



全国特级教师联合编写
Quán Guó Tè Jí Jiāo Shī Lián Hé Biān Xiě

丛书主编 马建刚

动态新课堂

DONGTAIXINKETANG

—— 学生用书 ——

全面解读 优化训练

答案一览	视野一阔	高考一链	课内一练	合作一议	预习一测	开心一读
------	------	------	------	------	------	------

英语

【必修1】

依据现行《新课标》《考试大纲》编写

内蒙古人民出版社

动态新课堂

英语

马建明 编著

内蒙古人民出版社

动态新课堂

马建明 编著

*

内蒙古人民出版社出版发行
(呼和浩特市新城区新华大街祥泰大厦)

淄博北斗星印务有限公司印刷

开本:880×1230 1/16 印张:60 字数:960千

2006年6月第1版 2006年6月第1次印刷

印数:1—5000册

ISBN 7-204-08295-8/G·2076 定价:90.00(全五册)

如发现印装质量问题,请与我社联系 联系电话 (0471)4971562 4971659



目 录

contents

Unit 1 Friendship

第 1 课时	Previewing—Warming up	(2)
第 2 课时	Reading and Comprehension	(3)
第 3 课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful words and expressions	(4)
第 4 课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful structures	(10)
第 5 课时	Writing	(14)

Unit 2 English around the world

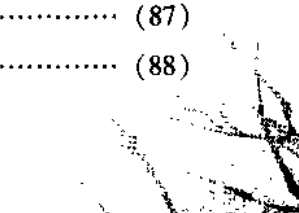
第 1 课时	Previewing—Warming up	(29)
第 2 课时	Reading and Comprehension	(30)
第 3 课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful words and expressions	(31)
第 4 课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful structures	(39)
第 5 课时	Writing	(44)

Unit 3 Travel journal

第 1 课时	Previewing—Warming up	(58)
第 2 课时	Reading and Comprehension	(59)
第 3 课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful words and expressions	(60)
第 4 课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful structures	(65)
第 5 课时	Writing	(72)

Unit 4 Earthquakes

第 1 课时	Previewing—Warming up	(87)
第 2 课时	Reading and Comprehension	(88)



第3课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful words and expressions	(89)
第4课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful structures	(96)
第5课时	Writing	(101)

Unit 5 Nelson Mandela—a modern hero

第1课时	Previewing—Warming up	(116)
第2课时	Reading and Comprehension	(117)
第3课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful words and expressions	(118)
第4课时	Learning about language—Discovering useful structures	(123)
第5课时	Writing	(130)
综合测试		(143)

你每一天的快乐牵动我们的心!

——动态新课堂编辑组



快乐总动员

餐车长为了调节进餐的气氛,在餐车厢设了3个门,第一个门上画着唐老鸭,旁边写着:此门不通餐厅;第二个门上画着哈巴狗,旁边也写着:此门不通餐厅;第三个门上画着米老鼠,旁边写着:第一个门通餐厅。

旅客们到了这里,不知进哪一个门?餐车长笑着对大家说:“这3个门上只有一句话是真的。请大家想一想,别走错了,走错了,可要饿肚子啊!”

乘客玛丽小姐对爱犬巴比说:“我们还是进第二个门吧。”

你认为玛丽小姐的判断对吗?

答案就在本书中



课 标 导 学

目标一订

1. 通过对友谊这个话题的讨论、学习,掌握与友谊有关的英语词汇和句型。
2. 掌握陈述句、疑问句的直接引语和间接引语以及它们之间的转换。
3. 学会选择恰当的英语句型和词汇来表达自己的观点和看法,增强口头表达技巧和英语实际运用能力。
4. 通过课堂教学和交流增进学生对彼此的了解,能较快适应新环境。

内容一瞥

类 别	新课标要求掌握的内容
话 题	1. Friends and friendship. (朋友与友谊) 2. How to make friends. (如何交朋友) 3. How to maintain friendship. (如何保持友谊)
功 能	1. 态度 (Attitude) 2. 同意和不同意 (Agreement and disagreement) 3. 肯定程度 (Certainty)
重点词汇	add, point, upset, ignore, calm, concern, loose, cheat, reason, list, share, feeling, Netherlands, German, series, outdoors, crazy, nature, purpose, dare, thunder, entirely, power, according, indoors, suffer, teenager, advice, questionnaire, quiz, situation, editor, communicate, habit
重点短语	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
重点句型	(1) But your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle. (2) It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face. (3) I stayed awake... in order to have a good look at the moon. (4) With the door open, they left the classroom.
重点语法	直接引语与间接引语 (I) 1. 陈述句 "I don't want to go there," said Tom. → Tom said that he didn't want to go here. 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 "What are you doing?" Mike asked. → Mike asked us what we were doing.

知识整合

第1课时 Previewing—Warming up

开心一读

How to grow a friend—An eight-step program

千里难寻是朋友,朋友多了路好走,以诚相见,心诚则灵,让我们从此是朋友……

还记得这首老歌吗?来到了新的集体,身边都是新的面孔,你是不是为结交新朋友感到困惑? Come on! 看看下面的这八条交友法则!

1. Talking Is Necessary Among Friends.

Talking between friends requires reciprocity(互惠). In a mutually(互相地) satisfying friendship, both friends talk and both friends listen. Friends talk appropriately to each other.

2. Friends Listen to Friends.

Listening to friends is an important step in building a closer friendship. We often take listening for granted, never realizing what it means to really listen to a friend.

3. Friends Attend to Friends.

Friends pay attention in conversations. It means that your ears, your eyes, your body and your feelings are all focused on that person at the time.

4. Friends Show Empathy(共鸣) with Friends.

Empathy is identifying with your friend's feelings and seeing life through your friend's eyes. Confidences(心事;秘密) are freely given when they are received with empathy among friends.

5. Friends Touch Friends.

Touching is a warm form of communication between friends. When you see best friends communicating, you will notice friends "listen with their eyes", stand close together, and touch comfortably.

6. Friends Are Loyal and Trustworthy.

Trust and loyalty go hand in hand for friends. Friends can trust you with their secrets, both large and small, because good friends never break a confidence. Good friends are forever loyal!

7. Friends Are Equal.

Friends are on a seesaw(跷跷板). In a healthy relationship,

friends are equals. Not 50/50 every time, of course, but with a true, lasting friend-ship, it always evens out in the end.

8. Friends Do Not Mind-read.

The person who thinks "If you really liked me, you could read my mind." can not have a real friendship. No friend can read your mind. And you also can not read your friend's mind.



预习教材,提取教材中的关键信息,试着做下面三道题目

I. 单词拼写:根据首字母或汉语注释写出单词的正确形式

- (1) His health s _____ terribly from heavy drinking in the past.
- (2) As far as I am c _____, I can't agree with what you have said.
- (3) My two dogs have quite different n _____.
- (4) A _____ to the timetable, the train gets in at 8:27.
- (5) Now I _____ like to surf the Internet; some even forget his own studies.
- (6) The mountain was _____(完全) covered in snow.
- (7) Soon the robber was found _____(躲藏) in a mountain village.
- (8) I am now in a difficult _____(情形,情况). I badly need your help.
- (9) The news quite _____(使他心烦意乱) him.
- (10) I bought these _____(散装的) cakes, so they are cheaper than those packed.

II. 词组填空:选择恰当的词或词组,用其正确形式填空

add up	point	ignore
concern	reason	share
go through	set down	outdoors
on purpose	dare	according to
suffer	get along with	situation

- (11) If only you knew what she has _____ the hard time!
- (12) We are all _____ about her safety.

(13) The village _____ a lot from the heavy water pollution in the past.

(14) A new rule will be made _____ the head teacher.

(15) The bell rang at the _____ of my leaving.

(16) You must learn to keep calm in _____ where some danger may occur.

(17) It is only an accident, not _____.

(18) I hate working in the room all day. I want to play _____.

(19) What is your _____ for your being late again?

(20) A true friend should _____ sorrow as well as happiness.

(21) All of these figures _____ to 365.

(22) I found him such a person as hard to _____.

(23) The boy went on with his chat _____ the warning from his teacher.

(24) He didn't _____ to go out alone after dark.

(25) How shall I _____ myself _____ in the hotel register?

III. 课文理解: 仔细阅读课文, 回答下列问题

(26) **When and where** did the story take place?

(27) **What kind of friend** did Ann want?

(28) **Who** was Ann's true friend?

(29) **Why** did Ann and her family hide?

(30) **How** did Ann feel after being in the hiding place for over a year?

(31) **What** did Ann look forward to after being in the hiding place over a year?

(32) **Where** did Ann happen to be one evening when the window was open?

(33) **When** were Ann and her family caught by German Nazis?

(34) **Why** did Ann stay awake one evening?

(35) **Why** didn't she dare to open the window?

第2课时 Reading and Comprehension



自主一学

谈题导入

Friends come in many flavors. There are best friends, school friends, fair-weather friends, forever friends and many more. Best friends are friends with whom you spend a lot of time and with whom you share your thoughts and feelings. School friends are different; you see each other in school and you study and have fun together, but you may not know everything about each other. Fair-weather friends are friends who only like you when you are happy or when you are popular. If you are feeling down, or if you are having a problem, fair-weather friends don't want to spend time or talk with you. Forever friends are friends that will always listen to you and try to help you, even if you disagree or if you're having a problem.

背景导读

A

Choosing your circle of friends

You're the new kid in town and you've been invited to a "get to know the neighbors party". In the party, you go out of your way to look for other kids to be your friends, but you notice that not all of them are the kind of people you'd like to have as friends. There are many times when we choose whether we want to be friends with someone or not. Usually, after making a first impression, you decide what kind of person they are. But before deciding the personality you want in a friend, it is better to know the kind of personality you have.

There are many different ideas about personality in psychology, but I would like to introduce to you a very famous theory of personality by a famous Swiss psychologist (心理学家), Carl Gustav Jung (1875—1961). Dr Jung developed a theory about extrovert (性格外向者) and introvert (性格内向者) personalities. An introvert is a person who enjoys being alone with his thoughts,

feelings, dreams, and personal activities. An extrovert, on the other hand, enjoys being with other people and going to parties and group outings, and doesn't like being alone. Most people think that "introvert" means being shy and "extrovert" means being outgoing but this is not always true. Jung thought that these personalities decide a person who is either self-centered or people-centered.

The most important in choosing and keeping friends is respecting their preferences according to their personalities.

B

Tips on making friends

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, it improves with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be willing to do things. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying at home alone. Join a club or group because talking with those who like the same things as you is easier. Or join someone in some activities.

Many people are nervous when talking to people. After all, meeting strangers means facing the unknown. It's natural to feel a little uncomfortable about the unknown. Most of our fears about dealing with new people come from doubts about ourselves. We imagine other people are judging us, finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that they must be feeling the same way. Try to accept yourself as you are, and try to make to other person feel comfortable. You'll both feel more comfortable.

Try to act self-confidently even if you don't feel that way.

When you enter a room full of strangers, such as a new classroom, walk all and straight, look at the other people and smile. If you see someone you'd like to speak to, say something. Don't wait for the other person to start a conversation.

Meeting someone new doesn't mean that you will make friends with that person. Friendship comes when both people like each other, and "give and take". It takes time and effort to develop. And there are some things that keep a new friendship from growing.

★自我诊断

根据 B 篇内容, 回答以下两个问题。

(1) According to the author, the key point of making friends is _____.

- A. to go out and join the people
- B. to find someone who shares the same ideas as you
- C. to improve your skills in life
- D. to have the ability to talk to others

(2) The common feeling among people when they meet strangers is _____.

- A. "He'll know too much if I talk too much."
- B. "I will wait for him/her to speak first."
- C. "Maybe he or she is finding my weak points while talking to me."
- D. "Why do I feel so nervous while he or she doesn't seem at all?"

第3课时 Learning about language —Discovering useful words and expressions



★单词突破

1. add vt. & vi. 加, 添, 增加; 相加; 补充说

Whisk the egg and then add the flour.

打好鸡蛋后再加面粉。

Many words have been added to this edition of the dictionary.
这本词典的这一版里新增加了很多词。

I have nothing to add to my earlier statement.

我对我先前说过的话没有什么补充的。

◆拓展◆

add to something 意为“增加”(相当于 increase)

add up 意为“把……加起来”

add up to 则为“加起来等于……”

Please add up all these figures and see how much we can get.

请把这些数字加起来, 看看能得多少。

What he did has added to our difficulties.

他的所作所为增加了我们的困难。

◆即境活用◆ 完成句子

(1) 他的病给家里增加了负担。

His illness _____ the family trouble.

(2) 他所受的学校教育加起来不过一年。

His whole school education _____ no more than one year.

2. upset *vt. & vi.* (upset, upset, upsetting) 使不安; 使心烦
adj. 心烦意乱的; 不适的; 不舒服的

Don't upset yourself, no harm has been done.

不要难过, 并没有造成伤害。

His strange behavior upset his father.

他的奇怪行径困扰着他的父亲。

What made her so upset? 什么使她这样烦?

注意: upset 作形容词时, 通常不置于名词之前。

◆即境活用◆ 完成句子

(3) 那个消息使我烦透了。

I was really _____ by the news.

(4) 那醉汉打翻了花瓶。

The drunk man _____.

3. ignore *vt.* 不理睬, 忽视, 不顾

The boys were so rude that we decided to ignore them.

这些孩子太粗鲁了, 我们决定不理他们。

You just go ahead and ignore us and work out whatever seems important to you.

你不用顾我们, 去做对你认为重要的事情。

It is not a question that can be ignored.

这是一个不容忽视的问题。

注意: ignore 本身含有否定意义, 因此不用否定词 not。

My advice was completely ignored.

人们根本没在意我的劝告。

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(5) When I saw Jane, I stopped and smiled, but she _____ me and walked on.

A. refused B. missed C. ignored D. hid

4. calm *adj.* 平静的, 镇静的, 沉着的 *vt. & vi.* (使) 平静, (使) 镇定

※短语

be calm 平静, 镇静

remain calm 保持平静, 保持镇静

Keep calm! (保持) 安静。

calm oneself 使自己镇定

calm down 平静下来, 镇定下来

The high wind passed and the sea was calm again.

大风过后, 大海又平静了下来。

Even after her husband died, she was calm.

尽管她丈夫死了, 她仍很平静。

The mother calmed her children.

母亲使孩子们平静下来。

Now calm yourself. 镇定些!

The sea calmed down. 海上风浪平息下来。

The excited girl quickly calmed down.

这个激动的女孩很快平静了下来。

※辨析

calm, peaceful, quiet, silent, still

这五个词都有“平静, 安静”的意思。

①calm 多用于天气、海洋, 也可引申指人, 表示“安宁, 风平浪静, 镇静”。

The sea is calm tonight. 今晚海上风平浪静。

He tried to act calm, but that cheated nobody.

他装出一副镇静的样子, 但其实谁也骗不了。

(calm 是主语补足语, 说明主语的性质, 此处不能用 calmly。)

②peaceful 多用来指“和平的”, 表示没有战争和骚扰, 也可作“安静的, 安宁的, 宁静的”解。

Peaceful uses of atomic energy.

原子能的和平利用。

The Chinese people is a peaceful nation.

中华民族是一个爱好和平的民族。

③quiet 强调“声音低, 很小”或“全然无声”, 在作副词用时, 有“不惊动他人”“不为他人所觉察”的意思。

He remained quiet throughout the meeting.

整个会议期间, 他保持沉默。

④silent 主要用于指人, 指人“不出声”, 不指人时多用于比喻的说法。

a silent letter 一个不发音的字母

He is silent about the matter.

他对这事一声不吭。

He sat silent. 他坐着不吭声。

⑤still 多指没有动作或活动的“静”, 有时也指全然无声。

There is a still pool beside the old temple.

古庙旁有一潭水。

The air is completely still. 空气完全静止不动了。

The room was still at the end of the speech.

讲话结束时, 全场鸦雀无声。

◆即境活用◆

用 calm, peaceful, quiet, silent, still 填空。

(6) After the storm, it was _____.

(7) He went straight into his room, his face quite _____.

(8) At the end of the second week, he began to feel _____.

(9) Everything is _____ after 11 o'clock.

(10) Keep your feet _____ while I fasten your shoe.

(11) He stood _____.

(12) They are _____ with their neighbours.

5. cheat *n.* 欺骗; 骗子 *vt. & vi.* 欺骗; 骗取; 欺诈; 作弊

One day, two cheats came to see the Emperor.

一天, 两个骗子来见皇帝。

It's wrong to cheat in an examination.

考试作弊是不对的。

◆即境活用◆ 单句改错

(13) The man cheated the girl out her money.

6. share *vt.* 分享; 均分; 分担 *n.* 一份; 份额

Sam and I share a room. 詹姆和我合住一间房。

My wife shared with me in distress. 妻子与我共患难。

He had a share in the success. 他对那次成功有贡献。

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

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

A. support B. care C. spare D. share

7. crazy *adj.* 疯狂的; 狂热的

crazy 可作表语或定语, 也可构成一些固定用法: It is crazy of sb. to do sth. = sb. be crazy to do sth. (某人对……狂热、痴迷)

Are you crazy? 你发疯了吗?

She went crazy with fear. 她因害怕而疯狂。

It is crazy of you to buy the car at such a high price.

= You are crazy to buy the car at such a high price.

居然花那么高的价钱去买这辆车, 你真是疯了。

◆即境活用◆ 完成句子

(15) 少男少女们对摇滚乐十分狂热。

Young boys and girls have _____ rock music.

(16) 你把钱借给那个人, 你真糊涂。

_____ lend the money to that man.

8. dare *vt. & v. aux.* 敢, 胆敢

dare 用作行为动词时, 有词形变化, 后接带 to 的不定式。在否定句、疑问句或条件状语从句中, 可用作情态动词, 无人称和数的变化, 过去式为 dared, 后接不带 to 的不定式。

◆短语

dare to think 敢想

dare to speak 敢说

dare to act 敢干

How dare...? 怎敢(胆敢)……?

I dare say... 我敢说……; 恐怕……

I don't know how she dares to wear that dress.

(行为动词) 我不知道她怎敢穿那件连衣裙。

How did you dare to tell her?

(行为动词) 你怎么竟敢告诉她了?

I dare you to tell your mother!

(行为动词) 我谅你不敢告诉你母亲。

He dares not speak English before such a crowd.

(情态动词) 他不敢在这样一群人面前讲英语。

If he dares to go out of the house, I will punish him.

(行为动词) 如果他胆敢走出这间房, 我就要惩罚他。

If he dare go out of the house, I will punish him.

(情态动词) 如果他胆敢走出这间房, 我就要惩罚他。

Does he dare to swim in the river? (行为动词)

他敢下河游泳吗?

Dare he swim in the river? (情态动词)

他敢下河游泳吗?

注意: 解答与 dare 有关的试题, 首先要弄清 dare 在该句中是行为动词还是情态动词, 再根据行为动词和情态动词不同的用法来确定答案。

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(17) He _____ his parents about his failure in the examination.

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

9. lonely *adj.* 孤单的; 荒凉的; 偏僻的

He has been very lonely since his wife left him.

妻子走后, 他十分孤独。

a lonely village 一个荒凉的村子

◆辨析

alone ¹ & lonely

alone *adj.* 单独的(只作表语和补语); *adv.* 只有; 单独; 独自。

lonely *adj.* 表孤独、寂寞的内心世界; 而 alone 则表示单独一个人。

He was alone in the house. 他独自一个人在家。

Man alone has the gift of speech.

只有人类有语言天赋。

He did it all alone. 这全是他一个人干的。

◆短语

leave/let sb. alone 不理睬, 顺其自然, 听任

let alone 更不用说

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(18) Go back to your room and leave me _____.

A. lonely B. alone C. along D. almost

10. suffer vt. & vi. 遭受;忍受;经历

These plants can not suffer a cold winter.

这些植物经不住寒冬。

The enemy suffered heavy losses.

敌人遭受了重大损失。

注意:suffer 作为及物动词时,其宾语通常是 pain, loss, defeat, punishment, hardship 等等。

◆拓展◆

suffer from 意为“受痛苦、受折磨(损失)”。

I'm sure you have suffered from overwork.

你肯定是劳累过度了。

The old man is suffering from loss of memory.

这老人苦于失去记忆。

◆即境活用◆

完成句子

(19)他们很多人都晕飞机。

Many of them _____ airsickness.

单项选择

(20)—It is reported that the government has lightened the burden(减轻负担)on the students.

—Oh, today we are still _____ from heavy school work, _____ at preparing us for the entrance examination.

- A. suffered; aimed
B. suffering; aimed
C. suffered; aiming
D. suffering; aiming

11. advice n. 忠告;建议(不可数名词)

He is asking for his father's advice on his English study.

他正在为英语学习征求他父亲的意见。

By the doctor's advice, all the windows are kept open.

按照医生的劝告,所有的窗户都敞开着。

I followed his advice. 我听从他的忠告。

注意:advice 后如果接一个表语从句或同位语从句,从句中应用虚拟语气。即从句中的谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”,其中 should 可以省略。

My advice is that you(should)do it another way.

我建议你们换一种方法做这件事。

Have you taken Peter's advice that you(should)try a second time?

你们有没有接受彼得提出的你们应该再试一次的建议?

◆即境活用◆ 单句改错

(21)Thank you for your advices.

(22)I advised him not go out without an umbrella in the rain.

★ 短语诠释

12. be concerned about 为……担心;关心;关注

Why is she so concerned about his attitude to her work?

她为什么对他怎样看自己的工作那么重视?

The family are all concerned about her future.

全家人对她的未来十分担心。

◆拓展◆

so/as far as I'm concerned 就我个人而言……

as concerns... 关于……,相当于 regarding
concern oneself with/in/about/over...
忙于……;从事……;关心……;关切……

◆即境活用◆ 完成句子

(23)她非常担心她儿子的健康。

She _____ her son's health.

13. go through 经历;经受;仔细检查;用完;被遭过;参加;搜查;履行

I went through the students'papers last night.

昨晚我仔细批阅了学生的作业。

You really don't know what we went through while working on this project.

你的确不知道我们搞这个项目吃了多少苦。

Their plans went through.

他们的计划得到了批准。

◆即境活用◆ 完成句子

(24)所有的运动员都应受到全面的体育训练。

All the players should _____ a thorough physical training.

(25)当我走进他的房间时,他正在批阅学生的作业。

He _____ the students' exercises
_____ I came into his room.

14. set down 放下;写下;记下

It is unnecessary to set down everything your teacher told in the class.

没有必要把老师在课上说的所有内容都记下来。

The bus stopped to set down an old lady.

公共汽车停下来让一位老妇人下车。

◆拓展◆

常用带 set 的短语:

set up 建立;创立;树立

set out to do/set about doing 开始着手做某事

set off/out for/to a place 出发去某地

set off 出发;使爆炸;引起

set aside/by 保留;贮存……

set sb. free 释放某人

set fire to 点火

◆即境活用◆ 用以上短语填空

(26) I still remembered the day when the enemy came and _____ all the houses.

(27) That evening he _____ writing the report.

(28) We'll _____ for Shanghai some day next week.

(29) The prisoners were _____.

(30) The first TV station was _____ in Beijing in 1958.

15. a series of 一连串的,一系列,一套

a series of good harvests 接连的丰收

a series of good teachers 一个接一个的好教师

a series of stamps 一套邮票

a series of coins 一套硬币

We have published a series of readers for students of English.

我们已出版了一套新的英语学习读物。

注意:

① a series of + 复数主语,其谓语动词常用单数形式。

A series of lectures on pollution is said to be given by Professor Wang in our college.

据说王教授要在我们学院做有关污染的一系列报告。

② series 连续,系列。其单复数同形,它作主语时谓语动词用单数还是复数要根据其在具体语境中的数来确定。

These new television series are beginning next week.

这些新的电视连续剧下周开始。

A series of rainy days is going to spoil their vacation.

连绵的雨天会毁了他们的假期。

◆即境活用◆ 单句改错

(31) The village was hit by series of heavy storms.

(32) A series of lectures on education were given by him last week.

16. in order to 为了,以便

In order to make every student understand it, the teacher explained that passage again and again.

为了让每个学生都理解,老师一遍又一遍地解释那篇短文。

注意:“in order to + 动词原形”引导目的状语,比单用“to + 动词原形”正式且语气更强。“so as to + 动词原形”也可作目的状语,但没有 in order to 那样正式。in order to 引导的目的状语可放在句首,也可放在句中,而 so as to 引导的目的状语一般不放在句首。

They went to Beijing in order to/so as to attend an important meeting.

In order to/To attend an important meeting, they went to Beijing.

他们赴北京参加一个重要会议。

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(33) _____ buy a bicycle of his own, William was saving as much as possible.

A. In order that

B. So as to

C. In order to

D. With the purpose of

17. face-to-face/face to face 面对面

They had a face-to-face interview with the students.

他们对那些学生进行了面试。

I have kept in touch with them by telephone for many years, but I never met them face to face.

跟他们电话联系有好多年了,但从未面对面碰过头。

★辨析

face-to-face 面对面的(作定语)

face to face 面对面地,面对着(作状语)

注意:face-to-face 和 face to face 在句中的不同作用。

face-to-face 作定语,face to face 作状语。

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(34) The two men are standing there _____, glaring at each other.

A. face-to-face

B. face to face

C. side by side

D. shoulder to shoulder

18. get along/on with 与……相处,进展

How are you getting along with your work?

工作进展如何?

Tom gets on very nicely with his classmates.

汤姆同他的同学相处得很好。

The project is getting on much better now.

工程进展得顺利多了。

❖拓展❖

与 get 相关的短语:
get hold of 握住; 抓住
get in 进来; 收获
get in touch with 取得联系
get in a word 插入语
get on 上车
get off 下车

❖即境活用❖ 单项选择

(35) Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

- A. get over B. get in
C. get along D. get through

19. fall in love (with sb.) 爱上某人; 对某人产生爱情

Have you fallen in love? 你恋爱了吗?

A man must be mad if he falls in love with such a girl.

如果有人能爱上这样的姑娘, 那他肯定疯了。

The first time Tom saw Jane, he fell in love with her.

汤姆一看到琼, 就爱上了她。

注意: fall in love with sb. “爱上某人”, 短暂性动词短语, 不能与 for 引导的时间状语连用。

be in love with sb. “与某人相爱”, be in love with sth. “喜爱某事物”, 延续性动词短语, 可与 for 引导的时间状语连用。

The two young people have been in love with each other for five years. = The two young people fell in love with each other five years ago.

这两个年轻人相爱已五年了。

❖即境活用❖ 单项选择

(36) It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I _____ in love, at the age of seven, with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.

- A. wouldn't have fallen B. had not fallen
C. should fall D. were to fall

20. join in 参加, 加入

Are you going to join in our group singing?

你准备参加我们的合唱吗?

May I join in the game? 我可以参加这项比赛吗?

❖辨析❖

join in 与 join 的比较

join 参加, 后面的宾语为某一团体、组织或某一群人。

He joined the League last year. 他去年入了团。

I joined the Party more than ten years ago.

我十年前入党。

Will you join us for lunch?

你愿意和我们一起吃午饭吗?

❖辨析❖

join, join in, take part in, attend

① join 为一短暂性动词, 不能与一段时间的状语连用。

join in 后接表示活动的名词。将 join 和 join in 综合起来: join + 人群(团体、组织) + in + 活动。

He joined us in the discussion.

他和我们一起讨论。

② take part in 后接表示活动的名词, 强调句子的主语以积极主动的态度参加。

We often take part in school activities.

我们经常积极参加学校的各项活动。

注意: 在 take part in 短语中, 如果 part 前有形容词修饰, 则应在形容词前加不定冠词, 如 take an active part in 积极参与。

③ attend 后的宾语常为表示各种会议或课堂的名词。

They attend school five days a week.

他们每星期上五天学。

He decided to attend the lecture by Mr. Li.

他决定去听李先生的课。

❖即境活用❖ 单项选择

(37) The boy quickly joined the crowd _____ the dancing and we had a wonderful time.

- A. to B. for C. in D. at

(38) Twenty students from our class _____ the sports meeting which was held in our school last week.

- A. took part in B. joined
C. joined for D. went in for

21. try out 试验

They let me try out the computer several days before buying it.

他们让我把这台电脑试用几天, 然后再买。

Before I buy the car. I'd like to try it out.

那辆车我想先试再买。

The idea seems good, but it needs to be tried out.

这个主意似乎很好, 但需要试验。

❖拓展❖

try on 试穿

try one's best 竭尽全力, 尽力

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(39) We had _____ different ways to solve the difficult problem but we didn't succeed.

A. tried on

B. tried out

C. tried by

D. tried with

第4课时 Learning about language —Discovering useful structures



合作一议

★难句释疑

1. 【观察】When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. (课文原句)

I must get my hair cut.

I'll never get all this work finished in such a short time.

【归纳】以上三处画线部分都是同一结构：“get + 宾语 + 过去分词”。

这一结构中，过去分词这一动作不是句子的主语发出的，而是主语让别人做的。

I got/had a tooth filled yesterday.

昨天我去补了一颗牙。(由别人补的)

You should get/have her examined by a doctor.

你应该请个医生给她看看病。

◆即境活用◆

(1) Something is wrong with my watch. I'll get it _____ this afternoon.

A. repair

B. to be repaired

C. being repaired

D. repaired

2. 【观察】While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. (课文原句)

He fell asleep while doing his homework.

He listens to the radio while driving to work.

【归纳】while walking the dog = while you were walking the dog; while doing his homework = while he was doing his homework; while driving to work = while he is driving to work. 由此看出，while 后面省略了主语和 be 动词。当 while, when, until, if, unless 等连词引导的状语从句的主语与主句的主语相同，或从句的主谓部分为 it 和 be 动词时，从句的主语及 be 动词可省略。

◆即境活用◆

试将下列各句画线部分省略的单词补全。

(2) When asked, he gave good advice.

(3) If necessary, we'll have a meeting.

(4) He will not go to the party unless invited.

3. 【观察】You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper. (课文原句)

You should have come here yesterday.

He shouldn't have gone without telling us. It was really rude.

I'm terribly sorry. I shouldn't have yelled at you.

【归纳】“should + have + 过去分词”表示某一动作过去本应该发生而实际上并没有发生，含有自责或责备的语气。

You should have asked for my advice.

你原本应该征求我的意见。(暗示事实上你并没有征求我的意见)

You're right. I should have told her all about that.

你说得对，我原本应告诉她所有这件事。(暗示我没有告诉她)

He should have been more careful.

他原本应更小心些。(暗示他原来不小心)

◆拓展◆

“should not + have + 过去分词”表示对原本不该做却做了的事情的自责或责备。

You should not have kept the books in the damp place.

你原来就不该把这些书放在潮湿的地方。(暗示你原来把这些书放到了潮湿的地方)

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(5) There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You _____ come, but why didn't you?

- A. must have B. should
C. need have D. should have

4. 【观察】Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend. (课文原句)

I promised that if anyone came to set me free I would make him king over the earth.

Most people in the United States made Bush president.

【归纳】这个句型的结构是：主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 用作宾语补足语的名词。由“宾语 + 名词”构成的复合宾语只用在某些及物动词的后面，常见的有 make (把……作为)，call (称作，叫)，elect (选举)，consider (认为)，choose (挑选)，name (命名) 等。

We all learn from our monitor because we consider her a good student.

我们都向我们的班长学习，因为我们认为她是一个好学生。

They chose Li Hua monitor.

他们选李华当班长。

She named her daughter Alice.

她给女儿取名为艾丽斯。

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

(6) We must try to make other people's experience (经验) _____.

- A. us B. our
C. ours D. to be ours

5. 【观察】She and her family hid away for two years before they were discovered. (课文原句)

The fire lasted about four hours before the firefighters could control it.

You'd better write it down before you forget it.

It won't be long before we meet again.

【归纳】before 并不总译作“在……之前”，有时要根据上下文翻译成恰当的汉语。请看各句译文，体会 before 的含义：

她和家人藏了两年才被发现。

大火燃烧了大约四个小时，消防队员才将火势控制住。

你最好趁着现在还没忘就把它记下来。

不久我们就会再次见面。

◆即境活用◆ 单项选择

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

- A. as B. since C. until D. before

6. 【观察】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. (课文原句)

【归纳】

①这是一个复杂的主从复合句。if 引导一个宾语从句作动词 wonder 的宾语。在宾语从句中，it is... that 为一强调句，强调 because 引导的原因状语从句。

②wonder 想知道(用作及物动词)；惊奇，惊叹，惊讶(用作不及物动词)。

I wonder who he is, where he came from and when he came.

我很想知道他是谁，从哪里来，什么时候来的。

I wonder why James is always late for school.

我想知道詹姆斯为什么上学总迟到。

When I was wondering at this, he came up to me.

正当我对这一切感到惊讶时，他向我走了过来。

We wondered at what we saw.

我们对所见到的东西感到惊奇。

③“It is/was + 被强调部分 + who/that...”这种结构叫做强调结构，用来突出、强调句子的某一部分。这种结构中的 It 叫做强调 It (the Emphatic It)，没有词汇意义，只用来改变句子结构，使某一部分得到强调。

此结构中被强调的部分通常是句子的主语、宾语或状语(以时间状语和地点状语为多)。被强调部分指人时，用 who 或 that 皆可；指事物或情况时，通常用 that (被强调部分是时间状语或地点状语时，不用 when 或 where，而用 that)。被强调的代词的格应与原句的格一致：如果被强调的代词是原句的主语，就用 I, we, he 等；如果是宾语，则用 me, us, him 等。如：

It is him that I want to see. 我想见的就是他。

(原句是：I want to see him. 强调宾语 him)

It was we who held a League meeting in the club yesterday. 就是我们昨天在俱乐部开的团会。

(原句是：We held a League meeting in the club yesterday. 强调主语 we)

被强调的部分如果是原句的主语，who (或 that) 后面的谓语在人称和数上应和原句的主语一致。如：

It is I who am leaving for London next week.

下星期要去伦敦的是我。

(原句是：I am leaving for London next week.)

It is he that is right. 是他对了。

(原句是：He is right.)

It was they that were wrong. 是他们错了。

(原句是：They were wrong.)

●即境活用● 单项选择

(8) I _____ what her name is. I am sure I know her face.

A. remember B. wonder C. guess D. suppose

(9) 试在横线上填入被强调部分。

We had a meeting in the meeting room yesterday afternoon.

→ It was _____ that/who had a meeting in the meeting room yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午我们在会议室开的会。

→ It was _____ that we had in the meeting room yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午我们在会议室是开会。

→ It was _____ that we had a meeting yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午我们是在会议室开的会。

→ It was _____ that we had a meeting in the meeting room.

我们是昨天下午在会议室开的会。

7. 【观察】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. ... (课文原句)

This is the first time (that) I have been to Beijing.

That was the last time (that) I saw her.

【归纳】It was/is the first time (that) ... 是固定句式, it 可换成 this 或 that; first 也可换成 second, third 等表达不同的意义。that 从句中通常用完成时态, 在描述过去的事情时, 有时用一般过去时。当主句为将来时态时, 从句的谓语动词要用现在完成时。

It/This is the first time that we have heard him talk about his college life.

这是我们第一次听他谈论他的大学生活。

It was the first time that the man had been late for work.

这是这个男子第一次迟到。

●即境活用● 单项选择

(10) It is the third time that he _____ the first prize in the competition.

A. wins B. won
C. has won D. to win

8. 【观察】Although I really try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them. (课文原句)

I find it difficult to refuse him because he is an old friend of mine.

我发现难以拒绝他, 因为他是我的老友。

I found it pleasant to work with him.

我发现与他共事令人愉快。

【归纳】“find it + 形容词 + to do sth.”是个常用的句型, it 是形式宾语, 不定式短语 to do sth. 是真正的宾语。

He found it hard to learn English.

他发现学英语很困难。

He found it useful to his health to do morning exercise every day.

他发现每天做早操对他的健康很有益处。

●即境活用● 单项选择

(11) I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.

A. this B. that C. its D. it

9. 【观察】I do want to change this situation, but I don't know how. (课文原句)

He does live here.

They do like playing football.

I do study! The tests are hard.

Do be careful.

He did come yesterday.

【归纳】do 可以放在谓语动词前面, 加强语气。does 用于第三人称单数, 其他人称用 do。过去时里用 did。注意: 用了 do, does 或 did 后, 谓语动词必须用原形。翻译时可用“的确”“确实”“务必”等来表达这种语气。

He did finish his homework before he went to bed.

上床睡觉前, 他的确完成了作业。

Do come to my birthday party this Sunday.

这个周末一定要来参加我的生日晚会。

●即境活用● 单句改错

(12) He did came to the party last Saturday.



专题一 探

直接引语和间接引语(1)

直接引述别人的原话, 叫直接引语。用自己的话转述别人的话, 叫间接引语。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。直接引语一般前后要加引号, 间接引语不用引号。

1. 陈述句的直接引语和间接引语

转述陈述句时, 用 that 引导(可省略)。从句中的人称、时态、时间状语需根据实际情景作相应变化。

(1) 人称的变化

She said, "I am in Class 5."

She said that she was in Class 5.

(2) 时态的变化

一般现在时——一般过去时

一般将来时——过去将来时

现在进行时——过去进行时

一般过去时——过去完成时