



中等职业教育
金钥匙智慧丛书

丛书主编 赵普

知识指数: ★★★★★
实用指数: ★★★★★

(北师版)

完全攻略

学生用书

英语

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《完全攻略》让第一轮复习就接近高考

本丛书以提高学生学习兴趣，训练学生考试为主，形成学生训练—教师检查—发现问题—思考分析—剖析重点—巩固训练的复习体系。建议教师在运用本丛书时，注意以下几点。

以丛书带课本

从课本出发，围绕考纲，学、思、练有效的结合起来，布置任务—完成任务—点拨答疑。从而实现复习目的

以真题启思维

分析历年高考试题，找出规律找索，总结解题思路。

针对历年考试，考试纲要，进行查漏补缺，分析考试热点，追踪考试方向，提高考试的成绩。

以训练促能力

一轮复习是一项针对基础知识的系统工程。我们愿意在这项工程中充当好服务角色，但由于时间仓促，书中纰漏与不足，在所难免。真诚希望广大教师批评指正。

编者

2006年7月20日

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BOOK ONE

Unit 1 Meeting New People

考纲通鉴

1. 掌握《职高英语》英语教学大纲中所规定的词汇。
2. 掌握“问候与应答”“介绍”的交际用语。
3. 掌握由 when, while, because, if, as 引导的状语从句。

单元学习目标

1. 学习本单元常用词汇:

introduce, greet, go on with, schooling, depend on, besides, customer, express, custom, address, situation, title, piano, professor 等

2. 学习“介绍”“问候与应答”的交际用语

Greetings and Responses

A: Hello, John?

Hello, how are you?

B: Hello!

Fine, thank you, And you?

Very well, thank you. How about you?

Introductions:

A: This is ... Let me introduce... I'd like you to meet...

B: How do you do?

Nice to meet you. My name is ... I'm from ...

3. 学习 when, while, because, if, as 引导的状语从句



基础知识

1. 重点词汇训练

- (1) nationality n. 国籍 nation n. 民族, 国家 national adj. 国家的, 民族的

National Park 国家级公园 National Forest Park 国家级森林公园

What's your _____? I am Chinese. 你的国籍? 我是中国人。

- (2) friendliness n. 友好 friendly adj. 友好的 friend n. 朋友

I want to make _____ with them. 我想和他们交朋友。

They are _____ to me. 他们对我很好。

They greeted each other to show their _____. 他们相互打招呼表示他们的友好。

- (3) greet vt. 问候, 打招呼 greeting n. 问候, 打招呼, 问候语

We can _____ our teachers with "Good morning, Mr. Zhang".

我们可以这样和老师打招呼 "Good morning, Mr. Zhang".





_____ is very important in our daily life. 打招呼在我们日常生活中很重要。

"Hello" is one of the most common _____ for English speaking people.

"你好"是讲英语国家的人最常用问候语之一。

- (4) happy adj. 高兴的, 幸福的 happily adv. 高兴地, 幸福地; happiness n. 高兴, 幸福

Money can't buy _____. 金钱买不到幸福。 _____ Birthday! 生日快乐!

- (5) kind adj. 和善的, 友好的 kindness n. 和善, 友好

She often shows her _____ to others. 她时常对其他人表示她的友好。

Tom is friendly and _____ boy. 汤姆是个友好而和善的男孩。

- (6) express vt. 表达, 表示 expression n. 表达, 表示; 表达方式

You should _____ your thanks to your parents. 你应该对你的父母表达你的谢意。

"Shut up" is not a polite _____. "Shut up" 是一个不礼貌的表达用语。

- (7) introduce v. 介绍 introduction n. 介绍

Let me _____ my friend Mary to you. 让我把我的朋友 Mary 介绍给你。

Your _____ is very clear. 你的介绍很清楚。

- (8) formal adj. 正式的 informal adj. 非正式的

"Hi" is _____ greeting. "Hi" 是非正式的问候。

"How do you do" is _____ greeting. "How do you do" 是正式的问候。

2. 翻译重点词组

- ① 来自 _____ ② 依赖 _____ ③ 根据 _____ ④ 弹钢琴 _____
⑤ 不同的风俗 _____ ⑥ 继续做事情 _____ ⑦ 兴趣与爱好 _____
⑧ 独生女 _____ ⑨ 德国公司 _____ ⑩ 一个 16 岁的女孩 _____

3. 重点句型练习

- (1) Lucy, aged 16, is from Germany. Lucy 16 岁, 来自德国。

Where are you from? _____. 你是哪里的? 我来自中国。

- (2) She hopes that she can go on with her schooling in a middle school in Beijing.

她希望她能在北京继续她的学业。

If you don't finish your work today, you can _____ it tomorrow.

如果你今天完不成这项工作, 你可以明天接着做。

- (3) When people meet, they greet each other to show their friendliness and kindness.

当人们见面的时候, 人们相互打招呼以表示他们的友好与和善。

I read the story when _____. 当我还是个孩子的时候, 我就读过这个故事了。

- (4) Let me introduce you. This is Lucy. She is our classmate..... 让我来给你们介绍一下.....

Let me introduce my family to you, _____.

让我来介绍我的家庭给你, 这位是我爸爸.....

- (5) She likes music, dancing, reading and traveling. 她喜欢音乐、跳舞、阅读和旅游。

I don't like _____. 我不喜欢在湖里游泳。

考题回放

(一) 单项选择

1. (2002) _____ is very important in our everyday life.

A. Greet B. Greeting C. Greetings D. Greets

2. (2003) Betty is a very _____ and nice girl.

A. friand B. friends C. friendly D. unfriendly

3. (2003) Different countries have different _____.

A. customs B. custom C. customer D. customers

4. (2002) He won't go _____ it rains.

A. but B. that C. if D. and

5. (2005) Let's go _____ reading the text and you must



pay attention _____ your pronunciation.

- A. on; with B. to; to C. on; to D. to; for

(二) 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. (2002) The famous writer had little _____ (school)
2. (2002) People often say money can't buy _____ (happy)
3. (2004) I like Chinese very much. People here are polite and _____ (friend).
4. (2004) The man is too old to work, he has to _____ his children. (depend on)

(三) 书面表达

(2003) 假如你是李华, 请根据下列的汉语提示给 Ann Smith 写一封信, 介绍你的有关情况。

1. 李华, 中国女孩, 今年 17 岁, 在一所高中学习, 家在北京。
2. 她是独生女, 父母在一家工厂工作, 他们很爱她。
3. 她很喜欢她的学校, 老师和同学很友好, 她深受他们的喜爱。她喜欢语文、数学、英语、音乐和体育, 其中英语学的最好。
4. 业余时间喜欢听音乐、读书和旅游, 并且很希望和 Ann Smith 交朋友。

(2004)……假设你是酒店的服务员, 在客人离店之后, 请你用第三人称单数把 Mr. Smith 的有关信息用英语写进住店客人档案, 例如他的国籍、家庭成员、职业、爱好、以及对酒店的印象等。字数: 30~50 字左右。

巩固练习

(一) 单项选择

1. — _____ ?
— Fine, thank you, and you ?
— I am fine too.
A. How are you ? B. How do you do?
C. Hi. D. Good morning.
2. Lucy plays _____ quite well.
A. piano B. the piano C. \ D. a piano
3. _____ water becomes solid, we call it ice.
A. When B. While C. Because D. If
4. The bus was late _____ the heavy snow.
A. as B. because of C. if D. when
5. Mr. Zhang has lived in that small town _____ he left Canada in 1998.
A. when B. after C. for D. since
6. When we address a teacher in English, we should say _____.
A. Hello, teacher Wang B. Good morning, teacher
C. Hello, Mr. Wang D. Hello, Wang Mr.
7. Li Ming is in _____.
A. Class 2, Grade 1 B. grade 2, class 1
C. class 2, grade 1 D. Grade 2, Class 1
8. I have studied English _____ 4 years.
A. in B. for C. with D. since
9. Where are you from ?
I am from _____.
A. German B. Germany C. german D. germany
10. When two people meet for the first time, they should say _____.
A. How are you ? B. How is everything !
C. Nice to see you . D. Nice to meet you .
11. The students can understand the lessons _____ by the English teacher.
A. gave B. given C. to give D. giving

12. I was listening to the music _____ there was a knock at the door.

A. when B. because C. until D. after

13. Interests and _____ can make a person's life more colorful.

A. hobby B. hobbies C. hobbies D. hobbies

14. Recently, many _____ have come to our country.

A. foreigner B. foreigners C. foreign D. foreigners

15. She _____ music, dancing, reading and traveling.

A. likes B. like C. not likes D. not like

(二)用所给的词的适当形式填空

1. Thank you for your _____. (kind)

2. When greeting elder people, we use formal _____. (express)

3. Miss Reis hopes that she can _____ her schooling in a middle school in Beijing. (go on with)

4. Sometimes I have difficulty in telling the _____ between American English and British English. (different)

5. _____ the time of day, people say "Good afternoon" or "Good evening".

(三)根据情景完成下列对话,每空填上一个单词。

Mary and Tom have never met before. Here Peter will introduce them.

Peter: Tom, Have you _____ 1 _____ Mary before?

Tom: No, I don't _____ 2 _____ so.

Peter: Then come on, let me _____ 3 _____ you to each other, Mary, this is Tom, Tom, this is Mary.

Mary: Glad to meet you.

Tom: Glad to _____ 4 _____ you, too.

(after a while, they are going to say "Good-bye")

Mary: Well, it's getting late, I must be _____ 5 _____ now.

Tom: See you!

Mary: See you!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____

(四)短文改错

Lucy, age 16, is from Germany. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reis. She came to Beijing two months before with her parents, who is now working in a German company in Beijing. Lucy have learned some Chinese before she came to China. She hopes that she can go on with her school in a middle school in Beijing. She English is better than her Chinese, but she believe that she can understand the lessons give by the Chinese teachers. Lucy has many interests and hobbies. She likes music, dancing, read, and travelling. She plays the piano quite good.

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

(五)书面表达

根据下列信息,以第三人称形式介绍 Lucy 的情况。

注意:语句连贯,词语 60-80 个。

Student Card

Last name Reis

Male Female ☒

Age 17

Nationality American

Languages English, Chinese, German

Interests and hobbies music, dancing, reading and travelling

Reasons to ha in China parents work in Beijing, learn Chinese



Unit 2 Our Day

一、考纲通鉴

1. 掌握英语教学大纲中要求的词汇。
 2. 掌握一般现在时的用法。
 3. 理解动词 -ing 形式作表语、状语。
- 掌握动词的 -ing 形式作主语、宾语、和定语。

二、单元学习目标

1. 学习本单元词汇：

water, article, lonely, feed, prepare, supermarket, weekend, concert, have a good time, clean the house, do house work, go shopping, dangerously, straight...

2. 学习描述日常生活

He/she works at ...

He/she writes articles for newspapers and magazines.

I usually go to the bar with some friends on Friday night.

3. 学习动词 -ing 形式作主语, 作表语, 作动词宾语, 作定语。



基础知识

1. 重点词汇训练

(1) lonely adj. 孤独的, 做表语, 定语;

alone adj. / adv. 单独, 独自, 做表语, 状语

Mr. White often feels _____.

Mr. White 经常感到寂寞。

He is _____, living in a mountain, but he doesn't feel _____.

他独身一人住在一个山上, 但他不感到孤独。

(2) bore vt. 令人厌烦 boring adj. 令人厌烦的

The story _____ me. 这个故事使我厌烦。

The life is so _____. 生活是如此令人厌烦。

(3) writer n. 作家 write vt (writes; wrote; written; writing) 写, 写作

Mary wants to be a _____. Mary 想当一名作家。

I _____ an article for a newspaper last week. 上周我给一家报社写了一篇文章。

(4) prepare v. 准备 n. preparation prepare to do sth/ prepare for sth 准备做某事...

Mother is _____ for us. 妈妈正在为我们准备晚饭。

_____ is important for our traveling. 为我们的旅游做准备是很重要的。

(5) danger n. 危险 dangerous adj. 危险的 dangerously adv. 危险地

Don't go out, It's _____. 不要出去, 太危险了。

Jack likes living _____. Jack 喜欢生活在危险中。



(6) train vt. 培养, 教育, 训练; n. 火车

Jack _____ lions in the zoo in the afternoon. Jack 下午在动物园训练狮子。

You will miss the _____ if you don't hurry up. 如果你不快点, 你就赶不上火车了。

(7) straight adj. 直的 adv. 直接地

The road is _____. 这条路是直的。

Go _____, then you will see a park. 一直往前走, 你会发现有一个公园。

(8) feed (fed, fed) vt. 喂养, 供养, 养活 vi. (牛, 马等) 吃东西

He wants to get more money to _____ his family.

他要挣更多的钱来养活他的家人。

Sue has to _____, clean the house, prepare for dinner every day.

Sue 不得不每天喂养婴儿, 打扫房屋, 准备晚饭。

2. 翻译重点词组

- ① 外出 _____ ② 购物 _____ ③ 做家务 _____ ④ 不得不 _____
 ⑤ 洗衣服 _____ ⑥ 打扫房间 _____ ⑦ 准备晚餐 _____
 ⑧ 直到...才... _____ ⑨ 玩得开心 _____ ⑩ 听音乐 _____

3. 重点句型练习

(1) You leave home in the morning, and don't come home until seven. (not...until 直到...才)

你早上离开家, 不到七点不回家。

I _____ know about it _____ you tell me. 直到你告诉我这件事, 我才知道。

(2) It only takes a quarter of an hour.

(It takes sb some time to do sth 做某事花费某人多少时间)

它仅仅花了一刻钟的时间。

It _____ two hours _____ every week. 每周我都花两个小时洗衣服。

(3) Then I go shopping... what a life! (What + a/an + 名词...; How + adj/adv + ...!)

过的什么日子啊!

_____ Jake lives! 杰克过着多么忙碌的生活啊!

(4) Listening to some music takes most of my time on weekends. (动词的 ing 形式做主语)

听音乐占去了我大部分周末时间。

_____ is my favourite sport. 踢足球是我最喜欢的运动。

(5) I love watching sports on television. (动词的 ing 形式做宾语)

我喜欢在电视上看球赛。

I don't like _____ on weekends. 我不喜欢周末早起床。

考题回放



(一) 单项选择

(2002) I don't think he enjoys _____ at home.

- A. stayad B. stay C. stays D. staying

(2002) _____ I go to see some foreign films.

- A. Sometimes B. Sometime
C. Some time D. Some times

(2003) Here comes the teacher, Let's stop _____ and get ready for class.

- A. talk B. talking C. to talk D. talked



(2002) "_____ do you go to the park?" "Once a week."

- A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How far

(2004) — _____ is your mother?

— She is a teacher.

- A. Who B. What C. Where D. Which

(2004) Reading books in bed _____ bed for our eyes.

- A. are B. is C. am D. be

(2004) Sue's life is so boring, _____?

- A. isn't it B. doesn't it C. is it D. does it

(2005) Jane seldom goes to the cinema, _____?

A. does she B. is she C. doesn't she D. isn't she

(二)用所给词的适当形式填空

(2004)When she was young ,she liked singing songs,
now she's a famous _____ . (sing)

巩固练习

(一)单项选择

1. My favourite hobby is writing articles ,so I want to be a _____ .

A. worker B. doctor C. writer D. teacher

2. David is _____ Englishman.

A. a B. an C. the D. \

3. Jack starts his day _____ half past seven in the morning.

A. on B. in C. at D. to

4. I like seeing a film, sometimes I _____ with my friends.

A. go out B. go to the bar
C. go to the cinema D. go to bed

5. _____ under the sun is bad for your eyes.

A. Read B. Reading C. Reads D. To read

6. Sue's life is so _____ .

A. boring B. bores C. bored D. here

7. Sue doesn't mind _____ the homework.

A. to do B. do C. doing D. did

8. _____ too much tea at night may not be good for you.

A. Drink B. Drinking C. Drinks D. Drank

9. Your day is interesting, but _____ is the same every day.

A. mine B. my C. I D. our

10. During the weekends, he usually _____ around 10.

A. get up B. got up C. gets up D. getting up

11. It's too late, It's no use _____ there at once now.

A. return B. returning C. returned D. returns

12. My friend spent a whole day _____ the article.

A. type B. typing C. to type D. types

13. Yesterday evening I finished _____ a letter to my friend.

A. writing B. write C. to write D. written

14. I couldn't help _____ when I heard the bad news.

A. to cry B. crying C. cry D. cried

15. Her favourite sports are _____ and _____ mountains.

A. swim, climb B. swimming, climbing
C. swimming, climb D. swim, climbing

(二)用所给的词的适当形式填空

1. Sue thinks that she has a _____ life. (bore)

2. It takes Jack about half an hour _____ (cycle) to work.

3. I enjoy _____ (stay) at home on weekends.

4. Every weekend I try _____ (have a good time).

5. _____ Jack _____ dishes in a restaurant every day? (wash)

(三)完型填空

Tom Smith was a writer. One evening he could not find an _____ 1 _____ for a story. He sat with his typewriter in front of him, but he had no ideas. _____ 2 _____ he decided to go to the cinema.

When he came back, he found that he had a visitor. Someone had _____ 3 _____ into his flat. The man had a drink, _____ 4 _____ several of Tom's cigarettes and had read his story.

The visitor _____ 5 _____ Tom a note:

"I have read your story and I don't think much of it. Please read my suggestions and then you can _____ 6 _____ it. _____ 7 _____ the way, I'm a burglar. I'm not going to _____ 8 _____ anything tonight. But if you become a successful writer, I will _____ 9 _____."

Tom read the note, then he sat down and wrote the rest of the story. He is still not a successful writer, and he is _____ 10 _____ for his burglar to return. Before he goes out in the evening, he always leaves a half-finished story near his typewriter.

1. A. beginning B. end C. aim D. hour
2. A. Because B. For C. So D. But
3. A. come B. gone C. run D. broken
4. A. drawn B. smoked C. taken D. eaten
5. A. gave B. brought C. taken D. left
6. A. do B. finish C. write D. find
7. A. In B. On C. By D. With
8. A. buy B. rob C. get D. steal
9. A. come B. return C. beck D. home
10. A. looking B. finding C. asking D. waiting

Unit 3 Social Customs: A Dinner Party

一、考纲通鉴

1. 掌握英语教学大纲中所规定的词汇。
2. 了解“意见”“劝告与建议”的交际用语。
3. 掌握动词 v-ing 形式作介词宾语的用法。

二、单元学习目标

1. 学习本单元常用词汇: advice, comfortable, accept, natural, invite, invitation, offer, thankful, be used to, give up, be worried/confused/excited about, have no idea...
2. 学习“咨询和给予建议”“对于建议的应答”的交际用语。

Asking for advice:	Please give me some advice.	Tell me what to do.
Do you have any idea?	What else can you suggest?	Giving advice:
You should /shouldn't	How about?	Why don't you ...?
Response to advice:	That's a good idea. Yes, that's a good advice. Sure, you are right.	

3. 学习“v-ing”形成作介词宾语, “v-ing”形式复合结构”。



基础知识

1. 重点词汇训练

- (1) advice n.[u] 忠告 劝告 advise v. 劝告

advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事 a piece of advice 一条建议

follow /take one's advice 听从某人建议

Please give me _____, 请给我提点建议。

- (2) confused adj. 迷惑不解的 confuse vt. 使混乱

be confused about 对...感到迷惑 confuse with 把...和...弄混

Tom is _____ choosing the correct knife, fork or spoon.

汤姆对怎样选择正确的刀、叉或调羹感到迷惑。

- (3) comfort n. 安慰, v. 安慰, 使舒服 comfortable adj. 舒适的

uncomfortable adj. 不舒适的 make yourself comfortable 别客气

a comfortable life 舒适的生活

Expensive gifts make the hostess _____.

昂贵的礼物会使女主人感到不舒适。

Your words have been a great _____ to me.

你的话给我很大的安慰。

- (4) invite v. 邀请 invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人去做某事

invitation n. 邀请 a letter of invitation/an invitation letter 一封邀请信

My friend _____ on weekend. 我的朋友邀请我周末吃晚饭。

Have you got _____? 你收到邀请信了吗?



(5) offer v. n. 给予、提供 offer sb. sth./offer sth. to sb. 向某人提供帮助

offer to do sth. 主动提出做某事 an offer of help 援助的建议

If a guest _____ to help you in the kitchen, accept the _____.

如果一位客人在厨房里提供帮助,就接受。

(6) thankful adj. 感谢的、感激的 thank v. n. 感谢、感激

thanks to 幸亏,多亏 be thankful for ... 因...感谢

thank sb. for sth. /doing sth. thank sb. to do sth. 感谢某人做某事

I'm _____ or your help. 我感谢你的帮助。

_____ your help, we were successful. 由于你的帮助,我们成功了。

(7) accept v. 指主观上乐意“接受”; receive 指客观上“收到”

I _____ a gift of my friend, but I didn't _____ it.

我收到了一个朋友的礼物,但我没有接受。

(8) reply v. n. 答复、回答

She made no _____ 她没有回答。

I have _____ her letter. 我已经给她回信了。

2. 翻译重点词组

① 包饺子 _____ ② 社会习俗 _____ ③ 过得愉快 _____

④ 邀请某人做某事 _____ ⑤ 一条建议 _____ ⑥ 确保、确定 _____

⑦ 自然、不拘谨 _____ ⑧ 剪纸 _____ ⑨ 再二再三地 _____

⑩ 取笑某人 _____

2. 重点句型练习

(1) It is a good idea to take a small gift when you go to a dinner party.

(It is a good idea to do sth 做某事是个好主意)

当你赴宴时,带个小礼物是个好主意。

_____ to go to travel in a strange place.

在陌生的地方旅游带上地图是不错的主意。

(2) what about... /how about... (接名词或动名词)怎么样?

How about _____? 来一杯咖啡怎么样?

_____ after supper? 晚饭后散散步怎么样?

(3) treat ... as ... 对待.....象.....; 把.....看做.....

Treat your guests as you want them to treat you when you're in their home.

对待你的客人就象你想在他们家里怎样对待你一样。

She treats the students _____ 她把学生当作孩子对待。

(4) Either say thank you or say you are sorry. 你或说感谢或说抱歉。

either...or ... 或者...或者... 是...还是...可连接并列主语、谓语、表语、宾语。

You _____ go to the supermarket _____ go to the shop. 你或是去超市或是去商店。

_____ has to go there. 或你或他必须去那儿。

(5) You said stop by anytime... 你说过可以随时拜访的。

stop by 串门,顺便到(某处)访问

Ask them _____ for a chat. 请他们来坐一坐,聊聊天。

考题回放

(一) 单项选择

(2002) I'm not used to _____ such a hot food.

- A. eat B. eating C. eaten D. to be eaten

(2003) Jane isn't used to _____ English food.

- A. ate B. eat C. eaten D. eating

(2003) You'd better _____ where you have any questions.

- A. to mark B. marked C. marking D. mark

(2005) Can you give me _____ on my English study?

- A. an advice B. some advice
C. some advices D. many advices

(二) 用所给的词的适当形式填空

(2002) Before serving dinner, you'd better _____ your guests drinks. (offer)

(2002) Before leaving, he sent the boy off to _____ that nothing was left in the house. (make sure)

(2003) We are all good at _____. (swim)

(2002) If the train is _____, it should arrive at three o'clock. (on time)

(2003) I'm _____ about my homework. (worry)

(2004) You'd better _____ smoking. It's bad for your health. (give up)

(2006) --- What's your hobby?

--- I'm interested in _____ football. (play)

(三) 完形填空

(2004) It's a good idea 1 a small gift when you go to a dinner party. Flowers are always nice, or you might take a bottle of wine 2 you know that the family drinks it. You should arrive 3 time or five to ten minutes late, don't get there 4. If you're going to be more than fifteen 5 late, you should call and tell them. Try to 6 natural at the dinner table. If you're confused about 7 the correct knife, fork, or spoon, just watch the other guests, and follow them. If you still have no idea of 8 to do, don't be shy about asking the person next to you; it's 9 to ask than to be silently uncomfortable. If you like the food, say so. Of course, you'll thank the host and the hostess for the meal and for their 10.

1. A. take B. takes C. to take D. took
2. A. if B. but C. why D. where

3. A. for B. with C. on D. of
4. A. late B. early C. busy D. easy
5. A. minute B. hour C. minutes D. moment
6. A. is B. was C. are D. be
7. A. choose B. choosing C. to choose D. chooses
8. A. whose B. what C. you D. until
9. A. bad B. good C. wrong D. better
10. A. kindness B. kind C. kindly D. kinds

(四) 补全句子

(2004) --- May I know your age, madam?

--- I _____ idea.

巩固练习

(一) 单项选择

- Please give me _____.
A. a advice B. some edvice
C. some advices D. some advice
- Last week Tom _____ a gift, but he didn't _____ it.
A. received, accepted B. accepted, receive
C. received, accept D. accepted, received
- Is she interested in _____ this afternoon?
A. make dumpling B. making dumpling
C. making dumplings D. make dumplings
- They were very _____ after hearing such _____ news.
A. exciting, excited B. exciting, exciting
C. excited, exciting D. excited, excited
- Would you mind _____ your pen?
A. I using B. my using
C. mine using D. me use
- You _____ go out, it is very cold outside.
A. would better B. would better not
C. had better D. had better not
- Let's have lunch together _____.
A. some time B. sometimes
C. sometime D. some times
- He insisted on _____ his new job.
A. give up B. to give up
C. given up D. giving up
- He suggested _____ home.
A. to go B. going C. go D. went
- I have no idea _____ how to learn English well, can you give me some advice _____ this?
A. /, on B. of, in C. of, of D. of, on