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高一同步创新课堂(上册)



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语数英物化生政历地文学语理学物治史理





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MOUTHURIE ANG AN

美丽是无所不在的,关键是你需要一双善于发现的眼睛

给你架 座 梁



本册主编 健 高

冉茂恒 副主编 那开 文 波 黄宝恒 郝风菊 李建设

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Ⅰ.优… Ⅱ.①张…②高…

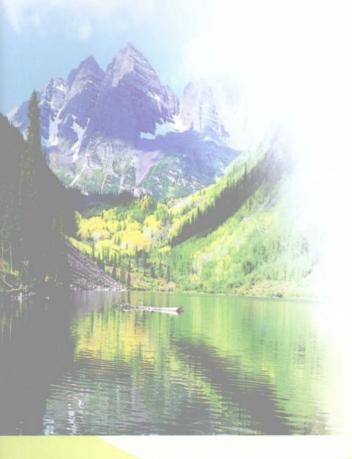
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自屬 新加強暗自泡的各層

直復 我仍严格货东直包

自信 我们能做到是好



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风景 这边滥饵

卷首语

JUAN SHOU YU

"东方欲晚, 莫道君行早, 踏遍青山人未老, 风景这边独好!"

我们太应该重视这个"独"了!

世上被人们公认的景点都是独特的:埃及金字塔,中国古长城,法国凯旋门,罗马斗兽场……

世上被人们赞誉的美景都独具风采:泰山日出,威尼斯水城,巴西热带雨林,非洲撒哈拉大沙漠……

文学作品中的经典人物也独具个性:王熙凤的笑里藏刀,鲁滨逊的坚毅顽强,奥赛罗的嫉妒 仇恨……

独特是一种能力,

独特是一种智慧,

独特是一种超然!

《优化方案》便是众多教辅资料中的独特品牌!

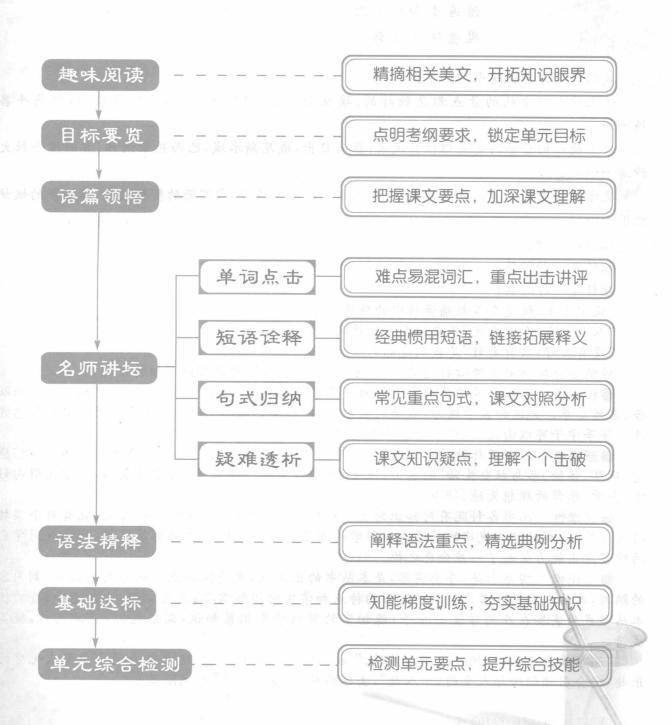
- "人无我有,人有我优"是我们奉行的最高准则。
- "没有最好,只有更好"是我们遵循的服务理念。

经编委会殚精竭虑倾心打造的《优化方案》同步创新课堂具有以下独特之处:

- ●权威性 丛书主笔均为全国优秀的一线特高级教师,国家级、省级骨干教师,可谓强强联合、名师荟萃。先进的教学理念、成功的教学经验、科学的操作方式,组成了独树一帜的信息方阵。莘莘学子可以由此轻松"步蟾宫""跃龙门"。
- ●新颖性 以新课标精神为指导,突出学生的主体性,强化人文意识的终极关怀,强调"感受、观察、体验、参与社会生活"的能力,注重构建"情景化""生活化"的学习氛围,把学生引向好学、会学、乐学的理想天地。
- ●科学性 丛书各科既有对知识的宏观梳理,又有对解题思路的微观探究;既有对个案技巧的点拨,又有对整体规律的总结。以科学的方法打通了思维心理的屏蔽通道,为提升同学们的综合应用能力架起了一座金色之桥。
- ●实用性 实事求是,尊重实际,是本丛书的出发点,也是落脚点。从体例的设计,到内容的编写,本丛书都充分考虑到教学过程的特点和学生的实际需要,大处着眼,小处着手,努力使本丛书成为实实在在的学生的帮手,能切实的帮助学生积累知识,训练能力,开阔思维,提高成绩。
- "删繁就简三秋树,领异标新二月花。"我们坚信,《优化方案》定会给你的求学带来无穷的乐趣,定会引领你跨越人生的"十八盘",去领略那"一览众山小"的无限风光!

《优化方案》丛书编委会 2008年夏 人生就像一次旅行 不必在乎终点 应该在乎的是沿途的风景 和欣赏风景的心情……

栏目导航•亮点展示



泰山不拒细壤, 故能成其高; 江海不择细流, 故能就其深; 大礼不辞小让, 细节决定成败

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all 9 Technology





趣味阅读 OUWEIYUEDU

精选美文 拓展真知

朋友是春日来临时吹开我们心中冬的郁闷的那一丝春风;朋友是我们走在夏日大雨滂沱中时手里撑着的一把雨伞;朋友是收获季节里我们陶醉在秋日私语中的那杯美酒;朋友是我们站在窗前欣赏冬日飘零的雪花时手中捧着的一盏热茶……来看看我都拥有怎样的朋友吧!

My friends

I consider myself pretty lucky because I have lots of friends. Then there's Kevin. I've known him since we were four years old and he's my best friend. We do everything together: playing, swimming, shopping and so on.

Sometimes it takes time to make friends with someone. There's this one guy, Carl, in my class. He was new last year. For months, I didn't really take any notice of him. The



truth is that I thought he was kind of strange. Then I discovered that we actually have a lot in common(共同点). Now we're real good buddies.

Sometimes you have a good friend and he or she is also friends with someone else, and you get to meet this person and you like him or her too, so then you have a mutual friend.

Of course, there are some people—fair-weather friends, my grandma calls them—who say that they're your friends, but if you're in trouble and you need a favor or something, they suddenly act like they don't know you. I hate that! My grandma also says you need to know the difference between friends and acquaintances(熟人).

For me, a true friend is someone who is loyal. That's really important. I remember this one girl called Lisa. I thought she was my friend and I told her about all kinds of personal stuff(私事). Later I found out that she had told people all kinds of terrible things about me! Can you believe that?

I have this one friend—his name is Lars. I think he's from Sweden or somewhere. Anyway, among my group of friends, people are pretty demonstrative(感情外露的). People quite often greet each other with a kiss or a hug. To our great amusement, Lars always blushes(脸红) and looks embarrassed when people greet him like that, especially if someone gives him a hug.





| 1 | 目标要览 | | | |
|------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| 7 | | 学习目标,一览无余 | | . 4 % A 6 A 6 |
| 类别 | | 课程标准图 | 要求掌握的项目 | A STATE OF THE STA |
| 话题 | 2. Discuss problems | ds and friendship. (谈论朋友和友的 s occuring in a friendship and sugg o find an e-pal. (发邮件找笔友) | | 的问题及解决方法) |
| | | | | |
| | honest adj | 诚实的;正直的 | movie n . | 电影 |
| C. | brave adj. | 勇敢的 | cast v, | 投掷;投射;抛 |
| | loyal adj. | 忠诚的;忠心的 | survive vt. | 幸免于;从中生 |
| - | wise adj. | 英明的;明智的,聪明的 | vi. | 幸存 |
| | handsome adj. | 英俊的;大方的;美观的 | deserted adj. | 荒芜的;荒废的 |
| | smart adj. | 聪明的;漂亮的;敏捷的 | hunt v. & n. | 打猎;猎取;搜寻 |
| _ | argue vi. | 争论;辩论 | share v. | 分享;共有;分配 |
| 重 | classical adj. | 古典的;古典文学的 | n_{\bullet} | 共享;份额 |
| 点 | fond adj. | 喜爱的;多情的;喜欢的 | sorrow n . | 悲哀;悲痛 |
| 单 | match n. | 火柴 | feeling n. | 触觉;知觉;感觉;情经 |
| 词 | mirror n. | 镜子 | airplane n. | 飞机 |
| | fry v. | 油煎;油炸 | lie n. &. v. | 说谎;躺;平放;位于 |
| | gun n. | 炮;枪 | speech n. | 演说;讲话;语音 |
| | hammer n. | 锤子;槌 | adventure n. & v. | 冒险;冒险经历 |
| | saw n. 8. v. | 锯 | notebook n. | 笔记本式电脑;笔记2 |
| | rope n. | 绳;索;绳索 | scared adj. | 恐惧的 |
| | compass n . | 罗盘;指南针 | error n. | 错误;差错 |
| | 1. be fond of 喜欢, | F. 117. | 7. make friends wit | 上文明十 |
| 重 | 2. surf the Internet | | 8. such as 例如 | 111 文朋及 |
| 点 | 3. hunt for 搜寻;追 | | | (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) |
| | 4. in order to 为了 | | 9. drop sb. a line 给 10. keep in mind 记 | |
| 短 | 5. develop a friendsh | | 11. be quick in/at 在方面敏捷,迅速 | |
| 语 | 6. care about 关心,技 | | 12. have fun 玩得开心 | |
| | | E-10-071 VES | 12. Have Turi 96 (4) | C' - (4)40 minutes |
| 重 | 1. What do you thin | k they should do to solve their pro | oblem? | |
| 点 | | ging, nor do I like computers. | | |
| W | 3. Rock music is OK | | | |
| 句 | | ss man who is always so busy tha | t he has little time for his | friends. |
| 型 | | son is just a volleyball, he becomes | | |
| | r Chilipso | | (Letter de propriet de la composition de la comp | 0.12 000 pp |
| | 直接引语和间接引语 | 吾(I) | | |
|) II | 1. 转述他人的叙述 | | | |
| 语 | | nture stories," said John. → John s | said that he liked reading a | dventure stories. |
| 法 | | outers," Sarah said to her friends. | | |
| 知 | 2. 转述他人的疑惑- | | | and the enjoy compa |
| | | my blue notebook?" Peter asked. | →Peter asked Ann if she | had seen his blue noteboo |
| 识 | 3. 转述他人的问题- | 特殊疑问句 | 7.000 | Zioof In Liote Boo |





阅读本单元课文,完成下列各题:

How does Chuck get to the deserted island?

A. By accident.

B. By ship.

C. By plane.

D. By boat.

To be short of is what makes it most difficult for

Chuck to live on the island.

A. volleyballs

B. fresh water

C. friendship

D. enough food

Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

A. Though busy, Chuck often spends time with his friends.

B. Chuck manages his company quite well.

C. Chuck plays volleyball in order to keep fit.

D. Chuck believes he has always been a good friend.

Which of the proverbs best expresses the main idea of the passage?

A. Where there is a will, there is a way.

B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

C. No pains, no gains.

D. Dead men have no friends.

Which of the following is Chuck most likely to eat on the is-

A. Bread, beef, and vegetables! slaves gram namulus yuy?

B. Fish, birds and fruits. 惠州最惠永人参州春郡天新年

C. Rice cheese and hot dogs.

D. Noddles, chicken and cabbage. 37- 420d var not betaut I

After 5 years alone on the island, Chuck would probably disagree that

A. a good friend should think about himself

B. people can make friends with some unusual things like ani-

C. friends are those who can share your happiness and sorrow

D. as a good friend, you must give as much as you take

If Chuck is rescued and returns to his normal life, he will

A. work even harder than he used to

B. shut himself up at home

C. play volleyball every day

D. spend more time with his friends

What does the writer mean by "friends are teachers"?

A. We can learn from friends and become better persons.

B. We need friends to share happiness and sorrow.

C. We cannot survive without friends.

D. It is important to have someone to care about.

【自我诊断】 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A





honest

w(1)adj."诚实的;正直的,坦诚的",前面加不定冠词时用

We should be an honest man. 我们应该做一个诚实的人。

Thank you for being so honest with me. 感谢你对我这么坦诚。

(2) It is honest of sb. to do sth. (某人)做……是正直的 It is very honest of you to tell the truth.

你说出了真相,真是坦白诚实。

(3) to be honest(with you)坦白说,老实告诉你(通常置于句

To be honest, I don't agree with what you said.

坦白说,我不赞成你说的。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

(1) honestly adv. 坦白地说,真正地;诚实地。hough who You should tell your story honestly.

你应老实地把真相说出来。

Honestly speaking, I don't think his work is good.

老实说,我认为他工作的不好。

(2) honesty n. 诚实,真诚

She answered all my questions with her usual honesty. 她像平常一样老老实实地回答了我的所有问题。

brave

(1)adj. 勇敢的,英勇的

I wasn't brave enough to tell her what I thought of her. 我当时没有勇气告诉她我对她的看法。

He died after a brave fight against cancer.

他在同癌症进行了顽强的搏斗之后死去了。

It was very brave of you to stand up and speak in front of all those people. 你能面对那些人站起来讲话,真够勇敢的。 (2)n. 勇敢的人 the brave

Today we remember the brave who died in the war. 我们今天没有忘记在战争中英勇牺牲的人。

思维拓展 ●●●

【自我诊断】(1)bravely adv. 勇敢地,英勇地,

He bravely went into the burning house to rescue the baby. 他勇敢地冲入烈火熊熊的房子里抢救那个婴儿。 (2) bravery n. 勇敢,勇气

loyal adj. 忠诚的; 忠心的

He is a loyal friend of mine. 他是我忠实的朋友。图显文则

He is a loyal soldier. 他是个忠诚的战士。 bedy as all

We should be loyal to our country. 我们要忠于祖国是张小 be loyal to 忠诚于……

Mr. Wang is very loyal to his wife.

王先生对妻子很忠心。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

(1) loyal 与 faithful 同义。

The boss likes a faithful worker.

老板喜欢忠实可靠的工人。

(2) loyalty n. [U]忠诚

The loyalty of dogs to their owners is well-known. 狗对主人的忠心是众所周知的。

即境活用

We must be loyal

our motherland.

A. to C. by B. for D. on





margue vi. 争论;辩论

(1) argue against 反对/为反对······而争论 argue for 支持/为争取······而争论

He argued for/against the plan. 他赞成/反对这个计划。

(2)argue with sb. about sth. 就某事与某人争论

He argued with the taxi driver about the fare.

他就车费与出租车司机理论。

Do as you are told. Don't argue with me.

照吩咐行事,不要与我争论。

(3) argue sb. into/out of doing sth.

说服某人做(不做)……

She argued him into/out of his decision.

她竭力说服他做出/放弃他的决定。

She **argued** me **into** following the doctor's advice. 她劝我听医生的话。

I argued him out of going surfing. 我力劝他不要去冲浪。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

argument n. 论点;争论;辩论

There are at least two sides to every argument.

每个论点都至少有两个方面。

Every discussion with him turns into an argument.

每次同他讨论都会演变成争吵。

即镜活用

He often argues _____ his wife _____ doing housework.

A. for; in

B. with; about

C. with; in

D. at; about

survive

(1)vt. 幸免于,从……中逃生

He felt lucky to have survived the war.

经历那场战争后能幸存下来他感到很幸运。

The house survived the storm.

经过暴风雨袭击,这所房屋并未倒塌。

(2)vi.活下来,幸存,残存

Her parents died in the accident, but she survived.

她父母死于这次事故,但她幸免于难。

He **survived** in the desert for a week on biscuits and water.

他光靠水和饼干在沙漠中过了一个星期。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

survivor 为名词,意为"幸存者(person who has survived)"。

The film *Titanic* is based on an experience of a **survivor**. 电影《泰坦尼克号》是根据一个幸存者的经历而摄制的。

即境活用

He is one of the few who

the plane crash.

A. survived

B. survived in

C. survival

D. survived after

⑥ deserted adj. 被舍弃的,荒芜的,荒废的,无人(居住)的 a deserted village/island 荒村/岛

She is afraid to walk down the **deserted** street at night. 晚上她不敢走在这荒芜的街道上。

There are many kinds of rare animals on the **deserted** island. 这座荒岛上有很多种珍稀动物。

The village was deserted during the war.

战争期间,这个村庄被遗弃了。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

desert

(1) n. ['dezs: t][C]沙漠;荒野;不毛之地 the Sahara Desert 撒哈拉沙漠 nate and na

a cultural desert 文化沙漠

(2)vt. [di'z3:t]遗传;抛弃;离弃

He is so selfish that all his friends have deserted him.

他非常自私,使得所有的朋友都抛弃了他。

He deserted his wife and children during the war.

战争期间,他遗弃了自己的太太和子女。

即僚活用

A woman is usually afraid to walk alone down a ___ street at night.

A. desert

B. deserted

C. deserting

D. deserts

m hunt vi. 8. vt.

(1)打猎,狩猎

Every autumn, many people $hunt\ deer$ in this area.

每年秋天都有很多人来此猎取鹿。

(2)hunt for 搜索;追寻

I hunted for my book everywhere. 我到处找我的书。

We've been hunting for the lost boy all over.

我们一直在到处寻找那失踪的男孩。

(3)n. 搜寻,寻找

We went on a hunt for the lost document.

我们寻找那份丢失的文件。

Police started a hunt for the murderer.

警察开始搜寻那个杀人犯。

即境活用

After graduation from college, he began to wander from city to city,

a suitable job.

A. hunting for

B. taking on

C. looking after

D. bringing up

Share

(1) vt. 分享,共用,分担,常构成短语 share sth. with/between/among sb. 与……共用

Children should be taught to share their toys.

应教育孩子与别人分享玩具。

I have to share the bathroom with the rest of the family.

我和家里的其他人共用一个洗浴室。

The twins share the same tastes and interests.

这对双胞胎有共同的爱好和兴趣。

She is the only person who shares my opinion.

她是惟一和我意见一致的人。

(2)vi. 分享,分担

We haven't enough books for everyone; some of you will have to share

我们没有足够的书供每人一本,有些人要合用一本。

9

(3) share in 分享,分担(某种情感), in 可省略。

She **shares** (**in**) my troubles as well as in my joys. 她和我同甘共苦。

(4)n.[U]负担量;[C]一份,份额

bear/take one's share of...负担某人的……份额

I take my share of the cost. 我负担我那部分的费用。

We must do our share for our country.

我们必须为我们的国家贡献一份力量。

即境活用

Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare — you must learn to

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

① sorrow n. 悲哀;忧愁;悲伤

express sorrow for having done wrong 对做错事表示伤心 to one's great sorrow 使某人极为悲哀的是

look at sb. in sorrow 悲伤地注视着某人

His death caused much sorrow to them.

他的去世使他们十分悲痛。

The whole nation was in deep sorrow at this news.

听到这个噩耗后,全国人民都沉浸在深切的悲痛之中。

1 lie

(1)lie-lied-lied-lying(vi.)说谎 型量 题 部分

He lied to me that he had passed the exam.

他向我说谎说他通过了考试。

She lied to them about her age in order to get the job.

她为了得到那份工作向他们谎报了年龄。

He said he'd never been there, but he was lying.

他说他从来没去过那儿,可他是在撒谎。

(2)n. 谎言

In order to avoid being punished, he told a lie.

为了逃避惩罚,他撒谎了。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

(1) lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 平躺,位于

It's harmful for the eyes to read a book lying in the bed.

躺在床上看书对眼睛有害。

I found a wallet lying on the ground.

我在地上发现了一个钱包。

(2) lay-laid-laid-laying vt. 放置,产卵

lay the table 摆放桌子

lay aside=set aside 放在一边



■ be/become fond of 喜欢……

I am fond of classical music.

我喜欢古典音乐。

She has many faults, but we are all very fond of her.

她有很多缺点,但我们仍然都非常喜欢她。

Are you fond of travelling abroad?

你喜欢到国外旅行吗?

即境活用

(2006 年上海春招卷) More and more young people are fond

playing tennis nowadays.

A. on

B. to

C. in

D. of

② in order to "为了",引导目的状语,可置于句首或句末。 We started early in order to arrive before dark.

为了在天黑前到达,我们早早地动了身。

○巧辨异同・・・・

in order to, so as to 与 in order that

(1) in order to 引导的不定式短语既可以位于句首,又可置于句后。

In order to catch the early bus, he got up early.

为了赶上早班车,他起床起得早。

(2) so as to 引导的不定式只可置于句后,不可位于句首。

He got up early so as to catch the early bus.

为了赶上早班上,他起床起得早。

He got up early so as to catch the early bus.

他起床起得早为了赶上早班车。

(3)in order to 和 so as to 的否定形式是在 to 前加 not,即 in order not to, so as not to.

He got up early so as not to be late for class.

他起床很早以便上学不迟到。

(4) in order that "为了",引导目的状语从句,从句中多用can/could,may/might 等情态动词。

He stood on a chair **in order that** he could reach the top shelf,

他站在了一把椅子上,为的是能够到顶层书架。

即镜活用

improve his oral English, he took part in the sum-

mer course.

A. So as to

B. In order to long ad (1)

C. So that

D. In order that to to m' [

③ such as "例如,像",通常用来列举一系列的例子。

Boys, such as John and James are very friendly.

像约翰和詹姆斯这样的孩子对人很友好。

They export a lot of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, etc.

他们出口很多水果,例如桔子,柠檬等。

Animals such as cats, dogs, horses are man's friends.

诸如猫、狗和马之类的动物是人类的朋友。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

for example 例如,该短语作插入语,用于举例说明某一论点或情况,可置于句首、句中或句末,其前或后常用逗号隔开。

I'd like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and entire the like to keep a pet, for example, a dog, and the like the lik

② care about 关心。表示"在乎,在意"时,常用于否定句中。
People here are thoughtful of others. They care about each other. 这里的人总为别人考虑,他们都互相关心。

I don't care much about those books. 对那些书我没兴趣。

I don't care (about) what people think. 我不介意别人怎么想。

○万辨异同・・・・

care about 与 care for

(1) care about "关心;在乎",表示认为某事重要并产生兴趣或忧虑,常用于疑问句和否定句,后接从句时,aboue要省略。 I don't care about your opinion. 我不在乎你的意见。 I don't care whether it rains. 我才不在乎下不下雨呢。

Einstein cared little for money. 爱因斯坦不太喜欢钱。 (2) care for 用于疑问句或否定句时,意为"喜欢";当"照顾"解时,是较正式的话语。

I don't really **care for** tea. 我其实不大喜欢喝茶。 The mother **cared for** the sick child day and night. 母亲日夜照顾生病的孩子。

| -/ | DO | 語 | " Labor | (Z) |
|----|-----|------|---------|-----|
| 4 | ピレ | TOD. | 1.600 | 12 |
| | - 1 | · 10 | 10 | |

He is a cruel businessman. What he only ____is money.

A. cares of

B. cares for

· C. cares about

D. takes care of

make/be friends with sb. 和某人交朋友,与……友好 Have you made friends with your new neighbours yet? 你同新邻居相处的好吗?

I have been friends with Tom for years.

我和汤姆交朋友已有多年。

● 思维拓展 ● ● ●

- (1) be friendly with sb. 对某人友好
- (2) make enemies with sb. 树敌,与某人作对

I don't want to make enemies with you.

我不想与你作对。

be quick in/at 在……方面敏捷,迅速 I'm not quick enough in learning new things. 我学新东西不够快。

He is quick in his decision. 他决定的很快。

● 思维拓展 💡 • •

be good/bad at 擅长/不擅长 be clever at 在……方面很聪明 be expert in/at 在……方面熟练 be slow in/at 在……方面慢、迟钝



What do you think they should do to solve their problems? 你认为他们该如何解决他们的问题? 此句为 what 引导的特殊疑问句,其中的 do you think 为插入语,应特别注意英汉两种语言表达词序的不同,英语中不能错误地表达为 Do you think what they should...? Who do you think is the best student in your class? 你认为谁是你们班最好的学生?

● 思维拓展 ●●●

注意以下句型的变化:

(1)I think Tom is the best student in our class. 我认为汤姆是我们班最好的学生。

(2) 变为一般疑问句: Do you think Tom is the best student in your class?

(3)对 Tom 提问则得到: Who do you think is the best student in your class?

即镜活用

get this kind of machine?

A. Where do you think can we

B. Where do you think we can

C. What do you think we can

D. What do you think can we

I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

在一个否定句后面, nor/neither 可引起句子或另一个分句,表示"另一者也不……"。nor 引导的分句必须用倒装语序,即:"nor+be/情态动词/助动词+主语",前后句子谈到的是两者。

He is not English, nor am I. 他不是英国人,我也不是。

I can't speak French, nor can Peter.

我不会说法语,彼得也不会。

I don't know and neither/nor do I care.

我不知道,也不关心。

I don't want to go, nor will I. 我不想去,也不会去

She can't get there at four, nor can I.

她不能在四点钟到那里,我也不能。

I never saw him again, nor did I hear from him.

我再也没有见到他,也没有收到过他的信。

即境活用

(2007 年全国卷Ⅱ)If Joe's wife won't go to the party,

A. he will either

B. neither will he

C. he neither will

D. either he will

Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

摇滚音乐不错,滑雪也是。

表示前面的一件事也适合于后面的情况时,用 so 引起一个倒装句来表示。so 用于肯定的情况,意为"……也是如此"。

I'm a teacher, and so is my husband.

我是个教师,我丈夫也是。

He has finished his homework, and so have I.

他完成了作业,我也完成了。

If you go to school early tomorrow, so shall I. 如果明天你早到校,我也早去。

You love music, and so do I. 你热爱音乐,我也一样。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

- (1)句子中如果用否定的派生词,后句使用 so. had ma
- 一I dislike coffee. 我不喜欢咖啡。
- -So does she. 她也不喜欢。
- 一She is unmarried. 她是独身。
- 一So am I. 我也是独身。

(11)

(2)如果表示前面两件或两件以上的事也适合于另一人或物时,则需要用 So it is/was with...或 It is/was the same with...。

Mary was born in Australia and she lived in the United States, So it was with Jane.

玛丽在澳大利亚出生,在美国居住。简也是。

—I like English but I can't study it well. 我喜欢英语但学不好。

-So it is with my brother. 我弟弟也是。

注意:以上两例皆可用 It is/was the same with...结构。 (3)如果下文表示的是对上文的赞成或肯定,则仅需要把 so 放在句首,其后用正常语序。

(-She has done a good job. 她干得不错。

-Yes, so she has. 是的,的确不错。

[一He came to school late yesterday. 她昨天上学迟到了。

-So he did. 他确实迟到了。

一It is very hot today. 今天天气真热。

-So it is. 是啊,的确很热。

即境活用

● (2006 年福建卷)—It's burning hot today,isn't it?

Yes, Jahla yesterday.

A. So was it

B. So it was

C. So it is

D. So is it

Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends,

查克是位终日忙碌的商人,根本没空交朋友。 so...that..."如此……以致……",常用来引导一个表结果的状 语从句。

常用于以下几种结构:

形容词+a/an+单数可数名词+that... many/few+复数可数名词+that... much/little+不可数名词+that... 形容词/副词+that...

The book is so interesting that we all enjoy it.

这本书如此有趣,我们大家都喜欢。(so+adj.)

He worked so hard that he made great progress before long.

他非常努力,不久就取得了很大的进步。(so+adv.)

He made so few friends that he often felt lonely.

他的朋友太少,常感到孤独。(so+few+复数可数名词)

They didn't have so much money that they had to give up the project.

他们没有那么多钱,只好放弃那个项目。(so+much+不可数名词)

He received so little education that he knew nothing about the

他受的教育太少,不懂电脑。(so+little+不可数名词) 注意:当 little 表示"小"而不是"少"时,仍然要用 such 修饰。 They were such little children that they couldn't go to school. 他们这么小还不能上学。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

such 的几种常见结构: [[see speed]] [[]] [[]] [[]]

[a/an+形容词+单数可数名词+that...

such+ 形容词+复数可数名词+that...

形容词十不可数名词+that...

It is so fine a day that we all want to go out for a walk.

= It is such a fine day that we all want to go out for a

天气很好,我们都想出去散散步。(such+a+adj.+n.)

They are such lovely children that we all like them.

他们是如此可爱的孩子,大家都喜欢他们。(such+adj.) +复数名词)

There is such good rice that I want to buy some.

这大米是如此的好,我想买一些。(such+adj.+不可数名词)

即镜活用

(2007 年陕西卷) His plan was such a good one _____we all agreed to accept it.

A. so

B. and

C. that

D. as

Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him. 尽管威尔逊仅仅是一只排球,查克却十分欣赏他。 even though/even if 尽管;即使;纵然。用来引导让步状语从句。

Even though I didn't know anybody at the party, I had a good time. 尽管我不认识晚会上的任何一人,我也玩得很开心。 Even if it rains, I will go there. 即使下雨,我也去。

Even though I failed a thousand times I would not give up. 即使我失败一千次,我也不会放弃。

He won't give up the experiment even if he has failed ten times.

即使失败了10次,他也不愿意放弃这个实验。

即镜话用

Allow children the space to voice their opinions, they are different from your own.

A. until

B. even if

C. unless

D. as though



I also like reading especially stories about people from other countries,

我也喜欢读书,特别是关于国外人物故事的书。

especially adv. 特别地;尤其是

I like it very much, especially the last part.

我很喜欢,尤其是最后一部分。

She likes the country, especially in spring.

她喜爱乡间,尤其在春天。



■ 思维拓展 ● ● ●

especially 意为"特别地"; specially 意为"专门地"

I came here specially to see you.

我来这儿是专门来拜访你的。

It has been especially hot this summer.

今年夏天特别热。

即燒活用

Mother was worried because little Alice was ill, while father was away.

A. specially

B. especially

C. particular

D. especial

I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music.

我不喜欢徒步旅行,对古典音乐也不感兴趣。

(1) hate 讨厌,憎恨;不喜欢,不愿意

They hated Lincoln because he fought against slavery.

他们憎恨林肯,因为林肯与奴隶制度作斗争。

I hate speaking before a big audience.

我不大喜欢在大庭广众面前讲话。

I hate to say so, but really I have no time to go with you. 我不愿意这么说,但我确实没时间和你一起去。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

hate 表示"不喜欢,不愿意"时与其反义词 like 的用法相 同,其后既可跟动名词,又可跟不定式,一般区别不大。 但接动名词时,侧重于指一种笼统的概念、经常性的事情 或一般倾向,而后接不定式时,则侧重于表示一时性或特 定的具体行为。

(2) be into = be interested in; long for; like very much 对……感兴趣;渴望,非常喜欢(常用于口语中)。

He is into collecting stamps/watching TV.

他非常喜欢集邮/看电视。

She is into English. 她非常喜欢英语。

In the movie Cast Away Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland. 在电影《浩劫重生》中,汤姆·汉克斯扮演一位名叫查 克·诺兰德的男子。

(1) play vt. 担任(角色);扮演(角色)。相当于 play the part/ role of, act, act the part/role of 和 take the part of。

She is always playing a kind old woman in films.

她总是在电影里扮演一个慈祥的老妇人。

He plays the part/role of Shylock in the play.

他在剧中扮演夏洛克的角色。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

play a part/role in 在……中起作用;在……中扮演角色 Computers play an important part in our daily lives. 电脑在我们的日常生活中起着重要作用。

(2)a man named Chuck Noland 中的 named Chuck Noland 部 分为过去分词短语作定语,修饰前面的名词 a man。

They came to a theatre named Hongxing.

他们来到一家名叫红星的剧院。

I don't know the boy called Bob.

我不认识那个叫鲍勃的孩子。

1 was just listening to some music when suddenly it stopped.

我正在听音乐,突然它停了。

此句中 when 为并列连词,不可置于句首,意为"就在这时、那 时",往往具有突然性。

I was just about to go out when the telephone rang.

我正要出去,这时电话铃响了。

I was walking along the street when I heard my name called. 我正在街上走着,突然听到有人喊我的名字。

思维拓展 ●●●

when 意为"正在那时、这时",常用于以下句型

be just about to do... when...

be on the point of doing sth... when...

be doing ... when ...

I was just about to go to bed when there was a ring.

我正要睡觉,这时电话铃突然响了。

I was reading when the light went out.

我正在看书,这时灯突然灭了。

She was on the point of leaving when I arrived.

她正要出发这时我到了。

即續海用亦

We were swimming in the lake suddenly the storm

started.

A. when

B. while

C. until

D. before

He realizes that he hasn't been a very good friend, because he has always been thinking about himself. 他认识到自己对别人 一直不够友好,因为他总是先想着自己。

(1) realize vt. 认识到,认清,了解;实现

He didn't realize his mistake.

他没有认识到自己的错误。

She spoke English so well that I never realized she was German. 她英语讲得那么好,我一直不知道她是德国人。

She realized her dream of becoming an actress.

她实现了她当演员的梦想。

● 思维拓展 ●●●

come true 也可表示"实现",但它为不及物动词。 I have realized my wish. = My wish has come true. 我的愿望实现了。

(2) has been doing 是现在完成进行时。这个时态表示由过去 到现在某个动作一直在持续。

I have been writing the letter this morning.

我一上午一直在写信。

We have been learning English since 1987.

1987年以来,我们一直在学英语。

How long has it been raining?

雨下多久了?

He talks to him and treats him as a friend.

他跟他谈心,把他当朋友真心相待。

treat... as... 意为"把······看作","把······当作","像······ 样对待"。as 为介词。例如:

I decided to treat his words as jokes.

我决定将他的话当成笑话。

The couple treat the boy as their own.

那夫妇对待这孩子就像亲生的一样。

思维拓展 ●●●

与 treat... as... 意思一样的短语还有:

regard...as... 把······看作······

把……视为……

consider...as...

think of ... as ...

认为

look on/upon...as... 把·····视为······

他认为我是他最好的朋友。

I want to make He considers me as his best friend.

A. a friend

with him, but he is too proud. B. friends

即境活用

C. an enemy

D. enemies



尽可能地改善你的方法。

这个工厂产钢量和去年一样多。 She has as many books as the library.

她拥有和图书馆一样多的书。

他已经学会了多达5000个英语单词。

直接引语和间接引语

Improve your method as much as possible/you can.

The factory produced as much steel as last year.

He has learned as many as 5,000 English words.

直接引语是直接引述别人的原话,原话用引号,而间接引语 是引述别人的话,不用引号。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语 从句。直接引语改为间接引语时,引述动词是现在时,则间接引 语中的动词、时间、时态的形式不变。例如: She says, "I'll never forget the moment. "变成间接引语为 She says that she'll never forget the moment. 但是如引述动词为过去时,间接引语中的动 词、时间、时态、地点、人称等一般要作相应的变化。

1. 对应变化规则:

| | 直接引语 | 间接引语 |
|------|---|--|
| ,865 | L supa ask short out a | he(she) |
| 人称 | we | they have a second |
| 1,1 | he, she, it, they | he, she, it, they |
| 时态 | 一般现在时 现在完成时 一般过去时 现在进行时 一般将来时 过去完成时 | 一般过去时 过去完成时 过去完成时或一般运 去时 过去进行时 过去将来时 过去完成时(不变) |
| 指示 | this 这 | that 那 |
| 代词 | these 这些 | those 那些 |
| 时间状语 | now 现在 today 今天 tonight 今晚 yesterday 昨天 tomorrow 明天 last month(week)上月 (周) next month(week)下月 (周) four months (weeks) ago 四个月(周)前 the day after tomorrow 后天 the day before yester- day 前天 | then 那时,当时 that day 那天 that night 那天晚上 the day before 前一天 the next(following) day 第二天 the month (week) be fore 前一月(周) the next month (week) 第二个月(周) four months (weeks) before 四个月(周)前 two days later 两天后 two days before 两天前 |

He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他还认识到自己本该多多关心朋友的。

should have done 的意思是"本应该做……而没做",常用来 表示责备,遗憾。例如:

All the tickets have been sold out. You should have come earlier. 所有的票都卖光了。你应该早点来。(实际上没有早来) The plants are dead. I should have watered them.

植物都死了。我本该给它们浇水的。(实际上没有浇水) Why are you keeping it secret from her? She should have been told about it yesterday.

此事你为什么还瞒着她?本该昨天就告诉她的。

You shouldn't have gone to bed so late.

你本来不该睡这么晚的。

即億活用

Mr. White at 8: 30 for the meeting, but he didn't

show up.

A. should have arrived

B. should arrive

C. should have had arrived

D. should be arriving

- When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. 他与威尔逊交朋友就明白了: 友谊离不开感情,人既 得到关爱,又必须给他人以同样多的关爱。
 - (1) make friends with 与 ······ 交友, 跟 ······做朋友
- I find it hard to make friends with them.

我发现很难和他们做朋友。

He said he would like to make friends with me.

他说他想与我交朋友。

(2) understand 后接两个由 that 引导的宾语从句,注意第一 个可省略,但第二个 that 通常不能省略。

She promised (that) she would come and see him soon, and that she would bring him something to eat.

她答应很快会来看他并给他带点吃的来。

as many as+数词+复数名词 "多达……" as much as+数词+不可数名词 指"金钱, 长度,时间,重量" as much as possible/one can

② as many+可数名词复数+as as much+不可数名词+as

He can get as much as 100,000 yuan a month.

他每个月能挣多达 100000 元。