





Unit 1

Friendship



第一部分

学习目标展示

<p>重点 单词</p>	<p><i>add</i> <i>vt.</i> 增加;添加;补充说 <i>vi.</i> 加;加起来;增添</p> <p><i>point</i> <i>n.</i> 点;尖端;分数</p> <p><i>upset</i> <i>vt. & vi.</i> 使不安;使心烦 <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的;不适的</p> <p><i>ignore</i> <i>vt.</i> 不理睬;忽视</p> <p><i>calm</i> <i>adj.</i> 平静的;镇静的;沉着的 <i>vt. & vi.</i> (使)平静;(使)镇定</p> <p><i>loose</i> <i>adj.</i> 松的;松散的;松开的</p> <p><i>cheat</i> <i>n.</i> 欺骗;骗子 <i>vt. & vi.</i> 欺骗;骗取;作弊</p> <p><i>reason</i> <i>n.</i> 理由;原因</p> <p><i>list</i> <i>vt.</i> 列出</p> <p><i>share</i> <i>vt.</i> 分享;均分;分担 <i>n.</i> 一份;份额</p> <p><i>feeling</i> <i>n.</i> 感觉;感情</p> <p><i>German</i> <i>n.</i> 德国人;德语 <i>adj.</i> 德国的;德国人的;德语的</p> <p><i>series</i> <i>n.</i> 连续;系列</p>	<p><i>outdoors</i> <i>adv.</i> 在户外;在野外</p> <p><i>crazy</i> <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的;狂热的</p> <p><i>nature</i> <i>n.</i> 自然;自然界</p> <p><i>purpose</i> <i>n.</i> 目的;意图</p> <p><i>dare</i> <i>vt. & aux.</i> 敢;胆敢</p> <p><i>thunder</i> <i>n.</i> 雷;雷声 <i>vi.</i> 打雷;雷鸣</p> <p><i>entirely</i> <i>adv.</i> 完全地;全然地;整个地</p> <p><i>power</i> <i>n.</i> 能力;力量;权力</p> <p><i>trust</i> <i>vt. & n.</i> 信任;信赖</p> <p><i>indoors</i> <i>adv.</i> 在室内;入室内</p> <p><i>suffer</i> <i>vt. & vi.</i> 遭受;忍受;经历</p> <p><i>advice</i> <i>n.</i> 忠告;建议</p> <p><i>questionnaire</i> <i>n.</i> 调查表;问卷</p> <p><i>quiz</i> <i>n.</i> 测验 <i>vt.</i> 对……进行测验</p> <p><i>situation</i> <i>n.</i> 情形;境遇</p> <p><i>editor</i> <i>n.</i> 编辑</p> <p><i>communicate</i> <i>vi.</i> 交际;沟通;传达 (感情、信息等)</p> <p><i>habit</i> <i>n.</i> 习惯;习性</p>
-------------------------	---	---



Unit 1 Friendship

3



重点 短语	<p>add up 合计</p> <p>calm down 平静下来;镇定下来</p> <p>have got to 不得不;必须</p> <p>be concerned about 关心;挂念</p> <p>walk the dog 遛狗</p> <p>go through 经历;经受</p> <p>hide away 躲藏;隐藏</p> <p>set down 放下;记下;登记</p>	<p>a series of 一连串的;一系列;一套</p> <p>on purpose 故意</p> <p>in order to 为了……</p> <p>face to face 面对面地</p> <p>according to 按照;根据……所说</p> <p>go along with 与……相处;进展</p> <p>fall in love with 与……相爱;爱上</p> <p>join in 参加</p>
日常交 际用语	<p>I agree with what you said about Tom.</p> <p>I don't think he is a good friend.</p> <p>I'm not good at communicating with people.</p> <p>That's right/correct.</p> <p>I am afraid not.</p>	<p>I think so.</p> <p>I agree...</p> <p>That's correct.</p> <p>Exactly.</p> <p>I don't think so.</p> <p>I don't agree.</p> <p>(Of course not.</p>
语法	直接引语(Direct Speech)和间接引语(Indirect Speech)	
技能 目标	了解朋友不仅限于人类,理解朋友的真正含义,学会如何与人相处;学会描述自己的朋友;学会给出建议,表示同意和不同意;学会直接引语和间接引语的转化;学写日记;学写征求建议的信件。	



国际视野拓展

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take friendship for granted (认为……理所当然), we often don't clearly understand how to make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few. For example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy (亲密) between them and the reasons for their shared



interests vary (变化) greatly. As we get to know people, we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors (因素) are not of great importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, the same opinions and interests they often talk about "being on the same wavelength". It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they depend on one another. People who want to be friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to stand differences.

In contrast (比较) with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association (友谊) between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers (障碍) of age, class or race.



第三部分

疑难知识解惑

(一) 生词突破

1. **add** *vt. & vi.* 增加; 加; 加起来; 补充说; 又说。例如:

Add a few more names of laborers to the list.

名单上再加上几个工人的名字。

If you add 4 to 3, you get 7.

四加三等于七。

I should add that we are very pleased.

我要补充的是我们非常高兴。



【归纳拓宽】

add up 合计

add up to 总计为;总数达

add to 增添了

add... to 把……加到……。例如:

Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.

焰火使节日的夜晚更加生色。

He wrote down the weight of each stone and then added up all the weights.

他把每一块石头的重量记下来,然后把所有的重量加在一起。

The witness's testimony simply did not add up.

证人的证词根本不合理。

These figures add up to fifty.

这些数字总计为五十。

His remarks added up to a condemnation of my plan.

他的意见总之就是谴责我的计划。

【构词】

addition *n.* 附加 additional *adj.* 追加的 additionally *adv.* 此外

2. upset *vt. & vi.* 打翻;弄翻;推翻;使烦乱。例如:

I upset the soup all over the table.

我把汤打翻在桌上了。

James was upset because he had lost his ticket.

詹姆斯很烦躁,因为他把车票丢了。

注意:upset 还可以用作形容词,表示“弄翻的;倾覆的;心烦意乱的;极其烦恼的”的意思。例如:

upset parents

心烦意乱的父母

3. cheat *vt. & vi.* 欺骗;骗取;作弊。例如:

George cheated me but I'll get even with him one day!



乔治欺骗了我,总有一天我要跟他算账。

He always cheats at cards; I never play with him.

他打牌老是作弊,我从来不和他一起打牌。

注意:cheat 还可以用作名词,表示“骗子”的意思。例如:

He is a cheat.

他是个骗子。

4. ignore *vt.* 不理睬;忽视。例如:

I tried to tell her but she ignored me.

我打算告诉她,可是她不理我。

Ignore the child if he misbehaves, and he'll soon stop.

小孩不乖时,别去理他,不久他就不闹了。

5. trust

(1) *n.* 信赖;信任;信心。例如:

Don't put your trust in that man; he may trick you.

不要相信那个人,他会骗你的。

(2) *vt. & vi.* 相信;信任,信赖;有信心;希望。例如:

We trust him because we know he has never deceived anyone.

我们信任他,因为我们知道他从来没有欺骗过任何人。

Can I trust you to do this work well?

我可以信任你把这项工作做好吗?

I trust you will be successful.

我希望你会成功。

【归纳拓宽】

trust in sb./sth. 相信某人或某事

trust to sth. 依靠(运气等);任凭自然发展。例如:

You must trust in your own judgement.

你要相信自己的判断力。

At such times you have to trust to instinct.



在这种情况下,只能靠直觉办事了。

【构词】

trustee *n.* 受托人

6. **share** 可作为名词,表示“份;股份”的意思。但多数情况下做动词,做动词时,share 表示“(两人以上)共同使用;分享”,常常构成“share... with (among, between)”,作“与……共同使用,分担……”解。例如:

They agreed to share the joys and sorrows when in trouble.

他们说好困难时将同甘共苦。

Little Tom should be taught to learn to share.

我们应教汤姆学会分享(东西)。

Why don't we share the expenses among us?

我们为什么不一起来分担费用呢?

He has some share of his father's genius.

他继承了几分他父亲的天才。

The company was formed with 2,000 shares.

该公司由两千股组成。

【归纳拓宽】

bear one's share of 负担……的部分

fall to sb.'s share 由某人负担;归某人享有

go shares (with...) 平分;分享[担];均摊

lion's share 最大的一份;最好的一份

on [upon] shares 共负盈亏;同甘共苦

one's share of the cake 分享的一份好处;应得的一份

share and share alike 平均分配

7. **crazy** *adj.* 疯狂的;愚蠢的;着迷的。例如:

It's crazy to spend so much money on only one book!

花那么多钱买一本书,你真是疯了!

She is crazy about nice clothes.

她对漂亮衣服十分着迷。



8. lonely adj. 孤单的;寂寞的;无人烟的;荒凉的。例如:

The lonely old man worked his life away like a work horse.

这个孤独的老人像牛马一样辛苦地干了一辈子,一直干到死。

Working as a writer can be a very lonely existence.

当作家会是一种很寂寞的生活。

The man wanted to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean.

这个人要飞往洛卡尔——大西洋上的一个孤岛。

【词义辨析】

alone 和 lonely 都可以用作形容词,但 alone 常常作为副词用。

alone 做形容词时,常表示“独自;单独”,用作表语;而 lonely 做形容词时,常常指人孤独寂寞,有浓厚的感情色彩,可用作定语或表语。注意 alone 不能用 very 修饰,但可以说 all alone。例如:

He was alone in the house.

他一个人在屋子里。

He lives alone, but he never feels lonely.

他独自居住,但并不感到孤独。

You can't live on bread alone.

你不能仅仅靠面包生活。

They finally came to a lonely village.

他们最后到达一个孤寂的村庄。

(二) 课文详解

Warming Up

1. Make the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

做下列调查。把分数加起来看你能得多少分。

(1) make a survey 意为“做调查”。例如:

You had better make a survey of the subject as soon as



possible.

你最好尽快就这个问题作通盘考虑。

- (2) add up 意为“加起来;合计”;add to 则表示“put together with sth. else so as to increase the number, size, importance, etc.”即“增加;加”的意思;而 add up to 则表示“总计;总数为……”。例如:

All his school education added up to no more than three months.

他受的全部教育加起来只有三个月。

If you add 10 to 5, you will get 15.

10 加 5 等于 15。

She added milk to my coffee.

她在我咖啡里加了些牛奶。

2. You will plan to go another time.

你要计划再去一次。

another time 意为“下一次;还有一次”。例如:

I don't have enough time. I'll see him another time.

这次我没有时间了,下次去看他。

Another time some months ago, I went to the train station.

几个月前我又一次去了火车站。

3. ... and you had to pay to get it repaired.

你只好花钱让别人修理一下。

get sth. done 意为“使得某事被做”,done 在这里属于过去分词做宾补。例如:

She still couldn't make herself understood.

她还是不能让别人明白自己。

After class, I will go and have my bike repaired.

下了课我去修自行车。



注意:如果要使用 get 表示“让某人做某事”,通常用于 get sb. to do sth. 这一结构。例如:

I can't get the radio to work.

我无法使这台收音机工作。

You'll never get him to understand.

你永远不会使他理解。

4. Your friend comes to school very upset.

你的朋友很伤心地来到学校。

此句中的 upset 为形容词,做状语。例如:

Mary went into the room, hungry and tired.

玛丽进了房间,又饿又累。

此外,upset 还可以用作动词,表示“使不安;使心情不好”的意思。

例如:

His cheating in the lottery upset all the people present.

他在彩票中作弊,这使得所有在场的人很生气。

5. ... you are concerned about him/her but you have to go to class.

你很关心他/她,但你得上课。

be concerned about/for 表示“担心”的意思,近似于短语 be worried about。例如:

We are all concerned for/about her safety.

我们都为她的安全担心。

This is the problem that all the presidents are concerned about.

这就是诸位老总们所担心的问题。

注意:so far as I am concerned 是一个固定短语,表示“就我个人而言”。

6. Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his/her dog.

你的朋友度假去了,让你照看他/她的狗。



Unit 1 Friendship

11



句中的 go/be on holiday/vacation 表示“去/在度假”；在中学范围内 holiday (holidays), vacation 这两个词都有“假日(期)”的意思，但含义用法并不相同。holiday (holidays) 一般指“休假”；而 vacation 在英国指大学的寒暑假或法定不工作的日子，在美国可指任何假日(期)。例如：

Tom and I are going to have a holiday.

我和汤姆准备去度假。

I've already had my holidays this year.

我今年已经度过假了。

My holidays passed quickly, but I did not send any cards to my friends.

我的假日过得很快，但是我一张明信片也没寄给朋友。

The students are planning how to spend their summer vacation.

学生们在计划着怎样过暑假。

Mr Fuller is on vacation now.

费勒先生在度假。

注意：have a(或 one's) holiday 度假，during a holiday 在一次假期中。这种用法的 holiday 总用单数形式，但并不只表示“一天”假。复数形式的 holidays 泛指“假日”，如 summer holidays 暑假。但“Sunday is a holiday.”中的 holiday 却是“一天”的假。

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

遛狗的时候你太粗心了，狗挣脱了，之后被一辆车给撞了。

(1) walk the dog 表示“遛狗”，这里的 walk 属于动词。有些名词可以直接转化为动词，词义相同或相近。试比较下表中的例子：



原形	名词	动词
flood	洪水	淹没;使泛滥
praise	赞扬;表扬	赞扬;表扬
phone	电话	打电话
design	设计;图案	设计
taste	味道;口味	品尝;尝起来
doubt	怀疑;疑惑	怀疑;疑惑
waste	浪费;废物	浪费

- (2) while/when/as if/if/although/though 等连词引导从句时, 如果这些从句中含有 be 动词, 并且从句中的主语和主句的主语保持一致, 从句中的 be 动词和主语可以同时省略。例如:
While (you are) crossing the street, you should be careful.
过马路时应小心。

When (the museum is) completed, the museum will be open to the public next year.

这座博物馆明年完工后就会对公众开放。

8. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so...

你会告诉他/她, 他/她本应该学习的, 所以……

句中“should have done”是一种虚拟语气, 表达的意思是“本应该做而没有做”, 暗含一种责备的意思。例如:

Mary didn't pass the exam, she should have studied hard.

玛丽没有通过考试, 她本应该好好学习的。

I should have finished my homework yesterday, but I didn't.

我本应该昨天完成作业的, 但是我没有。

9. ... tell him/her to look at someone else's paper.

告诉他/她去看别人的卷子。

else *adv.* 常用于疑问词或不定代词之后, 表示“另外的; 其他的; 别的”。例如:

somebody else 另外一个人; 别人

somebody else's cup 别人的杯子

Who else's? (= Whose else?)



另外什么人的呢?

What else did she say?

她还说了些什么?

Pre-reading

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

列出朋友对你重要的理由。

- (1) why friends are important to you 是一个定语从句, 修饰 reasons, 表示“……的理由”。例如:

Could you tell me the reason why you were absent from the meeting?

你能告诉我你没参加会议的理由吗?

- (2) make a list of 意为“列出……的清单、名单”, 相当于动词词性的 list。例如:

I must make a list of the things to buy.

我得列个购物清单。

此句还可以说成: I must list the things to buy. 再比如:

List what a good friend should do and share the list with your partners.

列出好朋友应该做的事, 并和你的搭档共同使用。

此句相当于: Make a list of what a good friend should do and share the list with your partners.

Reading

1. Anne's Best Friend

安妮最好的朋友

Anne's Diary 《安妮日记》。安妮·弗兰克 1929 年生于德国的法兰克福。1933 年反犹太的希特勒上台后, 安妮的父母奥托和伊迪丝察觉到他们一家在德国不会有出路, 就举家逃往荷兰, 安妮当时才四岁。1940 年 5 月德国占领了荷兰, 开始把犹太人驱逐到“工作营”。安妮在荷兰的生活越来越受反犹太法令的限制, 安妮



的父亲就把安妮藏到他工作处的一个附属建筑物里。安妮在那里秘密藏身的两年中一直写日记,用了好几个笔记本,并曾重写以备日后出版。1941年,这个秘密藏身处被发现,安妮被捕,后被送往集中营。1945年3月,安妮被害。安妮的父亲奥托战后遵照爱女的遗愿将《安妮日记》出版,很快成为全世界广为流传的一本书。

2. **Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts?**

你是不是想有一位无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友呢?

句中 *whom you could tell everything to* 是定语从句,修饰 *friend*。

这里的 *whom* 可以用 *who* 或 *that* 来代替,在从句中充当宾语。

3. **... or just can't understand what you are going through?**

……或者不理解你目前的处境呢?

“go through”意为“经历;经受;完成;做完;通过;批准”的意思。

例如:

His grandpa went through a lot during the Cultural Revolution.

在文化大革命期间,他的祖父经受了許多磨难。

I had just gone through the work when he came in.

他进来的时候,我刚刚完成工作。

Tom was lucky to have gone through the driving tests.

汤姆很幸运地通过了驾驶测试。

These countries have gone through too many wars.

这些国家饱经战火。

I seem to be going through a lot of money at the moment.

目前我似乎花钱很多。

The bill went through.

该法案已正式通过。

4. **Aune Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.**

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



她最好的朋友。

句中的“make her diary her best friend”属于“动词+宾语+宾补”复合结构,这里的 her best friend 做宾补。例如:

After the heated discussion, we made him our monitor.

经过热烈的讨论,我们选他做班长。

The old man called himself Mr Anderson.

这位老人称自己是安德森先生。

5. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the German Nazis.

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。

(1) Jewish *adj.* 犹太人的;犹太族的; Jew *n.* “犹太人,犹太教徒”,其复数直接在后面加“-s”。

注意: (as) rich as a Jew 极富;很有钱; worth a Jew's eye [口]非常贵重。

(2) Nazi *n.* “纳粹党人”,其复数直接在后面加“s”; *adj.* 纳粹党的。

6. 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流水账。

(1) set down 意为“记下;写下”。例如:

Why don't you set your ideas down on paper?

你怎么不把你的想法写在纸上呢?

How shall I set myself down in the hotel register?

在旅馆的登记簿上,我应如何写自己的身份呢?

注意: set sb. down 表示“车辆或司机停下来让乘客下车”。例如:

I'll set you down on the corner of your street.

我在你说的那条街的拐角处停下来让你下车。



(2) a series of... 一连串……; series 单复数相同。例如:

He saw a series of white arrows painted on the road.

他看见马路上画有一连串的白色箭头。

7. 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.

我不知道这是不是我长久无法出门而变得对一切与大自然有关的事情都无比狂热。

(1) It's... that... 是一个强调句型,本句中强调的是原因状语。

强调句型的基本句式为:It is/was+被强调的部分(谓语除外)+that...。例如:

I saw Tom and his girlfriend in the street yesterday.

昨天我在街上看见汤姆和他的女朋友了。

可以变成以下强调句型:

It is I that saw Tom and his girlfriend in the street yesterday.

(强调是“我”看到的)

It is Tom and his girlfriend that I saw in the street yesterday.

(强调看到的是“汤姆和他的女朋友”)

It is in the street that I saw Tom and his girlfriend yesterday. (强

调是在“街上”看到的)

It is yesterday that I saw Tom and his girlfriend in the

street. (强调是“昨天”看到的)

(2) grow crazy 变得狂热,一个系表结构。grow 是系动词,表示“成为;变成”。例如:

grow angry 生气

grow closer 逐步接近

(3) nature 作为“自然;自然界”来讲时,前面不加冠词。例如:

in nature 在自然界里

get close to nature 贴近大自然

the beauty of nature 大自然的美丽



8. 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.

我记得非常清楚,以前,深蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花、从未令我心迷神往过。

句中 time 在这里用作可数名词,表示“时期;时代”的意思,常常用于复数形式。例如:

in the time(s) of Mao Zedong 毛泽东时代

in the times of Shakespeare 莎士比亚年代

in ancient times 在古代

Mr Smith was the headteacher in my time when I was studying in that school.

我在那所学校学习期间,史密斯先生是我的班主任。

9. I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a look at the moon for once by myself.

有一天晚上,我故意熬到 11 点半不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。

- (1) stay awake 保持清醒。这是一个系表结构,stay 的意思是“持续不变;保持”。例如:

How can you stay so cool, calm and collected after such a hot argument?

这样一场激烈的争论过后,你怎么还能保持如此心平气和,镇静自若?

The sea water can stay clean because it can cycle itself.

海水能保持干净,因为它本身能循环。

- (2) 句中 on purpose 表示“故意地;为了;特地”的意思。例如:

I came here on purpose to see you.

我特地来这里看你。

Are you on purpose?

你是故意的吗?