


高中一年级第二学期

学习

指导

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

英语

 大象出版社

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编写说明

为了全面贯彻落实《全日制普通高级中学教学大纲》的精神,使学生在掌握基础知识的同时,形成运用知识解决实际问题的能力,我室组织编写了“高中各科学学习指导”丛书。广大师生在使用过程中对这套丛书给予了充分的肯定和好评,也对书中的不足之处提出了宝贵的修改意见。2004年,教育部颁布了《全日制普通高级中学课程标准》,并在山东、广东、海南、宁夏四省区进行新教材实验。“课程标准”提出了许多新的教学理念和教学要求。为了适应高中课程改革发展的需要,我室组织一线教师和教学研究人员,依据现行“教学大纲”规定的知识和能力要求,参考新的“课程标准”的精神,采纳广大师生提出的合理建议,对这套丛书进行了重新编写。

本次编写以培养学生的创新精神和实践能力为宗旨,在强调指导功能的同时,突出了同步讲练。各册均紧扣教材内容编写,在栏目的设计上,除注重丛书的共性之外,还充分考虑了学科的特点,以使其更符合各学科的教学实际,更具针对性。

英语学科以单元为大的编写单位。各单元设置了以下栏目:

要点聚焦 是对本单元知识的整合和浓缩,可以帮助同学们掌握预习的重点,把握学习的方向。

精讲精练 这一部分是主体,分单元编写。每单元下设“单元精讲”和“单元精练”两个子栏目,通过讲和练的有机结合,力求加强对教材知识的理解和巩固。其中许多不同层次的习题,更满足了不同程度学生的训练需求。

综合测试 通过练习题的训练,加强对本单元知识的综合性学习。

在各单元讲练之后,设计了“期中测试”和“期末测试”两套试题,以方便同学们对所学知识进行自我检测。

考虑到使用的需要,我们对部分习题提供了参考答案(另外结集出版)。

这套丛书包括思想政治、语文、英语、数学、物理、化学、中国近代现代史、地理、生物九个学科,它最突出的特点就是有讲有练、讲练结合,将知识的概括与能力的训练有机地组织在一起;习题设计新颖、典型;板块设置也因学科特点而灵活调整,从而突出了实用性,达到了内容与形式的统一。

参加本册书编写的作者是咎亚娟、刘晓萍、石桂琴、李菡同志,最后由崔秀玲同志统稿。

对使用中发现的错谬缺漏之处,恳请广大师生批评、指正。

河南省基础教育教学研究室

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Unit 13 Healthy eating

要点聚焦

1. 重要单词与短语

fat, stomach, fever, salad, peach, ripe, ought, examine, plenty, energy, soft, bar, fuel, diet, pace, bean, fibre, mineral, function, chemical, balance, fit, unit, digest, gain, sleepy, brain, peel, tasty, mushroom, steam, boil, bacon, lettuce, mixture, spoonful, slice, junk food, ought to, plenty of, keep up with, make a choice, now and then, roll up

2. 主要句型

- 1) Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was.
- 2) We have so much to choose from.
- 3) They believe it is healthier not to eat meat.
- 4) The best way to make sure that we will feel and look fine is to develop healthy eating habits.
- 5) Only in that way will we be ready for the challenges and opportunities in life.

3. 交际用语

表示建议的用语: 1) You'd better (not) ... 2) You ought (not) to ... 3) You should (not) ...

4. 语法

本单元主要学习情态动词 had better, should 和 ought to 的用法。

精讲精练

单元精讲

一、知识点拨

1. advise vt. 建议

1) ~ + 名词/代词

【干爹】 I advise a swim. 我建议游泳。

2) ~ + 动名词

They advise putting off the meeting. 他们建议推迟会议。

3) ~ + 宾语从句。宾语从句中的谓语动词常用“should + 原形动词”, 其中 should 可以省略。

【干爹】 The doctor advised that he (should) stop smoking. 医生建议他戒烟。

【辨析】advise 的以上用法与 suggest 相同。advise 与 suggest 的不同用法如下:

1) advise sb. sth., 而 suggest sth. to sb. 或 suggest to sb. that ...。

【干爹】 I advise her that she (should) not drink the milk because it may have gone bad. 我建议她别喝那牛奶了, 因为牛奶可能已经坏了。

He suggested to the manager that they (should) put the meeting off. 他向经理建议会议延期。

They suggested another development program to the government. 他们向政府提议另一项开发计划。

- 2) advise sb. to do sth., 而 suggest 之后不能用动词不定式作宾语补足语。

I advise you to take up exercises at once to lose weight. 我建议你马上锻炼身体减肥。

- 3) suggest 作“暗示,说明”解时,从句中的谓语动词需用陈述语气,即宾语从句中的时态要与主句保持一致。

The expression on his face suggested that he was happy to die for his country. 他脸上的表情说明他愿意为国捐躯。

Her expression suggested that she ~~was~~ angry. 她的表情说明她在生气。

2. Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was. 选择吃什么不再像以前那么简单了。

Choosing what to eat 为动名词短语作主语; what to eat 为“疑问词+动词不定式”结构作宾语。“疑问词+动词不定式”结构可以代替名词性从句,通常在句中作主语、宾语等。

When and where to build the new factory is not decided yet. 何时、何地建这座新工厂尚未决定。

I haven't decided what to do next. 我还没有决定接下来干什么。

Do you still remember how to get to the small village? 你还记得如何去那个村庄吗?

I can see no difference between these computers, I really don't know which one to choose from. 我看不出这些电脑有什么区别,真不知道挑选哪一台。

3. Our eating habits have changed, as has our way of life. 我们的饮食习惯变化了,我们的生活方式也已经发生了变化。

句中的连词 as 作 so 讲,引导倒装句。

He has finished his homework, as (so) has his brother. 他完成了工作,他弟弟也一样。

4. keep up with 不落在(某人)后面,跟上(某人、思想、风尚、流行样式等)

I had to work hard to keep up with other students. 为了不落后于其他同学,我不得不努力学习。

We must continue learning to keep up with the times. 我们必须不断学习才能跟上时代。

catch up with 从后面赶上某人

He worked hard at his lessons and caught up with his classmates at last. 他努力学习,终于赶上了其他同学。

【扩展】

- 1) keep up 保持(不低落),使不气馁;维持,持续下去

I hope the weather will keep up. 我希望好天气保持下去。

Keep up your English. You'll find it helpful in your work. 坚持学英语会对你今后的工作有帮助的。

His courage kept up in the face of danger. 他临危毫不怯懦。

- 2) keep sth. (sb.) out 不使……进入

There was a notice on the railings round the power-house saying "Keep out! 20,000 volts".
在变电所周围的护栏上有个牌子,上面写着“请勿靠近! 2 万伏高压”。

This notice should keep unwanted visitors out. 这个通告应该挡住不速之客。

- 3) keep out of 不接近;不靠近;避免(麻烦)不让卷入

Keep out of the railroad track. 不要靠近铁路。

Keep out of other people's quarrel. 不要卷入别人的争吵。

- 4) keep off 不接近;使离开;不提及;不吃,不碰(酒,食物)

We kept off the topic of his marriage when she was present. 当着她的面,我们没有提及他的婚姻。

The doctor advised him to keep off alcohol and fatty food. 医生建议他不要喝酒、别吃油腻食物。

Please keep your hands off. 请把你的手拿开。

5. base on 意为“以……为根据,以……为出发点”,同义词组: found on, ground on

One should always base/ground/found one's own opinion on facts. 一个人的意见永远应该以事实为根据。

This film is based on a short story by Hemingway. 这部电影是根据海明威的短篇小说改编的。

6. Because we have so much to choose from, many companies and stores offer advice about what we should eat. 因为我们有多种选择,所以许多公司和商店给我们提供该吃什么的建议。

动词不定式短语 to choose from 在句中作后置定语。当动词不定式短语作定语,而且与被修饰的名词或代词构成动宾关系时,通常主动形式表示被动意义。

He has no one to take care of. 没有人需要他照看。

He has so many things to do every day. 他每天有许多的事情要做。

I'm going to the post office. I've several letters to post. 我就要去邮局,我有几封信要邮寄。

7. instead of 表示“代替;而不是”,相当于 in place of,其后多跟名词、代词、动名词或介词短语。

I'll attend the meeting instead of him. 是我而不是他将去参加会议。

Instead of smiling, each of them made a face. 大家没有笑,而是做了鬼脸。

I often read in the reading-room instead of in the classroom. 我通常在阅览室而不是在教室读书。

- 【比较】instead 表示“而不是,代替”,用作副词,可放在句末,或放在第二个分句之前。

She didn't go by plane. She went by train instead. 她没有乘飞机去,而是坐了火车。

The class didn't smile, instead, they all made faces. 全班同学没有笑,而是都做了鬼脸。

8. The best way to make sure that we will feel and look fine is to develop healthy eating habits. 确保感觉良好、脸色红润的最佳方法是养成健康的饮食习惯。

句中的 to develop healthy eating habits 为动词不定式作表语。动词不定式作表语时,通常用来说明抽象名词如: aim, duty, hope, wish, idea, plan, suggestion, purpose 等的內容。

Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. 迪斯尼最大的愿望是成为一名著名的艺

术家。

His plan is to set up a big company. 他的计划是办个大公司。

One of the aims is to make the body stronger for jumps and turns. 其目的之一是使体格强健,以适应弹跳、转体动作。

9. Only in that way will we be ready for the challenges and opportunities in life. 只有这样,我们才会对生活中的挑战和机遇有充分的准备。

本句为倒装句。当 only + 副词/介词短语/状语从句置于句首时,常采用倒装结构。

Only in this way can you learn English well. 只有通过这种方式你才能学好英语。

Only by working hard can we succeed. 只有努力工作,我们才能取得成功。

Only after the accident did he become more careful. 只是在出事之后,他才小心谨慎一些。

Only when one is away from home can one realize how nice home is. 只有离开家的人,才体会出家的温馨。

二、语法学习

本单元主要学习情态动词 had better, should 和 ought to 的用法。

1. had better 作“应该,最好”解,后跟动词原形。其中的 had 不能用 have / has 代替。

【用法】

- 1) had better 常用来向对方提出建议,意指“(现在/将来)最好做某事”,不指过去。它的否定式是在 had better 之后加 not。had better 的主语不一定是 you,其他人称代词(we/they/he/she)都可以作主语。

It's raining hard. You'd better stay at home. 雨下得很大,你最好呆在家里。

Had I better see a doctor? 我应该去看医生吗?

You had better not go out today. 你今天最好不要外出。

What had we better do? 我们最好干什么?

- 2) “had better have + 过去分词”表示对过去应做而未做之事的遗憾。例如:

You had better have come earlier. 你本应该早点来的(可惜你来得太晚了)。

- 【注意】You had better 显示说话者的判断,带有强制性、命令性,有时含有胁迫的感觉,所以说话者要考虑对方。此外强制、命令之语气依 You ought to.../ You should.../ You had better.../ You must...的顺序越来越强。

否定疑问句为 hadn't + 主语 + better 或 had + 主语 + better not,表示“难道……不是更好吗?”例如:

Hadn't you better take an umbrella? = Had you better not take an umbrella? 你不觉
得带把伞更好吗?

Hadn't you better go with her? 你跟她去不是更好吗?

2. should 作“应当”解,表示从道义和义务上“有责任、应当”,可用来向对方提出建议。

Since time is due, you should return the book tomorrow. 既然到期了,你应当明天还书。

有时,should 表示推测、推论或可能性,作“可能,该,想必”解。

If you owe him the money, you should pay him back. 如果你欠他钱,你应当归还。

They should be there now. 他们现在可能在那里。

The report is written after careful investigation, so it should be reliable. 这份报告是在认真调查之后写出的, 因此应该是可信的。

3. ought to 作“应当, 应该”解, 含有“按道理应去做事情”, 后接动词原形。ought to 也可用来向对方提出建议。疑问句把 ought 放在句首, 否定句在 ought 后加 not, 可缩写为 oughtn't, 表示没有尽到应尽的义务, 含有责备之意。

You ought to respect your parents. 你应该尊敬父母。

Ought we to do it now? 我们是否该现在做这件事?

You ought not to get up so late. 你不该起床晚。

should/ought to have done 表示“本应该做而实际上未做的事情”; 其否定则表示“本不应该发生的事情却发生了”, 含有责备或遗憾之意。

This job should have been finished earlier. 这项工作本应该早就完成了。

He ought not to have treated his parents like that. 他本不应该那样对待他的父母。

单元练习

I. 句型转换(每空限填一词)

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

Our eating habits have changed, and _____
_____.

2. Peter is a smart boy. And the same goes for you.

Peter is a smart boy. And _____.

3. As is known to all, smoking does harm to our health.

_____ is known to all _____ smoking _____ to our health.

4. All I could do was give him a little push.

I did _____ I could _____ him a little push.

5. He left everything in the room just the way it was.

He left everything in the room just _____ it was.

II. 完成句子

1. _____ (早起) is a good habit.

2. China is _____ (与过去不同了).

3. _____ (只有多练习说你才能) improve your spoken English.

4. Having a healthy diet makes it possible _____ (使你为生活中的挑战和机遇做好充分的准备).

5. Karl Marx gave us some valuable advice on _____ (如何学好外语).

III. 翻译下列短语

1. 赶上, 跟上

2. 适用于

3. 做出正确抉择

4. 以……为基础

5. 时而

6. roll up

7. make a list of

8. in the right order

9. in the right amounts

10. be harmful to

IV. 汉译英

1. 因为有那么多的选择,所以吃什么对我们来说不是一件容易的事情。
2. 不要紧的。你需要多喝水和休息。
3. 我们所摄入的食物使我们的身体机能良好运转。
4. 保持健康的最佳方法是培养健康的饮食习惯和进行足够的锻炼。

综合测试

I. 单项选择

1. Her coach _____ her to have a complete rest after the competition.
A. advised B. suggested C. prevented D. examined
2. His accent _____ he is from Great Britain.
A. advises B. suggests C. reminds D. recalls
3. I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job. (NMET2000)
A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects
4. I feel it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child. (2002 上海)
A. is to blame B. is going to blame C. is to be blamed D. should blame
5. _____ can you expect to get a pay rise. (2001 春北京)
A. With hard work B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard
6. Only when the war was over _____ to his hometown. (2001 春上海)
A. the young soldier did return B. the young soldier returned
C. returned the young soldier D. did the young soldier return
7. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.
(NMET1999)
A. to make B. not to make C. not making D. do not make
8. After the accident, all she did was _____ silent.
A. keep B. to be kept C. kept D. keeping
9. Only when your identity has been checked, _____. (2003 上海)
A. you are allowed in B. you will be allowed in
C. will you allow in D. will you be allowed in
10. —I'd like to buy an expensive sports car.
—Well, Mike, we have got several models _____.
A. to be chosen from B. to choose C. to choose from D. for choosing
11. It is necessary for us to read newspaper every day so that we can _____ the times.
A. keep up B. keep off C. keep up with D. keep out
12. You should _____ your conclusion upon careful research.
A. choose B. decide C. contain D. base
13. The manager is very busy at the moment. He has masses of things _____.
A. to do B. doing C. done D. does

14. I invited Peter to the party, but his friend Bob came _____.
 A. instead of B. instead C. as well as D. also
15. —When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow morning.
 —They _____ be ready by 12 o'clock.
 A. should B. might C. must D. can

II. 完形填空

If a man has a good appetite(胃口), it is thought that he is 16. When we hear a boy 17, "I am as hungry as a bear," we are quite sure that he is 18.

It is a good sign to feel 19. In fact, that is the 20 the body rings the bell to tell us that it needs 21.

If a boy does not 22, he would grow 23 and weaker day by day until he is unable even to walk and at 24 he would stop 25 entirely. That is 26 happens when people starve(饿) to death.

You should know the 27 things about eating.

28, you should eat enough leafy(多叶的) vegetables and some fruit every day and drink 29 of water among meals during the day.

Secondly, you should eat three 30 a day, and 31 regular.

Don't eat between meals. And eat slowly and chew(嚼) the food until it is soft. 32 drink in the midst of chewing. 33, if you are healthy and have been chewing 34, eat until you are about 35 feeling hungry, never eat until you feel stuffed(饱).

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. weak | B. ill | C. healthy | D. strong |
| 17. A. read | B. speak | C. sing | D. say |
| 18. A. well | B. nice | C. good | D. kind |
| 19. A. hungry | B. tired | C. stuffed | D. thirsty |
| 20. A. idea | B. road | C. way | D. plan |
| 21. A. water | B. food | C. fruits | D. vegetables |
| 22. A. drink | B. sleep | C. eat | D. rest |
| 23. A. taller | B. weaker | C. thinner | D. fatter |
| 24. A. first | B. once | C. last | D. least |
| 25. A. eating | B. living | C. growing | D. running |
| 26. A. how | B. why | C. what | D. when |
| 27. A. useful | B. important | C. following | D. easy |
| 28. A. Then | B. So | C. Later | D. First |
| 29. A. glasses | B. cups | C. plates | D. bags |
| 30. A. times | B. meals | C. bowls | D. cakes |
| 31. A. make | B. be | C. keep | D. do |
| 32. A. Never | B. Ever | C. Usually | D. Always |
| 33. A. Third | B. Firstly | C. Lastly | D. Secondly |
| 34. A. widely | B. roughly | C. carefully | D. shortly |

35. A. to begin

B. to enjoy

C. to stop

D. to need

III. 阅读理解

A

Man's food supply

Man must eat in order to live; so one of the most important problems man has is how to have enough to eat.

At first man didn't have any way to control his food supplies. When he had killed all the animals in one place and all the natural foods had been used, he had to move to another place to find new sources of food. If there was no rain, or if the weather was too hot or too cold, plants wouldn't grow and man had little or no food. However, man gradually learned ways to grow plants and animals himself. From that time on, he didn't depend so much on natural conditions and didn't have to worry so much about always having enough food.

The kinds of plants which are raised by man are different in different areas. In the colder areas, very few plants can be grown; in the warmer parts of the world many kinds of plants are found. For example, in Asia rice is the most important crop. In the New World (America), the major (主要的) grain is corn. In Europe and North Africa, wheat, oats (燕麦) and barley (大麦) are grown. In the tropical (热带) areas of the world, many kinds of fruit grow naturally or are raised by man.

As he has learned more about plants and animals, man now uses modern methods to produce different kinds of food. However, there are still some areas in the world where plants and animals are raised in the same ways as were used thousands of years ago.

36. At first man didn't have any way to control his food supplies. This sentence means _____.
 A. that man didn't know how to cook his food at first
 B. that man sometimes had more than enough to eat and sometimes had not enough to eat
 C. that man didn't know how to produce food at that time
 D. that man was afraid that animals would control his food
37. In the second paragraph, "natural foods" means _____.
 A. foods which are given by animals
 B. crops and plants which were raised by man
 C. plants, vegetables and fruit etc. ; which grew naturally
 D. foods which were sent by God
38. When he gradually learned to grow plants and raise animals, man _____.
 A. no longer depended on natural conditions
 B. didn't have to depend on natural conditions
 C. still depended on natural conditions, but not so much as he had done before
 D. began to look down upon natural conditions
39. Which of the following statements is not true?
 A. Man knew how to produce food and keep them at first.
 B. At the very beginning man knew that he needed food but didn't know how to control his

food supplies.

- C. Before man learned ways to grow crops and raise animals, he had to move from place to place in order to get food.
- D. How to have enough to eat has always been a problem for man.

B

In the last 500 years, nothing about people—their clothes, ideas, or languages has changed as much as what they eat. The original (最初的) chocolate drink was made from the seeds of cocoa tree by South American Indians. The Spanish introduced it to the rest of the world during the 1500s. And although it was very expensive, it quickly became fashionable (时髦的). In London shops where chocolate drinks were served became important meeting places. Some still exist (存在) today.

The potato is also from the New World. Around 1600, the Spanish brought it from Peru to Europe, where it soon was widely grown. The potato was the main food at Irish table. Thousands of Irish people starved when the crop failed during the “Potato Famine (土豆饥荒)” of 1845 ~ 1846, and thousands more were forced to move to America.

There are many other foods that have travelled from South America to the Old World. But some others went in the opposite (相反的) direction. Brazil (巴西) is now the world's largest grower of coffee, and coffee is an important crop in Colombia and other South American countries. But it is native to Ethiopia (埃塞俄比亚). It was first made into a drink by Arabs during the 1400s.

According to an Arabic story, coffee was discovered when a man named Kaldi noticed that his goats were attracted to the red fruits on a coffee bush. He tried one and experienced the “wide-awake” feeling that one-third of the world's population now starts the day with.

40. According to the passage, which of the following has changed most in the last 500 years?
- A. Food. B. Clothes. C. Ideas. D. Languages.
41. “Some” in the sentence “Some still exist today” refers to _____.
A. cocoa trees B. chocolate C. shops D. meeting places
42. Thousands of Irish people starved because _____.
A. they depended on the potato
B. they were forced to move to America
C. the weather conditions in Ireland were not fit for growing the potato
D. the potato harvest was bad
43. Coffee originally came from _____.
A. Brazil B. Colombia C. Ethiopia D. Arabia
44. The writer used an Arabic story to prove that _____.
A. coffee was first discovered by Kaldi
B. coffee was first discovered by Kaldi's goats
C. coffee was first discovered in South American countries
D. coffee drinks were first made by Arabs

IV. 短文改错

Today is Sunday. I have been studying all day long. On the morning, I had a dry breakfast. We have no water to drink as the water supply had cut off. The water had come back in the evening. I did maths then. I didn't stop after 12 o'clock. After a short lunch I had the break. Then I went to my Sunday English class. After a long and tired class for more than two hours, I went to home. Some work had been done but some hadn't. I must review all my subject such as the Sciences, the Humanities, which include Chinese, English, Politics and History as well. That's terribly! Especially when there was no water.

45. _____
 46. _____
 47. _____
 48. _____
 49. _____
 50. _____
 51. _____
 52. _____
 53. _____
 54. _____

V. 书面表达

请用英语写一篇短文,介绍下列保健常识。

- 1) 我们要时刻注意预防疾病。如果你生病,请及时治疗,以免越来越严重。
- 2) 日常生活中,不要喝未烧开的水,以免生病。
- 3) 外出吃饭,不要吃存放太久的食物。还要确保碗、匙等清洗干净。
- 4) 除了吃好正常的三餐以外,我们每天还要摄入一定量的水果,确保它为我们提供所需的充足的能量。

注意:词数 100 左右,不要逐条翻译。

Unit 14 Festivals

要点聚焦

1. 重要单词与短语

theme, parade, holy, Easter, symbol, conflict, argument, opinion, major, probably, honour, ancestor, principle, nation, purpose, creativity, faith, commercial, joy, light, similar, generation, salute, kiss, cheek, nod, celebration, respect, gift, cycle, fool, invitation, dress up, in one's opinion, play a trick on sb, take in

2. 主要句型

- 1) There seems to be no other choice.
- 2) It is your turn to do...
- 3) We must do as much as we can...
- 4) The festivals were a way to celebrate history and culture, as well as the new year.

3. 交际用语

表达某人对某事的意见或支持某种观点使用下列句型:

- 1) In my opinion, we should ...
- 2) I don't think it is necessary to do sth.
- 3) I believe/ think/guess we should...
- 4) We must decide...
- 5) I hope we can make a decision.
- 6) If we do this, we can...

4. 语法

本单元主要学习情态动词 must, have to 和 have got to 的用法。

精讲精练

单元知识

一、知识点拨

1. dress up

1) 打扮;使……盛装;装饰,修饰

We dressed up for the wedding. 我们为参加婚礼而盛装打扮。

Mary was dressed up to play Cinderella. 玛丽化好妆,扮演灰姑娘。

2) be dressed in 穿着

She was dressed in white like a nurse. 她穿着白衣服,就像个护士。

They were both dressed in blue. 他们都穿着蓝色的衣服。

2. celebrate *vt.* 庆祝,庆贺

We celebrate Teachers' Day on September 10th every year in honor of the teachers. 我们每

年9月10日庆祝教师节,向教师们表示敬意。

The whole country celebrated Cook's return. 举国欢庆库克船长的凯旋。

The week following Christmas Day, many African-American families get together to greet the new year and think about the past. 在圣诞节之后的这一周,许多美国的非裔家庭举行聚会,迎新年,思旧年。

【扩展】greet *vt.* 问候;向……打招呼;以……迎接;欢迎

They greeted each other by raising their hands. 他们举手相互致意。

The whole family greeted me as though I were a member of the family. 全家人都来迎接我,好像我是他们家的成员。

3. create

1) *vt.* 创造;设立(国家、社会)

According to the Bible, God created the world. 《圣经》上说,上帝创造了世界。

2) *vt.* 创作(新的事物)

Shakespeare created many famous characters. 莎士比亚塑造了许多有名的人物。

4. have many things in common 有许多共同之处

We have a lot/nothing in common. 我们彼此(没)有共同之处。

in common 共有的,共同的

In common with many other boys, he likes baseball. 和其他很多男孩一样;他喜欢棒球。

5. used to do sth.

used to 为情态助动词,意为“过去常常做某事”(表示过去常常做某事,而现在已经不做了)。

He used to sit in the family garage and draw pictures there. 他常常坐在车库里绘画。

I used to swim in the river near the village when I was a child. 小时候,我常常在村子附近的河里游泳。

【辨析】be used to do 被用作……

Coal is used to produce electricity in the north. 在北方人们用煤来发电。

be/get used to sth./doing sth. 习惯于(做)某事

I moved here two months ago and I'm getting used to the life here. 我搬来两个月了,正在适应这里的生活。

6. The festivals were a way to celebrate history and culture, as well as the new year. 这些节日是纪念历史文化和庆祝新年的一种方法。

1) as well as 除……以外(还);不但……而且……,连接两个相等的成分,其强调的重点是 as well as 前面的部分,而不是后面的部分。

We have to travel by night as well as by day. 我们不得不日夜赶路。(强调的是 by night) not only...but also...与 as well as 同义,但 not only...but also...强调的是后者。

Mother sent me not only a letter but also some money. 妈妈不仅寄来了信还寄来了钱。

2) 当 as well as 连接两个并列主语从句中的谓语动词应和 as well as 前面的主语一致。例如:

He, as well as I, is a League member. 我和他都是团员。

Tom as well as his parents has gone to Beijing. 汤姆和他的父母都去了北京。