

1 年级

新教学大纲学科素质训练

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高中英语

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目 录

Unit One The summer holidays

【学习目标】	(4)
【学法指导】	(4)
【单元练习】	(6)
【扩展与延伸】	(9)
【参考答案】	(9)

Unit Two In the lab

【学习目标】	(11)
【学法指导】	(11)
【单元练习】	(13)
【扩展与延伸】	(17)
【参考答案】	(17)

Unit Three American English

【学习目标】	(18)
【学法指导】	(18)
【单元练习】	(20)
【扩展与延伸】	(23)
【参考答案】	(23)

Unit Four Travel

【学习目标】	(25)
【学法指导】	(25)
【单元练习】	(27)
【扩展与延伸】	(31)
【参考答案】	(31)

Unit Five Why do you do that?

【学习目标】	(32)
【学法指导】	(32)
【单元练习】	(34)
【扩展与延伸】	(38)
【参考答案】	(38)

Unit Six A new factory

【学习目标】	(39)
【学法指导】	(39)
【单元练习】	(42)

【扩展与延伸】	(45)
【参考答案】	(45)
Unit Seven Earthquakes	
【学习目标】	(47)
【学法指导】	(47)
【单元练习】	(49)
【扩展与延伸】	(52)
【参考答案】	(53)
Unit Eight Mainly revision	
【学习目标】	(54)
【学法指导】	(54)
【单元练习】	(56)
【扩展与延伸】	(60)
【参考答案】	(60)
Unit Nine Computers	
【学习目标】	(61)
【学法指导】	(61)
【单元练习】	(63)
【扩展与延伸】	(67)
【参考答案】	(67)
Unit Ten Sports	
【学习目标】	(68)
【学法指导】	(68)
【单元练习】	(70)
【扩展与延伸】	(73)
【参考答案】	(74)
Unit Eleven Country music	
【学习目标】	(75)
【学法指导】	(75)
【单元练习】	(77)
【参考答案】	(81)
Unit Twelve English Programmes	
【学习目标】	(82)
【学法指导】	(82)
【单元练习】	(84)
【扩展与延伸】	(87)
【参考答案】	(87)
Unit Thirteen Abraham Lincoln	
【学习目标】	(89)
【学法指导】	(89)

【单元练习】	(91)
【扩展与延伸】	(94)
【参考答案】	(95)

Unit Fourteen Mainly revision

【学习目标】	(96)
【学法指导】	(96)
【单元练习】	(98)
【扩展与延伸】	(101)
【参考答案】	(101)

高中学生如何学好英语

你已完成初中阶段的学习任务，进入高中，开始高中三年的学习生活。但是，在你们当中，多数同学还不适应高中阶段学习。为了顺利地进行高中阶段的学习，对初中阶段已学过的知识和技能，不仅要时时复习和训练，有的甚至要再学习。因此，从听、说、读、写、译都要根据大纲对高中阶段的要求，学习语言知识重点应落在培养运用语言的能力上。

一、语音语调方面

语音是学习语言的第一件事。没有正确的声音就无法表达正确的语言。英语是拼音文字，而且拼法比较复杂。虽有些规则可循，但例外的也不少。首先，你要记住单词重读元音的三个基本读音规则，即开音节、闭音节和r音节的读法；记住一些元音字母组合的习惯读音；再记住一些常见的字母组合的不同读音。例如：元音字母组合“ea”，通常读 [i:]，少数读 [e] 或 [ei]；字母组合“ex”后面跟元音时，读 [igz]，如：example；跟辅音字母时读 [iks] 或 [eks]，如（但 exercise 读 ['eksəsaiz]）。其次在练读时，要求注意音素对比，发音部位及口形。

二、听说方面

从大纲的要求来看，考试、考查既要有笔试，也要有口试和听力测试。大纲并制定了听力考试的具体量化标准。

首先，你要听懂老师用英语讲课的内容，并注意听所授的课文内容，而且也要模仿语音语调，为进一步打下良好基础。在听过课文后，能达到回答所听的内容，能复述课文。在课下多听一些英语内容的广播，扩展语言环境。

其二，背诵课文（有的课文也可背诵某些段落），并能用英语就课文进行问答及谈论，能进行多个专题的会话。

其三，要每日大声朗读课文。要用准确的语调，注意句子重音，意群停顿、节奏，并能较好掌握连读及失去爆破的现象。

三、词汇方面

为了逐步减少单词的遗忘，要求通过音形义三结合来达到读对，写对，用对。然后再把单词归类。归类的重点摆在词组归类上。因为英语词组丰富多彩，掌握了词组（尤其是动词的固定搭配），就可以说有了运用这种语言的基本材料。

词组主要的类型：

1. 名词性的：

women teachers, polluted water, spoken English, next Saturday afternoon

2. 形容词性的：

good-looking, hard-working, good-tempered, warm-hearted

3. 副词性的：

day and night, sooner or later, up and down, back and forth

4. 动词性的：

- ①to take care of, to take aim at, to take part in, to take place
- ②to be afraid of, to be interested in, to be satisfied with, to be sure of
- ③to give up, to go out, to set out, to put up, to break out
- ④to go red, to go bad, to go wrong

上面几组词组，只是举例说明在高中阶段要背的短语很多。其中动词短语是学习英语的重点，也是难点，难在搭配的介词一换，意义全非。介词不换，意义万千，无法臆测。例如1993年高考题：

If you keep on, you'll succeed ____.

- A. in time B. at one time C. at the same time D. on time

正确答案为A。此处译为“总有一天”，整句中文是“如果坚持下去，你们总有一天会成功的”。

以上的办法只是帮助记些单词和词组。而通过句子掌握单词才是最好的办法。因为英语词汇中有不少的词具有多种词义和词性。如不通过句子来讲单词，只能泛泛地讲是个什么意思，但不一定是句子里所要求的意思。因此，根据句子来记单词，既能确定其意义，又能明白其用法。这样，词不孤立，在脑中生根，容易记牢。

四、句型

记单词、词组只是准备语言材料，掌握句型才是运用语言的实际能力。首先，要懂得五种基本句型，熟悉句中的主要成分。句中比较复杂的是谓语和非谓语形式，要经常学习和练习。高中课本中的长句，属于复杂的复合句，学生感到费解。我们可以采用这样的步骤：(1) 分解为简单句，区分主次 (2) 分析各分句的谓语间的时态配合 (3) 关联词的作用 (4) 研究各分句意义上的逻辑关系 (5) 从上下文来检查全句意义是否正确。

五、课文

要求同学在泛读时达到 (1) 懂大意 (2) 读上口 (3) 培养语感。在精读时达到 (1) 理解全课内容 (2) 掌握常用词汇和重点句型 (3) 能顺利地朗读。不论哪个阶段 (泛、精、复、练) 都要求记下必要的笔记，以便积累知识，借助字典，以便获得独立解决疑点的能力。

六、练习

课文后附的练习范围小，有线索可寻，一般在精读课文课内重点学习，老师进行了讲解，学生应独立完成作业。有时老师还要求做一些同步练习册上的练习题，这时要注意训练自己适应题型的变化，加强基础训练。

下面就学生认为难做的题目谈谈做题的思路。

1. 动词填空，不论是句子还是短文，都应：

- (1) 理解句义，找出该用的动词，要符合句意要求。
- (2) 观察空格前后的词，思考动词的搭配，确定动词的形式。
- (3) 确定谓语或非谓语的时态和语态。
- (4) 审查句子的语法结构和意义上是否合乎逻辑。
- (5) 如是短文，还应查一下全文在意义上是否合理。

2. 完形填空，这类题目一般是短文，填补文中留下的空格。做法是：

- (1) 阅读全文，了解大意。
- (2) 观察句中的空格该是句子的什么成分，用什么样的词才合乎要求。

(3) 如果空格不填也不影响句子结构的完整时，这就说明该填一个属于附加成分的词，使句子意思加深加广。

(4) 如果空格该填动词，那就按动词填空的办法来填。

(5) 审查全文在语法上、在意思上是否都合乎逻辑。

3. 阅读理解，这类题一般要出选择，有四种类型：

(1) 回答问题，答案是在文章原句中或根据原文稍做改动，另外还有重新编写属于提出作者的意见或说出个人的感想之类。

(2) 填空（类似完型填空）。

(3) 多种选择，这种试题考查多方面的知识。

(4) 辨别正误。

这四种问题共同需要的是理解能力，再加上语言知识。

4. 阅读技巧：有以下几方面：

(1) 猜词悟意，利用上下文的提示猜词义。

(2) 找出主题句，确定中心思想，主题句在文章段落中的位置不定：大多数是文章段落首句，有时在中间，有时在末尾。

(3) 辨认重要事实与细节。

(4) 进行推断与得出结论。

总之，在高中的英语学习中，同学们要善于不断提高英语学习水平，还要培养自学的习惯，自学的 ability，在学习中不断启迪思路，激发兴趣，掌握学习语言的正确方法，提高学习能力，从而为愉快地步入高等院校，做好前期准备。

Unit One The summer holidays

【学习目标】

I. 单词与词组

1. 四会要求

introduction 介绍 go away 走开; 离开 practice 练习; 实践 find out 找出, 发现; 查明…… well 井 dark 黑暗; 黄昏 result 结果 state 国家; (美国的)州 the States 美国 as a result 结果 physics 物理(学) chemistry 化学 biology 生物 geography 地理

2. 三会要求

partner 合作者, 搭档 opinion 看法; 见解 vacation 休假, 假期 in one's opinion 依某人的看法 general 大体的; 笼统的 general idea 大意 dawn 黎明; 拂晓 wheat 小麦 employ 雇佣 area 地区, 区域 pump 用泵抽水 channel 水渠 beer 啤酒 regard 问候; 致意 *expression 表达; 词句

3. 二会要求

Harry 哈里 Bob 鲍勃 Charlie 查理 Steve 史蒂夫 oral 口述的; 口头的

II. 语法

复习各种时态的特殊疑问句

III. 交际用语

Hi/Hello. Nice to meet you.

I'll introduce you. Bye.

I must go/be off/be leaving now. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to...

【学法指导】

1. I want to introduce my friend Jane.

我想介绍一下我的朋友珍妮。

①introduce vt. — to give someone's name when they first meet someone else

introduce oneself 作自我介绍

introduce A (to B) 把 A 介绍 (给 B)

e.g. May I introduce myself? 我可以自我介绍一下吗?

I'll introduce myself first. 首先我作一下自我介绍。

He introduced me to his parents. 他把我介绍给了他的父母。

②introduce vt. — to bring in a new thing

e.g. Potatoes were introduced into Europe from America.

马铃薯是从美洲引进欧洲的。

Marxism-Leninism was introduced into China then.

那时马克思列宁主义传入了中国。

introduction n. ——①introducing someone or something 介绍

②a piece of writing at the beginning of a book telling us about it 引言

e.g. a letter of introduction 介绍信

An Introduction to Radio 《无线电入门》

2. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion? 依你看你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

(1) nicest 是 nice 的最高级形式, 译为“最令人愉快的”。在现代英语中, nice 是一个常用的形容词。

e.g. a nice trip to Mount Tai 去泰山的一次畅游

nice weather 好天气 (此处是不可数名词, 无需加不定冠词)

a nice day (book, taste, time) 好天气 (书, 味道, 时光)

be nice to somebody 对某人友好

e.g. He is nice to me.

It's nice of somebody to do something. 某人做某事真好。

e.g. It's nice of you to invite us. 你邀请我们真是太好了。

(2) opinion n. ——what someone thinks about something

e.g. He asked his father's opinion about his plan.

他问他父亲有关他的计划的意见。

常用句型:

What's your opinion of somebody/something?

你对某人/某物有什么看法?

in one's opinion/in the opinion of somebody/in one's view

根据某人的意见; 依某人看来

e.g. In my opinion (= I think), autumn is the best season in Beijing.

依我看来, 北京秋季最好。

In my father's opinion, I should eat less meat.

依我父亲看来, 我应该少吃肉。

3. Right now it is the summer vacation. 此时正值暑假。

vacation n. ——any time or period of rest and freedom from work 假日, 休息日

e.g. We'll take our winter vacation in half a year. 半年后我们就要放寒假了。

They'll take a vacation at the beach. 他们要到海滨度假。

Note: 休假 vacation (美) holiday (s) (英)

暑假 the summer vacation (美) the summer holidays (英)

holiday 多指短期假日, 若指时间长可说 a holiday or holidays (= vacation)。

vacation 通常指健康的人为了休假而度假。

Note: (1) 我因病休假一天。

(误) I took a vacation because of illness.

(正) I took a day off because of illness.

(2) 我们冬季放三周假。

(误) We had three weeks' holidays in winter.

(正) We had a three-week holiday in winter.

(3) We have had four holidays since the beginning of the year.

(误) 自年初以来, 我们放了四天假。

(正) 自年初以来, 我们放了四次假。

4. Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him. But he employs more men for the harvest.

农场虽然很大, 但我爸爸只雇了两个人为他干活。不过, 收获时他雇的人更多些。

although 和 though 一样都可以用来引导让步状语从句, 同一句中如果用了 though 或 although 就不能用 but; 同样若用了 but 就不能再用 though 或 although。但是 although 或 though 都可以与 still 或 yet 搭配使用。

例如: 这台机器虽然旧, 但仍然很有用。就可译为:

Although the machine is old, it is still very useful.

Though the machine is old, yet it is very useful.

The machine is old, but it is very useful.

5. —Tell me about him, please. —_____.

A. All right. B. That's all right. C. OK. D. A and C.

此题答案为 D。分析此题 A 和 C 答案, 可译为“行, 可以”, 表示同意对方的建议或要求。B 答案译为“没关系”、“不用谢”或“别客气”。

e.g. “Thank you.” “That's all right.”

【单元练习】

I. (A) 从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. pump A. introduce B. result C. music D. push
() 2. state A. channel B. practice C. wake D. grandpa
() 3. wheat A. area B. feather C. great D. season
() 4. employ A. regards B. elephant C. message D. empy
() 5. general A. biology B. geography C. grandma D. handbag

(B) 从 A, B, C, D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. _____ the opinion of most women, men should do some housework too.

A. In B. On C. To D. Of

7. She fell off her bike and broke her left leg. _____ a result, she will have to be away from school for two or three months.

A. For B. By C. At D. As

8. Although he is very old, _____ he is quite strong.

A. but B. and C. or D. /

9. —_____ was your winter vacation?

—It was great, thanks. I often went skating.

A. Where B. When C. How D. What

10. Schools begins _____ the beginning of September.

A. at B. in C. to D. by

11. I don't know _____ about the news.

A. many B. much C. plenty of D. lots of

12. My friend Jane prefers doing to _____.

A. talks B. talk C. talking D. talked

13. It's late. I think I must _____ now.

A. be of B. be off C. off D. leaving

14. Please give your sister _____ my best wishes.

A. to B. for C. by D. /

15. Excuse me, may I _____ my friend Jane _____ you?

A. introduce; of B. introduce; to

C. tell; with D. talk; about

II. 单词拼写

1. Which s _____ do you like better, physics or chemistry?

2. They are going to have an o _____ examination in English next week.

3. The farmer is p _____ water from the well.

4. Who is your p _____ in playing pingpang?

5. Robert is good at b _____ and geography.

III. 完型填空

Mrs Andrews had a young cat, and it was the cat's first 1. One evening it was outside 2 it began to snow heavily. Mrs Andrews 3 everywhere and shouted its name, 4 she did not find it, so she telephoned the police and said, "I have lost a small black cat. Has anybody found one?"

"No." said the policeman at the other 5. "But cats are really very 6 animals. They sometimes live for days in the snow, and when it melts or somebody finds them. They are quite all right."

Mrs Andrews felt happier when she heard this. "And," she said, "our cat is very clever. She almost 7."

The policeman was getting rather 8. "Well then," he said. "Why don't you put your telephone 9? Perhaps she is trying to 10 you now."

1. A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter

2. A. while B. as C. when D. that

3. A. looked B. looked for C. saw D. found

4. A. and B. but C. and but D. because

5. A. place B. house C. line D. end

6. A. small B. strange C. strong D. terrible

7. A. cries B. jumps C. swims D. talks

8. A. cold B. tired C. hungry D. angrily

9. A. out B. through C. down D. up

10. A. meet B. listen C. telephone D. catch

IV. 阅读理解

(A) 阅读下面短文, 然后根据短文内容选择正确的答案

Our summer holidays lasted two months. In the last week of the vacation we got ready for school. We bought pencils, pens, paper, new books and copy-books. On the first day of school we saw all our old friends again and we told one another about the holidays. After that we went into the classroom. It was hard to keep quiet and pay attention to the teacher. He asked us some questions about the lessons we learned last term, but we couldn't answer all of them. Then he said with a smile, "You forget more in two months than you learn in a year."

1. We got ready for school _____.
 - A. after the summer holidays
 - B. before the summer holidays ended
 - C. on the first day of school
 - D. when we finished our summer holidays
2. Which of the four is not right?
 - A. We could answer some of the teacher's questions.
 - B. We couldn't answer all the teacher's questions.
 - C. We could answer none of the teacher's questions.
 - D. We could answer some questions the teacher asked.
3. It was hard to keep quiet because _____.
 - A. the teacher was not strict
 - B. we were not happy
 - C. the summer holidays were not long enough
 - D. we were too excited
4. What the teacher said meant that _____.
 - A. we forgot too much
 - B. we learned a lot in two months
 - C. we learned much last term
 - D. we forgot all we learned last term
5. Which of the four is wrong?
 - A. We were very happy on the first day of school.
 - B. We had a two-month vacation.
 - C. We always paid no attention to the teacher.
 - D. It took us a week to get ready for school.

(B) 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项

Robert: May I speak to Sue, please?

Secretary: 1 2 .

Robert: Would you tell her that Robert Brown called, please?

Secretary: Certainly. 3 .

Robert: It's 33-4508.

Secretary: All right. 4 .

Robert: Fine. Thank you very much.

Secretary: 5.

A. You are welcome.

B. Ok, thanks.

C. I'll tell her that you called.

D. May I have your phone number?

E. I'm sorry, she is not here.

F. Can I take a message?

G. This is Sue speaking.

V. 改错

Yesterday evening I went to see a film calling
"The living Forest". I heard people say that it a
good film. But I went to see it. At first, we could
see the great land of the African continent. There
were still much places undeveloped. We could see
Africa natives living in the forest. Their life
were very hard. In some particular ways, we
could not understand them not at all. Some people
even sharpened their tooth and they thought it was
very beautiful. Africa is also very famous of its
animals. We saw many lions and other wild beasts.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

VI. 书面表达

李明是北京七中高一的学生。他的笔友 Tom Becker 来信告诉他,说他很快要到中国来,并询问李明家中的电话号码。假定你是李明,请写一封回信。

内容: ① 电话号码是 7624573。

② 要他一到北京就给你打电话。

③ 晚上多半在家。

④ 问他需不需要你帮忙做什么事。

字数: 100 左右

【扩展与延伸】

美国俚语和习语

rush hour 高峰时间

e.g. Rush hour is the worst during the summer months.

高峰时间在夏天的几个月中最糟糕。

in a jam 处于困境

e.g. I'm in a jam. My car has broken down and I wonder if you could give me a ride to work.

我遇到麻烦了。我的车抛锚了,你能否让我搭你的车去上班?

hit the bottle 饮酒过量

e.g. He likes to hit the bottle once in a while.

他偶尔喜欢喝得酩酊大醉。

in the doghouse 失宠

e.g. It looks like Charlie's in the doghouse again.

看起来查理又失宠了。

【参考答案】

I. (A) 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A

(B) 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. B

II. 1. subject 2. oral 3. pumping 4. partner 5. biology

III. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. C

IV. (A) 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C

(B) 1. E 2. F 3. D 4. C 5. A

V. 1. calling→called 2. it 后加 was 3. But→So 4. ✓ 5. much→many 6. Africa→African 7. were→was 8. 去掉 at 前的 not 9. tooth→teeth 10. of→for

VI.

Dear Tom,

Thank you very much for your letter. I'm really excited to learn that you are coming to China soon. My home telephone number is 67624573. Please phone me as soon as you arrive in Beijing. I'll be at home most of the evenings. If there is anything I can do for you, just let me know.

I'm looking forward to meeting you.

Yours,
Li Ming

Unit Two In the lab

【学习目标】

I. 单词与词组

1. 四会要求

first of all 首先, 准许 once 一旦; 一……就 unless 除非; 如果不 turn off 关掉 (自来水、灯、收音机) shut 关上; 关闭 soap 肥皂 by the side of 在……附近 taste 品尝 oil 油 instead of 代替 finger 手指 mix 混合; 搅和 on holiday 在度假 second (n.) 秒 mixture 混合物 rather 相当, 颇; 有点儿 message 消息; 音信 proper 适当的; 恰当的

2. 三会要求

allow 允许, 准许 experiment 实验 finally 最后; 最终 lively 活泼的, 充满生机的 sadly 伤心地; 痛心地 request 要求的事物; 请求

3. 二会要求

Paul 保罗 petrol 汽油 castor 蓖麻 vinegar 醋 dip 浸, 蘸; 把……放入又取出 suck 舔食

II. 语法

复习和掌握英语中表示命令和请求的句式。

III. 交际用语

Here are some dos and don'ts. 有些注意事项。

Follow...instructions. 照……说明做。

What about...? ……怎么样?

Make sure that... 务必, 一定……

Do what he or she tells you to do. 照他(她)告诉你的去做。

【学法指导】

1. That's not allowed. 那是不允许的。

allow vt. — to let someone do sth.

1) allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事。接复合宾语

e.g. (1) He allowed me to borrow his hammer. 他允许我借他的锤子。

(2) Excuse me, would you allow me to ask you a question?

打扰了, 问你一个问题好吗?

2) allow doing sth. 允许做某事。动名词形式作宾语

e.g. (1) My parents don't allow smoking here. 我的父母不允许在这里吸烟。

不可以说: My parents don't allow to smoke.

(2) We don't allow talking loudly in the reading room.

我们不允许在阅览室里大声交谈。

Note: permit (vt.) 译为: “应允”。常可与 allow 通用, 含积极的正面意义, 多用于正式场合, 指给予做某事的权利。如通过法令或正式条文 “允许做某事”。

e.g. (1) The doctor does not permit me to stay up late. 大夫不允许很晚不睡觉。

(2) He was permitted to talk to the prisoner. 他被允许与犯人交谈。

注意: (1) allow 可以和副词连用, permit 则不能。

e.g. Mary wouldn't allow me in. 玛丽不愿意让我进去。

(2) 在表示客气的请求时, 主语是 you 应使用 permit, 以表示下级对上级, 晚辈对长辈, 底层人对上层人尊敬的请求。若主语用 I, 则应使用 allow 的被动形式。

e.g. May I be allowed to use this knife please?

= Will you permit me to use this knife?

2. 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在下面句子的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

1) _____ (该做和不该做的事) of polite manners are easy to learn.

本单元 Lesson 5 中有 dos 和 don'ts 的注意事项。do 在这里作名词, 作 “要求做到事” 解, 复数是 dos 或 do's. don't 也是名词, 其复数是 don'ts, 作 “不该做的事” 解。

e.g. That boss has too many dos and don'ts. 那位老板事 (规矩) 太多。

了解这一单词的用法, 做上面的单词拼写题便不难了, 此处应该写: The dos and don'ts.

要注意加冠词, 开头要大写这两点。

3. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

如果老师告诉你不要碰的东西, 就不要动。

unless = if not

是连词, 作 “除非”, “如果……不”。引导条件状语从句, 从句中不用将来时。(时间和条件状语从句中均不用将来时态, 需要用现在时态来代替)

e.g. (1) You will be late for class unless you hurry. 如果不赶快你就会迟到。

(2) The football match will be held unless there is heavy rain.

如果明天不下雨, 足球赛就要举行。

(3) I won't go there unless (I am) invited.

= I won't go there if (I am) not invited. 如果不受到邀请, 我就不去了。

4. “I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough…”

很抱歉, 你们当中无人仔细观察。

none pron. 一个也不; 一点也没有。用于多者的全部, 否定词, 可指人或物。作主语时, 谓语通常用单数, 指可数的人或物时, 谓语也可用复数。

e.g. (1) A friend to all is a friend to none. 滥交者无友。

(2) None of them have been there. 他们谁也没有去过那里。

Note: 1) nobody, no one 用来回答带 who 的问句。

e.g. —Who are in the room? 谁在房间里?

—No one/Nobody 没有人

2) None 用来回答 How many 和 How much 引出的问句。

e.g. (1) —How much money is there in your pocket? 你兜里有多少钱?

—None. 没有。

(2) —How many guests are there in your office? 你办公室里有多少客人?

—None. 没有客人。

5. Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.
在你离开实验室之前,一定要关上电源和窗户。

①make sure (that) 确信, 务必, 肯定 (通常跟从句而不跟不定式)

e.g. (1) Make sure that you must finish the work before 5 o'clock.

一定要在5点钟之前完成工作。

(2) Make sure you look after her while I'm away.

我不在的时候务必照顾好她。

②turn off 关上 (自来水, 电灯, 收音机等)

e.g. (1) Could you please turn off the light? I need some sleep.

请关上电灯好吗? 我需要睡一会儿。

turn off the lights = turn the lights off

(2) If you are tired of listening to the radio, why not turn it off?

如果你听收音机听得厌倦了, 为什么不把它关掉?

turn it off 不可换成 turn off it

反义词组: turn on 打开

相关词组: turn down 拧小 (音量); 拒绝

e.g. (1) He turned down the radio so that it would not wake up the sleeping baby.

他放小收音机的音量以免惊醒熟睡的婴儿。

(2) I still don't understand why she turned down my help.

我现在仍然搞不懂她为何拒绝我的帮助。

turn up 拧大 (音量); 出现; 到来

e.g. (1) She turned up the gas in order to cook well. 为了煮好饭, 她拧大了煤气。

(2) I wonder when they will turn up. 真不知道他们什么时候来。

【单元练习】

I. (A) 从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项

() 1. second A. proper B. petrol C. holiday D. geography

() 2. vinegar A. general B. finger C. biology D. dangerous

() 3. finally A. allow B. basin C. taste D. sadly

() 4. instead A. wheat B. great C. bread D. seat

() 5. allow A. window B. tomorrow C. borrow D. crowd

(B) 从 A, B, C, D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案

6. His school bag is _____ books.

A. full with B. filled with C. fill of D. fulled of

7. _____ unless I call you.

A. Please come in B. Not come in

C. Don't come in D. Come in