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高中英语 必修①

人教版

总主编 刘增利®

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开明出版社

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高中英语 必修①

人教版

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下午					

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倍速训练法

《倍速训练法》是一套将讲解与练习完美结合的辅导丛书。它根据新课程标准要求，在构建科学的学习目标的基础上提供高效而富有针对性的策略。精要完备的知识点拨，设计科学的思维进阶，既训练基本的解题能力，又培养综合的学科素养。

英语《倍速训练法》采用双色分栏设计，在归纳课文要点的同时，从课文英汉互译到重难点突破到模块综合能力训练，分层设题，系统训练，精确点拨，帮助学生在最短的学习周期内提高英语成绩。

① 单元漫画

以图文并茂的形式呈现英语场景，生动幽默，寓学于乐，使你在娱乐中轻松体验本单元学习主题。

② 课文英汉互译

主体文章英汉对照，生词加黑，所讲知识点变色，便于更深入地理解课文内容，系统梳理知识点，全程提高学习效率。

③ 重难点突破

左栏精讲知识点，辅以典例诠释，右栏精选题组式练习，讲、例、练对应，使你高效掌握重点内容。

④ 巩固应用

与讲解配套，并配有一篇相关话题阅读，学后即练，夯实基础，针对性强、灵活多样，让你学以致用。

Unit 1 · Friendship

Unit 1 Friendship



② 课文英汉互译

ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

安妮最好的朋友

你是不是想有一位无话不谈、推心置腹的朋友呢？或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你，会不理解你目前的困境呢？安妮·弗兰克想要的是第一类型的朋友，于是她把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

重难点突破

2. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. 她和她的家人在被发现之前躲藏了近 25 个月。

【用法点拨】 before 做连词，引导时间状语从句时常可译为“在……之前”“还没……就……”“还没来得及……就……”等。

Check it carefully before you hand it in. 交上来之前仔细核对一下。

思维拓展

“it+be+时间段+before 从句”意为“……之后才……”。

It will be five years before we can meet again. 五年之后我们才能再见面。

例 2 (2008 北京, 34) I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but it'll still be some time before Brian gets back.

A. before B. since C. till D. after

解析: A 句意为“对不起，让你久等了，但是还得再过一段时间 Brian 才会回来”。故空格处需用 before 表示“在……之前”。

单项填空

7. He was told that it would be at least three more months he could recover (康复) and return to work.

A. when B. before C. since D. that

8. Scientists say it may be five or six years it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.

A. since B. after C. before D. when

根据汉语意思完成句子

9. 我没走多远就遇到一个商店。

I _____ far _____ I met a shop.

④ 巩固应用

I. 从下面方框中选择恰当的短语，并用其适当形式填空

in order to, a series of, on purpose, no longer, set down, go through, crazy about, face to face

1. Was it an accident or did Jean do it _____?

2. _____ catch up with other students, he studies hard.

3. I'm _____ my memories of village life.

4. We are _____ little children.

5. Our parents _____ a hard life when they were young.

II. 单项填空

1. Being afraid of making mistakes, the little boy _____ answer his teacher's question.

A. does dare B. doesn't dare to C. aren't to D. not dare to

2. There is an old man living _____ in a(n) _____ house.

A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone C. alone; alone D. lonely; lonely

3. Tony had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.

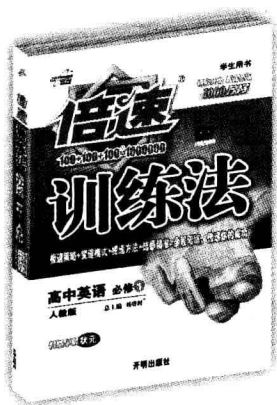
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy C. heavy too much D. too heavy much

4. Simon thought his computer was broken _____ his little brother pointed out that he had forgotten to turn it on.

A. until B. unless C. after D. because

5. It was at this shop _____ I came across the picture. Why not come in and have a look?

A. which B. what C. where D. that



极速策略

+

变速模式

+

提速方法

+

选题精准

全程陪练，倍速你的成功

倍速 Beisu 训练法

语法规律总结 5

直接引语与间接引语 (1)

直接引用别人的话叫直接引语,用自己的话转述别人的话叫间接引语。这两种引语都是宾语从句,但直接引语放在引号内,不用连词连接;间接引语不用引号,通常用连接词连接主句和从句。

1. 人称变化 (活学活用 1~2)

将下列句子变为间接引语

1. He said, "My sister wants to go with me."
→ He said _____ sister wanted to go with _____.

综合技能提升 6

交际用语

本单元交际项目的重点话题是谈论态度 (Attitudes), 同意和不同意 (Agreement & Disagreement) 和表示肯定程度 (Certainty) 的用语。

1. 询问某人的态度/表达个人好恶

(1) Are you afraid that...? 你害怕……吗?

(2) I've grown so crazy about...我对……如此着迷。

2. 表示同意/不同意

(1) Certainly./Sure./Of course. 当然可以。

(2) No problem. 没问题。

(3) Yes, please. 可以, 请吧。

阅读专项

本单元的阅读主题是关于友谊。文章着重阐述了友谊在我们生活中的重要性, 友谊的概念以及友谊的表现形式, 这些都是我们在日常生活中经常遇到的, 因此我们可以结合自己或同学的亲身经历来帮助理解文章。文章中出现的词汇也都是与友谊相关的, 理解起来难度不是很大。

[自主演练]

Making friends is a skill like many other skills. It improves with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be willing to take some actions.

1. The best title of the text may be _____.

A. Friendship

B. How to Make Friends

C. Meeting New People

D. Facing the Unknown

写作专项

[主题写作] 建议信

[写作指导]

1. 建议信的语篇

(1) 在劝说对方接受你的建议时, 应该注意措辞, 慎用 must

等命令性词汇, 可适当运用虚拟句, 如 "If I were you..." 表述自己的建议。

[精彩好词]

maybe; perhaps; probably; in my opinion; as you have known; even if/though; in spite of; on the contrary; in other words 等。

单元综合能力训练 7

(时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

第1卷 (共 105 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. At a doctor's office.

B. At a food shop.

C. At a restaurant.

2. How does the man feel about his driving to work?

A. It takes him too much time.

B. The distance is a little long.

C. He feels that it's not bad.

参考答案及解析 8

Unit 1 Friendship Warming Up

[重难点突破]

1. B 此题考查由 add 构成的短语的用法。add up 意为“相加, 合计”; add to 意为“增加”; add up to 意为“加起来总共为”; D

项为 add to 的被动式。根据句意“城市工业的发展增加了环境污染”可知选 B。

2. add; up 本句意为“我每次相加这些数字得到的答案都不同”, add...up 指“把……加起来”。此处也可用 add up these figures。

语法规律总结 5

集中处理单元语法要点, 左栏总结语法规律, 右栏配以对应练习; 紧跟语法专练, 以练促学, 真正掌握语法规律。

综合技能提升 6

交际用语、阅读专项、写作专栏, 紧扣单元主题内容, 分专项讲练结合, 提高英语说、读、写的能力。

单元综合能力训练 7

精选涵盖本单元知识点的检测试题, 严格按照高考命题特点及题量、分值设置, 利于同步自我测评, 并与高考零距离接触。

参考答案与解析 8

点拨解题思路, 归纳解题规律, 帮助你养成良好的、规范的答题习惯。

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THINKTANK



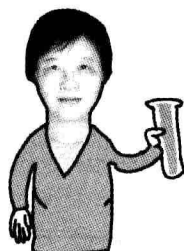
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对概念要反复琢磨，
对实验要层层剖析。



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学习物理重要，
掌握学习物理的
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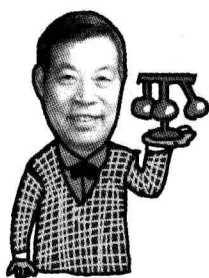
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学习，这是提高
能力的保证。



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生物课本重，
习题不多弄，
精做例题无空洞，
再看课本莫闲中。

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重难点突破

活学活用

1. Add up your score and see how many points you get. 把你的分数加起来,看看你得了多少分。

用法点击 add up 意为“合计”,指把数字、数量等加起来以得出总和,后跟要“合计”的对象做宾语。其宾语既可放在 add 与 up 之间,也可放在 up 之后,但当其宾语为代词时,只能放在 add 与 up 之间。

☞ Add these figures up (= Add up these figures), please. 请把这些数字加起来。

思维拓展

add to “增加;增添”,其宾语多为困难、欢乐等抽象名词。

add...to...把……加到……里

add up to “总数为;总计为”,主语多为事或物,其后跟数字,且无被动语态。

例 1 Please _____ the numbers and I'm sure they will _____ more than 1,000.

- A. add up; add to B. add up; add up
C. add up; add up to D. add to; add up

解析: C add up 意为“合计”;add to 意为“增加”;add up to 意为“总数为”。根据句意“请把这些数字加起来,我确信它们的总数会超过 1000。”可知第一空填 add up,第二空填 add up to。故选 C。

2. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. 他/她上次借它(相机)的时候,把它弄坏了,你不得不花钱让人修理它。

用法点击 本句中 get it repaired 是“get +sth +done”结构,sth 部分为名词或代词,done 为动词的过去分词,表示被动含义。该结构与 have 做使役动词的用法很相似。

☞ I must get my homework finished first before going out to play.

在我出去玩之前,我必须先把作业做完。

思维拓展

(1) “get+宾语+宾语补足语”结构中,宾语补足语还可以用形容词、动词的现在分词或动词不定式充当。

(2) have 做使役动词时有三种用法:①have sth done 让某事被做;②have sb do

单项填空

1. The industrial development of the city _____ its environmental pollution (环境污染).

- A. has added up B. has added to
C. has added up to D. was added to

用 add to, add...to..., add up 或 add up to 的适当形式填空

2. Every time I _____ these figures (数字) _____, I get a different answer.
3. He does nothing, but _____ our problems.
4. Lincoln's schooling _____ only one year.
5. Would you like to _____ anything _____ what I've said?

单项填空

6. She got her leg _____ yesterday, and is now in hospital.
A. to break B. breaking
C. broken D. had broken
7. —Did Peter fix the computer himself?
—He _____, because he doesn't know much about computers.
A. has it fixed B. had fixed it
C. had it fixed D. fixed it

根据汉语意思完成句子

8. 我们必须(找人)把那台机器修好。

We must _____.

sth 让某人做某事; ③have sb doing sth 使某人一直做某事。

例2 You should understand the traffic rule by now. You've got it _____ often enough.

A. explaining B. to explain C. explain D. explained

解析:D 本题考查“get+宾语+宾补”结构。explain 与 the traffic rule 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,所以在句中应用 explain 的过去分词形式表被动,故选 D。句意为“你现在应该懂得交通规则了,你已经让别人解释得够多了”。

3. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友很沮丧地来到学校。

用法点击 upset 在此处用做形容词,表示“心烦意乱的;不安的;不适的”,常与介词 about 连用。

He's upset about his own failure. 他因为自己的失败而闷闷不乐。

注意 upset 做形容词时不能置于名词前做定语。

妙辨异同 upset 与 nervous, anxious

词条	用法	成分
upset	由于某事发生而心烦意乱,难过、沮丧	做表语,不做定语
nervous	在某事发展过程中有种紧张的感觉	做定语、表语
anxious	由于害怕发生或不发生某事而感到焦虑	做定语、表语

思维拓展

upset 还可做动词,此时过去式和过去分词均为 upset,意为“使心烦;使不安”,其主语是令人不安的因素。

例3 Without finishing my homework, I woke up and felt _____ this morning.

A. upset B. upsets C. was upset D. upsetting

解析:A 本题考查 upset 的用法。upset 在此为形容词,表示“不安的;心烦意乱的”。句意为“没有做完作业,我今天早晨醒来感到很不安”。

4. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

你会不顾上课铃声而去某个安静的地方安慰你的朋友。

用法点击 ignore vt. “不理睬;忽视”,常用于 ignore sb/sth “忽视,不理睬某人/事物”。

I made a suggestion but they chose to ignore it.

我提了个建议,但他们不予理睬。

思维拓展

ignorance n. 无知;愚昧 be in ignorance of sth 不知道某事,对某事不了解

ignorant adj. 无知的;不知道的

be ignorant of/about sb/sth 不知道/不了解某人/物

例4 He _____ my presence at the meeting, which made me sad.

A. ignored B. was ignorant of C. noticed D. found

解析:A 由定语从句的句意“这使我很伤心”推断出主句意为:在会上他没意识到我的存在。be ignorant of 表示“对某人/物不知道”。

5. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

你会不顾上课铃声而去某个安静的地方安慰你的朋友。

用法点击 calm 在本句中做动词,意为“(使)平静;(使)镇定”。另外,calm 还可做形容词,意为“平静的;镇静的;沉着的”。常用搭配有:

9. 在去北京的火车上,我的钱包让人偷走了。

I _____ on the train for Beijing.

单项填空

10. The bad news _____ the boy and his parents.

A. upseted B. was upset
C. upset D. was upsetted

11. Because he didn't finish the work on time and was fired by the company, he was very _____ about it.

A. upset B. worried
C. anxious D. nervous

将下列句子翻译成汉语

12. He was upset about not being invited to the party.

13. Don't upset yourself about it—let's just forget it ever happened.

单项填空

14. As he had been ill in bed for several months, he was _____ of the new development in his field.

A. aware B. conscious
C. ignorant D. ignorance

根据汉语意思完成句子

15. 由于他的建议没人理睬,他感到很不开心。

With his advice _____, he felt very upset.

16. 她当时不了解下情。

She was _____ conditions at the lower levels at that time.

17. 他顾医生的忠告而继续抽烟。

He _____ and goes on smoking.

单项填空

18. When her mother asked why she did so, she remained _____ all the time.

A. calm B. quiet



{ calm(...) down (使)平静下来;(使)镇定下来
 { remain/keep/stay calm 保持镇静

- ⑦ Lucy calmed herself down. 露西使自己平静下来。
 ⑧ Try to keep calm in time of danger. 危险时要尽量保持镇静。

⑨ **妙辨异同** calm 与 quiet, silent, still

词条	用法
calm	主要用于指气候、海洋等风平浪静的;也可指人平静的、镇静的。
quiet	指没有吵闹声的、没有噪音的,强调声音很低、很小或全然无声。
still	可以指环境的安静,也可指姿势保持一动不动。
silent	指不发表意见,强调没有声音或沉默不语。

例 5 After that, when I began to feel irritated (愤怒的) at someone, I would remember his words and become _____.

- A. quiet B. calm C. relaxed D. happy

解析: B 本题考查词义辨析。quiet 强调声音很小或全然无声;relaxed 意为“放松的”;happy 意为“高兴的”;而 calm 指“平静的,镇静的”,符合句意。

6. You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her and you will meet after class and talk then. 你会告诉你的朋友你关心他/她,并且你们将在下课后碰面,然后再说这件事。

用法点击 be concerned about/for 意为“关心;挂念”。其中 concern 可做动词,意为“使担忧;关系到;涉及”,还可用作名词,表示“担心;关注”。

- ⑦ She is always concerned about other people's affairs. 她总是关心别人的事情。
 ⑧ Her illness concerns her parents. 她的病使她的父母很担心。
 ⑨ What are your main concerns as a writer?

作为一名作家,你主要关注的是哪些问题?

⑩ **思维拓展**

show/express concern about/for...对……表示关心/担心

as/so far as...be concerned 就……而言

be concerned with...与……有关;涉及

例 6 根据汉语意思完成句子

He was _____ (挂念) his parents when he went abroad.

解析: concerned about/for be concerned about/for 是固定短语,意为“挂念;关心”。

7. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper. 你会告诉他/她他/她本应该好好学习,因此你不让他/她看你的试卷。

用法点击 本句中 should have done 表示说话人的一种责备的口气,意思是“(过去)本应该做……而没做”。其否定形式表示“过去本不应该做某事而实际上却做了”。

- ⑦ The plant is dead, I should have given it more water.
 那棵植物死了,我本应该给它多浇些水的。
 ⑧ We shouldn't have waited for her because she stayed at home all the time.
 我们本不应该等她的,因为她一直待在家里。

- C. still D. silent

用 calm, quiet, silent 或 still 填空

19. They lived a _____ life in the countryside.
 20. After the storm, the sea became _____ again.
 21. You'd better be _____ about what happened.
 22. The old man stood quite _____, except that his lips moved slightly.
 23. The girl is very excited. We should think of a way to _____ her down.

单项填空

24. As far as I _____, it is impossible to finish the task in such a short time.
 A. am concerned B. concern
 C. concerned D. concern myself
 25. The child's mother was very _____ for his safety when he didn't come back from school at the usual time.
 A. afraid B. worried
 C. concerned D. careful

用适当的介词填空

26. We are all concerned _____ your safety.
 27. She showed a great deal of concern _____ her son's illness.
 28. This book is primarily concerned _____ Soviet-American relations during the cold war.

单项填空

29. (2010 上海, 29) —Sorry, Professor Smith. I didn't finish the assignment (作业, 功课) yesterday.
 —Oh, you _____ have done it as yesterday was the deadline (最后期限).
 A. must B. mustn't
 C. should D. shouldn't
 30. I told your friend how to get to the hotel, but perhaps I _____ have driven her there.



归纳拓展 “情态动词+ have done”用法小结:

(1) ought to have done 表示过去本应该做某事却没做,其否定形式指“本不该做某事却做了”,表示责备。

☞ I ought to have gone home last Sunday. 我理应上周日回家的。

(2) could have done 表示过去本来能够做某事,而实际上未做。

☞ He could have passed the exam, but he was too careless.

本来他能够通过考试,但他太粗心了。

(3) needn't have done 指过去没有必要做某事却做了。

☞ You needn't have watered the flowers, for it is going to rain.

你本不必浇那些花,因为就要下雨了。

(4) must have done 表示对过去或现在已完成动作的较肯定的推测。

☞ It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

昨晚一定下雨了,因为地面是湿的。

例 7 (2010 山东, 25) I _____ have watched that movie—it'll give me horrible dreams.

A. shouldn't B. needn't C. couldn't D. mustn't

解析: A 本题考查情态动词的用法。句意为“我本来不应该看那部电影的——它会使我做噩梦的”。表示“本来不应该做某事但实际上却做了”用 should've done, 故选 A。

A. could

B. must

C. might

D. should

31. —Tom is never late for work. Why is he absent today?

—Something _____ to him.

A. must happen

B. should have happened

C. could have happened

D. must have happened

32. I _____ have been more than six years old when the accident happened.

A. shouldn't

B. couldn't

C. mustn't

D. needn't

巩固应用

I. 英汉互译

1. 照顾 _____
2. (使)平静下来 _____
3. 考试作弊 _____
4. go on holiday _____
5. be concerned about _____
6. have got to _____

II. 单项填空

1. 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
2. Anything that _____ Mr Green interests me.
A. concerns B. matters
C. importance D. subjects
3. The exhibition is not free. All the visitors have to _____ to get in and have a look at the works.
A. spend B. cost C. pay for D. pay
4. Let little Tom play with your toys as well. You must learn to _____.

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

5. —I missed the first part of the film. It was really a pity.
—You _____ home 40 minutes earlier.

A. should go

B. must have gone

C. should leave

D. should have left

III. 根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 这些提议往往忽视一些重要事实。
These proposals tend to _____.
2. 你的咖啡要加糖吗?
Would you like to _____ some sugar _____ your coffee?
3. 直到完成所有工作我才离开办公室。
I _____ leave the office _____ I finished all the work.
4. 他很在乎别人怎么看他。
He _____ what other people think of him.
5. 她看电视的时候睡着了。
_____, she fell asleep.

Enter

Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

课文英汉互译

ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at

安妮最好的朋友

你是不是想有一位无话不谈、推心置腹的朋友呢? 或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你, 会不理解你目前的困

you, or would not understand what you are ^①going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in **Amsterdam** in the **Netherlands** during World War II. Her family was **Jewish** so they had to hide or they would be caught by the **German Nazis**. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months ^②before they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to ^③set down a ^④series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place since July 1942.

Thursday 15th June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if ^⑤it'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. 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**. That's changed since I came here.

...For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake ^⑥on purpose until half past eleven ^⑦in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't ^⑧dare open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs **at dusk** when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the **thundering** clouds held me **entirely** in their **power**; ^⑨it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night ^⑩face to face...

...Sadly...I am only able to look at nature through dirty **curtains** hanging before very **dusty** windows. It's no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

Yours,

Anne

境呢? 安妮·弗兰克想要的是第一类型的朋友,于是她就把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

安妮在第二次世界大战期间住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她的家人都是犹太人,所以他们不得不躲藏起来,否则他们就会被德国纳粹抓去。她和她的家人在被发现之前躲藏了近25个月。在这期间,她唯一忠实的朋友就是她的日记了。她说:“我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账,我要把这本日记当成我的朋友,我把我这个朋友称为基蒂。”现在,来读一下安妮自从1942年7月之后,在藏身处躲藏的那种心情吧。

1944年6月15日 星期四

亲爱的基蒂:

我不知道是不是因为我长时间无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。我记得非常清楚,以前,湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花从未令我心迷神往过。自从我来到这里,这一切都变了。

……比方说,有天晚上天气暖和,我故意熬到11点半不睡觉,为的是独自好好地赏月。但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。还有一次,就在五个月前的一个黄昏,我碰巧在楼上,窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗不可时才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚,风吹雨打,雷电交加,我全然被这种力量震慑住了。这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

……悲伤的是……我只能透过悬挂在沾满灰尘的窗前那脏兮兮的窗帘观看大自然。观看这些已经不再有乐趣,因为大自然是人们必须去亲身体验的。

你的,

安妮

知识精讲

重难点突破

活学活用

1. Or are you afraid that ... you are going through? 或者你是不是担心……你目前的困境呢?

用法点击 go through 在本句中表示“经历;经受”,相当于experience。

These countries have gone through too many wars. 这些国家饱经战火。

Most families went through a lot during the war.

大多数家庭在战争中经受了许多苦难。

思维拓展 go through 的其他含义:

(1)表示“穿过;通过”,相当于pass through。(2)表示“仔细检查”,相当于examine carefully。(3)表示“完成艰难(或令人不快)的事”,常与with连用。

The man went through (=passed through) the forest to the village.

那人穿过森林到达了村庄。

To my joy, she has gone through all the exams.

令我高兴的是,她通过了所有的考试。

Let's go through the plan again.

让我们再仔细检查一下计划吧。

单项填空

1. In order to avoid some mistakes, you must _____ your papers before you hand them in.

- A. go after
- B. go against
- C. go through
- D. go on

2. We'd better try to _____ with the experiment, I think. Now let's _____ with it.

- A. go through; go on
- B. go on; go over
- C. go over; go through
- D. go on; go through

I can't go through with this performance, I'm so nervous.

我无法完成这场表演,我好紧张。

归纳拓展 go 构成的其他短语:

go over 复习,仔细检查 go away 离开 go by 逝去,过去 go on 继续

go after 追赶,追求 go against 违背,对……不利

例 1 He has _____ a lot since his daughter was killed in the tsunami(海啸) which happened in the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004.

A. passed through

B. looked through

C. got through

D. gone through

解析: D pass through“经过”;look through“浏览,快速查看”;get through“用完;接通;顺利通过(考试)”;go through“经历,经受”。由题意可知应选 D。

2. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. 她和她的家人在被发现之前躲藏了近 25 个月。

用法点击 before 做连词,引导时间状语从句时常可译为“在……之前”“还没……就……”“还没来得及……就……”等。

Check it carefully before you hand it in. 交上来之前仔细核对一下。

思维拓展

“It+be+时间段+before 从句”意为“……之后才……”。

“It+be+not+long+before 从句”意为“没多久就……”。

It will be five years before we can meet again. 五年之后我们才能再见面。

It was not long before he had told me about it. 不久他就告诉了我这件事。

例 2 (2008 北京, 34) I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but it'll still be some time _____ Brian gets back.

A. before

B. since

C. till

D. after

解析: A 句意为“对不起,让你久等了,但是还得再过一段时间 Brian 才会回来”。故空格处需用 before 表示“在……之前”。

3. She said, “I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, ...” 她说:“我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账,……”

用法点击 set down 记下;放下;登记

I wanted to set my feelings down on paper. 我想把我的感想写下来。

He sat down the bag and rested for a while. 他放下袋子,休息了一会儿。

归纳拓展 set 的其他相关短语:

set off 出发,启程;引爆

set out 出发;着手做(to do)

set up 安排;创设,开办

set forward 提出;促进

set about (doing) sth 着手(做)某事

set...aside 省出,留出;把……放到一旁

例 3 Students should form the habit of _____ everything important in class. Which of the following can't be put in the blank?

A. putting down

B. taking down

C. setting down

D. tearing down

解析: D A、B、C 三项都可表示“记下”的意思;tear down 意为“拆除;扯下”。根据句意“学生们应该养成在课堂上记下所有重要东西的习惯”可知只有 D 不合题意。

根据汉语意思完成句子

3. 他在国外居住期间,受了不少罪。

He _____ lots of difficulties _____ living abroad.

4. 我们花了整整一星期才穿过一个大森林。

_____ a whole week to _____ a great forest.

用适当的介词或副词填空

5. Go _____ your homework before you hand it in.

6. He would not go _____ his parents' wishes.

单项填空

7. He was told that it would be at least three more months _____ he could recover(康复) and return to work.

A. when

B. before

C. since

D. that

8. Scientists say it may be five or six years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.

A. since

B. after

C. before

D. when

根据汉语意思完成句子

9. 我没走多远就遇到一个商店。

I _____ far _____ I met a shop.

10. 我们很长时间以后才会再次见面。

It _____ a long time _____ we see each other again.

单项填空

11. She _____ the VCD player on the table and went out.

A. set out

B. set up

C. set down

D. set on

12. The man asked me to _____ the facts that the girl said.

A. set about

B. set out

C. set off

D. set down

根据汉语意思完成句子

13. 你不必把老师讲的都记下来。

You don't have to _____ all that the teacher said.

14. 在旅馆的登记簿上,我应如何登记自己的身份呢?

How shall I _____ in the hotel register?

4. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, ..." 她说:“我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账,……”

用法点击 series n. “连续;系列”,单复数同形,通常用于 a series of,意为“一连串的;一系列的;一套的”。

A series of accidents has been reported. 媒体报道了一连串的事故。

思维拓展

a series of...做主语时,谓语动词用单数形式;two series of...做主语时,谓语动词须用复数形式。

- 例 4** Several _____ of textbooks will be tried in our country in the next few years.
A. set B. copy C. series D. serieses

解析: C 句意为“在随后的几年里我们国家将要试验几个系列的教科书”。series为单复数同形的名词,排除 D 项;set 表示“几套”时,应该加-s;copy 意为“册”,表示“几册”时应该用 copies。

5. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that... 我不知道是不是因为我长时间无法出门的缘故……

用法点击 本句是一个主从复合句。I wonder...是主句,if 引导宾语从句,该宾语从句中使用了强调句型,被强调的成分是原因状语从句 because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long. 强调句的结构为:“It is/was+被强调成分+that/who+其他成分”。

It was on Monday night that all this happened. (强调时间状语)
这一切都发生在周一晚上。

思维拓展

(1) 强调句型可以用来强调除谓语以外的各种成分。

It was Mary that/who I met on National Day. (强调宾语)
我在国庆节那天遇见的是玛丽。

It was I that/who met Mary on National Day. (强调主语)
是我在国庆节那天遇见了玛丽。

It was at the railway station that I met Mary on National Day. (强调地点状语)
我国庆节那天是在火车站遇见的玛丽。

(2) 如果原句是现在时态,强调句中的系动词 be 就用 is;如果是过去时态,强调句中的系动词 be 就用 was。

(3) 被强调的部分是人时,可用 that 或 who,其他一律用 that。

(4) 如果被强调部分是原句的主语,that/who 之后的谓语动词在人称和数上与原主语一致。

- 例 5** (2010 上海春,36) It was by making great efforts _____ she caught up with other students.

A. how B. when C. what D. that

解析: D 句意为“正是通过大量的努力她才赶上了其他学生”。本句是 It is/was... that... 强调句型,强调方式状语 by making great efforts。

6. ...I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven... 我故意熬到 11 点半不睡觉……

用法点击 on purpose 为固定搭配,意为“故意地;特意”。其对应短语为 by chance/accident “偶然地”。

He did it on purpose. 他故意做了那件事。

单项填空

15. They asked _____ questions before the new teacher.

A. a series of B. series of
C. the series of D. series

16. Mr Smith almost broke down by the _____ of unfortunate events that happened to him.

A. range B. variety
C. series D. list

单句改错:找出错误并加以改正

17. A series of films were taken in the beautiful place.

单项填空

18. It was at 5 o'clock _____ the visitors finally arrived at Pudong International Airport.

A. when B. that
C. before D. after

19. It was not _____ she took off her dark glasses _____ I recognized her.

A. until; when B. when; that
C. until; that D. when; then

20. I don't mind her criticizing me, but _____ is how she does it that I object to.

A. it B. that
C. this D. which

根据汉语意思完成句子

21. 昨天是我们在会议室开的会。

It _____ had a meeting in the meeting room yesterday.

22. 你们明天是在会议室开会吗?

_____ it _____ you will hold a meeting tomorrow?

单项填空

23. Basic military training (军训) is organized for the students _____. The activity is seen as a part of education of their love for our country.

思维拓展

for/with the purpose of ...为了……, 目的是……

A meeting was called for the purpose of making a final decision.

为做一个最终决定而召开了一次会议。

例6 Forgive him, please. I don't think he broke your rule _____.

A. with care B. on purpose C. for fun D. with aim

解析: B 句意为“请原谅他,我认为他不是故意违反你的规则的”。on purpose 表示“故意地”,符合句意。

7. ...I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. ……我故意熬到11点半不睡觉,为的是独自好好地赏月。

用法点击 in order to 为固定搭配,意为“为了……”,后跟动词原形,相当于 so as to,引导目的状语,可置于句首或句中。但 so as to 引导的目的状语只能置于句中,不能置于句首。in order to 的否定式为 in order not to。

He got up early in order to/so as to catch the early bus.

为了赶上早班车,他起得很早。

In order to pass the final exam, he has to study hard.

为了通过考试,他不得不努力学习。

思维拓展 目的状语的其他表示形式:

(1) 动词不定式 to do。

(2) “so that/in order that+从句”,且从句中常有情态动词。

例7 _____ be in time for the meeting, he got up and set off early.

A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that D. In order that

解析: B so as to 不能用于句首,C、D 两项之后都接从句,in order to 后接动词原形,可置于句首或句中。只有 B 项符合此处的语法规律。

8. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. 但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。

用法点击 dare 在本句中做实义动词,后常接带 to (口语中有时可以省略)的不定式,有人称、数以及时态的变化。

He would never dare (to) come. 他绝不敢来。

I didn't dare to look at her. 我不敢看她。

思维拓展

dare 还可做情态动词,表示“敢;竟敢”,后跟动词原形,没有人称和数的变化,多用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。

If you dare do that again, you'll be punished.

如果你再敢那样做,你就会受到处罚。

例8 She _____ into the thick forest alone on such a dark night.

A. dares not go B. dares not to go
C. dare not to go D. doesn't dare to go

解析: D dare 用做情态动词时,没有人称和数的变化,其后接动词原形,故选项 A、C 不正确;如果用做实义动词,其否定形式要借助助动词,后面常接带 to (口语中有时可以省略)的不定式。故选 D。

A. on purpose B. for the purpose of
C. with aim D. specially

根据汉语意思完成句子

24. 他有意把书留在这儿让你看。

He has left the book here _____
for you to read.

25. 他为研究音乐去了奥地利。

He went to Austria _____
_____ studying music.

单项填空

26. The teacher raised her voice _____ everyone could hear clearly.

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

用 in order to, so as to, in order that 或 so that 填空

27. _____ get a good seat, she arrived early.

28. China is paying more and more attention to education _____ catch up with advanced countries in science and technology.

29. He went to England last year _____ he could learn standard English.

30. The teacher prepared his lessons well _____ he could make his classes lively and interesting.

单项填空

31. Nobody knows why she _____ tell the truth while all the others were waiting.

A. wasn't dare B. didn't dare to
C. dared not to D. dare not to

32. I _____ the cellphone in school, because it will be taken away from me.

A. daren't to use
B. don't dare to use
C. not dare use
D. dare to not use

根据汉语提示完成句子

33. The little girl _____ (不敢) stay at home alone at night.

9. ...; 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……

用法点击 “It is/was the + first(second, third, ..., last) time + that 从句”是固定句型,表示“是第几次做……”,it 也可以换成 this 或 that。主句用一般现在时态时,that 从句通常用现在完成时;主句用一般过去时态时,that 从句多用过去完成时。

☞ This is the first time (that) I have been to Beijing. 这是我第一次去北京。

☞ That was the third time that he had been to Canada. 那是他第三次去加拿大。

例9 That was the second time he _____ there.

A. had been B. was C. have been D. is

解析:A 本题考查 It/That/This is/was the first time (that) ... 固定句型。该句型中,主句为一般过去时,从句的谓语动词则用过去完成时,故选 A。

10. ...; 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……

用法点击 face to face 意为“面对面地”,在句中做状语,常与 with 搭配。

☞ I sat face to face with her. 我和她面对面坐着。

注意 face-to-face 是复合形容词,意为“面对面的”,一般做前置定语。

同类归纳

heart to heart 坦诚地 shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地

hand in hand 手拉手地 back to back 背对背地

arm in arm 臂挽臂地 side by side 并排地,并肩地

例10 They had a wonderful party last night. First, they danced _____, and then they had a _____ talk, laughing merrily.

A. face to face; face to face B. face to face; face-to-face
C. face-to-face; face-to-face D. face-to-face; face to face

解析:B face to face 意为“面对面地”,在句中做状语;face-to-face 意为“面对面的,当面的”,在句中做定语。

11. She felt very lonely because... 她感到很孤单,因为……

用法点击 lonely *adj.* 寂寞的;孤独的;偏僻的

☞ I feel lonely among strangers. 在陌生人中我感到孤寂。

☞ He is from a small lonely mountain village. 他来自一个偏僻的小山村。

妙辨异同 lonely 与 alone

(1) lonely 强调主观上的寂寞、孤独。

(2) alone 做“独自的;单独的”讲时,是形容词,一般做表语,不做前置定语。

alone 还可以做副词,表示“独自;单独一人”,相当于 by oneself。

例11 Although I am _____, I don't feel _____.

A. lonely; alone B. alone; lonely
C. alone; along D. alone; alone

解析:B 此题考查 lonely 和 alone 的区别。alone 做形容词,指“独自的;单独的”,lonely 意为“孤独的,寂寞的”,故选 B。along 意为“沿着”,不合题意。

单项填空

34. —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

根据汉语意思完成句子

35. 他这是第二次参加世界杯了。

This is the second time that he _____ the World Cup.

单项填空

36. The two girls are good friends. They always walk _____ in the street. Which is WRONG?

A. hand in hand B. arm in arm
C. shoulder to shoulder D. side to side

37. Do you want to talk with your boss _____ to solve the problem?

A. hand in hand B. face to face
C. shoulder to shoulder D. side by side

根据汉语意思完成句子

38. 我想和你进行一次面对面的交谈。

I'd like to have a talk with you _____.

39. 露西年幼时就面临着战争的恐惧。

Lucy was brought _____ the horror of war at an early age.

单项填空

40. With all his family gone, the _____ old man felt more _____.

A. lonely; alone B. alone; lonely
C. alone; alone D. lonely; lonely

41. Was there someone else on this _____ island?

A. lonely B. alone C. single D. only

用 lonely 或 alone 填空

42. Tommy felt very _____ when he first arrived in New York because he had no friends there.

43. Tom is the only one on the team who lives _____.