

# 路路通



## 高一英语

与新教材同步 重点中学名师主笔

◆丛书主编 / 莫志斌

◆本册主编 / 梁高显

● 知识要点通晓

● 典型例题通析

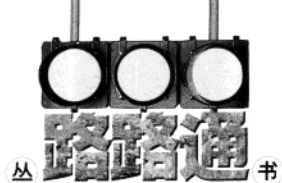
● 综合能力通训

● 课本习题通解

● 单元考点通测



◆ 湖南师范大学出版社



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# 高一英语

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# 前 言

《路路通丛书》是一套涵盖中学主要课程（语文、数学、英语、物理、化学）的同步学习辅导用书，根据人民教育出版社最新教材编写。丛书含金量高，特点鲜明，主要体现在以下几个方面：

一、名师主笔。作者来自湖南师范大学附属中学、长郡中学等湖南省重点中学教学第一线的优秀骨干教师。

二、内容适用。丛书紧密结合教材内容，先抓住课本知识要点进行梳理，然后精辟讲解三种难度不一的、涉及中（高）考点的题目（基础题、提高题、强化题），基础一般的同学可以循序渐进，基础较好的同学可以直接攻坚，从中可以掌握学习方法，少走弯路，举一反三。而后则是名师们精心编排的最新的题库，以训练你的综合能力（从后面的答案可以知道自己“能量”的大小）。当然，接着的课本习题解答与提示更具有实用性和启发性。至于每个单元的考点测试题（附答案）则是检验阶段性学习成果的一把好“尺子”。

三、体例新颖。丛书包括五个栏目：知识要点通晓、典型例题通析、综合能力通训、课本习题通解、单元考点通测。体例是依照学生的学习规律而设计的，它主要是能让学生掌握巧学方法，提高综合能力。它不仅能同时满足不同学习程度的学生的需要，而且能使学生更快、更牢固地掌握课堂内外知识，逐步提高分析、解决问题的能力。

四、版式独特。丛书采用国际流行开本，每个版面配有精美的图片，内芯小五号字体，容量更加丰富。

每年暑假推出新书，上下册合为一本，买一本用一年，不但经济合算，而且便于预习与复习，起到有备而“战”、温故而知新的作用。

高三年级的图书根据教育部考试中心《2002年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明》编写。初三用书亦与中考紧密结合，实用价值更大。

受教材改版等因素影响，丛书中间个别分册体例稍有差异。

丛书编写过程中错漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者  
2002年6月

前 言

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MAF 72/05

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## The summer holidays

知识要点

通晓



## 单元知识

## 1. 重要词语

introduce practice opinion vacation general dawn dark state employ result pump  
regards expression go away go on doing as a result in one's opinion give one's regards/wishes/love  
to sb.

## 2. 基本句型

1) Nice to meet you.

2) introduce sb. to sb.

3) I must be off/leaving now.

4) It's time for sth.

## 3. 语法学习

复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句。

## 要点释疑

1. I'll introduce you. 我来给你介绍一下。

introduce vt. 介绍

introduce oneself 自我介绍

Let me introduce myself first. 让我先作个自我介绍。

introduce sb. to sb. 把某人介绍给某人

I'd like to introduce you to Mary. 我想把你介绍给玛丽。

2. practice (u.) n. 练习; 实践

Our plan should be put into practice. 我们的计划应当实施。

It looks all right in theory, but it will not work in practice. 这从理论上看似是对的, 但实际上行不通。

He used to be good at tennis but now he's out of practice. 他网球曾打得好, 但现在由于缺乏练习而打得不好了。

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧(谚语)。

3. opinion n. 意见; 看法

in one's opinion 依某人的意见

In my opinion, he is right. 依我看他是对的。(= I think he is right.)

What's your opinion? 你有什么意见?

4. vacation n. 假期

What are you going to do during the summer vacation? 你在暑假打算做些什么?

This year I spent my summer vacation in the countryside. 我今年在农村度过暑假。

5. employ vt. 雇佣

They employed five workers. But he employs more men for the harvest. 他们雇佣了5个工人。但在收庄稼的时候,他就要多雇佣一些人。

be employed in 忙于(某事)

She is employed in watering the garden. 她正忙于给花园浇水。

6. Did you stay at home or did you go away? 你是留在家还是离开了呢?

句中 go away 相当于 leave, 意为“走开;离开”。如:

The teacher told the boys not to go away from the classroom. 老师告诉孩子们别离开教室。

Please don't go away until I come back. 请你等我回来后走。

7. go on doing 继续做……(继续做同一件事情);

After ten minutes' break, we went on having our lesson. 休息十分钟后,我们继续上课。

8. It is time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark.

“It's time for sth.”表示“是该……的时候了”;“It's time for sb. to do sth.”表示“是该某人做某事的时候了”;“It's time + 主语 + 动词过去式”表示“是……的时候了”。如:

It's time for supper. 是吃晚饭的时候了。

It's time for us to have sports. 是我们运动的时候了。

9. as a result 意为“结果;因此”,常用于上下文表示结果。如:

As a result, we didn't arrive there on time. 结果我们未按时到达。

“as a result of + 名词”表示“由于……的原因”。如:

As a result of the heavy rain, we didn't arrive there on time. 由于下大雨,我们未能按时到达那里。

10. Please give my regards to your parents. 请代我向你的父母问好。

By the way, Bob sends you his best wishes. 顺便说一下,鲍勃向你问好。

英语中,表示“代某人向某人问好”可以用以下方式表达:

1) send one's love/regards/wishes to sb.

2) give one's love/regards/wishes to sb.

3) give sb. one's love/regards/wishes

4) say hello to sb.

11. So was my friend Bob White. 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也一样。

“So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”表示“两个不同的人或物也是……一样”。如:

He has a book. So have I. 他有本书,我也有。

否定用“nor/neither + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”。如:

He didn't go there. Nor/neither did Mary. 他没去过那里,玛丽也没去过。

注意:“So + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词”结构中,so 表示强调,是副词,表示“的确”之意。如:

He is good at English. So he is. 他英语很好。是的,的确很好。

12. I must be off now. 我该走了。

这句也可说成: I must be leaving/going now. 或: I have to go now.

13. have sb./sth. doing 让某人/某物一直做某事

We had the machine running all morning. 我们让机器运转了一个上午。

The boss had him working all evening. 老板使他干了一晚上的活。

"have sb./sth. do"表示“叫/让某人/某物做……”之意。如:

I had him post the letter for me. 我叫他为我寄这封信。

have sb./sth. done 让/叫/使……被做

We had the radio fixed. 我们请人修好了这台收音机。

该短语也可表示“遭遇;遭难”之意。如:

He had his leg broken when doing exercises. 他在做操时,腿骨折了。

14. dawn n. 黎明;破晓

So every day I work from dawn until dark. 因此,我每天从早到晚地劳动。

at dawn 在天亮时

We must start at dawn. 我们必须天一亮就动身。

15. 特殊疑问句的结构:特殊疑问词+一般疑问句。如:

What does he like?

若特殊疑问词作主语,主谓不倒装。如:

Who is going there? 谁将去那里?

What's the matter with the machine? 这台机器出了什么故障?



### 基础题

例1 —Where's \_\_\_\_\_ nearest bookstore?

—There's one at \_\_\_\_\_ end of the street.

A. the; an

B. a; the

C. the; the

D. a; an

**解题策略** 形容词的最高级前要加 the; at the end of 是一固定短语,表示“在……尽头、末端”之意。答案选 C。

**讲析** 该题考查冠词的用法,主要看是特指还是泛指,或是否是固定搭配。

例2 \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, American eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

A. On; much too

B. On; too much

C. In; too much

D. In; much too

**解题策略** in one's opinion 为固定短语,表示“依某人的意见”(= in the opinion of sb.); "too much + 不可数名词"意为“太多”; "much too + 形容词或副词"意为“十分;很”。答案选 C。

**讲析** 考查介词短语的固定搭配,以及 too much 与 much too 的用法。

### 提高题

例3 One learns a language by making mistakes and \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. correct

B. correcting

C. corrects

D. to correct

**解题策略** 动名词的并列结构。答案选 B。



讲析 making mistakes and correcting them 是动名词短语,作 by 的宾语,关键是看 and 连接的成分。

例 4 Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who is he      B. who he is      C. who is it      D. who it is

解题策略 宾语从句用陈述语气,主谓不倒装,可以去掉选项 A, C。如果我们所谈到的那个人在我们心目中不清楚是男是女,就用 it 来代替。答案选 D。

讲析 考查宾语从句,应注意人称及主谓语位置。

### 强化题

例 5 —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! \_\_\_\_\_

- A. So did I      B. So I did      C. So were you      D. So did you

解题策略 表示同一主语,不倒装,不同主语需要倒装。So 在这里意为“的确”。答案选 B。

讲析 考查“So + 主语 be/have/助动词/情态动词”的用法。

例 6 Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.

- A. ride; ride      B. riding; ride      C. ride; to ride      D. to ride; riding

解题策略 “rather than + 动词原形”可以位于 prefer to do 之后,也可位于它之前,该句型等于 would do sth. rather than do sth. 或 would rather do sth. than do sth.。

讲析 prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 表示“宁愿做某事而不做某事”。做这类题要切记句型。

## 综合能力 特训

### I. 单项填空

1. Why did the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ an article for the wall newspaper?

- A. has write      B. has written      C. write      D. have written

2. —Mike and Sam? I didn't know they knew each other.

—\_\_\_\_\_, but they seem to be old friends.

- A. So did I      B. So I didn't      C. Neither did I      D. I didn't neither

3. —Let's \_\_\_\_\_ who broke the window, shall we?

—All right.

- A. throw away      B. find out      C. get back      D. let out

4. —Would you be so kind as to show me the way to the Capital Stadium?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Yes, that's right      B. No trouble      C. Never mind      D. With pleasure

5. —Excuse me. Have you been to London recently?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. No, I don't      B. Not yet      C. Sorry, I don't      D. Never, but I like

6. —Are you going to the football game?

—No, the tickets are \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

- A. too much high    B. so much expensive    C. far too expensive    D. highly expensive

7. —Tom works hard at English.

—\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So does he; so you do

B. So you do; so is he

C. So he will; so do you

D. So he does; so do you

8. The visiting professor \_\_\_\_\_ giving lectures to students \_\_\_\_\_ invited to meeting at times.

A. preferred; to being

B. preferred to; rather than

C. preferred; than being

D. preferred; to be

9. Now she could \_\_\_\_\_ Radio Beijing without \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty.

A. follow; too much

B. hear; much too

C. listen to; many too

D. understand; too many

10. —Please remember me to your parents.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I remember

B. No, thank you all the same.

C. Sure, I will

D. That's all right

## II. 单句改错

1. I find that difficult to understand him.
2. She practises to speak English every morning.
3. Let me introduce me to you. My name is David.
4. Don't get off the bus until it will stop.
5. It's nice for you to do so.

## III. 用下列短语填空

go on + v-ing, go on to + v, go on with, too much; much too

1. The computer is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.
2. She shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ (live) that way.
3. You give me \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your next story.
5. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (do) another job.

## 课本习题

### 通解

#### Lesson 1

II. Who; Do; next; introduce; introduce; meet

III. Did; No; climbed/went/got; did; so; did; why; pity

#### Lesson 2

- I. 1. I think/guess he is a country boy/child.
2. He writes the letter on a farm in America.
3. No, he isn't. He has a brother.
4. They grow rice on the farm and vegetables in their garden.

5. They usually hold parties or cook meat on an open fire outside. And some of the young men drink beer together.

6. There are five time areas in the States and, in China, there are also five.

II . 1. A 2. C/B 3. A 4. C

III . didn't stay; went; told; had changed; bought; helped; are living; will begin; will be

### Lesson 3

II . August; rice; helps; until; working; lights; but; employs; care; rain; pump; cook; drink; because

### Lesson 4

II . 1. in, at 2. at, of 3. In, with, At, from, until 4. by, at 5. from, along, to, of 6. at, in, of

III . has just come; met; was hurrying; were; went; met; are; did, go; went; is

### Unit 1 Revision

I . 1. Where 2. What 3. Which 4. When/What time 5. How 6. Whose 7. Who 8. Who/Whom

II . 1. at, in 2. for, about 3. about, to 4. for, as 5. In 6. to 7. for 8. In, about

III . 1. After a rest, we went on working/with our work.

注: go on doing = continue doing 表示一种事情的继续; go on with sth. 也表示一件事情的继续, 但含有中断后继续之意。

2. It's six o'clock. I must be leaving now. (I have to leave now.)

3. Try to find five differences in these two pictures.

4. I like geography very much, but I don't like history. (I am very interested in geography, but I don't like history.)

5. I prefer biology to chemistry. (注: prefer sth. to sth. 更喜欢……而不喜欢……)

### 听力答案

Ex. 1 Bruce, Zhou Lan, Li Xiaojun, Fang Qun, Tang Lin

Ex. 2 Bruce: Australia; 1 week with his parents, 2 weeks by the sea

Zhou Lan: Nanjing; made some friends, Xuan Wu Lake and Zhongshan Ling

Li Xiaojun: Dalian; ate some bad fish, ill in bed for a week

Fang Qun: Nowhere; studied

Tang Ling: Nowhere; mother was ill

Ex. 3 1. e 2. g 3. e/b 4. a/f 5. e 6. d 7. c



### I. 单项填空

1. You can see the road sign \_\_\_\_\_ the light of the street lamps.

A. by

B. with

C. under

D. in

2. Come on. I'll introduce you \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.

- A. for                      B. to                      C. with                      D. of
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the farm is large, \_\_\_\_\_ my Dad has only two men working for him.  
A. Although              B. Although, but              C. Though, however              D. Though, and
4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my regards to your father.  
A. take                      B. give                      C. pass                      D. bring
5. During the summer vacation, I often help my father \_\_\_\_\_ the farm.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. over
6. Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat in my opinion.  
A. a lot                      B. much too                      C. too many                      D. too much
7. It's getting late. I must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. off                      B. be leave                      C. be off                      D. leave off
8. —I'm feeling rather tired.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ a game of tennis?  
A. How about play              B. What about playing              C. Why do you play              D. How about to play
9. —I was born in Chicago.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So did my parents                      B. So was my parents  
C. So were my parents                      D. My parents were, either
10. —Can you tell me where my uncle is?  
—Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Here your uncle comes                      B. Here comes your uncle  
C. Comes your uncle here                      D. Your uncle here comes

## II. 完形填空

The lecture on smoking was over at last. As we boys were rushing towards the ground, Jim slipped by the table. The watch, which Mrs Smith had 1 on the table as she started her lecture, disappeared.

We were 2 to go back for class again when the headmaster called us 3 and said, "I've got a little 4 for you boys. Mrs Smith has just lost her watch on the playground. This kind of thing has happened 5 \_\_\_\_\_, she says it just 6 off her wrist(手腕). So, look around for it, will you? 7 if you're clever enough to find it. Let's 8 it clear the boy who does 9 will get a useful reward(奖赏)."

At once we started looking for the watch. Everybody wished to be the 10 one. Suddenly, Jim stopped and bent down as if to 11 something. And 12 he was in front of Mrs Smith, all smiles, 13 the watch to her. Mrs Smith, however, didn't seem at all 14. In fact, she looked angry. She took the watch without 15 a "Thank you".

Jim got 16 a large piece of paper from the headmaster, and 17 him to write a composition 18 the dangers of smoking. What could 19 Jim write about? He hadn't listened to the lecture and had nothing to say on the 20.

1. A. seen                      B. dropped                      C. found                      D. laid  
2. A. about                      B. able                      C. sorry                      D. sure  
3. A. forward                      B. together                      C. straight                      D. out

- |                             |               |                    |                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. fun                   | B. trick      | C. job             | D. prize        |
| 5. A. before                | B. now        | C. here            | D. there        |
| 6. A. goes                  | B. throws     | C. slips           | D. falls        |
| 7. A. Say                   | B. See        | C. Guess           | D. Check        |
| 8. A. get                   | B. put        | C. make            | D. keep         |
| 9. A. this                  | B. such       | C. that            | D. so           |
| 10. A. lucky                | B. quick      | C. early           | D. worthy       |
| 11. A. put down             | B. give away  | C. find out        | D. pick up      |
| 12. A. the following moment |               | B. the next moment |                 |
| C. for a moment             |               | D. just a moment   |                 |
| 13. A. handing out          | B. turning in | C. giving up       | D. sending back |
| 14. A. pleased              | B. hurt       | C. interested      | D. worried      |
| 15. A. just                 | B. ever       | C. even            | D. almost       |
| 16. A. her punishment       | B. her prize  | C. his job         | D. his reward   |
| 17. A. had                  | B. made       | C. told            | D. helped       |
| 18. A. of                   | B. on         | C. in              | D. at           |
| 19. A. poor                 | B. nervous    | C. quick           | D. good         |
| 20. A. lecture              | B. point      | C. matter          | D. subject      |

### III. 阅读理解

I have been in England three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many places to see and so many things to do that I've not had much time for writing letters.

I shall soon be starting my studies at King's College. So far I've been learning English and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are plenty of books you can read and plenty of pictures you can look at. I'm sure you'll be more interested to know what I think about life here.

I find some of the customs (风俗) new and interesting. People here do not shake hands as much as we do in Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised, because people did not put out their hands when I met them. Men raise their hats to women but not to each other.

- The writer came to London from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Asia                      B. Europe                      C. America                      D. Africa
- The writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has never been to England                      B. came to England just now  
C. came to England three months ago                      D. will come to England in three months
- She has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not written any letters                      B. much time to write letters  
C. no time to write letters                      D. a little time to write letters
- She came to London to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study                      B. make a living  
C. learn British ways of living                      D. learn about life there
- The English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shake hands as much as we do in Europe  
B. do not shake hands as much as we do in Europe  
C. do not put out their hands when they meet  
D. put out their hands when they meet

- A. do not often shake hands with friends when they meet  
 B. often shake hands with friends when they meet  
 C. raise their hats to all friends when they meet  
 D. do not raise their hats to friends when they meet

### 综合能力实训 答案

- I. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. C  
 II. 1. that → it 2. to speak → speaking 3. me → myself 4. will stop → stops 5. for → of  
 III. 1. much too 2. go on living 3. too much 4. go on with 5. go on to do

### 单元考点通测 答案

- I. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. b 6. D 7. C 8. B What about + n./doing? = How about + n./doing?  
 ……怎么样? 9. C “so + 助动词/be/情态动词 + 主语”说明两个不同的主语同做一件事。  
 10. B here 或 there 位于句首,若名词作主语,要用倒装结构。  
 II. 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C slips 溜走 7. B 8. C make it clear 是“动宾补”结构,意为“使……清楚”。 9. D 10. A 11. D pick up 捡起 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. C even 意为“甚至”,用于强调。 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D  
 III. 1. B 2. C 3. D 在第一段讲到了没有太多的时间来写信。 4. A 5. A

## In the lab

知识要点  
通晓

## 单元知识

## 1. 重要词语

once unless electricity shut taste mix mixture rather second message proper allow  
experiment lively request dip first of all turn off instead of on holiday

## 2. 基本句型

1) Make sure that... 2) Do what he or she tells you to do. 3) This tastes delicious.

## 3. 语法学习

学习和掌握英语中表示命令和请求的句型。

## 要点释疑

## 1. dos and don'ts 要与不要

这里 dos 和 don'ts 都作名词复数用。如：

Don't use too many Ah's in your talk. 在你的谈话里不要用太多的“啊”字。

The story happened in the early 1950's (1950s). 这个故事发生在 20 世纪 50 年代。

2. Once you are in here, listen to your teacher. 一旦你们来到这里, 就得听老师的。

once 在这里作连词, 引导一个时间状语从句, 表示“一旦”, 内含有“条件”的意味, 不同于 as soon as (一……就……), 仅表示时间。如:

Once you make up your mind to learn it, you must learn it well. 一旦你想学这件事, 你就要学好。

Once you see him, you'll never forget him. 你一旦看见他, 就永远忘不了他了。

3. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to. 如果没有老师的吩咐, 你们什么也不许碰。

句中的 unless 是一个否定连词, 作“除非; 如果不”解。在表示将来时, 主句用将来时, 从句用现在时代替将来时。如:

I won't go unless you go tomorrow. 明天如果你不去, 我也不去。

We will go outing unless it rains tomorrow. 明天如果不下雨, 我们就去郊游。

4. Are we allowed to use the basin by the side of the cupboard? 我们可以用器皿柜旁的那个盆子吗?

句中 allow sb. to do sth. 是一个动宾补结构, 表示“允许某人做某事”之意。如:

I allowed him to leave. 我允许他离开。

allow doing 允许做某事

The police don't allow parking here. 警察不准在这儿停车。

5. One was filled with petrol, one with castor oil and one with vinegar. 一瓶装满了汽油, 一瓶装满了蓖麻油, 一瓶装满了醋。

be filled with 意为“装满”或“充满”(= be full of)。如:

The basket is filled with flowers. (= The basket is full of flowers) 装满一篮子花。

He filled the bottle with water. 他把瓶子装满了水。

6. "Remember, you must do everything as I do." "记住, 你们都必须照我这样做。"

句中 as 是从属连词, 意为“像……那样”, “同……一样”。如:

Do as the teacher says. 照老师说的去做。

You should do as Lei Feng did. 你们应该像雷锋那样去做。

7. Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut. 在离开实验室以前, 务必关掉电源, 关上窗户。

句中的 make sure 是个习惯用语, 表示“一定要”、“保证做到”、“核实”、“弄清楚”等含义。如:

Make sure you meet him at 8:00 at the station. 务必八点去车站接他。

I'll make sure(that) the door is locked. 我要去弄清楚汽车是否已锁好。

make sure of 务必; 确信

There are not many seats left for this concert, you had better make sure of one today. 这次音乐会剩下的座位不多了, 你最好今天去订好一个位子。

8. He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased. 他把一个指头放进嘴里, 尝了尝, 脸上带着微笑, 显出一副相当得意的样子。

1) 句中的 taste 是个实义动词, 表示“尝味”。如:

Taste the coffee and see if it's too hot. 尝尝这咖啡, 看看是否太烫。

Would you like to taste the moon-cake? 你想尝尝这月饼吗?

2) taste 可作系动词, 后加形容词。如:

The soup tastes delicious. 这汤尝起来味道真美。

The mixture tastes terrible. 这混合物的味道叫人难受。

3) 句中的 looking rather pleased 是个现在分词短语, 作伴随状语。如:

He sat there, smoking. 他坐在那儿抽烟。

The children sat in a circle, listening to the teacher. 孩子们坐成一圈, 听老师讲话。

9. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face. 每个人都做了个鬼脸而没有笑。

instead of 是个复合介词, 表示“代替; 而不”之意。如:

I'll go there instead of you. 是我去而不是你去。

They went there on foot instead of by bus. 他们没乘公共汽车, 而是步行到那儿去的。

He played the whole afternoon instead of doing his homework. 他玩了整整一下午, 而未曾做作业。

10. I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough. 很遗憾, 你们当中没有一个人观察得足够仔细的。

none 是不定代词, 意为“没有一个”, 作主语时, 谓语既可以用单数, 也可以用复数。如:

None of them speak(s) English except John. 除了约翰他们中没人讲英语。

惯用语: none the less 仍然; 依然



He has faults, none the less, he is the best student of the class. 他是有缺点, 但仍不失为班上最好的学生。

11. First of all, don't come in here without a teacher. 首先, 没有老师带领就不要进来。

1) 句中的 first of all 是常用短语, 意为“首先”。如:

I have a few words to say, first of all, I want to say something about the exam. 我有几句话要说, 首先, 我想谈谈考试的事。

I'm interested in old coins but first of all I'm a stamp collector. 尽管我对旧钱币也感兴趣, 但首先我是个集邮爱好者。

注意: first of all 首先(强调重要性), 与 at first, at the beginning 一样表示“首先”之意。

2) not... without... 是双重否定, 表示肯定概念, 意为“只有……才……”, “没有……就没有……”。如:

We can't live without air or water. 没有空气和水, 我们就无法生存。

There is no fire without smoke. 无风不起浪。

12. turn off 关掉(水、电、气等)

Turn off the light before you leave the room. 在离开房间前要关灯。

Please turn off the radio, for the baby is asleep. 请关上收音机, 婴儿在睡觉。

短语: turn down 关小; 调低; 拒绝/turn in 上缴; 交出/turn on 打开/turn up 出现; 开大(音量)

13. on holiday 度假

He is now in Europe on holiday. 他现在正在欧洲度假。

注意: holiday 在美国英语中泛指一切假日。指学校的假期美国人一般用 holiday, 而英国人常用 vacation。如:

The college is closed during the vacation. 假期学院不上课。

14. Your friend is coming to stay in your house for one week while you and your family are away on holiday. 你的朋友要到你家住一个星期, 而你和你的家人却要外出度假。

while 在句中是连词, 表示“而”之意, 有对比的含义。如:

He is watching TV while his brother is listening to the radio. 他在看电视而他弟弟在听收音机。

He is fat while his little brother is thin. 他胖而他小弟弟瘦。

15. at the back of 在……后部(指里面), behind 在……后面(指外面)

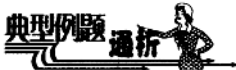
The headmaster sat at the back of the classroom. 校长坐在教室的后部。

There is a playground behind the building. 在楼房后面有一个操场。

in front of 在……前面(外面), in the front of 在……前部(里面)

There is a big desk in the front of the classroom. 教室前部有一个讲台。

There is a pond in front of the house. 在这栋楼房前有一个池塘。



#### 基础题

例 1 You will be late \_\_\_\_\_ you leave immediately.