

紧扣考点

释疑解难



速效高效

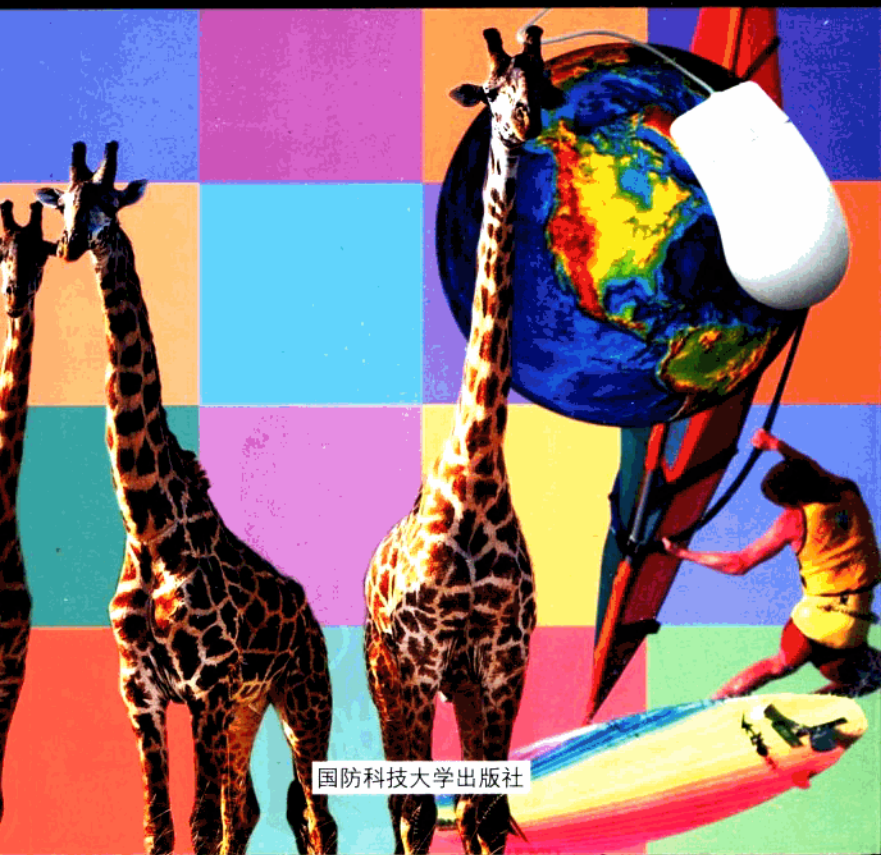
增分增光

# 红魔英语考试通

(初三·上)

紧跟人教版新教材

全国畅销书《跟我学英语》作者 吴正纲 江惠萍 编著



国防科技大学出版社

金杯银杯 不如同学们的口碑

金奖银奖 不如同学们的夸奖

## 前言

我们编著的《跟我学中学英语辅导丛书》自出版后，多年来，受到广大中学生的喜爱，发行量达几十万册。全国各地许多中学生纷纷来信，称赞该书是一本难得的工具书，现摘录其中几封。

湖南省岳云中学黄乐同学来信说：“我认为《跟我学英语》这套书内容比较详细，知识点比较多，在我们班大多数同学都买了……感谢作者为我们付出的一切。”

重庆市沙坪坝区凤鸣山中学高二（1）班的卢莉娟同学说：“……高一的时候，我用了《跟我学高一英语》一书，我和同学都觉得很好，对我的学习有很大帮助……”

贵州省铜仁一中高二（4）班的杨莎同学说：“我的外语成绩不是很好，几次走进书店想买本外语参考书，但每次都担心买不到好的，又只好默默地走出书店。后来经高年级同学的指点，我买了《跟我学高一英语》，看后，感觉的确不错，细节部分讲得很清楚，连每个单词的用法都写得清清楚楚，我真高兴买到了这本好书。”

湖北省十堰市郧县第一中高二（4）班的王先觉同学写的信更是生动：“我要谢谢你们给我带来了一位好老师，我也庆幸自己遇到这么一位好老师（无论深度还是广度都十分适合我们）。我跟随着它学，嘿，还真提高了我的英语水平。让我再一次谢谢这位良师——《跟我学中学英语辅导丛书》。”

近年来，我们根据国家教委要求从初中一年级到高中三年级的“过级达标”指示精神，和广大师生来信的建议，对这套书进行了全面修改，强化和突出这套书助学助考的功能，正式命名为《英语考试通》由国防科技大学出版社出版，以飨读者。希望这套书能成为同学们青春的伴侣、难忘的书籍。

编著者

2004年6月

# CONTENTS

## 目 录



### In the Library

◆ 单词学习 .....	1
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	3
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	8
◆ 句型讲解 .....	11
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	14
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	16
◆ 课文译文 .....	19
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	20



### Water Sports

◆ 单词学习 .....	22
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	25
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	29
◆ 句型讲解 .....	34
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	37
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	38
◆ 课文译文 .....	41
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	42



### Make our world more beautiful

◆ 单词学习 .....	44
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	45
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	49
◆ 句型讲解 .....	52
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	55
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	56
◆ 课文译文 .....	59

◆ 课后练习答案 .....	60
----------------	----



## **4 Travel**

◆ 单词学习 .....	62
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	64
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	67
◆ 句型讲解 .....	70
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	73
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	75
◆ 课文译文 .....	75
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	77



## **5 Have a good time!**

◆ 单词学习 .....	79
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	80
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	83
◆ 句型讲解 .....	84
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	86
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	87
◆ 课文译文 .....	88
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	90



## **6 Mainly revision**

◆ 单词学习 .....	92
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	93
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	95
◆ 句型讲解 .....	98
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	101
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	102
◆ 课文译文 .....	104
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	105



## **7 A man who never gave up**

◆ 单词学习 .....	108
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	110

◆ 短语词组用法 .....	113
◆ 句型讲解 .....	116
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	122
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	123
◆ 课文译文 .....	127
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	128

## **8 Merry Christmas!**

◆ 单词学习 .....	131
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	132
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	135
◆ 句型讲解 .....	138
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	140
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	141
◆ 课文译文 .....	142
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	144

## **9 What is it made of?**

◆ 单词学习 .....	146
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	147
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	150
◆ 句型讲解 .....	151
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	152
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	153
◆ 课文译文 .....	156
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	156

## **10 When was it built?**

◆ 单词学习 .....	159
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	160
◆ 常用词用法 .....	163
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	164
◆ 句型讲解 .....	167
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	170
◆ 课文译文 .....	172

◆ 课后练习答案 .....	173
----------------	-----



## 11 Planting trees

◆ 单词学习 .....	175
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	176
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	178
◆ 句型讲解 .....	181
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	184
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	185
◆ 课文译文 .....	186
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	187



## 12 Mainly Revision

◆ 单词学习 .....	190
◆ 易错常考词语辨析 .....	192
◆ 短语词组用法 .....	195
◆ 句型讲解 .....	198
◆ 疑难句讲解 .....	199
◆ 中考英语实战语法 .....	200
◆ 课文译文 .....	204
◆ 课后练习答案 .....	205
附录：听力测试材料与答案 .....	207



## Unit 1 In the library

## 在图书馆里

## lessons 1-4

## 第1~4课

## 单词学习

CD player 激光唱机

several ['sevrəl] *adj. & pron.* 几个, 数个, 若干个

He sang them several songs. 他们唱了几首歌。

I have read it several times. 我已经读过几次了。

Several of us decided to walk home. 我们中有几个人决定步行回家。

shelf [ʃelf] *n.* (pl. shelves) 架子, 搁板already [ɔ:'redi] *adv.* 已经(一般用于现在完成时的肯定句中)

She is already gone. 她已经走了。

He was two days late already. 他已迟了两天。

It is already five o'clock now. 现在已经五点钟了。

【辨析】already (已经)与 all ready (一切准备好)

He is already there. 他已经在那儿了。

He is all ready there. 他在那儿完全准备好了。

He is already all ready there. 他已经在那儿完全准备好了。

on [ɒn] *prep.* 关于knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 知识, 学问(字母 k 没有发音)yard [jɑ:d] *n.* 院子schoolyard *n.* 校园 = school (学校) + yard (院子)step [step] ① *n.* 脚步; 脚步声; 台阶; 梯级

He was walking with quick (long, short) steps.

他快步(阔步, 小步)走着。

I heard his steps outside. 我听到外面有他的脚步声。

Go up the steps to the door. 走上台阶到门口去。

② *v.* 走, 举步行走, 踏入, 踩

He stepped into the boat. 他跨进小船。

Please step in. 请走进来。

Please step this way. 请走这条路。

librarian [laɪ'brɛəriən] *n.* 图书管理员probably ['prɒbəbli] *adv.* 很可能, 大概



pay [pei] (paid [peɪd], paid) *vt. & vi.* 付款; 给……报酬

I'll pay you in a couple of days. 我一两天就把钱付给你。

I paid ten dollars for the book. 我花了十美元买那本书。

How much do you pay your cook? 你付给厨师多少钱?

The boss paid his men on Fridays. 老板星期五给他的工人发工钱。

sadly ['sædli] *adv.* 难过地, 悲哀地

mark [mɑ:k] *n.* ①斑点, 污点, 痕迹, ②记号, 符号, ③分数, 成绩

Who made these dirty marks on my book. 谁在我的书上弄了这些污迹。

His horse has a white mark on his head. 他的马的头上有一个白色的记号。

He got 80(full) marks for English in the test.

在这次考试中, 他英语得80(100)分。

The teacher gave me a good mark. 老师给了我高分。

② *vt.* 作记号, 标出, 弄脏, 弄坏

Can you mark your house on this map? 你能在这张地图上标出你家的房子吗?

Your pen has marked my coat. 你的钢笔弄脏了我的大衣。

bookmark ['buk,mɑ:k] *n.* 书签

encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ] *vt.* 鼓励, 支持

My teacher encouraged me to speak English. 教师鼓励我讲英语。

I encouraged him to study harder. 我鼓励他更加努力学习。

once [wʌns] *adv.* 一次, 从前, 曾经

I go home once a week. 我每星期回家一次。

He once lived in America but now he lives in England.

他从前住在美国, 但现在住在英国。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到(在)国外

He was sent abroad. 他被派到国外。

She has just returned from abroad. 她刚从海外回来。

copy ['kɒpi] *v.* 抄写, 模仿

He copied a page of the book. 他抄写书里的一页。

Copy this down in your notebook. 把这抄写到你的笔记本里。

as [æz] *prep.* 作为

As a student, he should finish his homework on time.

作为一个学生, 他应该按时完成家庭作业。

screen [skri:n] *n.* 屏幕

spoil [spɔɪl] (spoilt; spoilt) *v.* 糟蹋, 损伤, 破坏

Don't spoil the book by making it dirty. 别弄脏这本书, 把它损坏了。

Be careful not to spoil your new clothes.

当心, 别把你的新衣服损坏了。

Our holidays were spoilt by bad weather.

我们的假日让恶劣的天气给搅了。

The heavy rain has spoilt the flowers in my garden.

这场大雨把我花园里的花都弄坏了。





## 易错常考词语辨析

## ① excuse me, I'm sorry, pardon

**excuse me** ①常用于事前表示歉意,引出可能使对方不高兴的话或事,意为“请原谅”,如:

Excuse me for coming late. 请原谅,我来晚了。

Excuse me for interrupting you. 请原谅,打扰你了。

Excuse me for not speaking to you first. 请原谅,我没先跟你说。

②用于打扰他人,(向人请教或提出请求等),表示要离去或表示不同意见,或表示歉意时的客套话。意为“对不起”或“劳驾”。如:

Excuse me, but could you tell me the time?

对不起,请问几点钟了?(打扰别人,向人请教)

Excuse me, (but) could you tell me the way to the station (the post office)?

对不起(劳驾),请问去火车站(邮局)怎么走?

Excuse me, (but) I must be going now.

对不起,我现在得走了。(表示要离去)

Excuse me, but I don't think you are right.

对不起,我认为你不对。(表示不同意见)

Excuse me, I'm busy. 对不起,我正忙呢。(表示歉意)

Excuse me, sir, but you can't park here.

先生,对不起,你不能在这儿停车。(提出要求)

Excuse me, would you please wait a moment?

对不起,请你稍等一下好吗?(提出请求)

Excuse me, thank you! 劳驾让让,谢谢。

**I'm sorry** ①常用于事后表示适度的遗憾或做错事的歉意,如:

I'm sorry I am late for dinner. 对不起,吃饭我来迟了。

I'm sorry but I can't answer your question. 对不起,我不能回答你的问题。

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long. 对不起,让你久等了。

I'm sorry for giving you so much trouble. 对不起,给你添了这么多麻烦。

②表示难过,惋惜

I'm sorry to hear that your father is ill. 我听说你父亲病了甚为难过。

I'm very sorry about what has happened. 我对发生的事深表不安。

I'm sorry for him. 我为他感到可惜。

He was really very sorry for what he had done.

他为自己所做的事而感到悔恨。

③“Sorry?”表示没听清对方所说的话,要他再说一遍。

“Sorry?”是“Sorry, what did you say?”的缩写式。意为:“你说什么?”在非正式场合,还可用:“What?”如:

A: You're early today. 你今天来得早啊。

B: Sorry? 你说什么?

A: Have you seen the *Times*? 你看到《泰晤士报》吗?

B: Sorry? / Pardon? / What? 你说什么?





A: Seen the Times? 看到了《泰晤士报》吗?

**pardon** ①在没听清对方的话, 请求对方重复时使用。意思是“请再说一遍”或“你说什么”。句子读升调。如:

I beg your pardon?(or:Pardon?) 请再说一遍好吗?

A: How old is he? 他年纪多大?

B: Pardon? 你说什么?

A: I asked how old he was. 我问他多大年纪了。

②在做错了事后表示歉意, 此种错事可能很严重, 不能仅说一句 sorry 了之。而要用 I beg your pardon. 意思是“真对不起”。句子读降调。如:

I beg your pardon, I didn't mean to take your umbrella.

真对不起, 我不是故意拿错你的伞的。

I beg your pardon, I didn't mean to tread on your foot.

真对不起, 踩到你脚了, 我不是故意的。

③提出异议之前说的客套话, 后多跟 but 引导的句子, 意为“对不起”。

Pardon me, but I think in fact it starts tomorrow, not today.

对不起, 我想应该从明天开始, 不是今天。

Pardon me for interrupting you. 对不起打断了你们的谈话。

④ I beg your pardon 和 pardon me 很多时候可用来代替 Excuse me, 表示因过错或其他原因请求对方原谅(用降调)。如:

Pardon me / Excuse me for saying so. 原谅我这么说。

I beg your pardon / Excuse me. I didn't know this was your seat.

请原谅, 我不知道这是你的座位。

## 2 have 与 have got 的区别

①在表达“拥有”这一意思时 have 与 have got 是同义的。但是 have 常用于英语的正式文体中, have got 常用于口语。这是英国人的表达法。如:

Have you any brothers? (正式文体)

Have you got any brothers? (口语) 你有兄弟吗?

My father has a house in London. (正式文体)

My father has got a house in London.

我父亲在伦敦有一所房子。(口语)

②在英语中, have 和 have got 在下列情况下互相换用:

A: 表示“有; 拥有, 怀有; 持有”时。例如:

I have / have got a computer. 我有一台计算机。

The house has / has got six rooms. 这屋子有六间房。

I have / have got no idea what to do. 我不知道该干什么。

What have you in your hand? = What have you got in your hand?

你手里拿着什么东西?

B: 表示“经历; 遭受”时。例如:

He has / has got a cold. 他感冒了。

What a hard life she has / has got! 她过的日子是多么艰难啊!

C: 表示“必须; 不得不”时。例如:



I've got to get up early tomorrow. 我明天得早点起床。

She has / has got to do her homework now. 现在她必须做家庭作业。

I have / have got to go to work on foot. 我不得不步行上班。

【注意】have got 除此之外，无其它时态和其它用法，而 have 则有其它时态和其它用法。

肯定句	否定句	疑问句
I've got	I haven't got	Have I got?
You've got	You haven't got	Have you got?
He } has got	He } hasn't got	Has { he
She } has got	She } hasn't got	Has { she got
It } has got	It } hasn't got	Has { it
We've got	We haven't got	Have we got?
They've got	They haven't got	Have they got?

③在美国英语中不用 got，在 have 的疑问句和否定句中用助动词 do，如：

Do you have a book? (美) = Have you got a book? (英)

Do you have time for a drink?

Sorry, I don't have any milk.

### ③ maybe, perhaps, possibly, probably 的区别

**maybe** (或许，大概)，普通用语，多用于美国英语中。指某事物也许如此，但说话人确定不了。它常置于句首。

Maybe you're right. 也许你是对的。

Maybe I can help you. 或许我能帮助你。

What are these people? Maybe they are students.

那些是什么人？他们可能是学生。

**perhaps** (或许)，普通用语，与 maybe 同义，但多用于英国英语中。

Perhaps we will see each other tomorrow. 或许我们明天还能见面。

Perhaps the film will start at 7. 电影也许在七点钟开演。

Perhaps they are in need of our help. 也许他们需要我们的帮助。

**possibly** (也许，或许)，指某事物客观上潜存着发生某种变化的可能。但可能性不大。

Possibly we'll meet again soon. 也许我们很快就能见面。

Do you think he will come by car possibly? 你认为他会乘车来吗？

I can't possibly finish it within a week. 我一个星期内不可能做完它。

**probably** (很可能，大概)，根据某人的逻辑推理，估计有发生某种事的可能，往往含有较大的把握性。

Probably she will refuse. 她很可能拒绝。

He will probably succeed. 他大概会成功。

The computer will probably touch the lives of everyone.

计算机可能触及到每个人的生活。

试比较：





- { Perhaps it will rain. 也许会下雨。(可能性小)  
It will probably rain. 很可能会下雨。(可能性大)

4 like doing sth 与 like to do sth 的区别

这两者都表示, “喜欢做什么”。区别如下:

like doing sth 指喜欢做某事, 即长期的爱好和兴趣。试比较:

- { I like to take a rest this afternoon.  
今天下午我想休息一下。(是说今天一次)  
I like taking a rest after lunch.  
午饭后我喜欢休息一下。(是说已成习惯)

like to do sth 指喜欢做特定的或某次具体的事, 指一时的爱好。

I like to read his novel. 我喜欢读他的小说。

(试比较: I like reading. 我喜欢阅读。)

I like to swim in the river. 我喜欢在这条河里游泳。(特定场合的具体行动)

(试比较: I like swimming. 我喜欢游泳。)

【注意】如果用于否定结构, like to do 与 like doing 就没有什么区别, 可以换用。如:

I don't like smoking = I don't like to smoke. 我不喜欢抽烟。

5 on 与 about 的区别

about 和 on 都可以和某些名词或动词连用, 表示“关于”的意思。在涉及文章, 书籍, 谈话, 演说, 报告等有关内容时, 两者可以通用, 如 a book on / about the radio (一本有关无线电的书)。about 表示的内容较为普通, 不那么正式; on 用于较正式的场合, 表示这本书, 这篇文章或演说是严肃的或是带有学术性的, 着重于知识的深度。例如:

In the library she has got books on many different subjects.

在图书馆, 她搞到了许多不同学科的书籍。

Excuse me, have you got any books about the moon and the stars?

请问, 你有关于月球和星星的图书吗?

I heard him talk about Chinese medicine last night.

昨晚我听到他谈论中国医学。(泛谈)

I heard him talk on Chinese medicine last night.

昨晚我听到他谈论中国医学。(有系统地谈)

【注意】learn about, read about, quarrel about, hear about 等短语一般不涉及知识的深度, 所以不能用 on 代替 about。

6 anywhere 与 somewhere 和 every where 的区别

somewhere(在某处, 到某处)和 every where(到处)常用于肯定句。

anywhere(任何地方)常用于否定句, 疑问句和条件句。如:

He must be somewhere near here. 他一定在附近什么地方。

I have left my pen somewhere. 我把钢笔忘在什么地方了。

I've looked for it everywhere. 我到处找遍了。

I can't find it anywhere. 我哪里也找不到它。

If you think of going anywhere tomorrow, please let me know.



如果你明天想去什么地方，请告诉我。

Are you going anywhere tonight? 今晚你出去吗?

### 7 before 与 ago 的区别

我们以前讲过这两词的区别，此处再补充强调如下：

- ① **before** 作副词时，指从某时起若干时间以前。它可单独使用，还可与现在完成时连用。

**ago** 用于过去时，须与表示过去的词语连用，不可单独使用，也不可现在完成时连用。①当它们和表示时间的名词短语连用时，**ago** 表示以现在为起点的“以前”；**before** 表示以过去为起点的“以前”。试比较：

Tom was here a few minutes ago. 汤姆几分钟以前还在这里。(以现在算起)

She said Tom had been here a few minutes before.

她说汤姆几分钟以前还在这里。(以 she said 的时间算起)

I left school ten years ago. 我十年前离校。

I told them I had left school ten years before.

我告诉他们我十年前离校。

I visited him two days ago, but he had gone to London five days.

我两天前去拜访他，但他已早在五天前去伦敦了。

- ② **before** 泛指“以前”，要用 **before** 不用 **ago**，此时句子用完成时态或一般过去时态。

I saw him before. 我以前见过他。

We've never been there before! 我们以前从来没去过那里。

I have never seen (或 I never saw) the man before. 我以前从来没见过那个人。

### 8 used to, be used to 和 would

**used to (do sth.)** 的意思是“过去常常”，表示过去总做某事，但现在不做了，只能用于过去时态。如：

She used to be a Chinese teacher. 她过去是一个语文老师。

He used to get up early. 他过去常常早起。

**be used to (doing sth.)**，它的意思是“习惯于”，表示做一件事已经成了习惯，可以用于过去、现在、将来等多种时态。如：

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯早起。

These foreigners will be used to living in Taiyuan.

这些外国人会习惯住在太原的。

**would** ①也可用来表示过去的习惯动作，有时可与 **used to** 换用，例如：

When we were children we used to / would go flying kites every spring.

我们小时候每年春天都去放风筝。

- ② **used to** 可用来谈动作，也可用来谈状况，而且不要指出具体时间。**would** 只能用来表示动作，而且是过去的重复动作，常与 **often always** 等时间状语连用，因而后面不能接表示认识或表示状态的词。例如：

My brother used to be a PLA man. 我哥哥过去是一名解放军战士。(不能用 **would**)

At that time he would play card after supper. 在那时他总是晚饭后打牌。

Mother would often tell us stories in the evening. 妈妈总是在晚上给我们讲故事。





③ **used to** 说明了过去的动作或状态现在已不存在, 而 **would** 并不涉及与现在的对比。若暗示与现在对比, 则不用 **would** 替换。如:

I never used to eat a large breakfast, but I do now.

我过去早饭吃得不多, 可现在我吃得很多。

### 短语词组用法

**at the moment** — ① 此刻, 现在, 目前; ② 那时, 当时

I'm afraid he's out at the moment. 恐怕他此刻不在家。

I'm busy at the moment. 我此刻很忙。

Who is the most popular film star at the moment?

谁是当今最受欢迎的影星?

At the moment in my country there are very few such schools.

目前在我国这类学校太少了。

I was busy at the moment, so I could not attend the meeting.

我当时很忙, 所以没能出席会议。

**【注意】** **at the moment** 用于现在时中, 表示“目前, 现在, 此刻”。用于过去时态中则为“那时”。

**used to** — 过去常常, 曾做过(后接动词原形)

The house we used to live in was a very old building.

我们以前居住的那座房子是一座很旧的建筑。

They used to come on foot, but they don't do that now.

他们过去经常步行来, 现在不了。

This sort of novel used to be very popular. 这类小说曾风行一时。

We used to have a lot of fun when we were that age.

当我们在那个年纪时, 经常玩得很愉快。

**borrow from** — 从……借来, 借入

She borrowed a dictionary from the library.

她从图书馆借来一本字典。

Tom borrowed the bike from Jim. 汤姆从吉姆那儿借来自行车。

**put down** — 写下, 记下, 放下

Be sure to put down every word she says.

务必把她所说的每一句话都记下。

Let me put down your telephone number before I forget it.

让我把你的电话号码记下来, 以免忘记。

Put down your address and telephone number here.

请在这里写下你的地址和电话号码。

I should put down these sentences in my notebook.

我应该把这些句子记在我的笔记本里。

Put down that book. 请放下书。

The bus stopped to put down passengers. 公共汽车停住让乘客下车。

**for a while** — 一会儿; 一段时间

## Unit 1 In the library



We talked with each other for a while. 我们相互交谈了一阵。

He had read it only for a while and went out. 他只看了一会儿，就出去了。

I stayed there for a while. 我在那里呆了一会儿。

【辨析】for a while 常与持续性动词连用，它可用于一般时、将来时或完成时，与 for a moment, for a minute, for a time 同义。

some more— 更多一些的

Do you need some more bread? 你还要一些面包吗？(后接不可数名词)

Do you need some more flowers? 你还要一些花吗？(后接可数名词)

Give me some more. 给我再来一些吧。(后面不接名词)

Take this money and buy yourself some more books.

拿这点钱去给自己买些书吧。

Give me some more money. 再给我一点钱。

not yet— 还没有，尚未

They have not yet gone. 他们一直还没有去。

Has Mr. Li ever been to a foreign country? — Not yet!

李先生到过外国吗？——没有！

He is not yet here. 他还没有来。

I haven't finished them yet. 我尚未把它们做完。

leave for— 动身到(某处)

We are leaving for America tomorrow afternoon. 我们明天下午动身去美国。

He left for the station a few minutes ago. 几分钟前他去火车站了。

【辨析】leave, leave for, leave...for...

leave 作及物动词时，表示“离开某地(人)”，作不及物动词时，表示“动身，离去”。leave for 表示“去某地”for 后面接地点名词。leave...for 表示“离开某地去某地”。如：

They left here yesterday. 他们昨天离开这里。

He left for Germany yesterday. 她昨天去德国了。

She left China for America yesterday. 她昨天离开中国去美国了。

It's pity you should leave us soon. 真遗憾，你这么快就离开我们。

He is leaving for England tomorrow. 他明天动身去英国。

She has left the country for London. 她离开家乡到伦敦去了。

sooner or later— 迟早，终究，有朝一日

He will come sooner or later. 他迟早会来的。

She will have to go there sooner or later. 她早晚得去。

Sooner or later you'll come to know the importance of English.

你迟早会认识到英语的重要性的。

【注意】该短语表示一个不确定的将来时间，可能很近，也可能很遥远，它时常暗示被说到的事必然会发生。

pay for— 为……付款，赔偿

How much did you pay for all these things? 所有这些东西付了多少钱？

He took out the money and paid for the book. 他掏出钱来付了书款。



What a pity! I'm afraid that if you've lost it, you must pay for it.

多遗憾啊，如果你把它丢了，恐怕你就必须赔偿。

Of course, I'm quite willing to pay for the windows. 当然，我愿意赔偿窗上的玻璃。

**what was worse— 而更糟糕的是**

What was worse, this wine was not at all suitable for drinking with a meal.

更糟糕的是，这种酒根本就不适合在进餐时饮用。

He felt very hungry. What's worse, he had no money on him.

他感到肚子饿了。更糟糕的是，他身上没有钱。

It got dark, and what was worse, it began to rain.

天黑了，而更糟糕的是，开始下起雨来了。

It began to snow, and what was worse, we lost our way in the forest.

天开始下雪了，而更糟糕的是，我们在森林中还迷了路。

【注意】(and) what was worse 是一种固定的表达法。

**come up with— 想出(主意、办法等)、(计划、答案)产生、提出**

One day the librarian came up with an idea. 一天，图书馆管理员想出一个主意。

He couldn't come up with an answer when I asked him why he was late.

当我问他为什么来晚时，他无言对答。

You've come up with a good idea. 你想的主意好极了。

He usually comes up with some good ideas. 他常常能想出(提出)一些好主意。

**think of— 想出 (have the idea of), 想到; 考虑**

Don't worry, I will think of a way out of the difficulty.

别着急，我会想出摆脱困境的办法来。

Who thought of such a wonderful idea? 是谁想出如此绝妙的主意?

Are you still thinking of moving south? 你还在考虑搬到南方去吗?

I've been thinking of going to see him. 我一直打算去看他。

【注意】① think of 作“打算”，“考虑”解时，后接动名词。

② think of 还有“想”，“想起”，“想到”之意。如：

We often thought of you. 我们常常想到你。

What are you thinking of? 你在想什么?

I can't think of his name. 我想不起他的名字。

③ and what 连用，表示“觉得怎样”，“认为如何”，也可用 about。如：

What did you think of the film? 你觉得那部影片怎样?

What do you think of / about the idea? 你觉得这个主意怎样?

**pick up— 拾起，捡起，拿起，抱起，得到**

Your ticket is on the floor, let me pick it up for you.

你的票掉在地上，我替你把它捡起来。

He picked up a watch at the school gate. 他在校门口拾了一块手表。

He picked up his suitcase and went out. 他拿起箱子走了出去。

I picked up the telephone and asked for the number of the booking office.

我拿起了电话，并询问了订票室的号码。

**get back— 回来，返回，取回，要回**





He gets back home at a quarter past five. 他在五点一刻回到家中。

I lent a pan to you two weeks ago. I've come to get it back again.

两星期前我借给你一只锅。我是来把它要回的。

I'm going to get it back. 我去把它拿回来。

**find out** 找出, 发现, 弄清楚, 查明

Put your hand up when you find out the answer.

当你找到答案的时候请举手。

Read this passage and find out "Where does John come from?"

阅读这篇短文, 弄清楚“约翰从哪里来?”

Please find out when the train leaves. 请查明火车什么时候开。

## 句型讲解

### 1 Have you got...? 你有……?

Excuse me, Have you got an eraser? 对不起(或: 劳驾), 你有橡皮吗?

I think I've got one. Yes, here you are...

我想我有一块。给你吧(或: 你拿去吧)

**【讲解】**①前面已经讲过, have / has got 形式上是现在完成时, 但和 have / has 是一个意思, 表示“有”是口语表达的一种形式。

Have you got...? 相当于 Do you have...? 是询问对方有什么东西时的常用语, 英国人常用 Have you got...? 肯定回答: Yes, I have. 否定回答: No, I haven't. 美国人常用 Do you have...? 肯定回答: Yes, I do. 否定回答: No, I don't.

My father has got a new mobile phone.

我爸爸有一个新手机。(肯定句)

We haven't got enough money for this kind of thing.

我们没有足够的钱买那种东西。(否定句)

How many pigs have they got? 他们有多少头猪?(特殊疑问句)

I'm afraid we haven't got any black shoes in that size at the moment.

对不起, 我们眼下没有任何那个尺寸的黑鞋。(否定句)

对, 我们眼下没有任何那个尺寸的黑鞋。(否定句)

② here you are 意为“给你; 拿去”, here it is 意为“这就是你要的东西”。

通常在找东西或递过东西时说。其中 it 代替前面提到的东西。换言之, 表示所给的东西是原物。试比较:

A: May I have my eraser back, please?

B: Yes, here it is.

A: 我可以拿回我的橡皮擦吗?

B: 可以, 给你。

A: May I use your dictionary? 我能用一下你的字典吗?

B: Certainly. Here you are. 当然可以。给你。

### 2 used to do/be... 过去常做/存在(是)……

She used to be a history teacher. 她以前是一位历史老师。

