

中学教材·创新讲解

高一英语

上



mu lu

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高一英语

Unit 1 Good friends

教材全解

Warming up

1. What should a good friend be like? 一个好朋友应该是什么样的?

(1) What... be like? 表示(.....人或物)怎么样? 常用于询问对人或事的评价、感想或描述人或事物的外貌,既可以描述外表长相、也可以描述性格气质。

What is the film like? Wonderful. 电影怎么样? 非常精彩。

What is the book like? Very interesting. 这本书怎么样? 非常有趣。

What is the boy like? He is very clever. 那个男孩怎么样? 他很聪明。

What is your brother like? 你的哥哥是什么样的?

He is tall and handsome. He is very friendly to me. 他高大英俊,对我非常友好。

提醒 What does / do sb. look like? 只用于对人的外表进行评价。

What does your brother look like? 你的哥哥长得什么样?

He is tall and handsome. 他高大英俊。

提醒 What does sb. like? 某人喜欢什么? 其中 like 为动词。

How does sb. like...? 某人认为.....怎么样? 此句中 like 也为动词。

(2) 这个句子中的 should 表示“应该或合理”。

You should see the new film that is on at the cinema.

你该去看正在电影院上映的这部新片。

What qualities should a good friend have? 一个好朋友应具备什么品质?

2. 辨析两组同义词:

(1) beautiful 与 handsome

两个词都表示“漂亮,好看”。beautiful 通常用于形容女性,也可以形容声音、景色等。而 handsome 通常用于形容男性“英俊”,如果形容女性时,表示“健美”。

a beautiful flower 一朵漂亮的花

a beautiful voice 好听的声音

What a beautiful game! 多棒的比赛!

the most beautiful scenery 最美丽的景色

a handsome man 一个英俊的男子

She is more handsome than beautiful. 与其说她漂亮,倒不如说她健美。

pretty, good-looking 也可以表示“好看”,前者着重表示“可爱”、“令人怜爱”,后者指“容貌美”。上述四个表示“好看”的词的应用范围见下表(√表示可用,×表示不可用。)

	beautiful	pretty	good-looking	handsome
woman 女性	√	√	√	√
man 男性	×	×	√	√
child 孩子	√	√	√	×
bird 鸟	√	√	×	×
flower 花	√	√	×	×
voice 声音	√	×	×	×

(2) fun 与 funny

fun 是不可数名词,意为“玩笑娱乐,有趣的人(或事)”,可以有形容词修饰,但是前面不能加冠词,本身也没有复数形式。funny 是形容词,意为“滑稽的,可笑的,古怪的,奇特的”。

We are having a lot of fun. 我们非常开心。

My friend is full of fun. 我的朋友很风趣。

He is great / good fun. 他很有趣。

That's the funniest joke that I have ever heard. 那是我听到过的最可笑的笑话。

There is something funny about this matter. 这件事有些古怪。

make fun of 取笑

for/in fun 开玩笑地,闹着玩地

I said it just for/in fun.

我只是开玩笑那样说说罢了。

It's wrong to make fun of disabled persons. 取笑残疾人是不对的。

3. A good friend is someone who makes me happy.

一个好朋友是一个能使我快乐的人。

这是一个主从复合句。主句是 A good friend is someone. 从句是 who makes me happy. 这是个定语从句,对前面的 someone 加以限定和修饰。who 是关系代词,指人,在从句中作主语。

A waiter is a man who serves people in restaurants.

男侍应生是在饭店里为人们提供服务的人。

He is the person who helped me yesterday. 他就是昨天帮助过我的那个人。

She is the girl who cleaned the blackboard this morning.

她就是今天早上擦黑板的女孩。

4. Describe yourself in three words and then describe one of your friends.

分别用三个词描述自己和你的一個朋友。

(1) describe 表示“描述,形容”,是及物动词。

Words cannot describe her beauty. 没有词汇可以形容她的美丽。

He described how she looked in the dress. 他描述她穿着那件衣服的样子。

Please describe what happened. 请把发生了什么事情描述出来。

(2) describe...as...表示“把……说成”。

He described my plan as unrealistic. 他认为我的计划不切实际。

He described himself as an artist. 他自称为艺术家。

(3) describe 的名词形式是 description。

Please give me a brief description of the accident. 请简要叙述这个意外事件。

beyond description 表示“无法形容的,难以描述的”。

She was beautiful beyond description. 她美丽得难以形容。

Listening

1. What are they arguing about? 他们在争论什么?

(1) argue 是动词,表示“辩论,议论,主张,认为”。

I argued about the new policy with him. 我和他辩论新的政策。

She argued that our efforts would be a waste of time.

她认为我们的努力是浪费时间。

(2) argue for (against) 表示赞成(反对)……

He argued for the five-day week. 他赞成五天工作制。

Some people argue against free trade.

一些人辩论反对自由贸易。

(3) argue with sb. about/over sth. 与某人争论某事

He argued with the driver about the fare.

他与出租车司机就车费争论。

They are arguing with their classmates over the solution to the problem.

他们正在和同学争执对问题的解决方法。

(4) argue sb. into/out of doing sth. 说服某人做(或不做)某事

I argued her into buying a new car. 我说服她去买一部新车。

She argued Mary out of doing the foolish thing. 她说服玛丽不去做那件愚蠢的事情。

(5) argue sb./n./clause to be... 用辩论证明,表明,证明

用辩论证明,表明,证明

They argued the economic conditions of their company for hours.

他们就公司的经济状况讨论了几个小时。

We argued that we should be paid more.

我们据理力争我们应该得到更高的工薪。

The way he spends money argues him to be rich. 他花钱的方式说明他很富有。

(6) argue 的名词形式为 argument 论点, 争论, 论据

They got into quite a heated argument. 他们的争论进入白热化。

I couldn't follow his argument.

我不理解他的论点。

2. Write down what you hear. 请把你所听到的写下来。

这里 what you hear 是宾语从句, what 表示“所听到的事情”, 在从句中做 hear 的宾语。由于 what 引导的从句在句中起着名词的作用, 所以这样的从句又叫名词性从句。what 在句中起关联词的作用, 连接主句和从句。what 引导的从句在句中不仅可以做宾语, 还可以作主语、表语。这种从句有两种情况:

(1) what 引导的从句中, what 仍然保持其疑问意义, 表示“什么”。由于 what 是引导词, 因此句子的语序要用陈述语序, 不能用疑问语序。

What he wants to do is clear. (主语从句) 他想做什么的是清楚的。

I can't understand what he meant. (宾语从句) 我不理解他是什么意思。

The problem is what they should do next. (表语从句)

问题是下一步他们该怎么办。

(2) what 引导的从句表示一种东西或一件事情, 不具有疑问意义, 一般译为“某人所……的东西”。

What I had seen impressed me deeply.

= The things that I had seen impressed me deeply.

我所看到的给我留下了很深的印象。

That is what I am looking for. 那就是我要找的东西。

I will never forget what you told me. 我永远也不会忘记你对我说的话。

相关试题链接

例 1 (2003 上海春季, 33)

_____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.

A. What ;because

B. What ;that

C. That ;what

D. That ;because

[答案] B

[解析] what 引导主语从句, 在主语从句中作主语, that 引导表语从句, 在表语从句中起连接作用。

例 2 (2002 上海春季, 38)

When you answer questions in a job interview, please remember the golden rule: Always give the monkey exactly _____ he wants.

A. what

B. which

C. when

D. that

[答案] A

[解析] 这是宾语从句, wants 后缺少宾语, 要填写 what. Always give the monkey ex-

actly what he wants 是一句谚语,意思是“永远给予某人他确实想要的东西。”

提醒 what 做连接代词时,还有一种特殊的用法,用来比较说明两种事物相同或相似的关系,起比喻的作用。相当于连接词 as,意为“正如,好比,就像……一样”。有三种句式:

(1) A is to B what C is to D.

Water is to fish what air is to man.

水对鱼的关系就好像空气对人的关系一样。

(2) What C is to D, A is to B.

What food is to the body, a book is to the mind.

书籍对于心灵犹如食物对于身体。

What the gun is to a soldier, a pen is to a writer. 作家的笔犹如战士的枪。

(3) What C is to D, that A is to B.

What lungs are to the body, that parks are to the city.

公园对于城市犹如肺对于人体。

3. What do you think they should do to solve their problems?

你认为他们应该做什么来解决这个问题。

solve the problem 表示“解决问题”,还可以说“settle the problem”。

solve 表示“解决,解答”,是及物动词。我们还可以说:

solve the puzzle/ riddle 解答问题/ 谜语

solve 的名词形式是 solution。

a solution of (for/ to) a trouble 纷争的解决

arrive at/ come to/ reach a solution 获得解决的办法

find/ seek a solution 寻找解决的办法

hit on a solution 突然想到解决的方法

solution 还可以表示“溶解,溶化,溶液”。

chemical/mechanical solution 化学性/机械性溶解

Speaking

1. Read about the following people and fill in the form.

读下面对人的描述并且填表。

(1) the following 的意义

① the following 放在名词前,可以表示:

“下面的,下列的”

Answer the following questions. 回答下面的问题。

“接着的,其次的”

In the following year, the war came to an end. 第二年,战争结束了。

They stayed with us until the following afternoon.

他们跟我们一直呆到第二天中午。

② the following 做名词用,表示“下述事(人)”

The following were chosen as the members of the committee.

下列人士被选为委员会的委员。

③ following 还可以做介词用,表“在……之后 跟着”

Following the meeting, coffee will be served. 会将招待咖啡。

(2) 动词 follow 是一个很常用的词,可以作为及物动词或不及物动词用,过去式和过去分词分别为 followed, followed。它的用法可以归纳如下:

① 听从,采用

Why didn't you follow my advice? 你为什么不服从我的指示呢?

You should follow your teachers' instructions. 你们应当听从老师的指示。

② 跟随

You go first and I will follow you. 你先走,我随后来。

She followed me into the classroom. 她跟着我进了教室。

③ 听懂,领悟

He spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him. 他讲得太快,以致于我没听懂。

I didn't quite follow, could you explain it again?

我没十分听懂,你能再解释一下吗?

④ 沿着……而行

Follow the road until you come to the hotel. 沿着这条路一直走到那家旅馆。

Follow the path and you will see the farm.

沿着这条小路,你就会看到那座农场。

as follows 表示“如下”

His explanation was as follows. 他的解释如下。

(3) 动词 fill 的用法

fill in 表示“填写表格,填空”

Please fill in the form. 请填写表。

Please fill in the blanks with suitable words. 请在空格处填入适当的词。

2. Work in pairs. Decide who you think could be friends and give reasons for your decisions.

两人一组。判断你认为谁会是朋友并给出理由。

(1) in pairs = in a pair 表示“成双地,成对地”

The students practised in pairs. 学生们成对地练习。

(2) reason 表示“原因,理由”

He can't give the reason for his absence. 他解释不出他缺席的原因。

What's your reason for coming so late? 你为什么迟到这么久?

The reason why he didn't pass the exam is that he didn't study hard.

他没有通过考试是因为他学习不用功。

for...reason 由于.....原因

For this reason, he hated me very much. 因为这个原因(为此),他非常恨我。

提醒 当 the reason(s) 作主语时,其后的表语从句要用 that 引导,不用 because。

The reason why he didn't go to school was that he was ill.

他没上学的原因是他生病了。

辨析 reason 与 cause 表示“原因”

reason 指产生某种行为或事情的推理上的理由,与所发生的事情不一定有逻辑上的因果关系,仅是一种推想,后常接介词 for;而 cause 指客观上直接导致事情发生的起因,与所发生的事情有因果关系,后常接介词 of。

The reason for his absence is that he is ill. 他没来的原因是他病了。

The cause of the accident is that he was driving too fast. 事故的起因是他开车太快。

3. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

(1) enjoy 表示“喜欢、爱好”,后面常跟名词或者是动名词(动词+ing)形式。

I didn't enjoy the play. 我不喜欢这部剧。

I enjoy reading. 我喜欢阅读。

后面只能接动名词的及物动词还有 finish, mind, practise, dislike, miss 等。

He enjoys playing football. 他喜欢踢足球。

Do you mind my smoking? 你介意我抽烟吗?

She missed going to the conference on Saturday. 她周六没有能去开会。

He dislikes reading. 他不喜欢阅读。

(2) nor 表示“也不”,放在句首,引起句子的倒装,表示“某人也不……”,其结构为 neither/nor + 助动词/情态动词/be/have + 主语。

He can't speak English, neither can his sister. 他不会说英语,他姐姐也不会。

He isn't a teacher, nor is his brother. 他不是老师,他的哥哥也不是。

She would never sing, nor would she dance. 她从不唱歌,也不跳舞。

He didn't pass the exam, nor did his brother.

他没有通过考试,他弟弟也没有通过。

We are not afraid of SARS, nor are they. 我们不怕 SARS,他们也不怕。

4. I am not into classical music. 我对古典音乐不感兴趣。

into 表示“对……有兴趣”;“热衷于”;“深深迷上”,后接名词或动名词。

He is into rock music. 他热衷于摇滚乐。

People are into getting healthy now. 现在人们很注意增进身体健康。

into 还有以下意义:

(1) 到……里

come into the house 进入房子

throw a stone into the pond 把石头扔进池塘

(2) (时间的) 推移

far into the night 直到深夜

(3) 变为, 变成

break into pieces 打成碎片

translate the novel into Chinese 把小说翻译成中文

5. I think that rock music is too loud, and I think that football is boring.

我认为摇滚乐太吵, 而且足球太无聊。

(1) 辨析 loud, aloud 与 loudly

loud 做形容词表示“喧闹的, 烦人的”。指声音可以表示“大声的, 响亮的”。它也可以做副词用。aloud 是副词, 表示“出声地”, loudly 是副词, 表示“高声地, 喧闹地”。

loud music 喧闹的音乐

in a loud voice 大声地

talk/speak/shout/laugh/sing/read loud 大声讲/说/喊/笑/唱/读

think aloud 自言自语

read aloud 朗读

He doesn't talk loudly and laugh loudly in public. 在公共场合, 他不大声说笑。

(2) boring 是形容词, 表示“乏味的, 无聊的”。

a boring lecture 乏味的演讲

6. I surf the Internet all the time and I like playing computer games.

我经常网上冲浪, 喜欢玩电脑游戏。

surf 是动词, 意思是“冲浪”

go surfing 去参加冲浪运动

现在人们把上网形象地说成是 surf the Internet, 即“网上冲浪”。

all the time 意为“一直, 总是”

7. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚乐可以, 滑雪也行。

so is skiing. 是一个倒装句, 这里的 so 代表上句中的成分。相当于 skiing is OK too. so 引起的倒装结构为 so + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语。在使用这样的句型时, 如果上句的谓语动词是 be 或 have, 则 so 后面也用 be 或 have。如果上句中是行为动词, 则 so 后面用助动词 do 的适当形式。

You are a teacher. So am I. (= I am also a teacher.) 你是老师, 我也是。

You can speak English and so can I. (= I can also speak English.)

你能说英语, 我也能。

You have lost the game and so have we. 你们比赛输了, 我们也输了。

—I went to the farm yesterday. 我昨天去农场了。

—Oh, did you? So did I. (= I also went to the farm yesterday.) 是吗? 我也去了。

提醒 (1) 如果用 so 表示对别人所说的话加以确认, 这样的情况就不用倒装句型。

—Wang Lin won the champion five years ago. 王林五年前得了冠军。

—So he did. 是的。表示确实如此。

后一句中的 he 指的是上一句中的 Wang Lin, 这时不能用倒装语序。

—You were invited to the party yesterday, weren't you?

昨天你被邀请参加聚会了, 是不是?

—So I was. 是的。

—There is a bird outside the room. 房间外有一只鸟。

—So there is. 是的。

相关试题链接

例 (1997 上海高考)

—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

[答案] B

[解析] 此题考查 so 的用法。如能准确把握 David has made great progress recently. 这个信息句的意思, 则不难看出答案。即他确实、取得了很大进步, 你也取得了进步。在表示前者情形也适用于后者时, 需用倒装语序, so + 正常语序则表示对上文所说内容的肯定, 意思是“确实这样”。

(2) 如果前面句子中有两个以上的谓语动词或不同形式的谓语动词, 则用 :So it is/ was with sb./sth. 或 It is/was the same with sb./sth. 如:

—Mary likes playing the piano, but she can't play it well.

—So it is with her brother. (或者 :It is the same with her brother.)

—玛利喜欢弹钢琴, 但是弹的不好。

—他哥哥也是这样。

—Marx was born in Germany and German was his native language.

—So it was with Engels. (It is the same with Engels.)

—马克思生于德国, 德语是他的母语。

—恩格斯也是如此。

8. I'm sure that... 我相信.....

sure 表示“深信的, 对.....有把握的”, 是表语形容词, 当后面接从句或介词短语时, 其句子主语必须是人。主要结构为:

(1) be sure... (从句)

I am sure that I am right. 我相信我是对的。

I am not sure if he can come. 我没有把握他是否能来。

I am not sure when I saw her last.

我不能确定上一次见到她是什么时候。

(2) be sure of (about) sth. / be sure of doing sth.

I am sure about his honesty. 我对他的诚实确信无疑。

He is sure of winning the game. 他深信能赢得这场比赛。

(3) be sure to do sth.

表“一定会……”, 主语不一定是人。

She is sure to come back soon. 她肯定不久就会回来。

You are sure to enjoy the film. 你肯定会喜欢这个影片。

Look at the dark clouds. It's sure to rain.

看那些乌云, 肯定会下雨。

make sure that (从句) 表示“保证, 确保”。

Make sure that the lights are turned off when you go to bed.

睡觉前务必把灯关掉。

I can make sure that she is taken good care of. 我可以保证使她得到很好的照顾。

辨析 be sure to do sth. 与 be sure of sth. / doing sth.

be sure to do sth. 表示说话人对他人的态度或看法

be sure of sth. / doing sth. 表示说话人自己对某事或做某事有把握

He is sure to pass the exam. 他一定会通过这次考试的。

= I am sure that he will pass the exam.

He is sure of passing the exam. 他自信能通过这次考试。

= He is sure that he will pass the exam.

辨析 sure 与 certain

certain 和 sure 同义, 两个词可以互换。

I am sure/certain that he will come. 我确信他会来。

但 it 作主语或宾语时, 只能用 certain。

It is certain that he will come. 他肯定会来。

Pre-Reading

1. Imagine that you are alone on an island.

想象一下你自己在一个岛上。

辨析 alone 与 lonely

alone 形容词, 意思是“独自的, 单独的”, 常作表语, 不可作前置定语, 但可用作后置定语、补足语。有时也可用作副词。通常陈述一个客观事实, 表示客观上独自一人, 不含感情色彩。

常与 alone 搭配的短语有 :all alone 独自 ,leave/let ... alone 别管 ,听任 ,let alone 更不用说。

lonely 只用作形容词 ,表示“孤独的 ,寂寞的。”表达人的感情色彩。可作定语或表语。作定语时 ,意思是“荒凉的”。

Leave him alone. 让他独自留下吧。(别管他。)

She was alone in the world. 她在这个世界上很孤独。

Though he was alone ,he wasn't lonely. 虽然他独自一人 ,但他并不感到孤独。

The old couple live in a lonely village. 那对老夫妇住在一个偏僻的村庄里。

2. You have to survive without friends and all the things you use in your everyday life. 你要在没有朋友和日常生活中使用的物品的情况下求生。

(1) survive 是动词 ,表示“经历灾难等之后还活着 ,生还 ,幸免于 ,经得住”。

Only one child survived the terrible crash.

只有一个孩子在撞车事故中生还。

The house survived the storm. 经过暴风雨袭击 ,这所房屋并未倒塌。

survive 也可作不及物动词 ,表示“活下来 ,幸存 ,保存下来 ,残存”。

Few survived after the flood.

洪水后生还者极少。

The custom still survives. 这种风俗习惯还保存着。

(2) everyday 在这里是形容词 ,表示“每日的 ,日常的”。

辨析 every day 与 everyday

every day 是一个副词词组 ,可以独立做状语。everyday 是形容词 ,修饰名词。

We speak English every day.

我们天天讲英语。

The everyday English should be learnt by heart. 日常英语应该记住。

Every day I practise my everyday English. 我每天练习日常用语。

3. List the three most useful items and explain why you think they would be useful.

列出三样最有用的物品并解释为什么他们有用。

(1) the three most useful items “表示“三样最有用的物品”。最高级前面要加 the。如果不表示比较 ,最高级前不用 the。比较 :

It is a most useful tool. 这是一个非常有用的工具。

It is the most useful tool. 这是最有用的工具。

(2) explain 是动词 ,意思是“解释 ,说明” ,其名词形式为 explanation。

主要结构为 :

explain sth. 解释某事

explain sth. to sb. (向某人)解释/说明某事

explain (to sb.) + what/that... (向某人)解释/说明.....

He wrote to us to explain the absence. 他给我们一封信解释为什么没来。

I will explain the matter to you. 我会给你们说明这件事情的。

He explained why he was late. 他解释了他为什么迟到。

I then explained to them how to use the machine.

接着我给他们说明了如何使用机器。

He explained that he was late because his mother was ill.

他解释说他来晚了是因为他妈妈生病了。

explain 也可用作不及物动词

She explained as well as she could. 她尽力作了解释。

其名词意为“解释,说明”

Did she have anything to say in explanation of her absence?

她对她的缺席做了什么解释吗?

Please give some explanation to the word. 请解释一下这个词。

Reading

1. Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland.

汤姆·汉克斯扮演一个名叫查克·纽兰德的人。

这里的 named Chuck Noland 是一个过去分词短语做定语,修饰前面的名词 man。
这句话相当于:

Tom Hanks plays a man, Chuck Noland by name.

Tom Hanks plays a man by the name Chuck Noland.

He is the boy named Xiaodong. 他就是叫小东的男孩。

A girl named Mary helped me yesterday. 昨天一个叫玛丽的女孩帮助了我。

这里的 name 是动词。它的意义主要有:

(1) 给……取名,命名

Who is going to name the baby? 谁给这个宝宝取名?

(2) 把……取名为

We named our son Tom. 我们给儿子起名叫汤姆。

(3) 以……的名字 给……取名为

He named his daughter Mary after his grandmother.

他依祖母的名字为他女儿取名玛丽。

(4) 说出……的名字

How many countries can you name? 你能举出多少个国家。

(5) 指名,任命

We named him chairman. 我们任命他为主席。

The boss named him to manage the store. 老板指派他去管理店铺。

(6) 提示(价格、日期等)指定

We named the first of May for our wedding. 我们选定五月一日结婚。

2. **Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.** 查克是个商人,总是忙得很少有时间和朋友在一起。

so...that...“如此……以致,如此……使得”引起结果状语从句。其常见结构及用法如下:

{ so + *adj.* 或 *adv.* + that
 { so + *adj.* + a(n) + *n.* + that
 { so + many 或 few + 复数名词 + that
 { so + much 或 little + 不可数名词 + that

He was so fat that he couldn't get through the door. 他太胖了,无法通过这门。

Bob is so tall a man that he can almost reach the ceiling.

鲍勃个子这么高,几乎够得着天花板。

He has so little money that he can't buy the book. 他的钱很少,无法买那本书。

such...that“如此……以致”,也可用来引导结果状语从句,其中 *such* 是形容词,其常见结构为:

{ such + a(n) + *adj.* + 单数可数名词 + that
 { such + *adj.* + 不可数名词/复数名词 + that

She told us such an interesting story that we all forget the time.

她给我们讲了一个有趣的故事,我们都忘记了时间。

It is such fine weather that we all want to go climbing.

天气是如此得好,以致于我们都想去爬山。

辨析:

so that 可引导目的状语从句,也可引导结果状语从句,可用逗号与主句隔开。

I hired a boat so that I could go fishing. 我雇了艘船,这样我就可以去钓鱼了。

The bus broke down so that we had to walk. 车坏了,我们只好步行。

3. **One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.** 一天,查克·纽兰德乘飞机横渡太平洋,这时飞机坠毁了。

(1) on a flight 表示“坐飞机”。flight 表示“(飞机的)班次(某班次的)飞机,飞行”

She took the two o'clock flight to Chicago. 她搭两点飞往芝加哥的班机。

Did you have a good flight? 这趟飞行还好吧?

(2) crash 是动词,意思是“(飞机)坠毁(汽车)冲撞,破碎,破裂”等

The plane crashed in the mountain. 飞机在山中坠毁。

He crashed his car into the wall. 他把车子撞到墙壁。

The plate crashed to the floor. 盘子哗啦一声摔碎在地上。

The wall crashed down. 那面墙哗啦一声倒塌了。

crash 还可以做名词

All the passengers were killed in the plane crash.

在飞机失事中,全部乘客丧生。

The tree fell with a great crash. 那棵树哗啦倒下来。

(3) when 是连词,表示“在那时,突然”

We played outside till sunset, when it began to rain.

我们在户外一直玩到太阳下山,那时天下起雨来了。

when 也可作连词,指“当……的时候”。

相关试题链接

例 (NMET2003 21)

Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

A. unless

B. since

C. although

D. when

[答案] D

[解析] 此题旨在考查在具体的语境中对于逻辑关系的正确判断能力。句意为“当需要帮助时,不要害怕求助”。

4. **Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island.**

查克在失事中生还,到了一个没有人的岛上。

deserted 是过去分词,做形容词用,表示“没有人居住的,被遗弃的”

a deserted house 无人居住的空屋

The streets were deserted. 街道上行人绝迹。

desert 是动词,表示“遗弃,抛弃,失去,逃脱”。

He deserted his family. 他抛弃了家庭。

His courage deserted him. 他失去了勇气。

The soldiers who deserted were punished. 逃脱的士兵受到了惩罚。

5. **He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food and make fire.**

他得学会如何收集水、猎取食物和生火。

make fire 生火

light a fire 点火

sit by the fire 坐在火边

fight a fire 救火

catch fire 着火

be on fire 燃烧着

set fire to/set... on fire 放火……烧

put out the fire 灭火

lay a fire 准备生火

6. **In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.** 为了求生,他与一个不寻常的朋友发展了友情——那是一个足球,他叫它威尔森。

(1) he calls Wilson 是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 volleyball。引导这个定语从句的