

帮助读者全方位认识课本的有力工具

高一(上)
人教版(必修)

教

材

· 导读 · 英汉对照



总 顾 问：张正东

本册主编：王佩夫

LOVE ENGLISH Learning English is neither too difficult nor too easy. All that requires is hard work, application, and above all practice. That means, we should use the language every day, everywhere, as often as possible. Often, my students in Hefei and also in Guangdong used to enquire me about the best method for learning English. My answer to them always, was simple, "use the language as possible as you can". On the one hand, we must attain mastery over and over the most important thing that is required is the simple thing that we are all familiar with. On the other hand LOVE. We must develop a love for the language we are learning. When we love one thing, it becomes easy. It becomes a pleasure. When we have a feeling of love for something, we don't find it tedious, boring or suffering when we are making efforts. It isn't long if we are in love with English, I mean the language here, we find it tedious, boring or suffering when we are making efforts. However, if you can find an English man, or a man who speaks English, you are a young lady, that is, falling in love with much more than just making you love and learn English much easier. Nevertheless, if you are a young man, I would advise you to fall in love with an English woman, not a man. It takes a little time, there is some seriousness in what I have just mentioned. Love is the key.

But, there is a problem here. Love? What? I don't know. I just don't need me to expound on that. If you do, please don't hesitate to ask for advice. I have plenty of experience. However, if you are not fortunate enough to have a love, you can't buy love; package love; or get it from a supermarket or a store. But sometimes, we can cultivate love. Does that sound difficult? Yes, it is. But it is not as difficult as you think. In the garden, water it, apply some fertilizer and all that. If we begin to appreciate it, really appreciate it, love will begin to grow, slowly, but surely. This is what we can do: cultivate love.

【蓝飓风英语】

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中国青年出版社

蓝飓风英语国际研究中心



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本册主编：王佩夫

本册作者：顾吉斌



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总 主 编 王永宪

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蓝飓风英语

作者南俞

总顾问:张正东

国家基础教育实验中心教育研究中心 顾问

人民教育出版社 顾问

西南师范大学外语学院 教授

- **单先健** 北京外国语大学教授,北京市基础教育教研研究中心外语教研员,北京四中、清华附中外语教学顾问,清华大学科研项目专家顾问,长期致力于中小学外语教学指导工作。
- **孙 锋** 国家级英语骨干教师,黄冈中学英语教研组长。获首届全国中小学外语教师国家级单科最高奖,中国教育学会外语专业委员会会员,全国中学英语教材教法研究会会员。
- **罗炯彬** 国家级英语骨干教师,成都市教育科学研究所英语教研员,英语学科组长。成都市中小学外语教学专业委员会副主任兼秘书长,高三诊断命题负责人。
- **陈 俊** 国家基础教育实验中心外语教育研究中心优秀研究员,中国外语教育研究中心研究员,中国外语教学研究会理事,省教研课题鉴定专家,省优秀教师。
- **曹 毅** 考试研究中心特约研究员,教育学会外语学会会员。中考命题人之一,并参加人教社新目标教材的修订工作。获“优秀教师”和“十佳优秀青年”称号,获第三届全国中小学英语教师“园丁奖”。
- **王佩夫** 中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会会员,中学高级英语教师,从事英语教学、教研工作 20 余年,主要研究课题是中高考试题与应试方略,英语学习策略等。
- **蔡章兵** 中国外语教育研究中心中小学英语教育研究中心特约研究员,曾辅导学生获“全国中学生英语能力竞赛一等奖”,并获“优秀辅导教师”称号。
- **王淑珍** 中学高级教师,在中学任教 17 年,任中学英语教研员 12 年。具有丰富的中学教育教学经验和较强的教育教学研究能力。
- **张同冰** 中学高级教师,国家基础教育实验中心外语教育研究中心成员,长期从事基础教育英语教学工作。
- **黄胜桥** 中学高级教师,从事英语教学工作 20 余年,长期研究探索英语教学法。
- **杨俊杰** 中学高级教师,英语学科带头人,优秀教师,省级骨干教师。
- **顾吉斌** 中学高级教师,国际英语外语教师协会中国分会会员,高考优秀评卷员,多次应邀参加国际学术年会。
- **薛绍兰** 中学高级教师,英语学科带头人,英语教研员。从事中学英语教育教学 10 余年,其《新〈课标〉要求下英语教学法的学习和运用》一文获世界华人交流协会、世界文化艺术研究中心国际优秀论文奖。



蓝飓风英语

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(以上排名以姓氏笔划为序)



寄“蓝飓风英语”予厚望

因应生存环境的需要,良好的英文能力变得日益重要,我国的英语教学也因此空前发展,中学阶段的英语教学改革更是如火如荼。教育部颁发的义务教育和普通高中两个阶段的英语课程标准(实验稿)已开始进入试验阶段,英语教学也处于“多样并举,多元共存”的转型时期。虽然英语课程标准在不断完善,但其发展结果仍不致会用一种标准去指导全国的英语教学。从英语课程改革的发展趋势看,有两点改革是不可避免的:

第一,在“学什么”方面,必然要采用多种教材。

这里的“教材”不仅是课本(textbook),而且还包含课本和非课本的教学材料(teaching material)。当前的国际信息变化极快,英语词语日多一日,但是课本又要求相对稳定,这才是知识之本。解决这个矛盾,就必须学习课本以外的多种教学参考材料,从而学到更新、更好用的英语。同时,学习者众多,学习目标和学习条件也极不一致,只有多样的学习材料才能满足不同学习者的不同需要。

第二,在“怎样学”方面,要立足自学,课堂内外都要立足自学。

英语在我国是外语,学习者没有英语环境,加之人多班大,教师水平不一,教学理念和方法各异。并且,教师只能按全班的中等水平施教,极难照顾全班学生的个性化学习需求。所以,学生若不能运用元认知能力来调控自己的学习并选用适合自身特点的学习策略和方法的话,是很难从课堂教学中受益的。至于课外学习必须依靠自学,就更不待言了。这种自学当然也要实现于用多样教材搭建的平台之上。

所以,上述英语课程改革的两点“定向”都集中体现于英语教材的多元并举和多样争新,尤其是课本以外的英语材料必须在规模、品种、功能和结构等方面都要做到不断创新。

FOREWORD

同时,在知识经济产品个性化的需求下,英语课程改革也必须立足“以人为本”的理念,充分满足学生在教材和自学两方面的个性化需要。如果非课本教材不突破教辅材料的传统观念而进行开拓创新,不仅本身将会被淘汰出局,整个英语的课程改革也势必踏步不前。

鉴于此,“蓝飓风英语”学习丛书应运而生。这套丛书从中学英语产品入手,紧扣英语教材多样化趋势,以方便自学为主,同时对课堂教学形成很好的补充,为学生开辟了一条提高英语学习效率的最佳路径。

“蓝飓风英语”为自己制定了在变化中不断创新,在发展中不断提高,在自我否定中实现飞跃的出版策略。该丛书根据读者的不同层次,推出了满足学生多元化学习的英语精品系列。研发人员在打造现有精品的同时,还在不断地研制开发新的品种以适应英语教学改革快速发展。为了帮助基础较弱的学生,将推出“蓝飓风加油站”系列;针对不同层次的学生,将推出相应的指导学习策略和方法的“蓝飓风英语学习法”系列;为帮助学生实现网络学习,将推出“蓝飓风英语网络名师”等系列。最终,将形成适应学生个性化学习和教学改革需要的蓝飓风英语学习体系,并将不断地纳新培精而日新、日日新。

“蓝飓风英语”带给学生的不仅是知识,还有一代人对下一代人的责任和期待,值得关注!作为从事外语教学研究和实践五十多年的老兵对“蓝飓风英语”也期以厚望,是为序。

张正东

2005年4月于重庆北碚
西南师范大学



介绍这本书的功能

1 这本书的诞生原因

今天,中学阶段的英语教学愈发强调能力的培养,也更重视激发学生的学习兴趣。于是,现在的英文课本从形式上更加丰富、活泼,从内容上更加广泛、新颖。但是,如何才能充分掌握这些丰富的内容呢?首先,我们一定要在老师的带领下认真学习。然后,在课下要自学复习。我们这本书也正是因此而诞生,它将帮助同学们更独立地、更充分地、更透彻地掌握和理解课本知识,了解教材各部分内容的功能、目的、结构和含义,从而获得更好的学习效果。

2 这本书的内容构成

全书的内容来自于两个方面:其一是对课本内容和练习题目进行点拨和解析,包括对课文内容的翻译、对课本问题的回答、对课文难点的注释等等。其二是对同学们掌握的课本知识进行检测,我们精选了代表性的练习题目,包括近年来比较典型的高考试题,并对其中特别重要的试题予以充分的解析。首先充分理解课本,然后检测学习效果,希望这样的内容配置能够帮助同学们更好地消化、吸收课本知识。

3 这本书是一个开始

掌握课本是一个开始,在这个基础上我们将接触到更多、更广泛的英语。我们希望这本书能够为你带来一个良好的开端,能够为你的英语学习扫除障碍。同时,我们也希望这仅仅是一个开始,毕竟,掌握课本知识不是我们的最终目的,在我们打好这个基础的同时,更应该努力从各个方面提高英文能力。

编者

2005年4月

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Unit 1

Good friends 好朋友

Part One

课本同步导学

Goals

- Talk about friends
谈论朋友
- Practise talking about likes and dislikes
练习谈论好恶
- Learn to make apologies
学会道歉
- Use Direct Speech: *He says, "..."*
使用直接引语: 他说: "……"
- Use Indirect Speech:
使用间接引语:
She said that ...
她说: ……
She asks if / what / who / where / how ...
她问是否/什么/谁/哪儿/如何……
- Write an e-mail
写一封电子邮件

Warming up 热身

(课本问题)

- ? What should a good friend be like? What qualities should a good friend have? Should they be funny, smart or strong? Use the words in the box below to describe a 5-star friend. You can use other words if you like.

好朋友应该是什么样的? 好朋友应该具有什么样的品格? 他们应该是风趣、机敏而强健的吗? 用下列方框中的单词描述一个五星级的朋友。如果你愿意也可以用别的单词。

kind 善良的	honest 诚实的	brave 勇敢的	loyal 忠诚的
happy 幸福的	wise 明智的	strong 强壮的	beautiful 美丽的
handsome 英俊的	rich 富有的	smart 机敏的	funny 风趣的

(课文译注)

I think a friend should be kind. 我认为朋友应该是善良的。

A good friend is someone who makes me happy. 好朋友是能使我开心的人。

(课本问题)

- ? Describe yourself in three words and then describe one of your friends.
用三个词来描述你自己,然后描述你的一位朋友。

Listening 听

(课本问题)

- ? Listen to the two friends arguing. 听下面两个朋友的争吵。
- What are they arguing about? Write down what you hear.
他们在争吵什么? 请写下你所听到的。
 - What do you think they should do to solve their problems? Write down the possible solutions.
为解决他们的问题,你认为他们应该做些什么? 请写下可行的解决方案。

(听力原文)

Situation 1

A: Hi, Peter.

B: Hi, Jim.

A: Peter, I'm not happy about this. This is the third time you are late for football

practice! You have to do something about this.

B: Uh, I'm sorry, Jim. What's the big deal? So I'm a few minutes late, what difference does it make?

A: What difference does it make? We have to wait for you. Look, everybody is here and ready to play. We don't like waiting for you. Please try to be on time in the future.

B: OK, I'll try.

Situation 2

A: Hi, Ann. Have you seen my calculator?

B: Hi, Mary. Oh, I forgot to tell you. I needed a calculator yesterday and I borrowed yours. I hope you don't mind.

A: What? You borrowed my calculator without asking? How could you do that? You always do this, borrowing things from me without asking. And then you don't return things on time either.

B: I'm sorry. I didn't know you were so upset about it.

Situation 3

A: Hi, John.

B: Hi, Adam. How's it going?

A: Pretty good. Look, I have something I need to tell you.

B: OK, what's up?

A: Well, you know I borrowed your CD player yesterday.

B: Yes?

A: Well, um, I think it's broken.

B: What? Broken! What happened?

A: I didn't do anything. I was just listening to some music when suddenly it stopped. I can't make it play again.

B: Hm, that's strange. I've never had any problems with it before. Are you sure you didn't do anything to it?

A: Yeah, I just listened to it. But don't worry. I'll ask my uncle to fix it when he comes back.

(参考答案)

- ? 1 Peter is often late for football practice. I think that he should try to be on time in the future.
- ? 2 Ann usually borrows things without asking and she doesn't return things on time. She should ask the owner if she wants to borrow something and try to return it on time in the future.

- ? 3 Adam borrowed John's CD player yesterday and now it is broken. Adam can ask his uncle to fix it.

Speaking 说

(课本问题)

- ? Work in pairs. Read about the following people and fill in the form. Decide who you think could be friends and give reasons for your decisions.

两人练习。阅读下列一些人的有关情况,然后填表。并判断你认为他们谁会成为朋友,同时说出你的判断理由。

(课文译注)

JOHN: I'm 15 years old and I love football. I also like reading, especially stories about people from other countries. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. I think that rock music is terrible.

约翰:我 15 岁,喜爱足球。我也喜欢阅读,特别是有关来自其他国家的人们的故事。我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。我觉得摇滚乐糟得很。

ANN: Hi, I'm Ann. I'm 16 and I like dancing and computers. I also like rock music. I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music. I don't enjoy reading too much.

安:嗨,我是安。我 16 岁,我喜欢跳舞和电脑。我也喜欢摇滚乐。我讨厌远足,对古典音乐没有多大兴趣。我也不太喜欢阅读。

STEVE: I'm 14 years old and I love skiing. Other favourite hobbies are reading and singing. I don't like hiking. I think that rock music is too loud, and I think that football is boring.

史蒂夫:我 14 岁,喜欢滑雪。我还爱好阅读与唱歌。我不喜欢远足。我觉得摇滚乐太吵闹,而且我认为足球很乏味。

PETER: I'm from Australia. I'm 15 and I'm fond of singing. I sing a lot, and when I'm not singing, I listen to rock music or use my computer. I don't like football and I think that classical music is terrible. I hate dancing!

彼得:我来自澳大利亚。我 15 岁,喜欢唱歌。我经常唱歌,不唱歌时,就听摇滚乐或玩电脑。我不喜欢足球,我觉得古典音乐很糟糕。我讨厌跳舞!

SARAH: My name is Sarah and I'm 14 years old.

莎拉:我叫莎拉,14 岁。我兴趣

My interests are reading novels, playing football and singing songs. I think that rock music is terrible, and I don't like dancing. I don't enjoy computers either.

广泛,喜欢读小说、踢足球和唱歌。我觉得摇滚乐很糟糕,我不喜欢跳舞。我也不喜欢电脑。

JOE: Hi there. I'm Joe. I really like computers. I surf the Internet all the time and I like playing computer games. I don't enjoy football and I hate hiking. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

乔:嗨,我是乔。我非常喜欢电脑。我总是上网冲浪,而且我还喜欢玩电游。我不喜欢足球,也讨厌远足。我认为摇滚乐还可以,滑雪也不错。

(Useful expressions 有用表达)

● I'm sure that ...

我肯定……

● I think that ...

我认为……

● He / She likes ...

他/她喜欢……

● He / She is fond of ...

他/她爱好……

● He / She doesn't like ...

他/她不喜欢……

● He / She thinks that ... is boring / terrible.

他/她认为……讨厌/可怕

● I'm not so sure that ...

我不能确定……

● Perhaps ...

也许……

● He / She enjoys ...

他/她喜爱……

● He / She loves ...

他/她热爱……

● He / She doesn't enjoy ...

他/她不喜爱

● He / She hates ...

他/她讨厌……

Reading 读

(课文译注)

CHUCK'S FRIEND

In the movie *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays¹ a man named Chuck Noland. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends². He is a successful manager in a company that sends mail all over the world. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when³ suddenly his plane crashes. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island.

查克的朋友

影片《荒岛余生》中,汤姆·汉克斯扮演一个名叫查克·诺兰德的人。查克是个终日忙碌的商人,没空交朋友。他成功地管理着一家向世界各地投递邮件的公司。一天,查克乘飞机飞越太平洋时,飞机突然坠毁了。查克大难不死,降落到一个荒无人烟的海岛上。

On the island, Chuck has to learn to survive all alone. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire⁴. Perhaps the most difficult challenge⁵ is how to survive without friends. In order to⁶ survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he calls Wilson.

Chuck learns a lot about himself when he is alone on the island. He realises that he hasn't been a very good friend because he has always been thinking about himself. During his five years on the island, Chuck learns how to be a good friend to Wilson⁷. Even though⁸ Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him. He talks to him and treats him as a friend⁹. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take.

A volleyball is certainly an unusual friend. Most of our friends are human beings, but we also make friends with animals and even things. For example, many of us have pets, and we all have favourite objects such as a lucky pen or a diary. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers.¹⁰ Friendship helps us understand ¹¹who we are, why we need each other and what we can do for each other.

在海岛上, 查克不得不学会独自生存。他得学会收集淡水, 寻找食物以及生火。或许最大的挑战就是生活中孤独无友。为了生存, 查克与一名异类的朋友建立了友谊——他称之为威尔逊的排球。

查克独自一人生活在海岛上, 得以深入地了解自己。他意识到他以往总是为自己着想, 从未成为过别人的好朋友。在海岛上度过的5年间, 查克学会了如何成为威尔逊的好朋友。尽管对方只是一个排球, 查克却十分喜欢它。它与它谈心, 把它当朋友真心相待。查克懂得了, 我们都需要能分享快乐和哀伤的朋友, 关心别人是人生要事。查克还认识到他自己本该更多关心朋友。他与威尔逊交朋友, 就明白了: 友谊离不开感情; 人既得到关爱, 就需给他人以同样多的关爱。

排球确实是不寻常的朋友。我们的朋友大多数是人, 但与动物乃至与物品交朋友也未尝不可。例如, 我们许多人养宠物, 大家也都有幸运笔或日记簿这类心爱的物件。从查克这类结交不寻常朋友的人身上, 我们可以得到一个启示, 那就是朋友即老师。友谊帮我们认识了自己, 知道我们为什么彼此需要, 能为对方做什么。

(难点注释).....▶

1. play 意为“扮演; 饰演(角色)”。

(例) He play the role of an old man. 他扮演一位老人。

2. who 引导一个定语从句,修饰 a businessman;并且,在这个定语从句中还包含一个由 so ... that 连接的结果状语从句。

3. when 意为“在那时;当时”。

4. how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire 是“疑问词 + 不定式结构”在句中当 learn 的宾语。

make a fire 意为“生火”,类似的词组还有:light / build a fire 意为“生火;点火”。

5. challenge 既可当动词,也可当名词。

challenge 当名词时常用的结构:

accept a challenge to 表示“接受……的挑战。”

challenge 当动词时常用的结构:

challenge+名词+to ...表示“提出挑战;开展竞赛。”

(例) He challenged me to play another table tennis game.

他向我挑战要我跟他再打一场乒乓球。

6. in order to 意为“为了做……”,表示目的。

7. be a good friend to Wilson 中的 to 是介词,带有针对性,在此专指成为 Wilson 的朋友。

(例) Is he a friend or an enemy to us?

他是我们的朋友还是敌人呢?

8. even though 与 even if 都是连词,连接让步状语从句,表示“即使……;纵使……”。

even if 的从句中含有强烈的假定性,而 even though 则多指对从句内容仅表示基本假定。

9. treat + 名词 + as + 名词 表示“把……当成……;把……当……看待”。

treat with 表示对待某人或某物的态度。

(例) You should treat your textbooks with more care.

你使用教科书应更加小心。

10. we can learn ... friends 是定语从句,用来修饰 the lesson,省略了 lesson 后的 that;

is 后是 that 引导表语从句;who have ... 是 the others 的定语从句。

11. help + 名词 + to do ... 表示“帮助……做……”,to 有时可以省去。

help 用于被动语态时,不能省去 to。

help 后可直接加动词原形或用“with + 名词”短语,表示“帮助做……”。

Language study 语言学习

Word study

(参考答案)

1. honest

2. classical

3. sorrow / unhappiness

4. argue / quarrel / disagree

5. loyal / good / true

6. hunt for

7. fond of / interested in

8. brave / fearless

9. in order to / so as to

10. smart

Grammar

(参考答案)

- ? 1 1. The visitor said that he was very glad to visit our factory.
2. "I don't like American movies very much," the woman said to / told us.
3. Uncle Wang said that there was something wrong with the front wheel.
4. The teacher said to the students, "We are going to have a meeting at three o'clock."
5. The students asked when they should go outing that autumn.
6. "I'll try to finish reading the book by the end of this week," she said.
7. The daughter told her father that mum had gone to the supermarket.
8. "Are you going to mail the gifts to your parents?" Sara's friend asked her.
9. Tom asked Bob why he had been so excited that day.
10. "How can I solve the problem?" Sandra asked her friend.

- ? 2 Chuck: I know, I know. You are angry with me. You think we should wait longer,
but we have waited long enough already.

Wilson: Why do you want to leave this island?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks why you want to leave this island.

Chuck: I want to leave the island because I miss my friends.

Wilson: Am I not your friend?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks whether or not he is your friend.

Chuck: Yes, you are my friend, but I miss the others.

Wilson: How long have we been here?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks how long you have been here.

Chuck: We have been here for almost five years.

Wilson: How will we leave?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks how you will leave.

Chuck: How will we leave? We will wait for the wind to change. Then we will go
out over the reef.

Wilson: That might be dangerous.

You: Chuck, Wilson says that might be dangerous.

Chuck: Yes, it might be dangerous, but we have to try. We can't stay here any
longer.

Wilson: Will you take care of me?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks if you will take care of him.

