梁！



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

作为享誉全国的英语学习教程,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系,经典的选材深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。近年来,随着越来越多的小学开设了英语课程,我国的中小学生的英语水平也在不断提升。许多学有余力的初中生和高中生开始在课余自学《新概念英语》或参加类似的培训班,希望通过这套经典教程进一步提高自己的英语水平。

在一线教授《新概念英语》的过程中,经常会有一些中学生朋友询问我们如何能将自己的课堂英语学习和《新概念英语》的学习结合起来,尤其是在语法和阅读这类具有较强共性的方面。虽然《新概念英语》看似与我国目前全日制课堂英语教学所使用的课本完全不同,但在教学目标、语言难度和呈现方式等方面有大量的相似之处。换言之,中学生朋友想通过学习《新概念英语》来进一步提高英语水平,尤其是进一步弄清楚在课堂上没有学透的语法知识、扩大阅读量和词汇量是完全可行的。

《新概念英语语法精讲精练》分为初中和高中两个版本,分别供初中和高中的中学生朋友使用,也可供同等水平的英语学习者使用。在《新概念英语语法精讲精练》(初中版)中,我们讲解了《新概念英语》第一册的全部语法内容和《新概念英语》第二册前48课的语法要点。在《新概念英语语法精讲精练》(高中版)中,我们讲解了《新概念英语》第二册后48课的语法要点和《新概念英语》第三册前20课的语法内容。这样的划分安排基本能够涵盖初中和高中阶段的全部语法要点,同时满足部分中学生朋友提升水平的需求。

为了帮助中学生朋友更好地将《新概念英语》的学习与课堂英语学习结合起来,我们在每个单元的开头都列出了本单元的语法要点,同时进行了详细的语法讲解,设计了形式多样的练习。此外,我们还在书后列上了详尽的语法索引,帮助中学生朋友快速链接课堂英语学习。

愿这套《新概念英语语法精讲精练》能够为中学生朋友在课堂英语学习和课余英语学习中架起一道桥梁,成为大家学习英语的好帮手。

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语法要点

● 复合句的构成

● 一般现在时

● 一般过去时

● 现在完成进行时

语法讲解



1 复合句的构成

复合句是指包含两个或多个主谓结构，其中一个主谓结构充当主句，另一个或多个主谓结构为从句，充当该主句的主语、表语、宾语、定语或状语。复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。注意：主句是全句的主体，通常可以独立存在；从句则是一个句子成分，不能独立存在，但它也有主语部分和谓语部分，就像一个句子一样。从句需由一个关联词引导。从句可分为：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、定语从句和状语从句等等。常见的引导词有：who, whom, whose, that, which, as, when, where, why, where 等等。在本单元中出现的 Because the weather was very hot (L49) 就是由 because 引导的原因状语从句。以及 After he had put it on the floor (L49) 是由 after 引导的时间状语从句。

在从句学习中我们要注意三点：(1) 根据句意选择正确的引导词；(2) 注意从句的时态；(3) 从句要使用陈述句语序。

例题分析

Our school is no longer _____ is was 10 years ago, _____ it was not well equipped.

A. what; which

B. that; which

C. what; when

D. that; where

解析：答案为C。表语从句中应用what引导，充当从句的主语，关系副词when在引导的非限制性定语从句中作状语，修饰先行词10 years ago。故选C。

2 一般现在时

一般现在时：表示经常、反复发生的动作，经常存在的状态或者习惯性动作（有时间规律发生的事件）的一种时间状态。形式如下三种（1）肯定句：主语（除第三人称单数外）+ 动词原形；主语（是第三人称单数）+ 动词单三式。（2）否定句：主语（除第三人称单数外）don't+ 动词原形；主语（是第三人称单数）doesn't+ 动词原形。（3）一般疑问句：Do+ 主语（除第三人称单数外）+ 动词原形；Does+ 主语（是第三人称单数）+ 动词原形。常用的时间状语有 always, usually, every morning/night/evening/day/week, often, sometimes, from time to time, seldom, once a month, hardly, ever, never 等等。在本单元中出现的 I love travelling in the country, but I don't like losing my way. (L50) 包含了一般现在时的肯定句和否定句形式。

陈述句：He leaves home for school at 7:00 every morning.

否定句: He doesn't leave home for school at 7:00 every morning.

一般疑问句: Does he leave home for school at 7:00 every morning?

例题分析

The machine _____. It hasn't worked for years. (2006全国卷I)

A. didn't work B. wasn't working C. doesn't work D. isn't working

解析: 答案为C。根据第二句可知“这台机器多年不转了”, 由此判断前一句是说这台机器目前的状况, 与过去无关, 应用一般现在时。

3 一般过去时

一般过去时是指叙述过去发生的事情。动词的过去式中, be 动词的过去式是 am/is-was, are-were。一般动词的过去式分为规则动词的过去式和不规则动词的过去式。规则动词的过去式的构成是在动词后加 -ed。不规则动词的过去式有特别的形式, 变化没什么规律, 要单独记忆。be 动词的过去式的句子形式为: (1) 肯定句是“主语 + was/were”; (2) 否定句是“主语 + wasn't/weren't”; (3) 一般疑问句是“Was/Were + 主语”。一般动词的过去式的句子形式为: (1) 肯定句是“主语 + 动词过去式”; (2) 否定句是“主语 + didn't + 动词原形”; (3) 一般疑问句是“Did + 主语 + 动词原形”。一般过去时的否定助动词 didn't 没有人称与数的要求。否定句中由于加了 didn't, 原来的谓语动词变为原形。表示过去时态常用的时间状语有: yesterday, last night, ... years ago 等等。在本单元中 Yesterday I paid him a visit. (L51) 包含了一般过去时的肯定句型。

陈述句: He moved to London last year.

否定句: He didn't move to London last year.

一般疑问句: Did he move to London last year?

Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

例题分析

My cousin went to Canada two years ago. He _____ there for a few months and then went to America. (2006 江西)

A. worked B. would work C. would be working D. has been working

解析: 答案为A。本题考查的是一般过去时的基本用法。句中并列连词and连接两个发生在过去的顺承的动作, 这两个动词的时态应该一致。

4 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时间开始, 一直延续到现在或离现在不远的将来, 动作是否继续下去, 则由上下文而定。这个时态多用持续性动词, 如 live, learn, lie, stay, sit, wait 等, 并常和 all this time, this week, this month, all night, recently 等状语以及 since 和 for 所引导的状语短语或从句连用 (与 since 和 for 连用时, 动词所表示的动作常会继续下去)。其构成形式如下:

(1) 肯定句是“主语 + has/have + been + V-ing”; (2) 否定句是“主语 + hasn't/haven't + been + V-ing”;

(3) 一般疑问句是“Has/have+ 主语 +been+V-ing”。在本单元中出现的 We have just moved into a new house and I have been working hard all morning. (L52) 包含了现在完成进行时的肯定句型。

陈述句: I have been fixing the fridge all this morning.

否定句: I haven't been fixing the fridge all this morning.

一般疑问句: Have you been fixing the fridge all this morning?

TIPS

现在完成进行时的相关用法还会在第四单元中出现, 与将来完成进行时、过去完成进行时比较, 以方便区分。

—I have got a headache.

—No wonder. You _____ in front of that computer too long. (2007江西)

A. work

B. are working

C. have been working

D. worked

解析: 答案是C。本题考查动词的现在完成进行时的用法。强调动作从过去一直持续到现在, 并且还在持续进行。因为该句的语境表示说话者“在计算机前一直工作, 时间太长, 所以头疼了”。

例题分析

Unit 1

练习

■ 单项选择

1. She looks sad. Could you please tell me _____ that prevents her from being as happy as before?
A. what it is B. it is what C. how it is D. it is how
2. —I rang you at about nine, but there was no reply.
—Oh, that was probably _____ I was seeing the doctor.
A. why B. when C. what D. that
3. —Go and ask her _____ come.
—OK.
A. what time would she like to B. at what time she'd like to
C. when would she like to D. when she likes to
4. The traveller lost his way in the woods, and _____ made things worse was that it was getting dark.
A. that B. what C. which D. as
5. We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best professor in the college.
A. whatever B. whomever C. whichever D. whoever

6. people with mental-health problems want most of all is a more equal and open working culture.
A. That B. What C. When D. All what
7. He seems too tired today, and I wonder he got a good sleep last night.
A. when B. that C. if D. where
8. — Would you tell me you want your tea, with sugar or milk?
— Sugar, please.
A. whether B. when C. what D. how
9. — Can we get everything ready by the weekend?
— It all depends on we can get Mr. Green's co-operation.
A. that B. what C. whether D. if
10. Nowadays the doctors are trying their best to reduce the people's fear they would be affected by the present disease called "Bird Flu (禽流感)".
A. whether B. which C. that D. when
11. The house belongs to my aunt but she here any more. (2006 全国卷 I)
A. hasn't lived B. didn't live C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live
12. — What would you do if it tomorrow?
— We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready. (2005 全国卷 I)
A. rain B. rains C. will D. is raining
13. What we used to think impossible now does seem possible. (2006 天津)
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
14. I in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China. (2006 重庆)
A. lived B. was living C. have lived D. had lived
15. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.
A. had considered B. has been considering C. considered D. is going to consider
16. The construction of the two new railway lines by now.
A. has completed B. have completed C. have been completed D. has been completed
17. Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she English for a year. (2007 湖南)
A. studies B. studied C. is studying D. has been studying

语法填空

Peter is teaching in our school now. We all enjoy the lessons of spoken English, and it is he who lets us know 1 real living English is. All of us regard him not only as a teacher but also as a friend, 2

he likes staying with us after class and joins us 3 games such as basketball.

Besides his excellent work at English language teaching, he takes great interest in Chinese culture. He works hard to learn Chinese. Sometimes he goes to the park to exercise on shadow boxing (太极拳) as many Chinese 4. At weekends, he 5 (invite) to a student's house 6 he can learn to cook some Chinese 7, for example dumplings. On holidays he likes to visit 8 (vary) places of interest like the Temple of Heaven.

Peter says he is far 9 his family, but he enjoys his life in Beijing, and he has made 10 at home in Beijing now.

完形填空

..... A

The output (输出) is the last step in computer operation. It changes the computer's 1 from the machine language into a form that people can 2. There are several kinds of output devices (装置).

Suppose a shoe store owner wants to know which style of shoe is 3 best, he uses a printer, which prints or types the 4 of shoes sold on a long strip (条) of paper. The computer print-out shows him 5 shoes he should order.

A city planner, though, may use her computer in a different 6. She wants to plan a new bus route to serve the largest number of 7. Using a plotter (绘图仪) as the output, she gets a drawing, actually a 8, showing the route chosen by the computer.

Students in many schools are taught by a computer. Some of these 9 are in foreign languages. To learn a language, you must 10 it spoken correctly. These computers have an audio (音响) output. They actually produce the 11 of the language perfectly pronounced.

The modern computer is truly a wonderful machine. But it is not able to think 12 itself. It is only as smart (聪明) as the person who prepares its programme. Nor can a computer produce correct answers 13 it is fed correct information into. A computer is nothing more than a human 14. Just as you use a hammer to help you drive a nail into a wall, so you use a computer to help you work out a problem. Computers are our 15, not our masters.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. questions | B. results | C. position | D. aeration |
| 2. A. speak | B. write | C. study | D. understand |
| 3. A. fitting | B. selling | C. wearing | D. walking |
| 4. A. number | B. kind | C. factories | D. colours |
| 5. A. only | B. different | C. which | D. those |
| 6. A. means | B. place | C. time | D. way |
| 7. A. streets | B. people | C. stops | D. drivers |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 8. A. map | B. book | C. report | D. plan |
| 9. A. lessons | B. classes | C. courses | D. texts |
| 10. A. have | B. make | C. want | D. hear |
| 11. A. sounds | B. words | C. speeches | D. rules |
| 12. A. of | B. for | C. over | D. about |
| 13. A. or | B. while | C. unless | D. if |
| 14. A. being | B. waiter | C. tool | D. dream |
| 15. A. servants | B. workers | C. friends | D. waiters |

..... B

James sat outside the office waiting for the interview. He felt so 1 that he didn't know what to do with 2. The person who had gone in 3 him had been in there for nearly an hour. And she looked so sure when she went in. 4 James. He felt 5 that she had already got the 6. The problem was that he wanted this job 7. It meant 8 to him. He had 9 it a lot before the day of the interview. He had imagined himself 10 brilliantly (出色) at the interview and 11 the job immediately.

But now here he was feeling 12. He couldn't 13 all those things he had 14 to say. At that moment, he almost decided to get up and 15. But no—he had to do this. He had spent so much time considering it that he couldn't 16 like that. His hands were hot and his mouth felt dry.

At last the door of the office opened. The woman who had gone in an hour earlier came out, looking very 17 with herself. She smiled sympathetically (同情地) at James. At that moment James 18 her. The manager then appeared at the office door. "Would you like to come in now, Mr. Davis? I'm sorry to have kept you waiting."

James suddenly 19 that he had gone home after all. He got up, legs 20 and forehead sweating and wondered whether he looked as frightened as he felt.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. healthy | B. nervous | C. careless | D. sure |
| 2. A. manager | B. the woman | C. himself | D. the situation |
| 3. A. by | B. with | C. before | D. after |
| 4. A. Not like | B. So did | C. Do as | D. Do like |
| 5. A. interested | B. sure | C. angry | D. surprising |
| 6. A. place | B. first | C. prize | D. job |
| 7. A. suddenly | B. hardly | C. easily | D. so much |
| 8. A. everything | B. happiness | C. difficulty | D. nothing |
| 9. A. heard of | B. learned of | C. thought about | D. talked about |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 10. A. explaining | B. performing | C. answering | D. writing |
| 11. A. offered | B. asked for | C. being offered | D. being asked for |
| 12. A. crazy | B. excited | C. probable | D. terrible |
| 13. A. depend on | B. afford | C. believe in | D. remember |
| 14. A. kept | B. taught | C. planned | D. supplied |
| 15. A. leave | B. go in | C. prepare | D. practise |
| 16. A. take back | B. put off | C. give up | D. put down |
| 17. A. ugly | B. pleased | C. sad | D. pretty |
| 18. A. noticed | B. loved | C. missed | D. hated |
| 19. A. thought | B. hoped | C. wished | D. regretted |
| 20. A. shaking | B. lending | C. walking | D. stopping |

短文改错

..... A

Have you read the book *Qi Min Yao Shu*? I don't think you do. In the famous book, Jia Sixie suggested farmers to sow seed and grow young plants in the fields on the right time of year. Followed his advice, farmers will do less work and get best results. He advised farmers to examine the soil carefully and improved the soil which condition was not good. He also said the soil should be ploughed. One is in spring and another is in autumn. The first ploughing is deep and the second one is less deeper. He asked farmers to grow different plants in a same field instead of planting the same one in the same field year after another.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

..... B

People have different tastes in food. Some feel they haven't a meal unless they have had pork or other meat; some prefer chickens or fish, and eats one or the other at every meal.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Others prefer vegetables and fruits or grains but would enjoy a meal of potatoes, noodles and carrots and some another fruits. Others could live on the foods are called fast foods, for example, a hamburger or hot dog, French fries and a soft drinks. Food can be prepared by so many ways. Every is satisfactory to different persons.

1. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
2. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
3. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food

10. A. explaining B. performing
11. A. offered B. asked for
12. A. crazy B. bored
13. A. depend on B. depend
14. A. year B. night
15. A. way B. in
16. A. take back B. out
17. A. night B. day

18. A. sound B. sound
19. A. sound B. sound
20. A. sound B. sound

1. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
2. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
3. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
4. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
5. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
6. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
7. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
8. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
9. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
10. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
11. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
12. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
13. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
14. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
15. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
16. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
17. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
18. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
19. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
20. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food

1. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
2. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
3. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
4. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
5. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
6. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
7. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
8. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
9. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
10. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
11. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
12. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
13. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
14. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
15. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
16. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
17. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
18. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
19. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food
20. A. food B. drink C. meal D. food

语法要点

- 一般过去时、现在完成时与现在完成进行时
- what 引导的感叹句
- use, be used to 与 used to do
- 两种新的比较结构 (the same as 和 different from)

语法讲解



1 一般过去时、现在完成时与现在完成进行时

一般过去时表示过去完成的事或存在的状态或过去经常、反复发生的动作。句子形式为：肯定句是“主语 + 动词过去式”；否定句是“主语 + didn't”；一般疑问句为“Did + 主语”。通常与表示过去时间的状语 a minute ago, yesterday, last week, an hour ago, just now, in 2006, in those days 等连用。在本单元中出现的 Yesterday the firemen examined the ground carefully (L53) 为一般过去时的肯定句。

现在完成时表示说话之前已经完成的动作，而且这个动作的结果对现在仍有影响或者表示过去的某一动作已经开始，持续到现在，而且还可能继续下去的动作与状态；还可以表示过去的一种经历。句子形式：肯定句为“主语 + have/has + 过去分词”；否定句为“主语 + haven't/hasn't + 过去分词”；一般疑问句为“Have/Has + 主语 + 过去分词”。常与 already, yet, now, just, by this time, in the past/last few years, since two years ago, for a long time, three times 等时间状语连用。在本单元中出现的 At last firemen have put out a big forest fire in California. (L53) 为现在完成时的肯定句。

现在完成进行时已在 Unit1 中讲过。在本单元中出现的 Since then, they have been trying to find out how the fire began. (L53) 为现在完成进行时的肯定句。

例题分析

When you get the paper back, pay special attention to what _____. (2007四川)

- A. have marked B. have been marked C. had marked D. had been marked

解析：答案选B。what和mark之间有动宾关系，句意是：拿回试卷时，注意所给的分数。分数是已给在试卷上的，因此选用现在完成时的被动语态。

2 what 引导的感叹句

感叹句是用来表示喜、怒、哀、乐等感情的句子。感叹句一般用 how 或 what 开头。what 作定语，修饰名词（名词前可有形容词或冠词）。感叹句要用降调，句末用感叹号。what 引导的感叹句结构为：What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词 + （主语 + 谓语）！；What + 形容词 + 可数名

词复数 + 其他!; What+ 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 其他!。在本单元中出现的 What a mess! (L54) 就是由 what 引导的感叹句。

例题分析

_____ terrible weather we've been having these days! (2006 江苏)

A. How B. What a C. How D. What

解析: 答案为D。句子中weather为不可数名词, 所以选择D。

3 use, be used to 与 used to do

(1) use 作动词讲时词义为“用, 使用”; 作名词讲时词义为“使用, 使用权”。

(2) be used to do sth. = be used for sth/doing sth “被用来去做某事”。(3) be used to doing sth “习惯做某事”。(4) used to do sth “过去常常做某事”。在本单元中出现的 The machine was used in a cave near the seashore where—it is said—pirates used to hide gold. (L55) 句意为: 在靠近海边的一个据说过去海盗常在里面藏金子的岩洞里, 这种机器被派上了用场。

例题分析

—Would you like me _____ the radio a bit? (2003 湖南)

—No, it's all right. I'm used to _____ with the radio on.

A. to turn up; work B. to turn down; work
C. to turn down; working D. turning up; working

解析: 答案为C。根据would like to do结构排除D。根据句意, 表示“习惯开着收音机工作”用be used to doing结构, 所以选择C。

4 两种新的比较结构 (the same as 和 different from)

the same as 与 different from 都是用于一方与另外一方的比较。我们参与比较的是双方, same 和 different 是一对反义词。当一方与另外一方恰好一样的时候, 使用“A+be the same as+B”的结构表示; 使用“A+be different from+B”的结构表示 A 和 B 不一样。在本单元中出现的 It was very different from modern car races but no less exciting. (L56) 用到了 be different from 结构。

例题分析

Her home is a little _____ from yours. (2003 江苏)

A. differently B. differences C. difference D. different

解析: 答案为D。根据be different from结构选择D。

Unit 2

练习

■ 单项选择

1. I _____ there little more than a week when I set to work with the scientist. (2007 陕西)
A. would be B. have been C. had been D. will be
2. I got caught in the rain and my suit _____. (2007 北京)
A. has ruined B. had ruined C. has been ruined D. had been ruined
3. The coffee is wonderful! It doesn't taste like anything I _____ before. (2005 全国卷 II)
A. was having B. have C. have ever had D. had ever had
4. — Alice, you feed the bird today, _____? (NMET 1999)
— But I fed it yesterday.
A. do you B. will you C. didn't you D. don't you
5. — Sorry, Joe. I didn't mean to...
— Don't call me "Joe". I'm Mr. Parker to you, and _____ you forget it!
A. do B. didn't C. did D. don't
6. I _____ you not to move my dictionary — now I can't find it. (2006 吉林)
A. asked B. ask C. was asking D. had asked
7. — I hear Jane has gone to the Holy Island for her holiday.
— Oh, how nice! Do you know when she _____? (2005 湖南)
A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. left
8. The discussion _____ alive when an interesting topic was brought in. (2007 浙江)
A. was coming B. had come C. has come D. came
9. Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s, when people _____ to enjoy the advantages of this new technology. (2005 江苏)
A. begin B. began C. have begun D. had begun
10. More patients _____ in hospital this year than last year.
A. treated B. have treated C. had been treated D. have been treated
11. — The window is dirty.
— I know. It _____ for weeks.
A. hasn't cleaned B. didn't clean C. wasn't cleaned D. hasn't been cleaned

- ### 完形填空

“Hello Kitty is a good 19 of how commercially-minded the Japanese are,” explained Brian Bremner of *Business Week* magazine. “Adapt it, sell it, 20 it and sell it again, hopefully all within the same week.”