



北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

人教版

# 中学 1+1

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教辅

丛书主编 宋伯涛

高中英语  
同步讲解与测试  
必修 ①

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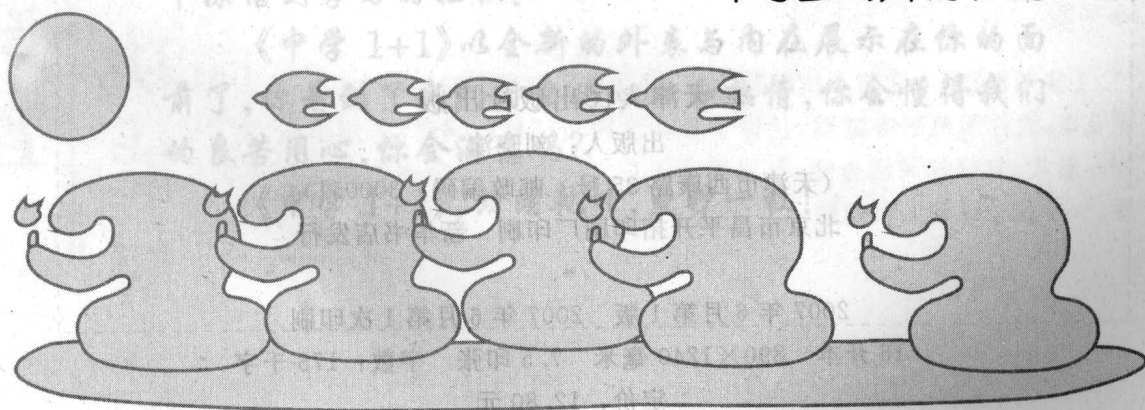
北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果



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同步讲解与测试



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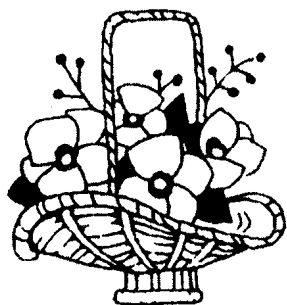
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## 敬告读者

《中学 1+1》，已经辉煌了多少年啊！当人们奔走相告互相传阅这套丛书的时候，我们既激动又深感不安。激动的是：付出的努力终于看到了回报；不安的是：许多地方还不能尽如人意。可我们读者却用一如既往的支持诠释着对朗曼的信赖。

现在课改正以全新的理念注入到教育的每个环节，我们的《中学 1+1》也正在与时代和谐共振，制作新、知识新、理念新，紧扣教材、课标，夯实基础，发散思维，提高能力，全面阐释着朗曼“精益求精，力求完美”的宗旨。全新的《中学 1+1》会让你在焕然一新的感觉中深悟到学习的轻松！

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[讲练 1+1] 本栏目是对本单元的知识点进行清晰、透彻的讲解,所讲内容紧扣教材,逐层深入,达到了点与面的统一,并进行了有效的拓展。同时,在讲解的过程中遵循了英语课程标准所提倡的语言学习策略,全面提高学生对英语的理解和运用能力。

[典型例题 1+1] 本栏目是通过诠释经典例题对本单元重要的知识点进行巩固练习,通常以高考题或部分模拟试题为例,所选例题都切合本单元的知识点,分类清晰,通过本栏目学生可以进一步掌握解题思路和答题要领,快速实现知识迁移和能力转化。

[语法精讲 1+1] 本栏目是对本单元所涉及的重要语法项目进行归纳、提炼,层次分明、详略得当,这样有利于学生对所学知识进行系统整理和复习。

[单元测试 1+1] 本栏目是对本单元知识和技能的全面测试,所编试题以中高档题为主,具有一定的思维性、理解性和分析性,综合性强,尽量多地反映单元所学内容,知识覆盖面广、信息量大。

→答案

[参考答案] 详细点拨解题关键,精彩警示解题误区,探索掌握解题规律;教你规范解答试题,让你学会科学解析试题。同时,采用小册装订形式,方便你灵活查阅;页码标示于正文相应题目,免去你翻阅之烦,争点滴时间撷无限新知。

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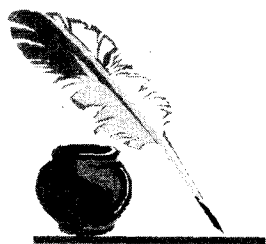
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# Unit 1

## Friendship

### 讲练 1+1

1. Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

把你的得分加起来,看看你能得多少分。

▲add up 意为“加起来”“合计”,相当于 add together.

如:

Her seven-year-old son cannot add up properly.

她七岁的儿子不会做加法。

Add up these figures and you'll get 100.

把这些数字加起来,你就能得到 100。

These figures don't add up right.

这些数字加得不对。

▲add up 可引申为“说得通”“合理”“前后一致”之意。

如:

It all seemed to add up.

这一切似乎都说得过去。

The various facts in their reports just don't add up.

他们报告中的各方面材料都不一致。

**注**

▶ 请注意 add up 与 add up to 的区别,前者意为

“加起来”“前后一致”,后者作“合计达……”“总计”解。如:

The bill added up 100 dollars.

这帐单总额是 100 美元。

His whole school education added up to no more than one year.

他在校所受的教育加起来只不过一年。

She gave many excuses, but what they added up to was that she didn't want to be troubled.

她找了许多借口,但根本的意思是不愿意受到打扰。

**注**

▶ add to 意为“增加”,也可用 add... to..., 意思是“把……增加到……上”。如:

The bad weather added to our difficulty.

恶劣的天气增加了我们的困难。

The colorful flags added to the festive atmosphere.

彩旗增加了节日的气氛。

Every book you read will add to your store of knowledge.

每读一本书都会增加你的知识储备。

A few more names of workers were added to the list.

名单上又加上了几个工人的名字。

The house has been added to from time to time.

这幢房子一直在不断地扩建。

If the tea is too strong, add some hot water to it.

如果茶太浓,加点开水。

▲score 此处用作名词,意为“得分”,指比赛中的得分,

也可以指考试的分数。如:

The final score was 4-1.

最后的比分是 4 比 1。

He made a score of 90 in the maths exam.

他在数学考试中得了 90 分。

The score is 9 to 2 in our favour.

我队以 9 比 2 领先。

▲score 也可作动词用,意为“得分”“给分”“给……评分”。如:

The Canadian judge scored her 15.

加拿大裁判给了她 15 分。

Tom scored in the final minute of the game.

汤姆在比赛的一分钟进了一个球。

He scored high in the IQ test.

他在智商测验中得分很高。

▲score 可作“二十”解释,当前面由数词修饰时, score 仍用单数形式。如:

two score years 40 年

four score and seven years ago 87 年前

two score of eggs 40 只鸡蛋

A score or more were present at the party.

20 多个人出席了聚会。

According to the Bible, we can expect to live for three score years and ten.

按照《圣经》的说法,我们可以活到 70 岁。

**注**

▶ 习惯上 score 后面不用 of,但在 these, those 以

及 them, us 等人称代词宾格前,要用介词 of,而 score 仍用单数形式,如 a score of these people(这些人中的 20 个), two score of them(他们中的 40 个)。另外, score 若用在 wine 等物质名词前,也应用 of,并省去 bottle 等表示数量的名词,如 two score of wine(40 瓶红酒)。

**注** ▶ scores of 意为“大量”“众多”，相当于 a lot of,

scores of 比 dozens of 要多,但比 hundreds of 少。如:

There were scores of people there, maybe eighty or more.

聚在那里的人很多,可能有 80 多个。

There lived an old fisherman scores of years ago.

很多年以前,那儿住着一个老渔夫。

**注** ▶ dozen 与 score 用法类似,意为“一打”“十二

个”。如:

I posted a dozen books that day.

那天我寄出了 12 本书。

My uncle knows half a dozen languages.

我叔叔懂六种语言。

They sold three dozen copies of the magazine.

他们售出了三十六本这种杂志。

I want three dozen of these.

我要其中的三打。

**注** ▶ dozens of 表示“几十个”“大批的”。如:

My teacher planned to buy dozens of reference books.

我的老师计划买几十本参考书。

The snowstorm destroyed dozens of houses in the town.

暴风雪毁坏了镇上的大批房屋。

## 2. Your friend comes to school very upset.

你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

▲本句是不及物动词后跟形容词作主语补足语。请阅读下列结构与本句相似的例句。如:

She arrived safe and sound.

她平安无事地到达了。

He married young.

他很年轻就结了婚。

Sunday dawned beautiful and cloudless.

星期日天亮时,天气晴朗,明净无云。

The poor old man lay dead on the floor.

这个可怜的老人躺在地板上死了。

Many famous poets, such as Byron and Keats, died young.

很多著名的诗人,如拜伦和济慈,年纪轻轻就过世了。

▲upset 此处作形容词用,表示“难过”“不高兴”“不舒服”。如:

She had an upset stomach.

她感到肠胃不舒服。

The teacher was upset with me about my careless spelling.

老师对我粗心大意的拼写很生气。

I felt upset about it.

我为此而感到难过。

▲upset 也可以作动词用,意为“打乱”“弄乱”“使……难过”。如:

Rain upset our plans for a picnic.

下雨打乱了我们去野餐的计划。

The incident upsets her.

一件小事使她心烦意乱。

Bill upset his stomach by drinking too much.

比尔喝得太多了,感到胃不舒服。

## 3. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

你会不顾铃声而去安静的地方让你的朋友平静下来。

▲ignore 为动词,意为“不顾”“不理”“无视”“忽视”。

如:

The government ignored his advice.

政府对他的忠告置之不理。

Alice saw Jack coming, but ignored him.

艾丽丝看见杰克走过来,但故意不理他。

These proposals tend to ignore some important facts.

这些提议往往忽视一些重要事实。

Either she didn't see me or she deliberately ignored me.

要么是她没看见我,要么是她故意不理我。

**注** ▶ ignore 的形容词形式是 ignorant,意为“不知道”

“无知”“愚昧”,后接介词 about 或 of;名词形式为 ignorance。如:

They are ignorant of the recent changes here.

他们不了解这里最近的变化。

His talk shows his ignorance of electronics.

他的谈话表现出他对电子学一无所知。

The accident happened because he was ignorant of the safety measures.

事故发生的原因是他不知道安全措施。

▲calm down 此处意为“使……平静”“平息”“镇静”。

如:

It was difficult to calm down the football fans.

很难使足球迷们平静下来。

The mother calmed the baby down by giving her some milk.

母亲给婴儿喂了点奶使她安静下来。

He walked over to the window to calm himself down.

他走到窗口前使自己冷静下来。

▲calm 在上述例句中是动词,calm 也可作形容词用,意为“风平浪静的”“无风的”,也可以表示场所的“平静”“宁静”及人或心境的“安详”“冷静”“不激动”。如:

After the storm the sea became calm.

暴风雨过后,大海又风平浪静了。

The city is calm again after yesterday's riots.

昨天的暴乱过后,这个城市又恢复了平静。

The captain advised his men to keep calm.

船长建议他手下的人保持冷静。

▲calm 也可作名词用,表示“(天气、水面、场所等的)平静”“(心境的)安宁”。如:

a perfect calm

绝对的宁静

the calm before the storm

暴风雨前的平静

the calm of the countryside

乡村的宁静

**注** ▶ 请注意 calm 作形容词时,与 quiet, silent, still 的区别。

1) quiet 主要是指“静止的”“宁静的”,指没有骚乱的一种状态,其反义词是 noisy。如:

Then she heard the quiet footsteps.

然后,她听到了轻轻的脚步声。

He lives in a quiet street.

他住在一条安静的街上。

A quiet sea spread before him with a gentle wind blowing over his face.

在他面前展现出一片宁静的大海,海风轻拂着他的脸。

2) silent 主要是指“无声的”“寂静的”,与 calm 和 quiet 相比它侧重于无声。如:

Modern Time by Chaplin is a silent film.

卓别林演的《摩登时代》是一部无声影片。

Students must be silent during the study hours.

学生们在学习时必须安静。

There is a silent letter in the word debt.

在“debt”这个词中有一个不发音的字母。

3) still 作“寂静的”“无声的”解,但它着重于一动不动地保持一种姿势。如:

Please keep still while I take your photograph.

在我为你照相的时候,请勿动。

The soldier stood still except that his lips were moving.

那战士一动不动地站着,只有嘴唇还在动。

How still everything is!

一切是多么地寂静啊!

**4. You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her but you have to go to class.**

你会告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她,但是你得去上课。

▲be concerned about 意思是“关心”“感兴趣”,此处 concerned 是形容词,一般作表语,后接介词 about, for 或 over。如:

He didn't seem in the least concerned for her safety.

对她的安全他似乎一点都不担心。

We are all concerned about her safety.

我们都很关心她的安全。

You've got a Mum who's really concerned about you.

你有一个真正关心你的妈妈。

She was much concerned over the plight of the refugees.

她很关心难民的状况。

▲be concerned with 意为“和……有关”。如:

The chapter is concerned with space flight.

这一章是有关太空飞行的。

The meeting was concerned with foreign trade.

这次会议和外贸有关。

▲concerned 单独用时,若放在被修饰的名词之前,意为“关心的”“关切的”,若放在被修饰的名词之后,则意为“相关的”。如:

a concerned expression

忧愁的表情

Concerned parents have complained about the dangerous

playground.

忧心忡忡的家长们就危险的操场提出投诉。

I have enjoyed my visit very much, and would like to thank all the people concerned.

这次访问令我非常愉快,我想感谢所有的有关人士。

The man concerned was her husband.

相关的人是她的丈夫。

▲concerned 作后置定语时,常与 all, everyone, everybody 这类词连用。如:

This was good news to everyone concerned.

这对所有相关的人都是好消息。

He asked all concerned to take an active part in the movement.

他要求一切相关人士积极参加这个运动。

**注** ▶ concerned 是形容词, concerning 却是介词,意为“关于”,其含义近似于 about,但较正式。如:

I wrote to the head of the company concerning a business arrangement.

我就一项业务安排问题写信给该公司经理。

He refused to answer questions concerning his private life.

他拒绝回答有关他的私生活的问题。

Police are anxious to hear a information concerning his whereabouts.

警方急于打听他的踪迹。

**5. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.**

遛狗时,由于你的粗心,狗跑了并被车撞了。

walk 此处作及物动词用,意为“走过”“带着走”“遛”。

如:

He walked the horse slowly along the country road.

他沿着乡间路牵着马缓步遛着。

I have walked this area for miles round.

我走遍了这周围几英里的地方。

We take turns walking him to school.

我们轮流陪他上学。

It's dangerous to walk the streets of New York alone at night.

天黑后一个人在纽约街道上走很危险。

We got off the bus and walked the last few blocks.

我们下了车,走过了最后几个街区。

**6. by 和动名词连用表示方式**

by 有很多用法,本课 by 后接动名词,通常表示手段和方式。如:

By helping them we are helping to save ourselves.

通过帮助他们来帮助我们拯救自己。

There is nothing to gain by waiting.

等候没有什么好处。

He saluted her by raising his hat.

他向她脱帽致敬。

My uncle makes his living by writing.

我叔叔以写作为生。

**注** ▶ by 表示手段和方式时,也可后接名词。如:

By good fortune, I succeeded the first time.

我的运气好,一次就成功了。

We have to express our thought by action.

我们要用行动表达我们的思想。

The money will be paid by cheque.

这笔钱将用支票支付。

Entrance to the theatre is by ticket only.

剧院只能凭票入场。

**7. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper.**

你会告诉他/她,他/她本应该努力学习,所以你不会让他/她看你的卷纸。

“should+不定式的完成式”表示过去应该做而未做的事情,其否定式表示过去不应做而做了的事,是一种与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,同时表示一种比较婉转的责备。如:

You should have been here five minutes ago.

你应该五分钟前到这里。

You should have washed the wound, but you haven't.

你应当把伤口洗一洗,但你没洗。

You are right; I should have thought of that.

你说得对,我本该想到那一点。

You should have seen his face!

你真该看看他那副面孔!

I should have gone this morning but I was feeling a bit ill.

我今早本应该走的,但我感觉有点不舒服。

**注** ▶ should 后也可以跟不定式的进行式或完成进行式,表示“现在应该”或“应该一直……”“本该正在……”之意。如:

He should be playing the piano by now.

他现在应该正在弹钢琴。

Why weren't you helping Tom? You should have been helping him.

你为什么没帮助汤姆?你应该一直帮他的。

#### 8. else 的用法

▲else 作形容词时,意为“其他的”“另外的”,但和一般的形容词不同,不能用来修饰名词,只能用来修饰疑问代词和不定代词,而且只能放在被修饰的词之后。如:

Who else is there in the house?

屋里还有谁吗?

What else can I say? 我还能说什么呢?

Would you like anything else to drink?

你还要喝点别的什么吗?

Nobody else understands me as well as you do.

别人没有一个像你这样了解我的。

**注** ▶ else 除了可以和 something, somebody, anybody 等复合不定代词连用,还可以与 all, little, much 等连用。如:

Little else is known of Morlone's life.

关于马洛的生平,很少有别人知道。

There can't be much else to do now except pray.

现在除了祈祷之外,也没有什么太多的办法了。

Her past medical history is included TB but little else.

她以往的病史是肺结核,此外没有什么。

**注** ▶ else 与代词连用时,其所有格形式是 else's。如:

You'll have to borrow somebody else's car. I'm using mine.

你得另借别人的汽车,我的汽车还要用呢。

▲else 也可作副词用,一般用来修饰疑问副词,如 some-where, anywhere 等。如:

Where else can I find him?

我还可以在哪儿找到他?

I don't like it here. Let's go somewhere else.

我不喜欢这里,咱们到别的地方去吧。

When else should we meet again, if Friday is not convenient for you?

要是星期五你不方便,我们在别的什么时间再见面?

▲or else 意为“否则”“不然的话”。如:

Let's get moving, or else we'll miss the train.

咱们走吧,要不就赶不上火车了。

He must be joking, or else he is mad.

他一定是开玩笑,要不然他就是疯了。

**注** ▶ 请注意 else 与 other 的区别,前面我们已讲过 else 在作形容词表示“别的”“其他的”之意时,常接在疑问代词和不定代词之后,不能用来修饰名词;而 other 当形容词使用时,常作定语修饰名词,并放在名词之前。如:

Where are the other photos?

另外的几张照片在哪里?

Other people may not think that way.

别人可能不那么想。

**9. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are going through?**

或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你,会不理解你目前的困境呢?

afraid 是表语形容词,不能用作定语,be afraid 后可跟 of 介词短语、不定式或 that 从句。如:

I'm afraid to tell/of telling her.

我不敢告诉她。

She was afraid to see you again.

她怕再次见到你。

I was afraid I might hurt your feelings.

我担心我会伤害你的感情。

**注** ▶ 一般来说,be afraid of doing sth. 和 be afraid to do sth. 两者常常可以通用,但如果谈到某事的发生是出乎意料的,或者不是我们所希望的或乐意的,又或者不是我们能决定的时候,则只可用 be afraid of doing sth.。如:

I'm afraid of crashing.

我害怕撞车。(不能说“... to crash”)

I don't like to speak French because I'm afraid of making mistakes.

我不爱讲法语,因为我怕讲错。(不能说“... to make...”)



We are afraid of being robbed.

我们害怕被抢劫。(不能说“... to be robbed”)

**注** 上述例句中的“撞车”“讲错”“被抢劫”都是出乎

意料的事情,不是说话者能人为决定的,故在 be afraid 后只能

用 of 短语,不能用不定式。如:

I'm afraid of diving/to dive into the swimming pool.

我害怕在游泳池里潜水。

I'm afraid of falling into the swimming pool.

我怕掉到游泳池里去。

**注** 上述例句中 afraid 后的 dive into the swimming

pool 这个动作是可以人为决定的,故在 be afraid 后用 of 短

语或不定式都可以,但例句中的 fall into the swimming pool

这个动作却是出乎意料的,也不是谈话者乐意和希望的,故

不能用不定式,只能用 of 介词短语。

**注** I'm afraid 单独使用时,常放在句末或句中作插

入语,表示“遗憾”或“抱歉”,常在说了使对方不高兴的话时

使用,使语气较为婉转。如:

You have failed in Japanese examination, I'm afraid.

很遗憾,你日语考试不及格。

**注** 在回答别人的问话时,可以在 I'm afraid 后加

not 或 so,不必使用助动词。如:

“It's going to rain.” “I'm afraid so.”

“要下雨了。” “是的,恐怕是要下雨。”

“Can you lend me a pound?” “I'm afraid not.”

“你能借给我一英镑吗?” “恐怕不行。”

**10. go through 的几种常见意思和用法**

▲go through 在课文中作“经历”“遭受”解。如:

Frank went through many dangers during the war.

弗兰克在战争期间经历了很多危险。

You will never know what she went through to educate

her children.

你永远不会了解她为了教育子女受了多大苦。

They all go through a thorough physical training.

他们都受到了全面的体育训练。

▲go through 的原意是“通过”“穿过”。如:

I am afraid of going through that wood; I'll take the

road.

我害怕穿过那个树林,我要走大路。

The piano went through the door easily, but the side-

board wouldn't go through all.

钢琴很容易地通过了那道门,但是餐具柜就没法进门。

The new law has gone through Parliament.

新的法令已获议会通过。

▲go through 还有“仔细查看”之意。如:

The police went through the pockets of the thief.

警察仔细搜查了盗贼的口袋。

I went through the papers looking for Jane's letter.

我为寻找简的信把这堆文件都翻遍了。

It was obvious that the room had been gone through.

很明显房间被人翻过了。

▲go through 亦可作“完成”“用光”解释。如:

I cannot go through these letters in an hour.

我不可能在一小时之内看完这些信。

Since we have started it, we shall have to go through with it.

既然我们已经开始了就要干到底。

Do you mean to say that we've gone through all those envelopes I bought last week?

你是说我们把我上周买的那些信封全用完了?

**11. She and her family hid away for two years before they were discovered.**

她和她的家人躲藏了两年之后才被发现。

▲hide away/out/up 意为“躲藏起来”“把……藏起来”。

如:

They hid away in the mountains.

他们躲进了山区。

Where is the birthday gift hidden away?

生日礼物被藏到哪里去了?

Don't hide away behind the door. It's not safe.

不要躲在门后,那是不安全的。

▲before 此处为连词,引导时间状语从句,意为“过了……(之后)才……”。如:

It was a long time before I got to sleep again.

过了好久我才又睡着。

It will be five years before we meet again.

要到五年后我们才能再见面。

It was evening before he reached the village.

到了晚上他才到达那个村子。

▲before 还有“不等……就……”之意。如:

Before Diana could stop her, she ran out.

不等戴安娜拦住她,她就跑出去了。

Before she could speak again, I began to talk.

不等她再讲话,我又开始谈了起来。

I slipped out before the lecture started.

不等报告开始我就溜了出去。

**12. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend kitty.**

我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水帐,我要把这本日记当作我的朋友,我要把我这个朋友称作基蒂。

▲set down 此处作“写下”“记下”解释,相当于 write down, put down。如:

I have set down everything that happened, as I remember it.

就我记忆所及,我已把所发生的事情都记了下来。

He was asked to set down the facts just as he remembered them.

他被要求根据记忆把事实写下来。

I'll set down one or two points while they are fresh in my mind.

趁我记忆犹新时,先记下几点。

She listened carefully and set down every word he said.

她仔细听着并把他的话一字不漏地记下。

▲set down 还有“把……放下”“使……下车”之意。如：

He set down the heavy box and rested for a while.

他把沉重的箱子放下，歇了一会儿。

The desk was set down before the window.

书桌放在窗前。

The bus stops to set down and pick up passengers.

公共汽车停下来让乘客上下车。

▲set down 亦可作“确定(日期)”“制定(规则等)”解释。

如：

Monday has been set down for the next meeting.

下一次会议定在星期一举行。

The law sets down that speed limits must be obeyed.

法律规定必须遵守时速限制。

We had to set down rules for the behavior of the students.

我们必须制定学生的行为准则。

▲series 意为“一系列”，是名词，单复数相同，通常用 a series of 修饰后面的复数名词。如：

She is going to buy a series of Long March memorial stamps.

她打算买一套长征纪念邮票。

There has been a series of car accidents at the crossing.

在那个交叉路口已经发生了一连串的车祸。

He has read a series of articles about pollution.

他读了一系列有关污染的文章。

▲as most people do 中 as 为连词，引导方式状语从句，意思是“像……”“按照……”。如：

I have changed it as you suggested.

我已照你的建议作了改动。

You ought to do as he tells you.

你应该照他的话去做。

I did as she asked.

我依照她的要求做了。

13. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是不是我长久无法出门的缘故，我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

▲I wonder if/whether 常用来委婉地提出请求或陈述想法，在本课中 Anne 把日记当作自己最亲密的朋友，称其为 Kitty，将其人格化。再如：

I wonder if/whether you'd give me some advice.

不知你可否给我些建议。

I am wondering if you would care to spend the evening with me.

不知你晚上可否和我一起度过。

I wonder if you can help me with my pronunciation.

不知你可否帮助我正音。

▲wonder 后也可跟其他连接代词和连接副词，如 when, what, why 等。如：

I wonder why they didn't come.

我不知道他们为什么不来。

They'll be wondering where I am.

他们很想知道我在哪里。

I wonder how you came to miss your way.

不知道你怎么会迷路的。

▲wonder 后还可以跟不定式。如：

They waited and wondered what to do.

他们等待着，不知怎么办好。

I was wondering how to get there.

我很想知道怎么能到达那里。

▲wonder 后跟 that 从句时，意为“惊讶”“对……感到诧异”。如：

I wonder(that)he didn't hurt himself jumping over that wall.

我纳闷他怎么从那墙上跳过去竟没摔伤自己。

I don't wonder(that)she didn't come—you didn't invite her.

她没来我不感到惊奇——是你没邀请她。

▲wonder 与 about 连用，表示“对……感到惊奇、不安等”。如：

I often wonder about why she treated me like that.

我常常奇怪她为什么那样待我。

Do you often wonder about the future of the world?

你常为世界的未来感到不安吗？

**注** 有时 wonder about 可表示“不知(如何是好)”。

如：

I'm still wondering about taking a further degree.

对是否再念一个学位我仍犹豫不定。

I'm wondering about our next move.

我仍然不知道我们下一步怎么办。

▲crazy 原意为“疯狂的”，与 about, for 或 on 连用时表示“对……着迷的”“对……极度感兴趣的”。如：

They are crazy about old motorbikes.

他们对旧摩托车特别感兴趣。

The boy is crazy on football.

这男孩特别热衷于足球。

He is still crazy about both his work and his hobbies.

他对工作和业余爱好仍然都像着了迷一样。

▲do with 在本课中意为“与……有关”，常用于 to do with 这个不定式结构，用来作定语修饰前面的名词或代词。如：

I won't have anything to do with him.

我不愿和他有任何关系。

I'm interested in anything to do with music.

凡与音乐有关的事我都有兴趣。

I am not involved in it; it has nothing to do with me.

我与这事无牵连，它与我无关。

▲do with 还有“与……相处”“处置”之意。如：

It is difficult to do with her.

和她相处不容易。

What shall we do with the drunken sailor?

我们怎么处理这个喝醉的水手？

The play was terrible; half the actors didn't know what to do with their hands.

这个戏剧演得糟极了;一半男演员连手都不知道怎么放。

#### 14. keep sb. /sth. + 宾语补足语

此处“keep sb. /sth. + 宾语补足语”意为“使人或物保持某一状态”,其宾补可以是形容词、介词短语或分词,此处 spellbound 是过去分词起形容词作用。请阅读下列例句,理解这一结构。如:

In those days they could hardly keep themselves alive.

那时候他们简直无法养活自己。

He would give his life to keep the bridge safe.

就是牺牲生命,他也要保护大桥安全。

Can't you keep the children quiet?

你不能让孩子们安静些吗?

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting for long.

对不起,让你久等了。

They had great difficulty in keeping the paper going.

他们把报纸办下去有很大的困难。

I shall keep you informed of what goes on here while you are away.

你离开期间,我会不断地把这儿发生的事告诉你的。

15. ... For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

……比方说,有天晚上天气很暖和,我熬到 11 点半故意不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。

▲stay 此处是连系动词,后接形容词或名词表示主语处于某种状态。如:

The weather stayed fine for three days.

好天气持续了三天。

The temperature there has stayed hot this week.

一周来那里的天气持续炎热。

The evergreen trees stay green all winter.

常青树在整个冬天都是绿色。

▲awake 是形容词,这种以字母 a 开头,重读在第二个音节上的形容词,如 alive, alone, asleep 等在英语中被称为表语形容词,一般在句子中作表语或宾语补足语,而不能像一般的形容词那样作前置定语。如:

Is he awake or asleep?

他醒着还是睡着了?

He is awake to the serious problem.

他已意识到了这个严重的问题。

It is important to keep the custom alive.

保持这一风俗习惯是很重要的。

I am not alone in thinking so.

不止是我一个人有这种想法。

▲on purpose 意为“故意地”“有意地”“为了特定的目的”,一般作状语用。如:

He came here on purpose to explore any possibilities of investment.

他到这里来是考察一下有无任何投资的可能性。

She did it on purpose, of course.

当然,她是有意这样做的。

I've come on purpose to speak to you.

我来的目的是与你谈谈。

16. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window.

但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。

▲far 此处是程度副词,常用来修饰比较级或表示比较的形容词和副词或 too,意为“过于……”“远比……更……”“绝对更……”。如:

I have been talking far too much.

我实在是说得太多太多了。

She works far longer hours than you do.

她工作的时间比你长得多。

South America is far different from North America.

南美洲与北美洲差异极大。

▲dare 常用来表示“敢于(做某事)”,既可作情态动词,也可作行为动词,在本课中,作行为动词用。需要注意的是 dare 作行为动词表示“敢于(做某事)”时后面一般接带 to 的动词不定式,但在否定句和疑问句中,其后的不定式符号 to 可以省去,本句即是。如:

He does not dare(to) answer.

他不敢回答。

I have never dared(to) disturb him.

我从来不敢打扰他。

What bank would dare offer such terms?

哪家银行敢提出这样的条件?

How do you dare laugh at my poor sister?

你怎么敢嘲笑我可怜的妹妹?

17. Another time some months ago, I happened to be upstairs one evening when the window was open.

还有一次,就在几个月以前的一个晚上,我碰巧在楼上,窗户是开着的。

happen 为不及物动词,当后接不定式时,意为“碰巧”。如:

It happened to be a fine day when I arrived in London.

我到伦敦那天碰巧是晴天。

We happened to be in Beijing at that time.

我们那时刚好在北京。

There happened to come into the room at that moment a little boy.

正在那时,一个小男孩走进了房间。

**注** happen 后可以跟不定式的完成式或进行式,表示碰巧发生的动作当时已经完成或正在进行。如:

He happened to have read the book, and know how to answer her.

他恰巧看过那本书,所以知道怎样回答她的问题。

It happened to be raining when we arrived at Suzhou.

我们到达苏州时,天碰巧正下着雨。

I happened to have heard it.

我碰巧听见了这事。

**注** 也可以用 It happens/happened that 的句型来表示。如:

It happened that her cousins were in the room.

恰好她的表兄妹在屋里。

It so happens that I am free today.