

紧扣考点 释疑解难



速效高效 增分增光

红魔英语考试通

(高一·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



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前言

吴正纲、江惠萍编著的《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《跟我学中学英语》这套书内容比较详细，知识点较多。……在我们班上，大多数同学都买了。……在此，让我代表求知的同学们向作者致意，感谢您们为我们付出的一切。”

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……”

贵州省铜仁一中高一(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，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，我们根据国家教育部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，强化和突出了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隆重出版，以饷读者。希望这套书能成为同学们青春的伴侣、难忘的书籍。

编著者

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Unit 1 Good Friends

重点单词学习

argue /'a:giu:/ *vi.* 争论; 辩论

What are you arguing about? 你们在争什么?

I'm not going to argue with you on/about this question.

这问题我不打算同你争。

They argued the matter over for hours. 这件事他们争论了好几个小时。

fry /frai/ *vt. & vi.* 油煎; 油炸

The fish is frying. 正炸鱼呢。

My mother fried an egg for my breakfast.

我母亲煎一个鸡蛋给我做早餐。

saw /sɔ:/ *n. & vt. & vi.* 锯

This saw doesn't cut well. 这把锯子不太快。

He sawed the wood into three pieces. 他把木头锯成三块。

cast /ka:st/ *vt. & vi.* (cast cast) 投掷; 投射, 抛

He cast a stone against the window. 他向窗子投了一块石头。

The lamp cast a dim light. 那盏灯投下一片暗光。

survive /sə'vaiv/ *vt.* 幸免于; 从……中再生; *vi.* 幸存; 活下去

She survived the accident. 她在事故中幸免于难。

It can survive a fire of 1000°C for half an hour.

它能在 1000 度高温下生存半小时。

Don't worry. We'll survive. 不要担心, 我们会活下去的。

hunt /hʌnt/ *vt. & vi. & n.* 打猎; 猎取; 搜寻

They are hunting foxes. 他们在猎狐。

Della hunted everywhere for her lost watch. 德拉到处寻找她丢失的手表。

It was an exciting hunt. 这是一场激动人心的打猎。

Then began such a hunt. 然后开始了这一搜寻工作。

share /ʃeə/ ① *n.* 一份, 份额

That is my share. 那是我的一份。

I did my share of work. 我干完了分给我的工作。

② *v.* 分享, 分担, 分摊; 共有; 共用

They would share their joys and sorrows. 他们愿意同甘共苦。

I'll share the cost with you. 我和你分担费用。



Share this bag of sweets with your friends. 这袋糖你和你的朋友们分着吃吧。

Eight students share a bedroom in our school. 我校八位学生共住一个寝室。

share in 分享(某事, 某物)

She shared in my joy. 她分享我的欢乐。

She always shares in my troubles. 她常常为我分忧。

crash /kræʃ/ *vt. & vi.* ①(使) 摔碎, 打碎 ②相撞, 撞毁, 坠毁 *n.* 坠毁, 撞击声

He crashed the glass against the table. 他把玻璃在桌上摔碎。

The glasses crashed to the floor. 玻璃杯摔碎在地板上。

challenge /tʃælɪndʒ/ *vt.* 向……挑战, 要求 *n.* 挑战

He challenged me to play another tennis game.

他向我挑战要跟我再打一场网球。

Their school challenged ours to a football match.

他们学校向我们学校挑战, 要进行足球比赛。

易错常考词语辨析

1 too, too much 与 much too, too many 的区别

too 用在形容词或副词前, 表示“太”。如:

You are too kind to me. 你对我太好了。

too much 意思是“太多”, 指超出正常, 可以作表语、宾语、定语或状语(修饰动词)。如:

① **too much** 作状语, 用来修饰动词。如:

He ate too much. 他吃得太多了。

We can see Aswan without walking too much.

我们可以去阿斯旺玩而又不必走多的路。

② **too much** 作定语, 修饰不可数名词。如:

There is too much noise outside. 外面声音太响了。

I drank too much beer last night. 昨天晚上我啤酒喝得太多了。

③ **too much** 作表语和宾语。如:

A cycling tour is too much for a person like me.

像我这样的人, 骑自行车旅行力不从心。

They have suffered too much in the past few years.

在过去的几年里他们经受了太多的苦难。

much too 是 **much** 用在 **too** 前面加强语气, 意思是“实在太”、“非常”, 修饰形容词或副词。还可用 **far** 修饰 **too**。如:

You are much too kind to me. 你对我实在太好了。

It's much / far too cold. 天气实在太冷了。

The students got to school much too late that day.

学生们那天到学校太晚了。

试比较:

You are too much strict with him. (×)

You are much too strict with him. (✓)

你对他的要求太严了。

He spent much too money on books.(×)

He spent too much money on books.(√)

他在书上花钱太多。

too many 修饰可数名词。如:

There are too many new words in the passage. 这篇短文中的生词太多。

There are too many mistakes in your homework. 你作业中的错误太多了。

2 so do I, so I do, I do so

so do I 属于“so+do (be, have, can)+主语”结构, 是倒装语序。so 相当于 in the same way(同样地), too(也)的含义。表示同样的看法或做法时用。如:

I am here and so is Polly. 我在这里, 波莉也来了(也在这里)。

I am doing my homework. And so are my classmates.

我正在做家庭作业。我的同学也在做。

I am going to Shanghai tomorrow. And so is Tom.

我打算明天去上海。汤姆也要去。

Tom went to the party yesterday. (And) So did I.

汤姆昨天参加了聚会。我也去了。

Tom's mother did some shopping yesterday. And so did Mary's mother.

汤姆的母亲昨天去买东西去了, 玛丽的母亲也买东西去了。

He has a blue pen. And so has/does Tom.

他有一支蓝钢笔。汤姆也有。

I like skating. So does he. 我喜欢滑冰。他也喜欢。

He can sing the song. So can I. 他会唱这首歌。我也会唱。

so I do 属于“so+主语+do (be, have can)”结构, 是正常语序, so 的意思相当于 indeed, certainly(的确如此), 对别人的话作出肯定回答时用。或对前文提及的情况给予一种强调性的肯定时。如:

“Are you a student?”—“Yes. I am (a student).”

=“Are you a student?”—“So I am.”

“你是一个学生吗?”—“是的, 我是。”

“He is honest.” “So he is.” “他老实。” “的确是的。”

“Tom speaks French very well.” “So he does.”

“汤姆讲法语讲得好。” “他的确如此。”

You say he works hard; so he does, and so do you.

你说他工作努力, 他的确是这样(努力), 你也同样(努力)。

“The students work very hard.” “So they do.”

“学生们学习很努力。” “他们的确如此。”

I do so 中的 so 为代词, 是“如此、这样(the same)”的意思, 一起构成复合动词 do so(但没有 I am so, I have so 等形式)。如:

“Yes, I think you'd better leave off.” said Tom, and Alice was only too glad to do so(=to leave off).



“是的，我认为你最好离开。”汤姆说，接着艾丽丝很高兴地离开了。
I told him to come and see me the next day and he did so (=he came and saw me the next day). 我叫他第二天来看我，他第二天这样做了。
He asked me to give him a piece of paper, and I did so.
他叫我给他一张纸，我照他的话做了。

3 for example 与 such as

for example 及 such as 都可以作“例如”解，但有所不同。

for example 是个插入语，在句中作独立成分。既可用于句首，也可插入句中，通常用于举出一个例子。例如：

A lot of people here, for example, Mr. Li, would rather have coffee.

这里的许多人，如李先生，宁愿喝咖啡。

For example, you are careless with your handwriting.

例如，你在写字时就马马虎虎。

such as 意为“像……这样的”、“诸如……之类的”、“例如”，用来列举同类人或物中的一个或几个为例，常放在被列举的事物之前，其后不加逗号。如：

A man such as he will surely succeed. 像他这样的人一定会成功的。

Animals, such as cats, dogs are active animals. 像猫、狗之类的动物是非常活跃的。

We all study foreign languages such as English, French or Japanese.

我们都学习外语，如英语、法语或日语。

Things such as chairs, curtains, cooking pots, drinking cups, birdcages and so on can all be made of bamboo.

诸如椅子、窗帘、饭罐、水杯、鸟笼之类的物件都可以用竹子制成。

4 bore, bored, boring

bore 为动词，意思是“使某人感到厌烦”，后跟人作宾语。如：

I've heard all his stories before; they bore me.

他的事我以前听说过，那些事真使我厌烦。

Long novels bore me to death. 我觉得长篇小说特别让人厌烦。

bored 为 bore 的过去分词形式，意思是“感到厌烦的”，修饰人，做表语或定语。如：

I'm bored. Let's go to the cinema. 我闷了，咱们去看电影吧。

I hope you're not getting bored of my conversation. 但愿我的话没让你厌烦。

boring 为表示主动意义的形容词，有“令人厌烦”的意思，多作定语与表语，修饰物。如：

The film is so boring. Why not go out to play football?

电影太乏味了，为什么不出去踢足球呢？

I'm bored with so many boring things every day.

每天这么多乏味的事情，我都厌倦了。

5 interest, interested 和 interesting

interest 作名词用时, 指笼统兴趣, 为不可数; 指兴趣爱好时作可数名词。如:

She has (takes 或 shows) much interest in music and dance.

=She is very interested in music and dance. 她对音乐和舞蹈很感兴趣。

He has two great interests(=hobbies). One is sports and the other is stamp collecting.
他有两大爱好, 一是体育, 二是集邮。

interested *adj.* (感兴趣的), 指某人对某事物感兴趣。如:

Are you interested in physics? 你对物理感兴趣吗?

He became very interested in science. 他变得对科学很感兴趣。

interesting *adj.* (有趣的, 引起兴趣的), 指某事或某物本身有趣, 能引起人的兴趣。如:

It is very interesting to listen to him. 听他讲话很有趣。

It's interesting work, and I must do my best.

这是很有趣的工作, 我应该尽力而为。

Is this story as interesting as that one? 这个故事和那个故事一样有趣吗?
试比较:

The story is interesting. 这故事很有趣。

I'm interested in the story. 我对这故事感兴趣。

6 a lot of, plenty of, many, much

a lot of 或 **lots of** (许多), 用于可数或不可数名词前。如:

We spent a lot of money in the shop. 我们在这家商店花了许多钱。

He has lots of (a lot of) friends. 他有许多朋友。

plenty of (丰富, 大量, 充足), 其后可接可数或不可数名词

Having plenty of exercise every day will do great good to your health.

每天多锻炼对你的身体会大有好处。

There are plenty of eggs in the basket. 篮子里鸡蛋多得很。

many (许多) 修饰可数名词复数, 通常用于否定句和疑问句中, 例如:

How many people are there in your family?

你家有多少人? (many 接可数名词复数)

He's got a lot of/plenty of men friends, but he doesn't know many girls.

他有许多男朋友, 但女的不多。(接可数名词复数)

much (许多) 修饰不可数名词复数, 通常用于否定句和疑问句中, 例如:

How much money have you got? 你有多少钱? (much 接不可数名词)

There is not much coal here. 这里的煤不多。

【注意】 ① a lot of / lots of / plenty of 既可用在否定句和疑问句中, 又可用在肯定句中代替 many 或 much, 例如:

Did you take many / a lot of photos? 你拍了很多照片吗?(疑问句)

No, I didn't take many/plenty of photos. 没有, 我拍的照片不多。(否定句)

Yes, I took a lot (of photos). 对, 我拍了许多(照片)。(肯定句)

② many, much 表示“许多”且位于句首时, 可用于肯定句。如

Many people were late for work because of the storm.



由于暴风雨，很多人上班迟到了。

Much coal has thus been saved. 这样就节约了大量的煤。

③当 many 和 much 前有 too, so, as 等修饰词语时，可用于肯定句。例如：

You've bought too many tomatoes. 你买太多西红柿了。

There has been so much rain this month. 这个月雨水太多了。

◎作代词时

many 和 much 在句中可作主语、宾语或定语。many 作主语或修饰主语时，谓语动词用复数，much 作主语或修饰主语时，谓语动词用单数。可用于肯定句。

Many of the teachers have taken part in the discussion.

许多教师都参加了那个讨论。

Many are determined to do the work well. 许多人都决心把工作做好。

Much has been done to get better results. 为取得更好的成绩已经做了许多工作。

◎much 用法难点。much 也可以是副词，用作状语，表示程度等。例如：

This garden is much larger than that one. 这个园子比那个园子大多了。

She likes dancing very much. 她非常喜欢跳舞。

7 think about, think of, think over

think about “想”；尤指“考虑”计划、意见、行动等是否可行。例如：

We must not think about it any more. 我们不要再想了。

He did that in order to give us something to think about.

他这样做，是为了启发我们思考。

She's thinking about paying a visit to Yan'an. 她在考虑到延安去一趟。

They began to think about how to improve the crops.

他们开始考虑如何使庄稼长得更好。

think of “想到”，“想起”，“为……着想”，“打算(做某事)”；其中，作“想”、“想(做某事)”时，可用 about 替换。例如：

What are you thinking of / about, Xiao Hong? 小红，你在想什么？

I'm thinking of / about going to town this afternoon. 我想今天下午进城去。

Who would have thought of such a thing! 谁会想到这样的事情！

Our monitor is always thinking of others. 我们的班长总是为别人着想。

think over “仔细考虑”，“认真考虑”。例如：

I'd like to think it over. 我想好好考虑一下。

Think the problem over. = Think over the problem. 仔细考虑一下这个问题。

◎作“考虑”或“想起”解时，think of 和 think about 同义，可以互相替换。但作“对……有看法”或“评价”解时，只能用 think of。如：

What do you think of the pop star? 你认为这流行歌星如何？

What do you think of (不用 about) our English teacher?

你对我们的英语老师有何看法？

8 alone 与 lonely

alone 作形容词时是“单独的”之意，只说明客观事实，着重指与其他人或团体分离，远离同类。没有感情色彩。并且只能作表语，不能作定语。例如：

He was alone in the office. 他独自一人在办公室里。

My family are all out today. I'm alone at home, but I don't feel lonely. I have a lot of books to read. 今天我家里的人都出去了。我独自一个人在家里，但我并不感到孤独。我有许多书要看。

①另外，alone 还可作副词，表示“单独地，独自”。

He lives alone, but he never feels lonely. 他独自一人生活，但无寂寞之感。

He came alone. 他独自一个人来。

lonely 只作形容词用，表示“孤独的；寂寞的”，富有感情色彩。可用作表语和定语。如：

He felt lonely when he was alone. 当他独自一人时，他感到孤单。(作表语)

A lonely house stood in a lonely woods. (作定语)

一所孤零零的房子坐落在一片人迹罕至的树林中。

Though he is living among his classmates, he feels lonely because he has no friends. 他虽然生活在同学当中，却感到孤独，因为他没有朋友。

This is a lonely mountain village. 这是一个荒凉的山村。(作定语)

短语词组用法

warm up (使)变暖和；变得高兴；激动起来；做准备动作

The sun went out and the air warmed up. 太阳出来了，气温上升了。

The children warmed up when I told them that the mayor would come to see them. 当我告诉孩子们市长要来看他们时，他们兴奋起来。

The players were warming up before the match.

队员们在做赛前热身运动。

be fond of 喜爱，喜欢

I'm fond of (playing) football. 我爱好(踢)足球。

We are all fond of the child. 我们都喜欢这孩子

【注意】①be fond 后接 of+名词或动词-ing 形式，而不接不定式。

②be fond of 指的是习惯性的爱好，而不是一时兴致，因此句中避免使用某个具体时间。如：

He is fond of going to the cinema this afternoon. (×)

He wants to go to the cinema this afternoon. (√)

③like, enjoy, be fond of, love 都有“喜爱，喜欢”之意。但 be fond of 喜爱的程度比 like 和 enjoy 强，比 love 弱。like 与 enjoy 可通用，但 like 后可接不定式或动名词，enjoy 后则只能接动名词。

too much 太多，过分，过于

But I didn't see much during the flight because there was too much cloud.

但是在飞行途中我没有看到许多景象，因为云太多了。

Is watching TV too much good or bad for your health?



看电视对你的健康过分有益还是过分有害?

all the time 一直; 始终; 总是

They are swimming all the time. 他们一直在游泳。

Yes, I feel tired all the time. 是的, 我总是感到疲倦。

all over 浑身; 到处; 在……各地

He was aching all over. 他全身痛。

Your clothes are dusty all over. 你的衣服到处都是灰尘。

It is used by travelers and business people all over the world.

全世界的游客和商人都使用它(英语)。

in order to do 以便; 为了做……

I borrowed 5 yuan from him in order to buy this book.

为了买这本书, 我向他借了五元钱。

Let's walk faster in order to keep warm. 让我们走快些, 使身子暖和起来。

He left early in order not to be late for school.

他走得很早, 为的是上学不迟到。

【注意】in order to 后接动词原形, 在句子中作目的状语。

treat ... as 把……看作……

I treat them as my own daughters. 我把她们看成是自己的女儿。

Don't treat me as a stranger. 别把我当做陌生人。

care about 在乎; 关心; 对……担心; 介意

Ira thinks only of herself, she doesn't care about other people.

艾拉只想到她自己, 从不关心其他人。

I don't care about your opinion. 我对你的观点不感兴趣。

Don't you care about losing your job? 你难道不担心失去工作吗?

make friends with 和……交朋友; 与……友好

Why don't you make friends with him? 你为什么不与他交个朋友呢?

We always make friends with each other again. 我们总是又重新和好。

【注意】类似的结构还有be friends with, 表示“和……友好(做朋友)”。如:

I am great friends with him. 我同他是很要好的朋友。

She is still friends with me. 她对我仍然很友好。

as much as 像……那样多; 多达

Here is a bottle of ink. You may use as much as you need.

这是一瓶墨水。你需要用多少就用多少。

The average distance of the sun from the earth is as much as 150 million kilometers.

太阳与地球的平均距离达一亿五千万公里。

I ate as much as I could. 我放开肚子大吃了一顿。

【注意】①还可以用as much+名词(不可数)+as或as many+名词(可数)+as的结构。如:

I haven't got as much money as I thought. 我没有原来以为的那么多钱。

He has as many books on English as I have. 他有的英语书和我有的同样多。

②其否定形式用not as much/many as 或 not so much/many as.

not only...but (also) 不但……而且

He not only said it but also did it. 他不仅说了, 而且这样做了。

She not only sings well but also dances beautifully.

她不仅唱得好, 舞也跳得很美。(连接谓语)

Mr Li can speak not only English but also French.

李先生不仅能讲英语, 而且能讲法语。(连接宾语)

She is not only a scientist but also a singer.

她不但是个科学家, 而且是个歌唱家。(连接表语)

go out 出来; 外出; 离开

He went out to England about five years ago. 他五年前去英国了。

My father often goes out for a walk after supper. 我父亲晚饭后常常出去散步。

Let's go out tonight, there is a good film showing at the local cinema.

咱们今晚一起出去, 附近电影院在上映一部好片子。

be angry with sb. 生某人的气; 对某人感到愤怒

Yu Ling was very angry with Fred for playing this trick on them.

俞林对弗雷德跟他们玩这个恶作剧感到十分愤怒。

Don't be angry with me for not having written to you.

我没给你写信, 请别生我的气。

not...any longer 不再

You are not a child any longer. 你已不再是孩子了。

It's getting late, I can't stay here any longer.

天色不早了, 我不能再待在这里了。

【注意】no longer = not...any longer. 如:

She couldn't go to school any longer.

= She could no longer go to school. 她再不能去上学了。

He was not working there any longer.

= He was no longer working there. 他不再在那里工作了。

take care of 照料; 照看; 看管

You should take good care of yourself. 你要好好地照顾自己。

His child is taken care of by his mother. 他的孩子由他母亲照料。

Take good care of your books and study hard.

要好好爱护你们的书, 努力地学习。

have fun 玩得高兴

During/In the day-time school children had great fun in the snow.

在白天学生们在雪地里玩得很开心。

I had a lot of fun singing with them. 同他们一起唱歌我很兴致。

What fun we are having! 我们现在玩得真有意思!

in the right order 按照正确的顺序

Put these sentences in the right order. Then read the dialogue.

按照正确的顺序排列这些句子。然后朗读对话。

Everything is in the right order. 一切都很有秩序。



He kept it in the right order. 他把它安置得很妥当。

in one's opinion——in one's view 在某人看来; 依某人之见

What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?

你认为假期哪段时间过得最好?

In my opinion, you are right(wrong). 照我看来, 你是对的(错的)。

In my opinion, Autumn is the best season in Beijing.

在我看来, 秋天是北京的最好季节。

【注意】in one's opinion=in the opinion of sb. 意为“在某人看来”, 其中的 one's 可以是 his, her, your, their, our 等物主代词, 也可以用 Tom's, my father's, his friend's 等名词所有格。如:

In my doctor's opinion, I should be well enough to travel by next week.

根据我的医生的意见, 到下星期我身体就好了, 可去旅游。

In the opinion of the teacher, you should pay attention to your pronunciation.

在老师看来, 你该注意发音。

句型讲解

1 What is...like?

What should a good friend be like?

好朋友应是什么样的?

【讲解】①句中 should 为情态动词, 表示“应该”“理应”。should 可指道义上或责任上的应该, 也可表示一种估计或推测。如:

You should keep the school rules. 你应该遵守校规。(责任)

A good friend should be honest and loyal. 好朋友应该是诚实忠诚。(道义)

He left yesterday and should arrive today.

作昨天动身, 应该今天到达。(判断或估计)

②句型 What is ...like? 常用来询问对方对有关人或事物的性质、特征的评价, 要求用语言描述有关人或有关事物。此句中的 like 是介词。如:

“What's the play like?” “Wonderful.”

“那部剧怎样?” “好极了”。

What's the weather like this morning? 今天上午天气怎么样?

③在询问天气时, What is ...like = How is... 如:

How is the weather tomorrow? 明天的天气怎么样?

②What is...like 询问人或事物的性质、特征、情况时, 则不可用 how 来代替。如:

What's your mother like? 你母亲是怎样一个人?(问内在品质)

She is a very nice person. 她这个人非常好。

What was the exam like? 这次考试怎么样?

It was difficult. 难极了。

He's tall and dark. 他又高又黑。

③不要把 What is ...like? 这个结构, 同动词 to like 的用法混淆。试比较:

What's your new friend like? 你那位新朋友怎么样?

She's lovely. 很可爱。

What does your new friend like? 你那位新朋友喜欢什么?

She likes fast cars. 她喜欢开快车。

2 “make+宾语+宾语补足语”的句型

A good friend is someone who makes me happy. 好朋友是能使我快乐的人

【讲解】who makes me happy 为定语从句，修饰先行词 someone，引导词 who 指代先行词 someone，同时又在定语从句中作主语。

make 在这里是使役动词，作“使/成为/让”解。happy 是形容词，作宾语补足语。

在这个使役动词句型中，宾语补足语主要由名词、形容词、动词不定式和过去分词担任。如：

① make+宾语+形容词 (作宾补)

It'll make me so happy if you'll accept it.

如果你愿接受，我将很高兴。

The telephone makes our talk easier. 电话使我们的谈话更方便。

He has made everything clear. 他把一切都交待得清清楚楚。

How can we make waste water clean? 我们怎样才能使废水净化呢?

② make+宾语+名词/代词 (作宾补)

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. (谚语)

只工作不玩耍使得杰克成了个傻孩子。

(只工作不玩耍，聪明孩子也变傻。)

He made her his wife. 他娶她为妻。

He was made chairman of the society. 他被选为该协会的主席。

③ make+宾语+过去分词 (作宾补)

You should make your view known. 你应该让别人了解你的观点。

What made them so frightened? 什么把他们吓成了这个样子?

④ make+宾语+介词短语 (作宾补)

We should make the material of more uses.

我们应使这种材料有更多的用途。

I'll try to make him in bed. 我要让他卧床休息。

⑤ make+宾语+不带 to 的不定式 (作宾补)

That made me think. 这使我思索起来。

He made us do it. 他吩咐我们做这件事。

(注意: make 变成被动语态时，不定式作主语的补足语要带 to，如：

They were made to work all night. 他们被迫整夜地干活。)

⑥ make+it (形式宾语)+形/名 (宾补)+不定式 (真正宾语)

This made it impossible for me to do anything.

这使我什么也干不成。

She made it a rule to go shopping once a week.

她每周上街买一次东西，这已成习惯。