

人教版

# 新高中英语O

沈红编



高中英语能力突破学习指导丛书

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# 新高中漢語(1

业修

沈红编

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### 编写说明

《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语 1—5 (必修)》(简称人教版《新高中英语》)是人民教育出版社根据新课程标准编写的一套全新高中英语教材,自 2004 年秋 "季起在广东省及全国范围内广泛使用。

为帮助广大学生更好掌握该教材的知识要点,全面提升学生英语学习的实践能力和语言综合运用能力,我们特地组织有较强教研能力和丰富教学经验的教研员及老师编写了这套《新课标高中英语能力突破学习指导丛书》。该丛书的编写以国家颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验稿)》及其他相关文件的要求为指导,以新课程的改革精神为理念,体现自主、合作的学习思路,探究新的学习方式。全书与教材的单元同步编排,每单元均设置"背景知识突破"、"词汇突破"、"语法知识突破"、"重点句型突破"及"单元检测"等项目,以帮助学生梳理和掌握课本的知识点、重点及难点,并通过形式多样的练习题对所学知识进行巩固、归纳和总结。

全套书共六本,本书为《(人教版)新高中英语 4 (必修)》,适用于高一下学期。 书后附有听力练习录音内容和参考答案,方便师生使用。

由于本书的编写时间仓促,书中不足之处在所难免,希望读者能提出意见和建议,以便进一步完善。

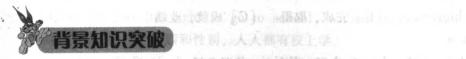
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#### Unit 1 Women of achievement

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## Jane Goodall: the Chimp Lady

#### Before Africa

Jane was born in London, England on April 3, 1934. Her father, Mortimer, was an engineer. Her mother, Vanne, is an author. When she was a young girl, Jane loved the Tarzan stories. She was fascinated by the mystique of the jungle. At the age of eleven, Jane decided that she wanted to go to Africa.

Jane, as a child, had a very good relationship with her mother. Their good relationship continued, even as she fought her way to Africa, when no one else said she could do it.

#### **Africa**

When a friend invited her to Kenya in 1957, Jane readily accepted. Within a few months of her arrival she met the famed anthropologist and paleontologist, Dr. Louis Leakey. One of Leakey's interests was to study wild chimpanzees in order to gain insight into the evolutionary past of humans. Goodall's patience and persistent desire to understand animals prompted Leakey to choose her for this pioneering study. In 1965, Goodall earned her PhD in ethology from Cambridge University. Soon thereafter, she returned to Tanzania to continue research and to establish the Gombe Stream Research Centre. Jane has been doing research at Gombe for about 40 years now. Neither she nor Louis Leakey believed it would blossom into what it has become.



#### 1. achieve vt.

- (1) 完成, 做到
  He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work. 如果不工作, 他将永远不会有所成就。
- (2) 达到 (目的等); 取得; 实现

As a result of advertising, we've achieved a big increase in sales this year. 由于登了广告,我们今年的销量大大增加。

adj. achievable 可做到的;可实现的

n. achievement 「U]完成、取得 「C]成就、业绩

#### 2. condition n.

- [U] (本身的) 状态 in good condition: 状况良好 The car is in good condition. 这辆车车况很好。
- [C] 条件;条款 **on condition that** 在……条件下,假如……,=if,引导条件状语从句

She will join us on one condition: that we divide the profits equally. 她同意加入、条件是要平分利润。

I'll come on condition that my parents are invited, too. 如果我的父母受到邀请,那么我也参加。

pl. (under) conditions (周围的) 状况,情况, =situation

Our working conditions have been greatly improved recently. 我们的工作环境最近大为改善。

#### 3. connection n.

(1) 连接, 衔接

There must be something wrong with the connection of the house pipes to the water supply. 房屋水管和水源的连接一定是出问题了。

(2) 联系、关系

Do you know there is a connection between smoking and heart disease? 你知道吸烟与心脏病有关系吗?

connect vt. (with) 连接, 联系

The scientist connected the wires (up). 科学家把电线连接起来。

The girl was connected with the theft. 这个女孩被认为与盗窃案有关系。

4. behave vi. & vt. 举止, 表现

She behaved with great courage. 她表现得极有勇气。

Behave (oneself)! 规矩点!

a well-behaved/badly-behaved child 规规矩矩/不守规矩的孩子

n. behavior 行为

be on one's best behavior 举动规矩, 行为检点

Don't scold the boy. He is on his best behavior today. 不要批评这个男孩了。 他今天已经很守规矩了。

5. respect n. [U] 尊重, 尊敬 (for)

in respect of 关于,谈到 without respect to 不考虑,不论

Everyone ought to show respect for his parents. 每个人都应尊敬父母。

His work is good in respect of quality but bad in respect of quantity. 他的工作质量很高但量不够。

Everyone has the right to go to school, without respect to class, race, or sex. 不论阶层、种族和性别,人人都有权上学。

vt. 尊敬, 敬重 (for/as) respect oneself 自重

I respect him for his great courage. 我敬佩他的勇气。

He is respected as an experienced teacher. 他是一位受人尊敬的资深教师。

No girl who respected herself would go out dressed like that. 自重的女孩不会打扮成那样外出。

辨析: respectable / respectful

respectable adj. 值得尊敬的; 正派的

· HI W W WHY I HAVE A MAN A MA

:10

They are poor, but respectable. 他们很穷但为人正派。 respectful adj. 表尊敬的: 有礼貌的

be respectful to sb 尊敬……, 对……有礼貌 be respectful of + n. 重视……

We are respectful to our teachers. 我们尊敬老师。

They are respectful of tradition. 他们重视传统。

6. **inspire** vt. 鼓舞, 激励; 赋予……灵感; 促成

inspire sb to+n., inspire sb to do sth

We were inspired by his speech. 他的话鼓舞了我们。

The memory of his childhood inspired his first novel. 儿时的记忆促使他写成第一本小说。

inspiration n.

[U] 灵感

Her work shows real inspiration. 她的作品表现出她很有灵感。

[C] 鼓舞或激励人的人或事物; 妙计, 好主意

Madame Curie is an inspiration to us all. 居里夫人是我们所有人的鼓舞。 I've just' had an inspiration. 我突然想到一个好主意。

7. **support** n. & vt.

[U] 支撑; 支持

The walls give a strong support to the house. 墙给予房子强有力的支撑。

Thank you for your support for my work. 谢谢你对我工作的支持。

vt. 支撑; 抚养, 养活; 支持

You support the bottom of the box please. 请你托着箱子底部。

The man had a very poor family with six children to support. 这个男人有六个孩子要养活,家里生活很困难。

A true friend will support you in trouble. 一个真正的朋友会在你患难时支持你。

8. **strike** vt. (过去式 struck, 过去分词 struck, stricken)

该单词意思比较多,总结如下: 打,重击; (自然灾害)袭击; 突然想到(主意、构想等); (钟)敲(几点); 打动; 擦火柴等。

The ball struck me in the eye. 一个球打在我的眼睛上。

In 1998, great floods struck the southern parts of China. 1998年, 一场特大 洪灾袭击了中国南部地区。

A good idea struck me. 我突然想到一个好主意。

The tower clock was striking eleven when I was walking towards home. 当我朝家走的时候钟楼的钟正敲响 11点。

The visitors are all deeply struck by the beauty of the West Lake. 游客们都被西湖的美景深深打动。

He tried to strike a match. 他试图擦着一根火柴。

vi. 罢工

They are striking for better working conditions. 他们罢工是为了争取更好的工作环境。

[C] 打击,袭击;罢工

They organized a general strike all over the country. 他们组织了一场全国性的大罢工。

go on strike 举行罢工

The workers decided to go on strike. 工人们决定罢工。

be on strike 在罢工

The workers have been on strike for two weeks. 工人们已经罢工两周了。

9. explain vt. 解释

注意: explain to sb sth=explain sth to sb。 explain 接 sb 时, sb 前要加介词 to。

The sentence is difficult to understand. Will you explain it to me? 这个句子很难理解。你能给我解释一下吗?

explanation [C], [U] 解释, 说明

He's giving an explanation of how the machine works. 他在说明机器的操作原理。

What did he say in explanation of his lateness? 他对于迟到有什么解释? 10. **consider** vt.

(1) 视……为,认为。宾语后可分别用不定式、形容词、名词或 as 结构的介词短语,也可在 consider 后直接使用 that 引导的宾语从句。consider 表达该意

义时常使用被动语态:

Charles Babbage is generally considered to have invented the first computer. 人们普遍认为是查尔斯·巴贝吉发明了第一台电脑。 (因为"发明"这一动作已完成,因此使用不定式的完成形式)

Charlie Chaplin is considered one of the greatest actors in the world. 查理·卓别林被认为是世界上最伟大的演员之一。

His plan was considered impossible to be carried out. 他的计划被认为不可能实施。

Most Americans consider Lincoln as a great leader. 大多数美国人认为林肯是一位杰出的领袖。

(2) 考虑。consider 后接名词或动词的-ing 形式:

He considered going to see Peter in prison. 他正考虑去狱中探望彼得。 considering+n./doing 考虑到……,置于句首,作评注性状语:

Considering your health, you'd better take a holiday. 考虑到你的健康, 你最好去度假。

辨析: considerable / consideration

considerable adj. (数量,程度等)可观的,相当……的

consideration [U], take...into consideration 考虑到......

What factors will you take into consideration, if you are the judges? 如果你是法官, 你会考虑什么因素?

11. worthwhile adj. 值得花费时间/金钱做的……

I think it is a worthwhile task. 我认为这是值得一做的工作。

We had a long wait, but it was worthwhile because we got the tickets. 我们等了很长时间,但这是值得的,因为我们买到了票。

辨析: worth adj. / worthy adj.

be (well) worth 后接名词或动名词, "值得……的,应受……的",其中动名词以主动形式表示被动意思。

I don't think the vase is worth so much money. 我认为这个花瓶不值那么多钱。 The latest film directed by Chen Kaige is worth seeing. 陈凯歌最新执导的影片值得一看。

be worthy of 后接名词、动名词 或 接不定式。 be worthy to do 值……, 值得……

His brave deed is worthy of praise. 他勇敢的行为值得赞扬。

Such a novel is not worthy of being read a second time. 这种小说不值得读第二遍。

A selfish man is worthy to be disliked. 自私的人应被厌恶。

注意: to 为介词, 其后应接名词或动名词。

The old lady devoted all her life to the promotion of world peace. 这位老妇人一生致力于促进世界和平。

Young Edison devoted his spare time to doing experiments. 小爱迪生将他的业余时间都用来做实验。

devote oneself to... 献身于……, 热爱…… (常用被动语态)

Steffi Graf has devoted herself to tennis since her teens. 施耐菲·格拉芙自少女时代就热衷于网球运动。

The young man is devoted to the protection of Tibetan antelopes. 这个年轻人致力于藏羚羊的保护。

13. look down upon/on... 俯视……; 轻视

辨析: look down upon/on.../ look up to...

look down upon/on... 俯视……; 轻视

The poor should not be looked down upon. 穷人不应受到歧视。

look up to... 尊敬, 敬重 = respect

The schoolmaster is looked up to by all the teachers and students. 校长受到全体师生的敬重。

14. 辨析: care for/care about

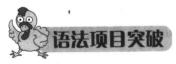
care for 照顾, 照看; 喜爱

I don't care for rock music. I prefer classical music. 我不喜欢摇滚乐, 我比较喜欢古典音乐。

Mary is busy caring for her sick mother. 玛丽正忙于照看她生病的母亲。care about 关心

He only cares about himself. He cares little about others. 他只关心他自己,不关心别人。

15. deliver a baby 接生



#### 主谓一致

处理主谓一致有如下三条原则: 语法一致, 意义一致, 就近原则。

1. 语法一致, 即语法形式上取得一致。例如,主语为单数形式,谓语动词也用单数形式,主语为复数形式,谓语动词也采用复数形式。

The number of students of the class is fifty-four. 这个班学生的人数是五十四人。

Julia and Mary look a lot alike but they are not sisters. 朱丽亚和玛丽看上去很像, 但她们不是两姐妹。

2. 意义一致,即从意义角度处理一致关系。例如,主语形式虽为单数但意义为复数,谓语动词也采用单数形式。

The crowd were fighting for their lives. 那群人在为生存而斗争。

集体名词如 family, class, audience, population, majority, team, government 等有时作单数看待,有时作复数看待,主要根据意思来决定。

He's from a large family. 他来自一个大家庭。

His family are all fond of music. 他家的人都喜欢音乐。

表示时间、长度、价值等名词,尽管是复数形式,作整体看待时,动词用单数形式:

One hundred miles was covered in a single night. 一夜间就走了一百英里。

3. 就近原则, 即谓语动词的单、复数形式, 取决于最靠近它的词语。

There is a table and three chairs in the room. 房间里只有一张桌子和三张椅子。 Either you or I am going there. 要么你去那儿,要么我去那儿。 处理主谓一致问题时应注意以下几点:

- (1) 由 and 或 both...and 连接两个单数形式的名词词组作主语时,谓语动词用复数。 Both rice and wheat are grown in that country. 那个国家出产大米和小麦。
- (2) 在 each...and each..., every... and every... 等结构之后,谓语用单数形式。 Each man and each woman is asked to help.
- (3) 主语从句、不定式短语、动名词短语作主语时,均视为单数,谓语动词用单数。 What he said is true. 他说的是真的。 To remember these grammatical rules is necessary. 记住这些语法规则是必要的。

# 重点句型突破

- 1. Examine the following six women, <u>using</u> the rules about <u>what</u> <u>makes</u> a great person. 用伟人的标准衡量下面六位女性。
  - (1) using the rules 为现在分词作方式状语。
  - (2) what 引导一个名词性从句作 about 的宾语。 make *vt*. *n*.1+make+*n*.2, *n*.1 是成为 *n*.2 的要素

Low price and high quality make a good product. 物美价廉才是好产品。

2. She <u>concerned</u> herself with welfare projects, <u>leading</u> China Welfare Institute especially for women and children. 她关心福利事业, 领导着针对妇女儿童的中国福利基金会。

#### (1) concern

vt. 涉及, 有关; 对……有重要性 (关系)

This story concerns a person who lived in Russia a long time ago. 这故事讲的是一位很久以前住在俄国的人。

The marriage of the prince concerns all the people who live in the country. 王子的婚姻是关系到全国人民的大事。

concern oneself with/about+n./doing 关心; 担心

When she finished working, she concerned herself with looking after the old people in her area. 她下班后为照顾本地区的老人而操心。

n. [C] 对某人有关系或关系重大的事情

The fact that you are unemployed isn't my concern. 你的失业与我无关。 [U] 关心, 担心

There is no cause of concern; the storm was not too serious. 那场暴风雨不太厉害, 没必要担心。

辨析: concerned adj. 焦虑的,担心的 同义词 anxious, worried I was very concerned about my mother's illness. 我很担忧母亲的病情。 adj. 有关的;参加的 (只用于名词后)

All the people concerned enjoyed their afternoon visit to the museum. 所有那天下午去参观博物馆的人员都觉得很愉快。

As far as I'm concerned... 我认为,就我来说…… (常表示不满情绪或不同意见).

As far as I concerned, I object to your marriage. 就我个人而言, 我反对你结婚。

(2) lead vi. & vt. (过去式 led, 过去分词 led) 带领;通往;领导 She led the blind man across the street. 她领着那个盲人过马路。 This road leads to the town center. 这条路通往市中心。 He is leading the political party founded by his father. 他所领导的政党是由他父亲建立的。

#### 辨析: lead, guide, direct

(1) lead 表示走在前面带路:

He led them down the mountain. 他带领他们下山。

(2) guide 表示边走路边讲解:

She guided the tourists round the castle. 她引导旅游者参观了这座城堡。

(3) direct 表示向某人解释如何到某一地方去:

Could you direct me to the station, please? 请问到车站怎么走?

3. She worked hard to make as many countries as possible agree not to use

them. 为了使更多的国家同意停止使用地雷,她不辞辛苦地工作。

(1) as...as possible = as...as one can/could 尽可能地。as...as 之间使用形容词或副词的原级。

We'll ask her to stay here as long as possible. 我们将请她尽可能多呆—段时间。

也可说成 We'll ask her to stay here as long as she can.

The doctor did as much as possible to save his mother's life. 医生尽力 去挽救他妈妈的性命。

也可以说成 The doctor did as much as he could to save his mother's life.

(2) agree vi. 同意。后面可以用不定式或不同的介词表示不同的含义。 agree to do 同意去做某事:

The manager has agreed to improve the working conditions in the company. 经理同意改善该公司的工作条件。

agree on sth (双方/几方) 就某事达成协议

The building of a new factory was agreed on. 双方达成了建一个新工厂的协议。

agree with sb 或由 what 引导的名词性从句:

I totally agree with you. 我完全同意你。

The teachers didn't agree with what the headmaster said at the meeting. 教师们不同意校长在会上说的话。

agree to+ 某人的观点、计划、建议等

I agree to your opinion. It is not a good film. 我同意你的观点,这部电影不好看。

**辨析:** agree with+n. 还可以表示"与……一致、相符"或"适合于……的健康": You are lying. What you said doesn't agree with the fact. 你在说谎,你的话与事实并不一致。

The 'soup didn't agree with me, and gave me a pain. 这汤不适合我喝,我喝了以后肚子疼。

- 4. A girl from the countryside who <u>dressed</u> as a man and went to <u>fight for</u> the French and to <u>drive</u> the English out of France. (贞德) 是一个来自农村的女孩,她装扮成男人,参加了法国人民将英国人赶出法国的战斗。
  - (1) dress vt. 给某人穿衣服; 打扮, 装饰 (一般用被动语态)

Please dress the baby, George. 乔治,给孩子穿上衣服好吗?

She's often well-dressed. 她经常穿得很好。

vi. 穿衣服;盛装打扮,穿礼服

I'm ready in a moment; I'm dressing. 我一会儿就好,我正在穿衣服。 He said he would go to the party if he didn't have to dress. 他说如果不必穿礼服,他就赴会。

be dressed in... 穿……颜色、款式的衣服

Have you noticed an old lady dressed in black at the party? 在晚会上你注意到一位穿黑衣服的老妇人吗?

辨析: dress / put on / wear

(2) 辨析: fight for / fight against

fight for 为争取……而斗争

The slaves fought hard for their freedom. 奴隶们为争取自由奋勇作战。

fight against 为反对……而斗争;与……战斗

The Chinese had fought against the Japanese Army for 8 years before the end of the war. 在战争结束前中国人民与日军抗战了8年。

(3) drive vt. 开车;开车送某人;赶,赶走;驱使,迫使(+n./ to do) He is good at driving. 他开车技术很好。

Can you drive to the station? 你开车送我去车站好吗?

The farmer drove the cattle out of the field. 农夫将牛赶出田地。

The debts almost drove him mad. 债务几乎将他逼疯。

The death of his wife drove him to drink. 他妻子的死迫使他喝起酒来。

5. Her work <u>encouraged</u> many other women to become doctors. 她的工作鼓励了许多妇女开始从事医生的工作。

encourage+n. (+to do) 鼓励, 怂恿…… (去做……)

They encourage the children to paint pictures. 他们鼓励孩子们画画。

Don't encourage her laziness by doing things for her. 不要再为她做事了,这只能助长她的懒惰。

encouragement [U] 鼓励,激励

He owes his success to his wife's encouragement. 他将自己的成功归功于妻子的鼓励。

[C] 鼓励的话或行为

Your words were a great encouragement to me. 你的话对我是很大的鼓舞。

辨析: 反义词 discourage 使丧失勇气,使沮丧;阻挠,妨碍

It discourages me that every time I try to ride a bicycle I fall off. 我每次 骑脚踏车都跌倒,真令人沮丧。

We discourage smoking in the school. 学校不鼓励学生吸烟。

discourage...from doing 劝阻; 使打消念头

His mother discouraged him from surfing the Internet. 他的母亲劝阻他上网。

- 6. This <u>means</u> going back to a place <u>where</u> we <u>left</u> the chimp family sleeping in a tree the night before. 前一天晚上我们看到黑猩猩一家在一棵树上睡觉,这意味着我们要回到那里去。
  - (1) mean (过去式 meant, 过去分词 meant) 表示 "意思是, 意味着"。 mean 后用名词、动名词或 that 所引导的宾语从句:

The dark clouds mean rain. 这些乌云是下雨的征兆。

Missing the train means waiting for an hour. 错过这列火车意味着再等一小时。

The sign means that cars cannot enter. 这个指示牌表示汽车不能人内。 mean 后用动词不定式、表示意欲、打算:

I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天走。

meant to do 表示原来打算做某事 (现在改变主意了):

She meant to explain but the look on your face suggested "No". 她本来打算解释但你脸上的表情表明你不想听。

(2) leave 后接名词,名词后可用形容词、副词、分词、介词短语等表示"使…… 处于某种状态":

Leave the door open please. 请不要把门关上。

Don't leave me alone. I'm afraid. 不要把我一人留下,我害怕。

What the teacher had said left me thinking deeply. 老师的话语使我陷入沉思。

He fell asleep with the book left on the table. 书还放在桌上,他却睡着了。

- (3) where 引导一个定语从句, 相当于 at the place, 解释作者一行所返回的地方。.
- 7. She did not study at a university but she was <u>determined</u> to work with animals in their own <u>environment</u>. 她并不是在大学里做研究,而是下定决心在 动物所生存的环境中工作。
  - (1) determine vt. & vi. 决心;决定 determine 后接名词或不定式:

    It is 'hard to determine the rights and wrongs of the case. 断定本案的是非很困难。

He determined to learn French well. 他下决心要把法语学好。

determined adj. 有决心的, 意志坚定的

A very determined person always gets what he wants. 一个意志坚定的人总会得偿所愿。

be determined to do 决心做……, 同义词组 make up one's mind to do: She is determined to go. 她执意要走。

(2) 辨析: environment / background / setting / surroundings

environment [U] 是对人的身体、思想或品德发展有影响的所有外部因素:

The house itself is not particular to my mind, but I like its environment. 这栋房子本身我并不特别中意,但是我喜欢它周围的环境。

background [U] 指人的经历、教育与环境,包括当时的社会、政治环境:

He is a man of high cultural background. 他是受过高等教育的人。

setting 「C] 指文学、艺术、戏剧作品中, 角色出现的地点、时间和条件:

The author chose a 19<sup>th</sup> century setting for her novel. 这位作家选择 19 世纪作为她小说的背景。

surroundings pl. 指周围的环境:

The house is in beautiful surroundings. 这所房子周围的环境很美。

- 8. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin the project.
  - (1) only 作副词修饰主语时,通常置于主语之前;修饰副词、状语从句或介词词组时,句子要部分倒装。

We have to ask Mary for help because only she can do it. 我们得叫玛丽帮忙, 因为只有她才能做这件事。

Only by redoubling our efforts can we catch up with the developed countries. 只有加倍努力我们才能赶上发达国家。

(2) allow vt. 同意, 允许

allow 表示允许某人去做某事时有两种表达方式: allow (one's) doing 和 allow sb to do。

Usually I don't allow smoking in my room, but yesterday I allowed him to smoke here. 通常我不允许在我房间吸烟,但昨天我让他吸了。 allow sb to do 通常以被动形式出现:

Students are not allowed to smoke in most schools. 在大多数学校里学生不许吸烟。

辨析:同义词 permit / 反义词 forbid

permit, 过去式和过去分词都是 permitted, 用法与 allow 相同, 只是更正式。 Parking is not permitted here. 此处不许停车。

forbid, 过去式 forbad/forbid, 过去分词 forbidden, 意思是"不准,禁止"。 I forbad my son to use my car. 我不许儿子用我的车。

- 9. Then we follow as the family begins to wander off into the forest. as 有多种词性、多种意思、归纳如下:
  - (1) 作副词, 意思是"相同, 同样"。

Paul runs fast, but I run just as fast. 保罗跑得快, 我跑得一样快。

(2) 作连词, 意思是"像……一样(一般用于 as...as 结构中); 当……时; 因为