

顶尖系列

高中课外训练步步高

# 顶尖英语

课程标准  
人教 版

必修1

福建人民出版社

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**顶尖英语 (必修 1) (课程标准·人教版)**

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**出版发行:** 福建人民出版社

**地 址:** 福州市东水路 76 号 **邮政编码:** 350001

**电 话:** 0591-87604366 (发行部) 87521386 (编辑室)

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**印 刷:** 福建省天一屏山印务有限公司

**地 址:** 福州市铜盘路 278 号 **邮政编码:** 350003

**开 本:** 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

**印 张:** 7.25

**字 数:** 166 千字

**版 次:** 2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

**书 号:** ISBN 7-211-05339-9/G·3350

**定 价:** 7.90 元

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## 编写说明

“高中课外训练步步高”根据课程标准，配合各版本教材进行编写。丛书以课为训练单位，以单元为测试单位建构编写体系，符合教学规律，体现课改精神。丛书不仅关注学生夯实基础知识、基本技能，还关注学生学习的自主性、探究性、合作性；不仅关注培养学生学会学习、学会反思、学会自我激励，还关注培养学生学习过程中情感、态度和价值观的形成。

为了使本丛书在理念上与最新教改理念、精神相吻合，我们在本套丛书的编写过程中，坚持“三参与”原则，即颇有造诣的课程研究专家参与，深谙当前基础教育课程改革的教研员参与和具有丰富教学实践经验的一线特、高级教师参与，从而使本丛书在质量上得到充分保证。

“高中课外训练步步高”按章（或单元）进行编写，每一章（或单元）一般设：“学习目标”、“要点透析”、“方法指津”、“自我评估”、“探究应用”、“拓展视野”、“归纳整合”、“单元评估”等栏目。

“学习目标”是根据各章（或单元）应达到的目标提出具体要求。“要点透析”是以课程标准为基准，以相应版本的教材为落脚点，较详细地分析本章（或单元）内容的重点、难点。“方法指津”通过对精选的经典题目的解析和点拨，拓展学生的思路，提升发散思维能力，掌握科学的学习方法。“自我评估”在题目设计上，特别注重吸收全国各地出现的最新题型，同时注重知识的现代化，以激活学生已有的知识、经验和方法。题目既注重基础性，又强调自主性、参与性、实践性、合作性。“探究应用”特别注重吸收密切联系生产、生活实际的有趣题目，加强探究性习题的训练。“拓展视野”对本章（或单元）知识进行拓展，通过对一些典型的探究型、开放型的题目进行解析和点拨，使学生对章（或单元）内、学科内、学科间知识结构的关系得以把握和拓展。“归纳整合”以树形图、方框图或表格等形式对本章（或单元）知识进行梳理、归纳、整合，使学生对整章（或单元）知识间的逻辑关系有个清楚的认识。经过系统的训练后，通过“单元评估”与“模块评估”对所学内容进行评价与总结。由于不同学科及不同版本的教材各有特点，因此，上述栏目及其写法允许根据实际需要适当调整，灵活掌握。

“高中课外训练步步高”实现了引导学生从预习到课外阅读全程自主学习的编写理念。我们在栏目设置上创设了科学的整合模式，将“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”三维目标分层次地融入书中，激发学生的自主性，使学生的自主学习效果达到最优化，促进学生的全面发展。

本丛书在编写过程中引用了一些作者的作品，在此，对这些作者表示感谢，对一部分未署名的作品的作者表示歉意，并请与我们联系。由于编写时间仓促，书中难免存在不足之处，恳望读者不吝赐教，使我们今后不断努力改进。

编者



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## Unit 1 Friendship



## 一、句型解析

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

(Warming up)

upset 在此处是形容词，作状语，说明主语 your friend 上学时的伴随状态，即 your friend 来学校时的心情。形容词作伴随状语，在英语中是很常用的。如：

- (1) He went to bed cold and hungry.

他又冷又饿地上床睡了。

- (2) Long and untidy, his hair played in the breeze.

他的头发又长又乱，随风飘舞着。

- (3) In the end he was able to return to his home, hungry and tired.

最后他又饿又累地回到家。

2. You will tell him that he should have studied, so you don't let him look at your paper.

你会说他本来应该要学习的，因此你不让他看你的试卷。

(Warming up)

should have done 表示“本来应该做而实际上没做”，shouldn't have done 表示“本来不应该做而实际上已经做”，含有责备的意思。如：

- (1) I should have phoned Ed this morning, but I forgot.

我本该在今天上午给埃德打电话，但是忘了。

- (2) You shouldn't have called him a fool—it really upset him.

你不应该叫他笨蛋——这让他特别不高兴。

ought to have done 和 should have done 一样，表示“本来应该做”；oughtn't to have done 和 shouldn't have done 也一样，表示“本不应该做”。如：

- (3) You ought to have told me earlier.

你本该早一点告诉我。

- (4) Such a silly question ought not to have been asked.

本来不该问这个愚蠢的问题。

3. Ann Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend. 安妮·弗兰克想要第一类（的朋友），因此她让日记成为自己最好的朋友。

(Reading: Anne's Best Friend)

“make + 宾语 (sb. /sth.) + 宾语补足语”是一个很好用的句型。此处的宾语补足语由名词担当，说明宾语 her diary “成为她的最好朋友”。如：

- (1) All work and no play make Jack a dull boy.

只工作不玩耍，聪明孩子也变傻。

- (2) They made London the base for their revolution.

他们把伦敦作为革命根据地。

此句型还可用被动结构。如:

- (3) Newton was made President of the Royal Society.

牛顿当选为皇家科学院院长。

如果是不定式担任宾语, 此句型中就要用 it 作形式宾语。如:

- (4) Wherever he is, he makes it a rule to take exercise.

无论在哪儿, 他都把锻炼身体当成常规事来做。

make 后的宾语补足语还可以是: 1) 动词原形, 2) 形容词, 3) 过去分词,

4) 介词短语等。如:

- (5) The medicine made me feel better.

这药使我感觉好一些。

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

要强制那些不愿意劳动的人去劳动。

- (7) Praise makes good men better and bad men worse.

赞美让好人变得更好, 使坏人变得更坏。

- (8) You must make yourself respected.

你应使自己受人尊重。

- (9) We were asked to make ourselves at home during the brief absence of our hostess.

女主人离开了一会儿, 她叫我们不要拘束。

4. 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, 湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花从来令我心迷神往过。

(Reading: Anne's Best Friend)

此句的时态是过去时, 所以可以译成“以前”。但 There be a time/times when + 句子, 用中文解释是: “常常……”、“有时……”、“曾经”等。如:

- (1) There are times when we pass by the spirit of a lecture.

我们常常会忽略讲座的精神。

- (2) There are times when you meet with a problem that you can't solve.

有时你会碰到解决不了的问题。

- (3) If you don't pay enough attention to your grammar there will be times when you make mistakes in writing.

如果对语法缺乏足够的重视, 你在写文章时, 就常会出错。

本句中 could never have kept me spellbound 是对过去情况的否定。如:

- (4) He could never have told the truth.

他(以前)从来没说过实话。

本句中 spellbound 是形容词, 意为“被咒语所镇住的, 着迷的, 出神的”, 作宾补。

5. 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. 漆

黑的夜晚，风雨交加，电闪雷鸣，我全然被这种力量震撼了，这是我一年半来第一次亲历夜晚。

(Reading: Anne's Best Friend)

It (This) is the first / second / third time that... 某人第一 (二、三……) 次做某事。that 引导的是定语从句，可以省略，从句中的时态须用完成时。一般说来，前面是 is，从句用现在完成时；前面是 was，从句用过去完成时。如：

- (1) It's the second time that John has held an art exhibition.

这是约翰第二次举办画展了。

- (2) This is the first time that I have ever been abroad.

这是我第一次出国。

- (3) It was the third time that she had come to this mountain village to see the children.

这是她第三次来到这个山村看望这些孩子。

6. Mum asked her if (whether) she was very hot with so many clothes on. 妈妈问她穿这么多衣服是不是很热。

(Discovering useful structures: Part 2, Ex 6)

句中的介词 with 后面跟一个复合结构，在句中作状语。复合结构即“宾语+宾补”。宾补可以是介词短语。如：

- (1) We sat on the grass with our backs to the wall.

我们背朝着墙坐在草地上。

- (2) He was asleep with his head on his arms.

他头枕着手臂睡着了。

宾补也可以是过去分词。如：

- (3) All the afternoon he worked with the door locked.

整个下午他锁着门在家里干活。

- (4) She sat with her head bent.

她低着头坐在那里。

宾补也可以是现在分词。如：

- (5) The day was bright, with a fresh breeze blowing.

天气晴朗，吹来阵阵清风。

- (6) Peter soon fell asleep with the light still burning.

灯还亮着，彼得很快就睡着了。

副词和不定式也可担任宾补。但要注意，不定式表示的是将要做的事，且和宾语构成动宾结构。如：

- (7) With John away, we've got more room.

约翰不在，我们的地方就多出一些。

- (8) I can't go out with all the dishes to wash. (wash 和 dishes 构成动宾结构，不用被动形式。)

有这么多盘子要洗，我不能出去。

## 二、词汇碰撞

1. add v. 增加，添加；补充说；加起来

add 用作及物动词,意思是“添加,增加,补充说”。如:

- (1) If you add 5 and 5 (together), you get 10.

5 加 5 得 10。

- (2) She added sugar to her tea.

她往茶里加了糖。

- (3) I have nothing to add to my earlier statement.

我对先前说的话,没有什么补充的。

add 用作不及物动词,常用于下列词组: add to 增加,加强; add up 加起来; add up to 总计共达。如:

- (4) The bad weather added to our difficulties.

这种坏天气增加了我们的困难。

- (5) Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

把分数加起来,看看你能得多少分。

- (6) Every time I add up these figures I get a different answer.

每次我把这些数字加起来,都得到不同的答案。

- (7) The money he spent added up to more than \$1,000.

他花的钱共计 1,000 多美元。

## 2. upset v. 打翻,打乱,使心烦,使不舒服; adj. 难过的,不舒服的

用作动词。注意它的现在式、过去式和过去分词形式相同。如:

- (1) He upset his milk.

他打翻了牛奶。

- (2) All my plans were upset by the sudden change in weather.

天气的突然变化把我所有的计划都打乱了。

- (3) Try not to upset yourself about losing your job.

尽量不要为失业难过。

- (4) She upset her stomach by eating too much rich food.

她吃了太多油腻的东西,胃不舒服。

用作形容词。如:

- (5) You looked upset—what's happened?

你看起来不高兴——发生什么事了?

- (6) He was upset at not being invited.

没获邀请,他很不痛快。

## 3. have got to (=have to) 必须,不得不

表示义务或责任。如:

- (1) I've got to/ have to go to work by bus tomorrow.

我明天得坐公共汽车去上班。

表示劝告或建议。如:

- (2) You've got to/ have to try this new recipe—it's delicious.

你应该试试这种新烹饪法——味道好极了。

have got to 的否定式为 haven't got to; have to 的否定式为 don't have to。用于

疑问句时,前者 have 提前,后者借助于助动词 do。如:

- (3) You haven't got to take flowers.  
你不必非带花去不可。
- (4) You don't have to knock—just walk in.  
你不必敲门——进来就是了。
- (5) Why have you got to take these tablets?  
你为什么要吃这些药片?
- (6) Does she have to stay at home every night?

她每天晚上都得呆在家里吗?

表示习惯性动作,尤其是当句中含有 always, often, sometimes 等频率副词时,应使用 have to。如:

- (7) I usually have to get up at 5:00 a.m. to prepare breakfast for my family.  
我通常得早上 5 点起床为家人准备早餐。

have got to 很少用于过去时,而 have to 可用于过去时,还可与情态动词、助动词连用,还可用于完成式结构中。如:

- (8) Did you have to pay a fine?  
你必须交付罚金吗?
- (9) He may have to cancel his plan.  
他可能得取消计划。
- (10) These last two days I have had to take a rest.  
这最后两天我得休息一下。

#### 4. concern v. 涉及, 关系到; n. 担心

用作动词。如:

- (1) The news concerns your sister.  
这则消息和你的姐姐有关。
- (2) More than one person has been concerned in this affair.  
不只一人牵涉到这件事。(过去分词作表语,“和……有关”)
- (3) He asked all concerned people to take an active part in the movement.  
他要求所有有关人员积极参加这次运动。(过去分词作定语,“有关的”)  
常用过去分词作表语, be concerned about/ for/ with/ that, 意思是“担心的, 烦恼的, 忧虑的”。如:
- (4) We are all concerned for his safety.  
我们都为他的安全担忧。
- (5) I'm concerned that they may have got lost.  
我担心他们可能迷路了。  
as / so far as... is concerned 意思是“就……来说, 就……而论”。如:
- (6) As far as I'm concerned you can do what you like.  
对我个人来说, 你怎么做都可以。
- (7) The car is fine as far as the engine is concerned but the bodywork needs a lot of attention.

这辆汽车发动机还不错,但车身需要大修。

用作名词。如:

- (8) There is growing concern that they may have been killed.

现在越来越担心他们可能已遭杀害。

5. **go through** 经历(困难,痛苦等);仔细检查,看一遍;用完

- (1) The country has gone through too many wars.

这个国家经历了太多的战争。

- (2) I always start the day by going through my mail.

我总是每天一早就仔细查阅我的邮件。

- (3) Let's go through the arguments again.

我们再研究一下这些论据吧。

- (4) He went through all the money his father gave him.

他把父亲给的钱用完了。

6. **in order to** 为了……

in order to 与 so as to 可以相互替代,否定形式是 in order not to, so as not to, 但 so as to 一般不能放在句首。如:

- (1) The old man put on his glasses in order to / so as to see better. (In order to see better, the old man put on his glasses.)

为了看清楚,老人戴上眼镜。

- (2) He had a quick breakfast in order not to / so as not to be late for school.

为了上学不迟到,他飞快地吃完早饭。

in order to 引导目的状语,有时可省略 in order, 直接用不定式作目的状语。in order that 和 so that 用来引导目的状语从句,且从句中常用情态动词 may, might, shall, should 等。如:

- (3) Helen listened carefully in order that / so that she might discover exactly what John wanted.

海伦仔细地听,以便弄清约翰到底要什么。

- (4) Check the names carefully in order to / so as to / to avoid mistakes.

认真检查名字,避免出错。

7. **dare v. aux.** 敢,胆敢

作为情态动词,主要用于疑问句、否定句和条件句中,一般不用于肯定句;没有人称和数的变化,有现在时态(dare)和过去时态(dared);dare 后面通常接不带 to 的不定式。如:

- (1) How dare you ask me such a question?

你怎么敢问我这样的问题?

- (2) He daren't speak English before such a crowd, dare he?

他不敢在这么多人面前说英语,是吗?

- (3) If you dare speak to me like that again, you will be sorry.

你要是再敢对我这样讲话,你会后悔的。

作为实义动词,有时态、人称和数的变化,dare 后面通常接带 to 的不定式。如:

Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home. ——美国剧作家 洪亮机译

- (4) Do you dare to say that I am not honest?

你敢说我不诚实吗?

- (5) He is a man who dares to say what he thinks.

他是一个敢于说出自己想法的人。

在用 do 或 does 构成的否定句和疑问句中,理论上虽然应当有 to,实际使用时却经常把 to 省略。如:

- (6) I didn't dare (to) open a window.

我不敢开窗。

- (7) Does he dare (to) go out at night in such stormy weather?

他敢在这样一个暴风雨夜外出吗?

固定说法 I dare say 或 I daresay 表示“我认为,我猜”。如:

- (8) I dare say you've spent all your money by now.

我估计你现在钱已经用完了。

#### 8. according *adv.* 根据,按照

according to 根据……所说,按照。如:

- (1) According to Ann, a true friend is a person whom you can trust.

根据安妮所说,真正的朋友是你能信任的人。

- (2) You've been in prison six times according to our records.

根据我们的记录,你曾入狱六次。

according as 取决于。如:

- (3) You may take an oral or written exam according as you prefer.

你可以根据喜好参加口试或笔试。

accordingly 按照,因此。如:

- (4) I've told you what the situation is; you must act accordingly.

我已经把情况告诉你了,你得采取相应的行动。

- (5) He was too sick to stay. Accordingly, we sent him home.

他病了,无法再呆下去,因此我们送他回家。

#### 9. suffer *v.* 受苦;经历,遭受

suffer 作为及物动词,表示“经历或遭受(不愉快的事)”。如:

- (1) We suffered huge losses in the financial crisis.

我们在金融危机中损失惨重。

作为不及物动词,表示“受苦”,“感到疼痛、不适等”。如:

- (2) He suffered terribly when his mother died.

他妈妈去世时,他非常伤心。

suffer from 表示“因……不舒服,患……疾病”。如:

- (3) Do you often suffer from headaches?

你常头痛吗?

#### 10. communicate *v.* 传达,沟通

常用于词组 communicate sth. to sh. / sth. 意思是“传达,传递”; communicate with sh. 意思是“交流”。如:

(1) The officer communicated his orders to the men by radio.

军官用无线电向士兵下达命令。

(2) When he was in prison he was not allowed to communicate with his family.

他在监狱期间不能和家人联系。

### 专项训练

#### I. 翻译短语。

1. go through World War II \_\_\_\_\_
2. set down a series of facts \_\_\_\_\_
3. stay awake \_\_\_\_\_
4. calm down \_\_\_\_\_
5. be concerned about his safety \_\_\_\_\_
6. be entirely in control \_\_\_\_\_
7. stand face to face \_\_\_\_\_
8. be good at communicating with people \_\_\_\_\_
9. join in people's discussion \_\_\_\_\_
10. get along well with my classmates \_\_\_\_\_
11. work outdoors \_\_\_\_\_
12. make her diary her best friend \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 翻译句子。

1. Young girls and boys have grown crazy about rock music.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. According to John you were in Paris last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He always sleeps with the windows open.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. As I was about to go out and search for him, he happened to come in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Don't forget, it is the first time I have made a speech in public.  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 单项填空。

- ( ) 1. John shut everybody out of the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.  
A. which                      B. when                      C. in order that                      D. as if
- ( ) 2. Can you make yourself \_\_\_\_\_ in English?  
A. understand                      B. understanding                      C. be understood                      D. understood
- ( ) 3. —Do you know our city at all?  
—Yes, quite well, this is the fourth time I \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. am                      B. have been                      C. was                      D. will be
- ( ) 4. With so much work \_\_\_\_\_, I have to stay at home.

- A. to do                      B. done                      C. being done                      D. doing
- ( ) 5. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ cook dinner for your family?  
A. have got to                      B. have to                      C. must                      D. need
- ( ) 6. The plane landed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. safe and sound                      B. safely and soundly  
C. safety and sound                      D. in safe
- ( ) 7. I wondered how he \_\_\_\_\_ that to the teacher.  
A. dare to say                      B. dare saying  
C. not dare say                      D. dared say
- ( ) 8. He looked so upset. I \_\_\_\_\_ him the bad news so early.  
A. should have told                      B. should tell  
C. shouldn't have told                      D. shouldn't tell
- ( ) 9. The earliest telephones were not popular and it took a long time \_\_\_\_\_ people began to hire or buy them.  
A. when                      B. before                      C. after                      D. since
- ( ) 10. —Look! The telephone is broken. Someone damaged it \_\_\_\_\_ purpose.  
—That may be right. But perhaps it was broken \_\_\_\_\_ accident.  
A. on; by                      B. by; by                      C. on; on                      D. by; on

### 三、语法出击

#### 直接引语和间接引语

引用或转述别人说的话有两种表达方式：一是一字不改地将别人的话加以引用，称作直接引语；二是用自己的话转述别人的话，称作间接引语。一般说来，直接引语须放在引号内，间接引语不必用引号，在多数情况下用宾语从句表达。如：

Mr Wang said, "I am very busy now." (直接引语)

Mr Wang said that he was very busy then. (间接引语)

由例句可以看出，直接引语变为间接引语时，不仅要用宾语从句表达，而且句中的人称、时态、时间状语都作了相应的变化。

变直接引语为间接引语时，要注意以下事项：

#### (一) 句型的变化

1. 直接引语为陈述句时，变为间接引语用连词 that 引导 (that 在口语中常省略)。如：

- (1) She said, "I have been to Beijing twice." → She said that she had been to Beijing twice.

但是当两个或两个以上的宾语从句并列时，只能省略第一个，其余的不能省。如：

- (2) She said, "I have been to Beijing twice and I like Beijing very much."

→ She said (that) she had been to Beijing and that she liked Beijing very much.

2. 直接引语为一般疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句时，变为间接引语用 whether 或

if 引导。如:

- (3) "Do you think a diary can become your friend?" the writer asks us.  
→ The writer asks us if/ whether we think a diary can become our friend.
- (4) He asked me, "Are you a Party member or a League member?"  
→ He asked me whether / if I was a Party member or a League member.
- (5) They asked the girl, "You are doing your homework, aren't you?"  
→ They asked the girl whether / if she was doing her homework.

3. 直接引语为特殊疑问句时, 变为间接引语仍由原疑问词引导, 且用陈述语序。如:

- (6) "When did you go to bed last night?" Father asked Anne.  
→ Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before.

## (二) 时态的变化

1. 若主句谓语为现在时态, 则从句的时态无需变化。如例句 (3)。
2. 若主句谓语是一般过去时, 则从句的时态应变成相应的过去某种时态。即: 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; 一般将来时→过去将来时; 一般过去时→过去完成时。如例句 (4)、例句 (5)。

- (7) She said, "I learned it from the newspaper."  
→ She said she had learned it from the newspaper.

3. 下列情况例外:

若间接引语表示客观真理, 仍用一般现在时。如:

- (8) She said to them, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."  
→ She told them a friend in need is a friend indeed.

直接引语中有具体的过去时间状语, 变间接引语时时态不变。如:

- (9) Mr Wang said, "I was born in China in September, 1975."  
→ Mr Wang said he was born in China in September, 1975.

## (三) 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化

this→that	these→those	here→there	come→go
now→then	ago→before	today→that day	
yesterday→the day before	tomorrow→the next/ following day		
the day before yesterday→two days before			

## (四) 人称代词的变化

1. “一随主”。若直接引语中有第一人称, 变间接引语时应与主句中主语的人称一致。如:

- (10) He said, "I have not heard from Tom for a long time."  
→ He said that he had not heard from Tom for a long time.

2. “二随宾”。若直接引语中有第二人称, 变间接引语时应与主句中宾语的人称一致。如:

- (11) He said to me, "I have left my book in your room."  
→ He told me that he had left his book in my room.

3. “第三人称不更新”。若直接引语中有第三人称, 变间接引语时不需要变化。如例句 (10)。

## 专项训练

将下列直接引语变为间接引语，间接引语变为直接引语。

1. "Have you finished mending the machine?" she asked me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He asked, "Where are you to get off, John?"  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. "My father bought me a dictionary last month," said Tom.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They said, "We will arrive in Beijing tomorrow."  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. She said to me, "I'm playing computer games now."  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Our teacher told us, "Light travels much faster than sound."  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Father asked Anne if she was very hot with so many clothes on.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Mother asked me why I had gone to bed so late the night before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. She asked Jim why Jim's mother and sister didn't help him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. My friend Mary told me she didn't feel quite herself that day.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 四、听力磨合

I. 听教材 P6 录音，填上所缺的单词 (一空一词)。

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ like to gossip and they often see something that doesn't  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps they can't understand your (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with this boy.  
But that's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it (7) \_\_\_\_\_.  
You should feel (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for those students who have (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
(10) \_\_\_\_\_ such a friendship. My (11) \_\_\_\_\_ is to ignore your  
(12) \_\_\_\_\_ classmates. That way you will (13) \_\_\_\_\_ them that you are  
more (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ than they are.

II. 听 Workbook P41 录音，回答下列问题。

1. Why do you want to keep a diary?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do some of us put our thoughts into a diary?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why do we say "A diary is very personal"?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who is the writer? And who is the reader in a diary?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Will you share your secret thoughts and feelings with your best friend?  
\_\_\_\_\_

III. 听 Workbook P43 录音, 判断下列各句正确 (T) 或是错误 (F)。

- ( ) 1. Peter decided that I should tell Daddy about our friendship.
- ( ) 2. When I told Daddy about Peter and my friendship, Daddy was very angry.
- ( ) 3. Daddy told me to be careful to make friends with Peter.
- ( ) 4. Daddy told me not to talk to Peter alone so often.
- ( ) 5. Daddy thought I would not go upstairs every evening to talk to Peter.
- ( ) 6. I continued to talk to Peter every evening.
- ( ) 7. Daddy was happy that I followed his ideas.

## 五、经典题例

1. I was really anxious about you. You \_\_\_\_\_ home without a word. (2001 年全国卷)

- A. mustn't leave                      B. shouldn't have left  
C. couldn't have left                D. needn't leave

[评析] 选 B。前一句设置的背景是：“(刚才)我很为你担心。”后一句“你不该不说就离家。”含有“本来不应该做而实际上却做了”的含义。选项 A 表示“禁止做”，与题义不符，选项 C 表示“不可能做过”，选项 D 表示“不必做”。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend. (2004 年北京卷)

- A. With                      B. Besides                      C. As for                      D. Because of

[评析] 选 A。本题考查 with 引导的复合结构，在句中作状语。选项 B 是介词，不跟复合结构；选项 C 意思是“至于”，后面跟表示人或物的名词。如：As for you, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. 意思是“至于你，你应该感到羞愧。”选项 D 是介词词组，不跟复合结构。

3. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see \_\_\_\_\_ the next year. (2000 年全国卷)

- A. carry out                      B. carrying out                      C. carried out                      D. to carry out

[评析] 选 C。本题考查“see + 宾语 + 宾补”这一结构。句中 that 引导一个定语从句，先行词是 the plan，即 see 的宾语。宾补 (carry out) 与宾语 (the plan) 存在被动关系，即“计划被实行”，因此用动词的过去分词作宾补。

4. A cook will be fired if he is found \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen. (2003 年全国卷)

- A. smoke                      B. smoking                      C. to smoke                      D. smoked

[评析] 选 B。本题考查“find + 宾语 + 宾补”这一结构。句中宾补 smoke 与宾语 he 存在主动关系，即“发现他抽烟”，因此用动词的现在分词作宾补。

5. The reporter said that the UFO \_\_\_\_\_ from east to west when he saw it. (2000 年全国卷)

We must beat the iron while it is hot, but we may polish it at leisure. ———英国诗人德莱顿