

浙江省高中新课程

ZHEJIANGSHENG GAOZHONG XINKECHENG

XUENENG TONGBUXUNLIAN



# 学能 同步训练

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## 英语

● 高一上

必修1·必修2·人教版

浙江教育出版社

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## 出版说明

2006年9月,浙江省开始全面实施高中新课程实验,学校的课程设置、教师的教学管理、学生的学业评价模式都将发生重大的改变。本次课程改革的重要突破点是突出课程的选择性、灵活性和多样化,为满足学生发展的多样化需求,为学生具备进入学习化社会所必需的各种能力,特别是学习能力打基础,为学生具备面对社会所需要的生存能力、实践能力和创造能力打基础,为学生发展个性、走向自立提供一个良好的平台。

有鉴于此,同时也为了帮助学生更好地适应新课程实验,提升学生的学习能力,配合教师的日常教学,我们适时地推出了本套包括语文、英语、数学、思想政治、历史、地理、物理、化学、生物等学科在内的“学能同步训练系列”。本系列根据我国高中新课程改革精神和浙江省教材选用情况,依据《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科实施意见》(第一阶段)和《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》(第一阶段),本着帮助高中教师和学生尽快领悟课改精神、方便实际教学使用的目的,由全省部分知名特级教师和高级教师编写,完全配套新的课程体系,利于学生提高学习能力和综合素质。

《浙江省高中新课程学能同步训练·英语 高一上》配合人民教育出版社教材,包括必修1—2两个模块10个单元的教学内容,供学生学习新课程时同步配套使用。每个单元由“名师指路”“课堂优化”“学能训练”“研究拓展”和“单元练习”5个栏目组成。其中,“名师指路”栏目从本单元的Topic出发,为学生梳理知识脉络,指出重难点;“课堂优化”和“学能训练”是本书的重点,非常适合学生在学习时间同步参阅、自我检测;“研究拓展”是专门为每一单元设计的Project,强调发展学生的研究拓展能力,题目的难度有一定的区别,可选择使用;“单元练习”供学生检测参考;书后附有参考答案,包括解题思路。

本书由单卫平主编,单卫平、王爱娣、刘桂蓉、沈海芹和吴亚翠编写。因时间仓促、水平有限,书中凡有疏漏不当之处,敬请批评指正,以便再版时改进。

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## Unit 1 Friendship



名师指路

| 单元话题  | Friends and friendship; interpersonal relationships |  |
|-------|---|--|
| 语言知识  | 词汇  | add, point, upset, ignore, calm, concern, loose, cheat, reason, list, share, feeling, Netherlands, German, series, outdoors, crazy, nature, purpose, dare, thunder, entirely, power, according, trust, indoors, suffer, teenager, advice, questionnaire, quiz, situation, editor, habit, communicate   |
|       | 短语  | add up, calm down, have got to, be concerned about, walk the dog, go through, hide away, set down, a series of, on purpose, in order to, face to face, according to, get along with, fall in love  |
|       | 句型  | 1. Your friend comes to school very <u>upset</u> .<br>你的朋友来上学,心情非常不好。<br>2. Do you want a friend <u>whom</u> you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? 你是不是想有一位无话不谈的能推心置腹的朋友?<br>3. I can <u>well remember</u> that ...我记得非常清楚...<br>4. Flowers could never have <u>kept me spellbound</u> .<br>鲜花从未让我心迷神往。   |
|       | 语法  | 直接引语和间接引语(1)陈述句和疑问句<br>1. 陈述句<br>"I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary", said Anne. → Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary.<br>2. 一般疑问句<br>He <u>asked</u> , " <u>Are</u> you leaving tonight?"<br>→ He <u>asked us</u> whether we were leaving that night.<br>3. 特殊疑问句<br>"When did you go to bed last night?" Father said to Anne.<br>→ Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before. |
| 重难点提炼 | 词汇  | add, cheat, alone, suffer, be concerned about  |
|       | 句型  | 1. Your friend comes to school very upset. (upset 形容词作补语)  |
|       | 语法  | 对直接引语和间接引语的转换时应该注意的几点:时态和语序变化  |
|       | 写作  | 提高写作能力的有效手段之一:写日记  |

Period 1 Warming up & Reading



课堂优化

Learning goals

- Introduce your best friend to the students in an interesting way.
- Learn to write an English diary.

Learning difficulties

• add *v.*

1. to put together with sth else so as to increase the number, size, importance, etc. 增加, 添加。

例如: Would you please add some milk to my coffee? 你可以在我的咖啡里加点奶吗?

2. add up: to join numbers, amount, etc. so as to find the total 相加。

例如: Add up these figures for me, please. 请帮我把这些数字加起来。

3. add up to: to amount to 加起来等于; 总计是(达)。

例如: The cost added up to 100 million yuan. 费用总计达一亿元。

• alone *adj.*

1. without any friends or separated from others 单独的。

例如: She lives alone in the countryside. 她一个人住在乡下。

2. only 仅仅, 只有; 用于名词或代词之后。

例如: The gloves alone cost \$80. 光是手套就花了 80 美元。

英语谚语: Time alone will tell. 日久自明。

3. leave sth/ sb alone: not take, touch or interfere with sb/sth 不带走, 不干涉。

例如: I've told you many times—leave my things alone. 我跟你讲了很多次了, 别动我的东西。

• be concerned about: feeling worried or troubled 为某事担心烦恼。

例如: The parents were concerned about their children. 父母为孩子担心。



学能训练

Part 1 基础巩固



I. Match the words with the definitions.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| ( ) 1. cheat   | A. to join numbers, amount, etc.          |
| ( ) 2. concern | B. cause to worry, to be sad, to be angry |
| ( ) 3. add up  | C. to act in a dishonest way              |
| ( ) 4. loose   | D. pay no attention to sth                |
| ( ) 5. upset   | E. not nervous, excited or upset          |
| ( ) 6. ignore  | F. not happy, sad                         |
| ( ) 7. calm    | G. not firmly fixed where it should be    |

## II. Proof reading.

1. Let your friend borrow it without say anything. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your friend has gone in holiday and asked you to take care of his dog. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Never help your friend cheat in the exam with looking at your paper. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Anne and her family hid away for two years after they were discovered. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My wife shared of me in distress(危难). \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Translation.

1. 我想有一个无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友。(tell everything to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 父母为孩子们的安全而担忧。(be concerned about)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 他们躲藏了两年才被发现。(hide away)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 根据你的观点,一个真正的朋友应该是可以同甘共苦的人。(according to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 医生建议他多做户外运动。(suggest that)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2 能力提升



## I. Complete this passage with verbs of proper forms.

1. In many cities nowadays, food shopping \_\_\_\_\_ (take) very little time.
2. In the past, people used to \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the countryside for a holiday.
3. Today children are \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage) to make friends at school.
4. When did they \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by horse and carriage?
5. After they \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the reception, many couples put on everyday clothes.
6. When are most people \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to have computers at home?
7. Now and then the farmers \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to move around the country.

II. Complete the sentences with by (not) doing. Use the ideas in the box.

cook at home, join a sports club, exercise regularly, not stay home  
eat good food, not eat out, go out more often, use e-mail

1. A good way to enjoy the weekend is by not staying home.
2. A good way to keep in touch with old friends is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You can make new friends \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The best way to save money is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You could stay in shape \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I stay healthy \_\_\_\_\_.

Period 2 Reading & Language Use



课堂优化

Learning goals

- Practice the language in a variety of forms.
- Learn to use the words and useful expressions in the text.

Learning difficulties

• share (vt.)

1. share sth with sb; have a share of sth with another

例如: There is only one room here, so let's share the room with each other.

2. share in sth; have a share in sth 和某人分担某事。

例如: I will share in the cost with you. (in 有时候可以省略)

• go through

1. (法律等)通过。The bill went through, it was passed by Parliament.

2. 顺利完成。The deal did not go through.

3. 详细讨论。Let's go through the arguments again.

4. 经历, 忍受。She has gone through a bad patch recently.

• suffer

1. (vi.) to be badly affected by a disease, pain, sadness, a lack of sth, etc. (因疾病, 痛苦, 悲伤等)受苦, 受难, 受折磨。

例如: He suffers from asthma. 他患有哮喘。

2. (vt.) to experience sth unpleasant, such as injury, defeat or loss

遭受, 蒙受失败, 损失等。

例如: The company suffered huge losses in the last financial year.



学能训练

Part 1 基础巩固



I. Choose the proper words or phrases to complete the sentences.

upset, calm down, have got to, be concerned about  
ignore, cheat, go through, suffer, share

1. Parents \_\_\_\_\_ their children because they came back too late.
2. The couple \_\_\_\_\_ an unforgettable experience at sea.
3. Please \_\_\_\_\_ and take it easy.
4. We should learn to \_\_\_\_\_ happiness and sorrow with friends.
5. He was \_\_\_\_\_ because he was \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.





## II. Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 合计, 总计 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 关心, 挂念 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 经历, 经受 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 放下, 记下 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 为了, 目的是 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 平静下来 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 和某人分享 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 躲藏, 隐藏 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 故意, 有意 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 根据, 依据 \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2 能力提升



## I. Choose the correct verbs to complete the story.

Robbie and I \_\_\_\_\_ (just got/ had just gotten) engaged, so we went to a jewelry store to choose a wedding ring. I \_\_\_\_\_ (just chose/ had just chosen) a really nice diamond ring when a man with a mask and a gun \_\_\_\_\_ (came in/ had come in). After the robber \_\_\_\_\_ (took / had taken) Robbie's wallet, he \_\_\_\_\_ (demanded/ had demanded) the ring. I \_\_\_\_\_ (just handed/ had just handed) it to him when the alarm \_\_\_\_\_ (started/ had started) to go off, and the robber \_\_\_\_\_ (ran off/ had run off). We were so relieved! But then the sales assistant \_\_\_\_\_ (told/ had told) us we had to pay for the ring because I \_\_\_\_\_ (gave/ had given) it to the robber! We \_\_\_\_\_ the sales (just told/ had just told) assistant that we wouldn't pay for it when the police \_\_\_\_\_ (arrived/ had arrived) and \_\_\_\_\_ (arrested/ had arrested) us! I've never had such a terrible experience!

## II. Write a short passage about your best friend.

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### Period 3 Grammar & Practice



#### 课堂优化

##### Learning goals

- Introduce the use of direct speech and indirect speech.

##### Grammar focus

- 直接引语与间接引语相互转化时应注意的问题。

##### 1. 人称的变化。

She said: "I am hungry." → She said she was hungry.

##### 2. 时态变化。

直接引语变间接引语时,间接引语的时态要与主句的时态一致。注意:

- (1) 直接引语为客观真理时,间接引语时态不变,仍用一般现在时。

例如: Teacher told us: "The moon moves round the earth."

→ Teacher told us the moon moves round the earth.

- (2) 直接引语为一般过去时并且与具体时间状语连用时,间接引语仍用一般过去时。

例如: She said: "I went to England in 1998." → She said she went to England in 1998.

- (3) 主句为一般现在时或一般将来时的时候,间接引语时态不变。

He says: "I bought you a book yesterday." → He says that he bought me a book yesterday.

##### 3. 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化。(见学生用书 88 页)

##### 4. 句式上的变化。

- (1) 陈述句变间接引语时,用 that 连接。

- (2) 一般疑问句变间接引语时,要用陈述语气,并要加连词 if 或 whether。

- (3) 特殊疑问句变间接引语要用特殊疑问词引导。



#### 学能训练

### Part 1 基础巩固



##### I. 把下列直接引语变成间接引语。

1. The patient said, "I didn't sleep last night."

2. The woman said, "I ate some noodles, a green peach, and some grapes."

3. The doctor said, "You'd better drink more water and have a good rest."

4. My mother said, "In these days our living conditions have been greatly improved."

5. My friend asked, "Is the pen you bought yesterday expensive?"

II. 把下列间接引语的句子变成直接引语。

1. Mother told Bob to be sure to lock the door before he go to bed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The teacher asked his students to watch him carefully when he did that experiment.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mary asked her sister to pass her the sugar. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mrs Green told her son not to forget to turn off lights before he left the room.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The doctor asked the patient not to go to school until he had no fever.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Part 2 能力提升



I. Read the passage and try to answer questions.

All children in the United States have to receive an education, but the law does not say they have to be educated at school. A number of parents prefer not to send their children to school. Children who are educated at home are known as "home-schoolers". There are about 300,000 home-schoolers in the US today. Some parents prefer teaching their children at home because they do not believe that public schools teach the correct religious values; others believe they can provide a better educational experience for their children by teaching them at home. Interestingly, results show that home-schooled children quite often do better than average on national tests in reading and math.

David Guterson and his wife teach their three children at home. He says that his children learn very differently from children in school. Learning starts with the children's interests and questions. For example, when there is heavy snowfall on a winter day, it may start a discussion or reading about climate, snow removal equipment or snow tourism. Or a spring evening when the family is out watching the stars is a good time to ask questions about satellites and the space program. If the Brazilian rain forests are on the TV news, it could be a perfect time to talk about how rain forests influence the climate, how deserts are formed, and how the polar ice caps affect ocean levels.

1. How many children in the US learn at home? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do some parents prefer to teach their own children? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How do the Gutersons choose what to teach their children?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period 4 Language Use



课堂优化

Learning goals

- Use the language in varieties of communicative activities.
- Write a ask-for-help letter.

Learning difficulties

• give sb advice on

1. 给某人提出建议。

例如: The teacher gave us advice on how to make progress in our study.  
老师给我们提出建议如何提高学习成绩。

2. advise sb to do: 建议某人做某事。

例如: The teacher advised us to read English every morning.

• join in

1. take part in (activity) 参加活动。

例如: Would you like to join us in English corner?  
My brother joined the army when he was only sixteen.  
We all like to join in the English speech competition.

• accordingly (adv.)

1. for that reason, therefore 因此, 所以。例如:

The cost of materials rose sharply last year. Accordingly we were forced to increase our prices.  
去年材料成本大幅度上涨, 因此我们被迫涨价。

2. as a result of something 结果是。

例如: Accordingly, companies receive hundreds of resumes for every opening.



学能训练

Part 1 基础巩固



1. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the phrases from the unit.

add, point, ignore, reason, dare, suffer, advice, communicate, power

1. Can you explain the \_\_\_\_\_ behind the decision?
2. Jane, who grows up in a circus, is able to \_\_\_\_\_ with all the animals.
3. After the earthquakes, people hardly \_\_\_\_\_ hope that their families were still alive.
4. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ from a bad headache after the operation.
5. I followed my teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ and won the competition.

6. Parts of the city had \_\_\_\_\_ cuts yesterday because of the big fire from the restaurant.
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your daughter's name to this list.
8. Air pollution is one of the problems that we can't afford to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There are five important \_\_\_\_\_ in her speech.

## II. Complete the passage using suitable phrases you learned from this unit.

Paul and I are good friends. We always \_\_\_\_\_ each other. He can \_\_\_\_\_ in his hand quite easily, but I have to \_\_\_\_\_ all the numbers on paper for calculations. Last week Paul took me to a newly opened small pub. I \_\_\_\_\_ it as soon as I stepped in. It was such a nice place with all kinds of lovely candles. While we were chatting happily together, someone came near at our table. He asked politely, "Can I \_\_\_\_\_?"

## Part 2 能力提升



### I. Vocabulary test.

1. What he did has added up our difficulties.  
A B C
2. With rare exceptions, he does not appear in public now.  
A B C
3. We are looking for a furnishes house to live in.  
A B C
4. These shoes are looking rather worn out.  
A B C
5. In spring the nature wears a new garment.  
A B C
6. People like to read those anecdote of the pop stars.  
A B C

### II. Write a letter for advice to the editor of the 21st Century on how to get along well with your classmates since you have some trouble getting along with them.

Dear Editor,

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Yours,  
Jack

研究拓展

**Task: use this quiz to interview your friend to see what personality type she/he has got and then try to compare with yours to find something in common.**

1. When you work on a big project, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. try to finish it as quickly as possible  
 B. work at it over a long period of time  
 C. put off finishing it as long as possible
2. When you do something, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. try to do a first-class job so people will notice  
 B. do it as well as you can without worrying too much about it  
 C. do only what you must to get it done
3. When faced with a different challenge, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. look forward to facing it  
 B. worry about whether you can deal with it  
 C. avoid it, if at all possible
4. Do you think the best way to get the most out of a day is \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. to do as many things as possible  
 B. to take your time to get things done  
 C. to do only those things you really have to
5. When something needs to be done, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. decide to do it yourself  
 B. work with others to get it done  
 C. offer to do it only if no one else will
6. When something doesn't work out the way you want it to, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. get angry with yourself and others  
 B. think calmly about what to do  
 C. give up because it wasn't important anyway
7. When people take a long time to get something done, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. get impatient and take over  
 B. gently encourage them to get it done  
 C. let them take their time
8. If you compare your goals with your friend's goals, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. set out to do much better than they might  
 B. hope that you and they can achieve similar things in life  
 C. not care if they set higher goals for themselves than you do
9. When people are late for appointments, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. get angry and stressed out

- B. remember that you are sometimes late, too  
C. not worry, because you are usually late, too
10. When people are talking to you, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. not listen and think about other things  
B. listen and enter into the conversation  
C. let them take over and agree with everything they say
11. When people are expressing their ideas and opinions, do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. step in and give your own opinions  
B. listen and sometimes share your own ideas  
C. listen but not add your own opinions

Scoring: count up how many A, B, and C answers your partner has, if there are:

More A answers: This person is a superachiever;

More B answers: This person is the cool and steady type;

More C answers: This person is the easygoing or carefree type.

单元练习

I. 听力。(10%)

第一节:听下面 5 段小对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读 1 遍。

1. What's the weather like now?  
A. Rainy.                      B. Sunny.                      C. Cloudy.
2. How much did the man pay for one shirt?  
A. 100 yuan.                      B. 50 yuan.                      C. 25 yuan.
3. When does the man begin to work?  
A. At 7:10.                      B. At 7:35.                      C. At 7:45.
4. How much is the dictionary?  
A. 95 yuan.                      B. 60 yuan.                      C. 35 yuan.
5. Where are the two speakers now?  
A. In the street.                      B. In the school.                      C. In the hospital.

第二节:听下面两段对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答 6~7 小题。

6. Where is the man's father now?  
A. At home.                      B. In hospital.                      C. In the company.
7. Who may be the woman?  
A. The man's manager.                      B. The man's sister.                      C. The man's teacher.

听下面一段对话,回答 8~10 小题。

8. What are they talking about?  
A. Their work.                      B. Their business.                      C. Their holidays.
9. Where has the man not been?  
A. Tokyo.                      B. New York.                      C. London.
10. Where is Mrs Brown's daughter?  
A. In Tokyo.                      B. In New York.                      C. In London.

II. 单项填空。(15%)

1. In that film, she was \_\_\_\_\_ as a hard-working middle-aged woman.  
A. cast                      B. acted                      C. played                      D. thought
2. Our teacher told us that there \_\_\_\_\_ no end to learning.  
A. was                      B. is                      C. has                      D. have
3. — It was careless of you to have left your clothes all over. — My God, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so did I                      B. so I did                      C. so were you                      D. so did you
4. Although he lived \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ mountain village, he didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ at all.  
A. alone; alone; lonely                      B. alone; lonely; lonely  
C. lonely; lonely; alone                      D. lonely; alone; alone
5. After graduation from college, he began to go from city to city, \_\_\_\_\_ a suitable job.



- A. hunting for      B. taking on      C. looking after      D. bringing up
6. This is really an exciting match. \_\_\_\_\_ the game?  
A. Who do you think will win      B. Whom do you think will win  
C. Do you think who will win      D. Do you think whom will win
7. — It's late. I must leave now.      — OK. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you      B. Don't worry      C. I'm sorry for it      D. Take care
8. She thinks only of herself; she doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ other people.  
A. care for      B. care about      C. care of      D. care in
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you are very busy, \_\_\_\_\_ a line if you are in town.  
A. If; write      B. Even though; write      C. If; drop      D. Even though; drop
10. Jack is a student and studies at No.1 Middle School. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So Mary is      B. So is Mary      C. So does Mary      D. So it is with Mary
11. We were very annoyed because what he did has \_\_\_\_\_ to our difficulties.  
A. added      B. added up      C. add      D. add up
12. We haven't seen her for days, so we are all \_\_\_\_\_ about her safety.  
A. worry      B. concern      C. concerned      D. concerning
13. Your friend comes to school very \_\_\_\_\_ because he failed his exam.  
A. happy      B. upset      C. concerned      D. worried
14. It must be \_\_\_\_\_ to go out in such hot weather.  
A. happy      B. interesting      C. wonderful      D. crazy
15. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ in the exam will be seriously punished.  
A. cheat      B. cheated      C. has cheated      D. will cheat

### III. 完形填空。(15%)

Mary Allen was my best friend — like the sister I never had. We did everything together: piano lessons, movies, swimming, horseback riding.

When I was 13, my family moved \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Mary and I kept in touch through letters, and we saw each other \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ special occasions — like my wedding and Mary's. Soon we were \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ with children and moving to new homes, and we wrote \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ often. One day a card that I sent came back stamped "Address Unknown". I had no idea \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to find Mary.

Over the \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_, I thought of Mary often. I wanted to \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ stories of my children and then grandchildren. And I needed to share my sorrow when my brother and then mother died. There \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ an empty place in my heart that only a friend like Mary could fill.

One day I was reading the newspaper when I \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of a young woman who looked a lot \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Mary and whose last name was Wagman—Mary's married name. "there \_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ be thousands of Wagnans." I thought, \_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ I wrote to her anyway.

She called as soon as she got my \_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_. "Mrs Tobin!" she said excitedly, "Mary Allen Wagman is my mother." Minutes later I heard a voice that I \_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ instantly. Even after 40 years. We laughed and cried and caught up on each other's lives. Now the empty place