



冀教版

鼎尖教案

英语

上

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◎ 新课标·高中总复习·鼎尖教案（通用型教案）

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【必修1】

课堂好课

Unit 1 Being a Teenager

鼎尖教案



目标导航

单词填空

- _____ *n.* 青少年
- _____ *n.* 失败;失败者
- _____ *adj.* 自信的,有信心的
- _____ *n.* 时间表;课程表
- _____ *adj.* 健忘的,易忘的
- _____ *n.* (一)片;(一)张
- _____ *adj.* 担忧的,担心的
- _____ *v.* 使钦佩
- _____ *adj.* 笨拙的;不灵活的
- _____ *n.* 洗涤槽
- _____ *n.* 幼儿园
- _____ *adj.* (7-11岁)儿童的
- _____ *adj.* 不整洁的
- _____ *n.* (文章的)段;节
- _____ *n.* 作者;创始人
- _____ *n.* 压力;压迫
- _____ *n.* 基础;基地
- _____ *v.* 向……靠近;接近
- _____ *n.* 男性;男人
- _____ *adj.* 女性的;雌的 *n.* 女性

【答案】1. teenager 2. failure 3. confident 4. timetable 5. forgetful 6. sheet 7. worried 8. impress 9. clumsy 10. sink 11. kindergarten 12. junior 13. ragged 14. paragraph 15. author 16. pressure 17. base 18. approach 19. male 20. femaleger

单词拓展

- intelligence → _____ (*adj.*)
 - congratulate → _____ (*n.*)
 - disappointed → _____ (*vt.*) → _____ (*n.*)
 - annoying → _____ (*vt.*) → _____ (*n.*)
 - encouraging → _____ (*vt.*) → _____ (*n.*)
- _____ (*vt.* 反义词)使……泄气/沮丧
- junior → _____ (*adj.* 反义词)

【答案】1. intelligent 2. congratulation
3. disappoint; disappointment
4. annoy; annoyance
5. encourage; encouragement; discourage
6. senior

短语填空

- get _____ 迷路
 - have _____ 取乐
 - get used _____ 适应
 - _____ to 同……相比
 - instead _____ 作为……的替换
 - turn _____ 变成
 - go _____ 经历
 - drive sb. _____ 令人发疯
 - hang _____ 闲荡
 - let _____ 使……失望
 - fit _____ 协调;适应
 - lose touch _____ 失去联系
 - make _____ living 谋生
 - be faced _____ 面对
 - be good _____ 擅长
 - feel _____ 想要做(某事)
 - at the _____ of 在……结束时,在……之末
 - pick _____ 捡起,拾起
 - make a _____ 做决定
- 【答案】1. lost 2. fun 3. to 4. compared 5. of
6. into 7. through 8. crazy 9. out 10. down 11. in
12. with 13. a 14. with 15. at 16. like 17. end
18. up 19. decision

完成句子

- 她恰好也正往学校走。
She _____ to school, too.
 - 你不被允许在这儿抽烟。
You _____ smoke here.
 - 你们为什么不消除分歧而言归于好呢?
Why can't you settle _____ and be friends again?
 - 这部电影是根据他的小说改编的。
This film _____ his novel.
 - 年轻人常被比作冉冉升起的太阳。(compare)
Young people _____ often _____ the rising sun.
- 【答案】1. happened to be going 2. are not allowed to
3. your differences 4. is based on 5. are ; compared to



单词突破

1. end up *vi.* 结束, 告终

【指点迷津】

He ended up as the head of the company.

他最后成为这家公司的老板。

How does the story end up?

这故事是怎样结束的?

短语拓展:

end up with... 以……结束, 以……告终

如: The Long March ended up with victory for us.

长征以我们的胜利而告终。

The party ended up with the singing of "the Internationale".

晚会在《国际歌》声中结束。

辨析: end in 与 end up with

两者基本同义, 以……结束, 前者强调最后的结局, 通常接表示胜利、失败等意义的名词; 后者着重于某事的结尾。

【即景活用】

用适当介词填空

(1) The battle ended _____ a victory.

(2) The scheme ended _____ failure.

(3) He ended his letter _____ good wishes to the family.

【答案】(1) in (2) in (3) with

2. failure [U] 失败 [C] 失败的人(事)

【指点迷津】

英语中很多抽象名词在具体化时用作可数名词。如:

success 成功 → a success 成功的人或事

pity 怜悯 → a pity 令人惋惜的事

beauty 美丽 → a beauty 美的人或东西

pleasure 乐趣 → a pleasure 一件乐事

但也有特例, 如 fun 无论作“玩笑, 娱乐”讲, 还是作“有趣的人或事”讲, 都作不可数名词。如:

What fun! 真有趣!

Your friend is great fun. 你的朋友真逗。

【即景活用】

完成句子

(1) _____ is the mother of success.

失败是成功之母。

(2) As a writer, he is _____.

作为一个作家, 他是失败的。

单项填空

(3) Swimming in the sea in summer is _____.

A. a great fun B. of great fun

C. great fun D. sunny

【答案】(1) Failure (2) a failure (3) C

3. wear *vt.*

【指点迷津】

(1) “穿着、戴着”, 表状态。(2) 佩、带(手表、首饰、花等); 留(发型、胡须等); 表露(表情、态度等)。如:

Lucy always wears brown shoes.

露西总是穿着棕色的鞋子。

Wei Fang is wearing a red shirt today.

魏芳今天穿着一件红衬衫。

She wore a red flower in her hair.

她头上插了一朵红花。

She wears her hair short. 她留短发。

The girl always wears a happy smile.

这女孩总是面带快乐的微笑。

辨析: wear, put on, dress, have on, be in: “穿”

(1) wear: *vt.* 表状态, “穿着, 戴着”, 后接衣服、鞋、帽等。

(2) put on: *vt.* 表动作, “穿上, 戴上”, 不与段时间状语连用。

(3) have on: *vt.* 表状态, “穿着, 戴着”, 与 wear 同义; 但它不与进行时连用。

(4) dress: *vt. vi.* 作 *vi.* 表经常性穿着的状态, 也可表动作; 作 *vt.* 表动作, 以人作宾语, 不以衣服作宾语, 构成句型 dress sb., dress oneself, be dressed in... (穿着……的衣服) 表状态。

(5) be in + 颜色或某种颜色的衣服, 表状态。

【即景活用】

用 wear, put on, dress, have on, in 填空

(1) Then he _____ his coat and hat and went to a chemist's shop.

(2) He always _____ well.

(3) Get up and _____ quickly.

(4) She _____ her son quickly and took him to the kindergarten.

(5) He _____ a blue coat and grey trousers.

(6) In the sports meet, all the athletes are _____ white.

(7) Do you know the girl _____ a red hat?

单项填空

(8) They were _____ white.

A. dressed in B. put on

C. dressed D. wearing

【答案】(1) put on (2) dresses (3) dress (4) dressed

(5) had on (6) in (7) in (8) A

4. hand

【指点迷津】

(1) *vt.* 给(交某人), 传递

hand sb. sth. = hand sth. to sb. 把……交给某人。如:

She handed him his drink. = She handed his drink to him.

她把他的饮料递给他。

Please hand me the book.

请把那本书拿给我。

思维拓展:

hand in 上交, 提出

hand out 分发, 分配

hand over 移交, 交出

hand on 依次传递

hand down (将传统、习惯等) 传给后世

(2) *n.* [C] 手, 人手。如:

The boss hired three new hands last week.

上周老板雇了三个新手。

【即景活用】

完成句子

(1) _____ (上交) your paper.

(2) The picture _____ (留传下来) in my family.

(3) The teacher _____ (分发课本) at the beginning of

the lesson.

- 【答案】(1) Hand in (2) was handed down
(3) handed out books

5. lonely adj.

【指点迷津】

(1) 孤独的, 寂寞的(可作表语或定语)如:

I feel lonely among the strangers.

在陌生人中我感到孤独。

a lonely old man 一位孤独的老人

(2) 偏僻的, 荒凉的(作定语)。如:

The old man lives in a lonely mountain village, but he doesn't feel lonely.

这位老人住在一个偏僻的小山村,但他并不感到孤独。

辨析: lonely, alone 与 lone

(1) lonely adj. (可作表语或前置定语) 孤独的, 寂寞的, 偏僻的

alone

① adj. (只作表语, 是一个表语形容词) 单独的, 单个的, 独自的

② adv. 独自, 单独(作状语)

(2) lone: adj. (只作前置定语, 不作表语) 独自的, 单独的。如:

The old man lives in a lone house in the field.

那位老人住在田野中的一个孤屋里。

【即景活用】

单项填空

He lived _____ in a _____ island and he felt very _____.

- A. lonely; alone; lonely B. alone; lone; lonely
C. alone; lonely; lonely D. lone; alone; lonely

【答案】C

◆ 短语诠释

1. drive sb. crazy 令人发疯

【指点迷津】

drive 表示“驱使, 迫使”, 后面的宾语补足语可以是不定式 to do, 形容词、副词或介词短语, 不用现在分词。

drive sb. mad 使某人发疯

drive off 开走, 离开

drive sb. away 把某人赶走

【即景活用】

The farmers _____ the birds _____ some plastic bags in order that the birds can't eat their crops.

- A. drive away; by using B. drive off; to using
C. drive away; used D. drive off; to use

【答案】A

2. lose touch with 失去联系

【指点迷津】

keep in touch with 与……保持联系

be in touch with... 和……有联系

be out of touch with = get out of touch with

脱离, 不了解, 失去联系

bring... in/into touch with 使接触, 使认识

get in touch with... 和……取得联系

to the touch 摸起来

3. compared to/with 与……相比(在句中作状语)

【指点迷津】

compare... with/to... 把……和……比较

compare... to 把……比作

compare with 与……匹敌(通常用在否定句中)

compare notes 交流意见

in comparison with 与……相比

by comparison 比较起来(用于句首)

【即景活用】

_____ other students, Hank is _____ student.

- A. Compared with; a most satisfied
B. Compared to; the most satisfied
C. Comparing to; the more satisfying
D. Compared with; a more satisfying

【答案】B

4. no more

【指点迷津】

(1) adj. 不再有……(作宾语)。如:

There's no more wine.

已经没有酒了。

(2) pron. 已没有东西。如:

There is no more to eat in the refrigerator.

冰箱里已没有吃的东西了。

(3) adv. 不再(= not... any more); 也不……(= neither)。

You didn't succeed, and no more did Sam.

你没有成功, 山姆也没有。

思维拓展:

(1) no more than (= only) 仅仅; 只不过。如:

She ate no more than a piece of cake for breakfast.

她早饭只吃了一块蛋糕。

(2) no more... than... 与……一样不。如:

He is no more a good player than I am.

他和我一样都不是好球员。

(3) not more than (= at most) 至多, 不超过。如:

There were not more than seven women in the store then.

当时店里顶多有7个女人。

(4) not more... than... 不如……。如:

She was not more pleased than I was.

她没有我那样高兴。

【即景活用】

完成句子

(1) I am _____ (和……一样不满意) she is.

(2) She was _____ (不如……高兴) I was.

(3) His whole school education added up to _____ (仅有)

one year.

(4) The boy could eat _____ (最多) two apples.

单项填空

(5) —Do you need any help, Lucy?

—Yes, the job is _____ I could do myself. (2007 福建卷)

- A. less than B. more than
C. no more than D. not more than

翻译句子

(6) 他和我一样个子都不高。

(7)他不如我勤奋。

(8)这本书和那本一样没趣。

(9)第二课不如第三课难。

【答案】(1)no more satisfied than

(2)not more pleased than

(3)no more than (4)not more than (5) B

(6)He is no taller than I.

(7)He is not more diligent than I.

(8)The book is no more interesting than that one.

(9)Lesson 2 is not more difficult than lesson 3.

5. talk one's head off(俚)对某人唠叨不休

【指点迷津】

也可说成:talk one's arm/ear off

【即景活用】

翻译句子

Her grandfather always talks his head off.

【答案】他祖父总是唠叨不休。

6. in oneself 本来,本身

【指点迷津】

辨析:in oneself, by oneself, for oneself, of oneself

(1)by oneself“独自地”(=alone)指单独一个人,没有人做伴。

(2)for oneself ①“独自地,独立地,亲自地”,指独自做某事,没有人帮助。②为自己。

(3)of oneself 自动地

(4)in oneself 本来,本身

【即景活用】

用 in, by, for, of 填空

(1)The door opened _____ itself.

(2)He is clever _____ himself.

(3)You should do your homework _____ yourself.

(4)The old man lives _____ himself in a lonely village.

【答案】(1)of (2)in (3)for (4)by

句式归纳

1. so...that...“如此……,以至于……”,引导结果状语从句

【指点迷津】

The box was so heavy that no one could move it. 这个箱子是如此的重,以至于没有人能搬动它。so that 可以引导结果状语从句与目的状语从句。

辨析:so that 引导的两种从句

so that 引导结果状语从句与目的状语从句不同。

(1)引导目的状语从句时,so 与 that 不能分开使用,so that 前不用逗号,且常与 can, could, may, might, will, would, should 等情态动词连用。

(2)引导结果状语从句时,so 与 that 可以分开使用也可以合起来使用,so that 前常用逗号,一般不与情态动词连用。如:

He got up early so that he could catch the train.

他起得很早,以便能赶上那班火车。

He got up early,so that he caught the train.

他起得很早,结果赶上了那班火车。

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【即景活用】

翻译句子

(1)他是如此聪明的一个孩子,人人都喜欢他。

(2)讲清楚点,以便他们能听懂你的话。

单项填空

(3)他年龄太小,不能参军。

Which of the following is not correct? _____

A. He is so young that he can't join the army.

B. He is such a young boy that he can't join the army.

C. He is too a young boy to join the army.

D. He is not old enough to join the army.

(4)Marx made _____ progress that before long he began to write articles in English.

A. such many

B. so many

C. so much

D. so rapid

(5)They were _____ little children, but they could eat _____ much food.

A. so; such

B. such; so

C. such; such

D. so; so

【答案】(1)He is so clever a boy that everyone likes him.

(2)Speak clearly, so that they may understand you.

(3)C (4)C (5)B

2. It is typical of sb. to do sth. 做……是某人的特征

【指点迷津】

It was typical of her to say that.

她经常那样说。

【即景活用】

翻译句子

他忘记带伞是经常的事。

【答案】It is typical of him to forget his umbrella.

3. So what if I miss a few questions!

所以,即使我错了几个题又有什么关系呢!

【指点迷津】

what if

(1)即使……又有什么关系

(2)如果……怎么办

【即景活用】

完成句子

(1)_____ (如果……怎么办) aliens should invade the earth?

(2)_____ (即使他生气又有什么关系呢)?

【答案】(1)What if (2)What if he gets angry

4. do, does, did 可用来加强动词的语气,后接动词原形,意为“确实,的确,务必”等。但要注意 do 的这种用法只能用在一般现在时和一般过去时的肯定陈述句及祈使句中。

【即景活用】

完成句子

(1)_____ be careful(务必)!

(2)I _____ (的确告诉过)him the news, but he forgot it.

(3)_____ (尽管他确实努力), he couldn't pass the ex-

am.

【答案】(1) Do (2) did tell (3) Try as he did

疑难解读

1. It's nice to meet you.

见到你真高兴。

【指点迷津】

该句也可简化为: Nice to meet you.

这是两人初次见面时的寒暄语。如果分手时说“见到你真高兴”应该有以下3种表达方式:

(1) Nice to meet you. (= It was nice to meet you.)

(2) Nice meeting you.

(3) Nice to have met you.

2. Being a teenager is a strange and yet exciting part of life.

青少年时期是一个充满了好奇而又激动人心的时期。

【指点迷津】

being a teenager“作为青少年”是一个动名词短语,在句中作主语。当一个动名词、不定式或从句充当句子主语时,谓语动词要用单数。如:

Being a famous writer is his greatest wish.

他最大的愿望是成为一名著名的作家。

Walking two miles made me very tired.

步行两英里使我疲惫不堪。

3. 课文中 when young = when you are young

【指点迷津】

这是一个省略的时间状语从句。在主从复合句中,当从句的主语和主句的主语一致或是 it 且从句的动词谓语是 be 时,可以省去从句的主语,连同动词 be 也一块省掉。如:

When (it is) necessary, I'll telephone you.

必要时我会给你打电话。

He watched TV while (he was) eating.

他边吃边看电视。

【即景活用】

翻译下列句子

(1) 他边学习边听收音机。

(2) 必要的时候,你可以牺牲生命。

(3) 加热的话,水能变成蒸气。

(4) 正如所期望的那样,事情进展顺利。

【答案】(1) He is studying while listening to the radio.

(2) You can lose your life when necessary.

(3) If heated, water can turn into vapour.

(4) It goes well as expected.

4. I was happy that I was wearing new jeans and a nice shirt.

我很高兴我当时正穿着新的牛仔裤和一件好看的衬衫。

【指点迷津】

I was happy that... 其中 that 引导的是一个宾语从句。某些表感情的状态形容词,如 sorry, glad, pleased, sure, afraid, confident (自信) 等后可接一个 that 引导的宾语从句(也有人认为是状语从句)。

5. the same... as... “和……一样的”,指同种类的事物。

【指点迷津】

My bag is the same as yours.

我的袋子和你的相同。

辨析: the same as... 与 the same that...

(1) the same as... 指同种类的东西,但不是同一个;

(2) the same that 指和……相同的(东西),是同一个。如:

The student has made the same mistake as last time.

那个学生犯了和上次相同的错误。

This is the same wallet that I lost a week ago.

这就是我一星期前遗失的皮夹。

注意: the same... as... 句型中 as 有时用作定语从句的关系代词,在句中作主语、宾语等,as 的这种用法还可以与 such, as 等连用。

It's the same story as I heard from her yesterday.

这故事跟我从她那儿听到的相同。(as 作 heard 的宾语)

Such ideas as he hits on are worthless.

像他那样偶然想起的主意是无用的。(as 作 hits on 的宾语)

【即景活用】

我买了本跟你一样的字典。

【答案】I bought the same dictionary as you.

语法精讲

关系代词的基本用法

【指点迷津】

1. who: 先行词是表人的词,在定语从句中作主语。

The woman who is speaking at the meeting is a famous lawyer.

那个正在会上发言的女士是一位著名的律师。

Do you know the girl who is standing over there?

你认识站在那边的女孩吗?

2. whom: 先行词是表人的词,在定语从句中作宾语,可以省略。

Do you know the girl (whom) I spoke to just now?

你认识刚才和我说话的那个女孩吗?

3. whose: 先行词既可以是表人的词,也可以是表物的词,意思是“……的”,在定语从句中作定语。

Is there any room whose window faces the sea?

有窗户朝向大海的房间吗?

I know a student whose handwriting is good.

我认识一位书法很好的学生。

4. that: 先行词既可以是表人的词,也可以是表物的词,在定语从句中作主语或宾语,作宾语时可以省略。

The woman that (= who) is speaking at the meeting is a famous lawyer.

Do you know the girl that (= who) is standing over there?

Do you know the girl that (= whom) I spoke to just now?

Yesterday we visited a factory that produces computers.

昨天我们参观了一个生产微机的工厂。

I lost the bike (that) he gave me on my birthday.

我把他在我生日时送给我的自行车丢了。

5. which: 先行词是表物的词,在定语从句中作主语或宾语,作宾语时可以省略,有时可与 that 换用。

Yesterday we visited a factory which (= that) produces computers.

I lost the bike which (= that) he gave me on my birthday.

关系代词引导的定语从句

定语从句的定义

在复合句中起定语作用的从句,即修饰名词或代词的从句称为定语从句。

定语从句的几个术语

先行词:被定语从句所修饰的名词或代词称为先行词。

关系代词:引导定语从句的代词称为关系代词,如:that, which, who, whom, whose 等。

关系副词:引导定语从句的副词称为关系副词,如:where, when, why 等。

注意:(1) 关系代词或关系副词在定语从句中担任句子成分。

(2) 当关系代词在定语从句中担任主语时,定语从句中谓语的动词形式与先行词一致。

【注意】that 和 which 可以互换,但在下列情况下只用 that:

(1) 当先行词是不定代词 all, little, few, much, none, anything, nothing, everything 等时。

(2) 当先行词被最高级、序数词以及 the very, the few, the only 修饰时。

(3) 当先行词被 all, little, much, some, any, no, every 等修饰时。

(4) 当先行词由人和物的两个并列的名词构成时。

(5) 当主句是以 which 或 who 开头的特殊疑问句时。

(6) 当引导词在从句中作表语时。如:

I have said all that I want to say.

我想说的都说了。

This is the first play that I have seen since I came here.

这是我来到这里后看的第一出戏。

This is the very book that I want to buy.

这正是我想买的书。

There is little work that you can do.

几乎没有你能做的工作。

They talked about the men and the things that they saw.

他们谈论了所见的人和事。

Which is the hotel that he stayed at last night?

他昨晚住的是哪一家旅馆?

Who is the woman that shook hands with you just now?

刚才与你握手的那位妇女是谁?

China isn't the country that it was.

中国已不是过去的样子。

【即景活用】

(1) Today, we'll discuss a number of cases _____ beginners of English fail to use the language properly. (2007 陕西卷)

A. which B. as C. why D. where

(2) The thought of going back home was _____ kept him happy while he was working abroad. (2007 上海春)

A. that B. all that
C. all what D. which

(3) It is reported that two schools, _____ are being built in my hometown, will open next year. (2007 四川)

A. they both B. which both
C. both of them D. both of which

(4) Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity _____ sight matters more than hearing. (2007 天津)

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

(5) Chan's restaurant on Baker Street, _____ used to be poorly run, is now a successful business. (2007 浙江)

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

(6) Human facial expressions differ from those of animals in the degree _____ they can be controlled on purpose. (2007 重庆)

A. with which B. to which
C. of which D. for which

(7) Eric received training in computer for one year, _____ he found a job in a big company. (2007 辽宁)

A. after that B. after which
C. after it D. after this

【答案】(1) - (5) D B D D B (6) - (7) B B

高考链接

1. _____ he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race. (2007 全国 II)

A. If B. Since C. Though D. When

【解析】A 对虚拟语气条件句引导词的考查。

2. It _____ we had stayed together for a couple of weeks _____ I found we had a lot in common. (2007 浙江)

A. was until; when B. was until; that
C. wasn't until; when D. wasn't until; that

【解析】D not until 的强调句型结构是 it is/was not until + 短语或从句 + that + 主句。

3. Would you please _____ this form for me to see if I've filled it in right? (2007 浙江)

A. take off B. look after
C. give up D. go over

【解析】D go over 浏览。

4. — I apologize for not being able to join you for dinner.
— _____. We'll get together later. (2007 天津)

A. Go ahead B. Not to worry
C. That's right D. Don't mention it

【解析】D 要体会到对方的抱歉之情,叫对方别担心。

5. Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity _____ sight matters more than hearing. (2007 天津)

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

【解析】D where 引导的定语从句,意思是:在舞蹈活动中,视觉比听觉重要得多。

重点拉练

I. 单词拼写

- Being a t _____ is a stage to get exciting part of life.
- He was deeply a _____ by my words.
- When I walked into the school, I became n _____.
- I felt more c _____ (自信).
- E _____ by his heavy luggage, he could not walk fast.
- The rumour was completely without f _____ (根据).
- You are already f _____ (熟悉) with one way to modify nouns.

8. I took an i _____ (即刻发生的) dislike to him.
 9. The news was e _____. All of us worked even harder after hearing it.
 10. She sent her little girl to the nearest _____ (幼儿园) for the day care.

【答案】1. teenager 2. affected 3. nervous 4. confident 5. Exhausted 6. foundation 7. familiar 8. instant 9. encouraging 10. kindergarten

II. 单项填空

1. Can you tell me how these differences _____?
 A. came across B. happened
 C. took place D. came out

【解析】D come out 此时表示“发生、产生”，常与 how 连用。

2. —What is a closet used _____?
 —A closet is a cupboard _____ you can put clothes.
 A. for; where B. to; where
 C. by; which D. as; that

【解析】A be used for 被用来做……; where you can put clothes 为定语从句。

3. Today, Americans still use the expression “I guess”, which means “I think”, just _____ the British did many years ago.
 A. now B. then C. life D. as

【解析】D just as 正如……。

4. Your composition is good _____ some spelling mistakes.
 A. included B. besides
 C. except for D. including

【解析】C except for 表示整体给予肯定, 然后再指出不足。

5. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.
 A. is played B. are played
 C. are playing D. is playing

【解析】D 考查主谓一致, 不受 as well as 影响, 谓语仍于第一个主语保持一致。

III. 单句改错

1. He is a man who is true of his promise.
 2. Tomorrow there will be a meeting to be held in the Room 302.
 3. He will stay at home instead of go to the cinema.
 4. He got on the bus and sat in front of it.
 5. Because of the heavy rain, he came lately for the meeting.
 【答案】1. of→to 2. 去掉 the 3. go→going 4. in 后加 the 5. lately→late

IV. 句型转换

1. It was so big that I was afraid I might get lost.
 I was afraid I might get lost _____ I was so nervous.
 2. But I'm not sure which are the right clothes and which are the wrong clothes.
 But I'm not sure _____ I should be dressed in.
 3. I went into the classroom and sat down at the second desk right near the door.
 I went into the classroom and sat down at the second desk _____ right near the door.

4. I was worried that I would be late for class.
 I was worried _____ late for class.

【答案】1. because 2. what clothes 3. which was , 4. about being

V. 语法精练

1. Mr. Zhang gave textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
 A. the ones B. ones
 C. some D. the other

【解析】A the ones 指代那些已经有课本的学生, 应该是特指。

2. Can you tell me the name of the factory _____ you visited last week?
 A. what B. where
 C. / D. when

【解析】C 定语从句, 关系代词 that/which 由于作宾语, 因此可以省略。

3. I don't like _____ you speak to her.
 A. the way B. the way in that
 C. the way which D. the way of which

【解析】A the way 后的定语从句, 关系词可用 in which/that, 或省略。

4. The town _____ we visited last month is the one _____ the famous painter was born.
 A. where; which B. which; where
 C. in which ;that D. where; where

【解析】B 注意分析从句的结构。

5. That is one of those books that _____ worth reading.
 A. is B. are C. has D. have

【解析】B one 前并没有限定词, 故定语从句的谓语动词和 books 保持一致, 即用复数。

Unit 2 Friendship



目标导航

单词填空

- _____ *n.* 进入;入口;入场
- _____ *v.* 打字
- _____ *adv.* 真正地;确实
- _____ *n.* 街区
- _____ *v.* 鼓励;促进
- _____ *n.* 盒式磁带
- _____ *n.* 唱片
- _____ *adj.* 安逸的;亲切友好的
- _____ *adj.* 非洲的 *n.* 非洲人
- _____ *v.* 由……组成
- _____ *adj.* 真实的;真正的
- _____ *adj.* 痛苦的;难受的
- _____ *v.* 使苦恼;惹恼
- _____ *adv.* 永远
- _____ *adv.* 在附近 *adj.* 附近的
- _____ *v.* 吸引;诱惑
- _____ *v.* 抓住;掌握;领会
- _____ *adv.* 向后 *adj.* 向后的
- _____ *v.* 洗澡,给……洗澡
- _____ *adj.* 相似的;同样的
- _____ *n.* 疾病
- _____ *n.* 村民
- _____ *v.* 摇动

【答案】1. entrance 2. type 3. indeed 4. block 5. encourage 6. cassette 7. disc 8. cosy 9. African 10. consist 11. true 12. painful 13. annoy 14. forever 15. nearby 16. attract 17. grasp 18. backward 19. bathe 20. alike 21. sickness 22. villager 23. wag

单词拓展

- express→_____ (*n.*)
- entrance→_____ (*v.*)
- type→_____ (*n.*) 打字员
- wealthy→_____ (*n.*)
- power→_____ (*adj.*)
- traditionally→_____ (*adj.*)→_____ (*n.*)
- attract→_____ (*n.*)→_____ (*adj.*)
- official→_____ (*n.*)→_____ (*n.*) 长官
- announcement→_____ (*v.*)

【答案】1. expression 2. enter 3. typist 4. wealth

- powerful 6. traditional, tradition
- attraction, attractive
- office, officer
- announce

短语填空

- _____ friends (with) 与……交友
- live a... _____ 过……的生活
- agree _____ 同意某人
- find _____ 查明
- try _____ for 参加……选拔赛
- focus _____ 集中于
- _____ of 由……构成
- thanks _____ 幸亏,由于
- give _____ 出卖,泄露
- right _____ 立刻
- build up _____ 健壮成为
- feed _____ 以……为食
- pass _____ 经过
- due _____ 由于
- ever _____ 从此以后
- write _____ 用……写
- take _____ 发生
- share sth. _____ sb. 与某人分享……
- as _____ as 和,也

【答案】1. make 2. life 3. with 4. out 5. out 6. on 7. consist 8. to 9. away 10. away 11. into 12. on 13. by 14. to 15. after 16. with 17. place 18. with 19. well

完成句子

- Her words doesn't _____ her (她言行不一致).
- I have some difficulty _____ (快速说英语).
- He is _____ in my class (和每一个同学相处得都很好).
- We _____ (再也不一起做什么事了).
- The baby _____ (喜欢有妈妈在家做伴).

【答案】1. agree with
2. in speaking English fast
3. getting along well with every classmate
4. didn't do anything together any longer
5. enjoys his mother's company at home



单词突破

1. appreciate vt.

【指点迷津】

(1) 理解, 体会; (2) 欣赏, 喜欢; (3) 感激, 感谢

思维拓展:

appreciate { + n. 欣赏
+ v. -ing 感激
+ that/wh - 从句(充分)了解, 懂得

【即景活用】

翻译句子

(1) She alone appreciated his feelings.

(2) I do not appreciate fully what he means.

(3) I appreciated every item of the performance.

(4) I appreciate your goodness in calling.

【答案】(1) 只有她理解他的心情。

(2) 我不完全理解他的意思。

(3) 我欣赏演出的每一个节目。

(4) 你好心打电话, 我很感激。

2. fail vi. & vt.

【指点迷津】

(1) vi. 失败, 考试不及格 (fail in + n.)

(2) vi. (跟不定式) 没有能够, fail to do

(3) vi. 衰退, 衰弱, 歉收, 破产等

(4) vt. 辜负, 使失望; 使不及格; 使落榜

【即景活用】

翻译句子

(1) He failed in everything he tried.

(2) He failed in the examination.

(3) I failed to see him. He was out.

(4) We trusted him and he did not fail us.

【答案】(1) 他想的一切办法都没成功。

(2) 他考试没及格。

(3) 我没见到他, 他出去了。

(4) 我们依赖他, 他也没有辜负我们的信赖。

3. gift n.

【指点迷津】

(1) [C] 礼物, 赠品, 捐赠。如:

He made a gift of \$ 10 000 to his old high school.
他捐赠 10000 美金给他的高中母校。

(2) [C] 天赋, 天资。如:

Tom is a boy of many gifts.

汤姆是一个多才多艺的少年。

思维拓展:

a gift from the Gods 天赐良机, 好机会

gifted adj. 有天资的, 有天赋的

Mike is a gifted musician.

迈克是个有天赋的音乐家。

【即景活用】

完成句子

(1) My friend Jack sent me _____ (一件圣诞礼物).

(2) Mike is _____ (一个有天赋的画家).

(3) _____ to his old high school (他捐赠 10 000 本书).

(4) You should not have missed _____ (这次天赐良机).

(5) As we all know, Ann is _____ (一个多才多艺的女孩).

【答案】(1) a Christmas gift

(2) a gifted artist

(3) He made a gift of 10 000 books

(4) the gift from the Gods

(5) a girl of many gifts

4. instead adv. 代替, 取代

【指点迷津】

含有“不这样, 而那样”的意思。

You don't have to write to him. You can telephone him instead.

你不必给他写信, 可以打电话给他。

注意: 构成的短语, instead of 可接形容词、副词、动词、介词短语或名词, 意思是“代替; 而不”。

I will go there instead of him.

我将代替他去那里。

She is better instead of worse.

她身体更好了, 而不是更坏了。

You'd better be out instead of in.

你最好出去走走, 而不是呆在家里。

I'll go there on foot instead of by bus.

我将步行去那里而不是乘车。

【即景活用】

(1) Shall we have bread and milk _____ porridge for breakfast?

A. instead

B. by

C. instead of

D. for

(2) They went to the zoo on foot _____ by bus.

A. instead

B. instead of

C. without

D. but

(3) He is very tired. Let me go on to do it _____.

A. instead

B. instead of

C. without

D. except

【答案】(1) C (2) B (3) A

5. express vt. 表达; 表示

【指点迷津】

I find it hard to express my feeling.

我觉得很难表达自己的感受。

思维拓展:

express 用作名词时意为“快车”, 用作形容词时意为“特快

<http://www.topedu.org>

的”。如:

In order to get there in time, he took an express train.

为了及时赶到那儿,他乘坐了特快列车。

【即景活用】

(1) The teacher wrote an example on the blackboard to _____ the point. (2004 上海)

- A. illustrate B. suggest
C. express D. recognize

翻译句子

(2)会议上你可以畅所欲言。

(3)他脸上出现了吃惊的表情。

【答案】(1) A

(2) You are free to express yourself at the meeting.

(3) An expression of surprise appeared on his face.

6. mind v.

【指点迷津】

(1)常用于 Would/Do you mind... 句型,表示许可或请求,这时 mind 作“反对”“介意”讲。这一句型中的 mind 后面一般接 if 从句或直接跟动词 -ing 形式。对这一问句用 No 回答表示“愿意”或“同意”,用 Yes 表示“不愿意”或“不同意”。如:

—Do/Would you mind if I smoke(或 smoked) here?

= Do/Would you mind my(或 me) smoking here?

—Certainly not. (= Of course not.)/I'd rather you didn't.

(2)如果要表示“既不反对也不喜欢;对我而言,无所谓”,这一含义时,可用 I wouldn't/don't mind... 这一句型。

I don't mind what you say/how you do it.

我不在乎你要说什么/你怎样去做这件事。

(3)以 Mind 开头的祈使句中, Mind = Be careful, 表示提醒对方要“当心”或“留神”。

Mind your step/head.

当心,走好。/当心,别碰了头。

Mind your own business.

管好你自己的事。(别多管闲事)。

(4)作为名词 mind 可用于一些短语之中,表示不同的意思。如:

To my mind(= In my opinion), he's quite a good student.

在我看来,他是个相当不错的学生。

I have a mind to change my room.

我意欲换房。

【即景活用】

翻译句子

(1)“请你再等 10 分钟行吗?”

“对不起,我得赶火车。”

(2)来一杯茶也很好呀。

(3)当心别忘了写作业。

(4)他们下决心要努力学习英语。

(5)她非常想和汤姆交朋友。

(6)他无心帮你修理汽车。

(7)他一旦决定要做一件事,他就不会改变主意。

(8)我一定牢记老师的忠告。

(9)“对不起,给你添了这么多麻烦。”
“没关系。”

(10)他的兴趣已转向体育活动。

(11)你应说心里话,这样我们可以帮助你。

(12) Why don't you just _____ your own business and leave me alone? (2007 全国卷 II)

- A. make B. open C. consider D. mind

【答案】(1) Would/Do you mind waiting ten more minutes?

Sorry, I have to catch my train.

(2) I wouldn't mind a cup of tea now.

(3) Mind that you don't forget to finish your homework.

(4) They have made up their minds to study English hard.

(5) She has a great mind to make friends with Tom.

(6) He has no/little mind to help you with your repairing your car.

(7) Once he decides to do something, he won't change his mind.

(8) I must keep the teacher's advice in mind.

(9) Sorry to have given you so much trouble.

Never mind. = It doesn't matter.

(10) He has turned his mind to sports.

(11) You should speak your mind so that we can help you.

(12) D

7. continue vt. 继续

【指点迷津】

后面既可接不定式,也可接动名词,意思一样,接不定式较普遍些,也较多见。如:

Will you continue gardening after dinner?

你饭后还要在园里干活吗?

注意: continue 可作系动词,意为“继续处于某种状态”。如:

The weather continued fine for some days.

天一连晴了好几天。

【即景活用】

(1) The evening news comes on at seven o'clock and _____ only thirty minutes. (2004 全国卷 II)

- A. keeps B. continues
C. finishes D. lasts

【答案】D

句意理解

(2) I said good-bye to them and continued north by train.

8. include

【指点迷津】

是动词,意为“包括”,相当于 to have as a part. 例:

The price of the book includes postage.