

 **网式教辅**

配人教版

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独创网式教辅

丛书主编：周益新
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课堂三级讲练

KE TANG SAN JI JIANG LIAN

学好一级考**本科**
学好二级进**重点**
学好三级上**名牌**

高中

英语

必修
①

English



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课堂三级讲练

KE TANG SAN JI JIANG LIAN



本册主编
编委

包惠敏
张亚静
许少娜
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万丽兰

高中
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电 话:010-64427380

传 真:010-64420542

E-mail:mechina@yahoo.com.cn

前言

先说网式教辅 这里所使用的“网式”，既是指教与学知识“一网打尽，所剩无余”的意思，又是指一旦拥有此书，无需再买同类的其他教辅图书。本书通过独特的教学方法在学生的头脑中建立起知识“网络结构”，形成培养学生能力的“网式教学模式”。学生如果真正掌握了本书的全部内容，在自己头脑中建立起网式的知识结构，便可以从容应付各种考试。

再说三级讲练 三级讲练是指由浅入深，层层建立知识网络结构；由低到高培养学生综合能力；由表及里全面开发学生潜能的课堂讲解和及时训练的教学模式。

一级讲练 突出全面透彻地解读教材，扎扎实实地将一个知识点融化在学生的脑海里。

二级讲练 强调运用新知识和以前学过的知识，从知识的角度进行整合与拓展，从思维的角度培养学生综合能力。

三级讲练 侧重对知识的课外延伸、拓展与探究，突出特色、动态、鲜活、生成和依情而设的综合实践探究活动的案例分析，使学生在掌握基础知识及知识综合运用后，进入更高层次的学习与探究阶段。

这套丛书具有以下突出特点：

权威——丛书在国家级教育出版社——现代教育出版社的组织下，在全国著名教育专家、教材专家、教辅专家的主持下，在全国最知名的首批新课标改革试验区特高级教师的精心撰写下，打造出一套代表新课标全新理念的国家级教辅图书。

独特——丛书形成了完整的知识整合与拓展的网络结构，该结构挖掘和展示了知识由基础内容向多层面的延伸、迁移，并运用独到的三级讲练形式“点对点对应新颖的例题和习题，题题提示解题的技巧和规律”，引导学生在新课标课题探究过程中开发潜能，层层升级的网式模式，实属国内独家首创。

全面——知识点分布全面，适用对象全面，从详细解读教材到综合运用知识，以培养综合能力，再到课外拓展探究，培养创造性思维能力，一网打尽，适用不同群体的学生带进课堂听课，归纳、整理课堂笔记、自测自评，全方位配套使用。

科学——从“网式”教学是新课标教学体系客观存在的基础上设置体例；从剖析教材知识点、重点、难点角度，及建立点、线、面知识体系的需要上精编例题；从培养学生思维的技巧角度上原创新题、活题，并强调对主干知识的融会贯通，突出学生学习能力的提高和方法途径上的突破。

实用——复杂的网状知识结构用简明的三级讲练突破，教学的重点、难点用典型的例题化解，深奥的思维的技巧用新颖的习题去引导，一讲一练，层层对应。16开课堂讲练与8开单元测试卷既能同时订购，也可以单独订购。每道题有详细的解题思路点拨，方便老师检测学生学习程度和批阅，方便家长督促自己子女完成当天的课堂作业和课外作业，方便学生在学校组织考试之前有针对性地检测自己的学习效果。

网式教辅之《课堂三级讲练》尽管是作者几十年长期教学实践和潜心研究的心得和成果，但仍需精益求精，为此，恳请专家、读者指正。

《课堂三级讲练》丛书编委会

2005年5月

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Unit 1 Friendship



一级讲练·重点解读



词汇例释

① add /æd/ (Warming Up. P₁)

【解读】

(1) add 用作动词(*vt. & vi.*), 意为“加, 加起来; 做加法(常与 up, together 连用)”。如:

① If you add two and /to five, you get seven. 2 加 5 等于 7。

② Add the figures up/together. 将这些数字加起来。

③ My son can't add properly. 我儿子还不太会做加法。

(2) add 作及物动词, 意为“增添, 补充(说)”。如:

① Will you add more sugar to your coffee? 你的咖啡要多加些糖吗?

② “I don't believe it,” he added. (= He added that he didn't believe it.) 他补充说: “我不相信。”

词组:
 { add to 增加……
 { add up 合计, 把……加起来
 { add up to 加起来总计(共达)…… 如:

① The news added to his anxiety. 这个消息增添了他的忧虑。

② These figures add up to fifty. 这些数字总计为 50。

② point /point/ (Warming Up. P₁)

【解读】

(1) point 用作可数名词, 意为“尖端; 点; 分数; 要点, 论点”。如:

① the point of a pin 针尖

② What do these points stand for on the map? 地图上的这些点代表什么?

③ the boiling/freezing point 沸点/冰点

④ What's the point of your argument? 你主张的论点是什么?

⑤ miss/see the point of a joke 不懂/懂笑话的意思。

(2) point 用作不可数名词, 意为“目的, 意义等”。如: There's not much point (in) arguing any further. 再议论下去也没多大意义。

词组:
 { at all points 在各方面; 完全地
 { at/on the point of 就要/将近……的时候
 { off/beside/away from the point 离题
 { to the point 中肯的, 很得要领的
 { in point of 就……而言, 关于……
 { make a point of doing 特别留意做……

③ upset /Ap'set/ (upset, upset) (Warming Up. P₁)

【解读】

(1) upset 用作动词(*vt. & vi.*), 意为“打翻, 弄翻; (弄翻容器而)洒, 撒”。如:

① The drunken man upset the vase. 那醉汉打翻了花瓶。

② He upset the sugar and it spilt all over the table. 他把糖弄翻了, 撒得满桌都是。

③ The glass of wine upset when he bumped into the table. 他撞上桌子, 把那杯酒打翻了。

(2) upset 用作及物动词, 意为“破坏(计划等), 搅乱; 使人心烦意乱, 使不安; 使(胃等)不舒服”。如:

① His sudden illness upset my plan. 他的突然生病搅乱了我的计划。

② I was really upset by the news. 那个消息使我烦躁了。

③ Oysters always upset my stomach. 牡蛎总是使我反胃。

(3) upset 用作形容词, 意为“翻倒的; (不置于名词之前)心烦意乱的”。如:

① an upset bottle 翻倒的瓶子

② She is easily upset emotionally. 她的心绪容易烦乱。

③ Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来上学, 心情很不好。(very upset 在句中作伴随状语, 相当于 and he is very upset.)

④ ignore /ig'no:/ (Warming Up. P₁)

【解读】

ignore 用作及物动词, 意为“忽视, 不理睬”。如:

① He ignored my advice. 他忽视我的忠告。

② The driver ignored the traffic lights. 那个司机不理会红绿灯。

⑤ calm down (Warming Up. P₁)

【解读】

calm down 用作不及物动词词组, 意为“(人)冷静下来; (风、海)平静下来”; 作及物动词词组, 意为“使(人)沉着, 使沉住气”。如:

① The sea calmed down. 海面平静下来。

② When your friend is angry, you should calm him down. 当朋友生气时, 你应劝劝他。

拓展: calm 除作动词外, 还可作形容词和名词。

(1) calm 用作形容词, 意为“(天气)温和平稳的; 沉着

的,冷静的”。如:

- ① a calm day (无风的)平静的日子
- ② Stay/Keep calm! 冷静点!
- ③ She got frightened and excited, but is much calmer now. 她受惊吓而显得激动,但现在平静多了。

(2) calm 用作名词,意为“安静;风平浪静;平稳,沉着”。如:

- ① the calm before the storm 暴风雨前的宁静
- ② There was a calm on the sea. 海面风平浪静。
- ③ After a storm comes a calm. 暴风雨之后便是宁静;雨过天晴;柳暗花明。

● concern /kən'sɜ:n/ (Warming Up. P1)

【解读】

(1) concern 用作及物动词,意为“(事情)与……有关;(常用被动语态)使(某人)与……有关系;使参与;使(某人)为……担心”。be concerned about 为“关心,挂念”。如:

- ① That doesn't concern us. 那与我们无关。
- ② She is concerned in the new project. 他参与那项新计划。
- ③ She concerns herself about her son's future. (= She is concerned about her son's future.) 她担忧着她儿子的将来。

(2) concern 用作名词,意为“关系;担心,挂念;(可数)关心之事”。如:

- ① I have no concern with/in the company. 我和该公司没有任何关联。
- ② I feel no concern about the matter. 我不担心这事。
- ③ She showed a great deal of concern for her son's illness. 她非常担心她儿子的病情。
- ④ My greatest concern is the economy of China. 我最关心的是中国的经济。

● loose /lu:s/ (Warming Up. P1)

【解读】

loose 用作形容词,意为“松的;未系着的,解除束缚的;未打结的,散装的,松动的;不拘谨的,放荡的”。如:

- ① He wore a long, loose coat. 他穿着一件长而宽松的外衣。
- ② The horses were loose in the field. 那群马在原野中被解除了缰绳。
- ③ the loose end of the rope 绳索未被打结的一端
- ④ I bought these cookies loose. 我买了这些散装的饼干。
- ⑤ a loose tooth 一颗松动的牙齿
- ⑥ loose morals 品行不良
- ⑦ lead a loose life 过着放荡的生活

词组

- at loose ends (= at a loose end)
- 无固定工作的,无所事事的
- break loose 挣脱,逃出
- come loose 变松,脱出
- let/set/turn... loose 释放……,放任……自由行动

● cheat /tʃi:t/ (Warming Up. P1)

【解读】

(1) cheat 用作及物动词,意为“欺骗(人);诈取(金钱、财物等)”,作此意时,要注意其宾语常常是人。如:

The salesman cheated her { into buying a fake.
(out) of her money.

那推销员骗她买了赝品/诈取她的钱。(“骗她的钱”不能说成 cheat her money.)

(2) cheat 用作不及物动词,意为“行骗,作弊”。如:

We students shouldn't cheat in/on the exam.

我们学生不应该在考试中作弊。

(3) cheat 还可作名词,意为“骗子;欺骗,欺诈行为”。如:

In the story *The Emperor's New Clothes*, the Emperor was fooled by two cheats. 在小说《皇帝的新装》中,那位皇帝受到了两个骗子的愚弄。

● reason /'ri:zn/ (Pre-reading. P2)

【解读】

reason 用作名词,意为“理由,原因,缘故;道理;理智”。如:

① There is no reason to believe that he is honest. 没理由相信他是诚实的。

② He complains with reason that he has been punished unfairly. 他抱怨所受处罚不公平是有理由的。

③ My reason is that the cost will be too high. 我的理由是费用太高。

注意: reason 表示“做某事的原因是……”时,其常用结构为:

The reason for doing sth is that...

The reason why... is that... 如:

① Give me your reason for doing it. 告诉我你做那件事的理由。

② The reason why he was late is that there was a breakdown on the railway. 他迟到的原因是铁路出了毛病。

③ Is there any reason why you should not help? 你因为什么原因才不帮忙?

辨析: reason/cause

reason 作名词与 cause 的区别是: reason 指在事实的基础上通过逻辑判断推出的理由,与 conclusion (结论)相对,常与 for 或 why 连用; cause 是自然造成某种结果的原因,与 effect (结果)相对,常与 of 连用。如:

① Heart trouble is one of the most serious causes of death among old people. 心脏病是导致老年人死亡的最重要的原因之一。(不用 reason)

② The cause of the fire is still not known yet. 失火的原因还不清楚。(不用 reason)

③ The reason why I was absent yesterday is that I was sick. 我昨天缺席的原因是我生病了。(不用

cause)

- ④ If the doctor asks why, the computer goes through its memory and gives the reason. 如果大夫问为什么, 计算机就从它储存的信息中查找并说明理由。(不用 cause)

注意: 当 cause 作“原因, 理由”时也可与 reason 互换, 其后也接 for. 如:

There is no cause/reason for anxiety. 不必焦虑。

④ share /ʃeə/ (Pre-reading, P₂)

【解读】

(1) share 用作动词 (vt. & vi.), 意为“共同使用; 分享 (感情、利害等); 分担 (费用等); 均分”。其常用结构为: share sth with/among/between sb 与某人分享/分担某物; share in sth 分享/分担某事。如:

- ① We shared a bathroom in the dormitory. 我们在宿舍共同使用同一间浴室。
- ② Why don't we share the expenses among us? 我们为何不一起来分担费用呢?
- ③ Would you share your newspaper with me? 我们一起看报好吗?
- ④ We have shared in our sorrows as well as joys. 我们分担忧愁, 分享快乐 (我们同甘共苦)。
- ⑤ His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产被他的子女平分了。

(2) share 用作名词, 意为“(利益、报酬等的) 份儿, 一份; 分摊 (常用 one's share); 股, 股份”。如:

- ① Each had his share in/of the profit. 各人分得自己的一份利润。
- ② What is my share of the expenses? 我该分摊的费用是多少?
- ③ He bought /owns 10,000 shares in the company. 他买了/拥有一万股那家公司的股份。

④ hide /haɪd/ (hid, hidden) (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

(1) hide 用作及物动词, 意为“隐藏……, 遮掩; 隐瞒 (感情等)”。如:

- ① What have you hidden behind you? 你身后藏着什么东西?
- ② You are hiding something important, aren't you? 你在隐瞒着重要的事吧?
- ③ She tried to hide her feelings. 她力图掩饰自己的感情。

(2) hide 用作动词 (vt. & vi.), 意为“隐藏, 躲藏, 潜藏”。如:

- ① She hid (herself) under the table/behind the curtain. 她躲在桌子下/窗帘后面。
- ② They had to hide (from the German Nazis). 他们不得不躲着 (德国纳粹分子)。
- ③ Anne and her family were very afraid and hid away for two years before they were discovered. 安妮和

她的家人都十分害怕, 于是他们躲藏起来, 直到两年之后才被发现。

④ outdoors /aʊtˈdɔːz/ (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

outdoors 用作副词, 意为“在/向户外, 在/向野外”, 其反义词为 indoors; outdoors 也可作名词, 意为“户外, 野外”, 通常用 the outdoors. 如:

- ① Children usually prefer playing outdoors. 孩子们通常比较喜欢在户外玩耍。
- ② I love to be in the great outdoors. 我喜欢生活在大自然中。

注意: outdoors 若不加 “s” (即 outdoor) 则是形容词, 意为“户外的, 野外的”, 通常置于名词前作定语, 其反义词为 indoor. 如:

- ① an outdoor sport/game 户外运动
- ② outdoor clothes 外出服

④ crazy /ˈkreɪzi/ (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

crazy 用作形容词, 意为“疯狂的, 为……狂热的”, 可作表语或定语, 也可构成一些固定用法: It is crazy of sb to do sth (= sb be crazy to do sth; be crazy about sb /sth) (对……狂热、痴迷)。如:

- ① Are you crazy? 你发疯了吗?
- ② She went crazy with fear. 她因害怕而疯狂。
- ③ a crazy idea 一个疯狂的想法
- ④ It is crazy of you to buy the car at such a high price. (= You are crazy to buy the car at such a high price.) 居然花那么高的价钱去买这辆车, 你真是疯了。

④ on purpose /ˈpɜːpəs/ (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

on purpose 为固定词组, 在句中作状语, 其意为“故意地 (其反义词组为 by chance 或 by accident); 为了要……而特地 (+ to do)”。如:

- ① I think she lost the key on purpose. 我认为她故意遗失钥匙。
- ② He went to town on purpose to sell one of his paintings. 他为了卖自己的一幅画特地进城了。

④ dare /deə/ (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

(1) dare 作情态动词, 一般用在否定句、疑问句和条件从句中, 后跟不带 to 的不定式, 有自己的过去式 dared. 如:

- ① He dared not go near the dog. 他不敢走近那条狗。
- ② If you dare speak to me like that again, you will be sorry. 如果你再敢像那样对我说话, 你会后悔的。

(2) dare 用作实义动词, 后跟带 to 的不定式, 有人称、数及时态的变化。但在否定句和疑问句中可省略不定式符号 to. 如:

- ① Do you dare (to) jump off the high wall? 你敢从这

高墙上跳下来吗?

- ②She doesn't dare (to) say anything. 她什么也不敢说了。
③The little boy dares to go home alone at night. 晚上, 这个小男孩敢独自一个人回家。

④ **entirely** /ɪn'taɪəli/ (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

entirely 用作副词, 意为“全部地, 完全地, 彻底地”。如:

- ①I agree with you entirely. 我完全同意你的意见。
②The mountain was entirely covered with snow. 那座山完全被雪覆盖着。
③His work was not entirely satisfactory. 他的工作并非完全令人满意。

注意: entirely 用在否定句中, 表示部分否定。

拓展: entire 是形容词, 意为“整个的, 全部的 (= whole); 全然的, 完全的 (= complete); (构成一组的东西) 全部齐全的, 未破坏的; 无伤的”, entire 通常置于名词前作定语。如:

- ①The entire mountain was covered with snow. 整座山被白雪覆盖着。
②We spent the entire (= whole) day on the beach. 我们在海水浴场玩了一整天。
③She was in entire (= complete) ignorance of what had happened. 她全然不知道发生了什么事。

④ **power** /paʊə/ (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

(1) power 用作不可数名词, 意为“力, 能力; 力量; 权力; 动力”。如:

- ①brain power 智力
②This parrot has the power to imitate human words. 这只鹦鹉有模仿人类语言的能力。
③a work of great power 扣人心弦的作品
④political power 政权
⑤electric/water power 电/水力

(2) power 用作可数名词, 意为“(常用 powers) 体力, 智力; 权限; 强国; 权力者; 乘方, 幂”。如:

- ①His powers are noticeably failing. 他的体力在明显衰退。
②a man of varied powers 多才多艺的人
③The police have the power to detain offenders. 警察拥有拘留犯人的权力。
④Japan is now among the great economic powers in the world. 日本现为世界上的经济大国之一。
⑤His father is a power in this town. 他的父亲是这个镇上的权势人物。
⑥The third power of 4 is 64. 4 的三次方是 64。

⑤ **trust** /trʌst/ (Comprehending, P₃)

【解读】

(1) trust 用作及物动词, 意为“信赖, 信任; 确信, 认

为; 托付”。如:

- ①Don't ask me; trust your own judgement. 别问我, 要相信你自己的判断。
②You might trust her to do the work. 你或许可以放心托付她做这项工作。
③I trust (that) you will enjoy the trip. 我相信你(们)旅行中会玩得很开心。
④I can't trust her with my car. (= I can't trust my car to her.) 我的车交给她我可不放心。
(2) trust 用作动词 (vt. & vi.), 意为“指望……, 依靠……”。如:

- ①You can't trust the buses to arrive on time. 你不能指望公共汽车会准时到达。
②Let's trust to chance/memory. 让我们碰运气吧/凭记忆吧!

⑥ **suffer** /ˈsʌfə/ (Learning about Language, P₁)

【解读】

(1) suffer 用作及物动词, 意为“遭受(痛苦、损害等); (通常用于否定句、疑问句) 忍受, 忍耐, 忍住”。如:

- ①The city suffered serious damage from the earthquake. 那个城市因地震而遭到严重破坏。
②She suffered the loss of her students' respect. 她丧失了学生对她的尊敬。
③I'll suffer this insult no longer. 我不再忍受这种侮辱了。

注意: suffer 作为及物动词时, 其宾语通常是 pain, loss, defeat, insult, punishment, hardship, injustice, discouragement, disappointment 等等。

(2) suffer 用作不及物动词, 意为“受苦, 苦恼; 患病, 遭受损害”, suffer from 为常用词组, 表示“患……病; 苦于……; 受损失(折磨)”。如:

- ①The injured man was still suffering. 那位受伤男人还在受着折磨。
②His health suffered terribly from heavy drinking. 他的健康因豪饮而严重受损。
③He is suffering from a bad cold. 他患重感冒。
④I'm sure you have suffered from overwork. 我认为你肯定是劳累过度了。
⑤This country has always suffered from floods and droughts. 这个国家经常遭受水旱灾害。

⑦ **get along (with) 或 get on (with)** (Using Language, P₅)

【解读】

get along (with) 与 get on (with) 都表示“与……相处; 进展; 过日子”。如:

- ①He is honest and easy to get along with. 他很诚实, 容易相处。
②The business is getting along very well. 生意进展很好。
③How are you getting along with your English stud-

y? 你英语学得怎样了?

- ④ We can't get along on \$ 100 a week. 每周一百美元我们无法生活。

注意: get on/along (with) 表示“在……进展”时, 常用于进行时态中。

② fall in love (Using Language, P₆)

【解读】

- fall in love 相爱, 爱上
 { fall in love with sb 爱上某人(表动作)
 be in love with sb 与某人相爱(表状态) 如:

- ① Have you fallen in love? 你恋爱了吗?
 ② A man must be mad if he falls in love with such a girl. 如果有人爱上这样的姑娘, 那他肯定疯了。
 ③ The first time Tom saw Jane, he fell in love with her. 汤姆对简一见钟情。
 ④ The two young people have been in love with each other for five years. 这两个年轻人相爱已五年了。

③ advice /əd'vaɪs/ (Using Language, P₆)

【解读】

advice 用作不可数名词, 意为“劝告, 建议”, 常借助于 a piece of 表示数量; 常与动词 give(提出), take/follow(接受, 采纳)等连用。如:

- ① I asked my teacher for advice on my future courses. 我请老师对我未来学的课程提些建议。
 ② Her advice to me was to work harder. 她给我的忠告是更加努力工作。
 ③ My father stopped smoking on the doctor's advice. 我父亲听医生劝告而戒了烟。
 ④ You won't get well unless you follow (take) your doctor's advice. 如果你不听医生劝告, 你将不会痊愈。
 ⑤ Mr Smith gave us some good advice on the study of English. 史密斯先生就英语学习问题给我们提出了很好的建议。
 ⑥ You'd better take/follow his advice on how to make the plan. 关于如何制订计划, 你最好采纳他的建议。
 ⑦ Let's ask for his advice on what to do next. 我们去征求一下他的意见看下一步该怎么办。

注意: (1) advice 是不可数名词, 其前可用 some, much, a piece of, pieces of 等修饰。如表示“一条建议”或“几条建议”, 不能说成 an advice/several advices, 而应说成 a piece of/several pieces of advice.

(2) on one's advice 表示“按照某人的建议”或“听从某人的忠告”。表示“有关……的建议”, 可用介词 on 接名词或疑问代词、疑问副词引导的不定式。

④ communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ (Using Language, P₇)

【解读】

(1) communicate 作不及物动词与 with 连用, 意为“交流(消息), 通信, 通讯”。如:

- ① We can communicate with people in most parts of the world by telephone. 我们可以借助电话与世界大多数地区的人互通信息。

② I communicate with him regularly by letter. 我经常与他通信。

③ The detective communicated with his chief by radio. 侦探通过无线电与他的上司保持联络。

④ I communicated with him on this subject. 关于这个问题, 我和他交换了意见。

(2) communicate 作及物动词, 意为“传达(新闻、消息、感情), 传播(热力), 传染(疾病)”, 后接 to. 如:

① He communicated the news to me by telephone. 他打电话向我传达了消息。

② She communicated her meaning to him by a sign. 她用手势向他传递她的意思。

⑤ join/join in/take part in 辨析 (Using Language, P₇)

【解读】

(1) 加入某党派、某组织或某社会团体, 用 join, 不可用 join in. 如:

① He will never forget the day when he joined the Party. 他永远也忘不了他入党的那一天。

② His brother joined the army three years ago. 他哥哥是三年前参军的。

(2) 参加某种活动用 join in, 如说“与某人一起做某事”, 则用 join sb in sth/doing sth. 如:

① May I join in the game? 我可以参加这个游戏吗?

② Come and join us in the discussion. 来和我们一起讨论吧!

③ We are having supper now. Would you like to join us? 我们正在吃晚饭, 你也来和我们一起吃好吗?

(3) take part in 参加(群众性活动、会议等), 往往指参加者持积极态度, 起一份作用。如:

① A great number of students took part in the May 4 Movement. 大批学生参加了五四运动。

② We are going to have an English evening. Do you want to take part? 我们准备举办一个英语晚会, 你想参加吗?

③ How many of you are going to take part? 你们多少人准备参加?

④ All the students took an active part in the thorough cleaning. 所有的学生都积极参加了大扫除。

⑥ habit/custom 辨析 (Learning Tip, P₉)

【解读】

(1) habit 意为“生活习惯”, 习惯成自然, 后接 of doing, 不可直接接不定式。常用句型有:

be in/fall into/get into the habit of doing sth

有/养成……习惯

get out of/get rid of the habit of doing sth

戒掉……习惯

如:

① I've got into the habit of switching on the TV as

soon as I get home. 我养成了一到家就开电视的习惯。

②I've got out of the habit of drinking a lot. 我改掉了酗酒的习惯。

③It's a good habit for you to keep a diary. 写日记是一种好习惯。

(2) custom 意为“传统习惯、风俗”，也可指“生活习惯”，后接不定式。如：

①Custom is sometimes considered as important as law. 风俗习惯有时被看得像法律一样重要。

②It is his custom to take a cold bath every day. 他养成每天洗冷水浴的习惯。



难句通析

① While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. (Warming Up. P₁) 在遛狗时，你不小心让狗挣脱了绳子，结果狗被车子撞了。

【解读】

(1) While walking the dog 是现在分词短语，在句中作时间状语，可以换成由 while 引导的时间状语从句 While you were walking the dog. 当连词 when, while, before, after 等引导的时间状语从句中的主语与主句的主语一致时，可将从句中的主语和 be 动词省去。如：

① While living in England (= While he was living in England), he picked up some English. 当他住在英格兰时，他学会了一些英语。

② When asked about the secret of his success (= When he was asked about the secret of his success), he said that he owed it to his wife. 当别人问起他成功的秘密时，他说他的成功归功于他的妻子。

(2) get loose 中的 get 为连系动词，loose 为形容词作表语。get 作连系动词，根据需要，其后可以接形容词、现在分词或过去分词作表语，表示“使……成为（某种状态）；开始……”。如：

① It is getting darker and darker outside. 屋外天色越来越暗。

② You'd better take an umbrella with you if you don't want to get wet. 不想被淋湿的话，你最好带把伞。

③ They got talking with each other the moment they met, as they had been good friends for years. 因为他们多年的老朋友了，所以一见面便开始互相交谈起来。

④ The vegetable got rotten when we took it out from our refrigerator. 当我们把蔬菜从冰箱里拿出来的时候，菜已经腐烂了。

⑤ His sleeve got caught in the door. 他的袖子被夹在门缝隙里了。

⑥ Put on your cap or you might get sun-burnt. 戴上帽子吧，否则你会被阳光灼伤的。

⑦ Follow me closely or you may get lost among such a big crowd. 紧跟着我！否则在这人群里你会丢失的。

注意：get+现在分词，表示主动关系；get+过去分词，表示被动关系。

拓展：get 之后可接复合宾语，即 get+宾语+宾补，宾补可以是现在分词、过去分词或不定式短语，结构为：

get+O+doing 使……发动
get+O+done 使……，被……
get+O+to do 使……做……
(此结构中的宾语若是人，则有“说服……，使做……”之意。)

如：

① Let me try now. I'll get the car going. 这次让我试试看，我会使车子发动起来。

② When are you going to get your hair cut? 你打算什么时候去剪头发？

③ He couldn't get the car to start, so he went by bus. 他因无法发动车子，所以搭公共汽车去。

④ I'll get him to do the work. 我要使他做这件工作（说服他做）。

【例1】单项选择题

(1) After _____ the league, he often helps others.

A. joined B. joining
C. joins D. had joined

(2) He got _____ while _____ the fire.

A. burning, putting down,
B. burnt, putting out
C. burnt, putting down
D. burnt, put out

名师导引：after, when 或 while 等连词与现在分词连用在句中作状语，表主动；got + burnt 表“被烧伤”；put down 记下，写下。

解答：(1) B (2) B

② What do you think a good friend should be like?

(Pre-reading. P₂) 你认为一个好朋友应该是怎样的呢？

【解读】

What should... be like? 是用来对某人或某事的看法进行提问的交际用语。该句型常用的形式为：What is/was sb/sth like? 用于请对方说出某人或某事的样子或对其的感觉，即“什么样子”。如：

① — What should a good student be like?

— I think he should be honest and hard-working.

— 一个好生应该是怎样的呢？

— 我认为他应该诚实而且勤奋。

② — What is the new teacher like?

— He's got a red beard and he makes stupid jokes.

— 那位新教师是什么样子的？

— 他胡子红红的，老说些蹩脚的笑话。

③ What is it like flying alone? 你单独飞行有什么感觉？

【例2】单项选择题

— What are Johnson's family like?

— _____.

- A. They're all warm-hearted and thoughtful.
B. Oh, it's a very big one.
C. They all like sports and games.
D. His family is very similar to mine.

名师导引:问的是“家人”的人品、性格和气质。

解答:A

③ Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? (Reading, P₂)
你是不是想有一位无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友呢?

【解读】

whom you could tell everything to 在句子中充当定语,修饰先行词 friend,其中 whom 在从句中作介词 to 的宾语,关于定语从句此处只要求初步了解一下就行,在第4、5单元中再重点学习。如:

- ① The man who came yesterday is a friend of mine. 昨天来的那个人是我的一个朋友。(who 在从句中作主语。)
② The man whom/who you met yesterday is a friend of mine. 你昨天遇到的那个人是我的一个朋友。(whom/who 在从句中作宾语。)

【例3】单项选择题

The poor man _____ lost his money just now is called John.

- A. what B. which
C. who D. whom

名师导引:定语从句缺少表示人的主语。

解答:C

④ Or just can't understand what you are going through? (Reading, P₂) 或者(你是不是担心你的朋友)会不理解你目前的处境呢?

【解读】

(1) understand 的主语是 your friend,完整的句子为: Or are you afraid that your friend just can't understand what you are going through?

(2) go through 用法归纳:

a. go through 表示“经历;遭受,忍受”。如:

- ① You really don't know what we went through while working on this project. 你的确不知道我们搞这个项目吃了多少苦。
② The old man went through the sufferings during the war. 这老人在战争期间经历过很多苦难。

b. go through 表示“仔细阅读或研究;仔细查看”。如:

- ① I went through the students' papers last night. 昨天我仔细批改了学生的试卷。
② The police went through the pockets of the thief. 警察仔细搜查了小偷的口袋。

c. go through 表示“完成;用光;通过,穿过”。如:

- ① “I cannot go through these exercises in two hours,” Tom said. 汤姆说:“我不可能在两个小时内完成这些作业。”
② He went through his salary in three days. 他三天内把工资都花光了。
③ How long will it take to go through the whole program? 整个节目要多久?
④ The rope is too thick to go through the hole. 绳子太粗,穿不过这个孔。
⑤ She dared not go through the woods alone. 她不敢单独穿过那片树林。

【例4】完成下面句子

(1)所有的运动员都应受到全面的体育训练。

All the players should _____ a thorough physical training.

(2)当我走进老师的房间时,他正在批阅学生作业。

The teacher _____ the students' exercises _____ I came into his room.

名师导引:go through 表“经历;仔细查看”。

解答:1. go through 2. was going through, when

⑤ I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend. (Reading, P₂) 我不愿意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。

【解读】

(1)句中 as 是连词,意为“如同……那样,像……一样”,引导一个方式状语从句。如:

- ① Please do it as I do it. 请照我的样子做这件事。
② Leave it as it is. 请保持原状,不要动它。

(2) set down 在句中意为“记下,写下”,此外也可作“放下,卸下(担子等);使(乘客)下车”。如:

- ① I set down everything that happened then. 我记下了当时发生的每一件事实。
② The police asked him to set down in a report what he had seen. 警察让他在报告中写下所看到的一切。
③ Please set me down at the next corner. 请在下一个拐角处让我下车。
④ He entered the house, set down his heavy bag and asked for some water to drink. 他进了屋子,放下沉重的口袋,向人要点水喝。

(3) a series of 意为“一系列,一连串”,其中 series 为名词,一般与介词 of 连用,说明同一事物中的“系列,连续,一连串”。如:

- ① There will be a series of football games next month. 下个月将有一连串的足球比赛。
② There were a series of bangs as the box fell down the stairs. 箱子掉下楼梯时发出一连串的砰砰声。
③ He has read a series of articles about pollution. 他读了一系列有关污染的文章。
④ There is a TV play series on this channel every

night. 这个频道每天晚上都有一部电视连续剧。

- ⑤ He bought a series of stamps yesterday. 他昨天买了一套邮票。

注意: series 单复数同形, 作主语时谓语动词根据 series 单复数概念决定, 不根据 of 后的名词决定。如:

① A series of lectures is scheduled. 一个系列的讲座已安排好日程。

② Two series of new stamps have come out. 已出了两套新邮票。

【例 5】单项选择

(1) You must do everything you .

- A. as, are told to B. as, are told
C. like, are told to D. when, are told

(2) She the vase on the table and went out.

- A. set out B. set up
C. set down D. set on

(3) This publishing firm is planning school textbooks.

- A. a series new of B. new a series of
C. of a series new D. a new series of

名师导引: 题 1 中 as 表“像, 按照”; like 是介词, 一般不引导句子; are told 后不能省略不定式符号 to. 题 2 中 set out 出发; 着手做; set up 搭起; 建立; set down 记下, 放下; set on 攻击. 题 3 中一套新教科书应为 a new series of school text-books.

解答: (1) A (2) C (3) D

⑥ 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. (Reading, P₂) 我不知道这是因为我为长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

【解读】

该句结构非常复杂。动词 wonder (想知道, 不知道) 之后接 if 引导的宾语从句; 在宾语从句中, it 是主语, be 之后接的表语是由 because 引导的表语从句 (在 it is 之后的表原因的从句中, 只能用 because 来引导, 不能用 since 或 as); 在表语从句中, so...that 引导一个表结果的状语从句。如:

① I wonder if it will rain tomorrow. 我不知道明天会不会下雨。

② I wonder whether/if you can/could help me. 我不知道你能不能帮我忙。

③ — Why hasn't Jane been speaking to me for days?
— It was because you spoke ill of her behind her back.

— 简为什么好几天不理我?

— 那是因为你背后说了她的坏话。

④ She was so exhausted (tired) that she couldn't eat dinner. 她疲惫得吃不下晚餐。

【例 6】单项选择

(1) Although Anne is happy with her success she

wonders will happen to her private life.

- A. that B. it
C. what D. this

(2) I think it's you eat too much.

- A. as B. because
C. for D. since

(3) — Does Alan like hamburgers?

— Yes. So much that he eats them almost every day.

- A. for B. as
C. to D. so

名师导引: 题 1 中宾语从句中缺少作主语的引导词。

题 2 中 it is 之后只能用 because 引导表语从句, for 是介词不能引导表语从句。题 3 中 so...that 及 so that 都可引导结果状语从句。

解答: (1) C (2) B (3) D

⑦ I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. (Reading, P₂) 我记得非常清楚, 以前, 湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花, 从未使我心醉神迷过。

【解读】

(1) I can well remember that... 意思是“我记得非常清楚……”, well 在此句中是副词, 意思是“非常, 彻底, 完全 (= quite, much, thoroughly)”。如:

① George was well and truly drunk. 乔治喝得烂醉。

② I couldn't very well say no when there was no one else she could ask for help? 在她没有别人可以求助时, 我实在无法拒绝她。

(2) when 为关系副词, 引导定语从句 a deep blue sky, ...could never have kept me spellbound, 修饰先行词 a time (一段时期)。如:

I'll never forget the days when we worked on a small farm. 我永远也忘不了我们在小农场工作的日子。

(3) could never have kept 结构表示“对过去情况的否定推测”, 其否定副词 never 也可根据情况用 not, hardly 等词替换。spellbound 在此处是分词形容词 (被迷住的), 在句中作宾语 me 的补足语, 其原形是 spellbind, 意为“迷人, 使人迷”。如:

① — There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well.

— It couldn't have been a comfortable journey.

— 小汽车上已有 5 个人了, 但他们还设法带着我。

— 那路上决不可能舒服。

② The children watched spellbound as the magician took rabbits from his hat. 当魔术师从他的帽子里变出兔子时, 孩子们都看得入了迷。

【例 7】单项选择

(1) We are living in an age many things are done on computer.

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

(2) My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he _____ your lecture.

- A. couldn't have attended
B. needn't have attended
C. mustn't have attended
D. shouldn't have attended

名师导引: 题 1 中先行词是 age, 表时间, 所以用 when 引导定语从句。题 2 中对过去的否定推测用 can't/couldn't have done; 对过去的肯定推测用 must have done; needn't have done 表过去做了不必做的事; shouldn't have done 表过去做了不该做的事。

解答: (1) D (2) A

◆ For example, when it was so warm, 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. (Reading, P₂) 比如, 有天晚上天气很暖和, 我熬到 11 点半故意不睡觉, 为的是独自好好看看月亮。

【解读】

in order to/in order not to 后接动词不定式, 作目的状语, 意为“为了”, 置句首、句中都可以, 与 so as to/so as not to 同义, 但后者只能放在句中。如:

- ① In order to see it clearly, I put on my glasses. 为了把它看清楚, 我戴上了眼镜。
② He studies harder in order to/so as to make greater progress. 为了取得更大进步, 他学习更努力了。
③ I got up early in order not/so as not to be late for the meeting. 我起得很早为了开会不迟到。

注意: in order to 和 so as to 引导的目的状语都可以换成相应的目的状语从句, 即 in order that 和 so that, 且从句的谓语动词常与 can, could, may, might 等情态动词连用; in order that 引导目的状语从句, 通常放在句中, 但也可以放在句首, so that 引导的目的状语从句只能放在句中。如上面的句子可改成:

- ① In order that I could see it clearly, I...
② He studies harder in order that /so that he could make...
③ I got up early in order that /so that I might not be...

【例 8】单项选择

- (1) _____ improve his English, he does more and more reading and writing now.
A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that D. For
(2) Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter.
A. because B. so that
C. even if D. as

名师导引: 题 1 中应该使用不定式; so as to 不能置于

句首。题 2 中 so that 引导目的状语从句。

解答: (1) B (2) B

◆ 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。 (Reading, P₂)

【解读】

It/This/That is/was + the first/the second/... time that... 为一常用句型, 意为“某人第一次/二次/……次做某事”。要注意从句的谓语动词常用现在完成时或过去完成时。is 与 has/have done 对应; was 与 had done 对应。如:

- ① It is the second time that John has held an art exhibition. 这是约翰第二次举办画展了。
② It was the third time that she had come to this mountain village to see the children. 这是她第三次来到这个山村看望这些孩子了。

【例 9】单项选择

- Do you know our town at all?
— No, this is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. am coming
C. came D. have come

名师导引: This/That/It is the first time that... 句型中, 从句谓语常用现在完成时。

解答: D

◆ She found it difficult to settle and calm down in the hiding place. (Learning about Language, P₁) 她发现住在躲藏地非常艰难, 心情也难平静下来。

【解读】

句中 it 作形式宾语, 代替后面的不定式短语 to settle and calm down in the hiding place. 当复合宾语中的宾语是不定式、动名词、宾语从句时, 往往把宾语放在它的补足语的后面, 而用 it 作形式宾语, 放在宾语补足语之前。如:

- ① I found it very interesting to study English. 我发现学英语非常有趣。
② I think it no use arguing with him. 我认为和他争吵没有用。
③ He made it clear that he was not interested in this subject. 他声明他对这件事不感兴趣。

注意: it 在一些不能带宾语从句的动词后作形式宾语。如:

I hate it that he often takes my bike without asking me. 我不喜欢他经常不经我同意就把我的自行车骑走了。

【例 10】单项选择

- I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.
A. this B. that C. its D. it

名师导引: 形式宾语只能用 it。

解答: D

◆ Mum asked her if she was very hot with so many

clothes on. (Learning about Language, P.) 妈妈问她穿这么多衣服是不是很热。

【解读】

“with+宾语+宾语补足语(OC)”这种结构称作 with 的复合结构。这种结构在句中可作定语,也可作状语,表示方式、原因、条件等,其中的宾补可以是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式或分词等。如:

- ① With a face all smiles, he told us that he had passed the entrance examination. 他满面笑容地告诉我们他通过了入学考试。(名词作 OC)
- ② Tom always sleeps with his eyes open. 汤姆总是睁着眼睛睡觉。(形容词作 OC)
- ③ The boy ran out with nothing on. 那男孩什么也没穿就跑出去了。(副词作 OC)
- ④ Do you know the woman with a child in her arms? 你认识那个抱着孩子的妇女吗?(介词短语作 OC)
- ⑤ With so much work to do, I can't go with you. 有这么多工作要做,我无法跟你一块儿去。(不定式作 OC)
- ⑥ The room with a candle burning is mine. 亮着一支蜡烛的那个房间是我的。(现在分词作 OC)
- ⑦ They came to a shop with its door closed. 他们来到一家关着门的商店。(过去分词作 OC)

注意:如果宾补是动词,表示主动和进行的动作,用现在分词;表示主动和将来的动作,用动词不定式;表示被动和完成了的动作,用过去分词。如:

- ① With the north wind blowing, the child shivered with cold. 北风劲吹,那个小孩冷得直发抖。
- ② With so many clothes to wash, she can't find time to go shopping today. 有这么多衣服要洗,她没有时间去购物。
- ③ With all she needed bought, the woman left the supermarket. 在她需要的东西买好后,那个妇女离开了超市。

【例 11】单项选择

- (1) We'll certainly win great victory, with the Party _____ us.

- A. lead B. to lead
C. to have led D. led

- (2) He wore a shirt with the neck _____, _____ his bare chest.

- A. opened, showing B. opening, showed
C. open, showing D. open, showed

名师导引:题 1 中不定式在这里作宾补,既表主动又表将来。题 2 中前一空为 *adj.* 作 OC, 后一空为 *v-ing* 形式作状语。

解答:(1)B (2)C

⑫ I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment. (Using Language, P.) 目前我同班上的同学之间

有矛盾。

【解读】

trouble 在此句中为不可数名词,意为“苦恼,烦恼”,词组 have some/a lot of trouble with sb/sth 意思是“同某人闹意见/矛盾;干……有困难”。如:

- ① Her heart was full of trouble. 她的内心充满苦恼。
- ② She has a lot of trouble with her husband. 她经常跟先生闹意见/与先生之间有矛盾。
- ③ Do you have any trouble with your English study? 你学习英语有困难吗?

拓展:trouble 作“麻烦,费事”有以下用法:

- ① be in trouble 处于困境/困难中;有了麻烦
- ② get into trouble 陷入困境
- ③ get sb into trouble 使某人陷入困境
- ④ make trouble 惹麻烦,惹事,捣乱
- ⑤ put sb to the trouble(of doing sth) 劳烦某人(做某事)
- ⑥ take great trouble to do... 费神做……,不辞劳苦地去做……
- ⑦ have trouble in sth/in doing sth 在……/在做某方面有困难

【例 12】完成下面句子

- (1) 谢谢你费神。

Thank you _____.

- (2) 我毫不费力地找到了他的办公室。

I had _____ his office.

- (3) 她遇到很大的困难,所以需要你的忠告。

She is _____, so she needs your advice.

名师导引:trouble 可作“操心”;have no trouble in doing sth 中 in 可省略;be in great trouble 表“有大困难”。

解答:(1)for your trouble (2)no trouble (in) finding (3)in great trouble



跟踪训练

I. 单词拼写

1. The bad lady c _____ the young beautiful girl into the belief that she was her mother.
2. He went to the town with the p _____ of buying a new television.
3. The worker i _____ his own danger and jumped into the river to save the boy.
4. I bought these cakes l _____, so they are cheaper than those packed.
5. Now t _____ like to surf the Internet; some even forget his own studies.
6. The news quite _____ (使人心烦意乱) him.
7. The mountain was _____ (完全) covered with snow.
8. Share your _____ (调查表) with one or two other

groups.

9. Her husband is the chief _____ (主编) of a newspaper.

10. Soon the robber was found _____ (躲藏) in a mountain village.

II. 短语翻译

11. 平静下来: _____

12. 遛狗: _____

13. 一连串, 一系列: _____

14. 恶劣的对待某人: _____

15. 不与某人为伴: _____

III. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

16. I have enjoyed _____ (talk) to you about my school life.

17. She felt lonely after being in the _____ (hide) place for over a year.

18. The _____ (thunder) clouds held me entirely in their power.

19. The thief was caught _____ (steal) in the supermarket.

20. He hated _____ (have) to share the hotel bedroom with a stranger.

IV. 用适当的介词或副词填空

21. She can not only share happiness but trouble _____ her husband.

22. If you want to develop friendship, you must give _____ much as you take.

23. I like reading stories _____ people _____ other countries.

24. Lily said that she had been crazy _____ everything because she was interested _____ nature.

25. We are studying hard _____ the purpose _____ passing the coming examination.

V. 句型转换

26. Tom studies English hard. Mary also studies English hard.

Tom studies English hard, _____.

27. I took a taxi so that I could catch the train.
_____ the train, I took a taxi.

28. "Can you tell me the way to the railway station?" the visitor asked the policeman.

The visitor asked the policeman _____
_____ tell _____ the way to the railway.

29. "What did you learn from the story?" the teacher asked the students.

The teacher asked the students _____
_____ from the story.

30. It is because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long.

_____ is _____ I haven't been able to

be outdoors for _____ long time.

VI. 单项选择

() 31. The girl walked on, _____ a basket _____ her back.

A. had, on B. with, on
C. having, on D. having, in

() 32. He is _____ clever a boy as Tom.

A. so B. as
C. such D. the same

() 33. —What have you _____ hydrogen (氢气), Mary?

—Balloons (气球).

A. get filled with B. got filled of
C. got filled with D. to get filled

() 34. It is _____ he had to send his brother to hospital _____ he was late.

A. that, go B. for, that
C. because, so D. because, that

() 35. We'll hold a meeting _____ talk about the problem. Which is wrong?

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

() 36. —I'm going to Beijing next week. Have you got anything _____ there?

—No, but thank you all the same.

A. taken B. to take
C. taking D. to be taken

() 37. The old man felt quite _____ in the _____ village.

A. alone, alone B. lonely, lonely
C. alone, lonely D. lonely, alone

() 38. They two _____ each other for a year.

A. have been in love with
B. have fallen in love with
C. have been in love to
D. have fallen in love to

() 39. He has some trouble _____ his classmates, but he has no trouble _____ doing his lesson.

A. with, with B. in, in
C. with, in D. in, with

() 40. —Please pay attention to _____.

—OK, I will _____ a better job.

A. read and write, do
B. reading and writing, do
C. reading and writing, doing
D. read and write, doing

() 41. He _____ his parents about his failure in the examination.

A. dares not tell B. dares not to tell
C. dare not to tell D. dare not tell

() 42. Sorry, I'm late. I _____ have turned off the

- alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.
A. might B. should
C. can D. will
- () 43. What he had said about the accident and done with it _____ our trouble.
A. added up to B. added to
C. added up D. were added to
- () 44. Protesters (抗议者) _____ the meeting by singing and shouting.
A. upset B. attended
C. held D. ignored
- () 45. Mr Green asked Lily whether she had passed the exam _____.
A. yesterday B. the day before
C. the day ago D. before the day

Ⅶ. 完成句子

46. 他意识到他本该告诉她真相。

- He _____ that he _____ her the truth.
47. 王老师关心学生而且把他们当自己的孩子看待。
Mr Wang always _____ his students and _____ them _____ his children.
48. 每个人必须学会说“对不起,我承认错了”。
Everyone must _____ say, “Sorry, I _____ I have made _____.”
49. 我不喜欢游泳也不喜欢踢足球,但对音乐很感兴趣。
I don't enjoy _____, _____ do I like _____ football, but I am very _____ music.
50. 他独自一人在美国学习,但他并不感到孤独,因为他在那儿交了很多好朋友。
He is studying in America _____, but he doesn't feel _____, for he has _____ many good friends there.



二级讲练·语法归纳

直接引语与间接引语(一)

一字不改地引述别人的话,叫直接引语;用说话人自己的话转述别人的话,叫间接引语。如:

“I can see him now,” the boss said. (直接引语)

→ The boss said that he could see him now. (间接引语)

学习由直接引语变间接引语时,要特别注意以下四个变化:

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

本单元主要学习时态、人称、状语变化以及直接引语为陈述句和一般疑问句的变化。

1. 时态变化

直接引语变为间接引语时,如主句的谓语动词为一般过去时,间接引语中的谓语动词一般按下列规律变化:

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

如:

① “I am a student,” he said.

→ He said he was a student.

② “I have learnt the poem by heart,” he said.

→ He said he had learnt the poem by heart.

③ “Li Ping found his lost book,” he said.

→ He said Li Ping had found his lost book.

④ He said, “I had finished my homework before supper.”

→ He said that he had finished his homework before supper.

注意:直接引语变间接引语时态不变的情况:

(1) 当直接引语是客观真理时。

He said, “The earth goes around the sun.”

→ He said that the earth goes around the sun.

(2) 当直接引语中有具体的过去某年、某月、某日作状语时。

Mr Wang said, “I was born in China in September, 1972.”

→ Mr Wang said he was born in China in September, 1972.

(3) 当直接引语是过去完成时态时。

She said, “They had left when I arrived there.”

→ She said they had left when she arrived there.

(4) 当主句谓语动词是一般现在时、现在完成时、一般将来时态时。

She says, “Miss Liu is good at English.”

→ She says Miss Liu is good at English.