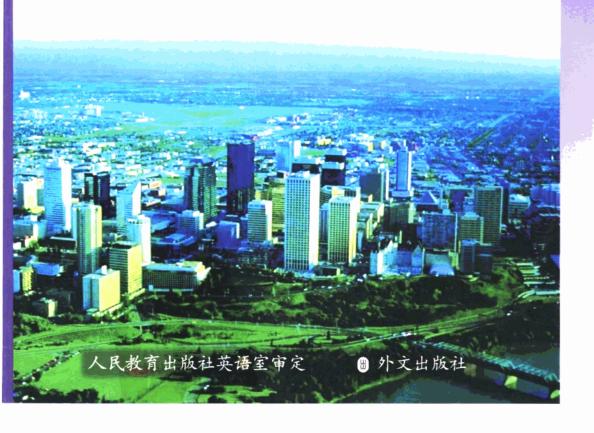
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高一全一册同步



英语教材全解

第一册

(供高中一年级全学年使用)

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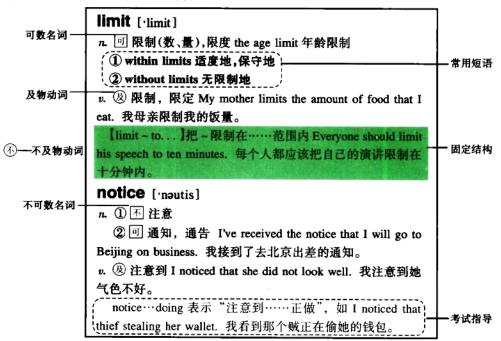
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《英语教材全解》说明

本书以最新英语教学大纲、人教版英语教材为蓝本,对中学英语课本所涉及的单词、短语、课文、知识点、语法、课后练习进行全面、系统地讲解。

本书是为了满足绝大多数学生学习英语的基本要求编写而成的,每一个单元、每一课都与现行最新教材同步,全书共包括以下几个部分。

- 1. 分级词汇。每个单元都涉及到一些新词、生词。根据大纲要求,这些词汇要求学生分级掌握。本部分把学生必须掌握的词汇分课列出,以便于学生掌握。
- 2. 日常用语。每个单元根据训练重点都涉及到一些日常用语。这些用语的掌握对于学生用英语交流大有裨益。总结出这些日常用语,有助于学生提高语言的应用性。
- 3. 词汇详解。本部分主要讲解重点词汇的用法,即对重点词汇进行完整的解释, 包括词义、例句、语法、短语等,如:



- 4. 重点、难点和知识点。本部分对课文及练习涉及的重点、难点进行解释,并通过 比较、概括等方式将知识点突出出来,便于学生掌握。
 - 5. 语法。对于每个单元重点训练的语法内容进行全面讲解,并联系前后内容,把

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每项语法重点系统总结出来。

- 6. 中英文对照课文翻译。在翻译过程中,采用直译的方式,让学生清楚地掌握每句英文的意思。
- 7. 练习答案。为了便于学生检查自己学习、练习的结果,本书附带课后练习及答案。

由于时间有限,本书难免有不足之处,请读者谅解并多提宝贵意见。

编 者 2002年5月

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

一、单词和词组:

四会

- L. 1 introduce 介绍 practice 练习;实践 go away 走开;离开
- L. 2 well (n.) 并 dark (n.) 黄昏;黑暗 go on doing 继续干某事;不停地干某事 result 结果 as a result 结果 state 国家; (美国的)州 the States 美国
- L.4 physics 物理(学) chemistry 化学 biology 生物(学) geography 地理;地理学

三会

- L. 1 partner 搭档,合作者 opinion 看法,见解 in one's opinion 依照某人的看法
- L. 2 vacation 假期;休假 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 regards 问侯;致意
- L.3 expression 表达;词句
- 二会 I
 - L. 1 Harry 哈里[Henry 的昵称](男名) Bob 鲍勃(男名) oral 口述的;口头上的
 - L.2 Charlie 查利(男名)
 - L.3 Steve 史蒂夫[Staven 昵称](男名)

二、日常交际用语:

Hello/Hi. Nice to meet you. I'll introduce you. Bye. See you soon.

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

三、词汇解析

introduce [introdius] v.

⑧ ①介绍〈常与 to 连用〉He introduced his friend to me. 他把朋友介绍给我。

【introduce sb. to sb.】把某人介绍给某人

②传入, 引进〈常与 into 连用〉Tobacco was introduced into Europe from America. 烟草由美洲引进欧洲。

introduction n. 介绍

典型考题

Please allow me _____ myself and we can make friends.

A. to introduce

B. introducing

C. introduce

D. introduced

考题分析

答案选 A。这句话的意思是"请允许我作一下自我介绍,我们可以做朋友。"此题中 allow 有 allow sb. to do 和 allow doing 两种主要结构;故本题答案为 A。

vacation [vakeiin] n.

- ① 回 图 假期 a summer vacation 暑假
- ② 回 休假,度假 take/get ten days' vacation 休假十天 She has gone to Canada on vacation. 她到加 '拿大去度假了。

on vacation 度假 go to France on vacation 去法国度假

vacation, holiday

vacation 与 holiday 都可以表示"假期", vacation 为美国英语, holiday 是英国英语。

vacation 多指学校、机关等正式规定的较长的"假期",不表示一个假日,且没有复数形式。除 the summer/winter vacation 外, vacation 通常不用冠词。

holiday 则表示一般的假日,如纪念日、节日,有复数形式。

a six-day holiday 六天的假期

employ [im·ploi] v.

⑧ 雇用 The firm employs about 100 men. 这家公司大约雇了一百人。 employ, hire

employ 多指长期雇用。

hire 多指临时雇用。

- ① employee n. 雇员,雇工 There are 30 employees in his firm. 他的公司有三十名雇员。
- ② employer n. 雇主,老板 The employer is not kind to me. 老板对我不好。

result [ri'zʌlt]

- n. 回 不 结果,(考试、比赛的) 成绩 as a result 结果 as a result of 作为……的结果 without result 徒然,无效地
- v. ① 导致,结果是,随之发生 Inflation resulted. 随之发生了通货膨胀。
- ① result from 因……引起,起因于 Sickness often results from eating too much. 疾病常常由于暴食引起的。
- ② result in 致使,造成,导致 Eating too much often results in sickness. 暴食导致疾病的发生。 注意, result from 与 result in 的区别。result from 表"因……而起,是……的原因"。result in 表"导致……结果"。

expression [ik'sprefn] n.

可不 表达, 措辞 They greeted him with many expressions of pleasure. 他们说了许多表示欢迎他的话。

beyond expression 难以言表

四、重点、难点、知识点解析

lesson 1

1. So was my friend Bob White. 我的朋友鲍勃・怀特也这样。

这是一个典型的【so+(系)动词(情态动词和助动词)+主语】结构,意思是"……也是",表示不同的主语重复同一动作。所以这个结构的时态与前句保持一致。so 在这里是副词,表示"也一样,也那样"。

He went to Guangzhou. And so did Jim. 他去广州了,吉姆也是。

Mary is fond of country music. So am I. 玛丽喜欢乡村音乐,我也是。

如果前句是否定句,则后句不用 so,而用 neither。

He isn't hungry, and neither am I. 他不饿,我也不饿。

如果表示对连续动作的重复,则不能用上述倒装的结构,而应用 so it is with ... 或 It is the same with ...]结构。Bob was born in China, but now he lives in America. So it is with Jack. 鲍勃出生在中国,但现在生活在美国。杰克也是这样。

辨析(主语 + do + so)和(so + 主语 + 动词)

【主语 + do + so】的意思是"……那样做了"。do so 在这里是替代词,替代上文中的动宾和动状结构,避免重复。其时态与前句保持一致。

Mr. Zhang asked me to wait for him, and I did so. 张先生要我等他,我照办了。

【so+主语+动词】这种结构中的主谓是正常语序,表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实。

Jim thought he should hand in the wallet first, and so he did. 吉姆认为他应该交上钱包,并这样做了。

典型考題:

Xiao Li likes playing the piano, and _____ his sister.

A. so is

B. so does

C. does so

D. so it is with

考顯分析:

答案选 B。这句话的意思是"肖力喜欢弹钢琴,他的妹妹也喜欢。"由于前句采用了一般现在时,故后句也应与前句一致。而且应使用助动词 does。D 项是在前句中有多种形式的谓语时才使用。

- 2. I must be off now. Nice to meet you. 我该走了。很高兴与你相见。
 - 1) be off 在这里表示"离开"的意思。
 - I'll be off tomorrow. 我明天就要走了。
 - 2) Nice to meet you. 是常见的用语,意思是"见到你很高兴。"既可以用于道别,还可用于见面。
 - 一般初次见面的问候语为 How do you do?回答也用 How do you do?

Lesson 2

- 1. It is time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark. 这是一年中稻谷收获的时节,因此,我们都从早到晚地劳动。
- 1) [It is time for ...] 的句型表示"到做……的时候了",相当于[It is time to do ...], 二者常可互换。

It is time for school. = It is time to go to school 该上学了。

- 2) from dawn until dark 在这里表示"从早到晚"。dawn 和 dark 在这里都是名词, dawn 的意思是"黎明", dark 的意思是"黄昏"。
- 2. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors. 有时候在天黑以后我们还要借助拖拉机的灯光继续干活。
- 1) sometimes 在这里为副词,表示"不时,有时"。Sometimes he goes to hospital for seeing his uncle. 有时候他去医院看望叔叔。

辨析 some time, sometime, sometimes

some time 是名词短语,表示"一段时间"。可以指过去,也可以指将来。

She will stay there for some time. 她将在那儿呆一段时间。

The war kept for some time. 那场战争持续了一段时间。

sometime 用作副词,表示"在某一时候,日后,有朝一日",指的是某个不确定的时间,常常用于将来时态,也可以用于过去时态中。

I will return the bike sometime next week. 我将在下周的某一时候把自行车还回来。I heard from him sometime last month. 上个月的某个时候我收到过他的来信。

典型考题:

171	visit	vou	next	month.
	11011	,	 HUAL	monu.

A. sometimes B. s

B. sometime

C. some time

D. on some time

考题分析:

答案选 B。这句话的意思是"下个月我会去看你。"B 项表示"日后,有朝一日"。A 项表示"有时候",不用于将来时态中。C 项表示"一段时间",D 项组合错误。

2) 辨析 go on doing sth., go on to do sth., go on with sth.

go on to do sth. 强调的是"(做完一件事之后)接着去做另一件事"。注意,两件事在时间上是连续的,但在内容上是不同的。go on doing sth. 既可以表示"不停地做某事",也可表示"暂停后继续做同一件事"。

They went on working when someone came in. 当有人进来时,他们继续工作。

go on with sth. 表示间断后做原来没有做完的事,相当于 go on doing something。需要注意的是, go on with 其后只能接名词,而不能接动名词。

After the rest, Tom went on with his homework. = After the rest, Tom went on doing his homework. 休息一会儿,汤姆继续做他的家庭作业。

典型考题:

After finishing her homework, she went on ____ her English lessons.

A. going over

B. going on

C. to go over

D. to going over

考题分析:

答案选 C。这句话的意思是"做完作业后,她接着复习英语。"注意 go on doing sth. (继续做未做完的同一件事)和 go on to do something (接着做另一件事)的不同。据此,选 C。

3. Although the farm is large, Dad have only two men working for him. 尽管农场很大,但是我爸爸却只雇了两个人为他干活。

在这里,【have sb. /sth. doing】的结构表示"让或请某人干某事"、"听任、允许某事发生"的意思。have 是使役动词,表示"使,让,请"。现在分词 doing 作宾补,与宾语形成逻辑上的主谓关系。这种动作往往具有持续进行的含义。

The teacher has us all speaking English in class. 老师叫我们大家上课时全都讲英语。在表示"让或请某人干某事"这个意思时,还可以用【have somebody do sth.】的结构,即用不带 to 的不定式 do 代替 doing。注意,do 往往表示一次性的具体动作。这个结构在美国英语中更为常见。

My father had me cut grass for the cow. 我父亲让我给牛割草。除此之外,【have something done】 也是 have 作为使役动词的一种用法。过去分词 done 作宾补,与宾语形成逻辑上的动宾关系。它表示"使(让)某事发生"的意思。

I'm going to have my hair cut after school. 我打算放学后去理发。

She had her pocket picked in the street yesterday. 昨天在街上她的口袋被人掏了。

	典型考题:							
	The boss had us all the day without rest.							
	A. work B. worked C. working D. to work							
	考题分析:							
	答案选 C。这句话的意思是"老板整天让我们工作,不容我们休息。"have somebody doing sth	ı. 是						
	让某人一直做某事"之意。us 与 work 之间不是被动关系,因此不用过去分词 worked。							
4.	My brother takes care of the vegetable garden. 我的兄弟负责料理菜园。							
	take care of 是一个动词短语,意思是"照顾,照料,管理"。							
	Take care of yourself when I was out. 我不在的时候你要照顾好你自己。							
5.	As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden. 因此,我们必须得给菜地浇水。							
of.	1) as a result 的意思是"作为结果",通常指由前而得出结果,在句子中单独作状语。而 as a r 的意思是"作为的结果"。	esult						
	She is lazy, as a result, she can't pass the exam. 她很懒,因此不可能通过考试。							
	As a result of hard work, his salary is raised. 由于努力工作,他的薪水涨了。							
	典型考题:							
	I don't wear glasses,, I can't see you clearly.							
	A. so B. as a result C. as a result of D. as result of							
	考题分析:							
	答案选 B。这句话的意思是"我没戴眼镜,所以看不清你。"A 项使用时后边不加逗号。C 项	后接						
名	词、代词或动名词等。D 项缺少一个定冠词。							
	2) water 在这里是及物动词,有"浇水,洒水,灌溉"之意。							
	Every morning I water the flowers in my garden. 每天早上我都给花园里的花儿浇水。							
	We water the streets to keep clean. 我们在街上洒水,来保持清洁。							
	Americans eat a lot of meat—too much in my opinion. 美国人吃肉太多,照我看来吃得	太多						
7								
	在这里, opinion 是名词,表示"看法,意见"的意思。in one's opinion 的意思是"在某人看来"。							
	In my opinion, Mr. Zhang did not look like a bad man. 在我看来,张先生看起来不像个坏人	• 0						
	典型考题:							
	, this composition is not good.							
	A. In my opinion B. To my opinion C. In my thought D. In my idea							
	考题分析:							
_	答案选 A。这句话的意思是"在我看来,这篇作文写得不好。"A 项是固定表达方式,其它三个	个选						
	的组合均不正确。							
7.	Please give my regards to your parents. 请问候你的父母亲。							
	在这里, regard 是名词, 意思是"问候, 致意"。注意, 作此意思时应用复数形式 regards。动词短	亙语						
giv	ve (my best) regards (to sb.)表示"请代问候(某人),请代向(某人)致意"。							
	Please give my regards to the comrades there. 请代我向那里的同志们致意。							
	regard 作为及物动词,可以表示"看待"的意思。短语 regard ~ as 的意思是"把~看作…	,						
把	~ 认为"。							

5

I regard him as my brother. 我把他看作我的兄弟。

8. Best wishes. 祝好。

- 1) 在这里, best wishes 是祝福用语,与其它祝福用语 love, regards 等词所表达的意思类似。Give my love/best wishes/regards to your parents.
- 2)辨析:wish, hope

hope 用作动词时,后接不定式或 that 从句,但没有 hope somebody to do 这种形式。

译:我希望他按时完成工作。(正) I wish him to finish his work on time. (误) I hope him to finish his work on time. (正) I hope he can finish his work on time. (正) I wish he can finish his work on time. wish 作动词时,可接动词不定式或 that 从句,也可说 wish somebody to do。wish 接 that 从句时,可以表示某种强烈而又难以实现的愿望,所以句子用虚拟。而 hope 表示的是可以实现的"希望"。

I wish I could fly like a bird. 我希望我能像鸟一样飞。(虚拟,不可实现的愿望)

I hope to visit the Great Wall. 我希望去参观长城。



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

- 1) by the way 的意思是"顺便提及", 在句子中作插入语, 作为附加说明, 用于提起一个新的话题。By the way, what time is it by your watch? 顺便问一下, 你的表几点了?
 - 2) 辨析:in a way, in the way, on the way in a way 表示"在某种程度上"。

The work is well done in a way. 从某些方面来说,工作做得很不错。 in the way 表示"妨碍",相当于 in one's way。

Am I in the way here? = Am I in your way here? 我在这儿妨碍你吗? on the way 表示"正在到来"、"在……的路上",相当于 on one's way。 He is on the way home. = He is on his way home. 他正在回家的路上。

五、课文译文

LETTER TO A PEN FRIEND 致笔友的信

Dear Xiaojun, August 15, 199 __

亲爱的小军:

I hope you are very well. I'm fine, but tired. Right now it is the summer vacation and I'm helping 你好。我身体很好,但很累。

现在正值暑假,我正帮爸爸在农场干活。

my Dad on the farm. August is the hottest month here. It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so 八月是我们这里最热的时候。这是一年中稻谷收获的时节,因此,每天我都从早

every day I work from dawn until dark. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our 到晚地劳动。 有时候在天黑以后我们还要借助拖拉机的灯光 tractors. We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the north where it is colder they grow wheat. 继续干活。在美国的南方我们种植稻谷。在比较寒冷的北方人们种植小麦。我We have a lot of machines on the farm. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working

尽管农场很大,但是我爸爸却只雇了两个人为他

for him. But he employs more men for the harvest.

们的农场里有许多机器。

干活。但是在收庄稼时他就多雇用一些人。

My brother takes care of the vegetable garden. It doesn't often rain in the summer here. As a 我的哥哥负责料理菜园。 这儿夏天并不经常下雨, 因此,result. we have to water the vegetable garden. Every evening we pump water from a well. It then runs 我们必须得给菜地浇水。 每天晚上我们都从井里抽水,水就沿着水渠 along channels to different parts of the garden. 流到菜园的各个部分。

Most Saturday evenings there is a party, even at harvest time. We cook meat on an open fire 大多数星期六的晚上我们都会举行聚会,即使在收获季节也是如此。我们 outside. It's great! Americans eat a lot of meat—too much in my opinion. Some of my friends drink 在露天的篝火上烤肉。非常棒!美国人吃肉太多,照我看吃得太多。我的一些朋 beer. I don't, because I have to drive home after the party.

友还喝啤酒。我不喝,因为晚会以后我还得开车回家。

In your letter you asked about the time in different areas of the States. There are five different time 你在来信中问美国不同地区的时间问题。 在美国有五个不同的 areas in the States. In my state we are fourteen hours behind Beijing time. How many different time 时区。 我们州的时间比北京晚 14 个小时。 在中国你们有多少 areas do you have in China?

个时区呢?

Well. I must stop and get some sleep. Please give my regards to your parents.

好了,我该停笔去睡觉了。请问候你的父母亲。

Best wishes,

祝好!

Charlie

查利

199_年8月15日

六、练习册中部分练习的答案

Lesson 1

- Who; Do; next; introduce; introduce; meet/know
- 3 Did; No; climbed/went/got; did; So did; Why; pity

Lesson 2

- 1 I think/guess he is a country boy/child.
 - 2 He writes the letter in the country/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.
- 2 1 A 2 C/B 3 A 4 C
- 3 didn't stay; went; told; had changed; bought; helped; are living; will begin; will be

Lesson 3

2 August; rice; helping; until; working; lights; but; employs; care; rain; pump; cook; drink; because

Lesson 4

2 1 in, at 2 at, of 3 In, with, At, from, until 4 by, at 5 from, along, to, of 6 at, in, of 3 has just come; met; was hurrying; were; went; met; are; did, go; went; is

Unit 1 Revision

- 1 1 Where 2 What 3 Which 4 When/What time 5 How 6 Whose 7 Who 8 Who/Whom
- 2 1 at, in 2 for, about 3 about, to 4 for, as 5 In 6 to 7 for 8 In, about
- 3 l After a rest, we went on working/with our work.
 - 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.

Unit 2 In the lab

一、单词和词组:

- 四会 L.5 first of all 首先 once 一旦; with unless 如果不;除非 cupboard 器皿柜 electricity 电;电流 turn off 关掉(自来水、电灯、收音机等) shut 关上;关闭 by the side of 在 with soap 肥皂
 - L. 6 taste 品尝 oil 油 mix 混合,搅合 mixture 混合物 rather 相当 finger 手指 instead of 代替 second (n.) 秒
 - L. 8 on holiday 休假;度假 message 含义 proper 适当的
- 三会 L.5 allow 允许,准许 experiment 实验 basin 水盆;脸盆 finally 最后;最终
 - L. 6 lively 活泼的;充满生机的 sadly 伤心地;痛心地
 - L.7 request 请求;要求的事物
- 二会 L.6 Paul 保罗(男名) petrol 汽油 castor 蓖麻 vinegar 醋 dip 浸;蘸;把……放入又取出 suck 吮吸;舔食

二、日常交际用语:

Here are some dos and don'ts.

Follow . . . instructions.

What about ...?

Make sure that . . .

Do what he or she tells you to do.

三、词汇解析

once [wans]

adv. ①一次,一回 I go to see the film once a week. 我每周看一次电影。

- 一次 once 二次 twice 三次 three times
- ②从前,曾经 She once knew him. 她以前认识他。

作此意时, once 用时须放在助动词或 be 动词后面, 但放在实义动词前面, 如 He was once a baseball player. 他曾经是一个棒球选手。

conj. 一旦, 一·····就 Once printed, this dictionary will be very popular! 一旦出版, 这本词典将会非常畅销!

- n. 小 一次 Do it just this once. 只做这一次。
- ① all at once 突然;完全同时地 He was sad and happy all at once. 他悲喜交加。All at once the earthquake took place. 突然发生了地震。
- ② at once 马上,立刻;同时 He did it at once. 他马上着手。Don't all speak at once! 大家别一块儿说话!
 - ③ once (and) for all 只做一次,再也不 He gave up his business once (and) for all. 他再也不做

生意了。

- ④ once more = once again 再度,再来一次 Write it once more. 再写一遍。
- ⑤ once or twice 几次, 一两次
- 6 once upon a time 从前

典型考题

_____you realize you are wrong you should change your method.

A. Once

B. First

C. At once

D. At first

考题分析

答案选 A。这句话的意思是"一旦你认识到自己错了就应该换个方法。"B 和 D 项都是"首先,第一"之意;C 项是"立刻"之意。只有 A 项与题意相符。

unless [ən'les] coni.

除非,如果不 Unless you go at once, you will be late. 如果你不马上走,就会迟到的。

- ① unless 通常不用在假设语气的句子中。
- (正) If he were not busy, he would help me. 如果他不忙的话,他会帮助我的。
- (误) unless he were busy, he would help me.
- ② Unless 子句中不能用 any。

taste [teist] v.

④ 有……味 The meat tastes bad. 肉有异味。

【taste of】(物) 有……味道 It tastes of bitterness. 这吃起来有苦味。

兴,品尝 Taste this coffee and see if you like it. 尝尝这种咖啡看你是否喜欢。

lively ['laivli] adj.

活泼的,充满生机的 A lively person is full of life and is always doing things. 一个生气勃勃的人总是充满活力,并且总在做事。

注意, lively 虽然后面以 ly 结尾,但它并不是副词,而是形容词。类似的词还有 friendly 等。

mix [miks] v.

② 混合,混在一起拌 I can mix a salad. 我会拌沙拉。

【mix~with...】把~与……混合 Mix oil with water. 把油和水混在一起。

混合, 搅合 Oil and water can't mix. 油和水不能混合。

mix up 混合,掺杂;使不清楚 You mixed me up completely. 你彻底把我搞糊涂了。 mixed adj. 混杂的,(男女) 混合的 mixed candies 什锦糖 a mixed chorus 男女合唱 mixture n. 混合物

dip [dip] v.〈现在分词 dipping,过去式、过去分词 dipped〉

- 圆 沾, 浸入(液体) She dipped her hand in the water. 她把手放入水中。
- ①【dip~from/out of...】从……汲取~,汲 dip water from the pool 从池子里汲水
- ② [dip...into] (掏取物件时) 把……伸入 He dipped his hand into the pocket for the key. 他把手伸进口袋掏钥匙。

instead [in sted] adv.

代替,顶替 I do not like this one, give me that instead. 我不喜欢这个,给我那个。

instead of 代替,……而不 He went there instead of his father. 他代替父亲去那儿。

instead of 表示"代替",后可以跟名词、代词、动名词、介词短语等。 I will go by bike instead of by bus. 我将骑自行车去那儿,而不坐汽车。

request [ri'kwest] n.

at the request of 根据……请求 I gave some more money at the request of them. 应他们的要求,我多给了些钱。

四、重点、难点、知识点解析

lesson 5

1. First of all, don't come in here without a teacher. 首先,没有老师在场请不要来这儿。

在这里, first of all 的意思是"第一,首先",表示秩序。First of all, allow me to express our warm welcome to our guests. 首先,我对客人们表示热烈地欢迎。

其它关于"首先,第一"的表达方式: first, in the first instance, first of all, at first

2. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to. 不要接触任何东西,除非老师告诉你怎么做。

unless 表示"如果不,除非,除非在……的时候"的意思。它是具有否定意义的连接词,使用 unless 引导从句时其谓语形式一般是用肯定形式。使用 unless 引导条件状语从句时,要注意以下几点:

① unless 相当于 if ... not,两者常可交替使用。

Unless the rain stops, I shall go out for a walk. = If the rain doesn't stop, I shall not go out for a walk. 除非兩停了,我才会出去散步。

② 如果 if ... not 引导非真实条件句时, 一般不用 unless。

If he weren't so silly, he would understand. 如果他不傻,他会明白的。

③ 如果 unless 引导的从句本身是否定形式, unless 就不能由 if ... not 代替。

You'll do well in the English examination unless you don't do your homework. 你在英语考试中将会取得好成绩,除非你没有做家庭作业。

典型考題:

He is a man of few words. He never speaks _____ he is spoken to.

A. if

B. when

C. unless

D. untill

考題分析:

答案选 C。这句话的意思是"他是一个少言寡语的人。除非别人和他说话,否则他从来不说话。" 其意思为: If he is not spoken to, he doesn't speak.

3. Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut. 离开实验室之前要查明电源并把窗户都关好。