

最新统编教材

高中英语学习辅导 与同步训练

高中一年级
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前 言

《全日制普通高级中学英语新大纲》和新高中英语第一册(上、下)在全国已广泛投入使用。为帮助广大高中英语教师和学生充分理解教材和掌握教材,有效地运用教材,训练和培养英语语言知识和各种言语能力,我们编写了本书。

本书共分二十六个单元,每个单元包括三部分内容:学习要点、疑难解析和同步训练。在学习要点部分,我们列出每单元要掌握的四会与三会词组(除教师用书所提到的)、重点句型、日常交际用语和本单元所讲解的重点语法项目。在疑难解析部分,我们强调难句的理解、难词的用法,强调重视英语的习惯表达法;在比较准确地用汉语解释了英语词语的含义后,列举英语例句,附以例句的译文,做到“举一反三”,使学生不但理解英语词语,而且能活用,触类旁通,掌握有关词语的用法;帮助学生打下坚实的基础。同步训练部分不仅包括高考必测题型:单项填空(语音测试,知识点测试和交际英语的运用)、完形填空、阅读理解、单词拼写和短文改错,还包括会考题中出现的句型转换和完成句子。能够从各个方面检测学生对单元知识的掌握情况。在完形填空、阅读理解和短文改错等文章的选材上力求与本单元的课文在体裁和题材上相吻合,使学生学完课文后,通过阅读这些文章,能更好地理解 and 掌握本单元所讲述的话题和内容,使我们的练习真正起到同步训练的作用。

本书在编写过程中,参考了多种英语书刊和辅导材料,特别是《阅读理解100篇》、《高一英语能力测试》等书目,谨此致谢。

烟台师范学院英语系主任杨玉林教授为本书的编写提出了许多宝贵意见,并在百忙中对本书的全部稿件进行了认真地审订和修改,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于作者水平有限,又由于新教材刚刚投入使用,编写仓促,肯定会有不足之处,诚请广大师生提出宝贵意见,编者不胜感激!

编 者

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

□学习要点

I. 词汇

1. introduce 2. although 3. employ, 4. for the first time 5. a general idea/ a main idea
6. find out 7. on the farm 8. by the lights of 9. at harvest time
10. on an open fire 11. give one's best regards/love/wishes to sb.
12. in your opinion 13. be different ... from ... in 14. from dawn until dark
15. as a result

II. 句型

1. So + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语
2. It is time for + n.
3. It is the time of year for sth. It is time for sb. to do sth.
4. go on doing go on to do go on with sth.
5. have sb. do have sb. /sth. doing have sth. done
6. It's your turn to do sth.

III. 日常交际用语

1. Hello/Hi! 2. I'll introduce you to...
3. Nice to meet you. 4. See you soon.
5. Bye! 6. I must go/be leaving now.
7. Give one's regards/best wishes/loves to ...

IV. 语法

复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句

□疑难解析

1. So was my friend Bob White. = My friend Bob White was also at the centre school.

我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也是(在中心学校读书)。

“So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”的结构中的“so”代替上句中的某个成份。注意此结构的语序是倒装的,而助动词/情态动词,一般与上句中的助动词/情态动词一样。如果上句中的谓语动词是 be 或 have(助动词),则“so”后面也用 be 或 have。如果上句没有助动词/情态动词,则“so”后面用 do(或 does, did)。如:

He's a student. So am I. (= I am also a student.) 他是学生。我也是(学生)。

—I have finished my homework. 我已经完成了作业。

—So have I. (= I have also finished my homework.) 我也完成了(作业)。

—I played basketball yesterday. 昨天我打篮球了。

—So did I. 我也打了。

2. I must be off now. 我现在得走了。

off 在这里是副词,在此句中作表语,表示“(离)开”、“(走)开”。

3. I want to introduce my friend Jane. 我想把我的朋友珍妮介绍给你。

introduce 是及物动词,意思是“介绍(相识)”。introduce sb. to sb. (把……介绍给……), “to sb.”有时可以省略。如:

Let me introduce Miss Green(to you). 让我(给你)介绍格林小姐。

I'd like to introduce you to them. 我想把你介绍给他们。

4. What's the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?

在你看来,你的假期哪段过得最好?

句中的 in your opinion 意思是“在你看来”、“依你看”,和 in your view 意思相近,用来表示个人的意见或看法。one's 可表示不同的物主代词,如 my, your, his, her 等,也可以用名词的所有格代替,如 my teacher's, Tom's 等。如:

In our opinion, he should go to see the doctor. 依我们看,他应该去看医生。

In Tom's opinion, winter is the best season. 在汤姆看来,冬天是最好的季节。

5. from dawn until dark 意为“从早到晚”。如:

He is busy with his work from dawn until dark. 从早到晚忙于工作。

6. ... in the north where it is colder. ...

句中包含一个由 where 引导的定语从句,用来修饰前面的先行词 where。where 在从句中作状语表示地点。如:

This is the room where Luxun once lived. 这是鲁迅曾经住过的房子。

7. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.

农场虽然很大,我爸爸却只雇了两个人在农场为他干活。

此句中 although 引导一个让步状语从句。

注:although 和 but 不能并存。如上句话也可以这样说:

The farm is large, but my Dad has only two men working for him.

8. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garde. 因此,我们不得不给菜园浇水。

这句话等于:As it doesn't often rain here, we have to water the vegetable garden.

1) as a result 意为“因此”、“由于……的结果”,常用在有上文(表示原因)的情况下。如:

It was late at night and there was no bus. As a result, we had to walk home.

夜深了,又没有公共汽车,因此我们不得不走回家。

as a result 之后还可以接 of, 构成 as a (the) result of... 的短语,表示“由于……的结果”。如:

As a result of the fire, hundreds of people lost their lives.

由于大火,好几百人失去了生命。

2) water 在这里是动词,当“浇水”讲。如:

Some students were planting trees, while the others were watering the trees.

一些学生在植树,其他学生在浇树。

□同步练习

1. 单项填空

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. vac <u>ation</u> | A. ch <u>ann</u> el | B. pr <u>acti</u> ce | C. or <u>a</u> l | D. ch <u>an</u> ge |
| 2. intr <u>o</u> duce | A. comp <u>u</u> ter | B. p <u>u</u> mp | C. s <u>u</u> mm <u>e</u> r | D. s <u>u</u> bj <u>e</u> ct |
| 3. part <u>n</u> er | A. w <u>a</u> rm | B. reg <u>a</u> rds | C. qu <u>a</u> rter | D. gram <u>m</u> ar |
| 4. whe <u>a</u> t | A. b <u>ee</u> r | B. m <u>ee</u> t | C. br <u>ea</u> d | D. ar <u>ea</u> |
| 5. g <u>e</u> neral | A. g <u>a</u> rden | B. g <u>a</u> me | C. ge <u>o</u> graphy | D. g <u>re</u> en |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. Charlie was late for class _____ the heavy snow.
A. because B. with C. as a result D. as a result of
7. Is June the time of _____ for the wheat harvest in your country?
A. a year B. year C. day D. a day
8. Jane handed in her homework yesterday. _____.
A. So did I B. So was I C. I did so D. So I did
9. Although they were tired, they _____ until 12 o'clock.
A. went on work B. went on to work
C. went on working D. went working
10. So much for the new words. Now let's _____ the text.
A. go on to study B. go studying
C. go on studying D. go on study
11. Please don't have the horse _____ all the time.
A. run B. running C. ran D. to run
12. It's _____ to be on duty today.
A. in turn B. by turns C. by your turn D. your turn
13. — How is your father?
— _____.
A. He is over fifty B. He is a biology teacher
C. He is much better today D. He is thin and tall
14. I'm not very _____ chemistry. I'll work harder to improve it.
A. good at B. good in C. well at D. well in
15. — Hi, Mary. This is my friend Jane.
— _____.
A. Hi, Jane. I'm Mary B. How are you?
C. Nice to meet you D. Are you Jane
16. _____, you'd better wait for him a while.

- A. In my opinion B. Out of my mind
C. By my own words D. In my side
17. The teacher told us a story _____ the beginning _____ class.
A. in, of B. in, of the C. at, of D. at, in
18. I met an old friend of mine _____ college _____ the first day of term.
A. in, on B. at, on C. at the, in D. in, at
19. I'm afraid the journey will be _____ for him.
A. too many B. much too C. very much D. too much
20. I _____ watching TV _____ listening to the radio.
A. enjoy, to B. like, than C. prefer, than D. prefer, to
21. Please _____ when the train will arrive.
A. find B. find out C. look for D. say
22. — Where is Steve?
— He _____ for about half an hour.
A. has gone away B. has left
C. has been away D. was away
23. I don't like the cake. There is _____ sugar in it.
A. much too B. too much C. very much D. too many
24. — What about _____ out for a drive?
— That's great!
A. going B. us to go C. go D. to go
25. — _____
— He was writing a letter.
A. How many Chinese words has he learnt?
B. How was his summer vacation?
C. What was he doing at this time yesterday?
D. What do you know about Bob White?

1. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从26—50各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Mr Brown has an umbrella shop in a small town. People sometimes brought him 26 umbrellas and then he took them 27 a big shop in London, 28 they were mended. Several days later, Mr Brown went there and 29 .

A few weeks ago, Mr. Brown went to London by train. He forgot 30 an umbrella with him that day. 31 in front of him was a man with an umbrella 32 by the seat. When the train arrived in London, Mr. Brown and the man stood up. 33, Mr. Brown picked up the umbrella 34 he often did during his trips by train. Just as he was getting 35, he was stopped by the man, who said angrily, "That 36 mine!" Mr. Brown 37

and gave it back to him.

Then Mr. Brown went directly to 38. The people there had got his six umbrellas ready. After a close look at each of them, he said, "You've 39 them very well."

In the afternoon, he went to the station and got into the train again. The 40 man was in the same seat. He looked at Mr. Brown and his six umbrellas, "You've had a good day," he said.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 26. A. old | B. broken | C. cheap | D. rejected |
| 27. A. to | B. in | C. into | D. out of |
| 28. A. which | B. that | C. where | D. and where |
| 29. A. sold them out | B. handed them out | C. gave them back | D. got them back |
| 30. A. taking | B. to take | C. bringing | D. to bring |
| 31. A. Sit | B. Sat | C. Sitting | D. To sit |
| 32. A. stand | B. stood | C. standing | D. to stand |
| 33. A. Suddenly | B. Usually | C. In fact | D. In a hurry |
| 34. A. as | B. which | C. that | D. what |
| 35. A. out | B. on | C. off | D. in |
| 36. A. was | B. is | C. belonged | D. belongs to |
| 37. A. apologized | B. returned | C. smiled | D. turned round |
| 38. A. the bus stop | B. the station gate | C. his umbrella shop | D. the big shop |
| 39. A. made | B. repaired | C. designed | D. sold |
| 40. A. strange | B. poor | C. other | D. same |

II. 阅读理解

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Dear Mary,

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to spend the weekend at your home, but I'm afraid I can't accept it. I'm very sorry indeed for I have the most happiest memories of last weekend I spent with you and Roger. You remember I was fond of hiking(郊游). Well, I am now secretary of a hiking club and one of our walks is fixed at that very weekend. As I am leading it, I feel I must go, but I am most terribly disappointed. I only hope you will ask me again for some other weekend and that I will have better luck that time.

Kindest regard to Roger and you.

Yours very truly

Peter

41. Who is the receiver of the letter?

- A. Peter B. Roger C. Mary D. Roger and Mary

42. Why won't the writer spend the weekend with Mary?
- He spent the weekend with her last week.
 - He has to stay with Roger at the weekend.
 - He'll be busy organizing a walk at the weekend.
 - He thinks that hiking is more interesting.
43. Which of the following statements is true?
- Mary is a secretary of a hiking club.
 - Mary is invited to stay with Roger and Peter.
 - Peter is sorry he can't spend the weekend with Mary.
 - Peter is sorry he can't take one of the walks organized by the hiking club.
44. What hasn't been referred to in the letter?
- Who has asked Peter to spend the weekend.
 - Why Peter refused to accept the invitation.
 - Where the weekend will be spent.
 - When Mary will ask Peter to spend another weekend with her.
45. What is the letter about?
- How to write an invitation.
 - How to accept an invitation.
 - How to refuse an invitation.
 - How to send an invitation.

B

15 Lancaster Street
London England
Dec. 26, 1992

Dear Irene,

Many thanks for your letter of 20th December to Wai-ming and me. Wai-ming's mother sent it to us here in England. I thought I had better reply myself since, as you know, your brother is not very good at writing letters.

You asked whether Wai-ming's application (申请) for a scholarship (奖学金) had been successful. Well, as you can see by now, it was. He is doing a one-year postgraduate course (研究生课程) in world history here at Lancaster University. The little house we live in is near the University. We have to buy a used car which is necessary because the bus service here is very poor.

We arrived in England at the beginning of September, and stayed in London for three weeks with my cousin Kwok, who owns a large restaurant there. This was the first time he had met my husband. Then we went to Cambridge for a week, where Wai-ming had to attend a meeting, and after that we came up to Lancaster and had two weeks to find somewhere to live and generally got organized before Wai-ming's course began.

The weather has been quite a change from home. Last week we had some snow, the first we had ever seen. We went outside and threw snowballs at each other, just like children!

We get on very well with most of the English people we have met, although we had some difficulty at first understanding the northern accent(口音).

Well, that's about all our news. Wai-ming's course is going well, and if he passes his exams we will be free to return home in July.

love,

Sally

46. Which of the following refers to different person from the other three?
- A. Wai-ming.
 - B. Irene's brother.
 - C. Sally's cousin.
 - D. The writer's husband.
47. When Irene wrote her letter she knew that ____.
- A. Wai-ming and Sally were in England.
 - B. Wai-ming had applied for a scholarship.
 - C. Wai-ming's application for a scholarship had been successful.
 - D. Wai-ming was doing a one-year postgraduate course in world history.
48. Wai-ming's course began on about ____.
- A. 3rd September
 - B. 21st September
 - C. 1st October
 - D. 12th October
49. Wai-ming and Sally threw snowballs at each other because they ____.
- A. enjoyed playing with the snow
 - B. had had an argument. (争论)
 - C. felt very cold
 - D. wanted to be like children
50. We can infer(推断) from the first paragraph that Irene ____.
- A. does not like writing letters very much
 - B. does not live with her mother now
 - C. was in England when she wrote her letter
 - D. does not particularly like Sally

C

From the beginning rivers have played an important part(作用) in the life of man. In old times, man settled near rivers or on river banks and built up their homes there. Water is Nature's gift to man. Man needs water to irrigate(灌溉) his crops, to cook and

to wash. Water can be used to produce electricity. The electricity from power stations(发电站) is sent to homes, cities, factories and television stations. Many water sports keep man strong and healthy.

In a word, man can't live without water. We must make good use of it.

51. Rivers have been important to man ____.

- A. since the last century B. for a very long time
C. since a few years ago D. since a few hundred years ago

52. In old times, man settled near ____.

- A. Nature B. rivers C. buildings D. cities

53. Water can be used to ____.

- A. make banks B. make a gift to man
C. produce electricity D. build up homes

54. Many water sports keep ____ strong.

- A. houses B. cities C. factories D. man

55. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Everybody must make good use of water.
B. We can use water to do some washing.
C. In old times, man lived on river banks.
D. Many water sports keep man strong and healthy.

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, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Susan: Good morning, Mike.

Mike: Good morning, Susan. How are you?

Susan: Fine, thanks. When did you come back to school?

Mike: 56

Susan: Did you have a good summer?

Mike: I worked, and I made some money.

Susan: 57

Mike: I worked at a filling station.

Susan: 58

Mike: I pumped a lot of gas and washed a lot of windshields(挡风板) 59

How did you spend the summer?

Susan: I went to the mountains with my family.

Mike: Did you have a good time?

Susan: Oh, wonderful! 60

Mike: That sounds like fun

- A. Where did you work?
B. Who said this?

- C. I got back last night.
 D. What did you do?
 E. I went swimming every day.
 F. I knew nothing about it.
 G. What about you?

IV. 句型转换

在B句的空白处填写一个合适的词,使之与A句的意思基本一致。

61. A. Well, it's getting late. I must be leaving now.
 B. Well, it's getting late. I must _____ now.
 62. A. Every day I work from dawn until dark.
 B. Every day I work _____.
 63. A. Did you have a good holiday?
 B. I wonder _____ you _____ a good holiday?
 64. A. Please give him my regards.
 B. Please give my _____ to him.
 65. A. You are very nice to help me.
 B. That's _____ you _____ me.

V. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母,在句子右边的横线上写出各单词的正确形式。

66. The water runs along c_____ to different parts of the garden. 66 _____
 67. My father usually e_____ more men for the harvest. 67 _____
 68. There are five d_____ time areas in the states. 68 _____
 69. Are you doing c_____ studies this term? 69 _____
 70. Which s_____ do you like best? 70 _____

VI. 完成句子

在英语句子的每个空白处填写一个适当的词,使之与汉语句子的意思基本一致。

71. 我对生物很感兴趣,但我不喜欢物理。
 I'm _____ but I don't like _____.
 72. 农民们在抽井里的水浇菜园。
 The farmers _____ water from the well and _____ the _____ garden.
 73. 你去年在哪所学校?
 _____ you _____ last year?
 74. 他们常常在露天的篝火上烤肉。
 They often cook meat _____ outside.
 75. 我们在北方较冷的地方种植小麦。
 We grow wheat in the north _____.

VI. 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误,对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行

右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正。

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错误的不要改。

A man broke his right leg a few weeks ago christmas and was taken into a hospital. He was afraid that he will have to spend Christmas in hospital. Christmas came and he was still in hospital. The doctor told him that he might be able to leave hospital in time to the New Year. Sure enough, he was able to join a party on New Year's Eve. He had a wonderfully time and drank a bit too much. On his way home he was very careless that he slipped(滑倒)on an ice and broke his left leg. It was he who broke both of his leg.

76 _____
77 _____
78 _____
79 _____
80 _____
81 _____
82 _____
83 _____
84 _____
85 _____

Unit 2 In the lab

□学习要点

I. 词汇

1. once 2. taste 3. as 4. allow 5. unless 6. request
7. none 8. return 9. enough 10. instead/instead of 11. first of all
12. make sure 13. fill sth. with sth. / be full of 14. dip sth. into
15. make a face 16. fill in 17. be on holiday

II. 句型

1. What about...?
2. make sth. + *adj.*
3. Do what he or she tells you to do.
4. never + *adj.* / *adv.* enough
not + *adj.* / *adv.* enough = can not be too *adj.* / *adv.*

III. 日常交际用语

1. Here are some do's and don'ts.
2. What about...?
3. Follow... instructions.
4. Do what he or she tells you to do.
5. Make sure that... .

IV. 语法

复习和掌握英语中表示命令和请求的句式

□疑难解析

1. Have you been in the lab before? 以前你们来过实验室吗?

have (has) gone 与 have (has) been 的区别在于:前者表示“某人已到某地去了(此时不在这儿)”。而后者则表示“某人曾经去过某地(去过又回来了)”。如:

—Where is he? 他哪去了?

—He has gone to the library. 他去图书馆了。

I have been to the Great Wall twice. 我去过两次长城。

2. Once you're in here, listen to your teacher.

一旦你们在这儿了,听你们老师的。

once 在这里是连词,表示“一旦”(=if),用来引导条件状语从句。

“Once you're in here”可以说“If you're in here”。如:

Once you miss the chance, you will regret. 你一旦错过这个机会,你会后悔的。

3. 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。

这句话和“Don't touch anything if your teacher doesn't tell you to.”意思相同。

1) unless = if... not, 解释为“除非……”、“否则……”,但语气比 if... not 重。(注意:在 unless 引导的从句里,动词用一般现在时,不用将来时。)如:

I'll go to the park unless it rains tomorrow. 明天如果不下雨,我就去公园。

Don't move unless I come back. 除非我回来,否则不准乱动。

2) unless your teacher tells you to 的 to 是不定式符号,后面省略了动词 do,来避免不必要的重复。不定式符号一般不省略。如:

—Would you like a cup of tea? 想来杯茶吗?

—I'd like to. 我喜欢。(好。)

4. What about when we leave? 我们离开实验室时又该做什么?

这句话相当于: What should we do when we leave?

句中的 what about = how about, 是用来征求对方意见的用语,其后可跟名词(代词)、动名词、副词,还可以跟状语从句(如 when we leave)等。如:

What about going out to play? 出去玩怎么样?

How about a cup of tea? 来杯茶怎么样?

5. He was a little man with thick glasses, but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting. 他是一位个子矮小的人,戴着一副深度眼镜,但是他有一种奇妙的方法,使他的课上得生动有趣。

1) 介词短语 with thick glasses 这里用作定语,修饰前面的名词 man。with 是“带有”、“具有”的意思。如:

She is a beautiful girl with long hair. 她是个留长发的漂亮女孩。

2) make sth. + 形容词,表示“使得……保持某种状态”。如:

We should make our classroom clean. 我们应该使我们的教室保持洁净。

6. One was filled with kerosene, one with castor oil and one with vinegar.

一个瓶子装满煤油,一个瓶子装满蓖麻油,还有一个(瓶子)装满醋。

1) fill... with 意为“用……盛(装、灌)”。如:

Please fill the glass with water. 请把这只杯子装满水。

I am filled with joy. 我心中充满了喜悦。

2) 此句后半部分是省略句。完整的句子应该是: One was filled with kerosene, one was filled with castor oil and one was filled with vinegar.

7. Remember, you must do everything as I do. 记住,你们必须完全照我这样做。

do everything as I do 中的 as 引导一个方式状语从句,as 是连词,意为“像(表示方式)”。如:

We must serve the people as Lei Feng did. 我们必须像雷锋那样为人民服务。

8. The mixture tasted terrible. 这种混合液的味道实在是太糟了。

taste 是连系动词,意为“品尝起来”、“有……的味道”,后面跟形容词作表语。如:

The soup tastes delicious. 汤尝起来很可口。

类似的连系动词还有 look, sound, smell, feel 等。

9. I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough. 很遗憾,你们当中谁都观察得不够仔细。

1) none of... 意为“……中没有任何一个”(not any of...), 后面跟名词或代词。如:

None of my friends came. 我的朋友中没有一个人来了。

注:当 none of... 用在句子的开头时,与复数名词连用作主语时后面的谓语动词单复数都可用。非正式文体中复数常用些。如:

None of us like/likes coffee. 我们中没有一个人喜欢咖啡。

None of my friends are/is interested in maths. 我的朋友中没有一个人对数学感兴趣。

- 2) enough 可以作形容词、副词和代词。这里用作副词修饰前面的副词 carefully。当 enough 作形容词用时可以放在所修饰名词的前面或后面。例如:enough room(足够的空间), seats enough(足够的座位)。当用作副词时,通常放在所修饰词的后面,如 carefully enough, well enough。

“I have had enough.”中的 enough 是代词。

10. ... but the finger I put into my mouth was not the one I had dipped into the cup.

……但我放进嘴里的指头不是我在杯里蘸了一下的那个指头。

1) I put into my mouth 是定语从句,修饰前面的 the finger; I had dipped into the cup 也是定语从句修饰前面 the one。

2) 注意句子的时态。主语包含的定语从句中动词 put 用的是过去式;表语所含的定语从句中起作用的是过去完成时 had dipped, 表示动作发生在“过去的过去”。

11. 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个星期,而你和你家人却要外出度假。

1) is coming 是现在进行时表示将来时。类似用法的动词还有 go, leave, start 等等(后面课文中提到)。

2) (be) on holiday 意为“度假”、“休假”,这是一个固定词组。注意:一定要用介词 on, holiday 用单数,它的前面不能用冠词。如:

Jane was on holiday last week. 珍妮上个星期休假了。

The students on holiday are happy and gay. 度假的孩子们兴高采烈。

3) while 是连词,作“当…的时候”、“与此同时”解。

□同步练习

1. 单项填空

A) 从 A、B、C、D 四个单词的划线部分中找出一个读音与其它不同的单词。

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. allow | B. follow | C. grow | D. blow |
| 2. A. suck | B. shut | C. request | D. instruction |
| 3. A. taste | B. caster | C. basin | D. vacation |
| 4. A. mix | B. experiment | C. exam | D. expression |
| 5. A. Europe | B. introduce | C. pronounce | D. proper |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. Where _____ my glasses? I can't see without _____.
A. are, them B. is, it C. is, them D. are, it
7. Is there a box _____ books under the bed?
A. fill with B. filled of C. full with D. full of
8. Each of the children _____ given an apple.
A. were B. have been C. was D. will
9. They went to the cinema _____ at home.
A. instead of stay B. instead of staying
C. instead D. instead staying
10. This expression sounds _____ here.
A. correctly B. wonderfully C. strange D. well
11. _____ the boys can speak French.
A. None B. No one of C. Nobody of D. None of
12. Here _____ some dos and don'ts.
A. was B. is C. have D. are
13. All the students did the same _____.
A. like the teacher does B. like the teacher did
C. as the teacher did D. as the teacher does
14. _____ your door when you leave.
A. Not forget to lock B. Don't forget to lock
C. Not forget locking D. Don't forget locking
15. The man _____ thick glasses is the English teacher _____ Class One.
A. have, in B. with, of C. with, at D. on, with
16. Before you leave the room, make sure the gas is _____.
A. closed B. turned off C. turned on D. shut
17. He still remembers the first class _____ his teacher.
A. on B. from C. at D. for
18. His lessons were not _____.
A. easily forgotten B. forgotten easier
C. easy forgotten D. forget easily
19. You can see the school _____ the street.
A. by the end of B. at the end
C. at the end of D. in the end
20. The professor said that they didn't watch _____.
A. careful enough B. enough careful
C. carefully enough D. enough carefully
21. Don't touch _____ if he doesn't tell _____.