

新课堂 英语 必修 1

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宁夏人民教育出版社



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X I N K E T A N G

新课堂 1

必修

英语

主编 刘蓉



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Unit 1 Friendship

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

- _____ *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的
vt. 使不安; 使心烦
- _____ *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视
- _____ *adj.* 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着的
vt. & vi. (使) 平静; (使) 镇定
- _____ *vt.* (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到
n. 担心; 关注; (利害) 关系
- _____ *adj.* 松的; 松开的
- _____ *n.* 荷兰(西欧国家)
- _____ *adj.* 德国的; 德国人的; 德语的
n. 德国人; 德语
- _____ *n.* 连续; 系列
- _____ *adv.* 在户外; 在野外
- _____ *n.* 黄昏; 傍晚
- _____ *vi.* 打雷; 雷鸣
n. 雷; 雷声
- _____ *adj.* 整个的; 完全的; 全部的
- _____ *adv.* 完全地; 全然地; 整个地
- _____ *n.* 能力; 力量; 权力
- _____ *n.* 窗帘; 门帘; 幕布
- _____ *adj.* 积满灰尘的
- _____ *n.* 伙伴; 合作者; 合伙人
- _____ *vi.* 安家; 定居; 停留
vt. 使定居; 安排; 解决
- _____ *vt. & vi.* 遭受; 忍受; 经历
- _____ *n.* 公路; 大路
- _____ *vi. & vt.* 痊愈; 恢复; 重新获得
- _____ *vi. & vt.* 捆扎; 包装; 打行李
n. 小包; 包裹
- _____ *n.* 手提箱; 衣箱
- _____ *n.* 大衣; 外套
- _____ *n.* 十几岁的青少年
- _____ *adv.* 确实如此; 正是; 确切地
- _____ *vi.* 不同意
- _____ *adj.* 感激的; 表示谢意的
- _____ *n. & vt.* 不喜欢; 厌恶
- _____ *n.* 提示; 技巧; 尖; 尖端; 小费
vt. 倾斜; 翻倒
- _____ *vt.* 交换
- _____ *n.* 项目; 条款

重点短语

- add up _____

- calm down _____
- have got to _____
- be concerned about _____
- go through _____
- set down _____
- a series of _____
- on purpose _____
- in order to _____
- at dusk _____
- face to face _____
- no longer/not... any longer _____
- suffer from _____
- get/be tired of _____
- pack (sth.) up _____
- get along with _____
- fall in love _____
- join in _____

重点句子

- While** walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.
遛狗时你不小心让狗松开了, 狗被汽车撞了。
- Do you want a friend **whom you could tell everything to**, like your deepest feelings and thoughts?
你想有一位无话不谈, 推心置腹的朋友吗?
- I wonder if **it's because** I haven't been able to be outdoors for **so long that** I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.
我不知道这是不是我长久无法出门的缘故, 以至于我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。
- ... **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……
- She found **it** difficult to settle and calm down in the hiding place, ...
她发现很难在躲藏地安顿下来, 心情也难以平静下来, ……
- 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。
- I am **having some trouble with** my classmates at the moment.
目前, 我和我的同学之间有些麻烦。
- I don't **think** so.
我认为并非如此。
I'm **afraid** not.
我恐怕不会。

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. upset

(1) *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的

I was so upset that I was rude to Mr Li yesterday morning.
昨天上午我如此心烦以至于对李先生无礼。

(2) *vt.* (upset, upset) 使不安; 使心烦; 打翻; 打乱

I'm sorry, I didn't mean to upset you.

对不起, 我没想让你不高兴。

She upset a bottle of ink over the map.

她把一瓶墨水打翻在地图上。

If the snow keeps falling, it will upset our plan.

如果继续下雪, 将会打乱我们的计划。

[拓展] be upset about sth. 对……感到不安

be upset to do sth. 对做某事感到不安; 不忍心做某事

The boy is really upset about losing the money.

那个男孩对丢了钱感到很不安。

He was very upset to see how sad she was.

他不忍心看到她如此悲伤。

2. ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视

He ignored the traffic lights.

他不理会交通灯。

The teacher can't ignore the boy's rudeness any longer.

老师再也不能对那个男孩的粗鲁不闻不问了。

[拓展] ignorance *n.* 无知; 愚昧

ignorant *adj.* 无知的; 愚昧的

be ignorant of sth. = be in ignorance of sth. 不知某事

No driver can pretend to be ignorant of speed limits.

没有哪位司机能够假装不知道限速。

3. calm

(1) *vt. & vi.* (使) 平衡; (使) 镇定

Mr Zhang tried to calm the frightened children.

张老师努力安抚受惊的孩子们。

After the strong wind, it calmed again.

大风过后, 天气又平静下来。

(2) *adj.* 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着的

We must keep calm when in danger.

在危险面前我们必须保持镇静。

[拓展] calm (sb.) down (使某人) 平静下来; (使某人) 镇定下来

The excited girl calmed down quickly.

那个激动的女孩很快就平静下来。

Mr Smith calmed the excited girl down.

史密斯先生使那个激动的女孩平静了下来。

4. concern

(1) *vt.* (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到

Her disease concerns me.

她的病让我担心。

Does this concern the healthy growth of the children?

这与孩子们的健康成长有关系吗?

The traffic accident doesn't concern the driver.

那起交通事故与司机无关。

(2) *n.* 担心; 关注; (利害) 关系

His son's future is his greatest concern.

他儿子的未来是他最关心的。

It's no concern of mine.

此事与我无关。

[拓展] be concerned about/for 担忧/关心/挂念

be concerned with 与……有关; 涉及

as/so far as... be concerned 就……而言; 在……方面

show/feel concern about/for 担忧/关心/挂念

We're rather concerned about mother's health.

我们相当担心母亲的健康。

This article is concerned with friendship.

这篇文章是讲关于友谊的。

As far as I am concerned, the earlier, the better.

就我而言, 越早越好。

5. German *adj.* 德国的; 德国人的; 德语的

n. 德国人; 德语

Li Hua saw a German boy in the park yesterday.

昨天李华在公园里看到了一个德国男孩。

There are three Germans in the hall.

大厅里有三个德国人。

[拓展] Germany *n.* 德国

Karl Marx was born in Germany and German was his native language.

卡尔·马克思出生在德国, 德语是他的母语。

6. outdoors *adv.* 在户外; 在野外

n. 户外; 野外; 旷野

Children usually like playing outdoors.

孩子们通常喜欢在户外玩。

She loves to be in the great outdoors.

她喜欢生活在大自然中。

[拓展] indoors *adv.* 在室内 *n.* 室内; 户内

outdoor *adj.* 户外的; 野外的

indoor *adj.* 室内的

7. power *n.* 能力; 力量; 权力; 电力; 强国

The parrot has the power to imitate human words.

这只鹦鹉有模仿人类语言的能力。

The thing is out of/beyond my power.

这件事我做不到。

Japan is now among the great economic powers in the world.

日本现在是世界经济大国之一。

[拓展] brain power 智力

political power 政权

electric/water power 电力/水力

power station 发电站

a super power 超级大国

come into/to power 掌权

be in power 掌权

have the power/right to do sth. 有权力做某事

hold sb./sth. in one's power 把某人或某物控制在某人

手中

take power 取得政权

seize power 夺取政权

fall from power 下台

powerful *adj.* 强有力的; 强大的

powerfully *adj.* 强大地

powerless *adj.* 无力量的; 无权力的

[辨析] power, force, strength 与 energy

①power, “力”。用途最广,指各种身体的、内心的、隐藏的、外显的力,多暗示能动的意思。

②force, “力”。指活动的力,是 strength 所展示出来的力,外部的力。

③strength, “体力; 力气”。是内部的能力,指在身体组织内存在的体力。

④energy 是“精力; 能量”的意思。

重点短语

1. add up 合计; 把……加起来; 合乎情理

Every time I add up these figures I get a different answer.

我每次把这些数加起来都得到一个不同的答案。

The facts in the case don't add up.

案件中的事实不合情理。

[拓展] add to = increase 增加; 增添

add... to... 把……加到……上

add up to 加起来共计; 合计达

add in 包括; 算进

The heavy rain added to our difficulties.

大雨增加了我们的困难。

Tom added sugar to his tea.

汤姆在自己的茶里加了糖。

The money we needed added up to \$ 5,000.

我们需要的钱加起来共计 5,000 美元。

Please remember to add in the cost of drinks.

请记住把饮料费包括进来。

2. go through 经历; 经受; 仔细查看; 完成; 用光; 穿过

I will go through fire and water for my motherland.

我会为祖国赴汤蹈火。

He always starts the day by going through his mail.

他总是从看邮件开始每一天。

Let's go through the arguments again.

咱们再详细研究一下这些论据吧。

The little boy went through the whole cake.

那个小男孩吃光了整个蛋糕。

[拓展] see through 看穿; 看透

get through 接通电话; 通过

break through 突破

look through 浏览

through and through 完完全全地; 彻底地

We saw through her from the start.

一开始我们就识破她了。

He tried to call you but he couldn't get through.

他给你打电话了,可是怎么也打不通。

They broke through the police cordon.

他们冲破了警方的警戒线。

She's British through and through.

她是地地道道的英国人。

3. set down 记下; 放下; 登记

She tried to set her ideas down.

她试图把她的想法写下来。

[拓展] put/take down 写下; 记下

set off 出发; 动身; 启程

set up 建立; 创设; 开办

set aside 把……放在一边; 留出(金钱,时间等)

set about doing sth. = set out to do sth. 开始做某事

They set off for Beijing just after six.

刚过六点,他们就动身去北京了。

A new factory will be set up near the river.

在河附近将建一家新工厂。

The girl tries to set aside some money every month.

这个女孩每月努力存点钱。

4. on purpose 故意

He did that on purpose, of course.

当然,他是故意做那件事的。

If you joke with her, she'll think you're insulting(侮辱) her on purpose.

如果你和她开玩笑,她会认为你故意侮辱她。

[拓展] for the purpose of 为了……目的

She went there for the purpose of seeing her family.

她去那儿是为了看望她的家人。

The three groups have been combined for the purpose of this study.

为了这项研究,三个小组已经合并。

5. in order to 为了

in order to 表目的, to 为不定式符号,后加动词原形。

We got up early in order to get there on time.

为了准时到达那里,我们早早起了床。

[拓展] in order that... 为了……(表目的,后接句子)

You must study hard in order that you can succeed.

为了成功你必须努力学习。

[辨析] so as to 与 in order to

so as to 后接不定式作目的状语,只能放在句中,不能放在句首;而 in order to 较 so as to 语气强烈,可放在句首也可放在句中。

6. face to face 面对面地

He stood face to face with her.

他和她面对面站着。

Now she is face to face with the trouble.

现在她面临麻烦。

[辨析] face to face 与 face-to-face

face to face 可在句中作状语和表语;face-to-face 常作定语,用来修饰名词。

The two girls sat face to face, talking and laughing.

那两个女孩面对面坐着,谈笑着。

I'd like to have a face-to-face interview with him.

我想对他进行一次面对面的采访。

[拓展] back to back 背对背地

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地

heart to heart 心连心地

hand in hand 手挽手地

neck and neck 并驾齐驱;不分上下

an eye for an eye 以牙还牙;报复

7. no longer/not... any longer 不再

Tom no longer lives here.

= Tom doesn't live here any longer.

汤姆不再住这儿了。

[辨析] no more/not... any more 与 no longer/not... any longer

①指数量或程度时,要用 no more。

②指时间不能再延长时用 not... any more, no longer 和 not... any longer。

There's no more bread.

没有面包了。(指数量)

He's no more genius than I am.

他和我都不是天才。(指程度)

She doesn't like playing the piano any more.

她不再喜欢弹钢琴了。

I can't stand it any longer.

我对此事再也忍受不下去了。

▶ 重点句子

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

遛狗时你不小心让狗松开了,狗被汽车撞了。

此句含有一个由连词 while 引导的时间状语从句。其中主句是 you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car,从句是 while walking the dog,其完整形式应该是 while you were walking the dog.当主句和从句的主语一致时,可以省略从句中的主语和系动词。

While (you are) crossing the street, you must be careful.

横穿街道时,你必须小心。

I'll go to her birthday party if (I am) invited.

如果被邀请我就去她的生日晚会。

2. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts?

你想有一位能无话不谈,推心置腹的朋友吗?

此句中 whom you could tell everything to 为限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 friend,其中 whom 在从句中作介词 to 的宾语,可省略。关于定语从句用法以后将重点学习。

The boy (whom) you just talked to is my brother.

你刚才谈话的那个男孩是我弟弟。

The bike (that/which) I bought last week was lost.

我上周买的自行车丢了。

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

我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故,以至于我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

(1) it is 之后表原因的从句中,只能用 because 来引导,不能用 since, as 或 for。

—Why did the traffic accident happen?

为什么发生了那起交通事故?

—It's because the driver drove carelessly.

是因为司机粗心驾驶。

(2) so... that..., “如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

It rained so heavily that we didn't go to the zoo yesterday.

昨天雨下得如此大,结果我们没去动物园。

[拓展] $\begin{cases} \text{so} + \text{adj. /adv.} + \text{that 从句} \\ \text{so} + \text{adj.} + \text{a(n) + n.} + \text{that 从句} \\ \text{such} + \text{adj.} + \text{n. [pl \& U]} + \text{that 从句} \\ \text{such} + \text{a(n) + adj.} + \text{n.} + \text{that 从句} \end{cases}$

Tom has so interesting a book that he reads it again and again. = Tom has such an interesting book that he reads it again and again.

汤姆有一本如此有趣的书以至于他读了一次又一次。

4. ... 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……

“It/This/That is/was + the first/second/... time that...”为常用句型,意为“某人第一次/二次/……做某事”。从句的谓语动词常用现在完成时或过去完成时。

It is the second time that he has made the same mistake.

这是他第二次犯同样的错误了。

It was the third time that she had come to the village to see the poor children.

这是她第三次来这个村子看望这些穷孩子了。

[提示] It's (high) time that... 句型中要用虚拟语气,即 that 引导的从句中的谓语动词用过去式或“should + 动词原形”的形式,其中 should 不能省略。

It's time that we went home.

是我们回家的时间了。

- B. high very much
C. much too high
D. high too much
- () 17. When _____ help, one often says “Thank you.” or “It’s kind of you.”
A. offering
B. to offer
C. to be offered

- D. offered
- () 18. —Tom is never late for work. Why is he absent today?
—Something _____ to him.
A. must happen
B. should have happened
C. could have happened
D. must have happened

Section II Learning about Language

知识精讲

Language in Use

重点单词

1. settle *vi.* 安家; 定居; 停留
vt. 使定居; 安排; 解决
- His daughter has settled happily in Canada.
他女儿已在加拿大愉快地定居了。
The bird settled on a leaf.
那只鸟落在一片树叶上。
Please wait until the excitement has settled down.
请等到兴奋的情绪平静下来。
We are settled in our new home.
我们住进了新居。
It was settled that Tom would visit us on the weekend.
已经确定了汤姆周末来拜访我们。

[拓展] settlement *n.* 和解; 定居
settle down 安顿下来; (使) 安静下来

2. suffer *vt. & vi.* 遭受; 忍受; 经历
- The girl suffered a lot after her mother’s death.
这女孩在母亲去世后受了很多苦。
They would not suffer fools.
他们不能容忍白痴。
- [拓展] suffer for 为……而受苦
suffer from 遭受; 患病
I suffer from hunger. Let’s look for something to eat.
我饿了, 我们找点吃的吧。
I know I’ll suffer for it, but I must try my best.
我知道我将为之受苦, 但我必须尽力而为。
suffering *n.* 痛苦; 苦难

3. recover *vi. & vt.* 痊愈; 恢复; 重新获得
- After a few days of fever, she began to recover.
发烧几天后, 她开始康复了。
The country will take a long time to recover after the war.
战争后, 这个国家将需要很长的时间才能恢复。
Police have so far failed to recover the stolen car.
至今, 警方尚未找回被盗的小汽车。

4. pack

(1) *vi. & vt.* 捆扎; 包装; 打行李

We’re off to Beijing tomorrow and I haven’t even started packing yet.

我们明天就动身去北京, 我还没有收拾行李呢。

Have you packed the children a lunch?

你为孩子们准备好午饭了吗?

She packed her suitcase and headed for the airport.

她把东西装入手提箱, 朝机场而去。

(2) *n.* 小包; 包裹

Send away for your free information pack today.

今天就写信索取免费资料包。

a pack of cigarettes 一盒香烟

[拓展] pack (sth.) up 将(某物)装箱打包

pack (sth.) away 将(某物)收拾起来

We packed up the things of our house.

我们把屋子里的东西打好包。

They packed away the picnic things.

他们把野餐用的东西收拾了起来。

重点短语

get/be tired of 对……厌烦

I’m tired of watching TV. Why not go for a walk?

我对看电视厌烦了, 为何不去散散步呢?

He was getting tired of all her remarks.

他对她的言论感到厌烦。

[拓展] be tired out 精疲力竭的

She was tired out after the long trip.

漫长的旅行后, 她累极了。

be tired from/with 因……而疲乏

He was tired from planting so many trees.

栽了这样多的树, 他累极了。

重点句子

1. She found it difficult to settle and calm down in the hiding place, ...

她发现很难在躲藏地安顿下来, 心情也难以平静下来, ...

句中 it 作形式宾语, 代替后面的不定式短语 to settle and calm down。当复合宾语中的宾语是不定式、动名词、

宾语从句时,往往把真正的宾语放在它的补足语之后,而用 it 作形式宾语,放在宾补之前。

I think it no use arguing with her.

我认为和她争吵没用。

She thinks it very interesting to learn English.

她认为学英语很有趣。

He made it clear that he wouldn't go to her birthday party.

他声明他不会去她的生日聚会。

2. 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。

“with + 宾语 + 宾补”称作 with 复合结构,在句中可作定语,也可作状语,表示方式、原因、条件等,其中的宾语补足语可以是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式、分词等。

The girl with a book in her hand is my sister.

手里拿着一本书的那个女孩是我妹妹。

The boy stood there, with his head down.

那男孩低着头站在那儿。

With a lot of homework to do, he went home at once.

由于有大量作业要做,他马上回家了。

We came to a shop with its door closed.

我们来到了一家关着门的商店前。

真题再现

Examples

1. —Do you mind if I record your lecture?

—_____ . Go ahead.

- A. Never mind B. No way
C. Not at all D. No. You'd better not

(江苏)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查交际用语。由 Go ahead 可知,回答者并不介意对方录音,故选 C 项。not at all 意为“用于安慰)没关系”。

2. After studying in a medical college for five years, Jane _____ her job as a doctor in the countryside.

- A. set out B. took over C. took up D. set up

(全国 I)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查动词短语辨析。set out “出发;着手”; take over “接收;接管”; take up “占据;从事”; set up “建立;创立”。由句意可知,应选 C 项,意为“从事医生的工作”。

3. I have _____ all my papers but I still can't find my notes.

- A. looked through B. looked for
C. looked after D. looked out

(全国 II)

[答案] A

[解析] 句意为:我翻遍了所有文件,可还是找不到我的笔记。look through “快速浏览;查阅”; look for “寻找”; look after “照看”; look out “当心”。

4. Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days.

- A. for B. except C. besides D. with

(全国 II)

[答案] C

[解析] 句意:近日有些人在选择工作时,除了钱还会考虑其他因素。空格处的意思应为“除了……以外还有”,故选 C 项。

5. John received an invitation to dinner, and with his work _____, he gladly accepted it.

- A. finished B. finishing
C. having finished D. was finished

(安徽)

[答案] A

[解析] 在 with 复合结构中,finish 与 work 之间为动宾关系,故此处用过去分词充当宾语补足语。

知识精练

Practice

I. 单项选择

- () 1. The farmers _____ a lot _____ the flood because it rained heavily.
A. suffered; to B. will suffer; for
C. suffers; of D. suffered; from
- () 2. —Do you know anyone in London?
—No. I'll make friends once _____.
A. I'll be settled B. I'm settled
C. I have settled D. I'm settling
- () 3. They have made _____ a rule _____ in public places.
A. this; not smoke B. it; smoking
C. that; to not smoke D. it; not to smoke
- () 4. _____ do you think _____ the new colour TV?
A. How; of B. What; over
C. How; about D. What; of
- () 5. You'd better give your reason _____ asking to leave.
A. about B. of C. for D. why
- () 6. Leave the flower _____ it is.
A. what B. as
C. that D. as it
- () 7. This is the first time I _____ here.
A. had come B. am coming
C. have come D. came
- () 8. It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party.
A. much too B. too very
C. too much D. far
- () 9. The first time I _____ her, I fell in love

with her.

- A. see
C. saw
- B. have seen
D. have been seeing

() 10. She asked me _____ her bike.

- A. I liked
C. did you like
- B. whether I like
D. if I liked

II. 汉译英

11. 他妹妹正饱受头痛之苦。

12. 我发现学好英语很重要。

13. 这部电影如此有趣以至于我看了三遍。

Section III Using Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. disagree *vi.* 不同意

He may disagree with this, but I don't really care.

他也许不赞成此事,但我真的不在乎。

We often disagree about/on politics.

我们经常对政治问题有不同的见解。

[拓展] disagreement *n.* 分歧,争论

有些词可加前缀 *dis-* 构成新词,表示相反或否定。

disable *vt.* 使丧失能力;使残废

disadvantage *n.* 缺点;劣势

disallow *vt.* 不准许;不承认

disappointed *adj.* 失望的;沮丧的

disbelieve *vt. & vi.* 不相信;怀疑

discover *vt. & vi.* 发现

2. tip

(1) *n.* 提示;技巧;尖端;小费

Could you give me some tips on how to learn English?

请给我一些怎样学英语的提示好吗?

The tip of his nose was red.

他的鼻尖是红的。

Did you leave a tip?

你留下小费了吗?

(2) *vt.* 倾斜;翻倒;给小费

Please be careful, or you'll tip the milk jug over.

请小心,否则你会把牛奶罐弄翻的。

Sit still and don't tip the chair back.

坐好了,别把椅子往后倾斜。

Don't forget to tip the waiter.

别忘了给服务员小费。

3. swap

(1) *vt.* 交换

I liked his bike and he liked mine, so we swapped.

我喜欢他的自行车,他喜欢我的,所以我们交换了。

I swapped hats with Tom.

我和汤姆交换了帽子。

He wants to swap you three of his books for one of yours.

他想用三本书换你的一本。

(2) *n.* 交换;交易

I like your toy better; let's do a swap.

我更喜欢你的玩具,咱们交换吧。

重点短语

1. get along with 与……相处;进展

She is getting along well with her new classmates.

她和她的新同学相处得很好。

How are you getting along with your German?

你的德语进展如何?

They are not getting along well with the project; money is in short.

由于缺钱,他们的工程进展不顺利。

[拓展] get away 走开;脱身

get down to (doing) sth. 终于开始(做)某事

get in 进入;到达;收割

get through 度过;通过;(用电话)联系上

get together 聚集;相聚

get over 成功地处理;恢复过来

2. fall in love 相爱;爱上

Have you fallen in love?

你恋爱了吗?

The first time he saw her, he fell in love with her.

他对她一见钟情。

[辨析] fall in love with sb. 与 be in love with sb.

fall in love with sb., “爱上某人”,侧重描述动作。

be in love with sb., “与某人相爱”,侧重表示状态。

He fell in love with Mary three years ago.

三年前他爱上了玛丽。

He has been in love with Mary for three years.

他和玛丽相爱三年了。

3. join in 参加;加入

Let's go and join in the game.

我们去加入游戏吧。

[拓展] join sb. in sth. 参加某人在做的某活动

Would you like to join us in the travel to Taiwan?
你愿意加入我们去台湾的旅行吗?

[辨析] join, join in, take part in 与 attend

①join 指去和某人在一起或参加某个组织,并成为其中一员;一般跟 army, league, the party, club 等作宾语。

②join in 表示积极参加一群人正在做的某事。

③take part in 指参加某个活动,并在其中起积极作用,一般相当于 join in。

④attend 指参加某项活动,但不在其中起作用,只担任角色,后常跟 meeting, lecture, class, school 等作宾语。

He joined the army two years ago.

两年前他参军了。

Will you take part in the sports meeting?

你将参加运动会吗?

She didn't attend my lecture yesterday.

昨天她没出席我的讲座。

重点句子

1. I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment.

目前,我和我的同学之间有些麻烦。

have some trouble/difficulty with sth., “在……方面有麻烦/困难”。

I have some trouble with my listening.

我听力有些困难。

[拓展] have some trouble/difficulty (in) doing sth.
做……有困难

She had no difficulty in finding the nearest bank.

她没有费事便找到了最近的银行。

2. I don't think so.

我认为并非如此。

I'm afraid not.

我恐怕不会。

think/expect/suppose/imagine/believe 等词,既可用于例句 1 的结构形式,也可用于例句 2 的结构形式。但 be afraid/fear/guess/hope 等词,在用于否定结构时,只有例句 2 的形式。即:

I'm afraid not.

I fear not.

I guess not.

I hope not.

真题再现

Examples

1. —Do you know Anna's telephone number?

—_____. As a matter of fact, I don't know any Anna, either.

A. I think so

B. I'm afraid not

C. I hope so

D. I'd rather not

(全国 II)

[答案] B

[解析] 因为答语中提到了“事实上,我也不认识什么 An-

na”,所以更别说道知道她的电话号码了,故选 B 项。

2. —I'm sorry. I _____ at you the other day.

—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.

A. shouldn't shout

B. shouldn't have shouted

C. mustn't shout

D. mustn't have shouted

(江苏)

[答案] B

[解析] 表示本来不应该做某事,而实际却做了,应该用 shouldn't have done sth.。

3. —Have you known Dr. Jackson for a long time?

—Yes, since she _____ the Chinese Society.

A. has joined

B. joins

C. had joined

D. joined

(全国 I)

[答案] D

[解析] 主句用现在完成时,since 引导的从句应用一般过去时态。

知识精练

Practice

I. 选词填空

join in	fall in love	suffer from
get along with	go through	

1. He has _____ an unhappy time recently.

2. They _____ with each other three years ago.

3. How are you _____ your classmates?

4. Would you like to _____ us _____ the game?

5. His mother often _____ headaches.

II. 单项选择

() 6. Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

A. get in

B. get over

C. get through

D. get along

() 7. Mr Smith went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble.

A. advices

B. an advice

C. advice

D. the advices

() 8. —Don't you think hard work is what makes people succeed?

—_____.

A. I've got it

B. I couldn't agree more

C. I hope so

D. Wish you success

() 9. Could you tell me _____ you are getting along well with your classmates?

A. whether

B. how

C. that

D. which

- () 10. She wanted to _____ the Women's Club, but she doesn't have enough money.
A. attend B. join in
C. take part in D. join
- () 11. I want you to help me with my English because I have trouble _____ it.
A. for B. with
C. on D. in
- () 12. You can _____ us in the game if you _____.
A. join; wish to B. join in; want to
C. attend; want D. take part; hope
- () 13. Did you have _____ in finding the place?
A. any troubles B. any difficulties
C. any difficulty D. many trouble
- () 14. Many students didn't _____ his class yesterday.
A. join B. join in
C. take part in D. attend
- () 15. They _____ in love with each other for six years.
A. had fallen B. have been
C. have fallen D. had been
- () 16. —Did you give him _____?
—Yes, I advised he _____ drinking.
A. an advice; should give up

- B. any advice; giving up
C. any advice; give up
D. a piece of advice; to give up

- () 17. It's the _____ in this country to go out and pick flowers on the first day of spring.
A. use B. habit
C. custom D. normal

III. 用适当的介词或副词填空

18. My father's income adds up _____ 2,000 yuan per month.
19. Doing morning exercises is good _____ our health.
20. Measures should be taken to stop the factory _____ polluting the river.
21. The soldiers have gone _____ many hardships.
22. The little boy has nothing to do _____ the matter.
23. Mum is worried about your safety. Please go and calm her _____.
24. Did he break the window _____ purpose?
25. How are you getting along _____ your new friends?
26. Have you set _____ his telephone number?
27. The parents always show great concern _____ their children.

语法专题 直接引语和间接引语(I)

用法详解

Usage

引述别人的话语一般采用两种方式:一是原封不动地引用原话,把它放在引号内,这叫直接引语(Direct speech);二是用自己的话加以转述,这叫间接引语(Indirect speech)。间接引语相当于一个宾语从句。

John said "I'm going to London with my father."

约翰说“我要和父亲到伦敦去。”(引号内是直接引语)

John said that he was going to London with his father.

约翰说他要和他父亲去伦敦。(that 引导的宾语从句是间接引语)

学习直接引语变间接引语时,要特别注意以下四个变化:

- (1) 时态变化
- (2) 人称变化
- (3) 状语变化(时间状语和地点状语)
- (4) 句型变化(陈述句、一般疑问句、特殊疑问句和祈使句)

本单元主要学习时态、人称、状语变化以及直接引语为陈述句和疑问句的变化。

1. 时态变化

直接引语变为间接引语时,如主句的谓语动词为一般

过去时,间接引语中的谓语动词一般按下列规律变化:

直接引语时态	间接引语时态
一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
现在完成时	过去完成时
现在完成进行时	过去完成进行时
一般过去时	过去完成时

如主句的谓语动词是现在时,从句的时态无需变化。

[拓展] 直接引语变间接引语时态不变的情况:

①当直接引语是谚语或名人名言时。

The teacher said, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

→The teacher said that where there is a will, there is a way.

②当直接引语是客观真理或客观事实时。

"The earth moves around the sun," she said.

→She said that the earth moves around the sun.

He said, "The train leaves at 8:00 am."

→He said that the train leaves at 8:00 am.

③当直接引语中有具体的年、月、日作状语时。

→ Unit 2 English around the world

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

1. _____ *n.* 电梯; 升降机
2. _____ *n.* (英) 汽油
3. _____ *n.* 汽油; 气体; 煤气; 毒气
4. _____ *adj.* 官方的; 正式的; 公务的
5. _____ *n.* 航行; 航海
6. _____ *adj.* 本国的; 本地的
_____ *n.* 本地人; 本国
7. _____ *n.* (美) 公寓住宅; 单元住宅
8. _____ *adv.* 实际上; 事实上
9. _____ *n.* 公元
10. _____ *vt.* 以……为根据
_____ *n.* 基部; 基地; 基础
11. _____ *adj.* 逐渐的; 逐步的
12. _____ *adv.* 逐渐地; 逐步地
13. _____ *n.* 丹麦语
_____ *adj.* 丹麦的; 丹麦人的; 丹麦语的
14. _____ *n.* 词汇; 词汇量; 词表
15. _____ *n.* 拼写; 拼法
16. _____ *adj.* 较后的; 后半的; (两者中) 后者的
17. _____ *n.* 本身; 本体; 身份
18. _____ *adj.* 流利的; 流畅的
19. _____ *adv.* 流利地; 流畅地
20. _____ *n.* 新加坡
21. _____ *n.* 马来西亚; 马来群岛
22. _____ *adj.* 频繁的; 常见的
_____ *adv.* 常常; 频繁地
23. _____ *n.* 使用; 用法; 词语惯用法
24. _____ *n. & vt.* 命令; 指令; 掌握
25. _____ *n. & vt.* 请求; 要求
26. _____ *n.* 词语; 表示; 表达
27. _____ *adj.* 中西部的; 有中西部特性的
28. _____ *adj.* 非洲的; 非洲人的; 非洲语言的
29. _____ *adj.* 西班牙的; 西班牙人的; 西班牙语的
_____ *n.* 西班牙人; 西班牙语
30. _____ *adj.* 东部的; 东方的
31. _____ *adj.* 东南方的; 来自东南的
32. _____ *adj.* 西北方的; 来自西北的
33. _____ *vt.* 辨认出; 承认; 公认

34. _____ *n.* (英) 卡车
35. _____ *n.* 口音; 腔调; 重音
36. _____ *n.* 闪电
37. _____ *adv.* 直接; 挺直
_____ *adj.* 直的; 笔直的; 正直的
38. _____ *n.* 街区; 块; 木块; 石块
39. _____ *n.* 出租车

重点短语

1. because of _____
2. come up _____
3. at present _____
4. make use of _____
5. such as _____
6. play a part (in) _____

重点句子

1. **At the end of** the 16th century, about five to seven million people spoke English.
16 世纪末大约有 500 万到 700 万人讲英语。
2. Native English speakers can understand each other **even if** they don't speak the same kind of English.
以英语为母语的人,即使他们不讲同一种英语,也可以相互理解。
3. English is also spoken in Singapore and Malaysia and countries in Africa **such as** South Africa.
在新加坡、马来西亚和非洲的一些国家,比如南非,人们也说英语。
4. In fact, China may have **the largest number of** English learners.
事实上,中国也许是拥有英语学习者最多的国家。
5. **It is** not easy **for** a Chinese person **to** speak English as fluently as a native English speaker.
对于一个中国人来说,像以英语为母语的人那样流利地说英语是很不容易的。
6. **Would you please** speak more slowly?
请说得慢一点儿,好吗?
7. **Believe it or not**, there is no **such** thing **as** standard English.
信不信由你,世界上没有什么标准英语。
8. **Although** many Americans move a lot, they still recognize and understand each other's dialects.
虽然许多美国人经常迁移,但他们还是能识别和理解相互间的方言。