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Unit 1 The summer holidays

【知识要点】

1. so + 系动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语
2. go on doing sth.
go on to do sth.
3. too much; much too.
4. by the way
in the way
on the way
5. as a result
6. by the lights of ...
7. have sb. do; have sb. doing; have sth. done
8. give one's regards/best wishes/love to sb.
9. prefer A to B.

【交际用语】

介绍引见表示法

1. I'm .../My name is ...
2. Allow me to introduce myself.
3. Let me introduce ...
4. May I introduce ...?
5. I'd like you to know ...
6. Would you like me to introduce ...?

亲自问候表示法

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
2. Hello/Hi/How are you? /How is everything?
3. How do you do?
4. Nice to see you. /Fancy meeting you.

转达问候表示法

1. Best wishes/regards to ...
2. Please send/give my regards/best wishes/love to ...
3. Say hello/hi to ...
4. Please remember me to ...

【疑难解析】

1. Really? So was my friend Bob White.
真的? 我的朋友 Bob White 也在中心学校。

(1) so + 连系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语, 表示这一主语与前面主语的情况有着相同的肯定概念, 其中 so 是“也是这样, 也是如此”之意, 整个句型意即: 某人/某事也是如此。

e. g. Zhanghua is good at English, and so am I.

张华擅长学英语, 我也一样。

Mary can finish the work on time, and so can Jack.

玛丽能按时完成这项工作, 杰克也能。

If you go to the park tomorrow, so shall I.

如果你明天去公园, 我也去。

注①: so + 主语 + 系动词/情态动词/助动词, 则表示“某人/某事的确如此”。

e. g. — He has been to Beijing.

— So he has.

他去过北京。 他确实去过。

注②: 如果表示前者的否定同样适用于后者, 则用 neither/nor + 系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语。

e. g. — “I didn't see the film last week.”

— “Neither did I.”

“上周我没去看电影。” “我也没去。”

注③: 若上句中既有肯定, 又有否定, 或既有实义动词, 又有情态动词或助动词, 就不能用上述的 so, neither/nor 句式。而应该用 so it is/was + (另一主语)。

e. g. Helen likes Chinese but she is not good at it. So it is with Mary.

Helen 喜欢中文但并不擅长, Mary 也是。

2. Sure. (= Certainly, I know him.) 当然认得。

句中的 sure 是副词, 相当于 surely, 意为“肯定地 (certainly), 当然 (of course)”。sure 的这种用法被认为是美国英语, 在英国英语中常用 certainly。

e. g. — “May I use your dictionary?”

— “Sure/Surely/Certainly.”

“可以借用你的字典吗?” “当然可以。”

— “Are you hungry?”

— “Yes, I sure am/Of course, I am hungry/I am certainly hungry.”

“你饿了吗?” “我的确饿了。”

3. I must be off now. (= It's time for me to go now.)
我得走了。

(1) 这是朋友相会后表示告别时的交际用语。在这个句子前若加上“I afraid…”或“I think…”,则显得更加客气礼貌。类似的还有:

I must be going/leaving now.

I'm afraid I must be going/leaving now.

I think I must be going/leaving now.

(2) 句中的 off 是副词, (表示空间或时间的距离) “离去”、“离开”、“在远处”。

e. g. He is off to London.

他到伦敦去了。

We're still some way off.

我们距目的地还有一些路。

The holidays are not far off.

假期不远了。

4. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion? 在你看来, 你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

(1) in one's opinion 是“在某人看来”之意。还可说 in the opinion of ..., in one's view. 它的意思相当于 I think/guess/feel, 但比其更委婉。

e. g. In my opinion, you should follow your parents' advice.

依我看, 你该听从父母的建议。

In our opinion, spring is the best season of a year.

在我们看来, 春天是一年中最好的季节。

(2) opinion 还有“评判”之意, 多用于下列结构中:

have a good/high opinion of ... (对……评价很高),

have no opinion of ... (对……毫不佩服)

e. g. She has no opinion of that kind of man.

她对那种人毫不佩服。

5. vacation, holiday 与 leave

这三个词都与“假(期)”有关。其中, vacation 是美国英语, 意为“假日, 假期”, 尤指大学一段时期的“假期”, 一般无复数形式。与之意思相同的 holiday 是英国英语, 意为“假日、节日”, 可指一天, 也可指几天, 可用复数形式。而 leave 则常指因故所申请的“假”。

e. g. I worked on a farm during the college vacation.

我上大学期间, 在农场打工。

Christmas is a holiday for everyone.

圣诞节是大家的节日。

During the summer holidays (vacation), he went to Beijing to see his aunt.

在暑假期间, 他去北京看望他姑姑。

I asked for a leave yesterday, for I was ill.

我昨天请假, 因为我病了。

6. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

有时, 我们在天黑之后还借助拖拉机的灯光继续工作。

(1) go on doing sth. ; go on to do sth. ; go on with sth.

① go on doing sth. 意为“(停顿以后)继续做某事”或“不停地做某事”。即做原来在做的那件事。

e. g. The workers went on building the house though it rained.

尽管天下雨了, 但工人们还在继续建房子。

When I entered his room, Mike went on writing and didn't lift his head.

我走进 Mike 的房间时, 他继续写作, 头也不抬起来。

② go on to do sth. 指“接着做另一件事”, 即接下去做与原来不同的事情。

e. g. That's all for the text. Now let's go on to learn grammar.

课文就讲到这, 现在我们接着学语法。

After he finished writing the letter, he went on to read the text of Lesson One.

他写完信后, 接着读第一课课文。

③ go on with 表示“间断后做原来没有做完的事”, 后接名词, 不能接动词的-ing 形式。

e. g. Please go on with your next story.

请接着讲下一个故事。

She went on with her writing after she had supper.

吃完晚饭后, 她接着写作。

(2) by the lights of our tractors 里的 by 是介词, 表“凭借、靠用、通过”的意思。

e. g. People used to make shoes by hand in the past.

过去人们通常靠手工做鞋。

She made progress by studying hard.

她靠努力学习而取得进步。

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

农场虽然很大, 但我爸爸只雇两个人干活。

have sb./sth. doing; have sb./sth. done; have sb./sth. do.

(1) have sb./sth. doing 表示“让某人/物不停地做某事”。

e. g. You shouldn't have the light burning all night.

你不该整夜让灯亮着(点着灯)。

He had us laughing all through the meal.

整顿饭期间, 他让我们笑个不停。

I won't have you speaking to me like that.

我不允许你那样对我讲话。

(2) have sth./sb. done 表示“让某人/某事被……”或“请某人做某事”。

e. g. I have my hair cut every month.

我每月去理发。

He had the letter posted at once.

他立即让人把信发了。

You'd better have your father examined.

你最好请医生给你父亲检查一下。

- (3) have sb./sth. do 表示“让某人/物做某事”，不定式前省略不定式符号 to。这个结构在美国英语中更为常见。意近“have sb. doing”

e. g. Have Mr. Little come in now, please.

现在请利特尔先生进来。

Don't forget to have Mrs. King tell the truth.

别忘了请金女士说明真相。

We'll have her design a new machine.

我们要请她设计一台新机器。

注：类似 have sb. do 结构中不带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词，除 have 外还有 make, see, watch, hear, notice, let, observe 等。注意它们用于被动结构时，则一定要带上动词不定式符号 to。

e. g. The boy was made to stand outside the classroom.

那个男孩被罚站在教室外。

Someone saw the thief run in that direction.

有人看见贼朝那个方向跑了。

8. It doesn't often rain in the summer. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden.

这里的夏天不常下雨，因此，我们就得给菜园浇水。

(1) as a result. 意为“(由于……的)结果”，“因此”，用来承接上下，表示因果关系。

e. g. There has been no rain for a month. As a result, the crops are dying (= As there has been no rain for a month, the crops are dying).

一个月没有下雨，因此，庄稼都快死了。

(2) as a result 后还可跟 of 短语，构成短语介词 as a result of …，表示“由于……的结果”。

e. g. As a result of the hurricane, thousands of people lost their homes.

由于台风，成千上万的人流离失所。

9. Americans eat a lot of meat—too much in my opinion.

美国人吃很多肉，依我看吃得太多了。

too much; much too

(1) too much 表示“太多，过量(多)”。

e. g. I've got too much work to do.

我有很多的工作要做。

Hurry up! You have wasted too much time.

快一点！你浪费了太多的时间。

(2) much too 则表示“太，非常，过分”，相当于 very。

e. g. The computer is much too expensive.

这台电脑太贵了。

Father, have a rest. You're much too tired today.

爸爸，休息一下，你今天太累了。

10. By the way, Bob sends his best wishes.

顺便说一下，Bob 向你衷心致意。

by the way; in the way; on the way.

(1) by the way 在口语中常用来改变话题，提起与先前谈话无关的题目，意为“顺带地，顺便问一下”。

e. g. —“My friend Mary has failed again in the exam.”

——“Oh, yes? Poor little girl. By the way, have you heard from Jane lately?”

——“我的朋友 Mary 考试又没有及格。”

——“哦，是吗？可怜的小姑娘。顺便问一句，你最近收到 Jane 的信吗？”

(2) in the way/in a person's way 意为“挡住去路”

e. g. Don't stand in the way.

别挡道。

(3) on the way/on one's way to…意为“在路上”，“在去……的路上”。

e. g. On her way to school, Liu Mei met an old granny.

在去学校的路上，刘梅碰到了一位老奶奶。

11. prefer 一词的用法归纳。

prefer sth./sb. 比较喜欢某物/某人

prefer A to B 喜欢 A 胜过 B

prefer doing A to doing B 宁愿做 A 不愿做 B

prefer to do A rather than do B

宁做 A 而不做 B

e. g. Do you prefer coffee or tea?

你喜欢喝咖啡还是茶？

The hero preferred death to dishonour.

这位英雄宁死不屈。

He preferred doing to talking.

他喜欢做，不喜欢说。

The boy prefers to walk rather than take a bus.

那男孩宁愿步行上学，也不愿坐车。

【单元测试】

I. 单项选择

1. The soldiers went on _____ the fields, after they helped the villagers get in the wheat.

A. digging B. dig
C. to dig D. to digging

2. —Mary works hard at English.

_____, and _____.

A. So she will; so do you
B. So does she; so you do

- C. So you do;so is she
D. So she does;so do you

3. If you don't go, ____.

- A. I won't ,too B. so don't I
C. neither do I D. nor will I

4. The woman has an old man ____.

- A. looking after B. to look after
C. look after D. to be looked after

5. When you ____ to others, you will always say "How do you do?"

- A. introduce B. are introduced
C. have introduced D. introduces

6. The vegetable garden should be ____.

- A. taken care B. taken good care
C. taken care of D. taken care in

7. I prefer chemistry ____ physics. I don't have a good head for physics.

- A. about B. with
C. to D. for

8. ____, would you be so kind as to help me put up the map?

- A. By this means B. By far
C. By and by D. By the way

9. Henry has a new car. I wonder when ____ it.

- A. he got B. did he get
C. gets D. he is getting

10. Tom broke his leg and ____, he had to be away from school for two weeks.

- A. for the result B. in a result
C. as a result D. as the result

11. ____ is the science of living things.

- A. Physics B. Language
C. Chemistry D. Biology

12. —Do you want tea or coffee?

— _____. I really don't mind.

- A. Both B. None
C. Either D. Neither

13. —I'm afraid I must be leaving now.

_____.

- A. No problem B. Never mind
C. Step slowly D. See you soon

14. ____ my opinion, Americans eat ____ meat.

- A. In; too much B. On; much too
C. On; too much D. In; much too

15. My father had me ____ the room the whole afternoon yesterday.

- A. cleaned B. cleaning

- C. to clean D. to be

II. 完形填空

Last summer I 16 days in garden watching thousands of ants 17 the trunk of my peach tree, whose has grown 18 a warm wall. 19 the summer, I 20 that the leaves of tree were beginning to die. Small worms were found 21 the underside of the leaves. They 22 by a large army of ants which got a sort of honey from them.

Immediately, I began an 23 experiment. I bound the base of the tree 24 sticky tape, 25 it impossible for the ants 26 the worms. The tape was 27 sticky that they 28 to cross it. For a long time, I watched them hurrying 29 the base of the tree, 30 what to do. I even went out at 31 with a flashlight and noticed with satisfaction and 32 that the ants were still gathering around the sticky tape without 33 to do anything about it.

I got up early the next morning, hoping to find that the ants 34 in disappear. Instead, I saw they had discovered a new way. They were climbing up the wall of the house and then 35 the leaves of the tree. I realized sadly that I had been completely defeated.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 16. A. spent | B. took |
| C. paid | D. cost |
| 17. A. crawl | B. crawl up |
| C. crawling up | D. crawling down |
| 18. A. off | B. against |
| C. up | D. out |
| 19. A. In | B. During |
| C. On | D. At |
| 20. A. watched | B. noticed |
| C. founded | D. looked |
| 21. A. in | B. under |
| C. on | D. at |
| 22. A. are visited | B. visited |
| C. were visited | D. were visiting |
| 23. A. interested | B. interesting |
| C. excited | D. moving |
| 24. A. with | B. by |
| C. use | D. in |
| 25. A. to make | B. making |
| C. made | D. make |
| 26. A. reaching | B. getting |
| C. got | D. to reach |
| 27. A. too | B. such |

- C. still D. so
28. A. did not dare B. not dare
C. dare not D. did dare not
29. A. about B. around
C. up D. off
30. A. knowing not B. not knowing
C. not known D. knowing
31. A. midnight B. noon
C. afternoon D. morning
32. A. surprised B. surprise
C. frighten D. fear
33. A. able B. being able
C. could D. having
34. A. having given up B. gave up
C. went up D. had given up
35. A. on to B. on
C. to D. in

III. 阅读理解

A

Dear Mom and Dad,

Guess what! You are now grandparents! And I'm a very happy father. Yesterday Maria had a little girl. We named her Elena. That was the name of Maria's mother. Everybody says Elena looks like me already. She does have blue eyes like me. But I think she looks more like Maria. They both have round faces and dark hair.

The doctors were worried about the baby, she arrived a little early, after only eight months. When she first came out, she wasn't breathing. She didn't make any noise. I thought maybe she wasn't alive. But after a moment she began to move. Then she began to cry very loudly. It was a good sound. Elena is small, only six pounds, but very healthy.

The doctors were also worried about Maria. For a while they were afraid for her life, too. She went into the hospital at 2:00 p. m. on Monday. The baby was born at 8:00 p. m. on Tuesday. That's 30 hours! Poor Maria, she had a very difficult time for those 30 hours. In fact, the doctors say she shouldn't have another child. It might be dangerous for her. We were a little sad when we heard the doctor. We wanted to have two children and now maybe we can't.

But we do have Elena. That is the important thing. I'm in love with her already. She is such a pretty little girl. Not all babies are pretty, you know, some of the other babies at the hospital are almost ugly. But our Elena has a perfect nose and perfect

little ears. And she has the biggest, most beautiful blue eyes. All the nurses love her because she doesn't cry very often. She also smiles a lot. She's really a very happy baby.

Yours,
Ted

36. This passage is mainly about ____.

- A. how Ted feels about babies
B. Maria's health
C. Ted and Maria's new baby
D. having children

37. Maria and the baby both have ____.

- A. the same name
B. blue eyes
C. little ears
D. round faces and dark hair

38. When the baby first came out it ____.

- A. wasn't alive
B. wasn't breathing
C. made a lot of noise
D. was very large

39. The doctors said Maria ____.

- A. shouldn't have another child
B. should stay in hospital for 30 hours
C. could have many children
D. was going to have another baby

40. According to the passage, Elena ____.

- A. is a difficult baby
B. is popular in the hospital
C. cries a lot
D. never smiles

B

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were going abroad for their holiday. They had a dog called Blackie which they were very fond of, but they could not take him abroad with them, so they looked for a good place to leave him in while they were away, and at last found a place which looked after dogs very well while their owners were away. They took Blackie there just before they left for their holiday, and sadly said goodbye to him.

At the end of their holiday, they got back to England very late at night, and they thought that the place where Blackie was staying might be closed at that hour, they decided to wait until the next morning before going to get him back.

So the next morning Mr. Brown got into his car and drove off happily to collect Blackie.

When he reached home with the dog, he said to his wife, "Do you know, dear, I don't think Blackie can have enjoyed his stay at that place very much. He barked all the way home in the car as if he wanted to tell me something."

Mrs. Brown looked at the dog carefully and then answered, "You are quite right, dear. He was certainly trying to tell you something. But he wasn't trying to tell you that he hadn't enjoy his stay at that place. He was only complaining to tell you that you were bringing the wrong dog home. This isn't blackie!"

41. The Browns decided to leave their dog somewhere while they were away because ____.

- A. they were not fond of him any more
- B. they did not want to take him with them
- C. they were not allowed to take him abroad
- D. the dog refused to go with them

42. They ____ before they left for their holidays.

- A. asked a friend to take care of the dog
- B. left it to their neighbour

IV. 短文改错

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard enough every day in a year. You may fail into an exam if you are lazy for its most of the year and then to work hard only a few days before the exam.

If you are taken an English exam, do not only learn rules of grammar. Try to read story English. Speaking in English whenever you can. A few days after the exam you should go to bed early. Do not stay up late at night studying before you start the exam, read carefully over the question paper, try to understand an exact meaning of each question. When you have at last finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct the mistakes if there are any and be sure that you haven't missed anything out.

V. 书面表达

假如你叫冯天, 你的笔友 Nancy 来信, 并给你寄来了照片, 让你回信给她, 请谈一下你的暑假生活。内容要点如下:

1. 感谢她给你寄来了照片。
2. 在信中, 你告诉她暑假你到北京去看望你的姑姑, 北京非常漂亮, 道路宽阔干净, 北京历史悠久, 有很多名胜古迹, 如长城、故宫、颐和园等。

- C. took it to an old man who looked after dogs very well
- D. found blackie a good place where dogs were taken good care of

43. The day they got back to England, they ____.

- A. went to the place right away to get Blackie
- B. did not go to the place at all
- C. went to collect their dog, but that place was closed
- D. waited there for the place to open

44. As the dog ____, he barked all the way.

- A. did not recognize Mr. Brown
- B. had something to tell his old master
- C. had not enjoyed his stay at that place
- D. knew he was with their masters again

45. What do you think "You are quite right, dear." means?

- A. She fully agreed with her husband.
- B. She was saying that what he did was right.
- C. There was something wrong with their old dog.
- D. The dog did want to tell him sth.; he was bringing home the wrong dog.

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

3. 你在北京只住了一周, 但过得很愉快。

4. 最后请她代你向家人问好。

提示:

1. 名胜古迹: place of interest
2. 故宫: the Forbidden City
3. 颐和园: the Summer Palace
4. 注意书信格式, 字数 100 字左右。

【测试答案】

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. C
7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C 11. D 12. C
13. D 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. B
19. B 20. B 21. C 22. C 23. B 24. A
25. B 26. D 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. B
31. A 32. B 33. B 34. D 35. A 36. C
37. D 38. B 39. A 40. B 41. C 42. D
43. B 44. A 45. D
46. into 改成 in 47. 去掉 its
48. 去掉 to 49. taken 改成 taking
50. story 改成 stories 51. speaking 改成 speak
52. after 改成 before 53. 正确

54. try 前加 and

55. an 改成 the

书面表达答案:

Dear Nancy,

Thank you for your wonderful photos!

During my summer vacation, I went to Beijing to see my aunt. It's a beautiful city. The streets are very clean and wide. Beijing has a long history, so there are many places of interest, such as, the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and so on.

I stayed there for only a week, but I had a good time.

Well, I must stop. Please send my regards to your family.

Best wishes,

FengTian

Unit 2 In the lab

【知识要点】

1. have been in; have been to ; have gone to
2. First of all
3. allow sb. to do sth.
4. once(*conj.*)
5. unless/if...not
6. What about.../How about...?
7. make sure...
8. a way of doing sth.
9. be filled with/be full of
10. you must do everything as I do
11. taste/feel/smell/look/sound
12. instead; instead of...
13. none of ...
14. make a face/make faces

【交际用语】

命令请求表示法

1. Listen carefully, please.
2. Please wait a moment.
3. Follow your teacher's instructions.
4. Do what he or she tells you to do.
5. Don't come in here without a teacher.
6. Don't touch anything...

【疑难解析】

1. Have you been in this lab before?

你们以前到过这个实验室吗?

have been in; have been to; have gone to 的辨析

(1) have been in + someplace 表示在某地呆多长时间, 常与一段时间状语连用。

e. g. I have been in Shenzhen for 5 years.

我在深圳呆了5年之久。

Her husband has been in the Army for 10 years.

她丈夫在部队已有10年之久。

(2) have been to + someplace 表示曾去过某地, 现在不在

那里了, 常与 ever, just, never 等连用。也可接 once, twice, three times..., 表示去过某地一次、两次、三次等。

e. g. I have never been to Beijing.

我从未去过北京。

Mr. Johnson has been to China twice.

约翰逊先生去过中国两次。

(3) have gone to + someplace 表示已到某地去了, 这个结构的主语一般用单数第三人称, 主语不在说话现场, 一般不用第一、第二人称代词作句子的主语。

e. g. —Where is John?

约翰在哪里?

—He has gone to Hong Kong.

他已去香港了。

The students have gone to the lab.

学生们已经去实验室了。

2. First of all, don't come in without a teacher.

首先, 必须跟老师一道进来。

(1) first 一词的常见用法。

① first, *adj.*; *adv.* 是“第一, 首先”的意思。

e. g. He was the first person who landed on the moon.

他是登上月球的第一个人。

Ladies first.

女士优先。

② first 可以代替 firstly, 用于列举事实论点。表示“其次”用 secondly, 表示“最后”用 lastly。

e. g. First(ly), Allow me introduce my friend Bob.

首先, 让我介绍一下我的朋友鲍博

③ first, *n.* 用作单数, 表“第一名”; 用作复数表“一等品”。

e. g. He got a first in Modern Languages.

他在近代语言一科得了第一名

These mobile phones are graded as firsts.

这些移动电话被评为一等品。

(2) first of all “首先, 优先”, 指顺序而言, at first “当初, 原先”, 对时间而言。

e. g. When you are learning a foreign language, first of all, you must forget your own language.

学习外语时, 你必须首先忘掉本族语。

First of all, you should remember these words.

首先,你得把这些词记住。

At first, he was not kind to me.

起先,他对我并不友好。

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

一旦进来了,你们要听老师的话。

once 的用法:

(1) once 用作 *conj.*, 是“一旦”的意思,带有条件意味,隐含“如果……就……”之意。

e. g. Once you hesitate, you are lost.

你一踌躇,就完蛋了。

Once the bell rings, the examination will end.

一旦铃响,考试就要结束。

Once you understand it, it's easy for you to master it.

一旦你理解了它,掌握它就容易了。

注:as soon as “一……就……”,表示时间。

e. g. As soon as the bell rang, the children rushed out of the classroom.

铃响后,孩子们就冲出教室。

(2) once 用作副词,表示过去“曾经”,常与一般过去时连用,可位于主要动词前,也位于句首。

e. g. I once went there with my father.

我曾经与我父亲去过那儿。

Once I studied in that University.

我曾在那所大学就读过。

(3) once 的其他一些用法

e. g. I have been there only once.

那儿我只去过一次。

Take the medicine once a day.

这药一天吃一次。

Once upon a time there lived a brave prince.

从前,有一位勇敢的王子。

Don't forget to tell me the good news at once.

有了好消息,不要忘记马上告诉我。

4. unless 一词的用法

unless 是从属连词,引导条件状语从句,含有否定意义,相当于 if 条件状语从句的否定形式。是“如果不……就……”,“除非……要不然”。

e. g. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

(= if your teacher doesn't tell you to.)

如果你们的老师没让你们动,别碰任何东西。

She told me she wouldn't forgive him unless he said sorry to her. (= if he didn't say sorry to her.)

她对我说除非他向她道歉,要不然她不会原谅她。

5. allow 一词的用法

(1) allow 是及物动词,“允许,许可”之意,常用于下列句式:allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事和 allow doing

sth. 允许做某事。

e. g. Students are not allowed to enter the pub.

学生不允许进入这酒馆。

Smoking is not allowed here.

这里不许吸烟。

(2) allow 要求用不定式作宾补,要求用动名词作宾语。

和这一用法相同的词还有:permit 允许,forbid 禁止,advise 建议等。

e. g. The doctor advises me to eat more fruit.

医生建议我多吃水果。

I advise waiting till the proper time.

我建议等到适当的时候。

6. He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.

他把一个手指放进嘴里,尝了尝,微笑着,显得很高兴的样子。

(1) 句中的 taste 和原来学过的 sound, smell, feel, look 是五个表示人的感觉的连系动词,后接形容词作表语。

e. g. His theory sounded reasonable.

他的理论听起来合乎情理。

The fish smells terrible.

这鱼肉变味了。

Your forehead feels hot.

你的额头摸上去很烫。

The fellow looks quite strong.

那家伙看上去很壮实。

注:这五个词后面可用 like 引导一个介词短语,其中 sound 后有时可接名词。

e. g. It sounds like the singing of rails.

它听起来像铁轨发出的歌声。

The elephant feels like a spear.

这大象摸起来像支梭镖。

The building looks like a hospital.

那座大楼看上去像所医院。

That sounds a good idea.

那听起来是个好主意。

(2) 句中的 looking rather pleased 是现在分词短语,表示伴随状语,作状语。

e. g. The students walked out of the school, laughing and talking.

学生们走出学校,有说有笑。

He went to the park, singing all the way.

他一路唱着歌到公园去了。

7. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face.

他们每个人不但没有笑,相反做怪相。

instead of 是介词词组,“代之以……”,“而不”,后可跟名

词、代词、动词 - ing、介词短语等;而 instead 是副词,“代替,顶替”,常用于句末。

e. g. I'll go instead of you.

我代替你去。

I went on foot instead of by bus.

我没有乘车,而是步行去的。

He went swimming instead of playing football.

他去游泳了,而没有踢足球。

If you can't go, let him go instead.

= Let him go instead of you if you can't.

如果你不会,就让他替你去吧。

8. I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough.

很抱歉,你们中谁都观察得不够仔细。

(1) none 指“没有一个人”、“没有一个物”,是 all 的反义词,和 no one, not any 同义,在句中可以作主语、宾语及状语。其中,作主语时,其谓语单复数形式均可。

e. g. There are/is none left in the hall.

大厅里一个人也没剩下。

—Have you got any French novels?

—No, none at all.

你有一些法国小说吗?

不,一本也没有。

A friend to all is a friend to none.

滥交者无友。

You'll be none the worse for a holiday.

你度一个假日没有一点坏处。

(2) none 一般与表示范围的介词 of 短语连用,表示全部否定。

e. g. None of the students has been in this lab before.

这些学生中没有一个人以前来过这个实验室。

He helped none of us.

他没帮助过我们任何一个人。

That's none of your business.

这不是你的事,你管不着。

9. 直接引语是表示命令、建议的祈使句,改为间接引语时,要将祈使句中的动词原形变成不定式,并在不定式的前面加上动词 ask/tell/order 等。如果直接引语中的祈使句是表示请求的口气,则间接引语用 ask;如果是表示命令的口气,则用 tell/order;如果祈使句是否定式,则不定式前要加否定词 not,即 not to do sth.。

e. g. She said to us, "Please sit down".

→ She asked us to sit down.

她请我们坐下。

He said to him, "Go away!"

→ He ordered him to go away.

他命令他走开。

Mother said to me, "Come before 10:00".

→ Mother told me to come back before 10:00.

妈妈嘱咐我 10 点钟以前回来。

He said, "Don't talk loudly, boys".

→ He told the boys not to talk loudly.

他告诉孩子们不要喧哗。

【单元测试】

I. 单项选择

- Anyone who leaves last must ____ the light.
 - turn on
 - turn up
 - turn in
 - turn off
- This kind of dish _____.
 - is tasted well
 - tastes well
 - tastes good
 - is tasted good
- You can't do well in your studies ____ you listen to the teacher.
 - until
 - unless
 - if
 - when
- How much wine is there in the bottle?
—— _____.
 - No one
 - Nothing
 - Anything
 - None
- They all sat in the office, ____ very pleased.
 - looked
 - to look
 - looking
 - have looked
- He felt ill because he was asleep with windows _____.
 - open
 - opening
 - opened
 - to open
- He is sad because ____ his friends comes to see him.
 - no of
 - no one of
 - every of
 - none of
- The singer is not very good, ____?
——No, _____.
 - he is; is he
 - he isn't; isn't he
 - is he; he isn't
 - he is; isn't he
- ____ you understand the rule, you'll find it quite easy to keep it.
 - Once
 - As
 - While
 - Whether
- You can't go swimming in your vacation ____ your parents ____ you.
 - unless; allow
 - until; allow
 - unless; agree
 - until; agree

11. Please do ____ the teacher told you to do.
A. that B. what
C. which D. so
12. The office ____ smoke and I had to go out for some fresh air.
A. was filled of B. was filled with
C. was full with D. was full about
13. Mr. Martin is a man ____ a kind face and big bright eyes.
A. of B. in
C. on D. with
14. I won't make friends with Jack. ____, I'd like to make friends with his brother Bob.
A. Instead B. Besides
C. As a result D. At all
15. His parents bought him a new bike ____ a birthday present.
A. with B. for
C. as D. of

II. 完形填空

Some students at the Open University left school 20 years ago. Others are younger but all must be at least 21 years old. This is one example 16 how the Open University is 17 from all other Universities. 18 students must either work full - time 19 be at home all day, for instance mothers of families. They needn't to pass any examinations 20 they are accepted as students. This is why the University is called "21". The University was started in 22 to help a group of people who 23 having a University education when they were 24.

The first name for the Open University was "The University of the 25". The idea was to teach "On the air", in other 26 on radio and television. Most of the teaching is done like this. Radio and Television have brought the classroom into people's 27. But this, on its own, is not 28 for a University education. The Open University 29 also receives advice at one of 283 study centres in the country. 36 weeks of the years he has to send 30 work to a "tutor", the person who guides his studies. He must also spend 3 weeks every summer 31 a full - time student. The tutors and students 32 and study together, as in other Universities. At the 33 of the Open University's first year, the students were good. 3 out of every 4 students 34 their examinations. If they 35 this every year, they will finish their studies in 4 or 5 years.

16. A. and B. no matter
C. of D. in

17. A. away B. run
C. developed D. different
18. A. Its B. Their
C. All D. These
19. A. neither B. then
C. and D. or
20. A. before B. until
C. after D. as
21. A. good B. old
C. open D. new
22. A. way B. order
C. reason D. means
23. A. missed B. finished
C. enjoyed D. lost
24. A. ill B. away
C. old D. young
25. A. Air B. Radio
C. Television D. open
26. A. way B. places
C. words D. expressions
27. A. homes B. families
C. factories D. offices
28. A. good B. bad
C. much D. enough
29. A. professor B. president
C. teacher D. student
30. A. written B. writing
C. lost D. missing
31. A. for B. on
C. as D. to
32. A. live B. eat
C. meet D. work
33. A. end B. first
C. beginning D. last
34. A. took B. failed
C. passed D. enjoyed
35. A. do B. make
C. have D. take

III. 阅读理解

A

We have known for a long time that flowers of different plants open and close at different times of day. Yet no one really understands why flowers open and close like this at particular (特定的) times. The question is not as simple as we might

think, as recent experiments have shown. In one experiment, flowers were kept in darkness for several days. We might think that the flowers, without any information about the time of day, did not open as they usually do. But they still opened at their usual time. This shows that they have some way of knowing the time.

Their sense of time does not depend on (依赖) information from the outside world. It is inside them; a kind of “inner (内部的) clock”. This finding may not seem to be very important, but it was later found that not just plants but animals have this “inner clock” which controls the working of their bodies and influences their activities. Human beings, then, are also influenced by the special power. Whether we wish it or not, it influences such things in our life as our need for sleep, or need for food.

36. Before the experiment finished, people had thought that the flowers would ____.
- A. never close
B. open much later than usual
C. still open at their usual time
D. open earlier than usual
37. The sense of time that flowers have is connected with ____.
- A. light and temperature
B. its age and size
C. some unknown information from the outside world
D. a kind of strange power inside them
38. From the article, we know that the “inner clock” lies inside ____.
- A. all living things
B. the darkness
C. either animals or plants
D. all things
39. What will happen if we make good use of the “inner clock” in ourselves?
- A. We'll be able to sleep as long as we wish to.
B. We'll be able to change our work time when necessary.
C. We'll have more energy and do our work better.
D. We'll need less sleep, or food.
40. Which might be the best title for the article?
- A. A Clock inside You.
B. Inner Clock in Living Things.
C. Flowers and Light.
D. Flowers Open in Darkness.

B

A special lab at University of Chicago is busy only at

night. It's a dream lab where scientists are at work studying dreams. Their discoveries have shown that everyone dreams from three to seven times a night, although in ordinary life a person may remember none or only one of his dreams.

While the subjects (受试者) usually students are asleep, special machines record their brain waves and eye movements as well as the body movements that shows the end of a dream. To the scientists' surprise, all subjects sleep soundly.

Observers report that a person usually fidgets (烦躁) before a dream. Once the dream has started, his body relaxes (放松) and his eyes become more active, as if the curtain had gone up on a show. As soon as the machine shows that the dream is over, a buzzer (嗡叫器) wakes the sleeper up. He sits up, recalls his dream, and goes back to sleep—perhaps to dream some more.

Scientists have found that if the dreamer is waken up soon after his dream, he can usually recall the entire dream. If he is allowed to sleep even five more minutes, his memory of the dream will have disappeared.

41. Their findings have shown that ____.
- A. everyone dreams every night
B. dreams are easily remembered
C. persons dream only one dream a night
D. persons dream more than seven times a night
42. The researchers were surprised to find that ____.
- A. dream memories are always incomplete
B. sleepers relax while dreaming
C. persons sleep soundly while dreaming
D. dreamers can record their own dreams
43. Just before a dream, a sleeper will usually ____.
- A. relax
B. lie perfectly still
C. move his/her body around
D. make more eye movements
44. In the dream lab, the dreams are recorded ____.
- A. as soon as the students wakes up in the morning
B. at stated intervals during the night
C. about 5 minutes after the end of each dream
D. immediately after each dream
45. A person would be most likely to remember the dream that ____.
- A. was of most interest to him
B. happened immediately after he went to sleep
C. happened just before he woke up
D. both A and B

IV. 短文改错

Mr. Black is one of my best teacher. He taught our physics when we were in Senior 1. He was old, but he taught very good. He could make his classes lovely. Mr. Black made good preparations for his lessons and was strict for us, too. Whenever we made mistakes in our homeworks, he would ask us correct and do it again. I used to be poor at physics. Mr. Black often helps me with my lessons carefully. Thank to his help and hard work, I have made greatly progress and caught up with the class.

46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____
51. _____
52. _____
53. _____
54. _____
55. _____

V. 书面表达

下面提示是你校语音室注意事项的大体内容, 请用英语将其写出来。

爱护公物, 认真听讲, 把答案写在练习本上, 保持语音室整洁干净, 听完后把耳机放回原处; 不要碰语音室里的东西, 严禁吸烟, 严禁在桌上乱涂乱写, 禁止喧哗, 不要把书籍忘在语音室里。

注意:

语音室: the sound lab

耳机: earpiece

【测试答案】

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A
7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. B
13. D 14. A 15. C 16. C 17. D 18. A
19. D 20. A 21. C 22. B 23. A 24. D
25. A 26. C 27. A 28. D 29. D 30. A
31. C 32. C 33. A 34. C 35. A 36. B
37. D 38. A 39. C 40. C 41. A 42. C

43. C 44. D 45. C

46. teacher 改成 teachers 47. our 改成 us
48. good 改成 well 49. 正确
50. for 改成 with 51. homeworks 改成 homework
52. us 后加 to 53. helps 改成 helped
54. Thank 改成 Thanks 55. greatly 改成 great

书面表达答案:

Dos

1. Take care of everything in the sound lab.
2. Listen to the tape and your teacher carefully.
3. Write your answers in your exercise books.
4. Keep the sound lab tidy and clean.
5. Put your earpiece where they are.

Don'ts

1. Don't knock into anything in the lab.
2. Don't smoke.
3. Don't write anything on your desks.
4. Don't talk loudly.
5. Don't forget your books or anything else in the lab.

Unit 3 American English

【知识要点】

1. have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth.
have difficulty with sth.
2. do fine
3. take/have an exam
4. know; know about
5. more or less
6. There are some differences between A and B
A is different from B
7. come about
8. the same ... as ...
9. in the same way
10. a great/good many
11. and so on
12. There are several reasons for ...
13. bring in

【实际用语】

请求允许及答语表示法

1. Would you please say that again more slowly?
2. I beg your pardon/Pardon?
3. Would you like to do sth.?
4. Could you please do sth.?
5. I wonder if I can/could do sth.
6. Of course you can/may.
7. I'm sorry you can't.
8. I'd like/love to, but ...

【疑难解析】

1. I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.

我对某些英语单词的发音有一些困难。

- (1) 句中的 difficulty 用作不可数名词,意思是“费力、费劲”,相当于 trouble,常和介词 in, with, 和 without 搭配。in 后面一般接动词-ing 形式,介词 in 亦可省略。with 和 without 后接名词。即常有句型: have some/

no/much difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth. 和 have some/no/much difficulty/trouble with sth.

在做某事时有些/没有/有很大困难。

- e. g. We had no difficulty (in) finding his house.

我们没费劲就找到了他的家。

There was a little difficulty in explaining this to him.

把这个情况向他解释费了些劲。

I find much difficulty in learning computers.

我觉得学电脑很费劲。

I'm having much difficulty with my work.

我正费劲地干工作呢。

He finished the task without any difficulty.

他毫不费劲地完成了那项任务。

- (2) pronounce *vt.* 发音

- e. g. I pronounced this word with difficulty.

我发这个单词的音有困难。

Excuse me, would you please tell me how to pronounce this word?

劳驾,你能告诉我这个单词怎样发音吗?

注:pronounce 的名词形式是 pronunciation,要注意其写法。

- e. g. His pronunciation is improving.

他的发音在进步中。

Which of these pronunciations do you recommend?

这几种读法你认为哪一种好?

2. No, you're doing fine.

不,你(发音)很好。

句中的 do fine 相当于 do well,指“干得不错,有进步,取得好成绩”。表示此意时,还可用 get on well/fine.

- e. g. —“How's Tom doing at school?”

——“He's doing fine/very well.”

“汤姆在校怎么样?” “他不错。”

It's better to do well than to say well.

(谚语)说得好不如做得好。

He's getting on fine/very well with her new work.

他的新工作干得不错。

注:do well 还可表示(病人)情况好,(庄稼)长势好,另 do good 的意思是“做好事”使用时,不要混淆。

- e. g. The doctor says, “The patient is doing well.”

医生说:“病人情况良好。”

The crops on the farm are doing fine/well.

农场的庄稼长势很好。

He is willing to do good for the collective.

他乐意为集体做好事。

3. And when do you take your next exams?

你将在何时参加下次的考试?

(1) 本句用一般现在时表示将来按计划或时刻日程表将要发生的事, 相当于 When will you take your next exams? 但这种用法仅限于少数动词, 如 begin, get, go, leave, start, take 等。

e. g. When does the summer holiday begin?

暑假什么时候开始?

What time does the train leave for Shenzhen?

开往深圳的列车什么时间开?

The plane takes off at 4:30 p. m.

飞机将于下午4:30起飞。

(2) exam/examination 和不同动词搭配的含义。

e. g. The mid-exam began yesterday morning.

期中考试昨天上午开始了。

All the students take/have/attend/enter for/sit for an exam next week.

全体学生下周参加考试。

None of us failed in the exam. Everyone got through/passed the exam.

我们中没有一个考试不及格, 人人都通过了考试。

We carry out a medical exam every month.

我们每月进行一次体检。

(3) 以 take 为中心构成的习惯用法归纳。

take a seat (a rest, a bath, a photo)

take a bus (a taxi, a train, a boat, etc.)

take a drive (a ride, a walk)

take medicine (poison, food, a glass of milk)

take someone home (away, to the station)

4. Many students want to know about the differences between A. E. and B. E.

很多学生想了解有关美式英语和英式英语之间的区别。difference 名词, 是“区别, 不同”之意, 它的形容词形式是 different, 要注意其词性和拼写。它们常用于下面句式。请看下面例句。

e. g. Can you tell me the differences between the two words?

你能告诉我这两个词之间的区别吗?

My plan is different from yours.

我的计划跟你的不同。

There is some difference in character between the two men.

这两个人在性格上有些差别。

It won't make much difference whether you go today or tomorrow?

你今天去或明天去没有多大关系。

One false step will make a great difference.

(谚语) 失之毫厘, 谬以千里。

5. Written English is more or less the same in both Britain and America, though there are some spelling differences.

在英国和美国, 书面英语大体上是相同的, 尽管在拼法上有些差异。

(1) written English “书面英语”, written 是过去分词作定语, 注意单个过去分词作定语, 应放在所修饰的名词前。e. g. spoken English 口头英语, the broken glass 那只破玻璃杯, the used word 使用过的单词; 但分词短语作定语时, 应后置, 如, 本单元中的 The language spoken in these places 这些地方所讲的语言。又如, the glass broken yesterday, 昨天打破的那只玻璃杯, the word used in this sentence 本句中使用的那个词。

(2) more or less, 意为“大约”, “多少有点儿”, 相当于 about.

e. g. It's more or less an hour's walk from here.

离这儿大约有一小时的步行路程。

I hope my advice will be more or less helpful to you.

希望我的建议对你多少有些帮助。

I think it's more or less a cheat.

我认为那或多或少是一种欺骗行为。

(3) same, adj. & pron. “一样, 同样地”, 它的前面总是有定冠词 the, 它常用于 the same (as) / the same ... as 结构中。

e. g. Harry and Bob were in the same school last year.

哈利和鲍博去年在同一个学校。

They'll meet at the same place and at the same time as they did before.

他们将于老时间在老地方会面。

——Have a good trip!

——Thanks. The same to you. Bye.

祝你旅行愉快!

谢谢, 也祝你旅行愉快, 再见!

He has given us a lot of trouble, but I like him all/just the same.

他给我们带来了许多麻烦, 但我仍喜欢他。

Don't make the same mistake as you did last time.

不要重犯与上次同样的错误。

6. How did these differences come about?

这些差别是怎么产生的呢?

come about “发生”与 happen, take place 的辨析。

(1) come about 大体相当于 happen, 是“发生”、“(风等) 改变方向”。

e. g. How did the car accident come about?

那次车祸是怎样发生的呢?

The wind has come about to the north.

风向已经转北。

(2) happen vi. “发生/偶然发生”, 主语是事情, 没有被动形式。常用于“happen to do sth.”碰巧做某事和“It happens/happened that...”结构中。

e. g. The accident happened under my eyes.

我亲眼看到事故发生的。

I happened to be out when he called.

他来访时, 我碰巧出去了。

It so happened that I had no money with me.

恰巧我身上没有钱。

(3) take place vi. “发生”(没有偶然的意思), “举行”

e. g. The May Fourth Movement took place in 1919.

五四运动发生在 1919 年。

Our school sports meeting will take place tomorrow.

我校运动会将于明天举行。

7. At first, the language stayed the same as the language used in Britain.

起初, 这种语言同在英国使用的语言仍相同。

stay 是连系动词, 相当于 remain 或 keep, 作“保持(某种状态)”解, 常跟形容词作表语。

e. g. The shop stayed open till six O'clock.

这家商店一直营业到 6 点。

The weather stayed fine for a week.

一周来都是好天气。

I hope the chicken soup will stay warm till my father comes.

我希望父亲回来时, 鸡汤还是热的。

注: stay 还作“停留, 逗留”讲。

e. g. He'll stay in Nanjing for a month.

他将在南京呆一个月。

8. ...but sometimes the language spoken in these places stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

……而英国的语言却发生了变化。

while 在本句中用作并列连词, 表“而、却”之意, 连接一个并列句, 表前后意义上的对比和转折。

e. g. In America, some people are rich while others are poor.

在美国, 有的人富, 而有的人穷。

There's plenty of rain in the southeast while there is little in the northwest.

东南部雨量充足, 而西北部则很少下雨。

Mum was washing while Dad was cooking.

妈妈在洗衣服, 而爸爸在做饭。

9. I practised writing them for homework.

我把练习写中文字作为作业。

practise vt. “练习, 操练”后面常用动名词作宾语, 即 practise doing sth. 类似这种用法的词还有: finish, enjoy, mind, give up, suggest, keep, can't help 等。

e. g. My daughter practises playing the guitar every day.

我女儿每天练习弹吉他。

Many people find it hard to give up smoking.

许多人发现戒烟很难。

Mary couldn't help laughing at my joke.

对于我的玩笑, 玛丽忍不住笑了。

She enjoys dancing very much.

她非常喜欢跳舞。

10. 本单元的语法是: 当直接引语是陈述句时, 如何将其变为间接引语, 同学们可参照课本 156 页, 仔细归纳学习。

【单元测试】

I. 单项选择

1. ____ the houses were knocked down in the earthquake.

- A. A great many B. The number of
C. A great many of D. A great deal of

2. I wonder ____.

- A. how do they call these flowers
B. what they call these flowers
C. what do they call these flowers
D. how they call these flowers

3. I have never seen his father. I don't ____ him but I ____ him.

- A. know; know about B. know of, know
C. know about, know D. know, hear

4. Feng Hai has some trouble ____ spelling some of the words in Am E which I have some difficulty ____ pronunciation.

- A. with, with B. in, with
C. in, in D. with, in

5. I hope my work will be ____ helpful to you.

- A. no longer B. very much
C. less than D. more or less

6. He ____ a medical examination yesterday, and the doctor said to him, “____. Take it easy.”

- A. had; Nothing serious B. held; Nothing serious
C. took; Serious nothing D. gave; Nothing seriously

7. As soon as the bell rang, we followed the teacher ____ the classroom.