

创新教学理念 体现课标思想 励志照亮人生 成才创造未来



2008—2009同步精品

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Endeavour

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励
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才
LIZHICHENGCAI



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Unit 1

Friendship

友谊

励志·成才·成功

- A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难朋友是真正的朋友。
- A faithful friend is hard to find. 益友难得。
- Friendship multiplies joys and divides griefs. 朋友可以增添欢乐,减轻悲伤。
- A true friend is one who overlooks your failures and tolerates your successes. —Doug larson 真正的朋友从不追究你的过错,也从不嫉妒你的成功。 —道格·拉森

【我的格言】

● _____

● _____

情景探究导入

A Friend Is One of the Best Things in Life

Though we don't see each other very much
nor do we write to each other very much
nor do we phone each other very much
I always know that, at any time
I could call, write or see you
and everything would be exactly the same
You would understand everything I am saying
and everything that I am thinking
Our friendship does not depend
on being together
It is deeper than that
Our closeness is something inside of us
that is always there
ready to be shared with each other
whenever the need arises
It is such a comfortable and warm feeling
to know that
we have such a lifetime
friendship

To My Friends

No friendship is useless and no day is in vain.
Just as God has a purpose for sunshine and rain.

All can be discouraged and everyone cries,
But we have friends to comfort us.
Beneath these cloudy skies.
All hearts can break... they're fragile as glass,
But with a friend beside us, this too shall pass.
Friends who are faithful are noble at heart,
You may be afar but we will never be apart.
Be swift to give praises for the friendship we have gained,
And remember God will raise the sun just after it has rained.
Your friendships are a gift,
So be sure to thank all
My friends.

Notes: beneath *prep.* 在……下面
fragile *adj.* 易碎的
afar *adv.* 从远处

课标要点展示

类别	新课标要求
话题	Friends and friendship 朋友和友谊 Interpersonal relationships 人际关系
功能	1. Attitudes 态度 2. Agreement and disagreement 同意和不同意 3. Certainty 确定; 必然的事
重点单词	1. upset 2. ignore 3. concern 4. series 5. dusk 6. entire 7. power 8. settle 9. highway 10. recover 11. exactly 12. disagree 13. grateful 14. dislike 15. tip 16. swap 17. item
重点短语	1. add up 2. calm down 3. be concerned about 4. walk the dog 5. go through 6. set down 7. a series of 8. on purpose 9. face to face 10. fall in love
重点语法	Direct Speech and Indirect Speech (I): statements and questions 直接引语和间接引语 (I): 陈述句与疑问句
写作任务	写一封关于友谊、人际关系方面的信

Warming up and Reading

自主学习

I. 词汇知识

- _____ (v.) 不理睬; 忽视 — _____ (n.) 无知; 愚昧 —
_____ (adj.) 愚昧的
- _____ (v.) 涉及; 有关 — _____ (prep.) 有关; 关于 —
_____ (adj.) 担忧的; 关心的
- _____ (n.) 德国人 — _____ (pl.) 德国人 —
_____ (n.) 德国
- _____ (adv.) 完全地; 彻底地 — _____ (adj.) 完全的 —
_____ (adv. 近义词) 完全地
- _____ (n.) 能量; 能力 — _____ (adj.) 强有力的 —
_____ (n. 形近词) 粉末
- _____ (adv.) 室外地 — _____ (adj.) 室外的 —
_____ (adv. 反义词) 室内地

II. 重点短语

- calm _____ 平静下来
- at _____ 在黄昏时刻
- _____ the dog 遛狗
- set down _____ 写下一系列事实
- _____ purpose 故意地

要点剖析

1. Add up your score and see how many points you get.

把你的分数加起来看你得了多少分。

add up 把……加起来

- The boy is skilled at _____.
这个男孩擅长于把数字加在一起。

- Before leaving, please _____ in
the list. 在离开前, 请把清单上的数加起来。

【拓展】

add	补充说
add to	增加; 增添
add... to...	把……增加到……上
add up to...	总计是……

- The fireworks _____ the attractions of the city.
这些烟花增添了这所城市的吸引力。
- Please _____ some salt _____ the soup to make it delicious. 请往汤里加点盐来让汤味道鲜美。
- The well-known singer's whole schooling _____
_____ no more than one year.
这个著名歌手的学校教育加起来仅一年。
- Four _____ six equals ten. 四加六等于十。
- "I'll return for a second visit next year." he _____.
他补充说到, “我明年再来。”

2. Your friend comes to school very upset.

你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

upset

(1) upset 在句子中是形容词作伴随状语。

- They arrived home punctually, _____.
他们安然无恙地准时到家。
- The poor orphan couldn't go to sleep, _____.

_____. 这个可怜的孤儿又冷又饿, 难以入睡。

- upset vt. & vi. (upset, upset, upsetting) 使不安; 使心烦; 打翻

- She _____ full of hot water and had her hands burned. 她打翻了一杯热水烫伤了手。

- The news that his mother was seriously ill _____ him.
他妈妈病情严重的消息使他心烦意乱。

(3) adj. 心烦意乱的; 不适的

- There's no point getting _____ it.
犯不着为此事难过。

- Some medicine is needed for my _____.
我胃不舒服, 需要吃些药。

3. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

你将会忽视铃声, 到一个安静的地方, 让你的朋友静下来。

1) ignore vt. 不顾; 不理; 忽视

- Good habits are what we should not _____.
好习惯是我们所不应该忽视的。

- He _____ the No-smoking sign and lit a cigarette.
他不顾及禁止吸烟的牌子, 点燃了一根烟。

【拓展】

ignorance n.	无知; 愚昧
ignorant adj.	无知的; 愚昧的; 不知道的 (常与 of, in 搭配)

- _____ of law will surely bring you trouble.

对法律的无知必定会给你带来麻烦。

- He is _____ of music and dance and feels looked down upon by other students.

他对音乐和舞蹈一无所知, 感到其他同学瞧不起他。

2) calm

(1) v. (使) 平静; (使) 镇定

- The farmer _____ the frightened donkey.
这农民让这匹受了惊吓的驴子静了下来。

- The young mother tried every means to _____
_____. 这个年轻的妈妈尽一切努力让她的孩子静下来。

(2) adj. 宁静的; 镇静的

- Please keep _____ in face of emergency.
在面对紧急情况时要保持镇定。

- Although he looked _____, he is scared inside him.
尽管他看上去很镇定, 他的内心很恐惧。

(3) calm (sb.) down (使) 某人镇定下来

- It will take the little girl a long time to _____ in
such a situation. 在这样的情况下, 这个小女孩将花费很长时间才能镇静下来。

辨析

calm/quiet/silent/still

- calm adj. 镇定的, 平静的, 指天气情况时表示“风平浪静的”, 指人时表示“情绪镇定的, 不激动, 不害怕”;
- quiet adj. 平静的, 安静的, 指人或环境“不吵闹的”, 也可指人“寡言少语的”。
- silent adj. 不说话的, 沉默的, 指人“不说话的”, 可指人“寡言少语的”, 也可指环境“不吵闹的”(此时相当于 quiet)。
- still adj. 静止的, 指无动作的。

⑥Please stand _____ while I take your photo.

请站着别动,我给你照张相。

⑦Tom is trustworthy. He is always _____ about other's secret. 汤姆是一个值得信赖的人。他总能对别人的秘密保持沉默。

⑧All the class are _____ and we can even hear the sound of a needle dropping to the ground.

整个教室里很安静,甚至连掉地上一根针的声音都能听到。

4. You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her and you'll meet after class and talk then.

你会告诉你的朋友你很关心他(她),下课后你们会见面交谈。

concern

(1) *vt.* 涉及;有关

①His speech concerns nuclear weapon.

他的演讲涉及到核武器问题。

②This chapter _____ itself _____ the historical and political background of civil war.

这章涉及到美国内战的历史和政治背景。

③The book _____ China's development is well received. 这本关于中国发展的书很受欢迎。

(2) *vt.* 使关心;使忧虑

④The president's poor state of health _____ his people.

总统的健康状况令国民担忧。

⑤What our parents are _____ are our health and everyday performance.

我们父母所关心的是我们的健康和日常表现。

(3) *n.* 关心;关注;担忧

⑥The on-going income gap between the rich and the poor is a major _____ of the government.

富人和穷人之间逐渐拉大的收入差距是政府主要关注的一件事情。

⑦In his e-mail, he conveyed his _____ me.

在他的电子邮件中,他表达了对我的关心。

【拓展】

concerning *prep.*

有关;关于

as far as I'm concerned

在我看来

⑧I want a book concerning Internet.

我想要一本关于因特网的书。

⑨As far as I'm concerned, being rich doesn't necessarily mean happiness. 在我看来,富裕并不一定意味着幸福。

5. List what a good friend should do and share the list with your partner.

列举一下一个好朋友应该做什么并把这个清单给你的朋友看。

share

(1) *vt.* 共用;共有(和 with 搭配)

①I saw a couple _____ an umbrella in the rain.

我看到一对夫妇在雨中共打一把伞。

②_____ a book _____ your deskmate is inconvenient.

和同桌共看一本书不方便。

(2) *vt. & vi.* 分享;共享(和 with 搭配)

③Children should learn to _____ in the kindergarten.

孩子们在幼儿园应该学会分享东西。

④Jack likes to _____ his chocolate _____ the other kids.

杰克愿意把自己的巧克力和其他孩子分享。

(3) 把(想法、经历、感情等)告诉(某人) (和 with 搭配)

⑤Would you like to _____ your story _____ us?

你愿意把你的故事讲给我们听吗?

(4) *n.* 一份;股份

⑥I deserve my _____ in the profit of investment.

在这次投资活动的利润中,我应该得到我那份钱。

6. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are going through?

或者你会担心你的朋友会嘲笑你或者会不理解你所遭遇的一切?

go through

(1) 经历;遭受(*experience*)

①Although he _____, he remained optimistic. 尽管他经历了许多麻烦,他仍旧乐观。

(2) (法律、合同等)通过;接受;达成

②The deal did not _____. 这笔交易未达成。

③The bill did not _____. 这个议案未通过。

(3) 仔细察看某事物;审查某事物

④Every night after work he always _____, 每天晚上下班后他总是查看邮件。

⑤The accountants _____ of the company at the end of every month. 会计在每月月末查公司的账。

7. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

她和她的家人躲藏了将近 25 个月之后被发现了。

before

(1) *prep.*之后

①They climbed about twenty days _____ they made it to top of the mountain.

他们爬山大约二十天之后到达了山顶。

②It was more than one year _____ they finished the Long March. 大约一年之后他们结束了长征。

(2) *prep.* 还没等.....

③They hung off before I _____. 这没等我抓起电话他们就挂断了。

④_____ I could say a word, he marched out of the room. 还没等我说一个字,他就大踏步走出房间。

⑤It was getting dark _____. 不知不觉地天黑了。

(3) *prep.* 也不;不愿

⑥He would die before he admitted his mistakes.

LIZHICHENGCAI

他宁可死也不承认自己的错误。

8. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do.

我不想像其他人那样在日记中记下一系列事实。

set down

(1) 记下; 写下

① Please set down your address for future contact.

请写下你的地址以便以后联系。

② Please _____ in your notebooks while listening.

听课时请在你的笔记本上写下我所说的。

(2) 让某人下车

③ Please _____ at the next stop.

请让我在下一站下车。

【拓展】

note down	写下
write down	写下
set up	建立
set out	出发; 着手做某事
set about	着手做某事

④ Last year I _____ a book about the Third World. 去年我着手写一本关于第三世界的书。

⑤ When he _____ set up his own firm, he was only 14.

当他着手建立自己公司的时候只有 14 岁。

⑥ _____ the address before you forget it.

把地址记下来, 免得忘了。

⑦ The police _____ roadblocks on routes out of the city. 警察在城外的路上设置了路障。

9. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是不是我长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物感到无比狂热。

crazy adj. 狂热的; 疯的; 疯狂的

① He is _____ while I take great interest in basketball.

他对足球狂热而我对篮球特感兴趣。

② The terrible noise from dawn until dark nearly drove me crazy. 这从早到晚的噪音几乎把我逼疯了。

③ He drove approximately at 180kph, he must have been crazy.

他以大约每小时 180 公里的速度开车, 他必定是疯了。

④ We worked like crazy to get it done on time.

我们拼命地干, 好按时完成这项工作。

【归纳】

be crazy about	热衷的; 狂热的
like crazy	像疯了一样

10. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue

sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

我清晰地记得, 以前, 湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花从未令我心驰神往过。

1) well adv. 非常; 远远地(表程度)

① The book is _____. 这本书非常值得读。

② I am sure he must be well over forty.

我确信他必定四十好几岁了。

2) there was a time when... 有一段时期……。此句型中注意 a time 指一段时期, when 引导定语从句。

① There was _____ women were not allowed to go to college.

有一段时期不允许女性上大学。

② _____ when the blacks were looked down upon in America.

在美国有一段时期黑人被瞧不起。

11. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. 但是因为月光太亮了, 我不敢打开窗子。

dare v. & aux. 敢

① How dare you say such rude words?

你怎么敢说如此粗鲁的话?

② She is timid. She _____ go out alone at night.

她胆小, 晚上不敢独自一人出去。

③ "If you dare let out the secret, I'll knock you flat," he threatened.

他威胁道, “如果你敢泄露秘密, 我把你揍扁”。

④ He dares to speak to me like that.

他竟敢那样跟我说话。

⑤ He didn't dare (to) fight with the enemy.

他不敢和敌人斗争。

⑥ Does Tom _____ stay at home alone?

汤姆敢一个人呆在家里吗?

提醒: dare 既可用作情态动词, 又可用作实义动词。在否定句、疑问句和条件句中用作情态动词, 其后直接加动词原形, dare 无单复数变化, 无时态变化。在任何句中都可用作实义动词, 其后加不定式; 否定形式是在前加 don't 的相关形式, 此时其后的不定式符号 to 可省略, 另外, I dare say 也可写作 “I daresay”, 是习惯用语, 意思是 “我认为”, 此用法无需考虑 dare 是否符合上文所述规则。

12. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power.

漆黑的夜晚, 风雨交加, 电闪雷鸣, 我全然被这种力量镇住了。

in one's power 被某人控制

① I have him _____. He will do anything as I tell him to.

我控制了他, 他会按我的要求去做任何事情。

② You should have _____ . 你应该自己掌握自己的命运。

【思考】

It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face.

1. 表示“某人第几次做某事”和“到了某人做某事的时候了”分别是哪两个句型? 对时态有何要求?

【思考提示】

It/This/That is the first/second... time(that) sb. have/has done sth. 意思是“某人第几次做某事了”。前面是 is 后面用 has/have done; 前面是 was 后面用 had done.

It's (about/high) time that sb. did sth. 意思是“到了某人做某事的时间了”, that 从句中用过去时态。

2. face to face 和 face-to-face 有何区别?

【思考提示】

face to face 面对面地, 作状语, 副词性短语。

face-to-face 面对面的, 作定语, 形容词性短语。

其他如 side by side, shoulder to shoulder, arm in arm, heart to heart 为副词性短语, 中间加上连字符号后为形容词性短语。

跟踪检测

I. 单词拼写

- _____ (不理睬) the child if he misbehaves, and he'll stop soon.
- The news quite _____ (使苦恼) him last night.
- Her husband has gone abroad on business. She is quite _____ (牵挂) about him.
- Don't waste your time watching TV's _____.
- He should speak like that to our headmaster. He must have gone c _____.

II. 单项填空

- He _____ his parents about his failure in the exam.
A. dares not tell B. dare not tell
C. dares not to tell D. dare not telling
- In a way I can see what you mean, even though I don't _____ your point of view.
A. agree B. permit C. recognize D. share
- The speaker spoke so fast that I couldn't _____ what he talked about at the meeting.
A. set down B. set aside C. set out D. set up
- Anything that _____ Mr. Green interests me.
A. concerns B. matters
C. importances D. subjects
- (2007·云南蒙自高级中学期中) I was about to give up my effort to solve a problem when a good idea _____ me.
A. beat B. attacked C. came D. struck
- _____ the first bus, he got up very early.
A. So that to catch B. So as to catch
C. In order to catch D. So that he could catch
- He held out his fist before the young man and tried to anger him _____.
A. for purpose B. on purpose

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- in purpose D. from purpose
- I wanted to shake hands with her, but she _____ me and turned around.
A. calmed B. recognized
C. ignored D. saw
 - The American Civil War lasted four years _____ the North won in the end.
A. after B. before C. then D. when
 - There was _____ time _____ Iraq was one of the strongest countries in the world.
A. a; when B. /; when
C. the; that D. /; that

III. 短文填空

During World War II, Anne and her family had to _____ 1 _____ from being discovered by the _____ 2 _____ Nazis. It was because she was _____ 3 _____ so long that she felt _____ 4 _____ nature _____ 5 _____. Even one evening she stayed awake _____ 6 _____ 11:30 _____ 7 _____ look at the moon _____ 8 _____ for herself. She was so lonely that she wanted a _____ 9 _____ friend who she can tell things like deepest _____ 10 _____ and thoughts. In that situation, she made _____ 11 _____ her best friend which she called Kitty. But she said she didn't want to _____ 12 _____ a series of facts _____ 13 _____ most people did.

IV. 翻译并背诵下列句子

- 我不愿意像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账, 我要把这本日记当作我的朋友, 我要把我的朋友称作基蒂。

- 我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

- 例如, 一个非常暖和的晚上, 我故意保持清醒直到 11 点半, 目的是独自一人好好欣赏一下月亮。

- 我只能透过脏兮兮的窗帘观看大自然, 窗帘悬挂在沾满灰尘的窗前。

- 还有一次, 就在五个月以前的一天傍晚, 我碰巧在楼上, 窗户是开着的。

V. 完形填空

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, it _____ 1 _____ with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be willing to _____ 2 _____ some action. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying at home _____ 3 _____.

Join a club or group, talking with those who like the

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same things as you do is much easier of join someone in some activity.

Many people are 4 when talking to new people. After all, meeting strangers means seeing the unknown. And it is human nature to feel a bit 5 about the unknown. 6 out fears about dealing 7 new people comes from doubts about 8. We imagine other people are 9 finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that they must be the same way. Try to accept yourself 10 you are, and try to put the other people at ease. You'll both feel comfortable.

Try to 11 self-confident even 12 you don't feel that way when you 13 a room full of strangers, such as a classroom, walk tall and straight, looks 14 at other people and smile.

If you see someone you'd like 15 say something. Don't wait for 16 person to start a conversation.

Just meeting someone 17 doesn't mean that you will make friends with that person. 18 is based on mutual linking and give and take. They 19 time and effort to develop. And there are things that keep a new friendship from 20.

1. A. produces B. improves C. grows D. raises
2. A. take B. make C. do D. carry

3. A. lonely B. yourself
C. alone D. with yourself
4. A. nervous B. excited C. pressed D. worried
5. A. unhappy B. unusual
C. uncomfortable D. shyness
6. A. Many B. Some C. Some of D. Most of
7. A. with B. to C. for D. on
8. A. yourself B. ourself
C. yourselves D. ourselves
9. A. talking B. saying
C. judging D. laughing at
10. A. like B. as C. what D. that
11. A. make B. act as C. act D. express
12. A. when B. if C. as D. what
13. A. come to B. go to C. enter D. step to
14. A. upwards B. directly C. bravely D. happily
15. A. speak to B. talk about C. say to D. call up
16. A. other B. the other C. another D. others
17. A. old B. young C. new D. little
18. A. Relation B. Friendship
C. Connection D. Feelings
19. A. cost B. take C. spend D. use
20. A. growing B. living
C. increasing D. happening

每天积累一滴水

重点问题:

疑难问题:

最终形成太平洋

错题重做:

Learning about language

温故知新

I. 翻译短语

1. 镇定下来
2. 对……关心/挂念
3. 记下;写下
4. 故意地
5. 面对面地
6. 控制住某人

II. 翻译句子

1. 我妈妈病了的消息让我心烦意乱。(upset)
2. 他深吸了几口气让他自己平静下来。(calm down)
3. 肉在夏天不会保鲜很长时间的。(stay)

4. 这不是他第一次作弊。

自主学习

I. 词汇知识

1. _____ (adj.) 松散的—_____ (v.) 松开
2. _____ (v.) 遭受—_____ (n.) 苦难
3. _____ (v.) 康复—_____ (n.) 康复
4. _____ (adj.) 累的; 厌烦的—_____ (v.) 使……累/厌烦—_____ (adj.) 累人的; 使人疲劳的
5. _____ (n.) 黄昏—_____ (adj.) 昏暗的; 暗淡的—_____ (近义词) 黄昏

II. 重点短语

1. tie _____ 绑; 包扎
2. take no notice _____ 不注意
3. suffer _____ 遭受……
4. _____ the highway 在高速路上
5. recover _____ one's illness 康复
6. get tired _____ 厌倦
7. pack _____ 打包
8. _____ the curtains 拉窗帘

III. 语法练习

(将下列直接引语改为间接引语, 将间接引语改为直接引语)

1. "What will you do tomorrow?" Jack asked me.
→ _____
2. Mother asked me if/whether I could help her with the housework.
→ _____
3. "I don't know the password of the computer." Betty said.
→ _____
4. "The earth is round." said the teacher.
→ _____
5. Steven asked his father when he could stop to watch TV.
→ _____

要点剖析

1. She found it difficult to **settle** and **calm down** in the hiding place... 她发现在那个藏身处很难安心居住下来……

settle

- (1) *vi.* 停靠; 安家; 定居

① A bird _____ on a branch.

一只小鸟正落在树枝上。

- ② He travelled to the south and settled there.

他旅游到了南方并在那儿定居下来。

- (2) *vt.* 解决(和 solve 意思接近); 安排; 使定居

③ After five years' waiting, they _____ in their new flat finally.

经过 5 年等待之后, 他们最终住进了新房子。

④ We _____ between us at length and made up with each other.

我们最终消除了分歧和好如初了。

【拓展】

settle down (使) 安静下来; (使) 舒适地处于某位置; (使) 安下心来

- ⑤ "Settle down, class!" the teacher said.

老师说到, “同学们, 静下来”。

- ⑥ What _____ was a shout.

一声大喊使他们静了下来。

- ⑦ He watched TV programmes nearly five hours last night, _____ in sofa.

昨天晚上他舒适地靠在沙发上, 看了几乎 5 个小时的电视节目。

2. She **suffered from loneliness**... 她很孤独……

suffer

- (1) *vt.* 遭受; 经历; 忍受

① The city _____ from the earthquake.

那个城市因地震而遭到严重破坏。

② The party suffered a defeat in the general election.

该党在大选中失败了。

- (2) *vi.* 患病; 受痛苦; 受损失, 常与 from 连用。

③ Your studies will suffer if you play too much football.

你要是总踢足球, 功课就糟了。

④ She often suffers from headaches. 她经常头痛。

⑤ Many companies are _____ shortage of skilled workers. 许多公司苦于缺乏熟练工人。

⑥ _____ a serious pollution, many people in the city are in a poor state of health.

由于严重的污染, 生活在城市中的许多人健康状况极差。

3. It was **such fun** to watch it run loose in the park.

看到狗被松开绳子在公园里跑真是一件乐事。

fun *n.* (不可数名词) 有趣的事; 令人快乐的事

① _____ it is to drink a cup of iced beer on a hot summer day!

在炎热的夏天喝杯冰镇啤酒真是一件乐事!

② It is _____ to ski.

滑雪非常有趣。

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【拓展】

funny adj. 滑稽可笑的; 奇怪的

③ Seeing the funny clown, my daughter burst into laughter. 看到这滑稽的小丑, 我的女儿大笑起来。

④ It was funny for such a well-educated person as Smith to be so rude to his wife. 像史密斯那样如此有教养的人对他的妻子那样粗鲁真是奇怪。

提醒: fun 是不可数名词, 不要用 a fun 来表示有趣的事。

funny 不要理解为“有趣的, 给人带来快乐的”。

4. How can Linda recover from her illness in this room when it is so dirty and dusty?

既然这个房间如此脏又多灰尘, 林达怎么可能病愈呢?

recover

(1) vt. & vi. 康复; 恢复(不及物时和 from 搭配)

① After a sound sleep, he _____.
酣睡过后, 他恢复了体力。

② A good mood helps you to _____.
好的情绪有助于你肺病的恢复。

(2) vt. 重新找到

③ That he _____ made him pleased. 重新找到丢失的钱包, 这令他很高兴。

④ Who helped him _____?
谁帮他重新找到了自行车?

【拓展】

recovery n. 康复; 重新发现
get over an illness 病愈

5. "I've got tired of looking at nature through dirty curtains and dusty windows," Anne said to her father. 安妮对爸爸说: “我厌倦了透过肮脏的窗帘和有灰尘的窗户看大自然。”

be/get tired of 对……厌烦

① I got tired of so much reading.

我对读这么多书感到厌烦了。

② _____ of the professor's lecture, some students left the classroom.

厌烦了教授的课, 许多学生离开了教室。

【拓展】

be/get tired from/with 由……而累了

③ He was _____ a long walk.

他因长途跋涉而累了。

④ He was _____ doing the same things day after day. 他厌倦了天天都做同样的事情。

6. "I need pack up my things in the suitcase very quickly," the girl said. 女孩说: “我需要很快地装箱打包。”

pack

(1) n. 小包; 包裹

① a pack of cloth (cigarettes, cards) 一包布(烟、牌)

(2) v. 捆扎; 包装; 把行李打包

pack (sth.) up 将(东西)装箱打包

② He _____ and left.

他把东西装进箱子里就动身了。

③ Don't forget to pack your toothbrush.

别忘了把牙刷放到箱子里去。

【思考】

1. When the man saw the car accident on the highway he stopped in order to offer help.

句中 in order to 可换为 so as to 吗? 它们有何区别?

【思考提示】

上句中 in order to 和 so as to 可互换。in order to 和 so as to 都表目的, 翻译成“为了”, 都可以相当于 to 加动词原形表目的, 但放在句首时只能用 in order to, 不能用 so as to.

2. —sorry, I didn't break the plate on purpose.

—It's OK, Don't worry about it.

“It's OK.”是何意思? 还有哪些说法和“It's OK.”表达同样的意思?

【思考提示】

“It's OK.”意思是“没关系”, 另外 “It's all right.”和 “That's all right.”也表达“没关系”这一意思, 可以用在别人向你道歉时。

语法讲练

直接引语和间接引语(I)

直接引述别人的话叫“直接引语”。直接引语一般前后要加引号。用自己的话转述别人的话叫“间接引语”。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句, 间接引语不用引号。直接引语和间接引语可相互转换。如:

The boy said, "I come from UK."

这个男孩说, “我是英国人。”(直接引语)

The boy said that he came from UK.

这个男孩说他是英国人。

本节主要讲述直接引语和间接引语在陈述句和疑问句中的转换。

1. 如果直接引语是陈述句变为间接引语时用连词 that 引导(that 在口语中常省略), 从句中的人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语要根据情况作相应变化。

(1) 人称的变化

"I have known the news," she said.

“我已经知道这消息了。”她说。

→ She said she had known the news.

她说她已经知道这消息了。

(2) 时态的变化

直接引语变为间接引语时, 如主句的谓语动词是一般过去时, 从句的谓语动词在时态上要作相应的变化; 如主句的谓语动词是现在时, 从句的时态则无需变化。下面是直接引语变成间接引语时的时态变化:

一般现在时 → 一般过去时 现在进行时 → 过去进行时

现在完成时 → 过去完成时 一般过去时 → 过去完成时

一般将来时 → 过去将来时 过去完成时不变

注意: 出现下列情况时, 从句的时态不必变化。

① 直接引语的内容为普遍存在的客观真理, 变为间接引语时仍用一般现在时。

② 直接引语中有明确的表示过去时间的时间状语, 变为间接引语时仍用一般过去时。

(3) 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化

	在直接引语中	在间接引语中
指示代词	this	that
	these	those
时间状语	now	then
	today	that day
	tonight	that night
	this week/month, etc.	that week/month, etc.
	yesterday	the day before
	last week/month, etc.	the week/month, etc. before
	two days/a year, etc. ago	two days/a year, etc. before
	tomorrow	the next/following day
地点状语	here	there
动词	come	go
	bring	take

2. 如果直接引语是疑问句,变为间接引语时,除了注意人称、时态、指示代词、状语等要作相应的变化外,还要注意以下变化。

(1) 直接引语如果是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,要用连词 whether 或 if 引导。主句谓语动词 said 要改为 asked。没有间接宾语的,可以加一个间接宾语(me, him, us, etc.)。

He said, "Did you see her last night?"
他说, "昨晚你见到她了吗?"
→ He asked (me) whether I had seen her the night before. 他问(我)昨晚是否见到她了。

(2) 选择疑问句也可改为 whether 引导的从句。
"Do you want to stay at a hotel or at home?" he asked.
"你想待在旅店还是在家?"他问。
→ He asked (me) whether I wanted to stay at a hotel or at home. 他问(我)是想待在旅店还是想待在家里。

(3) 反意疑问句也可改成这种形式的从句。
"He has lived here for many years, hasn't he?" she asked. "他住在这儿已很多年了,不是吗?"她问。
→ She asked whether he had lived there for many years. 她问他是否已住在那儿很多年了。

(4) 如果直接引语是特殊疑问句,变为间接引语时,仍用原来的疑问词引导,将原来的疑问句语序变为陈述句语序。

"What can I do for you?" he asked me.
"我能为你做些什么?"他问我。
→ He asked (me) what he could do for me.

他问(我)他能为我做些什么。

► 语法专练 ◀

I. 将下列直接引语变为间接引语,间接引语变为直接引语

- "We've lived there for two years," he told me.
→ _____
- "John forget to tell me his telephone number," she said to me.
→ _____

3. "I was here a few weeks ago," she said.

→ _____

4. She asked me what I thought of the film I had seen the week before.

→ _____

5. I wondered whether they could finish the work in time.

→ _____

II. 单项填空

- As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him.
A. you will come B. will you come
C. you come D. do you come
- He said that his bike _____ stolen and that he _____ telephone the police.
A. was; would have to B. has; will have to
C. has been; will have got to D. had been; would have to
- The Foreign Minister said, "_____ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace."
A. This is B. There is
C. That is D. It is
- The mother said the children _____ the games when she opened the door.
A. were playing B. played
C. had been playing D. was to play
- Can you tell me _____ the railway station?
A. how I can get to B. how can I get to
C. where I can get to D. where can I get to

跟踪检测

I. 单项填空

- The old couple _____ great pain when word came that their only son was killed in the hurricane.
A. stood B. caused
C. suffered D. suffered from
- It's time I _____ my friend at the airport. It's the second time that I _____.
A. picked up; have picked her up
B. picked up; had picked her up
C. pick up; have picked her up
D. pick up; pick her up
- _____ it is to swim in a river in summer!
A. What a fun B. What fun
C. How funny D. How fun
- Immediately he _____ his bad cough, he devoted himself to working.
A. recovered B. got over from
C. recovered from D. got recovery
- I have always been honest and straightforward, and it doesn't matter _____. I'm talking to.
A. who is it B. who it is C. it is who D. it is whom
- With a lot of problems _____, the manager was like a cat on hot bricks.
A. settled B. being settled

- C. settle D. to settle
7. Tom Hanks told us that he _____ born in 1980.
A. was B. had been C. is D. has been
8. Although we had been out of touch for ten years, I recognized her _____ I met her.
A. first time B. for the first time
C. the first time D. by the first time
9. The students left the classroom _____ all the lights on.
A. with B. and C. but D. when
10. All the listeners were surprised at what the traveler had _____ in the last ten months.
A. gone through B. gone over
C. gone for D. gone on
11. The teacher said light _____ much faster than sound.
A. travel B. travels C. travelled D. travelling
12. It's too heavy. I haven't enough _____ to raise it.
A. force B. power C. strength D. ability

II. 选词填空(用所给短语和单词的正确形式填空)

add up, on purpose, ignore, go through
set down, be concerned about, settle, share

1. I _____ the same interest with him.
2. If you _____ the traffic rules, a serious accident will probably follow.
3. Please _____ what your teachers say on your notebook.
4. You can't imagine what he _____ in the forest.
5. I'm sorry. I didn't break the vase _____.
6. He is too young to _____ figures.
7. My grandpa is at an advanced age. I _____ his health.
8. He is skilled at _____ the dispute(争端) between countries.

III. 句型转换

1. He got over his flu three days later.
→ He _____ his flu three days later.
2. He didn't go to sleep the whole night yesterday.
→ He _____ the whole night yesterday.
3. He has a habit of writing down what he suddenly thinks of.
→ He has a habit of _____ what he suddenly thinks of.
4. Experiencing something difficult can build up your character.
→ _____ something difficult can build up your character.
5. Three days later they arrived at the port.
→ It was three days _____ they arrived at the port.

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

"We're going," Mimi called out to her mother in the family's grocery store next to her house. This was her first date, and Robert Rovere had just arrived to take her to a dance. She could hardly believe it was happening. During the long wait she had wondered again and again what to wear, finally putting on her favourite blouse. Now at last Robert was

here. He looked beautiful to her. His hair was neatly combed and he wore a yellow sweater she hadn't seen before. Mimi felt wonderful.

As they stepped out of the door, Mimi's mother popped out of the store and said hello to Robert. Then she put a package wrapped in white paper into Mimi's hand.

"Limburger cheese for Sally Thompson, Mimi. We got a case of imported Limburger today. I promised Sally you'd deliver it tonight."

"Tonight!" Mimi echoed, staring down at the cheese. "Why not tomorrow?"

"Sorry, but I promised Sally," her mother said. "Well, have fun, you two."

"Oh well, Robert, let's go," she said.

Her first date ever, her first date with Robert Rovere, and she was stuck with a large, smelly, messy package of cheese! She tried to forget it. "Here I am," she said to herself, "going to a dance with Robert Rovere." She glanced up at him.

"That cheese smells," he said.

She held the cheese in the hand farthest from him, but the smell seemed to be crawling up her arm.

They turned onto Montcalm Street. Mimi didn't know the house number, but she thought she'd recognize the house because she'd passed there once before. "Oh, here it is." She rang the bell but nobody answered. Then she noticed that the name under the bell wasn't Thompson. She had come to the wrong house. Oh, how embarrassing, she thought. She dropped the cheese into her coat pocket and rejoined Robert.

"A wrong house," she said. "I was sure she lived there."

"What do we do now?" Robert asked.

Mimi bit her lip. She couldn't bring the cheese home again now. It would just have to go to the dance with her. "Let's go," she said. She was so miserable she couldn't think of anything else to say, and she and Robert walked the rest of the way in a silence as thick as the bad smell of the cheese.

When they arrived at the dance, the place was full of people and there was no room to hang their coats. Mimi wanted to wash her hands, but Robert led her straight onto the dance floor. Mimi noticed that Robert smelled sweet, like lily of the valley. She smelled of Limburger cheese.

Mimi danced with all her heart. Robert's eyes were closed, probably trying to forget her and her smell, she thought.

1. What particular point suggests that Mimi was nervous about her date?
- A. She could hardly believe she had taken such a long time to get ready.
- B. She kept Robert waiting for a long time until she was ready.
- C. She spent a long time making herself look nicer.
- D. She wondered many times whether Robert would like

- the yellow sweater.
2. What happened when Mimi brought the cheese to the house?
- A. At first Mimi didn't realize that it was someone else's house.
- B. It was not the right house but the house number was correct.
- C. The wrong person came to the door.
- D. There was no one at the Thompson's home.
3. Why did Mimi bring the cheese with her into the dance hall?
- A. Robert said nothing about the cheese was on the way to the dance.
- B. She couldn't find any place to leave it.
- C. She thought the cheese was not as smelly as the lily of the valley.
- D. The room for hanging coats was full of people.
4. Which of the following was most likely to happen in the end?
- A. Their first date was a success.
- B. The smell ruined the date.
- C. Robert took all the cheese after the dance.
- D. They quarreled over the smelly cheese.

(B)

"Earthquake!" The word flashed in my brain. A roaring sound filled my ears. I tried to slide beneath my desk. The desk did a wild tap dance, slipping and sliding towards the centre of the room. I twisted my body and grabbed at the window-sill behind me, somehow kicking free of my dancing chair. I tried to stand. My legs skated away as if on a bucking escalator.

My fingers shook, grasped and held the window-sill

每天积累一滴水

重点问题:

疑难问题:

tightly. Somewhere through the roar sounded the terrified scream of some wounded animal. I looked behind me and tried to steady my gaze on the other kids but the scene was a dizzy nightmare. Some of the class were sitting in the middle of the room, surrounded by chairs and desks. One girl was screaming. A boy was trying to claw his way across the floor to the door in a crazy overarm crawl.

My grip froze me to the window-sill.

I cried aloud, "I'm going to die. I'm going to die. Save me, I'm not ready to die, I'm not ready!"

I hunched forward on my knees and pressed my face against my clenched fingers. I looked at the backs of my fingers and stupidly noticed the fragile pale hairs growing out of the pores. The fingers would soon cease to exist. Somehow the impending horror of my death was too terrible to even cry about.

Suddenly, I became aware that the rocking had ceased. Perhaps I wasn't going to die.

5. The roaring sound was made by _____.
A. a wounded animal B. people screaming
C. children running D. an earthquake
6. When the narrator clenches his fingers he is _____.
A. afraid B. angry C. injured D. impatient
7. Paragraph two describes the _____.
A. injuries suffered by the narrator
B. effects of a bad nightmare
C. disorder in the classroom
D. narrator's fear of death
8. At the end of the passage there is a feeling of _____.
A. panic B. hope C. sorrow D. excitement

最终形成太平洋

错题重做:

Using language

温故知新

I. 翻译短语

1. 对……厌烦
2. 把我的东西打包
3. 遭受洪水之苦
4. 在高速路上

II. 翻译句子

1. 经过一段时间休息,他病愈了。
2. 为了进入重点大学,他努力学习。
3. 一抱歉! 我不是故意打碎花瓶的。
—没关系!
4. 夏天在河里游泳是一件乐事。

自主学习

I. 根据英文解释写出单词

1. _____ not agree
2. _____ not like; hate
3. _____ exchange something with somebody.
4. _____ exchange news, ideas, information, etc. with sb.
5. _____ thankful
6. _____ a small piece of advice about sth. practical

II. 重点短语

1. get along _____ 和某人相处; 进展
2. _____ in love 爱上某人
3. have _____ with _____ 在……方面有困难; 麻烦
4. join _____ discussions 参加讨论
5. communicate _____ people 和人们交流

要点剖析

1. I am having much trouble with my classmates at the moment. 此刻我在和同学们相处方面遇到麻烦了。

have trouble with sb. /sth. 在……方面遇到困难/麻烦

- ① I have _____ with the pronunciation of the word.
我不太会发这个单词的音。

- ② Two policemen saw him speed. He must have had trouble with them.
两个警察看到他超速行车了,他必定栽到警察手里了。

【拓展】

have trouble/problem/difficulty with sth. /sb.
在……方面遇到麻烦
have trouble/problem/difficulty (in) doing sth.
在……方面遇到麻烦

- ③ He didn't work hard. He must have had problem in passing the exam.
他没有努力学习,在通过考试方面必定遇到了困难。

2. I'm getting along well with a boy in my class.

我和班里的一个男孩相处得非常好。

- (1) get along /on with sb. 和某人相处……(相处得好要用副词 well)

- ① If you _____ the others, you'll have a good mood.
如果你和其他人相处得好,你就会有好的情绪。

- ② The person is hard to _____.
这人很难相处。

- (2) get along/on with sth. 进展

- ③ How are you _____?
你情况如何?

- ④ They are _____ the construction of the highway.
他们建设公路方面一切进展顺利。

3. They say that this boy and I have fallen in love.

他们说我和这位男生在谈恋爱。

fall in love with... 表示“相爱;爱上”,表示动作,不能与表示一段时间的状语连用;如果后接表示一段时间的状语,则要用 be in love with...

- ① He fell in love with an actress.

他爱上了一个女演员。

- ② I've _____ with your beautiful house.

我很喜欢你的漂亮房子。

- ③ They have _____ with each other for more than five years. 他们已经彼此相爱五年多了。

【拓展】

lose one's heart to sb.	爱上某人
get married to sb.	与某人结婚(表动作)
be married to	与某人结婚(表状态)

4. I'm not very good at communicating with others.

我不擅于与别人交流。

communicate

- (1) vi. 和某人交流(和介词 with 搭配)

- ① _____ others is important in dealing with interpersonal relationship.
在处理人际关系方面和别人交流是重要的。

- ② I want to be a person who does well in _____ people from all walks of life.
我想成为一个擅长于和各行各业的人交流的人。

- (2) vt. 传达;传递(信息、新闻等)(和介词 to 搭配)

- ③ After the meeting you are required to communicate the news to the other workers.
会后要求你们把这消息传达给其他工人。

- ④ A bee _____ information _____ others by a particular kind of dance.

蜜蜂通过一种特殊的舞蹈来传递信息。