

# Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.

## 第一课时 Section A(1a-2d)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. I don't want to m iss that movie on TV tonight.
2. Tom always b rushes his teeth twice a day.
3. We were late for the film *Roman Holiday*, but l uckily we didn't miss much.
4. I was about to take a shower when the bell r ang.
5. Let's go and see what is h appening over there.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. They had learned (learn) about 2,000 English words by the end of last term.
2. They were repairing (repair) desks and chairs at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.
3. By the time the woman came (come) to the check-out, she realized that she had left her purse at home.
4. The young lady was badly burnt (burn) by the sun.
5. As I was waiting (wait) in line with other office workers, I heard a loud sound.



三、选择填空。

- ( **D** ) 1. What \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ by the time he was seven?  
A. did, do                      B. has, done                      C. did, did                      D. had, done
- ( **D** ) 2. —I gave her a \_\_\_\_\_ back to her house.  
—You're so kind.  
A. ride                      B. hug                      C. lift                      D. Both A and C
- ( **C** ) 3. Life is like a \_\_\_\_\_. One wrong turn and you're in hot water.  
A. light                      B. corner                      C. shower                      D. direction
- ( **C** ) 4. —Sorry, Mr. Green. I have \_\_\_\_\_ my homework at home.  
—Never mind. But don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ it to school tomorrow.  
A. left, bringing                      B. forgot, to bring                      C. left, to bring                      D. forgot, bringing
- ( **B** ) 5. —Is Mount Tai the highest mountain in Shandong?  
—I think so. It is 1,545 meters \_\_\_\_\_ sea level.  
A. under                      B. above                      C. past                      D. along
- ( **A** ) 6. —After being trapped (困住) for 36 days, Strong Pig was still \_\_\_\_\_ when people found it.  
—It was great news.  
A. alive                      B. lively                      C. lived                      D. live
- ( **B** ) 7. —Franklin was a man who changed the world.  
—I agree. His \_\_\_\_\_ of electricity in the lightning was one of the greatest events in science history.  
A. invention                      B. discovery                      C. appearance                      D. agreement
- ( **B** ) 8. —Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith, please?  
—Sorry, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith here.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. /
- ( **C** ) 9. —\_\_\_\_\_ good time we had at the party last night!  
—Yes. It was \_\_\_\_\_ exciting party that I would never forget it.  
A. What, so                      B. How, such                      C. What a, such an                      D. How a, so an

( D ) 10. —Shall I give you a ride since you look so tired?

—Thank you! \_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's your duty

B. Don't mention it

C. Do as you like

D. It couldn't be better

#### 四、选择适合的句子补全对话

1. —Why were you late for class, Tina?

—  B

2. —How did you get to school?

—  E

3. —Jerry, you didn't go to the costume party yesterday, did you?

—  A

4. —Can you play football with me now?

—  C

5. —I'm sad that we lost the game last night.

—  D

A. No. I went to my piano lesson.

B. My alarm clock didn't go off.

C. I'm afraid I can't.

D. What a pity!

E. Tim's father gave me a lift in his car.

#### 五、阅读理解。

The idea that red means stop and green means go has influenced our lives in more ways than just traffic signals(信号). We have been taught from a young age that the color red means danger and green means it's okay to move forward. But why were those colors chosen for traffic lights in the first place? For something we have to look at every day, why couldn't they have been prettier colors?

Well, it's important to know that before traffic lights for cars, there were traffic signals for trains. At first, railway companies used red to mean stop, white to mean go, and green to mean warn. As you could imagine, trains ran into a few problems with white meaning go. For example, one train mistook a bright star for a white light and something unexpected happened. Because of that, railway companies finally moved green meaning go and used yellow to mean warn. And it's been that way ever since.

Red has always been a color that means danger, long before cars were even around. This most likely started because it's the color with the longest wavelength(波长) so it can be seen somewhere farther than other colors.

But, believe it or not, yellow was once used to mean stop. Back in the 1900s, some stop signs were yellow because it was too hard to see a red sign in a poorly lit area. Finally, highly reflective materials(高反射材料) were developed and red stop signs were born. Since yellow can be seen well at all times of the day, school zones, some traffic signs, and school buses continue to be printed yellow.

So next time you are impatiently waiting at a traffic light, don't get so mad at them, they've certainly come a long way.

( A ) 1. What were traffic signals for before traffic lights for cars?

A. Trains.

B. Boats.

C. Planes.

D. Bicycles.

( C ) 2. Which of the following colors meant go at first?

A. Red.

B. Yellow.

C. White.

D. Green.

( B ) 3. Why does red mean danger?

A. Because it's the brightest color.

B. Because it can be seen far away.

C. Because railway companies say so.

D. Because it has the shortest wavelength.

( C ) 4. Why are school buses painted yellow?

A. Because yellow is a prettier color.

B. Because yellow once meant danger.

C. Because yellow can be seen well at all times of the day.

D. Because yellow means it's OK to go forward.

( D ) 5. What does the text mainly tell us?

A. How important traffic lights are.

B. Which color has the longest wavelength.

C. What red, yellow and green can be used for.

D. Why traffic lights are red, yellow and green.

## 第二课时 Section A (3a-4c)

### 自主导学

一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. My sister likes eating hamburgers with c ream.
2. The apple p ies he made yesterday were delicious.
3. My brother likes eating b reads for breakfast.
4. I have five w orkdays in a week, and rest on the other two days.
5. I will go to the m arket to buy some food with my mother this afternoon.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I got to school late because I overslept (oversleep) this morning.
2. When I got home, I realized I had left (leave) my backpack at school.
3. It is too unexpected (expect). Everyone doesn't dare to believe the result.
4. I often go to my favorite coffee shop that is two blocks (block) east from my office.
5. I stared at him in disbelief (believe).

### 综合提升

三、选择填空。

- ( C ) 1. —The population of China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of India.  
—Yes, but India's population is increasing rapidly.  
A. it                      B. one                      C. that                      D. this
- ( C ) 2. —What have you done with the house?  
—We've knocked down the wall and \_\_\_\_\_ the two rooms into one.  
A. stuck                      B. struck                      C. joined                      D. judged
- ( A ) 3. —Zeng Minjie performed well in the game.  
—Sure. We think she'll \_\_\_\_\_ a top-class player.  
A. turn into                      B. get to                      C. reach at                      D. turn about
- ( D ) 4. —What does it say?  
—The faster you \_\_\_\_\_, the harder you fall.  
A. raise                      B. climb                      C. lift                      D. rise
- ( D ) 5. —Is the airport closed because of the bad weather?  
—No. But my flight to Beijing was \_\_\_\_\_ because of it.  
A. locked                      B. booked                      C. lost                      D. canceled
- ( B ) 6. —He didn't go to the lecture this morning, did he?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, though he was not feeling very well.  
A. No, he didn't                      B. Yes, he did                      C. No, he did                      D. Yes, he didn't
- ( B ) 7. —Sep. 29th, 2015 was announced to be the 2500th anniversary of the founding of Yangzhou city.  
—On that day visitors from other cities will be \_\_\_\_\_ with the famous local food (Yangzhou Fried Rice) for free.  
A. offered                      B. provided                      C. given                      D. prepared
- ( C ) 8. Since 2000, Nanchang has become a new city. Everything \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is changed                      B. was changed                      C. has changed                      D. had changed
- ( B ) 9. —Are you clear about the job of a policeman, Ben?  
—Yes, to keep people \_\_\_\_\_ and the society in good order.  
A. busy                      B. safe                      C. lucky                      D. healthy

( D ) 10. —Remember to ask her to call me back.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Never mind

B. That's right

C. Up to you

D. Got it

#### 四、根据汉语意思补全句子,每空一词。

1. 我刚才正要问你同一件事。

I was just about to ask you the same thing.

2. 有盏灯悬挂在桌子的上方。

There was a lamp hanging above/over the desk.

3. 我们正要出发,这时凯特回来了,带来了坏消息。

We were about to set off when Kate returned with the bad news.

4. 谢谢你用你的车载了我一程。

Thank you for giving me a ride/lift.

5. 当警察出现时,他们已经停止了打架。

When the police appeared, they had stopped fighting.

#### 五、完形填空。

There were so many lovely lemons in a nice basket, with a sign saying: "Take some free lemons, please."

I took two of the lemons, smiling. The generous 1 from my kind neighbor lifted my spirits. So I wrote a note of thanks, without referring my name.

The following week there was a letter in the local newspaper. It 2: "This season I had a lot of lemons and 3 see them being wasted, I put them in a basket with a 'Take some please' notice. A few days later I 4 a lovely handwritten note thanking me for the lemons—no name. The note was completely 5. I would like to thank this person for making me happy."

I knew this message was from my neighbor Grace. It warmed my heart. I never 6 a simple exchange of kindness could result in such a wonderful experience for both of us. Since that day, every time I walked past the house, it would 7 fail to cheer me up.

Then one day, a woman was outside the house and spoke on her phone. I heard her say, "Mom would never want me to sell this house."

I asked, "Excuse me, but is Grace OK?" She said, "My mother 8."

Shocked by this news, I said slowly, "I'm so sorry for your loss." Then I was 9 for words. To 10 the silence, I told Grace's daughter the story of the lemons. "So that was you! You'd be 11 at how much it meant to her!" she said excitedly.

After that I got familiar with Grace's daughter, Sarah, and I developed a(n) 12 friendship with her. As Sarah had no 13 to sell her parents' house, I decided to rent it.

I look after Grace's garden carefully. Every year, when the lemon tree produces its fruit, I put out a basket 14 lemons with a sign. I just want to 15 my neighbors to take some just as what Grace did.

( C ) 1. A. deal

B. trade

C. act

D. skill

( A ) 2. A. read

B. told

C. spoke

D. sensed

( D ) 3. A. since then

B. no doubt

C. less than

D. rather than

( B ) 4. A. accepted

B. received

C. afforded

D. won

( B ) 5. A. unbelievable

B. unexpected

C. uncertain

D. unwelcome

( D ) 6. A. treated

B. expressed

C. suggested

D. imagined

( C ) 7. A. seldom

B. ever

C. never

D. sometimes

( C ) 8. A. passed by

B. gave in

C. passed away

D. gave away

( A ) 9. A. lost

B. missed

C. inspired

D. lively

( D ) 10. A. stop

B. keep

C. finish

D. break

( A ) 11. A. surprised

B. upset

C. patient

D. responsible

( B ) 12. A. ugly

B. close

C. reusable

D. common

( D ) 13. A. question

B. reason

C. point

D. plan

( B ) 14. A. parted with

B. filled with

C. dealt with

D. agreed with

( C ) 15. A. offer

B. give

C. invite

D. join

### 第三课时 Section B (1a-1e)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. I just quickly put on some clothes and r ushed out of the door.
2. His dad saw me on the street and gave me a l ift in his car.
3. My a larm clock broke down yesterday. It didn't go off this morning.
4. My bad luck u nexpectedly turned into a good thing.
5. By the time I got to the a irport, the plane had already taken off.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Ladies (Lady) and gentlemen, let me introduce myself to you first.
2. You'll make a fascinating discovery (discover) in the experiment.
3. The old man asked the officer(s) (office) how to go to the supermarket.
4. I don't want the teacher to announce (announce) the result of the exam.
5. The outdoor activity is cancelled/canceled (cancel) because of the bad weather.



三、选择填空。

- ( **A** ) 1. —What happened to the school?  
—The fire could not be brought under control and the school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. burned down      B. burned out      C. destroyed down      D. pulled down
- ( **C** ) 2. —Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ for a twenty-pound note?  
—Please wait a moment.  
A. money      B. bill      C. change      D. charge
- ( **B** ) 3. —Did she go shopping?  
—Yes. She \_\_\_\_\_ herself out walking home with the heavy bags.  
A. hung      B. wore      C. made      D. embarrassed
- ( **A** ) 4. I came to school late because my alarm clock didn't \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.  
A. go off      B. take off      C. show off      D. turn off
- ( **A** ) 5. —James said he would come to my party, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Really? He didn't keep his word again.  
A. show up      B. get up      C. set up      D. give up
- ( **D** ) 6. —I think everyone should play a part in saving the earth.  
—I can't agree more. I always take a cloth bag to go shopping. I never use plastic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it      B. them      C. one      D. ones
- ( **B** ) 7. My passport has \_\_\_\_\_. It was in my pocket a moment ago.  
A. failed      B. disappeared      C. finished      D. broken
- ( **C** ) 8. Even if most people are against your suggestion, \_\_\_\_\_ you've tried your best.  
A. by mistake      B. in total      C. at least      D. at birth
- ( **C** ) 9. —I don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ my reading speed.  
—Don't read word by word. Read word groups.  
A. reduce      B. rise      C. increase      D. fall
- ( **B** ) 10. As I \_\_\_\_\_ in line, someone shouted at me, "Don't \_\_\_\_\_ in line. Doing that is impolite."  
A. am cutting, cut      B. was cutting, cut      C. was waiting, wait      D. jump, jump

## 四、选择方框里的单词或短语并用其适当形式填空。

invite, lady, announce, embarrass, cancel

1. I was **embarrassed** to wear costumes while others were wearing jeans and T-shirts.
2. A friend once **invited** me to a costume party, and I found it interesting.
3. The reporter **announced** that he would marry the girl on his own programme.
4. Because of the heavy fog, the flight from London to Beijing has been **canceled/cancelled**.
5. The **lady** over there is my aunt.

get dressed, lose weight, rather than, play a joke on, get married

1. Before I **got dressed**, the wedding had begun.
2. I hate some strangers to **play jokes on** me.
3. After I exercised for half a year, I **had lost weight** and became a slim girl.
4. As a student, we should be a wise learner **rather than** a passive receiver.
5. —Did Tom **get married** last year? —Not really. He still lives alone.

## 五、阅读理解。

April Fool's Day is supposed to be a day to play jokes on others in hopes of getting a good laugh and making one feel like a fool. However, the April Fool's Day of 1989 was quite different for my mom and me.

That day my friend Jimmy and I were playing a game. I had dropped down from a bar (横木) many times in the past without ever having a problem, but that day the simple act of dropping to the ground became a nightmare (噩梦). I broke my arm.

Jimmy's dad heard my crying and rushed out to see what was going on. When he saw the problem, he quickly put me into his truck and went inside to telephone my mom and let her know he would take me to the hospital. As that day was April Fool's Day, **Mom was not buying it** and really thought all this was a big joke. Mom was finally convinced (确信) by Jimmy's mom. When she saw me, she broke down in tears because she felt so sad—she thought this was just a big hoax at first.

I guess one could compare this to the story of *The Boy Who Cried Wolf*. Since I had pulled pranks (恶作剧) before, it is no wonder that my mom didn't believe it. I as well as my mom was made to look like a fool that day. We both learned a valuable lesson.

- ( **A** ) 1. What happened to the writer on the April Fool's Day of 1989?  
 A. He had an accident. B. He dreamed a terrible dream.  
 C. He was hurt by Jimmy. D. He fooled his mom with his friend.
- ( **C** ) 2. Why did Jimmy's dad phone the writer's mom?  
 A. Because he wanted to play a joke on her.  
 B. Because he wanted her to go to the hospital to pay the money.  
 C. Because he wanted to inform her of the accident.  
 D. Because he wanted to see how deeply she loved her son.
- ( **C** ) 3. What does the underlined sentence "**Mom was not buying it**" mean?  
 A. She had no preparation for the bad news. B. She would not like to pay the money.  
 C. She didn't believe what Jimmy's dad said. D. She thought her son deserved (应受) it.
- ( **D** ) 4. Why did the writer mention the story of *The Boy Who Cried Wolf*?  
 A. Because he was proud of his story. B. Because he felt he was luckier than that boy.  
 C. Because he thought it was his mom's fault. D. Because he had a lesson like that.
- ( **B** ) 5. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the writer's mom didn't care much about him B. the writer won't pull pranks as before  
 C. the writer was a dishonest person D. the writer will lose interest in games

## 第四课时 Section B (2a-self-check)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. Tony m arried Lily last year. They had a baby few days ago.
2. Pu Cunxin, a famous actor, acted an government o fficer in the film.
3. I think it is only a h oax. It is unbelievable.
4. The little boy's bad table manners made his parents e mbarrassed.
5. More and more l adies like dancing on the square every night.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. We were all disappointed to find that the cinema was empty (empty).
2. On April Fool's Day, most of his classmates were fooled (fool) by him.
3. People were exhausted (exhaust) when they climbed onto the top of Mountain Tai.
4. It was a terrible fire and many buildings (build) were burnt to the ground.
5. Can you tell me which of these stories is believable (believe)?



三、选择填空。

- ( **C** ) 1. The owner \_\_\_\_\_ me the most delicious chicken noodles and she was so friendly to me.  
A. gave                      B. afforded                      C. served                      D. cooked
- ( **C** ) 2. I began to ride the bike at the age of 6, and now I can do lots of \_\_\_\_\_ with it.  
A. visits                      B. treats                      C. tricks                      D. skills
- ( **D** ) 3. I think \_\_\_\_\_ not difficult \_\_\_\_\_ English every morning.  
A. that, keep reading    B. it's, keep reading    C. that, to keep reading    D. it, to keep reading
- ( **D** ) 4. —Do you know who the award will go to?  
—I have no idea. We have to wait until the result \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. announces              B. will announce              C. will be announced              D. is announced
- ( **B** ) 5. —You went to see *The Hunger Games 3* yesterday evening, didn't you?  
—No. I \_\_\_\_\_ it already.  
A. see                      B. had seen                      C. have seen                      D. would see
- ( **A** ) 6. —I wore sports shoes to the ball yesterday evening by mistake!  
—Oh, dear, you must be very \_\_\_\_\_ at the ball.  
A. embarrassed              B. satisfied                      C. tired                      D. shocked
- ( **C** ) 7. —What's the matter with you?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ my head against the wall when I was reading the newspaper.  
A. hit                      B. broke                      C. knocked                      D. dug
- ( **B** ) 8. —Peter has changed a lot, hasn't he?  
—Yes. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar, but now he is more \_\_\_\_\_ in playing soccer.  
A. plays, interested    B. play, interested              C. play, interesting              D. playing, interest
- ( **B** ) 9. —The young man is Mr. Smith's little son.  
—Really? He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ his father at all. He is completely different from Mr. Smith in appearance.  
A. care for                      B. take after                      C. look up                      D. agree with
- ( **B** ) 10. —These dresses are really nice and I can't decide which one to buy.



—Well, \_\_\_\_\_. Try them on and see how they look on you. There's no need to hurry.

A. never mind      B. take your time      C. it's a piece of cake      D. not at all

#### 四、词和短语选择填空。

阅读下面 5 个句子,然后用方框中所给的单词或短语填空,使每个句子在结构和意义上正确。(提示:选项中有一个是多余的)

went into, rushed out, west, chance, served, officers

1. I went inside a bar and the lady, who was the owner, served me the most delicious bowl of chicken noodles ever.
2. Before she got a chance to say goodbye, he disappeared in the lift.
3. As I was heading west, I saw a big truck in the middle of the road.
4. There was an accident and there were many police officers around.
5. When she went into the movie theatre, she remembered she had forgotten to feed her dog.

#### 五、词组填空,每空一词。

1. The sun sends out (发出) light and heat.
2. The students began to show up (露面) by twos and threes.
3. Did you ever find out (查明) why he left his last job?
4. She stared at him in disbelief (不相信), shaking her head.
5. The class got up (起立) when the teacher came in.
6. The bomb went off (爆炸了) in a crowded street.
7. He took off (脱下) my wet boots and made me sit by the fire.
8. Maria, can you help your baby sister get dressed (穿衣服)?
9. I will make this computer work even if I have to stay up (熬夜) all night.
10. Would you go into (进入) the kitchen and heat up some coffee?

#### 六、阅读理解填词。

Detective(侦探) Wolf had waited in the doorway all the morning. He was going to meet Miss Fox who just bought a bag of diamonds from Africa. A few hours ago, someone told the police that a group of t 1 would try to steal the precious diamonds, so the police asked Detective Wolf to make sure Miss Fox and her diamonds would be s 2.

Miss Fox arrived soon. Detective Wolf picked up her at the a 3 and drove her to the hotel. While they were talking, Detective Wolf n 4 that Miss Fox was left-handed.

Half an hour later, they got to the hotel. Two policemen c 5 the room over. They wanted to make sure there wasn't anyone else in it. Miss Fox said she was t 6 and wanted to have a shower first. She asked Detective Wolf and the policemen to k 7 the diamonds for her. But one hour passed, and Miss Fox still didn't get out of the bathroom. Detective Wolf felt that's a little s 8. Just then, he got a c 9 from the airport—a lady was locked in a toilet on a plane. She said she was Miss Fox and her diamonds were gone. She remembered the criminal was left-handed!

Hearing this, Detective Wolf rushed into the bathroom but there was no one in it. He was totally f 10! Then he opened the bag and there were only stones in it.

The whole thing was totally unexpected to this famous detective.

- |                    |                 |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. t <u>hieves</u> | 2. s <u>afe</u> | 3. a <u>irport</u> | 4. n <u>oticed</u> | 5. c <u>hecked</u> |
| 6. t <u>ired</u>   | 7. k <u>eep</u> | 8. s <u>trange</u> | 9. c <u>all</u>    | 10. f <u>ooled</u> |



## Unit 12 易考难点提炼

### 【易拓词汇】

#### 1. fool 名词; 动词

**用法一** 名词, 意为“傻瓜; 愚人; 受骗者”。

I felt a fool when I realized my mistake.

我意识到了自己的错误, 觉得自己是个傻瓜。

**用法二** 动词, 意为“愚弄; 欺骗”。

He'd better not try to fool me.

他最好不要愚弄我。

#### 2. leave 动词 (left; left); 名词

**用法一** 动词, 意为“遗留; 落下; 忘记带”, 侧重指把某物或某人留在某个地方, 后常跟地点状语。

Don't leave any of your belongings behind.

别忘了带上自己的随身物品。

**用法二** 动词, 意为“离开; 出发”。Some children leave school at 16. 有些学生 16 岁就离校了。

#### ☞ 常用搭配

- (1) leave sth. + 地点 把某物遗忘在某地
- (2) leave for + 地点 离开去某地
- (3) leave a message 留言
- (4) ask for leave 请假
- (5) leave school (中学) 毕业
- (6) leave one by oneself = leave sb. alone 把某人单独留下; 让某人独处

#### ☞ 区别

forget 侧重指忘记某件事情, 后常跟 to do (忘了要做) 或 doing (忘了做过)。

**用法三** 名词, 意为“准假; 假期”。

Now I get a month's paid leave from work.

现在我可以得到一个月带薪假期。

#### 3. dress 动词; 名词

**用法一** 动词, 意为“打扮; 给某人穿衣”。

My daughter can dress herself.

我的女儿会给自己穿衣了。

**用法二** 名词, 意为“衣服; 礼服”。

She was wearing a dark blue dress.

她穿着一件深蓝色的礼服。

#### ☞ 常用搭配

dress oneself 或 be / get dressed 穿衣  
dress up 打扮; 穿上特殊服装

#### ☞ 区别

wear 表示“穿; 戴”, 强调状态, 宾语可以是衣服、鞋帽, 也可以是饰物、奖章等。

put on 表示“穿; 戴”, 强调动作, 后接衣服、鞋帽等。

dress 表示“给……穿衣服”, 强调给某人穿衣服, 后接人。

### 【易考句型】

#### 1. By the time I got home, my brother had already gotten in the shower.

By the time..., 意思是“到……时候为止”, 后面跟一个从句, 时态常用过去时, 主句用过去完成时。By the time sb. did..., sb. had done... 到某人做……的时候, 某人已经做了……。

By the time I got to the party, most of my friends had left.

在我到达聚会以前, 我的大多数朋友已经离开了。

#### 2. I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first.

be about to 意为“忙于; 即将做某事”, 侧重于表示动作马上就要发生, 可与 when 引导的从句连用, 但不与具体的时间状语连用, 强调主从句动作的同时发生。学习该句型必须同时学习如下句型:

sb. was doing ...when ...某人正……, 突然……  
sb. was about to do ...when ...某人正准备……, 突然……  
sb. had (just) done ...when ...某人刚刚……, 突然……

We were having a party outside when it rained.

我们在外面开派对, 突然下起了雨。

I was about to leave when my teacher stopped me.

我刚要离开, 这时候老师阻止了我。

He had just parked the car when a policeman came up to him.

他刚停好车,一个警察就朝他走过来。

### 3. The other planes were full so I had to wait till the next day.

do...till/until 意为“做某事一直到……”,till 和 until 一般情况下可互换。该句型用于肯定句时,词的动词是延续性的,它所表示的动作一直持续 till 或 until 所表示的时间。用于否定句时,主句的动词一般是非延续性的,也可是延续性的,它所表示的动作直到 till 或 until 所表示的时间才发生,句型为 not...until/till,意为“直到……才……”。

She watched TV till/until her mother came back.  
她看电视直到她母亲回来。

She didn't watch TV till/until her mother came back.

直到她母亲回来她才(开始)看电视。

#### 【易错点睛】

1. by the time 表示“到……时为止”,后接一般过去时的句子来修饰 time,主句常用过去完成时态。
2. be about to do sth...when 表示“刚要做某事,这时发生了……”,when 为并列连词,意思为“就在那时候”(相当于 and then)。be about to do 单独成句时不和具体的表将来的时间状语连用。
3. above, on 与 over 的用法区别。on 有接触;above 不接触,若表“正上方”,可与 over 互换;over 不能表示旁边的上方。此外,above 与最低点或固定点(如温度)关联;over 则与数目、年龄、数量、金钱和时间等连用。
4. fool 与 cheat 的用法区别。fool 主要指因为好玩而捉弄人,而 cheat 指用不诚实的手段骗人钱财。fool sb. into sth. 和 cheat sb. of sth. 是各自形成的短语。
5. as...as sb. can/could 意思为“尽可能地”,相当于 as...as possible。as...as 中间用形容词或副词,第二个 as 后接名词或代词,也可以接句子(句子中常常省略前面已经出现过的动词,而用情态动词或助动词代替)。as soon as “一……就”,as far as...“就……的程度”,as well “也”,as long as “只

要”,都是 as 形成的词组或短语。

6. so...that 与 such...that 的用法区别。so 接形容词或副词,而 such 后接名词或形容词加名词形成的名词短语,是否用不定冠词 a, an 与名词可数与否有直接关系。

#### 【反馈练习】

##### 一、根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词。

1. 太阳正要西下。

The sun is about to sink in the west.

2. 他刚把工作做完,老板又给了他新的任务。

He had just finished his work when the boss gave him a new task.

3. 你最好还是去请假,否则你可能有麻烦。

You'd better ask for leave, or you may be in trouble.

4. 穿衣服的时间到了。

It's time to get dressed.

5. 我妹妹骗我和她一起去看电影。

My sister fooled me into going to the movie with her.

##### 二、选择填空。

- ( B ) 1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ useful information that all of us believe it is important.  
A. so B. such  
C. so a D. such a
- ( A ) 2. You will find a library \_\_\_\_\_ the street.  
A. at the end of B. by the end of  
C. in the end D. on the end
- ( C ) 3. The temperature will stay \_\_\_\_\_ zero this winter.  
A. on B. in  
C. above D. over
- ( B ) 4. When I got home, I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys in my office.  
A. had forgotten B. had left  
C. forgot D. left
- ( D ) 5. You should do these exercises as \_\_\_\_\_ as you can.  
A. more careful B. more carefully  
C. careful D. carefully

## 语法考点专题突破十二——词性和句子成分

仅仅掌握各种不同的句子类型,是不足以写出正确和完满的句子的。必须了解不同类型的词可以充当的句子成分。名词和代词在句子中可以充当主语和宾语,动词则主要是当谓语动词和非谓语动词。形容词放在名词前作定语。副词放在句子末尾或动词或动宾短语后作状语。掌握这些基本词性和它们在句子中的作用有助于我们正确地表达出地道的英文句子。以下是词性和句子成分的对照表:

举例说明	句子成分	词性
My <b>mum</b> did that.	主语	名词或代词
They <b>predicted</b> the future.	谓语	动词
I love <b>them</b> .	宾语	名词或代词
a <b>broken</b> cup	定语(名词前)	形容词
get some rewards <b>luckily</b>	状语(动词后或句末)	副词

### 跟踪练习一 选择填空。

- ( **B** ) 1. —Riding a roller coaster is really exciting, isn't it?  
—Maybe it is. I was so nervous and I just held \_\_\_\_\_ to the seat belt all the time.  
A. freely                      B. fast                      C. hardly                      D. calmly
- ( **A** ) 2. —Uncle Joe always has so many creative ideas!  
—But only a few people know this, because it is difficult for him to put these ideas into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. words                      B. orders                      C. language                      D. expressions
- ( **D** ) 3. —Why are you so mad, honey?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ Tom reading my private emails when I entered the study.  
A. cheated                      B. refused                      C. shot                      D. caught
- ( **C** ) 4. —You often meet each other on Sundays, right?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ we all have our own things to deal with.  
A. if                      B. since                      C. unless                      D. until
- ( **B** ) 5. —Why was Jim so happy?  
—He missed being punished by his teacher, though he had made a big \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. agreement                      B. mistake                      C. difference                      D. excuse
- ( **D** ) 6. —You sold your favorite car? That is crazy.  
—But I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ my mind. I just want to help my family out.  
A. make                      B. kick                      C. run                      D. lose
- ( **D** ) 7. —I want to buy a skirt like Tina's. Do you know its price?  
—Not very \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe 100 yuan.  
A. truly                      B. seriously                      C. carefully                      D. clearly
- ( **C** ) 8. —Mr. White is really a \_\_\_\_\_ salesman. He can deal with all kinds of people easily.  
—No wonder he does excellent business.  
A. direct                      B. criminal                      C. smooth                      D. mobile

- ( **D** ) 9. —Aria now refuses to talk to me because of that joke. I am so upset.  
—Cheer up! She never \_\_\_\_\_ angry for long. Trust me.  
A. becomes                      B. develops                      C. drives                      D. stays
- ( **C** ) 10. —How do Chinese celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival?  
—Well, it depends. For me, I usually sit in the yard, admiring the \_\_\_\_\_ moon with my family.  
A. complete                      B. perfect                      C. full                      D. whole
- ( **B** ) 11. —Will you trade with that company?  
—Maybe I will. But I need to learn enough background \_\_\_\_\_ about it first.  
A. news                      B. information                      C. experience                      D. message
- ( **D** ) 12. —The old couple often feel down and lonely.  
—Because their two sons are both working and living far away from their \_\_\_\_\_ nest.  
A. spare                      B. free                      C. available                      D. empty
- ( **D** ) 13. —Morning, Spencer! Milk or coffee?  
—Coffee, please. A nice cup of coffee can get me \_\_\_\_\_ and ready to start my day.  
A. clear                      B. real                      C. new                      D. fresh
- ( **C** ) 14. —So many people keep moving into our cities this year.  
—Because there are plenty of jobs \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. convenient                      B. empty                      C. available                      D. spare
- ( **B** ) 15. —I always get nervous whenever I have to give a speech in public.  
—Take it easy! You will \_\_\_\_\_ it if you practice more.  
A. break                      B. overcome                      C. hit                      D. beat

跟踪练习二 指出句子中划线单词的词性和所充当的句子成分。

- Life** is full of the unexpected. (词性: 名词 成分: 主语)
- The TV star **lost** both his girl friend and his show. (词性: 动词 成分: 谓语)
- Luckily, Carl's father saw me and gave me a **lift** in his car. (词性: 名词 成分: 宾语)
- The heavy rain prevented **me** from coming to school on time. (词性: 代词 成分: 宾语)
- That little joke didn't have a very **happy** ending! (词性: 形容词 成分: 定语)
- Last Friday night, my friend invited me to go to his **birthday** party. (词性: 名词 成分: 定语)
- I felt **lucky** to be alive. (词性: 形容词 成分: 表语)
- Before I got to the bus stop, the bus had **already** left. (词性: 副词 成分: 状语)

跟踪练习三 写作微技能——谓语练笔。

- 我想把我所有的朋友都邀请到这里来。  
I would like to invite all my friends here.
- 当地人对来访者很友好。  
The local people are very kind to the visitors.
- 青岛位于中国东部。  
Qingdao lies in the east of China.
- 我发现按时完成工作很困难。  
I found it difficult to finish the work on time.
- 汤姆英语说得很快,我几乎听不懂他说的话。  
Tom speaks English very fast and I almost can't understand him.