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# 英语

(学生用书)

## 高一同步创新课堂(上册)

# 优化方案

丛书主编 张学宪

光明日报出版社

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YOUHUAFANGAN

# 优化方案

美丽是无所不在的，关键是你需要一双善于发现的眼睛

给你架一座桥梁



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# 风景 这边独好

## 卷首语

JUAN SHOU YU

“东方欲晓，  
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！

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“没有最好，只有更好”是我们遵循的服务理念。

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● **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。

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《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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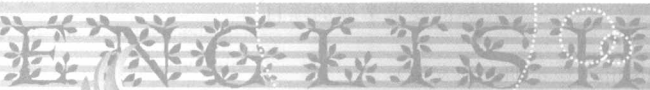
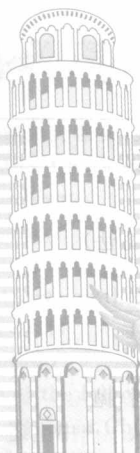
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没有比人更高的山  
没有比脚更长的路  
风雨夏秋冬  
十年磨一剑  
放开智勇的双臂  
站在巨人的肩上  
用我们的智慧成就您  
的梦想









# Unit 1

## Good friends

### 趣味阅读

QUWEIYUEDU

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.



## 目标要览

学习目标,一览无余

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
话题	1. Talk about friends and friendship. (谈论朋友和友谊) 2. Discuss problems occurring in a friendship and suggest solutions. (讨论朋友间的问题及解决方法) 3. Write an e-mail to find an e-pal. (发邮件找笔友)	
重点单词	honest <i>adj.</i> 诚实的;正直的 brave <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的 loyal <i>adj.</i> 忠诚的;忠心的 wise <i>adj.</i> 英明的;明智的,聪明的 handsome <i>adj.</i> 英俊的;大方的;美观的 smart <i>adj.</i> 聪明的;漂亮的;敏捷的 argue <i>vi.</i> 争论;辩论 classical <i>adj.</i> 古典的;古典文学的 fond <i>adj.</i> 喜爱的;多情的;喜欢的 match <i>n.</i> 火柴 mirror <i>n.</i> 镜子 fry <i>v.</i> 油煎;油炸 gun <i>n.</i> 炮;枪 hammer <i>n.</i> 锤子;槌 saw <i>n. &amp; v.</i> 锯 rope <i>n.</i> 绳;索;绳索 compass <i>n.</i> 罗盘;指南针	movie <i>n.</i> 电影 cast <i>v.</i> 投掷;投射;抛 survive <i>vt.</i> 幸免于;从……中生还 <i>vi.</i> 幸存 deserted <i>adj.</i> 荒芜的;荒废的 hunt <i>v. &amp; n.</i> 打猎;猎取;搜寻 share <i>v.</i> 分享;共有;分配 <i>n.</i> 共享;份额 sorrow <i>n.</i> 悲哀;悲痛 feeling <i>n.</i> 触觉;知觉;感觉;情绪 airplane <i>n.</i> 飞机 lie <i>n. &amp; v.</i> 说谎;躺;平放;位于 speech <i>n.</i> 演说;讲话;语音 adventure <i>n. &amp; v.</i> 冒险;冒险经历 notebook <i>n.</i> 笔记本式电脑;笔记本 scared <i>adj.</i> 恐惧的 error <i>n.</i> 错误;差错
重点短语	1. be fond of 喜欢,爱好 2. surf the Internet 上互联网 3. hunt for 搜寻;追寻;寻找 4. in order to 为了 5. develop a friendship 建立友谊 6. care about 关心,担心,介意	7. make friends with 交朋友 8. such as 例如 9. drop sb. a line 给某人写信 10. keep in mind 记住 11. be quick in/at 在……方面敏捷,迅速 12. have fun 玩得开心
重点句型	1. What do you think they should do to solve their problem? 2. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 3. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 4. Chuck is a business man who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 5. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him.	
语法知识	直接引语和间接引语(I) 1. 转述他人的叙述——陈述句 "I like reading adventure stories," said John. → John said that he liked reading adventure stories. "I don't enjoy computers," Sarah said to her friends. → Sarah told her friends that she didn't enjoy computers. 2. 转述他人的疑惑——一般疑问句 "Ann, have you seen my blue notebook?" Peter asked. → Peter asked Ann if she had seen his blue notebook. 3. 转述他人的问题——特殊疑问句 "What differences does it make?" Peter asked Jim. → Peter asked Jim what differences it made.	



语篇领悟

原创课堂,牛刀小试

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 island?  
A. Bread, beef, and vegetables.  
B. Fish, birds and fruits.  
C. Rice, cheese and hot dogs.  
D. Noddles, chicken and cabbage.
- 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 animals  
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



名师讲坛

名师金讲,高徒专练

单词点击

- honest**  
(1) *adj.* “诚实的;正直的,坦诚的”,前面加不定冠词时用“an”。  
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(通常置于句首)  
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  
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。  
He is a **loyal** soldier. 他是个忠诚的战士。  
We should be **loyal** to our country. 我们要忠于祖国。  
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 B. for  
C. by D. on

④ **argue** *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。

## 即境活用

He often argues \_\_\_\_\_ his wife \_\_\_\_\_ doing house-work.

A. for; in

B. with; about

C. with; in

D. at; about

⑤ **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.* ['deɪzə: t][C] 沙漠; 荒野; 不毛之地

the Sahara Desert 撒哈拉沙漠

a cultural desert 文化沙漠

(2) *vt.* [di'zɜ: t] 遗弃; 抛弃; 离开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。

## 即境活用

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

A. desert

B. deserted

C. deserting

D. deserts

⑦ **hunt** *vi. & 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

⑧ **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。





(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。

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

—So he did. 他确实迟到了。

—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, \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- A. So was it
- B. So it was
- C. So it is
- D. So is it

④ 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:

- so + { 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 computer.

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:

- such + { a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 + that...
- 形容词 + 复数可数名词 + that...
- 形容词 + 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 walk.

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)

即境活用

(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

⑤ 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。

即境活用

Allow children the space to voice their opinions,

they are different from your own.

- A. until
- B. even if
- C. unless
- D. as though

疑难透析

① 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。





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...

consider... as... 把...视为...

think of... as... 认为...

look on/upon... as... 把...视为...

He considers me as his best friend.

他认为我是他最好的朋友。

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。

即境活用

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。

- (3) ① 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。

Improve your method as much as possible/you can.

尽可能地改善你的方法。

The factory produced as much steel as last year.

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。

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

他已经学会了多达 5000 个英语单词。

即境活用

I want to make \_\_\_\_\_ with him, but he is too proud.

- A. a friend
- B. friends
- C. an enemy
- D. enemies



语法精释

语法解读·专项训练

直接引语和间接引语

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
人称	I we he, she, it, they	he (she) 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 过去完成时或一般过去时 过去时 过去进行时 过去将来时 过去完成时(不变)
指示代词	this 这 these 这些	that 那 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 yesterday 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) before 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