

[人教课标版]

导学诱思
焦点突破
融会贯通

新
教
材

佳占

高中英语（必修1）

 安徽教育出版社

[人教课标版]

K I N

J I A O

C A I

J I A O

D I A N

新
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佳 点
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高中英语

(必修 1)

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新教材焦点(人教课标版)

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(必修1)

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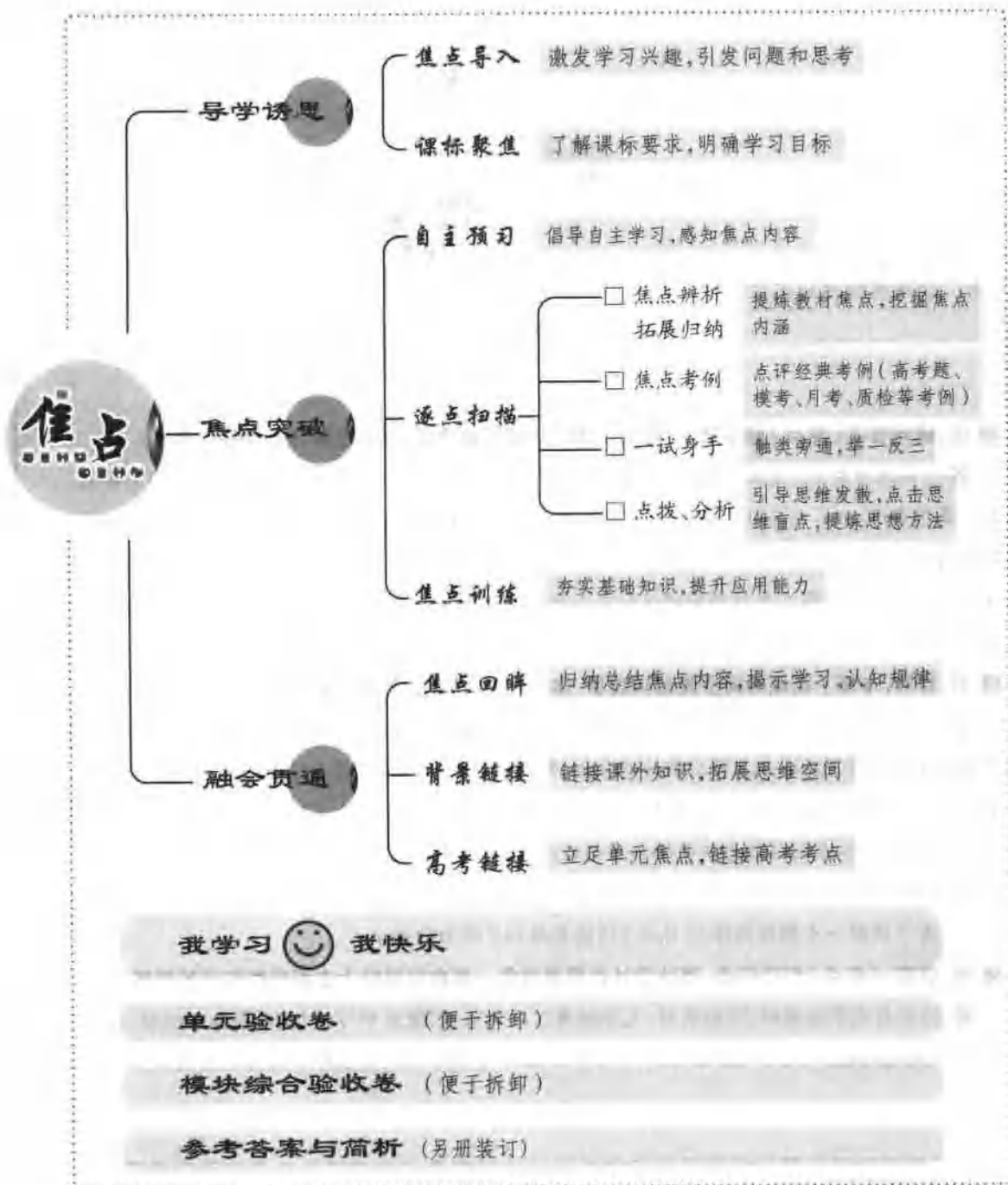
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焦点工作室祝广大学子：

梦想成真!



内容导读



《焦点》访谈

■ 问：《新教材焦点》书名比较独特，请问其主要含义是什么？

■ 答：本套书根据新课标要求和新教材特点，对新教材内容逐点扫描：直击重点，剖析难点，补遗盲点，关注热点，演练交点。五点聚焦，是大家关注的焦点，也是本套书的焦点。请看下列图示：



■ 问：请问书名《焦点》除了表示“五点聚焦”的编写理念外，是否还有什么特别的含义？

■ 答：《新教材焦点》是安徽教育出版社高中教育编辑部着力打造的第一套高中新课标同步教辅用书。高中部于2006年8月份成立，成立以后我们确立了围绕“焦点”二字打造高中品牌教辅的整体发展思路。安徽是教育大省，安徽教育出版社作为省内唯一教育类品牌出版社，一直备受全国市场关注。而随着我省新课标教材全面使用和高考命题权的进一步下放，安教社的高中学生读物也必然会成为广大师生关注的“焦点”。

■ 问：目前，市场上新课标同步类教辅较多，你们认为《焦点》最主要靠什么取胜？

■ 答：简而言之，一流的质量。编辑部在创意《新教材焦点》过程中，经过了半年多的详细的市场调研和样张征求意见后才确定最后的编写体例，每个学科的样稿都经过了3轮修订。另外，本套书网罗了全国的编写高手和学科专家。在遴选作者的过程中，我们要求首先必须是上过新课标教材的学科带头人；另外必须是写作能力较强的和有创造性思维的。写稿过程中编辑和作者共同讨论，反复推敲，不放过稿件中的每一点瑕疵。很多作者都感叹这次编稿是他们编得最辛苦的一次，也是收获最大的一次。有了这样一个创作团体，《焦点》的质量得到了有力的保证。

■ 问：确实，《焦点》制作精美，整体设计也很有特色。在内容安排上主要遵循怎样的原则？

■ 答：总原则是依据课标、紧扣教材，充分拓展。具体来说：激发学习兴趣、引导自主学习、强调基础夯实、注重能力提升，这些都是新课标所倡导的，在本套书中都通过具体栏目得以落实。实际上，

《焦点》访谈

新课标的这些理念渗透在本套书的每个栏目、每点讲解,甚至每道试题、每次点评中。另外在栏目顺序安排上也遵循新课标的要求:先兴趣导入,再自主学习,再总结归纳和思维拓展,而且每个栏目内容都充分考虑到其实用性,以方便学生自学和自测。

■ 问:《焦点》立足于同步辅导,却提出了“放眼新课标高考”的口号,请问有何重要的意义?

■ 答:宏伟的大厦是一砖一瓦垒砌起来的,优异的高考成绩是平常一点一滴积累起来的。安教社焦点工作室着眼平常知识的积累,放眼未来的新课标高考,融高考的焦点于平常学习之中,在一点一滴的学习中,走近高考,体验高考。2009年新课标高考面临重大改革,安教社作为专业的教育类出版社,帮助学生从容应对新高考责无旁贷。《新教材焦点》将传达最新的高考信息,把握最新高考动向。《焦点》全体工作人员坚信:《焦点》一定会帮助学子成就精彩的人生,见证他们的每一点成长。

■ 问:《新教材焦点》内容特色明显,质量一流,它无疑是高中学生新课标同步学习辅导的首选用书。请问学生如何使用才能达到是好的效果?

■ 答:《焦点》在编排时充分考虑到学生使用和课堂教学的方便,学生可以在老师指导下按编排顺序使用本书:

先浏览第一板块的“焦点导入”和“课标要求”,然后带着问题预习单元或章节内容。第二板块的“自主预习”附有答案,学生可以自测预习结果,讲解详细、透彻,练习层次分明,不仅分“基础夯实”和“能力提升”2个层次,每套试题中也体现难易梯度。讲解和练习都是按课时编写,可以和课堂教学配套使用。第三板块功能是:归纳、总结、拓展、提高,可以在单元或章节的课堂学习结束后使用。单元验收卷和模块综合验收卷附在本书最后,可以拆卸,学生可以在老师指导下使用,也可自测。答案详解并另册装订。

另外,“我学习,我快乐”为学生在紧张学习之余提供了轻松、愉快的园地。

总之,只要像《焦点》所倡导的那样快乐、自主、自信地学习,就一定会事半功倍,梦想成真!



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Unit 1 Friendship

导学诱思

👑 焦点导入

No man is the whole of himself; his friends are the rest of him. (H. E. Fosdick) 任何人自己都不是完整的;他的朋友是他的其余部分。(福斯迪克)

A true friend is the greatest of all blessings, and the one that we take the least care of all to acquire. (La Rochefoucauld) 一个真正的朋友就是一份最珍贵的财富,而我们却不必为了获得这份财富而费尽心机。(拉罗什富科)

In prosperity, our friends know us; in adversity, we know our friends. (John Churton Collins) 昌盛时,我们的朋友认识我们;逆境时,我们认识我们的朋友。(科林斯)

以上三则英语格言描述的就是这样一种情感:它不需要血缘的根基,也不需要彼此的承诺;它看起来平平淡淡,却会在你的一生中像涓涓细流一样永不停息,像亘古恒星一样永不磨灭;它是心与心产生的共鸣,是心与心搭建的桥梁,是心灵给予心灵的无限支持与信赖,而能够产生这些美好感情的就是朋友,这种感情就是友谊。

这也是本单元将要讨论的话题——Friendship。

👑 课标聚焦

1. 朋友是不是仅限于人类,朋友的真正含义,以及如何与人相处的问题。
2. 陈述句和疑问句的直接引语和间接引语。
3. 对于个人观点、态度的一些表达方法。
4. 本单元所出现词汇的用法。

👑 焦点突破

👑 自主预习

I. 在你学习本单元之前,请回答下列问题,你还可以与你的同学交流你的观点。

1. Have you made any friends over the Internet?

2. Do you have any epals?

3. Do you agree that we should make friends over the Internet? Give your reasons.

4. Do you agree that to have a good friend, you need to be a good friend? Give your reasons.

5. What qualities should a person have as a friend?

II. 请预习课文 *Anne's best friend*, 然后根据课文内容判断下列句子正误。

1. A friend would never laugh at you. ()
2. Anne lived in France during the Second World War. ()
3. The German Nazis was not friendly to the Jewish. ()

4. Anne thought of her diary as her best friend. ()
 5. Unluckily, the German Nazis caught Anne and her family in the end. ()
 6. Kitty was one of Anne's little sisters. ()
 7. Anne was fond of nature and she often went out for a walk. ()
 8. Anne said in her diary that she stayed awake because she couldn't sleep well. ()
 9. Anne was afraid to go outside because her parents told her not to. ()
 10. In order to stay with Kitty, Anne liked being indoors. ()

逐点扫描

I. 语言焦点透视

Period 1 Warming up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

Warming up

✿ 1. Are you good to your friends? 你对朋友很好吗?

be good/kind/polite/friendly/rude/cruel to sb 表示“对……好(有礼貌、友好、粗鲁、残忍)”。例如:

The sales-girl is very polite to all the customers. 这位售货员姑娘对所有顾客都很礼貌。

We should be friendly to people around us. 我们应当对周围的人友好。

【焦点拓展】 常与 good 连用的介词:

- be good to 对某人好
 be good for 对……有益/有好处;适合的,相宜的
 be good at 擅长
 do good to 对……有好处

● 一试身手: 翻译句子。

①晨练对你的健康有好处。

②他对我一向很好。

③这本词典有益于她的英语学习。

【答案】 ①Doing morning exercise is good for your

health. ②He has always been good to me. ③This dictionary does good to her English study.

✿ 2. Add up your score and see how many points you can get. 把你的得分加起来,看看你能得多少分。

(1)add up 意思是“加起来”。例如:

If we add these marks up, we'll get a total of 130. 如果我们把这些分数加起来,总数就有 130 分了。

(2)score 在本句中为“分数”。此外,它还可表示“(测验的)成绩;(比赛中的)得分”。例如:

He made a good score in last exam. 上次考试他取得了好成绩。

score 作名词时,常用的词义还有“二十”, score 前用“一”或“一”以上的数词时, score 不变。

a score of people 二十人

three score and ten 七十

scores of visitors 大批旅客

score 还可作动词,意为“(比赛中)得分,记分;(考试中)得分;获得成功”。例如:

Hughes scored two goals before half time. 休斯在上半场进了两个球。

【焦点辨析】 add to, add... to 与 add up to 的用法区别:

add to 意为“增加;增进”。例如:

The snowstorm added to our difficulties. 暴风雪增加了我们的困难。

add... to 意为“把……加到……”。例如:

Add some sugar to the tea, please. 请在茶里加点糖。(to 不可改用 in)

add up to 意为“总计达;加起来是”。例如:

The expenses add up to \$95. 支出合计为 95 元。

● 一试身手:

①What he said about the accident and did with it _____ our trouble.

- A. added up to B. added to
 C. added up D. were added to

②You'd better _____ your score and see if you have passed the exam.

- A. add up to B. add to
 C. add up D. add

【答案】 ①B ②C

✿ 3. You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle. 你想和你的朋友去看一部有趣的电影,但你的朋友直到清洗完自行车才能去。





本句是 not... until/till... 结构,意思是“直到……才……”,until 在此可作介词和连词。例如:

Not until midnight did it stop raining. 直到半夜雨才停。(not until... 放在句首,句子用倒装)

It's not until late in the evening that he came back. 直到晚上很晚他才回来。(not until... 放在被强调部分)

【焦点拓展】 ①until 用在肯定句中,其前的谓语动词多为延续性动词,表示该动作一直持续到 until 所引导的时间为止。用在否定句中,其前的谓语动词多为短暂性动词,译为“直到……才……”。例如:

Go straight on until you come to a bridge. 一直往前,直到你走到一座桥为止。

本单元还有:... I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to...

②“until”和“till”两词用法基本一致,“till”多用于口语,“until”可用于句首。例如:

Until the last minutes of the match we kept on playing energetically. 直到比赛的最后时刻,我们仍然坚持奋战。

【焦点考例】

(2007 年杭州统考卷)It wasn't until nearly a month later _____ I received the manager's reply.

A. since B. when C. as D. that

【答案】 D

【点拨】 本题考查强调句,被强调部分是 not until 引导的时间状语。

● 一试身手:完成句子。

①直到上周我们才认识他。

It was _____ last week that we _____ him.

②直到她摘下墨镜来,我才意识到她是个著名的电影明星。

Not until she took off her sun-glasses _____ I _____ that she was a famous film star.

【答案】 ①not until; knew ②did; realize

✿ 4. ... you had to pay to get it repaired. ...你不得不自己花钱把它修好。

此处是 get sth done 结构,意思是“叫(让、请)某人做某事;遭受;遭遇”,相当于 have sth done。例如:

I got my wallet stolen. 我的钱包被偷了。

此外,在之后作宾语补足语的词还可以是形容词、不定式、动词-ing 形式等。例如:

He got her laughing again. 他又使她笑起来了。

● 一试身手:用所给动词的适当形式填空。

①Let me try now. I'll get the car _____ (go).

②When are you going to get your bike _____ (repair)?

③I'll get him _____ (do) the work.

【答案】 ①going ②repaired ③to do

✿ 5. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down. 你将会不理睬铃声,和你的朋友去一个安静的地方,使他(她)平静下来。

(1)ignore 一般用作及物动词,意思是“忽视(某人/某物);对(某人)故意不打招呼,不理睬”。例如:

ignore personal danger 不顾个人安危

ignore criticism 忽视批评

(2)calm down 在此为动词短语,意思是“(使)平静;镇静”。例如:

Just calm down a bit! 你先静一静!

calm 还可作为形容词使用,意为“(海洋)平静的,无浪的;(天气)无风的;(人)镇定的;安静的”。

【焦点拓展】

ignorant(adj.) 无知的,没有学识的,愚昧的;由无知引起的;不知道的

an ignorant person 无知的人

an ignorant error 出于无知的错误

be ignorant of... 不知道……

ignorance(n.) 无知,无学,愚昧;不知

sheer ignorance of sth 对某事全然不知

be in ignorance of sth 不知某事

✿ 6. ... tell your friend that you've got to go to class. ...告诉你的朋友,你不得不去上课。

have got to 相当于 have to, have got to 是英国英语,意思是“不得不……,必须……”,表义务或责任;而 have to 是美国英语。

have got to 多用于口语中,否定句和疑问句中把 have 作为助动词。而 have to 的否定和疑问句通常须加 do。例如:

I've got to go to work by bus tomorrow. 我明天不得不乘公共汽车去上班。

Did you have to pay a fine? 你必须交付罚金吗?

✿ 7. ... tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her but you have to go to class. ...告诉你的朋友你很关心他(她),但你不得不去上课。

be concerned about/for 意思是“担心”,相当于 be worried about。

【焦点拓展】 与 concerned 有关的短语:

be concerned in 与某事有牵连

be concerned with 与某事有关;涉及某事

as far as sb/sth is concerned 就(某人/事)而言

✿ 8. Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his/her dog. 你的朋友已去度假,要你照顾他(她)的小狗。

on holiday(英)相当于 on vacation(美),意思是“度假”,on leave 意思是“请假”。例如:

The typist is away on holiday this week. 打字员本周休息。

He's just gone on leave. 他请假走了。

✿ 9. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 当你遛狗时,你没注意,让小狗挣开了绳子,被汽车撞到了。

(1)While walking the dog 相当于一个省略的时间状语从句 While you were walking the dog.

在时间、让步、条件、方式和地点状语从句中的“主语+be”,如果和主句的主语相同,从句的“主语+be”可以省略。例如:

I fell asleep while (I was) watching TV. 我在看电视的时候睡着了。

(2)在 walk the dog 结构中,walk 是及物动词,意思是“使……走”。例如:

walk the horse 遛马

walk sb to the bus stop 陪某人走到汽车站

(3)get 此处为系动词,相当于 become。例如:

get angry/bored/hungry/worried 发怒/生厌/饥饿/不安

get 后还常跟动词的过去分词,此时相当于 be。例如:

get burnt/hurt/injured/married/mugged 被烧/受伤/受害/受伤/结婚/被抢

● 一试身手:单项选择。

① While _____ through the park, we saw a fine flower show.

- A. walked B. walking
C. walks D. being walking

② When _____ from the hill, the buses look small.

- A. seen B. seeing C. see D. to see

【答案】 ①B ②A

✿ 10. You are taking your end-of-term exam. 你们正在进行期末考试。

end-of-term exam 相当于 final exam,意思是“期末考试”。再如:

take the final exam 参加期末考试

pass/fail an exam 考试及格/不及格

have an exam 举行考试

✿ 11. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. 你的一位学习不努力的朋友要你帮助他(她)作弊,想要看你的试卷。

(1)cheat 用作动词时,意思是“欺骗;作弊”。例如:

The salesman cheated her into buying a fake(out of her money). 那个推销员骗她买了赝品(诈取了她的钱)。

(2)by+*n.* /doing 作方式状语,表示通过(做)什么来达到某种目的。例如:

By working hard he gained rapid promotion. 他工作努力因而晋级很快。

【焦点拓展】 与 cheat 有关的短语:

cheat sb (out) of sth 骗取某人某物

cheat sb into the belief that... 骗取某人信任

cheat death 死里逃生

cheat at cards 打牌时作弊

●注意:骗她的钱不能说 cheat her money.

cheat 用作名词时,意思是“骗子;欺诈行为”。

✿ 12. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied. 你将会告诉他(她)早该努力学习。

should have done/ought to have done 意思是“过去本该做……,其实却没有做……”,常含有责备的口吻。

shouldn't have done 相当于 oughtn't to have done 表示“过去不该做而做了”。

need have done 表示“过去有必要做而没做”

needn't have done 表示“过去不必要却做了”

could have done 表示“过去能够做而没有做”

You should have told him earlier. 你应当早点告诉他(但没有)。

You needn't have told them that. 你本可不必要告诉他们的。

【焦点考例】

(2007年天星教育高三联考卷)The careless man received a ticket for speed. He _____ have driven so fast.

- A. can't B. wouldn't
C. shouldn't D. mustn't

【答案】 C

【点拨】 考查情态动词的准确使用。shouldn't have done 表示“本不应当做某事(但实际上做了)”,与语境相符。

Pre-reading

✿ 13. Why do you need friends? Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you. 你为什么需要朋友?列出朋友对你重要的原因。

reason 后面的定语从句可由 why 引导,why 也可以省



略。例如:

That is the reason (why) she cried. 这就是她哭的原因。

reason 接短语时,常用 for+名词(动名词)或直接跟不定式。例如:

The police asked her the reason for her visit. 警察查问她来访的原因。

【焦点辨析】 reason, cause 与 excuse 的用法区别:

二者皆有“原因”之意。cause 指引起某种事实发生的人、物或事件之类的“起因”。reason 则指一种看法或解释。excuse 指为某一行为所做的解释,可以是真的,也可以是托词。例如:

What was the cause of the accident? 造成这一事故的原因是什么?

The reason for my absence was that I was very tired. 我缺席的原因是我太累了。

● 一试身手:

① The reason _____ he was late was _____ his car had broken down on the way.

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

② She would like to know the reason _____ fewer and fewer students are showing interest in her lesson.

- A. for B. why C. for that D. which

③ What do you think of the reason _____ he explained in his last letter _____ refusing the job?

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

④ 用 reason, cause 与 excuse 填空:

I have no time to listen to your _____.
The _____ of the fire is still not known.
Give your _____ for changing the plan.

【答案】 ①D ②B ③C ④excuse; cause; reason

★ 14. What do you think a good friend should be like?

你认为一个好朋友应该是什么样子呢?

(1) do you think 与 I think 用在句中常做插入语;但若放在句首,则为主句。例如:

Who do you think will take the place of Mr Wang? 你认为谁会代替王先生?(插入语)

(2) what be... like? 可以用来询问人的品质特征、天气等,也可用来指某物的特征。例如:

What's he like? 他是一个什么样的人?
What's the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样?

★ 15. List what a good friend should do and share the

list with your partners. 列出一个好朋友应该做些什么,与你的同伴共享这些内容。

(1) list 用作名词时,意思是“表,一览表,清单”。例如:

a name list 名单

a price list 价目表

a shopping list 购物单

用作动词时,意思是“把……列入/编入目录或名单;列举;把……编列成表”。例如:

list a few reasons 列举几条理由

list one's engagements for the week 把一周要做的事列成表

as listed above/below 如上(下)所列

stand first on the list 居首位,列前茅

(2) share 用作动词时,意思是“分配;共有;分摊;分享”。例如:

Would you like to share your trouble with me? 你愿意把你的困难告诉我吗?

● 注意:用作名词时,意思是“一份;部分;份额;股;股份”。例如:

They sold their shares at a higher price. 他们以较高价抛了股票。

【焦点考例】

(2007年江苏十校联考卷) Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare — you must learn to _____.

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

【答案】 D

【点拨】 share 表示“分享”,根据主句内容可得此答案,其他三项与题意不符。

Reading

★ 16. 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能推心置腹的朋友呢?

(1) 在本句中,whom 引导的是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 friend。who, whom 和 whose 引导定语从句时用于指人。who 在从句中作主语,whom 作谓语动词或介词的宾语,whose 作定语。例如:

He is the student who knows the answer to the question. 他就是知道那个问题答案的学生。(作主语)

The lady to whom he sent a letter was a musician. (= The lady (whom) he sent a letter to was a musician.) 他写过信的那位女士是一位音乐家。(作宾语)

That's the man whose house was burnt down. 那就是房子被烧毁的人。(作定语)

(2) like 意思是“像……这样的;诸如……之类的”,相

当于 such as. 例如:

She likes sweet food, like/such as candy, chocolate, and cookies. 她喜欢甜食,像糖果、巧克力、甜点心之类的东西。

for example 意思是“举事例来说明”。例如:

He's a good student, for example, he studies hard and is always ready to help others. 他是个好学生,例如他学习刻苦并且总是乐意帮助别人。

✿ 17. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't 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?

go through 意思是“通过;仔细查看;仔细阅读;经历;遭受或忍受”。例如:

Their business arrangements went through. 他们的营业计划批准了。

● 一试身手:完成句子。

①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.

②当我走进老师的房间时,他正在批阅学生作业。

The teacher _____ the students exercises _____ I came into his room.

③会议上这项计划未通过。

The plan did not _____ at the meeting.

【答案】 ① go; through ② was; going; through; when ③ go; through

✿ 18. 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,于是她把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

本句是“make+宾语+宾补”结构,宾补是名词。后跟名词做宾补的词还有:call, name, choose, select, consider, think 等。例如:

We made/chose him monitor of our class. 我们选他作我们的班长。

The teachers consider him a good student. 老师们都认为他是个好学生。

✿ 19. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. 她和她的家人躲藏了两年之后才被发现。

(1)hide (away)意思是“把……藏起来;躲藏;隐蔽;遮挡”。例如:

She left home and hid away in a nearby village. 她离开

家,躲到附近一个村子里。

(2)before 在不同的句子中,有不同译法。例如:

It'll be a long time before we meet again. 我们要过好长时间才能再见面。(句型:It be+一段时间+before... “再过……就……,过了……就……”)

We had scarcely/hardly left our school before/when it began to rain. 我们刚离开学校,天就下雨了。(句型:scarcely/hardly/barely... when/before... “一……就……”)

【焦点拓展】 与 hide 有关的短语:

hide sth from sb 把某事瞒着某人

hide out 躲藏

hide up 包庇

play hide-and-seek with 和……玩捉迷藏

【焦点考例】

(2007年合肥市高三教学质量检测卷)I had not believed in falling in love with somebody at first sight _____ I met David on Valentine's Day three years ago.

A. when B. unless C. if D. before

【答案】 D

【点拨】 三年前我在情人节那天遇到了 David,在这之前我从不相信一见钟情。before 意为“在……之前”。

✿ 20. 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, and I shall call my friend Kitty. 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)set down a series of facts 意思是“记流水账”,set down 含有“放下;记下;写下”等意思。例如:

I set down what happened that afternoon. 我把那天下午发生的事记了下来。

(2)a series of 意思是“一系列;一连串”,单复数同形。例如:

a series of questions 一系列问题

a television series 电视系列节目

● 一试身手:翻译句子。

①一系列的讲座昨天已安排好日程。

②已出了两套新邮票。

【答案】 ①A series of lectures was scheduled yesterday. ②Two series of new stamps have come out.

✿ 21. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about every-



thing 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。

(1)这是一个含宾语从句的复合句。在 if 引导的宾语从句中,是一个强调句型,被强调部分是 because 引导的状语从句。

(2)在 It be+... that/who... 强调句型中,除谓语动词外,其他成分均可被强调;如果被强调部分是人,可以用 who 代替 that。例如:

It is him who/whom/that I met in the park yesterday. 我昨天在公园遇见他了。

被强调部分还可以是句子,像本课 because 引导的原因状语从句(as, since 所引导的原因状语不能作为被强调部分)。

It's not until he finished his work that he went home. 他做完工作后才回家。

(3)outdoors 是副词,意思是“在户外;在野外”,反义词是 indoors。例如:

We'll have a picnic outdoors next week. 下星期我们要户外野炊。

(4)do with 意思是“处理;容忍;对待;放置”。例如:

What are we to do with this naughty boy? 我们该怎样对待这个顽皮的孩子呢?

He can't do with his wife's murmur. 他忍受不了他妻子的抱怨。

【**焦点拓展**】 outdoor 是形容词,意思是“户外的;野外的”,如 an outdoor wall 外墙。反义词是 indoor。

【**焦点辨析**】 deal with 与 do with 的用法区别:

deal with 在问句中多和 how 连用,其基本意思有“应付;处理;论述;涉及”等。例如:

Deal with a man as he deals with you. 以其人之道,还治其人之身。

● 一试身手

①用适当的疑问词填空。

_____ do you do with the old bike?

_____ do you deal with the old bike?

②It's said in Australia there is more land than the government knows _____.

A. It what to do with B. what to do it with

C. what to do with it D. to do what with it

【答案】 ①What; How ②C

✿ 22. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. 我记得非常清楚,以

前,湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花,从未令我心迷神往。

(1)本句是一个较复杂的复合句。在 that 引导的宾语从句中,when 引导的是一个定语从句。

(2)when 引导定语从句时代替的先行词是表示时间的名词,在从句中作状语。例如:

July is the month when we have a lot of rain. 七月是多雨的月份。(when=in which)

【**焦点考例**】

(2007年郑州市高三质量预测卷)I am ashamed, sir, that I wasted a lot of hours _____ I should have studied at school.

A. while B. as C. once D. when

【答案】 D

【**点拨**】 本题考查定语从句连接词的用法。先行词为 hours,且引导词在定语从句中作时间状语,因此用关系副词 when 引导。

✿ 23. That's changed since I was here. 自从我来到这里,这儿一切都变了。

本句含有一个 since 引导的时间状语从句,since 从句的谓语动词一般是非延续性的。例如:

I've written home once since I came here. 自从来到这儿,我只给家里写了一封信。

since 从句中的谓语动词如果是持续性的或是状态动词,则时间的起点应从动作完成或状态结束时算起。例如:

I haven't heard from him since he lived here. 从他不住在这儿起,我一直就没有收到他的来信。

●**注意:**在“it is+时间+since 从句”句型中,时间的计算一律从 since 从句的动作完成或状态结束时算起。

It's three years since the war broke out. 战争爆发已经有 3 年了。

【**焦点考例**】

(2007年北京市东城区高三综合卷)—What a beautiful picture!

—It's years _____ I painted a picture as beautiful as this one.

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

【答案】 B

【**点拨**】 考查连词。since 常引导一般现在时或完成时,表示“自从……以来”。

✿ 24. 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. 比方说,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。

(1) stay 可以作系动词, 后跟形容词、名词、分词短语等, 意为“保持某状态”。例如:

The weather stayed fine for 3 days. 一连 3 天都是好天气。

The patient's temperature stayed round 40 °C. 病人的体温持续在 40 度左右。

stay awake 不睡觉

stay the same 不变

(2) on purpose 意思是“故意地; 为了; 特地”, 该短语为副词性短语, 在句中作状语。例如:

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

(3) in order to 意思是“为了; 以便”, 后面跟动词原形, 表示做某事的目的。例如:

We eat in order to live, but we don't live in order to eat. 我们是为了生存而吃, 而不是为了吃而生存。

【焦点辨析】 remain 作系动词的用法与 stay 用法一样, 而且都有“呆在……之意”。remain 还有“剩下、余留”之意。例如:

He remained an ordinary worker all his life. 他一生都是一个平凡的工人。

keep 也有“保持或使……处于某种状态”的意思。后跟形容词、副词、介词(短语)。例如:

Keep cool! 镇静!

Keep silent! 别出声!

【焦点拓展】 in order to do 引导目的状语等于 so as to, 其否定形式 not 都在“to”之前。但 so as to 不能放在句首。例如:

He got up early in order to catch the early bus. (= so as to catch the early bus.) 为了赶上早班车, 他起得很早。

● 一试身手: 单项选择。

① _____ get a better score, she has been studying hard all day.

- A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that D. In order that

② In order to make our city green, _____.

- A. it is necessary to have planted more trees
B. many trees need to plant
C. our city need more trees
D. we must plant more trees

【答案】 ①B ②D

✦ 25. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. 但是因为月光太亮了我不敢打

开窗户。

(1) far 常与 too 或形容词的比较级连用, 意为“过于……”或“……得多”。例如:

He did far better than before. 他比以前做得好得多。

This is far different from that one. 这个和那个大不相同。

(2) too much 意思是“太多”, 用来修饰不可数名词。例如:

The river water has too much soil. 河里有太多的泥沙。

【焦点辨析】 too much 与 much too 的用法区别:

too much 的主要用法:

(1) 用作形容词, 意思是“太多的”, 后接不可数名词作定语。

We have too much work to do. 我们有太多的工作要做。

(2) 用于 be too much 结构, 意思是“太过分; 对……太难”, 其中的 too much 作表语, 可接 for 引起的短语。

Throwing the food on the floor is too much. 把食物扔在地板上太过分了。

(3) too much 用作代词, 意思是“太多”, 可作主语及宾语。

He always eats too much. 他总是吃得太多。

(4) 用作副词, 可修饰动词作状语, 意思是“太……”。

He worked too much. 他工作干得太多了。

You talk too much. 你话说得太多了。

much too 的用法

much too 的用法比较简单, 为 too 的强势语, 意思是“实在太……”, 后面通常接形容词和副词作状语。

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

【焦点考例】

(2006 年西安市联考卷) John is very lazy. He falls _____ behind in his studies.

- A. very B. far C. more D. still

【答案】 B

【点拨】 本题考查副词。far 表示程度“远远地、大大地”。该句意为“John 很懒, 他的学习远远地落后于他人”。

● 一试身手: 用 too much, much too 填空。

① The price of the computers is _____ high.

② The lady spent _____ money on new clothes.

③ The trip is _____ long for the old man.

④ You shouldn't talk _____ in the class.

【答案】 ①much too ②too much ③much too ④ too much



(3)dare 用作实义动词,意思是“敢;敢于”。其变化与一般动词相同,“第三人称单数”一般现在时要加 s,在否定句与疑问句中的 dare 接带 to 或不带 to 的不定式,但在肯定句中必须接带 to 的不定式。例如:

She does not dare (to) go out at night. 夜间她不敢出去。

dare 作情态动词时,后接动词原形,多用于条件句、疑问句和否定句中。例如:

How dare you say I'm unfair? 你怎么敢说我不公平?

● 一试身手:

①用 dare 翻译句子:她不敢和她的老师说话。

(dare 是实义动词)

(dare 是情态动词)

②The boy _____ his parents about his failure in the math examination.

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

【答案】 ①She doesn't/didn't dare (to) speak to her teacher; She daren't/dare not/dared not speak to her teacher. ②D

✳ 26. ... it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face. ... 这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

- (1)a year and a half=one and a half years 一年半
an hour and a half=one and a half hours 一个半小时
a day or two=one or two days 一两天
an hour or two=one or two hours 一两个小时

(2)It is the first/second time that... 是个固定句型,意思是“这是……第一次(第二次)做……”,that 从句中用现在完成时;如果主句是一般过去时,that 从句要用过去完成时。例如:

It is the first time that I have been to Hefei. 这是我第一次去合肥。

【焦点拓展】 It's time+that 从句

“It's time+主语+动词的过去式/should+动词原形”意思是“该做某事的时候了”。该句型常可转换为:“It's time for sb to do sth”。

It's time I went and picked up my little girl from school. 我该去学校接我的小女孩了。(=It's time for me to go and pick up my little girl from school.)

(3)face to face (with) 意思是“(和)面对面地”。例如:

She came face to face with poverty for the first time. 她第一次面对贫穷。

【焦点拓展】 常见类似结构还有:

- side by side 肩并肩
step by step 循序渐进
one by one 一个接一个
shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩
hand in hand 手拉手

【焦点考例】

(2006年安徽省“江南十校”高三素质测试卷) We must keep our room clean, for dirt and disease go _____, you know.

- A. hand in hand B. step by step
C. from time to time D. one after another

【答案】 A

【点拨】 考查副词短语。hand in hand“密切相关地,同时发生地”;step by step“逐步地”;from time to time“有时”;one after another“接连地”。

Comprehending

✳ 27. Jews were caught by Nazis and put away. 犹太人被纳粹分子抓住,并被关起来。

put away 意思是“把……收起来放好;把某人送进监狱或精神病院;吃掉,喝掉;(俚语)把……处死,杀掉,葬掉”。在原句中 put away 应该为“把某人送进监狱”。例如:

Put your toys away in the cupboard, when you've finished playing. 玩完玩具后把它放进柜子里。

【焦点拓展】

- put aside 把……放在一边;撇开;储备……(以便)备用
put down 放下;拒绝;坚决反对;平定;镇压;制止;记(写)下
put off 推迟;脱掉;使分心;关掉;使……不高兴
put on 把……放在……上;穿上;戴上;装出;伪称
put on airs 摆架子
put on weight/speed 增加体重(速度)
put on a play 上演戏剧
put up 举起;抬起;张贴;公布;搭建;住宿;为……提供食宿;提高;提出
put up with 忍受;容忍

✳ 28. According to Anne, a true friend is a person _____. 在安妮看来,真正的朋友应是一个_____人。

according to 意思是“根据;按照(介词短语)”。例如:

They divided themselves into three groups according to age. 他们按年龄分成三组。