

Classroom

(英汉对照)

课堂



互动英语

English

Interactive



高中必修 1

丛书主编 龚为标

本册主编 缪志刚



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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编委 龚为标 张致祥 陈光明 陈克贵 缪志刚
洪金荣 赵余武 袁琴 王丽

本册主编 缪志刚
编者 龚为标 缪志刚 陶倩 张明明 朱少彪
张习涛 刘文莉 邓巍春 胡献真 刘剑颖

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本书是与《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语必修1》同步配套使用的最新教学用书。它根据教育部制订的普通高中各科课程标准(实验),融合了全国著名教师对英语学习理念和方法的研究成果以及多年的教学实际经验。

本书共5个单元,每单元又分为课文英汉对照、重点难点注释、在线语法、课堂互动口语和知能转化平台等几个部分。内容与教材同步,重、难点注释详尽,语法讲解准确、到位,练习题难度适中、题型新颖。本书适合学生课前预习、课后复习使用,还可作为教师教学中的参考资料。

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丛书序

初、高中英语课程改革的目的在于使学生获得基本的英语语言能力,形成积极向上的态度、灵活多样的学习策略以及跨文化交际的意识和能力,为终身学习奠定基础。

为了贯彻课程改革的指导思想,根据教育部颁发的《课程标准》,我们组织了教学一线的特、高级英语教师编写了初、高中课堂互动英语系列丛书。旨在帮助学生更好地理解教材,提升英语语言能力,满足学生的升学、深造以及个人兴趣和发展的需要。本套丛书译文准确,诠释详尽,内容厚实,版式新颖,充分体现了“教材”与“教辅”、“知识”与“能力”的互动性。

本系列丛书的栏目设置如下:

课文英汉对照——同步教材,译文准确,语言流畅。示于版面的左栏。

重点难点注释——注释详尽,一一对应;热点题新颖,中、高考题经典;幽默故事发人深省,课文答案同步到页。示于版面的右栏。

在线语法——先设题,后分析,再总结;例析精辟,点拨到位。

课堂互动口语——分设朗读(Read aloud)、对话(Dialogue)、简短谈话(Short talk)和口语交际。内容兼顾知识性和趣味性,题目典型,题型新颖。

知能转化平台——所设题目以中、高考题型、难度为依据,立足于教材,但又不拘泥于教材;讲求课内知识的拓展与延伸,同时又注重知识的“点”与“面”的联系;既能充分培养学生的思维能力和创新精神,又能阐释规律,明确方向,点击考点,是知识转化为能力的最佳平台。

本系列丛书具有以下鲜明的特色:

第一,新。

丛书不但题目原创、题型新颖,而且编写理念超前,有耳目一新之感。

第二,精。

英汉对照译文语言精辟、流畅,知能拓展题目精心编写、题型精心设计,中、高考题和热点题的题目、题型都经过精心选择。

第三,全。

知识分布全面,涵盖所有考点。一方面从各个小点突破,另一方面又做到了点、线、面的完美结合。

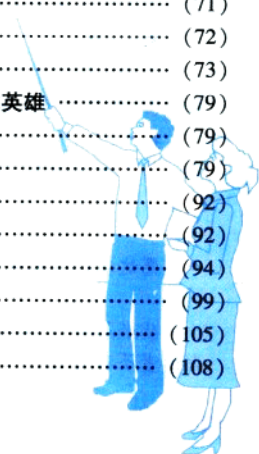
愿这套内容厚重、版式时尚的系列丛书能伴您走向成功!

丛书从策划、编写到出版,都精心设计,细致操作,可谓尽心尽力,但不免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

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Friendship

友谊



课文英汉对照

重点难点注释

Warming Up 热身

What do you do to be a good friend? Are you good to¹ friends? Make the following survey. 成为一个好的朋友你要做些什么? 你对你的朋友很好吗? 做下面的调查。

survey. ² Add up³ your score and see how⁴ many points you can get.

把你的得分加起来看你能得多少分。

- You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend
你想和你的朋友一起看一场十分有趣的电影,但是他(她)只有洗完
can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle. You will
自行车后才可以去。 你会
A. go without your friend.
一个人去。
B. help your friend clean the bicycle so you can leave early.
帮助你的朋友洗车,这样可以早些离开。
C. plan to go another time.
另定个时间。
- Your friend asks to borrow your favourite camera. When he/she borrowed
你的朋友向你借你最心爱的照相机。 他(她)上次借它时,
it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired.
他(她)把它弄坏了,而你不得不付钱去修。
You will
你会
A. say no.
拒绝。
B. let your friend borrow it without saying anything.
什么也没说,就借给了你的朋友。
C. let your friend borrow it, but tell him/her that if the camera is broken
借给他(她),但是告诉他(她)如果再把照相机弄坏了,他(她)必
again, he/she will have to pay to get it repaired.
须得花钱修。
- Your friend comes to school very upset. The bell rings so you need to
你的朋友十分不安地来到学校。 而铃声响了,你要去教室。
go⁵ to class. You will
你会

① be good to... 对……好

相当于 be kind to...

例: He was very good to me when I was ill.

我生病的时候,他对我很好。

此外还有两个结构类似的词组:

be good for... 对……有益,对……适合

do good to... 对……有好处

例: This beach is good for swimming but bad for surfing.

这个海滨很适宜游泳但不适合冲浪。

Eating more fruit, it will do good to you.

多吃水果对你有好处。

② Make the following survey.

做下面的调查。

此句也可表达为 Make the survey that follows.

③ add up 把……加在一起

add up to 总共;合计

add to 增加……

add... to... 把……加到……

add 加……补充(说)

例: Please add up all the numbers.

请把所有的数字加在一起。

The number of the audience adds up to 1,236.

观众的数量总共为 1236。

His words adds to our confidence in overcoming the difficulties.

他的话增加了我们克服困难的信心。

Please add some sugar to the juice.

请在果汁里加一些糖。

"I have nothing to add," he said.

他说:“我没有什么要补充。”

④ get sth. done 让……被做

这里的 get 也可用 have 来替代。

例: I'll go to the hospital to have/get my chest examined.

我将去医院检查一下我的胸部。

- A. **ignore** the bell and go somewhere quiet to **calm** your friend **down**.^⑥
不顾铃声去一个安静的地方使你的朋友安静下来。
- B. tell your friend that you **'ve got to** go to class.
告诉你的朋友你必须去上课了。
- C. tell your friend that you **are concerned about**^⑦ him/her but you have to go to class. You two will meet after class and talk then.
你们俩可以下课后见面再谈。
4. Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his/her dog. While **walking the dog**, you were careless and it got **loose** and was hit by a car. The dog's leg was broken. You will
你的朋友去度假,请你照顾他(她)的狗。
当你遛狗时,你一不小心,小狗被放开了被车撞了。
小狗的腿受了伤。 你会
- A. take the dog to the vet and pay the bill yourself.
自己带狗去看兽医,并自付医疗费。
- B. ask your parents to take the dog to the vet and pay for it.
让你的父母带狗去看兽医,并付钱。
- C. take the dog to the vet but give the bill to your friend to pay.
带狗去看兽医,但把账单交给你的朋友来付。
5. You are taking your end-of-term exam. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her **cheat** in the exam by looking at your paper. You will
你将参加期末考试。 你的朋友,努力学习,请求你帮助他(她)在考试中作弊——偷看你的试卷。
你会
- A. let him/her look at your paper.
让他(她)看你的试卷。
- B. tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper.
告诉他(她),他(她)应该认真学习,不让他(她)看你的试卷。
- C. tell him/her to look at someone else's paper.
建议他(她)去偷看别人的试卷。

Pre-reading 读前

1. Why do you need friends? Make a list of **reasons** why friends are important to you.^⑧
你为什么需要朋友? 列出一系列朋友对你重要的原因。
2. What do you think a good friend should be like? **List** what a good friend you think a good friend should be like? **List** what a good friend you think a good friend should do and **share** the list with your partners.
你认为一个好的朋友应该是什么样的? 将一个好朋友应当做的事情列表,并且把这张表给你的伙伴看。
3. Does a friend always have to be a person? What else can be your friend?
朋友必须是人吗? 哪些其他的东西可以成为你的朋友?
4. Do you think a diary can become your friend? Why or why not?
你认为日记能成为你的朋友吗? 为什么?

⑤ need to do sth. 需要做某事

此处的 need 为实义动词具有单复数及时态的变化,
例: You need to finish the task on time.

你需要按时完成这项任务。

She needs to look after her children after work every day.
她每天下班后需要照看自己的孩子。

并且我们还必须注意: need 还可用作情态动词后面跟动词原形,一般只用于否定句或疑问句。试比较:

You needn't speak for him, for we all believe in him.

你不必为他说话,因为我们都相信他。(此处的 need 为情态动词)

但此句可改为另一种形式:

You don't need to speak for him, for we all believe in him.

⑥ ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down. 不顾铃声去一个安静的地方使你的朋友安静下来。

ignore v. 忽视(某人/某事)

例: I can't ignore his rudeness any longer.

我不能忽视他的无礼。

calm (sb.) down 使(某人)平静,安静

例: Have a brandy—it'll help to calm you down.

来点白兰地——它能使你静下来。

⑦ be concerned about... 担心……; 关注……

例: We are all concerned about the pollution of our earth.

我们都关注地球的污染。

⑧ Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you.

列出一系列朋友对你重要的原因。

该句中的 why friends are important to you 是修饰 reasons 的定语从句,这里的 why 可用 for which 来替代。

例: The reason why (for which) he was punished is that he was late for school.

他受惩罚的原因是上学迟到。

I don't know the reason why (for which) you are so careless in the examination.

我不知你在考试中为何如此的粗心。

学习札记

Handwriting practice area with a small illustration of a person writing and a grid for notes.

Reading 阅读

ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

安妮最好的朋友

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest
你是不是想有一位无话不谈,能推心置腹的朋友呢?

feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you,
或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你,会不理
or just can't understand what you are **going through**? Anne Frank wanted
解你目前的困境呢?

the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.
安妮·弗兰克想
要的是第一种类型的朋友,于是她就把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the **Netherlands** during World War II. Her
安妮在第二次世界大战期间住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她
family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the **German**
们家是犹太人,所以他们不得不躲藏起来,否则他们就会被德国纳
Nazis. She and her family **hid away** for two years before they were discov-
粹抓去。她和她的家人躲藏了两年之后才被发现。

ered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't

在这段时间里,她惟一忠实的朋友就是她的日记了。她说,“我不
want to **set down a series of** facts in a diary as most people do, but I want
愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账,我要把这本日记当作我的朋友,
this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read
我要把我这个朋友称作基蒂。”

how she felt after being in the hiding place for over a year.

来看看安妮在藏身处躲了一年多之后的那种心情吧。

Thursday 15, June, 1944

1944年6月15日 星期四

Dear Kitty,

亲爱的基蒂,

I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be **outdoors**

我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故,我变得
for so long that I've grown so **crazy** about everything to do with
对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比的狂热。

nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep

我记得非常清楚,以前,湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、
blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never
月光和鲜花,从未令我心迷神往过。

have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I was here.

自从我来到这里,一切都变了。

... For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake **on**

……比方说,有天晚上天气很暖和,我熬到11点半故意

⑨ go through 经历,经变

例:She has gone through a lot since her husband died in
the war.

自从丈夫在战争中死后,她经历了许许多多的困难。

⑩ so she made her diary her best friend.

于是她就把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

"made her diary her best friend"是“V+O+OC”即,“动
词+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构,这里的 her best
friend 这个名词性结构充当宾语“补足语”。

例:At last Karl Marx made London the base for his revo-
lutionary.

最后卡尔·马克思把伦敦作为他的革命根据地。

⑪ She and her family hid away for two years before they were
discovered.

她和她的家人躲藏了两年之后才被发现。

hide away 躲藏

例:The wanted man hid away in the forest.

那个被通缉的男子躲进了森林。

before 是“在……之前”相当于“离……”

例:It may be many years before we meet again.

大概需要很多年我们才能再见。

It will be a long time before we finish the book.

我们需要很长时间才能完成这部书。

before 还可用作“还没来得及”的意思。

例:He interrupted me before I could say something more.

我还没来得及再说一些事,他就打断了我。

⑫ I wonder if...“我想知道(是否)”这是一种比较礼貌
的口语表达,语气比较婉转、柔和。

例:I wonder if you can help me to solve the problem.

我想知道你是否能帮助我解决这个问题。

I wonder if you can share this book with me.

我想知道你是否能和我分享这本书。

be/become/get/grow crazy about... 对……很疯狂;对
……狂热

例:Now some students are crazy about pop stars.

现在一些学生对流行明星近乎疯狂。

She becomes crazy about art.

她对艺术很狂热。

nature“自然,自然界”是不可数名词。泛指情况
下,一般不加冠词。

例:In spring we should go out to get close to nature.

春天我们应该走进大自然。

purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a
不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。

good look at the moon for once by myself. ¹³ But as the moon

但是因为月光太

gave far too much light, I didn't dare ¹⁴ open a window. Another
亮了,我不敢打开窗户。

还有

time some months ago, I happened to be upstairs one evening

一次,就在几个月以前的一个晚上,我碰巧就在楼上,

when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the
窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗户不可的

window had to be shut. The dark rainy evening,

时候才下楼去。 漆黑的夜晚,风吹雨打,

the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their

雷电交加,我全然被这种力量镇住了;

power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen

这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

the night face to face. . . . ¹⁵

Yours,
你的
Anne
安妮

Comprehending 理解

1 Join the correct parts of the sentences.

把符合句子的连接起来。

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Anne kept a diary because | A. she couldn't meet her friends. |
| 安妮记日记是因为 | 她不能看见她的朋友。 |
| 2. She felt very lonely because | B. Jews were caught by Nazis and put away. |
| 她感到很孤独是因为 | 犹太人若被纳粹党抓住,就会被关起来。 |
| 3. They had to hide because | C. she could tell everything to it. |
| 他们不得不躲藏起来是因为 | 她能告诉它所有的事。 |
| 4. Anne named her diary Kitty | D. they were discovered. |
| 安妮给她的日记命名为基蒂 | 他们被发现了。 |
| because | |
| 是因为 | |
| 5. They were finally caught | E. she thought it was her best friend. |
| 他们最终被抓住了是 | 她认为它是她最好的朋友。 |
| because | |
| 因为 | |

2 Choose the correct answers.

选择正确答案。

1. Anne Frank and her family hid away for _____.
安妮·弗兰克和她的家人躲藏了_____。
- A. over a year B. over two years

¹³ I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

我熬到11点半故意不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。

stay awake“保持醒着”。这里的 stay 是 link-v. (连系动词)后面可加 +adj./n./doing/to do/done 等形式。

例:He stayed single in all life.

他一生保持单身。

They stayed friends for years.

他们的友谊维持了多年。

on purpose 故意地

例:She seems to do these things on purpose.

她似乎是故意这样做的。

Did he break it on purpose?

他是有意损坏它的吗?

in order to do... 为了……

例:He works hard in order to live a better life.

他努力工作是有了有一个更好的生活。

In order to improve his oral English, he practises it every day. 为了提高他英语口语水平,他每天都操练。

注:so as to... 也是“为了……”的意思。当在句中时可以与 in order to 替换,但若置于句首,只能用 in order to。

例:In order to keep up with his classmates he studies very hard. (不可用 so as to) 为了赶上同学,他学习非常努力。

He ran as fast as possible in order to/so as to catch the train. 为了赶火车,他尽可能快地跑。

¹⁴ 这里的 dare 为实义动词后面跟动词不定式作宾语,但 (to) 可省略,即 dare (to) do sth. 结构。此外 dare 还可用作情态动词后面加动词原形。一般用于疑问句或否定句中。

例:He didn't dare (to) go out alone in the evening. (实义动词) 他晚上不敢单独出去。

He dare not go out alone in the evening. (情态动词)

¹⁵ 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 is the first (second, third, . . .) time that . . . 后面一般加现在完成时

It was the first (second, third, . . .) time that . . . 后面一般用过去完成时

例:It's the first time that I have got the prize.

这是我第一次获得这个奖项。

It was the third time that he had been punished.

这是他第三次被惩罚。

face to face 作状语修饰动词。

face-to-face 作定语修饰名词。

例:They stood face to face and had a face-to-face talk.

他们面对面的坐着,进行面对面的谈话。



Learning about Language 语言学习

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 From *Warming Up* and *Reading*, find the words and expressions from *Warming Up* and *Reading*中, 找出下面这些单词和短语的 with the following meaning.

意思。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. _____ believe
相信 | 6. _____ write down
记下 |
| 2. _____ feeling disturbed
感到被打扰 | 7. _____ suffer something ²⁰
遭遇某事 |
| 3. _____ free, not tied up
自由 | 8. _____ with the purpose of doing something
带有目的地做某事 |
| 4. _____ make one become calm
使某人变得安静 | 9. _____ staying close to and looking at somebody
靠近并看着某人 |
| 5. _____ very interested in something
对某事很感兴趣 | 10. _____ as stated by somebody or something
通过某人的陈述或某物的规定 |

2 Complete this passage with some of the words above and in the 用上面 *Warming Up* 中的单词, 完成这篇短文。

Warming Up.

Anne's sister, Margot, was very _____ that the family had to move. She 安妮的妹妹, 玛格特, 对全家不得不离开感到很难过。她 found it difficult to settle²¹ and _____ in the hiding place because she was 发现在躲藏的地方安住并镇静下来很难, 因为她担心他们是否将被发现。 _____ whether they would be discovered. She knew she had to _____ her 她知道她不得不相信她的父 parents and _____ them this was necessary. At first she thought she would 母, 并按照他们的安排去做, 这一点十分重要。开始, 她认为她将会发 go _____ but later she realized that it was better to _____ this together. 疯, 但后来她意识到当时的处境这样也许更好。

3 Complete the following sentences, using words from *Warming up* 用 *Warming Up* 和 *Reading* 中的词, 完成下面的句子。 and *Reading*.

- If you are _____ about somebody, you want to offer help because you are 如果 _____ 某人, 你想提供帮助, 因为你为他(她)很担心。 worried about²² him/her.
- Was it an accident or did David do it on _____? 这是一次意外, 还是大卫 _____ 安排?
- From the very beginning, Paul made it clear that he would be _____ in 从一开始, 保罗就清楚地表示他将会被 _____ 控制。 control.²³
- He used to _____ work _____ even in the middle of winter. 他过去常常在 _____ 工作, 甚至在隆冬季节都如此。
- _____ is all the animals, plants and other things in the world that are not

20 be worried about 为……担心(发愁, 焦虑)
另外动词短语 worry about 也表示这个意思。

worry oneself 意为“自寻烦恼”。

例: You don't have to worry about it.

你不必为那事操心。

She will worry herself to death.

她会愁出病来的。

21 句中 in control (of) 意思是“控制(住), 管理”, 通常与 be 动词连用, control 是一个名词; control 还可以作及物动词用, 注意它的两种形式: controlled, controlling.

例: We are in complete control of the situation.

我们完全控制住局势。

Who is in control here?

这里谁负责?

The machine is automatically controlled.

这机器是自动控制的。

22 used to 是情态动词, 只有过去式, 后接动词原形。而 be used to 是“习惯于”的意思, 可用于各种时态, 其中 to 是介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词。应注意, 有时 be used to 是动词 use (用) 的被动语态, 在这种结构中, to 是不定式。另外, 还要注意 used to 的否定、疑问、反意疑问句的构成, 其否定形式为 used not, usedn't, didn't use to, 其中 used not 最常用。反意疑问句, 常用 usedn't 或 didn't 等。其疑问句一般用 used 或 did 提问。

例: He used to live in Changchun, usedn't/didn't he?

他过去住在长春, 是不是?

I'm used to washing my face with cold water.

我习惯用冷水洗脸。

The beautiful silk would be used to weave colorful clouds in heaven.

这美丽的蚕丝将用来织天上的彩云。

Used he/Did he use to come by bus?

他过去常乘公共汽车来吗?

Learning about language

Discovering useful words and expressions

Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. trust 2. upset 3. loose 4. calm down 5. crazy
6. set down 7. go through 8. on purpose 9. face to face 10. according to

Answer key for Exercise 2:

1. upset 2. calm down 3. concerned about 4. trust
5. according to 6. crazy 7. go through

Answer key for Exercise 3:

1. concerned 2. purpose 3. entirely 4. outdoors
5. nature 6. thought

_____指的是所有非人造的动物、植物和世上其他的事物,以及所有 made by people, and all the events that are not caused by people. 非人为引起的事件。

6. Just the _____ of more food made her feel sick.
— _____更多的食物就使她感到不舒服。

4. Both have to and have got to can mean "it is a duty to do 'have to' and 'have got to'都表示“做某事是一项职责”的意思。 something". Find the sentences that contain have to and have got to in the Warming Up and Reading 中找出包含“have to”和“have got to”的句子。

Discovering useful structures

1. Look at these sentences. Can you find out the difference between 看这些句子。你能找出直接引语和间接引语的区别 direct speech and indirect speech? 吗?

"I don't want to set down a series of facts²³ in a diary," said Anne. "我不想想在日记中记流水账,"安妮说。

Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. 安妮说她不想在日记中记流水账。

"Do you think a diary can become your friend?" the writer asks us. "你认为日记能成为你的朋友吗?"作者问我们。

The writer asks us if we think a diary can become our friend. 作者问我们是否认为日记能成为我们的朋友。

Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary. 安妮的妹妹问她把自己的日记称作什么。

"What do you call your diary?" Anne's sister asked her. "你把你的日记叫什么?"安妮的妹妹问她。

Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before. 爸爸问,安妮昨晚什么时候去睡觉的。

"When did you go to bed last night?" Father asked/said to Anne. "你昨天晚上什么时候去睡觉的?"爸爸问安妮(对安妮说)。

2. Please change the following direct speech into indirect speech and 请把下面的直接引语变为间接引语,并把间接引语变为直接引语。 indirect into direct.

- "I'm going to hide from the Germans," Anne said.
"我将要躲藏避开德国人,"安妮说。
- "I don't know the address of my new home," said Anne.
"我不知道我新家的地址,"安妮说。
- "I cannot ask my father because it is not safe to know," she said.
"我不能问我爸爸因为知道了那些事情不安全,"她说。
- "I had to pack up²⁴ my things very quickly," the girl said.
"我不得不快速地收拾我的物品,"这个女孩说。

23句中的 a series of 意思是“连续,系列”,而且 series 的单复数同形。

例:a series of good harvests 连年丰收
a series of questions 一系列问题
in series 表示“连续地,按顺序排列”

例:It is raining heavily in series.

天连续地下暴雨。

set down 也是一个短语,意为“写下,记录”常见的搭配还有:

set off 出发,动身 set up 建立,树立,提出,开办
set up for 自认为,自称的 set out 出发,开始

例:They set off for the North yesterday.

他们昨天北上了。

We are going to set up a new store.

我们准备开一个新商店。

He sets up for a scholar.

他以学者自居。

Let's set out before six.

让我们在六点之前动身。

24pack up one's things 意思是“整理行装”

pack up 表示“把……打成包,收拾行李,停止工作”

例:He was told by the boss to pack up.

老板把他解雇了。

It's time to pack up.

到收工的时候了。

Answer key for Exercise 4:

- ... you had to pay to get it repaired.
- ... he/she will have to pay to get it repaired.
- You will tell your friend that you've got to go to class.
- ... but you have to go to class.
- ... they had to hide or they would be caught by the German Nazis.

Discovering useful structures

Answer key for Exercise 2:

- Anne said that she was going to hide from the Germans.
- Anne said that she didn't know the address of her new home.
- She said that she could not ask her father because it was not safe to know.
- The girl said that she had to pack up her things very quickly.
- Dad asked her why she chose her diary and old letters.
- "Are you very hot with so many clothes on?" Mum asked her.
- "What else have you got?" Margot asked her.
- "When shall we go back home?" Anne asked her father.
- "How can I see my friends?" Anne asked her sister.
- "Why did you go to bed so late last night?" Mother asked Anne.

- “Why did you choose your diary and old letters?” Dad asked her.
“你为什么喜欢你的日记和以前的信呢?”爸爸问她。
- Mum asked her if (whether) she was very hot with so many clothes on.
妈妈问她穿这么多衣服热不热。
- Margot asked her what else she had got.
玛格特问她还有什么别的东西。
- Anne asked her father when they would go back home.
安妮问她爸爸他们什么时候回家。
- Anne asked her sister how she could see her friends.
安妮问她妹妹她怎样才能见到她的朋友。
- Mother asked Anne why she had gone to bed so late the night before.
妈妈问安妮昨天晚上她为什么那么晚才睡觉。

Using Language 语言运用

Reading, listening and writing

- Lisa wrote a letter to Miss Wang of Radio for Teenagers and told her what was upsetting her. Read the letter.
莉萨给青少年广播节目的王小姐写了一封信,讲述困扰她的事。

读这封信。

Dear Miss Wang,

亲爱的王小姐:

I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment. I'm getting along well with a boy in my class. We often do homework together and we enjoy helping each other. We have become really good friends. But other students have started gossiping. They say that this boy and I have fallen in love. This has made me angry. I don't want to end the friendship, but I hate others gossiping. What should I do?

我和班上的同学有件麻烦事。我跟班里的一位男同学一直相处的很好。我们经常一起做家庭作业,而且很乐意相互帮助。我们成了非常好的朋友。可是,其他同学却开始在背后议论起来。他们说我和这位男同学有谈恋爱。这使我很生气。我不想中断这段友谊,但是我又讨厌人家背后说闲话。我该怎么办呢?

Lisa

莉萨

- Play the tape and listen to what Miss Wang says, and then answer the following questions.

- What does Miss Wang say about their friendship?

on 在句中是作副词用,表示“穿上去,安上去”
on with 也可表示“穿上,戴上”,但这个 on 则作形容词用。

例: He has new shoes on.

他穿上新鞋了。

I'll help you on with your coat.

我来帮你把衣服穿上。

on 常见的固定搭配有:

and so on 等等

be on to 知道,意识到

go on 继续下去

turn on 打开

- Margot asked her what else she had got.

玛格特问她还有别的什么东西。

else 常用在不定代词 (anybody, everything, something, nothing 等) 的后面; 它也可以用在疑问句后面 (who, what, where, how 和 why), 但一般不用在 which 和 when 之后。另外 elsewhere 是个正式用语, 意思同 “somewhere else”。else 的所有格形式是 else's [elsiz]。

例: Would you like anything else to drink?

你还要喝点别的什么吗?

Nobody else understands me as well as you do.

别人没有一个像你这样了解我的。

Who else ordered steak?

还有谁要了牛排?

Where else did you go besides Shanghai?

除了上海之外,你还去了什么地方?

It's too crowded here. Let's go elsewhere (somewhere else). 这儿太挤了。咱们到别的地方去吧。

You'll have to borrow somebody else's car.

你得另借别人的汽车。

- get along (on) with 和……相处

例: How do you get along/on with your parents?

你和你父母相处的怎么样?

I'm getting on/along well with all my friends.

我和我的朋友相处的很好。

另外 get along/on with 还有“进展,进行”的意思。

例: How are you getting along/on with your project?

你的工程进展的如何?

Are you getting along/on well with your study?

你学习情况好吗?

- fall in love with sb. 表示“爱上某人”的意思。

be in love with sb. 跟某人恋爱

例: I fell in love with her at first sight.

我第一眼看到她就爱上她了。

The students say that Lisa is in love with the boy.

学生们说莉萨跟那个男同学在谈恋爱。

王小姐关于他们的友谊说了什么?

She says that _____.
她说_____。

2. Why does Miss Wang think it would be foolish if they end their friendship?
为什么王小姐认为如果他们中止友谊,那将是愚蠢的?

She thinks that _____.
她认为_____。

3. How does she explain why Lisa's classmates gossip about their friendship?
她怎样解释为什么莉萨的同学在背后议论他们的友谊?

She says that _____.
她说_____。

4. What is Miss Wang's **advice**²⁹?

王小姐的建议是什么?
She asks Lisa to _____.

她要求莉萨_____。

3. Listen to the tape again and try to spell out the words as you hear
再听录音,根据你所听到的发音试着拼出那些单词。
their pronunciation.

- Ending your friendship with this boy would be a _____ thing to do.
结束你和这男孩的友谊将是一件_____事。
- But that's no _____ to throw away your friendship with this boy.
但放弃你和这男孩的友谊是没有_____的。
- That way you will show them that you are more _____³⁰ up than they are.
通过这种方法,你将向他们说明你比他们更_____。

Speaking

Work in groups of four. Design a questionnaire to find out what kind
四人一组讨论。设计一个问卷调查找出你的同学是哪一种
of friends your classmates are. Use the quiz in the Warming Up to help
朋友。用 Warming Up 中的测试帮助你。

you. Here are the steps you may follow.

下面是你可使用的步骤。

Step 1: In your group, think of four situations among friends. Design four
步骤一:在你的小组中,考虑朋友间的四种情形。设计四个
questions accordingly³¹ with three possible answers.
相应的问题并给出三种可能的回答。

Step 2: Put the four questions together and make a questionnaire.
步骤二:把这四个问题放在一起做一份问卷调查。

Step 3: Check the questionnaire through and try it out on your own group.
步骤三:检查、核对问卷调查,并试着在自己小组内进行表演。

Step 4: Share your questionnaires with one or two other groups and try each
步骤四:和一个或两个其他小组一起交流你的问卷调查,并尝试彼此的
other's questionnaires.
问卷。

Reading and writing

The 21st Century is a popular paper among teenagers in China. If you
在中国,《21世纪》是一份在青少年中间很流行的报纸。如果
have any problem, you can write to the editor and ask for advice. Here
你有难题,你可以写信给编辑,请求建议。这是

²⁹advice 是不可数名词,常用的结构有:

a piece of advice, some advice, any advice 等,后面一般跟介词 on/about。

例:You should give me some advice on the plan.

你应该给我一些关于这个计划的建议。

advise 是它的动词形式,其用法有:

advise { sth. 建议某事
doing sth. 建议做某事
sb. to do sth./be advised to do sth. 建议某人做某事
和这种结构用法相同的还有 allow 和 permit 等词。

³⁰grown 在这里不是被动语态,因为 grow 作“成长”讲时是不及物动词,没有被动语态,今后在做题中应注意它的形式。常见的短语有:

grow up 成熟,成长,长成

grow into 成长为,发展成,也可以表达为 grow up to be

例:When I grow up, I shall be a doctor.

我长大将做个医生。

He has grown into/grown up to be a fine young man.

他已长成一个俊小伙子了。

另外 grow 还可作连系动词,意为“变得”。

例:He found that his father had grown old.

他发现父亲已经老了。

³¹accordingly 作副词用,意为“照着办、做等,相应地;因此,从而”。

例:We must ascertain the actual conditions and arrange accordingly.

我们必须了解具体情况,做出相应安排。

The weather changed suddenly, and we must alter our plans accordingly.

天气突然变了,因而我们必须改变计划。

Using language

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

- She says that there is nothing wrong in Lisa making friends with a boy and that it is possible for a boy and a girl to be just good friends.
- She thinks that Lisa would lose a good friend who can help her with her studies.
- She says that teenagers like to gossip and that perhaps they can't understand Lisa's friendship with the boy.
- She asks Lisa to ignore her gossiping classmates.

Answer key for Exercise 3:

1. stupid 2. reason 3. grown

is a letter from a student.

一封学生来信。

Dear editor,
尊敬的编辑:
I'm a student from Suzhou Senior High School. I have a problem. I'm not
我是苏州高中的一名学生。 我有一个难题。 我不太
very good at **communicating** with people. Although I really try to talk to my
善于同人们交际。 虽然我的确试着去跟班上的同
classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them. ³²So I feel
同学交谈, 但是我还是发现很难跟他们成为好朋友。 因此,有
quite lonely sometimes. I do want to change this situation, but I don't know
时候我感到十分孤独。我确实想改变这种现状,但是我却不知道该怎么
how. I would be grateful if you could give me some advice.
办。 如果您能给我提些建议,我会非常感激的。

Xiaodong
晓东

**Write your advice to Xiaodong as an editor. The following points may
以编辑的身份,写些建议给晓东。 下面的观点可以帮助你。
help you.**

- Make an effort to change the situation.
努力改变这种情形。
- Start talking to people about what you both like.
开始和他人谈论你们都喜欢的事物。
- **Join in** ³³ people's discussion.
参与人们的讨论。
- Show your interest in their talk.
在他们的谈论中,表示你的兴趣。
- Try to make friends with one or two classmates.
试着同一位或两位同学交朋友。

* **Writing for fun**

Write a few lines to describe your best friend or a person you know.

写几句话描述你最好的朋友或者你认识的一个人。

**Here is an example for you. Pay attention to the rhythm in the second
这有一个例子。 注意第二段中的节奏。
paragraph.**

George who has no friends
没有朋友的乔治
Once had as many as you or me.
曾经有和你、我一样的朋友。
His mother said you will lose them all
他的妈妈说你会失去他们所有的人,

³²make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友,是一个固定短语,
注意 friend 只能用复数。常见的 make 短语有:

- make up 弥补,赔偿
- make into 把……制成,使转变为
- make out 理解,辨认出
- make out of 用……制造出……
- make up to 接近
- make off (with) 离开,逃走
- make the bed 铺床

例: We must make it up to him somehow.

我们得想个办法赔偿他。

The workers make glass into bottles.

工人用玻璃制成瓶子。

I can't make out his handwriting.

我认不出他的字迹。

³³join in 参加(某种活动)

join 加入,参加(组织或团体)

take part in 参加(某种活动,但较正式)

例: I hope I can join the Party some day.

我希望有一天,我能入党。

May I join in the game?

我可以参加这个游戏吗?

I'll take part in the meeting tomorrow.

明天我将参加这个会议。

Reading and writing

Sample writing:

Dear Xiaodong,

Some people like talking with others, but some
people are shy. If you fall into the second group, it
can be hard to make friends. But you can change the
situation.

What are you interested in? If you like basket-
ball, for example, you could talk with some of your
classmates who like basketball. The easiest way to
start talking to people is to find something you have in
common.

If you are standing beside a group of your
classmates, join in their discussion if you know some-
thing about the subject they are discussing. But if you
don't, you shouldn't feel afraid to say, for example,
"That sounds interesting, what is it about?" Once you
start talking to one person, it will get easier to talk to
others.

Find one person you have something in common
with, and once you become friends with him, his
friends will start talking to you too.

Good luck!

Editor

If you continue to treat them badly.
如果你继续这样不好地对待他们。
For he spread their secrets far and wide
由于他到处传播他们的秘密。
And paid no attention to their pride.³⁴
并不在意他们的自尊心。
He did not help or support when he should.
当他应该去帮助或者支持别人时,他却没有。
But looked to his own concerns instead.
只注意到自我关心。
So it was not him they wanted to see
所以他不再是他们想见的那个他。
And they all avoided³⁵ his company.
他们都避免和他交往。
George who has no friends
没有朋友的乔治
But once had as many as you or me.³⁶
却也曾经有和你、我一样多的朋友。
Now sits alone and weeps
如今孤独、伤心地坐着
About what he's done in the past.
由于他过去的所作所为。

SUMMING UP 小结

Write down what you have learned about friends and friendship.
写下你所学到的关于朋友和友谊的事情。

From this unit you have also learned
从这一单元你还学到了

● useful verbs:
有用的动词

● useful nouns:
有用的名词

● useful expressions:
有用的短语

● new grammar item:
新的语法项目

34 And pay no attention to their pride.

并不在意他们的自尊心。

pay attention to sb./sth. 意思是“注意,留心,关心”,to 是介词,不是不定式符号。

例: We should pay attention to state affairs.

我们应该关心国家大事。

Attention please, the class!

同学们,请注意!

The students should pay attention to listening to the teacher in class.

课堂上,学生应注意听讲。

注意: pay one's attention to sb. 的意思则是“向某人献殷勤”。

另外这里的 pride 不是“骄傲,自大”的意思,而是“自尊,自尊(心)”的意思。

例: Each of us has a sense of national pride.

我们每个人都有民族自尊心。

35 avoid 是及物动词,意为“避免,回避,躲开”,一般常用 avoid sth./doing sth. 避免某事或避免做某事。而此句中的 avoid one's company 是固定结构,意思是“避免和某人来往”。

例: They avoided an accident.

他们避免了一场事故。

I can not avoid meeting him.

我免不了要碰见他。

He can't avoid my company.

他不能避免和我交往。

36 But once had as many as you or me. 却也曾经有和你、我一样多的朋友。

如果我们要说两个东西在某一方面是一样的,可以用 as...as 结构,要注意的是:

1) as...as 中间可以加形容词或副词。

例: It's as cold as ice.

它像冰一样冷。(形容词)

He drove as fast as he could.

他开(车)的尽可能快。(副词)

2) 如果第二个 as 后面跟的是人称代词,可以用主格,也可以用宾格。

3) 在作否定比较时,可以用 not as...as, 也可以用 not so...as。

例: She is not so/as nice as her sister.

她不如她姐姐好。

4) 如果涉及数量,可以用 as much...as... 或 as many...as... 加一个名词,当 much, many 用作代词,这个名词也可以省略。

例: I don't have got as much money as I thought.

我没有原来想象的有那么多钱。

We need as many records as possible.

我们需要尽量多弄到一些唱片。

I ate as much as I could.

我放开肚子,大吃了一顿。

He wants to make friends as many as he can.

他想交尽可能多的朋友。

LEARNING TIP 学习建议

It is a good **habit** for you to keep a diary. ³³ It can help you remember坚持记日记对你来说是个好习惯。 它能帮助你回忆过去发生的事情。 You can express your feelings and thoughts to it. 生事情。 你可以对它表达你所有的情感和思想。 It will help you improve your English if you write your diary in English. 如果你用英语写日记,它还会提高你的英语水平。 Why not have a try? ³⁴ 为什么不试一试?

Scoring sheet for the survey on page 1

第一页全面观察记录卡

1. A. 1	2. A. 1	3. A. 1	4. A. 3	5. A. 0
B. 3	B. 2	B. 2	B. 2	B. 6
C. 2	C. 3	C. 3	C. 1	C. 0

³³ It is a good habit for you to keep a diary.

坚持记日记对你来说是个好习惯。

habit 既是可数名词,也是不可数名词,一般情况下,当它作“习惯”讲时,是可数名词;当“习性,特性”讲时,则是不可数名词。它构成的短语有:

form a habit of doing sth.

养成做某事的习惯

be in the habit of doing sth.

有做某事的习惯,惯于做事

例:Habit is second nature. 习惯成自然。

You'll not be afraid of snakes if you understand their habits. 你如果知道蛇的习性,就不会怕它们了。

We should form a good habit of learning.

我们应养成学习的好习惯。

keep a diary 记日记,keep 在这的意思相当于 write (down)。表示“记(日记)账等。”

例:He keeps a diary.

他每天记日记。

³⁴ Why not have a try?

为什么不试一试?

have a try(at/for) 表示“试一下……”,try 在这里是名词,有时相当于 want a go。

例:Let me have a try at/for it.

让我试一下。

try 用作动词时,有 try one's best to do sth. 竭尽全力做某事。

例:I'll try my best to learn English very well.

我会尽力学好英语。

