

人教版

新课标教材课时同步讲练

高中英语必修①

【主编】孟德强



NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS
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东北师范大学出版社

北大绿卡

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- 总策划：教育分社
责任编辑：包瑞峰
封面设计：宋超
责任校对：邓江英
责任印制：张允豪

- 主 编：孟德强
编 者：林存良 陈桂云 尤 莉 李 凌 时庆勇
陈卫敏 吴亚萍 孙维红 曹尚河 刘 华
周常青 孙 丽

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

北大绿卡：人教课标版、高中英语.1：必修/孟德强
主编. 长春：东北师范大学出版社，2007.3
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5602 - 4712 - 0

I. 北... II. 孟... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 037223 号

北大绿卡
高中英语 (必修 1)
(人教课标版)
孟德强 主编

东北师范大学出版社出版发行
长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)
电话：0431—85695744 85688470
传真：0431—85695744 85695734
网址：<http://www.nenup.com>
电子函件：sdcbs@mail.jl.cn
东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版
长春第二新华印刷有限责任公司印装
长春市升阳街 750 号 (130062)

2007 年 5 月第 1 版 2007 年 5 月第 1 次印刷
幅面尺寸：210 mm×296 mm 印张：8 字数：205 千

定价：12.50 元

如发现印装质量问题，影响阅读，可直接与承印厂联系调换

用东师绿卡 考北大清华

Unit 1 Friendship

目标锁定 按照课程标准和大纲的要求，给出了本单元应掌握的单词、短语、句型和语法等内容，明确本单元学习目标。

单词

German point loose reason list feeling purpose thunder power teenager advice situation
editor build across nature
add upset ignore calm concern share dare trust suffer communicate cheat
accordingly

目标锁定

各个击破

听力题

关键问题

1. WHEN and WHERE did the story happen?
2. WHAT kind of friend did Ann want?

答案提示

1. _____
2. _____

Warming up

听力题

知识辨析

1. Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

将你所算的分数加起来，看看你能得到多少分。

*add up 合计，加起来

These numbers don't add up right.

If you add those four numbers up, it comes to over £500.

I'm not very good at adding up!

对应训练

1. Please _____ the numbers and I'm sure they will

more than 1000.

A. add up

B. add up to

C. add up to

D. add to

沙场练兵

听力题

A. 单词拼写

请根据汉语意思写出单词的完整形式。

1. The snow is very _____ (疏松) and there is a lot of air in it.

2. She is so _____ (狂热) about English that she cannot live without it.

3. To get as much information as possible, we should learn to

技能擂台

第一考场：完形填空 (满分30分)

请读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从(1-3)各题选项的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中，选出最佳选项。(每小题1.5分)

When I was a boy, every holiday that I had seemed wonderful. My _____ 1 _____ took me by train or by car to a hotel by

the _____ 2 _____ All day, I seem to remember, I _____ 3 _____ on the sands with strange _____ 4 _____ children. We made houses and castles, and _____ 5 _____ the tide destroy them. When the tide went out, we _____ 6 _____ over the rocks and looked down at the fish in the rock-pools.

参考答案

29. D 从第一、二段后半部分内容可得出答案。

30. A Robert想证明自己，但是又不能采用两种错误的方法，即 run with bad boys or get into something against the law. 他认为必须用更加有效的方法 (in a more helpful

way), 这个有效的方法就是打篮球。

31. B 从短文最后一句 Robert knew he had made it (罗伯特知道他成功了) 前，应选 B。

课文初探 是学生在预习了课文的基础上，利用较短的时间，对预习效果的一个检测。

知识赛场 对本单元内各知识点的综合训练，是对上一个栏目的一个补充。

要点梳理 分左右两栏排列，左栏严格按照课程标准和大纲要求的知识点进行讲解，点拨例题，总结规律，紧扣教材，适当延伸。右栏则是左栏讲解内容所对应的练习，针对性强，灵活多样，以利于学生及时高效掌握和巩固所学内容。

技能擂台 给出了英语考试中的常考题型，也是最能体现学生综合能力的完形填空、阅读理解和写作三种题型，学生在学完每个单元后可以自我检测，通过解题激发学生的思维潜能。

参考答案 不仅给出本题的准确答案，而且归纳了解题规律，分析全面透彻，可供对照。



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Unit 1 Friendship

● ● ● 目标锁定 ● ● ●

| | |
|--------|--|
| 单 词 | n. German point loose reason list feeling purpose thunder power teenager advice situation editor habit series nature v. add upset ignore calm concern share dare trust suffer communicate cheat adv. accordingly |
| | add up calm down have got to be concerned about go through a series of on purpose in order to face to face according to get along with fall in love join in |
| 短 语 | |
| 句 型 | 1. not until/till 2. should have done 3. It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who 4. happen to do 5. It is/was the first time (that) ... 6. have ... trouble with... 7. could never have done |
| | 1. 态度 2. 同意和不同意 3. 肯定程度 |
| 功 能 | |
| 语 法 | 直接引语和间接引语 |

● ● ● 各个击破 ● ● ●



文 初 探

→ 关键问题 ←

1. **WHEN** and **WHERE** did the story happen?
2. **WHAT** kind of friend did Ann want?
3. **WHO** was Ann's true friend?
4. **WHY** did Ann and her family hide?
5. **HOW** did Ann feel after being in the hiding place for over a year?
6. **WHAT** did Ann look forward to after being in the hiding place for over a year?
7. **WHY** did Ann stay awake one evening until half past eleven?

→ 答案摘要 ←

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



8. **WHY** didn't she dare open the window when the moon was bright?
9. **WHERE** did Ann happen to be one evening when the window was open?
10. **WHEN** were Ann and her family caught by German Nazis?

8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

● ● ● Warming up ● ● ●



要点梳理

→ 知识透析 ←

- I. Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

将你所得的分数加起来,看看你能得到多少分。

* add up 合计,加起来

These numbers don't add up right.

If you add those four numbers up, it comes to over £500.

I'm not very good at adding up!

add 构成的短语归纳

- add to 增加
His illness added to the family's trouble.
- add...to... 加……,往……添加……
Would you like to add anything to what I have said, John?
If you add 5 to 3, you get 8.
- add up to 总共有,总计达
All his books added up to no more than one thousand.
If you add those four numbers up, it adds up to over £500.
- add that 补充说
At the end of the meeting, he added that he was pleased with the result.
* point 点,分数,尖端
Join the points A and B together with a straight line.
Their team won ours by two points.
Be careful with that needle—it has a very sharp point.

→ 对应训练 ←

- Please _____ the numbers and I'm sure they will _____ more than 1000.
A. add; add up B. add up; add up
C. add up; add up to D. add to; add up
- The bad weather _____ the difficulty of building the road.
A. added B. added up
C. added to D. added up to
- The soup tastes a little salty, please _____ some water to it.
A. take B. place C. add D. lay
- How can you read 35.6 in English?

A. Thirty-five and six B. Thirty-five point six
C. Thirty-five to six D. Thirty-five points six
- If you _____ (加) the numbers, it will _____ (总计) more than 1500.
- Mix the flour (面粉) and butter, then _____ the sugar.
A. add B. add up C. add to D. add up to
- 请往菜 (dish) 里加点盐。

- 最后,他补充说他明年一定还会来。

- 这些数总数为 3600。

- 我们学校学生的数目正在增加。



II. ... but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle.

但你的朋友直到清洗完自行车才能去。

* not...until/till...结构译成“直到……才……”，

主句谓语动词为非延续性。

until/till 用在肯定句时，主句谓语动词为延续性动词，其动作延续到 until/till 所表示时间就停止。

I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut.

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

I waved until her bus was out of sight.

试用 not...until... 的四种结构完成下面一句话。

他直到午夜才回来。

He didn't come back until midnight/it was midnight.

He stayed outside until midnight/it was midnight.

It was not until midnight that he came back.

Not until midnight /it was midnight did he come back.

* * finish 为动词，表完成时，后面跟动词的 ing 形式。类似的动词还有 enjoy, mind, miss, suggest, stop, allow, advise 等。

III. When he borrowed it last time, he broke it and you had to pay to get (have) it repaired.

当他上次借它的时候，他把它弄坏了，你不得不花钱修它。

* had to do 为 have to do 过去式，亦可用 have got to do 来表示，表不得不（客观决定主观，含有没办法，只好为之之义）。而 must 则暗含主观上必须。

Time is up, and I have to go now.

As a student, we must do our best to make our teachers and parents happy.

* * get sth/sb (to be) done 使（某事）被做，使某人遭遇（某事）。sth/sb 与 do 之间为被动关系，故用过去分词。get sb to do sth 使/让某人做某事，sb 与 do 之间为主谓关系。get done 为口语化的被动表达法。

II.

- "You can't have this football _____ you promise not to kick it at my cat again," the old man said.
A. because B. since C. when D. until
- We were told that we should follow the main road _____ we reached the central railway station.
A. whenever B. until C. while D. wherever
- Simon thought his computer was broken _____ his little brother pointed out that he had forgotten to turn it on.
A. until B. unless C. after D. because
- He didn't know how to work out this math problem _____ I told him how.
A. when B. after C. as D. until
- Could I borrow that book when you have finished _____ it?
A. read B. to read C. reading D. to have read
- Would you mind _____ the window?
A. open B. to open C. opened D. opening
- He said he didn't leave _____
_____ (直到我回来)。
- He kept on reading _____
_____ (直到他妈妈起床)。
- 他们一直等到爸爸回来。(用 until 和 not ...until... 两种结构来完成)
(1) _____
(2) _____
- 单句改错
(1) He came back home until it was midnight.
(2) He didn't wait for me until I came back.

III.

- They are trying their best to _____ the task finished on time.
A. take B. get
C. force D. bring
- No one can _____ him to change his mind.
A. let B. make
C. have D. get
- The workers in that company get _____ by the hour.
A. to pay B. paid
C. paying D. pay
- Be careful when you cross this very busy street. If not, you may _____ killed by a car.
A. have B. get C. become D. turn



I must get (have) my hair cut.

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

* * * pay to do sth 花钱做某事。 pay sb to do sth 付给某人钱做某事。 pay sb for doing sth 因某事付给某人钱。

I have to pay to get my computer repaired.

I think we'll need to pay a builder to take this wall down.

Did Linda pay you for looking after her cats while she was away?

I paid a lot of money to get the washing machine fixed but it still doesn't work!

IV. His friend comes to school very upset.

他的朋友来到学校，心烦意乱。

upset 为形容词，心烦意乱的，不适的，做伴随状语。
upset of 使不安，使心烦，打翻

The news quite upset him.

He was upset by his son's accident.

She was very upset to hear that the holiday had been put off.

He was very upset that you didn't reply to his letters.

Be careful not to upset the glass.

V. Ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

别管铃声，找个安静的地方去安慰一下你的朋友。

* ignore 不理睬，忽视

She can be really angry but I try to ignore her.
School rules are ignored by some students. How can the government ignore the wishes of the most people?

* * calm down 平静/镇静下来

She was angry at first but we calmed her down in the end.

The sea calmed down after the storm.

VI. You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her but you have to go to class.

你告诉你的朋友，你对他/她很关心，但是你得去上课。

be concerned about/for... 关心……挂念……

He has never been concerned about what other people think of him.

I'm a bit concerned about/for your health.

be concerned 后面还可以跟 that 从句或不定式 to do.

5. Laws that punish parents for their little children's mistakes get parents _____.

- A. worried B. to worry
C. worrying D. worry

6. Honestly speaking, I was fed up with going with him, but I _____.

- A. had to B. must
C. would D. was able to

7. —I must leave now.

—No, you _____ . There is still some time left.

- A. have to B. mustn't
C. needn't D. didn't have to

8. I got him _____ me when I moved the furniture.

- A. to help B. help C. helping D. helped

IV.

1. The news is _____, and it makes him _____.

- A. upset; upset B. upsetting; upset
C. upsetting; upsetting D. upset; upsetting

2. It still _____ him when he thinks about the accident.

- A. upsets B. calms C. ignores D. suffers

3. Do what he wants, or you'll _____ him.

- A. upset B. please C. strike D. win

4. He got home _____ (又冷又饿).

V.

1. I smiled at her but she just _____ me.

- A. noticed B. looked
C. ignored D. caught

2. Dennis _____ the warning and put his hand into the lion's cage.

- A. accepted B. received
C. ignored D. got

3. She sat down and took a few deep breaths to _____ herself down.

- A. write B. lie C. fall D. calm

VI.

1. I'm a bit _____ (担心) your health.

2. You mustn't _____ yourself about me.

- A. think B. concern C. mind D. care

3. The fact that he spends so much money on her own really _____ us.

- A. is concerned about B. is concerned
C. concerns D. concerns with

4. Don't worry. This matter doesn't _____ you.

- A. upset B. ignore



Aren't you concerned (that) she might tell someone?
He was concerned to hear that two of his close workers were leaving.

concern *v.* 令……担忧, 与……有关 *n.* 担忧

The state of my father's health concerns us greatly.
= We're greatly concerned about/for the state of my father's health.

It concerns me that he hasn't been well.
= I am concerned that he hasn't been well.

Matters of pollution and environment concern us all.
= We are all concerned about matters of pollution and environment.

What I say to Amy doesn't concern you.
Concern for the safety of the two missing teenagers is growing.

be concerned with 与……有关

He was concerned with that matter.
= That matter concerned him.

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

当领着狗溜圈时, 你很粗心, 狗松开了, 被车给撞了。

while walking the dog 是 while you were walking the dog 的省略。

= 当 when-, while-, until-, if-, unless 等连词引导的状语从句的主语与主句的主语一致, 或从句的主谓部分为 *it* 和 *be* 动词时, 从句的主语及谓语 (*be* 动词) 可省略。

While staying with us, he gave us some good advice.

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

While (I was) in Beijing, I paid a visit to the Summer Palace.

He often makes mistakes when (he is) speaking English.

When asked what he was doing at 8 last night, he just didn't answer.

= get loose

get 为系动词, 后接形容词。

It is getting colder and colder.

He gets really upset if you talk about his family.

Is your cold getting any better?

VII. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper.

你的朋友学习不刻苦, 请求在考试时看你的卷子作弊。

C. suffer D. concern

5. The main _____ is that the health of the manager is still in danger.

A. concern B. point C. thing D. idea

6. This story is concerned _____ a Russian family in the 19th century.

A. in B. for C. of D. with

7. A: Wherever children go, their parents are all concerned about them.

B: Wherever children go, their parents _____ all _____ them.

8. A: Do you think he has something to do with the matter?

B: Do you think he _____ the matter?

9. 父母对他的学习很关心。

10. 他说他与那件事情没有关系。

VIII.

1. When first _____ to the market, the toys didn't attract much attention.

A. introducing B. introduced
C. was introduced D. being introduced

2. _____ (当睡觉时), he likes to keep the window open.

3. _____ (除非被邀请), I will not go to his birthday party.

4. _____ (如果有可能), I will go with you.

5. _____ (当住在中国时), he made a lot of friends.

6. A: Every day he takes his dog for a walk.

B: Every day he _____ his dog.

改错

7. While worked in the factory, he got along well with his workmates.

8. When looking after, the baby never makes noise.

VIII.

1. When I heard the funny story, I couldn't help _____.

A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughing D. laughed

2. Andy said that she would _____ us to move the



• help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

Could you help me learn English?

Would you mind helping me with the housework?

can't help do anything 不能帮助做事

can't help doing 禁不住做某事

I'm sorry that I can't help clean the floor for you.

He can't help shouting when he is angry.

★ * by looking at your paper 为方式状语, 表通过……

You can learn English well by listening, speaking, reading and writing.

* * * who doesn't work hard 为定语从句, 谓语动词应与先行词 your friend 保持一致, 故用单数形式。

Tom, who is a good student, is always interested in helping others.

The students, who were playing basketball in the playground, came from Class one.

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

• should have done 表示过去本应该做某事, 而实际上没做, 含有责备的意味。

You should have come here yesterday.

I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I should have written it out for her.

shouldn't have done 则意义相反, 表示本不应该做某事的, 但事实上做了。

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

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

— paper 此处为可数名词, 表试卷。例外, 在作文件、报纸讲时, 也为可数名词。

He was given a paper to read while waiting for the manager.

The teacher asked me to give out the papers to the students.

若表纸、纸张时, 为不可数名词。

a piece/sheet of paper

a paper bag

Dictionaries are usually printed on thin paper.

Get the idea down on paper (= write it) before you forget it.

She works on paper (= writes things on paper) because she hates computers.

furniture.

A. make B. have C. let D. help

3. Now people can communicate _____ sending texts on the mobile phone or writing e-mails.

A. with B. by C. from D. on

4. I'm sorry to say that I'm so busy now that I can't help _____ anything for you.

A. do B. doing
C. to doing D. having done

5. Tom's parents, who _____ farmers, have to work hard to send their children to school.

A. is B. are
C. have D. has

6. 当我遇到困难时, 我的朋友总是帮我找到答案。

7. 只有通过刻苦学习, 你才能赶上你的同学。

IX.

1. —I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.

—You _____ her last week.

A. ought to tell
B. would have told
C. must tell
D. should have told

2. Mr White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't turn up.

A. should have arrived
B. should arrive
C. should have had arrived
D. should be arriving

3. I was really concerned about you. You _____ home without a word.

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

4. The teacher said to Tom: "You _____ (本该交上) your homework yesterday."

5. _____ (他本该昨天到北京的), but his car was broken on the way.

6. _____ (你本不应该嘲笑他的), although he didn't pass the test.



Pre-Reading

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

列举出朋友对你重要的原因。

list 可以用作名词和动词。做名词时的主要义项有名单、名册、单子。做动词时的主要义项为把……列出。短语 make a list of 等于动词 list，意思是列出……的清单/名单。

Is your name on the list?

I've made a list of places I'd like to visit while we're in Paris.

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

You should list (v) the things you are going to buy.

= You should make a list of the things you are going to buy.

* reason 的用法归纳

reason 作理由、原因解时，常接：

(1) + to do

(2) + for 短语 表示……的理由/原因。

We have no reason to believe him.

These are our reasons for doing it.

The reason why we were late is that our car didn't come.

the reason why + 从句 + is that + 从句表……的原因是因为……。

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

列出来好朋友应该怎么做，并把你列出的告诉同桌。

share 可做动词和名词。做名词时，主要意为一份、股份。做动词时，主要搭配和义项有：

1. share sth (out) (among/between sb) 分给、分配、分派

2. share sth (with sb) 和别人分享、和别人合用、分给别

3. share in sth 分摊、共同承担

1. Share the sweets between you.

He shared his money out among his six children.

2. I'll share the cost with you.

3. We haven't enough books for everyone, some of you will share.

He shares a house with three other students.

1. —Will you please _____ the names of the people who attended the meeting?

—All right,

- A. take a list of B. make a list of
C. get a list of D. put a list of

2. —_____ his name _____ on the paper?

—No,

- A. Does; list B. Is; listing
C. Is; listed D. Will; list

3. _____ some reason, he didn't attend the meeting but we don't know the reason _____ his being absent (缺席).

- A. For; for B. For; of
C. Of; of D. Of; for

4. The reason _____ he was late today was _____ he didn't catch the first bus.

- A. why; because B. that; that
C. why; that D. that; why

5. 他没有出席会议的原因是因为他不知道。

6. 请列举出你想去北京的原因。

XI.

1. He is really a friend of mine; he would _____ his last penny with me.

- A. cost B. lend C. support D. share

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

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

3. I have divided the apples into several parts, and everyone has his or her _____.

- A. apple B. thing C. share D. pile

4. We haven't enough books for everyone, some of you will have to _____.

- A. save B. spare C. share D. turn

5. We eight girls _____ (合住一间房).



4. I try to get the kids to share in the housework.
 u. Next year we hope to have a bigger share of the market.
 I own 12 shares in an oil company.
6. I left my dictionary in the bedroom. Could we two _____? (用一本)
 7. In our school, _____
 _____, (八个学生住一个房间)

● ● ● Reading ● ● ●

Ⅷ. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are going through?
 要么你担心你的朋友会嘲笑你, 或不理解你所正在经历的。

go through

- (1) 遭受, 经历
 (2) 仔细检查, 审查

The country has gone through too many wars.
 She went through his pockets and in the end found the keys.

go through with 按计划/承诺的去做, 将某事进行到底

Jenny felt she couldn't go through with the task.

与 go 搭配的短语还有

- go after 追逐, 追求
 go against 违背
 go ahead 开始, 先行, 请随便
 go along 继续进行
 go away 离开, 走开
 go back 返回, 回复
 go by 过去
 go down 下楼
 go in for 参加, 喜欢, 爱好
 go on 继续
 go over 复习, 仔细审查; 走进
 go up 上升, 增加, 建起来
 go with 与……相配, 与……协调, 与……并存

- Ⅷ.
- After what he's _____, his children are more kind to him.
 A. looked through B. got through
 C. gone through D. let through
 - Remember to go _____ the pockets before you put those trousers in the washing machine.
 A. from B. between C. through D. along
 - We were all happy when we heard that you'd _____ your exam.
 A. got into B. got along
 C. got through D. got away
 - Can I borrow your dictionary?
 — Yes. _____.
 A. go off B. go for C. go ahead D. go over
 - 用 go after, go against, go ahead, go along, go away, go back, go by, go down, go in for, go on, go over, go up, go with 的正确形式填空。
 (1) We should _____ what we believe in.
 (2) He _____ the doctor's advice and went on smoking.
 (3) "Do you mind if I smoke?" "No, just _____."
 (4) "Are you _____ this year?" "No, I will not leave here until next year."
 (5) We have walked so far and it's getting darker and darker. I think we ought to _____ now.
 (6) Never let a good chance _____.
 (7) Let's wait a moment. The price is _____. It may be cheaper later.
 (8) I'm interested in sports while my sister _____ the computer games.
 (9) You can't _____ drinking so much you are not doing yourself any good.
 (10) As time _____, I grew very fond of him.
 (11) They _____ the apartment before buying it.
 (12) The students are busy _____ their lessons before the test.
 (13) New houses are _____ all over the country.



XIII. She and her family hid away for two years before they were discovered.

她和她的家人藏了两年才被发现。

before 并不总可译作在……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：

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

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

The train had started out before he could catch it.

It won't be long before we meet again.

It won't be long before...表过不了多久某事就会……

It was a long time before he came back.

It was a long time before...表过了很长时间某事才……

XIV. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do.

我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记录下一连串的事实。

* set down 放下，记下

His telephone number is set down in his notebook.

Try to set down what the teacher says.

The taxi set us down a long way from our hotel, and we had to walk.

与 set 搭配的短语还有

set about sth/doing sth 着手干某事

set out/off 动身，出发

set out to do sth 开始做某事

set up 搭起，建立

set aside 留出，匀出

* * a series of 一连串的

There has been a series of attacks (攻击) on women in the area.

* * * as 正如，正像，引导方式状语

He made a mistake. (just) as his parents had done years before.

This year, as in previous years, tickets sold very quickly.

Knowing him as I do, I can't believe he would do such a thing.

XV. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是不是因为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。

(14) The colour of the house doesn't _____ the furniture.

XIII.

1. — Why didn't you tell him about the meeting?

— He rushed out of the room _____ I could say a word.

A. before B. until C. when D. after

2. It was some time _____ we realized the truth.

A. when B. until C. since D. before

3. The American Civil War lasted five years _____ the North won in the end.

A. after B. before C. when D. then

4. 过不了多久他就会回来。

5. 过了好长时间他才给我发了 e-mail。

XIV.

1. After we had decided to buy a computer, we _____ telephoning the supermarkets.

A. set about B. set down

C. set out D. set up

2. Rita _____ two hours every Sunday afternoon to spend with her son.

A. set out B. set up

C. set aside D. set off

3. The earliest party was _____ in 1920.

A. set up B. set out

C. set off D. set down

4. There has been _____ accidents on this part of road.

A. a number of B. a great deal of

C. a series of D. plenty of

5. The sooner we _____ doing it the sooner we'll finish it.

A. set out B. set about

C. set in D. set down

6. 我明天动身去北京。

7. 请尽快着手这项工作。

XV.

1. 分别强调画线部分

We had a meeting in the meeting room yesterday afternoon.

→ It was _____ that/who had a meeting in the



本句主句为 I wonder if..., if 引导的宾语从句是强调句型, 被强调的成分是原因状语从句。

*** 强调句型**

It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其余部分

注意事项

1. 被强调部分是人时, 可用 that 或 who, 其他一律用 that.

It was he who/that broke the window.

It was during night that the accident happened.

2. 如果被强调的部分是原句的主语, that/who 之后的谓语动词在人称和数上与原主语一致。

It is I who am wrong.

It was he who has helped me.

3. 被强调句子是一般疑问句时, 结构为: "Is/Was it + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分 (用陈述语序)?"

Is it tomorrow that you will go to see him?

★ * everything to do with nature 与自然界有关的一切
do with 与……有关, 应付, 对付 (常用 what 引导)
have/be to do with 与……有关, have something/a lot/nothing, etc. to do with 与……有些/有许多/毫无关系

There is nothing to do with me.

Her job has/is to do with telephones.

His job has nothing to do with telephones.

His illness has a lot to do with smoking.

I have no idea what to do with this matter.

★ * grow crazy about 变得对某事痴迷

grow 为系动词, 同 be, become, go, turn

- XVI. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

我记得很清楚, 有那么一段时间, 蓝蓝的天空, 鸟儿的歌声, 月光和鲜花绝不可能使我着迷。

★ I can well remember that... 是主句, that 引导的是宾语从句, 该宾语从句中 there was a time 是主句, when 引导的是定语从句, 修饰 time.

★ * could not/never have done 表示对过去发生的事情的否定推测, 常用于过去时。can not/never have done 常用于现在时中。

He can't have gone abroad, for I saw him this morning.

They could never have been praised by the teacher. They were very naughty.

情态动词有两种功能: 表命令、许可。表推测、判断。

meeting room yesterday afternoon.

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

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

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

2. What shall we _____ with the kids while you are working?

A. get B. do C. concern D. share

3. What I do when you are out is nothing to do _____ you.

A. from B. for C. by D. with

4. It is her sisters not she who _____ to American three times.

A. has been B. has gone
C. have been D. have gone

5. It was a long time _____ that he graduated.

A. since B. ago
C. before D. /

6. He said he _____ _____ _____ (与……无关) the matter.

7. I have no idea about _____ _____ _____ (怎样处理) this problem.

8. 是他打碎了窗子。_____

9. 我是在操场上遇到他的。_____

10. 那次事故是发生在十字路口。_____

11. 我是在四年前学的英语。_____

XVI.

1. We are living in a time _____ many things are done on the computer.

A. which B. that C. whose D. when

2. Do you still remember the time _____ we lived in the country?

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

3. I _____ have been more than six years old when the accident happened.

A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. needn't

4. Don't keep the water _____ while you brush your teeth.

A. run B. running C. being run D. to run

5. Don't _____ them standing any longer. It is hot outside.

A. ask B. get C. keep D. make

6. All the students are _____ doing homework all the time.



must/can/could/may/might/should + have done 表对过去发生的事情的判断推测。must/can/could/may/might + do/be doing 表是对现在或现在正在发生的事情的推测。注意: must 不能用否定和疑问结构。

- May I borrow your bike?
—Of course, you can.
You mustn't sleep in class.
It must be Tom who is reading in the room.
—I didn't go to work yesterday afternoon because my car broke down.
—You could have borrowed mine. I wasn't using it.
—It rained without stop yesterday.
—Yes. We couldn't have picked a worse day for the picnic.

keep sb. + adj./doing 为 keep + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (形容词/介词短语/现在分词/过去分词), keep 表使……处于某状态/动作。

- His words kept us excited all day long.
His mother kept them in the room while she was working.

XVI. That's changed since I was here.

自从我来到这儿情况就发生了变化。

since 可做连词或副词, 表示“自从……以后”, 从句常用一般过去时, 主句常用现在完成时。

Emma went to work in New York a year ago, and we haven't seen her since.

He started working for the company when he left school, and has been there ever since (= and is still there).

England has not won the World Cup in football since 1966.

XVII. For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

比如, 有天晚上天气很暖和, 我熬到 11 点半故意不睡觉, 为的是独自好好看看月亮。

I stayed awake 是主句, when it was so warm 是时间状语从句, awake 后的几个短语均做状语。

stay healthy/young, turn red, go bad, grow old, come true,

keep sb. + adj./doing

- A. made B. asked C. kept D. forced
7. —Do you still remember when we went to the Great Wall?
—I can't remember it well, but _____ sometime last July?
A. might it be B. must it have been
C. could it have been D. could it be
8. —Someone is knocking at the door. _____ it be John?
—No, it _____ be him. It _____ be Bob.
A. Must; can't; can B. Can; mustn't; can
C. Can; can't; must D. Must; can't; must
9. —_____ I use your cellphone.
—Of course, you can.
A. Must B. Can C. Could D. Should
10. He _____ be in the garden. He must be in the room.
A. can't B. mustn't
C. needn't D. shouldn't
11. 他昨天不可能去看他的奶奶, 因为他昨天在医院。
_____。
12. 你上星期不可能见他, 他当时在美国。
_____。

XVIII.

1. —What a beautiful picture!
—It's years _____ I painted a picture as beautiful as this one.
A. that B. since C. before D. when
2. We haven't seen you _____.
A. before the past four years
B. since four years
C. last year
D. since four years ago
3. _____ since I began to learn Japanese.
A. Six years passed B. Six years has passed
C. It had been six years D. It was six years

XIX.

1. No one helped me. I did it all _____ myself.
A. for B. by C. from D. to
2. He _____ ill last week and stayed in bed _____ he was well.
A. was; when B. had been; before
C. fell; until D. became; although
3. He took a good rest _____ save energy for the game.
A. so that B. in order that
C. in order to D. on purpose