



任志鸿学习法



志鸿优化系列丛书 丛书主编：任志鸿

“志鸿学习研究机构”研究成果

## 高中同步测控

# 优化设计

GAO ZHONG TONG BU CE KONG

THE BEST DESIGN



优化你的学习 设计你的未来

## 英语

必修1·配人教版

- ★ 中国教育报“好书教师评”最有价值教辅图书
- ★ 通过ISO 9001国际质量体系认证的教辅品牌
- ★ “志鸿学习研究机构”专业研究、倾心打造



7308840204784



南方出版社



任志鸿学习方法



志鸿优化系列丛书

“志鸿学习研究机构”研究成果

全国数理化学会共同

《英语》系列，依据课标体系，以新课标为指导，集学、考、评于一体，是广大一线教师、学生、家长、教育专家的结晶，是广大一线教师、学生、家长、教育专家的结晶。

# 高中同步测控

# 优化设计

GAO ZHONG TONG BU CE KONG

THE BEST DESIGN



## 英语

配人教版

必修 1

南方出版社

# 志鸿优化系列

## EDITOR AND READER

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中同步测控优化设计. 英语. 必修: I. 配人教版/任志鸿主编. —2版.  
—海口: 南方出版社, 2004. 8(2009. 7 重印)  
(志鸿优化系列丛书)  
ISBN 978-7-80701-407-2

I. 高... II. 任... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 086230 号

责任编辑: 余云华  
策 划: 吴爱平

### 志鸿优化系列丛书

高中同步测控优化设计·英语·必修: I  
任志鸿 主编

南方出版社 出版

(海南省海口市和平大道 70 号)

邮编: 570208 电话: 0898-66160822

青金立印业有限公司印刷

山东世纪天鸿书业有限公司总发行

2009 年 7 月第 7 版 2009 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 890×1240 1/16

印张: 9.5 字数: 300 千字

定价: 19.00 元

(如有印装质量问题请与承印厂调换)

## 同步学习卓越名师，成绩飞跃金牌教练！

同步学案，通过直接参与并完成一系列问题探索、要点强化、能力提升的案例，充分调动学习积极性，发挥主体作用，全面培养学习兴趣，挖掘学习潜能，在主动观察、记忆、思考、表达、探究中学会学习。

### 课标考点·直击

直击目标，聚焦考点。条目式呈现本单元重要词汇、重点句式、重要语法及写作要求，快速了解本单元重要内容。

### KEBIAO 课标考点·直击

#### 重要词汇

重要词汇	相关提示
add up 合计	注意由 add 构成的一些固定搭配的用法。
upset <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的；不安的； <i>vt.</i> 使不安；使心烦	掌握 upset 作形容词和动词的用法及其过去式和过去分词的形式。
ignore <i>vt.</i> 不理睬；忽视	掌握 ignore 和 neglect 的不同用法。
calm down (使)平静下来；(使) 镇定下来	掌握 calm down 既可作及物动词短语又可作不及物动词短语的用法。
have got to 不得不；必须	注意 have got to 与 must 的不同用法。
concern <i>vt.</i> (使)担忧；涉及；关系 <i>n.</i> 担心；关注；(利害)关系	注意 be concerned about/for/over 的用法和区别。
go through 经历；经受	掌握 go through 表示“经历、忍受或遭受(困难、不幸遭遇等)”的用法。
set down 放下；记下；登记	掌握 set down 以及含 set 的常用短语的用法。
a series of 一连串的；一系列；一套	注意 a series of 的用法及 series 的用法。
outdoors <i>adv.</i> 在户外；在野外	outdoors 是副词，其前不需要介词。
on purpose 故意	掌握 on purpose 以及含 purpose 的常用短语。
in order to 为了……	注意比较 in order to 与 in order that, so as to 以及 so that 的不同用法。

### 预习方案·设计

课前预习，有备无患。分课时设立单词、短语、句子及课文内容的基础性训练题，为新课学习充分热身。

#### 预习方案·设计



#### 一、请看下面三句关于朋友的名人名言

A brother may not be a friend, but a friend will always be a brother.

兄弟未必是朋友，而朋友总是兄弟。——Benjamin Franklin

Don't make friends who are comfortable to be with. Make friends who will force you to lever yourself up.

别交那些在一起让你舒服舒服的朋友，交那些让你不得不长进的朋友。——Thomas J. Watson

In prosperity our friends know us; in adversity we know our friends.

在顺境中，朋友结识了我们；在逆境中，我们了解了朋友。——C. Collins

以上是三位名人对于朋友的理解，那么什么样的人才算得上朋友？请谈一谈你的看法：

---



---



---

#### 二、将单词或短语与相对应的释义搭配起来

A	B
1. outdoors	a. not excited, nervous or upset
2. upset	b. to pay no attention to something
3. ignore	c. so as to
4. concern	d. to make someone feel unhappy or worried

## 为你学会学习、走向成功保驾护航!

- 针对性预习, 夯实基础
- 互动式课堂, 融会贯通
- 阶梯式训练, 巩固应用

### 课堂学习·优化

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

把你所得的分数加起来, 看能得到多少分。

**剖析:**本句是一个“折使句+and+折使句”结构。如: Help and talk with your classmates and make some new friends.

帮助你的同学们并与之交谈, 你就会交上一些新朋友。

**考点** add up 合计

**Add up** 3, 4 and 5 and you'll get 12.

把三、四、五相加总数是十二。

add up 与 add up 的不同用法:

add up 指“将……合计”, 其后跟要“合计”的部分;

add up to 指“总计为……”, 其后跟总数, 多为数目。

These figures add up to 50. 这些数字加起来为 50。

**拓展:**相关短语:

1) add to

The snowstorm added to our difficulties.

这场暴风雪增加了我们的困难。

① **百善** add to 的含义: \_\_\_\_\_。

⑦ Try to understand what you are going to \_\_\_\_\_.

⑧ I went into my daughter's bedroom on p \_\_\_\_\_ to see if she was all right.

⑨ I don't want to hold the meeting indoors; instead I will hold it o \_\_\_\_\_.

⑩ The girl got up early in a \_\_\_\_\_ not to miss the first bus.

#### II. 用下列短语的正确形式完成句子

add up go through set down be concerned about  
on purpose calm down

① I am sorry. I didn't do it \_\_\_\_\_.

② This old soldier \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of wars.

③ Please \_\_\_\_\_ what he said on this paper.

④ The fireworks (烟花) \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the city.

⑤ The old editor \_\_\_\_\_ his reporters all the time.

⑥ Please try to \_\_\_\_\_, sir, and tell me where you are and what has happened.

#### III. 单项填空

① My mother is ill so I \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home to look after her.

- A. can B. have got to  
C. has got to D. had got to

② Although the boy thinks his parents don't love him,

his parents \_\_\_\_\_ him all the time.

- A. are concerned about  
B. really hate

C. don't worry about D. never care about

③ You just go ahead, \_\_\_\_\_ us and work out whatever seems important to you.

- A. miss B. lose  
C. ignore D. see

④ \_\_\_\_\_ meet my uncle at the station. I went there by taxi instead of by bus.

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

⑤ Do you want to talk with your boss \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the problem?

### 基础测评·巩固

#### I. 根据句意和首字母提示写出单词

① Edison's whole schooling a \_\_\_\_\_ up to no more than one year.

② When your friend is not happy, you should go to c \_\_\_\_\_ him or her down.

③ Mary, do you like w \_\_\_\_\_ your pet dog when you are free?

④ Are you c \_\_\_\_\_ about your friend when he is in trouble?

⑤ What do you usually s \_\_\_\_\_ down in your diary?

⑥ Though the teacher heard the bell, he i \_\_\_\_\_ it and went on with the problem.

### 课堂学习·优化

课中探究, 排疑解惑。按照课文原句的呈现顺序, 剖析单词、短语、句子、语法等不同考点, 并配以相应习题, 实现知识与能力的转化。

### 基础测评·巩固

课后训练, 强化知识。对本部分内容进行进一步综合训练, 巩固所学知识。

### 单元检测·提升

活页试卷, 跟踪检测。对本单元所学内容设立针对性检测试卷, 活化知识, 增强应用能力。

# 你的成功在于 你养成的习惯

中国科学院心理研究所研究员，博士生导师王极盛说：“我连续3年访谈了200多位高考状元，我在总结高考状元的父母培养孩子的秘诀时发现，其中重要的一条就是培养孩子形成良好的学习习惯。”

## NO.1 课前预习的习惯

依据提示，通读课本，划出难点，完成预习

## NO.2 出声早读的习惯

按时到校，出声早读，读记结合，手脑并用

## NO.3 认真上课的习惯

专心听讲，积极思考，大胆发言，做好笔记

## NO.4 课后复习的习惯

细读笔记，记住要点，当堂内容，当天消化

## NO.5 独立作业的习惯

独立作业，按时完成，注意批改，及时订正

## NO.6 勤学好问的习惯

不懂就问，决不放过，及时消化，融会贯通

## NO.7 晚上学习的习惯

限时适量，细致复习，认真预习，适度超前

**请给我们一个信任，  
良好的习惯会引领你一步步走向成功！**

**Unit 1 Friendship** >>

- Section I—Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending ..... 2
- Section II—Learning about Language ..... 11
- Section III—Using Language, Summing Up & Learning Tip ..... 17

**Unit 2 English around the world** >>

- Section I—Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending ..... 22
- Section II—Learning about Language ..... 28
- Section III—Using Language, Summing Up & Learning Tip ..... 32

**Unit 3 Travel journal** >>

- Section I—Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending ..... 38
- Section II—Learning about Language ..... 45
- Section III—Using Language, Summing Up & Learning Tip ..... 49

**Unit 4 Earthquakes** >>

- Section I—Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending ..... 54
- Section II—Learning about Language ..... 61
- Section III—Using Language, Summing Up & Learning Tip ..... 66

**Unit 5 Nelson Mandela—a modern hero** >>

- Section I—Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending ..... 71
- Section II—Learning about Language ..... 78
- Section III—Using Language, Summing Up & Learning Tip ..... 83

# 目录

CONTENTS



## 高中同步测控 优化设计

### 活页测试卷及答案与解析

单元检测·提升一	89
单元检测·提升二	93
单元检测·提升三	97
单元检测·提升四	101
单元检测·提升五	105
模块综合检测	109
学生正文答案与解析	113
单元测试卷答案与解析	129



## Unit 1 Friendship

## KEBIAO 课标考点·直击

KAODIAN · ZHIDI

## 重要词汇

ZHONGYAO CICHUI

重要词汇	相关提示
add up 合计	注意由 add 构成的一些固定搭配的用法。
upset <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的 <i>vt.</i> 使不安; 使心烦	掌握 upset 作形容词和动词的用法及其过去式和过去分词的形式。
ignore <i>vt.</i> 不理睬; 忽视	掌握 ignore 和 neglect 的不同用法。
calm down (使) 平静下来; (使) 镇定下来	掌握 calm down 既可作及物动词短语又可作不及物动词短语的用法。
have got to 不得不; 必须	注意 have got to 与 must 的不同用法。
concern <i>vt.</i> (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到 <i>n.</i> 担心; 关注; (利害) 关系	注意 be concerned about/for/over 的用法和区别。
go through 经历; 经受	掌握 go through 表示“经历、忍受或遭受(困难、不幸遭遇等)”的用法。
set down 放下; 记下; 登记	掌握 set down 以及含 set 的常用短语的用法。
a series of 一连串的; 一系列; 一套	注意 a series of 的用法及 series 的用法。
outdoors <i>adv.</i> 在户外; 在野外	outdoors 是副词, 其前不需要介词。
on purpose 故意	掌握 on purpose 以及含 purpose 的常用短语。
in order to 为了……	注意比较 in order to 与 in order that, so as to 以及 so that 的不同用法。
at dusk 在黄昏时刻	请注意 at dusk 中间没有冠词。
face to face 面对面地	注意比较 face to face 与 face-to-face 用法的区别。
no longer/not... any longer 不再……	注意 no longer/not... any longer 的用法。
settle <i>vi.</i> 安家; 定居; 停留 <i>vt.</i> 使定居; 安排; 解决	掌握 settle 的用法及其派生词 settlement。
suffer <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 遭受; 忍受; 经历	掌握 suffer 及其短语 suffer from 的用法。
recover <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 痊愈; 恢复; 重新获得	注意 recover 常与介词 from 连用。
get/be tired of 对……厌烦	掌握 get/be tired of 与 get/be tired from 的不同用法。
pack <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 捆绑; 包装; 打行李 <i>n.</i> 小包; 包裹	注意 pack 可作及物动词或不及物动词, 因此既可以接宾语也可以单独使用。并注意 pack up 接代词作宾语时, 要把代词置于中间。
get along with 与……相处; 进展	注意 get along with 可指事情的进展情况, 也可指与某人相处。
fall in love 相爱; 爱上	掌握 fall in love 以及 be in love 的不同用法。
disagree <i>vi.</i> 不同意	掌握 disagree 的用法。
join in 参加; 加入	掌握 join in, join, take part in 和 attend 的区别。

列夫·托尔斯泰说:“谁都会有需要朋友、需要帮助的时候。”人人都需要朋友, 真正的朋友能够与我们同甘共苦, 具有超凡人格魅力的人会有更多的朋友, 亲爱的朋友, 希望你就是这样的人。

真诚的朋友经得起考验, 真挚的友谊长久而清静, 人人需要朋友, 人人需要友谊。

## 交际用语

JIAOJIYONGYU

## 1. Agreement(同意)

I agree...我同意……

Yes, I think so.

是的,我认为是这样。

Certainly. 当然。

Good idea. 好主意。

I think that's a good idea.

我认为那是个好主意。

Me too. 我也是。

You're right/correct.

你说得对。

Sure. 当然。

All right. 好吧。

Exactly. 太对了。

So do I. 我也是。

No problem. 没问题。

## 2. Disagreement(不同意)

I'm afraid not. 恐怕不是这样。

I don't think so. 我不这样认为。

I don't agree. 我不同意。

That's not right. 那不对。

Yes, but...是的,但是……

I'm sorry, but...抱歉,但是……

I disagree. 我不同意。

No way. 决不。

## 重点句型

ZHONGDIANJUXING

1. ...tell your friend that you've got to go to class.  
(本句是一个含有间接引语的句子)

2. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. (While walking the dog is 一个省略句。当状语从句中的主语和主句的主语一致,且从句谓语句中含有 be 动词时,常可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词)

3. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do..." (直接引语是陈述句的句子)

4. ...it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face... (句型 It is/was the first time that... "这是第一次……")

5. She found it difficult to settle and... (句子中的 it 作形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式)

## 重点语法

ZHONGDIANYUFA

## 1. 直接引语和间接引语概述

## 2. 直接引语为陈述句和疑问句时变间接引语的方法

## 写作要求

XIEZUOYAOQIU

运用本单元所学的单词、短语、句型以及语法,给朋友或同学写一封信,就对方某一方面的问题提出建议。

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

### 预习方案·设计



#### 一、请看下面三句关于朋友的名人名言

A brother may not be a friend, but a friend will always be a brother.

兄弟未必是朋友,而朋友总是兄弟。——Benjamin Franklin

Don't make friends who are comfortable to be with. Make friends who will force you to level yourself up.

别交那些在一起让你舒舒服服的朋友,交那些让你不得不长进的朋友。——Thomas J. Watson

In prosperity our friends know us; in adversity we know our friends.

在顺境中,朋友结识了我们,在逆境中,我们了解了朋友。——C. Collins

以上是三位名人对于朋友的理解,那么什么样的人才算得上朋友?请谈一谈你的看法:

---



---



---



---

#### 二、将单词或短语与相对应的释义搭配起来

A	B
1. outdoors	a. not excited, nervous or upset
2. upset	b. to pay no attention to something
3. ignore	c. so as to
4. concern	d. to make someone feel unhappy or worried

Every-one needs friends. No one can sail the ocean of life single-handed. We need help from, and also give help to, others. In modern times, people attach more importance to relations and connections. A man of charisma has many friends. His power lies in his ability to give.

As life is full of strife and conflict, we need friends to support and help us out of difficulties. Our friends give us warnings against danger. Our friends offer us advice with regard to how to deal with various situations. True friends share not only our joys but also our sorrows.

5. calm e. to worry sb; to be about sth; a feeling of worry  
6. in order to f. to have to  
7. no longer g. to write down or put down  
8. set down h. outside, not in a building  
9. join in i. no more  
10. have got to j. to take part in

### 三、预习 Warming up, Pre-reading, Reading 和 Comprehending 部分, 找出并翻译下列短语。

- ① 遛狗 \_\_\_\_\_  
② end-of-term exam \_\_\_\_\_  
③ 考试作弊 \_\_\_\_\_  
④ laugh at \_\_\_\_\_  
⑤ 深蓝色的天空 \_\_\_\_\_  
⑥ calm(...)down \_\_\_\_\_  
⑦ 关心; 挂念 \_\_\_\_\_  
⑧ go through \_\_\_\_\_  
⑨ 在黄昏时刻 \_\_\_\_\_

### 四、快速阅读文章 ANNE'S BEST FRIEND, 完成下列问题。

- ① What is Anne's best friend?  
A. A clever boy. B. A smart girl.  
C. Her teacher. D. Her diary.
- ② Why did Anne and her family have to hide?  
A. Because they were Jewish.  
B. Because they made some great mistakes.  
C. Because they disliked their country.  
D. Because they kept diaries.
- ③ According to Anne, what do people usually think of their diaries?  
A. They usually write a series of facts in their diaries.  
B. They want their diaries to be their true friends.  
C. They think their diaries are their family members.  
D. They think their diaries are real persons.
- ④ Why did the girl stay awake one evening?  
A. Because she was ill.  
B. Because she missed her family.  
C. Because she wanted to have a good look at the moon.  
D. Because the moon was so bright that she couldn't fall asleep.
- ⑤ Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. Anne had her true friend even when she hid away

- for nearly twenty-five months.  
B. When Anne was in trouble, she was very quiet because of her diary.  
C. Anne couldn't go out of the house to look at nature when she hid.  
D. Anne felt sad because she was not able to experience nature.

### 五、仔细阅读课文 ANNE'S BEST FRIEND, 找到下列几个句子, 并尝试将它们译成汉语。

- ① Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts?  
② Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the German Nazis.  
③ She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.  
④ 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.  
⑤ I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging before very dusty windows.

### ★ 课堂学习·优化

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

把你所得的分数加起来, 看能得到多少分。

剖析: 本句是一个“折使句+and+折使句”结构。如:

Help and talk with your classmates and make some new friends.

帮助你的同学们并与之交谈, 你就会交上一些新朋友。

【考点】add up 合计

Add up 3, 4 and 5 and you'll get 12.

把三、四、五相加总数是十二。

add up 与 add up to 的不同用法:

add up 指“将……合计”, 其后跟要“合计”的部分;

add up to 指“总计为……”, 其后跟总数, 多为数目。如:

These figures add up to 50. 这些数字加起来为 50。

拓展: 相关短语:

1) add to

The snowstorm added to our difficulties.

这场暴风雪增加了我们的困难。

① 旧籍 add to 的含义: \_\_\_\_\_。

## 思考与发现

2) add... to...

Add some sugar to the water.  
往水里面加些糖。

① 归纳 add... to... 的含义: \_\_\_\_\_

## 语法 活用

## 单项填空

1. The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, \_\_\_\_\_ that he had enjoyed his stay here.  
A. having added B. to add  
C. adding D. added
2. His coming \_\_\_\_\_ our difficulties.  
A. added B. added up  
C. added up to D. added to

## 翻译句子

3. 这些账单加起来正好一百美元。  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. 恶劣的天气增加了我们的困难。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Your friend comes to school very upset.

你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

【考点】upset *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的

He was horribly upset over her illness.

他为她的病忧心忡忡。

*vt.* 使不安; 使心烦

Losing the necklace borrowed from her friend has upset her completely.

弄丢了从朋友那儿借来的项链使她心烦意乱。

拓展: 1) upset 是不规则动词, 过去式和过去分词均为 upset。

What you said upset me.

你说的话让我很不安。

His failing in the exam has upset him.

这次考试没及格让他心烦。

2) upset 还有其他含义。如:

The bad food upset my stomach.

这糟糕的饭菜使我肠胃不适。

① 归纳 upset 在本句中的含义是: \_\_\_\_\_

## 语法 活用

## 单句改错

5. Losing the bicycle has upseted Mary.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. The mother upset over her child's health.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 单项填空

7. Hearing his son was lost in the forest, the mother became \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. upset B. eager  
C. calm D. angry

8. The bad result of the exam \_\_\_\_\_ the boy and his parents.

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

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

你将不理睬铃声, 去某个安静的地方让朋友平静下来。

剖析: 本句中的动词不定式 to calm your friend down 作目的状语。又如:

He went to Beijing to pay a visit to his grandpa.

他去北京探望他的外祖父。

【考点一】ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视

His letters were ignored. 他的信无人理会。

Even the best of men ignored that simple rule.

甚至最优秀的人也忽略了那条简单的规则。

拓展: 1) 同义词: neglect *vt.* 忽略; 忽视

ignore 和 neglect 的不同用法:

ignore 的含义是“忽视; 忽略; 对……装作不知”。

neglect 的意思是“忽视; 忽略”, 表示对人或物没有给予应有的注意和关心。如:

He ignored my words and walked on.

他没有理会我的话, 继续向前走。

It seems to me that I have been neglecting my duty.

我好像已经忽略了自己的职责。

2) 派生词: ignorable *adj.* 可以忽视的, ignorant *adj.* 无知的

【考点二】calm down (使) 平静下来; (使) 镇定下来

We calmed the old lady down.

我们使老太太平静下来。

Calm down, sir. What's the trouble?

冷静点, 先生。出了什么事?

① 归纳 calm down 既可作 \_\_\_\_\_ 动词短语, 又可作 \_\_\_\_\_ 动词短语。

1) calm 除用作动词外, 还可用作形容词。如:

a calm sea 风平浪静的海洋

keep(stay) calm 保持冷静

2) calm, quiet, silent, still 的不同用法:

calm 修饰天气、海洋等时, 表示一种无风无浪的“平静”; 指人时, 表示镇静、平和的心情。

quiet 指周围环境很静, 没有声音, 不吵闹或心里没有烦恼、焦虑。

silent 指“寂静、无声或声音很小”, 或指人“沉默不语、不说话”。

still 的含义是“静止的; 不动的”, 侧重于完全无声响或完全不动。如:

The sea is calm tonight.

今晚大海很平静。

Be quiet, please. 请安静。

He always kept silent when I talked to him.

我和他说话时,他总是一言不发。

He stood still and looked at me. 他静静地站着,看着我。

### 语学活用

#### 选词填空

calm quiet silent still

9. They lived a \_\_\_\_\_ life in the countryside.  
 10. After the storm, the sea became \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
 11. You'd better be \_\_\_\_\_ about what's happened.  
 12. The Swede stood quite \_\_\_\_\_, except that his lips moved slightly.  
 13. The girl is very excited. We should think of a way to \_\_\_\_\_ her down.

#### 单项填空

14. The English teacher always tries to answer all the questions from his students. He won't \_\_\_\_\_ any of them even if they may sound foolish.  
 A. depress                      B. reform  
 C. ignore                        D. convince

4. ... tell your friend that you've got to go to class.

……告诉你的朋友你得去上课。

**考点** have got to 不得不; 必须

She **has got to** stay at home and look after her mother. 她不得不留在家照顾她的妈妈。

have got to 的同义词为 have to, 二者常可互换。如: You **haven't got to** go there with me. = You don't have to go there with me.

你不必和我一起去看那儿。

**①** 阳册 含有 have got to 的句子, 其否定句和疑问句借助于 \_\_\_\_\_, 而含有 have to 的句子的否定句和疑问句则借助于 \_\_\_\_\_。

**拓展:** 辨析 have got to 与 must

must 表示主观的义务和必要, 意思是“必须, 得, 要”。must 的否定形式为 mustn't, 表示禁止, 意思是“不能, 不许”。must 没有时态、人称和数的变化。

have got to 表示一种客观的需要, 意思是“不得不”。have got to 的否定形式为 haven't got to, 意为“没有必要”。have got to 有时态、人称和数的变化。

### 语学活用

#### 单项填空

15. Mike, you \_\_\_\_\_ play with fire. You \_\_\_\_\_ burn yourself.  
 A. won't; can't  
 B. mustn't; may  
 C. don't have to; must  
 D. have got to; shouldn't

16. My mother thinks that I \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work today.

A. mustn't                      B. didn't have got  
 C. hasn't got                    D. haven't got

5. ... tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her and you will meet after class and talk then.

……告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她, 下课后你们会见面交谈。

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

What he does or what he says does not **concern** me.

他的行为或言谈都与我无关。

What **concerns** me is our lack of preparation for the change.

让我担心的是我们对事态的变化缺乏准备。

He expressed his **concern** about me.

他表达了对我的担心。

The President's health was giving serious cause for **concern**.

总统的健康正引起公众的严重关切。

After talking with him, I really understand the **concern**.

和他谈话之后, 我真正地明白了这种利害关系。

**相关短语:**

I am not **concerned with** that matter any longer.

我和那件事情不再有牵连了。

She is always **concerned about** other people's affairs.

她总是关心别人的事情。

She was very **concerned for** her son's safety.

她很担心儿子的安全。

He is said to **have been concerned in** the crime.

据说, 他与这项犯罪有关。

**①** 阳册 be concerned with 的含义 \_\_\_\_\_; be concerned for/about 的含义 \_\_\_\_\_; be concerned in 的含义 \_\_\_\_\_。

### 语学活用

#### 单项填空

17. The children's mother was very \_\_\_\_\_ them when they didn't come back from school on time.  
 A. concerned in                B. concerned for  
 C. concerning about            D. concerned with  
 18. Go back home now, Mary. Your parents are \_\_\_\_\_ your safety.  
 A. concerned for  
 B. concerned with  
 C. concerned in  
 D. concerned of

## 英语沙龙

我们需要朋友

我们每个人都需要朋友, 没有谁能独自在人生的汪洋大海上航行。我们需要别人的帮助, 同时也给人以帮助。在现代社会的压力下, 人们更加重视各种关系和联系。一个魅力非凡的人会有许多朋友, 他的力量在于他具有给予的能力。

生活充满矛盾和斗争, 因此我们需要朋友的支持, 需要朋友帮助我们摆脱困境, 朋友提醒我们警惕危险, 朋友主动给我们以忠告, 告诉我们应如何应对各种情况。真正的朋友与我们风雨同舟。

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

遛狗时,你一心粗心,狗脱离了你的手被车撞了。

剖析:1)本句是一个省略句,其完整形式为:While you were walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 又如:

While crossing the street, you should be careful.

过马路时,你应该小心点。

If necessary, you should turn to your parents for help.

如果有必要,你应该向父母求助。

① 判断 当状语从句中的主语和主句的主语一致,或状语从句中的主语是 it,并且又含有 be 动词时,常可以省略从句中的        和        动词。

2) 第一个和后的句子 it got loose and was hit by a car 含有一般过去时态的被动结构。如:

My homework was done last night.

我的作业是昨天晚上做的。

How many books were stolen?

多少本书被偷?

① 判断 一般过去时态的被动语态的构成:

       +        .

### 语法活用

单项选择题

19. The radio        by my father yesterday.

A. repaired                      B. repairs  
C. repair                         D. was repaired

20. Check your answers carefully and make some changes       .

A. if it necessary  
B. if you are necessary  
C. if is necessary  
D. if necessary

21. While crossing the road,       .

A. an accident happened to her  
B. she happened an accident  
C. she had an accident  
D. she has an accident

7. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts?

你是不是想有一位无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友呢?

剖析:1)本句是一个含有定语从句 whom you could tell everything to 的复合句。定语从句的先行词是 a friend, 引导词 whom 在定语从句中作 to 的宾语。如: Do you know the girl whom Mr. Zhang is talking with? 你认识张先生与之谈话的那个女孩吗?

2) like your deepest feelings and thoughts 是介词短语,作定语,修饰 everything。如:

I don't like the books like that.

我不喜欢像那样的书。

### 语法活用

单项选择题

22. Women        drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those        don't.

A. who;/                         B. /; who  
C. who; who                    D. /; /

23. Today some newly-produced mobile phones can take pictures        a camera.

A. as                                B. for  
C. like                              D. of

8. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through?

或者你怕你的朋友会嘲笑你,或不理解你目前所经历的一切呢?

① 考点 go through 经历;经受

The country has **gone through** too many wars.

这个国家经历了太多的战争。

She **went through** a lot of suffering when she was ill.

她生病时受了不少罪。

拓展:1) go through 还有其他含义。如:

It took us a whole week to go through one of the great forests.

我们花了整整一星期才穿过一片大森林。

The policeman went through the thief's pockets.

警察搜查了那个小偷的衣袋。

① 判断 go through 的其他含义:       ;       ;

2) 含 go 的常用短语:

go in for 爱好;从事;参加

go after 追求

go into 研究;调查

go with 伴随;与……协调

go down 下降;降低

go off 爆炸;离开

go out 熄灭;外出

go around 四处走动;流传

go without 没有……也可以

go bad 变坏;变质

### 语法活用

单项选择题

24. The early pioneers had to        many difficulties to settle down on the new land.

A. go along with                B. go back on  
C. go through                   D. go into

25. Before you do the exercise, please        the whole text.

A. go through  
B. pass through  
C. check  
D. get through

9. 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里记流水账……”

**考点一** set down 记下；放下；登记

set down 接代词作宾语时，要把代词置于 set down 之间；接名词作宾语时，名词可置于 set down 之后或中间。

Please set down all that I said.

请把我说的话全记下来。

He set down the bag and rested for a while.

他放下袋子，休息了一会儿。

Please help me set down the names of all the students.

请帮我把所有学生的名字都登记下来。

**拓展：**1) set down 还有其他含义。如：

The bus driver set her down at the stop.

公共汽车司机在停车点让她下车。

We had to set down rules for the students.

我们必须为学生们制定规章制度。

**① 旧着** set down 的其他含义：\_\_\_\_\_；

2) 含 set 的常用短语：

set about 开始；散布

set back (把钟等) 往回拨；推迟

set aside 留出；不顾；不理睬

set forth 动身；启程；阐明

set about doing sb 着手做……

set off 出发；使爆炸

set oneself against 坚决反对

set out 出发；开始；陈述；摆放

set up 开办；建立

**考点二** a series of 一连串的；一系列；一套

其中的 series 并不是复数形式。如：

Then began a series of wet days that spoiled our vacation.

之后就是一连串的雨天，把我们的假期弄得一团糟。

These days we have read a series of articles on writing.

这些日子我们读了一系列关于写作的文章。

This publishing firm is planning a new series of school textbooks.

这家出版公司正打算出一套新教材。

### 语学活用

#### 单项填空

26. A new factory was \_\_\_\_\_ in the village last year.

- A. held up                      B. set up  
C. sent up                      D. brought up

27. The man asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ the facts that the girl said.

- A. set about                    B. set off  
C. set out                      D. set down

28. There has been \_\_\_\_\_ car accidents at the crossing.

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

10. ... I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself.

……我熬到 11 点半故意不睡觉，为的是独自好好看看月亮。

**考点一** 1) on purpose 故意

I don't think that the teacher hurt you on purpose.

我想老师不是故意伤害你的。

2) purpose 可用作动词。如：

I purpose coming next week.

我打算下星期来。

**① 旧着** purpose 的动词含义：

3) 含有 purpose 的常用短语：

for the purpose of 为了；因……起见

to the purpose 中肯地；合适地

to no purpose 毫无结果地；毫无成效地

**考点二** in order to 为了

In order to be admitted to Peking University, he works hard.

为了能被北京大学录取，他努力学习。

The boss himself went to see the boy in order to know more about it.

为了对这件事了解更多，老板亲自去看望这个男孩。

**① 旧着** in order to 引导目的状语，后接 \_\_\_\_\_，可位于 \_\_\_\_\_ 或 \_\_\_\_\_。

**拓展：**in order to 与 so as to 的异同点：

in order to 与 so as to 后均接动词原形，构成目的状语。但其用法有所不同：

in order to 后接动词原形，可位于句首或句中。

so as to 后接动词原形，只能位于句中，不能位于句首。

In order to talk with the manager, he went to the office. 为了和经理谈一谈，他去了办公室。

We locked the door in order to continue our discussion. 我们锁上门以便继续我们的讨论。

We started out early so as to catch the first bus.

为了能赶上第一班公共汽车，我们很早就出发了。

另外，so that 和 in order that 可引导目的状语从句。如：

He got up earlier so that/in order that he could get to school on time.

他为能按时到校，很早就起了床。

## 英语沙龙

### A Forever Friend

Sometimes in life, you find a special friend. Someone who changes your life just by being part of it. Someone who makes you laugh until you can't stop; Someone who believes that there really is an unlocked door just waiting for you to open it. This is forever friendship.

When you're down, and the world seems dark and empty, your forever friend cheers you up and makes that dark and empty world suddenly seem bright and full. Your forever friend gets you through the hard times, and the sad times. If you turn and walk away, your forever friend follows. If you lose your way, your forever friend guides you and cheers you on. Your forever friend holds your hand and tells you that everything is going to be okay.

## 语学活用

单句改错

29. I've come in purpose to speak to you.

30. So as to improve his English, the young man bought a lot of books about English.

31. We got up early in order to we could catch the first train.

## 同义句转换

32. I hired a boat so that I could go fishing.

I hired a boat \_\_\_\_\_ I could go fishing.

I hired a boat \_\_\_\_\_ go fishing.  
\_\_\_\_\_ go fishing, I hired a boat.

11. ... 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……

剖析:句型 It is the first(second...) time that... 的含义是“这是第一次(第二次……)做某事”。that 从句的谓语动词应用现在完成时态。如 is 改为 was, 则 that 从句的谓语动词用过去完成时态。如:

It is the first time that I have visited England.

这是我第一次游览英格兰。

It was the second time that we had seen her.

那是我们第二次见到她。

考点 face to face 面对面

I think we should have a talk face to face.

我想我们应该面对面谈一谈。

拓展:1) face to face 与 face-to-face 的区别:

face to face 多用来修饰动词,相当于副词;在句中作状语。而 face-to-face 相当于一个形容词,在句中作定语。如:

We want to make a face-to-face interview with him.

我们想对他进行一次面对面的采访。

2) face 常用短语归纳:

be faced with 面临

face to 朝向

in the face of 面对

on the face of it 从表面上来看

save one's face 挽回面子

lose one's face 丢面子

face up to 勇敢地面对

## 语学活用

## 单项填空

33. It is the first time that I \_\_\_\_\_ this strange test.

- A. take                      B. have taken  
C. had taken                D. has taken

34. Though we often talk with each other on the phone, I have never met him \_\_\_\_\_.

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

12. Why did Anne no longer just like looking at nature out of the window?

为什么安妮不再喜欢去看窗子外面的大自然了呢?

考点 no longer = not... any longer 不再

一般和延续性动词连用,表示时间、状态、距离等的“不再”延续,着重于和以前情况的对比。

The baby cried no longer.

那个婴儿不再哭了。

He doesn't work here any longer.

他不再在这儿工作了。

拓展: no longer/not... any longer 与 no more/not... any more 的用法辨析:

no longer/not... any longer 和延续性动词连用,指时间、状态或距离上的“不再”。

no more/not... any more 指程度和次数上的“不再”,如:

We can't help him any more.

我们不能再帮助他了。

## 语学活用

## 同义句转换

35. My father didn't go fishing any longer.

My father went fishing \_\_\_\_\_.

36. She no longer stays here.

She \_\_\_\_\_ here \_\_\_\_\_.

## 基础测评·巩固

I. 根据句意和首字母提示写出单词

- Edison's whole schooling a \_\_\_\_\_ up to no more than one year.
- When your friend is not happy, you should go to c \_\_\_\_\_ him or her down.
- Mary, do you like w \_\_\_\_\_ your pet dog when you are free?
- Are you c \_\_\_\_\_ about your friend when he is in trouble?
- What do you usually s \_\_\_\_\_ down in your diary?
- Though the teacher heard the bell, he i \_\_\_\_\_ it and went on with the problem.



## 永远的朋友

有时候在生活中, 你会找到一个特别的朋友; 他只是你生活中的一部分, 却能改变你的整个生活; 他会把你逗得开怀大笑; 他会让你相信人间有真情; 他会让你确信, 真的有一扇不加锁的门在等待着你去开启。这就是永远的友谊。

当你失意, 世界变得黯淡与空虚时, 你永远的朋友会让你振作起来, 原本黯淡、空虚的世界顿时变得明亮和充实。你永远的朋友会与你一同渡过困难、伤心和烦恼的时期。你转身离开时, 永远的朋友会紧紧相随。你迷失方向时, 永远的朋友会引导你, 鼓励你, 永远的朋友会握着你的手, 告诉你一切都好起来的。

- 7 Try to understand what you are going to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 I went into my daughter's bedroom on purpose \_\_\_\_\_ to see if she was all right.
- 9 I don't want to hold the meeting indoors; instead I will hold it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The girl got up early in order \_\_\_\_\_ not to miss the first bus.

## II. 用下列短语的正确形式完成句子

add up go through set down be concerned about  
on purpose calm down

- 1 I am sorry, I didn't do it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 This old soldier \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of wars.
- 3 Please \_\_\_\_\_ what he said on this paper.
- 4 The fireworks (烟花) \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the city.
- 5 The old editor \_\_\_\_\_ his reporters all the time.
- 6 Please try to \_\_\_\_\_, sir, and tell me where you are and what has happened.

## III. 单项填空

- 1 My mother is ill so I \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home to look after her.  
A. can B. have got to  
C. has got to D. had got to
- 2 Although the boy thinks his parents don't love him, his parents \_\_\_\_\_ him all the time.  
A. are concerned about  
B. really hate  
C. don't worry about  
D. never care about
- 3 You just go ahead, \_\_\_\_\_ us and work out whatever seems important to you.  
A. miss B. lose  
C. ignore D. see
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ meet my uncle at the station, I went there by taxi instead of by bus.  
A. So as to B. In order that  
C. So that D. In order to
- 5 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
- 6 You have no idea of what I have had to \_\_\_\_\_ during the last three months.  
A. come through  
B. go over  
C. look through  
D. go through

- 7 You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your scores and see if you have passed the exam.

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

- 8 At the beginning, his heart beat wildly with fear, but finally he managed to \_\_\_\_\_ himself \_\_\_\_\_.

A. get; down  
B. calm; down  
C. fall; down  
D. set; down

- 9 This is the first time that I \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

A. had spoken  
B. have spoken  
C. am  
D. was

- 10 We are living a \_\_\_\_\_ life in the countryside.

A. still B. quiet  
C. calm D. silent

## IV. 阅读理解

## A

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. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying home alone. Join a club or a group. Talking with those who like the same things as you do is much easier. Or join someone in some activities. Many people are nervous when talking to strangers. After all, meeting strangers means facing the unknown. And it's human nature to feel a bit uncomfortable about the unknown. Most of our fears about dealing with new people come from doubts about ourselves. We imagine other people are judging us or finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that they must be feeling the same way. Try to accept yourself as you are and try to put the other person at ease. You'll both feel more comfortable.

Try to act self-confidently even if you don't feel that way. When you enter a room full of strangers, such as a new classroom, walk tall and straight, look directly at other people and smile.