邮发代号:

一学生学习报社 试题与研究编辑部 激 藏 奉 戲

教材精讲精练

丛书总主编:马五胜



基础与提升

高中英語。必修1

配合人教版教材使用

区 云南出版集团公司

窗云南敖育出版社

28 中学生学习报社

试题与研究编辑部 权威奉献

教材 精讲 精练

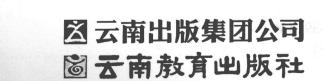
丛书总主编:马五胜

基础与提升

高中英语· 少修1

0

配合人教版教材使用



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

试题与研究·基础与提升:人教版. 高中英语. 1:必修/中学生学习报社编著. 一昆明:云南教育出版社,2009. 8 ISBN 978-7-5415-3913-8

经常设置

I. 试··· II. 中··· III. 英语课 - 高中 - 教学参考资料 IV. C634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 140276 号

试题与研究・基础与提升

教材精讲精练 高中英语人教版必修1

出 版:云南出版集团公司 云南教育出版社

发 行:云南教育出版社

地 址:昆明市环城西路 609 号 邮编:650034

国云南京南出版社

网址:http://www.yneph.com排版:中学生学习报社印刷厂

印 刷:中国人民解放军测绘学院印刷厂

版 次:2009年8月第1版

印 次:2009年8月第1次印刷

开 本:890×1240 16 开

印 张:40.5

字 数:1359 千

书 号:ISBN 978-7-5415-3913-8

定 价:67.00元(共5册)

foreword mi

由中学生学习报社倾力打造的《试题与研究》是专门研究试题、服务考生的品牌期刊。教育部考试中心命题专家和各省中高考命题人员为各科顾问和特约撰稿人,权威实用,导向正确,针对性强。但随着教育的发展,新课程的实施,教材的变化以及考试模式的改革,其他非毕业班学生特别期望有配合学习进度、注重基础、提升能力的辅导读物。为此,中学生学习报社《试题与研究》编辑部与多次荣获全国先进出版社称号的云南教育出版社联合策划,组织编写了《试题与研究》编辑部与表次荣获全国先进出版社称号的云南教育出版社联合策划,组织编写了《试题与研究》基础与提升》教材精读精练系列丛书,孜孜以求,量身定做,以满足非毕业班学生的需要,从而形成了《试题与研究》期刊集群,更全面地为广大中学生服务。

《试题与研究·基础与提升》教材精讲精练丛书遍邀名师,精心编写。秉承新课标教学理念,梳理知识要点,夯实学习基础,通过教材文本的精读和循序渐进的精练,达到提升学习备考的能力。

对教材进行精讲精练是这套丛书的最大特点,具体来讲有三点:

一、精讲部分,紧扣教材,与教学同步。

与课时同步,理清教学内容,对每课重点、难点进行精细讲解。做到对课本知识的有效梳理,由巩固基础到提升能力,步步推进,最终达到对知识的有效积累和及时巩固。

二、精练部分,与精讲结合,互助提升。

重点、难点的精讲使学生从纷繁复杂的教学内容中理出头绪,抓住中心。分课时、分单元的习题训练让学生在实践中理解、巩固所学知识,增强分析和解决实际问题的能力。用理论知识指导实践,在实践中提升认知能力,最终达到以学助练,以练促学的效果。

三、讲练结合,体例精当,质量上乘。

讲练结合的编写模式,将课堂短短的 45 分钟向外延展,使同学们足不出户,便可领略具有丰富教学经验的名师精细透彻的讲解。习题设置按照循序渐进的学习规律,题量适中,难易适度,让学生在不知不觉中提升学习成绩。

同学们,九层之台,始于垒土。《试题与研究·基础与提升》教材精讲精练的同步精 讲将使你稳扎稳打,巩固基础;配套精练,将使你举一反三,提升能力。这是本套丛书编 写者的最大愿望,也希冀通过你的阅读使用实现它。

るのは

| 索引 | 1 |
|--------|--------|
| | Unit 1 |
| 单元课文精讲 | |
| 单元语法精讲 | 9 |
| 高考真题精析 | 12 |
| 教材习题答案 | |
| 双语课外阅读 | 15 |
| 写作基础训练 | 16 |
| 能力提升练兵 | 17 |
| | Unit 2 |
| | Cint 2 |
| 单元课文精讲 | 23 |
| 单元语法精讲 | |
| 高考真题精析 | |
| 教材习题答案 | 32 67 |
| 双语课外阅读 | 35 |
| 写作基础训练 | 35 |
| 能力提升练兵 | 36 |
| | Unit 3 |
| 单元课文精讲 | 42 |
| 单元语法精讲 | 51 |
| 高考真题精析 | 53 |
| 教材习题答案 | 54 |
| 双语课外阅读 | 56 |
| 写作基础训练 | 57 |
| 能力提升练兵 | 58 |
| | Unit 4 |
| | Omt 4 |
| 单元课文精讲 | 64 |

| 单元语法精讲 | 7 | 2 |
|--------|--------|----|
| 高考真题精析 | 7 | 4 |
| 教材习题答案 | 7 | 6 |
| 双语课外阅读 | | 8 |
| 写作基础训练 | 7 | 9 |
| 能力提升练兵 | 8 | 0 |
| | Unit 5 | |
| 单元课文精讲 | 8 | 86 |
| 单元语法精讲 | 9 |)4 |
| 高考真题精析 | 9 | 7 |
| 教材习题答案 | 9 | 8 |
| 双语课外阅读 | 10 | 1 |
| 写作基础训练 | 10 |)4 |
| 能力提升练兵 | 10 |)5 |

educated 的含义当其构成的短语 -----



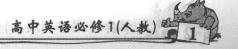
made in a state of the interest of the intere

索引

| inchile的含义与研读 A | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| accept 的含义 ······90 | |
| accept 与 receive90 | |
| actually 的含义与用法 24 | |
| add 的含义及其构成的短语2 | |
| advice 的含义······88 | |
| advise 的含义及其构成的短语 88 | |
| agree to, agree on 与 agree with91 | |
| as a matter of fact 及 fact 构成的其他短语 90 | 1 |
| as usual 50 | |
| as well as26 | |
| as well as 与 as well 26 | |
| as 与 which | |
| at an end 及 end 构成的其他短语 67 | |
| | |
| judge 的含义与星法。BB | |
| be based on 25 | ĺ |
| | |
| be based on | 3 |
| be based on | |
| be based on | |
| be based on | 5 |
| be based on | 3 |
| be based on | 5 |
| be based on | 3 3 3 |
| be based on | 5 |
| be based on | 8 |
| be based on | |

in order to by in order that the continue of t

| care about 及 care for ······· 47 |
|--|
| change one's mind |
| come to power93 |
| come up 的含义及 come 构成的其他短语 ······ 24 |
| command 的含义与用法 27 |
| command 与 order |
| communicate 的含义与用法······ 8 |
| congratulate 的含义与用法 ····· 70 |
| congratulation 构成的短语 ····· 70 |
| congratulation 与 celebration ······ 70 |
| continue 的含义与用法 ····· 88 |
| continue, go on, resume, succeed 与 keep on 88 |
| crazy 的含义 ··································· |
| fighted struggle It. d. a. |
| dare 的含义与用法 6 |
| degree 的含义及其构成的短语 92 |
| destroy, damage 与 ruin ······ 69 |
| detail 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 47 |
| determine 的含义与用法 47 |
| determine, decide, resolve与 settle ······ 48 |
| determined 的含义 |
| devote 的含义与用法 87 |
| dig out 及 dig 构成的其他短语 ····· 70 |
| disaster 的含义 70 |
| discover, invent, find, find out 与 look for 4 |
| do, does 或 did 强调谓语动词 9,92 |
| 动词不定式作主语 50 |
| 动名词作主语72 |



| dream 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 44 | if 与 whether ···· 5 |
|---|---|
| E SSS | imagine 的含义与用法 43 |
| educated 的含义及其构成的短语 ······ 92 | in front of 与 in the front of ······ 50 |
| escape 的含义与用法······ 91 | in order to 6 |
| even if 24 | in order to $=$ in order that $\cdots 6$ |
| ever since 的含义 | include 的含义与用法 71 |
| everywhere 的含义与用法 ····· 69 | include 与 contain ······71 |
| expect 的含义 ······ 29 | increase 的含义与用法 ······ 26 |
| - come up 的 5 文形 cence 有权的基础 24 | injure, hurt ≒ wound |
| face to face | insist 的含义与用法 46 |
| fall in love 与 be in love ·······8 | insist 与 persist |
| fare 的含义与用法 · · · · · 43 | instead of ····· 27 |
| fear 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 ······ 93 | instead of 与 instead ······ 27 |
| fear, terror, alarm, fright 与 panic ······ 93 | it was the first/second/third, etc time + that 从句 |
| fee 的含义及其构成的短语 ······ 88 | 6 |
| feel 及其他系动词 8 | itself 的含义与用法 · · · · 4 |
| 分数表示法 68 | Mon so ta so flow se |
| fight 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 87 | "基数词的复数形式 + of"的用法 72 |
| fight 与 struggle ······ 87 | join, join in 与 take part in ······ 9 |
| 6 - 出用产义含纳 szab | judge 的含义与用法 70 |
| get along with sb. 与 get along with sth 8 | SC The possed of |
| get + 宾语 + 宾补 ······ 2 | keep sb. + 宾补 ······ 5 |
| get tired of 与 get tired from 8 | be load ad |
| give in 与 give up | last 作动词时的含义 70 |
| go through 及 go 构成的其他短语 3 | lawyer 及 law 的含义 ····· 88 |
| determined #13 2 × · · · H · · · · 48 | lie 的含义及其构成的短语 67 |
| have got to 2 | lie, lie与lay ······ 68 |
| hide away 3 | lonely 与 alone 9 |
| honour 的含义与用法 71 | burs. 给食义与别。及草 M 或的短语66 |
| honour, reputation 与 fame | "make+宾语+宾补"结构 91 |
| hope 与 wish72 | make up one's mind 48 |
| □ 数周不定式作主法 Ⅰ | make use of 及 use 构成的其他短语 ······ 25 |
| identity 的含义与用法 25 | must 与 have to 2 |
| 2 高中英语必修1(人教) | |



| N N 49 | quality 的含义及其构成的短语 80 |
|---|--|
| native 的含义与用法 · · · · · 24 | To Programme and American State of the State |
| nearly 与 almost ····· 4 | reason, cause 与 excuse ······ |
| no longer 的用法 ····· 7 | reason 的含义与用法 ······· |
| "no matter + 疑问句"与"疑问词-ever" 49 | recognize 的含义与用法······29 |
| notuntil的用法 92 | request, ask, beg 与 demand ················ 28 |
| 0 | request 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 28 |
| on purpose ····· 6 | rescue 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 69 |
| once 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 48 | rescue 与 save ···································· |
| only 引起的倒装句 90 | retell 的含义及 re-词缀 ······ 28 |
| open 的含义与用法 71 | reward 的含义与用法 ······ 94 |
| organize 的含义与用法 ····· 70 | right away 65 |
| out of work 及 work 构成的其他短语 ····· 89 | right, correct, just 与 upright 65 |
| outdoors 的含义及其反义词 5 | rise 的含义 ······ 65 |
| P | rise, raise与 arise ···································· |
| peaceful, calm, cool, still ≒ quiet ····· 87 | ruin 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 ······ 68 |
| peaceful 的含义 87 | rule 的含义与用法 · · · · · 25 |
| peace 的含义 ····· 88 | Cr |
| period, age 与 era | see 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 89 |
| period 的含义 ····· 91 | seem, appear与look ··································· |
| persuade 的含义与用法 44 | seem 的常用结构 60 |
| persuade, try to persuade, advise 与 convince 45 | sentence 的含义与用法 ······ 94 |
| pipe 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 66 | set down 及 set 构成的其他短语 ···································· |
| play a part in 29 | shake 的含义与用法 ····· 64 |
| position 的含义 | shake, quiver, shiver, shudder与 tremble 64 |
| position, job 与 situation 89 | share 的含义与用法 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| prefer 的含义与用法 ······ 43 | shock 的含义与用法 69 |
| present 的含义与用法 25 | smelly 的含义及 smell 的用法 65 |
| proper 及 properly 的含义 46 | so 的常用结构 27 |
| Q | so 与 such |
| 强调句型 45 | spare 的含义与用法······ |
| "情态动词 + have + 过去分词"的用法 3 | spellbind 的含义 ······ |
| quake 的含义与用法 69 | standard 的含义与用法 ····· 28 |

| stay 的含义与用法 5 |
|---|
| stop to do sth. 与 stop doing sth 50 |
| stubborn 的含义 46 |
| such as, for example 与 namely26 |
| suchas与 such as |
| suffer 的含义与用法7 |
| survey 的含义与用法 1 |
| readile 的含义与用法及其TI成的对象。69 |
| terror 的含义及其构成的短语 93 |
| than ever before 25 |
| the first time 及其他能引导时间状语从句的 |
| 类似结构 93 |
| the number of 与 a number of ······ 26 |
| the way 后接定语从句时的引导词 29 |
| through 与 across ······ 49 |
| too much 与 much too ······· 6 |
| tooto do sth. 的用法 66 |
| transport 的含义与用法及其构成的短语 ······· 42 |
| 。 的是女与用告及其性 以的短语 89 |
| upset, anxious 与 nervous ······ 2 |
| upset 的含义与用法 ······ 2 |
| 40 V THEFT X FIRE SOCIOLES |
| valley 的含义 49 |
| 40 ···································· |
| way, approach, manner 与 method |
| way, road, street, path 与 route |
| well 的含义与用法 · · · · · 65 |
| Why not do? 与 Why don't you do? 51 |
| willing 的含义91 |
| with + 宾语 + 宾补 8 |
| worry about 89 |
| spellbind 的 数 数 X |
| 系动词的用法 50 |
| |

高中英语必修1(人教)

| 现在分词作状语 … | 49 |
|-----------------------|--|
| 48。何含义与阳极。 | and state of the same |
| "疑问词+不定式"约 | 结构 9,43 |
| | conger的用法。···································· |
| | no matter+疑问句"与"真门词 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | Skip jarije i sijek je de je |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | 成排具的 為謝 waw 话 kaw la las |
| | |
| | |
| | sesecial, calua, cool, sull'I mie |
| | With this own |
| 38 | |
| | |
| | |
| A | |
| | erstaare, my to persuade, rak aa |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | orefer 的含义与用技 ········ |
| | |
| | |
| | . 9 |
| Ch years was a second | |
| | |
| | posic 的意义与重数。 |



Unit 1 Friendship



单元课文精讲

斧 课文对译 斧

Reading

安妮最好的朋友

你是不是想有一位能无话不谈、推心置腹的朋友呢?或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你,会不理解你目前的困境呢?安妮·弗兰克想要的是第一种类型的朋友,于是她就把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

安妮在第二次世界大战期间住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她一家人都是犹太人,所以他们不得不躲藏起来,否则他们就会被德国纳粹抓去。她和她的家人躲藏了差不多25个月之后才被发现。在这段时间里,她唯一的忠实朋友就是她的日记了。她说:"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,我要把这个朋友称作基蒂。"安妮自从1942年7月起就躲藏了起来,现在来看看她当时的心情吧。

1944年6月15日 星期四亲爱的基蒂:

我不知道这是不是因为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都无比狂热。我记得非常清楚,以前,湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花,从未令我心迷神往过。,自从我来到这里,一切都变了。

……比方说,有天晚上天气很暖和,我熬到11点半故意不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。还有一次,就在五个月以前的一个晚上,我碰巧在楼上,窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗户不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚,风吹雨打,雷电交加,我全然被这种力量镇住了。这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

……令人伤心的是……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。但观看这些已经不再是乐趣,因为大自然是你必须亲身体验的。

你的安妮

Using Language Reading and listening

亲爱的王小姐: Salad China um

我现在和班上的同学有件麻烦事。我跟我们班里的一位男同学一直相处得很好,我们常常一起做作业,而且很乐意相互帮助。我们成了非常好的朋友。可是,其他同学却开始在背后议论起来,他们说我和这位男同学在谈恋爱,这使我很生气。我不想中断这段友谊,但是我又讨厌人家背后说闲话。我该怎么办呢?

你的莉萨

Reading and writing and between and add

亲爱的王小姐:

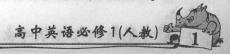
我是湖州高中的一名学生。我有一个难题,我不太善于同人们交际。虽然我的确试着去跟班上的同学交谈,但我还是发现很难跟他们成为好朋友。因此,有时候我感到十分孤独。我确实很想改变这种现状,却不知道该怎么办。如果您能给我提些建议,我会非常感激的。

你的晚东

% 课文精讲 %

Warming Up

- 1. Do the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you get.
- (1) survey 用作名词,表示"调查,审视,环顾,眺望"等意思。
 - ① As a manager, you should make a general survey of the situation. 作为一名经理,你应该对形势做通盘考虑。
- ② An informal survey shows that what most people wanted for Christmas was two more weeks to prepare for it. 一项非正式的调查显示,大多数人圣诞节想要的东西是再给两个星期准备过节。
- ▲ survey 用作动词,表示"眺望,纵览,通盘考虑,审度"等意思。
- 3 The Prime Minister, in his speech at the





Guildhall, surveyed the international situation. 首相在伦敦市政厅所做的演说中,评述了国际形势。

- ④ to survey the countryside from the top of a hill 从山顶眺望山区
- (2) add 用作动词,表示"加,又说,补充说"等意思。
 - ⑤ If you add 5 to 5, you get 10. 5 加 5 得 10。
 - ⑥ "And I hope you'll come early," he added. 他接着又说:"并且我希望你早点儿来。"

【拓展】

add up

合计,加起来

add up to

加起来总和是

add to

增加

add sth. together

将某些事物结合起来,凑合在一起

- (3) how many points you can get 是宾语从句,作 see 的宾语,用陈述句语序。
- 2. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired.
 - ▲ "get + 宾语 + 宾补"中, get 是使役动词, 表示 "使,叫,让"。宾补可以是不定式、现在分词、 过去分词。
 - ▲ get + 宾语 + 不定式
 - ① Can you get us to do the experiment? 你能让我们做这个实验吗?
 - ② He couldn't get the car to start and went by bus. 他因无法发动车子,所以乘公共汽车去了。
 - ▲ get + 宾语 + 现在分词
 - ③ Soon they got the fire burning. 不久他们就让火 做了起来。
 - ④ Let me try now. I'll get the car starting. 这次让我试试看,我会使车子发动起来。
- ▲ get + 宾语 + 过去分词
 - ⑤ I must get my bike repaired. 我得叫人给我修理自行车了。
 - ⑥ Where are you going to get your hair cut? 你打算 到哪里去理发?
- 3. Your friend comes to school very upset.
 - ▲ upset 用作形容词,意思是"不快的,心烦意乱的",常作 be 或 seem 的表语。
 - ① She is easily upset emotionally. 她的心绪容易烦 乱。
 - ▲ upset 用作动词, 意思是"扰乱, 使(某人或某物) 不安"。
 - ② The news quite upsets him. 这个消息使他心烦意乱。
 - ③ His cheating in the exam upset his teacher. 他在

考试中作弊,这使得他的老师很生气。

【辨析】upset, anxious 与 nervous

upset 表示由于某事的发生而感到心烦意乱(= rather unhappy)。

anxious 表示由于害怕某事会发生而感到焦急(=worried)。

nervous 表示在事情发展的过程中有一种害怕的感觉(=rather afraid)。

- ④ She was very upset when the dog died. 狗死了, 她感到心烦意乱。
- ⑤ Your mother will be anxious until she hears you're safe. 你妈妈只有在听到你安然无恙时才会放下心来。
- ⑥ I'm always nervous when I have to make a speech. 在演讲时我总是感到紧张。
- 4. You will tell your friend that you've got to go to class.
 - ▲ have got to 意思是"必须,不得不",在口语中可以替代 have to。
 - ① —Do you have to go today? 今天你们必须走吗? —Yes, we do. 是的,我们必须走。
 - ② We've got to wait until the rain stops. 我们不得不等到雨停。

【辨析】must 与 have to

must 侧重于说话人的主观看法或意见,无人称、时态和数的变化,其过去式和将来式分别用 had to 和 will/shall have to,表示"必须,应该";否定式 mustn't/must not 表示"不应该,不许可,不准,禁止"等。在回答带有 must 的问句时,否定式常用 need not 或 don't have to 表示"不必",而不用 mustn't,因为 mustn't 表示"不可以"。 must 表示推测"一定,必定",只能用在肯定句中。

have to 侧重客观上某种情形的需要或别人的看法或意见,有人称、时态和数的变化;表示"必须,不得不"时,在这个意义上与 must 很接近,但 must 表示的是说话人的主观看法,而 have to 表示的却是客观需要。

- ③ The work must be finished as soon as possible. 工作必须尽快完成。
- ④ You mustn't speak like that. 不允许你那样讲话。
- ⑤ —Must I be home before eight o'clock? 我必须在 8 点钟之前到家吗?
 - 一Yes, you must. 是的,你必须。
 - —No, you needn't./No, you don't have to. 不, 你不必。
- ⑥ You don't have to worry about that. 你不必担心那件事。



- ⑦ The students will have to know how to use the computers. 学生将不得不去学会使用电脑。
- 5. You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her and you will meet after class and talk then.
 - ▲ be concerned about 表示"担心(某事或某人)", 与 be anxious about, be worried about 同义。
- ① We're all concerned about her safety. 我们都为她的安全担忧。
- ② I think it is unnecessary for the parents to be concerned about their children's independence. 我认为父母没必要为他们的孩子的自立担心。
- You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper.
- ▲ should + have + 过去分词 表示"(过去)本应该做某事,而实际却没做", 是对已发生的情况的"责备,惊奇或推测"。
- ① I was really anxious about you. You shouldn't have left home without a word. 我真的很担心你。你本不该一声不响地离开家。

【拓展】

- ▲ can/could + have + 过去分词 表示"(过去)本能够做某事,而实际上却没 做";其否定形式表示"(过去)不可能做某事"。 两者都是对过去情况的一种推测。could 表示 把握性不大。
- ② —I stayed at a hotel while in New York. 在纽约时我住在宾馆。
 - 一Oh, did you? You could have stayed with Tom. 哦,真的吗? 你本能够住在汤姆那里的。
- ▲ may/might + have + 过去分词 表示对过去发生的行为的推测,含有"也许"之意; might 语气较弱。
- ③ Sorry I'm late. I might have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again. 对不起,我迟到了。我有可能把闹铃关掉后又睡着了。
- ▲ must + have + 过去分词 表示"(过去)必定发生了某事",属肯定性推测。
- ④ I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep. 我没听到电话铃声。当时我一定睡着了。

Pre-reading

- 1. Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you.
 - ▲ reason 用作名词,表示"理由,原因,缘故"。
- ① There is some reason to believe that he is dishonest. 有理由相信他不诚实。
 - ▲ reason 用作动词,表示"推理,思考"。

② Man's ability to reason makes him different from the animals. 人的思考能力使人异于禽兽。

【辨析】reason, cause 与 excuse reason 表示"理由,原因"。指决定做某一件事或采取某一行动的理由,由此得出结论或解释。cause 表示"起因",指引起某种后果的起因。excuse 表示"辩解,借口",指为某一行为所做的解释,可以是真的,也可以是托词。

- ③ The reason for my absence was that I was ill. 我没来是因为我生病了。
- ④ The cause of the accident was the fact that he was driving too fast. 事故的原因是他开车太快。
- ⑤ Too much work is no excuse for not studying. 工作太忙不能成为不学习的理由。

Reading

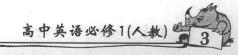
- 1. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through?
 - (1) that your friend would laugh at you 是宾语从句, 作 be afraid 的宾语。
 - (2) what you are going through 是宾语从句,作 understand 的宾语。
 - (3)go through 的意思是"经历,遭受"。
 - ① If you only knew what she has to go through with that husband of hers. 你要是知道她得跟丈夫受什么样的苦,就好啦。
 - ② In 2003, China went through the disease called SARS. 在 2003 年,中国遭受了非典型性肺炎病毒。
- ③ They would go through fire and water to serve the people. 为了服务大众,他们甘愿赴汤蹈火。

【拓展】

go without sth.

go about 四处走动,流传 go against 反对,与……相反 go ahead 进步,毫不犹豫地进行 go away 离去 回来,回溯 go back go beyond 超越 go by 经过 go on doing sth. 继续做同一件事 接着做另一件事 go on to do sth.

- 2. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.
 - (1) hide away 意思是"躲藏,隐藏"等。
 - ① She tried to hide away her feelings. 她设法掩



忍受没有……之苦



饰她的感情。

② You had better hide away. 你最好藏起来。

(2)【辨析】nearly 与 almost

两者都可用来修饰不定代词、形容词、副词、动词、介词短语等,此时两者常可换用。修饰动词时,通常应放在行为动词之前或系动词之后;修饰形容词、副词、名词等时,通常应放在被修饰词语之前。

almost 可用于 any 以及 no, none, nobody, nothing, never 等否定词之前,但 nearly 一般不这样用。但是,两者都可用在动词的否定式之前。

nearly 之前可用 very, pretty, not 等词修饰,但 almost 之前不能用这些词。

nearly 比较客观,而 almost 感情色彩较浓。

- ③ He is almost/nearly as tall as her. 他差不多与她一样高。
- ④ He worked almost/nearly all day. 他几乎工作了一整天。
 - ⑤ Almost/Nearly all the students passed the exam. 差不多所有的学生都通过了考试。
 - ⑥ Almost no one came to the dinner party. 几乎 没有人来参加晚宴。
 - ⑦ I almost never see her. 我几乎从未见过她。
- 8 He almost/nearly didn't catch the bus. 他差点儿没赶上公共汽车。
 - ⑨ It's not nearly so difficult as you think. 这远不像你想象的那么难。
- ① The car is pretty nearly new. 这辆汽车几乎 是全新的。
 - ① The road is nearly 80 feet wide. 这条公路近80 英尺宽。
 - ① The road is almost 80 feet wide. 这条公路差 一点儿就 80 英尺宽了。

【注】not nearly 意为"远非", very/pretty nearly 意为"几乎",都是习语。

(3)【辨析】discover, invent, find, find out 与 look for discover 意为"发现",指发现前所未知但已存在的事物或现象。

invent 意为"发明,创造",指发明前所未有的事物。

find 意为"发现",指偶然或通过一番经历而发现;另外还有"找到"的意思,是 look for 寻找的结果。

find out 意为"查明",指通过观察、研究或调查,找出原因,查明事实,发现错误、秘密等。 look for 意为"寻找",强调寻找的动作,而 find 是"找到",强调找到的结果。

- ③ Do you know who discovered America? 你知 道谁发现的美洲吗?
- When was the steam engine invented? 蒸汽 机是何时发明的?
 - (15) I looked for my necklace everywhere and found it at last. 我到处找我的项链,最后终于找到了。
- ⑥ Please find out whether there is an express train. 请查看一下有无快车。
- 3. 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.
 - (1) set down 作"写下,记下,放下,让(乘客)下车" 等讲。
 - ① The police asked him to set down what he had seen in a report. 警察让他写个报告,说明他所看见的事情。
 - ② I'll set you down at the corner of your street. 我让你在你所住的街道转弯处下车。

【拓展】

set about 着手(开始)做某事

set aside 存储,留出 set off 出发,动身

set on fire 放火烧,使燃烧

set out 开始,打算 set up 建立,成立

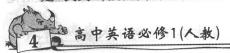
(2) as most people do 是定语从句, as 表示"正如, 正像",指代前面整个句子。

③ As has been announced, we shall have our sports meeting next month. 正如所宣布的那样,下月我们将召开运动会。

【辨析】as 与 which

as 与 which 都可代指整个句子,但有区别:从意思上看, as 指"正如,这一点",而 which 指"这件事";从位置看, as 可放在任何位置,而 which 不能放在句首;从搭配看, as 可和 the same, such 等搭配,而 which 不能。

- ④ The result of the experiment was very good, which we had not expected. 实验的结果非常好,这是我们没想到的。
- ⑤ Those houses are sold at such a low price as people expected. 那些房屋以人们所期望的低价销售。
 - (3) itself 是 it 的强调形式,作 diary 的同位语。
 - ⑥ The things itself is not valuable, but I want it as a keepsake. 这件东西本身并无价值,但我要把它留做纪念品。



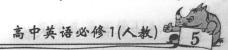


- ⑦ The land itself is worth the money, without the house. 这块地本身就值这个价钱,还不算这座房子。
- 【拓展】itself 还可作代词, 意思是"它自己"。 by itself 表示"单独地,独立地,自动地"。
 - ⑧ The cat is washing itself. 猫在给自己洗脸。
- ⑨ The dog got up and stretched itself. 狗站起来 伸展了一下身子。
 - ① The cat can't open the door by itself. 猫不会自己开门。
 - ① The machine works by itself. 这台机器是自动的。
 - ② The farmhouse stands by itself in the fields. 农舍孤零零地坐落在农田里。
 - (4) call my friend kitty 是"call + 宾语 + 宾补"结构,其中宾补常为名词。
 - ① His parents named him Robert, but the boys called him Bob. 他父母给他取名叫罗伯特,可孩子们叫他鲍勃。
 - (4) What are you going to call the baby? 你将给婴儿取什么名字?
- 4. 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.
 - (1) if 引导的宾语从句,作 wonder 的宾语,主句是 I wonder。在宾语从句中,又包含由 because 引导的表语从句和 so that 引导的结果状语从句。
- (2)【辨析】if 与 whether
 - ▲if 不能替换 whether 的 5 种情况:
 - 1)正式文体中, 句中有 or not 时。
 - ① I wonder whether it is big enough or not. 我不知道它是否够大。
 - 2)引导主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句时。
 - ② Whether it is true remains a question. 它是不是真的还是一个问题。
 - 3)作介词的宾语时。
 - ③ I haven't settled the question of whether I'll go back home. 我还没决定是否要回家去。
 - 4) 放在不定式前,与不定式组成词组。
 - ④ She hasn't decided whether to go or not. 她还 没决定去还是不去。
 - 5)作 discuss 等词的宾语。
 - ⑤ We discussed whether we should close the shop. 我们讨论是否该关闭那家商店。
 - 【注】if 还有"假如"之意,引导条件状语从句; 而 whether 还有"不管,无论"之意,引导让步状 语从句。
 - (3) outdoors 用作副词,意思是"在户外,户外"。

- ⑥ In hot countries it's possible to sleep outdoors. 在炎热的国家可以睡在户外。
- ⑦ Farm workers spend most of their time outdoors. 农场工人大部分时间在户外。

【拓展】indoors 是其反义词,意为"在室内,室内"。outdoor 和 indoor 是形容词,都只作定语;outdoor 意为"户外的,野外的",indoor 意为"户内的,室内的"。

- (4) crazy 用作形容词, 意思是"狂热的, 愚蠢的, 着迷的"。
 - 图 He is crazy about skiing. 他醉心于滑雪。
 - You were crazy to lend that man your money.
 你把钱借给那个人,真糊涂。
- 5. 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.
 - (1) that 引导宾语从句,作 remember 的宾语。在宾语从句中,又包含 when 引导的定语从句,先行词是 a time。
 - (2) spellbind 用作动词,意思是"迷住,迷惑",其过去式和过去分词形式是 spellbound, spellbound 可作形容词,常作表语,意思是"着魔的,人迷的"。
 - ① The speaker held his audience spellbound. 那位演讲者使听众人迷。
 - ② The children were spellbound as the magician took rabbits from his hat. 当魔术师从他的帽子里变出兔子时,孩子们都看得入了迷。
 - (3) kept me spellbound 是"keep sb. + 宾补"结构, 宾补常为形容词、副词、过去分词或介词短语 等,意思是"让某人处于某种状态"。
 - ③ Will you keep these things safe for me? (宾补为形容词)你愿意为我保管这些东西吗?
 - ④ If your hands are cold, keep them in your pockets. (宾补为介词短语)如果你觉得手冷的话,就把它们放在口袋里。
 - ⑤ The cold weather kept us indoors. (宾补为副词)寒冷的天气使我们待在家里。
- 6. For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awaked on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself.
 - (1) stay 作系动词, 意思是"保持(某种状态)", 常接形容词作表语。
 - ① The window stayed open all the night. 这扇窗户整夜开着。
 - 2 The climate stays warm in Kunming all the





year. 昆明一年四季都很暖和。

- ▲ stay 作实义动词,意思是"待,留下"。
- ③ That evening he stayed behind in the office to finish some work. 那天晚上他留下来在办公室里赶了些活。
- ④ I stayed to see what would happen. 我留下来 看进一步的发展。
- (2) on purpose 意思是"故意地,不是偶然地"。
 - ⑤ You sometimes hurt yourself by accident but you don't hurt yourself on purpose. 你有时会偶然伤害自己,但是你不会故意伤害自己。
- ⑥ He came here on purpose to borrow money from you. 他特地来这里向你借钱。
- ⑦ She sometimes does some things on purpose just to make me angry. 她有时故意做些事情来气我。
- (3) in order to 意思是"为了……,目的是……",to 后接动词原形。
- 8 We started early in order to arrive before dark. 为了在天黑前到达,我们就早早地动身了。
- ⑨ In order to catch up with the others, he keeps studying very hard. 为了赶上其他同学,他 一直努力学习。

【辨析】in order to 与 in order that

都表示目的,意思是"为了……,目的是……"。in order to 后接动词原形;in order that 后接句子,谓语动词常用 may/might/shall/should+动词原形。

- ① He worked hard in order that he could succeed. = He worked hard in order to succeed. 他努力工作,为的是要成功。
- 7. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window.
 - (1) too much 意思是"过多的,太多的",修饰 light。

【辨析】too much 与 much too

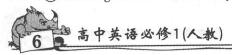
too much 意思是"过多的,太多的",具有形容词或名词的功能。在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、状语或定语。

much too 意思是"太,极其,非常"。much 加强 too 的程度,具有副词的功能,后接形容词或副 词,在句中作状语,但不可修饰动词。

- ① Too much has been said. (作主语)说得太多了。
- ② The work is too much for me. (作表语)这个工作我干不了。
 - ③ Drinking too much is bad for your health. (作

- 宾语)过量饮酒有害健康。
- ④ He met too much trouble in his work. (作定语)他在工作中遇到的麻烦太多了。
- ⑤ Is watching TV too much good for your eyes? (作状语)电视看得过多对你的眼睛有益吗?
- ⑥ The problem is much too difficult for me to work out. 这道题非常难,我解不出来。
 - ⑦ The foreigner speaks English much too fast. I can't follow him. 这个老外英语说得太快, 我听不懂。
- (2) dare 用作情态动词,后接动词原形,主要用于 疑问句、否定句或条件句,表示"敢,竟敢"。
 - ⑧ —Dare he swim across? 他敢游过去吗?
 - —Yes, he dare. 是的,他敢。
 - —No, he dare not. 不,他不敢。
 - ⑨ If the enemies dare come, they will never be able to get away. 只要敌人敢来,管叫他们 有来无回。
 - ▲ dare 用作实义动词,后常接带 to 的不定式,表示"敢,竟敢"。
- (I) Wipe out any enemy who dares to invade our country. 消灭任何敢于来犯的敌人。
 - ① We will dare any hardship and danger. 我们敢于承担任何艰险。
 - 【注】I dare say 表示"可能,也许",侧重于不肯定;I dare to say 表示"我敢说",侧重于肯定。
 - ① There is something wrong with the radio, I dare say. 我想收音机恐怕有点儿毛病。
 - ③ I dare to say that he'll come. 我敢说他一定来。
- 8. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face...
 - (1) it was the first/second/third, etc time + that 从 句表示"某人第一次/第二次/第三次……做 某事"
 - ① It was the second time that he had been out with her alone. 这是他第二次单独跟她外出。
 - ② It is the fourth time she's rung you in a week. 这是她一周内第四次给你打电话。

【注】主句为一般现在时态和将来时态时,从句的谓语动词常用现在完成时态;主句为一般过去时态时,从句的谓语动词常用过去完成时态,不过有时也可以用一般过去时。





- ③ It will be the first time that I have been abroad. 这将是我第一次出国。
- ④ It is the second time that I have visited China. 这是我第二次访问中国。
- ⑤ It was the first time that I wrote with real passion. 那是我第一次怀着真正的激情写作。
- (2) face to face 是副词短语,表示"面对面地"。
- ⑥ The two politicians were brought face to face in a TV interview. 这两位政治家曾在一次电视访问中面对面。
- ⑦ Yesterday I met my primary school teacher face to face. 昨天我遇到了我的小学老师。

Comprehending

- 1. Why did Anne no longer just like looking at nature out of the window?
- ▲ no longer 表示"不再",通常位于句中的实义动词之前,系动词 be、助动词和情态动词之后,有时也可位于句末或句首,但当其位于句首时,后面应用倒装语序。通常也可说 not any longer。
- ① He knows that he is no longer young. 他知道自 己不再年轻。
- ② We don't live here any longer. = We no longer live here. 我们不住在这里了。
- 2. Share your list with another pair.
 - ▲ share 用作动词,表示"分享,分担,合用",常与with, among 和 between 等连用。
 - ① We share a small room between us. 我们俩合用一间小屋。
- ② They will share in the joys and sorrows. 他们将同甘共苦。
- ▲ share 用作动词,还可作"均分,分摊,分配"讲。
- ③ Mother is sharing the cakes among the boys. 妈妈把蛋糕平均分给男孩子们。
- ④ I will share in the cost with you. 我将与你分摊费用。
- 【拓展】spare 用作动词,意思是"匀出,剩下,节约"等。
- ⑤—Can you spare me a few minutes? 你能抽几分钟时间给我吗?
- —Sorry, I have no time to spare. 对不起,我抽不 出时间。
- ⑥ He caught the train with a few minutes to spare. 他上车几分钟后,火车就开了。
 - ⑦ They spared no efforts to improve the people's living conditions. 他们不遗余力地提高人民的生活水平。

- ▲ spare 也可用作形容词,表示"多余的,剩余的, 未占用的"等意思。
- 图 I have very little spare money. 我很少有余钱。
- You can carry a spare wheel in the back of your
 car. 你可以在车子后面带一个备用轮胎。
- ① We don't have a spare room in our house. 我们家里没有多余的房间。

Learning about Language

- 1. She found it difficult to settle and calm down in the hiding place because she was concerned about whether they would be discovered.
 - (1) because 引导原因状语从句, whether they would be discovered 作 about 的宾语,是宾语从句。
 - (2) calm down 表示"平静下来,镇定下来"。
 - ① The sea calmed down, so we set sail again. 海上风平浪静了,于是我们又出发了。
 - ② At last the wild wind calmed down. 狂风终于平息了。
 - ▲ calm 用作形容词,表示"(天气、海洋等)平静的,(人)镇静的"。
 - ③ We must be calm before danger. 危险面前我们要沉着冷静。
 - ▲ calm 用作动词,表示"使……平静,使…… 镇静"。
 - ④ The mother calmed her child. 母亲使孩子安静下来了。

【辨析】calm, quiet, still 与 silent

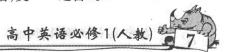
calm 表示"平静的,沉着的",指无风浪或人的心情不激动。

quiet 表示"宁静的,安静的",指没有声音、不吵闹或心里没有烦恼。

still 表示"静止的,不动的",指没有运动或动作的状态。

silent 表示"寂静的,沉默的",指没有声音或 不讲话。

- ⑤ Tell the children to keep calm. 告诉孩子们 沉着些。(指不慌张、冷静)
- ⑥ Ask the boys to keep quiet. 让孩子们安静。 (指不要吵闹)
- ⑦ The officer asked the soldiers to keep still. 军官叫士兵们别动。(指不移动也不出声)
- 8 She kept silent about the matter. 她对这件事保持沉默。(指什么也不说)
- 2. She suffered from loneliness, but she had to learn to like it there.
- ▲ suffer from 表示"因(疾病)而痛苦或不舒服,因 ……而更糟,受……之苦"。





- ① She often suffers from headaches. 她常常头痛。
- ② My father suffers from high blood pressure. 我父亲有高血压。
- ▲ suffer 可作及物动词,表示"遭受,蒙受,受到", 其宾语一般是 distress, loss, pain, insult, punishment, defeat, wrong, hardship, torture, grief, drudgery, injustice, persecution, discouragement, disappointment 等。
 - ③ He suffered many humiliations before he became a football star. 他在成为足球明星前受过许多屈辱。
 - ▲ suffer 也可用作不及物动词,表示"受痛苦,受损失,受折磨,受处罚",其后常接介词 from 或 for。
 - ④ Children in the drought stricken area suffered from malnutrition. 遭受旱灾地区的儿童们营养不良。
 - ⑤ He suffered from poverty all his life. 他一生受贫穷之苦。
 - ⑥ This scientific instrument suffered severely. 这部科学仪器受到严重损坏。
 - ⑦ He suffered for his offence. 他因自己的过错而 受到惩罚。
- 3. I've got tired of looking at nature through dirty curtains and dusty windows.
 - 【辨析】get tired of 与 get tired from get tired of 表示"对做某事厌烦", get tired from 表示"因某事而感到疲倦或困乏"。
 - ① I never get tired of watching the landscape. 我对窗外的风景百看不厌。
 - ② You never get tired of hearing this story. 这个故事百听不厌。
 - ③ You never get tired of reading this book. 这本书百读不厌。
 - ④ She must have gotten sick and tired of hearing people say that. 老是听人说那件事,她准是厌倦极了。
 - ⑤ Did you get tired from all the walking? 走累了
- 4. Mother asked her if/whether she was very hot with so many clothes on.
 - (1) if/whether she was very hot with so many clothes on 是宾语从句,作 ask 的宾语。
 - (2) with so many clothes on 是 with 复合结构,即 "with +宾语+宾补",此处的宾补是形容词 on。
 - ① He likes to sleep with the window open. (形容词作宾补)他喜欢开着窗户睡觉。
 - ② With her son away from home, she was worried. (副词作宾补)由于儿子远离家乡,她很为他担心。

- ③ She came in with a baby in her arm. (介词 短语作宾补)她抱着婴儿走进来。
- ④ With a local guide leading the way, we went on smoothly. (现在分词作宾补)在当地导游的带领下,我们很容易就到了那里。

Using Language

- 1. I'm getting along well with a boy in my class.
 - ▲ get along with sb. 表示"与某人相处"; get along with sth. 表示"某事取得进展"。
- ① He can't get along with her. 他和她合不来。
- ② He gets along well with his boss. 他和他的上司相处得很不错。
- ③ —How are you getting along with your English?
 英语学得如何?

Me not bad. 不错。 agree on angle bib yd V 1

【注】get along 表示"过活,生活,进展"。

- ④ We can't get along without money. 没有钱我们就 无法生活。
- ⑤ How are you getting along? 你好吗?
- 2. They say that this boy and I have fallen in love.
 - ▲ fall in love 表示"谈恋爱,爱上,喜爱",后常接with。 *** with a second on all the land amount of the l
- ① He fell in love with an actress. 他爱上一位女演员。
 - ② I've fallen in love with your beautiful house. 我很喜欢你的漂亮房子。

【辨析】fall in love 与 be in love fall in love 意为"爱上……",表示动作,不延

续;be in love 意为"相爱,喜欢",表示延续状态。

- ③ I fell in love with her at first sight. 我对她一见钟情。
 - ④ He had never been in love before. 他以前从没恋爱过。
- ⑤ If you are really in love with art, you don't mind hard work. 如果你真的喜欢艺术,就不会介意吃苦。
- 3. I'm not very good at communicating with people.
 - ▲ communicate 用作动词,表示"交际,沟通,传达 (感情,信息等)",常与 with 连用。
- ① Yong people complain of not being able to communicate with their parents. 青年人有时抱怨无法与父母沟通思想。
 - ② We can communicate with people in most parts of the world by telephone. 我们可以借助电话与世界上大多数地区的人联系。
- 4. So I feel quite lonely sometimes.
 - (1) feel 为系动词,后接形容词。

