

中学教材·创新讲解

高一英语

上

Unit 6 Good manners

教材全解

Warming up

1. I missed the bus. 我没赶上车。

miss 的常见用法：

(1) 未打中, 未看见, 未达到

He fired at the tiger but missed it.

他朝老虎开了火, 可是没打中。

He missed the 9 30 train and therefore missed the accident.

他错过了九点半的火车, 也因而逃过了那场车祸。

The post office is just across the street and you cannot miss it.

邮局就在马路对面, 你不会错过的。

(2) miss doing sth. 错过做某事

We missed seeing the film when it was on at the local cinema.

那部电影在本地上映时, 我们没有看。

(3) 怀念, 惋惜

He has been away for quite a long time and all of them miss him very much.

他外出很长时间了, 他们都很想念他。

She is so rich that she would not miss \$100.

她很有钱, 不会因为失去一百美元而觉得可惜。

2. Sure. 没问题。

在美国英语中 sure 用作副词, 常用来表示“当然(可以)”的意思, 相当于英国英语中的 of course 或 certainly。

①—Can I borrow your bicycle? 我可以借用你的自行车吗?

—Sure! 当然可以。

②—Would you be willing to help? 你愿意帮助吗?

—Sure! 当然啦!

He sure is tall. 他肯定个子高。

3. May I interrupt you for a moment?

能打扰你一会儿吗?

(1) interrupt 插语 打岔(相当于 get in a word), 中断 打断

Don't interrupt me while I'm busy.

在我忙的时候不要打扰我。

The storm has interrupted all travel by sea.

暴风雨中断了所有的海上航行。

(2) for a moment 一会儿 (= for a while)

I'd like to speak to you for a moment.

我想和你谈一会儿。

辨析: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for the moment 暂时, 目前} \\ \text{in a moment 立即} \\ \text{at the moment = right now 此刻} \\ \text{the moment = as soon as...} \end{array} \right.$

I'll come in a moment. 我马上来。

The moment I get there, I'll ring you up.

你一到那儿我就给你打电话。

He is not in at the moment.

他现在不在家。

4. That's OK. 没关系。

对“道歉”的回答, 一般客气的方式为:

That's OK. = That's all right.

没关系。

Never mind.

It doesn't matter.

不要紧。

Well, these things do happen.

这种事情总是有的。

I'm sure you didn't mean it.

我知道你不是有意的。

提醒 朋友之间, 可以说得更加坦率。

Forget it!

算了!

You're careless!

你这人太粗心!

相关试题链接

例 (NMET2003 北京春季 23)

—Sorry I'm calling you so late.

— _____ okay.

A. This is

B. You 're

C. That 's

D. I 'm

[答案] C

[解析] That 's okay = That 's all right 没关系。

Listening

1. What are the problems that Bill and Cliff talk about?

比尔和克利夫所谈论的是什么问题？

由 that 引导的定语从句：

that 在定语从句中可以指人(= who/whom)或物(= which)，在从句中作主语(不能省略)或宾语(一般可以省略)。

The letter(that) I received was from my brother.

我收到的那封信是我弟弟写给我的。

(1) 在下面几种情况下必须用 that 引导定语从句：

① 先行词是不定代词 all , few , little , much , something , nothing , anything 等时。

All(that) we have to do is to wait with patience.

我们要做的就是耐心等待。

② 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级所修饰时。

The first lesson that was taught by him will never be forgotten.

他所教的第一课我永远也忘不了。

③ 先行词被 all , any , every , each , few , little , no , some 等修饰时。

I have read all the books(that) you gave me.

你给我的书我全读完了。

④ 先行词被 the only , the very , the last 修饰时。

He is the only person that I want to talk to.

他是我惟一想与之说话的人。

⑤ 先行词既有人又有物时。

They talked of things and persons that they remembered in the school.

他们谈论着他们能记起的那些在学校的人和事。

(2) 指物时只用 which , 不用 that 的情况：

① 非限制性定语从句中。

Taiwan is a beautiful and rich island , which belongs to China.

台湾是个美丽而富裕的岛屿 , 它属于中国。

② 关系代词前有介词时。

This is the best way in which we can solve this problem.

这是我们解决这个问题的最好的方式。

③ 先行词本身是 that 时。

The predicate is that which is said of subject.

谓语是对主语的陈述。

(3) 指人时宜用 who 不用 that 的情况：

① 先行词为 one, ones (此处均指人) 或 anyone 时。

The student I want to learn from is one who studies hard.

我想向他学习的学生是一个学习用功的学生。

Anyone who fails to finish the task given should be scolded.

任何没有完成所给任务的人都要受到批评。

② 先行词为 those 时。

Those who are not fit for the job will not come to the meeting.

凡不适合该项工作的人今晚都不必来开会。

③ there be 开头的句子中。

There is a man at the door who wants to see you.

门口有个人要见你。

④ 当先行词有较长的后置定语时。

I met a foreigner in the park yesterday who could speak Chinese fluently.

我昨天在公园见到一个外国人，汉语讲得很流利。

⑤ 一个句子带有两个定语从句，指人时其中一个用了 that，另一个宜用 who。

The student that was praised at yesterday's meeting is a monitor who is very modest.

昨天在会上受到表扬的那个学生是一位很谦虚的班长。

相关试题链接

例 1 (NMET2002 北京春季 35)

The famous basketball star, _____ tried to make a come back, attracted a lot of attention.

A. where B. when C. which D. who

[答案] D

[解析] 先行词 the famous basketball star (著名球星) 是人，且引导一个非限制性定语从句，故应填 who。

例 2 (NMET2000, 17) Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____ of course, made the others unhappy.

A. who B. which C. this D. what

[答案] B

[解析] 在这个非限制性定语从句中，which 代替“Dorothy 夸大自己在剧中角色的作用”这件事。

2. What does Bill say to apologize for taking the bike without telling Cliff?

比尔在因没有告诉克利夫就拿走了自行车而表示歉意时，他说了什么？

apologize 的用法：

(1) apologize to sb. 向某人道歉

They apologized to the old lady. 他们向那位老太太道了歉。

= They made an apology to the old lady.

(2) apologize for sth./doing sth. 因为某事/做某事而道歉

They apologized for breaking the glass window.

= They made an apology for breaking the glass window.

他们因为打碎了玻璃窗道了歉。

(3) apologize to sb. for sth. / doing sth. 因为某事/做某事而向某人道歉

They apologized to the old lady for breaking the glass window.

= They made an apology to the old lady for breaking the glass window.

他们因为打碎了玻璃窗而向那位老太太道了歉。

3. What does Bill say to apologize for losing the bike?

比尔因为丢了自行车而表示歉意时,他说了什么?

动词做介词宾语的现象：

(1) 当动词做介词宾语时,该动词通常要用其动名词形式。

They were thinking of holding a meeting to discuss this problem.

他们当时在考虑开一个会来讨论这个问题。

He gave us some advice on learning English well.

他就学好英语向我们提了建议。

(2) 当该动词和疑问词连用时,做介词宾语要用其不定式形式。

They were thinking of when to hold a meeting to discuss this problem.

他们当时在考虑在何时开一个会来讨论这个问题。

He gave us some advice on how to learn English well.

他就如何学好英语向我们提了建议。

(3) 有少数介词后面的动词形式例外,如 except/but 后面的动词,可以用不带疑问词的不定式或动词原形。

He had no choice but to wait there.

除了等在那里他别无选择。

He could do nothing but wait there.

除了等在那里他什么也做不成。

相关试题链接

例 (NMET2001 北京春季 24)

One learns a language by making mistakes and _____ them.

A. correct

B. correcting

C. corrects

D. to correct

[答案] B

[解析] 介词 by 后接动名词 making 和由 and 并列的 correcting。

4. **It was an old bike anyway.** 不管怎么说,那也是一辆旧车子。
anyway 在此句表示“无论如何,不管怎样”。

It's too late, anyway.

无论如何,已经太迟了。

Thanks anyway.

无论如何,还是谢谢了。

5. **He also lost Cliff's bike.**

他还把克利夫的自行车给搞丢了。

lose (lost, lost) 的常见含义:

(1) *vt.* 失去,丢失

I can't ring him up as I've lost his phone number.

我丢失了他的电话号,没法给他打电话。

(2) *vt.* 使失去,错过

Hurry up, or you'll lose (= miss) the train.

快点,要不你就赶不上火车了。

(3) *vt.* 白费(劲),浪费(时间)等

Your effort will not be lost.

你们的努力不会白费。

(4) *vt.* 迷失,看不见,听不清

The child lost his way in the street.

那孩子在马路上迷了路。

(5) *lose oneself in* 使自己沉迷于

The novel was so interesting that he lost himself in it.

那部小说那么有趣,他读得入迷了。

(6) *lost in thought* 陷入沉思

Lost in thought, he sat there still for quite a long time.

在沉思中,他坐在那里很长时间一动不动。

(7) *vi.* 失败,受损失,变坏

The home team lost to the visitors 2 to 3. 主队以 2-3 输给了客队。

相关试题链接

例 (NMET2001 北京春季, 12)

Hundreds of jobs _____ if the factory closes.

A. lose

B. will be lost

C. are lost

D. will lose

[答案] B

[解析] lose jobs 失业。主语是 jobs, 谓语应用被动语态。条件句中的谓语动词的一般时表示将来。故主句应是将来时。

Speaking

1. **You are at a school party.** 你正在参加学校的晚会。

at 相当于汉语“在会上”的意思(不管什么“会”)英文一律用 at。

All the students present at the meeting were for the plan.

所有与会的学生都赞成这项计划。

She felt very happy at the ball.

她在舞会上感到很开心。

She was very excited at her birthday party.

生日晚会上她非常兴奋。

Fourteen people made speeches at the conference.

十四人在大会上发表了演讲。

2. **You have never met the man before** , ... 你以前从未见过这个人 ,

before 在单独使用 , 用作副词时 , 表示笼统的“以前” , 此时和其连用的时态可以是过去时 , 也可以是现在完成时。

I have never before seen a film of such kind.

我以前从未看过这类电影。

You seem to have been here before.

你以前似乎来过这里。

I did not pay any attention to such things before.

我以前从不注意此类事情。

3. **You ask him to introduce you to the man.** 你让他把你介绍给这个人。

introduce(介绍、引进)一般和 to , into 连用。

The new method was introduced into our city only last year.

只是在去年这种方法才引进到我市。

Allow me to introduce Mr. Wang to you.

请允许我向你介绍汪先生。

He introduced his girlfriend to the whole family.

他把女朋友介绍给全家。

4. **You go over to ask a girl sitting beside the bags.**

你走过去询问坐在书包旁边的一个女孩。

分词做定语的现象 :

(1) 分词做定语时 , 其逻辑主语就是它所修饰的词 , 若为主动关系就用现在分词 , 若为被动关系就用过去分词。

There is an express leaving at nine p.m.

有一列快车晚间九点开。(leaving... 的逻辑主语为其所修饰的词 express , 以下各句同理)

They could not find the way leading to the village.

他们找不到通向村庄的路。

This is the question asked by many students.

这是一个许多学生问到的问题。

(2) 分词做定语时,有时在时间上和不定式做定语有所区别。现在分词往往指正在进行的,过去分词往往指已经做过,而不定式多指一将来动作。

Will you attend the meeting to be held next Friday?

你参加下周五举行的会议吗?

We'll visit the factory built in the 1990s.

我们将参观那家九十年代所建的工厂。

The problems being talked about at the meeting now are very important.

正在会上讨论的问题很重要。

相关试题链接

例 (NMET2002 上海,34)

Don't use words expressions or phrases _____ only to people with specific knowledge.

A. being known

B. having been known

C. to be known

D. known

[答案] D

[解析] know 与 words expressions or phrases 间是动宾关系,故要用过去分词作定语,表示被动。

5. You are looking for two seats to sit down with your friend but there are none.

你在寻找两个座位与你朋友坐下,但是一个也没有。

seat *n.* 座位

vt. 使……就坐

Take your seat please.

请坐。

Excuse me, is this seat taken?

请问,这座位有人了吗?

The audience were seated in the hall. 观众们在大厅里坐下了。

I saw an old man seated (sitting) at the back of the classroom.

我看见有位老人坐在教室后面。

none 为代词,意为“没有人,没有任何东西”,既可指可数名词,也可指不可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词可用单数或复数。

None of us know this man.

我们中没人认识此人。

None of that money on the table is mine. 桌子上的钱都不是我的。

相关试题链接

例 (NMET1996 上海)

Some people would rather ride bikes as bike riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses.

- A. nothing B. none C. some D. neither

[答案] B

[解析] nothing 是不定代词 ,不能放在介词 of 的前面 ,neither(两者)都不 ;some 与句子的意思不符 ,none of the trouble of taking buses“ 没有乘公共汽车的麻烦 ”。

6. I didn't mean to... 我本意不是要.....

这里 mean 作“ 意味着 ,意思是 ,意欲 ”解 ,后常接动名词 ,也可以接名词或宾语从句。
常见的句式为 :

(1) mean doing sth.

That means wasting more time.

这意味着浪费更多的时间。

Losing the job means living a poor life.

失业意味着过穷日子。

(2) mean + 宾语从句

The smile on his face meant that he was satisfied with the result.

他脸上的微笑意味着他对结果很满意。

(3) mean sth.

He meant no harm to you.

他没有伤害你的意思。

(4) What do you mean by...? 你这样说..... 这样做..... 是什么意思?

What do you mean by saying “ study ” here?

你这里说的“ study ”是什么意思?

Do you mean that we have to wait here for another two hours?

你的意思是我们还要再等两个小时吗?

辨析 mean to do 与 mean doing

mean to do 是“ 打算 ,企图 ”的意思。

I had meant to see a friend on Sunday.

我本打算周日看一位朋友。

I mean to stay here with you for a week or two.

我打算在这儿与你呆一两个星期。

I'm sorry I didn't mean to hurt you.

对不起 ,我不是有意的。

mean doing 是表示“ 意味着 ”的意思。

Revolution means giving the poor new life.

革命意味着使穷人获得新生活。

相关试题链接

例 (NMET2002 上海春季 25)

In some parts of London missing a bus means _____ for another hour.

A. waiting B. to wait C. wait D. to be waiting

[答案] A

[解析] mean doing sth. 意味着做……; mean to do... 打算做……

本题意为“……意味着要再等一个小时”。

Reading

1. **Paying a visit to a friend's house.** 拜访一下朋友的家。

pay a visit to sb./sth.

= pay sb./sth. a visit

拜访某人/某物

He paid a friendly visit to his friend in Shanghai.

他在上海对他的朋友进行了友好访问。

提醒 “拜访某人(某地)还可以下表达:

visit sb./a place

drop in on sb. = call on sb.

drop in at a place = call at a place

相关类似短语:

pay attention to 注意……

pay for... 付……的钱

pay one's respect to... 向……表示敬意

2. **People who go to a Western dinner party for the first time may be surprised by table manners in Western culture.**

第一次参加西方宴会的人可能会对西方文化中的宴会礼仪感到吃惊。

辨析 for the first time 与 the first time

这两个短语都可以表示“第一次”,但具体使用时不同。

for the first time 表示“第一次”,在句子中可以独立做状语。

I am very excited because I will go to Shanghai for the first time.

我感到非常激动,因为我要第一次去上海。

They were invited to an important ball for the first time.

他们第一次被邀请参加重要的舞会。

而 the first time 常常引导一个从句。

The first time I saw the house, I decided to buy it.

我第一次看到这所房子就决定买它。

提醒 (1) This is the first time... 后面的从句中, 时态要用现在完成时态。

This is the first time I have been late.

这是我第一次迟到。

(2) This was the first time... 后面的从句中, 时态要用过去完成时。

That was the first time I had seen him this term.

那是我本学期第一次见他。

(3) manners (常用复数) 礼貌, 规矩, 风俗, 生活方式

He has good manners. 他有礼貌。

It's bad manners to interrupt.

打断别人说话是不礼貌的。

We all admire his noble manners.

我们都很羡慕他的高贵风范。

(4) manner (用单数形式) 方式, 方法, 举止, 态度

I like duck cooked in Chinese manner.

我喜欢吃用中式烹制的鸭子。

He always does things in a routine manner.

他总是按常规办事。

3. Knowing them will help you make a good impression.

对其有所了解会有助于你(在别人眼中)留下好印象。

本句中 knowing them 系动名词作主语。动名词, 顾名思义, 就是由动词变化过来的名词, 其形式为动词后面加-ing。作主语时, 直接置于主语位置。

Walking around in a city is rather tiring.

在城里转真累。

Following your teacher's advice is important.

按老师的建议做, 这很重要。

提醒 作主语的动名词与不定式的区别。

作主语动名词常指一个抽象动作, 而作主语的不定式常指某一次具体的动作。

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

泼水难收, 哭也无用。(指抽象动作)

He realized that to go on like this was harmful.

他意识到再这样下去是有害的。(指具体动作)

相关试题链接

例 (NMET2003 上海春, 36)

_____ the meeting himself gave them a great deal of encouragement.

A. The president will attend

B. The president to attend

C. The president attended

D. The president's attending

[答案] D

[解析] 本句需要主语 ,The president 's attending... 是动名词的复合结构作主语。

4. Having good table manners means knowing , for example , how to use forks and knives...

在宴会中注意礼仪意味着 ,比如说 ,知道如何使用刀叉.....

辨析 for example for instance 与 such as

三者都表示“ 例如 ” ,但是用法有所区别 :

(1) for example 和 for instance 都是介词短语 “ 例如 ,比如 ”。它们在句中位置较灵活 ,可用于句首、句中或句末 ,可以用作独立成分 ,通常用逗号与所修饰部分隔开 ,他们常可换用 ,但强调“ 代表 ”的意义时 ,多用 for example。

A lot of famous people have risen from poverty. For example , Lincoln and Edison.

许多伟人出身贫寒。如林肯和爱迪生。(可以用 for instance)

What will you do if you meet a beast—a tiger , for instance ?

如果你遇到了野兽 ,比如老虎 ,你该怎么办 ?(可以用 for example)

(2) such as “ 例如 ” ,用来列举事物 ,对前面提到的名词进行列举说明 ,放在名词和被列举的事物之间。as 后面不可以加逗号。

I have been to many cities such as Beijing , Shanghai , Xi 'an and so on.

我到过许多城市 ,例如北京、上海、西安等。

He can speak several languages , such as English , Japanese and French.

他会说几种语言 ,比如英语 ,日语和法语。

toast 本义为“ 烤面包 ”。在此句中意为“ 干杯 ”。

The Westerners like to eat toast.

西方人爱吃烤面包。

Let 's propose a toast to the winners.

让我们为胜利者干杯。

5. There are two pairs of large knives and forks on the table , forks on the left and knives on the right of the plate.

桌子上有两副大的刀叉 ,叉子放在盘子的左边 ,刀子则放在盘子的右边。

辨析 on the left/right 与 to the left/right

(1) on the left/right 在.....的左边 / 右边。

There is a lab on the left of our school.

学校的左边有个实验室。

The shoe counter is on the right of the department store.

卖鞋的柜台在百货大楼的右边。

(2) to the left / right 对着.....的左边 / 右边 ,朝着.....的左边/右边(常与动词连用)(在其范围外)。

The department store is to the left of our school.

百货大楼在我们学校的左边。

There is a school to the right of the swimming pool.

对着游泳池的右边是个学校。

When you get out of your house ,turn to the left.

当你走出家门 ,向右拐。

6. When you see two spoons , the big one is for the soup and the small one for the dessert. 你看到的两个调羹 ,大的舀汤用 ,小的供吃甜点时用。

此句中的 the small one for the dessert 系 the small one is for the dessert 的省略。

省略句的用法 :

为了使讲话和行文简洁 ,句中某些成份有时可省略。

She can hold her breath longer than I can(hold my breath).(省谓语)

Coral is not a plant but(it is)a variety of animal life.(省主谓语的一部分)

(I)Beg your pardon ?(省主语)

(I)Haven 't seen you for ages.(省主语)

The lady(who is)talking to my teacher is my mother.(省关系词和 be)

(There is)No smoking.(省谓语)

Why(do you)not say goodbye to him ?(省主谓语的一部分)

Have you ever been to the seaside ? No ,we can 't afford to(to go there).(省宾语)

Don 't tell me the name of the sailor if you don 't want to(tell me).(省宾语)

7. The knife and fork that are closest to your plate are a little bit bigger than the ones beside them. 最靠近你的盘子的刀叉要比它们旁边的刀叉大一点。

辨析 beside 与 besides

beside 表示“ 在……旁边 ”

I was sitting beside her near the fire.

我当时靠着火堆坐在她旁边。

He put his papers beside the window.

他把报纸放在窗户旁边。

besides 表示“ 除……之外 ,除此之外 ”

We learn five other subjects besides English.

除了英语之外 ,我们还学另外五门课程。

Besides , it was autumn and therefore the trees still had their leaves on.

再说又是秋天 ,树上还有叶子。

8. In China , you sometimes get a hot , damp cloth to clean your face and hands , which , however , is not the custom in Western countries.

在中国 ,有时会送上一块湿热的毛巾擦手净面 ,而西方则没有这种习俗。

cloth 用作可数与不可数名词时,其含义有别:

用作不可数名词时,表“布匹”

They make bags with cloth. 他们用布做包。

用作可数名词时,表“桌布,台布,抹布”

They covered the table with a beautiful cloth.

他们把一块美丽的台布铺在桌上。

sometimes = at times 有时

辨析 sometimes, sometime, some times 与 some time

sometimes 是一频度副词,常与一般现在时连用

sometime(合写)过去(或将来的)某时

some time 一段时间

some times 几倍,几次

He sometimes goes to the cinema.

他有时去看电影。

We'll go to the moon sometime this century.

本世纪我们将会登上月球。

I saw him sometime last week.

我上周的某个时候见过他。

I stayed there for some time.

我在那儿呆了一段时间。

He has come here some times.

他来过几次。

9. Some people pray before they start eating, and other people keep silent for a moment. 有的人在用餐前要祷告,其他人就会保持安静。

此句中的 start eating 可以改写为 start to eat。

有些动词后面的宾语即可以为动名词,也可以是不定式,且含义基本相同。如 like, begin, start, continue, love, hate, prefer, cannot afford, propose, intend 等等:

I like swimming / to swim in the sea.

我喜欢在大海里游泳。

After considering that matter for half an hour, he began to work / working.

对那件事情考虑半小时后,他开始工作。

提醒 但在下列三种情况下, start 后面只跟不定式。

当主语为物而不是人时。

The snow started to melt.

积雪开始融化。

当 start 本身是正在进行时时。

She is starting to cook.

她开始做饭。

当 start 后面的动词表示心理活动时。

He started to wonder why they should be there.

他开始奇怪他们为什么在那里。

10. **The next dish is the main course.** 下一道是主菜。

辨析 main 与 chief

main 做“主要的, 总的, 最重要的”讲, 通常只能用来修饰物。

Our main office is located in New York.

我们的总办事处设在纽约。

That is not the only cause of pollution, not even the main cause.

那并不是污染的惟一原因, 甚至不是主要原因。

chief 做“主要的, 首要的, 首席的”讲, 既可以修饰物, 也可以饰人。

The chief editor asked you to see him.

主编要你去见他。

He is our chief engineer.

他是我们的总工程师。

The chief substance with which these metals are combined is oxygen.

与这些金属化合在一起的主要物质是氧气。

course 一道菜, 课程, 学业, 进程, 过程, 途径, 河道

We were received with a dinner of 10 courses.

我们吃了一个 10 道菜的正餐。

We took up a two-year course in English in the university.

我们在大学里学了两年的英语课程。

[相关短语]

in/during the course of 在……过程中

in course of 在……中

11. **At table, you should try to speak quietly and smile a lot, but do not laugh all the time.** 用餐时你应该小声讲话, 时常微笑, 但不要一直大笑不停。

辨析 smile 与 laugh

smile 表示“微笑”(一般不发出声音), 指因满意或喜悦而带来的笑。

He nodded and smiled.

他点头微笑。

She smiled to / at me.

她对我微笑。

laugh “大笑”指因欢欣或出于厌恶而发出声的笑。

They came into the classroom, talking and laughing.

他们边说边笑,走进了教室。

She gave a hearty laugh.

她开心地笑出声来。

提醒 有些动词后面的宾语即可以为动名词,也可以是不定式,但含义有很大不同。

remember doing sth. 记着所做过的事

remember to do sth. 记住去做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记所做过的事

forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事

regret doing sth. 后悔所做过的事

regret to do sth. 对要做的事情感到抱歉

stop doing sth. 停下所做之事

stop to do sth. 停下来,去做某事

go on doing sth. 接着做同一件事

go on to do sth. 接着做另一件事

试比较以下各句:

I remember shutting the door when I left the room.

我记得离开房间时关过门了。

Remember to buy me a stamp when you pass the post office.

路过邮局时记着给我买一张邮票。

I forgot bringing the dictionary with me. 我忘了字典是带在身上的了。

I forgot to bring the dictionary with me. 我忘了带字典了。

I regret not being able to help you. 我很后悔没能帮你。

I regret to tell you that he can't come. 我很抱歉地告诉你们他不能来了。

Stop talking, you boys, please! 男生们请不要讲话了。

He stopped to talk to us. 他停了下来,开始和我们谈话。

Thinking for a moment, he went on reading the paper.

思考了一会,他又继续看报。

After reading the paper, he went on to write a letter. 看完报后,他接着写信。

相关试题链接

例 (NMET1995 26)

—You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.

—Well, now I regret _____ that.

A. to do

B. to be doing

C. to have done

D. having done

[答案] D

[解析] regret doing sth. 或 regret having done sth. 后悔做过; regret to do sth. 很遗憾地去做……(还未做)。

12. When drinking to someone's health, you raise your glasses, but the glasses should not touch. 当为一个人健康祝酒时,要举杯,但不要碰杯。

drink to... 表示“为……干杯”。

此文档为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbo.com