

Unit1 情态动词练习

1. You _____ return the book now. You can keep it till next week if you like.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not
2. I didn't hear the phone. I _____ asleep.
A. must be B. must have been C. should be D. should have been
3. A computer _____ think for itself, it must be told what to do.
A. can't B. couldn't C. may not D. might not
4. Jenny _____ have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind.
A. must B. should C. need D. would
5. — Could I borrow your dictionary? — Yes, of course you _____.
A. might B. will C. can D. should
6. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.
A. must B. may C. can D. will
7. — Shall I tell John about it? — No, you _____. I've told him already.
A. needn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
8. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can
9. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may C. shouldn't; must D. can't; shouldn't
10. The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.
A. had to B. would C. could D. was able to
11. — When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.
— They _____ be ready by 12:00.
A. can B. should C. might D. need
12. — Will you stay for lunch? — Sorry, _____. My brother is coming to see me.
A. I mustn't B. I can't C. I needn't D. I won't
13. — Are you coming to Jeff's party? — I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
14. — Write to me when you get home. — _____.
A. I must B. I should C. I will D. I can
15. — Is John coming by train?
— He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.
A. must B. can C. need D. May

Using Language 短语互译

1. 出现 (pg7) _____; 2. 遵守诺言 _____;
3. 打开电视 _____; 4. 屏住呼吸 _____;
5. 借...浇愁 _____; 6. 与...结婚 _____;
7. 一年一次 _____; 8. 动身去某地 _____;
9. 提醒某人某事 _____; 10. 扔掉 _____;
11. 农历 7 月 7 _____;

Language points:

1. But she didn't turn up.

turn up 出现; 到场; 开大, 调高

请耐心点, 他很快就到。_____.

请把收音机的音量调大一点, 我听不清楚。_____.

出乎意料的事情发生了。_____.

归纳拓展

turn down _____ turn out _____; turn in _____; turn over _____;

turn back _____; turn round _____;

别担心——我敢肯定一切最终会好起来的。_____.

万一下雨的话, 我们也许得改变计划 _____。

他请求简嫁给他, 但她拒绝了。_____.

【链接训练】

1) Many important leaders of different countries _____ at the opening ceremony of the 2010 Shanghai Expo held on April 30, 2010.

A. turned up B. turned down C. turned on D. turned over

2) (2011·天津市高三十校联考)—What are you reading, Jim?

—I'm not really reading, just _____ the pages.

A. turning off B. turning around C. turning over D. turning up

3) With no one to _____ in such a frightening situation, the girl felt very helpless.

A. turn to B. turn on C. turn off D. turn down

2. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would keep her word.

keep one's word 守信用; 履行诺言= _____; 反义短语是 _____。注意两短语中的 word 不可数, 无复数形式。

归纳拓展

get in a word 插话/嘴

{ have a word with sb. 与某人谈话

{ have words with sb. 与某人吵架

in a/one word 简言之, 总之

in other words (= that is to say) 换句话说

leave word 留言

Word came that... 有消息传来…… (word 为“消息”时, 为不可数名词)

她是一个很讲信用的女孩。_____.

他们请他走人, 也就是说, 他被解雇了。_____.

我可以和你说几句话吗? _____.

消息传来, 休斯敦火箭队又赢得了比赛。_____.

【链接训练】

Could you _____ me for my not keeping my _____?

A. sorry; word B. pardon; words C. forgive; promise D. excuse; promises

3. Well, he was not going to hold his breath for her to apologize.

(1) hold one's breath 屏息; 屏气

take a deep breath 深呼吸

out of breath 气喘吁吁

lose one's breath 喘不过气来

catch one's breath 喘口气; 歇口气; 恢复正常呼吸

(2) apologize(vi) 道歉, 辩白 --(n) _____

(1) apologize to sb. for (doing) sth. 因……向某人道歉

apologize for oneself 为自己辩解或辩护

apologize to sb. + that-clause 向某人道歉

(2) apology n. 道歉

make an apology to sb. for (doing) sth. 因……向某人道歉

accept/refuse one's apology 接受/拒绝某人的道歉

owe sb. an apology 应向某人道歉

我因踩到她的脚而向她道歉。 _____

诚实点, 别再为自己开脱了。 _____

有时候接受别人的道歉是明智的和体谅人的。 _____

【链接训练】

① You should have _____ to your roommate, John. What you said yesterday hurt him deeply.

A. apologized B. wept C. lied D. promised

② The captain _____ an apology to the passengers for the delay caused by bad weather.

A. made B. said C. put D. passed

4. He would drown his sadness in coffee.

drown (drowned, drowned)

1) 浸, 泡, 淹没

洪水淹没了街道和房子。 _____

厨师把水果浸在奶油里。 _____

2) 淹死

河里有一个落水的人。 _____

3) 借……消愁 drown one's sorrow/sadness in...

4) be drowned in 沉浸在 = drown oneself in

他埋头工作。 _____

5. It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave...很明显, 咖啡馆的经理在等着李方离开……

句子中 it 作 _____, 其后的 that 是 _____ 从句。

"It was obvious that..." 后接一个主语从句。其中 it 作形式主语。类似的结构还有:

It is clear/necessary/important/strange/natural/...that-clause (从句常用虚拟语气, 即谓语动词用 "should + 动词原形")

It is a pity/a shame/no wonder/...that-clause (从句常用虚拟语气, 即谓语动词用 "should + 动词原形")

It is said/believed/reported/expected/known/...that-clause