



新精活实展平台 翱翔高飞圆梦想

高考领航

高效课堂学案

■ 主编 李成民

GKLT-H

英语
必修 1

成绩怎么提高?



电子科技大学出版社

一书在手 全程无忧

在高中三年里，酸甜苦辣样样俱全，悲笑泣乐时时存在，语音袅袅，意犹未尽。高考领航愿用不断超越的执著信念，陪伴您走过这段非凡旅程，圆满您的大学梦想，成就您的人生辉煌！

品质是高考领航的座右铭，创新是高考领航的恒动力。专家名师编写，打造出扛鼎中国教辅书业的力作，为复习备考注入无穷动力。可编辑教学课件光盘；一课一练，活页课时作业；模拟考场应试体验，单元质量评估；解疑释惑，详解答案……一项项凝聚着高考领航殚精竭虑的智慧，见证了高考领航永无止境的突破，更为您的逐梦之旅带来无限精彩与感动。

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让学习与快乐相伴!
伴您轻松步入求知之旅……

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Unit 1



Friendship 友谊

话题沙龙 读一读

名言佳句

A life without a friend is a life without a sun.

人生没有朋友,犹如人生没有了太阳。

A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.

——Thomas Fuller(托马斯·福勒)

用礼物“买来”的朋友终会被买走。

Friendship is the golden thread that ties the hearts of all the world.

——J. Evelyn(约翰·伊夫林)

友谊是一根金线,把全世界的心连在一起。

A brother may not be a friend, but a friend will always be a brother.

——Benjamin Franklin(本杰明·富兰克林)

兄弟未必是朋友,而朋友总是兄弟。

【我的格言】

美文欣赏

A Story about Friendship

One day, when I was a freshman in high school, I saw a kid from my class was walking home from school. As I was walking, I saw a **bunch**① of kids running toward him. They ran at him, tripping him so he landed in the **dirt**②. His glasses went flying. He looked up and I saw the terrible sadness in his eyes. So I ran to him and as he **crawled**③ around to look for his glasses, I saw tears in his eyes. As I handed him his glasses, I said, “They really should be punished”. He looked at me and said, “Hey, thanks!”

I asked him where he lived, and we talked all the way home. I asked him if he wanted to play football with my friends, and he agreed. We hung out all weekend and the more I got to know Kyle, the more I liked him, and my friends thought the same of him. Over the next four years, Kyle and I were best friends. When we were seniors, Kyle decided on Georgetown, and I was going to Duke. I believed that we would be friends forever and that the miles would never be a problem.

I saw Kyle on graduation day. I could see that he was nervous about his speech. So I said to him, “Hey, big guy, you’ll be great!” He looked at me and smiled. “Thanks,” he said.

“Graduation is a time to thank those who helped us make it through those tough years. They are our parents, our teachers, our **siblings**④ but mostly our friends. I am going to tell you a story.” I just looked at my friend in disbelief as he told the story about the first day we met. He had planned to kill himself over the weekend. He looked hard at me and gave me a little smile. “Thankfully, I was saved. My friend prevented me from doing the silly thing.”

I heard the gasp⑤ go through the crowd as this handsome and popular boy told us all about his weakest moment. I saw his mom and dad looking at me and smiling. As we can see, “Friends are angels who lift us to our feet when our wings have trouble remembering how to fly.”

Notes

1. bunch *n.* 一帮; 一群 2. dirt *n.* 泥; 土 3. crawl *vi.* 爬 4. sibling *n.* 兄弟姐妹

【文本感知】 Task

Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. freshman | a. to take a quick deep breath with your mouth open, especially because you are surprised or in pain |
| 2. trip | b. a student who is in his or her first year in high school or college |
| 3. graduation | c. having or causing problems or difficulties |
| 4. tough | d. the act of successfully completing a university degree, or studies at an American high school |
| 5. gasp | e. to catch sb's foot and make them fall or almost fall |

[自我诊断] 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. a



Section I Warming Up & Reading

预习-导引-试一试

Step 1 Fast-reading

Scan the text and choose the best answers according to the text. 阅读课文, 选择正确答案。

- What kind of life did Anne live in Amsterdam during World War II?
 - Exciting and interesting.
 - Frightening but safe.
 - Frightening and unsafe.
 - Hard but happy.
- Who was Anne's best friend?
 - A girl called Kitty.
 - Her family.
 - A diary called Kitty.
 - His brother.
- Why did Anne mention two evenings?
 - She loved evening because it was safer than daytime.
 - She had been far away from nature for a long time.
 - She could not sleep well during evenings at wartime.
 - The thunders always frightened her so much.
- The story mainly tells us that _____.
 - Anne's best friend was a girl called Kitty
 - Anne set down what had happened in her diary
 - Anne kept diaries in her hiding place and she treated her diary as her best friend
 - Anne admired nature very much and often stayed up late to watch the moon through the windows
- In Anne's eyes, a best friend is someone _____.
 - who would not laugh at you
 - who understands what you have gone through
 - whom you could tell everything to
 - who can help you when you are in trouble

Step 2 Careful-reading

Task 1: Read the text aloud and find out the right answers to the following questions. 阅读课文, 回答问题。

- What did Anne Frank make her best friend? And why?

- What was Anne's diary's name?

- Why did Anne stay awake until half past eleven one evening?

译文-助学-比一比

ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

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

- Why is it no pleasure looking at nature through dirty curtains?

Task 2: Work in pairs or groups. Fill in the blanks below according to the text. 填写表格。

About Anne	1. She kept a(n) _____ as her only true friend to _____ her feelings. 2. She led a(n) _____ life and _____ a lot from the war. 3. She and her family had to _____ or they _____ by _____.
What Anne wrote in the diary	4. She missed _____ crazily when she could not go _____. 5. She described _____ she had grown to go out to _____ nature. 6. One evening, she experienced the _____ of nature face to face. 7. She wrote she hated to look at nature through _____ which were hanging _____.

Step 3 Discussion 论谈

Topic: What are the true friends like?

Step 4 Summary 课文浓缩

Anne was a little girl who lived in the Netherlands with her family. Because they were Jews, they had to [1] _____ everywhere, [2] _____ they would be caught by the German Nazis. [3] _____ that time she had to regard the diary [4] _____ her only friend, because she thought the diary was a friend [5] _____ she could tell everything to, like her deepest [6] _____ and thoughts. And she needn't be afraid that it would [7] _____ her, or just couldn't understand what she was [8] _____. In one of her diaries, she described how she felt after [9] _____ in the hiding place for over two years: I haven't been able to be [10] _____ for so long that I've grown so [11] _____ about everything [12] _____ with nature, the sky, the song of the birds, the flowers, even the wind and the rain...

安妮最好的朋友

你想不想有一位可以无话不谈、能够推心置腹的朋友呢? 或者你是否担心你的朋友会嘲笑你、不理解你目前的处境呢? 安妮·弗兰克就想要第一种类型的朋友, 于是她把自己的日记当成了最好的朋友。

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

Thursday 15th June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I was here.

...For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face...

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

Yours,
Anne

第二次世界大战期间,安妮居住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她全家都是犹太人,所以他们不得不躲藏起来,否则就会被德国纳粹抓走。她和她的家人躲藏了将近两年零一个月才被发现。在那段时间里,她唯一忠实的朋友就是她的日记了。她说:“我不愿意像大多数人那样仅仅在日记中记流水账。我要把日记当做我的朋友,我给我的朋友取名为基蒂。”现在,让我们看一看安妮自1942年7月以来在藏身之处躲着的那种心情吧。

1944年6月15日 星期四

亲爱的基蒂:

我不知道是不是长时间无法出门的缘故,我变得对与大自然有关的一切事物都无比狂热。我非常清楚地记得,以前湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花从未令我如此心驰神往。但自从我来到这里后,一切都变了。

……比如,在一个温暖的夜晚,我故意熬到11点半不睡觉,为的是独自好好地看一看月亮。但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。还有一次,那是在五个月前的一个黄昏,我恰好在楼上,窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚,风雨交加,电闪雷鸣,我完全被这种力量镇住了。这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

……让人伤心的是……我只能通过挂在沾满灰尘的窗户上的脏兮兮的窗帘观看大自然。观看这些已经不再是乐趣了,因为大自然是必须去亲身体验的。

你的,
安妮

新知探究 讲一讲

【词汇在线】

1. add up 合计,把……加起来

Add up all the money I owe you.

把我欠你的钱全部加起来吧。

You haven't added the figures up right.

这些数字你没有加对。

拓展

add v. 增加,补充说

add that...补充说……

add to 增添,增加

add...to...把……加到……中

add up to 加起来总共是……

【即境活用】

(2011年江西模考) _____ all the figures to see how much they _____.

A. Add; add up to

B. Add up; add up to

C. Add up; add up

D. Add; add to

2. upset

(1) **adj.** 不安的;难过的;心烦意乱的;不适的

be upset at...

be upset about...为……感到不安

be upset that...

There is no point in getting upset about it.

犯不着为此事难过。

She was upset that he had left without saying goodbye.

他的不辞而别让她感到不安。

upset 作形容词时不可置于名词前作定语。

(2) **vt.** (upset, upset) 使不安;使心烦;使不高兴

It upset him that nobody had told him about it.

让他不高兴的是谁也没有把这件事告诉他。

Don't upset yourself about it—let's just forget it ever happened. 你别为此事烦恼了——咱们就当它没发生过。

【即境活用】

(2011年济南模考)—What's the matter with Rod?

—I think he's still _____ that we forgot his birthday.

A. unfair

B. stubborn

C. reliable

D. upset

3. ignore vt. 不理睬,忽视

I made a suggestion, but they chose to ignore it.

我提了个建议,但他们不予理睬。

He ignored all the “No Smoking” signs and lit up a cigarette. 他无视所有“禁止吸烟”的标牌,点了支烟。

拓展

ignorant *adj.* 无知的,没有学识的
ignorance *n.* 无知
be ignorant of...对……不了解/不知道

【即境活用】

- So you didn't say “hello” to him last night?
— Well, I stopped and smiled when I saw him, but he _____ me and walked on.
A. ignored B. refused
C. denied D. missed

4. calm

(1) *vt. & vi.* (使)平静, (使)镇静

{ calm down (使)平静下来, (使)镇静下来
{ calm sb. / oneself down 使某人/自己平静下来

The crying child soon calmed down.

哭闹的小孩一会儿就平静了下来。

He took a few deep breaths to calm himself down.

他深吸几口气使自己平静下来。

(2) *adj.* 平静的;镇静的

keep/remain calm 保持冷静

It is very important to keep calm when the earthquake breaks out. 当地震发生时,保持镇静是很重要的。

The storm stopped and the sea was calm again. 暴风雨过后,大海又恢复了平静。

【辨析】 calm/quiet/still/silent

易混词	意义区别
calm	平静的,镇静的;指无风浪的或人的心情不激动的
quiet	宁静的,安静的;指不吵闹的或心境不烦躁的
still	静止的,不动的;指(人或物体等)不运动的
silent	沉默的,寂静的;指不讲话或没有声音的

She was very calm when I told her the news.

我告诉她这个消息时,她很平静。

Could you keep the children quiet while I am on the phone? 我在打电话时,你让孩子们安静点好吗?

The kids found it hard to stay still.

那些孩子觉得很难做到待着不动。

In order to stay at the factory, she chose to keep silent about the matter. 为了能待在这个工厂里,她选择了对此事保持沉默。

巧学妙记

危急时刻要 calm; 心静如水 quiet;
无言以对 silent; 四肢 still 稳如山。

【即境活用】

- (1) (2011 年福建模考) Don't be nervous! Keep _____ even when you are in the face of danger.
A. still B. calm C. silent D. quiet
(2) I tried hard to get some information about the new technology out of his mouth, but he remained _____.
A. quiet B. still C. silent D. calm

5. concern

(1) *vt.* 使担忧,使不安

concern oneself about/for...担心……

She is always concerning herself about other people's business. 她总是担心别人的事情。

(2) *vt.* 涉及,关系到

concern oneself with/in...从事/参与/或干涉……

She concerns herself with social welfare.

她从事社会福利工作。

(3) *n.* [C, U] 担心; [C] 关心的事

feel/show concern about/for...对……表示关心、担心

She showed a great deal of concern for her son's illness.

她非常担心她儿子的病情。

What are your main concerns as a writer?

身为作家,你主要关注什么?

拓展

concerning *prep.* 有关,关于
concerned *adj.* 有关的,担心的
as far as...is concerned 就……而言
be concerned about/for 关心,挂念

【即境活用】

When she was in America, we were all _____ about her safety.

- A. concerning B. to concern
C. concerned D. concern

6. go through

(1) 经历,经受

He has gone through such a lot since his wife died. 妻子死后他经受了 不少苦难。

They went through many hardships during the war. 他们在战争年代里经受很多磨难。

(2) 仔细检查,详细研究

I will go through your papers. 我将审阅你们的论文。

(3) 通过

The new law did not go through. 新法案未能通过。

拓展

go about 着手干;四处走动 go after 追求
go ahead 说吧;干吧 go over 复习;检查
go against 反对;违背;对……不利
go without 没有……而勉强应付;没有……也行
go in for 参加(考试或比赛);喜欢

【即境活用】

(2011 年浙江模考) He looks old for his age. I think he must have _____ a lot in those years.

- A. gone over B. gone by
C. gone through D. gone with

7. set down

(1) 记下,写下

He decided to set down the facts. 他决定写下事实。

(2) 放下

The young lady set down a large vase on the table. 那位年轻的女士将一个花瓶放在了桌上。

(3) 登记

How shall I set myself down in the hotel register? 在旅馆的登记簿上,我应如何登记自己的身份呢?

拓展

set aside 留出, 搁在一边
 set off 动身; 使……爆炸
 set out to do 开始做, 着手做
 set up 创立, 开办, 竖起
 set out (for...) 出发 (前往……), 动身 (去……)
 set about (doing) sth. 着手做某事, 开始做某事

【即境活用】

Sometimes we may _____ happenings in a diary.

- A. set off B. set down
 C. set up D. set along

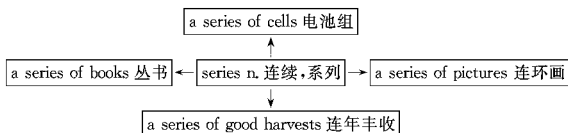
8. a series of 一连串的; 一系列; 一套

A series of wet days spoiled our holiday.
 连绵不断的阴雨天气破坏了我们的假期。

归纳

- 1) series 的单数形式和复数形式相同。
 2) 当表“一套”的单数意思时, 谓语动词用单数; 表“两套或多套”的复数意思时, 谓语动词用复数。

拓展



【即境活用】

用所给动词的适当形式填空

- ① A series of plays about the development of China _____ (be) shown on TV during the National Day.
 ② Two series of new books _____ (have) come out recently.

9. on purpose 故意地, 有意地, 特意地

He left the book here for the girl to read on purpose.
 他是有意把这本书留在这儿让那个女孩去读的。
 She came here on purpose to discuss it with you.
 她特意来这里是为了和你商量这件事。

拓展

by accident/by chance 偶然, 碰巧
 to the purpose 中肯
 with/for the purpose of 为了……

【即境活用】

(2011 年济南模考) Sam always pronounces my name wrong. Do you think he does it _____?

- A. on purpose B. at present
 C. at an end D. right away

10. power n. 能力; 力量; 权力

beyond/out of one's power 某人力所不及
 in power 掌有权力的
 in one's power 在某人能力/权力范围之内
 come to power 上台执政

I will do everything in my power to help you.
 我会尽全力帮助你的。

The party came to power at the last election.
 这个政党是在上次大选中上台执政的。

拓展

powerless adj. 没有能力的, 没有力量的
 power
 powerful adj. 强大的, 强有力的

【辨析】 power/energy/strength/force

易混词	意义区别
power	着重行动所根据的职权或能力
energy	指物理学上能的概念或生理上的精力
strength	指体力、强度、力量
force	着重力产生的实际效果

He worked with great energy. 他带着巨大的精力工作。

It's beyond my power. 这超出了我的职权范围。

The law should remain in force. 法律应当有效。

He is a man of great strength. 他是个大力士。

【即境活用】

(1) She was so astonished that for a few seconds she lost the _____ of speech.

- A. force B. strength C. power D. energy

(2) Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.

- A. energy B. source C. power D. material

【句式剖析】

1. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper. 你告诉他/她本应该努力学习的, 所以你不让他/她看你的试卷。

本句中 should have studied 是 should have done 结构, 在这里意为“本来应该努力学习”, 而实际上并没有学习, 常用来表示责备、遗憾。

You should have finished your homework yesterday.
 你本应该昨天完成作业的。

(1) should have done 相当于 ought to have done 表示“本应该做……”, 而实际上没有做。

(2) 其否定形式为“should not/ought not to have done”, 表示“本不应该做……”, 而实际上做了。

You shouldn't have told him about it.
 你本不应该告诉他此事的。

拓展

情态动词+have done 的常见结构有:

could have done 本来能够做某事

needn't have done 本没有必要做某事

might have done 过去有可能发生某事 (可能性不大)

must have done 过去一定发生过某事 (否定句常用 can't have done)

He could have arrived there on time. 他本来能够按时到达那里的。

You needn't have told them that. 你没有必要告诉他们那件事的。

【即境活用】

(1) (2010 上海, 29) — Sorry, Professor Smith, I didn't finish the assignment yesterday.

— Oh, you _____ have done it as yesterday was the deadline.

A. must
C. should

B. mustn't
D. shouldn't

(2) She _____ have left school, for her bike is still here.

A. can't

B. wouldn't

C. shouldn't

D. needn't

2. ...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当面对面

本句中 it was the first time that...为常用句式。其中 that 从句用过去完成时态。

It was the first time that he had visited the Water Cube. 那是他第一次参观水立方。

(1) 本句式中的 it 可换成 this 或 that; first 也可以换成 second, third 等, 形成 It/This/That was the first/second/third time that...

(2) 如果把本句式中的 was 换成 is/will be, 那么 that 从句中的时态应为现在完成时。

This is the first time that I have been to Guilin.

这是我第一次去桂林。

【即境活用】

(1) This is the first time that we _____ a film in the cinema together as a family.

A. see

B. had seen

C. saw

D. have seen

(2) It's the third time _____ late this month.

A. that you arrived

B. when you arrived

C. that you've arrived

D. when you've arrived

3. Mother asked her if/whether she was very hot with so many clothes on.

妈妈问她穿这么多衣服是否很热。

本句中的 with so many clothes on 是 with 复合结构, 即“with+宾语+宾语补足语”。该结构中宾语补足语可由介词、名词、代词、形容词、副词、非谓语动词充当。在句中通常作状语, 表示条件、原因、方式、伴随等。

① The students left the classroom with the windows open.

学生们开着窗子离开了教室。

② The teacher came in with a book in his hand.
老师进来了, 手里拿着一本书。

拓展

活用 with 复合结构中的非谓语动词

(1) 现在分词作宾语补足语表示与宾语之间为主动关系

(2) 过去分词作宾语补足语表示与宾语之间为被动关系

(3) 不定式作宾语补足语表示将来的动作且常用主动形式

With prices going up, we can't afford a house.

由于价格迅猛上涨, 我们买不起房子。

With a lot of difficult problems settled, the manager felt very pleased. 许多问题解决了, 经理感到很满意。

With a lot of homework to do, he refused the invitation.

由于有许多作业要做, 他拒绝了邀请。

【即境活用】

(1) (2010 年山东, 29) The living room is clean and tidy, with a dining table already _____ for a meal to be cooked.

A. laid

B. laying

C. to lay

D. being laid

(2) —Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.

—Sorry. With so much work _____ my mind, I almost break down.

A. filled

B. filling

C. on fill

D. being filled

(3) 用 with 复合结构完成下列句子

① The murderer was brought in _____
(双手被捆在背后).

② He got up very early this morning _____
(有很多工作要做).

同步测控

练一练

限时 10 分钟

【基础落实】

I. 重点单词

1. _____ (adj.) 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的 → _____

(vt.) 使不安; 使心烦

2. _____ (vt.) 不理睬; 忽视 → _____ (n.) 无知; 不懂 →

_____ (adj.) 无知的; 不知道的

3. _____ (v.) (使) 平静; (使) 镇定 → _____ (adj.) 平

静的; 镇静的; 沉着的

4. _____ (vt.) (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到 → _____ (adj.)

担心的; 忧虑的

5. _____ (adj.) 德国的 → _____ (n.) 德国 → _____

(n.) 德国人(复数形式)

6. _____ (adv.) 在户外; 在野外 → _____ (反义词) 在

屋内

7. _____ (adj.) 整个的; 完全的; 全部的 → _____

(adv.) 完全地; 全然地; 整个地

8. _____ (n.) 黄昏; 傍晚

9. _____ (n.) 能力; 力量; 权力 → _____ (adj.) 强大的

10. _____ (adj.) 积满灰尘的 → _____ (n.) 灰尘, 尘土

II. 重点短语

1. _____

合计

2. _____

(使) 平静下来; (使) 镇定下来

3. _____

关心; 挂念

4. _____

遛狗

5. _____

经历; 经受

6. _____

记下; 放下; 登记

7. _____

一连串的; 一系列; 一套

8. _____

故意

9. _____

为了……

10. _____

在黄昏时刻

11. _____

面对面地

12. _____

不再……

III. 重点句型

1. Your friend comes to school _____.

你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

2. _____, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

遛狗时你不小心, 把狗松开了, 狗被汽车撞了。

3. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months _____.
她与家人躲藏了将近二十五个月后被发现了。
4. I wonder if _____ I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long _____ I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.
我不知道是不是因为我长久无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。
5. I can well remember that _____ 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,从未令我着迷过。
6. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely _____; _____ in a year and a half that I'd _____ the night face to face...
漆黑的夜晚,风雨交加,电闪雷鸣,我全然被这种力量镇住了,这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

能力...提升



课下 35 分钟

I. 单词拼写

- He didn't pass the exam, so he looked very _____.
(心烦意乱的).
- On hearing that London was attacked by the terrorists, all the G8 leaders were _____ (关心) about the safety of the people.
- They loved deeply and decided to be each other's lifetime _____ (伙伴, 伴侣) forever.
- The _____ (窗帘) was suddenly drawn and a bright light poured in through the window.
- It is a fine day. Let's do some exercise _____ (在户外).
- Jean _____ (忽视) the warning and put her hand into the lion's mouth.
- Don't let your dog _____ (松开的) on the beach.
- The _____ (连续) of events finally led to the outbreak of war.
- Her reasons why she didn't come to the party were not _____ (完全) clear.
- People should have more _____ (权力) over the decisions that affect their lives.

II. 用所给词或短语的适当形式填空

add, dusty, have got to, be concerned about, go through, set down, on purpose, calm...down, face to face, German

- Please _____ my name and phone number so that you can call me.
- WH Wilson Company is _____ a hard time because of the crisis (危机).
- She has had an H₁N₁ virus and _____ be separated from her family for a few days.
- Those who are climbing Mount Tai are said to be _____.
- I have never had a _____ meeting with Mrs. White. We've only talked on the Internet.
- Don't worry. We know you didn't break the window _____.
- The father's anger was _____ when hearing "sorry"

ry" from his son.

- Many parents _____ their children's health at college last autumn.
 - He entered his room and found the floor was covered with _____.
 - The wife _____ some wood to increase the fire.
- III. 单项填空
- In order to stop her wife from attending the party, he took away the key to their car _____.
A. by mistake B. on purpose
C. in surprise D. by chance
 - It's the second time that I _____ in Beijing. What great changes! It's years since I _____ here last time.
A. went; had left B. had been; left
C. have been; left D. have; had left
 - It is in the room _____ our meeting will be held.
A. where B. that
C. which D. in which
 - A series of pictures painted by that famous artist _____ on show since last weekend.
A. was B. were
C. has been D. have been
 - If you _____ your money _____ mine, we will have enough to buy one more set of stamps to _____ our collection.
A. join; in; add B. add; to; add to
C. put; to; add up D. add; in; add up to
 - _____ finish their task ahead of time, the students worked harder and harder.
A. So as to B. As to
C. In order to D. In order not to
 - Many people were _____ about people who suffered the drought (干旱) in the southwest.
A. concerning B. exciting
C. excited D. concerned
 - I said hello to you in the street yesterday, but you _____ me completely.
—I'm sorry. Maybe I didn't notice you.
A. refused B. hid
C. ignored D. found
 - Anne made her diary the best friend and _____ all her important thoughts in it.
A. set out B. set down
C. set up D. set off
 - My sister was always _____ and careful while I would get excited and upset by the slightest thing.
A. silent B. calm
C. quiet D. still
 - You have no idea what I've had to _____ during the last few months.
A. come true B. go through
C. come up D. look through
 - While _____ on the street, she saw a young girl fall over suddenly and _____ still on the ground.
A. walked; lay B. walking; lay
C. walked; lying D. walking; lying
 - They had a wonderful party last night. First, they danced

- _____, and then they had a _____ talk, laughing happily.
- A. face to face; face to face B. face to face; face-to-face
C. face-to-face; face-to-face D. face-to-face; face to face
14. —What _____ him? I didn't see a smile on his face for a day.
—Not passing the exam.
- A. upset B. made
C. caused D. annoy
15. Taking plenty of exercise every day can make you full of _____, I think.
- A. power B. strength
C. energy D. force

IV. 完形填空

Michael's birthday was coming soon. He asked his dad for a 1 so that he would not need to walk to school any more. However, Michael's dad had 2 his job and did not have much money. Michael got a book instead, 3 he did not complain.

One bright and sunny day while Michael was 4 past a store on his way to 5, he saw a big boy on a bike. The bike was too small for the 6. As he was turning around a corner, the bike skidded(打滑) on a puddle(水坑) of water and 7 into a wall.

The boy was a student in Michael's school. Michael 8 him. The boy's name was William. William seemed to have broken his 9. Michael picked up William's bike which was not 10 and rode to the nearby hospital to get 11. A few minutes later, an ambulance(救护车) came and 12 William to the hospital. Michael rode William's bike to school so he would not be 13 for class.

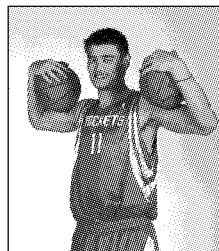
After school, Michael quickly 14 the bicycle to William's house with a book for William. He was not too seriously 15. He was to leave hospital 16 his leg was put in a cast(打上石膏). Michael was 17 that William was getting a new bike on his birthday in two months' time and he could 18 William's old bike. Michael was very 19. From then on, Michael and William became good 20. Michael visited William every day till William's leg healed(治愈).

1. A. bicycle B. book
C. pencil D. car
2. A. finished B. kept
C. lost D. done
3. A. for B. but
C. or D. so
4. A. driving B. moving
C. leaving D. walking
5. A. hospital B. school
C. home D. store
6. A. corner B. water
C. boy D. wall
7. A. crashed B. changed
C. added D. got
8. A. liked B. praised
C. protected D. knew
9. A. arm B. leg

- C. neck D. head
10. A. strong B. new
C. broken D. safe
11. A. help B. advice
C. medicine D. ambulance
12. A. passed B. returned
C. led D. brought
13. A. ready B. late
C. early D. suitable
14. A. lent B. bought
C. rode D. carried
15. A. suffered B. killed
C. attacked D. hurt
16. A. before B. after
C. since D. because
17. A. great B. honest
C. surprised D. disappointed
18. A. have B. repair
C. sell D. refuse
19. A. happy B. sad
C. wise D. lovely
20. A. classmates B. brothers
C. relatives D. friends

V. 阅读理解

When Yao Ming went down during the third game of the Houston Rockets' Western Conference semifinals series vs. the Los Angeles Lakers on May 8, the big man fell down on the floor. Now it is Chinese fans' turn to fear after a team doctor announced on June 29 that the stress fracture(骨折) in the Chinese basketball player's left foot is more serious than previously feared, and could even end his career.



Yao is a symbol of Chinese basketball, the country's most popular player. While not the first Chinese basketball player to play in the NBA—that distinction goes to Wang Zhizhi, who was chosen by the Dallas Mavericks in 1999—Yao is by far the most outstanding. A seven-time NBA All-Star and pillar(支柱) of the Chinese national team, his face can be seen on everything in China from Coke billboards to Visa ads. His annual advertisement income last year was about \$ 36 million, over three times that of the next highest-paid Chinese sports pitchman, hurdler Liu Xiang.

Chinese fans were shocked and sad to hear about the seriousness of Yao's injury. Chinese fans have grown accustomed to seeing Yao out with an injury. In February 2008 he suffered a stress fracture in his left foot that kept him out of the NBA, but he returned to play for his country in the Beijing Olympics. He carried China's flag into the Olympic stadium and led the Chinese men to the quarterfinals, where they lost to Lithuania.

After seeing their hero return from injury so many times before, few in China seem ready to declare him finished. Eric Zhang, Yao's agent, told the *China Daily* that it was too soon to call an end to Yao's career, and many fans agree. "I think whether he can make a comeback depends on his own attitude; there have been plenty of basketball play-

ers who have managed to do that after major injuries. I don't see why Yao Ming should be an exception."

- Why do Chinese fans fear Yao Ming's injury?
 - Because it will end his career.
 - Because it is the first time that he has been injured.
 - Because his injury is more serious than previously feared.
 - Because he will miss the Western Conference finals due to the injury.
- What great achievements has Yao Ming made in the NBA?
 - He has been an NBA All-Star seven times.
 - He is the first Chinese NBA player.
 - He is a pillar of the Chinese national team.
 - His face can be seen on everything in China.
- It can be inferred that Liu Xiang's annual advertisement income is _____.

- about as much as Yao Ming's
- no more than \$12 million
- more than double Yao Ming's
- about \$24 million

- We can learn from the passage that Yao Ming _____.
 - is not strong enough and gets injured easily
 - always quits the game whether his injury is bad or not
 - loves his motherland and is willing to devote himself to its fame
 - loves playing NBA games more than playing for China
- How does Yao's agent consider his future?
 - He will manage to make a comeback.
 - He will end his NBA career soon.
 - He will return to China for a new start.
 - He will retire in the near future.



Section II Learning about Language

预习·导引 试一试

I. 学习下面的生词和词组,并用其适当形式完成句子。

suffer 遭受; 忍受; 经历	recover 痊愈; 恢复; 重新获得	get tired of 对……厌烦
pack 捆扎; 包装; 打行李	suitcase 手提箱; 衣箱	settle 安家; 定居; 解决

- He filled his _____ with clothes he needed for the holiday and then put it under the bed.
- The people in Haiti have _____ from poverty and poor health after the earthquake in January 2010.
- The whole world is _____ from the financial crisis.
- Even an upright official finds it hard to _____ a family quarrel.
- _____ the clothes carefully so that you don't crease them.
- Everyone _____ a man who is always blowing his own horn.

II. 观察下列各组句子,指出其中的变化。

例: a. Tom said, "I have finished my homework."
 b. Tom said (that) he had finished his homework.
 (I → he; have → had; my → his)

- a. Paul said, "I like English very much."
 b. Paul said (that) he liked English very much.
- a. Mary said, "Our train will arrive in five minutes."
 b. Mary said (that) their train would arrive in five minutes.
- a. He said, "My brother is coming this week."
 b. He said (that) his brother was coming that week.

- a. She said, "These skirts are mine."
 b. She said (that) those skirts were hers.

III. 欣赏下列小幽默,画出其中含间接引语的句子。

- Son: My teacher said it's going against the law for a father to beat his son.
 Father: What your teacher said is about the national law. Your grandpa told me I had the right to beat you because it's the family law.
- Son: Daddy, when do the tomatoes turn red?
 Father: Why do you want to know when the tomatoes turn red?
 Son: Mom told me red tomatoes could make people clever. I'm trying to find out the time when I can turn red and become clever.

IV. 同义句转换

- He said to me, "Are you a student?"
 → He asked me _____ I _____ a student.
- The man said, "I get up at six in the morning."
 → The man said that _____ up at six in the morning.
- He asked if I was going to the zoo.
 → He asked, "_____ going to the zoo?"
- My teacher said that he would finish the work on time.
 → My teacher said, "_____ finish the work on time."

新知·探究 讲一讲

[语法点拨]



直接引语和间接引语(一)

考点一 直接引语变间接引语时句式的变化

我们转述别人的话时,可以引用别人的原话,被引用的部分称为直接引语;用自己的话转述别人的话叫间接引语。这两种引语都是宾语从句,但是直接引语放在引号内,不用连词连接;间接引语不用引号,通常用连接词与主句连接。直接引语变间接引语时句式的变化有以下几种情况:

1. 直接引语为陈述句,变为间接引语的口诀是:
去掉引号加 that,人称变化要灵活。
时态向后退一步,状语变化按规则。
He said,“I’m very glad.”
→He said that he was very glad.
2. 直接引语为一般疑问句,变为间接引语的口诀是:
去掉引号加 if(或 whether),陈述语序要记住。
时态、人称和状语,小心变化别马虎。
He said,“Can you come this afternoon,John?”
→He asked whether (if) John could come that afternoon.
3. 直接引语是特殊疑问句,变为间接引语的口诀是:
直接去引号,陈述莫忘掉。
助动 do(does),did,一定要去掉。
“What do you want?”he asked me.
→He asked me what I wanted.

考点二 直接引语变间接引语时人称的变化

口诀巧记人称变化:
人称变更怎么办?“一主、二宾、三不变”
若是自引自的话,听者不变称不变。
He said,“I am forty.”
→He said that he was forty.
He said,“Are you coming tomorrow?”
→He asked me if I was going the next day.
He said,“Is she an English teacher?”
→He asked if she was an English teacher.

考点三 直接引语变间接引语时时态的变化

主句通常为一般过去时,从句在时态方面要作相应的变化,总的原则是向过去推一个时态。

时态的变化	例句
一般现在时→ 一般过去时	She said,“I need a calculator.” →She said that she needed a calculator.
现在进行时→ 过去进行时	Jim said,“I’m expecting a long distance call.” →Jim said that he was expecting a long distance call.
一般将来时→ 过去将来时	Nancy said,“I’ll call again later.” →Nancy said that she would call again later.
一般过去时→ 过去完成时	He said,“I took it home with me.” →He said that he had taken it home with him.
现在完成时→ 过去完成时	Paul said,“Our team has won the match.” →Paul said that their team had won the match.
过去完成时→ 过去完成时	He said,“I had finished my homework before supper.” →He said that he had finished his homework before supper.

考点四 指示代词、时间/地点状语和动词的变化

	变化形式	例句
指示代词	this→that	She said,“I am coming this week.” →She said that she was going that week.
	these→those	He said,“These books are mine.” →He said that those books were his.
时间状语	now→then	He said,“It’s ten o’clock now.” →He said that it was ten o’clock then.
	today→that day	He said,“I haven’t seen her today.” →He said that he hadn’t seen her that day.
	tonight→that night	She said,“I’ll do it tonight.” →She said that she would do it that night.
	yesterday→ the day before	He said,“This happened yesterday.” →He said that had happened the day before.
	two days ago→ two days before	She said,“I arrived two days ago.” →She said that she had arrived two days before.
	tomorrow→ the next day/ the following day	She said,“He’ll be back tomorrow.” →She said that he would be back the next day/the following day.
地点状语	here→there	She said,“He came here to see Tom.” →She said that he had gone there to see Tom.
	come/bring→ go/take	He said,“I brought it home with me.” →He said that he had taken it home with him.

考点五 直接引语变间接引语时时态不改变的情况

1. 主句的谓语动词为现在或将来时态,从句的时态不需要变化。如:
He says,“I’m tired.”
→He says that he is tired.
He will say,“The boy was lazy.”
→He will tell you that the boy was lazy.
2. 当直接引语是客观真理时,不受时间的限制,因此不需要变化时态。如:
Our geography teacher said to us,“The earth goes round the sun.”
→Our geography teacher told us that the earth goes round the sun.
3. 直接引语是一般过去时,并且和具体的过去时间连用,时态不作改变。如:
She said,“I was born in 1995.”
→She said that she was born in 1995.

同步测控 练一练

限时 10 分钟

[基础落实]



I. 单项选择

- He asked, "Are you a League member?"
→ He asked me _____.
A. am I a League member
B. was I a League member
C. if I was a League member
D. whether I am a League member
- He asked, "How are you getting along?"
→ He asked _____.
A. how am I getting along
B. how are you getting along
C. how I was getting along
D. how was I getting along
- He said, "Mother, the boy is very naughty."
→ He _____ very naughty.
A. said his mother that the boy was
B. said to his mother that the boy is
C. told his mother that the boy was
D. spoke to his mother that the boy is
- He said, "I am living with my brother."
→ He said that _____ was living with his brother.
A. I B. you C. he D. they
- Tom said to me, "Do you like football?"
→ Tom asked me _____ football.
- The teacher said, "My son had the same experience as the little boy."
→ The teacher said that his son _____ the same experience as the little boy.
A. has B. have had
C. had had D. had
- The student said to me, "She has made a close study of the problem."
→ The student told me that she _____ a close study of the problem.
A. has made B. have made
C. had made D. had made
- "Have you seen the film?" he asked me.
→ He asked me _____.
A. had I seen the film
B. have I seen the film
C. if I have seen the film
D. whether I had seen the film
- "I bought the computer two weeks ago," she said.
→ She said that she _____ bought the computer two weeks _____.
A. had bought B. have bought
C. had made D. had made
- "Where have you been these days?" he asked.
→ He asked me _____ been _____ days.
- "You have to come here before six," she said.
→ She said that I _____ to _____ before six.
- The teacher told the kids that light _____ faster than sound.
A. traveled B. had traveled
C. is traveling D. travels

- Wang Ping told the boss that he _____ born in 1989.
A. was B. had been
C. is D. has been

[能力提升]



课下 35 分钟

I. 完成句子

- He told me _____ (他把书忘在了我的房间里).
- She said _____ (她姐姐将回来) the next morning.
- He asked _____ (那里是否有人).
- They asked _____ (我们的袋子里有什么).
- Jack asked John _____ (他要去哪里) when he met him in the street.

II. 单项填空

- Could you tell me _____ the railway station?
A. how I can get to B. how can I get to
C. where I can get to D. where can I get to
- He said that he had visited the park _____.
A. last week B. a week ago
C. two weeks before D. before two weeks
- He asked me _____ his story.
A. I liked B. did you like
C. whether I like D. if I liked
- Mother asked the kid _____ with his toy car.
A. what the matter was B. what was the matter
C. what the matter is D. what is the matter
- Tom told his teacher that he _____ born in 1956.
A. was B. had been
C. is D. has been
- Father told his son that the earth _____ around the sun.
A. is going B. went
C. go D. goes
- Our teacher told us that the Yellow River _____ its way from west to east until it _____ the sea.
A. winds; joins B. wound; joined
C. winds; joined D. wound; joins
- The visitor _____ us, "I _____ very glad to visit your country".
A. said to; am B. said; am
C. told; was D. told; am
- She told me _____ him the news.
A. to not tell B. not to tell
C. tell D. telling
- He asked her mother how she _____ it.
A. had found B. find
C. found D. was found
- Can you tell me _____?
A. who is that gentleman B. that gentleman is who
C. who that gentleman is D. whom is that gentleman
- He asked _____ for the computer.
A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much
C. how much did I pay D. how much I paid
- I asked my lawyer _____ say in court.
A. what I should B. what should I
C. how I should D. how should I
- They want to know _____ do to help us.
A. what can they B. what they can
C. how they can D. how can they

15. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.
A. what man will look like B. what will man look like
C. man will look like what D. what look will man like
16. Can you make sure _____ the gold ring?
A. where Alice had put B. where had Alice put
C. where Alice has put D. where has Alice put
17. He told me _____ had to go. Otherwise he _____ be late.
A. I; is going to B. I; was going to
C. he; was going to D. he; is going to
18. —What did she want?
—I don't know what _____.
A. does she want B. did she want
C. could she want D. she wanted
19. Tom said he _____ English at the moment.
A. studies B. teaches
C. taught D. was studying
20. —When do those shops open?
—I don't know when _____.
A. those shops open B. are those shops open
C. do those shops open D. those are shops opening
21. Father told his son that the sun _____ in the east and _____ in the west.
A. rises; sets B. rose; set
C. rises; set D. rose; sets
22. —Can we have a break?
— Oh, pardon?
—I asked _____ have a break.
A. if we could B. could we
C. whether could we D. if could we
23. Bob asked his sister _____.
A. where did she put his ticket
B. where she put his ticket
C. did she put his ticket where
D. where was she putting his ticket
24. He said his bike _____ stolen and he _____ have to ring the police.
A. has; would B. has; will
C. has been; will D. had been; would
25. The headmaster asked the pupils _____ they saw some one go out.
A. that B. what
C. whether D. how

III. 完形填空

Human beings are born with a great gift that is “self-confidence”. It is not 1 in commercial markets. People can 2 their confidence. Self-confidence can be improved by having greater ambitions and by always trying to stand out in performance. When you fail, 3 it as a challenge and try to succeed in your next 4.

Modern life is filled with fierce 5. So, self-confidence is the key to surviving in this fiercely competitive world. It is a strong driving force and 6 an important role in achieving our higher ambitions.

It's obvious that self-confidence is an energy booster (增强剂). Without confidence, even the experienced and 7 skilled people will miserably fail in what they attempt. 8, improve the power of self-confidence in order to reach the higher 9 in life.

Obviously, whenever people fail in what they attempt, they experience 10 and become upset. Stress 11 memory cells and thinking ability. But people with high level of self-confidence will never 12 stress even in failure. So, try to raise your confidence level.

In frustration (沮丧), you may 13 some common sense. In that case, it will have a(n) 14 impact on your spirit and enthusiasm. Life is 15 full of ups and downs. So, you need self confidence to face all the types of mental pains.

Failures, mistakes and shortcomings are common in everyone's life. Try to be the same in all kinds of situation. Even in the worst, never 16 your confidence because self-confidence is a highly encouraging factor and produces everlasting inspiration.

Self-confidence is a(n) 17 feeling of a person. It is a psychological (心理的) process that enriches our lives. We can improve self-confidence by regularly communicating with wise people and using positive thinking. 18 can be achieved without self-confidence.

In this fiercely competitive world, students have many academic 19 to survive so they need confidence to 20 their goals. Confidence is one's own ability, combined with sincere efforts, which helps one to reach unthinkable heights.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. expensive | B. adoptable |
| C. available | D. cheap |
| 2. A. make up | B. build up |
| C. turn up | D. use up |
| 3. A. do | B. change |
| C. make | D. take |
| 4. A. attempt | B. failure |
| C. success | D. control |
| 5. A. fighting | B. performance |
| C. competition | D. struggling |
| 6. A. shows | B. plays |
| C. remains | D. occupies |
| 7. A. terribly | B. highly |
| C. strictly | D. easily |
| 8. A. But | B. Even |
| C. Although | D. So |
| 9. A. hope | B. roles |
| C. levels | D. speed |
| 10. A. stress | B. loneliness |
| C. pity | D. confidence |
| 11. A. uses | B. destroys |
| C. improves | D. frightens |
| 12. A. touch | B. gain |
| C. express | D. feel |
| 13. A. inform | B. lose |
| C. balance | D. keep |
| 14. A. positive | B. important |
| C. slight | D. bad |
| 15. A. at all | B. above all |
| C. after all | D. in all |
| 16. A. give up | B. put aside |
| C. get away | D. show off |
| 17. A. true | B. inner |
| C. outer | D. wrong |
| 18. A. None | B. Everything |
| C. Nothing | D. Anything |
| 19. A. research | B. challenges |
| C. reports | D. theory |

20. A. accomplish B. achieve
C. enlarge D. enrich

IV. 阅读理解

A

A friend is better than fortune.

A friend is worse than poison in some cases.

The two sentences above have opposite meanings and seem to be unreasonable, but they can be explained as follows: the first refers to all good friends who drive us towards good ways while the second refers to all bad ones who lead us into bad ways.

My ideal friend is of course a good friend whose goodness is shown below: He has no bad habits, such as smoking and drinking. He lives in frugality (节俭). He studies hard so as not to waste his golden time. At home he honors his parents and loves his brothers; at school he respects his teachers and shares the feelings of his classmates. He treats those truly who are true to him. In a word, he has all the good characteristics that I don't have. I can follow him as a model. With his help I can be free from all difficulties.

Indeed, if I have such a person as my friend, I shall never fear difficulty and shall never know the existence of the word "failure".

- The article is written to explain _____.
A. how to make friends with others
B. what kind of person we should make friends with
C. how to help friends
D. what kind of person the writer's friend is
- From the passage we can learn that _____.
A. the writer has a lot to learn from his ideal friend
B. the writer and his ideal friend have a lot to learn from each other
C. the writer's ideal friend has a lot to learn from him
D. the writer has only a little to learn from his ideal friend
- From this passage, we can infer that the writer is sure that _____.
A. nothing can be done without friends
B. he who does not smoke or drink must be a good friend
C. good friends mean a great deal to him
D. good friends should always help each other



Section III Using Language

预习·导引 试一试

Step 1 Fast-reading.

1. Think about the following questions and give your ideas about them. 回答问题。

(1) What will you do if you have trouble with your classmates or friends? For example, if he/she does something wrong that makes you angry or sad?

(2) What will you do if you disagree with your friends about something?

(3) Do you think it is possible for you to get along well with everyone?

2. Read Lisa's letter and answer the following questions. 回答问题。

(1) What did Lisa write to Miss Wang for?

(2) What's Lisa's problem?

(3) What's your advice on Lisa's problem?

Step 2 Careful-reading

(1) 阅读课文第六、七页的两封信, 完成下列表格

People	1. _____	Reasons	Results or Advice
Lisa	Having some 2. _____ with her classmates.	She is 4. _____ with a boy, doing homework together and helping each other, but others gossip, saying they 5. _____.	Nothing wrong with them, and not end the 8. _____.

Xiao Dong	Having difficulty 3. _____ with people.	Although trying to talk to his classmates, but it is hard for him to 6. _____ with them. Feeling 7. _____, he wants to change the situation.	Ask people their likes and 9. _____. 10. _____ discussions and show interest in others' ideas.
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(2) 根据文章内容判断正(T)误(F)

- Lisa wrote Miss Wang a letter to show she had been in love with a boy. ()
- From the first letter we know Lisa and the boy keep a good friendship. ()
- Xiao Dong had trouble in communicating with people. ()
- From the third letter we know Miss Wang didn't know how to help Xiao Dong. ()

新知·探究 讲一讲

[词汇在线]

1. settle

(1) vi. 安家, 定居; 停留

At last the old couple settled in the countryside.

最后那对老年夫妇在乡下定居了。

The butterfly settled on the flower.

蝴蝶在那朵花上停了下来。

(2) vt. 使定居; 安排; 解决

The conquerors settled their own people on the land.

征服者让他们自己的人在这块土地上定居。

It's time you settled the problem.

是你们解决这个问题的时候了。

settler <i>n.</i>	移民, 殖民者
settlement <i>n.</i>	定居点; 协议; 解决; 结账
settle down	定居; 安顿下来

They live in new settlements. 他们住进新住宅区。
I have decided to settle down in the country.
我已经决定在农村定居下来。

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 他最后在南美定居下来。

He finally _____ in South America.

(2) 那个问题至今尚未解决。

The problem _____ yet.

2. suffer

(1) *vt.* 遭受; 忍受

In the old society, the poor often suffered hunger.
在旧社会, 穷人经常挨饿。

How can you suffer such insolence?

你怎能忍受这样的侮辱呢?

(2) *vi.* 遭受痛苦等(与 from 连用)

She often suffers from headaches. 她经常头痛。

His health suffers from overwork.

他的健康因过度工作而受损害。

【即境活用】

(1) She _____ from such a serious heart trouble that it was difficult to regain her health.

- A. suffered B. took
C. owned D. carried

(2) During the war, he _____ much pain.

- A. is suffered B. suffered
C. was suffered D. was suffered from

3. recover

(1) *vi. & vt.* 痊愈; 恢复

She didn't see anything suddenly but quickly recovered her sight.

她突然看不见任何东西了, 但是很快又恢复了视力。

He has recovered from his bad cold.

他重感冒已经好了。

(2) *vt.* 挽回, 弥补(损失、损害等)

We soon recovered our losses.

我们不久即弥补了我们的损失。

We worked hard to recover lost time.

我们加紧工作, 来弥补失去的时间。

【即境活用】

With good treatment and care, Professor Smith unbelievably _____ from heart attack in a week.

- A. remained B. returned
C. retired D. recovered

4. pack *vi. & vt.* 收拾(行李); 包装

— You go and pack your things.

你去把自己的东西收拾好。

— My things are all packed. 我的东西全都装好了。

Pack the china in newspaper so that it won't break.
用报纸把这件瓷器包起来, 这样它就不会破了。

pack up	打包裹; 收拾行李
pack away	收起来

I've been packing up, ready to go.

我一直在收拾行李, 准备出发。

She packed away the clothes when they were not needed.
她把不用的衣服收起来。

【即境活用】

You've already _____ your luggage? But it'll be three days before we set off.

- A. prepared for B. packed up
C. washed up D. taken away

5. disagree *vi.*

(1) (事情与)……不一致, 不符合

What he says disagrees with the fact. 他说的与事实不符。

(2) 意见不同

After a long discussion, the two sides still disagreed.

经过长时间讨论之后双方意见仍不一致。

They disagree with each other over this plan.

他们在这个计划上意见不一致。

(3) 不适合

The food disagrees with my taste. 这食物不合我口味。

The climate here disagrees with me.

这儿的气候对我不适合。

disagreement <i>n.</i>	争论; 分歧
agree <i>vi.</i>	赞同; 同意
agree with	与……意见相同; 适合 (与……一致)

The first meeting ended in disagreement.

第一次会议未达成协议。

【即境活用】

— What did you think of the meal?

— Although some dishes disagreed _____ me, it's really a good meal.

- A. on B. to
C. with D. for

6. dislike

(1) *vt.* 不喜欢; 厌恶(不可用于进行时)

I dislike talking to strangers. 我不喜欢同陌生人讲话。

She strongly disliked being spoken to like that.

她很不喜欢别人对她这样说话。

(2) *n.* 不喜欢; 厌恶

She has a strong dislike of/for snakes. 她很讨厌蛇。

【即境活用】

完成句子

她不喜欢别人取笑她。

She _____ others make fun of her. =
She _____.

7. get/be tired of 对……厌烦

She is tired of the same traditional breakfast every morning. 她厌烦每天都吃同样的传统早餐。

His grandparents are tired of living abroad.

他的爷爷奶奶对国外的生活感到厌烦。

be tired with/from	因……而疲倦
be tired out	疲惫不堪

The dogs were soon tired out.

这些狗很快就疲惫不堪了。

【即境活用】

Though Jack is often tired _____ his job, he is never tired _____ it. In fact, he enjoys it.

- A. of; with B. with; from
C. from; of D. at; with