

## Unit 1

### 练习题(三)

#### 【链接训练】

The Bull team \_\_\_\_\_ the football match and they \_\_\_\_\_ much experience in playing football.

A. gained; got    B. won; gained    C. won; won    D. gained; obtained

#### (2) depend on 看.....而定, 依赖

gain independence from 脱离.....而独立

That depends./It all depends. 那得看情况了。

选用上述单词或短语完成下列小片段

To Anne's great joy, she was finally (1)\_\_\_\_\_ Jack, her husband. After many years' struggle, she gained her (2)\_\_\_\_\_ and could totally (3)\_\_\_\_\_ herself to lead a new life.

#### 11. Some people might win awards for their farm produce,....

award

(1) award vt. 意为“授予, 奖给, 判给”, award sth. to sb./award sb. sth. 奖给某人某物, be awarded for... 因.....而被奖励。

(2) award 用作名词, 意为“奖, 奖品”。

他因跑得最快而被授予奖品。\_\_\_\_\_.

奥林匹克获胜者获得了一枚金牌作为奖励。\_\_\_\_\_.

#### 9...., when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.

admire vt. 钦佩; 赞赏; 羡慕某人(或某物); 夸奖(某人/某物)

admiration n. 钦佩; 赞赏; 羡慕

admiring adj. 羡慕的; 赞美的

admire oneself 自我欣赏

admire sb. for sth. 因某事钦佩或羡慕某人

with/in admiration 心怀钦佩地.....

到北京的游客都赞赏鸟巢的美。

你难道不想夸夸我的新房子吗?

我们非常敬佩他的勇气。

她习惯了别人给予赞赏的目光。

#### 【链接训练】

We all \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ the way she saved the children from the fire.

A. admired; to    B. admired; for    C. admired; in    D. admired; at

#### 13. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring.

look forward to sth./doing sth. 期待某事/做某事, 其中 to 为介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。

我期待着早日收到你的来信。\_\_\_\_\_.

她发现她一直盼望的衣服卖给她人了。\_\_\_\_\_.

归纳拓展

常见的带有介词 to 的动词短语:

be/get/become used to 习惯于.....

stick to 坚持 object to 反对  
devote...to...献身于……; 把……致力于……  
prefer...to...比起……更喜欢……  
get down to 开始认真地做……  
pay attention to 注意 lead to 导致  
make contributions to 为……做贡献  
the key to 关键是  
owe...to...把...归功于

父母强烈反对我玩电脑游戏。\_\_\_\_\_。  
露丝已经习惯于早起。\_\_\_\_\_。  
请多加注意每天说英语。\_\_\_\_\_。

【链接训练】

- ① The moment we had been looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. come B. have come C. coming D. came
- ② We are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to watch the opening ceremony of the London 2012 Olympic Games.  
A. give B. be given C. being given D. Giving

Grammar

情态动词（一）

【观察】 请仔细观察下列句子中情态动词的用法，并归纳总结。

1. ① Even top students can make mistakes in exams.  
② Anna may know Tom's address.  
③ If you're not careful, you could get into trouble.  
④ Do you think Mr. Smith might be here on time?  
⑤ — It must be our headmaster.  
— No, it can't be him. He has gone to Beijing. It may be Mr. Zhang.
- ⑥ The rescue team should arrive by 5 o'clock this afternoon.
2. ① She can speak five languages.  
② I couldn't get tickets; they were sold out.
3. ① You can have my seat. I'm going now.  
② Could I have a drink of water, please?  
③ — May I smoke here?  
— Yes, of course.
- ④ Will / Would you please lend me your car tonight?  
⑤ Shall we go out and have a walk after dinner?

- ⑥ Shall Tom go there with me tomorrow?
4. ① Ask, if you will, who the owner is.
- ② I would ask such questions when I was at school.
5. ① You shall be punished if you break the rule.
- ② Tell her that she shall have the bike tomorrow.
6. ① We should take good care of our children.
- ② You should give up smoking and drinking.
7. ① All passengers must wear seat belts.
- ② You mustn't move any of the books in my bag.

### 【自我归纳】

- 表推测：\_\_\_\_\_。
- ①\_\_\_\_\_表示推测时，语气比较肯定，意为“肯定，一定”，其否定式多用\_\_\_\_\_。②\_\_\_\_\_表不太有把握的推测，意为“也许，可能，大概”。could, might 表示推测时，并非表示过去，而表示可能性较弱。
- ③should 用来表示一种估计的情况，可译为“按理应当……，估计……”。
- 表示能力，\_\_\_\_\_表示现在具有某种能力，\_\_\_\_\_表示过去具有某种能力。
- can 表示许可或请求，可与 may 互换使用；will / would 表示征求意见或提出请求，此时 would 并不表示过去，而表示委婉语气；shall 可以用于主语是第\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_人称的疑问句，表示征求意见或许可。
- will 表示现在的习惯或意愿，\_\_\_\_\_用于描述过去的习惯或例行的活动，意为“过去常常”。
- \_\_\_\_\_表示义务、责任或建议、劝告。