

主编 李宝忱

新课标

英语 English Reading

COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVING

多项提升阅读

九年级



40天

落实一学年!

以阅读为途径
从夯实基础着手
迅速提升英语成绩

天

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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本书以阅读理解为途径,狠抓基础,讲练结合,将每个学年应知必会的单词、短语、语法等知识合理安排在 40 天的学习任务中。学生可借助“40 天系列”对各学年的知识进行回顾强化,为进一步学习扫清障碍;有余力者也可选学高年级分册,提前学习下一学年的知识,且不会因为二次阅读对教材失去兴趣。学生可利用寒暑假集中强化,也可利用学期中的周末循序学习。

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前言 >>>>

一、阅读理解能力体现的是“综合实力”

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。英语中考、高考根据新课标精神在加强对英语听说能力考核力度的同时,对“阅读理解能力”的考查要求并未降低,“阅读理解测试题”在卷面分中的比重依然较大,同时也是学生失分最多的,尤其高考加入听力测试之后,阅读理解的考试参考时间由过去的 50 分钟降至 40 分钟,对于学生的阅读速度提出了更高要求。

英语的阅读理解能力很重要,但提高它却有难度。因为它是一项综合能力,它的提高是在扩大词汇,建立语感,掌握语法并提升学习策略,促进文化意识的养成的基础上,得以实现的。同时,单词和短语只有在句子中才有生命力,才能显示其内涵、色彩、格调。而语法结构只有在上下连贯的意义中才能显示其存在的理由、作用和功能。

二、如何在 40 天内落实一学年的应学必会,并提升成绩

1. 以课标、考纲为依据,以主要版本教材为参照


本套丛书根据英语新课标、考纲的要求,参照多种版本教材,以天为单位,根据语言学习的特点,以阅读为途径,梳理每个学段应学必会的语言知识,为学生量身制订了一个短时间内“词汇、语法、阅读”多项提升的学习方案。

2. 注重阅读题材与体裁的选取

参编本套丛书的编者都是中小学具有多年英语科研、教学经验的特级、高级教师,他们通过大量地选材、比较、征求意见,基本上使本套书在诸多方面达到了统一。丛书所选文章内容广博,包括政治经济、社会生活、文化教育、历史地理、风土人情、伟人生平、名人轶事等,并有意识地让学生多接触一些富含哲理、感悟人生、具有较强辩证思想和教育意义的小品文,同时追踪近几年中考、高考阅读试题的变化,注意选取现代科技、金融、电脑网络、奥运体坛、娱乐明星等方面学生所感兴趣的英语文章,促进学生熟悉这方面的术语,同时培养学生在缺乏背景知识的情况下,认识问题的思维方法和解题技巧。即把对基础知识的考查和对语言能力的考查融合到社会文化背景之中,有序地安排细节判断、理解判断与推理判断,全方位、多侧面地对学生的阅读能力进行检测。这些文章体裁多样,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文(广告、演讲、访谈等)和故事等,内容新颖,语言规范,结构严谨,可读性强,时代感更强。

3. “词汇、语法加油站”是本书一大特色

目前的中、高考命题既立足于现行的英语教学大纲,又着眼于新课程标准。中、高考阅读文章中生词增多,如全靠推断来理解词汇势必影响阅读速



度。而前文提到了阅读理解考试参考时间由 50 分钟降至 40 分钟,所以对于“眼前的终极目标”就是中考、高考的各年级学生而言,在牢记《考试说明》中词汇的基础上,以《英语课程标准》中的词汇为认知范围进行扩充是及时而必要的。

另外,中、高考阅读越来越注重“深层理解”。在阅读句子和文章时,不仅是对词汇的意义进行解码,而且是对组词成句的各种语法形式和结构所承载的不同意义进行解码。也就是既要理解字面意思,也要理解根据字面推断出文章未明白说出的意思,包括作者的态度、意图等,即既理解某句、某段的意义,也要理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;既要根据材料提供的信息去理解,又要能联系材料以外的常识去理解。另外,近几年高考阅读文章中难句、长句不断出现(中考对于语法的考查难度也有提高的趋势),考生要想正确地、完整透彻地理解句子和文章的意思,首先要抓住主句的框架,然后分析从句属性以及它们与主句之间的语法关系和语义关系。在学习时,单啃语法书是错误的,但弃语法于不顾也是违背学外语规律的。

本套丛书根据每一天的阅读理解测试题,特增设“词汇、语法加油站”栏目。编者们在多年研究中考、高考出题动向的基础上,根据新课标、新考纲对各学段的学习要求、考查要求,有序地、有重点地、有针对性地进行了编写。针对词汇,多采用例句、辨析的方式,以加深学生对词汇一词多义、一词多类的记忆,以及对中文意思相同的短语英语用法上的甄别;针对语法,则以条目形式进行讲解和梳理,使学生不仅对语法有完整而清晰的认识,同时熟悉每个语法考点下出题者的设题角度。

4. “实践演练”与“查漏补缺”

本套丛书重视“实用性”和“实效性”。“实践演练”体现中高考题型变化,旨在检查、巩固所学;“查漏补缺”栏目是帮助学生检测并修补基础语言知识方面的疏漏,尽量消灭知识空洞,同时为第二天的学习任务进行必要的预热。

三、选择适合自己的方式阅读

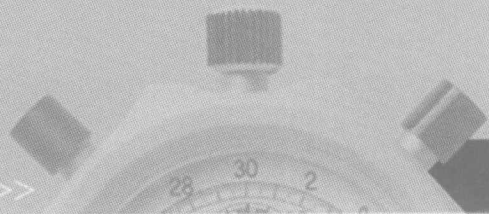
攀登峭壁总没有沿梯而上轻松,任何成功都不是一蹴而就的。要使学习成为一件轻松愉快的事,除了丛书有精彩的内容外,学生还要根据自己的情况,选择适合自己的阅读方式。

学生可根据自己的时间,利用假期,集中学习,也可以采取在学期中间,每周末学习,循序渐进。只要坚持每天有一点进步,每天上一个台阶,最后定能收获令自己满意的成绩。

由于编者水平的局限,本书难免有疏漏和错误之处,诚请广大读者不吝指正,以使本书能为读者更好地服务。

编者

2007 年 5 月



前言

Day 1	(1)	Day 21	(105)
Day 2	(6)	Day 22	(109)
Day 3	(13)	Day 23	(115)
Day 4	(18)	Day 24	(120)
Day 5	(23)	Day 25	(125)
Day 6	(28)	Day 26	(130)
Day 7	(33)	Day 27	(135)
Day 8	(39)	Day 28	(140)
Day 9	(43)	Day 29	(147)
Day 10	(49)	Day 30	(152)
Day 11	(54)	Day 31	(157)
Day 12	(58)	Day 32	(162)
Day 13	(63)	Day 33	(169)
Day 14	(68)	Day 34	(174)
Day 15	(73)	Day 35	(180)
Day 16	(78)	Day 36	(186)
Day 17	(83)	Day 37	(191)
Day 18	(88)	Day 38	(196)
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Day 20	(98)	Day 40	(207)
参考答案			(215)

Day

1

课题引导:食物链

体裁说明:说明文

单词量:230 生词量:5 难度:***

限时:5'

起始时间: :

We sometimes say the lion is “the king of the jungle” because it is stronger and more dangerous(危险的) than the other animals. It can run faster than most other animals and it can hunt better. The lion is the highest animal in the land food chain. In the sea, the shark(鲨鱼) is at the top of the food chain. It can swim faster than most other sea animals. It can also use its big teeth to catch other sea animals and eat them.

What is at the top of the world's food chain? People are! We are not the biggest or fastest, but we are the cleverest. We could not run faster than most animals, so we invented cars and now we can move the fastest. We could not fight better than a lion, so we invented guns. Now we can hunt the best.

People's inventions are clever, but they can be dangerous, too. For example, many years ago in Inner Mongolia(内蒙古), people used guns to kill a lot of wild wolves. The wild wolves usually eat wild rabbits. But in recent years, the number of wild rabbits is becoming bigger and bigger because the number of wild wolves is getting smaller and smaller. The wild rabbits competed(竞争) for the grass with the sheep and cows. Much of the grassland became desert(沙漠) because it was seriously destroyed by the rabbits.

Remember that we are a part of the food chain, so we are in danger, too! If we protect animals, we are protecting ourselves.

1 How many kinds of food chains are mentioned in this passage?

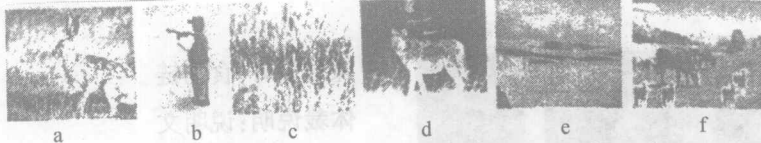
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. None.

2 Why are people at the top of the world's food chain?

- A. Because they can use guns. B. Because they are the biggest.
C. Because they are the cleverest. D. Because they can drive cars.

3 Which order of the pictures best describes the third paragraph?

注:文中凡有“ ”标记的句子在文后“词汇与语法加油站”中有相应的译文及解释。(全书同)



- A. b, d, a, c, e B. b, d, f, c, e C. b, f, a, e, c D. b, e, d, c, a

4 In what way do we say people's inventions can be sometimes dangerous?

- A. They can kill a lot of wild wolves.
B. They can destroy the food chain.
C. They can destroy the grassland.
D. They can make wild rabbits grow bigger and bigger.

5 What is the best title of the passage?

- A. People's inventions B. Lions and sharks C. Food chain D. Desert

结束时间: :



词汇 语法加油站

(一) 单词

1. dangerous[课标]

It's dangerous to play with fire.
玩火是危险的。

2. chain[课标]

1)n. 链;锁链;链条

food chain 食物链; chain store 连锁店; in chains 上着镣铐的; 在囚禁中; a chain of mountains 山系

keep a dog on a chain. 把狗锁在链子上。

He is now in chains. 他被锁链捆着。

2)v. 用锁链拴住;拘禁

About a third of the people who had been chained up below at the beginning of the journey were missing. 旅途开始时,拘禁在下面的人有三分之一失踪了。

3. fight[课标]

1)v. 打架(仗);与……打架(仗)

We fight about who plays with it first.
我们争着谁先来玩。

He fought for the freedom of all people.
他为全体人民的自由而斗争。

2)n. 斗争;战斗

have a fight 打架

Her brother was wounded in a fight.
她的哥哥在打斗中受伤。

4. hunt[课标]

1)v. 寻找;狩猎;猎取

They all began to hunt for the lost hen.
他们都开始来找丢失的母鸡。

2)n. 打猎;寻找

Our hunt for a house is at last at an end.
我们找房子的工作总算结束了。

5. recent[课标]

adj. 近来的;最近的

Things have changed in recent weeks.
最近几周情况发生了变化。

6. compete[课标]

v. 比赛;竞赛

The two teams compete for the championship. 那两支队伍要争夺冠军。

7. desert[课标]

1)n. 沙漠

the Sahara Desert 撒哈拉大沙漠

2)v. 舍弃;遗弃

The temple was deserted and falling to pieces. 这寺庙被遗弃,将倒塌了。

(二) 短语

in danger(of) 在危险中,有……的危险

In war, a soldier's life is in danger.

在战争中,士兵的生命处于危险中。

She was in danger of death but is much

better now. 她曾一度病危,但现在好多了。

(三)辨析

1. at the top of, on(the) top of

这两个介词短语都表示“在……的顶上”,但意义略有不同:

at the top of 其后接位置名词,at 指出位置点。

There stands a temple at the top of the mountain. 山顶上有一座庙宇。

on(the) top of

表示“在……顶上”,侧重“面”的接触。

Put your exercise-book on top of mine, please. 请把你的练习本放在我的上面。

2. compete against, compete for, compete with

compete against 表示在竞赛中“与……竞争”。

He thinks he can't compete against his rival. 他认为他争不过他的对手。

compete for 为……而比赛;为赢得……而竞争。

Firms across the country may compete for the contract.

全国各地的公司均可参与争订这项合同。

compete with 是“与……竞争,比得上”的意思。

He won't compete with his classmates.

他不愿与他的同学竞争。

(四)难句解析

译文:但是近年来,野兔的数目越来越大,因为野狼的数目越来越小。

这是一个含有原因状语从句的主从复合句。the number of 表示“……的数目”,它作主语,谓动词用单数。bigger and bigger 和 smaller and smaller 均为形容词比较级叠用,表示“越来越……”,在从句和主句中均作表语,和前边的系动词连用构成系表结构作谓语。

(五)语法考点

形容词比较级的几种用法

1. “比较级+and+比较级”表示“越来越……”的意思。

2. “the+比较级;the+比较级”表示“越……越……”的意思。

3. “the+比较级+of+两个人或事物”表示“两个中较……的一个”的意思。

(1) When summer comes, it gets hotter and hotter. 夏天来临时,天气变得越来越热了。

(2) The harder you study, the more progress you'll make.

你学习越努力,你取得的进步就越大。

(3) The taller of the two brothers is fond of computer.

那两兄弟中个儿高的一个很喜欢计算机。

实践演练

(一)用所给词的适当形式填空

1. These _____ (box) are heavy. We can't carry them.
2. The man goes to the doctor to clean his _____ (tooth) every two months.
3. Look at the picture. A lion is running after a group of _____ (deer).
4. Most _____ (country) use satellites to send and receive messages.
5. Could you cut the pear into two _____ (half)?
6. March 8th is _____ (woman) Day.





7. There are some beautiful _____ (picture) on the wall.
8. There are few _____ (vegetable) in the fridge. Let's go and buy some.
9. His eyes look like his _____ (father).
10. Shortly after the accident, two _____ (dozen) police were sent to the spot to keep order.

(二)将下列句子变成复数句

1. A dog is an animal.
2. It's an interesting story.
3. I have a new dictionary.
4. What a nice child this is!
5. Is there a radio in the room?

(三)根据句意及所给的汉语提示填写单词

1. More than 400 _____ (城市) in China don't have enough water.
2. She likes her job to be a _____ (挑战).
3. You'd better let in some fresh _____ (空气).
4. There is a long _____ (历史) behind that building.
5. Sandy has lots of _____ (业余爱好).

(四)根据句意及首字母提示补全下列名词

1. Swimming is one of the world's most popular water s _____.
2. She's my best f _____ —we've known each other since we were five.
3. Do you want to p _____ basketball with us?
4. They are getting along well. They often help e _____ other.
5. My shoes are worn out. I need to buy a n _____ pair.

(五)改错:从A、B、C、D四个选项中找出错误的一个,并改在横线上

1. Neither Wei Hua nor Ann are on the team. _____
A B C D
2. Are they going to have a picnic on Children Day? _____
A B C D
3. The boy has two watches. One is new; the other is old. _____
A B C D
4. The Germen are going to fly to Shanghai. _____
A B C D
5. Because the policemen caught the thiefs, my bag was found. _____
A B C D

(六)小作文

看图填词



My uncle is sixty now. He began to 1 a truck when he was 2 years old in 1960. Five years later, he taught 3 in a school. After four years' study, he became a 4, and then he worked in the 5 Hospital. In April, 2000, he retired(退休) from the work. Now he often 6 TV sets for his friends at home, and sometimes he likes 7 interesting books.

查漏补缺

(一)用 can, may, must, can't, mustn't, needn't 填空

- The book _____ be Lucy's. Look! Her name is on the first page.
- He _____ dance, so can I.
- Father is sleeping. We _____ make any noise.
- When the traffic lights are red, you _____ stop your car.
- _____ I help you?
- Who's that? —It _____ be Yang Feng.
- May I have a look at your picture? —No, you _____.
- Must I go with them tomorrow? —No, you _____.
- _____ I take some pictures here? —No, you _____.
- Fred _____ be at home. I saw him on the farm just now.

(二)按要求转换句型

- I'm not sure what I can buy for my brother. (改为同义句)
I'm not sure _____ for my brother.
- We must water these young trees often. (改为被动结构)
These young trees must _____ often.
- Is the Science Museum open at weekends? (改为宾语从句)
Could you tell us _____ the Science Museum _____ open at weekends?
- We must put the tree straight in the hole. (改为被动语态)
The tree _____ put straight in the hole.
- Mrs Brown can hardly walk any more. (改为反意疑问句)
Mrs Brown can hardly walk any more, _____?

(三)单词拼写

- Air pollution has reached d _____ levels in some cities.
- Things have changed in r _____ weeks.
- Twenty girls c _____ in the race.
- The children's lives are in immediate d _____.
- There were of course no roads across the d _____.



Day 2

课题引导:饮食习惯与身体健康

体裁说明:说明文

单词量:418 生词量:8 难度:*

限时:8'

起始时间: :

6

阅读能力||英语综合能力,提升从基础开始

Sometimes, people are not clear about what kind of food is healthy, and what kind of food may do harm to our health. The USDA has prepared a food guide(指导) to help people learn about which kind of food is the healthiest to eat. The food guide describes(描写) six main food groups: meat (like fish and chicken), dairy (like milk and cheese), grains (like bread and rice), fruit, and vegetables. The last group is fats and sweets. The USDA also suggests(建议) how much of each food group is healthy to eat daily. Though this guide was prepared by the US government, it is very useful for people all over the world.

As a result of years of study, we know that too much animal fat is bad for our health. For example, Americans eat a lot of meat and only a small amount(量) of grains, fruit and vegetables. Because of the way they eat, they have a high rate(率) of cancer(癌症) and heart disease. In Japan, people eat large amounts of grains and very little meat. The Japanese also have a very low rate of cancer and heart disease. The Japanese live longer than anyone else in the world. However, when Japanese people move to the US, the rate of heart disease and cancer goes up as their eating habit changes. And as hamburgers, ice creams and other high-fat foods become popular in Japan, the rate of heart disease and cancer is going up there as well. (1) People are also eating more meat and dairy food in other countries, in which the disease rate is going up along with the change of the way people eat. Doctors everywhere suggest people eat more grains, fruit and vegetables and less meat and dairy food.

Eating healthily is important for children as well as their parents. (2) When parents have poor eating habits, their children usually do, too. After all, children eat in the same way as their parents. When parents eat healthy food, the children will learn to enjoy it, too. Then they will develop good eating habits. Doctors suggest parents give their children healthier food such as fruit, vegetables and juice.

Everyone wants to live a long, healthy life. We know that the food we eat affects(影响) us in different ways. For example, doctors believe that fruit and vegetables can really protect people from many different diseases. On the other hand, animal fat can cause(引起) diseases. We can change our eating habits now and enjoy many years of healthy living.

- 1 What is the USDA in the passage?
- A. A group of doctors in the US. B. An office of the US government.
C. A report on diseases in the US. D. An order given by the US president.

- 2 The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.

- A. Japanese are always healthier than Americans
B. living in the US is not good for people's health
C. if you eat too much fat you will have cancer
D. the way we eat may cause some health problems

- 3 Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. More and more people have good eating habits now.
B. Parents' eating habits are important to their children.
C. Good eating habits develop only when you are young.
D. The more fruit and vegetables we eat, the longer we will live.

- 4 The greatest help the passage gives us is _____.

- A. to introduce a food guide to the world
B. to provide us with knowledge of six food groups
C. to suggest a way of eating for a healthy life
D. to find the main cause of some serious diseases

结束时间: _____ : _____

词汇 语法加油站

(一) 单词

1. harm [课标]

1) *n.* 伤害; 损伤

Watching TV too much will do great harm to your health. 看太多的电视对你的健康有很大的损害。

2) *v.* 伤害; 损害

There was a fire in our street, but our house wasn't harmed at all. 我们这条街上发生了火灾, 但我们家的房子丝毫没有受到损害。

2. prepare [课标]

1) 准备; 预备

The students are preparing for their final examination. 学生们正在准备期末考试。

2) 调制; 配制

It is a very useful plant that can be prepared in many different ways. 它是一种可用许多不同方法烹调的非常有用的植物。

3. describe [课标]

v. 描写; 描述

Words cannot describe her beauty.

言语无法形容她的美丽。

Cambridge has been described as the loveliest city in England.

剑桥被描绘为英国最可爱的城市。

4. disease [课标]

n. 病; 疾病

Some skin diseases are difficult to treat.

有些皮肤病很难治。

5. affect [课标]

v. 影响; 感染 (疾病)

The great heat affected his health.

炎热的天气影响了他的健康。



The new manager hopes to affect changes in the firm. 新经理希望使公司业务有变化。
Cancer has affected his lungs.
癌症已侵及他的肺部。

(二) 短语

1. do harm 危害, 有害

Smoking does harm to your health.
抽烟对你的健康有害。
Staying up late will do you harm.
熬夜对你没有好处。

2. be useful for 对……有用

This map isn't useful for travelling by car.
这张地图对于驾车旅行没有用。
The guidebook is very useful for/to him.
这本指南对他很有用。

3. as well [课标] 也; 还

as well 是个副词短语, 其用法类似副词 too, 但无需用逗号分开, 且用于肯定句, 要用于句末。
Our country is rich in coal and other minerals as well.
我国有大量的煤, 其他矿产资源也同样丰富。
She is a good wife, and a nice mother as well. 她是个好妻子, 也是个好母亲。
If you have no pencil, a pen will do as well.
如果你没铅笔, 钢笔也行。

4. after all [课标]

After all, why did you do such a thing?
你到底为什么做这件事呢?
Although they met with difficulties, I heard that they succeeded after all. 我听说, 他们虽然碰到了困难, 但是终究还是成功了。

5. on the other hand 另一方面, 反之, 相反地

It's cheap, but on the other hand, the quality is poor. 那件东西是便宜的, 但从另一方面来说, 质量很差。

It's not a very nice flat. On the other hand, it's cheap.

这套房不太好, 但另一方面, 价钱很便宜。

(三) 辨析

1. on the other hand, on the contrary

两者意义不一样。on the other hand 作“另一方面”讲, 表示陈述补充一些新的不同的事实; 而 on the contrary 作“相反地, 反之”解, 用于表示完全不同意刚才所说的。

2. prepare, prepare for

prepare 的意思是“准备”, 谓动词直接体现在宾语上。

He's preparing lunch. 他正在准备午饭。

prepare for 意思是“为……做准备”, for 的宾语一般只是谓动词所要表达的目的。

They're busy preparing for the examination.
他们正忙于为考试做准备。

3. affect, influence

affect 常作动词, 意为“影响”, 可指不良影响; influence 注重影响的结果, 多指通过行动, 榜样等对他人产生潜移默化的影响或作用, 多指好的影响。

Very hot weather affects how people feel and act.

过于炎热的天气会影响人们的情绪和行为。

His ideas have influenced philosophers ever since. 他的思想从此影响了以后的哲学家。

(四) 难句解析

1. 句(1)译文: 在其他国家, 人们也在更多地食用肉和奶制品, 在那里, 随着人们饮食方式的改变, 发病率正在升高。

这是一个含有两个定语从句的主从复合句。

in which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 other countries; 在这个非限制性定语从句中又含有一个限制性定语从句, way 表示“方式, 方法”, 其后省略了引导定语从句

的关联词 that 或 in which。

2. 句(2)译文:当父母亲有着不良的饮食习惯时,他们的孩子通常也是这样。

这是一个含有时间状语从句的主从复合句,主句中的 do 是动词性替代词,用来替代从句谓语 have poor eating habits。动词性替代是为了避免重复前面出现过的动词。例如:

He went to work at seven as he often did.

他像往常一样 7 点钟上班。

—You left the door open. 你使门开着。

—So I did. 的确是这样。

(五)语法考点

不定式的基本用法

1. 不定式作主语(不定式作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数)

To see is to believe.

当不定式作主语时,常用下列句型:

It is+adj. +to do.

常用形容词有: easy, hard, difficult, important, possible, impossible, comfortable, necessary, better, the first, the next, the last, the best, too much, too little, not enough.

It is important to learn English well.

It is very comfortable to live in the village.

It takes/cost/make+n. +to do.

It made me happy to meet you here.

2. 不定式作宾语的词语

下列词语常用不定式作宾语: afford, promise, refuse, expect, hope, learn, offer, wish, want, fail, plan, agree, forget, like, prefer, decide, manage, try, arrange, determine, desire 等。

Some students failed to pass the test.

下列动词后可接疑问词+不定式: teach, decide, wonder, show, learn, forget, ask, find

out, advise, discuss 等。

She is learning how to drive a car.

Let's decide where to build the school.

3. 不定式作表语

不定式作表语说明主语的内容或性质。

His job is to guard. (说明内容)

My best way of learning English is to watch English movies.

4. 不定式作宾补

动词 see, watch, notice, hear, listen to, observe, feel, taste, smell, make, let, have 等的宾补用动词原形,变被动时要加 to,此时的不定式就是主语补足语。

I heard him sing in the next room.

He was observed to do the experiment.

常用不定式作宾补的几种情况:

主 语 + ask/require/tell/order/force/get/want/like+sb. to do sth.

I asked him to help me.

主 语 + think/judge/suppose/believe/consider/feel+sb. +to be/to have done

We consider him to be the best student in the class.

主 语 + call on/upon/depend on/wait for/ask for+sb. +to do sth.

We are waiting for him to come.

The party call on us to do what we can to serve the people.

5. 不定式作定语

下列词语后常接不定式作定语: chance, wish, right, courage, need, promise, time, opportunity, way, the first, the second, the last, the only 等。

The teacher has a strange way to make his class lively and interesting.

作定语的不定式和所修饰的名词在逻辑上



有主谓关系:

There is no one to look after her.

不定式与被修饰的名词在逻辑上有动宾关系:

She is now looking for a room to live in.

6. 不定式作状语

不定式作状语,修饰动词,在句中表示行为目的、结果、原因。

only to do 表示出人意料的结果:

We hurried to the classroom only to find none there.

in order(not) to, so as(not) to 用来引导目的

状语:

He got up very early in order to arrive there on time.

enough, too, so... as to do, such + 名词... as to do 作结果宾语:

The girl was so kind as to help the old man off the bus.

同一结构并列由 and 或 or 连接:

I'm really puzzled what to think or say.

特例:

He is better to laugh than to cry. (表示对比)

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实践演练



(一) 根据括号内的汉语意思完成句子

1. He is a good friend of _____ (她的).
2. She is as tall as _____ (她) father.
3. We want _____ (他们) to help us.
4. Tom invited _____ (我们) to dinner.
5. _____ (我们) are students.

(二) 用适当的代词填空

1. Lily and I are sisters. _____ are students.
2. My name is Jim. _____ am twelve. _____ father is a doctor. _____ works in a hospital. My mother is a teacher. _____ is an English teacher. Students all like _____ very much.
3. —Is this _____ pencil?
—No, it isn't _____. I think it's Li Ming's.
—Yes, it's _____.
4. Come here, Lucy and Lily. Help _____ to some cakes.
5. He is a little boy. He can do it all by _____.
6. Mr Green wasn't very rich, but he had many friends. He enjoyed _____.
7. They didn't have much money. So they couldn't buy _____ a lot of things.
8. —Hello, who's _____?
—Hello, _____ is Mary.
9. _____ is your sister, a teacher or a nurse?

10. — _____ is the boy standing there?

—He is my brother.

(三)用所给的不定代词填入下列各题的空白处

1. some, any

1) —Are there _____ oranges on the tree? (2)

—No, there aren't _____.

2) There isn't _____ water in my glass. Would you give me _____.

3) Where have you planted _____ trees?

4) Why not have _____ bread?

5) You can take _____ one of these.

6) If you have _____ questions, please let me know.

2. other, the other, others, the others, another

7) What _____ things can you see in the picture?

8) I have two pens. One is red; _____ is black.

9) There are only five students in the classroom. Where are _____?

10) There are a lot of people in the park. Some are walking, some are looking at the flowers, _____ are boating.

11) The jacket is too small for me. Would you show me _____?

3. many, much, (a) few, (a) little

12) There are so _____ books to read and so _____ work to do.

13) Not all of us go home on Sundays. _____ stay at school.

14) The text is so difficult that _____ of us can understand it.

15) There's _____ rice in the bag. Will you go and buy some?

(四)改错:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中找出错误的一个,并改在横线上

1. Could you look after she for me while I am away?
A B C D

2. Our teachers like we to ask questions like this.
A B C D

3. Your mother and me have decided to go somewhere in Japan.
A B C D

4. He is sure to call you and I.
A B C D

5. Do you know the man which our teacher is talking with over there?
A B C D

(五)小作文

看图填词