



高考备考专家系列丛书

依据国家教育部最新课程标准和教学大纲编写

高考备考专家

高一

同步 导读  
TONG BU DAO DU

北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心 组编

英语(下)



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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高一同步导读. 英语(下)/北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心编. —北京:北京邮电大学出版社, 2004

ISBN 7-5635-0900-3

I. 高... II. 北... III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 042494 号

---

书 名 高一同步导读·英语(下)  
主 编 北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心  
责任编辑 周 堃 李 敏  
出版发行 北京邮电大学出版社  
社 址 北京市海淀区西土城路 10 号 邮编 100876  
经 销 各地新华书店  
印 刷 北京市彩虹印刷有限责任公司  
开 本 850 mm × 1 168 mm 1/16  
印 张 8.5  
字 数 255 千字  
版 次 2005 年 10 月第 1 版 2005 年 10 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 7-5635-0900-3/G·140  
定 价 11.00 元

如有印刷问题请与北京邮电大学出版社联系  
E-mail: publish@bupt.edu.cn

电话: (010)82551166 (010)62283578  
Http://www.buptpress.com

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## 促膝小语

——写给高一新生

同

学们,当时光的脚步悄悄踏入高中的那一刻,您是否感觉自己已站在了高考这座大山的脚下,也在无形中给自己加了一鞭呢?

在您对高中生活充满好奇,对高考充满疑惑的时刻,是否能听一下编者的肺腑之言?

高中生活较之初中更为紧张、繁忙和充实。而高考,是每一个高中生都不容回避的,从步入高中那一刻起,它就已经开始!高考对学生来讲是十二年学习生活的总结,是对学识和能力的综合考验,是竞技场上的最后一搏,而高一正是打基础的阶段。在这一阶段,应树立正确的求学目标,扎实地打好基础,拼一年春夏秋冬,搏一生无怨无悔。

“工欲善其事,必先利其器”,同学们,从高一开始就应该选择一套适合自己、适合进度、贴近教材、贴近高考的参考书,达到“事半功倍”的效果。

我们编者“想同学之所想,急同学之所急”,推出的高考备考专家系列丛书之高一同步导读,答疑解惑,诚可谓学生之良师益友。

书中内容紧贴教材、紧扣考纲。“知识归纳”、“句子讲解”等使您系统地复习教材,有纲可循。“语言结构”、“案例分析”等使您扎实地掌握知识,有题可练。“单元达标训练”等为您提供演练的平台并点拨您的思路。“名人名言”、“幽默故事”等以其睿智、幽默的笔触提高您对英语的兴趣,并可作为写作的素材。

本套丛书让您在求学的道路上不至于踽踽独行,助您在学习生活中峰回路转、水到渠成,让您在高考时收获累累硕果。

虽为“促膝小语”,却是“金玉良言”,促膝方显心诚,小语才好入耳。希望同学们靠汗水浇出胜利果实,凭方法走到成功彼岸。最后祝愿同学们在这套高考备考专家系列丛书之高一同步导读的指导下,“会当临绝顶,一览众山小”。

本套丛书在编写过程中承蒙有关领导、老师的大力支持,在此谨表谢意。同时,因水平所限,加之时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。





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# Unit



## Healthy eating

### 一 名人名言



Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of man.

人不是环境的产物,环境是人的产物。

——Disraeli  
狄斯累利

### 二 知识归纳



#### 1. 核心考点

examine, plenty, diet, balance, now and then, keep up with, prepare, contain



#### 2. 考点讲解

(1) **examine** *vt.* 检查, 审查; 强调对身体或某物的检查, 看是否有毛病; 也指对物品的检查, 看是否有违禁的东西

① I'll go to the hospital to have my eyes examined.

我要去医院检查一下我的眼睛。

② The doctor examined her carefully.

医生给她作了仔细的检查。

③ We had our suitcases examined at the airport.

在机场我们的行李箱被检查了。

④ My bags were examined when I entered the country.

我进入那个国家时, 手提袋被检查了。

*vt.* 考试, 考核

① From time to time I'll examine your work you have done.

我会不时对你们的工作进行考核。

② The teacher examined the students in chemistry.

那位老师对学生的化学课进行了考试。

(2) **plenty** *n.* 充足, 大量, 富裕

常构成短语 plenty of “许多的, 大量的”, 用





作定语,且多用于肯定句中,在疑问句及否定句中常用 enough。

① There are plenty of good books to read.

有很多好书可以读。

② There is plenty more of it in the kitchen.

厨房里还有很多。

③ Is there enough food?

有足够的食物吗?

注:in plenty“许多,丰富”,一般用作状语。

④ This district has oil in plenty.

该地区有丰富的石油。

⑤ They live in plenty.

他们生活富裕。

### (3) diet n. 日常饮食,食物

① Proper diet and exercise are both important for healthy.

适当饮食和锻炼对健康很重要。

② The Irish used to live on a diet of potatoes.

爱尔兰人从前以土豆为主食。

③ Her diet consisted of bread and fruit.

她的饮食包括面包和水果。

常构成的一些短语有:

a balanced diet 均衡的饮食

be/go on a diet 照规定饮食;在节食

④ I mustn't have chocolate—I'm on a diet.

我不能吃巧克力,我在节食。

⑤ She is on a special diet to lose weight.

她为了减肥正在节食。

### (4) balance n. 平衡;均衡

① She kept her balance and rode the bicycle.

她保持平衡地骑着自行车。

② She lost her balance and fell over.

她失去平衡摔倒了。

③ There is a nice balance between work and play in his life.

生活中他很好地平衡了工作与玩的关系。

v. 保持平衡,使均衡,平衡

④ He can balance a ball on his finger.

他能把球稳放在手指上。

⑤ She balanced herself on one foot.

她用一只脚保持平衡。

balanced adj. 平衡的,稳定的

### (5) now and then 时而,不时,偶尔

① I like to go to the movies now and then.

我有时喜欢看电影。

② Marcia still appears on TV now and then.

马西娅仍然不时地出现在电视上。

③ We do meet now and then, but not regularly.

我们确实偶尔碰个面,但不是经常。

也可写为:every now and then 或 now and again 或 every now and again.

④ Every now and then there is a quarrel.

不时会有争吵。

⑤ I don't think about my old home very much, only every now and again.

我不太想念我的老家,只不过偶尔也想一想。

### (6) keep up with 不落于……之后;跟上

① I can't keep up with these changes in fashion.

我跟不上时尚的变化。

相似词组 catch up with 意为“赶上”。

② You go on ahead; I'll catch up with you later.

你先走,等会儿我赶上来。

keep up 可作不及物短语动词。意为“跟上”。

③ I had to run to keep up.

我要跑步才跟得上。

keep up 还可意为“(使)……继续下去”。

④ Keep it up; don't stop now!

干下去,现在别停下来!

### (7) prepare vt. 准备、筹备

prepare (sth.)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to do ...} \\ \text{for ...} \end{array} \right.$   
prepare oneself for ...  
be/get prepared  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for ...} \\ \text{to do ...} \end{array} \right.$

① Please prepare the table for dinner.



把餐具摆好,准备开饭。

- ②He is preparing himself for the examination for Harvard.

他正在准备参加哈佛大学入学考试。

- ③You must be well prepared for the worst.  
你必须对最坏的情况有思想准备。

(8) **contain** *vt.* 含有, 含……, 包括……

- ①Sea water contains salt.

海水含有盐分。

- ②The box contains the child's toys.

那个盒子里装着孩子的玩具。

- ③The hall can contain 3 000 people.

这座大厅可以容纳 3 000 人。

- ④How much does this bottle contain?

这个瓶子容量多少?

比较: contain 和 include 都有“包含”的意思, 但 contain 表示包含所指对象的全部或部分; 而 include 则表示包含所指对象中的一部分。

- ⑤The parcel contained a dictionary.

那包裹里装的是一本字典。

- ⑥The parcel included a dictionary.

那包裹里也包括了一本字典。



3. 考点辨析

(1) **examine, check**

**examine** *v.* 检查, 考试。其名词是 **examination** 或 **exam**, **medical examination** 意思是“体检”; **check** *v.* 核实, 查证。

- ①At the airport, the officials examined my luggage carefully.

在机场, 官员们仔细检查我的行李。

- ②I have a toothache. I will have my teeth examined.

我牙疼, 得去检查一下牙齿。

- ③Check your answers before you hand in your paper.

在你交卷之前, 检查一下答案。

- ④Is the baby asleep? I'll go and check.

婴儿睡着了吗? 我去看一看。

(2) **reason, cause, excuse**

A. **reason** *n.* 理由, 原因。指决定做某一事情或采取某一行动的理由。其形容词是 **reasonable**, 意思是“合情合理的, 通情达理的”; 另外 **reason** 还可用作动词, 意思是“推理, 劝说, 辩论”; **the reason for** 表示“……原因”; 常用句型还有 **the reason why... is that...** 意思是“……的原因是由于……”; **reason with somebody**, 意思是“与……争辩”; **reason somebody into doing something**, 意思是“劝……做某事”。

B. **cause** *n. / v.* 起因, 指引起某种后果的原因。 **cause sb. / sth. to do** 意思是“使得某人做某事; 使某事发生”。

C. **excuse** *n.* 借口, 辩解。指为某一行为所做的解释。 **the excuse for ...** 意思是“……的借口”。 **excuse** *v.* 意思是“原谅或宽恕(过失等)”; **excuse somebody for something / doing something** 意思是“因……而原谅某人”。

- ①The reason for his mistake sounds unreasonable.

他犯错误的理由讲不通。

- ②The reason why I was late is that my bike broke down on the way.

我迟到的原因是由于我的车在路上坏了。

- ③The cause of the fire is that he smoked in the forest that evening.

火灾的原因是他当天晚上在森林里吸烟。

- ④Too much rain caused many rivers to flood this summer.

今年夏天雨量太大导致许多河水泛滥。

- ⑤Too much work is no excuse for not





studying.

工作太忙不能为不学习的借口。

- ⑥ We'll try every means to reason him into accepting it.

我们要想尽办法说服他接受这件事。

- ⑦ Excuse me for being late.

请原谅我迟到了。

### (3) make suggestions, suggest

make suggestions = suggest 建议。后跟从句时,则用虚拟语气, should 可省略。suggest 表示“暗示,表明”时,用陈述语气:

- ① He suggested that we (should) start out at once.

他建议我们立刻出发。

- ② He made some suggestions to us that we (should) pay more attention to our spoken English.

他向我们建议多注意口语。

- ③ Her pale face suggests that she is ill.

她苍白的脸色表明她生病了。

注意:中学英语中类似本单元出现的 suggest, advise 接从句用虚拟语气的动词还有很多。用口诀表示如下:一坚持 insist;二命令 order, command;三建议 advise, suggest, propose;四要求 require, request, demand, urge。

- ① I suggested to him that he (should) start the work at once.

我建议他立刻开始工作。

- ② His order is that the work (should) be finished before ten.

他的命令是十点钟之前必须完成工作。

- ③ It is required that everyone (should) finish his own job by the end of this week.

据要求每个人都应在周末之前完成各自的工作。

- ④ He demands that he (should) be told everything.

他要求将一切告诉他。

### (4) so that, so ... that ..., such ... that ...

so ... that ... 和 such ... that ... 引导结果状语从句,都表示“如此……以至于……”,但 so 常接形容词和副词,而 such 常接名词。常见搭配是:so + adj. + a/an + 单数可数名词或 such + a/an + adj. + 单数可数名词或 such + adj. + n. (U & pl.); so + many/much/little/few + (adj.) + n. + that.

- ① It is such a dangerous fire that no one dare get close to it.

= It is so dangerous a fire that no one dare get close to it.

大火如此危险,以至于没有人敢接近它。

- ② It is such cold weather that few people can get used to it.

天气如此寒冷,以至于很少有人能适应它。

- ③ Do you believe that such a little animal can eat so much food a day?

你相信吗?这么小的动物一天吃这么多的食物。

so that = in order that 引导目的状语从句,从句中一般要用情态助动词 can/might/may。目的状语从句一般可变为 so as to/in order to 引导的动词不定式作目的状语。所不同的是 in order to 既可放于句首,也可放于句中,而 so as to 只能放于句中。so... as to 则引导结果状语。

- ① I got up early this morning so that/in order that I could catch the early bus.

我今天起早以便赶上早班公共汽车。

- ② He works hard in order/so as to pass the exam.

他努力学习以便赶上其他同学。

- ③ In order to catch up with his classmates, he works harder than ever.

为了赶上其他同学,他比以往更刻苦。

- ④Would you be so kind as to help me with my box?

你帮我扛这个箱子好吗?

- (5) **no longer, no more, not any longer, not any more**

A. not any ...more 和 not any ...longer 可以修饰谓语动词,表示“不再”,前者多与非延续性动词连用,而后者多与延续性动词连用。

- ①他不会再来看我了。

He will not come to see me any more.

He will come to see me no more.

- ②我不能再等了。

I can't wait any longer.

I can wait no longer.

B. not any ...more 或 no more 强调动作的频率,表示程度;而 not any ...longer 和 no longer 则强调时间或动作不再延续。

- ①I didn't receive her letters any more.

我再也没有收到她的来信。

- ②She isn't living here any longer.

她不再住这儿了。

C. 另外, no more 有时可用作形容词,修饰名词。

- ①There is no more bread.

没有面包了。

- ②No more letters came from her.

再也没有她的来信。

### 三、语言结构

#### 情态动词(1)

#### 1. had better do (had better not do)

(1) 情态动词表示说话人的语气和态度,有一定的情绪和口气,如“命令”、“请求”,“商量”等。

had better do (had better not do) 表示“最好

做……(最好不做)……”的意思。

should/ought to (should not/ ought not to) 表示“应该做(应该不做)”的意思。

- (2) 情态动词和助动词一样,在句子中不能单独作谓语,其后面接不带 to 的动词原形(“ought to”除外)构成谓语部分。

had better do (had better not to) 最好去做(最好不去做)

should/ought to (should not/ ought not to) 应当做(不应当做)

- (3) 情态动词和助动词一样,在疑问句中,情态动词位于句首;在否定句中则在情态动词后面加 not。

- ①You had better not go there first.

你最好先不要去那儿。

- ②She had better listen to you first.

她最好先听一听你的意见。

- ③We ought to do our homework before going to play football.

我们应当先做作业然后再去踢球。

#### 2. should/ought to (should not/ ought not to)

should 与 ought to 比较

should 是 shall 的过去式,表示“建议”、“劝告”,意思是“应当,应该”。

ought 只有一种形式,后接带 to 的不定式,表示“义务”、“劝告”,意思是“应当”,语气比 should 要强一些,但比 must 要弱一些。

- ①Everyone ought to obey the school rules.

大家都应当遵守校规。

- ②—Ought we to go now?

—我们应当现在就走吗?

—Yes, we ought.

—是的,应该。

- ③You oughtn't to cheat at the math exam.

你不应当在数学考试时作弊。

- ④We should listen to the doctor's advice.

我们应当听从医生的劝告。

- ⑤We shouldn't judge a person by his clothes.



我们不当以貌取人。

#### 四 句子讲解

### 1. Our eating habits have changed, as has our way of life, and ...

【译文】我们的饮食习惯变了,生活方式变了。

【分析】as has our way of life 为倒装结构,相当于 and our way of life has changed.

as ... as... 和……一样……

not as/ so ...as... 没……那样……

as much books as ... (= books as many as...) 与……一样多的书

as much money as ... (= money as much as...) 与……一样多的钱

as interesting a book as ... (= a book as interesting as ...) 与……一样有趣的书

as many as 700 languages 多达 700 种语言

as much as 500 dollars 多达 500 美元  
as/so far as I know 据我所知

as good as ... 与……一样好;差不多  
(The matter is as good as settled. 问题差不多已解决了。)

as long as ... 与……一样长;长达;只要

so long as 只要

as far as the end of the street 远达街的尽头

help sb. as far/much as possible 尽可能地帮助别人

### 2. Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was.

【译文】选择吃什么已不是以前那么简单了。

【分析】①choosing what to do 为动名词短语作为主语。动名词兼有动词和名词的特点,主要在句中作主语、宾语、表

语、定语等。

My job is teaching English.

我的工作是教英语。(作表语)

Do you mind my turning off the TV?

我关掉电视你介意吗?(作宾语)

We'll have our lunch in the sleeping car.

我们将在餐车内吃午饭。(作定语,表用途)

②as...as... 与一样

as...as... 之间要用形容词或副词的原级。应根据句子结构选择形容词或副词。

Try to be as careful as you can.

你要尽可能地细心。

Try to do your homework as careful as possible.

请尽可能细心地做你的工作。

### 3. You ought to be careful with fruit.

【译文】吃水果时,你应该很小心。

【分析】①ought to 意为“应该”,是情态动词结构。

②be careful with/about sth. 意为“小心,警惕……”,还有其他类似结构为“be careful about/ in doing sth.”。

Be careful with the glasses. Don't break them.

小心玻璃杯,不要把它们弄碎了。

Be careful in crossing the road.

过马路时,小心点儿!

### 4. Make a list of the foods and decide if what they eat is junk food or not.

【译文】列出几种食物并讨论他们所吃的东西是否是“垃圾食品”。

【分析】①list 在本句中作 n. 意为“一览表;清单”。

a shopping list 购物单

make a list of sth. 列出……的清单



put sb./sth. on the list 将某人/某事列在单子上

此外, list 还常用作 *vt.* 意为“列单子;将(事物)列于表上”。

The books are listed in order of initial letters.

这些书是按首字母顺序编入目录的。

②decide 后边的 if 引导的是宾语从句,意为“是否”,表示从句在逻辑上相当于一个“一般疑问句”的语意。what 是在宾语从句中引导一个小的主语从句(what they eat)。这种从句套从句的结构将在以后的阅读中经常见到。

I don't know what he will do if she comes.

如果她来的话他该怎么做。

The question is whether what he did is known to her or not.

问题是她是否知道了他的所作所为。

5. If we want to keep up with the high pace of modern life, we had better learn to make the right choices about what and how we eat.

【译文】如果要跟上现代生活的快节奏,我们最好学会选择吃什么及怎么吃。

【分析】①keep up with 意为“跟上……”,强调“跟上”“不落后”的状态;而它的类似结构“catch up with”则强调“追上……”的动作。

If you catch up with him, you should keep up with him.

你追上他,就一定要跟住他。

②pace 意为“进步或发展的速度”,在本句中用作名词,通常为不可数名词。

the pace of change in the film industry  
电影业的发展速度

The novel lacks pace, and I don't like it.

这部小说的节奏太慢,我不喜欢。

pace 用作 *n.* 时通常可构成下列结构:

keep pace with sb./sth. 与……齐头并进

set the pace 设定速度

at a walking pace 以步行的速度

此外,pace 还可用作 *v.* 意为“缓慢而行”“来回踱步”等。

He paced up and down, waiting for the train.

他踱来踱去,等待火车。

She paced out the length of the room.

她用步子测量了房间的长度。

③make a choice/choices about...意为“对……做出选择”。

He made a choice/choices about what to do in the future.

他对自己未来的职业做出了选择。

此外,要注意 choice 还可用作不可数名词,意为“选择的权利或可能性”,“供选择的种类或范围”,这一点在英语考试中是常见的。

He had no choice but to go there with her.

他别无选择,只好和她去那儿。

There is not much choice in that shop.

那家商店没有多少可挑选的东西。

④what and how to eat 意为“吃什么及怎么吃”,这个结构可认为是“what we should eat and how we should eat”的省略形式。在英语中,“wh + to + do”相当于名词性从句的省略形式。

I don't know where to go. = I don't know where I should go.

We can't decide which one we should





buy. = We can't decide which one we should buy.

### 五、案例分析

1. The English play \_\_\_\_\_ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.

(NMET 2004)

- A. for which                      B. at which  
C. in which                      D. on which

【答案】C

【分析】本题考查定语从句。主句部分应是 The English play at the New Year's party was a great success, 从句补全为独立句子应是 my students acted in the play, 所以应选 in which, 其余介词不妥。

2. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to \_\_\_\_\_ hotel; I can find you \_\_\_\_\_ bed in my flat. (NMET 2004)

- A. the; a                      B. the; 不填  
C. a; the                      D. a; 不填

【答案】A

【分析】本题考查冠词的用法。前一空表类别, 填定冠词或不定冠词均可。后一空只能填不定冠词, 表泛指。全句解释是: 下次你来度假时, 别去旅店; 我能在我的公寓为你找张床。

3. — \_\_\_\_\_ David and Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ married?  
— For about three years. (北京 2003)

- A. How long were; being  
B. How long have; got  
C. How long have; been  
D. How long did; get

【答案】C

【分析】本题考查延续性动词的用法; 动词短语 be married, get married 的区别。

根据回答“For about three years”, 可知应提问两人结婚(到现在)已多久了, 须用现在完成时, 排除 A, D 两项; 再排除 B 项, get married 当作非延续性动词使用, 不能和表示一段时间的状语连用, 不能用 How long 来提问。be married 表示延续的状态。

4. How \_\_\_\_\_ you say that you really understand the whole story if you have covered only part the article? (上海 2003)

- A. can                      B. must  
C. need                      D. may

【答案】A

【分析】本题考查情态动词的用法。“must”表示“必须”、“need”表示“需要”, 而“may”表示“允许”, 均不合题意, 故选 A 项表示“怎么可以、怎能”。

5. All the people \_\_\_\_\_ at the party were his supporters. (北京 2002)

- A. present                      B. thankful  
C. interested                      D. important

【答案】A

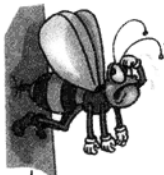
【分析】本题考查形容词短语 present at the party 作定语, 题中的 present 是形容词, 表示“出席的、到场的”意思时, 作定语常后置。

6. — When shall we start?  
— Let's \_\_\_\_\_ it 8:30. Is that all right? (北京 2002)

- A. set                      B. meet  
C. make                      D. take

【答案】C

【分析】本题考查固定词组“make it”, 意思为“实现目标, 成功”。题意为“确定时间在八点半”。



### Imitate Birds

A man tried to get a job in a stage show. "What can you do?" asked the producer.

"Imitate birds," the man said.

"Are you kidding?" answered the producer, "People like that are a dime a dozen."

"Well, I guess that's that." said the actor, as he spread his arms and flew out the window.

### 模仿鸟儿

一个人想在一个舞台剧中找份工作。“你能干什么呢？”负责人问。

“模仿鸟儿，”那人说。

“你在开玩笑吧？”负责人答道，“那样的人一角可以找一打。”

“噢，那就算了。”那名演员说着，展开翅膀，飞出了窗口。





## Unit



## Festivals



We all live under the same sky, but we don't all have the same horizon.

我们都生活在同一天空下,但我们并不拥有同一地平线。

——Konrad Adenauer

阿登纳



## 1. 核心考点

opinion、honour、dress up、respect、take in、purpose、faith、play trick on、fool



## 2. 考点讲解

(1) opinion *n.* 意见,看法

give one's opinion on...对……发表意见; in one's opinion = in the opinion of sb. 依照某人的看法; have a good/high opinion of somebody 对某人评价很高; have no opinion of somebody/something 认为某人/某事不行。

① Each one at the meeting gave his opinion on the plan.

会上,每个人都对这个计划发表了意见。

② In my opinion, you waste too much money in playing electronic games.

依我看,你在打电子游戏方面浪费了太多的钱。

③ All the teachers have a high opinion of Tom as he is clever as well as hardworking.

所有的老师都对汤姆给予了很高评价,因为他既聪明又勤奋。

④ From then I had no opinion of this plan.

从那时我觉得这个计划不行。

(2) honor *n.* / *vt.* 荣誉,光荣;尊敬,敬意;使增光

① We should work hard to win honor for our motherland.

我们应该努力学习向我们的祖国表示敬意。

② People showed great honor to the scientist.



人们向那位科学家表达了崇高的敬意。

- ③ Many festivals are held to honor our ancestors.

许多节日是用来崇拜我们祖先的。

【联想】in honor of 意为“纪念, 欢迎, 向……表示敬意”, 其结构为: in + n. + of 类似的短语有:

in place of 代替

in time of 当……时候

in search of 搜寻

in need of 需要

in praise of 赞扬

in charge of 负责

- ① We are planning a big Christmas party in honour of your arrival.

为欢迎你们的到来, 我们正筹划一次盛大的圣诞晚会。

- ② In time of great danger, one's mind works faster.

急中生智。

- ③ They were sent out in search of the lost boy.

他们被派出寻找那个丢失的男孩。

### (3) dress up 盛装, 打扮, 装饰

- ① Children often enjoy dressing up in their parents' clothes.

小孩常喜欢穿父母的衣服。

- ② We dressed up for the wedding.

我们为参加婚礼而盛装打扮。

- ③ It's quite an informal gathering, we needn't dress up for it.

这次聚会很不正式, 我们不必为此打扮。

- ④ He dressed up as a policeman.

他装扮成一个警察。

- ⑤ The children dressed themselves up as soldiers.

孩子们扮成士兵。

- ⑥ I dressed the children up for the party.

我把孩子们打扮起来去参加宴会。

- ⑦ Mary was dressed up to act in the play.

玛丽化好妆去演戏。

### (4) respect vt. 尊重, 尊敬

- ① Children ought to respect their elders.

小孩应该尊敬长辈。

- ② I hope you will respect her wishes.

我希望你能尊重她的愿望。

n. 尊敬, 尊重

- ③ I have (a) deep/ great respect for him.

我对他非常尊敬。

- ④ He showed no respect for their rights.

他不尊重他们的权利。

### (5) take in 把……拿进来或带进来

- ① Please take the washing in, if it rains.

如果下雨, 请把洗好的衣服收进来。

v. 收容, 留宿

- ② Japan refused to take in the refugees.

日本拒绝收容那些难民。

- ③ They took her in for a week.

他们收留她一个星期。

v. 理解, 体会, 了解

- ④ Give me time to take in the whole situation.

给我时间好让我了解全盘状况。

- ⑤ She didn't take in what I said.

她没理解我所说的话。

v. 包含, 包括

- ⑥ The tour takes in some famous old castles.

这趟观光旅行包括参观若干著名的古城堡。

v. 欺骗, 蒙骗 (常用被动语态)

- ⑦ She was not easily taken in.

她不容易受骗。

- ⑧ She totally took him in.

她完全把他骗了。