

王后雄学案

教材完全学案

高中英语

必修1 配人课版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：汪 鹰



全国优秀出版社
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《教材完全学案》导读图示

完备的学习方案

详尽的问题剖析

深入的学习引导

精辟的课堂讲解

新典的母题迁移

分层的优化测训

让我们一起去揭开《教材完全学案》神奇高效的学习秘密!

课标考纲解读

全真展示每课(节)内容的课标要求及考纲指向,权威锁定学习目标和考点能级,伴您在学习中把握方向,在考试中稳操胜券。

状元学习方案

权威名师指点学习方法,点拨解疑点,理清基本思路,制定学习方案,搭建智力平台,助您倍速学习,提升学习成绩。

考点知识清单

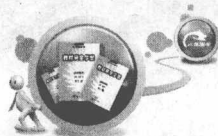
全息式呈现学科基本知识点和能力点,菜单式的科学梳理将考点习题化设计,便于您在练习中实现对学科考点的理解和记忆。

要点核心解读

同步、完备的学习方案,总结、提炼知识、规律和方法,系统形成知识结构,凸现解题的答题要点和思路规律。

典例分类剖析

例题新颖、科学,具有母题的特征和功能。以案例剖析方式进行示范,展示解题思路和方法,让您的解题能力和技巧全面提升。



Unit 1 Friendship

Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

课标考纲解读

1. 采用问卷调查的形式,检测学生对友谊这个话题已经有哪些认识。
2. 通过对“友谊”和“朋友”的思考,明确除了人之外,日记也可以成为人们的朋友。
3. 通过阅读安妮的日记,了解安妮及其家人在二战中的悲惨遭遇。
4. 掌握以下重点词汇: add up, upset, ignore, calm(...), down, have got to, be concerned about, go through, set down, a series of, outdoors, on purpose, in order to, at dusk.

状元学习方案

本单元的主题是“友谊”,所以大部分都是围绕这一主题展开。关于友谊的话题有很多,在本单元中涉及的有:人们为什么要交朋友,如何交朋友,怎样处理与朋友之间的关系,生活在二战时期的安妮是如何渴望朋友、如何与朋友相处的。此外,还谈到了在夏威夷表示友好、建立友谊的几种表达方式,使学生从不同的侧面了解到友谊丰富的内涵,让学生能在与之相关的听、说、读、写活动中增强对友谊的理解,做到有话可说、有情可表。

教材知识检索

考点知识清单

- 一、单词拼写(根据下列句子及所给的汉语注释或首字母,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式)
1. Tom lost his new cellphone, so he was very u_____.
 2. You should wear i_____ sweaters when you do exercise.

要点核心解读

1. Add up your score and see how many points you get.
合计一下你的分数,看看你得了多少分。
▲ add st. 加;增加;补充
If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water.
如果茶太浓,再加些热水。

特别提醒:(1) add 作“补充”讲时,后面常接 that 从句直接引语。
(2) add up to 不能用于被动语态。

典例分类剖析

- 考点1 add / add up / add up to
命题规律
考查 add 及其相关短语的辨析。

【例1】(2007·湖北) Please _____ the numbers and I'm sure they will _____ more than 1,000.

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

【试解】_____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

【解析】句意:请把那些数字加起来,我相信总数将会超过1 000。add up 加起来;add up to 总计达……;add 加,增加,补充。

【答案】C

【点拨】add up to 是及物动词短语,且不能用于被动语态。

【母题迁移】1. (2010·福建毕业班质检) The money Xiao Shenyang earned last year _____ over 20 million.

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

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单

- 一、1. upset 2. loose 3. list 4. ignore 5. purpose
6. concerned 7. calm 8. outdoors 9. entirely 10. series
二、1. add up 2. calm(...) down 3. be concerned about
4. walk the dog 5. go through 6. set down 7. a series of
8. on purpose 9. at dusk 10. face to face 11. no longer / not...any longer
母题迁移
1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

教辅大师、特级教师王后雄教授科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢在学习起点，成就人生夙愿。

题记

优化分层测试

精心设计“基础巩固题”“能力提高题”“综合拓展题”三层递进测试，分别适用于巩固、提高、迁移和运用训练，使课堂知识得到延伸与拓展，试题新颖，训练效果显著。

单元知识整合

整理单元知识，构建结构体系，让您对本单元的知识、规律和方法一目了然，强化知识记忆，是在单元测试中取得高分的必经阶梯。

新典考题分析

展示高考真题，探究出题规律。权威的命题分析、精透的解题分析、明晰的错解误区思辨，使您对高考内容及题型了如指掌。

答案与提示

稍有难度的题目皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。让您不但知其然，且知其所以然。能使您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

教材完全学案 高中英语 必修1 配人课版

优化分层测试

学业水平测试

单项选择题

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. In a way I can see what you mean, even though I don't _____ your point of view.
A. agree B. permit C. recognize D. share
2. —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

高考能力测试

(测试时间:45分钟 测试满分:100分)

一、完形填空(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Have you ever heard the saying "If you want a friend, be one?" Here is a story about one new teacher who made _____ 1 _____ with her students in her class on the first day of school. As the bell _____ 2 _____, the teacher smiled at each girl and boy. Then she said in a _____ 3 _____ voice.
1. A. a friend B. friends C. mistakes D. troubles

单元知识整合

类别	新课标要求
话题	1. Friends and friendship(朋友和友谊) 2. Interpersonal relationships(人际关系)

新典考题分析

新课程标准高考英语题型解读(上)

长期以来,高考英语试卷基本上采用标准化试题模式,主客观试题比例不合理,四选一的试题模式确实给评阅工作带来了极大的便利和公正,但客观性试题致使学生思维。

一、词汇、语法类新题型

(一)语法填空题

广东卷从2007年起,取消“单项填空”,代之以“语法填空”,这是从客观题迈向主观题的一大革新,体现了新课程标准的要求。语法填空题重视语言的综合性与语境化因素,把语言知识放在各种实际的语境中考查。

[真题演练]

(2009·广东A卷)阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空,并将答案填写在答题卡标号为31~40的相应位置上。

Jane was walking round the department store. She remembered how difficult _____ 31 _____ was to choose a suitable Christmas present for her father. She wished that he was as easy _____ 32 _____ (please) as her mother, who was always delighted with perfume.

Besides, shopping at this time of the year was not _____ 33 _____ pleasant experience; people stepped on your feet or _____ 34 _____ (push) you with their elbows(肘部), hurrying ahead to get to a bargain.

Jane paused in front of a counter _____ 35 _____ some attractive ties were on display. "They are real silk," the assistant tried to attract her. "Worth double the price." But Jane knew from past experience that her _____ 36 _____ (choose) of ties hardly ever pleased her father.

Jane stopped where a small crowd of men had gathered. She found some good quality pipes _____ 37 _____ sale. She did not hesitate for long; although her father smoked a pipe only once in a while, she knew that this was a present which was bound to please _____ 38 _____.

答案与提示

Unit 1 Friendship

Section 1 Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

学业水平测试

1. D [提示] 本题考查share的用法。句意:从某种意义上来说,我能明白你的意思,即使我和你的观点并不相同。A项缺

少介词with,因为agree是不及物动词。

2. D [提示] 本题考查具体语境中时态的选用。表示“第一次做某事”应用完成时。came here与was here同义,均表示“过去来过这儿”,与the first time 矛盾;am coming here表示“正在或将要来这儿”,也与语境不符。

3. C [提示] entirely 完全地,由副词through 表转折可知句意为:大体上说,我同意富莉的意见,但并不完全同意。widely 广泛地;thoroughly 彻底地;extensively 广阔地。

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Unit 1 Friendship

Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

课标考纲解读

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2. 通过对“友谊”和“朋友”的思考,明确除了人之外,日记也可以成为人们的朋友。
3. 通过阅读安妮的日记,了解安妮及其家人在二战中的悲惨遭遇。
4. 掌握以下重点词汇: add up, upset, ignore, calm(...), down, have got to, be concerned about, go through, set down, a series of, outdoors, on purpose, in order to, at dusk, face to face, no longer/not...any longer.

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教材知识检索

考点知识清单

一、单词拼写(根据下列句子及所给的汉语注释或词首字母,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式)

1. Tom lost his new cellphone, so he was very u .
2. You should wear l sweaters when you do exercise.
3. (列出) what you are going to buy before you do some shopping.
4. Many middle school students (忽视) Chinese.
5. He always pronounces my name wrong. Do you think he does it on p ?
6. Most countries in the world are c about the global warming.
7. The most important thing to remember when dealing with an emergency is to keep c .
8. Farm workers spend most of their time o .
9. I believe in you. I e agree with you!
10. Many people enjoy watching a s of TV plays.

二、短语翻译

1. 合计 add up
2. (使)平静下来;(使)镇定下来 calm down
3. 关心;挂念 be concerned about
4. 遛狗 go for a walk
5. 经历;经受 go through
6. 放下;记下;登记 set down
7. 一连串的;一系列;一套 a series of

要点核心解读

1. Add up your score and see how many points you get.

合计一下你的分数,看看你得了多少分。

▲ add vt. 加,增加;补充说

If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water.

如果茶太浓,再加点热开水。

“I don't believe it,” he added. 他补充说:“我不相信。”

add up 合计,加起来

Add up all the money I owe you. 把我欠你的钱都加在一起。

add up to 总计达……

These numbers add up to 100. 这些数目合计为 100。

Lincoln's school education added up to no more than two years.

林肯所受到的学校教育加起来不超过两年。

add ... (to...) 把……加到(……里)

Please add some sugar to my coffee. 请给我的咖啡加点儿糖。

add to 增加;扩建

The bad weather added to our difficulties.

这种坏天气增加了我们的困难。

The house has been added to from time to time.

这所房子不时地在进行扩建。

add 表示“继续说,补充说”,相当于 continue to say sth. ,



make a further remark.

I have nothing to add. 我没有什么要补充的。

"And don't be late," she added. 她又加上一句:“可别迟到了。”

[辨析] add 与 increase

add 的意思是“加,增加”,强调添加,或表示将数字加起来求和。

She added some more salt to the soup and it tasted much better.

她往汤里又加了些盐,汤尝起来就好多了。

increase 的意思是“增加”,表示在数量、产量、尺寸、程度等方面的增加。

His salary has been increased to \$ 3,000 a month.

他的薪水已增加到每月 3 000 美元。

特别提示:(1) add 作“补充”讲时,后面常接 that 从句或直接引语。

(2) add up to 不能用于被动语态。

▲ point *n.* 点,论点,要点,观点,小数点,(问题)点,(时间)点,地点,特点,尖端,意义,得分;*v.* 用手指,指示,指着,对着,削尖

Stop at this point. 停在此点。

It was a turning point in his career.

这是他事业上的一个转折点。

We won by 5 points. 我们赢了 5 分。

He pointed a toy gun at me. 他用一个玩具枪指着对我。

[拓展]

point to/at... 指向……

point out 指出

be on the point of doing... 正要做……

make a point of doing... 特意做,保证做,必定做……

there is no point in... 没必要,没意义……

to the point 中肯的(反:off the point 离题的)

[辨析] point at 与 point to

两者常可互换,但有以下区别:

(1) 当非善意地用手指某人时,只能用 point at。

(2) 当用语言指出某事时,应用 point to。

(3) 当表示指针指向、证据表明以及建筑物的朝向时,要用 point to。

特别提示:point 作“地步,程度”讲,后面所接的定语从句常用关系副词 where 引导。

2. Your friend comes to school very upset.

你的朋友来上学时心情很沮丧。

upset 在此处是形容词,作主语补足语,用来说明 your friend 的情况。本句又可表示为:Your friend comes to school and he/she is very upset.

(1) upset 作 *adj.* 时,意为“心烦意乱的(不置于名词前作定语),(胃等)不舒服的,(计划等)乱的”。

James was upset because he had lost his ticket.

詹姆斯很烦躁,因为他把车票弄丢了。

[辨析] upset, nervous 与 anxious

upset 指由于某事的发生而心烦意乱。

nervous 指在事情发展的过程中产生的紧张害怕的感觉。

anxious 指由于害怕某事会发生或不发生而感到焦虑。

(2) upset (*upset*, *upset*) 作 *vt.* 时,指“打翻,弄翻,打乱;使……心烦,使……难受”。

The cat has upset a glass of milk. 那只猫弄翻了一杯牛奶。

The bad news will upset Mary.

这个坏消息将会使玛丽心烦意乱。

特别提示:注意 upset 的过去式、过去分词和现在分词的变化形式:upset—upset—upset—upsetting

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

你会不理睬铃声,而是到僻静之处去安慰你的朋友。

▲ ignore *vt.* 不顾;不理睬;忽视

ignore sb./sth. 不理某人(事)

[搭配] in ignorance of... 对……不知道(不了解)

be ignorant of sth. 不知道某事

I tried to tell her, but she ignored me.

我打算告诉她,可是她不理睬我。

Ignore the child if he misbehaves, and he'll soon stop.

小孩不乖时,别去理他,不久他就会不闹了。

He completely ignored all these facts as though they never existed. 他完全忽视这一切,好像它们根本不存在似的。

She saw him coming but she ignored him.

她看见他走过来,但没理他。

[拓展]

ignorant *adj.* 无知的,粗鲁的,无礼的

ignorance *n.* 无知;愚昧;不知道,不懂,缺乏教育

keep sb. in ignorance 不让某人知道(他应该知道的事)

Adopted children shouldn't be kept in ignorance about their true origins. 不应该对领养的孩子隐瞒谁是他们的亲生父母。

▲ calm...down (使)平静下来;(使)镇定下来

calm *adj.* 镇定的 *v.* 镇定;使……镇定

It is important to keep calm in an emergency.

在紧急情况下保持镇定是很重要的。

Please calm yourself down. 请你保持镇定。

[辨析] calm, quiet, still 与 silent

calm 平静的,沉着的。指无风浪或人的心情不激动。

quiet 安静的,宁静的。指无声音、不吵闹或心里没有烦恼、没有焦虑。

still 不动的,静止的。指无动作或无运动的状态。

silent 寂静的,沉默的,无语的。指没有声音或不讲话。

4. 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很关心他(或她),下课后你们会见面交谈。

▲ concern *vt.* (使)担忧;涉及;关系到 *n.* 担心;关注;(利害)关系

about/for sth. 关心某事,挂念某事

[搭配] be concerned in sth. 和某事有牵连

with sth. 与某事有关,关于某事

as concerns (= concerning) 关于

as/so far as...be concerned 就……而言

show/feel concern for/about... 担心(关心)……

We are all concerned about/for her safety.

我们都关心她的安全。

This text is concerned with space flight.

这篇课文与太空飞行有关。

As far as English is concerned, he is the first in class.

就英语而言,他名列前茅。

[拓展]

concerned *adj.* 有关的;涉及的

concernedly *adv.* 担忧地

concerning *prep.* 有关,关于

特别提示:concerned 位置不同,其所表示的意义不同:

the people concerned (和发生的事)有关的人

the concerned expression 忧愁的表情

5. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

遛狗时你太粗心,以致狗松开了绳子被小汽车撞了。

▲while walking the dog = while you were walking the dog
walk the dog 遛狗

▲get loose 变松了

(1) get 在此处为系动词,相当于 become。

get angry/bored/hungry/worried 发怒/生厌/饥饿/不安

It's getting colder. 天气渐冷。

She's getting better. 她渐渐好了。

get 后还常跟动词的过去分词,此时相当于 be。

get burnt/hurt/injured/married/mugged 被烧/受伤害/受伤/结婚/被抢

(2) 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”。

He wore a long, loose coat. 他穿着一件长而宽松的外衣。

I bought these loose cookies. 我买了这些散装的饼干。

a loose tooth 一颗松动的牙齿

lead a loose life 过着放荡的生活

at loose ends (= at a loose end)

无固定工作的,无所事事的

[词组] break loose 挣脱,逃出

come loose 变松,脱出

let/set/turn...loose 释放……,放任……自由行动

特别提示:在 when, while, if, unless, though (although), once 等连词引导的状语从句中,如果从句的主语与主句的主语一致,且从句中有 be 动词时,可以省略从句的主语和 be 动词。

Unless invited, I won't go. (= Unless I am invited, I won't go.) 除非被邀请,否则我不会去。

Be careful while crossing the road. (= Be careful while you are crossing the road.) 过马路时要当心。

Though young, he is experienced. (= Though he is young, he is experienced.) 他虽然年轻但很有经验。

6. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper.

你学习不用功的朋友要你在考试中通过让他(她)看你的试卷的方式帮他(她)作弊。

▲cheat 的用法

(1) cheat 用作及物动词,意为“欺骗(人),诈取(金钱、财物等)”,作此义讲时,要注意其宾语常常是人。

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

那个推销员骗她买了赝品/诈取了她的钱。(注意:“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”。

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”。

In the story *The Emperor's New Clothes*, the Emperor was fooled by two cheats.

在小说《皇帝的新装》中,那位皇帝被两个骗子愚弄了。

7. Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you. 列出朋友对你来说很重要的原因。

▲reason 的用法

(1) reason 用作名词,意为“理由,原因,缘故;道理;理智”。

There is no reason to believe that he is honest.

没理由相信他是诚实的。

There's a great deal of reason in his advice.

他的忠告极有道理。

He complains with reason that he has been punished unfairly.

他抱怨所受的处罚不公平是有理由的。

[注意]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...

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

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故障。

Is there any reason why you should not help?

你不帮忙是有什么原因吗?

(2) reason 用作动词时,意为“说服,推论,劝说”。

I reasoned him into accepting the invitation.

我说服他接受这个邀请。

[搭配] reason (vt.) { sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事
{ sb. out of doing sth. 说服某人不做某事

[辨析] cause 与 reason

A reason explains why you do something. A cause makes something happen.

reason 是(你)做某事的理由;cause 是使某事发生的直接原因。

The reason why he was driving so fast was that he was late for an important meeting. (他开车快的理由是因为要迟到了)

The cause of the accident was the fact that he was driving too fast. (开车太快使事故发生)

8. ...or would not understand what you are going through?

……或者只是不理解你目前正经历的事情?

▲go through 的含义

(1) experience 经历,感觉。大多指痛苦的事情,这是它在文中的含义。

(2) look at carefully 仔细检查,审查。

(3) look through (= read through/dip into) 浏览,翻阅。

(4) 通过,穿过。其宾语常常是立体的东西。

(5) finish sth. or complete sth. 完成或做完某事。

He would go through fire and water for his country.

他愿为他的祖国赴汤蹈火。

They went through our luggage at the customs.

在海关,他们仔细检查了我们的行李。

We spent several days going through all related reference materials. 我们花了好几天的时间查相关的参考资料。

Can the table go through the door?

这张桌子能过得了那扇门吗?

How long will it take you to go through the book?

看完这本书得花费你多长时间?

特别提示: see through 看穿, 看破 get through 通过, 完成, 接通电话 break through 突破 look through 浏览 through and through 从头至尾地

9. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

她与她的家人躲藏了差不多 25 个月之后才被发现。

▲ hide away 的用法

(1) vi. 躲藏, 隐藏

hide away + 地点状语

The thief hid away in a friend's house for several weeks after the robbery. 那个盗贼行窃后在一个朋友家里躲藏了几个星期。

(2) vt. 把……隐藏起来

hide away sth. = hide sth. away, 代词要放中间

Why do you hide your thoughts away from me?

你为什么对我隐瞒你的想法呢?

10. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do...

我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账……

▲ set down 放下, 搁下; 记下, 记载, 写下

How shall I set myself down in the hotel register?

在旅馆的登记簿上, 我应如何写明自己的身份呢?

▲ series n. 连续, 系列

There will be a series of football games next month.

下个月将有一连串的足球比赛。

[拓展] a series of meetings/exams/textbooks 一系列的会议/一连串的比赛/一套教科书

two series of stamps 两套邮票

[注意] series 的单复数同形, a series of 等作主语时, 谓语动词的形式应根据 series 所表示的单复数概念决定, 而不能根据 of 后的名词决定。

11. 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.

我想知道这是不是因为长久无法出门, 以至于我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

▲ 在 it is... 的表语从句中, 表示解释原因时, 只能用 because 来引导, 而不能用 since, as 或 for。

He was late that morning. It was because he had missed the first bus.

那天早上他迟到了, 那是因为他没有赶上第一班公共汽车。

▲ crazy adj.

(1) 为……狂热的, 痴迷的。只作表语, 不作定语。可构成“grow/be crazy about sb./sth.”结构。

(2) 疯狂的, 癫狂的。可作定语和表语。

it is crazy of sb. to do sth. (= sb. be crazy to do sth.)

(3) like crazy 发疯似地; 拼命地。在句中作状语。

The boys are crazy about the girl singer.

那些男孩疯狂地迷上了那位女歌手。

It's crazy of you to buy the car at such a high price. (= You are crazy to buy the car at such a high price.)

花那么多的钱去买这辆车, 你真是疯了。

We had to drive like crazy to get there on time.

我们不得不拼命地开车以便准时赶到那里。

He ran to the river bank like crazy. 他发疯般地跑向河岸。

12. ... For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself.

……比如, 有天晚上天气很暖和, 我故意熬到十一点半不睡觉, 为的是独自好好欣赏月。

▲ on purpose 的用法

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

I think she lost the key on purpose.

我认为她是故意丢失钥匙的。

He went to town on purpose to sell one of his paintings.

他特地进城去卖自己的一幅画。

[拓展]

with the purpose of 带着……目的

achieve one's purpose 达到某人的目的

for the purpose of 为了……的目的

fit one's purpose 适合某人的意图

set up a purpose 确定一个目标

▲ in order to 为了……, 以……为目的

[辨析]

(1) in order to 与 so as to

两者皆意为“为了”, 引导不定式作目的状语, 但其位置有区别: in order to 短语可放在主句前, 也可放在主句后, 而 so as to 短语只能放在主句后。另外, 只有当主、从句的主语一致时, 才能用 in order to 和 so as to 来引导, 否则, 应改用 so that 或 in order that 引导。

(2) in order to 与 in order that

in order to 后跟动词不定式, 而 in order that 后跟从句。

(3) in order that 与 so that

两者都作“为了”讲, 引导目的状语从句。从句中都往往出现 can, may, will 等, 从句在后, 其前无逗号。在非正式文体中可省略 so that 中的 that。当 in order that 表示经过精心策划的目的时, 两者可通用。

They did anything in order to make money.

(= In order to make money, they did anything.)

为了赚钱, 他们什么事都做。

I worked hard in order for my son to go to college.

为了让我儿子上大学, 我努力工作。

He started early in order not to be late.

为了不迟到, 他早早地就动身了。

In order to see it clearly, I put on my glasses.

(= I put on my glasses in order to see it clearly.)

(= I put on my glasses so as to see it clearly.)

(= I put on my glasses to see it clearly.)

(= To see it clearly, I put on my glasses.)

为了看清楚点,我戴上了眼镜。
We got up early so that/in order that we could get there on time. 为了能准时到那里,我们早早地起床了。

13. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face...

漆黑的夜晚,风吹雨打,雷电交加,我完全被这种力量镇住了,那是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

▲ **entirely adv.** 全部地,完全地,彻底地。主要修饰动词、形容词或分词。

entire adj. 整个的,全部的;全然的;完全的。

[辨析] **entire, whole, total** 与 **complete**

entire 完整,全部。不含“分割,切断,破坏”等意,而指所述的整体。

whole 完全,全部。含有“各部分完整无缺”之意。

total 全体,全部。含有“总额、总量、总数”之意,强调把一切计算在内。

complete 圆满,完整。指各部分完整、充足、完结,无可复加。

The mountain was entirely covered in snow.

那座山完全被雪覆盖了。

Brown devoted his whole life to the research work.

布朗把他的一生都献给了研究工作。

Our total output in 2004 is the largest in the history of the factory. 我们2004年的总产量是工厂历史上最高的。

This trade talk is a complete success.

本次贸易洽谈取得了圆满成功。

特别提示: **entirely** 用在否定句中,表示部分否定。

His work was not entirely satisfactory.

他的工作并非完全令人满意。

▲ **It (This) is / was the first / second / third... time that...** 这是某人第一(第二、三……)次做某事。在本结构中, **that** 引导的是定语从句, **that** 可省略,时态必须用现在完成时或过去完成时。

It is the first time that I have seen such a big watermelon.

这是我第一次看见这么大的西瓜。

It was the second time that I had been to Europe.

那是我第二次去欧洲。

▲ **face to face** 面对面地

在句中作状语,常与 **with** 搭配使用。 **face-to-face** 则是复合形容词,在句中作定语,意为“面对面的”。

She stood face to face with him. 她和他面对面站着。

We must have a face-to-face struggle against the enemy.

我们必须同敌人进行面对面的斗争。

14. Why did Anne no longer just like looking at nature out of the window? 为什么安妮不再仅仅喜欢看窗外的大自然呢?

▲ **no longer / not... any longer** 不再……

从语义上看, **no longer** 与 **not... any longer** 都表示“过去发生的事现在不再发生了”。但是,从语体上看, **no longer** 主要用于正式语体;从语序上看, **any longer** 通常位于句末,而 **no longer** 通常位于实义动词之前、助动词或连系动词之后,有时也位于句末或句首(位于句首时主谓语应部分倒装)。

We no longer feed infants in this way.

我们不再用这种方式喂养婴儿了。

He no longer bought books. 他不再买书了。

They are no longer staying with us.

他们不再跟我们住一起了。

He's no longer at school. 他不再上学了。

I can see him no longer. 我再不能看到他了。

No longer were they isolated from each other.

他们再不会彼此分离了。

No longer are they staying with us.

他们不再和我们住一起了。

[辨析] **no longer (not... any longer)** 与 **no more (not... any more)**

no more 一般位于句尾或句首,而 **no longer** 则可位于实义动词之前、助动词或连系动词之后,或者位于句尾或句首。

I see him no more. 我再也见不到他了。

He still smoked, but he drank no more.

他还吸烟,但是不再喝酒了。

典例分类剖析

考点1 add/add up/add up to

命题规律

考查 **add** 及其相关短语的辨析。

[例1] (2007·湖北) Please _____ the numbers and I'm sure they will _____ more than 1,000.

A. add up; add

B. add up; add up

C. add up; add up to

D. add; add up

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 句意:请把这些数字加起来,我相信总数将会超过1 000。 **add up** 加起来; **add up to** 总计达……; **add** 加,增加,补充。

[答案] C

[点拨] **add up to** 是及物动词短语,且不能用于被动语态。

母题迁移

1. (2010·福建毕业班质检) The money Xiao Shenyang earned last year _____ over RMB 20 million.

A. added

B. added to

C. added up to

D. was added up

考点2 be concerned about/for 的用法

命题规律

考查 **concern** 的固定搭配的辨析和用法。

[例2] (2010·湖北八校2月联考) The meeting was concerned _____ reforms and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.

A. with; for

B. with; with

C. for; about

D. about; with

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 前一分句应理解为“会议与改革有关”,因此第一空应填介词 **with**; 后一分句句意为“到会的每一个人都关心他们自己的利益”,因此第二空应填介词 **about** 或 **for**。

[答案] A

母题迁移

2. As far as I'm _____, he is unfit for the leader position.

A. concerning

B. concerned

C. concern

D. to concern

考点3 go through 的用法

命题规律

考查 go through 在语境中的运用。“情态动词 + have done”往往表示对过去的情况进行推测,有时表示虚拟语气。

[例3] (2005·江苏)—The woman biologist stayed in Africa studying wild animals for 13 years before she returned.

—Oh, dear! She _____ a lot of difficulties!

- A. may go through
- B. might go through
- C. ought to have gone through
- D. must have gone through

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 本题考查情态动词表推测的用法。由上句所表示的“在非洲研究野生动物13年”可知,“她一定经历了许多困难”。另外,表示对过去情况的肯定推测用“must have done”结构。

[答案] D

[点拨] 做这类题,关键是要会根据下文句意或语境判断所考查的部分是陈述语气还是虚拟语气。

知识链接:(1)情态动词 + have done 表示对过去情况的推测或判断。

(2)动词不定式后接完成式,往往表示过去的时间概念。如:He seems to have forgotten his experience in the countryside, didn't he?

他似乎忘记了他曾在农村的经历,是吗?

母题迁移 3. —The key was just under my bed!

—You _____ your bedroom.

- A. may go through
- B. might go through
- C. should have gone through
- D. must have gone through

考点4 辨析:in order to/in order that/so as to/so that

命题规律

考查连接状语从句的连接词的辨析。

[例4] (2005·北京)I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.

- A. as soon as
- B. as a result
- C. in case
- D. so that

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 本题考查状语从句连接词的用法。由空格后无逗号可排除B项。句意:我想早到二十分钟以便有喝茶的时间。由句意可知后面的从句为目的状语从句,由此可排除A项。虽然in case也可以引导目的状语从句,但其意义为“以免,以防万一”,不符合句意。因此选择D项,意为“为了,以便”。

[答案] D

[点拨] 解此类连接词的辨析题,应多从上下文的逻辑关系入手进行分析。

母题迁移

4. _____ get a better score, she has been studying hard all day.

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

考点5 entirely 的用法

命题规律

考查近义词的辨析。

[例5] (2007·湖北)She devoted herself _____ to her research and it earned her a good reputation in her field.

- A. strongly
- B. extremely
- C. entirely
- D. freely

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] entirely 意为“完全地,全部地”;strongly 意为“强烈地,强烈地”;extremely 意为“极端地,极其地”;freely 意为“自由地”。故只有C项符合题意。

[答案] C

[点拨] 解此类题首先是要扩大词汇量,其次要分析清楚语境,根据语境选择最佳答案。

母题迁移

5. (2010·江西九所重点中学模拟)I _____ disagree with you, because you just consider your own interests.

- A. entirely
- B. exactly
- C. hardly
- D. probably

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单

- 一、1. upset 2. loose 3. List 4. ignore 5. purpose
- 6. concerned 7. calm 8. outdoors 9. entirely 10. series
- 二、1. add up 2. calm(...) down 3. be concerned about
- 4. walk the dog 5. go through 6. set down 7. a series of
- 8. on purpose 9. at dusk 10. face to face 11. no longer/not...any longer

母题迁移

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

优化分层测试

学业水平测试

单项选择

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. In a way I can see what you mean even though I don't _____ your point of view.
- A. agree
 - B. permit
 - C. recognize
 - D. share

2. —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
3. Broadly speaking, I would agree with Shirley, though not _____.
- A. widely
 - B. thoroughly
 - C. entirely
 - D. extensively
4. —Excuse me, is this Mr Brown's office?
—I'm sorry, but Mr Brown _____ works here. He left about three weeks ago.
- A. not now
 - B. no more
 - C. not still
 - D. no longer

5. 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
6. You'd better _____ your score and see if you have passed the exam.
A. add up to B. add to C. add up D. add
7. The speaker spoke so fast that I couldn't _____ what he talked about at the meeting.
A. set down B. set aside C. set out D. copy
8. I wanted to have a word with her, but she _____ me and went away.
A. saw B. calmed C. told D. ignored
9. Go back home now, Mary. Your parents _____ your safety.
A. are concerned about B. are concerned with
C. are concerned in D. concern of
10. Eastern areas have _____ too many wars in the past fifty years.
A. gone through B. got through
C. looked through D. passed through



高考能力测试

(测试时间:45 分钟 测试满分:100 分)

一、完形填空 (共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

Have you ever heard the saying "If you want a friend, be one?"

Here is a story about one new teacher who made 1 with her students in her class on the first day of school. As the bell 2, the teacher smiled at each girl and boy. Then she said in a 3 voice, "Good morning. How nice it is to 4 all of you in my class this year! I'm sure we will enjoy 5 together." Everyone felt that she meant 6 she said because of her sweet voice and her 7 look.

She told her students her name and 8 it on the blackboard. Then she told them some of the things she liked to do and she was 9 to do with them during the year. Then she said to the class, "Now you know my 10 and the things I like and I want to know yours. Then I will feel I 11 you." Could you make friends 12 doing the same as this teacher did?

One 13 of getting to know your students in your class is to 14 more about them.

It is often to be 15 with those people who have the same 16 with you. You may play the same games and go on journeys together.

You may find that some newcomers in your class 17 their old friends and feel strange and 18. You can invite them to take a walk or ride bikes with you. You will find many things in 19 to talk about. Just talking together in a friendly manner is one good 20 to make friends.

1. A. a friend B. friends C. mistakes D. troubles
2. A. hit B. rang C. beat D. struck
3. A. loud B. noisy C. quiet D. rude
4. A. be B. greet C. have D. choose
5. A. working B. reading C. playing D. living
6. A. that B. why C. how D. what
7. A. friendly B. surprising C. strange D. tricky
8. A. put B. threw C. wrote D. showed

9. A. thinking B. hoping C. deciding D. wanting
10. A. name B. age C. house D. interest
11. A. like B. hate C. miss D. know
12. A. with B. from C. by D. in
13. A. way B. road C. path D. problem
14. A. find out B. find C. see D. look for
15. A. brothers B. friends C. classmates D. teachers
16. A. age B. mind C. hobbies D. families
17. A. support B. laugh at C. leave D. miss
18. A. interested B. happy C. lonely D. surprised
19. A. common B. difference C. trouble D. action
20. A. chance B. way C. example D. reason

二、阅读理解 (共 8 小题;每小题 5 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Friendship is the gold of childhood. Kids find it themselves. Other things in life—school, bedtime, dinner—are fixed, but friends are something that kids choose for themselves.

Friendship begins at babyhood. A child's first best friends are usually its parents. By the time kids can crawl, they start meeting other kids. Around 3, children are able to play with each other and form deeper friendships. By 8, friends take up a lot of children's interests and energy. For parents, although they can't live their children's social life for them, there are some things they can do to help or help themselves stay out of the way.

Believe in the power of friendship, most kids know what to do with their close friendships and circles of friends quite well. Most will get through some rejection (拒绝), particularly when they have parents who are good listeners but not fixers.

Meet the parents of your children's friends. Whether you have preschoolers or high-schoolers, get to know the parents of your children's friends. Be a good host and invite them over.

Talk about coping (应对) instead of pain. When children experience social rejection, we often experience it with them. But it doesn't help to just ask more questions or try to work it out for them. Instead, ask what they've done with the situation and let your children know you are there. Keep in mind that best friends will get along.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is what children discover by themselves?

- A. School. B. Bedtime. C. Dinner. D. Friendship.

2. The underlined word "fixed" in the first paragraph means _____.

- A. repaired B. decided C. taken D. seen

3. To help children with friendship, how many pieces of advice does the passage offer?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Parents should learn how to help children with friends.
B. It's not important for children to make some friends.
C. Children don't need any help in making friends.
D. Parents should do everything when children need help.

B

In choosing a friend, one should be very careful. A good friend can help you study. You can have fun together and make each other happy. Sometimes you may meet fair-weather friends. They will be with you as long as you have money or luck, but when you are down, they will run away. How do I know when I have found a good friend?

I look for certain **qualities** (品质) of character, especially understanding, honesty and **reliability** (可靠).

Above all else, I look for understanding in a friend. A good friend tries to understand how another person is feeling. He is not quick to judge. Instead, he tries to learn from others. He puts himself in the other person's place, and he tries to think of ways to be helpful. He is also a good listener. At the same time, however, a good friend is honest. He does not look for **faults** (过错) in others. He notices their good points. In short, a friend will try to understand me and accept me.

Another quality of a friend is reliability. I can always **depend on** (信赖) a good friend. If he tells me he will meet me somewhere at a certain time, I can be sure that he will be there. If I need a favor, he will do his best to help me. If I am in trouble, he will not run away from me.

There is a fourth quality that makes a friend special. A special friend is someone with whom we can have fun. We should enjoy our life, and we would enjoy our friendship. That is why I especially like friends who are fun to be with. A good friend likes the same things as I do. We share **experience** (经验) and learn from each other. A good friend has a good sense of **humor** (幽默), too. He likes to laugh with me. That is how we share in the joy of being friends. And I know that he is looking for the same quality in me. When I meet someone who is reliable, honest, and understanding, I know I've found a friend!

5. Which of the following qualities the writer thinks is the most important in choosing a friend?

- A. Understanding. B. Honesty. C. Reliability. D. A sense of humor.

6. If you have fair-weather friends,

- A. they will give you all that they have when you need help
B. you will be refused when you get into trouble
C. you will become rich
D. you can be sure that you get real friends

7. Good friends need to

- A. always point out each other's mistakes
B. be helped with money
C. understand each other's feelings
D. have money or luck

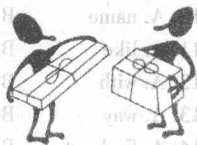
8. This passage mainly discusses

- A. the qualities of a friend
B. where to choose friends
C. how to get along with friends
D. the importance of having a friend

三、选做题 (二选一)

I. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分) (此题供全国卷 I、II, 重庆卷、四川卷、陕西卷、辽宁卷、海南卷和宁夏卷考生使用)

I have two foreign friends, Murphy and David, whom 1. _____ come from the USA. Now they are all teaching English 2. _____ at an university in Beijing. Last year they paid a 3. _____ visit in our school. I had never met any foreigners before 4. _____ and want very much to know how I was getting on with 5. _____



my spoken English, because I went over to talk with them.

Both of them were surprised at that a middle school student

could speak such good English and suggested making photos

together. Since then we have been good friends

and now write English letter to each other often.

II. 阅读表达 (共 5 小题; 每小题 4 分, 满分 20 分) (此题供湖南卷、山东卷和天津卷考生使用)

While it is impossible to live completely free of **stress** (压力), it is possible to prevent stress as well as reduce its effect when it can't be avoided. The US Department of Health and Human Services offers the following suggestions for ways to deal with stress.

Try physical activity

When you are nervous, angry or upset, try **releasing** (释放) the **pressure** (压力) through exercise or physical activity. Running, walking, playing tennis, or working in your garden are just some of the activities you might try.

Take care of yourself

You should make every effort to eat well and get enough rest. If you easily get angry and cannot sleep well enough, or if you're not eating properly, it will be more likely that you will fall into stressful situations. If stress repeatedly keeps you from sleeping, you should go to see a doctor.

Make time for yourself

Schedule time (确定时间) for both work and entertainment. Don't forget, play can be just as important to your **well-being** (幸福) as work. You need a break from your daily **routine** (日常事务) to just relax and have fun. Go window-shopping or work on a hobby. Allow yourself at least a half hour each day to do something you enjoy.

Make a list of things to do

Stress can result from disorganization and a feeling that "there's so much to do, and not enough time". Trying to take care of everything at once can be too much for you and as a result, you may not achieve anything. Instead, make a list of everything you have to do, then, check off each task as it is completed. Set out to do the most important tasks first.

1. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)

2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?

You might feel stressed as a result of bad temper, poor quality of sleep or diet.

3. Please fill in the blank in the last paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

4. Which of the suggestions do you think is the best for you? Why? (Please answer within 30 words.)

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the last paragraph into Chinese.

Section II Learning about Language

课标考纲解读

1. 巩固和运用 Warming up 和 Reading 中的重点单词和短语。
2. 掌握以下重点词汇: settle, suffer from, highway, recover, get tired of, pack up, suitcase, overcoat.
3. 学习陈述句和疑问句的直接引语和间接引语。

状元学习方案

1. 陈述句的直接引语变为间接引语时,要注意以下三种变化:(1)人称的变化;(2)时态的变化;(3)指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化。
2. 疑问句的直接引语变为间接引语时,要注意把问号变为句号,主语的人称、时态和状语等也要作相应的变化。

教材知识检索

考点知识清单

一、单词拼写(根据下列句子及所给的汉语注释或词首字母,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式)

1. Nowadays many old people enjoy s_____ in the countryside after retirement.
2. Generally speaking, a strong person r_____ much quicker from an operation than a weak one.
3. Many foreign companies _____ (遭受) severe loss in Iraq because of America's invading and occupying.
4. When people travel, they often carry s_____ for carrying clothes and possessions.
5. O_____ sold very well this winter for it snowed heavily for a long time.

二、短语翻译

1. 遭受 _____

2. 对……厌烦 _____

3. 将(东西)装箱打包 _____

三、填空

直接引语和间接引语(1)

直接引述别人的原话叫_____. 用自己的话转述别人的话叫_____. 间接引语在多数情况下构成_____从句。直

接引语一般前后要加_____,间接引语不用加_____。

直接引语如果是陈述句,在变为间接引语时,用连词_____引导(_____在口语中常省略),从句中的_____等要作相应的变化。

直接引语转换成间接引语时时态的变化:

一般现在时→_____

现在进行时→_____

现在完成时→_____

一般过去时→_____

过去完成时→_____

一般将来时→_____

直接引语转换成间接引语时指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化:

this→_____

these→_____

now→_____

today→_____

yesterday→_____

tomorrow→_____

here→_____

come→_____

要点核心解读

1. suffer 的用法归纳

(1) 作及物动词,表示“遭受,蒙受,受到”,其宾语一般是 loss, pain, punishment, defeat, hardship, injustice, grief, distress, insult, discouragement, disappointment, wrong 等。

She suffered the loss of her students' respect.

她失去了学生对她的尊重。

During the war they suffered many hardships.

他们在战争期间吃了许多苦头。

(2) 作不及物动词,表示“受苦,受损失,受折磨,受惩罚”,其后面常接 from 或 for。

She is suffering from headache. 她正患头痛。

The piano suffers from want of use.

这架钢琴因使用太少而正在损坏。

(3) suffer from 还可表示“患某病”。

Children in the drought stricken area suffered from malnutrition. 干旱地区的儿童营养不良。

特别提示:①suffer from 因……而受损失,患……病; suffer for...为……而受苦

②suffer (from) 不能用于被动语态。

2. How can Linda recover from her illness in this room when it's so dirty and dusty?

琳达在这么脏且积尘的房里养病怎么可能痊愈呢?

▲recover *vi. & vt.* 痊愈,恢复,重新获得

(1) recover 既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词。其作不及物动词时,常与介词 from 连用。

Jane recovered. 简已恢复了健康。

It took a long time for him to recover from a bad cold.

他患了重感冒,很长时间才康复。

(2) recover 也可作“挽回,弥补”讲。

It's hard for you to recover your lost time.

你要想弥补失去的时间是很难的。

(3) recovered *adj.* 痊愈了的

Are you completely recovered from your illness?

你完全康复了吗?

3. I've got tired of looking at nature through dirty curtains and dusty windows... 我讨厌透过肮脏的窗帘和积满灰尘的窗户观看外面的自然景色……

▲get /be tired of 对……厌烦

(1) get tired of 侧重厌烦的动作; be tired of 侧重厌烦的状态。

The boy is tired of the tiring speech.

这个男孩厌倦了那令人厌烦的演讲。

(2) get /be tired of 与 get /be tired from 的区别:

get /be tired of 的含义是“厌烦……,对……厌烦”;

get /be tired from 的含义是“因为……而疲惫”。

4. Mother asked her if/whether she was very hot with so many clothes on. 妈妈问她穿这么多衣服是不是很热。

▲由“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”构成的复合结构在句中通常作状语,表示背景情况、行为方式、原因或条件等。另外,该结构也可以作定语。

宾语补足语可以是分词(现在分词和过去分词)、不定式、介词短语、形容词或副词。

With the old man leading, they walked toward the mountain.

在那位老人的带领下,他们往山那边走去。(现在分词)

I couldn't enter my room with my key lost.

我的钥匙丢了而不能进入房间。(过去分词)

The teacher came in with a book in his hand.

老师手里拿着一本书走了进来。(介词短语)

With a lot of work to do, I can't go to Qingdao for holidays.

由于有很多工作要做,我无法去青岛度假了。(不定式)

He often sleeps with the windows open.

他经常开着窗户睡觉。(形容词)

He left the room with the lights on.

他没关灯就离开了房间。(副词)

特别提示:with + 宾语 + 现在分词(表主动)

with + 宾语 + 过去分词(表被动)

with + 宾语 + 不定式(表将来具体的动作)

with + 介词、形容词或副词(表方式或伴随状态)

5. 语法

直接引语变为间接引语时应注意的几个问题。

▲人称

(1) 如果直接引语中的主语是第一人称或被第一人称所修

饰,变化时要改为与“讲话人”一致的人称。

Mary said, “My brother wants to go with me.” → Mary said her brother wanted to go with her.

(2) 直接引语中的第二人称在变化时要改为与“听话人”一致的人称,如果未明确指出,就理解为 me 或 us。

Jim said to Kate, “How is your sister now?” → Jim asked Kate how her sister was then.

Mr Smith said, “You are not listening to me.” → Mr Smith said (to me) I was not listening to him.

(3) 直接引语中的第三人称不变。

Mrs Green said, “Jack works hard.” → Mrs Green said Jack worked hard.

▲时态

(1) 直接引语变为间接引语时,时态需要作相应的调整。一般情况如下:

直接引语→间接引语:

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

一般过去时→过去完成时

过去完成时→过去完成时(不变)

一般将来时→过去将来时

She said, “I hope we are right.” → She said she hoped they were right.

Lily said, “Lucy is reading in her room now.” → Lily said Lucy was reading in her room then.

Jenny said, “I have lost a pen.” → Jenny said she had lost a pen.

He said, “I didn't hear you.” → He said he hadn't heard me.

He said, “We hadn't finished our homework before five o'clock.” → He said they hadn't finished their homework before five o'clock.

(2) 在以下几种情况中,直接引语变为间接引语时,时态不变。

① 直接引语所述的是客观真理。

“The earth moves around the sun,” the teacher told me. → The teacher told me the earth moves around the sun.

② 直接引语是过去进行时。

Jim said, “John, where were you going when I met you near the shop?” → Jim asked John where he was going when he met him near the shop.

③ 直接引语中有过去的某年、某月、某日作状语。

Her brother said, “I was born on May 5, 1981.” → Her brother said he was born on May 5, 1981.

④ 直接引语是一般现在时,表示反复出现或习惯性的动作。

He said, “I get up earlier than my mother every day.” → He said he gets up earlier than his mother every day.

⑤ 直接引语中的情态动词没有过去时的形式(如:ought to, had better, used to)和已经是过去式的形式(如:could, should, would, might)。

John said, “You had better come here today.” → John said I had better go there that day.

▲句子的语序及连接词

(1) 直接引语是陈述句,改为间接引语时用 that 连接(that 也可省略),语序不变。

She said, "The school bus will arrive in five minutes." → She said (that) the school bus would arrive in five minutes.

(2) 直接引语是一般疑问句、选择疑问句或反意疑问句, 改为间接引语时用 if 或 whether 连接, 语序改为陈述句语序。

He said, "Can you swim, Bob?" → He asked Bob if/whether he could swim.

"Do you go to school by bus or by bike?" he asked me. → He asked me whether I went to school by bus or by bike.

"You haven't finished your homework, have you?" my mother asked me. → My mother asked me if/whether I had finished my homework.

(3) 直接引语是特殊疑问句, 改为间接引语时用疑问词连接, 语序改为陈述句语序。

She asked me, "When do they have their dinner every day?"

→ She asked me when they have their dinner every day.

▲ 直接引语变为间接引语时, 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和部分动词变化如下:

	直接引语	间接引语
指示代词	this these	that those
时间状语	now today tonight this week(month, year...) yesterday last week(month, year...) three days(a year) ago tomorrow next week(month, year...)	then that day that night that week(month, year...) the day before the week(month, year...) before three days(a year) before the next(following) day the next week(month, year...)
地点状语	here	there
动词	come	go

He said to me, "Come here with this book tomorrow." → He told me to go there with that book the next(following) day.

She said, "It is ten o'clock now. I came here this time yesterday." → She told me that it was ten o'clock then and she had gone there that time the day before.

典例分类剖析

考点1 suffer 的用法

命题规律

suffer 用作及物动词和不及物动词时的意义和用法有很大区别, suffer(from) 不能用于被动语态。

[例1] (2007·上海) _____ from heart trouble for years, Professor White has to take some medicine with him wherever he goes.

A. Suffered

B. Suffering

C. Having suffered

D. Being suffered

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案, 发挥母题功能)

[解析] 本题主要考查现在分词的形式与语态。suffer 的

逻辑主语为 Professor White, 具有主动意义, 应用现在分词, 而不能用过去分词, 故排除 A 项; being suffered 表示一个被动的动作正在发生, 不合题意, 故排除 D 项; 因句中含有时间状语 for years, 故应用现在分词的完成式来表示动作持续了多长时间, 故排除 B 项。

[答案] C

[点拨] suffer (from) 不能用于被动语态。

母题迁移

1. _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

A. Having suffered

B. Suffering

C. To suffer

D. Suffered

考点2 "with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 作状语的用法

命题规律

"with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 通常在句子中作状语, 表示条件、原因、方式、伴随等。有时也可作定语。

[例2] (2008·福建) You have no idea how she finished the relay race _____ her foot wounded so much.

A. for

B. when

C. with

D. while

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案, 发挥母题功能)

[解析] 此处考查 with 结构作伴随状语。本题中 when 和 while 迷惑性较大, 若选中其中任何一个, 则表示动作与主句谓语动词动作同时进行, 从句的动词须用过去进行时。也可以这样理解: her foot wounded so much 不是一个完整的句子, 所以不能选 A、B、D 三项。

[答案] C

[点拨] "with + n. + p. p." 结构中, 过去分词表被动, 所以 wounded 为过去分词并非谓语动词。

母题迁移

2. (2009·安徽) John received an invitation to dinner, and with his work _____, he gladly accepted it.

A. finished

B. finishing

C. having finished

D. was finished

考点3 语法: 直接引语和间接引语

命题规律

考查直接引语变为间接引语时, 时态的变化、句子语序的变化、连接词的选择以及指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和部分动词的变化。

[例3] (2007·湖南) Having checked the doors were closed, and _____ all the lights were off, the boy opened the door to his bedroom.

A. why

B. that

C. when

D. where

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案, 发挥母题功能)

[解析] 本题考查宾语从句(或间接引语)的引导词。check 后面有两个宾语从句, 后一个宾语从句的 that 不能省。此时 that 在句中不作任何成分。

[答案] B

[点拨] 直接引语是陈述句, 改为间接引语时用 that 连接, that 也可省略。

母题迁移

3. The teacher asked Mary _____ she could tell him the general idea of the poem.

A. that

B. whether

C. what

D. how

[例4] (2006·上海) These shoes look very good. I wonder _____.

A. how much cost they are

B. how much do they cost