

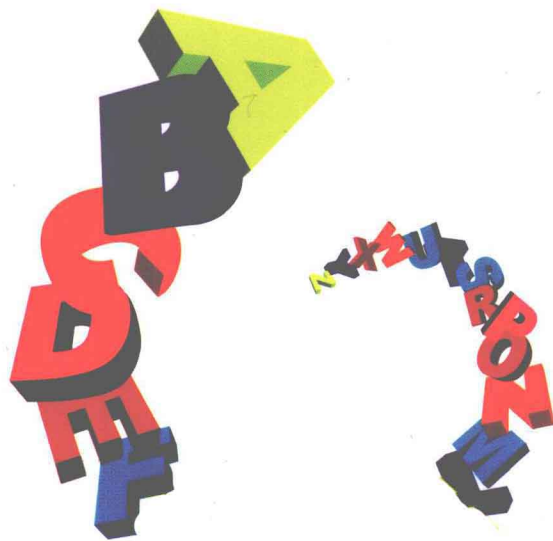


高中课程标准实验教科书 配套助学用书
GaoZhong KeCheng BiaoZhun ShiYan JiaoKeShu PeiTao ZhuXue YongShu

教材知识详解

一直在寻找这样的老师

总主编 | 刘增利[®]



高中英语 | 必修①
配人教版

开明出版社

教材知识详解

高中英语 必修①

配人教版

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Unit 1 Friendship**背景知识****The Spaces Between Friends**

Friendship needs to be nurtured with sincere heart and some skills. I am not preaching here but to express my true feelings. You should not care too much about your friend, when male or female. Otherwise, he or she will feel over pressure. But you should not neglect him or her. Otherwise you will lose contact forever. It is hard to reciprocate equal love to each other, whether for friends or lovers. There is always one party who would give more than receive, and it is exactly this party who would suffer the most once something goes wrong. Therefore, oftentimes, you should remind yourself not to give too much when dealing with your friend to prevent both of you from hurt. So now, I will not force others to do anything for me and bring them pressure.



Not all the people you know can become your friends. Everyone has his value of life, ways of behaving, interests and hobbies and personalities. Therefore, everyone has his own criteria to select friends. My principle of making friends is to achieve communication of hearts. I often hold that no one can live without friendship, assistance, care and support from others. When your friends encounter setbacks, if you can offer them a hand and help them out, it is more precious than any priceless gifts. The essence of friendship lies in reciprocal help and share of happiness and sorrows. Only by doing this can friendship last eternally.

Sometimes hurt will be engendered between friends, but more often than not, it is done unintentionally. However, help from your friends is indeed out of their heart! So please forget the hurt done unintentionally and keep sincere help from your friends in mind, and you will realize there are many real friends who care about you... In our lives, even the best friends will have some friction now and again, and our friendship may breakdown because of it. But when we could not fall into sleep on a lonely night and look into the sky, we could see a lot of beautiful memories, some of which may bring a huge affection to our heart. It is this feeling that makes us realize the significance of friends. For friendship, you should not be too close to your friends. Otherwise the relationship may become too complex. Nor should you be too remote from them. Otherwise you may lose contact. Only by staying at an apt distance to your friends can you truly sense each other's sincerity and love. Everyone has his own life, so when you feel upset and discouraged, when you realize your friends become apathetic, please treasure your friendship, whether it is on the internet or in real life. Friendship is just like water and air to us! Do not feel sad only until you lose it!

Please cherish your friends no matter what happens. Maybe your friendship will not last long or will be forgotten one day, but you should attach enough importance to it. It is a seed that will bud, grow leaves, blossom and even bear fruits in your heart once you care about it. The fragrance from the blooming flowers will accompany you all your life...

朋友之间的距离

友谊,要用真心和技巧去经营。我不是在说教,而是在表达我真实的感受。对于一个朋友,不论男女,不能太过重视,否则对方会觉得压力过大;但又不能过于疏忽,过于疏忽,可能就不会再有联系。无论是朋友之间,还是恋人之间,彼此要付出相等的感情是很困难的,总会有付出较多的一方。然而,一旦出现问题,这一方便更容易受到伤害。所以,在和朋友相处的时候,你要时常告诫自己,要控制自己的付出,以便让自己和朋友都不受伤害。所以,现在,我不会强求别人,也尽量不给他们带去压力。

并不是所有你认识的人都能成为朋友。每个人都有自己的人生态度、处世方式、情趣爱好和性格特点。因此,在选择朋友的时候,每个人都有自己的标准。我交朋友的原则便是希望实现心灵的交流。我常想,人生活在世界上,离不开友情,离不开互助,离不开相互关心,也离不开互相支持。在朋友遇到困难,遭受挫折时,如果你能伸出援助之手,帮助对方渡过难关;那么,你所做的比赠送无价之宝要珍贵得多。友谊的本质就在于互帮互助,同甘共苦。唯此,友谊才能永恒不渝。

朋友的伤害多半是无心的,帮助却是真心的。所以,忘记那些无心的伤害吧;铭记朋友的真心帮助,你会发现,在这个世界上你会有很多在乎你的真心朋友……在日常生活中,就算最要好的朋友之间也会有摩擦,也许我们会因这些摩擦而分开。但每当更深露重,我们辗转反侧,不得入眠之时,望向夜空,我们眼前总会浮现出过去的美妙场景。这些琐碎的回忆往往给我们的的心灵带来无端的慰藉和喜悦——就是这种感觉,让我们明白了朋友的重要性!友情正是如此,走的太近了,关系会变得复杂;离得太远了,就失去了联系。不近不远最好,刚刚好能感受到彼此的真诚与情谊。每一个人都有自己的的一方天地。朋友,当你心情沮丧的时候,当你灰心失望的时候,当你觉得好友渐渐淡漠的时候,请珍惜朋友间真挚的友情,不管是在网络中的还是现实生活中的。友谊如水如空气,不要等到失去的时候才痛感它的可贵。

无论发生了什么,珍惜身边的每一份友情吧。也许不会天长地久,也许会淡忘,但永远给予它足够的重视。它是一粒种子,珍惜了,就会在你的心里萌芽,长叶,开花,直至结果。而那花朵绽放时的芳香,将伴你一生一世……

学习目标

重点单词	survey <i>n.</i> 调查;测验 4	outdoors <i>adv.</i> 在户外;在野外 10
	add <i>vt.</i> 添加;增加(北京高考·2006) 4	purpose <i>n.</i> 目的;计划;意图;目标 10
重点短语	upset <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的;不安的;不适的 <i>vt.</i> (upset, upset) 使不安;使心烦 4	entirely <i>adv.</i> 完全地;全然地;整个地(湖北高考·2007) 10
	ignore <i>vt.</i> 不理睬;忽视 5	power <i>n.</i> 能力;力量;权力 11
	calm <i>vt. & vi.</i> (使)平静;(使)镇定 <i>adj.</i> 平静的;镇静的;沉着的 5	settle <i>vi.</i> 安家;定居;停留 <i>vt.</i> 使定居;安排;解决 17
	concern <i>vt.</i> (使)担忧;涉及;关系到 <i>n.</i> 担心;关注;(利害)关系 5	suffer <i>vt. & vi.</i> 遭受;忍受;经历 18
	loose <i>adj.</i> 松的;松开的 6	recover <i>vi. & vt.</i> 痊愈;恢复;重新获得 18
	cheat <i>vt. & vi.</i> 欺骗;作弊 6	pack <i>vi. & vt.</i> 捆扎;包装;打行李 <i>n.</i> 小包;包裹(全国高考I·2010) 18
	series <i>n.</i> 连续;系列 10	grateful <i>adj.</i> 感激的;表示谢意的 21
	be good to 对.....好/友善 4	advice <i>n.</i> 忠告;建议;劝告 21
	have got to 必须;不得不(湖南高考·2010) 7	laugh at 嘲笑(某人) 12
	walk the dog 遛狗 7	set down 写下;记录 12
go through 经历;经受 9	too much 过分的;令人受不了的(全国高考·2009) 14	
on purpose 有意;故意 10	get along with 进展;与.....相处(浙江高考·2010) 22	
交际用语	1. 同意 (Agreement) I agree. I think so. Exactly. So do I. Me too. All right. Good idea. I think that's a good idea.	
	2. 不同意 (Disagreement) I don't agree. I don't think so. I'm afraid not. That's not right. Yes, but... No way. I'm sorry, but I don't agree. I disagree.	
语法	直接引语和间接引语 (I): 陈述句和疑问句 1. 陈述句 Lao Yang said, "I'm not free." (直接引语) 老杨说:“我没空。” Lao Yang said that he wasn't free. (间接引语) 老杨说他没空。 He said, "Mother, the boy is very naughty." 他说:“妈妈,那个男孩非常淘气。” He told his mother (that) the boy was very naughty. 他告诉他妈妈那个男孩非常淘气。	
	2. 疑问句 He said, "Do you like listening to English songs?" 他说:“你喜欢听英语歌曲吗?” He asked if I liked listening to English songs. 他问我是否喜欢听英语歌曲。 She said, "Where did you go for the winter holiday, Linda?" 她说:“你去哪过寒假了,琳达?” She asked Linda where she had gone for the winter holiday. 她问琳达去哪过寒假了。	
写作	如何写信	



课文英汉对译

课文原文

Are you good to your friends? Do the following survey. **Add up** your score and see how many points you get.

1 You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning his/her bicycle. You will

- A go without your friend.
- B help your friend clean the bicycle so you can leave early.
- C plan to go another time.

2 Your friend asks to borrow your favourite camera. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. You will

- A say no.
- B let your friend borrow it without saying anything.
- C let your friend borrow it, but tell him /her that if the camera is broken again, he /she will have to pay to get it repaired.

3 Your friend comes to school very upset. The bell rings so you need to go to class. You will

- A ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.
- B tell your friend that you've got to go to class.
- C tell your friend that you are concerned about him /her and you will meet after class and talk then.

4 Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his/her dog. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. The dog's leg was broken. You will

- A take the dog to the vet and pay the bill yourself.
- B ask your parents to take the dog to the vet and pay for it.
- C take the dog to the vet but give the bill to your friend to pay.

5 You are taking your end-of-term exam. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him /her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. You will

- A let him /her look at your paper.
- B tell him /her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him /her look at your paper.
- C tell him /her to look at someone else's paper.

翻译

你对你的朋友们好吗?完成下面的问卷调查。将你所得的分数加起来,看看你能得到多少分。

1 你想和你的朋友去看一部有趣的电影,但是你的朋友得清洗完自行车才能去。你将

- A 自己去,不等你的朋友。
- B 帮助你的朋友清洗自行车,这样你们可以早点儿去。
- C 安排另外的时间去。

2 你的朋友要借你珍贵的照相机。但是,他/她上一次借的时候弄坏了它,你不得不花钱修理。你将

- A 拒绝(借给他/她)。
- B 什么都不说,让你的朋友借走它。
- C 让你的朋友借去,但是告诉他/她假如照相机再被损坏的话,他/她就得花钱把它修好。

3 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。铃响了,你必须上课了。你将

- A 不理睬铃声而去个安静的地方让你的朋友平静下来。
- B 告诉你的朋友你得去上课了。
- C 告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她,你们可以在课后见面谈一谈。

4 你的朋友去度假了,请你照顾他/她的狗。你在遛狗时,一不当心,狗挣脱缰绳被汽车撞了。狗的腿被撞伤了。你将

- A 带狗去看兽医并自己付账。
- B 请求你的父母带狗去看兽医并付账。
- C 带狗去看兽医,但是把账单给你的朋友支付。

5 你将要参加期末考试。你的朋友平时不用功,但他/她却要在考试中(偷)看你的试卷,(要你)帮他/她作弊。你将

- A 让他/她看你的试卷。
- B 告诉他/她本应该好好学习,因此你不让他/她看你的试卷。
- C 让他/她去看别人的试卷。

- ▶ Every little makes a mickle. 积少成多。
- ▶ Every horse thinks his sack heaviest. 每匹马都认为自己驮的袋子重。
- ▶ Every Jack has his Jill. 有情人终成眷属。
- ▶ Every heart has its own sorrow. 人人都有伤心处。

II 教材知识详解

生词组

1. be good to v. phr. 对……好/友善

be good to 意为“对……好/友善”，这里的 good 是“和善的；仁慈的；乐于助人的”的意思，介词 to 后面接人做宾语。例如：

The boss has always been very good to her.

老板对她一直非常好。

◆知识拓展

be good 后接其他介词时的用法：

①be good at“擅长……”，后常接名词或动词的-ing 形式做宾语。例如：

She is good at tennis. 她擅长打网球。

He is good at speaking English. 他英语说得非常流利。

②be good for 指“有益于……；有效的”。例如：

It is good for the health to take a walk in the morning.

清晨散步有益于健康。

The return half of the ticket is good for three months.

回程票三个月内有效。

2. survey /'sɜːveɪ/ n. 调查；测验

survey 做名词，表示“调查；测验”，是可数名词，其复数形式为 surveys，常用于词组 make a survey of 中。例如：

According to a recent survey, in Shanghai alone there are more than 2.5 million migrant workers. 根据最近的一项调查，单上海就有 250 多万外来工作者。

The government decided to make a survey of the public opinions. 政府决定对公共舆论作一次调查。

◆常用短语

do a survey 作调查

make a survey 测量；实地考察

◆知识拓展

①survey 还可做及物动词，表示“调查；测试”，指纵览或从广泛的方面检查或察看。后接名词做宾语，也可以使用被动语态。例如：

He surveyed the international situation in his book.

他在书中概括评述了国际形势。

In five of the villages that were surveyed, non-farm work provided one quarter of their income. 在 5 个被调查的村子中，非农工作为他们提供了 1/4 的收入。

②survey 做及物动词，还可以表示“（由高处等）眺望（景色等）；纵览”。例如：

From the top of the hill you can survey the whole city.

从山顶上你可以俯瞰整个城市。

3. add /æd/ vt. 添加；增加

add 作“添加；增加”解时，常用句型为 add A to B。例如：

Add a few more names of labourers to the list.

名单上再加上几个工人的名字。

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

火快熄了，请你加些木柴好吗？

①add 和 plus 都是“加”，但 plus 是介词，不是动词。例如：

Add five to two and you get seven.

把 5 和 2 相加你会得到 7。

Five plus two is seven.

5 加 2 等于 7。

②add“加”和 increase“增大，增加”可以相互转化。例如：

We have added one million to our population.

= We have increased our population by one million.

我们的人口已经增加了 100 万。

◆知识拓展

①add 还可作“将……相加”解，常与 up/ together 连用，add up 是“加起来”的意思；add up to 是“合起来为”的意思。

例如：

Add up these figures, please. 请把这些数字加起来。

All the costs added up to \$1,200.

全部费用合计为 1 200 美元。

②add 做及物动词，还可以表示“补充说”，常接直接引语或宾语从句。例如：

“I felt sorry for her,” Bob added.

“我为她感到惋惜，”鲍勃又说道。

◆常用短语

add in 算入；包括

add on 加上；附加；包括

对接高考

【例 1】(北京高考·2006) There have been several new events _____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

A. add

B. to add

C. adding

D. added

答案：D 解析：句意为“有几种新比赛项目已被加入 2008 年北京奥运会的计划表中”。new event 与 add 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，故 add 用其过去分词形式，故选 D。

4. upset /'ʌp'set/ adj. 心烦意乱的；不安的；不适的 vt. (upset, upset) 使不安；使心烦

(1) upset 做形容词，为“担心的；心烦意乱的”，后面常接 about / at / over 等介词，相当于 worried, annoyed。例如：

He was horribly upset over her illness.

他为她的病而忧心忡忡。

Mother will be upset if we don't let her know where we are.

智慧采撷

- ▶ Every lover sees a thousand graces in the beloved object. 情人眼里出西施。
- ▶ Every door may be shut but death's door. 除了死门外，每门都可关。
- ▶ Every extremity is a fault. 万事过分都差误。
- ▶ Every fool can find faults that wise man cannot remedy. 蠢人也能找出聪明人无法弥补的岔子来的。



我们要是不让妈妈知道我们在哪里,她会放心不下的。

(2) upset 做动词时,为“使……烦乱”,常以人做宾语或构成被动语态。例如:

Losing the necklace borrowed from her friend upset her completely. 她把从朋友那儿借来的项链弄丢了,这使她心烦意乱。

All of a sudden I forget that I was upset.

我顿时忘却郁闷。



upset 做及物动词,其本义是“翻倒;推翻;倾覆”,其后直接跟宾语。例如:

The generals plotted to upset the government.

将军们策划推翻政府。

◆常用短语

upset the apple cart 制造麻烦;打乱计划

对接高考

【例2】(陕西省镇安中学月考·2010)—My mother was out of work last week, and now I've got a C in the exam.

—_____ But never let yourself down!

- A. No problem! B. What can I do for you?
C. Not at all! D. It's really upsetting!

答案: D 解析: 本题考查交际用语。句意为“——我妈妈上周下岗了,而我这次考试只得了个C。——真让人心烦苦恼啊!不过不要让自己太消沉了!”根据句意可知选D。

5. ignore /ɪg'nɔː/ vt. 不理睬;忽视

ignore 是及物动词,常用短语 completely/totally ignore sb/sth 表示“完全忽视某人/某物”。例如:

Even the best of men ignored that simple rule.

甚至最优秀的人也忽略了那条简单的规则。

His letters were ignored. 他的信无人理会。

◆联想记忆

disregard vt. 不顾;忽视

notice vt. 注意到

对接高考

【例3】(浙江省椒江育英学校月考·2010)_____ by his parents for long, John feels sad in the heart though he appears _____ bothered about it.

- A. Being ignored; not to be
B. To be ignored; to have not been
C. Ignored; not to be
D. Ignoring; not being

答案: C 解析: 句意为“因为被父母长久地忽视,约翰心里很伤心,尽管他表面上显得对此并不在意”。现在分词做状语,表主动或正在发生的;过去分词做状语,表被动或已经发生的,故第一空填 ignored。appear (not) to be 意思为“表面上(不)显得;好像(不)是”。故选C。

▶ Every man has a fool in his sleeve. 聪明一世,糊涂一时。

▶ Every dog has his day. 凡人都有得意之日。

▶ Every dog is a lion at home. 夜郎自大。

▶ Every dog is valiant at his own door. 狗在家门前,条条都凶悍。

6. calm /kɑ:m/ vt. & vi. (使)平静;(使)镇定 adj. 平静的;镇静的;沉着的

(1) calm 做动词时,既可做及物动词,也可做不及物动词,意思是“(使)平稳,(使)安静;(使)冷静下来”,有时可与 down 连用。例如:

A warm bath will calm you.

洗个热水澡,会使你平静下来的。

It was difficult to calm down the football fans.

要使足球迷们平静下来是很困难的。

(2) calm 做形容词,意为“镇静的;沉着的”,强调心情上未激动或未被激怒的、安定的。例如:

You must try to be calm. 你必须设法冷静下来。

The President was calm throughout the global crisis.

在全球危机的整个过程中,总统一直很镇静。

◆常用短语

Keep calm! 安静! 保持镇静!

calm down 使平息;使平静

◆联想记忆

quiet adj. 安静的

excited adj. 激动的

7. concern /kən'sɜ:n/ vt. (使)担忧;涉及;关系到 n. 担心;关注;(利害)关系

(1) concern 做动词时,常用做及物动词,意思是“涉及;关系到;影响到”,表示“与……有关”要接介词 with;表示“参与某事”要接介词 in。例如:

The news concerns your brother. 这个消息与你兄弟有关。

The letter is chiefly concerned with export commodities.

这封信主要是关于出口商品的。

He was concerned in the matter. 他参与了此事。

(2) concern 做名词,意思是“担心;关注”,后面常接 about / for 等介词。例如:

She showed great concern about you. 她很为你担心。

Our chief concern at the moment is the weather.

眼前我们最关心的是天气。

◆常用短语

as concerns 关于

as/so far as... be concerned 关于;至于

be concerned about 关心

be concerned over/at sth 为某事忧虑

be concerned in sth 和某事有牵连

be concerned for 关心某事;为某事担忧

be concerned with 牵涉到,与……有关

◆联想记忆

involve v. 关于 neglect v. 疏忽

对接高考

【例4】(浙江金华一中月考·2010)The meeting was concerned

_____ reforms and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.

- A. with; for B. with; with
C. for; about D. about; with

答案:A 解析:本题考查与 **concern** 有关的短语。句意为“此次会议与改革有关;每一位在场人士均对自己的个人利益十分关心”。be concerned with 的意思是“牵涉到;与……有关”;be concerned for 的意思是“关心……;为……担忧”;be concerned about 的意思是“关心”。故选 A。

8. loose /lu:s/ adj. 松的;松开的

loose 做形容词,意为“宽松的;未予束缚的”。例如:

She wore loose garments in the summer.

她在夏天穿宽松的衣服。

I have got a loose tooth. 我有一颗牙齿松动了。

I bought these chocolates loose, not in a box.

我买的这些巧克力是散装的,不是盒装的。

Loose play lost them the match. 不经心地比赛使他们输了。

◆常用短语

break/get loose 挣脱;爆发;逃脱

come loose 放松;解开

give (a) loose 放纵;发泄

◆联想记忆

free adj. 自由的;空闲的

tight adj. 紧的

9. cheat /tʃi:t/ vt. & vi. 欺骗;作弊

cheat 是不及物动词,表示“作弊,犯规”的意思;cheat 也可以用做及物动词,表示“欺骗;骗取”的意思,常与 of /into 或 out of 等介词连用。例如:

Any student caught cheating will have to leave the classroom.

任何被发现作弊的学生都将被赶出教室。

They cheated the old woman (out) of her money by making her sign a document she didn't understand. 他们让那老妇人在她不懂的文件上签字,骗了她的钱。

He cheated her into buying the fake diamond.

他欺骗她买下了那颗假钻石。

They are cheating her out of money. 他们在骗她的钱。

◆知识拓展

cheat 还可做名词,指“骗子”,也可以指“欺诈,欺骗,作弊”的行为,是可数名词。例如:

Tax cheats have declined. 偷税逃税事件已有所减少。

语段句型

1. Add up your score and see how many points you get. 将你所得的分数加起来,看看你能得到多少分。

(1) 本句由两个并列的祈使句构成,第二个祈使句中包含一个由 how many 引导的宾语从句,做 see 的宾语。

(2) 句中的 score 和 point 都有“分数”的意思,二者的区别主

要在于:score 可以用做动词,表示“获分,记录比赛分数”;做名词时,它指“得分记录”,即得分的结果。而 point 做动词时,意为“指着,指向”;做名词时,则着重指计算得分的点数、小分。例如:

Will you score for us when we play basketball?

我们打篮球时你给我们记分好吗?

The score is 2 to 1. 比分是 2:1。

We won by 5 points. 我们以 5 分的优势获胜。

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

upset 在此处是形容词,做状语,用来补充说明主语 your friend 来学校时的心情。与副词做状语修饰谓语不同,形容词做状语更多地注重描述主语所处的状态。一般用逗号将其与句子的其余部分隔开,可位于句首、句末或句中,在意义上相当于一个状语从句。例如:

He went to bed, cold and hungry. 他又冷又饿地上床睡了。

Long and untidy, his hair played in the breeze.

他的头发又长又乱,随风飘舞着。

The thief hid himself in the corner, afraid of being caught.

小偷躲藏在角落里,担心被人捉住。

对接高考

【例 5】(安徽高考·2010) _____, she is the sort of woman to spread sunshine to people through her smile.

- A. Shy and cautious
B. Sensitive and thoughtful
C. Honest and confident
D. Light-hearted and optimistic

答案:D 解析:本题考查形容词做状语。根据下文“她是那种通过微笑把阳光传播给他人的女人”可以判断“她无忧无虑的、乐观”。因此选择 D。A 项意为“害羞,小心翼翼”;B 项意为“敏感,周到”;C 项为“诚实,自信”,均不合题意。

3. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down. 你会不理睬铃声而去一个安静的地方让你的朋友平静下来。

go somewhere quiet 意为“去某一个安静的地方”,等于 go to a quiet place。例如:

Let's go somewhere quiet to have a talk, OK?

咱们去找个清静的地方谈话,好吗?

◆知识拓展

在英语中,somewhere, anything, everyone 及其他不定代词或不定副词被单个形容词或 else 修饰时,做定语的形容词或 else 须放在这些复合词的后面。例如:

If possible, I'd like to go somewhere nicer.

如有可能,我愿意去一处更好的地方。

Nowhere else can you buy so many good books.

在任何别的地方你都无法买到这么多的好书。

智慧 采摘

► Every day is not Sunday. 好景不常在,好花不常开。

► Every day of the life is a leaf in the history. 生命中的一天就是你历史上的一页。

► Every man has his faults. 人孰无过。



对接高考

【例6】(湖北模拟·2010) First, it is important to recognize what kind of person you are and which special qualities make you different from _____.

- A. everyone else B. the other
C. someone else D. the rest

答案:A 解析: 本题考查 else 的用法。句意为“首先,重要的是,你得认识自己是一个什么样的人,你具有什么样的特殊品质,使你不同于其他任何人”。everyone else 的意思是“其他任何人”;the other 的意思是“(两者中的)另一个人”;someone else 的意思是“其余某个人”;the rest 的意思是“其余的”。根据句意可知选 A。

4. You will tell your friend that you've got to go to class. 你会告诉你的朋友你得去上课了。

have got to 意思是“必须;不得不”,等于 have to, 常用于口语中。例如:

Have you got to go now? 你非得现在走吗?

I've got to go to a meeting. 我得去参加会议。

◆妙辨异同

have to 和 have got to 的区别:

①二者都有“不得不;必须”的意思,表示客观的需要。但 have to 与否定式 don't / doesn't have to 可表示习惯性的动作,也可以用于表示一次性动作。而 have got to 和 haven't got to 只用于表示一次性动作。例如:

I have to go to work every day except Sunday. But I don't have to work a full day on Saturday. 除了星期天外,我必须每天去上班。但星期六我不必干一整天。(这里指的是一般情况下必须得如此)

I'm glad I haven't got to go to work today. =(美语)I'm glad I don't have to go to work today. 我真高兴,今天不必上班。(仅指一次性的特例)

②have got to 本身具有情态动词的含义,因此不可再与 will 或其他情态动词连用。而 have to 则可以有多种其他时态形式。例如:

I'll have to go there tomorrow. 我明天必须去那里。

对接高考

【例7】(湖南高考·2010) You _____ buy a gift, but you can if you want to.

- A. must B. mustn't
C. have to D. don't have to

答案:D 解析: don't have to 意为“没有必要”,符合语境。句意为“你没有必要买礼物,但如果你想买的话,你也可以买”。

5. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 你在遛狗时,一不当心,狗挣脱缰绳被汽车撞了。

(1) while walking the dog 中的 while 是一个连词,引导时间状

语从句,意为“当……的时候”,强调在某一动作进行的过程中,为另一个突然发生的情况交代背景,此句的 while 时间状语从句中省略了 you were。例如:

While (you are) crossing the street, watch out for the passing cars. 过马路时,注意过往车辆。

◆知识拓展

在时间、条件、让步、方式等状语从句中,如果从句的主语同主句的主语一致或从句的主语为代词 it,且谓语中又有 be 动词时,可以将主语和 be 动词一起省略。例如:

While (he was) in London, he visited the Great Museum.

在伦敦时,他参观了大英博物馆。(时间状语从句)

He looked as if (he was) certain of success.

看起来他好像对成功很有把握似的。(方式状语从句)

Although (it was) built ten years ago, the house still looks new.

尽管这房子是10年前建的,看起来却像新的一样。(让步状语从句)

Unless (it is) changed, this bill is likely to be rejected.

除非经过修改,否则这个法案很可能被否决。(条件状语从句)

(2) walk the dog 表示“遛狗”,是固定表达。这里的 walk 是及物动词,有“使前进;使走或陪同走路;步行护送”的意思。例如:

I walk the children home. 我陪孩子们回家。

They walked me down the hall. 他们护送我走出大厅。

(3) get loose 这里指“(人或动物)处于逃跑的、自由的、不受限制或拘禁的、未戴镣铐的状态中”,其中的 get 是系动词,等于 become。例如:

Dogs that got loose on the streets were dangerous.

流浪于街头的狗是很危险的。

One hand of the ringleader's got loose but the other was tied to another robber's. 匪首的一只手是松开的,但另一只手和另一个强盗的手捆绑在一起。

对接高考

【例8】(全国高考 I·2010) Mary made coffee _____ her guests were finishing their meal.

- A. so that B. although
C. while D. as if

答案:C 解析: 本题查连词的用法。so that 意为“以便”,表示目的;although 意为“尽管;虽然”;as if 意为“好像”;while 意为“当……的时候”,因此 while 符合句意,选择 C。

6. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. 你的朋友平时不用功,他/她却要在考试中(偷)看你的试卷,(要你)帮他/她作弊。

这里的 who doesn't work hard 是非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 your friend。英语中的定语从句分为两类:限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。非限制性定语从句只对主句中先

► Every cook praises his own broth. 自吹自擂。

► Every country has its customs. 乡有乡俗。

► Every couple is not a pair. 配对未必就成双。



课文原文

翻译

Reading

ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are **going through**? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the **Netherlands** during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the **German** Nazis. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to **set down a series of** facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place since July 1942.

Thursday 15th June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

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. 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. That's changed since I came here.

... For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake **on purpose until half past eleven in order to** have a good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs **at dusk** when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. 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**...

... Sadly... I am only able to look at nature through dirty **curtains** hanging before very **dusty** windows. It's no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

Yours,
Anne

阅读

安妮最好的朋友

你是不是想有一位无话不谈并且能推心置腹的朋友呢? 或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你, 会不理解你目前的困境呢? 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了她最好的朋友。

第二次世界大战期间, 安妮在住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她一家子都是犹太人, 所以他们不得不躲藏起来, 否则他们就会被德国纳粹抓去。在躲藏了近 25 个月之后, 她和她的家人被发现了。在那段时间里, 她唯一的忠实朋友就是她的日记。她说, “我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账。我要把这本日记当作我的朋友。我把我这个朋友称作基蒂”。现在, 来看看自 1942 年 7 月以来, 安妮在藏身处的心情吧。

1944 年 6 月 15 日 星期四

亲爱的基蒂:

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。我记得非常清楚, 以前, 湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花, 从未令我心驰神往过。自从我来到这里, 就不一样了。

……比如, 有天晚上天气很暖和, 我故意熬到 11 点半不睡觉, 为的是独自好好赏月。但是因为月光太亮了, 我不敢打开窗子。还有一次, 就在 5 个月以前的一天晚上, 窗户是开着的时候, 我碰巧在楼上。我一直等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚, 风吹雨打, 雷电交加, 我全然被这种力量震撼了。那是我一年半以来第一次和黑夜面对面……

……悲伤的是……我只能透过脏兮兮的窗帘欣赏大自然, 窗帘悬挂在沾满灰尘的窗前。但欣赏这些已经不再成为乐趣, 因为大自然真的是必须要去体验的。

你的,
安妮

II 教材知识详解

生词词组

1. go through v. phr. 经历; 经受

go through 表示“经历; 遭受; 忍受”, 相当于 experience/suffer。

例如:

- ▶ Every bean has its black. 人人有其缺点。
- ▶ Every bird likes its own nest. 人爱其家。
- ▶ Every brave man is a man of his word. 勇敢的人都是信守诺言的人。
- ▶ Every man has his weak side. 人人都有自己的弱点。

These countries have gone through too many wars.

这些国家饱经战火。

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。

She trembled at the idea of having to go through that ordeal

again. 她一想到要再受那种折磨就害怕得发抖。

◆知识拓展

① go through 还可表示“通过;穿过”,相当于 pass through。例如:

It took us a whole week to go through one of the great forests.
我们花了整整一星期才穿过其中一个大森林。

② go through 还可表示“仔细检查”,相当于 examine carefully。例如:

I went through the students' papers last night.
昨晚我仔细阅读了学生们的试卷。

③ go through 还可表示“表演,演奏”,相当于 play。例如:

We went through the sonata in 30 minutes.
我们用 30 分钟演奏完了这支奏鸣曲。

对接高考

【例 1】(安徽亳州一中月考·2010) His grandmother, who is living a happy life now, _____ a lot of sufferings when she was young.

- A. went along with B. went back to
C. went through D. went into

答案:C 解析:句意为“他的祖母,现在过着幸福的生活。然而,年轻的时候,她经历了许多苦难”。go along with 的意思是“赞同;陪……一起去”;go back to 的意思是“返回,追溯到”;go through 的意思是“经历,经受;通过”;go into 的意思是“进入;加入;探究”。据句意,选 C。

【例 2】(石家庄 49 中阶段性考试·2010) The mother used to _____ her son's pockets while he was asleep, looking for letters from his girlfriend.

- A. pick out B. go through
C. deal with D. look into

答案:B 解析:句意为“这位妈妈过去常常趁儿子睡着时检查他的口袋,寻找他女朋友的信件”。pick out 的意思是“挑选出”;go through 的意思是“仔细检查”;deal with 的意思是“处理;涉及”;look into 的意思是“观察;浏览”。据句意,选 B。

2. series /'siəri:z/ n. 连续;系列

(1) series 是可数名词,作“连续;系列”解,a series of 为固定搭配,表示“一系列;一连串的”的意思。例如:

Then began a series of wet days that spoiled our vacation.
之后就是一连串的雨天,把我们的假期弄得一团糟。

There was a series of bangs as the box fell down the stairs.
箱子掉下楼梯时发出了一连串响声。

(2) 当 series 具有“一套(系列)”的单数意思时,使用单数动词。当有“一套或多套(系列)”的复数意思时,应使用复数动词。例如:

A series of lectures is scheduled. 一系列演讲已安排好了。
Two series of lectures are scheduled: one for experts and one for laypeople. 两套演讲已安排好了:一套为专业人员,一套为非专业人员。

要特别注意 series 单、复数同形。所以说 a series of 或 several series of 同样都用 series,后接复数名词。

◆常用短语

a series of 一系列;许多

in series 连续;逐次

in series with 与……串联,与……相连

3. outdoors /aʊt'dɔ:z/ adv. 在户外;在野外

outdoors 为副词,意思是“在户外,在野外”,在句中可做表语,相当于 in the open air, outside。outdoors 词尾的字母-s 不可省略,此外,outdoors 没有比较等级。例如:

They often worked outdoors. 他们常常在户外工作。

He spends much of his time outdoors.

他有许多时间是在野外度过的。

◆知识拓展

outdoors 也可以做名词,意思是“室外,户外”,相当于 the open air。例如:

I saw her coming in from the outdoors.

我看到她从室外走进来。

Campers can enjoy the outdoors.

露营者可享受野外生活的乐趣。

◆联想记忆

outdoor adj. 户外的;用于户外的

4. purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ n. 目的;计划;意图;目标

(1) purpose 无论作“目的”还是“目标”解,都是可数名词。常用短语 with the purpose of... 表示“带有……的目的”。

例如:

What was the purpose of your journey to London?

你去伦敦的目的是什么?

You have accomplished your purposes. 你达到了你的目的。

He went to the library with the purpose of finding a book about guns. 他去图书馆的目的是找一本关于枪械的书。

(2) on purpose 是固定搭配,表示“有意;故意”。例如:

I came here on purpose to see you. 我特地来这里看你。

Everybody can see that she did it on purpose.

人人都能看出来她是故意这么做的。

◆常用短语

for the purpose of 为了……的目的

◆联想记忆

aim n. 目的

对接高考

【例 3】(浙江省杜泽中学模拟考试·2010) He has left his book here on _____, so that you can read it.

- A. purpose B. intention
C. aim D. meaning

答案:A 解析:本题考查固定搭配。句意为“他故意把书留在这里,这样你就可以看了”。on purpose 是介词短语,意为“故意地”。如用 intention,则应说 by intention“故意地”。

5. entirely /ɪn'taɪəli/ adv. 完全地;全然地;整个地

entirely 是副词,表示“全部地;完全地”。例如:

I entirely agree with you. 我完全同意你的看法。

The audience was almost entirely female. 观众几乎全是女性。

智慧
采编

▶ Even Homer sometimes nods. 人非圣贤,孰能无过。

▶ Even the walls have ears. 隔墙有耳。

▶ Every advantage has its disadvantage. 有利必有弊。

▶ Every man has the defects of his qualities. 一个人的好品质上也有不足之处。



对接高考

【例4】(湖北高考·2007) She devoted herself _____ to her research and it earned her a good reputation in her field.

- A. strongly B. extremely
C. entirely D. freely

答案:C 解析:本题考查副词的用法。句意为“她全身心投入于研究之中。最终,她在自己的研究领域里,获得了良好的声誉”。strongly的意思是“强有力地;激烈地”;extremely的意思是“极端地”;entirely的意思是“完全地;彻底地”;freely的意思是“自由地;大量地”。据句意,选C。

6. power /'paʊə/ n. 能力;力量;权力

(1) power作“力,力量”解时,为不可数名词,可指“动力,电力”或“功率”。例如:

Practice has taught us that knowledge is power.
实践使我们认识到知识就是力量。

The shortage of power dimmed the streets.
由于电力不足,街道昏暗。

(2) power作“能力”解时,常用单数形式,后加介词of或动词不定式。例如:

She lost her power of speech. 她失去了说话的能力。

Some animals have the power to see in the dark.
有些动物具有暗中视物的本领。

He did everything in his power to help me.
他尽力帮助了我。

(3) power作“势力;权力”解时,常用单数形式,前面常加定冠词,后加介词of, over或动词不定式。例如:

The family has the power over the village.
这个家族在这个村子里很有势力。

They also hoped the world would remember their power and glory. 他们还希望人们会记得他们的权势和荣华。

The President has the power to veto bills.
总统有权否决议案。

◆常用短语

come into power 上台;掌权

in power 执政

power failure 停电

◆妙辨异同

power, strength, energy 和 force 的区别:

power 语义较为复杂,它主要指国家的“权力;政权”,也可指“电力;军事力量;人的(心智或身体的)某种能力”等;strength指人的“力气”,也可表示“优点”,相当于 advantage;energy意为“能量;能源”,也可表示人的“精力;干劲”,常用复数形式;force可表示“武力”或物理学中所表示的“力”,指的是施加于人或物的“外力”。例如:

Natural gas, oil and coal are different kinds of energy.

天然气、石油和煤是不同种类的能源。

They opened the door by force.

他们强行把门打开。

When did the Labour Party come into power?

工党是什么时候上台的?

Everyone has his own strengths and weaknesses.

每个人都有自己的优点和缺点。

The man has enough strength to push away the stone.

那个人有足够的力气把那块石头推开。

对接高考

【例5】(浙江嘉兴一中模拟题·2010) It has been five years since this party _____. Many people wonder whether it will stay on.

- A. has come to power B. came to power
C. has been in power D. in power

答案:B 解析:本题考查与power有关的短语。句意为“此党派上台已经5年了。许多民众怀疑它是否能继续执政下去”。come to power的意思是“上台,掌权”;in power的意思是“在朝执政”。此句句型为:It is (has been)+时间段+since从句。since前的时态为is或has been, since后的时态为一般过去时。综上,选B。

语段句型

1. Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you. 列出为什么朋友对你很重要的一些理由。

(1) why friends are important to you 是定语从句,修饰前面的名词 reason。

(2) 名词 reason 多用做可数名词,表示“理由;原因;动机”,其后可以与介词 for 连用,表示“由于某种原因”;也可以接 that 引导的同位语从句或 why 引导的定语从句;reason 后还可跟不定式做目的状语。例如:

The reason for her absence was that she was ill.
她之所以缺席是因为她病了。

I have no reason for it. 我没有理由这样做。

The reason (that) she did it is still a mystery.

= The reason why she did it is still a mystery.

她为什么做那件事仍是一个谜。

We have every reason to refuse. 我们完全有理由拒绝。

◆常用短语

it stands to reason 合乎道理

listen to reason 服从道理

with reason 有理由;合乎情理

by reason of 由于

for reasons of 因为

reason sb into sth 说服某人干某事

对接高考

【例6】(上海高考·2010) One reason for her preference for city life is _____ she can have easy access to places like shops and restaurants.

- A. that B. how C. what D. why

答案:A 解析:本题考查表语从句的引导词。表语从句中不

► Envy assails the noblest, the winds howl around the highest peak. 高位遭人妒,高峰招风吹。

► Equivocation is first cousin to a lie. 支支吾吾,其言必诈。

► You cannot judge a tree by its bark. 人不可貌相。

► Every man is best known to himself. 自己最了解自己。

缺成分时用 that, 且 that 不能省略。因此选择 A。

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并且能推心置腹的朋友呢?

(1) whom you could tell everything to 是定语从句, 修饰 friend, 先行词 friend 在从句中做介词 to 的宾语。例如:

Who's that woman (whom) you just talked to?

你刚才与之谈话的那个女人是谁?

(2) 此处的 like 是介词, 作“例如; 像……一样”解, 用于列举, 相当于 such as。例如:

He has learned some foreign languages, like (such as) French and German. 他已学会了几门外语, 如法语和德语。

There are several people interested, like Mr Jones and Mr Simpson. 许多人很有兴趣, 诸如琼斯先生和辛普森先生。

对接高考

【例7】(湖南高考·2010) I've become good friends with several of the students in my school _____ I met in the English speech contest last year.

A. who B. where C. when D. which

答案: A 解析: 本题考查定语从句。该空引导定语从句, 修饰表示人的先行词 the students, 且在从句中做 met 的宾语, 故选关系代词 who, 即 A 项。

3. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through? 或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你, 会不理解你目前的困境呢?

(1) afraid 表示“担心的; 担忧的”, 常用于 be afraid that 或 be afraid for sth 结构中。后接从句时, 多强调担心可能发生的结果, 相当于 worried。例如:

He was afraid that he would lose. 他担心会输。

I'm afraid (that) I'll be late. 我可能要迟到了。

◆知识拓展

afraid 还可以表示“害怕的; 恐惧的”, 常用于 be afraid of 或 be afraid to do 结构。例如:

I'm afraid of the dog. 我害怕狗。

He's afraid to die. 他怕死。

(2) 词组 laugh at 意为“笑(某人); 嘲笑; (听了……)发笑”。

laugh 意为“出声地笑; 发笑”, 常用做不及物动词。而 laugh at 是及物动词词组, 后接宾语为嘲笑的对象, 还可以用于被动语态。例如:

“Thank you, Polly!” laughs Ann. “波利, 谢谢你!” 安笑着说。

His joke made everyone laugh.

他的笑话让大家都笑了起来。

Everyone laughed at the woman's mistake.

大家都嘲笑那位妇女的错误。

I don't want to be laughed at in public.

我不愿意被人当众嘲笑。

4. Anne 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了她最好的朋友。

句中的 make 是“使……成为……”的意思, 后接名词做宾语补足语。例如:

My father wants to make me a doctor.

我爸爸要让我成为(一名)医生。

He made London the base for his revolutionary work.

他把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地。

◆知识拓展

有些及物动词可以接名词做宾语补足语。名词做宾语补足语是对宾语做补充说明, 表示它成为什么、被认为如何等等。它和宾语有密切关系, 通常紧跟在宾语后面。能够接名词做宾语补足语的及物动词较少, 常见的有 call, consider, elect, find, make, name, keep, think 等。例如:

Everyone called him a coward. 大家都称他是胆小鬼。

I considered him a good boy. 我认为他是个好孩子。

They elected Mr Charles chairman of the municipal education committee. 他们选查尔斯先生为市教育委员会主任。

They named the child Dick. 他们给孩子取名为迪克。

I will keep the matter a secret. 我会对这件事保密的。

5. She said, “I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty.” 她说, “我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账, 我要把这本日记当作我的朋友。我要把我这个朋友称作基蒂。”

(1) 句中的 set down 是“写下; 记录”的意思, 相当于 write down, record。例如:

We set down the facts. 我们记下事实。

The police asked him to set down what he had seen in a report. 警察让他写个报告, 说明他看到的一切。

◆知识拓展

set down 除了文中的意思外, 还有以下含义:

① to cause to sit, seat “坐; 使坐下; 坐下”。例如:

Set the baby down here. 让小孩坐这儿。

② to put down “放下; 摞下”。例如:

He entered the house, set down his heavy bag and asked for some water to drink. 他进了屋子, 放下沉重的口袋, 向人要点儿水喝。

③ to put in writing “写下; 记下”。例如:

How shall I set myself down in the hotel register?

在旅馆的登记簿上, 我应怎样填写?

④ to regard, consider “认为; 看做”。例如:

Just set him down as a sneak. 就当他是那个阴险的人。

⑤ to assign to a cause, attribute “把……归于; 由……引起”。

例如:

Let's set the error down to inexperience.

让我们把错误归于没有经验。

⑥ to land (an aircraft) “(飞机)着陆”。例如:

The pilot set the plane down hard.

飞行员艰难地使飞机着陆。

**智慧
采撷**

▶ Elbow grease gives the best polish. 只要功夫深, 铁杵磨成针。

▶ Empty vessels make the greatest sound. 空桶响声大。

▶ Enough is as good as a feast. 知足常乐。

▶ Every man is the architect of his own fortune. 每个人都是他自己命运的建筑师。