





1+1

# 大课堂

Da Ketang

初中英语

三年级 张辉 主编

上



东北师范大学出版社  
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组成。

**知识链接：**在阐述本章与前后内容联系的同时，对知识点进行归纳总结，帮助学生从整体知识角度，理清知识脉络，构建科学的知识结构。

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**分层体验：**精编基本题和提高题。基本题围绕重点、难点选题，旨在学好课本，巩固知识；提高题则以近年中、高考题和学科内综合题、跨学科综合题为主，意在培养学生综合运用所学知识分析和解决实际问题，提高创新能力。

**实际应用：**侧重理论联系实际，扩展学生知识视野，把生活中的具体问题知识化，从而提升学生的科学观念和素质。

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《1+1 大课堂》由全国重点中小学特级和高级教师编写，大部分教师是参加教育部“面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划——跨世纪园丁工程”的骨干教师，具有很高的权威性。

《1+1 大课堂》充分体现了求实、求新、求活的教育理念，它必将成为教辅书海中的又一颗璀璨明珠！望天下学子，走进我们的大课堂，跨知识海洋，攀科学高峰！

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## Unit 1 In the library

### ★知识链接

本单元重点讲解了现在完成时态的用法，并对现在完成时态与一般过去时态进行了区别。

1. 现在完成时态的定义及构成形式。
2. 掌握 used to 的用法。
3. 重点词语: put down, probably, pay for, come up with, think of, get...back, pick up, once, sooner or later

### ★学法扫描

#### 1. 现在完成时态。

现在完成时态是把过去和现在联系起来，但把着眼点放在现在的时态。

(1) 现在完成时态的构成: have/has + 过去分词。

过去分词分为规则动词的过去分词和不规则动词的过去分词两种，规则动词的过去分词构成见下表:

情 况	构 成	例 词
一般情况	在词尾加-ed	look→looked work→worked
以不发音的 e 结尾	在词尾加-d	close→closed live→lived
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	变 y 为 i 再加-ed	carry→carried study→studied
以重读闭音节结尾，后面只有一个辅音字母	双写该辅音字母再加-ed	stop→stopped

(2) 现在完成时态表示动作在过去已经完成，但它的结果和影响还存在。常以如下副词作为标志: already, yet, never, ever, just, before。例如:

- a. I have already closed the door. 我已经关了门。
- b. She has just finished her homework. 她刚刚完成作业。

注意: 若动作或状态从过去到现在反复发生，也用现在完成时态。常以如下副词作为标志: once, twice, three times, many times。例如:

He has read this story twice. 这个故事他读过两遍。

#### 2. used to 的用法。

used to 是情态动词，意思是“过去常常”，后边接动词不定式，表示过去经常做某事或经常处于某种状态。例如:

- a. I used to go to school by bike when I was young. 我小的时候常常骑自行车上学。
- b. He used to be a worker. 他过去是一个工人。

注意: ① used to 的句式变化。例如:

- a. They didn't use to play near the river. = They usedn't to play near the river.
- b. —Did they use to play near the river?  
—Yes, they did.  
—No, they didn't.
- c. They used to play near the river, usedn't they? = They usedn't to play near the river, didn't they?
- d. What did they use to do?



② used to 一般不与表示频率的副词连用。

3. pay for (sth.) 支付, 付钱。例如:

a. I paid ten yuan for the book. 我花十元钱买了这本书。

b. I'd like to pay for your ticket. 我愿意为你买票。

注意: pay for 通常指金钱的支付, 而 spend 除了指金钱的支付外, 还可以指时间的付出。例如:

a. How much did you pay for the radio? = How much did you spend on the radio? 这个收音机你花了多少钱?

b. I spent two hours on my homework yesterday. 昨天我用了两个小时写作业。

4. pick up 用法小结。

(1) 拾起, 捡起。例如:

He picked up the book on the floor and put it on the desk. 他把地上的书捡起来放在书桌上。

(2) 让某人搭车。例如: The car stopped to pick up the children. 车停下来以便孩子们上来。

(3) (非正规地) 学习。例如:

Children pick up foreign languages more easily than their parents. 孩子们学外语比他们父母学得容易。

(4) 得到, 获得。例如: They picked the news quickly. 他们很快得到消息。

(5) 恢复。例如: You will soon pick up health when you get to the seaside. 你到了海滨, 就会很快恢复健康。

## ★例题引路

例 1 He \_\_\_\_\_ hard work.

A. used to                      B. is used to                      C. is using to                      D. used to be

[分析] used to 的意思是“过去经常”, to 是动词不定式的符号, 后边接动词原形; be used to 的意思是“习惯于”, to 是介词, 后边接名词或动名词。例如:

a. I am used to my new teacher. 我习惯了我的新老师。

b. He isn't used to getting up so early. 他不习惯这么早起床。

注意: used to 只用于过去时态, 而 be used to 可以用于任何时态。

[答案] B

例 2 Often they \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home on a rainy day.

A. would                      B. are used to                      C. used to                      D. were used to

[分析] would 和 used to 的意思都是“过去经常”, 后面都接动词原形, 但 would 只表示动作的重复, 而 used to 既可以表示动作的重复, 又可以表示过去经常存在的状态, 而且 used to 通常不和频率副词连用。由于本题有 often, 所以选 would。

[答案] A

例 3 \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ out the problem yet?

A. Have, worked                      B. Does, work                      C. Has, worked                      D. Is, working

[分析] 通过 yet 可以确定此句应该用现在完成时态, 由于主语是 he, 所以采用 has done 的形式。

[答案] C

例 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ supper with him before.

A. haven't                      B. have have                      C. haven't have                      D. haven't had

[分析] 此题考查的是现在完成时态否定句式的构成形式, 即 “haven't/hasn't + 过去分词”。

[答案] D

例 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere, but still I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ the lost book, without the book, I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to the question.

A. found, found, found                      B. found, looked for, find  
C. looked, for, found                      D. looked for, found, find out

[分析] ① look for 强调寻找的“过程或动作”。例如:

What are you looking for? 你在寻找什么?

② find 强调寻找的“结果”。例如：

Have you found your bike? 你找到你的自行车了吗？

③ find out 强调“经过思考或努力得出结论或得出答案”。例如：

I thought hard, but didn't find out what was wrong. 我努力想，但还是找不出错在哪里。

[答案] D

例6 I \_\_\_\_\_ the film. I \_\_\_\_\_ it two days ago.

A. saw, saw B. have seen, have seen C. saw, have seen D. have seen, saw

[分析] 本句中前一句强调“看过电影”这个结果，用现在完成时态；而后一句强调在过去某一时间完成的动作，用过去完成时态。

[答案] D

## ★分层体验

### 基 本 题

I. 找出画线部分读音与其他三个不同的一项。

- |                              |                    |                        |                     |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (D) 1. A. <u>y</u> ard       | B. m <u>a</u> rk   | C. p <u>a</u> rk       | D. w <u>a</u> rm    |
| (B) 2. A. pl <u>a</u> yed    | B. lo <u>o</u> ked | C. list <u>e</u> ned   | D. carr <u>i</u> ed |
| (B) 3. A. prob <u>a</u> bly  | B. ph <u>o</u> to  | C. tom <u>a</u> to     | D. g <u>o</u>       |
| (D) 4. A. <u>a</u> lready    | B. <u>a</u> lso    | C. <u>a</u> lways      | D. w <u>a</u> lk    |
| (B) 5. A. ab <u>r</u> oad    | B. co <u>a</u> t   | C. blackb <u>o</u> ard | D. f <u>o</u> rty   |
| (D) 6. A. w <u>a</u> tch     | B. wh <u>a</u> t   | C. w <u>a</u> nt       | D. w <u>a</u> ter   |
| (B) 7. A. p <u>a</u> id      | B. s <u>a</u> id   | C. af <u>r</u> aid     | D. tr <u>a</u> in   |
| (C) 8. A. <u>e</u> ncourage  | B. <u>E</u> nglish | C. s <u>e</u> veral    | D. <u>e</u> nough   |
| (C) 9. A. sp <u>o</u> il     | B. o <u>i</u> l    | C. bi <u>o</u> logy    | D. b <u>o</u> y     |
| (D) 10. A. <u>c</u> hemistry | B. <u>c</u> hick   | C. <u>c</u> hoose      | D. <u>c</u> heck    |

II. 词形变换。

1. shelf (复数)

shelves

2. sadly (形容词)

sad

3. step (过去分词)

stopped

4. copy (单数第三人称)

copies

5. come up with (汉语)

提出, 想出

6. polite (副词)

politely

7. travel (名词)

traveller

8. whole (同音词)

hole

9. library (同根词)

librarian

10. get...back (同义词)

return

III. 选择填空。

(B) 1. A young woman \_\_\_\_\_ Mary is a new English teacher in our school.

A. calling B. called C. call D. calls

(C) 2. —Which is the road to the railway station?

—Go along this road \_\_\_\_\_ you reach the traffic lights.

A. if B. because C. till D. but

(A) 3. What \_\_\_\_\_ I do if I want to pick up health?

A. must B. could C. might D. may

(D) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ the tall building?

A. How, think of B. What, think C. What, like D. How, like

(D) 5. She has no paper \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to write B. to write with C. writing on D. to write on

(B) 6. —How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher?

—For more than ten years.

- A. have, as                      B. have, been                      C. are, as                      D. do, be
- (B) 7. I'm sorry, I have dropped your book on the floor. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put, up                      B. pick, up                      C. turn, up                      D. take, up
- (C) 8. He has put the heavy bag down, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doesn't he                      B. does he                      C. hasn't he                      D. has he
- (C) 9. Of the two pencil-boxes, I like \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. less expensive                      B. the least expensive                      C. the less expensive                      D. the most expensive
- (B) 10. They give me knowledge and make me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happily                      B. happy                      C. know                      D. known

## IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. They told me he would (be) back tomorrow.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his pen.
3. We have already read (read) the book twice.
4. —What are you doing (do) with my bag?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) it away.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not build) a new house yet.
6. Look! The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for his pencil. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it anywhere?
7. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my ruler? I can't find it now.
8. —What time is it now by your watch?  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my watch.
9. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) heavily when I went to work this morning.
10. Work harder, and you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam.

## V. 阅读理解。

When Ben Franklin was only a boy, he always wanted to know about things. He was always asking his father and brothers "What?" and "How?" and "Why?" They couldn't always tell him what he wanted to know. When they couldn't tell him, Ben tried to find out for himself. Many times Ben did find out things that no one knew before. The other boys would say, "That Ben Franklin! He's always finding out something new!" Ben lived close to the water. He liked to go there to see the boats. He saw how the wind blew them across the water. One day Ben said to himself, "Why can't the wind help me float (漂浮) across the water? And I'm going to try." Ben got his big kite. He took hold of the kite string (线) and ran with it. The wind took the kite up into the air. Then Ben jumped into the water. The wind blew the kite high into the air. Ben began to float across the water. Soon he was on the other side, and he had not worked at all. One boy shouted, "Look at Ben floating across the water! His kite takes him to the other side without any work!" "Yes," said another. "He's always finding new ways to do things."

- (D) 1. When he was only a child, Ben \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. liked to fly a kite by himself                      B. always asked easy questions  
C. always liked to play with water                      D. always liked to find out how things worked
- (A) 2. His father and brothers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. couldn't answer all his questions                      B. could answer all his questions  
C. tried hard to find out something new for him                      D. were too busy to answer his questions
- (B) 3. How did Ben Franklin float across the water?  
A. The other boy took him across it.                      B. The water carried him across it.  
C. The flying kite took him across it.                      D. A boat took him across it.
- (C) 4. He found out many things that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children didn't know                      B. his father and brother knew

C. people didn't know

D. most people knew

(C) 5. In the passage, the sentence "and he had not worked at all" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he worked hard to cross the water

B. he didn't go to work that day

C. he didn't cross the water at all

D. he crossed the water in an easy way

## 提高题

I. 句型转换: 根据句意填入适当的词, 使 A 句和 B 句的意思相同或相近。

1. A: The boy paid 200 yuan for the tape.

B: The boy spent 200 yuan on the tape.

2. A: May I borrow your book?

B: Can you lend me your book?

3. A: You can return the book in two weeks.

B: You can keep the book for two weeks.

4. A: John went home after he turned off all the lights in the classroom.

B: John didn't go home until he turned off all the lights in the classroom.

5. A: She is too old. She can't remember all the things.

B: She is too old to remember all the things.C: She is so old that she can't remember all the things.

6. A: Someone will probably find it and return it to you.

B: Maybe someone will find it and return it to you.

7. A: Have you got a new English book?

B: Do you have a new English book?

8. A: Several days later Grandma came to the library again.

B: After several days Grandma came to the library again.

9. A: When will you give the book back to the librarian?

B: When will you return the book to the librarian?

10. A: Once he worked here as a worker, but now he doesn't work here any more.

B: He used to work here as a worker.

II. 完成对话。

A: What are you going to do this evening?

B: No 2020 What about you?

A: I am going to see a film at the cinema. I hear it is a good film. Would you like to go with me?

B: What's the name of the film?A: Titanic!

B: Oh! It's really a good film, but I won't go.

A: 5?B: I 6 7 the film already.A: Oh? When 8 you 9 it?

B: Last week.

A: 10 you 11 to see it 12?B: 13. I went to the cinema with my brother. He 14 the ticket for me.A: I see, then I 15 have to go the cinema alone this evening.

III. 补全文章。

A man always went to the bar (酒吧) at the same time every day and 1 (ask) for two glasses of beer. He used to drink them and then ask for two more.

One day the waiter (侍者) asked him: "Why do you always ask for two glasses of beer?"

"Because I don't like 2 (drink) alone," the man answered. "I drink with my friend."

But a few days later the man came in and asked for only one beer.

"Oh, 3 your friend 4 (die)?" asked the waiter.

"No, no, he 5 (be) very well. This beer is for him. But I 6 (stop) drinking. My doctor 7 (say) it's dangerous for me."

#### IV. 阅读短文, 回答问题。

Jane's mother was about seventy, and Jane and her husband wanted to give the old lady a nice present for her birthday. She liked drinking tea, so Jane bought a small electric machine. It could make tea and then wake you up in the morning. She brought it to her mother on her birthday, and showed her how to use it.

"Before you go to bed, put tea and water in it." She told her mother, "and don't forget to turn the electricity on. When you wake up in the morning, your tea will be ready." After a few days, the old lady telephoned her daughter and said, "Jane, there is one thing I don't understand. Why do I have to go to bed to make tea? Can't I have tea in the afternoon or in the evening?"

##### 1. How old was Jane's mother?

She was about seventy

##### 2. What did Jane and her husband want to do for her mother's birthday?

They wanted to give her a nice present

##### 3. What did they buy?

They bought a small electric machine.

##### 4. What could the machine do?

It could make tea and wake you up in the morning.

##### 5. Did the old woman understand what her daughter said?

No, she didn't.

#### V. 完形填空。

Allan was worried. This was his first time to go travelling 1. He didn't know how to find his seat, 2 he went to the air hostess and asked, "Could you help me? I can't find my seat." The air hostess showed 3 the seat and told him 4 and fasten the seat belt. She told Allan not to move about when the plane was going up. And she also said that Allan's ears might feel 5 strange but he didn't need to 6 it because many people felt 7 that. When the plane was flying very high, Allan could stand up and walk around. He could 8 read books, newspapers or see films. The air hostess would 9 food and drinks. Allan could enjoy the flight and 10 soon.

- |                        |                   |                |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. by ship      | B. by air         | C. by car      | D. by bus        |
| ( ) 2. A. yet          | B. or             | C. but         | D. so            |
| ( ) 3. A. him          | B. me             | C. her         | D. he            |
| ( ) 4. A. stand up     | B. sleep          | C. to sit down | D. sit down      |
| ( ) 5. A. a little     | B. little         | C. a bit of    | D. bit           |
| ( ) 6. A. worrying     | B. be worried     | C. worry about | D. worry         |
| ( ) 7. A. in           | B. for            | C. as          | D. like          |
| ( ) 8. A. neither      | B. either         | C. both        | D. also          |
| ( ) 9. A. hold         | B. take           | C. bring       | D. carry         |
| ( ) 10. A. arrive home | B. arrive to home | C. get to home | D. reach at home |

### ★实际应用

(一) 在图书馆借书的常用语言:

- I don't know how long I can keep it. 我不知道我可以借多长时间。
- You can keep it for two weeks. 你可以借两周。
- If you haven't finished reading it by that time, you will have to come and reborrow it again.



如果到那时你还没有看完，你要来图书馆续借一次。

4. You mustn't lend it to others. 你不能把它借给别人。
5. You cannot write anything or make any marks in the book, or you will be fined.  
你不能在书上写字或做任何标记，否则你会被罚款的。
6. librarian card 借书卡
7. You have to return the book on time. 你一定要按时还书。
8. If you really lose the book, I'm afraid you'll have to pay for it.  
如果你真的弄丢了书，恐怕你就得赔了。
9. Be careful with the book you borrowed. 小心保管好你借的书。

(二) 图书馆里的对话：

Mr White: Can you help me, please?

Librarian: Sure. What can I do for you?

Mr White: I'm looking for some books on Chinese literature. How can I find them?

Librarian: Do you know the titles (书名) of the books?

Mr White: No, I don't. I just want something easy to understand for foreigners.

Librarian: Do you know any of the writers?

Mr White: I know Lu Xun is one of the greatest writers in Chinese history. Can I read any of his books?

Librarian: Sure. Lu Xun's books are over there, on that shelf. You can help yourself there.

Mr White: Thank you very much.

Librarian: You are welcome.

## ★答案放映

基本题：I. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A

II. 1. shelves 2. sad 3. stepped 4. copies 5. 找到，提出 6. politely 7. traveller 8. hole 9. librarian

10. return

III. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B

IV. 1. would be 2. has lost 3. have, read 4. have, done, have thrown 5. haven't built 6. is looking, Have, seen 7. has taken 8. have lost 9. was blowing 10. will pass

V. 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D

提高题：I. 1. spent, on 2. lend me 3. keep, for 4. didn't go, until 5. too, to; so, that 6. Maybe 7. Do, have 8. After several days 9. return, to 10. used, to

II. 1. Nothing 2. much 3. the 4. name 5. why 6. have 7. seen 8. did 9. see 10. Did 11. go 12. yourself 13. No 14. bought 15. will

III. 1. asked 2. to drink 3. has 4. died 5. is 6. have stopped 7. said

IV. 1. about seventy 2. a nice present 3. electric machine 4. make tea, wake up 5. No, she didn't

V. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

## Unit 2 Water sports

### ★知识链接

本单元继续学习现在完成时的用法，重点学习 have been to 和 have gone to 的不同。

1. 与现在完成时态连用的副词。

2. have gone to 和 have been to 的区别。

3. 学会谈论某一项运动或活动。

4. 现在完成时态的句式变化。

5. 重点词语: all over, have a try, large numbers of, no matter, give up, ever since, so far, come true, slow down, be proud of, speak highly of, not only...but also, unless, although, go to... on business

### ★学法扫描

1. 现在完成时态的句式变化。

现在完成时态的句式变化要借助 have 或 has 来进行。例如:

a. I have already finished my homework.

—Have you finished your homework yet?

—Yes, I have.

—No, I haven't.

—I haven't finished my homework yet.

—What have you done?

—I have already finished my homework, haven't I?

b. She has read the book before.

—Has she read the book before?

—Yes, she has.

—No, she hasn't.

—She hasn't read the book before.

—What has she done before?

—She hasn't read the book before, hasn't she?

2. Now it is enjoyed by people all over the world. 现在它被全世界人民所喜爱。

(1) is enjoyed, 即 be done, 是被动语态的形式。

(2) all over 遍及。例如: We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。

3. It is neither too hot nor too cold all the round. 全年天气既不太热也不太冷。

neither...nor...(既不……也不……)在句子中连接主语时,谓动词和离它最近的主语要保持一致。例如:

Neither the boy nor the girls want to see the film again. 这个男孩儿和这些女孩儿都不想再看这个电影了。

注意:变疑问句时,因为助动词提前,所以谓动词和前边的主语保持一致。将上一句变为一般疑问句:

Does neither the boy nor the girls want to see the film again?

这个男孩儿和这些女孩儿都不想看这个电影吗?

4. “No matter what/who/when...+主语”表示“无论何事,无论何人,无论何时……”。例如:

a. No matter what you want, I will give you. 无论你要什么,我都会给你。

b. I'll take it no matter how much I have to pay. 不管花多少钱,我都要把它买下来。

c. You are welcome no matter when you come. 无论你什么时候来都是受欢迎的。

5. He has not had a night off for two months. 两个月以来,他没休息过一个晚上。

have a day/night off 离开一天/夜。例如:

He asked his teacher for a day off. 他向老师请了一天假。

6. How many songs have they learned so far? 到目前为止他们学了多少首歌?

so far 的意思是“到目前为止”，常用于现在完成时态，相当于 by now。例如：

I haven't seen any of them so far. 到目前为止我还没有见到他们中的任何人。

7. Then he slowed down as the wind became stronger and the waves higher.

之后他慢下来，因为风刮得更厉害了，海浪也愈发大了。

slow down 的意思是“放慢速度，减速”，slow 是动词，意思是“减慢”。例如：

You'd better slow down at the crossing of the road. 在十字路口你最好减速。

8. They were very proud of their son. 他们为儿子感到非常骄傲。

be proud of 为……感到骄傲。例如：

We are proud of our country. 我们为祖国感到骄傲。

9. He is not only the pride of our school, but also the pride of all the people in Hainan.

他不仅是我们学校的骄傲，也是全海南人民的骄傲。

not only...but also 的意思是“不仅……而且……”。例如：

He likes not only swimming but also skating. 他不仅喜欢游泳，还喜欢滑冰。

注意：当 not only... but also 连接两个并列主语时，句子的谓语动词应与距离谓语动词最近的主语取得一致。例如：

Not only he but also I am a teacher. 不仅他是老师，我也是一名老师。

#### 10. 词语辨析。

(1) have been to 和 have gone to.

have been to 的意思是“到过，去过”什么地方，而现在已经回来；而 have gone to 的意思是“去了”什么地方，现在不在此处。例如：

a. I have been to the Great wall three times. 我去过长城三次。

b. They have never been to America. 他们从未去过美国。

c. Jim isn't here. He has gone to England for holiday. 吉姆不在此处，他去英国度假了。

d. —Where is Kate? —凯特在哪里？

—She has gone shopping. —她去买东西了。

(2) among 和 between.

两个词都有“在……之中”的意思。among 一般指在“三者或三者以上之中”，而 between 指在“两者之间”。例如：

a. I couldn't find him among the crowd. 我在人群中没有找到他。

b. Do you know the difference between A and B? 你知道 A 和 B 的差异吗？

注意：强调人与人之间的关系时，只能用 between。例如：

The friendship between us is very important. 我们之间的友谊非常重要。

(3) one day 和 some day.

两个词都指“某天”，但 one day 指过去或将来的某一天，而 some day 只指将来的某天。例如：

a. I met him in the park one day last month. 上个月有一天我在公园里遇见了他。

b. I'm sure I'll become a teacher some day. 我相信总有一天我会成为一名老师。

### ★例题引路

例 1 \_\_\_\_\_ students go to school by bike.

A. A number of

B. The number of

C. Large numbers

D. The large number of

[分析] a number of 的意思是“许多，大量”，后面接可数名词的复数，谓语动词用复数形式；the number of 的意思是“……的数量”，后面同样接可数名词复数，但谓语动词用单数形式。例如：

a. A large number of people were out of work last year. 去年有很多人失业。

b. The number of the students in our school is growing. 我们学校的学生数量在增加。

[答案] A

例 2 He said he would \_\_\_\_\_ smoking later.

- A. give is                      B. give up                      C. give down                      D. give away

[分析] give up 的意思是“放弃”，give up smoking 的意思是“戒烟”，give in 的意思是“屈服，让步”。

[答案] B

例 3 He failed \_\_\_\_\_ my meaning.

- A. seeing                      B. see                      C. to see                      D. in

[分析] fail 的意思是“失败”，常有两种用法：一种是 fail in sth.，意思是“失败，不及格”；另一种是 fail to do sth.，意思是“未能做某事”。例如：

a. He failed in the exam. 他考试没及格。

b. They failed to find the lost boy. 他们没能找到走失的男孩儿。

本题中 see 的意思是“明白”，fail to see my meaning 的意思是“没能明白我的意思”。

[答案] C

例 4 He found a boy \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor when he opened the door.

- A. lie                      B. lay                      C. lying                      D. lain

[分析] 此题考查的是“find+宾语+宾语补足语”这种表达形式，意思是“发现某人正在做某事或发现某人正处于某种状态”。例如：

They found the boy crying. 他们发现孩子在哭。

[答案] C

例 5 This pair of shoes doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- A. fit for                      B. fit                      C. fitted                      D. fit on

[分析] fit 可以做形容词，意思是“健康的，合适的，恰当的”，make sb. fit 的意思是“使……健康”。fit 还可以做动词，意思是“适合，合身，安装”。

[答案] B

## ★分层体验

### 基 本 题

I. 找出画线部分读音与其他三个不同的一项。

- |                    |              |                |              |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. attract  | B. practice  | C. among       | D. channel   |
| ( ) 2. A. surf     | B. surprise  | C. nurse       | D. burn      |
| ( ) 3. A. beach    | B. sweater   | C. weather     | D. meant     |
| ( ) 4. A. proud    | B. encourage | C. enough      | D. country   |
| ( ) 5. A. among    | B. Monday    | C. possible    | D. none      |
| ( ) 6. A. fail     | B. mainland  | C. mail        | D. certainly |
| ( ) 7. A. although | B. throw     | C. month       | D. truth     |
| ( ) 8. A. unless   | B. until     | C. uncle       | D. usual     |
| ( ) 9. A. business | B. such      | C. Sunday      | D. fun       |
| ( ) 10. A. shot    | B. abroad    | C. competition | D. probably  |

II. 词形变换。

1. true (名词) truth  
 3. describe (名词) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. fail (名词) \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. fit (过去分词) fit  
 9. proud (副词) proudly

2. cross (介词) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. surf (名词) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. fail (反义词) \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. possible (反义词) impossible  
 10. fun (形容词) funny