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一本通  
同步

高一(上)

# Magical

## 红魔新课标英语



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# 前言

本书以人民教育出版社出版的最新高中英语教材为蓝本，分单元逐课编写，每单元包括“学习目标”、“口语指南”、“重点词汇”、“疑难解析”、“课文全译”、“语法学习”、“教材答案”、“单元过关”等栏目：

**学习目标：**每单元开头均设“学习目标”，主要介绍本单元的学习重点和培养目标。

**口语指南：**本栏目主要为同学们归纳实用的交际短句以及经典的口语表达，以帮助同学们“说”得准确、“讲”得地道。

**重点词汇：**精选各单元的重点词汇，从用法、搭配、易错点等方面详细讲解，同时配有典型例句，以帮助同学们扎实打好英语基础。

**疑难解析：**本栏目主要对课文中的重要句子、疑难句型以及复杂的语言现象进行分析、讲解，为同学们正确理解课文扫清障碍。

**语法学习：**归纳本单元所学语法知识，介绍语法学习方法，同时结合本单元的实际情况讲解语法知识的具体运用。

**课文全译：**为帮助同学们正确理解课文和有效地进行课前预习，本栏目对课本中的 warming up, speaking, reading, integrating skills 等部分均给出了汉语翻译。

**教材答案：**为了帮助同学们充分地学好教材、用好教材，本书对教材每单元后的大部分练习给出了参考答案（个别不便给出答案的除外），以供同学们自学之用。

**单元过关：**根据课文的重点和难点以及大纲的要求精编过关训练题，帮助同学们巩固所学知识、提高英语运用能力。



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## Good friends

### 好朋友

#### 学习目标

1. Talk about friends 谈论朋友
2. Practise talking about likes and dislikes 练习谈论喜欢与不喜欢
3. Learn to make apologies 学习道歉
4. Use Direct Speech and Indirect Speech 使用直接引语与间接

#### 引语

5. Write an e-mail 写一封电子邮件



#### 口语指南

##### 1. 表示喜欢的常用表达:

I like [love] English very much. 我非常喜欢英语。

I like [love] to watch [watching] TV. 我喜欢看电视。

I enjoy all the school subjects. 学校所有的课程我都喜欢。

I enjoy chatting with her. 我喜欢同她聊天。

I'm very fond of music (dancing). 我很喜欢音乐(跳舞)。

##### 2. 表示不喜欢的常用表达:

I don't like French. 我不喜欢法语。

I don't like watching [to watch] TV. 我不喜欢看电视。

I'm not very fond of sound music. 我不很喜欢高声吵闹的音乐。

I dislike selfish people. 我不喜欢自私的人。

I dislike doing housework. 我不喜欢做家务。

I really hate gossiping. 我的确讨厌说三道四。

##### 3. 表示道歉的常用表达:

I beg your pardon. 请你原谅。



I'm very sorry for that. 我为此非常抱歉。

I must apologize for what I said. 我必须对我说的话表示歉意。

I'm sorry for giving you so much trouble. 对不起, 给你添了这么多麻烦。

Excuse me. 对不起; 请原谅。

Excuse me for not phoning you. 请原谅我没给你打电话。

Please excuse me (my) coming late. 对不起, 我来迟了。

4. 对道歉的常用回答:

That's [It's] all right. 没关系。

It doesn't matter (at all). 没关系。

Never mind. 没关系。

Not at all. 一点也不; 不要紧; 没关系。

It's nothing. 没什么。

No problem. 没什么; 没事。



## 重点词汇

1. **honest**['ɒnɪst] *adj.* 诚实的, 坦诚的, 正直的 || 常用句式 it is honest of sb to do sth(某人做某事很坦诚)。如:

Let us be honest with each other. 让我们真诚相待。

It was honest of you to tell me about it. 你很坦诚, 把情况告诉了我。

2. **brave**[breɪv] *adj.* 勇敢的 || 常用句式 it is brave of sb to do sth(某人做某事很勇敢)。如:

It's brave of you to come. 你能来真勇敢。

A brave fireman saved the woman. 一个勇敢的消防队员救了这女人。

3. **loyal**['lɔɪəl] *adj.* 忠诚(心)的 || 常与 to 连用, 表示“对…忠诚”。如:

She is a loyal wife. 她是一位忠贞的妻子。

We must be loyal to our motherland. 我们必须忠于祖国。

4. **wise**[waɪz] *adj.* 聪明的, 英明的, 明智的 || 常用句式 it is wise of sb to do sth(某人做某事是明智的)。如:

It's wise of you to leave. 你离开是明智的。

I don't think his decision is wise. 我觉得他的决定并不明智。

5. **handsome**['hænsəm] *adj.* 英俊的, 大方的, 美观的 || 主要用于说明男性; 若用于女性, 则指体态健美、端庄稳重等, 即指健美而非貌美; 若用于儿童, 则指“外貌俊秀”; 用于其他事物: 则指“悦目或大方”。如:



He is a handsome young man. 他是一个英俊的年轻人。

Do you describe her as beautiful or handsome? 你是说她貌美还是健美?

**6. solution**[sə'lu:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 解决, 解答 || 表示“对…的解答”或“解决…的办法”, 其后通常接介词 to。如:

What is the solution to your trouble? 你解决困难的办法是什么?

**7. fond**[fɒnd] *adj.* 喜爱的, 多情的, 喜欢的 || 其后通常接介词 of, 但不接不定式。如:

I am not fond of eating meat. 我不喜欢吃肉。

Some of the students are fond of music. 有的学生喜欢音乐。

**8. movie**['mu:vi] *n.* 电影, 电影院 || 主要用于美国英语中, 表示“电影”时相当于英国英语中的 film; 表示“电影院”时, 相当英国英语中的 cinema。表示“看电影”, 可用 go to the movie(s) 或 go to a movie 等。如:

Let's go to the movies. 我们去看电影吧。

His book was made into a movie. 他的书被拍成了电影。

**9. hunt**[hʌnt] *v. & n.* 狩猎, 猎取; 寻找 || 表示“寻找”时, 其后通常接介词 for。如:

I hunted for my book everywhere. 我到处找我的书。

**10. in order to** 为了 || 其中的 to 为不定式符号, 后接动词原形。若后接句子, 要用 in order that…。in order to 的否定式应将 not 置于 to 之前。如:

She arrived early in order to get a good seat. = She arrived early in order that she could get a good seat. 她及早到达以便弄个好座位。

**11. share**[ʃeə] *v.* 分配, 分享, 共用 *n.* 共享, 份额 || 表示“分担”、“分享”某种抽象的东西(如 trouble, joy, cost 等), 其后用不用介词 in 均可; 但若表示“共用”、“合用”某种具体的东西(如 room, bed 等), 则其后通常不用介词 in。如:

We shared the sweets. 我们分吃了糖果。

They share (in) their joys and sorrows. 他们同甘共苦。

**12. care about** 感兴趣, 关心; 担心。如:

The only thing he cares about is money. 他只在乎钱。

Don't you care about your country's future? 你难道不为自己国家的前途担忧吗?

**13. such (...)** as 像…这样的, 例如 || 注意不要将其中的 as 换成 like。如:

I've never heard such stories as he tells. 我从未听过像他讲的那样的故事。





Don't do anything silly such as marry him. 不要做什么蠢事, 比如说去嫁给他。

**14. lie[lai] vi. & n. 说谎, 谎言** Ⅱ 用作动词时为规则动词, 过去式和过去分词均为 lied。另外, 它还可表示“位于”, 此时为不规则动词, 其过去式和过去分词分别为 lay 和 lain。用作名词, 表示“说谎”, 通常用动词 tell:

You are lying! 你撒谎!

Don't tell a lie! 别撒谎!

**15. speech[spi:tʃ] n. 演讲, 讲话** Ⅱ 表示“作报告”或“作演讲”, 一般要用动词 make, 即说 make a speech。如:

He made a very good speech. 他作了个精彩的演讲。

**16. drop sb a line 给某人写信** Ⅱ 其中的 line 指短信或便条。如:

I'll drop you a line. 我会留个便条给你。



## 疑难解析

1. I also like reading, especially stories about people from other countries. 我也很喜欢阅读, 尤其是关于别的国家的人物的故事。(P.2)

比较 especially 和 specially: 两者均可用于强调目的, 意为“特意”、“专门”; 但若用于陈述某一事实之后, 列举一个具有代表性的例子, 作进一步强调, 则通常要用 especially。如:

We bought it specially [especially] for you. 这是我们特意为你买的。

He likes the country, especially in spring. 他喜欢乡村, 尤其是在春天。

2. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌, 也不喜欢电脑。(P.2)

(1) enjoy 后接动词要用动名词, 不用不定式。如:

Children enjoy listening to stories. 小孩喜欢听故事。

(2) nor 置于否定句之后, 表示后一情况与前面所提到的情况相同, 这时 nor 后要用倒装语序, 同时 nor 也可换成 neither。如:

Mary would never sing, nor would she dance. 玛丽既不唱歌, 也不跳舞。

You don't live here, and nor [neither] does he. 你不住在这里, 他也不住在这里。

3. I don't enjoy reading too much. 我不太喜欢看书。(P.2)

比较 too much 与 much too: 前者表示“太多(的)”, 可用作代词或形

容词，在句子中作主语、表语、宾语和定语等成分。作定语时，too much 后接不可数名词；much too 作为副词性短语时，意为“太…”，后接形容词或副词，在句中用作状语。如：

Don't drink too much wine. 别喝太多的酒。(too much 作定语)

It is too much for me. 这个我干不了。(too much 作表语)

The film is much too short. 这部电影实在太短了。

He spoke much too fast. 他讲得太快了。

4. I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music. 我不喜欢徒步旅行，对古典音乐没有太大兴趣。(P.2)

(1) hate 后接动词作宾语时，用动名词或不定式均可。如：

I hate working [to work] in the early morning. 我不喜欢在清晨工作。

(2) be into 主要用于美国口语，意思是“对…极有兴趣；深深迷上；热衷于”，相当于 be interested in。如：

She is into art. 她对美术很感兴趣。

5. My interests are reading novels, playing football and singing songs. 我的爱好是看小说，踢足球和唱歌。(P.2)

interest 一词的用法主要有：

(1) 作不可数名词，意思为“兴趣，好奇心，关心，吸引力”等，如：

I did it just for [out of] interest. 我这样做纯粹是出于兴趣。

(2) 有时与不定冠词连用：take [show, find, develop] an interest 等。

(3) 作可数名词，意思为“令人感兴趣的人或物，爱好，股份”。如：

He is a man of wide interests. 他是一个兴趣广泛的人。

He has interests in the gold mining. 他在金矿里有股份。

(4) 作动词，意为“使…感兴趣”。如：

Politics has [have] interested me. 政治总让我感兴趣。

(5) 现在分词 interesting 为“使…感兴趣的”，过去分词 interested 意为“感兴趣的”。

6. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚乐不错，滑雪也可以。(P.2)

本句的 so 与前面提到的 neither, nor 一样，也表示后一情况与前面提到的情况一样，其后用倒装语序。但与 neither 和 nor 不同的是，neither 和 nor 用于否定句后，而 so 用于肯定句之后。如：

You have known the news, so have I. 你知道那个消息了，我也知道。

如果 so 后用正常语序，则指对前面的事情的肯定，意思为“是的，确实如此”。如：





—David has made great progress recently.

—\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. (1997 上海)

A. So he has; so you have    B. So he has; so have you

C. So has he; so have you    D. So has he; so you have

**解析:** so 后可接正常语序或倒装语序。若 so 表示“某某也是如此”，则后接倒装语序；若表示“是的”，则后接正常语序，表示对上文的肯定。对话中答句的意思是：是的，他的确取得了很大的成绩，你也一样。所以前一个空用正常语序，后一个空用倒装语序。故答案为 B。

7. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 查克是一位很忙的实业家，几乎没有时间和朋友相处。(P.3)

(1) 本句是复合句。主句是 Chuck is a businessman，后面的 who is always so busy... 为限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 businessman；that he has little time for his friends 是表示结果的状语从句，修饰 so busy。

(2) 比较 so...that... 与 such...that...：两者均表示“如此…以致于…”，但 so 的后面通常接形容词或副词，such 后面通常接名词或“形容词+名词”。有时 so 后也接“形容词+a+名词”(名词前必须要有 a，否则不行)。如：

夜如此之美，我真想出去走走。

误：It was so a beautiful night that I wanted to go out for a walk.

正：It was such a beautiful night that I wanted to go out for a walk.

正：It was so beautiful a night that I wanted to go out for a walk.

但 many, much, few 及 little 这几个表示数量“多”或“少”的词前总是用 so，不用 such。如：

He had so little money that he could not buy that pen. 他的钱太少，买不起那支笔。

8. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他也知道了他本应该更关心他的朋友。(P.4)

“should+have+过去分词”是一个很重要的结构，它有两个意思：一是表示过去可能已经发生的情况，二是表示过去本来可以发生但实际上却并没有发生的情况。如：

The train should have already left. 火车大概已经开走了吧。

I beg your pardon, I suppose I should have knocked at the door. 对不起，我想我本来应该敲门的。

9. If you were alone on a deserted island, you would have to learn to collect



water and hunt for food. 如果荒岛上只有你一个人, 你就必须学会收集淡水 and 寻找食物。(P.5)

本句为虚拟语气的一种用法, 表示一种与现在情况相反的假设, 此时条件从句用一般过去时(动词 be 通常用 were), 主句谓语用 “would [should, could, might] + 动词原形”。如:

If I were you, I should not do that. 如果我是你, 我不会那样做的。

若表示与过去事实相反的假设, 则从句用 “had + 过去分词”, 主句用 “would [should, could, might] + have + 过去分词”。如:

If I had known the news yesterday, I would have told you. 如果昨天我知道那个消息的话, 我就告诉你了。

若表示与将来事实相反或对将来的推测, 从句用动词过去式, 或用 “should + 动词原形”, 或用 “were to + 动词原形”。主句用 “would [should, could, might] + 动词原形”。如:

What would Mary say if I asked her? 我要是问玛丽, 她会怎么说?



### 语法学习

#### 直接引语与间接引语(1) —— 陈述句与疑问句

1. 引语概说。引用别人的话一般有两种方式, 一种是直接引述别人的原话, 并把它放在引号内, 这叫直接引语; 另一种是用自己的话来转述别人的话, 并且不能用引号, 这就是间接引语。间接引语在许多情况下构成宾语从句。

2. 直接引语为陈述句时如何变为间接引语。方法是: 将直接引语变为由 that 引导的宾语从句跟在引述动词之后(that 也可省略)。如:

He said, “I want to buy a dictionary.”

→ He said (that) he wanted to buy a dictionary.

注: (1) 若引述动词用的是 say to sb 这样的句型, 则通常改为 tell sb:

“I hope you can come,” he said to me.

→ He told me that he hoped I could go.

(2) 若直接引语是两个并列的陈述句, 要注意在第二个宾语从句前加连词 that:

He said, “I am tired and I want to have a rest.”

→ He said that he was tired and that he wanted to have a rest.

在此种情况下, 引导第一个宾语从句的 that 有时可以省略, 但引导第



二个宾语从句的 that 通常不省略, 以免误解。

3. 直接引语为一般疑问句时如何变为间接引语。方法是: 将直接引语变为由 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句跟在引述动词之后:

"Have you been there?" he asked.

→ He asked if I had been there.

注: (1) 改为宾语从句的间接引语要用陈述句语序。

(2) 若直接引语的引述动词为 say, 改成间接引语应将其改为 ask 等:

"Do you like it?" he said.

→ He asked if [whether] I liked it.

4. 直接引语为特殊疑问句时如何变为间接引语。方法是: 将直接引语变为由疑问词引导的宾语从句跟在引述动词之后:

He said, "Jim, when is the next train?"

→ He asked Jim when the next train was.

注: (1) 改为宾语从句的间接引语要用陈述句语序。

(2) 若直接引语的引述动词为 say, 改成间接引语应将其改为 ask 等:

He said, "Where is the station?"

→ He asked where the station was.

#### 5. 直接引语变间接引语的 5 点变化

(1) 时态的变化。直接引语变为间接引语时, 若主句为过去时态, 变为间接引语的宾语从句通常要将时态往后推一个, 即: 一般现在时变为一般过去时, 一般将来时变为过去将来时, 现在进行时变为过去进行时, 现在完成时变为过去完成时, 一般过去时变为过去完成时(若直接引语为过去完成时, 变为间接引语时, 可以不变), 情态动词 can, may 等分别变为 could, might 等。如:

"It will rain tonight," he said.

→ He said that it would rain that night.

"She can speak French," he said.

→ He said that she could speak French.

注: ① 若直接引语为客观真理, 则将其变为间接引语时时态不变。如:

The teacher said, "The earth turns around the sun."

→ The teacher said that the earth turns around the sun.

② 有时直接引语有特定的过去时间状语, 变为间接引语时时态可不变。如:

He said, "My son was born in 1995."

# Unit 1 Good friends

→He said that his son was born in 1995.

(2) 时间状语的变化。直接引语变间接引语时, 有些时间状语也要相应地改动:

now 现在	then 那时, 当时
today 今天	that day 那天
tonight 今晚	that night 那天晚上
this week (month, year) 本周(本月, 今年)	that week (month, year) 那周(那个月, 那年)
yesterday 昨天	the day before 前一天
the day before yesterday 前天	two days before 前两天
last week (month, year) 上周(上个月, 去年)	the week (month, year) before 前一周(前一个月, 前一年)
two days (years) ago 两天(年)前	two days (years) before 两天(年)前
tomorrow 明天	the next day 第二天
next week (month, year) 下周(下个月, 明年)	the next week (month, year) 第二个星期(第二月, 第二年)

He said, "She left yesterday."

→He said that she had left the day before.

She said, "I'll tell you tomorrow."

→She said that she would tell me the next day.

He said, "It happened two days ago."

→He said that it had happened two days before.

注: 以上变化有时应视情况而定, 若在当时转述, now 不必改为 then; 若在当天转述, today, yesterday, tomorrow 等不必改为 that day, the day before, the next day 等; 若在当周转述, this week, last week 不必改为 that week, the last week; 若在当年转述, this year, last year 不必改为 that year, the last year 等。

(3) 代词的变化。在直接引语变为间接引语时, 有些代词也要作相应的变化, 如指示代词 this 和 these 通常变为 that 和 those。有时人称代词也要根据情况作适当调整。如:

"I like these better than she does," he said to me.

→He told me that he liked those better than she did.

注: 若场所和地点不发生改变, this 和 that 也可不变。

(4) 地点状语的变化。主要涉及的地点状语是 here, 它在间接引语中通常要变为 there:



"I live here now," he said.

→ He said that he lived there then.

注：若在当地转述，则 **here** 也可不改为 **there**。

(5) 动词的变化。直接引语变为间接引语时，有个别动词也可能需要改变，如 **come** 改为 **go**，**bring** 改为 **take** 等：

"He will come here today," she said.

→ She said that he would go there that day.

注：若地点和场所未发生改变，**come** 或 **bring** 等也可不变。



## 课文全译

### 热身：

好朋友应该是什么样的？好朋友应该具备有什么样的品格？他们应该是风趣，机敏或强健的吗？用下方框中的单词描述一位五星级的朋友。如果你愿意也可使用其他单词。

### 口语：

双人练习。阅读下列人物的有关情况，然后填表。据你判断，谁可以成为朋友，并说出你判断的理由。

约翰：我 15 岁，喜爱足球，也喜欢阅读，特别喜欢看其他国家的人们的故事。我不喜欢唱歌，也不喜欢电脑。我觉得摇滚乐糟透了。

安：嗨，我是安。我 16 岁，我喜欢跳舞和电脑，也喜欢摇滚乐。我讨厌远足，对古典音乐没有多大兴趣。我也不太喜欢阅读。

史蒂夫：我 14 岁，我喜欢滑雪，我的其他爱好是阅读与唱歌。我不喜欢远足。我觉得摇滚乐太喧闹，而足球则令人厌倦。

彼得：我来自澳大利亚。我 15 岁，我喜欢唱歌。我老是唱歌。我不唱歌时就听摇滚乐或玩电脑。我不喜欢足球，我觉得古典音乐很糟糕。我讨厌跳舞！

莎拉：我叫莎拉，14 岁。我的兴趣是看小说、踢足球和唱歌。我觉得摇滚乐很糟糕，我不喜欢跳舞，也不喜欢玩电脑。

乔：嗨，你们好！我是乔。我真的很喜欢电脑。我总是在网上冲浪，我喜欢玩电脑游戏。我不喜欢足球，也讨厌远足。摇滚乐还好，滑雪也不错。

**读前:**

设想你独自一人呆在一个岛上。没有朋友,没有日常生活中的一切物品,你得设法活下去。下列方框中的哪些物品在岛上对你最有用?列举3件最有用的物品,并解释一下为什么你认为他们会有用。

**阅读:****查克的朋友**

在电影《荒岛余生》中,汤姆·汉克斯扮演一位名叫查克·诺兰德的人。查克是一位商人,他总是很忙,几乎没有时间与朋友呆在一起。他是一位成功的公司经理,公司的业务是向世界各地分发邮件。有一天,查克坐飞机飞越太平洋时,飞机突然坠毁了。查克幸免于难,落在一个荒岛上。

在岛上,查克不得不学会完全独立地生存。他得学会如何收集用水、觅食以及生火。或许最大的挑战是在没有朋友的情况下如何生存下去。为了活下去,查克与一位不寻常的朋友——一个排球建立了友谊,他称它为威尔逊。

查克独自一人呆在岛上时,对自己了解了许多。他认识到他不是一个好朋友,因为他一直以来都是在考虑他自己。在岛上的5年中,查克学会了如何成为威尔逊的好朋友。即使威尔逊只是一个排球,他也喜欢上了它。他与它交谈,把它当朋友一样对待。查克知道我们需要朋友来分享快乐和痛苦,而且知道关心别人是重要的。他也明白了他本该多关心他的朋友。当他和威尔逊交朋友时,他懂得了友谊离不开情感,我们获得多少就必须给予多少。

当然排球是一个不寻常的朋友。我们的大多数朋友是人,但我们也与动物甚至与物品交朋友。例如,我们许多人都有宠物,我们都有特别喜爱的物品,如一支幸运笔或一本日记。我们从查克和所有其他结交了不寻常朋友的人那儿学到的是:朋友即老师。友谊帮助我们了解自己是什么样的人,为什么我们相互需要以及我们能为对方做什么。

**综合技能:**

你知道你可以用互联网来交朋友吗?你可能知道笔友就是跟你写信的人。那么什么是网友呢?噢,你猜对了。网友是跟你发电子邮件的人。电子邮件比信件快一些,便宜一些,因此你可以每天给你的网友发邮件,而没有必要等信了。只须写好内容按一下鼠标发出去就行了!读下面的交网



友广告。给他们中的一位写一封电邮。

大家好！我是简。我住在南卡罗来纳。我喜欢绘画。我15岁了，是个学生。我喜欢交谈，爱开玩笑，也喜欢听摇滚乐！我正在寻找来自任何国家的网友。

嗨，我叫杰克。我的个子很高，有一双蓝色的眼睛。我喜欢运动，踢足球，喜欢使人们欢笑，热爱唱歌和跳舞。我为人诚实，喜欢娱乐，喜欢与别人交谈。如果你有兴趣与我交朋友，写一封短信给我。



## 教材答案

### P.1 Describe yourself in three words and then describe one of...

I think I am honest, kind and loyal.

I think he is strong, brave and handsome.

I think she is beautiful, smart and funny.

### P.3 Imagine that you are alone on an island. You have to survive...

1. I think that a knife would be the most useful, because I could use it to cut things, to dig holes, and to protect myself when animals attack me.

2. I also think that a radio would be useful, because I could use it to get news outside the island, to reduce my loneliness, and to frighten animals at night.

3. I think that a mirror would be useful, because I could use it to look at myself in it, to make a fire for cooking, and to attract attention from the ship passing by by flashing the sunlight.

### P.4 Discuss the following questions in groups.

1. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make a fire. Especially, he has to learn to live without friends.

2. He learns a lot about himself when he is alone on the island. For example, he realizes that he hasn't been a good friend because he has always been thinking about himself.

3. First I would try to find a safe place to stay in and get some necessary things. Then I would try to find a way to get away from the island.

4. I think the scientist should get the parachute, because he could improve the airplane and avoid such a crash in the future.

### P.4 Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases you have learnt in...

1. honest    2. classical    3. sorrow / unhappiness    4. argue    5. loyal

6. hunt for    7. fond of    8. brave    9. in order to    10. smart





**P.5 Turn the following sentences into Direct Speech or Indirect Speech.**

1. The visitor said that he was very glad to visit your (our) factory.
2. "I do not like American movies very much," the woman said to us.
3. Uncle Wang said that there was something wrong with the front wheel.
4. "We are going to have a meeting at three o'clock," the teacher said to the students.
5. The students asked when they should go outing that (this) autumn.
6. "I will try to finish reading the book by the end of this week," she said.
7. The daughter told her father that her mum had gone to the supermarket.
8. "Are you going to mail the gifts to your parents?" Sarah's friend asked her.
9. Tom asked Bob why he was so excited today. / Tom asked Bob why he had been so excited that day.

10. "How can I solve the problem?" Sandra asked her friend.

**P.6 Write an e-mail to...**

Hi, Jane. I'm glad to read your e-pal ad. I'm from China. I'm 15 and I love painting and listening to music just like you. But my English is not very good, would you please help me? Of course, I could help you with your Chinese if you would like to learn it. Is that OK? Hope to hear from you soon.



**单元过关**

**一、单项填空**

1. "I'm sorry that I broke your pencil." "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Please repair it.                      B. Don't tell me.  
C. I don't use it.                         D. It doesn't matter.
2. None of these children enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ up early.  
A. getting      B. to get      C. get      D. got
3. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ with us or stay at home?  
A. go      B. to go      C. going      D. went
4. English isn't very easy to learn, and \_\_\_\_\_ every foreign language.  
A. so does      B. so is      C. nor does      D. nor is
5. The young man is very fond \_\_\_\_\_ poems.  
A. to write      B. of writing      C. in writing      D. for writing
6. He was about to go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.



- A. as                      B. when                      C. while                      D. suddenly
7. Oh, you're late again. You \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour earlier.  
A. should come                      B. should have come  
C. must come                      D. must have come
8. Such advice \_\_\_\_\_ he was given proved almost worthless.  
A. that                      B. like                      C. as                      D. when
9. He told the students that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.  
A. rise                      B. rises                      C. rose                      D. rising
10. He studied hard \_\_\_\_\_ enter a good college.  
A. in order                      B. in order to                      C. in order that                      D. in order for
11. I'm fond \_\_\_\_\_ singing but I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ dancing.  
A. of, at                      B. of, into                      C. at, of                      D. at, for
12. He asked \_\_\_\_\_ I could help him with his homework.  
A. while                      B. because                      C. whether                      D. that
13. Wear something simple; \_\_\_\_\_, a skirt and blouse.  
A. in order to                      B. such as  
C. for example                      D. for examples
14. You should often practise \_\_\_\_\_ English in and out of class.  
A. speak                      B. speaking                      C. to speak                      D. spoke
15. He keeps the cat \_\_\_\_\_ a pet and treats it \_\_\_\_\_ his best friend.  
A. for, on                      B. as, with                      C. with, to                      D. as, as

## 二、完形填空

Not too long ago, people couldn't go scuba diving on Hainan Island, or \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ else. This was \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ there was no machine allowing a person to \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ under water for a long time. In 1943 Jacques Cousteau and his friend made it possible by \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ the scuba machine. Cousteau was very interested in diving \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ into the sea, and wanted to be an explorer. He bought a ship and \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ it to explore under the sea.

Cousteau also liked to make videos. He \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_ made a TV show which ran for eight years. It was \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_ *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*. It was very \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_ and let many people see \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ life was like under the sea.

\_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ a boy, Cousteau loved the coral reefs in the sea by his home. He was \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ at all the colors, and all the beautiful fish. \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_, when he returned some years later, the colorful coral reefs were dead and gray. He de-