

普通高中课程标准实验教材

PUTONGGAOZHONG KECHENGBIAOZHUN SHIYANJIAOCAI

随堂纠错

SUITANGJIUCUO

CHAOJILIAN

JIAOSHI YONGSHU

超级练

教师用书



英语 1 必修

浙江教育出版社

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栏目设置及使用说明

名师引路

揭示重点,剖析难点,点拨学法,提供学习心理辅导。

解题方略

分类题型,总结问题解决的一般规律,并揭示解题技巧。

纠错在线

列举学生易犯的错误,并指明出错原因,以助于教师的针对性教学。

学习DIY

由学生自己总结本阶段的成功与不足,并明确今后努力方向。

教材解读

归纳学习要点,梳理知识脉络,方便理解与记忆。

典例剖析

选择“基题”,分析解题思路与方法,提供表达示范。

理解巩固

提供理解、巩固基本知识和技能的基础题。覆盖教材要点,强化重点,题量适宜,注重实效。

发展提高

提供提升知识层次、发展学生解决问题能力的优秀试题。

高考链接

列举历年高考中与本节有关的真题,让学生同步了解高考命题的要求与特点。

参考答案

提供全书所有习题的标准答案。部分习题中还附有解题分析及简要的解答过程。

拓展阅读

提供与课文有关的阅读资料,让学生通过阅读拓展视野,发散思维,形成开放的学习平台。

Unit 1 Friendship

教材解读

词汇: add, point, upset, ignore, calm, concern, know, cheat, reason, list, share, feeling.

句型: Sth... until... While doing sth... I wonder if...

语篇: 直接引语和间接引语(1); 陈述句和疑问句

1. 句子

1. Make the following survey. 做如下的调查。

例1: What about the two of us _____ a walk after supper? (C)

A. to take B. take C. taking D. to be taking

解析: 本题考查非谓语动词的用法, what about 后接名词或动名词作宾语。

同步训练

1. 根据首字母写出符合句意的单词

1. It is easy to know a person by his appearance. However, it's difficult to know his thought.

1. _____ do you think is happening there? (B)

A. How B. What C. When D. Which

提示: what 在 think 后面的宾语从句中作主语。

2. (2003·上海卷) The engine of the ship was out of order and the bad weather _____ the helplessness of the crew at sea.

A. added to B. resulted from C. turned out D. made up

提示: 句意为“轮船的发动机坏了,而恶劣的天气更使海上的船员感到无助”。

拓展阅读

Pre-reading:

What can the best friend do?

Best friends require one-on-one contact to survive. Telephone calls and getting

出版前言

作为深入贯彻新课程标准精神、全面体现最新教学理念的一个新的尝试,我社精心编辑出版了这套“随堂纠错超级练”丛书,以满足当前高中各科教学的急需。

这是一套涵盖高中各主要学科,包括课堂教学和阶段复习各环节的同步实战型丛书。丛书名即反映了其主要特点:随堂,就是基本知识随堂通;纠错,就是出现错误当堂纠;超级练,就是巩固提高分层练。

在设计模块时,我们根据方便、实用的原则,花大力气进行了创新优化:

提炼教材精华,涵盖知识考点 “教材解读”板块,本着“双基”的要求和高考命题的导向,用简练的文字,从识记知识、能力目标与发展提高三个维度归纳整理教材内容,分析学习重点与难点,回顾往年高考的考点与热点,辨疑解惑,为学生指点迷津。

荟萃典例基题,剖析解题方略 “典例剖析”板块,科学选择各类范例“基题”,先通过多角度的详细剖析,给学生示范解题过程,再在分类题型的基础上,总结各类习题的一般解法与规律,以举一反三,提高解题能力。

精选名题范例,循序梯级设置 “同步训练”板块,本着循序渐进、层级提高的原则,遵照《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》的要求,将配套练习按照教学的内在规律分成三个训练梯次:理解巩固、发展提高和高考链接。其中,“理解巩固”强调基础性,重在模块基本内容的理解与记忆,同时也为学生的发展提供良好的基础;“发展提高”强调选择性,结合学科特点以及学生实际,旨在提高学生的综合能力;“高考链接”则是根据知识点选择历年有代表性的高考真题或模拟题,让学生试做,以同步了解往年高考命题的基本特点。所有这些练习题目,除了荟萃历年来各级各类试卷的名题范例以外,更有许多体现近年高考走向、凝聚名师心得的创新题目。

警示易入歧途,督促随堂自纠 根据心理学关于认知就是反馈纠错过程的原理和高考状元们都注重自我纠错的成功实践,本书在同步训练板块的附栏,安排了纠错在线的内容,归纳常见的错误类型,提示误区,以助于教师的针对性教学。

为了更好地与当前的实际教学模式接轨,实践“自我学习”的精神,除上述板块外,我们在每一单元后增加了“拓展阅读”,提供与课文有关的阅读材料,让学生通过阅读拓展视野,形成开放的学习平台。

此外,本书最后部分附有三份测试卷,供教师选用。

在编排上,为了使各模块条理清晰、方便实用,我们采用了左右分栏、上下切块的版面设计,大致做到了知识体系一目了然,复习翻检信手拈来。

限于水平和时间,本丛书必定存在疏漏和不足,恳切希望得到批评指正,以便我们进一步修订和提高。



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Unit 1 Friendship

教材解读

知识预览

词汇	add point upset ignore calm concern loose cheat reason list share feeling Netherlands German series outdoors crazy nature purpose dare thunder entirely power according trust indoors suffer teenager advice questionnaire quiz situation communicate editor habit		
	add up calm down have got to be concerned about walk the dog go through hide away set down a series of on purpose in order to face to face according to get along with fall in love join in		
句型	Not ... until ...	While doing sth. ...	I wonder if ...
	It's ... that ...	So ... that	There was a time when ...
语法	It was the first time that ... had done ...		
语法	直接引语和间接引语(I); 陈述句和疑问句		

知识点拨

I. 句子

1. Make the following survey. 做如下的调查。

make a survey = survey, make 与表示动作的名词连用, 表示动作。

类似的结构还有: make an answer, make a trip, make a pause, make a tour, make a promise, make a call, make a visit, make a study, make an examination, make an explanation, make a search, make a change, make a suggestion 等。

试一试

用含 make 的短语完成下列句子

- ① He makes a regular visit to his parents every two weeks, seeing how they are getting along.
- ② I would like to make another suggestion on what to do this afternoon. We can first go to a department store and then spend the rest of the day in a tea house.
- ③ The police are making a search for the body of the man who disappeared.

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

将你所得的分数加起来, 看看你能得到多少分。

(1) add up 合计, 加起来

These figures don't add up right. 这些数字加错了。

Every time I add these figures up I get a different answer.

每次我把这些数字加起来, 得到的答案都不一样。

名师引路

MINGSHIYULU

本单元主题是关于朋友和友谊。在学习时, 通过有关听和读的练习, 发展听说能力, 同时要能充分利用材料, 积累有关“友谊”这个主题的好的表达方式, 并通过说和写加以应用, 以达到提升说和写的技能, 丰富和提升个人对友谊、朋友的理解, 并能运用英语来充分表达自己对该主题的认识。

注意 像 survey 这样既可以作名词又可以作动词的现象在英语中称为转化, 属于英语构词法的一种, 学习过程中需要留心积累。

注意 本小题要求根据提示, 用含有 make 的恰当短语完成句子, 属于语境题。解答此类题目时可以参考下列步骤:

①先通读全句, 了解语境含义; ②找出支持填空部分的有效信息, 推测适合语境的词汇或短语; ③分析语境所表达的时间, 确定所填词语或短语的正确形式。



名师引路

MINSHIYINLU

注意 本小题为中译英,要求用 add 或含有 add 的短语来组织。解答此类题目时可以参考下列步骤:

①通读全句,了解语境;②确定整句句型;③分解句子,一部分一部分完成,确定每一部分的恰当形式;④通读写好的句子,检查是否有错误。

翻译句子是写作的一部分,也是提高写作能力的步骤之一,只有打好句子基础才能为整体写作能力的提高打好基础。

比较 pay, spend, cost, buy

这四个词都可以表示花钱购买某样东西,它们的用法各有不同。

sb. pay \$ for sth.

sb. spend \$ on sth. / (in) doing sth.

sb. buy sth. for \$

sth. cost sb. \$

拓展 add up to 总计达到……

The money he spent added up to \$1500. 他一共花了 1500 美元。

(2) add v.

①加,增加,后面经常跟介词 to

If you add 5 to 8, you get 13. 5 加 8 等于 13。

Teachers need to use their imagination and add art to their teaching.

老师需要运用一点想象来增添教学的艺术。

②接着说,还说

"I'm sorry," she added, "I didn't have time to change."

"对不起,"她说,"我没时间换衣服了。"

(3) add to 增强,加强

The balloons added to the festival atmosphere. 这些汽球平添了许多节目的气氛。

拓展 addition n. 加,加起来,增加物

additional adj. 另外的,附加的,额外的

试一试

中译英

①他补充说道:"我过得非常愉快。谢谢!"

He added, "I had a very good time. Thank you."

②火快灭了,你再给它加一点柴火好吗?

The fire is going out. Will you add some wood to it?

③商店被窃(shop-lifting)有可能总计达到销售额的 3%—4%。

Shop-lifting can add up to 3 to 4 percent of a store's sales.

④暴风雪增加了我们的困难。

The snow storm added to our difficulty.

3. He / she will have to pay to get it repaired. 他 / 她将必须付钱请人修理。

(1) pay v.

①指付钱来购买物品或接受服务等,付(给),为(向)……付钱

pay to do sth. 为做……花钱

We decided to pay to get our bag back.

我们决定花钱拿回我们的包。

pay (money, rent etc.) for sth. 花钱买某物

They promise to pay \$100 for the repair in advance.

他们答应预先付 100 美元的修理费。

How much rent would you like to pay? 你们准备付多少租金?

pay sb. / sth. 付给某人 / 某物

Thousands of them refused to pay their taxes.

成千上万的人拒绝支付税金。

I haven't paid the doctor yet. 我还没付钱给医生呢。

②偿还,付代价,承担

She had paid her debts. 她已经偿还了她欠的债。

Pay me the money you owe me. 把我借你的钱还给我。

③合算,值得,有好处

It pays to get a good education. 获得良好的教育是有好处的。

拓展 pay attention to 对……注意

pay back 偿还,报复

pay off 偿还掉,是值得的,没白费



试一试

用含 pay 的短语完成下列句子

①他为他的失误付出了昂贵的代价。

He paid dearly for his careless error.

②你缴了上个月的电费吗?

Have you paid the electricity bill for the last month yet?

③考虑到时间问题,我们愿意付点钱请人帮忙来完成清洗的工作。

Thinking about the time, we would like to pay to get someone to do the cleaning.

(2) get it repaired 请别人修

这是一个动词后跟宾语补足语的结构,用过去分词 repaired 作 it 的宾补,表示两者之间的被动关系。同时这个结构还专门指不亲自做这件事,而是让别人来做。这里, get 可以用 have 来代替。

I'd better get the room repaired before the rainy season comes.

在雨季来临前,我最好请人修理一下房子。

试一试

用 repair, get ... repaired 的正确形式填空

①I like repairing very much. Once there is something wrong in the house, I will repair it.

②The radio doesn't work again. I got it repaired the other day. I have to send it to the repairman once more.

③The shop will be closed during the repairs. It will get repaired by my uncle's company.

名师引路

MINGSHIYINLU

注意 get 经常用作系动词,其功能相当于 be,如 get repaired, get used to, get married 等。

4. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

(1) upset *adj.* 烦乱的,不高兴的,说明主语的状态

After work, Mr Jenkins arrived home, rather upset.

下班后,捷克斯先生回到家,显得很烦乱。

(2) upset *vt.* 使心烦,推翻

His not being allowed to take part in the match upset him very much.

他没能被允许参加此次比赛,这使得他很心烦。

She carelessly upset the milk. 她不小心把牛奶碰翻了。

(3) upset *n.* 不高兴的事,心烦的事

All of them had a terrible upset. 他们都乱作一团了。

试一试

中译英

①她父亲那样对待她真使她难过。

She was really upset about the way her father treated her.

②别做任何使他不高兴的事。

Don't do anything that would upset him.

③他们看上去有些心烦。发生了什么事?

They look upset. What's wrong?

注意 本小题是中译英,一道题往往有多种译法。译法不同除了取决于不同的句型或习惯用语之外,同一个词采用它的不同词性也可以达到这样的效果。但要注意不同词性可能会表示不同的语境含义。比如 upset 作形容词,表示相关人的精神状态,是静态的;而作动词时则表示“使人心烦”这种动作行为,是动态的。在具体的使用中需要进一步斟酌。

5. You have got to go to class. 你必须去上课。

have got to do = have to do, 表示“不得不,必须”。

注意 concern oneself with / about / in = be concerned with / about / in.

I've got to go. 我必须走了。

6. Tell your friend that you are concerned about him. 告诉你的朋友你关心他。

- (1) be concerned about / for / over / with 关心, 在意, 挂念

They are very seriously concerned about the problems involved.

他们非常关心所牵扯到的那个问题。

The writer is not concerned with other people's attitude towards his work.

这个作者并不关心其他人对他工作的态度。

- (2) be concerned in / with 和……有关, 牵涉, 参与

The researches are concerned with X rays. 这个研究涉及 X 射线。

More than one person has been concerned with that matter.

不止一个人参与到那个事件中。

试一试

用 about, in 或 with 填空

① Both sides are deeply concerned about / with the serious situation there.

② He is concerned in / with the real estate business (房地产业).

- (3) concern vt. 关系到, 与……有关, 关于; 使担心, 使关心

Anything that concerns Colin Firth interests me.

任何与柯林佛斯有关的事我都感兴趣。

The boy's health condition concerned his parents very much.

男孩的父母非常担心他的健康状况。

- (4) concern oneself with / about / in 忙于……, 关心……

There's no need for you to concern yourself about where I was last night.

= There's no need for you to be concerned about where I was last night.

你没有必要关心我昨天晚上在哪里。

A good doctor should always concern himself with your health.

— A good doctor should always be concerned with your health.

一个好医生应该时刻关注你的健康问题。

试一试

用 concern 的正确形式填空

① Don't concern yourself / be concerned with other people's affairs.

② The letter is chiefly concerned with the export business.

③ As a member of the family, the poor housing condition concerns me a lot.

- (5) concern ☐ n. 有关……的事, 关心的事

☐ n. 关怀, 关心

That's no concern of mine. 这不关我的事。

His only concern was to win the war. 他所关心的只有如何赢得这场战争。

I felt proud to be the concern of her concern. 我为关心她所关心的事而感到骄傲。

拓展 concern 作动词时常用的短语有:

so(as) far as ... is concerned 就……来说, 就……而论

here ... is concerned 在牵扯到……的时候

concern 作名词时常用的短语有:

feel concern about 忧虑, 挂念

have a concern in 和……有利害关系

have no concern with 和……毫无关系

with concern 关切地



试一试

用含 **concern** 的短语完成下列句子

- ① As far as I'm concerned, this arrangement is quite satisfactory (令人满意的).
- ② I don't feel concern about my son. He is old enough to take care of himself.
- ③ Mr Welch is said to have no concern with the car accident. He has been allowed to go home.
- ④ Where water supply is concerned, we have develop a sense of water shortage on the earth.

拓展 concerning *prep.* 关于

Concerning your letter, I am pleased to inform you that your plans have been approved. 关于你的来信,我非常荣幸地通知你,你的提议被通过了。

7. Ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to **calm** your friend down.

别管铃声,到一个安静的地方使你的朋友平静下来。

- (1) ignore *vt.* 不理睬,忽视,忽略

His suggestions were ignored completely. 他的建议被完全地忽略了。

- (2) calm (sb.) down (使……)平静下来

The high wind passed and the sea calmed (down).

大风过去后,海水恢复了平静。

试一试

用 **calm, quiet, silent** 或 **still** 填空

- ① You'd better keep silent about what happened.
- ② Although she was frightened, she answered with a calm voice.
- ③ Please stand still when I take your photo.
- ④ Why are you so quiet tonight?

8. Your friend has gone on **holiday**. 你的朋友去休假了。

holiday ☐ *n.* 假日,节日,假期

New Year's Day is a holiday for everyone. 新年是每个人的节日。

The whole town is in a holiday mood. 整个镇都沉浸在节日氛围中。

The pupils were given a holiday that afternoon. 那天下午小学生们放假。

拓展 go (be) on holiday 去(在)休假

have a holiday 休假,度假,放假

take a holiday 休假

9. While **walking the dog**, you were careless and it **got loose** and was hit by a car.

在遛狗的时候,你很粗心,狗没拴住而被车撞了。

- (1) walk the dog 遛狗

- ① walk *vt.* 带着……走(遛);陪……走,和……一道走

The rider walked his horse up the hill. 骑士拉着马上山。

The mother walked her child out of the room. 妈妈带着孩子走出了屋子。

- ② walk *vi.* 走路,步行

I can't walk. I hurt my leg. 我不能走路——我的脚受伤了。

- (2) loose *adj.* 没被关住,拴住

That dog is too dangerous to be left loose. 不拴住那条狗太危险了。

10. Make a list of **reasons why** friends are important to you.

列举一下朋友之所以对你重要的理由。

名师引路

MINGSHIYINLU

比较 calm, quiet, silent, still

calm = without being excited, 既可以表示外在安静的现象,也可以表示内在平静的状态。用于天气、海洋等时,指平静无风;用于指人时,表示镇静自若。

quiet = without any noise, 表示周围环境的安静,指人时侧重性格温和、文静,不多说话等。

silent = without saying anything, 主要指人,表示“沉默无语”。

still = without any movement, 指没有动静,突出静止不动。

注意 主从复合句中,无论是主句还是从句,从语法结构上而言都是完整的句子,不存在有成分缺损的情况。

注意 该小题是单项选择题,主要考查的是引导宾语从句的关系代词和关系副词提前的情况。解答这类题目的要点有:

①先通读全句,了解句子所描述的语境;②找出定语从句;③分析宾语从句的结构,看看缺损了什么成分;④补上所缺部分。

why friends are important to you 是由 why 引导的一个定语从句,修饰名词 reason,该句可以分别用两个简单句来表示:

Make a list of reasons.

Friends are important to you for the reasons.

试一试

把下列句子分解成两个简单句

① There are a number of reasons why Eliza doesn't like Mr Darcy.

There are a number of reasons.

For these reasons, Eliza doesn't like Mr Darcy.

② Would you explain the reason why you are not going to the match?

Would you explain the reason?

For this reason you are not going to the match.

11. What do you think a good friend should be like?

你认为一个好朋友应该是什么样的?

what 在句中作 like 的介词,同时充当宾语从句的引导词。此句虽然是对宾语从句提问,但需要把引导词提到整个句子的句首。

Where do you think they have gone to? 你认为他们去哪里了?

How many guests do you suppose there are in the party tonight?

你认为今天晚上的聚会会有多少人来?

Which of the two answers do you believe is right?

这两个答案中,你认为哪个是对的?

试一试

单项选择

① _____ do you believe I should go then to get my books? (B)

A. What B. Where C. When D. Which

提示 where 在 believe 后面的宾语从句中作地点状语,表示取书的地点。全句意思是“你认为我该到哪里去拿书呢?”

② Tell me _____ he thinks is the right person for the job. (B)

A. whom B. who C. that D. how

提示 who 在 thinks 后面的宾语从句中作主语,完整的宾语从句是: who is the right person for the job. 全句的意思是“告诉我他认为谁是适合那份工作的人选”。

③ Give it to _____ you think needs it. (C)

A. that B. which C. who D. whom

提示 who 在 think 后面的宾语从句中作主语。完整的宾语从句是: who needs it. 全句的意思是“把它给你认为需要它的人”。

④ The plan will be put into practice _____. (C)

A. that they think is the right time to do
B. when they think that is the right time to do
C. when they think it is the right time to do
D. that they think when it is the right time to do

提示 when 在 think 后面的宾语从句中作时间状语,同时在从句中表示时间应该用人称代词 it 而不是 that。全句的意思是“这个计划将在他们认为恰当的时间来付诸实践”。



12. **Share the list with your partners.** 让你的同伴分享你(列出)的单子。

(1) share *vt. & vi.*

①合用

They share the cake between them. 他们一起吃那块蛋糕。

拓展 share with 与……合用

It's very kind of Kevin to share his computer with me.

卡文真好,愿意让我和他一起用他的电脑。

②分享,分担

She never shares any of her husband's worries. 她从来不分担丈夫的忧虑。

Friends are those to share joys and sorrows.

朋友是分享欢乐和分担忧愁的。

③共同具有,有同样的……

Lucy and Lily share the same tastes and interests.

露西和莉莉具有同样的兴趣和爱好。

Moore is the only person who shares my opinion.

摩尔是惟一个跟我想法相同的人。

(2) share *n.* 一份;(分担的)一部分,一份;股份

Your share of the expenses is \$5. 你需要分担的那部分开销是5美元。

He had 500 shares in a shipping company. 他在船厂有500股股份。

试一试

指出下面各句中 share 的含义,并翻译整个句子

①Two families share in the use of the kitchen.

动词,“分享,共用”。两家用这间厨房。

②The woman cut up the watermelon and shared it out among the four children.

动词,“分配,分发”。那女的把西瓜切开,分给四个孩子。

③He shares my fears about a possible war.

动词,“有共同的”。他和我一样害怕可能发生的战争。

④Here is your share of the cake.

名词,“一份”。这是你的一份蛋糕。

13. **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.** 我不知道是不是因为我很久都不能到户外去,我才对一切与大自然有关的事都如此着迷。

(1) if 引导的是一个宾语从句, I wonder 表示“想知道,不明白”等意思。

(2) it's... that 是强调句型,常用来强调主语、宾语及状语。被强调的部分被提到 it's 之后、that 之前,其余部分仍然遵从原来语序被置于 that 之后。本句被强调的部分是 because 引导的原因状语。

I met John in the street yesterday.

→强调主语: It's I that met John in the street yesterday.

如被强调部分为某人, that 可用 who 替代,这句还可以写成:

It's I who met John in the street yesterday.

→强调宾语: It's John that I met in the street yesterday.

因为被强调的部分是某人,所以 that 可以用 who 替代,写成:

It's John who I met in the street yesterday.

→强调地点状语: It's in the street that I met John yesterday.

名师引路

MINSHIYINLU

注意 转化 (conversion) 是英语构词法之一,指的是由一个词类转化为另一词类。

water (*n.*) 水 → water (*v.*) 浇水

本单元转化的现象有:

point (*n.*) 点,要点 → point (*v.*) 指出,指着

calm (*adj.*) 平静的 → calm (*v.*) 使……平静

concern (*n.*) 关心 → concern (*v.*) 关心

cheat (*n.*) 骗子 → cheat (*v.*) 欺骗

reason (*n.*) 理由 → reason (*v.*) 评理,推理

list (*n.*) 目录,单子 → list (*v.*) 列单子

share (*n.*) 份额,股份 → share (*v.*) 分享

trust (*n.*) 信任 → trust (*v.*) 信任

advice (*n.*) 建议 → advice (*v.*) (美国英语)建议

upset (*adj.*) 不高兴 → upset (*v.*) 使心烦

→强调时间状语: It's yesterday that I met John in the street.

试一试

中译英,注意使用强调句

①是警察把你送到医院的。

It's the police that / who sent you to the hospital.

②通过实验我们才找到了问题的答案。

It's through the experiment / by experimenting / by means of experiment that we found the answer to the question.

③这封信你该送给经理。

It's the manager that / who you should send the letter to.

(3) go crazy about 为……疯狂,对……着迷

II. 语法:直接引语和间接引语

1. 直接引语是陈述句,变成间接引语时,由连词 **that** 引导。

She said, "I am very happy to help you." →

She said that she was very happy to help you.

2. 直接引语是一般(选择/反意)疑问句,变成间接引语时,由连词 **whether** 或 **if** 引导。

He asked me, "Do you like playing football?" →

He asked me if / whether I liked playing football.

3. 直接引语是祈使句,变成间接引语时,把动词原形变成动词不定式,并在动词不定式前加 **tell, ask, order** 等的宾语。

The captain ordered, "Be quiet." →

The captain ordered us to be quiet.

4. 直接引语是特殊疑问句,变成间接引语时,由相应的疑问词 **who, whom, whose, how, when, why, where** 等引导。

My sister asked me, "How do you like the film?" →

My sister asked me how I liked the film.

5. 注意事项。

(1) 直接引语变为间接引语时,时态需要做如下的调整:

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

过去完成时 → 过去完成时(不变)

一般将来时 → 过去将来时

直接引语是如下情况时,其时态不变:

①直接引语是客观事实、普遍真理等。

They told their son, "The earth goes round the sun." →

They told their son that the earth goes round the sun.

②直接引语是过去进行时。

Jim asked, "Tim, what were you doing when I met you at the shop?" →

Jim ask Tim what he was doing when he met him at the shop.

③直接引语如果是一般现在时,表示反复出现或习惯性的动作时。

She said, "I get up the earliest in my family every day." →

She said that she gets up the earliest in her family every day.

注意 祈使句的否定句,在动词不定式前加 **not**。

My teacher asked me, "Don't laugh." →

My teacher asked me not to laugh.

注意 大多数情况下, **if** 和 **whether** 可以互换,但后有 **or not**,或在动词不定式前,或放在介词后作连接词时,一般只用 **whether**。

She asked me whether he could do it or not.

He hesitated about whether to drive or take the train.



④直接引语中有过去的某年某日作状语时。

Frank told us, "We moved here on March 30, 1998." →

Frank told us that they moved there on March 30, 1998.

⑤直接引语中的情态动词没有过去式时。

John said, "You'd better hurry." →

John said that I had better hurry.

(2) 直接引语变为间接引语时, 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等要作相应的变化。

	直接引语	间接引语
指示代词	this these	that those
时间状语	now today tonight this week (month, year, season...) yesterday last week (month, year, season...) three days (a year) ago tomorrow next week (month, year, season...)	then that day that night that week (month, year, season...) the day before the week (month, year, season...) before three days (a year) before the next (following) day the next week (month, year, season...)
地点状语	here	there
动词	come	go

(3) 间接引语一般要用陈述句的语序, 即主、谓、宾的顺序。

He asked Lucy, "Where did you go?" →

He asked Lucy where she had gone.

Tom said, "What do you want, Ann?" →

Tom asked Ann what she wanted.

(4) 转述他人的话除用 said, ask 外, 还可以根据需要用 add, admit, announce, complain, deny, mention, promise, reply, report, shout, state, whisper 等。

试一试

(I) 把下列直接引语改成间接引语

A few days ago, Mary said:

① "I'm doing a biology experiment now."

Mary said that she was doing a biology experiment then.

② "I'm not free today."

Mary said she was not free that day.

③ "I must finish my paper this week."

Mary said that she must finish her paper that week.

④ "Will I have to stay in the lab until tomorrow?"

Mary asked if she would have to stay in the lab until the next (following) day.

⑤ "I'm going to write a report next week."

Mary said she was going to write a report the next week.

⑥ "I watched a very interesting TV program yesterday."

Mary said that she had watched a very interesting TV program the day before.

⑦ "Where should I wait this afternoon?"

Mary asked where she should wait that afternoon.

⑧ "Do you come to the Students' Club every other day?"

Mary asked me if I come to the Students' Club every other day.

名师引路

注意 如果转述时就在原来的地方或在说话的当天, 就不必改变指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等。

注意 直接引语与间接引语互换的过程中, 可以先标出需要修改的部分, 逐一变换, 这样就不会有遗漏了。

例2 解答本题的关键在于正确辨认空格在句子结构中所起的功能。经过分析,本题缺的是介词宾语,故只能选C。

⑨ "By four yesterday, we had already come here."

Mary said that by four the day before, they had already gone there.

⑩ "Who is going to study abroad next year?"

Mary asked who was going to study abroad the next year.

(2) 把下列间接引语改成直接引语

① The visitor said that he was very glad to visit our factory the next week.

"I'm very glad to visit your factory next week," said the visitor.

② The woman commented that the American movie she had seen the day before was not good.

The woman commented, "The American movie I saw yesterday is not good."

③ The teacher told us the earth moves around the sun.

The teacher told us, "The earth moves around the sun."

④ The teacher announced that they were going to have a meeting the next Friday.

The teacher announced, "We are going to have a meeting next Friday."

⑤ The students asked when they would go outing that autumn.

"When shall we go outing this autumn?" the students asked.

⑥ She promised that she would try to finish reading that book by the end of that week.

She promised, "I will try to finish reading this book by the end of this week."

⑦ The daughter told her father that mum had gone to the supermarket.

"Mum has gone to the supermarket," the daughter told her father.

⑧ Sarah's friend asked her if she would mail the gifts to her parents.

Sarah's friend asked, "Will you mail the gifts to your parents?"

⑨ Sandra asked her friend how she had solved the problem the day before.

Sandra asked her friend, "How did you solve the problem yesterday?"

⑩ My brother said he was born on May 5, 1981.

My brother said, "I was born on May 5, 1981."

典例剖析

例1 He spent as much time as he _____ English. (A)

A. could learning B. learned C. would learn D. had learned

解析 本题考查动词时态的辨析。这个句子的主句部分是 he spent (as) much time learning English, 而 as he could 是一个由 as 引导而省略谓语动词的定语从句, 修饰 time, 故正确答案是 A。

例2 What about the two of us _____ a walk after supper? (C)

A. to take B. take C. taking D. to be taking

解析 本题考查动名词作宾语的用法。what about 后接名词或动名词作宾语。这里的 the two of us 与 taking 一起构成动名词短语, 其中 the two of us 是 taking 的逻辑主语, 表示 take 的动作执行者, 故答案是 C。

例3 These houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected. (B)

A. like B. as C. that D. which

解析 本题考查 such... as 句型的用法。名词前面若有 the same, such, as 等词时, 后边的定语从句应该由 as 引导。若选 C, 则 expected 后应有 it, 构成 that 从句, 属结果状语从句。