

DUIKOU SHENGXUE

对口升学精讲精练 英语

Y I N G Y U

- 顾 问 吴国华
- 总 主 编 黄志文
- 本书主编 周正清



湖南科学技术出版社

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《对口升学精讲精练·英语》

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前 言

决战对口升学考试，在对口升学考试中立于不败之地，这是广大职高师生梦寐以求的目标。实践证明，要取得对口升学考试的胜利，少不了体系完整、考点知识全方位渗透，符合职高学生特点且能指点迷津的精品教辅资料。

为了帮助参加对口升学考试的学生科学、高效地进行复习，全面夯实基础、提升解题能力，切实提高复习效率，我们特邀请多年奋战在教学一线的高三把关老师和教研人员依据对口升学教学大纲和考纲，结合自己多年积累的教学经验，精心编写了这本《对口升学精讲精练·英语》，供高三毕业班学生第一轮复习使用。

《对口升学精讲精练·英语》主要依据湖南省职业教育与成人教育规划教材《英语》1~3册编写。本书在结构上分为五部分：

1. **语言考点：**内含对口升学考试的高频重点词汇与常用句型、各单元语言重点、难点、考试热点的解析及拓展或相关链接并且安排了配套练习。阐述详尽，例举丰富，如 be sure to do 与 be sure of doing 的区别等。

2. **语法考点：**对考纲中出现的语法要点做了较精细的阐述。

3. **交际用语：**归纳了各种场合下交际用语使用的类型及范例。

4. **阅读理解：**指导学生进行有技巧的阅读，如快读、查读等。

5. **写作：**针对考纲要求重点讲述了几种常见的应用文写作。

本书内容充实，实用性强，参考价值较高，在如今教辅市场鱼龙混杂的环境下凸显了优势。它既能帮助学生系统复习考纲所规定的考点，合理计划、高效支配复习时间，更能帮助学生答疑解惑、复习定位，取得事半功倍的效果。同时，它也是英语教师不可多得的一本参考书。

考虑到不同专业的学生继续深造的需要，对个别章节的范围与难度进行了适度的拓展与加深。本书在编写过程中，得到了广大同仁和各编者所在单位领导的大力支持，在此一并致谢。

编 者

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第一章 语言考点

第1册 Units 1~2

重点句型

1. How are you getting on/along? 你近来过得好吗?
2. Pleased to see you again. 再次见到你很高兴。
3. Please remember me to your family. 请代我向你家人问好。
4. Please give my regards/best wishes to your parents. 请代我向你父母问好/致以最好祝福。
5. I don't know all these people. 并非所有的人我都认识。
6. Whenever they went for a walk and they passed somebody, his uncle waved. 每当他们外出与人碰面时,他的叔叔总是向别人挥手致意。
7. cause+宾语+to do sth/make+宾语+do sth. 使某人做某事。
8. Please say it in English. 请用英语说。
9. She lay on the bed, thinking of the past. 她躺在床上回想往事。

考点解析

1. get along/on

- (1)相处融洽 How are you getting on/along with them? 你与他们关系如何?
- (2)进展 She is getting along/on well with her studies. 她在学习上取得进步。
- (3)过活,生活 They are getting along/on quite well. 他们近来过得很好。
- (4)get on 上车,穿上,安上 They got on the bus just now.

拓展:

get about 走动,旅行

He is getting about again. 他又开始走动了。

get across(绕)通过,被理解,把讲清楚: get one's idea across to sb.

get after 追击,责骂

get ahead 进步。如: get ahead with one's work 工作取得进展。

get into 进入

The wine got into his head. 酒力发作,上冲脑门。

get off (从……)下来,下车。脱下(衣服等)

get off the train in Nanjing 在南京下车。

get out(使)出去,离开。 Get out! 滚出去!

get over 越过(墙等)克服(困难、偏见等)

You'll soon get over your shyness. 你会很快克服羞怯心理。

get through 到达、办完、花光(钱、时间等);使通过

The message got through (to us) at last. 这信息终于到达我们这儿。

2. continue 后跟不定式或动名词(义同)。如: They are continuing doing shopping/to do shopping. 他们在继续购物。

3. bow one's thanks 鞠躬致谢

4. kiss 吻 kiss the baby on the cheek/kiss the baby's cheek. 吻婴儿的脸颊。

They kissed each other goodbye. 他们相互吻别。

拓展:

blow kisses 抛致飞吻。

send sb kisses in one's letter. 在信中致以亲吻。

同义词 smack 响吻, 出声的接吻。smack one's cheek 出声地吻某人脸颊。

5. be joyful with 对……感到高兴/欢乐。

6. hail a taxi 招呼出租车

7. whenever 每当, 无论何时

(1) Whenever we met with difficulties, they came to help us. 每当我们遇到困难时, 他们都来帮我们。

(2) Come to see us whenever you can. 你什么时候有空就过来看看我们。

拓展: 作 *adv.* (副词) 用, “究竟何时; 无论何时。”

Whenever did I make such a mistake? 我究竟何时犯过这样的错误?

8. believe/think/suppose etc.

(1) 后跟宾语从句时, 如果否定宾语从句, 否定词一般前置。We don't believe that she is honest. 我们认为她不诚实。

(2) 后跟宾语从句, 主句主语为第一人称时, 跟反意问句应注意与宾语从句保持一致。其他人称的不在此例。We don't think that Tom will lie, will he? 我们认为汤姆不会撒谎, 是吗?

9. pleasure

(1) 作“愉快”、“快乐”、“高兴”、“满足”解时为不可数名词。

It gives me much pleasure to hear of your promotion. 听到你晋升的消息我很高兴。

(2) 作“乐事”、“乐趣”解时为可数名词。

The work is a pleasure to me. 这工作对我是一件快乐之事。

拓展:

at sb's pleasure 趁某人高兴, 随某人心意。

for pleasure 为了取乐, 作为消遣。

my pleasure 没关系, 不要紧(对别人的感谢所作的应答)

take (a) pleasure in 以……为乐, 喜欢

take one's pleasure 玩乐, 寻欢作乐

with pleasure 愉快地, 高兴地; 十分愿意

10. What are your impressions of/about...? 对……印象如何? 观感如何?

What are your first impressions of our school? 你对我们学校印象如何?

拓展:

eye/visual impressions 视觉印象

sense impressions 感性知觉

make a lasting impression on sb. 给某人留下了不可磨灭的印象。

11. So does everybody else in my family. 我家里其他每个人也是如此。

“So+情/助/系动+主”表示“也是如此”。

“A”情况符合“B”情况时,应注意 A、B 两句的动词时态及形式统一,如:

She can swim, and so can I/So can I.

Tom went shopping yesterday, and so did Mike.

(1)前句记逗号,后句用“and so...”;前句记句号,后句用大写“So...”。

(2)若前句讲述的是并列成分或一肯一否,后面一句应用 So it is with.../It is the same with... 如:

Tom is conservative and doesn't want to learn the advanced skills. So it is with Mike/It is the same with Mike. 汤姆很保守,不想学先进技术。迈克也是一样。

(3)表示“也不如此”即, A 句为否定句,用“neither/nor+情/助/系动+主语”来表示。

如:She can't swim. Neither can he/he can't, either/or and neither can he. 她不可以/不能游泳,他也不可以/不能游泳。

12. not only... but also

(1)连接平行成分。如:

He is not only our good teacher but also our good friend. 他不仅是我们的好老师,而且是我们的好朋友。

(2)有时可省去 but 或 also。如:

如:He is not only our good teacher but our good friend. 或 He is not only our good teacher also our good friend.

(3)连接两个主语时,谓语动词与 but also 后面保持一致,如:

Not only he but also you are wrong.

Not only you but also he is wrong.

(4)Not only 置前(主语非人称代词)时,应倒装。如:

Not only was the city polluted but also the streets were crowded. 不但城市污染,而且街道拥挤。

相关链接

1. not only... but also 与 as well as 连接两个主语时,前者的谓语动词与 but also 后的主语保持一致,而后的谓语动词与 as well as 前面的主语保持一致。如:

Not only he but also I am looking forward to her arriving = I as well as he am looking forward to her arriving. 不但他而且我在期盼她的到来。

2. wherever (1)adv. 究竟哪里,究竟到哪里。

Wherever will you go to find such a job? 你究竟去哪里找这样的工作?

Wherever did you see the film? 你究竟在哪里看到过这电影?

(2)conj. 无论哪里,无论到哪里。如:

Wherever we go, we always find our clients. 无论到哪里, 总能找到我们的顾客。

3. I don't know all these people. 我并非认识所有人。

若句中含有 every/many/much/all/always/often/usually/both 等词, 否定谓语均属部分否定。如:

Both of them are not good students. 并非他们俩都是好学生。

Not all the students are from Hunan. 并非所有的学生都来自湖南。

注意: 含这些词的句子要改为全部否定, 须更换有关词汇。

None of the students are from Hunan. 他们中无一人是湖南人。

Neither of them is a good student. 他们都不是好学生。

Everybody has not gone there. 并非每人都去了那里。

Nobody has gone there. 没有人/谁也没去那里。

4. make sb. /sth. (adj. /n.)/do

cause sb. /sth. to do/be 使某人/让某人做某事

get sb. /sth. to do sth.

have/let sb. do sth.

如: (1) Too much noise made the old man ill. 噪声太多把这位老人弄病了。

(2) We got him to complete the work. 我们让他完成了这项工作。

(3) He had/let the little boy go there alone. 他叫这个小男孩单独去那里。

5. in this way/in pencil/in English. /in rags

注意: in+表示手段、方法、材料、语言等词意, 为“用……”, “使用……”, “穿着……”。

如: The little girl is in rags these days. 这小女孩这些天穿着很破烂。

Please answer the questions in English. 请用英语回答问题。

6. Usually, friends shake hands, using the right hand. 朋友之间握手通常用右手。

using the right hand 为现在分词短语, 表示伴随谓语动作, 可以用一个并列的部分来代替:

Usually, friends shake hands and use the right hand. 又如:

She lay on the bed, thinking of the past. (She lay on the bed and thought of the past.)
她躺在床上回想往事。

7. joy: n. (1) 欢乐、高兴(不可数名词) 如: sing and dance for/with joy 高兴得载歌载舞

(2) 乐事、乐趣(为可数名词) 如: Share joys and sorrows 同甘共苦

走向考场

I. 单项选择

1. I as well as she ____ a new comer.

A. are

B. is

C. am

D. were

2. The little boy is often ____ red.

A. with

B. wear

C. wearing

D. in

3. Tom gets his little brother ____ hard at his lessons.

A. study

B. work

C. works

D. to work

4. Mr Smith lay on the bed, ____ of what had happened before.

- A. to think
C. thinking
- B. thought
D. All the above
5. ____ we started to go outing, it began to rain.
A. Where
B. Every time
C. Whenever
D. B or C
6. I don't believe that they are students, ____ ?
A. do I
B. don't I
C. are they
D. aren't they
7. They don't believe that I am a teacher, ____ ?
A. am I
B. don't I
C. do they
D. don't they
8. When someone does a favor for you, you should ____ your thanks.
A. give
B. take
C. bow
D. agree
9. To our great ____, we succeeded at last, which was ____ to share.
A. joys, joy
B. joy, joy
C. joys, joys
D. joy, a joy
10. ____ happened to meet at the station.
A. We, you and they
B. You, we, they
C. They and you, we
D. All the above

II. 交际用语

11. How is everybody in your class? ____.
- A. They are all right
C. Right
- B. They are right
D. That's all right
12. Please remember me to your family. ____.
- A. Mind but no problem
C. OK I will
- B. Never mind
D. Of course here
13. Hello I'm a new student here. Hello! Me too, ____.
- A. glad to see you
B. see you
- C. glad to meet you
D. meet you
14. How are you getting on/along? ____.
- A. Just fine
C. Thank you
- B. OK
D. Not bad, thank you
15. What about a glass of drink? ____.
- A. Yes, good idea
C. Good idea
- B. No, let's drink some boiled water
D. Go ahead

III. 完形填空

A Slow Death for Food?

If, as is all too likely, you are reading this over a sandwich at your desk, you may not want to hear that estimated (估计的) 150 000 people this week are cramming (挤满) into a feast for the eyes and stomach called the “Slow Food Fair” at Turin, Italy.

One of aims of the Slow Food movement is to make people 1 , put down their hasty sandwich, hamburger or micro-waved supper and 2 for a bit-not only about what they are eating but also 3 why they are eating it. In other words; whatever 4 to the three-hour lunch?

Carlo Petrini, the Rome journalist 5 founded Slow Food 14 years ago, 6 it this

way: 7 you ask yourself what happened to 8 lunches, or even a decent(适当的) lunch break, you go on to ask yourself 9 we go in ever decreasing circles(恶性循环) to lead such frenetic(疯狂的) lives.

Giovanna Melandri, Italy's young Culture Minister, put it at the 10: gastronomy(美食学) was "as much part of the Italian heritage(传统) as 11 of art"; and tampering with(胡乱摆弄) food was as 12 as "counterfeiting(仿造) a Caravaggio(画家卡拉瓦乔)."

The Slow Food movement, 13 had its origins in(起因于) Carlo Petrini's disgust(厌恶) over the inroads(侵袭) McDonald's was making into Italian life, now taps(发展) into a broader movement 14 leitmotifs(主旨) are anti-globalization(反全球化), anti-standardization and the assertion(维护) of local and regional identity(特色) 15 to mention saving trees from the bulldozers(推土机) and 16 about BSE(bovine spongiform encephalopathy 疯牛病) and genetically modified(转基因) 17.

Petrini's way is gentler; love of "18 food", as opposed to fast food, is — he says — bound up with(与紧密相连) environmental concerns.

"19 is a people's movement," says Petrini. "This is not about gorging yourself(塞饱), nor is it a search for gourmet foods(美味佳肴) for our taste buds(味蕾). It is about preserving 20 makes us human."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. think | B. pause | C. enjoy | D. own |
| () 2. A. think | B. hope | C. wish | D. long |
| () 3. A. for | B. in | C. about | D. of |
| () 4. A. goes | B. got | C. comes | D. happened |
| () 5. A. has | B. he | C. who | D. whom |
| () 6. A. puts | B. add | C. saying | D. gave |
| () 7. A. can | B. if | C. how | D. why |
| () 8. A. ordinary | B. fast | C. slow | D. poor |
| () 9. A. when | B. where | C. how | D. why |
| () 10. A. speech | B. lecture | C. meeting | D. opening |
| () 11. A. that | B. works | C. knowledge | D. idea |
| () 12. A. many | B. much | C. bad | D. good |
| () 13. A. which | B. who | C. that | D. whose |
| () 14. A. whose | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| () 15. A. go | B. remember | C. ought | D. not |
| () 16. A. worries | B. thought | C. feeling | D. sorries |
| () 17. A. cows | B. foods | C. sheep | D. fish |
| () 18. A. fast | B. real | C. junk | D. dried |
| () 19. A. There | B. Theirs | C. Ours | D. That |
| () 20. A. how | B. who | C. whose | D. what |

IV. 阅读理解

A Recipe for Coconut(椰子) Ice

Ingredients(配料)

2 cups of sugar

1/2 cup of milk

1/2 teaspoon(茶匙)of cream of tartar(酒石)

1/2 teaspoon of vanilla essence(香子兰精)

2 tablespoons of desiccated(干燥的)coconut

a small amount(量)of butter or margarine(人造黄油)for the tin(洋铁罐)

Method of Cooking

Put the milk and sugar into a saucepan(深平底锅). Stir(搅拌)slowly over a low heat until the sugar dissolves(溶解). Bring to the boil very gently. Make sure that the mixture does not boil until the sugar is dissolved. Add the cream of tartar and boil for 15 minutes. Take the pan from the heat and allow to cool for a few minutes. Add the coconut and vanilla essence. Beat the mixture until it is quite thick. Pour into a tin that has been greased(涂油). When the mixture is cold, cut into squares.

- () 1. To measure the ingredients you need ____.
- A. a tin, a cup and a spoon
B. two cups, a teaspoon and a tablespoon
C. two cups, a teaspoon, a tablespoon and a tin
D. two cups, 1/2 teaspoon and two tablespoons
- () 2. What do you add to the mixture after first bringing it to the boil?
- A. Milk. B. Coconut and vanilla essence.
C. Sugar. D. Cream of tartar.
- () 3. After beating the mixture it must be ____ before pouring.
- A. thick B. boiling C. liquid D. dissolved
- () 4. What is the main ingredient of the recipe?
- A. Milk. B. Coconut. C. Sugar. D. Butter.
- () 5. Recipe is ____.
- A. the name given to the method of cooking a food dish.
B. the secret of the list ingredients and method of cooking a food dish.
C. the name given to the list of ingredients and method of cooking a food dish.
D. the name to the materials that are used to cook a food dish.

V. 翻译

- Please give my regards to your parents.
- Come to my office whenever you have questions.
- How are you getting on?
- Not all the students are going to attend the lecture.
- The sweet music made me feel better.

6. He has fallen for her paintings.

7. Fancy meeting you here.

8. Different people greet friends in different ways usually, friends shake hands, using the right hand. Or friends wave at each other, using either hand. A man tips his hat. A woman smiles.

VI. 写作

假如你是李艳, 18岁, 全家5人, 家住新湾镇, 就读于职业中专, 现向外来学生 Mike 作自我介绍, 词数为80字左右。

第1册 Units 3~4

重点句型

1. Many congratulations on your marriage. 恭贺你结婚。
2. May you succeed. 祝你成功。
3. Many happy returns of the day. 祝你长命百岁! 福寿无疆/祝你生日快乐。
4. Hope everything goes well with you. 祝你一切顺利。
5. I would like to express my best wishes to you. 我想表达对你的美好祝愿。
6. Is there anything I can do for you? 我能帮你忙吗?
7. Could you tell me what you said? 告诉我你刚才说的话, 好吗?

考点解析

1. congratulate/congratulation

(1) congratulate *vt.* 作“祝贺、庆祝”解时, 必须以被祝贺的人作宾语: congratulate sb. on sth. /doing sth. 表示“祝贺某人……”。如:

We congratulated him on his success/his having succeeded.

我们祝贺他的成功。

拓展: congratulate oneself 表示“庆幸, 感到幸运”(+on)。如:

I congratulated myself on having escaped misfortune. 我因自己幸免于难而感到幸运。

(2) congratulation *n.* 多用作复数形式。注意下列用法:

Congratulations! (单独使用)祝贺你!

Congratulations on your success 对你的成功我表示祝贺。

Congratulations to everybody! 祝贺大家!

Please accept my congratulations on your birthday. 请接受我对你的生日祝贺。

2. look forward to

动副介短语,其中 to 是介词,后接名词、代词或动词的-ing 形式,不可接不定式,通常表示以愉快的心情来等待或盼望某一事情的到来。如:

I am looking forward to seeing him. 我期待着和他见面。

The children are really looking forward to the party. 孩子们一心期待着聚会的到来。

[例题]

(1)—I just heard that the tickets for tonight's show have been sold out.

—Oh no! ____.

A. I was looking forward to that

B. It doesn't matter

C. I knew it already

D. It's not at all interesting

解析:选 A。从“ Oh no!”可以看出答话者的心情是十分遗憾、懊恼的,因此后面应该接着说的是“我原来一直盼望着要看今晚的表演”;而 B 项意思是“没关系”,C 项是“我已经知道了”,D 项是“表演没一点意思”,都不合题意。

(2)The girl looked forward to ____ what had happened. (see, seeing)

解析:填 see。此题并非考查 look forward to (盼望)的用法,因为这里 look forward 是“向前”的意思, to 是不定式符号,动词不定式作目的状语。整句的意思是:这位年轻人向前看,为了看看那边发生了什么事情。所以,不用 looked forward to seeing,而用 look forward to see。

3. need / dare

这两个词既可以作情态动词也可作实义动词。

(1)need 作实义动词,意为“需要;必要”,后面可接名词、动名词或动词不定式等作宾语。跟其他实义动词一样有人称、数和时态的变化。如:

I need a dictionary, so I need to go to the bookstore. 我需要一本词典,因此我要去趟书店。

The old man needs your help. 这位老人需要你的帮助。

You don't need to go there. 你不必去那里。

其中“need doing”表示被动含义,相当于 need to be done。如:

How often does your hair need washing(=need to be washed)? 你的头发需要多久洗一次?

(2)need 作情态动词,通常用于疑问句和否定句中,后接动词原形。跟其他情态动词一样没有人称、数和时态的变化。如:

You needn't tell him about it as I have told him. 你不必跟他说那件事,我已经告诉他了。

Need you do the thing right now? 你有必要马上做这件事吗?

—Yes, I must. (肯定回答,用 must)

—No, I needn't. (否定回答,用 needn't)

(3)dare 作实义动词,其后接动词不定式 to do, dare 有人称、数和时态的变化。如:

Does she dare to go alone? 她敢一个人去吗?

She doesn't dare to meet her teacher's eyes. 她不敢与老师对视。

(4)dare 作情态动词,后跟动词原形,主要用于疑问句、否定句和条件句中。没有人称、数的变化,但有时态的变化。如:

I daren't go home. 我不敢回家。

She dare not do it. 她不敢做那件事。

Dare you catch the mouse? 你敢去抓那只老鼠吗?

拓展:

a)How dare...? 表示“愤怒,谴责”之意,不表示疑问。如:

How dare you call him a liar? 你怎敢说他撒谎?

How dare she do things like that to me? 她怎敢对我做那种事?

b)I dare say 为惯用语,意为“我想,我以为”。如:

She will go to meet him,I dare say. 我想她会去接他的。

I dare say he will succeed. 我以为他会成功。

[例题]

①You ____ bring many books back until next month.

A. need to

B. dare to

C. dare not

D. needn't

解析:据题旨意,句子后用了 until 介词+时间的介词短语作时间状语,那么前面的动词 bring 是终止性动词应使用否定式表示“没必要”,而 dare not 意为不敢,不合题意,所以正确答案是 D。

②Tom wanted me to play truant this afternoon with him,but I ____ do so.

A. dared

B. didn't dare to

C. not dare

D. dare not

解析:据该题意也是说过去的情况,在 A 项中 dared 与 but 意义矛盾,C 和 D 项均不合题意。答案 B 是表示过去式,dare 在这里作为实义动词前面用助动词的过去,后面 to 可以跟不定式,可断定适合题意,所以该题答案选 B。

4. otherwise

otherwise 既可作连词,也可作副词,意为“否则,不然的话”。如:

Otherwise we won't be able to hear ourselves talk. 否则我们将会听不见自己谈话。

He was not treated in time. Otherwise he would not have died. 他没得到及时的治疗,否则他不会死。

Seize the chance,otherwise you will regret. 抓住机会,不然你会后悔的。

5. prefer

prefer 是动词,意思是“喜欢……(甚于……),宁愿……(而不愿……)”。常用于下列句型:

(1)prefer (doing)sth... to (doing)sth... 这里的 to 是介词,后面接名词、代词或动名词。如:

I would prefer playing basketball to watching TV. 我喜欢打篮球胜过看电视。

Which do you prefer,pork or beef? 你比较喜欢哪一样,猪肉还是牛肉?

(2)prefer 后跟动词不定式。如:

Do you prefer to play outdoors or to watch TV at home? 你是喜欢在外面玩还是在家