

特快英语系列丛书

# 英语课堂 学习笔记



**第四册**  
(全一册)

- 单词用法
- 词语辨析
- 短语归纳
- 疑难解释
- 课文翻译
- 语法精讲
- 课后点拨

孟天贺 陈海涓 主编

哈尔滨工业大学出版社



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# 英语课堂学习笔记

第四册

(全一册)



天贺英语教学与考试研究工作室  
English Teaching & Examination Research Studio

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哈尔滨工业大学出版社

哈尔滨

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# 前言

春光明媚,鸟语花香。《特快英语》系列丛书带着我们真诚的问候和美好的祝愿与大家见面了。

本书以人民教育出版社九年义务教育四年制初级中学教科书《英语第四册》为编写依据。书中以单元为单位,对单元内各课的重点单词、短语、句型的用法作以详尽地阐述、总结和归纳;对各课的重点和难点知识进行透彻的分析和解释;给出了重点课文的汉语翻译和教材后的习题答案。

本书共分16个单元,每单元由两大部分组成,即:课本知识全解和单元语法精讲。

## 一、课本知识全解

### 1. 单词释义

给出单词在本课中的英文解释,并力求其简单、明了,以便于学生结合单词的英文含义正确地理解单词并合理地使用。

### 2. 单词用法

重点讲解要求四会单词的常见用法,并举例说明。讲解细致,例句地道、富有时代气息。

### 3. 词语辨析

本部分集中地讲解了在用法方面容易混淆的单词、短语及其他一些语法现象。

### 4. 短语归纳

以英汉对照的形式归纳出每课的重点短语,便于学生复习和巩固。

### 5. 疑难解析

针对每课的重点词汇、句型或语法方面的难点和疑点,通过分析句子结构、剖析词语用法、讲解习惯搭配等来帮助学生加深对语言知识的认识和理解。

### 6. 课文翻译

对每单元中的重点课文、段落给出精准的汉语译文,以此帮助学习稍有困难的学生更好地理解课文。

### 7. 习题答案

给出教材 workbook 中的习题答案,并对其中的难点给予了点拨。

## 二、单元语法精讲

此部分针对单元的重点语法项目,以通俗易懂的语言详细地讲解并归纳出初中阶段的重点语法知识。

为使朋友们更好地使用本书、切实地提高英语水平,在编辑的过程中,我们努力追求形式新颖、语言简练、内容详尽。

我们一直在努力!我们用辛勤的工作实现人生价值,我们用认真的态度回报读者,我们用精美的图书创建和谐社会。

让我们一起努力!我相信,下一本书会更精彩;我期待,读者会更满意;我快乐,因为你进步。

孟天贺

2005年5月

The more progress you make, the happier I feel! 你进步,我快乐!

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# Unit 1 A teacher

## 课本知识全解

### Lesson 1

#### 一、单词释义

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. sportsman <i>n.</i> person who takes part in sports                                       | 运动员       |
| 2. disability <i>n.</i> state of being disabled  | 残疾        |
| 3. wheelchair <i>n.</i> chair with large wheels for the use of sb.<br>unable to walk         | 轮椅        |
| 4. sail <i>v.</i> travel on water by use of sails or ships                                   | 航行;(乘船)旅行 |
| 5. disable <i>v.</i> make unable to do sth; take away the power<br>of using the legs or arms | 使残疾;使失去能力 |
| 6. mile <i>n.</i> measure of distance in Britain and the USA,<br>about 1609 metres           | 英里        |
| 7. hero <i>n.</i> a person who has done sth. brave or good and<br>who is remembered for it   | 英雄        |

#### 二、单词用法

##### 1. sportsperson *n.* 运动员

Liu Xiang won the title of the Best Sportsman of the Year. 刘翔获得年度最佳运动员称号。  
运动员还可以用 sportsman 和 sportswoman 来表示。

##### 2. sail *v.* 航行;(乘船)旅行。

sail around 环绕……航行。如:

Vinny sailed around the world in eight month. 文尼在八个月之内驾帆船环游了世界。

sail for 乘船去……。如:

He has sailed for America. 他已经乘船去美国了。

sail from 从……起航。如:

Here is a list of sailings from London. 这是自伦敦开出的船期表。

go sailing 驾帆船玩儿。如:

—Where is Jenny? 杰尼在哪儿? —He's gone sailing. 他驾帆船玩儿去了。

##### 3. disable *v.* 使残疾;使失去能力。如:

The soldier was disabled in the war. 这个士兵在战争中致残了。

disabled *adj.* 有残疾的。如:

We should help the disabled. 我们应该帮助残疾人。

##### 4. disability *n.* 残疾。如:

Though he is a person with a disability, he has learned to play the piano. 虽然他是一个残疾人,但他已经学会了弹钢琴。

Because of her disability, she needs care. 由于她有残疾,需要人照顾。

5. mile n. 英里(约 1609 米)

It's a 30-mile journey. = It's a 30 miles' journey. 那是一个长达 30 英里的旅程。

He ran the mile in less than four minutes. 他不需四分钟就跑完一英里。

miles = a lot 很多。如:

She's feeling miles better today. 她今天觉得好多了。

miles = a long way 很远的路。如:

We've walked miles already. 我们已经走了很长的路了。

6. hero n. 英雄

hero 的复数形式为 heroes。以“o”结尾的名词变复数时,如果是表示有生命的词,在词尾加“es”。如:tomato—tomatoes; potato—potatoes; 如果是表示无生命的词,在词尾加“s”,如:photo—photos; radio—radios。

### 三、词语辨析

have (has) gone to, have (has) been to & have (has) been in

“have (has) gone to + 地点名词”意为“到某地去了(人还没有回来)”,其主语多为第三人称;“have (has) been to + 地点名词”意为“去过某地(人已经回来了)”;“have (has) been in + 地点名词”意为“在某地停留了多久”,常与表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

John has gone to Beijing. He will be back in two weeks. 约翰去北京了。他两周之后回来。

Have you ever been to Beijing? 你去过北京吗?

Her father has been in Beijing for a month. 她父亲来北京一个月了。

### 四、短语归纳

1. the World Sportsperson of the Year with a Disability	年度最佳残疾运动员
2. the Sports Channel	体育频道
3. be in a wheelchair	坐轮椅
4. sail around	驾帆船绕……航行
5. make it	成功;做到
6. come across	遇到
7. give up	放弃
8. be back	回来
9. the first disabled person to sail around the world	第一位单人帆船环球航行的残疾人
10. make up as many sentences as possible	尽可能多地造句子
11. by the time	到……时候为止
12. start the discussion	开始讨论



## 五、疑难解析

1. Vinny is the first disabled person to sail around the world. 文尼是第一位单人帆船环游世界的残疾人。

动词不定式作定语,要放在它所修饰的名词或代词的后面。如:

I have nothing to say on this question. 对这个问题我无可奉告。

We don't understand his idea to send his son to the Northwest. 我们无法理解他把儿子送到西北的主意。

"sb. be the + 序数词 + (名词) to do sth." 意为“某人是第……做某事”。如:

Tom was the second (student) to get to school. 今天,汤姆是第二个到达学校的。

2. They had already started the discussion by the time the visitors arrived. 参观者到达的时候,他们已经开始讨论了。

"by the time + 句子" 表示“到……时候为止”,主句一般用过去完成时。如:

By the time he was twelve, Edison had begun to make a living by himself. 到爱迪生十二岁的时候,他已经开始自己谋生了。

3. They had finished their exam when the teacher entered the room. 当老师进屋的时候,他们已经结束考试了。

过去完成时表示发生在过去的过去的动作。在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中,发生在先,用过去完成时;发生在后,用一般过去时。过去完成时的时间状语一般有 before, by, when, after, once 等。如:

When the police arrived, the thieves had run away. 警察到的时候,小偷已经跑了。

He said that he had learned some English before. 他说以前他学过一些英语。

The population of the world had reached six billion by the year of 2000. 到 2000 年为止,世界人口已经达到 60 亿。

4. But Vinny has made it. 但是文尼成功了。

make it 常用于口语中,意为“办成,做到,成功,赶上,走完路程”。如:

The facts showed we had made it, and big. 事实表明我们成功了,大大地成功了。

There's some time before the train leaves. I think we shall make it if we hurry. 离火车开车还有些时间,我想如果抓紧,我们能赶上。

The mount is so steep that few of us made it. 那座山如此陡峭,以至于我们中几乎没有人爬上去。

He's never really made it as an actor. 他当演员从未有过成就。

make it 还可意为“定在……”。如:

Let's make it five tomorrow evening! 我们定在明天晚上 5 点钟吧!

make sb. do sth. 意思是“让某人做某事”,用动词原形作宾语补足语。如:

The mother makes her daughter play the violin for half an hour every day. 母亲强迫她的女儿每天练习半个小时小提琴。

把 make sb. do sth. 变为被动语态时,要在原来主动语态中作宾语补足语的动词原形前

加 to, 即: be made to do sth. 有类似用法的动词还有 have 和 let. 如:

The farmer was made to carry the stones away. 农民被指使把石头搬开。

The children were made not to talk when the film was on. 孩子们被要求在电影在映时不许讲话。

5. He came across so many difficulties, but he never gave up. 他遇到许多困难,但他从不放弃。  
come across 的意思是“碰见;遇到”。如:

She came across the coat in a second-hand shop. 她在旧货店中无意看到了这件大衣。

give up 意思是“放弃”。如:

I can't answer the puzzle, but I don't want to give up. 我答不上这道难题,但是我不想放弃。

give up doing sth. 相当于 stop doing sth., 意思是“放弃做某事”。如:

He gave up smoking/stopped smoking in order to keep healthy. 为了保持健康,他戒烟了。

## 六、习题答案

- 1 1 He won a prize for this.

2 Lily was watching TV.

3 He had to stay in a wheelchair.

4 That was from 1999 to 2000.

5 They have to overcome a lot of difficulties.

6 That's why he could do such a great thing.

- 2 1 Did, see, arrived, had, gone 2 Did, give, had, borrowed 3 had, learnt

4 had, taught, came, have 5 didn't go, had been 6 is, went, will, come

## Lesson 2

### 一、单词释义

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. headmistress <i>n.</i> the woman who is in charge of a school             | 女校长      |
| 2. foolish <i>adj.</i> stupid; silly   | 愚蠢的; 可笑的 |
| 3. comb <i>v.</i> make your hair tidy with a comb                            | 梳理(头发)   |
| 4. finally <i>adv.</i> after a long time; in the end                         | 最后; 终于   |
| 5. accept <i>v.</i> say 'yes' when somebody asks you to have or do something | 接受       |

### 二、单词用法

1. foolish *adj.* 愚蠢的; 可笑的。如:

She is foolish enough to believe him. 她太傻了, 相信了他的话。

It's foolish of you to do so. 你这样做是愚蠢的。

foolishly *adv.*; foolishness *n.*

2. comb *v.* 梳理(头发)

The first thing that she does after getting up is to comb her hair. 她起床后做的第一件事就是梳头。

comb *n.* 梳子

give one's hair a comb 梳头。如:

You'd better give your hair a comb before you go out. 你最好把头发梳一下再出去。

3. finally *adv.* 最后; 终于

finally 用于句首, 指一系列事物中的最末部分, 常见于演说辞。如:

Finally, I'd like to say we have enjoyed ourselves. 最后, 我要说我们过得很开心。

4. accept *v.* 接受。如:

Uncle Li accepted our gift. 李叔叔接受了我们的礼物。

accept 还有“同意; 接纳; 承认”等意思。如:

Thank you for asking me to your party. I am happy to accept. 谢谢你邀请我参加你们的晚会。我很乐意接受你的邀请。

It's hard to accept the death of the girl. 小女孩的死令人难以置信。

### 三、词语辨析

#### 1. finally, at last & in the end

finally 表示某一动作发生的顺序是在“最后”, 无感情色彩, 只用于过去时, 一般放于句首。如:

Luo Xuejuan worked hard at swimming, finally she won a gold medal in the 2004 Olympic Games. 罗雪娟刻苦训练游泳, 在2004年奥运会上终于获得了一块金牌。

at last 有时可与 finally 互换, 表示经过一定曲折之后某事才发生, 强调努力的结果, 带有较强的感情色彩, 用于过去时。如:

The students all studied hard, at last they all passed the exam. 学生们学习都很努力, 最后他们都通过了考试。

in the end 表示事物发展的自然顺序的“终结”, 可与 finally 互换。in the end 可以预测将来, 而 finally 和 at last 没有这个用法。如:

In the end I understood him. 最后我明白了他的话。

I hope everything will go well in the end. 我希望一切最后都会顺利。

#### 2. receive & accept

receive 指客观地“收到某物”; accept 指主动地“接受某人或某物”。如:

I received her letter last week. 上周我收到了她的信。

Please accept this present. 请收下这个礼物。

He received my invitation, but he didn't accept it. 他收到了我的邀请, 但是他没有接受。

#### 3. surprise, surprised & surprising

surprise 可以作名词。如:

What a pleasant surprise to see you here! 在这儿见到你真令人惊喜!

in surprise 吃惊地。如:

He looked at me in surprise when I shouted. 我叫喊时,他吃惊地抬起头看。

take sb by surprise 使某人吃一惊。如:

Her sudden death took us by surprise. 她的突然离世使我们大吃一惊。

to one's surprise 使某人吃惊的是。如:

To our surprise, he agreed. 让我们吃惊的是,他居然同意了。

surprised adj. (用于修饰人)惊讶;be surprised that 意思是“惊讶于……”。如:

I was surprised that he didn't come. 我很奇怪他竟没有来。

be surprised to do sth. 对于做某事感到惊讶。如:

We were surprised to find the lost bag. 找到那个丢失的包,我们感到很意外。

be surprised at sb./ sth. 对……感到吃惊。如:

We were surprised at the news. 我们听到这个消息很惊讶。

surprising adj. (用于修饰物)令人吃惊的。如:

What surprising result! 多么令人吃惊的结果!

#### 4. before long & long before

before long 意为“不久”,相当于 soon,多与将来时连用;long before 的意思是“很久以前”,常与过去完成时连用。如:

We will see that film before long. 我们不久就会看到那部电影了。

He said that he had seen that film long before. 他说他早就看过那部电影了。

I had heard about him long before I saw him. 我在见到他以前很久就听说过他了。

#### 5. sound, noise & voice

sound 指自然界中的一切声音,还可以指声波;noise 指大的、令人不愉快的声音,多指噪音;voice 指人说话、唱歌的声音。如:

People can hear the sound of nature if they go into the forest. 如果人们走进森林,就能听见自然的声音。

The noise outside made it hard for them to hear the teacher. 外面的噪音使他们很难听见老师讲课。

She is good at singing because she has a sweet voice. 因为她有甜美的嗓音,她擅长唱歌。

#### 6. agree with, agree to, agree on & agree that

agree with sb. / sth. 意为“赞同某人 / 某事,对……适宜”,with 的后面也可以接 what 引导的从句。如:

She agrees with her husband in everything. 凡事她都赞同丈夫的看法。

I don't agree with what he said. 我不同意他所说的话。

The foreigners don't agree with the cold weather there. 外宾不适应那里寒冷的天气。

The hard life doesn't agree with the man from the city. 艰苦的工作对来自城市的那个人不适宜。

agree to sth. 意为“同意某项建议、计划、安排”。如:

I agree to the plan. But we'd better try it out first. 我赞成这个计划。但是我们最好先试验一下。

agree to do sth. 意为“同意、答应做某事”。如:

Father agreed to go fishing with me the next day. 爸爸答应第二天和我去钓鱼。

agree on sth. 意为“就某事达成一致意见”。如:

The businessmen couldn't still agree on the price. 商人们仍旧没有对价格达成一致。

agree on doing sth. = agree to do sth. 同意做某事。如:

Mr Smith agreed on lending his friends some money. = Mr Smith agreed to lend his friends some money. 史密斯先生同意借给他的朋友一些钱。

agree that + 宾语从句, 意为“同意……”。如:

The teacher agrees that he will give a talk in English. 老师同意他用英语作报告。

Mother agrees that we shall travel by air. 妈妈同意我们乘飞机旅行。

#### 四、短语归纳

1. hear of	听说
2. on the first day of the term	在学期的第一天
3. take sb. from ... to ...	带某人从 ..... 走到.....
4. feel the question behind the eyes	感觉到(学生)目光背后的疑问
5. in a corner of the classroom	在教室的一角
6. for a moment	一会儿
7. at once	立刻;马上
8. go quiet	变安静
9. do the right thing	做正确的事
10. go by	走过
11. and so on	等等
12. hear the combs going through hair	听到梳子梳头的声音
13. pass passages to sb.	把条传给某人
14. take... away	把.....拿走,把.....去掉
15. read sth. to sb.	把.....读给某人
16. stop being naughty	不淘气了
17. start to work hard	开始努力学习
18. before long	不久
19. bring in photos of their families	把他们家的照片带来
20. be able to	能
21. at the age of	在.....岁的时候
22. agree to do sth.	同意做某事
23. give sb. a place	接受某人;给某人一个职位
24. take sb in	接受某人;收留某人
25. get a job	得到一份工作

## 五、疑难解析

1. I could almost feel the question behind the eyes: Blind? 我几乎能感觉到(学生)目光中的疑问;失明?

feel 后面除了接形容词外,还可以接名词,意为“感觉到,感受到,体会到”等。如:

We all felt the earthquake tremors. 我们都感觉到地震时的震动。

feel 可用于以下几种句型:

feel + n. 如:

I could almost feel the answer, too. 我几乎也能感到(学生们)的答案。

feel + n. + do/doing. 如:

I felt the building shake. 我感到这座楼震动了。

Don't you feel a cloud of smoke coming from somewhere? 难道你没感到有一股烟从哪儿飘进来?

feel + it + adj. + to do. 如:

I feel it necessary to control the population. 我认为控制人口有必要。

feel 还有“认为”的意思。用于以下两种句式:

feel + that 从句。如:

I felt that it was a mistake to ask him to come. 我认为叫他来是个错误。

feel + n./pron. + (to be) + n./adj. 如:

We all feel the boy clever. 我们都认这个男孩聪明。

feel like + doing sth. 想要、愿意做某事。如:

His father was ill. He didn't feel like eating. 他父亲病了。他不想吃饭。

2. "I may be blind, but I'm not foolish, take the naughty smiles off your faces and stop talking, please!" "我或许失明,但决不糊涂。请收起你们脸上的调皮笑容,不要讲话了!"

take off 拿掉,取下。如:

She took off her wet shoes. 她脱下了湿漉漉的鞋子。

take 的其他用法:

take sb. in 接待,收容。如:

The hotel takes in a lot of travelers every day. 这家宾馆每天都接待大量的旅客。

take sb./sth. (from sp.) to/into sp. 把某物或某人从某地带到某地。如:

She took me from the hall into my new classroom. 她把我从大厅带入我的新教室。

take sth./sb. away (from sp.) 拿走,使离开。如:

The teacher took him away from school because he often fought with others. 因为他经常和别人打仗,老师把他从学校撵走了。

3. The class went quiet. 教室变安静了。

go 的意思是“变为、进入某种状态”。如:

His hair is going gray. 他的头发日见花白。

Food goes bad soon in hot weather. 热天食物坏得快。

The milk has gone sour. 牛奶酸了。

come 和 go 后面接形容词,意为“变为”。come 多用于表示褒义,go 多用于贬义。如:  
come true 实现;go sour 变酸;go mad 变疯。

4. As the days went by, the students had more surprises. 随着日子的过去,学生们有了更多的惊异。

as 引导时间状语从句,表示事态及状况的变化和进展,意思是“随着”。如:

As he grew older, he grew more interested in science. 随着年龄的增长,他对科学更感兴趣了。

5. I could easily hear combs going through hair, students passing messages and so on. 我很容易就能听见学生用梳子梳头的声音,或者传递信息的声音,还有其他一些声音。

hear sb. doing sth. 意思“听到某人做某事的声音(动作正在做)”;hear sb. do sth. 意思是“听到某人做某事(动作做完了或经常做)”。如:

Do you hear a girl singing in the next room? 你听见一个小女孩在隔壁唱歌的声音了吗?  
I heard him go out. 我听到他出去了。

类似 hear 的这种用法的动词还有 see, watch, feel 等。

6. Before long, they brought in photos of their families for me to look at. 不久,他们把家里的照片拿来给我看。

to look at 是动词不定式短语,用来修饰 photos,其中的 at 不能省略。当动词不定式与其所修饰的名词之间是动宾关系时,如果动词不定式中的动词是不及物动词,其后应接适当的介词。如:

She has a room to live in. 她有一个房间住。

He has a child to take care of. 他有一个孩子要照看。

7. I told her that I had been able to see when I was very young, but my eyes started to fail at the age of seven. 我告诉她,我很小的时候眼睛能看见东西,但七岁时眼睛开始变坏了。

be able to 作“能够”解,比 can 能用于更多的时态。如:

We haven't been able to get in touch with her. 我们还没能与她联系上。

fail 不仅指“不及格、失败”,还可以指“没有做某事,缺乏,(健康、视力等)衰退,失灵”。如:

She never fails to do her homework. 她从不欠功课。

Words fail me! 我不知道该怎么说!

His brakes failed on the hill. 在山上时他的刹车坏了。

8. But most teachers' colleges did not agree to give me a place. 但大多数师范学校都不同意接受我。

place 在此处的意思是“进入某学校或岗位学习或工作的机会”。give me a place 意为“给我一个机会”。如:

He has been given a place to study English in Beijing University. 他已经获准在北京大学学习英语。

9. But after I had finished studying at the college, I found it difficult to get a job. 但是我在大

学完成学业之后,我发现很难找到工作。

find + it + adj. + to do sth. 意思是“发现做某事……”。有的及物动词要求跟复合宾语(宾语 + 宾语补足语)。如果其中的宾语是动词不定式短语,则必须将形式宾语 it 放在宾语的位置上,而将动词不定式短语(真正的宾语)放在宾语补足语之后。如:

I find it useful to learn English well. 我发现学好英语很有用。

We thought it wrong not to tell her. 我们认为不告诉她是错误的。

## 六、课文翻译

### THE NEW TEACHER

#### 新老师

On the first day of the term I met my new headmistress in the school hall. She took me from the hall into my new classroom and left me.

在本学期的第一天,我在学校走廊里见到了我的新的女校长。她把我从走廊带到了我的新教室,然后离开了。

I knew that she had told the students that I was blind. I could almost feel the question behind the eyes: Blind? I could almost feel the answer, too: If she was blind, this should be good! I heard quiet voices in a corner of the classroom. For a moment I was afraid, but I knew at once that I had to be strong.

我知道她已经告诉学生我是个盲人。我几乎能感到学生目光中的疑问:失明?我几乎也能感到他们的答案:如果她真是个盲人,那真是太好了!我听见教室的一个角落里传来微弱的声音。这时我害怕了,但是我立刻意识到我必须坚强。

"Class," I said as loudly as I could. "I may be blind, but I'm not foolish. Take the naughty smiles off your faces, and stop talking, please!"

"同学们,"我尽可能大声地说。"我或许失明,但决不糊涂。请收起你们脸上调皮的笑容,不要讲话了!"

Of course, I could not see their faces: I just guessed that some of them were smiling. The class went quiet. They were very surprised, and I knew that I had done the right thing.

当然,我看不见他们的脸;我只是猜到他们中有人在笑。同学们都静下来了。他们感到很奇怪,我知道我做对了。

As the days went by, the students had more surprises. I could smell when the children were eating sweets. I could easily hear combs going through hair, students passing messages, and so on. Once I knew a girl was passing a message to a friend. I took the message away. Later in the teachers' room, I asked a friend to read it to me. On one side it said *Do you think she can see?* On the other it said *I think so. She always knows what we are doing.*

随着时间的推移,有更多的事情让学生感到惊奇。当学生吃糖时我能闻到。我很容易就能听见学生用梳子梳头发的声音,或者传递信息等声音。有一次我知道有一个女孩正给一个朋友传递信息。我拿走了纸条。后来在老师办公室里,我让一个朋友把它读给我听。在纸条的一面写道,“你觉得她能看见吗?”另一面写着,“我想她能看见。她总是知道



我们在做什么。”

Soon the children stopped being naughty and started to work hard. Before long, they brought in photos of their families for me to look at: I knew then that they were my friends. I also knew that they had forgotten that I could not see.

不久以后学生不再调皮了,而是开始努力学习。很快,他们带来了他们家的照片给我看;我知道此时他们已成为我的朋友了。我也知道他们已经忘了我看不见。

One day another teacher asked me if I had always been blind. I told her that I had been able to see when I was very young, but my eyes started to fail at the age of seven. By the time I was nine, I could not see anything.

一天另一位老师问我是否我一直失明。我告诉她,我很小的时候眼睛能看见东西,但七岁时眼睛开始变坏了。到九岁的时候,我什么都看不见了。

“How did you become a teacher?” She asked.

“那你怎样成为老师的呢?”她问。

I told her that I had always wanted to be a teacher. But most teachers' colleges did not agree to give me a place. At last, a college in London took me in. But after I had finished studying at the college, I found it very difficult to get a job. I tried very hard, and finally the kind headmistress of this school accepted me.

我告诉她我一直就想当老师。但大多数师范学校都不同意接受我。最后,伦敦的一所学院录取了我。但在我完成大学学业以后,我发现找工作很困难。我努力尝试,最后这所学校好心的女校长接受了我。

## 七、习题答案

- 2 took, into, left, had, told, strong, listen, smell, hear, love, work, blind, age, good, anything, tried, not, easy, found, studying
- 3 to, from/ with, from, For, on, about, and, in

## Lesson 3

### 一、单词释义

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. cheerful adj. happy, pleased   | 愉快的;高兴的     |
| 2. reporter n. person who reports for a newspaper, for radio or TV                            | 记者          |
| 3. improvement n. improving or being improved   | 改善;进步       |
| 4. fight v. to hurt or kill each other using their hands, knives or guns                      | 战斗;打架       |
| 5. discouraged adj. having lost hope; not feeling confident about sth.                        | 气馁的;失望的;泄气的 |
| 6. outgoing adj. not shy; glad to show himself to others; good at getting on well with others | 外向的;好交际的    |
| 7. serious adj. important because of possible danger; careful                                 | 严肃的;严重的;认真的 |
| 8. rude adj. not polite   | 不礼貌的;粗鲁的    |