

新课标人教版

高中英语模块教学



同步导练

主编 郑自福



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前言

Foreword

根据《高中英语课程标准》，结合目前高中英语教学的实际情况我们组织一线教师精心编写了这套校本《高中英语模块教学导练》(配人教版)用书。这套系列用书旨在让学生能更有效地学习和掌握课堂语言知识，深入理解英语课程的重点、难点、疑点，能够系统领会每堂课、每单元的课程知识内容。知识要点、重点和难点。

本书主要有以下特点：

一、直击本课时学习的重点词汇、重点句式、难点，紧密配合课堂教学，具有强烈的同步性；突出基础知识，注重知识掌握和能力提高方面的练习，难易得当。

二、为了激发学生自主学习的潜能，变被动学习为主动学习，体现自主学习，分课时设立单词短语及同步知识的内容，根据各知识点选择要点解析，典型赏析，同时注重词在句中学，归纳拓展词的用法，使学生通过典型例句的掌握、理解和巩固语言知识，从而达到综合运用语言的能力。

三、注重学生学习能力的提高，依据教材，充分培养学生自主学习能力，使学生在完成练习的过程中，掌握语言知识，提高学生的学习能力。

四、课后练习，题型多样，重在强化知识，提高能力，对本单元重点学习内容进行进一步的综合训练，巩固所学知识。

本书全面体现了新课标的要求，在强调为学生打好扎实的基础知识的同时，注重学生学习能力和综合运用语言能力的提高，其实用性，应试性均很强。

郑自福

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Unit 1 Friendship

Part 1 warming up & pre-reading

一、词汇存盘

1. _____ 心烦意乱的
2. _____ 忽视
3. _____ 担忧; 涉及; 关系到
4. _____ 平静; (使)镇定
5. _____ 松的; 松开的
6. _____ 关心; 挂念
7. _____ 遛狗
8. _____ 不得不; 必须
9. _____ 考试作弊
10. _____ 支付账单
11. _____ 度假
12. _____ 列出清单
13. _____ 把……加起来

二、要点解析

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

归纳拓展

add up 把……加起来,
add up to 加起来; 总计
add to 增加
add...to...把……加到……

典例赏析

- (1) Add up all the numbers and tell me the total
- (2) The students in our class add up to no more than sixty.
- (3) What he said has added to our difficulties.
- (4) Please add some sugar to the milk.

现场练兵

- (1) All his schooling _____ no more than one year.
- (2) Can you _____ more hot water _____ the cup
- (3) Since then, the Great Wall _____ several times.
- (4) Don't _____ our trouble.

2. Your friend comes to school very upset.

归纳拓展

Be upset about /over sth; 对……感到心烦意乱的, 不愉快的
upset sth; 打翻, 弄翻; 打乱, 扰乱
upset sb 使某人不安、心烦、不高兴
upset 可用作形容词 adj 或动词 v; 作动词时, 其过去时和过去分词均为原形

典例赏析

- (1) Don't upset yourself about it.
- (2) I'm upset about his leaving.
- (3) He arrived half an hour late and upset our plan.

现场练兵

- (1) 他仍然为他与女朋友的争吵而伤心
He was still _____ the argument he had with his girl friend.

- (2) 天气的改变扰乱了我们的安排
The sudden change of the weather _____ the arrangement.

- (3) 这个糟糕的消息让我们所有人都很心烦

3. ...tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her

归纳拓展

concern vt 涉及, 关系到; 使担忧
concern n 担心, 关注; (利害)关系
be concerned about/for 担心, 关心
be concerned with 牵扯到, 与……有牵连
as far as ...be concerned 关于, 至于, 就……而言
concerned adj 关心的, 挂念的
concerning adj 关于, 涉及
(concerned, concerning adj 是考试热点)

典例赏析

- (1) What he does or what he says doesn't concern me.
- (2) What concerns me is our lack of preparation for the change.
- (3) What are your main concerns as a writer?
- (4) I'm not concerned with that matter any longer.
- (5) She is always concerned about other people's affairs.

- (6) Concerning his health, he has done it very well.

现场练兵

- (1) Rescuers _____ the safety of the men in the fire.
 - (2) He is said to _____ the crime
 - (3) _____ English _____ (就英语而言), Mary is the best in our class
 - (4) The government expressed their _____ for the life of the laid-off workers.
 - (5) We're rather _____ our father's health.
4. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friends down.

典例赏析

- (1) He ignored the sign “No Smoking” and lit a cigarette.
- (2) I made a suggestion but he ignored it.
- (3) He was calm when he heard the news.
- (4) The nurse tried to calm the child down by giving him some candy.
5. ...tell your friend that you've got to go to class.

have got to=have to 不得不

haven't got to=don't have to 不必

典例赏析

- (1) Has she got to stay at home and look after her mother?
- (2) You haven't got to go there with me = You don't have to go there with me.

现场练兵

他不必每天来看我

我非得这样做吗?

三、能力提升

用以上所学短语完成下列各句。

1. After each exam, he will _____ all his scores to see how many points he will get altogether.
2. True friends must _____ each other.
3. If you _____, you will be punished by the school.
4. While _____, the old lady got it loose and the dog was hit by a car.
5. To learn English well, you'd better _____ the words you are not sure of in your pocketbook (笔记本).
6. Everyone is happy and relaxed when he is _____.(度假)
7. We _____ finish the homework our teachers ask us to do every day.
8. When your friend is angry or upset, you must try to _____ him _____.

四、连连看

找出下列谚语的正确意思。

1. A faithful friend is hard to find. ()
2. Fall sick and you will see who is your friend and who is not. ()

3. A friend is not so soon gotten as lost. ()
4. A friend without faults will never be found ()
5. Friends are lost by calling often and calling seldom. ()
6. Friendship is love with understanding. ()
7. Friendship cannot stand always on one side.
8. Friendship multiplies joys and divides sadness. ()
9. Friendship—one soul in two bodies. ()
10. Friends must part. ()

- A. 交往过密过疏, 都会失去朋友。
- B. 友谊可以增添欢乐, 可以分担忧愁。
- C. 天下无不散之筵席
- D. 友谊是爱加上谅解。
- E. 患难见真情
- F. 来而不往非礼也
- G. 益友难得
- H. 友谊是两人一条心。
- I. 交友慢, 失友快。
- J. 没有缺点的朋友是永远找不到的

五. 轻松一刻: 名句欣赏

Appreciation of the poem about friend and friendship

A Forever Friend

“A friend walks in when the rest of the world walks out.” Sometimes in life,
You find a special friend;
Someone who changes your life just by being part of it.
Someone who makes you laugh until you can't stop;
Someone who makes you believe that there really is good in the world.
Someone who convinces you that there really is an unlocked door just waiting for you to open it.
This is Forever Friendship.

when you're down,
and the world seems dark and empty,
Your forever friend lifts you up in spirits and makes that dark and empty world suddenly seem bright and full.
Your forever friend gets you through the hard times, the sad times, and the confused times.
If you turn and walk away,
Your forever friend follows,
If you lose your way,

Your forever friend guides you and cheers you on.
Your forever friend holds your hand and tells you
that everything is going to be okay.

And if you find such a friend,
You feel happy and complete,
Because you need not worry,
You have a forever friend for life,
And forever has no end.

永远的朋友

别人都走开的时候,朋友仍与你在一起。”
有时候在生活中,
你会找到一个特别的朋友;
他只是你生活中的一部分内容,却能改变你
整个的生活。
他会把你逗得开怀大笑;
他会让你相信人间有真情。
他会让你确信,真的有一扇不加锁的门,在等
待着你去开启。
这就是永远的友谊。

当你失意,
当世界变得黯淡与空虚,
你真正的朋友会让你振作起来,原本黯淡、
空虚的世界顿时变得明亮和充实。
你真正的朋友会与你一同度过困难、伤心和
烦恼的时刻。
你转身走开时,
真正的朋友会紧紧相随,
你迷失方向时,
真正的朋友会引导你,鼓励你。
真正的朋友会握着你的手,告诉你一切都
好起来的。

如果你找到了这样的朋友,
你会快乐,觉得人生完整,
因为你无需再忧虑。
你拥有了一个真正的朋友,
永永远远,永无止境。

Part 2 Reading

一、词汇存盘

- 1.在黄昏 _____
- 2.写下 _____
- 3.碰巧 _____

- 4.在楼上 _____
- 5.在楼下 _____
- 6.在户外 _____
- 7.在室内 _____
- 8.一系列 _____
- 9.故意地 _____
- 10.面对面 _____
- 11.一年半 _____
- 12.好好看一看 _____
- 13.被……的力量镇住了 _____
- 14.记下流水账 _____
- 15.对……感到狂热 _____
- 16.令人……心迷神往 _____
- 17.经历,遭遇 _____
- 18.躲藏 _____
- 19.窗帘 _____
- 20.打雷,雷声 _____
- 21.布满灰尘的 _____
- 22.德国 _____
- 23.德国人的,德语 _____
- 24.整个的,完全的 _____

二、要点解析

1. I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a look at the moon by myself.

典例赏析

- (1) In order to succeed in the 2010 CCTV Spring Festival Party, Liu Qian made good preparations for it.
- (2) We started out early in order to /so as to arrive school on time.
- (3) Would you please open the windows so that / in order that we could breathe in some fresh air.

现场练兵 句子转换

I hired a boat so that I could go fishing.

- (1) I hired a boat _____ I could go fishing
- (2) I hired a boat _____ go fishing.
- (3) _____ go fishing, I hired a boat.

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

考点解析:

while walking the dog 是连词 while 加现在分词短语结构,强调分词的动作正在发生,相当于 while you were walking the dog。

在时间、条件、让步、方式等状语从句中,如果从句的主语与主句的主语一致,谓语含有系动词 be,可以省略从句的主语和系动词 be。常会见到 while, when, before, after +doing

典例赏析

- (1) While studying abroad, he made a lot of friends.
- (2) When ill, we often think of our mothers.
- (3) Before answering a question, you should stand up.
- (4) When crossing the street, you should be careful.
- (5) If heated, water can be turned into vapour.

现场练兵

1. 单项填空

- (1) With the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.
A. Compares B. When comparing
C. Comparing D. When compared
- (2) The two systems, little man found the latter advantageous.
A. Compare B. When compared
C. Compared D. When comparing

2. 翻译下列句子

走进教室后,老师生气地看着我们。

站在那儿,他冲我们做鬼脸。

饭前要洗手

3. ...it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face...

考点解析:

It/That/This is/was +the first/second...time(that)...
这是、那是某人第……次干某事。that 可以省略,从句必须用完成时,若主句谓语是 is,从句用现在完成时;主句谓语是 was,从句用过去完成时。

典例赏析

- (1) It's the second time this year I have walked the dog with my in the street.
- (2) It was the first time in my life that I had been taken to see a film.

现场练兵:

用所给动词的正确形式填空:

- (1) It's the first time that I _____ (be) here.
- (2) That _____ (be) the second time that he had seen the young man.

4. There was a time when...(一度……,曾有一段时间……)

典例赏析

- (1) There was a time when the Chinese people lived a hard life.
- (2) There was a time when he looked at nature through dirty curtains every afternoon.

现场练兵 翻译下列句子

- (1) 曾有一段时间他不喜欢英语

- (2) 一度汤姆不得不回家很晚

5. ...but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning his/her bicycle.

……但是你的朋友不把自行车弄干净不能走。

考点解析:

not ... until 意为“直到……才”,until 引导从句时,主句中的谓语动词是短暂性动词;如果主句中的谓语动词是延续性动作,则主句用肯定式;

“It is/was not until+被强调的部分+that ...”

“Not until ... did (does, do, is ...)+主语 ...”
意为“直到……才”,是强调形式。

典例赏析

- (1) You must stay in bed until your temperature is normal.
- (2) He didn't leave until the meeting was over.
- (3) It was not until she took off her dark glasses that I realized she was a film star.
- (4) Not until she took off her dark glasses did I realize she was a film star.
- (5) I didn't realize she was a famous film star until she took off her dark glasses.

现场练兵

- (1) Not until _____, _____ settle the problem.
A. he returns; can we
B. he returns; we can
C. does he returns; we can
D. does he return; we can
- (2) It was ___ back home after the experiment.
A. not until midnight did he go
B. until midnight that he didn't go
C. not until midnight that he went
D. until midnight when he didn't go

6. ...or would not understand what you are going through?

go through 经历,遭受;用完,耗尽;查看,检查

典例赏析

- (1) His grandfather went through a lot of hardship during the war.
- (2) She's been going through bad luck recently
- (3) I went through all my pockets looking for my keys.
- (4) He went through all the money in one week.

现场练兵: 说出下列句子画线部分的意思

- (1) These countries have gone through too many wars.

- (2) Let's go through the arguments again. _____
- (3) It took us a whole week to go through one of the great forests in the Northeast. _____
- (4) The bill didn't go through. _____

7. ...I **happened to** be upstairs at dusk when the window was open.

考点解析:

happen + to do = It happens/happened that+从句,表示碰巧做某事。主要有以下三种情况:
(1) happen + to do (2) happen + to have done (3) happen+ to be doing

典例赏析

- (1) I happened to be there when the accident happened = It happened that I was there when the accident happened.
- (2) I happened to have been to the city before
- (3) When the teacher came in, we happened to be sleeping.

现场练兵: 句型转换

- (1) When my mother came back, I happened to be studying.
When my mother came back, it _____
_____.
- (2) It happened that I had met the doctor.
I _____.
- (3) When he asked me for some money, I happened to have some.
When he asked for some money, It _____
_____.

三、阅读与理解

I. Skim the text and finish the form

The place of the story	
The girl's full name	
Her best friend	
The length of time her family hid away	
The time they started to hide	

II. Read the passage again and make correct choices of the following questions.

1. Why did Anne and her family have to hide?
 - A. Because they were Jewish.
 - B. Because they made some great mistakes.
 - C. Because they dislike their country.
 - D. Because they kept diaries.
 2. According to Anne, what do people usually think of their diaries?
 - A. They want their diaries to be their family friends.
 - B. They just write down a series of facts in their diaries.
 - C. They think their diaries something not important.
 - D. They think their diaries are their family members.
 3. Why did Anne choose her diary her best friend?
 - A. She was afraid her friend would laugh at her.
 - B. Because her friend couldn't understand what she was going through.
 - C. She could tell everything to it, like her deepest feelings and thoughts.
 - D. She didn't like to get along with others
 4. Why did Anne stay awake one evening on purpose?
 - A. Because she was ill.
 - B. Because she missed her family.
 - C. Because she wanted to have a look at the moon.
 - D. Because the moon was so bright that she couldn't fall asleep.
 5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. Anne had her true friend even when she hid away for nearly twenty-five months.
 - B. When Anne was in trouble, she was very quiet because of her diary.
 - C. Anne couldn't go out of the house to look at nature when she hid.
 - D. Anne felt sad because she was not able to experience nature.
- III. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions in detail
1. ——Why was Anne crazy about everything to do

with nature ?

—Because she _____ (不能在户外)so long .

2. What was she like before they hid away ?

_____ (有一段时间) a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have _____ (令她神往)

3. Why did she stay awake on purpose one evening?

In order to _____ (好好看看)the moon by herself.

4. Anne felt sad because she was only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging before very dusty windows. Why?

_____ (这没有乐趣)looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really _____ (必须亲身体验)

四、能力提升

根据课文内容,完成下列短文

Anne, a girl of thirteen, _____ a lot in World War II. Because they were Jewish, she and her family had to _____ for two years in order _____ by the German Nazis. During that time, she wanted a friend _____ whom she could tell everything , like her deepest _____ and _____, so she made her _____ her friend and _____ her Kitty.

During that time, her only true friend was the diary. She didn't want to set down _____ facts in a diary as most people do. Instead, she told Kitty everything that _____ her.

She hadn't been able to be _____ for so long that she had grown so _____ nature. She still remembered one evening she stayed _____ until half past eleven _____ have a good look at the moon. Another time, she _____ to be upstairs one evening when the window was open. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held her entirely in their power. It was the first time in _____ she had seen the night _____.

Part 3 Learning about language

一.根据句意和首字母提示写出单词

1. don't want to hold the meeting indoors; instead I will hold it o _____ .
2. Her students didn't understand her, which u _____ her.
3. The mother went into her daughter's bedroom on p _____ to see what she was doing.
4. I think it's wrong of you to i _____ the teacher's opinion.
5. He c _____ in the exam when he copied his friend's papers.
6. Are you c _____ about your friends when they are in trouble.
7. The girl is too nervous, so you'd better go and c _____ her down.
8. The post office will publish a s _____ of new stamps.
9. Karl Marx was born in G _____ and G _____ was his native language.
10. The boss is e _____ satisfied with what the workers has done.

二、完成句子

1. 解放前,中国经历了太多的战争。
Before liberation, China _____ too many wars.
2. 在课堂上,你们要把老师所说的话记下来。
You'd better _____.
3. 这是我第一次来一中。
It's the first time _____.
4. 为了不让妈妈难过,她在楼上藏了一天半。
_____, she _____.
5. 考试时不要让他作弊。
Don't let him _____.
6. 直到爸爸回来我才上床睡觉。
I _____ until my father _____.
7. 回答问题时我发现了一个错误。
_____ I found a mistake.
8. Mary 来我家时我碰巧在学习。
I _____ when Mary came to my home.

9.就是在这座城市我出生的。

It _____.

10.老师不想你牵扯进这件事里。

The teacher didn't want you _____
_____ this matter.

三、用下列词组的适当形式填空

on purpose, set down, get along with, in order to,
be crazy about, according to, face to face, be
concerned about, as far as one is concerned, be
tired of

1. He asked me how I was _____ my English.
2. Do you really think he did it _____?
3. _____ get a better score, she has
been studying hard all day.
4. The teenagers _____ the pop singer.
5. The police asked him to _____ what he
had seen in a report.
6. The thief turned the corner, only to find himself
_____ with a policeman.
7. Mr. Chen has been to Europe twice _____
our records.
8. _____ I _____, you did a good
job this time.
9. We haven't heard from Mary for months, and all
of us _____ her safety.
10. All the students _____ such a tiring speech.

四、单项选择

- 1.—Mary's got crazy and has been sent to the
mental hospital. Did you tell her boss about that?
—Yes, but I _____ her husband first.
A. should have told B. shouldn't have told
C. must have told D. needn't have told
2. There was _____ time _____ Chinese used foreign oil.
A. a; when B. a; while
C. /; when D. /; while
3. It was because of bad weather _____ the
football match had to be put off.
A. so B. so that C. why D. that
- 4.—Look! The telephone is broken. Someone
damaged it _____ purpose.
—That may be right. But perhaps it was broken
_____ accident.
A. on; by B. by; by C. on; on D. by; on
5. What great trouble we had _____ where
his house was.
A. in finding B. to find
C. find D. found
6. Some students have trouble _____ grammar while
others have difficulty _____ new words.
A. in; remember B. for; to remember
C. on; remembering D. with; remembering
7. I cannot spend _____ money on the car which
is _____ expensive for me.
A. too much; much too
B. far too; too much
C. much too; too much
D. too many; much too
8. _____ catch the first bus, he got up very
early this morning.
A. In order to B. In order that
C. So as to D. So that
9. Before they are put into practice, we have to
_____ all the details of the project plan.
A. go through B. cut through
C. get through D. put through
10. His whole income _____ no more than 1000
yuan per month.
A. added up to B. added to
C. is added up D. added
11. There is no _____ swimming-pool in this
school and the students often go to swim _____.
A. indoors; outdoors B. indoor; outdoor
C. indoor; outdoors D. indoor; indoors
12. It is the first time that I _____ this kind of
moon cake.
A. enjoyed B. have enjoyed
C. enjoy D. enjoying
13. When was it _____ your mother showed you
around the West Lake?
A. until B. if C. which D. that
14. In the reading room, we found her _____ at a
desk, with her attention _____ on a book.
A. sitting; fixing B. to sit; fixed
C. seating; fixing D. seated; fixed
15. How long _____ Mary before they got married?
—For about five years.
A. had he been in love with

- B. had he fallen in love with
 C. has he been in love with
 D. has he fallen in love with

Part 4 Using language

一、短语存盘

1. suffer from _____
2. on the highway _____
3. get tired of _____
4. pack up _____
5. have trouble with _____
6. get along well with _____
7. fall in love _____
8. communicate with _____
9. make friends with _____
10. join in discussions _____
11. show interest in _____
12. feel lonely _____
13. be grateful _____
14. be good at _____
15. gossip about _____

二、要点解析

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

归纳总结

have trouble with+ 名词
 have trouble (in) doing sth
 have difficulty/fun (in) doing sth
 spend time (in) doing sth
 be busy (in) doing sth
 be busy with

典例赏析

- (1) I have a lot of difficulty (in) learning English.
 (2) Do you have trouble with your English study?
 2. They say this boy and I have fallen in love.

fall in love 爱上某人
 fall in love with +sb./sth. 相爱

典例赏析

- (1) It is hard to fall in love with a young man who is always unhappy.

- (2) They fell in love the second time they met.

三、用词汇存盘中短语的正确形式填空

- (1) How are you _____ (进展) your study?
 - (2) You can _____ (加入我们的讨论) if you like
 - (3) I _____ (没问题) answering this question, for it's easy.
 - (4) The first time I came here, I _____ (爱上) With it.
 - (5) I _____ (感觉寂寞) without my parents living with me.
 - (6) When he was three, he had _____ (表现出兴趣) inventing.
 - (7) The boy _____ (执着于) everything, so he is always unhappy.
 - (8) It's good for us to _____ (交流) others often.
 - (9) In recent years, many countries in the world _____ (遭遇) extreme weather, such as flood, sandstorm and so on.
 - (10) You can see a lot of cars and trucks _____ (在高速公路上).
 - (11) He _____ (收拾) everything he needed and went away.
 - (12) Which subject _____ you _____ (擅长), English or Chinese?
 - (13) I would _____ (不胜感激) if you could give me some advice.
 - (14) It's not good to _____ (说闲话) about others.
 - (15) Seeing his smiling, I _____ (感觉自在)
- #### 四、用所给动词的适当形式填空
- (1) What he did has _____ (add) our difficulties.
 - (2) Any student caught _____ (cheat) will have to leave the classroom.
 - (3) _____ (concern) your letter, I'm pleased to inform you.
 - (4) I have one hand _____ (loose) but the other is tied.
 - (5) Linda _____ herself _____ (hide) in her office all day
 - (6) If you are free, you can _____ (join) our discussion now.

- (7) The novel is about a family who can't _____
(communicate) each other.
- (8) How are you _____ (get) your English
study?
- (9) Danny is becoming so _____ (crazy) dancing.

五、书面表达

A Letter to Xiaodong

Dear Xiaodong,

I'm sorry you are having trouble in making friends .
However, the situation is easy to change if you take
my advice. Here are some tips to help you:

Firstly, why not _____? If
you do this _____;
Secondly, you should/ can _____
_____. Then/That way, _____
_____; Thirdly, it would be a good idea
if _____, By doing this, _____
_____.

I hope you will find these ideas useful.

Yours,
Miss Wang

Part 5 Grammar Study

I. 强调句

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.

此句中的 it's ...that 是强调句型。关于强调句
型,我们需要掌握以下几点:

一、强调句型的基本结构:

“It is/was+被强调的成分+that/who+其他成分”
用来强调主语、宾语和状语等成分。that 只起连接
作用,不作成分,但不能省略。当被强调部分为 sb.
作宾语时,可用 who,也可用 that,其他情况一律用
that。强调主语时,that 后的谓语动词必须与被强调
的主语在人称与数上保持一致。

二、特殊句式中的强调句型:

1.如果强调的是特殊疑问句中的疑问词,表示
“到底”、“究竟”等语气时,就用如下结构:

“特殊疑问词+is/was+it+that/who+该句的其余
部分”,that/who 后只能使用陈述语序。

2.在“not ...until”结构中,由 until 所引导的短

语(或从句)作时间状语时,要用固定的强调句型:
“It+is/was+not until ...+that+该句的其余部分”,that
所引导的从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。

三、强调句型要注意和 it 代表时间、距离、温
度、自然现象、具体事物或人物等时所构成的各种
句型的区别。判断是否是强调句,可采用“还原
法”。如果还原为一般句式后,句子各种成分完整,
则是强调句,否则不是。

(1)It was three o'clock when I got home.

我到家的时候三点。

(2)It was at three o'clock that I got home.

三点钟我到的家。(强调句)

(3)It was in his town that he was brought up.

他是在镇上被养大的。(强调句)

(4)It was this town where/in which he was brought up.

这是他被抚养长大的城镇。(定语从句)

四、英语中常用助动词 do, does 或 did 强调谓语。

(1)He did go to the airport yesterday, but he didn't
find you.

他昨天确实去了机场,但他没有找到你。

(2)It is I that/who am going for a holiday with Mary.

是我跟玛丽一块儿去度假。

(3)When is it that we will have a meeting?

我们什么时候开会?

现场练兵

1.完成下列句子

(1) I met him yesterday in the street.

It was _____ that I met him in the street.

It was _____ that I met him yesterday.

It was _____ that I met in the street yesterday.

It was _____ that met him in the street

yesterday.

(2)The girl was crazy about nature because she

had been indoors so long.

It was _____ that
the girl was crazy about nature.

(3)We don't go home until our homework is

finished.

It is _____ that
we _____.

(4)I've worked in this school for more than 20

years.

It is in this school _____ I've worked for
more than 20 years.

This is the school _____ I've worked for more than 20 years.

2.用 do, does, did 强调下列句中划线部分:

(1) He studies hard.

_____.

(2) They like playing football.

_____.

(3) He lived here but he disappeared last year

_____.

(4) Be careful when crossing the road.

_____.

3. 单项填空

It is in that poor village, _____ Mary lived and worked 15 years ago, _____ she will build her first school, which inspires everyone to help her.

- A. where; when B. that; that
C. that; when D. where; that

II. 直接引语变间接引语

引述别人的话有两种方式:一是使用引号引出人家的原话,这叫做直接引语;一是用自己的话把人家的话转述出来,这叫做间接引语。例如:

John said, "I'm going to London with my father." (直接引语)

John said that he was going to London with his father. (间接引语)

一、变人称

(1) She said, "My brother wants to go with me."
→

She said her brother wanted to go with her.

(2) He said to Kate. "How is your sister now?"
→

He asked Kate how her sister was then.

二、变时态

如果主句谓语动词为各种现在时或一般将来时,则间接引语中的动词仍保持直接引语原来时态。如果主句谓语动词为过去时,间接引语中的动词时态按下列变化:

- (1) 一般现在时→一般过去时
- (2) 现在进行时→过去进行时
- (3) 一般将来时→过去将来时
- (4) 现在完成时→过去完成时
- (5) 一般过去时→过去完成时
- (6) 过去完成时不变

注意:

(1) 如果直接引语是表示客观真理,变为间接引语时,时态不变。如:

The teacher said "The earth goes round the sun."

→The teacher said that the earth goes round the sun.

(2) 如果直接引语中有明确表示过时间的状语,变为间接引语时,一般过去时不改为过去完成时。如:

He said to me, "I was born in 1973."

→He told me that he was born in 1973.

(3) 如果直接引语所述事实在当时和目前同样生效,变为间接引语时,一般现在时不改为一般过去时。如:

He said, "I'm a boy, not a girl."

→He said that he is a boy, not a girl.

(4) 如果直接引语中的谓语动词表示一种反复出现或习惯动作,在变为间接引语时,一般现在时不改为一般过去时。如:

The girl said, "I get up at six every morning."

→The girl said that she gets up at six every morning.

(5) 如果直接引语中含有 since, when, while 引导的表示过去时间的状语从句,在变为间接引语时,只改变主句中的谓语动词,从句的一般过去时则不变。如:

He said to me, "I have taught English since he came here."

→He told me that he had taught English since he came here.

(6) 如果直接引语中含有情态动词 must, need, had better 以及情态动词的过去式 could, might, should, would, 在变为间接引语时,这些情态动词没有时态的改变。例如:

The teacher said to me. "You must pay more attention to your pronunciation."

→The teacher told me that I must (have to) pay more attention to my pronunciation.

He said, "I could swim when I was only six."

→He said that he could swim when he was only six.

三、变状语、代词

this → that, these → those

now → then, today → that day

this week(month) → that week (month)

last week(month) → the week(month)

three days (a year...) ago
 →three days (a year...)before
 yesterday→ the day before
 tomorrow →the next (following) day
 next week (month)
 →the next (following) week (month)

四、变句型

(1)直接引语如果是陈述句,间接引语应改为由 that 引导的宾语从句。

She said, "Our bus will arrive in five minutes."
 →She said that their bus would arrive in five minutes.

(2)直接引语如果是反意疑问句,选择疑问句或一般疑问句,间接引语应改为由 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句。

He said, "Can you swim, John?"
 →He asked John if he could swim.

"You have finished the homework, haven't you?" my mother asked.

→My mother asked me whether I had finished the homework.

"Do you go to school by bus or by bike?"

→He asked me if I went to school by bus or by bike.

(3)直接引语如果是特殊问句,间接引语应该改为由疑问代词或疑问副词引导的宾语从句(宾语从句必须用陈述句语序)。

She asked me, "When do they have their dinner?"

→ She asked me when they had their dinner.

(4)直接引语如果是祈使句,间接引语应改为"tell(ask, order, beg 等) sb (not) to do sth."句型。如:

"Don't make any noise," she said to the children.

→She told (ordered) the children not to make any noise.

"Bring me a cup of tea, please," said she.

→She asked him to bring her a cup of tea.

(5)直接引语如果是"Let's"开头的祈使句,变为间接引语时,通常用"suggest + 动句词(或从句)。

He said, "Let's go to the film."

→He suggested going to the film. 或 He suggested that they should go to see the film.

(6).直接引语是感叹句时,间接引语为 what 或

how 引导,也可以用 that 引导。

She said, "What a lovely day it is!"

→She said what a lovely day it was.

或 She said that it was a lovely day.

现场练兵

一、单项选择

- (1) John promised his doctor he _____ not smoke, and he has never smoked ever since.
A. might B. should C. could D. would
- (2) He asked me _____ with me.
A. what the matter is B. what the matter was
C. what's the matter D. what was the matter
- (3) He asked me _____ I would go to Beijing by air the next day.
A. that if B. if C. that whether D. if that
- (4) He asked _____.
A. where is the railway station
B. where the railway station is
C. where was the railway station
D. where the railway station was
- (5) He told us he _____ a concert _____.
A. had attended; three days before
B. attended; three days ago
C. would attend; since three days
D. was attending; for three days
- (6) He _____ they didn't start early they wouldn't catch the first bus.
A. said that if B. asked if
C. asked whether D. said that whether
- (7) He asked _____ for the violin.
A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much
C. how much I paid D. how much did I pay
- (8) The doctor asked me what _____ with me
A. is wrong B. wrong is
C. was wrong D. wrong was
- (9) The actor said he _____ born in 1984.
A. was B. is C. be D. had been
- (10) He asked the boy where _____.
A. his mother was B. was his mother
C. his mother is D. is his mother

二、将直接引语改为间接引语

(1) "I will share the happiness early tomorrow," said Tom.

(2) He said, "The advice is for her."