北京九所名校



高一英语 第一册 (上)

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北京四中

北京师范大学实验中学

写

中国人民大学附中 组

團结出版社 ● 知读出版社

普通高级中学新教材(试验修订本) 同步立体训练

北京九所名校金牌解题

高一英语

(第一册・上)

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北京九所名校金牌解题.高一英语.第一册.上:试验修订本/向佐初主编;胡国燕分主编.-北京:团结出版社,知识出版社,2000.7

ISBN 7-80130-404-7

Ⅰ. 北... Ⅱ. ①胡... 並语课-高中-教学参考资料 Ⅳ. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 34713 号

北京九所名校金牌解题丛书编委

胡国燕 刘德齐 戴凤春 张燕华 阮国杰 陈伟聪刘晓昭 冀幼华 李建华 郝铁英 范仲平 张绛珠郑 妍 李意如 刘锄非 羿 阳 鲁 月 李妍华余传隆 马玉森 吴建新 张美莉 杨春明 陈杰勋陈鸿征 陈家骏 容建新 范雅妍

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出版: 团结出版社 知识出版社(北京市东皇城根南街84号)

[电话 (010) 8205.9220 6513.3603(发行部)6524.4792(编辑部)]

http://www.tuanjiecbs.com E - mail:unitypub@263.net

经销:全国新华书店 印刷:长沙鸿发印务实业有限公司

开本: 787×1092 毫米 16 开 印张: 7.625 字数: 187 千字

版次: 2001年6月 第二版 印次: 2002年7月(长沙)第二次印刷

书号: ISBN 7-80130-404-7/G·93

定价: 8.00元(平)(如有印装差错,请与本社联系)

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教材解析

Unit 1 The summer holidays

教材解析

(一)知识要点

Lesson 1

1. So was my friend Bob White.

我的朋友 Bob White 也是。

首先,需要明确此结构中的语序是倒装的。"So+助动词/情态动词+主语"的结构中的 so 代替了上句中的某个成分。

另外,要特别注意的是:在这种以 so 引起的倒装句中,其谓语是以 be 或 have 或 do 等形式出现,且要根据前面句子中的谓语形式而确定(动词同类,且时态一致),同时又要与 so 句中主语的人称相配。例如:

He is rich. So is she. 他富有。她也富有。 (be 动词) 她喜欢读书。我也喜欢。 (do 动词) She likes reading. So do I. 他会踢球。她也会。 (情态动词) He can play football. So can she. 他将去美国。她也将去。 (将来时态) He will go to America. So will she. 他去了美国。她也去了。 He has gone to America. So has she. (完成时态) (进行时态) 他在游泳。我也在游泳。 He's swimming. So am I.

He has finished his homework. So have I.

他完成了家庭作业。我也完成了。

She likes English very much. So does every one of us.

她非常喜欢英语。我们每个人都喜欢。

I went to see the doctor yesterday. So did she.

我昨天去看了医生。她也去了。

2. I must be off now. 我现在得走了。

I must be off now = I must be leaving now. = I must be going now. = It's time for me to go now.

"off"在这里的意思是"走掉"、"动身走",作表语。例如:

I am off tomorrow morning.

我明早动身。

The next day I was off Washington in a train.

第二天我动身坐火车去了华盛顿。

If I get my work finished in time, I'll be off for New York on Monday.

如果我按时结束工作,星期一我就动身去纽约。

3. Come on. I will introduce you.

来,我来介绍你。

(1)"come on"这个习惯用语常用来催促或鼓励别人。意思是"快","赶快","来吧"。例如: Sing us one song, Jane, come on!

来吧,Jane,给我们唱首歌。

Come on, Laura, you can tell me. I won't tell anybody.

来吧,Laura,你可以告诉我的,我不会告诉任何人。

Come on, or you will miss your train.

快点,否则你就赶不上火车。

(2)"introduce"在句子中的意思是"介绍(相识)"。introduce 是及物动词,常用于下列结构: "introduce sb. to sb."。其中的"to sb."可以省略。是把被介绍的人作宾语。例如:

I want to introduce Comrade Wang(to you).

我想把王同志介绍给你。

I'd like to introduce you to my teacher Miss White.

我想把你介绍给我的老师 White 小姐。

试比较下面两个句子:

She first introduced me to her parents.

她首先把我介绍给她的父母亲。

He introduced the workers to a new method of work.

他向工人们介绍了一种新的工作方法。

从上两句可以看出,当表示"向某人介绍某人"时用"to introduce sb. to sb.";当表示"向某人介绍某事物"时,则是用"to introduce sb. to sth.",即把被介绍的内容放在介词 to 之后。

Lesson 2

4. Find out the things which are different in your part of China.

找出哪些地方和中国不同。

"find out"在本句中表示:找出;发现;弄清楚;查明。对于这个词组学生不难掌握。较难掌握的是"find, find out, look for"的区别:

find (找到,发现)通常指通过寻找的方式找到或发现某人或某物,也可以指偶然的发现。 其后可跟名词、复合结构或 that 从句。例如:

I can't find my book. 我找不到我的书了。

Use your head, then you'll find a way. 开动脑筋,就会找到方法。

find out 表示通过观察、调查、询句等方式找出(原因等),或发现(秘密、错误)情况等,其后一般跟名词、代词或从句。例如:

We must find out the truth of the matter.

我们必须弄清楚事实真相。

Have you found out why he was absent?

你弄清楚了他为什么缺席吗?

look for 表示"寻找"之意,找没找到不得而知。例如:

What are you looking for? 你在找什么?

He is looking for his pen. 他在找钢笔。

5. It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark. 这是一年中收割稻谷的时期。因此,我每天从早到晚地劳动。

I worked from dawn until dark.

- =I worked from early morning until late evening.
- =I worked from morning till night.

我从早到晚地工作。

- 注意:① from dawn till dark 常用于书面语。在口语中常用 from morning till night.
 - ② till 或 until 只指时间或数字。因此,下列各句用 to, 不用 till 或 until。例如:

They go from one place to another.

他们从一个地方走到另一个地方。

Can you count from one to a hundred?

你能从1数到100吗?

6. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

有时候,我们在天黑以后还要借助拖拉机的灯光继续工作。

(1)这里要注意的是 go on doing sth. /go on to do sth. 和 go on with sth. 的区别。

go on doing sth. 表示接着刚才在做的事,继续或一直做这同一件事。例如:

He went on reading till midnight.

他一直读书到半夜。

She waved to me and went on writing her letter.

她冲我挥挥手,然后继续写她的信。

go on to do sth. 表示在干完某事后接着去干另一件事。例如:

After she finished writing the letter, she went on to read the text of Lesson One.

她写完信后接着就读第一课。

She rested for a while and went on reading her newspaper.

她休息了一会儿,然后接着看报纸。

go on with sth. 也是指继续做同一件事,但 with 后接名词。例如:

We went on with the work.

我们继续工作。

He took a cup of coffee, and went on with the story.

他喝了一杯咖啡,又继续讲故事。

(2)句中"by"的意思是"借助"、"通过"、"用"、"以"等等,用以说明手段或方式,翻译起来较灵活。例如:

I knew by his appearance that he was not English.

通过他的相貌,我知道他不是英国人。

You have to express your thought by action.

你得用行动表达你的思想。

Are you doing computer studies next term?

下学期你打算学计算机吗?

(1)do 常和表示动作对象的词连用来表示"做某事"。例如:

I'll do the dishes, Mommy. 妈妈,我来洗盘子。

The flowers are done very beautifully. 那些花儿插得很漂亮。

Who does your hair? 平常是谁帮你做头发的?

(2)通常 study 作不可数名词,表示"学习"。如表示特定范围的研究、学习、调查,则为可数名词,并常用复数形式 studies 来表示。例如:

Make a study of Russian literature.

研究俄国文学。

I spend much time on my medical studies.

医科学习花了我很多时间。

8. By the way, Bob sends his best wishes.

顺便说一下,Bob 让我向你问好。

By the way (副,口语)表示顺便说一下,另外,通常在改变话题时用。例如:

By the way, where did he go? 顺便问一下,他去哪了?

By the way, I have something to tell you.

顺便(另外)我有一件事要告诉你。

类似的短语还有:anyway, in a way, in the way

anyway=anyhow(副)表示:无论如何,反正,不管怎样。例如:

I am going anyway, no matter what you say.

不管你怎么说,无论如何我都要去。

in a way (副)表示:在某种程度上,从某方面来说。例如:

You are correct in a way.

从某种方面来说,你是正确的。

in the way(副)(形)表示:妨碍(某人)。例如:

We can't see the sea well because there are some buildings in the (our)way.

我们不大看得到海洋景色,因为有些楼房挡住了。

Lesson 4

- 9. I am not very good at... 我不擅长于……
 - (1)这里要注意的是 be good to sb. 和 be good for 在用法上的不同。be good to sb. 表示 "对某人好",相当于 be kind to sb. 。例如:

She has always been good to her little brother.

她总是对她的弟弟很好。

he is very good to the poor. 他对穷人很好。

(2)be good for 是表示"对……有益/有用"。例如:

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Milk is good for children. 喝牛奶对儿童有好处。

Games are good for the health. 运动有益于健康。

10....prefer...to... 表示:比起……更喜欢……

这里特别要注意的是这个短语的用法:

(1)这里的 to 是介词,后面接名词、代词或动名词,不接不定式。例如:

She seems to prefer cats to dogs.

她似乎较喜欢猫而不喜欢狗。

I would prefer playing outdoors to watching television.

我宁愿在外面玩而不愿看电视。

(2) prefer 后面也可以跟不定式,其结构是 prefer to, 而不是 prefer... to...。例如:

I would prefer not to go out today.

我今天宁愿不出去。

I prefer to go to the movies rather than(to)stay home.

=I prefer going to the movies to staying home.

我宁愿去看电影而不愿待在家里。

(3)记住:prefer sb. to do sth. 表示的是"希望某人做某事"。例如:

I prefer you not to stay here too long.

我希望你不要在这儿呆得太久。

I should prefer you to come the day after tomorrow.

我更希望你后天来。

(二)语法

本单元的语法重点是:不同时态的特殊疑问句。

就句子中某一部分提问的疑问句,叫特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句常用疑问词 What,Who, Which,How many 等置于句首。特殊疑问句中动词的时态、人称变化,是与其表达的内容有关的。其句型结构有两种:

(1)与陈述句的词序相同。例如:

Who keeps the keys of this room? 谁保管那些钥匙?

Who is singing in the next room? 谁在隔壁唱歌?

Who took my book? 谁拿了我的书?

Who has borrowed my pen? 谁借了我的钢笔?

What books are on the desk? 桌子上有什么书?

Whose book is on the desk? 桌子上是谁的书?

(2)疑问句+一般疑问句的词序。例如:

Who are you speaking to? 你在跟谁说话?

What are you doing? 你在干什么?

What do you do in the morning? 你今天上午干什么?

What did you do yesterday morning? 你昨天上午在干什么?

What will you do tomorrow morning? 你明天早上干什么?

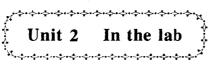
What time do you get up every morning? 你每天早上几点钟起床?

Where are you going? 你要到哪儿去?

Where did you go? 你哪儿去了?

Which bike will you choose, this one or that one? 你要选哪辆自行车,这辆还是那辆?

How many students are there in your class? 你们班有多少学生?



教材解析

(一)知识要点

Lesson 5

1. Have you been in the lab before?

以前你们进过实验室吗?

"have been to+地方"意思是"到过……地方",也可以用在"have been+副词"结构中,通常使用的副词是"here, there, abroad"。例如:

I have been to Tianjin many times. 我去过天津很多次了。

Have you ever been abroad? 你去过国外吗?

要注意的是:have been to 和 have gone to 的区别。请比较:

He has been to Beijing.

He has gone to Beijing.

第一句表示他去过北京,说话时可能已不在北京了。而第二句则表示他去了北京,说话时他 就在北京。

2. Don't come in here without a teacher.

没有老师的带领,不要到这里来。

(1)这是个双重否定句。双重否定句是指在同一个句子中出现两个表示否定意义词的否定句。这种"don't...without..."的结构表示"没有……就不能……"的意思。引导的短语常含有条件的意味。例如:

Yon can't learn spoken English well without practising speaking.

不练习说英语,你就学不好口语。

Fish couldn't live without water.

鱼儿离不开水。

There is no one in our village who does not know him.

我们村子里没有人不认识他。

(2)如果要强调条件,可以把 without 这类短语放在句首。例如:

Without air we cannot live even a few minutes.

没有空气我们连一分钟也活不了。

Without leave from the master, we should not go out.

如果没有先生的许可,我们就不该出去。

3. Once you are in here, listen to your teacher.

6

- 一旦你进到这里,就要听老师的话。
- (1)"once"在这里是作连词,意思是"一旦……就……"。例如:

Once you began you couldn't stop.

你一旦开始了就不能停止。

Once you have learned Spanish you will find Italian easy.

- 一旦你学会了西班牙语,你就会发现意大利语容易学。
- (2)"once"还常用作副词,意思是"一次","过去曾"。例如:

Once a week, in the evening, she went out shopping.

她一星期采购一次,而且是在晚上。

He once knew her, but they are no longer friends.

他过去认识她,但他们不再是朋友了。

4. Follow your teacher's instructions.

照你们老师的嘱咐去做。

注意:① instruction 作"指示,嘱咐,命令,说明"讲时,多用复数。

例如:Be sure to follow the instructions for use.

务必照使用说明做。

② instructions 后接不定式,表示该指示的具体内容。

例如:He gave us instructions to finish this as soon as possible.

他指示我们尽早完成这件事。

③ instructions 后还可接 for 短语,表示该指示是针对某一方面的。

例如:Give your students instructions for using the lab.

给你的学生作使用实验室的说明。

- ④instructions 后还可接从句,从句往往用 shall, should 或虚拟语气。
 - 例如:We have received instructions that we shall/should start early.

我们接到了要我们早点出发的命令。

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

除非老师叫你动,否则就不要动任何东西。

- =如果老师不叫你动,你就不要动任何东西。
- (1) "unless"="if...not"意思是"除非……,否则……",但语气比"if...not"重。

注意:在"unless"引导的从句里的谓语动词用一般时态代替将来时。例如:

I will be back tomorrow unless there's a heavy snow.

= I will be back tomorrow if there isn't a heavy snow.

除非下大雪,否则我明天就回来。

Stay at home unless I phone. = Stay at home if I don't phone.

除非我打电话,否则你就呆在家里。

另外:由 unless 构成的句型有两种情况:

①否定句+unless (除非······否则就不会·····)。例如:

He will not come, unless invited.

除非邀请他,否则他不会来。

One cannot learn a foreign language unless he studies hard.

他不下苦功是学不好一门外语的。

Unless we are very careful, we can't do our work well.

如果不非常小心,我们就不能把工作做好。

②肯定句+unless (除非······否则就会······)。例如:

I shall go unless it rains.

除非下雨,否则我就去。

He is sure to come unless he has some urgent work to do at home.

除非他家里有急事要办,否则他一定会来。

You'll fail unless you work hard.

除非你用功,否则你要失败。

(2)"... unless your teacher tells you to."中的"to"是不定式符号,后面省略了动词"touch",以避免不必要的重复,但是"to"通常不省略。例如:

My parents hoped I would study chemistry, but I didn't want to(study chemistry). 我父母希望我学化学,可我不愿意。

"Would you want to go with us?" "I'd very much like to (go with you)."

"你想跟我们一起去吗?" "我非常愿意。"

有时为了强调,不定式符号"to"后面的动词也可以不省略。本课中就有一句:

Do what he or she tells you to do.

Lesson 6

6. How did the students feel after they tasted the mixture?

学生们尝了混合物后感觉如何?

"taste"在句子中意思是"品尝",它可以作及物动词也可以作系动词。作系动词时,后面要跟形容词,意思是"吃/喝起来……"。例如:

Taste this coffee and see if you like it.

尝尝这种咖啡,看看你是否喜欢。

She tasted the soup to see if she had put enough salt in it.

她尝了尝汤,想知道她是否放够了盐。

It tastes better than it looks.

它吃起来要比看上去好。

The apple tastes delicious.

这苹果很好吃。

- 7. ..., but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.
 - ...,可他有一种奇怪的方法使他的课生动有趣。
 - (1)词组"a way of doing sth."意思是"一种做……的方式/方法",还可以扩展成"one's/no way of doing sth."。例如:

It seems to me a selfish way of looking at things.

在我看来这是一种自私的看待事情的方式。

There is no way of explaining. 没有办法解释。

I don't like Mr. Black's way of talking.

我不喜欢 Black 先生讲话的方式。

- (2)make 这里是使役动词,做"使……/让……"解。lively and interesting 是形容词,作宾语补足语。注意:在这个句型中,宾语补足语主要是由名词、形容词、动词不定式和分词担任。如:
 - ①make +宾语+形容词(作宾补)

Well, sit down and make yourself comfortable. 请坐,别拘束。

It'll make me so happy if you'll accept it.

如果你愿接受,我将很高兴。

The telephone makes our talk easier.

电话使我们的谈话更方便。

Don't make yourself ill. 你别弄出病来。

He has made everything clear.

他把一切都交代得清清楚楚。

How can we make waste water clean?

我们怎样才能使废水净化呢?

② make +宾语+名词/代词(作宾补)

He make her his wife. 他娶她为妻。

He was made chairman of the society.

他被选为该协会的主席。

③ make +宾语+过去分词(作宾补)

You should make your view known.

你应该让别人了解你的观点。

What made them so frightened?

什么把他们吓成了这个样子?

④ make +宾语+介词短语(作宾补)

We should make the material of more uses.

我们应使这种材料有更多的用途。

I'll try to make him in bed 我要让他卧床休息。

⑤ make +宾语+不带 to 的不定式 (作宾补)

That makes me think. 这使我思索起来。

He makes us do it. 他吩咐我们做这件事。

注意: make 变成被动语态时,不定式作主语的补足语要带 to。例如:

They were made to work all night.

他们被迫整夜地干活。

⑥ make +it(形式宾语) +形/名(宾补) +不定式(真正宾语)

This made it impossible for me to do anything.

这使我什么也干不成。

She made it a rule to go shopping once a week.

她规定自己每周上街买一次东西。

另外:可接复合宾语的动词还有 think, see, call, feel, find, ask, get, hear, keep,

raise, consider 等。例如:

We must keep the room clean. 我们必须保持房间干净。

Raise your head higher. 把头抬高些。

I found the box empty. 我发现盒子是空的。

He painted the walls red. 他把墙漆成红色。

The cold weather turned the leaves yellow.

寒冷的天气使树叶变黄了。

Don't get your hands dirty. 不要把你的手弄脏了。

I think her rather clever. 我认为她颇聪明。

8. As the students watch him quietly, he mixed the three together.

当学生们静静地瞅着他的时候,他把这三种液体搅和起来。

Remember, you must do everything as I do.

记住,你们都必须照我这样做。

第一句中 as 表示"当……的时候;一面……一面;随着……"。例如:

As I was walking down the street, an American asked me for directions to the nearest station.

当我走在街道上时,有个美国人问我,最近的车站怎么走。

He sang songs as he was taking a bath. 他一面洗澡一面唱歌。

As she grew older, she became more pessimistic.

她年龄越大,就变得越悲观。

第二句中的 as 意为"像……那样","同……一样",后面引导方式状语从句。例如:

I'd like to go abroad as you do. 我想跟你一样出国。

As the Americans like baseball, the British like soccer.

就如美国人喜欢棒球一样,英国人喜欢足球。

这里特别提醒同学们注意的是:as 和 like 的用法。

①如果要说明人与人、东西与东西、动作与动作、状态与状态之间的相似之处,我们可用 as,也可用 like。但句子的语法结构二者则不同。as 是连词,基本句型是"as+从句"或"as+介词短语",而 like 则是介词,其后必须是名词或代词。请比较:

Mary is dressed like me. 玛丽的穿着和我一样。

Mary is dressed as I(am). 玛丽穿得跟我一样。

You should have done it like this.

你应该这样做。(like+代词)

You should have done it as I showed you.

你应该像我所示的那样做。(as+主语+动词)

I'm very like my mother. 我很像我妈妈。

She's a famous singer, as her mother used to be.

她是一个很有名的歌唱家,像她母亲当年一样。

② as 也可以像 like 那样单独与名词连用,但 as 侧重同一性,as 前后两部分所指通常为同一类属,可以完全相等。as 含有"是"的意思。like 侧重比较,比较的二者通常不属于同一类。like 没有"是"的意味。例如:

They all rose as one man.

他们像一个人似地站了起来。(they 和 man 为同一类属)

He died in the street like a dog.

他像一条狗一样死在街上。(he 和 dog 不属于同一类)

He does it as I do(it). 他像我一样做。

He sings like a bird. 他唱起歌来像小鸟一样。

Let me speak to you as a father.

让我以父亲的身份同你说一说。(我就是你的父亲)

Let me speak to you like a father.

让我像父亲那样同你说一说。(我不是你的父亲)

He works hard as a farmer.

他作为一个农民,辛勤地工作。(他是农民)

He works hard like a farmer.

他像一个农民,辛勤地工作。(他不是农民)

③ 当谈到某人的职业或某物的功能时,用 as 而不用 like。如:

As a classmate, I advise you to try once more.

作为一个同学,我劝你再试一下。

He used his umbrella as a weapon.

他把伞当作武器。

9. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face.

谁也没有笑,而是一个个都做了个苦脸。

(1)instead 是副词,一般单独使用,表示"代替","而是"。句中的动作是被"取"的,即是要做的事。例如:

I don't want coffee, give me a cup of tea instead.

我不想喝咖啡,给我一杯茶吧。

Last summer I went to Shanghai, this summer I'm going to Beijing instead.

去年夏天我去了上海,今年夏天我将去北京。

instead of 是个复合介词,后面要接宾语。另外,它所表示的是"代替","而不是"之意,后面的动作是"舍",即不去做的。例如:

We walked downstairs instead of taking the lift.

我们没乘电梯,而是走下楼的。

They must make up their own minds instead of our making up their minds for them.

他们应自己做决定,而不是由我们来给他们做决定。试比较:

He went swimming with his friends instead of staying at home.

=He didn't stay at home. Instead he went swimming with his friends.

他没有呆在家里,而是与朋友一起去游泳了。

(2)make face /faces: 表示做鬼脸,扮苦脸。例如:

The boy made a face at me. 那男孩对我做了个鬼脸。

Don't make faces in class. 不要在课堂上做鬼脸(做怪相)。

Lesson 8

10. Your friend is coming to stay in your house for one week while you and your family are away on holiday.

你的朋友要来你家住一星期,而你和你的家人却要外出度假。

"(be) on holiday" 意思是"(在)度假"、"(在)休假"。这是一个固定词组,"holiday"要用单数。例如:

George is on holiday this week.

George 这个星期休假。

I was on holiday when Jack came to see me.

Jack 来看我时我正在休假。

Please lend your boats to the children on holiday.

请把你的船借给那些度假的孩子们吧。

(二)语法

本单元的语法重点是,把祈使句式的直接引语转换成间接引语。

下面归纳一下转述祈使句时的句式变化。

把祈使句变为间接引语时,要将祈使句中的动词原形"do"变成"to do",并在不定式的前面加上动词"ask/tell/order"等。其句型是"ask/tell/order sb. to do sth."。

注意:如果祈使句是表示请求的口气,则间接引语用"ask",例如:

直接引语:

"Please tidy the lab." she said. 她说:"请把实验室整理一下。"

改为间接引语后变成:

She asked me to tidy the lab. 她请我整理一下实验室。

如果祈使句是表示命令的口气,则间接引语用"tell/order"。例如:

直接引语:

"Make sure the door is shut." said he. 他说:"去查看一下,门要关好。"

改为间接引语后变为:

He told me to make sure the door was shut.

他叫我确信门是关好的。

如果祈使句是否定句,则否定句前要加否定词"not",即"not to do sth."例如:

直接引语:

"Don't touch anything. "she said. 她说: "别碰任何东西。"

变为间接引语后:

She told me not to touch anything, 她叫我不要碰任何东西。