



中学教材

# 标准学案

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BIAOZHUN XUEAN

英语

高一上册

现代出版社



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## 前言

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亲爱的中学生朋友：

摆在你们面前的这本全新的教学辅导用书，是一群有实战经验的大朋友为你们在课堂上学好教材而编写的。课堂生活是你们学校生活的最基本构成，它的质量，直接影响着当下及今后你们的多方面发展和成长。请记住：选择一套好的课堂辅助用书，就如选好一个得力的学习“帮手”。

教学是由教与学两个主体的互动来完成的。传统的教辅用书，多以教师为中心，从教师的教出发去编写，忽视了学生作为学习主体的存在。为此，一本完全站在你们的角度，从你们课堂学习需要出发而设计的全新辅导用书——《中学教材标准学案》诞生了。

“学案”，顾名思义就是一种学习方案，它体现了对你们学习过程的规划、学习思路的梳理、学习方法的点拨、学习规律的总结、训练样题的设计。

“标准”，是说这套书内容的组织、材料的选择、流程的设计都是符合你们课堂学习及考试规律的。目前，你们的学习还不是完全独立的，要在教师的指导下进行；学习的内容也不是随意的，而是按照教学大纲精心选择的；课堂学习过程也是有目的、有计划、有组织进行的，不像日常生活可以任意安排。因此，我们在设计这套书时，抱定的宗旨是：与你们的课堂学习生活靠近些、再靠近些；标准些，再标准些。

在正式阅读本书正文之前，请仔细阅读下面的阅读地图！

### 章节标题

预习导航	以填空、例题、设问、解答等多种方式帮助你预习教材，提取教材关键信息
通解设计	对教材进行逐字逐句逐段的详细解读，讲知识、讲概念、讲思路、讲方法——或是对线索脉络的梳理，或是对概念的阐释与运用，或是对内涵本质的挖掘与联系，或是对记忆、思维技巧的培养和引导，为突出其可操作性，强调的是案例举证式、解剖麻雀式的实例点评，并依据双栏双色设计，体现实例与点评之间的互动
整合会案	重组、综合、迁移教材所学知识，彰显高中学习的归纳意识、综合意识、反省意识、主干知识学导意识、试题编制与解析的权威意识、高考资讯的传递意识等
同步达标	高考重视同步性，A级题一看就懂，一做就会；B级题体现创新与应用，略有难度
本章综合检测	提供带有评分标准的规范考卷，进行过程性学习评价
本章习题答案	标明课本上的课后习题的页码及序号
本章高考真题精编	汇集高考名题，提供标准答案，明确考试方向，突出学习重点

考虑到学科特点，以上栏目有的略有不同。

同学们，本学案以你们课堂学习模式为标准，以你们的学习进步为己任，将不遗余力地引领你们走向成功的彼岸。

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编者  
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# Unit 1 Good friends

## 预习导航

<p>Read the background and pay special attention to the underlined words and expressions.</p> <p>友谊是什么? 怎样的朋友才是一生的朋友? 这可能是一个不太容易回答的问题,也许你还没有认真思考过。但是,如果你的朋友属于下列任何一种,你都可以肯定他们是你一生的朋友。</p> <p>怎么可以这样肯定呢? 不要着急,一起来看一看:</p> <p>You know you have a friend for life when they answer your phone at one o'clock in the morning because you can't sleep and have a lot on your mind, and they don't mind talking about nothing to get your mind off everything.</p> <p>When they spare some time to spend with you.</p> <p>When you know that there is something bad happened to you, they'd be there for you, no question asked.</p> <p>When you can look at them, when something is wrong and they know it just by the look in your eyes and all they have to do is offer a <u>hug</u> and you feel a thousand times better.</p> <p>When you know that they'd never lie to you, and would never hurt you, and if they did, it would only be for your <u>betterment</u>.</p> <p>When they make you laugh when skies are the darkest, and they're there with a good movie and some <u>popcorn</u> when you're totally <u>depressed</u>.</p> <p>And even if you are a thousand miles apart, it doesn't matter because what you share with this friend is so much deeper than what lies on top that <u>distance</u> plays no <u>role</u> in your friendship.</p> <p>Friendship is when they push when you need it, but never too hard, and stand back when the time is right but never too far.</p> <p>When you feel life is so much better because you know them, and they bring out the best of you that lies within.</p>	<p><b>Keys:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 拥抱</li> <li>2. 改善,改良</li> <li>3. 爆米花</li> <li>4. 心情低沉</li> <li>5. 相距</li> <li>6. 角色,作用</li> </ol>
<p>Fill in the blanks according to the first letters.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Real <u>r</u> is more valuable than money.</li> <li>2. Can you <u>s</u> me five minutes? I want to think about it.</li> <li>3. When he saw me, he gave me a big <u>h</u>.</li> <li>4. <u>B</u> means improvement or the action making or becoming better.</li> <li>5. When I am <u>d</u>, he often comes and invites me to go out for a walk.</li> <li>6. New York and Tokyo are thousands miles <u>a</u>.</li> <li>7. He <u>p</u> the door open but found nobody in the room.</li> <li>8. Church plays an important <u>r</u> in their life.</li> <li>9. <u>P</u> is a kind of food the children like to eat.</li> <li>10. I read about it in some book or others, does it <u>m</u> which it was?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Keys:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. friendship</li> <li>2. spare</li> <li>3. hug</li> <li>4. Betterment</li> <li>5. depressed</li> <li>6. apart</li> <li>7. pushed</li> <li>8. role</li> <li>9. Popcorn</li> <li>10. matter</li> </ol>

## 通解设计 (重、难点全把握)

### 1. Learn to make apologies.

- ① I owe you an apology for my rudeness last night.
- ② He apologized to her for not going to her party.

### 2. What qualities should a good friend have?

- ① Quality often matters more than quantity.

### 学法点拨

★ make an apology 意思为“道歉”。make an apology (or apologize) to sb. for sth. 为“因某事向某人道歉”。

① 昨天晚上我太粗暴,应该向你道歉。

② 他因为没有出席她举行的宴会而向她道歉。

★ 【点拨】quality n. 1. 质量[U] 2. 特性,品质 [C]

②One quality of wood is that it can burn.

③Modesty is one of his good qualities.

3. What are they arguing about?

①I am not going to argue with you tonight.

②He argued against the plan.

③We argued the matter over hours.

④Columbus argued that the world was round.

4. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

①I have neither time nor money for pop festival.

②The story is not interesting nor instructive.

③I have never spoken nor written to her.

④You don't like him, nor do I.

5. I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music.

①She is really into pop music.

②He is very deep into computers.

6. I'm fond of singing.

①Tom is fond of reading novels.

②She is very fond of ballet.

7. I surf the Internet all the time.

8. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

【联想】上网的其他说法: go on the Internet

**格言警句**

Heaven helps those who help themselves. 自助者天助。

①My brother is a student, so am I.

②Mr. White visited the farm yesterday, and so did Miss Black.

③I have never been to Macao, neither has my husband.

【试题】

①If you go to the seaside for your holiday, so \_\_\_\_\_ I.

A. do

B. am

C. have

D. shall

②If you don't stop to rest, nor \_\_\_\_\_ they.

A. do

B. did

C. will

D. have

**格言警句**

He who hesitates is lost. 踌躇不决者必然失数。

—You've dropped a word here.

—Yes, so I have.

③—It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So did I

B. So I did

C. So were you

D. So did you

9. Imagine you are alone on an island. You have to survive without friend.

①He was alone in the house.

②I am not alone in thinking so.

①质量往往比数量更重要。

②木料的一个特点是能燃烧。

③谦虚是他的美德之一。

➔ 【点拨】argue *vi.* 1. 争论、辩论、争吵 (argue with sb. over/about sth.)

2. 提出理由 (for/against) *vt.* 辩论、争论  
主张、认为 (that 从句)

①我今晚不想和你争论。

②他据理反对这个计划。

③我们为这事辩论了几个小时。

④哥伦布认为地球是圆的。

➔ 【点拨】nor *conj.* 也不。用在 neither 之后; 用在 not, no, never 之后; 用在句首, 句子须倒装。

①我既没时间也没钱来参加流行音乐节。

②这个故事没有味道, 也没有教育意义。

③我跟她从来没有说过话, 也没写过信。

④你不喜欢他, 我也不喜欢。

➔ 【点拨】be into [口] 对……(极)有兴趣, 热衷于, 入迷 (be interested in)

①她很迷流行音乐。

②他对电脑兴趣很浓。

➔ 【点拨】be fond of 喜欢……, 爱好……

①汤姆喜欢读小说。

②她非常喜欢芭蕾。

➔ 【点拨】surf the Internet 上网(冲浪)

➔ 【注意】在 So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语结构中, so 代替上句中的某个成分。如果上面一句是否定句, 则使用 Neither/Nor + be/have/助动词/情态动词的结构。此类结构采用倒装语序, 其中所用的 be/have/助动词/情态动词是与上句对应的。如上句中的谓语动词是行为动词, 则 so 后面用助动词 do 的适当形式。如前面一个句子是由 if 引导的条件状语从句, so 所引导的句子要用助动词 shall 或 will。

①我弟弟是个学生, 我也是。

②昨天怀特先生参观了那个农场, 布莱克小姐也去了。

③我从未去过澳门, 我丈夫也没去过。

【答案】①D ②C

➔ 【注意】So + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词

结构中的主谓是正常语序, so 相当于 indeed, certainly, 表示说话人对前面或对方所说的情况的肯定、赞同或证实, 语气较强, 意思是“确实如此”。有时除了表示赞同外, 还带有惊异的意味。

【答案】③B

➔ 【辨析】alone, lonely

alone 用作形容词, 表示“(客观上)单独的; 独自的”。

- ③ He alone knows the secret.  
 ④ The key alone will open the door.  
 ⑤ He went home alone.  
 ⑥ He doesn't feel lonely when he is left alone.  
 ⑦ He lives in a lonely house in the country.  
**【联想】** leave sb./sth. alone 听其自然,不要去管。let alone 更不必说。  
 ① The boy said angrily, "Leave me alone."  
 ② He hasn't got enough money for food, let alone amusement.

- ① Only two passengers survived the air-crash.  
 ② Few survived after the flood.

10. Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland.  
 I am to play Juliet.

11. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friend.

#### 格言警句

For man is man and master of his fate. (A. Tennyson)

人就是人,是自己命运的主人。(丁尼生)

- ① It was so dark that he couldn't see the faces of his companions.  
 ② There was so much to lose (that) we couldn't take any risks.  
 ③ We arrived early so(that) we got good seats.  
 ④ He is so good a boy that all of us like him very much.

#### 【试题】

So \_\_\_\_\_ that fish can live in it.

- A. the lake is shallow  
 B. shallow the lake is  
 C. shallow is the lake  
 D. is the lake shallow

There were \_\_\_\_\_ many mistakes in his homework that the teacher was very angry.

- A. such  
 B. so  
 C. much  
 D. too

12. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island.

- ① The motorcycle crashed into the fence.  
 ② An airliner crashed west of Denver last night.  
 ③ The PC just crashed.  
 ④ A lot of passengers were killed in the train crash.

#### 格言警句

Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand.

脑中有知识,胜过手中有金钱。

alone 还可以作副词使用,表示“独自”,放在名词、代词后,表示“仅仅”。

lonely 只能用作形容词,意思是“(客观上)孤独的;孤单的”(建筑物等)孤零零的;(地方)荒僻的,人烟稀少的”。

- ① 他独自一人在家。  
 ② 并非只有我这样想。  
 ③ 只有他一人知道这个秘密。  
 ④ 只有这把钥匙能开这个门。  
 ⑤ 他独自一人回家去了。  
 ⑥ 在只剩下他一个人的时候,他并不感到孤独。

⑦ 他住在乡下一间孤零零的房子里。

① 这个男孩生气地说,“别管我”。

② 他连吃饭的钱都不够,就更不必说玩的钱了。

➔ **【点拨】** survive *vt.* 在……之后仍然生存。从……中逃生

*vi.* 活下来、幸存

- ① 这次飞机失事只有两名乘客幸免于死。  
 ② 洪水过后极少有人生还。

➔ **【点拨】** play *vt.* “扮演(角色)”,此处意同 act。我扮演朱丽叶。

➔ **【点拨】** so...that...在此引导结果状语从句

1. 在口语中 that 可以省略  
 2. so...that 常用的句型

- a. so + *adj.* + that  
 b. so + *adv.* + that  
 c. so + *adj.* + a (an) + *n.* + that  
 d. so + (few/many/much/little) + *n.*

3. so + *adj./adv.* 放在句首引起倒装

- ① 天是那样黑,他连同伴的脸他都看不见。  
 ② 可能会有很大的损失,因此我们不能冒险。

③ 我们到得很早,因此我们的座位很好。

④ 他是一个非常好的孩子,我们大家都喜欢他。

**【解析】** 在 so that 引导的结果状语从句中,如果把 so 放在句首,主句的语序需要倒装。需要把助动词、系动词或情态动词放在主语的前面,因此应选 C。

**【解析】** 在 so that 引导的结果的状语从句中,如果名词前有 many, few, much 或 little 等词来修饰,只能用 so, 不能用 such。因此选 B。

➔ **【点拨】** 1. crash *vi.*

- (1) (发出猛烈声音地)碰撞、坠落  
 (2) (飞机等)坠毁、撞坏  
 (3) (电脑)死机

*n.* [C] 相撞(事故); (飞机的)坠毁、迫降

- ① 摩托车猛地撞在围栏上。  
 ② 昨夜一架班机在丹佛西边坠毁。  
 ③ 那个个人电脑刚刚死机了。



- ① All his friends deserted him.  
 ② Nobody like to live in that desert region.  
 ③ We should change the desert into farmland.

13. He has to learn to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire.

- ① November is a good time to hunt deer.  
 ② I'm hunting a job.  
 ③ Police are hunting an escaped convict.  
 ④ We'll go hunting in the afternoon.  
 ⑤ John set out that day to hunt for work.

14. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend.  
 We started early in order to arrive before dark.

#### 格言警句

From small beginning come great things. 伟大始于渺小。

15. He talks to him and treats him as a friend.

- ① Don't treat this serious matter as a joke.  
 ② She treats me all right.

16. Chucks learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and it is important to have someone to care about.

- ① The money was shared out between us.  
 ② Sam and I share a room.  
 ③ We shared in his joy.

- ① I don't care about me.  
 ② Do you care about me, Helen?

17. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings.

18. Most of our friends are humans beings.

- ① This meat is not fit for human consumption.  
 ② It's only human nature to want a comfortable life.  
 ③ Wolves will not usually attack humans.

19. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers.

④ 许多乘客在火车车祸中丧生了。

2. desert *n.* 沙漠; 荒野

*adj.* (1) 沙漠的

(2) 荒芜的; 无人居住的

*vt.* 抛弃; 遗弃; 离弃

在此句中 deserted 是过去分词作定语, 修饰后面的名词 "island".

① 他所有的朋友都抛弃了他。

② 没有人喜欢生活在那个沙漠地区。

③ 我们应该把沙漠变成良田。

➔ 【点拨】 hunt *vt.* 1. 追猎; 猎取 2. 搜寻; 寻找 3. 追捕

*vi.* 1. 打猎 2. 搜寻 (+ for/after)

① 十一月正是猎鹿的好时节。

② 我在找工作。

③ 警察正在追捕一个逃犯。

④ 我们下午将去打猎。

⑤ 约翰那天外出找工作。

➔ 【点拨】 in order to 意思是“为了……”。为了在天黑之前到达, 我们很早就动身了。

【联想】 1. so as to ... 和 in order to ... 同义, 但前者一般不用于句首。

2. 否定式在 to 前加 not.

3. 相应的目的状语从句由 so that 或 in order that 引导。

➔ 【点拨】 treat *vt.* 对待; 看待, 把……看作 (+ as/like)

① 不要把这件严肃的事情当作玩笑。

② 她对我还不错。

➔ 【点拨】 1. share *vt.* (1) 均分; 分配 (+ out/ among/between).

(2) 分享; 分担; 共同使用 (+ with/among/ between)

*vi.* 分享; 分担 (+ in).

① 这笔钱由我们两人分。

② 山姆和我合住一个房间。

③ 我们分享了他的喜悦。

2. care about 关心; 担心; 在乎; 介意

① 我并不在乎我自己。

② 海伦, 你关心我吗?

➔ 【点拨】 make friends with 和……交朋友。

【联想】 make enemies with 与……为敌。

➔ 【点拨】 human *adj.* 人的; 人类的 *n.* 人 (*pl.* humans)

human beings 人; 人类

① 这种肉不适合人食用。

② 人的本性就是要过舒服的生活。

③ 狼通常不会袭击人。

➔ 【点拨】 本句包含三个从句。we can learn from Chuck 为定语从句, 修饰 the lesson, 关系代词 that/which 在从句中作宾语, 可以省略。who have unusual friends 为定语从句, 修饰 all

20. I like to have fun. If you are interested in being friends, drop me a line.

- ① What fun we had!
- ② His uncle is fond of fun.
- ③ Mr. Smith is a great fun.

【联想】drop in (on sb. / at some place) 偶来访; 顺便走访。

- ① I'll drop in and leave the new address.
- ② I'll drop in at your house next time.

21. An e-mail is less formal than a letter, but there are still a few things to keep in mind.

- ① Keep in mind that you'll have to practice money.
- ② These are the very duties we should keep in mind.

### Workbook

1. My telephone wasn't working.

- ① She works in a restaurant.
- ② The machine won't work.
- ③ Your suggestion works well.

2. My bike had a flat tire but I had no time to fix it.

- ① Of course, no one now believes that the earth is flat.
- ② Our car had a flat tire.
- ③ Lie down flat and breathe deeply.

① Her image was fixed in his mind.

- ② Shall we fix a date for the picnic?
- ③ We are going to have the TV set fixed.

3. When I arrived at school, I ran into my friend Jonna.

- ① The bus got out of control and ran into a wall.
- ② I ran into an old girlfriend yesterday. It brought back memories.

4. Then told me they were proud of me.

【联想】同义词组: take pride in

5. Sometimes we have to skip classes to keep an eye on the restaurant.

6. Despite the fact that they have never met each other, Michel and Xiao Li are best friends.

- ① He went to work despite his illness.
- ② Despite advanced years, she is learning to drive.

【思考】你能说出以下两个句子有什么不同吗?

- ① This is the fact that we should always keep in mind.
- ② They are very good friends, but they know the fact that they only pen friends.

7. Xiao Li is also curious about life in France.

- ① The boy was curious about everything he saw.
- ② I heard a curious noise last night.

the others, 关系代词 who 在从句中作主语, 不能省略。that friends are teachers 为表语从句。

➔ 【点拨】1. fun *n.* [U] 娱乐、乐趣; 玩笑、嬉戏; 有趣的人(或事物)

- ① 我们玩得多开心!
- ② 他的叔叔喜欢开玩笑。
- ③ 史密斯先生是个很有趣的人。

2. drop sb. a line 给某人写封信

- ① 我将顺便来访, 留下我的新地址。
- ② 下次我将顺便到你家里看看。

➔ 【点拨】keep ... in mind 记住

- ① 记住要厉行节约。
- ② 这些责任正是我们应该铭记在心的。

➔ 【点拨】work *vi.* 工作; (机器等) 运转; 活动; 起作用; 行得通

- ① 她在一家饭店工作。
- ② 这台机器不转了。
- ③ 你的建议很有效。

➔ 【点拨】1. flat *adj.* (1) 平的; 平坦的 (2) (轮胎) 泄了气的 *adv.* 平直地, 仰卧地

- ① 当然如今无人相信地球是平的。
- ② 我们的汽车有一只轮胎漏了气。
- ③ 平躺下, 深呼吸。

2. fix *vt.* (1) 使固定; 牢记

- (2) 确定; 决定
- (3) 修理; 整理

- ① 她的形象深深刻在他的脑海里。
- ② 我们定一下野餐的时间好吗?
- ③ 我们打算请人把这台电视修一下。

➔ 【点拨】run into 撞到; 偶遇

- ① 公共汽车失去了控制, 撞到了墙上。
- ② 昨天我无意中遇见了昔日女友, 唤起了往日的回忆。

➔ 【点拨】be proud of 为……感到骄傲(自豪)

➔ 【点拨】skip classes 意思为“逃课、逃学”; keep an/one's eye on 意思为“照看、密切注意” = have one's eye on/upon.

➔ 【点拨】despite *prep.* 尽管; (相当于 in spite of)

- ① 尽管生病, 他还是去工作。
- ② 尽管年事已高, 她还在学开车。

【解析】第一个句子是定语从句, 关系代词在从句中作宾语。第二个句子是同位语从句, 补充说明 the fact 的具体内容, that 是连词, 在从句中不充当任何成分。

➔ 【点拨】curious *adj.* 好奇的; 渴望知道的/奇怪的; 难以理解的

- ① 那男孩对所见的一切感到好奇。
- ② 昨晚我听到一个奇怪的响声。

8. We go to different schools, but we always get together after school to talk and have fun.

When can we get together?

→ 【点拨】 get together 聚集; 聚会  
我们何时相聚?

## 整合全案

### I. 识记

#### 本单元重点词组:

1. 道歉 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 喜欢 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 一直 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 网上冲浪 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 玩电脑游戏 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 在飞行 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 独自 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 搜寻, 寻找 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 增进友谊 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 把……当做 \_\_\_\_\_
11. 同甘共苦 \_\_\_\_\_
12. 关心 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 与……交朋友 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 上飞机 \_\_\_\_\_
15. 开玩笑 \_\_\_\_\_
16. 给某人写信 \_\_\_\_\_
17. 撞到、偶遇 \_\_\_\_\_
18. 逃学 \_\_\_\_\_
19. 聚会 \_\_\_\_\_
20. 为……感到骄傲 \_\_\_\_\_
21. 照看、注意 \_\_\_\_\_
22. 对……感到好奇 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 【答案】

1. make an apology/apologies
2. be fond of
3. all the time
4. surf the Internet
5. play computer games
6. be on a flight
7. all alone
8. hunt for
9. develop friendship
10. treat...as...
11. share happiness and sorrow
12. care about
13. make friends with
14. on board the plane
15. joke about
16. drop sb. a line
17. run into
18. skip classes
19. get together
20. be proud of
21. keep an eye on
22. be curious about

### II. 掌握与应用

#### 本单元重点句型:

1. In the movie Cast Away Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland.
2. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashed.
3. Chuck survived the crash and lands on a deserted island where there are no people.
4. On the island, Chuck has to learn to survive all alone.
5. In order to survive, Chuck developed a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.
6. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, Chuck becomes fond of Wilson.
7. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow.
8. Chuck also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

### III. 写作

#### 要求:

随着现代科学技术的发展,计算机已进入各个领域。人们通过因特网发送电子邮件相互进行交流。作为当代中学生应该会运用这种快捷便利的方法来交友。本单元写作要点就是给笔友发一封电子邮件,与他(她)交朋友。

#### 写作提示:

请以 Good Friends 为题给 Peter (peter@sohu.com) 发一封 e-mail, 介绍你的一些情况, 以及你的交友态度。字数 100 词左右。

#### Example:

From: Lin Hai@sina.com

To Peter: @ yahoo.com

Date: Sat. 4 Sept. 2004, 20:30:15

Subject: Good Friends

Dear Peter,

I'm Lin Hai. I'm 15 years old. I'm a boy student.

I am fond of reading, especially famous novels. I also like football and hiking. I think sports can make us strong and healthy. I don't like rock music. I think rock music is too loud. I don't like playing computer games, either. I think it is a waste of time and it affects our study. I'm very honest and I like making friends. I think good friends are teachers. Friendship can help us understand what kind of people we are and what we can do for each other. I'm looking for an e-pal. If you are interested in being friends, drop me a line.

Best wishes for you.

Yours,

Lin Hai

### IV. 语法: 直接引语和间接引语(1)

#### 1. 转述他人的叙述——陈述句

"I like reading adventure stories," said John.

John said that he liked reading adventure stories.

"I don't enjoy computers," Sara said to her friend.

Sara told her friend that she didn't enjoy computers.

#### 2. 转述他人的疑惑——一般疑问句

"Ann, have you seen my blue notebook?" Peter asked.

Peter asked Ann if she had seen his blue notebook.

#### 3. 转述他人的问题——特殊疑问句

"What differences does it make?" Peter asked Jim.

Peter asked Jim what differences it made.

#### 语法知识归纳

陈述句由直接引语变为间接引语, 如果引述动词为现在时形式, 则间接引语中的时态不变。但是, 引述动词为过去时形式, 间接引语中的动词时态要作相应的变化。一般有以下几种情况:

1. 时间往前推一步, 即一般现在时变为一般过去时, 现在进行时变为过去进行时, 现在完成时变为过去完成时, 现在完成进行时变为过去完成进行时。

在下列场合, 尽管引述动词为过去时形式, 间接引语中的动词时态却不必改变。

(1) 当引述的是客观事实、科学真理、现在习惯动作及格言等。

She said, "The word BBC is a short form."

She said the word BBC is a short form.

He said, "The earth is round."

He said the earth is round.

(2) 当原话动词是虚拟式时。

He said, "I suggest the meeting be put off till next week."

She suggested the meeting be put off till next week.

(3) 动词所表示的动作或状态在引述时仍在继续。

"I am twenty," Mary said.

Mary said she is twenty.

(4) 当谓语动词包含无过去式形式的情态动词。

She said, "You mustn't smoke in the room."

She said I mustn't smoke in the room.



2. 过去时间推移到过去的过去,注意以下几点:

(1)当强调动词或状态先于引述动词时,一般过去时形式要变为过去完成时。当“过去的过去”已经不言自明,或者通过其他词汇手段予以体现,或者侧重于强调所转述的事实本身时,一般过去时的形式可以不变。

Mike said, "I was born in 1987."

Mike said he was born in 1987.

(2)过去进行时可以变为过去完成进行时,也可以不变。

Jack said, "I was joking with Tom."

Jack said he had been joking/was joking with Tom.

(3)过去完成(进行)时不需改变。

He said, "We hadn't returned to the store when she came."

He said they hadn't returned to the store when she came.

(4)时间状语分句中的一般过去时或过去进行时可以不变。

George said, "When I lived in London I often saw Jane."

George said when he lived in London he often saw/had often seen Jane.

3. 人称代词、限定词、动词、时间状语、地点状语的变化。

(1)人称代词,除引述本人原话外,通常第一、二人称变为第三人称,或第二人称变为第一人称。

He said, "We love our country."

He said they love their country.

(2)动词、限定词根据变化而作相应的调整。

She said, "I'll come here again tonight."

She said she would go there again that night.

地点状语 here 通常变为 there;但若说话人所在地没有发生变化,也可以仍用 here,也可以用具体地点代替 here。

(3)时间状语在间接引语中的变化规则如下:

直接引语	间接引语
today	that day
this morning/afternoon	that morning/afternoon
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the following/next day
the day after tomorrow	two days after, in two days' time
next week/month	the next week/month
last week/month	the week/month before
now	then

时间状语变与不变需视具体情况而定,如果引述时间相同,时间状语可以不变。

疑问句的间接引语

引述疑问句时,除了注意上述种种变化规则外,还应注意词序问题以及在转化时的不同要求。

(1)引述一般疑问句时,通常用 whether 或 if 引导,而引述选择疑问句时,一般只能用 whether 引导。

He asked me, "Is this watch yours or his?"

He asked me whether this watch was mine or his.

(2)引述特殊疑问句时,把原句中的疑问代词/副词变成连接代词/副词,疑问语序变为陈述语序。

He asked, "Why didn't you stop him?"

He asked me why I hadn't stopped him.

(3)有些疑问句要借助于其他表达手段,才能表达原意。

"Would you buy me some oranges?" said he.

He asked me to buy him some oranges.

He said, "Shall we get the tickets first?"

He suggested getting the tickets first.

"Would you show me how to use it? I'm not used to electric typewriters." said she.

She asked me to show her how to use it, explaining that she wasn't used to electric typewriters.



## 高考链接

直接引语和间接引语都属于宾语范畴。在近年来的高考选择题中,主要考查引导宾语从句的连词和宾语从句的语序。

1. (2002 北京春季)—I think it's going to be a big problem.

—Yes, it could be.

—I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we can do about it.

- A. if B. how C. what D. that

2. (2002 上海春季) When you answer questions in a job interview. Please remember the golden rule: Always give the monkey exactly \_\_\_\_\_ he wants.

- A. what B. which C. when D. that

3. (MET 1993) I remember \_\_\_\_\_ this used to be a quiet village.

- A. when B. how  
C. where D. what

4. (NMET 1994)—Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ he came?

—Yes, I do. He came by car.

- A. how B. when C. that D. if

5. (2000 上海) Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who is he B. who he is  
C. who is it D. who it is

➔ 1. 选 C。直接引语和间接引语都是宾语。

本题考查宾语从句的引导词问题, 根据题意, 需要一个既能引导宾语从句又能在宾语从句中作 do 的宾语的词。

➔ 2. 选 A。请参看上句解释。

➔ 3. 选 A。这是一个宾语从句。因为从句中不缺少宾语所以选项 D 排除。quiet 描述了这个村庄是什么样的, 因此不能选 how。a quiet village 指明了地点, 所以选项 C 也不是正确答案。

➔ 4. 选 A。by car 表示方式, 要用 how 来引导。

➔ 5. 选 D。宾语从句的语序要用陈述语序。如果不清楚所谈到的那个人是男是女时, 要用 it 来代替。



## 测一测 (与本单元有关的高考试题)

1. (NMET 2000) Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare

--You must learn to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. support B. care C. spare D. share

2. (2000 上海春季) Sandy could do nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ to his teacher that he was wrong.

- A. admit B. admitted  
C. admitting D. to admit

3. (2002 上海) Quite a few people used to believe that disaster \_\_\_\_\_ if a mirror was broken.

- A. was sure of striking B. was sure of having struck  
C. was sure to be struck D. was sure to strike

4. (1997 上海)—David has made great progress recently.

—\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you  
C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have

Keys: 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B



## 同步达标 (检测自己的能力)

### I. 单项选择

1. Tom plays \_\_\_\_\_ honest servant in \_\_\_\_\_ play.

- A. an; a B. a; the C. an; the D. the; the

2. Peter enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ pop music.

- A. hearing B. to listen to C. listening D. listening to

3. Tom is arguing \_\_\_\_\_ her mother \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.

- A. about; with B. with; about C. to; about D. about; to

4. I don't like football \_\_\_\_\_ I do like hiking.

- A. but B. so C. and D. nor

5. He made an e-pal \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah.

- A. calling B. called C. to call D. call

6. Chuck is very \_\_\_\_\_. He never tells lies.

- A. loyal B. wise C. honest D. smart

7. Tom is always \_\_\_\_\_ busy \_\_\_\_\_ he has little time for his friends.

- A. too; to B. so; that C. enough; that D. either; or

8. They got up early \_\_\_\_\_ catch the first bus.

- A. so that B. in order that  
C. in order to D. so as

9. Stephanie is \_\_\_\_\_ classical music but her sister is \_\_\_\_\_ rock music.

- A. like; fond of B. enjoy; into  
C. fond of; into D. fond; interested in

10. Friends should \_\_\_\_\_ happiness and sorrow \_\_\_\_\_ each

other.

- A. share; with                      B. solve; with  
C. share; from                      D. share; to

11. If we were \_\_\_\_\_ on a deserted island, what should we do to survive?

- A. lonely    B. alone    C. lonesome    D. lonely

12. The boy was seen \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbor's window.

- A. to break    B. broke    C. break    D. broken

13. Ann can skate beautifully, and \_\_\_\_\_ can her sister.

- A. nor    B. so    C. but    D. neither

14. Beethoven was walking in the street \_\_\_\_\_ he heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ his Sonata in F.

- A. before; play                      B. after; playing  
C. when; playing                      D. while; to play

15. The teacher asked Jim \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. why was he late for school  
B. why he was late for school  
C. how he was late for school  
D. how was he late for school

## II. 完形填空

Making friends is a skill. Like most skill, it improve with \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be able to take \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. You must first go \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ there are people. You won't make friends staying at home.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a club or a group, for talking with those who \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the same things as you do is easier. \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ join someone in some activity.

Many people are \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ when taking to new people. \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ meeting strangers means facing the unknown. And it's human \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ to feel a bit uncomfortable about the unknown.

Most of our fears about dealing with new people come from \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ about ourselves.

We \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ other people are judging us finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ don't forget that they must be feeling the same way. Try to accept yourself \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ you are, and try to put the other people at ease. You'll both feel more \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_.

Try to act self-confident even if you don't feel that way when you enter a room full of \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ such as a new classroom, walk tall and straight, look \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ at other people and smile. If you see someone you'd like to speak to \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ something to, don't wait for the other person to start a conversation.

Just meeting someone \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ means that you will make friends with that person friendship is \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ on mutual liking and "give and take". They take time and \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ to develop. And there are things that keep a new friendship from growing.

1. A. age    B. practice    C. skill    D. everything  
2. A. photos    B. actions    C. place    D. trouble  
3. A. where    B. that    C. which    D. when  
4. A. From    B. Buy    C. Use    D. Join  
5. A. have    B. share    C. keep    D. like  
6. A. So    B. Or    C. However    D. But

7. A. afraid    B. fearful    C. nervous    D. familiar  
8. A. Above all    B. In all    C. To all    D. After all  
9. A. nature    B. need    C. habit    D. custom  
10. A. facts    B. doubts    C. wonders    D. beliefs  
11. A. suggest    B. consider    C. doubt    D. imagine  
12. A. And    B. Therefore    C. But    D. So  
13. A. what    B. who    C. that    D. as  
14. A. dangerous    B. useful    C. familiar    D. comfortable  
15. A. strangers    B. people    C. classmates    D. students  
16. A. anxiously    B. friendly    C. curiously    D. directly  
17. A. speak    B. talk    C. say    D. tell  
18. A. strange    B. new    C. familiar    D. tiresome  
19. A. depend    B. laid    C. taken    D. based  
20. A. money    B. energy    C. effort    D. trouble

## III. 阅读理解

### A

George Daniels lives in London. He is a watchmaker. His work continues the tradition of the English watchmakers of the 18th and 19th centuries. Today this condition is almost dead. Daniels is the only man in the world who designs his own watches, makes all the parts himself, and then put them together.

A Daniels watch is the product of his hands alone. One of his watches, which is now in an American museums, took 3 500 hours to complete. He usually makes one watch a year. Each one is written "Daniels London", and costs about 10 000 pounds. Of course, these are not ordinary watches they were very beautiful and will last three centuries.

George Daniels has always been interested in clocks and watches. When he was five, he used to take his father's clock to pieces, and put it back together again. At school he used to repair the teachers' watches. When he was in the army he repaired watches in his spare time. After he left the army, he became a professional watch repairer. Then from 1958 to 1968, he restored antique(古式的) watches, and finally began making his own watches.

He is now internationally famous and many people would like him to make watches for them. Most of them will be disappointed. He chooses his customers very carefully indeed, "It must be someone who understands the subject," he says, "not someone who will leave the watch in the drawer and only show it to dinner guests."

1. George Daniels \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is one of the few remaining watchmakers in the world  
B. is the last of the great watchmakers  
C. is one of the few who repair antique watches  
D. began to make his watches by his hands alone in his childhood

2. His interest in watches \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was strong because his family were all watchmakers  
B. grew because he had to repair watches in the army  
C. started when he studied at school  
D. is lifelong

3. Which of the following is true?

- A. All his watches are kept in Museums.  
 B. There are only a few Daniels watches in the world.  
 C. His family was very poor and he had to make a living by repairing watches.  
 D. He has made hundreds of watches and become very rich.
4. George Daniels makes watches \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for anyone who wants to show them off to his friends  
 B. for anyone who asks him to make one  
 C. for someone who is very rich and wants to buy one  
 D. for someone who appreciates his watches
5. From the article we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. no one can afford to buy Daniels watch because it is too expensive  
 B. as it takes too much time to complete a watch, the tradition of the English watchmakers of the 18th and 19th centuries is almost dead  
 C. the watches made in the 18th and 19th centuries are now kept in American museums  
 D. few people can understand the subjects of his watches

B

After giving a talk at high school, I was asked to pay a visit to a special student. A illness had kept the boy home, but he had expressed an interest in meeting me, and it would mean a great deal to him. I agreed.

During the nine-mile drive to his home, I found out something about Matthew. He had muscular dystrophy (肌肉萎缩症). When he was born, the doctor told his parents that he would not live to see five, then they were told he would not make it to ten. Now he was thirteen. He wanted to meet me because I was a gold-medal power lifter, and I knew about overcoming obstacles (障碍) and going for my dreams.

I spent over an hour talking to Matthew. Never once did he complain or ask, "Why me?" He spoke about winning and succeeding and going for his dreams. Obviously, he knew what he was talking about. He didn't mention that his classmates had made fun of him because he was different. He just talked about his hopes for the future, and how one day he wanted to lift weight with me.

When we finished talking, I went to my briefcase and pulled out the first gold-medal I won and put it around his neck. I told him he was more of a winner and knew more about success and overcoming obstacles than I ever would. He looked at it for a moment, then took it off and handed it back to me. He said, "You are a champion. You earned that medal. Someday when I get to the Olympics and win my own medal, I will show it to you."

Last summer I received a letter from Matthew's parents telling me that Matthew had passed away. They wanted me to have a letter he had written to me a few days before:

Dear Rick,

My mom said I should send you a thank-letter for the picture you sent me. I also want to let you know that the doctor tell

me that I don't have long to live any more. But I still smile as much as I can.

I told you someday I was going to the Olympics and win a gold-medal. But I know I will never get to do that. But I know I'm a champion, and God knows that, too. When I get to Heaven, God will give me my medal and when you get there, I will show it to you. Thank for loving me.

Your friend,  
 Matthew

6. The boy wanted to meet the author (作者) because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he was interested in weight lifting  
 B. he wanted to get a gold medal  
 C. he admired the author very much  
 D. he wanted the author to know him
7. The underlined part in the third paragraph probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. Why do you come to see me?  
 B. Why do I have to stay at home?  
 C. Why does the disease fall on me?  
 D. Why not give a gold medal to me?
8. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Matthew is a determined boy  
 B. Rick used to have the same disease  
 C. Matthew became a champion finally  
 D. Rick regarded Matthew as normal
9. The boy refused the author's medal because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he wanted the picture instead  
 B. he would not be pitied by others  
 C. he did not know he would die soon  
 D. he himself could earn one in the future

IV. 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线画掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

- Yesterday Frank told about his experiences of a 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 young man. He is now a head of a large business 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 company, but as a boy he used to working in a 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 small shop. At that time he would work 14 hours one 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 day. He saved money for years and in 1938 he had 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 bought the small workshop of his own. During the war 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Frank used to make spare parts for planes. At the 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 end of the war the small workshop had been become 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a large factory hired 728 people. Frank told me 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 that he had a long way to succeed. 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## V. 书面表达

假如你新考入一所学校,请给你的网友 Forest 发一封电子邮件告诉他你最近的情况。你的名字叫李明,网友的名字叫 Forest,主题是:How to make new friends 内容要点如下:

1. 你一点都不喜欢这所学校。
2. 你发现在新的学校交朋友很困难。
3. 你们班的其他同学都是从同一所初中来的,他们彼此相处得很好。
4. 尽管你尽力对他们表示友好,而他们似乎对你不亲切。

5. 因为你个子矮,同学们取笑你,你感到很孤独。
  6. 请你的网友告诉你怎样做才好。
- 请不要逐字翻译。文章 100 词左右。

From: Li Ming

To: Forest

Date:

Subject: How to make new friends

Hi,

## 趣味阅读

## The Cat and Venus

A cat fell in love with a handsome young man, and entreated Venus to change her into the form of a woman. Venus consented to her request and transformed her into a beautiful damsel, so that the young man saw her and loved her, and took her home as his bride.

While the two were reclining in their chamber, Venus wishing to discover if the cat in her change of shape had altered her habits of life, let down a mouse in the middle of the room. The cat, quite forgetting her present condition, started up from the couch and pursued the mouse, wishing to eat it. Venus was much disappointed and again caused her to return to her former shape.

You can't expect the leopard to change his spots. 江山易改,本性难移。

Notes:

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Venus 维纳斯        | 5. bride 新娘      |
| 2. consent 同意;赞成;答应 | 6. recline 斜倚;躺  |
| 3. transform 改变;转变  | 7. chamber 房间;寝室 |
| 4. damsel 年轻女人;闺女   | 8. couch 睡椅;长沙发椅 |

## 课后练习答案

## Vocabulary

- 1 1 rope 2 notebook 3 pan 4 gun 5 mirror 6 compass  
7 hammer 8 match 9 airplane 10 movie
- 2 1 My friend Alan is brave. He once saved the life of a little girl who had fallen into a lake.  
2 My friend Bob is loyal. He wouldn't talk to Charles whom I don't like at all.  
3 My friend David is wise. He always gives me the best advice.  
4 My friend George is a handsome boy, but he doesn't like to study and always dreams of becoming a model.  
5 My friend Harry is a smart student. He always asks good questions in class.

## Translation

3 Dear Aunt,

Hi. I have made many friends at my school. We are getting along very well. But one day one of my friend lost 100 yuan. He thought I had taken his money and he told others about it. They are not as friendly to me as they were before.

I am very unhappy.

I need your help. Can you give me some advice?

Yours/Your nephew,

Gao Fei

Dear Xiao Fei,

I am sorry to hear about your problem and thank you for your trust. Both your uncle and I are fond of you because you are a nice and honest boy.

It is always easier to make friends than to keep them. You are feeling bad about losing their friendship, and they may feel the same way. In my opinion, you should go to talk to your friends and honestly tell them that you didn't do it. You may also need to work together with your friends in order to find out who took the money.

I hope my advice is helpful and I wish you good luck.

Yours truly,

Aunt Betty

## Grammar

- 1 1 Mary told Yang Mei that she was doing a biology experiment