



名师一号

丛书策划 梁大鹏
丛书主编 王俊杰

101
famous teachers

名师的视野
总比别人看得高远
一号的脚步
总比别人遥遥领先

2006
高中新课标十省区教材

配人民教育版



高中英语 (必修1)
本地版专用

光明日报出版社



NO.1

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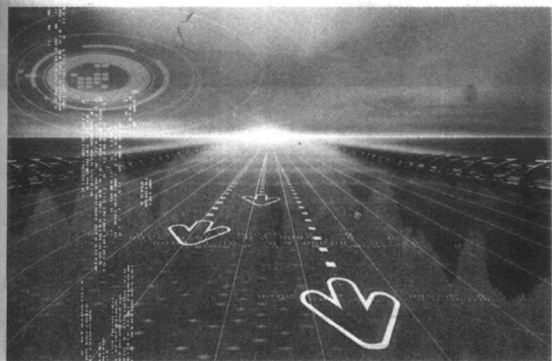
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教法新——实现课堂新目标

名师的视野 总比常人看的高远
一号的脚步 总比他人遥遥领先



新课标	新课程	新课改	新课标
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新课标 新理念 新设计 新教案

2004年,广东、山东、海南和宁夏四省区率先使用新课标。

2005年,江苏省全面启动高中新课标实验。

2006年,福建、浙江、安徽、辽宁和天津四省一市投入新课标改革。

2007年,权威消息报道:全国统一新课标。

届时,新课程改革将覆盖中国半壁江山。

随着新课标在全国范围内的普遍推广,以打造教辅旗舰,造就千万学子为己任的河北考源书业,深深感到:与时俱进,跟踪新课标,责无旁贷,义不容辞。为此,考源书业邀请具有丰富经验的一大批特、高级教师,吸收各实验省区近千名一线名师的教案、课件和讲义中的精华部分,融汇发表在各大权威教学期刊上的最新课改成果,秉承“把教材读厚,把教辅编薄”的设计理念,重磅推出《名师一号》高中新课标系列丛书。

“芳林新叶催陈叶,流水前波让后波”。《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书,以思维为焦点,以方法为主线,以课堂为核心,以能力为宗旨,深入探究新课改教学规律,在题材选取上,更多考虑到未来高考的需要,更深更广地与新课标命题接轨,因此,本套丛书名副其实地代表着新一轮新课标教辅的颠峰和方向。

名师专家,以最独特的视角,最鲜活的素材,最科学的理念,最巧妙的设计和最灵活的思维启迪,把《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书演绎得尽善尽美,把新课标的精神表现得淋漓尽致,本套丛书的前卫和实用的特色,将使其成为新课标理念实践化的卓越的教辅典范。

《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书,是一套展现课改实验省区优秀教案的研究性教材,值得向各省区走向新课标的广大师生特别推荐。



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Unit 1

Friendship



背景链接

Anne Frank and her diary

By Huang Yu

Anne Frank was born on June 12th, 1929 in Frankfurt, Germany. Her parents called their daughter Anne. After the Nazis invaded the Netherlands, Anne's father changed the annex(附属建筑物) of a house into a hiding place.

On her 13th birthday, in 1942, Anne received a diary as a gift from her parents. She immediately took to writing her private thoughts. On July 5th, 1942, the Frank family moved into the "Secret Annex". Anne's famous diary recorded two years of hiding in the attic, but it ended on August 4th, 1944, when their hiding place was betrayed(出卖) by a Dutch person working for the Nazis.

Because of starvation, cold, and disease, Anne developed typhus(斑疹伤寒) and died a few weeks before the camp she was put into was liberated by the British in April, 1945. She was only 15 years old.

During the war the Frank family all died except Otto Frank, Anne's father. When he returned to Amsterdam after the war, he was given Anne's notebooks and papers. Among these papers was her diary.

The first entry in Anne's diary is dated on June 14th, 1942, two days after her thirteenth birthday and three weeks before she and her family were to go into hiding. She wanted to confide(倾吐) completely in her diary, because neither her friends nor her family seemed interested in understanding her deepest thoughts. The early entries showed that Anne was an unusually sensitive, young teenager.

After Anne and her parents went into the hiding place, the diary recorded her ideas of the confined(被限制的) life that she and the others led. As might be expected, Anne was often miserable, but there were times when she experienced happiness and joy in the middle of her hardship and suffering.

Living in such a small place, the residents of the "Secret Annex" often upset each other. Anne was often very angry with Mr Van Daan, who, in her opinion, was superficial(浅薄的) and petty(小气的). The pedantic(书生气的) Mr Dussel sometimes drove her to distraction(心烦意乱). Although small quarrels were very often among the residents, the remarkable fact that was shown in Anne's diary was not that the problems came, but





that eight people could live in fear and total confinement(限制) with grace and dignity.

Perhaps the most attractive quality of Anne Frank's diary is its sensitive way of showing a young girl's dreams and her struggle to grow into a woman.

Knowing the situations of wartime Holland, Anne also looked inward to discover herself. The entries showed her strong desire for self-understanding. Also what it showed was her need to be loved and respected as a unique person. She dreamed of becoming a writer so that she would be remembered after her death. She reached that goal even though she died before the age of 16.



课标解读

类别	课程标准要掌握的项目
话题	Friends and friendship; interpersonal relationships 朋友和友谊; 人际关系
重点词汇	add, upset, ignore, calm, concern, loose, cheat, share, series, crazy, nature, purpose, dare, power, trust, suffer, advice, situation, communicate, habit, add up, have got to, be concerned about, go through, hide away, set down, a series of, on purpose, in order to, face to face, according to, join in, get along with, fall in love
口语交际	1. 态度 (Attitude) 2. 同意和不同意 (Agreement & disagreement) I agree. I think so. Exactly I don't agree. I don't think so. I'm afraid not. 3. 肯定程度 (Certainty) That's correct. Of course not.
语法要目	直接引语和间接引语 (I): 直陈句和疑问句 (1) 陈述句 "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne. → Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. (2) 一般疑问句 He asked, "Are you leaving tonight?" → He asked us whether we were leaving that night. (3) 特殊疑问句 "When did you go to bed last night?" Father said to Anne. → Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before.
情感态度	帮助学生正确地理解友谊, 树立正确的择友标准。培养学生的合作意识, 学会善待朋友和他人。

Part I Warming up



自学探究

1. Add up your score and see how many points you can get. 把你的得分加起来看你能得多少分。

add

(1) vt. 添加, 相加

add... to... 把... 加到...

Do you want to add your name to the list?

你想把你的名字加到这个名单上吗?

(2) vt. 补充说

"And I don't care what you think," she added.

"我不在乎你怎么想," 她补充说。

拓展延伸

add up: 合计

Will you help me to add up these numbers?

你能帮忙把这些数字加起来吗?

People generally quarrel because they cannot argue. (Chesterton) 人们通常因为不能辩论而争吵。

add up to...:总计达

The people who died in the storm added up to 1000.

在风暴中丧生的人总共达 1000 人。

add to... 增加……

The bad weather added to our difficulty.

恶劣的天气增加了我们的困难。

经典例题

The heavy rain _____ our difficulty in looking for the missing child.

A. added to B. added up to

C. added up D. was added

[解析] add to 意为“增加”, add up to 意为“合计达……”, add up 意为“合计”, 而 D 项为“被添加”。题意为“大雨增加了我们寻找失踪孩子的难度”。

[答案] A

发散迁移

用 add 的短语搭配填空。

(1) Five _____ seven makes twelve.

(2) The pupil is too young to _____ these figures.

(3) The amount of money he gets from the factory a month _____ no more than 500 yuan.

score

n. 得分

After two hours and twenty minutes of play, the final score was 3-2.

经过两小时二十分钟的比赛, 最终比分为三比二。

拓展延伸

four score and seven years ago 八十七年前

scores of, 许多

Scores of people were killed in the fire.

许多人在火灾中丧生。

point

(1)n. 分数

He is three points behind the leader.

他比领先者落后三分。

(2)n. 观点, 论点

I can see your point (=I understand it) and in general I agree with you.

我能理解你的观点而且也基本同意。

(3)n. 点, 地点, 小数点, 尖

three point five 3.5

比较: point 是比赛或考试中的具体分数, 而 score 是指考试或比赛中得分或比分。例如: What's your score?

How many points did you get?

拓展延伸

point v. 指点, 指向

point at/to... 指向……

point out 指出

She was pointing to a small boat that was approaching the shore.

她指着一艘驶近岸边的小船。

注意: point at 与 point to 常可互换, 但有以下区别: 当非善意地用手指某人时, 只能用 point at; 当用言语指出时, 应用 point to; 当表示指针指向、证据表明、建筑物的朝向时, 要用 point to.

发散迁移

用适当的介词或副词填空

(1) Stop pointing _____ me.

(2) He pointed _____ my mistakes.

(3) The hands of the clock pointed _____ a quarter past one.

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

提示: upset 此处是形容词, 作补语, 用来修饰主语 your friend 来学校时的心情。

He got married young. 他很早就结婚了。

经典例题

He went to bed cold and _____.

A. hungry

B. hungrily

C. be hungry

D. hunger

[解析] 此处用又冷又饿描述主语 he 的状态, 故用形容词。

[答案] A

upset adj. & vt.

(1)adj. [not before noun] 心烦意乱的, 不舒服的

be upset about... 对……感到烦恼

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

她为父亲对待她的方式感到烦恼。

(2)vt. 使不安, 使心烦

Don't do anything that would upset him.

不要做任何使他烦心的事。

3. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down. 你会不理睬铃声而去某个安静的地方让你的朋友平静下来。

ignore vt. 不理睬, 忽视

wise 所表示的“聪明”是指见多识广, 经验丰富, 从而判断正确, 足智多谋。

clever 指“脑筋好”而聪明。

It was very stupid of you to ignore your mother's advice.

不理睬你妈妈的建议是愚蠢的。

calm

(1) *vt.* 使平静, 使放松

calm down

She lit a cigarette to calm herself down. 她点了一只烟以使自己平静下来。

(2) *adj.* 平静的, 镇静的

remain/stay/keep calm

I tried to stay calm and just ignore him.

我试图使自己保持平静而不理他。

比较: calm, quiet, still 与 silent

① calm 平静的, 沉着的。指无风浪的或人的心情不激动的。

② quiet 宁静的, 安静的。指不吵闹的或心境不烦躁的。

③ still 静止的, 不动的。指(人体等)不运动的。

④ silent 沉默的, 缄口的, 寂静的。指不讲话或没有声音的。

发散迁移

用 calm, quiet, still 与 silent 填空

(1) After the storm the sea became _____ again.

(2) Keep _____. The photographer is ready.

(3) I'm just going to have a _____ evening at home.

(4) Don't remain _____ on bad behaviors.

4. Tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her. 告诉你的朋友你很关心他。

concern *vt & n*

(1) *vt.* 关于, 涉及到

The story concerns a good girl and a bad king.

这是一个关于一个善良女孩和一个残暴国王的故事。

(2) *vt.* 使担心, 忧虑(常用于被动语态)

be concerned about... 关心, 挂念

We are rather concerned about father's health. 我们相当关心父亲的健康。

拓展延伸

as far as I'm concerned 就我而言

be concerned with... 与... 有关

5. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose. 在遛狗时你不小心让它松脱了。

提示: While walking the dog = While you were walking

the dog.

这是一种状语从句的省略。在时间、条件、让步状语从句中, 如果从句的主语与从句的主语相同, 或者是 it, 从句中又有 be 动词, 可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。

经典例题

Generally speaking, _____ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect. (2003 · 上海)

A. when taking

B. when taken

C. when to take

D. when to be taken

【解析】 原意为“当按说明书服用时, 这种药没有副作用”。这是一种状语从句的省略, 完整的句子应为“Generally speaking, when it is taken according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.”因为从句的主语与从句的主语相同, 从句中又有 be 动词, 所以可以省略从句中的主语 it 和 be 动词。

【答案】 B

发散迁移

试着把下列状语从句补充完整

(1) When walking in the street, he met one of his friends.

When _____ walking in the street, he met one of his friends.

(2) Though young, he can do a lot of things.

Though _____ young, he can do a lot of things.

(3) She will not come unless invited.

She will not come unless _____ invited.

(4) If necessary, you can ask him for help.

If _____ necessary, you can ask him for help.

6. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. 你学习不用功的朋友要你在考试中要求看你的试卷来帮他(她)作弊。

cheat *vt & vi.* 欺骗, 欺诈, 作弊

He was caught cheating in the exam.

他在考试中作弊当场被抓。

Don't look at my cards—that's cheating.

别看我的牌, 那是作弊。

拓展延伸

cheat somebody(out) of something

骗取某人某物



cheat somebody into doing something

骗取某人做某事

She said she was cheated out of \$10,000.

她声称被骗走了10,000美元。

7. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, ... 你会告诉他(她)原本应该学习。

should have done

(1)本应该,表示过去应该做某事而实际上没有做。

You should have told him about this.

你本来应该告诉他这件事的。

(2)shouldn't have done

They shouldn't have left without saying good-bye.

他们本不该不辞而别。

拓展延伸

must have done“一定……”对过去发生事情的肯定猜测。

can't have done“一定没有……”对过去发生事情的否定猜测。

needn't have done“本来不必……”过去没有必要做却做了。

would have done“本来想要做……”原本想做却没有做成。

could have done“本来可以……”过去本可以做却没有做。

may/might have done“可能已经……”过去可能发生了某事。

经典例题

I have lost one of my gloves. I _____ it somewhere. (2005·上海春)

A. must drop

B. must have dropped

C. must be dropping

D. must have been dropped

【解析】第一句中的时态为现在完成时,表示“掉了一只手套”发生在过去。对于过去发生的事情的推测应用“must have done”结构,又因无被动关系,故排除D项。

【答案】B

发散迁移

用所给动词的适当形式填空

(1)—I missed the first part of the film. It was really a pity.

—You _____ (leave) home an hour earlier.

(2)I was really anxious about you. You _____

(leave) home without a word.

(3)My English—Chinese dictionary has disappeared.

Who _____ (take) it?

(4)It _____ (be) around nine o'clock when I drove back home because it was already dark.

(5)He _____ (go) to the cinema last night, but I am not sure.



课时自测

I. 单词拼写

1. It is a little difficult to c _____ someone down when he or she is excited.
2. He was caught c _____ in the exam.
3. She saw him coming but she i _____ him.
4. He is very c _____ about his father's health.
5. She's still u _____ about her uncle's death.

II. 单项选择

1. When _____, the museum will be open to the public next year.
A. completed B. completing
C. being completed D. is completed
2. You'd better _____ your score and see if you have passed the exam.
A. add up to B. add to
C. add up D. add
3. Knowing the result of the exam, he went home and lay in bed, _____.
A. upset B. and upset
C. was upset D. felt upset
4. Class is beginning. Will you please get the blackboard _____.
A. to clean B. cleaning
C. cleaned D. having cleaned
5. Mike works far away from home and he is always _____ his parents.
A. concerned B. concerned about
C. concerns D. concerned with
6. _____, it began to run unexpectedly.
A. While cleaning the machine
B. To clean the machine
C. He was cleaning the machine

I used to be dependent on my parents. Now I'm independent of them. 我从前一切都依赖父母,现在我独立了。

——可以说 depend/dependence/dependent on, 只能说 independent of。

小结: [动] depend on → { [名] dependence on ↔ independence from
[形] dependent on ↔ independent of



- D. While he was cleaning the machine
7. —I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.
—You _____ her last week.
A. ought to tell B. would have told
C. must tell D. should have told
8. They cheated the old woman _____ her money _____ making her sign a contract that she didn't understand.
A. into, on B. out of, by
C. of, on D. into, with
9. _____ I am concerned, you can do whatever you want.
A. As B. As soon as
C. As far as D. Now that
10. 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. make up

III. 用所给词或词组的正确形式填空

calm down, add, ignore, be concerned about, have got to, score, upset, be concerned with, cheat, add up

1. The story _____ a poor fisherman and his wife.
2. He had _____ in the exam by looking at my paper.
3. He tried to _____ the frightened children _____.
4. We _____ all _____ his illness.
5. The children were very _____ when we told them that we wouldn't be going to Disneyland.
6. "Finally," she _____, "I would like to thank my family for all their help."
7. If you earn more than £5000, you will _____ pay tax(税).
8. Don't _____ me when I'm talking to you!
9. I can _____ these numbers in my head quite easily.
10. At the end of the game, the _____ was 32—15.

Part II Reading



走进课文

1. What was Anne's best friend?
A. A book B. A cat
C. Her diary D. Her father
2. Anne kept a diary, because she _____.
A. set down many facts in it
B. could tell everything to it
C. had nothing to do
D. wanted to set an example to others
3. She stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven just because she _____.
A. couldn't fall asleep
B. kept her diary
C. wanted to have a good look at the moon
D. always thought about how to escape from the German Nazis
4. Why did Anne's family have to hide?

Because they _____.

- A. were Jewish B. were Germans
C. didn't like nature D. liked to stay indoors
5. Anne hadn't seen the night face to face for _____.
A. a year B. half a year
C. one and a half years D. several years



自学探究

1. List what a good friend should do and share the list with your partners. 列出一个好朋友应该做的事并与你的同伴互相交流。

list { *n.* 表; 目录; 名单
 v. 列表; 列入

a shopping list 购物单

list all the students' names

把所有学生名单列在表上

① You'd better make a list of things you must do.

你最好把必须做的事列一份表。



②Mother listed all the things she had to buy on the paper.

妈妈把所有要买的东西都列在纸上。

share v. & n.

vt. (与某人)共享/分担/均分某物(事)

share in sth. with sb.

与某人分享(担)某物(事)

n. 一份, 份额; 股份

go shares with sb. in sth.

与某人均分某物(事)

have/take a share in + n. /doing

在……方面得一份

on shares 均摊盈亏

eg. ①We'll have to share(in) our sorrows as well as joys in the future.

在将来(以后)我们得同甘共苦。

②Each had his share of/in the profit.

每人分得了自己的一份利润。

③The boy shared his toy with other children.

那男孩子把他的玩具拿出来和其他小孩子一起玩。

经典例题

Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____. (2000·全国)

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

[解析] 两人共同玩你的玩具是“分享”、“共用”, share: use together. 《朗文》上的原句为: Children should be taught to share their toys. 应该教育孩子们愿意把自己的玩具分给其他孩子玩。A 表“支持”, support: help sb. in a particular way; B 表“关心”, 其后常跟 for sb., care: feel anxiety, interest or worry; C 表“抽出(时间)”、“匀出”、“省下”, 作及物动词用, 后须带宾语, spare: get along without.

[答案] D

发散迁移

请你猜测 share 在下列句子中的含义。

(1) We gave each of the five children an equal share.

(2) He decided to sell his shares.

(3) They share their joys and sorrows.

2. …… , or just can't understand what you are going through? …… , 或者只是不理解你的困境?

go through 经历; 穿过; 审阅; 查看

①His grandpa went through many dangers during the war.

在战争期间, 他的祖父经历了许多危险。

②It's difficult for a fat person like him to go through the narrow door.

他这样的胖子很难过这个窄门。

③Please go through these papers carefully.

请你仔细审阅这些文章。

④My father went through the drawer for his book.

父亲翻抽屉找书。

拓展延伸

go across 走过, 经过 go off 离开, 爆炸 go out 熄灭

go down 平静, 下降, 下沉 go over 复习 go in for 喜欢

go after 追赶 go away with 带走 go into 进入

3. Anne Frank made her diary her best friend. 安妮·弗兰克将日记当作自己最好的朋友。

用法: 句中的 her best friend 为名词作宾语补足语。

“make+宾语+宾语补足语”的这一结构用得很多, 其中宾语补足语部分可以用名词、形容词、动词的过去分词或不带 to 的不定式, 以表示宾语的情况或动作。

(1) They made Tom their team leader.

他们选汤姆为他们的队长。

(2) Our English teacher always tries his best to make his classes lively and interesting.

我们的英语老师总是想方设法使他的英语课生动有趣。

(3) When you speak English, be sure to make yourself understood.

当你说英语时, 务必让人听明白你的意思。

(4) Aunt Wang tried to make me stay for supper.

王大婶要我留下来吃晚饭。

注意: make 后面作宾语补足语的不定式不带 to, 但当 make 用于被动语态时, 不定式前需带 to.

(1) She was made to sing us a song at the party.

在那次聚会上, 她被要求给我们唱了一首歌。

(2) People who won't work should be made to work.

不肯工作的人要让他们工作。

发散迁移

完成下列句子或选择最佳答案。

(1) 熟能生巧。Working in the kitchen _____ the boy a good cook.

(2) The farmhands were made _____ long hours a day.

A. work

B. to work

C. worked

D. to have worked

I was travelling **alone** in the **lonely** mountain. I didn't feel **lonely** though I was **alone**. 我独自走在荒凉的山野里, 虽孤身一人, 但并不感到寂寞。

——alone 只表示“独自”的客观状态, 没有感情色彩, 既可作 adj., 也可作 adv.; lonely 可表示人“孤独的, 寂寞的”, 也可表示地方“荒凉的, 人烟稀少的”。



4. She and her family hid away for two years before they were discovered.

她和她的家人躲藏了两年才被发现。

用法:hide(hid,hidden,hiding)可作及物动词,意为“隐藏……,隐瞒……”,也可作不及物动词,后常接介、副词。

(1)What have you hidden behind you?

你在身后藏着什么东西?

(2)You are hiding something important,aren't you?

你在隐瞒着主要的东西,对吗?

(3)She tried to hide her feelings.

她力图掩饰自己的感情。

(4)They were very afraid and hid away.

他们十分害怕,东躲西藏。

用法:本句中 before 作连词用,意为“……(之后)才”。

(1)It was a long time before I got to sleep again.

过了很久,我才又睡着。

(2)He had to be called two or three times before he would come to his dinner.

得喊他两三次他才来吃饭。

拓展:before 还有一个惯用法,相当于 not,意思是“还没有……就……”。

(1)He bought a new car before he sold the old one. = He had not sold the old car, but he bought a new one.

他旧车没卖就买了辆新车。

(2)She went to class before she had prepared her lesson. = She had not prepared her lesson,

拓展延伸

It will be+时间段+before...

得过多久才……

It won't be+时间段+before...

用不了多久就……

It was+时间段+before...

过了多久之后才……

It wasn't long before...

没过多久就……

经典例题

Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but he hung up _____. I could answer the phone. (NMET2000)

A. as

B. since

C. until

D. before

【解析】从句意角度考虑选用 before,意为“还没有来得及……就……”。

【答案】D

5. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do. 我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记些流水帐。

set down 记下;放下

①He set down what he had gone through on his journey immediately after he returned.

他一回来就把他旅途中的经历立即写了下来。

②You'd better set down your heavy load, or you'll be too tired to go further.

你最好放下沉重的包袱,否则的话,你会累得走不动的。

拓展延伸

set off 出发;使爆炸

set about(doing)着手做…

set out 动身;出发

set out to do sth. 开始做某事

set up 建立

a series of 一系列的

a series of accidents 一连串的事故

a series of stamps 一套邮票

the World Series 世界联赛

a television/radio series 电视/广播系列节目

series 单复数相同。“a series of+复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词要用单数。

6. 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。

句中 it's because I haven't... to do with nature 是一个强调句型,强调的是原因状语。It is (was)... that (who)... 是个加强语气的结构,它可以用来强调句中的主语、宾语、状语、宾补等部分,需要加强语气的部分放在 it is (was)后,即 It is (was)+被强调部分+that(强调“人”是可用 who)+句子的其余部分。

eg. Mr Flower left all his money to his wife in 1989.

Mr Flower 1989 年把所有的钱都留给了他的妻子。

强调主语:It was Mr Flower that (who) left all his money to his wife in 1989.

强调宾语:It was all his money that Mr Flower left to his wife in 1989.

强调宾补:It was to his wife that Mr Flower left all his money in 1989.



强调状语: It was in 1989 that Mr Flower left all his money to his wife.

判断一个句子是否为强调句,可以判断此句中能否去掉 It is/was... that/who,若去掉以后句意通顺完整,则为强调句,若去掉以后不完整或很荒谬,则为 it 作形式主语的句式。此强调句型应注意以下几点:

(1)强调的部分指人时用 who 或 whom,也可用 that,其它情况用 that.

eg. It was Xiao Yang who(that) did it. 这是小杨干的。

It's she whom you should ask. 你该问她。

(2)要区别形式主语的 it 和强调句的 it.

It is surprising that Mary should have won the first place. (形式主语)

玛莉得了第一名确实让人惊喜。

It is Mary that has won the first place. (强调句)

正是玛莉得了第一名。

(3)强调主语时,从句谓语动词的人称和数要与被强调的部分一致(即:与原主语一致):

It is I who (或 that) am your true friend.

我才是你真正的朋友。

经典例题

It was after the invention of printing _____ to publish large numbers of books and pictures. (2005 · 上海春季)

- A. were people able
- B. that people were able
- C. when were people able
- D. people were able

【解析】 本句为强调时间状语 after the invention of printing 结构,应用 that 引导,且 that 后正常语序。

【答案】 B

发散迁移

依次强调句中划线部分:

I met Tom in the street yesterday.

①

②

③

④

① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____

crazy adj.

(1)为……狂热的,痴迷的。只作表语,不作定语。

构成:grow/be crazy about sb./sth.

(2)疯狂的,癫狂的。可作定语和表语。

It is crazy of sb. to do sth.

—sb. be crazy to do sth.

(3)like crazy 发疯似地;拼命地。在句中作状语。

7. For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself. 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。

stay 此处是系动词,意为“保持,继续,仍然是”,后常接形容词、介词短语或分词等。

The shop stays open till ten o'clock.

那家商店一直开门营业到 10 点。

The present government is unlikely to stay in power after the next election.

本届政府在下届选举后不可能继续执政。

Please stay seated. I'll be back in a minute.

请坐一会儿,我去去就来。

比较: { so as to 目的是,以便(不可以放在句首)
in order to 目的是,以便(可以放在句首)

例: In order to get there on time, he got up early.

为了及时赶到那么,他起了个大早。

He got up early, so as to get there on time.

为了及时赶到那里,他起了个大早。

{ in order that 目的是,以便(可以引导目的状语从句,不可以跟结果状语从句)
so that 目的是,以便;结果(可以跟目的状语从句和结果状语从句)

I raised my voice in order that/so that you could catch me.

我提高声音以便你能听懂。

He got up early so that he caught the first bus.

他起床早,结果赶上了早班车。

on purpose “有意的;故意”

eg. ① He has left the book here on purpose for you to read.

他有意把这本书留在这儿让你读。

② He came here on purpose to borrow money from you.

他特地来这里向你借钱。

此外, purpose 常构成短语 with the purpose of, 表示“目的是”……(暗示能实现的事情)或 for the purpose of 为了……的目的(不涉及是否实现)。

eg. ① He is going to Beijing this summer, with the pur-



pose of visiting some places of interest.

他打算今年夏天去北京,参观一下名胜古迹。

②Did you come to London for the purpose of seeing your family, or for business purposes?

你到伦敦来是为了探亲还是经商?

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

比较: much too, too much

too much 表示量,修饰不可数名词,如 too much rain “太多的雨”, too much work “太多的工作”; much too 表示程度,修饰形容词或副词,如 much too fast “太快”, much too difficult “太难”。

发散迁移

用 too much 和 much too 填空

(1) _____ has been used to save the dying panda.

(2) The problem is _____ difficult for the boy to work out.

(3) The work is _____ for the boy.

(4) The old man walked _____ slowly.

dare 的用法:

(1) 情态动词。主要用于表示疑问、否定或怀疑句子中。在使用时带有一般情态动词的特点,没有数的变化,但有时态的变化,后面跟不带 to 的不定式,否定形式直接在后面加 not 或缩写成 daren't 的形式。

(2) 实义动词。它除了具备一般实义动词的特点外,在否定句、疑问句中 dare 后的 to 可省略。

①If you dare speak to me like that again, you'll be sorry.

如果你再敢那样对我说话,那么你会后悔的。

②The children don't dare (to) make a sound while her parents are sleeping.

父母睡觉的时间,孩子们不敢吱声。

拓展延伸

How dare you/he/she...!竟敢.....!

I dare say/dared say. 我相信/我认为很可能。

经典例题

Tom _____ his father about his failure in the exam.

- A. dares not tell B. dares not telling
C. dare not tell D. dares not to tell

【解析】dare 用作情态动词时,没人称和数的变化一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中,其否定式是在其后加 not.

【答案】C

发散迁移

单项填空

(1) The little girl _____ go downstairs alone when her parents are out.

- A. dares not to B. dares not
C. dare not to D. dare not

(2) The dog seemed very quiet, but I still dared not _____ to upset it.

- A. to do a thing B. do anything
C. to do something D. do nothing

(3) She is a bit shy and _____ stand up and answer the teacher's questions.

- A. dares not B. doesn't dare to
C. dare not to D. dares not to

9. It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face... 这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚.....

“It is the first time+that 从句”这一句型意思是“这是某人第一次干.....”。其中 it 为代词,可用 that 或 this 替代。the first 可用 the second, the third... 或 the last 等替代。

eg. ①It is the second time that I have been here.

这是我第二次来这儿。

②This (It) is the first time that I have been to the Summer Palace.

这是我第一次去颐和园。

③That (It) was the last time that I had ridden a horse.

那是我最后一次骑马。

※在各种试题中,常把考点设计在从句中的时态形式里。如果前面为 It is..., 则 that 从句常用现在完成时;如果前面为 It was..., 则 that 从句常用过去完成时。

比较:在“It is for the first time that+主语+谓语”句型中, it 是形式主语,即 it is+... that... 构成强调句型,此句意思为“平生第一次干.....”,后面的动词常用一般过去时态。

eg. It's for the first time that I was invited to that party in my life.

的确那是我平生第一次被邀参加那样的聚会。

发散迁移

完成句子

(1) This is the first time that I _____ (享受) this kind of food.

A number of teachers are present today, the number of them is 300. 许多教师今天都出席了,有 300 人。

——a number of=many, 它所修饰的主语的谓语动词用复数; the number of 指“...的数目”, 它的谓语动词用单数。