

创新思维

英语同步辅导

创新思维教研组 组编

必修 ②



大连理工大学出版社

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前言

今年辽宁省的高中一年级学生进入新一轮课程改革。面对新的教材、新的教学模式、新的教学理念,许多同学心中都有些茫然。针对这种情况我们组织全国几十位高级教师精心打造了《创新思维·同步辅导》系列丛书,目的就是帮助同学们更好地理解教材,顺利地通过概念与实际联系的瓶颈,把知识学懂、学活,同时为下一步的学习打下坚实的基础。

本丛书具有以下特点:

●**透彻** 作者在对新课程标准和现行考试大纲深入研究的基础上,着力对重点、难点、疑点进行突破,对各种题型和解题方法、技巧、规律、误区等进行透彻的讲解,把培养同学能力升级的步骤和途径作为突出的重点来讲解。

●**新颖** 紧扣课标理念,从新课标倡导的自主、合作、探究的理念入手,不断创设问题情境。书中有大量新颖的与生活实际相结合的探究性问题,以培养同学们在探究过程中理解知识,并运用知识解决问题的能力。

●**实用** 为使同学们能更好地理解教材中的重点、难点、疑点,本丛书精编例题,力争对每一个知识点、易错点、易忽略点、考点尽量地进行剖析。点点对应例题,题题揭示规律。

●**灵活** 全书在与教材对应设置了统一栏目的同时,编者根据教材的内容需要进行了适当调整,建立起教师教学和学生自学的链接,更突出了灵活性。

●**科学** 本丛书在体例设计上特色鲜明、科学合理,有利于学生认知规律的形成和思维能力的提高,使学生的思维更具有敏捷性、科学性和发散性。

综上,《创新思维·同步辅导》以一种全新的理念、全新的模式去诠释当今教材与教学的关系,诠释素质教育与应试教育的关系。愿《创新思维·同步辅导》丛书引领您走向成功的新境界!

编者
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Module 1 Our Body and Healthy Habits

..... 教材重点

① 目标导航

► 重点单词

anxious, breathe, captain, dentist, fat (n), fever, flu (influenza), injure, injury, lung, normal, pain, painful, rare, toothache, unhealthy, wealthy, diet, stomach

► 重点短语

get/catch a cold, take exercise, have a temperature, be crazy about, be off work

► 交际用语

Terrific!

Be off work.

Oh, dear!

That couldn't be better.

I have a sweet tooth.

I'm crazy about (football).

► 语法

1. 名词用做动词。
2. will 和 be going to 表示将来。

② 背景知识

No Soft Drinks in American Schools

In a new report, *Soft Drinks in Schools*, the American Academy of Pediatrics (小儿科) (AAP)

advised selling less soft drinks in schools. The Academy hopes that limiting their sales will help prevent health problems that come with drinking too much.

Soft drinks and fruit drinks are sold in vending machines (自动售货机), school stores, and at school sporting events. They are everywhere. Soft drink sales can be a large source of income for schools. If water, real fruit juice (果汁), and low-fat milk are sold instead, they can also help schools make money. The report advises to get rid of soft drinks in schools. This includes educating school leaders and parents about the problems with drinking soft drinks.

③ 知识归纳

► 单词解析

1. sometimes adv. 有时, 不时

sometime adv. (过去或将来) 某时

some time 名词短语, 一段时间

some times 次数、倍数, 其中 time 为可数名词。

记忆口诀: 分开为一段 (some time), 相连为某时 (sometime), 分开 s 为倍次 (some times), 相连 s 为有时 (sometimes)。

Sometimes we're busy and sometimes we are not. 有时我们很忙而有时则不忙。

I bought it sometime last spring. 我去年春天某个时候买的。

I'll stay here for some time. 我将在这儿呆一段时间。



【典题解析】

My mother will come to see me _____ next week.

- A. sometimes B. some time
C. sometime D. some times

解析:表“某时”“某个时间”,用 *sometime*。

答案:C

2. diet *n.* 饮食,日常食物; *vi.* 按照规定饮食

a balanced healthy diet 均衡健康的日常饮食

go (be) on a diet 节食

Linda always seems to be on a diet. 琳达好像一直在节食。

The doctor has ordered me a special diet. 医生给我定了特殊的饮食。

辨析: *diet* 与 *food*

diet 和 *food* 都可作“食物”解,但 *diet* 指的是习惯的食物或规定的食物,特指维持健康的定量或定质的食物,如病人的疗养饮食。*food* 是一般的词语,凡能吃的东西都可称为 *food*。

用 *food* 或 *diet* 填空。

(1) Milk is the natural _____ for young babies.

(2) They gave us plenty of _____ and drink.

(3) This _____ only allows you to eat fresh fruit.

(4) Proper _____ and exercise are both important for health.

答案:(1) *food* (2) *food* (3) *diet* (4) *diet*

3. rarely *adv.* 很少

seldom = not too often 不常

little = not much 不多

few = not many 不多

scarcely = almost none at all 简直不

这类否定词的意义并不是完全否定,但它们仍然是否定词,只不过否定意味没有那么强罢了;这

类词如果置于句首,会引起句子的倒装;用了这类词的句子就是否定句。

She rarely meets him, does she? 她很少见到他,是吗?

He is seldom late for school. 他很少上学迟到。

Seldom do I go to see a film. 我很少去看电影。

4. fit *v.* 适合; *adj.* 合适的,健康的

keep fit 保持健康

fit on 穿上

be fit for 胜任

辨析: *fit*, *suit* 与 *match*

fit 多指大小尺寸合适,引申为“协调”、“吻合”。

suit 多指合乎需要、口味、性格、条件、地位等。

match 多指色调、性质等方面搭配。

【典题解析】

—How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

—That _____ me fine.

- A. fits B. meets
C. satisfies D. suits

解析:本题指时间、地点等“条件”对我很适合,故用 *suits*。

答案:D

5. rise *vi.* 上升,上涨,升起,起床

rise up 起义

rise by 增加了……,上升了……

rise and fall 增减

rise to one's feet 站起来

rise to 增加到……

辨析: *rise* 与 *raise*

rise 为不及物动词,表示主语由低到高的变化过程。如:

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太



阳东升西落。

Sales rose by 20% over the Christmas period.
圣诞节期间销量上升了20%。

He rose to his feet and tapped on the table as if he was going to speak. 他站起来敲着桌子好像要讲话。

The Russian people rose up in rebellion in 1917.
1917年俄国人民起义。

He formed the habit of rising early in the morning. 他养成了早晨早起的习惯。

raise 为及物动词, 强调抬高动作的姿势, 如:
raise one's hand/head 举手/抬头。

【典题解析】

① The number of people living in our city

- _____.
- A. is rising B. are rising
C. is raising D. are raising

解析: “人口上涨”用 rise, 本题主语为 “The number”, 动词用单数。

答案: A

② The people's living standard has greatly been _____.

- A. rose B. raised
C. risen D. rise

解析: 题干中的 “has been...” 及选项动词的形式可分析出本题为被动意义。

答案: B

6. anxious adj. 焦虑的, 不安的

be anxious for/about 为……提心(焦虑)

be anxious to do sth. 渴望做某事

be anxious that... 渴望……

拓展: anxiety n. 忧虑, 焦急

feel anxiety for/about... 为……担心(焦虑)

辨析: anxious 与 eager

anxious 强调 “担心” 或 “焦急”, 对结果感到不

安。如:

I am anxious to know the result of the exam. 我急于想知道考试结果(心中焦急)。

I'm anxious to know the news from the battle-field. 我急于想知道战场上传来的消息。

The period of his illness was anxious for us all.
他生病期间我们大家都很焦虑。

eager 强调对成功的期望或进取的热情, 含有积极向上的意思。如:

He is eager to do that interesting job. 他急于做那件有趣的工作(有积极的干劲和热情)。

He is eager to join the Party. 他渴望入党。

We are eager about our progress in study. 我们渴望学习上取得进步。

7. enough adj. 足够的; adv. 充分地, 足够地; n. 充足

sure enough (插入语) 无疑, 确定

well enough 还好, 还可以; 很, 相当

cannot do enough = can't do too much 怎样……都不够

not... enough to do 不够……以致不能做……

enough 做形容词修饰名词时, 前置或后置均可, 但做副词时应放在被修饰的形容词或副词之后。

【典题解析】

① They watch TV _____.

- A. enough careful B. careful enough
C. enough carefully D. carefully enough

解析: 这道题考查 enough 修饰副词的用法。

答案: D

② He asked me if there was _____ to read.

- A. easy enough something
B. enough easy something
C. something easy enough
D. something enough easy



解析:此题考查 enough 修饰形容词及定语修饰 something 的用法。

答案:C

④ The book is _____ for a six-year-old boy to read.

A. easy enough B. enough easy

C. easily enough D. enough easily

解析:此题考查 enough 修饰形容词的用法。

答案:A

8. hate v. 讨厌

(1) hate, love, like 等词后接动名词表示习惯性动作,而接动词不定式表示一次性动作。

I hate troubling him. 我不想麻烦他。

(2) 关于 stop 与 go on 后面接动名词及不定式的不同意义:

stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事

stop doing sth. 停止做某事

go on to do sth. 继续做另一件事

go on doing sth. 继续做某事

(3) begin 和 start 两词后接动名词或不定式做宾语,意义区别不大,但当主语是物,用于进行时或后接表示心理状态、精神活动的动词时,一般接不定式。

I would hate you to think I didn't care. 很遗憾,你认为我漠不关心。

【典题解析】

I hate _____ when people talk with their mouths full.

A. it B. that C. these D. them

解析:“我讨厌的是人们满嘴饭时说话。”故只需加上一个词做 hate 的形式宾语即可。

答案:A

9. feed 喂养,饲养

feed on 以……为主食,用……喂养

feed sth. to sb./sth. 把某物给某人(物)吃

be fed up with 对……厌烦

feed sb. on sth. 用某物喂养某人

We usually feed cattle on grass. 我们常用草喂牛。

People in southern China usually live on rice. 华南地区的人们以米饭为主食。

He fed the fire with some logs. = He fed some logs to/into the fire. 他把一些木柴加到火里去。

10. injure v. 伤害; injury n. 伤害

区别一下不同的“伤害”:

injury 指平时的大小创伤或伤害,尤其指事故引起的伤害。

hurt 尤其指精神上 and 感情上的伤害,也指肉体上的伤痛。

wound 指战斗中刀或枪的创伤,伤口。

harm, damage 表示损失、损害(不表示伤痛)。

He was slightly injured in the accident. 在事故中他受了轻伤。

Does your leg still hurt? 你的腿还疼吗?

His words hurt my feelings. 他的话伤害了我的感情。

He got wounded in the battle. 战争中他受伤了。

11. crazy adj. 疯狂的

be crazy about 疯狂迷上

like crazy 发疯似地

go crazy 发疯

be crazy to do sth. 做某事真是疯狂

It's crazy of sb. to do sth. (某人)竟然……真是疯狂

辨析:crazy 与 mad

crazy 因迷恋而狂热的、疯狂的;mad 因精神错乱而发疯。

It's crazy of you to buy the car at such a high price. 你真是疯了,竟然会去买那么贵的车。

The children are crazy about the singer. 孩子们



疯狂地迷上了那位歌手。

She went mad with fear. 她吓疯了。

► 短语剖析

1. get/catch colds 感冒

get a cold

catch a cold

have (got) a cold

辨析: catch a cold 与 have a cold

catch a cold 患感冒, 动作不能延续; have a cold 患感冒, 动作可以延续。

He caught/had a bad cold. 他得了重感冒。

I have had a cold for 3 days. 我感冒已经3天了。

2. for example 例如

follow one's example 效仿某人

a good example 一个好例子, 一个恰当的例子

set an example 树立榜样

be an example to 是……效仿的榜样

辨析: for example 与 such as

for example “例如”, 用来举例说明某一论点或情况。一般只举同类人或物中的“一个”为例, 做插入语, 可位于句首、句中或句末, 可用 for instance 替换。

such as “例如”, 用来列举事物, 一般列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。插在被列举的事物与前面的名词之间, as 后不可有逗号。

用 such as 或 for example 填空:

(1) Many countries, _____ Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes.

(2) Look at John, _____, now there is someone who's overcome his physical disabilities.

(3) Some of the European languages come from Latin, _____ French, Italian and Spanish.

分析: 从 for example 与 such as 之间的区别可知: for example 强调举例说明; such as 为例举。

答案: (1) for example (2) for example (3)

such as

3. once a week 每周一次

twice a week 一周两次

three times a week 一周三次

every two days 每两天

every ten years 每十年

注意: ① once a week 是表示频度的短语, 提问时一般用 how often。

② 表示“每周一次、二次”一般不说 one time a week, two times a week。

对画线部分进行提问:

(1) Tom visits his grandmother twice a month.

(2) I will be ready in five minutes.

(3) He has lived here for 20 years.

答案: (1) How often does Tom visit his grandmother?

(2) How soon will you be ready?

(3) How long has he lived here?

4. keep... away 使……不靠近

关于 keep 的短语归纳:

keep up with 不落在后面

keep up 维持; 保护

keep out of 使……不进入

keep on 继续

keep away from 避开, 不接近

keep fit 保持健康

keep... in mind 把……记在心里

keep in touch with 与……保持联系

keep a record 保持记录

keep off 避开, 防止, 挡住

We had to think of a way to keep off the rain.
我们必须想个挡雨的办法。

Please keep the dog out of the hall. 把狗从大厅赶出去。



【典题解析】

① If city noises _____ from increasing, people _____ shout to be heard at the dinner table 20 years from now.

- A. are not kept; will have to
B. are not kept; have to
C. kept; have to
D. kept; will have to

解析:考查 keep... from doing sth. 结构。

答案:A

② The snow _____ for several days and everything was in white.

- A. kept on B. kept out
C. kept off D. kept back

解析:雪“连续”下了好几天。keep on 继续。

答案:A

③ Children should be _____ that dangerous animal.

- A. kept away from B. kept out of
C. kept up with D. kept

解析:小孩应远离那个危险的动物。keep away from 使远离……。

答案:A

5. see sb. doing 看见某人正在做某事

辨析:see sb. doing 与 see sb. do

see sb. doing 表示“看见某人正在做某事”,表示动作的进行,而 see sb. do 表示“看见某人做某事”,表示动作的全过程,如:

He saw the thief stealing the bike. 他看见窃贼正在偷自行车。

He saw the thief steal the bike. 他看见了窃贼偷自行车。

【典题解析】

① They were heard _____ a song.

- A. sing B. to sing

- C. sung D. sang

解析:see sb. do sth. 结构变成被动语态时要加 to。即:sb. is/was seen to do sth.

答案:B

② He was made _____ from morning till night.

- A. working B. to work
C. worked D. being worked

解析:make 为使役动词,变成被动语态时要加 to。

答案:B

6. make sure 确定

sure 的有关短语:

be sure of/about 对……有把握的

be sure to do 一定会做……

to be sure 当然,肯定

make certain/sure 确定

be sure that... 对……确信的,有把握的

be sure of(或 that) 主语是人,主语感到“有把握,确信”。

be sure to do 主语可以是人或物,表示说话人推测“一定,必然会”。

Be sure to come and meet me tonight, will you? 今晚一定要来找我,好吗?

Make sure that you know the answer. 确保你知道答案。

He is sure to win the game. 他一定能赢这场比赛。

7. a bit 有点

a bit(时间,程度)稍微,一下

not a bit 一点也不

bit by bit 逐渐地

every bit 完全

辨析:① not a bit 与 not a little

not a bit 意为“一点儿也不”。not a little 意为“非常,很”。



② a little 与 a bit

a little 可直接修饰名词, a bit 在修饰名词时需加介词 of, 如 a bit of information.

【典题解析】

①—Would you mind if I sit next to you?

—_____.

- A. Not a bit B. Not a little
C. Yes, please D. With pleasure

解析: 回答 would you mind 句型时, 一般不直接用 Yes 回答。由题意可知回答为“不介意”。

答案: A

② I'm _____ tired. Let's have a rest.

- A. not a bit B. not a little
C. a bit D. a little

解析: 由第二句“Let's have a rest”可知已感到很累, 故用 not a little。

答案: B

► 句型精析

1. When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously. 周凯的母亲看见他没穿外套就朝外走, 焦虑地看着他。

with 的复合结构:

- with + n. + 介词短语
with + n. + 现在分词
with + n. + 过去分词
with + n. + 形容词
with + n. + 副词
with + n. + 不定式

【典题解析】

① The murderer was brought in, with his hands _____ behind.

- A. being tied B. having tied
C. to be tied D. tied

答案: D

② _____ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend.

- A. With B. Besides
C. As for D. Because of

答案: A

③ It was a pity that the great writer died _____ his works unfinished.

- A. for B. with
C. from D. of

答案: B

④ With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.

- A. settled B. settling
C. to settle D. being settled

答案: C

2. I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit. 我宁愿吃点好的水果。

would rather 宁愿, 后加动词原形或从句。表示“某人宁愿让另一个人做某事”时一般用过去时来表示现在或将来要做的事; 若谈到过去的动作, 则用过去完成时。

【典题解析】

① I would rather _____ the chance than _____ her.

- A. not to take; to hurt
B. not taking; hurting
C. not take; hurt
D. don't take; to hurt

解析: 考查句型 would rather do... than do...。

答案: C

② I'd rather you _____ tomorrow than today.

- A. to come B. coming
C. come D. came



解析:虚拟语气,动词拖后一个时态。

答案:D

3. I very rarely get colds, although unusually for me, I had a bad cold and a bit of a fever last week. 我很少感冒,尽管我上周感冒得很厉害,还有点发烧,这对我是不常见的。

although 尽管,虽然,引导让步状语从句。

(1)表示强调时要用 even though。

(2)though 可用做副词,表示“然而”,放在句末或其他位置,用逗号与主句隔开。

辨析:though, although 与 as

though, although, as 作为连词都可引导让步状语从句,但用法有区别。as 引导的让步状语从句必须倒装,although 引导的从句不倒装,而 though 引导的从句可倒装也可以不倒装。

Although/Though he is a child, he knows a lot.
= Child as/though he is, he knows a lot. 尽管他是个孩子,他却知道很多。

Heavily as it rained, the football game has been decided not to be put off. 尽管雨下得很大,足球赛并没有推迟。

【典题解析】

_____, I have never seen anyone who's as capable as John.

- A. As long as I traveled
- B. Now that I have traveled so much
- C. Much as I have traveled
- D. As I have traveled so much

解析:从题意分析可知选项意思应为“尽管我去过很多地方”,即为一个让步状语从句,用 as 引导时必须倒装。

答案:C

4. Go to bed now or you'll be really tired tomorrow. 现在就上床睡觉否则你明天会很累。

这是一个并列连词 or 连接的并列句,其结构

是:简单句+并列连词+简单句

上述句子可以转化为 If you don't go to bed now, you'll be really tired tomorrow. 即“条件句+简单句”的模式。

Stand over there and you'll be able to see it better. 站在那儿,你会看得更好。

Use your head and you'll find an idea. 动动脑子你就会想出办法。

Hurry up or we'll be late. 快一点,否则我们就晚了。

根据含义不同,并列连词或连接副词有以下几类:

(1)用来连接两个概念,常用的有:and, so, therefore(因此),not only...but also(不但……而且),neither...nor...(既不……也不)。

(2)表示两者之间选择其一,常用的有:or, otherwise(否则),or else(否则),either...or(或者……或者)。

(3)表示两个概念有矛盾或对照的意义,常用的有:but, yet, still, while(而),however(然而)。

Would you like a cup of coffee or shall we get down to business right away? 你喝杯咖啡还是我们立刻就进入主题呢?

Excuse me for breaking in, but I have some important news to tell you. 原谅我的突然闯入,可是我有一些重要消息要告诉你。

5. Until recently this system was very successful but recently there have been problems. 这个制度一直很成功,但最近出了点儿问题。

句中 until 用做连词“直到……”,until/till 在肯定句中表示动作的终点,与肯定的主句连用时,主句的谓语动词必须是延续性动词,如:

We waited until they came back. 我们一直等到他们回来。

until/till 在否定句中表示动作的起点,“直到……才”,与主句连用时,主句中的谓语动词应是非



延续性动词,如:

We didn't leave until they came back. 我们直到他们回来才离开。

注意:①not until 位于句首时,主句必须在语序上部分倒装。②until/till 时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时,用现在完成时代替将来完成时。

【典题解析】

① Not until many years later _____ he had made a terrible mistake.

- A. did he realize
- B. he didn't realize
- C. didn't he realize
- D. he realized

解析:Not until 置于句首,引起倒装。

答案:A

② _____ the children came out of the museum did they realize that it was snowing.

- A. As soon as
- B. After
- C. Not until
- D. The moment

解析:②由题干中的“did they realize...”可以看出采用了倒装语序,故从选项来看,句首应有否定词。

答案:C

③ Don't get off the bus until it _____.

- A. has stopped
- B. stopped
- C. will stop
- D. shall stop

解析:till, until 引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时,用现在完成时来代替将来完成时。

答案:A

④ 语法突破

现在将来时

一般将来时可以用来表示将来某个时间要发

生的动作或存在的状态,也可以用来表示将来的意愿、允诺、决心和命令等,同时,一般将来时还可以用来表示揣测或打算,计划做某事。具体用法如下:

1. will/shall do 表示单纯的将来及对未来事情发生的“预见性”。

提示:will 用于各种人称,而 shall 一般用于第一人称,缩写为 'll。

注意:单纯将来的 will 通常不用于引导条件状语从句,if 引导的状语从句中使用 will 表达意志将来,是主语的意志。

I think he will make a lot of friends. 我想他会结交很多朋友。

Can you lie down, please, and I'll examine you? 请你躺下,我给你检查一下好吗?

【典型解析】

① Hundreds of jobs _____ if the factory closes.

- A. lose
- B. will be lost
- C. are lost
- D. will lose

解析:will 表达将来,指对未来情况的“预见性”。

答案:B

② Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.

- A. will never reach
- B. have never reached
- C. never reach
- D. never reached

解析:同上题。

答案:A

③ It _____ long before we _____ the result of the experiment.

- A. will not be; will know
- B. is; will know



C. will not be; know

D. is; know

解析:在主句中出现将来时态后,在从句中常用一般现在时来代替将来时。

答案:C

2. be going to do 现在的打算、意图,表示最近未来的计划、意志。

be going to 表达眼前主观要去做的事;也表示和自己的意志无关,料及在最近将会发生的事。

He is going to visit his grandparents this afternoon. 今天下午他将去看望他的祖父母。

My wife is going to pick me up in a quarter of an hour. 我妻子将在 15 分钟后来接我。

3. be + v. -ing 与表示将来的时间副词连用表示不久的将来,含义是“预定要做”。

这种结构中常用动作动词或去向动词: go, come, leave, start, arrive, travel, fly 等,而不适用于状态动词。

【典型解析】

I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida. I _____ my mum.

A. am taking B. have taken

C. take D. will have taken

解析:be + v. -ing 表示不久的将来,含义为“预定/打算要做……”。

答案:A

4. be + to do 表达预定,按计划或安排将发生。

be + to do 还可表达“命运”(常用于过去时,描述过去的事实)、“可能”、“义务”等意思。

You are to go to the hotel where rooms have already been booked for you. 你们应该到已经为你们预订好房间的旅馆去。

He is to be back before 3 o'clock. 他三点钟之前必须回来。

【典型解析】

I think it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child.

A. is to blame

B. is going to blame

C. is to be blamed

D. should blame

解析:be to blame 是指“应负责、该受责备”,例:I'm to blame. 是我不好。

答案:A

5. 一般现在时表示将来意义。分两种情形:

(1)按规定预计要发生的未来的动作,仅限于 go, come, start, stay, return, begin 等。

(2)状语从句中。在主句中出现将来时态后,在状语从句中常用一般现在时代替将来时。

【典型解析】

①—Can I join your club, dad?

—You can when you _____ a bit older.

A. get

B. will get

C. are getting

D. will have got

解析:由题意分析,“当你大一些后你就可以加入这个俱乐部了”,可知,这是将发生在未来的事。

答案:A

②I need one more stamp before my collection _____.

A. has completed

B. completes

C. has been completed

D. is completed

解析:在状语从句中常用一般现在时表示将来意义。

答案:D

6. be about to do “刚要,正要”,表示非常近的将来。

be about to do 不能和表示将来时间的副词 to-



tomorrow 等连用,但 be about to do... when... 的意思是“正要做……,这时……”。

I was about to go outside when the telephone rang. 我正要外出时电话铃响了。

I was just about to jump into the river to swim when the guide stopped me. 我正要跳到河里去游泳时向导制止了我。

辨析:① be going to 与 will/shall

二者都可表示“意图”,有时可互换。但是 be going to 着重强调事先考虑过或决定的事;will/shall 含有在说话时才想到或决定的事的意味。

② be going to 与 be to do

二者都可表示按计划、安排即将发生的动作,即人们的意志所能控制的动作。但 be going to 侧重客观,be to do 则表示按预先的计划、安排或约定将要实现的行为,还可表示说话者的主观意志。

—Sorry, I forget to post your letter.

—It doesn't matter. I'll do it myself.

—对不起,我忘了给你寄信了。

—不要紧,我自己去寄。

名词活用为动词

本模块反复出现名词用做动词的情况,例如有这样一个例句:

When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously.

句中的“head, eye”都是名词用做动词,是词的一种转化形式。

再如课本中提到的 finger, hand, house, mother, taste 等名词都可用做动词。

We can house you if the hotels are full. 假如旅馆已客满,我们可以留你住宿。

I don't like eating food that's been fingered by someone else. 我不愿意吃别人摸过的食物。

He likes being mothered by his landlady. 他喜

欢女房东无微不至地照顾他。

He handed round the biscuits. 他把饼干分发出去。

名词转化为动词的用法:

一个词由一种词类转变到另一种或另几种词类而不发生词形的变化,称为转化(Conversion),英语中的转化是一个重要并有用的语法现象,本模块中出现的是由名词向动词的转化。

1. 常用的转化为动词的名词:

head, eye, name, paper, book, air, voice, hand, coat, dress, skin, mail, ship, face, shoulder, dust, diet, work, answer, picture, peel, knife, nurse, bottle, cash, use, house, mother, brother, mask, etc.

2. 有些动词也可以转化为名词:

love, doubt, laugh, walk, answer, work, change, push, jump, help, look, catch, cheat, wrap, throw, turn, guess, feel, try, wash, stop, break, increase, record, estimate, etc.

转化中出现的情况:

主要转化情况	例子
1. 发音、书写都不改变	have a look (n.) →
	to look at (v.)
2. 发音变化而书写不变	tear (tɪə) (n. 眼泪) →
	[tɜː] (v. 撕, 拉)
3. 发音、书写都改变	advice [əd'vaɪs] (n. 建议) →
	advise [əd'vaɪz] (v. 提建议)

(1) 词类转化时,发音书写都不改变

这种情况下,属于某一词类的词可以起到另一词类的作用。词类之间没有严格的形态区别,属于不同词类的词在发音和书写方面完全相同。这些词到底属于什么词类要看它们在句子里所起的作用。

We pump water from a well to water the cabbages every night. 我们每晚从井里抽水浇菜。

This pump works well. 这台水泵运转正常。



We'll visit the factory next Sunday. 下周日我们将参观工厂。

She met John during her first visit to her uncle. 她第一次去她叔叔家时遇到了约翰。

(2)词类转化时,发音变化而书写不变

(1)重音变化:

做名词时重音在前,做动词时重音在后。

名词	动词
'conduct 行为	con'duct 指导
'concert 音乐会	con'cert 商议
'contest 竞争,比赛	con'test 争夺,竞争
'export 输出,输出额	ex'port 输出

(2)元音读音发生变化:

bow [bəʊ] n. 弓形物

[baʊ] v. 鞠躬

separate ['sepəreɪt] v. 分开,隔离

['sepəɪt] adj. 单独的

sow [səʊ] v. 播种

[sau] n. 母猪

tear [tiə] n. 眼泪

[teə] v. 撕,扯

row [rəʊ] n. (一)行,排

[rau] v. 口角,痛斥

wind [wind] n. 风

[waɪnd] v. 蜿蜒前进

live [lɪv] v. 生活,住

[laɪv] adj. 活的,活泼的,现场的

(3)改变词尾的清辅音:

close [kləʊs] adj. 靠近的,关闭的

[kləʊz] v. 关闭,结束

excuse [ɪks'kju:s] n. 借口

[ɪks'kjuz] v. 原谅

(3)发音、书写都改变

名词	动词
advice [əd'vaɪs] 建议	advise [əd'vaɪz] 提建议
bath [bɑ:θ] 洗澡	bathe [beɪθ] (使)洗澡,浸(于水中)
breath [breθ] 呼吸	breathe [bri:ð] 使呼吸

belief [bi'li:f] 信念

believe [bi'li:v] 相信

choice [tʃɔɪs] 选择

choose [tʃu:z] 选择

5 高考链接

1. (2005 北京) As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him.

- A. you will come B. will you come
C. you come D. do you come

解析: 本题涉及宾语从句,意思是“他一回来我就告诉他你将什么时候来看他”,故用一般将来时。

答案:A

2. (2005 全国卷三) —Did you tell Julia about the result?

—Oh, no, I forgot. I _____ her now.

- A. will be calling B. will call
C. call D. am to call

解析: 本题涉及将来时的用法,在表示说话人的临时决定时多用 will。

答案:B

3. (2005 全国卷一) —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?

—We have to carry it on, since we have got everything ready.

- A. rain B. rains
C. will rain D. is raining

解析: 在状语从句中常用一般现在时态来代替一般将来时。

答案:B

4. (2004 湖南) Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements showing happy families.

- A. will often see
B. often see
C. are often seeing
D. have often seen

解析: 在“祈使句 + 连接词 + 陈述句”结构中,