泓翰编撰

英语

人 教
必修1

主 编：泓 翰
副主编：董钦伟

高中新课标
GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO

学 案与测评
课时1+3

WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS
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编 写 蒋玉强 张秀芹

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Instruction [使用说明]

　　《学案与测评》是高中同步教学辅导用书，它以国家教育部新课程改革精神为指导，按照教育教学规律，科学地将教学与学习过程划分为课前、课中、课后三个阶段，并根据每个阶段的不同特点，确定浏览、研读、尝试、检测、评价等不同学习方式。本书循序渐进的合理设计，科学严谨的规范操作，将会确保广大学子在体味成长快乐的同时，享受成绩飞升的喜悦！

同步到课时，精确到课堂。
关怀到细节，服务到全程！

使用阶段	栏目名称		使用建议	使用效果
课 前	学前热身		学生自读	了解单元话题，产生学习兴趣
	话题导入		课外阅读	拓宽视野，提高兴趣
	自主预览	词海拾贝	尝试应用	掌握重点单词，打好学习基础
		短语呈现	整理记忆	了解重点词组，明确学习目标
		句型展示	归纳整理	了解重点句型，明确学习要点
		文本感知	主动阅读	理清文章脉络，把握文章大意
课 中	互动学案	知识点击	师生互动 即学即练	掌握重点，突破难点，解决疑点
		语法指南		
课 后	高考链接		体验尝试	提高应试技巧
	同步测评		自我检测	回顾学习重点，夯实基础知识
	单元测试		正规测试	加强实战演练，提高应试能力

泓翰编撰

高中新课标学案与测评 [编委会]

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泓翰编撰

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高中新课标学案与测评

泓翰编撰

Unit 1

Friendship

"别人都走开的时候,朋友仍与你在一起。"有时候在生活中,你会找到一个特别的朋友,他只是你生活中的一部分,却能改变你的整个生活。他会把你逗得开怀大笑;他会让你相信人间有真情。他会让你相信,真的有一扇不加锁的门,在等待着你去开启。这就是永恒的友谊。当你失意,当世界变得黯淡与空虚,真正的朋友会让你振作起来,原本黯淡空虚的世界顷时变得明亮和充实。真正的朋友会与你同度过困难、伤心和烦恼的时刻。在你转身走开时,真正的朋友会紧紧相随;在你迷失方向时,真正的朋友会引导你、鼓励你。真正的朋友会握着你的手,告诉你一切都会好起来的。好好珍惜这来之不易的珍贵的友谊吧!

"人生得一知己足矣,斯世,当同怀视之。"——鲁迅

话题 导入

Friendship Means...
友谊像杯浓浓的咖啡,虽然会有苦,但最终,是温暖的……
—By Rachel Chastain

You know you have a friend for life when they answer the phone at one in the morning because you can't sleep and have a lot on your mind. They don't mind talking about unimportant things to help you forget your troubles.

They spare some time to spend with you.

If they know that something bad happens to you, they'd be there for you, no questions asked.

When something is wrong, they know it just by looking at you and they will offer a hug to make you feel a thousand times better.

You know that they'd never lie to you, and would never hurt you. If they do hurt you, it would only be to make you a better person.

They can make you laugh when skies are the darkest, and they're there with a good movie and some popcorn when you're really unhappy.

And even if you're a thousand miles away, it doesn't matter because what you share with this friend is much deeper than what lies between you, and plays no role in your friendship.

Friendship means they will push when you need it, but never too hard, and stand back when the time is right, but never too far.

And the true test of friendship is to see if you're willing to do it all back in a heartbeat.

Your life is so much better because you know them, and they bring out the best that lies within.

自主 预览

词海拾贝

根据句意及汉语提示,用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. They are all _____ (担忧) about my safety.

2. To our joy, the sick mother is slowly _____ (康复).

3. _____ (雷声) follows a flash of lightning.

4. —Did he break it accidentally?
   —No, on _____ (故意).

5. The politician is really in a dangerous _____（处境）.

6. _____（联系）with other countries was difficult during the war.

7. Only in this way can the problem be _____（解决）.

8. They made a _____（调查）about our school uniform.

9. He was _____（不安）at not being invited.

10. The _____（苦恼）of the students in some schools are that they are driven to work hard at their lessons.

11. Tell me _____（确切地）where he is.

12. We are _____（感激的）to you for your gifts.

短语呈现

1. set _____ 记下；放下；登记
2. get/be _____ of 对……厌烦
3. get _____ with 与……相处；进展
4. _____ in love 相爱，爱上
5. _____ from 遭受；患病
6. in _____ to 为了……
7. _____ to _____ 面对面地
8. add _____ 合计
9. _____ in 参加，加入
10. be _____ about 关心；挂念
11. go _____ 经历；经受

句型展示

1. ... you had to pay to _____ it _____.
……你不得不花钱雇人修理它。

2. You will tell him that he/she _____ _____ _____ ...
你会告诉他/她本来应该好好学习的……

3. ... it was the first time in a year and a half _____ I _____ _____ the night face to face...
……这是一年半以来我第一次对夜晚近距离的观看……

4. While _____ the dog, you were careless, and it got loose and was hit by a car.
在遛狗的时候，你不小心松了手，狗被汽车撞了。

5. I wonder if _____ because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long _____ I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. 我不知道是不是因为我长期

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。

文本感知

Anne was born into a Jewish family. During World War Ⅱ, they had to hide to avoid being __1__ by the German Nazis.

During the twenty-five months in their __2__ place, she couldn't be __3__ and was __4__ about everything with nature, such as the blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and so on. In __5__ to see the moon, they even had to stay awake on __6__ until midnight, not __7__ open the window. For one year and a half she was able to see the night __8__ to face only once on a dark, rainy evening.

During that hard time, Anne told what she had gone __9__ and her deepest feelings and thoughts to her best friend, her __10__. （改编）

1. _____　　2. _____　　3. _____
4. _____　　5. _____　　6. _____
7. _____　　8. _____　　9. _____
10. _____

互动学案

知识点击

1. *Add up* your score and see how many points you get.（P1）
将你所得的分数加起来，看看你得多少分。

▲*add up* 加起来
(1)add 在这里意为"加，增加，添加"。
The fire is going out. Will you add some wood?
火要灭了，你添点木柴好吗？
Add up these figures for me, please.
请帮我把这些数字加起来。
(2)add 还表示"进而说或写道；补充说道"。
"I'll come later," he added.
"我随后就到，"他又说道。

联想拓展
①add up to 意为"总计达；说明；意味着"。
The cost added up to 100 million *yuan*.
费用总计达一亿元。
The evidence adds up to a case of murder.
证据显示这是一起谋杀案。
②add ... to ... 意为"把……加到……上去"。
Add 5 to 3 and you have 8. 3加5等于8。
③add to 意为"增加"。
What he did has added to our difficulties.
他的所作所为增加了我们的困难。

④add in 意为"包括在内"。
Don't forget to add me in. 别忘了算上我。

【即学即练】
(1) 单项填空
In the evening the car broke down suddenly and the heavy rain _____ the helplessness of the girl driver on the country road.
A. added B. added to
C. added up D. added up to
答案:B
解析:add to 使(数量)增加;使(规模)扩大。此处意为"……增加了这个女司机的无助"。
(2) 完成句子
①恶劣的天气只是增加了我们的困难。
The bad weather only _____ _____ our difficulties.
②这些数字的总数恰好是100。
The numbers _____ _____ exactly 100.
答案:①added to ②add up to

2. ... you had to pay to *get it repaired*. (P₁)
……你不得不花钱雇人修理它。

▲**get it repaired** get 意为"使,促使",repaired 是过去分词,作宾语 it 的补足语。宾语补足语还可以由现在分词、不定式、形容词、副词或介词短语等来充当。
I must get the television fixed.
我必须请人修理一下电视机。(过去分词作宾补,与宾语有逻辑上的动宾关系)
I'll get the car going.
我要使车发动起来。(现在分词作宾补,与宾语有逻辑上的主谓关系)
Get him to see a doctor.
让他去看医生。(带 to 的不定式作宾补,与宾语有逻辑上的主谓关系)
You must get your shirt clean.
你必须把衬衫洗干净。(形容词作宾补)
I can't get them all in.
我不能把他们全都弄进去。(副词作宾补)
Get that cat out of the house!
把那只猫从屋里赶出去!(介词短语作宾补)

联想拓展
have/make/let sb. do sth. 或 get sb. to do sth. 使某人做某事
have sb. /sth. doing sth. 使某人/某事连续做/发生
have/get sth. done 使(某事)发生,遭受
get sth. doing 使……启动
【即学即练】单项填空
(1)In a foreign company, if you have a good command of English, you _____ much more easily.

A. will promote B. promote
C. will get promoted D. are promoted
答案:C
解析:get done 表示被动,动作意味强。根据句意,本句应为将来时态,故选 C。
(2)He got his sister _____ him with his homework.
A. to help B. helping
C. helped D. being helped
答案:A
解析:get sb. to do sth. 使某人做某事;get sth. done 使(某事)发生,使(完成)某事,过去分词作宾补,表示被动关系。

3. You will *say no*. (P₁)你将会拒绝。

▲**say no to ...** 向……拒绝
say no to sb. /a plan/a proposal/a request 意为"否定或拒绝某人/计划/提议/要求"。
say yes/OK to sb. /sth. 意为"同意某人/某事"。
say goodbye/sorry/hello to sb. 意为"向某人告别/道歉/问候某人"。
His father said no to his request for money.
他的父亲拒绝了他要钱的请求。
Let's say goodbye to our teacher.
咱们去向老师告别吧。
Please say hello to your parents for me.
请代我向你父母问好。
If you do something wrong to someone, you should say sorry to him/her.
如果你做了对不起某人的事,你应该向他/她道歉。
To my surprise, the boss said no to my plan.
让我吃惊的是,老板不同意我的计划。

联想拓展
yes 与 no 可作名词,分别意为"表示同意的答复;表示同意的人"和"否定的回答;作否定回答的人"。
When we took a vote, there were 9 yeses and 3 noes.
我们投票表决,有九人赞成,三人反对。
【即学即练】
(1) 单项填空
— I just dropped in to say hello.
— _____.
A. It's a pleasure B. Pleased to see you
C. You are welcome D. That's kind of you
答案:D
解析:由上句可知,对方来表达问候(say hello),当然要向对方表达谢意。
(2) 翻译句子
我的问题你只需要简单地回答是或不是。
_____
答案:You only need to say a simple yes or no to my question.

4. You will tell your friend that *you've got to go to class*. (P₁)

你会告诉你的朋友你得去上课。

▲**have got to** 不得不

Since you're no longer a child now, you have got to make money to support the family.

因为你现在已经不再是个孩子了,所以你得赚钱养家。

指点迷津

have got to 与 have to

①have got to的否定式为haven't got to;have to 的否定式为 don't have to。用于疑问句时,前者 have 提前,后者借助于助动词 do。

②表示一次性动作时,两者可互换;但当表示习惯性动作时,尤其是当句中含有 always,often,sometimes 等表频率的副词时,则应使用 have to,不使用 have got to。

③have got to 极少用于过去时;而 have to 除可用于过去时外,还可与情态动词、助动词连用,可用于完成体结构中。

have (got) to 与 must

have (got) to 与 must 都意为"必须",但 must 作为情态动词无时态以及人称和数的变化,而 have (got) to 则有。have (got) to 表示客观需要,must 则表示主观看法。另外,表示"不必",不可用 mustn't,而用 don't have to,haven't got to,needn't。mustn't 表示"一定不能"的绝对禁止含义。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1)—_____ I go there, too?

—No, you _____.

　　A. Must；can't 　　B. Need；mustn't

　　C. Can；needn't 　　D. Must；don't have to

答案:D

解析:not have to 可以用来作为 must 问句的否定回答,相当于 needn't。

(2)Can you tell me _____ to join the army?

　　A. how does a person have to be old

　　B. how old does a person have to be

　　C. how old a person has to be

　　D. how a person has to be old

答案:C

解析:宾语从句需要用陈述语序,故选 C。

5. You will tell your friend that you are *concerned* about him/her and you will meet after class and talk then. (P.)你会告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她,你们会在下课见面后再谈。

▲**concern**

(1)*vt.* 涉及,关系到;关心

Don't talk about what doesn't concern us now.

现在别谈那些与我们无关的事情。

There is no need to concern yourself with these affairs.

你不必关心这些事情。

(2)*n.* 关心,关注;关系

What are your main concerns as a writer?

作为一名作家你主要关心的是什么?

(3)concerned *adj.* 担心的;烦恼的;忧虑的。常用于 be con-

cerned about/for 短语中。

We're all concerned about/for her safety.

我们都为她的安全担心。

Please don't be concerned about me.

请别为我担心。

联想拓展

as concerns 关于

as/so far as... be concerned 关于;至于;就……而言

be concerned about/for 关心;为……担心

be concerned in sth. 和某事有牵连

be concerned with 牵涉到,与……有关,参与

【即学即练】完成句子

(1)你怎么能希望我不挂念我的儿子呢?

　　How can you expect me _____ _____ _____ _____ my own son?

(2)这个故事写的是 19 世纪的一个俄国家庭。

　　The story _____ _____ a Russian family in the nineteenth century.

答案:(1)not to be concerned about

(2)is concerned with

6. *While walking the dog*, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. (P.)

在遛狗的时候,你不小心松了手,狗被汽车撞了。

▲句中 *while walking the dog* = while you are walking the dog。while 后面省略了主语 you 和 be 动词 are。当 when, while, until, if, unless, though, although 等连词引导的状语从句的主语和主句的主语相同,同时谓语为 be 动词或含有助动词 be 时,可以省去主语和 be。

He fell asleep while (he was) doing his homework.

他做作业时睡着了。

He will not go to the party unless(he is)invited.

如果不被邀请,他不会去参加舞会的。

【即学即练】单项填空

While _____ in the countryside, he made many friends with the native there.

　　A. worked 　　　　　　B. working

　　C. he works 　　　　　D. he is working

答案:B

解析:从结构上分析,while 为连词,可以引导时间状语从句,C、D 两项虽可以构成从句,但时态与主句不一致;work 与主语 he 之间是主动关系,故选 B,可以看作省了 he was。

7. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her *cheat* in the exam by looking at your paper. (P.)

你的一个朋友学习不用功,请求你在考试中帮他/她作弊,他/她要看你的试卷。

▲**cheat**

(1)*v.* 意为"欺骗(人);诈取(金钱等)"。常组成短语:cheat sb. (out) of sth. 意为"骗取某人某物";cheat sb. into the belief that... 意为"骗取某人相信……";cheat sb. into doing

青春励志 知识能使好人更好,坏人更坏。

sth. 意为"骗某人做某事"。

In order to get the child to eat more, the mother cheated him into the belief that he would get a new toy. 为了让孩子多吃点饭，妈妈骗着让他相信他会得到一个新玩具。

He always cheats at cards but he seldom wins.

他打牌时总是作弊但很少赢。

He was caught cheating in an exam.

他考试作弊，被当场抓住。

(2) n. 意为"骗子；欺骗；作弊；骗人的事"。

The old lady was so honest that the cheat easily cheated her (out) of her gold ring.

老太太如此诚实，以至于那个骗子很容易地就骗走了她的金戒指。

These sheets I've bought are a cheat; they are too short for the bed. 我买的这些床单铺在床上太短了，我被骗了。

【即学即练】

(1) 完成句子

考试中作弊不是什么新鲜的事情。

There is nothing really new about _____ in exams.

答案：cheating

(2) 翻译句子

It's really a cheat, but you can use the old one.

_____

答案：这真是骗人的东西，但你可以用原来那个。

(3) 单项填空

The old man _____ a lot of money by two strangers in the street.

A. cheated out of   B. cheated into

C. was cheated out of   D. was cheated into

答案：C

解析：cheat sb. out of sth. 骗取某人某物，该句为被动式。

8. You will tell him/her that he/she *should have studied*... 【P】你会告诉他/她本来应该好好学习的……

▲*should have done* 这一结构表示过去该做某事而实际上没有做，含有责备的意味。

You should have come here five minutes ago.

五分钟前你就应该来这里了。

You shouldn't have told him about this.

你本来不应该告诉他这件事的。

联想拓展

"情态动词＋have＋done"小结

①must have done 指对过去发生的事情的肯定推测，意为"一定……"。

②can't/couldn't have done 指对过去发生的事情的否定推测，意为"一定没有……"。

③might/may have done 表推测，指过去可能做了某事（可能性小），意为"可能已经做了……"。

④should/ought to have done 指应该做某事却没有做，意为"本来应该……"。

⑤shouldn't/oughtn't to have done 指本来不该做某事却做了，意为"本来不应该……"。

⑥needn't have done 指做了过去没有必要做的事情，意为"本来不必做……"。

⑦could have done 指过去本能做某事却没做，意为"本来可以……"。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) I did not call to book my ticket for the airline, but I _____ .

A. should have   B. may have

C. must have   D. shall have

答案：A

解析：should have done 本应该做……。句意为：我没有打电话预订飞机票，而我本该这么做的。故选 A。

(2)—I didn't go to class last night because my car broke down.

　—You _____ mine. I wasn't using it.

A. could borrow   B. could have borrowed

C. may borrow   D. may have borrowed

答案：B

解析：本句意为"你本可以借我的车"，符合 could have done 的用法。故选 A。

9. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are *going through*? 【P】或者你害怕你的朋友会嘲笑你，或者是害怕他们不能理解你所经历的事？

▲*go through*

(1) 经历；经受；通过（考试等）

Most families went through a lot during the war.

大多数家庭在战争中经受了许多苦难。

He went through the reading test smoothly.

他顺利地通过了阅读测试。

(2) 审阅；检查；讨论

I'd like to have you go through the book.

我想让你审读这本书。

Go through the papers carefully.

仔细检查一下这些试卷。

(3) 做完（某事）表示"将某事进行到底"时后接 with。

I didn't want to go through college.

我不想上完大学。

You'll have to go through with it once you start.

一旦开始，你就得将它进行到底。

(4) （提案等）被通过

The law has now gone through.

这项法律现在已经被通过了。

(5) 用完（钱等）

He went through all the money his father gave him.

他花完了他父亲给他的所有钱。

He who is ashamed of asking is ashamed of learning. **5**

联想拓展

go with 伴随,与……协调,与……持同一看法
go about 着手做,处理,忙于
go over 检查,审查,复习,重温
go off 发射;动身,离开,去世
go ahead 开始,前进;领先
go along 进行,进展;赞同(与 with 连用)
go up 上升;(物价等)上涨
go out 熄灭;公布;播出
go by 过去;走过
go round/around 足够分配;(消息)流传

【即学即练】

(1) 单项填空

①I always start the day by _____ my mail.

A. going through
B. going through with
C. going over
D. going for

答案:A

解析:A 项意为"仔细察看;审查";B 项意为"完成艰难或令人不快的事";C 项意为"复习";D 项意为"适用于……,去取……"。故选 A。

②Frank _____ many dangers during the war.

A. went through
B. went over
C. went along
D. went on

答案:A

解析:A 项意为"经历;经受";B 项意为"复习;检查";C 项意为"一道;一起";D 项意为"继续"。句意为:弗兰克在战争中经历了很多危险。

(2) 翻译句子

Let's go through the arguments again.

答案:咱们再仔细研究一下这些论据吧。
_____

10. I don't want to *set down* a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty. (P._)
我不愿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,我要把这个朋友叫作基蒂。

▲*set down*

(1)＝write down 写下,记下

I will set down the story as it was told to me.
我要把我所听到的故事原原本本地记下来。

(2)＝put down 放下,搁下

He set down a basket on the ground.
他把一个篮子放在地上。

(3)＝allow sb. to leave a vehicle 让某人下车

Please set me down at the next corner.
请在下一个转角处让我下车。

联想拓展

set about (doing) sth. 着手(做)某事
set back 使退后/延迟;拨回(慢)

set forward 提出,拨快(钟表),促进
set off 动身,出发;引爆
set out 出发;着手做(to do);陈述
set up 竖起,创设,开办

【即学即练】

(1) 单项填空

A fund will be _____ for the dead men's family.

A. set out
B. set up
C. set down
D. set off

答案:B

解析:A 项意为"出发,启程,开始";B 项意为"建立,开办,设立";C 项意为"记下,让某人下车";D 项意为"出发,引爆"。

(2) 完成句子

①乘客只有在正式车站方可上下车。

Passengers may _____ _____ _____ and picked up only at the official stops.

②把地址记下来,免得忘了。

_____ _____ the address before you forget it.

答案:①be set down ②Set down

11. 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. (P._) 我不知道这是不是因为我长期无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事情都无比狂热。

▲这是一个主从复合句,if 引导宾语从句。该宾语从句中使用了强调句型 it is...that...,被强调的成分是"because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long"。it's because...that is 一个典型的强调句型,强调句型用法很重要,也是高考的重点,现总结如下:

强调句基本句型:It is/was＋被强调的成分＋that/who/whom＋其他成分。此句型可以用来强调除谓语以外的各种成分。

原句:I met Li Ming at the railway station yesterday.

强调主语:It was I that/who met Li Ming at the railway station yesterday.

强调宾语:It was Li Ming that/whom I met at the railway station yesterday.

强调地点状语:It was at the railway station that I met Li Ming yesterday.

强调时间状语:It was yesterday that I met Li Ming at the railway station.

使用该句型应该注意以下几点:

(1)强调状语时,连接词只用 that,强调人时,则还可以用 who(在从句中作主语)或 whom(在从句中作宾语)。

(2)原句的谓语动词时态是一般过去时、过去进行时和过去完成时,用 It was...,其他时态用 It is...。

(3)对"...not...until..."这一结构进行强调时,一般使用 It is(was) not until...that...进行强调。

He didn't finish his book until last month.

改为：It was not until last month that he finished his book.

联想拓展

①强调句的一般疑问句型：Is/Was＋it＋被强调的成分＋that/who/whom...？

Was it you that met Li Ming at the railway station yesterday?

②强调句的特殊疑问句型：疑问词＋is/was＋it＋that/who/whom...？

Who was it that met Li Ming at the railway station yesterday?

指点迷津

because，as，since 与 for

①because 语气最强，所表示的是对 why 的直接理由或原因，它既可以回答 why 的提问，又可以在强调句型中成为被强调部分；说话人认为事因比较清楚，主要是为了表明语言或思维上的因果关系就用 as 或 since。

②as 是大家共知的原因；since 是尚需总结的原因；for 是并列连词，用于两个分句之间，有时并不存在因果关系，只是对事实进行推论时主观设立的一种论据。

He was late that morning. It was because he had missed the first bus. 那天早上他迟到了。那是因为他没有赶上第一班公共汽车。

Since everyone is here, let's begin.
既然大家都在，咱们开始吧。

As it is raining hard, we'll have to stay at home.
由于雨下得太大，我们将不得不待在家里。

It rained last night, for the ground is wet this morning.
昨天夜里下雨了，因为今天早晨地面是湿的。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1)—Were all the toys for the children carried to their new kindergarten?
—No, _____ only some of them.
A. it was   B. they were
C. there were   D. there was

答案：A

解析：考查强调句型。应答语为强调句 it was only some of them that were carried to their new kindergarten 的省略形式。

(2)It was there, the police believe, _____ she was able to activate the recorder she kept in her bag.
A. until   B. which
C. that   D. when

答案：C

解析：强调句型，强调部分为地点状语 there，the police believe 为插入语。句意为：警方相信，正是在那里，她弄响了她放在包里的录音机。

12. For example, one evening when it was so warm, I *stayed* awake on purpose until half past eleven *in order to* have a

good look at the moon by myself. (P.)
比如，有天晚上天气很暖和，我故意熬到 11 点半不睡觉，为的是独自好好看看月亮。

▲*stay*

stay 在本句中为系动词，表示状态，义同 keep，后跟名词或者形容词。此时 stay 不能用于被动语态和进行时态中。stay still/seated 意为"保持不动/坐在原位上"。

He stayed single all his life.
他打了一辈子光棍。

Language was，is and will stay the chief means of exchange of ideas.
语言过去是，现在是，将来仍然是交流思想的主要工具。

Stores in this country stay open till twelve o'clock at night. 这个国家的商店一直营业到晚上12点。

指点迷津

remain 与 stay

都指"继续停留"或"继续保持某种状态、关系或行动"。

remain 常可与 stay 互换，但它强调"继续停留于一处或保持原状态、情况、性质而不改变它"。

This place remains cool all summer.
这个地方整个夏天都凉爽。

stay 强调"某人/物继续留在原地而不离开"。

He stayed to see the end of the game.
他一直待到比赛结束。

▲*in order（not）to* 为了（不）……

In order to catch the train, she hurried through her work.
为了赶火车，她匆匆做完了她的工作。

He came here earlier in order not to be late.
他来的如此早是为了防止迟到。

The general ordered his men to deploy in order to meet the offensive of the enemy.
将军命令他的士兵展开阵形，以抗击敌人的进攻。

指点迷津

in order to 与 so as to

in order to/so as to 后接动词原形，其否定式均为在不定式符号前加 not。

前者可放于句首，也可置于句中，而后者只能放在句中。

若不定式的逻辑主语与主句的主语不一致，则改用 so that 或 in order that 从句。

in order that 与 so that

两者皆表示"为了"，引导目的状语从句，可通用，且从句中常用情态动词。in order that 从句中多用情态动词 may，might，shall，should。

【即学即练】

(1) 翻译句子

①物价下跌了，但我怀疑是否能保持不涨。
The price has gone down, but I doubt whether it will _____ _____ .

②我在一个朋友家里住了一宿。

I _____ _____ _____ at a friend's house.

答案：①stay down　②stayed the night

（2）单项填空

①Helen listened carefully _____ she might discover exactly what John wanted.

　A. so as that　　　　B. in order that
　C. in order to　　　 D. so as to

答案：B

解析：in order that 引导目的状语从句。

②The old man put on his glasses _____ see better.

　A. for the purpose　 B. in order that
　C. so as　　　　　　 D. in order to

答案：D

解析：in order to do... 不定式短语表示目的。

③I always take something to read when I go to the doctor's _____ I have to wait.

　A. in case　　　　　 B. so that
　C. in order　　　　　D. as if

答案：A

解析：in case 意为"万一，以防"，符合句意。

13. *...it was the first time* in a year and a half *that* I'd seen the night face to face...* （P.　）

这是一年半以来我第一次对夜晚近距离的观看……

▲It was/is the first/second/third/... time（that）sb. had/have done，意思为"某人第一/二/三……次做了某事"。

It is the first time that China has sent a man into space. 这是中国第一次把人送入太空。

It was the second time that John had held an art exhibition. 这是约翰第二次举办艺术展了。

注意：time 后面的从句要用完成时态。

联想拓展

It is the＋序数词＋时间＋定语从句（用现在完成时）.

It was the＋序数词＋时间＋定语从句（用过去完成时）.

It is（high）＋time＋定语从句（用过去时，属于虚拟语气）.

【即学即练】单项填空

（1）Is this the first time you _____ Beijing?

　A. had been to　　　 B. had gone to
　C. have been to　　　D. are to

答案：C

解析：主句为一般现在时，从句中为现在完成时。

（2）It is（high）time that I _____ that factory.

　A. visit　　　　　　　B. visited
　C. visiting　　　　　 D. have visited

答案：B

解析：It's time that... 从句中用过去时。

14. *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. （P.　）

我记得很清楚，有那么一段时间，蓝蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌声、月光和鲜花不可能让我着迷。

▲I can well remember... 是主句，that 引导的是宾语从句，该宾语从句中 there was a time 是主句，when 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 time（could have done 用来对过去情况进行推测）。

【即学即练】单项填空

I _____ with my friend John in London but I didn't want to disturb him.

　A. might stay　　　　B. could stay
　C. must have stayed　D. could have stayed

答案：D

解析：句意为：我本可以和我的朋友约翰待在伦敦，但是我不想去打扰他。

15. *Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs one evening at dusk when the window was open.* （P.　）

▲when the window was open 是定语从句，修饰 at dusk

happen 作"碰巧"时，其常见结构为：

happen 作"碰巧"时，其常见结构为：

happen to do sth. 碰巧做……；偶然的……

happen to be doing sth. 碰巧在做……

happen to have done. 碰巧做过……

It（so）happens（happened）that... 碰巧……

【即学即练】完成句子

（1）When I went to visit him, he _____ to be going out. 我去看他时，他碰巧正要出去。

（2）It _____ that she had heard the news. 她碰巧听到了这个消息。

答案：（1）happened　（2）happened

语法指南

直接引语和间接引语（一）

　　本单元我们学习了直接引语和间接引语之间的转换，在将前者变成后者时，不同类型的句子有不同的转换方法。

1. 陈述句变间接引语，在其前面加上连词 that，that 可省略。

She said，"I have been to the Great Wall twice."

→She said（that）she had been to the Great Wall twice.

她说她已去过长城两次了。

注意：若直接引语是一个带有由 if，when，where 等引导的状语从句的复合句时，为了避免混淆，引起歧义，that 最好不要省略。

此外，如果是两个 that 引导的两个宾语从句，第二个 that 注意不要省略。

2. 疑问句变间接引语，首先将引语改为陈述语序，其次将一般疑问句、选择疑问句用连词 if 或 whether 引导，特殊疑问句仍用原来的疑问词引导。

Mrs Smith said，"How long did it take you to fly to New York，John?"

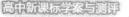→Mrs Smith asked John how long it had taken him to fly to New York.

史密斯夫人问约翰乘飞机去纽约花了多长时间。

注意：特殊疑问句变间接引语由原来的疑问词引导，这时疑问词变成连接词，切忌不要再在疑问句前加一个多余的 that。

3. 感叹句也可以由直接引语变为间接引语。感叹句变间接引语时，有时用原来的感叹词引导，有时用 that 引导，只

青春励志 良好的名声在黑暗中也能闪闪发光。

要把意思转述出来即可。

She said, "What a lovely day it is!"

→She said what a lovely day it was.

→She said that it was a lovely day.

她说那是多么好的一天。

4. 主句是一般现在时，从句时态无需改变；主句是一般过去时，间接引语应用相应的过去时态。但是，如果从句表示一个客观事实或真理，或者含有一个具体客观事实或真理，或者含有一个具体时间状语时，其时态仍为一般现在时。

"Where is he really from?" I wonder.

→I wonder where he is really from.

我想知道他来自哪里。

The teacher said to us, "The area of the US is smaller than that of China."

→The teacher told us that the area of the US is smaller than that of China.

老师告诉我们美国的领土面积比中国的小。

5. 直接引语是第一人称，变间接引语时主语应与主句主语一致（即第一人称看主语），是第二人称应与主句的宾语一致（即第二人称看宾语），第三人称则不变。主句是一般过去时时，间接引语中的指示代词、地点及时间状语也要发生相应的改变。一般说来，this 变成 that，here 变成 there，now 变成 then，today 变成 that day，yesterday 变成 the day before，tomorrow 变成 the next day，next year 变成 the next year 等。有时，直接引语中的动词也要发生变化。例如：come 变成 go，bring 变成 take 等。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1)He often thinks of _____ he can do for the country.

  A. what   B. how

  C. that   D. which

答案：A

解析：what 引导宾语从句，作从句中的宾语。

(2)—I think it is going to be a big problem.

  —Yes, it could be.

  —I wonder _____ we can do about it.

  A. if   B. how

  C. what   D. that

答案：C

解析：考查宾语从句的引导词。what 在从句中充当 do 的宾语，that 只起连接作用，不能在宾语从句中充当成分。

(3)A computer can only do _____ you have instructed it to

do.

  A. how   B. after

  C. what   D. when

答案：C

解析：what 在从句中作 do 的宾语。

(4)Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.

  A. who is he   B. who he is

  C. who is it   D. who it is

答案：D

解析：宾语从句应用陈述形式，且在不清楚来人的情况时，用 it 指代。

(5)She asked me _____ to build the church.

  A. how long it was taken

  B. how long it had taken

  C. how much time did it take

  D. how much time it was taken

答案：B

解析：根据句意，从句的动作发生在主句动作前，故应用过去完成时。

(6)Have you seen Tom recently? I wonder _____ with his studies.

  A. how is he getting along

  B. that he gets along well

  C. what he is getting along

  D. if he is getting along well

答案：D

解析：I wonder if... 为一常用句型，此处意为"我想知道他学习是否顺利"。A 选项需用陈述语序，即 how he is getting along。

(7)Mr Green asked Lily whether she had passed the exam _____.

  A. yesterday   B. the day before

  C. the day ago   D. before the day

答案：B

解析：主句是一般过去时，间接引用中的时间状语要发生相应变化，即 now 变为 then；today 变成 that day；yesterday 变成 the day before；tomorrow 变成 the next day 等。故选 B。

(8)The teacher told us that light _____ faster than sound.

  A. travelled   B. had travelled

  C. is travelling   D. travels

答案：D

解析：主句是一般过去时，间接引语应用相应的过去时态。

但是，如果从句表示一个客观事实或真理，其时态仍为一般现在时。这里"light travels faster than sound"显然是一个客观真理，故从句用一般现在时表示，所以选D。

(9) Tom Hanks told his teacher that he _____ born in 1956.

A. was　　　　B. had been

C. is　　　　D. has been

答案：A

解析：从句叙述过去的事实。并且有具体时间 in 1956，故一定用过去式。所以选 A。

(10) He said he _____ here soon.

A. would go　　　　B. would come

C. will go　　　　D. will come

答案：B

解析：主句是过去时，从句要用过去的相应时态故 C、D 两项不符合要求，"来这儿"应为 come here 而不能是 go here. 故排除 A 项。只有 B 项正确。

高考 链接

例1：—My cat's really fat.

—You _____ have given her so much food.

(2007·浙江)

A. wouldn't　　　　B. couldn't

C. shouldn't　　　　D. mustn't

答案：C

解析：shouldn't have done 表示"本不应该做某事"。根据所提供的情景"My cat's really fat"可判断出本不应该给它那么多食物。couldn't have done 表示"不可能"。wouldn't have done 常用于表示非真实情况。mustn't 不与 have done 连用。

例2：Please remain _____ until the plane has come to a complete stop. (2007·山东)

A. to seat　　　　B. to be seated

C. seating　　　　D. seated

答案：D

解析：seat 是及物动词，后常接反身代词作宾语。表示"坐下"时，常用 be seated。remain 和 be 一样都是系动词，后接 v.-ed 形式。句意为：在飞机完全停下来之前要坐在自己的座位上。

例3：It is not who is right but what is right _____ is of importance. (2007·重庆)

A. which　　　　B. it

C. that　　　　D. this

答案：C

解析：It is…that…构成强调句，对 not who is right but what is right 进行强调。在这种强调句式中，一般用 that 引出句子的其他部分。如果被强调的部分是表示人的意义的名词时，可以用 who 代替 that 引出句子的其他部分。

例4：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

答案：D

解析：It was…that…构成强调句，对 not until we had stayed together for a couple of weeks 进行强调。

例5：Jenny hopes that Mr Smith will suggest a good way to have her written English _____ in a short period.

(2007·福建)

A. improved　　　　B. improving

C. to improve　　　　D. improve

答案：A

解析：have sth. done 表示"使某事被做"，v.-ed 作宾语补足语表示被动。根据 written English 与 improve 的关系可判断出要用 v.-ed 形式作宾语补足语，表示"使她的书面英语得到改善"。v.-ing 形式作宾语补足语表示主动，即表示宾语所做的事。不加 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语（have sb. do sth.），表示"让、叫某人做某事"。have 后一般不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。

例6：As you worked late yesterday, you _____ have come this morning. (2006·陕西)

A. mayn't　　　　B. can't

C. mustn't　　　　D. needn't

答案：D

解析：本题考查情态动词表推测的用法。句意为：既然你昨天工作到那么晚，今天早上你就没必要来了。needn't have done 意为"本来没必要……"，故选 D。

例7：—Why didn't you tell him about the meeting?

—He rushed out of the room _____ I could say a word.

(2006·四川)

A. before　　　　B. until

C. when　　　　D. after

答案：A

解析：本题考查 before 引导的时间状语从句的用法。此处 be-
fore 意为"还没来得及……，就……"。

例 8：They _____ two free tickets to Canada, otherwise
they'd never have been able to afford to go.

(2007·山东)

A. had got   B. got
C. have got   D. get

答案：B

解析："他们得到了两张免费票"是过去发生的事实,应为过去
时,故选 got。后半句为虚拟语气。

例 9：—How's your tour around the North Lake? Is it beauti-
ful?
—It _____ be, but it is now heavily polluted.

(2007·全国 I)

A. will   B. would
C. should   D. must

答案：C

解析：本题考查情态动词的用法。句意为：—你到北湖的旅游
怎么样？那里景色美吗？—本来应该是这样的，但是现
在它被严重污染了。应选 should。其他三项不符
合题意。

同步 测评

巩固方案

Ⅰ．单项填空

① The visitor _____ that he _____ very glad to visit
our country.
A. said; was   B. said; had been
C. told; was   D. spoke; had been

② Mr Smith asked Nancy _____ it took her to fly to Nan-
jing.
A. how soon   B. how often
C. how long   D. how far

③ The tourist asked the guide where he _____ visit the
next day.
A. was going to   B. will
C. is going to   D. how

④ Linda asked Amy _____ she could tell her the general
ideas of the poem.
A. that   B. whether
C. what   D. how

⑤ Mother asked the youngest kid _____ with his toy car.
A. what the matter was
B. what was the matter
C. what the matter
D. what is the matter

⑥ You can never know _____ when she received our nice
birthday presents.
A. how she was pleased
B. how excited she was
C. how happy was she
D. how was she interested

⑦ —Why did you talk to the teacher after class?
—I don't understand _____ during the lecture.
A. the problem did she tell us
B. how did she say
C. that she was talking about
D. what she was teaching

⑧ Scientists say it may be five or six years _____ it is pos-
sible to test this medicine on human patients.
A. since   B. after
C. before   D. when

⑨ She got her leg _____ yesterday, and is now in hospi-
tal.
A. to break   B. breaking
C. broken   D. had broken

⑩ He looks so upset. I _____ him the bad news so early.
A. should have told   B. should tell
C. shouldn't have told   D. shouldn't tell

⑪ My father expressed his great _____ over my health
when leaving, _____ that he will come to see me again
next month.
A. care; added
B. concern; adding
C. interest; having added
D. attention; but added

⑫ It's a great shame that Chen Shuibian _____ carry out
his own separatism policies _____ Taiwanese interests
and future.
A. will; ignoring   B. should; ignores
C. must; ignored   D. should; ignoring

⑬ _____ is known to all, good friends _____ happi-
ness and value to life.
A. It; add   B. As; add
C. It; add up   D. As; add to

⑭ The old lady _____ great pain when her only son was
killed in a traffic accident.
A. took   B. suffered
C. suffered from   D. stood

Ⅱ．用下列短语的适当形式填空

add up, join in, calm down, on purpose, face to face,
get tired of, in order to, get along with

① The lecture was so boring that we all _____ it.

② I study hard _____ be accepted by a good university.

③ Rose didn't feel like _____ the discussion because she
was not interested in the topic.

④ I e-mailed my daughter to learn about how she _____
her study.

Sooner or later, the truth comes to light.   **11**