

配人教版 必修1

高中英语详解

阅读、语法、翻译 和写作

Reading is a kind
of appreciation.

阅读是一种欣赏。



主编 © 张海洋



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

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Unit 1 Friendship

第一部分 阅读训练

一、基础训练

(一) On friendship

An African proverb says that a single hand cannot tie a bundie^①. Everyone needs companions to help them navigate^② the rough seas of life. Even the strongest and richest person still needs friends. Our money and strength would have no value if we had no friends to share with us. The best friendship is a give-and-take relationship. We need the support of our family, friends and the community. In turn we also give support to the society, our friends and our family.



The word friend has many meanings. It could be the bus driver who takes you to and from work every day. It could be a parent, a colleague, a wife or husband, a brother or sister, or even the unknown person _____. Real friends share not only our happiness but our sorrows as well. This may explain why we have the expression “a friend in need is a friend indeed”.

Friendship is like the sun's rays that keep us warm. It is like the refreshing^③ raindrops on the fields that give the farmers hope of a good planting season. Without friends our life would be like a barren^④ desert where our only companions would be loneliness and sadness. The most fortunate person is the one who has friends from all levels in the society. A driver might find friends not only among his colleagues but among farmers, bankers, traders, students, politicians or teachers. We should never forget our old friends when we make new ones. We should treasure^⑤ each of our friends whether poor or rich, beautiful or not. Each friend is unique in his or her own way. And all together, they enrich^⑥ life and make it very colourful _____.

注释：① bundle /'bʌndl/ n. 束

② navigate /'nævigeɪt/ vt. 航行

③ refreshing /rɪ'frefʃɪŋ/ adj. 清新的

④ barren /'bærən/ adj. 贫瘠的, 荒芜的

⑤ treasure /'treʒə/ vt. 珍惜

⑥ enrich /ɪn'ri:tʃ/ vt. 使富足; 使肥沃

I. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. How to navigate the sea of life.
B. Friends and friendship.
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
D. Never forget old friends when making new ones.
- () 2. What is the correct understanding of friends according to the writer?
A. friends who share our happiness are not real friends.
B. Friends will take us through rough seas.
C. Friends never expect anything from others.
D. Friends can be different people around us.
- () 3. An unknown person can be a friend as well when _____.
A. he helps you with what you need.
B. he is told how to find his way.
C. he becomes one of your family.
D. he is a driver taking you from and to work
- () 4. If you have friends from all different walks(阶层) of life, then you will be very _____ according to the writer.
A. lucky B. lonely C. sad D. warm
- () 5. The underlined word unique in the last paragraph most probably means _____.
A. rich B. poor C. special D. valuable

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Wealthy people don't need friends because they have money. ()
2. We need to help our friends because it is our duty to support others. ()
3. Best friends need to share only their sorrows and discomforts. ()
4. We make friends with farmers because they're like the sun's rays to keep us warm. ()
5. We should forget the old friends when making new ones. ()

III. Answer the following questions

1. What does the African proverb at the beginning of the passage imply?

2. What are some of the qualities you admire in you friends?

3. Do you believe it is good if a person makes friends only with rich people? Why or why not?

4. Please finish the blank in the second paragraph to complete the paragraph.
5. Why does the writer refer to farmers, bankers, traders, students, politicians and teachers in the last paragraph?

(二) International Friendship Day

The International Friendship Day is celebrated every year on the first Sunday of August. Friendship Day gives us the chance to appreciate our friends. It is a time to renew^① our friendship ties. It can also be a chance for us to reach out and make new friends. Do you need some suggestions on how to celebrate Friendship Day? Here are some ideas.

1. You could send a beautiful greeting card with some nice words. Last year Mary Liu designed a card for her friend Pat. “This simple card is to tell you that I appreciate our simple and easy-going^② friendship. Let’s keep it going forever,” she wrote. Pat was very happy.
2. Friends always appreciate gifts no matter how small. You could buy your friend flowers, chocolates, friendship rings, or even a CD of their favourite songs. They will certainly love whatever you get them.
3. Send your friends a short text message or give them a call. Tell them how much you value their friendship and thank them for always being there.
4. Do not forget friends who may be undergoing^③ hard times. Call and assure^④ them that they are not alone. You feel their pain too. Last year Jenny Cheng was not feeling fine at all. She had failed her college entrance exam. On Friendship Day, Li Lei called her and sang her the song “Lean on Me” by Bill Withers. Jenny felt very relieved^⑤ after Li Lei’s call.
5. Don’t forget the friends around you. They would certainly value a simple Friendship Day hug^⑥ or handshake. Begin the day with a special Friendship Day smile for your sister, brother, parents and grandparents. Then take the smile to others in the streets, at school or anywhere that you go that day.
6. Do you remember the song “Auld Lang Syne”? Everyone surely remembers the “good old days”. So reach out to any broken friendships you might have and mend them. One lost friend is a valuable treasure^⑦ gone forever.



注释：① renew /rɪ'njuː/ vt. 更新；重建

② easy-going /'izi'gəʊɪŋ/ adj. 容易相处的

③ undergo /ˌʌnbə'ɡəʊ/ vt. 经历

④ assure /ə'ʃʊə/ vt. 保证，确保

⑤ relieved /rɪ'li:vɒ/ adj. 轻松的

⑥ hug /hʌg/ n. 拥抱

⑦ treasure /'treʒə/ n. 财富

I. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. Friendship Day is celebrated _____.
A. on August 7
B. every August
C. every Sunday
D. on the first Sunday of August every year
- () 2. How did Mary Liu show Pat her appreciation for their friendship?
A. By buying Pat a gift.
B. By sending Pat a phone message.
C. By singing Pat a song.
D. By sending Pat a friendship card.
- () 3. How did Li Lei help Jenny Cheng bear her sorrow?
A. He offered her his shoulder to lean on.
B. He told her about the song by Bill Withers.
C. He called her and sang "Lean on Me" to her.
D. He sent her a CD of the song "Lean on Me".
- () 4. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?
A. You shouldn't write to those around you.
B. Those around you prefer a hug.
C. Friendship Day should be celebrated only among friends.
D. Friendship Day celebration begins at home.
- () 5. What is the writer's point in the sixth idea?
A. We should not lose our friends.
B. We should value friendship.
C. We should mend broken relationships.
D. We should remember our history.

II. Answer the following questions

1. What is the International Friendship Day?

2. Can you summarise each of the writer's suggestions in 10 words or less?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

3. What other ways can you suggest to celebrate Friendship Day?

二、提高训练

Our animal friends

I was surfing the Internet one day when I came across a website called Adam's Animal Stories. It contained many stories about Adam Burke's experiences with animals. Some of the stories would sound like tall tales to people who have never had a close relationship with animals. But Adam Burke promises to any sceptic^① that he is "telling these stories with a minimum of exaggeration^② and with sincere attention to facts and details" and that "these accounts are absolutely true." I believe him.

I really enjoyed two of his stories: "The Tortoise Rescues Her Mate" and "Jamming with Dignity". The first story is about a clever and compassionate^③ female tortoise that knew how to inform Adam Burke when her mate was in trouble. Burke says that she never entered the house except when there was an emergency, such as when the male tortoise had accidentally turned over on his back, a position that could lead to death. Like human beings, animals know how to love; they feel for each other in the same way as we would feel for one of our kind. Burke concludes that "What is clear to me is that she valued, perhaps truly loved, her mate. And she apparently understood the point in telling me when he was in danger."



The story of Dignity is about Burke's dog which he had taught to play different kinds of musical instruments. Dignity's favourite instrument was the piano. One evening, when Burke was playing the drums the dog suddenly leaped onto the piano and started playing the accompaniment, barking with joy all the time.

Strange stories, right? Well, they may be strange to some people, _____. When I was a child we had a neighbour called Mr. Ado. His dogs would sing when he played different musical instruments.

Mr. Ado had never married, so he had no children. He lived alone with his two dogs in a simple wooden house opposite our house and earned his living as a travelling musician. Mr. Ado and his two dogs were the only members of this band. His instruments were simple: a harmonica, a guitar and a flute. He was always a welcome guest at weddings, birth celebrations and other feasts^④ in and out of the village.

Once he started playing a tune, the dogs would howl in unison^⑤ with the sound of the instrument. They would change the pitch^⑥ of their howls according to the variations in the music their master was playing. Sometimes he would play a tune and ask the dogs to dance instead of

singing. They would hop and wag their tails to the rhythm^⑦ of the music. Sadly, I cannot remember what became of the dogs after their master died of over drinking.

- 注释: ① sceptic /'skeptɪk/ n. 有疑问的人, 怀疑论者
② exaggeration /ɪgzædʒə'reɪʃən/ n. 夸张
③ compassionate /kəm'pæʃənɪt/ adj. 富有同情心的
④ feast /fi:st/ n. 盛宴
⑤ unison /'ju:nɪzn/ n. 和谐, 一致
⑥ pitch /pɪtʃ/ n. 音调
⑦ rhythm /'rɪðəm/ n. 韵律

I. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. How many stories are told in the passage?
A. one. B. two. C. three. D. four.
- () 2. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A. nobody would believe these stories
B. Adam Burke could be lying by telling these stories
C. Adam Burke must be working with animals
D. many more stories could be found on Adam Burke's website
- () 3. The first story talks about _____.
A. the friendship between Adam and the tortoises
B. the true love between the two tortoises
C. how to rescue tortoises in danger
D. how much Adam loved his tortoises
- () 4. Dignity suddenly leaped on to the piano and started playing along because he was _____.
A. crazy B. excited C. hungry D. angry
- () 5. Why does the writer tell the story of Mr. Ado?
A. Because this is another story from Adam's website.
B. Because the writer enjoys getting along with dogs.
C. Because he believes his story is very interesting.
D. Because the stories reminded the author of his own similar experiences.

II. Answer the following questions

1. Why would the writer of the passage choose to believe the stories of Adam and his animals?

2. Why does Adam believe that the female tortoise truly valued and loved her mate?

3. Fill in the blank in the fourth paragraph with a suitable phrase to make the sentence complete.

4. Why do you think Mr. Ado was so welcome at weddings, birth celebrations and other feasts?

III. Translate the following words or phrases that are underlined in the passage

1. tall tales (Paragraph 1): _____
2. minimum (Paragraph 1): _____
3. absolutely (Paragraph 1): _____
4. inform (Paragraph 2): _____
5. emergency (Paragraph 2): _____
6. apparently (Paragraph 2): _____
7. instrument (Paragraph 3): _____
8. play the accompaniment (Paragraph 3): _____
9. variation (Paragraph 6): _____
10. wag (Paragraph 6): _____

三、链接高考

(一) 阅读理解

Sitting on the peaceful coast of Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, watching the sun move quietly into the sea, you shouldn't forget that Charles Darwin (1809—1882) arrived here in 1835. He stayed on the islands for five weeks, observing various animals. This finally inspired ^① his famous book, *On the Origin of Species*. You can certainly follow Darwin's footsteps and enjoy a trip from four to seven days to the islands.

The islands are certainly a paradise^② for wildlife, as there are no natural killers on the islands and the number of boats and visitors is under government control. Though you cannot walk freely as Darwin did about 200 years ago, each day is as impressive as it could be.

The most well-known animal of the Galapagos is the giant tortoise^③, which can be seen moving slowly around the highlands of Sanra Cruz, the second largest island in the archipelago^④. Some of these creatures are so old that they might have been seen in their youth by Darwin himself.



Despite strict control over activities and timing, your stay on the Galapagos will be remembered as a chain of incomparable pictures: diving with sea lions that swim and play within inches of you; feeling small sharks touch your feet as you swim; and, most magically, seeing a whale and her baby surface with a great breath of air.

Travelling between the islands and observing the wildlife that so inspired Darwin, you will feel as though you are getting a special view of an untouched world. At night you will sleep on board the ship, leaving the wildlife in complete occupation of the islands, which are as undisturbed now as they have been since the beginning of time.

注释: ① inspire /in'spaɪə/ vt. 启发

② paradise /'pærədəɪs/ n. 天堂

③ giant tortoise /'tɔ:təs/ n. 巨型海龟

④ archipelago /ˌɑ:kɪpelə'ɡəʊ/ n. 群岛

- () 1. What do we know about Darwin's visit to the islands?
- A. He studied different creatures on the islands.
B. He completed his famous book on the islands.
C. He was touched by the geography of the islands.
D. He was attracted by well-known animals of the islands.
- () 2. Which of the following plays a role in making the islands "a paradise for wildlife"?
- A. Animals on the islands feed on grass.
B. Local government forbids killing wildlife.
C. People cannot visit the islands as they wish.
D. Tourists are not allowed to touch the animals.
- () 3. Your stay on the islands will be most impressive mainly because of _____.
A. the beautiful sea views B. Darwin's inspiring trip
C. a closer view of animals D. various daring activities
- () 4. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. A Unique Attraction for Wildlife Lovers.
B. Galapagos as a Paradise for Adventures.
C. Charles Darwin as a Symbol of Galapagos.
D. A Successful Example of Wildlife Protection.

(二) 完型填空

Robert Moody, 52, is an experienced police officer. Much of his work involves dealing with 1 an gang^① problems in the school of his community. Knowing that many kids often 2 trouble, he decided to do something about. So in 1991 he began to invite small groups of kids to go fishing with him on his day 3.

Those fun trips had a(n) 4 impact. A chance encounter in 2000 proved that. One day, 5 working security at a school basketball game, Moody noticed two young guys 6.

He sensed trouble between them. 7 one of them headed toward Moody and gave him a hug. “I 8 you. You took me 9 when I was in fifth grade. That was one of the 10 days of my life.”

Deeply touched by the boy's word, Moody decided to create a foundation^② that 11 teenagers to the basic of fishing in camping programs. “As a policeman, I saw 12 there was violence, drugs were always behind it. They have a damaging 13 on the kids,” says Moody.

By turning kids on to fishing, he 14 to present an alternative way of life, “When you're sitting there waiting for a 15,” he says, “you can't help but talk to each other, and such 16 can be pretty deep.”

“Talking about drugs helped prepare me for the peer^③ pressures in high school,” says Michelle, 17, who 17 the first program. “And I was able to help my little brother 18 drugs.”

Moody faces 19 in three years, when he hopes to run the foundation full-time. “I'm living a happy life and I have a responsibility to my 20 to give back,” Moody says. “If I teach a kid of fish today, he can teach his brother to fish tomorrow.”

注释：① gang /gæŋ/ n. 团伙

② foundation /faʊn'deɪʃən/ n. 基金会

③ peer /piə/ n. 同龄人

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. drinking | B. drug | C. security | D. smoking |
| () 2. A. ran into | B. got over | C. left behind | D. looked into |
| () 3. A. ahead | B. away | C. off | D. out |
| () 4. A. immediate | B. damaging | C. limited | D. lasting |
| () 5. A. once | B. while | C. since | D. until |
| () 6. A. quarreling | B. complaining | C. talking | D. cheering |
| () 7. A. Slowly | B. Suddenly | C. Finally | D. Secretly |
| () 8. A. understand | B. hear | C. see | D. remember |
| () 9. A. fishing | B. sailing | C. boating | D. swimming |
| () 10. A. quietest | B. longest | C. best | D. busiest |
| () 11. A. connects | B. introduces | C. reduces | D. commits |
| () 12. A. where | B. unless | C. as | D. whether |
| () 13. A. impression | B. burden | C. decision | D. impact |
| () 14. A. asked | B. intended | C. pretended | D. agreed |
| () 15. A. solution | B. chance | C. bite | D. surprise |
| () 16. A. concerns | B. interests | C. conversations | D. emotions |
| () 17. A. participated in | B. worked out | C. approved of | D. made up |
| () 18. A. misuse | B. avoid | C. tolerate | D. test |
| () 19. A. unemployment | B. challenge | C. competition | D. retirement |
| () 20. A. team | B. school | C. family | D. community |

第二部分 语法训练 直接引语和间接引语 Ⅰ: 陈述句和疑问句

一、语法要义

(一) 直接引语和间接引语的定义

我们转述别人的话时,如果引用别人的原话,被引用的部分就称为直接引语;如果用我们自己的话转述别人的意思,被转述的部分则称为间接引语。间接引语多用作宾语从句。

直接引语变为间接引语时,须在句式、代词、时态、状语以及动词等方面做一些调整。

(二) 句式的调整

1. 陈述句变为宾语从句

例 1: They said, "We are in Class One."

(他们说:"我们是一班的。"直接引语是陈述句)

例 2: They said they were in Class One.

(他们说他们是一班的。间接引语是宾语从句)

2. 一般疑问句变为以 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句

例 1: He said, "Can you come this afternoon, Jone?"

(他说:"约翰,你今天下午能来吗?"直接引语是一般疑问句)

例 2: He asked if Jone could come that afternoon.

(他问约翰那天下午能不能来。间接引语是 if 引导的宾语从句)

3. 特殊疑问句变为以 who, What, when, where 等疑问词引导的宾语从句

例 1: He said, "Where is Mr. Wang?"

(他说:"王先生在哪里?"直接引语是特殊疑问句)

例 2: He asked where Mr. Wang was.

(他问王先生在哪里。间接引语是 where 引导的宾语从句)

(三) 代词的调整

1. 人称代词的调整

例 1: "I haven't brought my dictionary." Tom said.

(汤姆说:"我没有带词典。"直接引语的主语是第一人称"我")

例 2: Tom said he hadn't brought his dictionary.

(汤姆说他没带词典。间接引语的主语是第三人称"他")

2. 指示代词的调整

例 1: She said, "Wang Hua is coming this week."

(她说:"王华这一周将到这儿来。"直接引语的指示代词是"这")

例 2: She said that Wang Hua was coming that week.

(她说王华那周会来。间接引语的指示代词是"那")