

魔法英语同步学与练

——高一（上册）（学生用书）

谭英华 主编

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主创设计 / 魔法教育发展研究中心

电 话 / 010 - 80602977

网 址 / [ttp: // www. magic365. com](http://www.magic365.com)

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UNIT 1

* Good friends *

好朋友

预习导引

语篇领悟: 根据本单元对话与课文内容, 完成下列各题。

- Tom Hanks is a(n) _____.
A. businessman B. manager
C. actor D. dog
- How does Chuck get to the deserted island?
A. By accident. B. By ship.
C. By plane. D. By boat.
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
A. Though busy, Chuck often spends time with his friends.
B. Chuck manages his company quite well.
C. Chuck plays volleyball in order to keep fit.
D. Chuck believes he has always been a good friend.
- Which of the following is Chuck most likely to eat on the island?
A. Bread, beef, and vegetables.
B. Fish, birds and fruits.
C. Rice, cheese and hot dogs.
D. Noodles, chicken and cabbage.
- Which of the proverbs best expresses the main idea of the passage?
A. Where there is a will, there is a way.
B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
C. No pains, no gains.
D. Dead men have no friends.

- 由“Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland.”可知。
- 由“Chuck survives the crash and lands on a _____”可知。
- 由“He is a successful manager in a company”可知。
- 由“He has to hunt for food.”可知。
- 由文章的最后两句“The lesson we can learn from Chuck is that Friendship helps us _____”可知。

知能互动

重点单词、短语、句型详解

1. quality *n.* 品质; 质量; 特点

知识驿站

(1) 作“品质”讲时, 是可数名词。

He has all the qualities of a successful businessman.

他具备成功商人的所有品质。

(2) 作“质量”(与数量 quantity 相对) 讲时, 是不可数名词。

Quality is more important than quantity.

质量比数量重要。

(3) 作“特点, 特性”讲时, 是可数名词。

One quality of wood is that it can burn.

木头的一个特点就是能够燃烧。

牛刀小试

(1) He has a quality of kindness.

_____。(翻译)

(2) They are of _____. (high quality, tall quality) 它们质量很高。(选择填空)

(3) He _____ is sweetness.

糖的特点是甜。(翻译)

2. describe *v.* 描述; 描绘

黄金搭配

(1) describe something to somebody 向某人描述某事

I can't describe to you how I felt at that moment.

我无法向你描述我当时是什么感受。

(2) describe (to somebody) that 向某人描述……

Try to describe exactly what happened before the accident.

尽量确切地描述事故发生前的情况。

(3) describe as 说(某人如何); 认为……

He describes himself as a doctor. 他认为自己是一个医生。

知识驿站

describe 的名词形式是 description.

This book gives a good description of life on the farm.

这本书较好地描述了农场的生活。

Her beauty was beyond description. 她的美是无法描述的。

牛刀小试

The play was _____.

这个戏剧枯燥得无法描述。(翻译)

3. especially 与 specially

辨析金钥匙

(1) especially 意思是“ 特别地; 不寻常地 ”, 强调程度。在进一步补充说明前面所叙述的事情的时候, 前面一般用逗号隔开。一般用来修饰形容词、介词短语或状语从句。

It has been especially hot this summer.

今年夏天特别热。

Cooking is a great burden to me, especially when we have guests. 做饭对我来说是一个很大的负担, 特别是有客人时更是如此。

(2) specially 意思为“ 特意地; 专门地 ”, 强调目的, 一般用在表示目的的不定式或介词 for 短语前面。请比较:

This robe was made specially for the king.

这件长袍是专门为国王做的。

牛刀小试

I made this cake _____ for you.

这蛋糕是我专门为你做的。(填空)

4. hare v. 分享; 共同负担; 公用; 共有 & n. 一份; 份额

黄金搭配

(1) share(in) something 分享某事物

We share the same room. 我们住在一间房里。

(2) share something with somebody 与……共用……

She is sharing her chocolate bar with a friend.

她正和一个朋友共享巧克力。

牛刀小试

I will share the cost _____ you.

我将与你分享费用。(填空)

知识驿站

作名词时, 意思为“ 一份; 份额 ”。

I take my share of the cost. 我负担我那部分的费用。

牛刀小试

We shall all have _____ in the profits.

我们都可以分得一份利润。(翻译)

5. care about 在乎; 关心; 照顾

知识驿站

(1) care 作“ 在乎; 介意 ”讲时, 多用于否定句、疑问句。

I don't care at all. 我一点也不在乎。

He doesn't care about other people. 他不关心别人。

Can she care about the children? 她能照顾这些孩子吗?

(2) care 可以接不定式, 表示“ 愿望; 欲望 ”。

Do you care to have lunch in town?

你想不想在城里吃午饭?

(3) care 可以接从句。

They didn't care whether it rained or not.

他们不在乎下雨还是不下雨。

(4) care for 意思是“ 喜欢; 愿意; 关心 ”。

He cared little for money. 他不太喜欢钱。

Would you care for a cup of tea? 你想喝杯茶吗?

黄金搭配

take care of 照看 care to do 喜欢; 希望

have a care 更当心些

in the care of somebody 由某人负责

牛刀小试

(1) care _____ the matter.

我对此事毫不介意。(翻译)

(2) I don't care _____. (who he is, who is he) 我不管他是谁。(选择填空)

(3) We should _____ the young generation. (care, care for) 我们应关心青年一代。(选择填空)

6. urvive v. 活下来(没死掉); 留存下来; 保存下来; (经过……) 活下来

知识驿站

(1) 作不及物动词, 意思为“ 活下来(没死掉); 留存下来; 保存下来 ”。

Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water.

一些动物在沙漠里靠很少的水就能生存下来。

(2) 作及物动词, 意思为“ (经过……) 活下来; 幸存; 比……活得长; 仍然活着 ”。

Only a few soldiers survived the battle.

只有几个战士在这场战斗中活了下来。

(3) survival 作名词, 意思为“ (经过灾难、疾病等) 活下来 ”。 survivor 作名词, 意思为“ 幸存者; 活下来的人 ”。

His survival is still uncertain. 他是否生存下来还不知道。

牛刀小试

(1) How many early customs of the country _____ (survive, survival)? 这个国家有多少早年的风俗习惯保存了下来? (选择填空)

(2) Did anyone _____ (survive, survive for) the earthquake? 有没有人在地震中活下来? (选择填空)

(3) There was no _____ (survivor, survival) of the air crash. 这次空难中无幸存者。(选择填空)

7. 句型 1: so + be / have / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语

知识驿站

在这个结构中, so 代替上一句中的某个成分。如果上面一句是否定句, 则使用 neither / nor + be / have / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语。

牛刀小试

(1) y brother is a student, _____.

我弟弟是学生, 我也是。(翻译)

(2) have never been to Macao, _____.

我从没去过澳门,我丈夫也没去过。(翻译)

注意

此类结构采用倒装语序,其中所用的“be/have/助动词/情态动词”是与上一句对应的。如果上一句中的谓语是行为动词,则so后面用助动词do的适当形式。so引导的句子中的连系动词、情态动词或助动词的时态一般要和前一句中谓语的时态一致,但在下面的例句中,前一分句是if引导的条件状语从句,从句中用一般现在时表示将来,因此后面so引导的主句要用助动词will或shall。

If you go to the seaside for your holiday, so shall I.

如果你去海边度假,我也去。

牛刀小试

If you don't stop to rest, _____.

如果你们不停下来休息,他们也不停下来。(翻译)

句型 2: so + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词

知识驿站

这个结构中的主谓是正常语序,so相当于indeed, certainly,表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的肯定、赞同或证实,语气较强,意思是“确实如此”。

— You've dropped a word here. 你这儿掉了个词。

— Yes, so I have. 噢,是的。

注意

“so + 主语 + 助动词”除表示赞同外,有时还带有惊异的意味。

牛刀小试

— You left your keys at home when you went out.

你出去的时候把钥匙丢在家里了。

— Good Heavens. _____.

天哪,可不是吗?(翻译)

句型 3: 主语 + do/does/did + so

知识驿站

这一句型指的是按上句的要求做了。此句型中do so代替上文中要求做的事情,以免重复。

My Chinese teacher told me to hand in my composition on time and I did so. (= I handed in my composition on time.) 语文老师叫我按时交作文,我照办了。

牛刀小试

我要他打开窗。他打开了。(翻译)

句型 4: So it is with 或 It is the same with

知识驿站

这一句型表示“……(的情况)也是如此”。当前面的句子中有几种不同形式的谓语时,要表示相同情况,必须使用本句型,不能使用so引起的倒装句。

She doesn't play the piano, but she likes singing. So it is with my sister. 她不弹钢琴,但喜欢唱歌。我姐姐也是如此。

牛刀小试

托德的父亲为人诚实,努力工作,托德也是一样。(翻译)

8. collect 与 gather

辨析金钥匙

这两个词都有“收集”的意思。

(1) gather 指把分散的东西集中在一个地方,如收集庄稼、树叶、花草等。

(2) collect 常用来指按计划或为了某个特定的目的把东西经过仔细挑选后收集起来。试比较:

She gathered her papers and books together.

她把试卷和书籍收集在一起。

I enjoy collecting stamps. 我喜欢集邮。

牛刀小试

(1) he _____ (gathered, collected) the fallen leaves.

她把落叶收拢。(选择填空)

(2) He _____ (gathered, collected) facts to prove the theory. 他收集资料以证明理论。(填空)

9. desert *n.* 沙漠 & *v.* 遗弃; 抛弃; 脱离; (在需要的时候) 失去……

知识驿站

(1) 作名词, 意为“沙漠”。

(2) 作及物动词时, 意为“遗弃; 抛弃; 脱离; (在需要的时候) 失去……”。

All my friends have deserted me.

我所有的朋友都把我遗弃了。

When he had to speak to her, his courage suddenly deserted him. 当他必须跟她讲话时, 突然失去了勇气。

(3) 用过去分词形式作表语或定语时, 意为“静无人; 无人居住的”。

The station was deserted. 车站静无人。

(4) 作不及物动词时, 意为“开小差”。

The soldiers deserted from the army.

这个士兵开小差, 从部队溜走了。

牛刀小试

(1) His faith _____ (deserted, deserted him) in his hour of need. 在关键的时候他失去了信心。(填空)

(2) On his return from his office, he found the house _____ (deserting, deserted). 从办公室一回来, 他发现屋里空无一人。(填空)

10. as many as 和……一样多; 多达……; ……之多

The great fire burned down as many as 20 buildings.

这场大火烧掉了多达20幢楼。

As many as 15,000 people have left the homeland.

多达15000人离开了故乡。

黄金搭配

as long as 长达……

as high as 高达……

as wide as 宽达……

as early as 早在……

as big as 有……之大

as far as 远达……

as much as 有……之多
He can jump as high as 1.8 meters. 他能跳到高达 1.8 米。

牛刀小试

Paper-making in China began _____.
中国造纸早在 2000 年前就开始了。(翻译)

11. admit v. 承认; 允许进入; 容纳

(1) 承认

黄金搭配

admit something to somebody 向某人承认某事
admit somebody/something to be 承认某人/某事……
admit doing 承认做过某事
The thief admitted his crime to the police.
小偷向警方承认了罪行。

(2) 允许进入

黄金搭配

admit somebody to/into 接纳某人进……
(3) 容纳

The theatre only admits 100 people.
这个剧院只容得下 100 人。
(4) 名词形式是 admission 进入; 入场; 承认
You have to pay for admission. 入场得付钱。
Admission to the school is by examination only.
只有通过考试才能进入这所学校。

牛刀小试

- (1) She admitted _____ (having read, have read, read) the letter. 她承认读过那封信。(填空)
- (2) hey admitted him _____.
他们承认他勇敢。(翻译)
- (3) He was admitted _____(to, by) a famous university last year. 他去年被一所名牌大学录取。(选择填空)
- (4) e made an admission that _____.
他承认他就是那个小偷。(翻译)

12. in order to 与 so as to

辨析金钥匙

这两个词组都可以引导不定式作目的状语。in order to 可以放在句首, so as to 则不能。其否定形式为 in order not to/ so as not to。

He went to Shanghai in order to/so as to attend an important meeting. 他去上海参加一个重要会议。

In order to be noticed, he shouted and waved to us.
为了让我们注意他, 他朝我们又是喊又是挥手。

牛刀小试

_____, he decided to work harder.
他决心更加努力学习好赶上别人。(翻译)

13. alone 与 lonely

辨析金钥匙

(1) alone 强调客观上的“ 独自, 独立, 独自一人, 没有同伴”, 在句中多用作表语或宾语补足语, 不能作定语。alone 还

可表示“ 单独地, 独自地”, 在句中作状语。

He is not alone in believing that it may lead to war.
不单他一个人认为那会引起战争。(作表语)
Leave him alone! 别管他! (作宾语补足语)
She lives alone. 她单独生活。(作状语)

(2) lonely 除表示“ 单独”外, 还带有感情色彩, 形容失去朋友, 缺乏友爱和帮助, 感到寂寞, 甚至悲哀。它只能作形容词, 在句中可作表语, 也可用前置定语。lonely 用于地点时, 意为“ 荒凉的, 偏僻的”。

He feels lonely. 他感到孤单。(作表语)
There is nothing here but a lonely mountain village.
这里什么也没有, 就一个荒凉的山村。(作定语)
Though the old man is alone, he doesn't feel lonely.
这位老人虽然是一个人, 但他并不感到寂寞。(作表语)

牛刀小试

根据句意, 用 alone 或 lonely 填空。

- (1) on't leave the baby _____ at home.
- (2) hen his wife and two little children left him, he was very _____.
- (3) never feel _____ because I have a lot of friends here.
- (4) e did it all _____.
- (5) he sat _____ under the tree.

直接引语和间接引语

陈述句的间接引语

陈述句由直接引语变为间接引语, 如果引述动词为现在时时态, 则间接引语中的动词时、体形式不变。但是, 如果引述动词为过去时时态, 间接引语中的动词时、体形式要作相应的变化。有以下几种情况:

1. 现在时间推移到过去时间, 即一般现在时变为一般过去时, 现在进行时变为过去进行时, 现在完成时变为过去完成时, 以及现在完成进行时变为过去完成进行时。但是, 当引述的是客观事实、科学真理、现在习惯性动作以及格言等时; 当动词所表示的状态或动作在引述时仍在继续时; 当谓语动词包含无过去时形式的情态动词时, 间接引语中的动词不必发生变化。

Tom said, “ The manager has gone to Shanghai ”
= Tom said the manager had gone to Shanghai.

牛刀小试

She said, “ The earth goes around the sun. ”
= She said _____.
She said, “ You mustn't smoke in the room. ”
= _____.

2. 过去时推移到过去的过去, 即过去完成时, 时间状语从句中的一般过去时或过去进行时可以不变。

George said, “ When I lived in London I often saw Jane. ”
= George said when he lived in London he often saw/had often seen Jane.

牛刀小试

She said, “ I didn't recognized you. ”

= She said _____.

3. 将来时间推移到过去将来时间, 最常见的是把表示将来时间的助动词由现在时形式变为过去时形式。

牛刀小试

Tom said, "We're spending next weekend at home."

= _____.

4. 人称代词、限定词、时间状语、地点状语的变化。

人称代词除引述本人原话外, 通常一、二人称变为第三人称或第二人称变为第一人称; 指示代词 this, these 分别变为 it, they 或 them; 限定词 this, these 通常变为 that, those 或 the。

牛刀小试

She said, "We love our country."

= _____.

时间状语在间接引语中的变化规则如下:

直接引语	间接引语
today	that day
this morning/afternoon	that morning/afternoon
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the following/next day
the day after tomorrow	two days after/in two days' time
next week/month	the next week/month
last week/month	the week/month before
now	then

注意

(1) 直接引语如果是客观真理、名人名言, 与一个具体的过去时间连用说明客观事实, 变为间接引语时, 时态不变。

The teacher said, "The earth is round."

= The teacher said that the earth is round.

He said, "I was born in Shangdong in 1965."

= He said that he was born in Shangdong in 1965.

He said, "Columbus discovered America in 1492."

= He said Columbus discovered America in 1492.

(2) 时间和地点状语的变化, 要根据说话的具体时间和具体地点而定, 不可机械照搬。如果就在当地转述, here 就不必改为 there, come 也不必改为 go; 如果就在当天转述, yesterday 或 tomorrow 等时间状语也不必改变。直接引语中的一般过去时如与一个具体的过去时间状语连用, 间接引语的一般过去时时态不变。

Father said, "I am free this afternoon."

= Father said that he was free this afternoon.

He said, "I am going there tomorrow."

= He said that he was going there tomorrow.

疑问句的间接引语

引述疑问句时, 除了注意上述种种变化规则以外, 还应注意词序问题以及各类疑问句转换时的不同要求。

1. 引述一般疑问句或附加疑问句时, 通常用 whether 或 if 引导; 而引述选择疑问句时, 一般只能用 whether 引导。

I wonder, "Does she really mean it?"

= I wonder whether/if she really means it.

牛刀小试

"Is this watch yours or his?" He asked.

= _____.

2. 如果直接引语为特殊疑问句, 改为间接引语时, 仍用特殊疑问句中的疑问词 what, where, when, who, how many 等作为连接词将其引出, 构成间接引语中的宾语从句, 但须将疑问句式改为陈述式。如果主句中的谓语动词为 said, 则将其改为 asked。

"What do you do every Sunday morning?" my friend said to me. = My friend asked me what I did every Sunday morning.

"Where have you been, Li Ming?" the teacher asked.

= The teacher asked Li Ming where he had been.

I asked her, "How many English books will you read next term?" = I asked her how many English books she would read the next term.

牛刀小试

"Why didn't you stop him?" He asked.

= _____.

注意

直接引语里是 "What's wrong with...?" / "What's the matter?" / "What's the trouble?" / "What has happened?" 等特殊疑问句时, 间接引语的语序不变。

He said to her, "What's the matter with you?"

= He asked her what was the matter with her.

3. 有些疑问句虽然有疑问形式, 实际上并非提出疑问, 而是表示请求、提议、建议、劝告等意义, 引述此类疑问句时, 应借助于其它表达手段。

(1) 表示请求、劝告时, 通常用 "ask/advice/want + 宾语 + 不定式" 结构。

"Would you buy me some oranges?"

= He asked me to buy him some oranges.

牛刀小试

He advised, "Why don't you phone her first?"

= _____.

(2) 表示建议时, 通常用 "suggest + v-ing" 结构。

牛刀小试

"Shall we get the tickets first?" He suggested.

= _____.

上述方法也适用于引述 "why not..." / "what about..." 等结构。

(3) 表示提议时, 通常用 "offer + 不定式" 结构。

牛刀小试

"Shall I post them to you?" He offered.

= _____.

表示喜欢: e likes/enjoys/is fond of

My interests/favorite hobbies are

表示不喜欢: e doesn't like/enjoy

He hates

表示道歉: lease forgive me.
I m sorry .
It won t happen again.
I m sorry I forgot.

牛刀小试

A: Have you seen my pen?
B: h, _____. I needed a pen yesterday
and I borrowed yours. I hope you don t mind.
A: What? How could you do that?
B: _____. I didn t know you were so worried about it.

探究学习

1. ou will find this map of great _____ in helping you to
get round London.
price cost value usefulness

命题意图: 考查根据语境选用适当的名词的能力。

解析: 该句为 find 后跟复合宾语句型, 其中 this map 为宾
语,“ of + 抽象名词 ”作宾语补足语, 表示“ 具有…… ”。由句
末作后置定语的介词短语 in helping you to get round London
判断, 此空应填表示价值的抽象名词 value。

答案: C

思路探究:“ of + 抽象名词 ”结构相当于与这一名
词同源的形容词, of value = valuable, 在句子中可以作定
语、表语和补足语。类似的名词还有 help, importance,
use 等。

2. e missed the plane _____ being held up on the
highway.
by because
through with

命题意图: 考查介词的用法。

解析: 句子意思为: 由于公路上交通阻塞, 我们误了飞机。
很明显, 句子填入介词后, 构成介词短语, 在句子中作原因状语。

答案: C

思路探究: through 作介词用, 可以表示“ 由于; 因
为 ”之意, 后接名词、代词和动名词。by 接动名词时表
示方式, 也可以表示原因, 但表示一种主动的行为。
because 是连词, 只引导状语从句。with 是介词, 可以表
示原因, 但后接名词、代词或复合宾语。

高考链接

1. he shop doesn t open until 11 a. m., _____ it loses a lot
of business. (2004 年春季北京高考)
for or but so

【解析】答案为 D 本题考查连词的用法。句子意思为
“ 这家商店 11 点才开门, 因此失去了许多生意 ”。根据句子
意思可以判断两个句子为因果关系, 为前因后果的形式, 因此

用 so 进行连接引出结果。for 通常用来表示原因, or 与 but 很
明显与句子意思不符。

2. n _____, the northerners are keen on dumplings while
the southerners are fond of rice. (2003 上海春季高考)
common total
general particular

【解析】答案为 C 本题的考察目标是在语境中考察与 in
搭配的相关短语的用法。in general 相当于 on the whole;
generally 意为“ 一般来说, 总的来说 ”; in particular 意为“ 特
别, 尤其 ”; in common 意为“ 相同, 共同 ”; in total 意为“ 总的,
全部的 ”。

3. e will be shown around the city: schools, museums, and
some other places _____ other visitors seldom go.
(2002 北京高考)

what which
where when

【解析】答案为 C 该题考查非限定性定语从句。先行
词 schools, museums, and some other places 在定语从句中作地
点状语, 同时它们在主句中作 city 的同位语。

4. quipped with modern facilities, today s libraries differ
greatly from _____. (2003 上海春季高考)
those of the past the past
which of the past these past

【解析】答案为 A 本题考查前后对比对象的一致性以
及替代词的用法。用 those 代替前面的可数名词 libraries, 表
示特指。

(一) 基础过关

1. 汉译英

(1) 解决问题_____ (2) 与某人争论_____
(3) 网上冲浪_____ (4) 玩电脑游戏_____
(5) 宽达_____ (6) 独自_____
(7) 搜索_____ (8) 关心_____
(9) 同甘共苦_____ (10) 交朋友_____

2. 根据对话内容, 在空白处填入适当的句子, 使对话完整连贯。

A: Is Mary in?
B: (1) _____. Perhaps she s in the reading room.
A: (2) _____?
B: Yes. What is it?
A: he meeting will be put off until the day after tomorrow,
because there is going to be an English talk tonight.
B: Is there? (3) _____?
A: It s about modern literature in the United States.
B: That s wonderful. I d like to go, too. (4) _____?
A: t seven thirty. But do come a bit earlier. There may not be
enough seats for everybody.

3. 词类转换

- (1) also like reading, _____ stories about people from other countries. (especial)
- (2) He tried many times, but still he was not _____. (success)
- (3) I can t find any _____ to the problem. (solve)
- (4) Chuck survives the crash and lands on a _____ island. (desert)
- (5) The _____ of this trip is a famous guide. (organize)

4. 同步语法(宾语从句)

- (1) hey want to know _____ do to help us.
A. what can they B. what they can
C. how they can D. how can they
- (2) e didn t know which room _____.
A. they lived B. to live in
C. did they live D. did they live in
- (3) e doesn t know _____ to stay or not.
A. whether B. if C. that D. when
- (4) don t think he can finish this work in time, _____.
A. can I B. do I C. can he D. cant he
- (5) he enemy took away _____ he owned.
A. that B. how C. what D. all which

(二) 知能拓展

e-mail 是我们现在同朋友联系的一种便捷方式, 有利于互通信息增进友谊。假如你最近很忙, 不能去看望你的朋友, 你可以给他发一个 e-mail, 解释其中的缘由。

(三) 综合创新

单项选择填空

1. What has Tom been doing recently?
—I don t know, _____ care.
A. nor I do B. nor do I
C. neither am I D. neither I am
2. hose relatives were _____ people. After a few days, I was getting _____ and homesick.
A. boring; boring B. bored; bored
C. bored; boring D. boring; bored
3. David has made great progress recently.
—_____, and _____.
A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have
4. fter graduation from college, he began to wander from city, _____ a suitable job.
A. hunting for B. taking on
C. looking after D. bringing up
5. ow does it _____ that he is so badly off when he earns quite a good salary?
A. come out B. come up
C. come along D. come about
6. e haven t got enough books for everybody to have one. Some of you will have to _____.

- A. spare B. save C. share D. enjoy

7. I missed the first part of the film. It was really a pity.
—You _____ home half an hour earlier.
A. should have left B. must have left
C. should leave D. must leave
8. aures is an honest man; I say it, _____ I have opposed him.
A. as if B. so that C. even though D. while
9. he Polar Bears love to swim year-round; they find it _____ and relaxing.
A. a fun B. fun C. funny D. funs
10. I suppose she is 30 years of age.
— _____
A. You guess it! B. You guessed it!
C. You re guessing it! D. You ll guess it!
11. Anything _____?
—No, _____ an egg, two pieces of bread and a cup of milk.
A. to follow; rather than B. followed; but
C. to follow; other than D. following; besides
12. on t take Helen s remarks too seriously. She was so upset that I don t think she _____ what she was saying.
A. really knows B. had really known
C. has really known D. really knew
13. _____ mainly for the invention of the telephone, Alexander Bell devoted his life to helping the deaf.
A. While remembering B. He is remembered
C. To have remembered D. Though remembered
14. Didn t you explain it to the boss?
— he boss stormed out of the garage before I _____ get in a word.
A. would B. could C. dared D. might
15. hen Mrs White goes back to her home after class, she expects Jane, her daughter, to _____ at her desk.
A. be working B. have been working
C. have worked D. work

完型填空

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Many stories are told of the bravery and faithfulness of dogs. There is 1 a village named after such a dog. According to the story, Gelert was a hunting dog 2 to Lewellyn. One morning, when the master wanted to go 3, he could not find Gelert and set off without him. 4 his return from the hunt, Lewellyn found Gelert 5 with blood. Lewellyn s baby was not in its bed and the bed itself was 6. Thinking that the dog had eaten the child, he 7 Gelert with his sword. The noise awoke the baby, who had been 8 under a heap of bed coverings. The father heard his child s cry and found him there, 9 and sound. Under the bed was 10 a great wolf, killed by Gelert. The faithful dog had saved the life of his master s child, 11 lost his own because of misunderstanding.

Dogs can hear 12 better than men. For this 13 they

make good watchdogs. Trained dogs lead blind people and 14 as their eyes. Dogs are intelligent animals, so it is 15 to train them. A dog named Barry saved 40 persons when they 16 in the snow about 150 years ago. Dogs have also 17 in scientific research. The world's first space traveler was a dog named Laika. 18 scientists sent it up in a man-made earth satellite in 1957. 19 have been film stars, too. A dog called Lassie was the 20 in a number of American films.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. . ever | B. even | C. seldom | D. never |
| 2. . referring | B. belonging | C. leading | D. turning |
| 3. . skating | B. shopping | C. fishing | D. hunting |
| 4. . When | | B. After | |
| | C. As soon as | D. On | |
| 5. . covered | B. filled | C. tied | D. lain |
| 6. . in order | | B. in disorder | |
| | C. out order | D. with order | |
| 7. . beat | B. whipped | C. killed | D. buried |
| 8. . laughing | B. playing | C. asleep | D. crying |
| 9. . safe | B. danger | C. silent | D. calm |
| 10. . uncovered | | B. found | |
| | C. discovered | D. founded | |
| 11. . so | B. but | C. or | D. although |
| 12. . noises | B. voices | C. sounds | D. words |
| 13. . reason | B. thing | C. cause | D. why |
| 14. . regard | B. consider | C. act | D. keep |
| 15. . important | B. necessary | C. easy | D. difficult |
| 16. . lost | | B. were missed | |
| | C. were fallen | D. were lost | |
| 17. . worked | B. helped | C. lived | D. played |
| 18. . American | | B. Russian | |
| | C. British | D. Chinese | |
| 19. . Cats | B. Horses | C. Goats | D. Dogs |
| 20. . star | | B. film | |
| | C. space-traveler | D. scientist | |

阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 从所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

(A)

In the United States, friendships can be close, constant, intense, generous, and real, yet fade away in a short time if circumstances (环境) change. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or two, perhaps a few letters for a while—then no more. If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship where it left off and are delighted.

In the United States, you can feel free to visit people's homes, share their holidays, enjoy their children and their lives without fear that you are taking on a lasting obligation(负担). Do not hesitate(犹豫) to accept hospitality(款待) because you cannot give it in return. No one will expect you to do so for they

know you are far from home. Americans will enjoy welcoming you and be pleased if you accept their hospitality easily.

Once you arrive there, the welcome will be full and warm and real. Most visitors find themselves readily invite into many homes there. In some countries it is considered inhospitable to entertain at home, offering what is felt as “ merely ” home cooked food, not doing something for your guest. It is felt that restaurant entertaining shows more respect and welcome. Or for various other reasons, such as crowded space, language difficulties, or family custom, outsiders are not invited into homes.

In the United States, both methods are used, but it is often considered more friendly to invite a person to one's home than to go to a public place, except in purely business relationships. So, if your host or hostess brings you home, do not feel that you are being shown inferior(差的) treatment.

Don't feel neglected(被忽视的) if you do not find flowers awaiting you in your hotel room either. Flowers are very expensive there, hotel delivery is uncertain, arrival times are delayed, changed, or canceled. So flowers are not customarily(通常) sent as a welcoming touch. Please do not feel unwanted! Outward signs vary in different lands; the inward welcome is what matters, and this will be real.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. n the United States, you will find friendships _____ if circumstances change. | |
| A. die suddenly | B. pass away |
| C. disappear gradually | D. last forever |
| 2. mericans _____ their foreign friends to make a return for their hospitality. | |
| A. ask | B. wish |
| C. never allow | D. don't expect |
| 3. n some other countries, giving a dinner party at home is considered _____ than in a restaurant. | |
| A. less friendly | B. less hospitable |
| C. more natural | D. more popular |
| 4. ccording to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? | |
| A. Flowers are available at all time. | |
| B. Flowers are expensive. | |
| C. Flowers are not necessarily sent to guests. | |
| D. Flowers are signs of outward welcome. | |

(B)

The first Europeans came to America in 1492 with Christopher Columbus. Since that time people have come to America from all over the world, from Europe, Africa, and Asia, and they have brought their music with them. This mixing of people and music has created American music.

Music is a very important part of our lives. Music is for dancing, drinking, eating, loving, and thinking. Some songs remind us of our childhood or youth. Others remind of the people we love. Many important occasions, like weddings and funerals have special music. Every nation has a national song like the American

Unit 1 Good friends.....

The Star-Spangled Banner. In the U. S, high schools and colleges have school songs too.

Music is a part of the history of America. It expresses the problems and feelings of its people. As the years pass, the music grows and changes.

Modern science has also changed music. Inventions like records, radio, movies, electric instruments, tape recorders, and videos have changed the way we play and listen to music. They have helped to make music an important form of international communication.

American music, from the earliest folk songs to modern “pop”, is known around the world. Music is one of America's most important exports. It brings the people of the world together. Even when people cannot understand the same language, they can share the same music. Many people learn and practice English by singing songs. Understanding American music can help you understand American people, their history and culture.

So, as the song says, “Put a dime (10 cents) in the juke box, baby. ” Let's listen to the music!

5. The article mainly tells us about _____.
A. how American music developed
B. when American music developed
C. what American music is
D. why American music is so popular
6. From the text we know that _____.
A. American music has spread all over the world
B. American music began in the 1550s
C. American music is special
D. American music has changed modern science in the US
7. The last paragraph probably means that _____.
A. American music is very popular
B. American music is known by people all over the world
C. American music can help us understand American people, their history, and culture
D. American music is important in our lives
8. American music is _____.
A. for dancing, drinking, eating, loving and thinking
B. a mixture of people and music from all over the world
C. an important form of international communication
D. a part of the history of the world

(C)

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means (通讯设备). Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution (污染). To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up or the

river was dirty in one place, man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules (法规) to fight against pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air. Pollution by SO₂ is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused (引起) by heavy traffic. We are sure that if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in pollution at the same time.

9. _____, our world is becoming much smaller.
A. Because of the rise in pollution
B. Thanks to science development (发展)
C. Because the earth is being polluted day and night
D. Because the earth is blown away by the wind every year
10. Hundreds of years ago, life was _____ it is today.
A. much easier than B. as easy as
C. much harder than D. as hard as
11. Pollution comes in many ways. We can even hear it. Here “it” means _____.
A. rubbish (垃圾) B. noise pollution
C. air pollution D. water pollution
12. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.
A. it makes much noise
B. it makes us angry more easily
C. it makes our rivers and lakes dirty
D. it's bad for all living things in the world
13. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Many countries are making rules to fight against pollution.
B. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world population does.
C. The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are not so many people living on the earth.
D. If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike, it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO₂.

(D)

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter (搬运工). I not only spoke English very carefully, but very clearly as well. The porter, however, could not understand me. I repeated (重复) my question several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly. “I am a foreigner,” I said. Then he spoke slowly, but still

I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it. “ You ll soon learn English! ” he said. It seems to me that in England each man speaks a different language. The Englishmen understand each other, but I don t understand them! Do they speak English?

14. How did the writer of this passage get to London?

- A. By air.
- B. On foot.
- C. By sea.
- D. By train.

15. What country did the writer of the passage come from?

- A. England. B. America.
C. France. D. We don't know.

16. "In England, each man speaks a different language." The writer thinks so because _____.

- A. some people speak English, while others don't
B. he doesn't understand native speakers of English
C. not every Englishman speaks English
D. each Englishman can speak several languages

17. his passage indicates that the best way to learn the spoken language is to learn it _____.

- A. from native speakers B. in the classroom
C. over the radio D. through TV

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, 在该行右边横线上划一个(√); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

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

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^), 在该行右边横线上写出该词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该词右边横线上
写出改正后的词。

One day in 1877, when Prince George of England wrote to his

1. _____

grandmother Queen Victoria:“ Dear Grandmother, I saw very

2. _____

nice wooden horse in a shop yesterday. I loved it and I 3. _____

haven't got enough money to buy it. Would you send me one pound, dear Granny? " My dear grandson, " Queen Victoria

4. _____

wrote back to George:“ I don t think what it is a good idea to let

5. _____

you have money since you re still young to judge the valuable

6. _____

of things. " Two days ago, Queen Victoria received another letter

7. _____

from her grandson:“ Dear Granny, thank you very much. I sell

8. _____

your letter to a bookseller for two pounds. I see how well

9. _____

I can judge things now! Are you satisfied to me? I hope you are. ” 10. _____

10. _____

书面表达

假定你是李华。你所在的学校将在暑假期间举办“澳大利亚文化展览”。请你根据以下要点给澳大利亚的朋友 Peterson 写一封信, 请他届时前来给你们作一个讲座。

讲座目的: 帮助师生了解澳洲历史与文化

主要内容: 简要介绍澳大利亚的风土人情

讲座日期: 8 月第一周内任一天的下午

讲座时间:3 00—5 00;约两小时

注意: (1) 可以适当增加细节, 使结构完整;

(2) 词数 100 左右

Dear Peterson,

比赛。(翻译)

(2) He was elected by a large majority.

_____. (翻译)

3. mean v. 意味; 有……的意思; 指……而言

What does the word mean? 这个单词是什么意思?

The red light means “ stop ”. 红灯表示“ 停止 ”的意思。

知识驿站

mean to do something 表示“ 打算做 ”;

I mean 可以作插入语, 表示更正或补充前面所说的话;

means 作名词, 是“ 手段; 方法 ”的意思;

by no means 作副词用, 意为“ 一点也不 ”, 相当于 not at all。

I didn't mean to say so. 我不是存心这么说的。

牛刀小试

(1) She is smart, _____, she knows exactly what I think. 她很聪明, 我的意思是说, 她完全知道我的想法。(翻译)

(2) I mean that _____.

我说你不公平。(翻译)

(3) There is no means of _____.

没有办法可以到达那里。(翻译)

(4) I am _____ satisfied with my present income. 我对目前的收入一点也不满意。(翻译)

4. more than 多过……; 不止……; ……以上

知识驿站

通常置于名词、形容词、副词、动词以及从句之前。

more than once 不止一次

There are more than 100 people at the party.

有 100 多个人参加了聚会。

more than 后接数词时, 按上下文关系, 偶尔也包括该数在内。

People more than 18 years of age have the right to vote in China. 在中国, 年满 18 岁的人有选举权。

more than 后接“ one + 名词 ”时, 在语意上虽为复数, 仍视为单数。

辨析金钥匙

more, more than 和 more than 看上去非常相似, 但用法却不同。

more 可作形容词, 意为“ 更多的, 另外的, 多余的 ”, 其后多接名词。

I'm still hungry. Can I have some more pudding?

我还饿。我可以再吃些布丁吗?

There is more food in the kitchen.

厨房里还有多余的食物。

more than 意为“ 超过, 多余 ”, 相当于 over。

There are more than nine hundred students in our school.

我校有 900 多个学生。

More than 1,500 people lost their lives.

1500 多人丧失了生命。

more than 意为“ 比……更…… ”, 中间多接名词、多音节的形容词或副词。

I have more books than Li Lei. 我的书比李雷的书多。

Tom is more careful than Jim. 汤姆比吉姆更仔细。

牛刀小试

(1) Her performance was _____; it was perfect. 她的表演非常好, 可以说是完美的。(翻译)

(2) The consequence was _____.

结果远远超过他的想象。(翻译)

(3) More than one house _____ burnt down in the fire.

不止一间房子在火灾中被烧毁。(翻译)

5. such as

知识驿站

such as 用于列举事物, 作“ 例如; 像……一样; 诸如……之类 ”讲。但是要注意的是, 它只能列举部分, 而不能是全部。

He knows five languages, such as Chinese, Russian, English and so on. 他懂五种语言, 例如: 汉语、俄语、英语等。

such as 意为“ 像是……的 ”, as 的后面接从句(定语从句)。

Don't talk about such things as you don't understand.

不要谈论你不懂的事情。

牛刀小试

I don't like _____ he recommends.

我不喜欢他所推荐的那些书。(翻译)

辨析金钥匙

for example, such as 和 like 都可用来举例, 但用法有所不同。

(1) for example 作“ 例如 ”讲时, 一般只以同类事物或人中的“ 一个 ”为例, 作插入语, 用逗号隔开, 可置于句首、句中或句末。

For example, air is invisible. 例如, 空气是看不见的。

He, for example, is a good student. 例如, 他就是个好学生。

(2) such as 也作“ 例如 ”讲, 用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。

Some of the European languages come from Latin, such as French, Italian and Spanish. 有些欧洲语言来源于拉丁语, 例如, 法语、意大利语和西班牙语。

Boys such as John and James are very friendly.

像约翰和詹姆斯这样的男孩都很友好。

(3) like 也常用来表示举例, 可与 such as 互换。但 such as 用于举例时可以分开使用, 即 such as , 此时不可与 like 互换。

Some warm-blooded animals, like/such as the cat, the dog or the wolf, do not need to hibernate. 一些温血动物, 像猫、狗和狼都不需要冬眠。

He has several such reference books as dictionaries and handbooks. 他有几本像字典、手册之类的参考书。

牛刀小试

根据句意, 用 for example, such as 或 like 填空。

- (1) Noise, _____, is a kind of pollution.
(2) I like drinks _____ tea and soda.
(3) _____, my full name is James Allen Green. Green is my family name.
(4) You can buy fruit here—oranges and bananas, _____.
(5) here are several people invited, _____ Mr Jones and Mr Simpson.

6. xcept prep. 除……之外(不包括其宾语所指的内容在内)

知识驿站

后面可以接名词、代词、副词、介词短语、从句和动词不定式。

All of them began to write the numbers down except one boy. 除了一个男孩之外, 其他人都开始把那些数字记下来。

I looked everywhere except in the bedroom.

除了卧室外我到处都找了。

牛刀小试

(1) _____

除了他之外, 我们都去了。(翻译)

(2) The Swede stood quite still, except _____ slightly. 那个瑞典人除了嘴唇还在微微动着之外, 站着一动也不动。(翻译)

注意

应该特别注意下面两个句子:

I couldn't do anything except just it there and hope

我坐在那里盼着, 简直毫无办法。

He likes nothing except o watch TV

他除了看电视, 什么也不喜欢。

第一个句子中的动词不定式之所以不带 to 是因为 except 前面有实义动词 do。

辨析金钥匙

but, besides, except

这一组词作为介词都是“ 除…… 之外 ”的意思, 但它们之间还是有区别的。

(1) but 表示“ 除…… 之外 ”, 常与有否定意义的词连用。当 but 前有动词 do 时, but 后接动词原形。

Nobody knew it but me. 除了我以外, 没有人知道此事。

Last night I did nothing but repair my farm tools.

昨晚我除了修理农具外, 没有做其他的事情。

but 作为副词还有 only 的意思, 意为“ 不过, 只 ”。

He left but an hour ago. 他不过一小时前才离去。

We can but try. 我们只能试一试。

(2) except 表示“ 除…… 之外(不再有) ”, 指从整体中排除 except 所带的人或物。它前面常有 all, every, any, no 及其复合词。

The students go to school every day except on Saturday and Sunday. 除了星期日、星期六以外, 学生们每天都上学。

We all went to visit the zoo except Li Lei.

除了李雷外, 我们都去了动物园。

但在否定句中, except 却没有排斥性。

She knows nothing except English.

她除了英语之外, 什么也不懂。

Nobody came to see me except Jim.

除了吉姆, 没有人来看我。

(3) besides 表示“ 除了…… 之外(还有) ”, 它的意义是在原来的基础上加上 besides 除外的人或物, 其前常有 other, another, other, any other, a few 等词。

Do you know any other language besides German?

除了德语外, 你还懂别的语言吗?

Li Lei also went to the park besides you.

除了你之外, 李雷也去了公园。

7. come about 发生; 造成

How did this accident come about?

这个事故是怎样发生的?

牛刀小试

(1) hey didn't know how _____.

他们不知道这个变化是怎么造成的。(翻译)

(2) ometimes it is hard to tell _____.

有时候很难说口角是怎样引起的。(翻译)

黄金搭配

come full circle 绕回原处; 毫无进展

come home to 完全理解; 领悟

come and go 来来去去; 变来变去; 转瞬消失

8. end v. 完毕; 结束; 终止; 完了

The play ended at ten o'clock. 那出戏剧演到十点结束了。

I'll end my speech by asking for your cooperation.

我想以要求各位合作来结束我的演讲。

黄金搭配

end in 以…… 告终; 以…… 为结局

end off 完成; 结束……

end up 最后成为……; 终归

end up with 以…… 告终

牛刀小试

I don't know _____ the letter.

我不知道这封信的结尾该怎样写。(翻译)

9. o that 如此…… 以致于……

知识驿站

so that “ 如此…… 以至于…… ”, 引导结果状语从句; so 部分放在句首时, 句子要倒装。

He was so excited that he could not speak.

= So excited was he that he could not speak.

他兴奋得说不出话来。

辨析金钥匙

比较: so that 与 so that

(1) so that 的分析见上。

(2) so that 可以引导结果状语从句, 也可以引导目的状语从句。

①引导结果状语从句, 意为“ 因此; 所以 ”, 主句和从句间常用逗号分开, 一般不与情态动词连用。

Nothing more was heard of him, so that people thought that he was dead. 未听到他的更多的消息, 以致于人们认为他已经死了。

②引导目的状语从句, 意为“ 为了; 以便 ”, 从句中通常用 may, might, can, could 等情态动词。

We left early so that we could catch the first bus.
我们很早出发, 以便能赶上第一班汽车。

注意
so that 引导目的状语从句时, 可以用 in order that(以便; 为了) 替换, 以上第二句中的 so that 均可以换成 in order that。
比较: so that 与 such that

(1) so that 的句型构成是 so + *adj./adv.* + a(n) + *n.* + that ; so + *adj./adv.* + 不可数名词 + that ; so + *adj./adv.* + 复数名词 + that 。

(2) such that 的句型构成是 such + a(n) + *adj.* + *n.* + that ; such + *adj.* + 不可数名词 + that ; such + *adj.* + 复数名词 + that 。

He caught such a bad cold that coughed day and night.
他得了重感冒以致日夜咳嗽。
It is such fine weather that we will go swimming.
天气那么好, 我们将去游泳。

注意
“ such + a(n) + *adj.* + 单数名词 ”结构可以与“ so + *adj.* + a(n) + 单数名词 ”结构互换, 其他结构则不可以互换。

It was such a lovely day that we decided to go outing.
= It was so lovely a day that we decided to go outing.
当名词前有 many, much, few, little 修饰时, 前面应用 so, 即 so + many(much, few, little) + *n.* + that 。

牛刀小试
(1) o heavy _____.
盒子太重了, 没有人能搬得动。(翻译)
(2) was caught in a heavy rain, _____.
我被大雨淋了, 所以衣服全部都湿透了。(翻译)
(3) _____.
讲话要清楚, 以便我们能听明白。(翻译)
(4) They are _____ that I can't put them on. 这双鞋这么小我穿不上。(翻译)
(5) The Smiths had _____ that they formed their own basketball team. 史密斯一家有这么多孩子, 他们组成了自己的篮球队。(翻译)

10. *trade* *v.* 交易; 贸易; 做买卖 & *n.* 贸易; 商业; 行业

黄金搭配
do a trade in 做……买卖
trade something with somebody 与某人换取某物
trade A for B 以 A 换取 B
We trade with other countries. 我们和其他国家做买卖。

牛刀小试
(1) f you don't like your book, _____.
如果你不喜欢你的书, 我和你对换。(翻译)
(2) he old man traded _____.
这位老人用他的房子换了一辆汽车。(翻译)

11. *native* *adj.* & *n.*
知识驿站
(1) 作形容词时, 意为“ 本国的; 本土的 ”。
native speaker of English 以英语为母语的人
one's native country 祖国
Tom's native language is English. 汤姆的母语是英语。
(2) 作名词时, 意为“ 本地人; 当地人 ”。
He is a native of Shandong province. 他是山东人。
A native of Beijing in New York. 北京人在纽约。

牛刀小试
北京是他的出生地。(翻译)

12. *even though/if* 与 *as though/if*
辨析金钥匙
(1) *even though/if* 意为“ 即使; 纵然 ”, 引导让步状语从句。

Even though I didn't know anybody at the party, I had a good time. 即使我不认识晚会上的任何人, 我玩得也很快活。
Even if it rains, I will go. 即使下雨我也要去。
(2) *as if/though* 意为“ 就像……似的; 似乎; 仿佛 ”, 用于引导方式状语从句和表语从句。

①方式状语从句中的动词一般用虚拟语气, *be* 通常用 *were* 或 *was*。若从句动作与主句动作同时发生, 从句中用一般过去时; 若从句动作在主句动作之前发生, 从句中用过去完成时。
Holding his head high, he walked past the pole as if they didn't exist. 他高昂着头, 走过旗杆, 仿佛他们不存在似的。
②当谓语动词为 *look, seem, taste, smell* 等词时, *as if* 引导的表语从句如果表示客观事实, 从句中谓语动词用陈述语气; 如表示与事实相反, 则用虚拟语气。

This meat tastes as if it has already gone bad.
这肉尝起来好像已经变坏了。

牛刀小试
(1) She won't leave the television set, _____.
纵使她丈夫在等她吃饭, 她也不愿意离开电视机。(翻译)
(2) hey talked _____.
他们说话很亲热, 就像多年的朋友似的。(翻译)
(3) e looks _____ a ghost.
他的脸色看起来好像他看见了鬼。(翻译)

13. *difficulty* *n.* 困难
知识驿站
“ 主语 + have + (no, little, some, much, great) difficulty + in

+ doing something”是一个常用的句型。

Everyone in the town knew him so we had no difficulty in finding his house. 镇上的人都认识他, 因此我们毫不费力地找到了他的家。

牛刀小试

(1) We had great difficulty in _____(building, to build, build) the house. 我们建房费了很大的劲。(选择填空)

(2) Do you have _____ the work with in two days? 两天内你完成这项工作有困难吗? (翻译)

黄金搭配

with difficulty 困难地

without difficulty 毫无困难地

He caught up with his classmates without difficulty.

他毫无困难地赶上了他的同学。

14. With so many people communicating in English

知识驿站

这是一个 with 的复合结构。with 的复合结构通常在句子中作状语和定语, 宾语补足语可以是形容词、介词短语、副词、分词和动词不定式。

She always sleeps with the windows open.

她总是开着窗子睡觉。

牛刀小试

(1) He walked out _____.

他手里拿着一本书出去了。(翻译)

(2) He said goodbye to us _____.

他流着眼泪向我们告别。(翻译)

(3) With much work _____, we started early.

由于有很多工作要做, 我们很早就开始了。(翻译)

祈使句的间接引语

1. 引述祈使句多半采用“ 动词 + 宾语 + 不定式 ”结构, 常见的引述动词有 ask, tell, warn, advise 等。

He told me, “ Leave the room quietly. ”

= He told me to leave the room quietly.

牛刀小试

“ Be careful with the dog. ”I warned you.

= _____.

2. 引述表示命令的祈使句时, 可以用“ 动词 + that 分句 ”结构, that 分句的谓语动词通常为“ be to + 不定式 ”或“ have got to + 不定式 ”。

He told me, “ Don't drive too fast. ”

= He told me that I wasn't to drive too fast.

牛刀小试

“ Fill in this form. ”She said.

= _____.

3. 引述表示建议、劝告的祈使句时, 可以用“ suggest /say + that 从句 ”或“ suggest + v-ing ”结构。

“ Let's stay here till the storm has passed. ”He suggested.

= _____.

引述表示提议、建议的祈使句时, 也可以用“ offer + 不定式 ”结构。

They said, “ Let us make lunch for you. ”

= They offered to make lunch for me.

表达“ 语言交际困难 ”的日常交际用语有:

Can you spell that, please?

Could you repeat that, please?

What do you mean by ?

Sorry, I didn't follow you.

I beg your pardon?

Can you say that in a different way?

牛刀小试

Teacher: Can you repeat my question, please?

Student: I'm sorry, (1) _____.

(2) _____?

Teacher: Can you spell the word “ pronounce ”?

Student: Of course.

探究学习

1. On hearing the news, the young man rushed out, _____ the dictionary _____ on the desk and disappeared into the distance.

left; lain; open

left; lay opened

leaving; lie opened

leaving; laying open

命题意图: 考查非谓语动词与复合宾语。

解析: 本句 rushed 和 disappeared 是两个先后发生的动作, 如果 leave 使用过去时 left, 那么句子描述的应是先后一连串发生的三个动作。但根据此题语境, rush out 与 leave the dictionary 应是同时进行的动作, 现在分词短语 leaving 在句子中可以作伴随状语, 表示与谓语动词 rushed 同时进行的动作。“ leave + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 ”这一结构中, 宾补可用现在分词、过去分词等, 但是不能用动词不定式。

答案: D

思路探究: 非谓语动词的时态是一种相对时态, 它是与谓语动词相对而言的, 如果与谓语动词同时发生的动作用现在分词。在复合宾语中宾语补足语的形式取决于与宾语与宾语补足语的关系。

2. Charlie _____ four dollars on the dictionary.

paid took cost spent

命题意图: 辨析“ 花钱买东西 ”的动词的用法。

解析: 四个词都可以表示“ 花钱买东西 ”, 只是用法不同。pay 的主语是人并且与 for 搭配; take 用 it 或动词不定式作主