

课标本

教材完全解读

王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



高中英语 必修1

配人教版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：林秋咏



中国青年出版社

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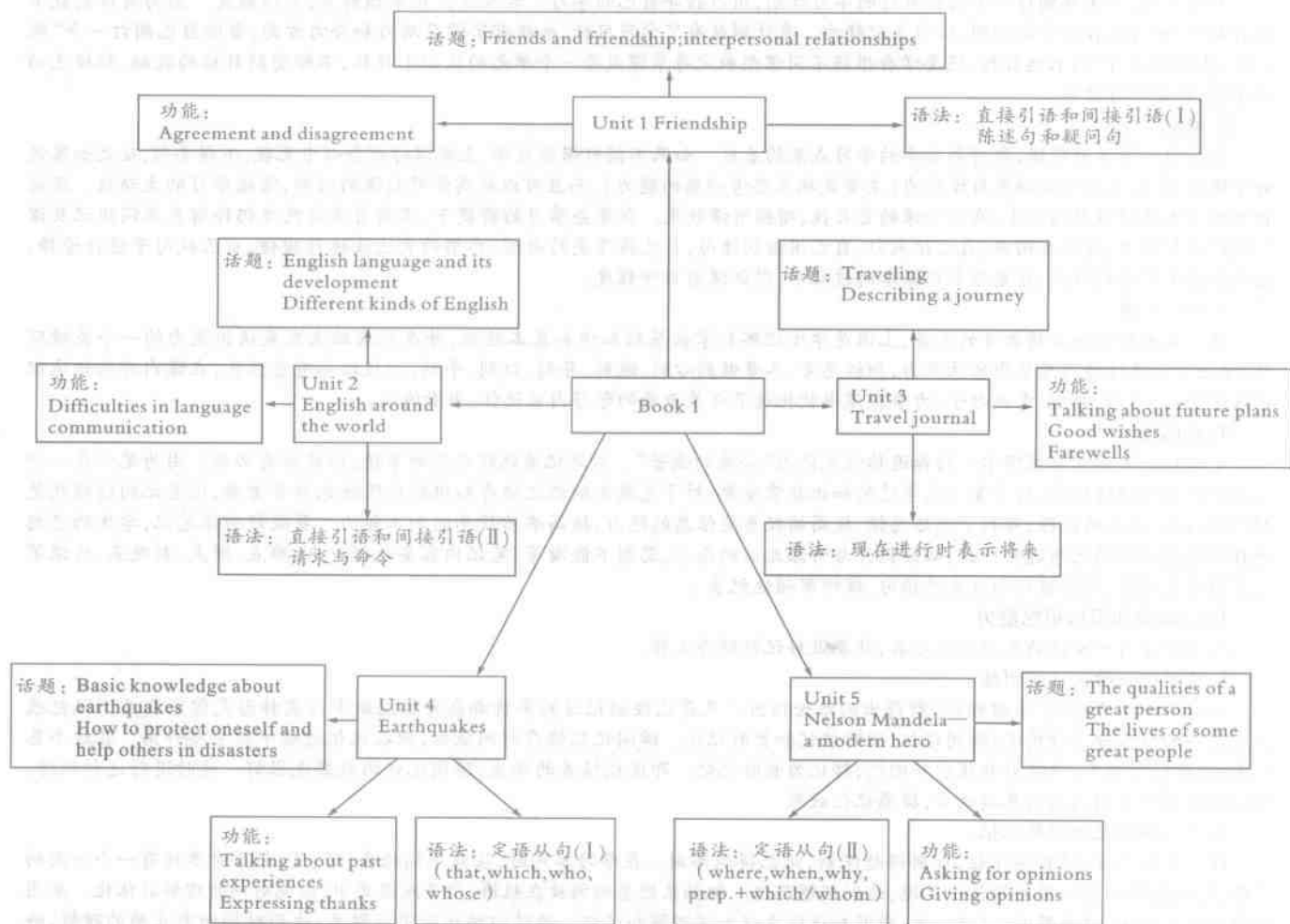
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全书知识结构图解·名师学法指津

一、全书知识结构图解



二、名师学法指津

20世纪30年代,中国的方言有467种。如今你只要会讲普通话,就可以到处通行。因为借由全国性的广播电视的推广,大家都已听得懂、讲得出普通话。未来十年,国际网络将变成全球性的广播系统,已经流行的英语将演变成世界的普通话。

很多人都已经、正在、将要学习英语。但是,人们用了很多方法,英语却学得并不好。学英语的最终目标,就是要能读、写、听、讲句子。想到就会讲,听到就会答,表示你会这个语言。没有达到这一目标,那就跟没有学一样。瑞士著名教育家皮亚杰说过:“所有智力方面的活动都要依赖于兴趣。”这句话真知灼见地道出了兴趣对学习的重要性。兴趣是人们力求认识某种事物或爱好某种活动并伴有积极情绪色彩的心理倾向,是推动人们进行活动的最现实、最活跃的内部动机。浓厚的兴趣可以培养学生的求知欲,激发学生强大的学习动力,促使他们顽强拼搏,努力学习。古今中外凡是取得巨大成就的人,无一不对自己所从事的职业产生浓厚的、强烈的兴趣。根据有关调查表明,随着年级的升高,学生的英语学习兴趣水平下降。兴趣的丧失导致了部分学生失去继续学习英语的动力,从而产生厌学的倾向,使得两极分化现象日益严重。

学会学习是素质教育的重要目标之一,也是顺应时代发展的需要。今天的学生在走出校门之后要适应社会、适应时代,就必须不断学习。全国中小学正在积极开展教育改革,努力探索和实施素质教育。素质教育是教育事业的一次深刻的变革,是教育思想和人才培养模式的重大进步。“我们今天知道的东西,到明天就会过时。如果我们停止学习,就会停滞不前。”许多未来学家认为,将来的“文盲”不再是目不识丁的人,而是不会学习的人。当今社会,科技高速发展,人类社会已进入信息时代、知识经济时代,知识将成为生产的主要要素,这就要求人们不能只有现有的知识,而应该是不断进行知识的创新、补充和更新。终身学习已成为时代的需要。对今天的学生来说,最重要的学习是学会学习,学生进入高中阶段,从心理上来说有朦胧的成人感,他们有独立与



创造的愿望,对自己的能力越来越有信心。但在外语学习方面,虽然有了三年初中的基础,掌握了一定的词汇与基础语法,但由于缺乏外语的实践能力与自学能力,很多学生还停留在跟在老师后面跑的阶段。外语学习的广阔天地还未真正对他们展开,他们的学习方法仍然停留在此——较简单的重复。

如何做到自主的学习,轻松的学习,下面跟同学们谈谈几点学习方法:

(一) 培养良好的学习习惯

良好的学习习惯是掌握有效学习方法的前提条件和必要保证。培养良好的学习习惯可从以下几个方面做起:

1. 制订计划

要学习好,首先要制订一个切实可行的学习计划,用以指导自己的学习。古人说:“凡事预则立,不预则废。”因为有计划就不会打乱仗,就可以合理安排时间,恰当分配精力。有计划就有了学习目标,也就有了学习动力和努力方向,要给自己制订一个“跳一跳,才能够得着”的长远目标,还要学会根据不同课型确定每节课或每一个单元的认知小目标,不断受到目标的激励,积极主动地学习,提高学习效率。

2. 课前自学

课前自学是学好新课,取得高效率的学习成果的基础。如果不搞好课前自学,上新课时就会心中无数,不得要领,反之如果做好了课前自学,不仅可以培养自学能力(主要是独立思考问题的能力),而且可以提高学习新课的兴趣,掌握学习的主动权。课前自学可以发现疑难引起思考,减少听课的盲目性,增强听课效果。在学会学习的前提下,课前自学应改变仍停留在单词识记及课文阅读的程度,自己查词典,自己记例句,自己用新词造句,自己找漂亮的句型、典型的表达法进行模仿,自己找句子进行诠释,自己找出课文中的难点,在充分利用课本的过程中,保证课前自学程度。

3. 专心上课

课堂是教师实施素质教育的渠道,上课是学生理解和掌握基础知识和基本技能,并在此基础上发展认识能力的一个关键环节,学生要始终保持高度集中的注意力,积极思考,尽量做到心到、眼到、耳到、口到、手到,积极培养有意注意,在课内有意识地识记该课生词、短语、句型、重点句子,力争在课内就把这节课最重要的学习内容记住,当堂消化。

4. 勤记笔记

十八世纪著名作家塞缪尔·约翰逊称做笔记为“必要的痛苦”。做笔记是比较痛苦的事情,但非常有必要。因为笔记是一种永久性的系统性的纪录,对于复习已学过的知识非常重要,对于克服头脑记忆储存知识的局限性也非常重要,记笔记的过程就是对信息筛选、浓缩的过程,有利于锻炼思维、提高捕捉重要信息的能力,提高浓缩信息的加工能力。要做好听课笔记,学生的思想进程必须与教师的思想进程一致,必须抛开与听课无关的杂念,思想不能溜号,笔记内容要包括重点、难点、疑点、新观点,听课笔记可用自己的话,用关键词和线索性语句,提纲挈领地纪录。

(二) 培养和锻炼记忆能力

在经过了前一阶段的学习过程之后,就要做好记忆储存工作。

1. 适时进行瞬间记忆训练。

教育心理学者研究“痕迹理论”所得出的结论指出:“凡是已经识记过的事物都在大脑组织中以某种形式留下痕迹。”记忆痕迹在脑中的储存分三种情况:瞬间记忆、短时记忆和长时记忆。瞬间记忆储存时间很短,但在记忆过程中起主要作用。在这个基础上,只要稍经启发,就能引起联想和回忆,转化为长时记忆。即使成绩差的学生,瞬间记忆的效果也很好。适时进行这种训练,可以增加单位时间内的信息接纳量,提高记忆效果。

2. 化机械记忆为理解记忆。

理解了的内容,就容易记住,理解得越深刻,记忆得越牢固。在学习单词时,注意单词的音、形、义,努力对单词有一个全面的了解,使所学的词在一定的情景中呈现,达到理解记忆。把抽象概念的词放在短语、句子或课文中,以便对词的理解具体化。采用归纳比较的方法,以新带旧,以旧学新,新旧知识联系以加深理解和记忆。通过归纳比较前后联系,达到对词组有正确的理解,避免只会在单词表中对其各种意义死记硬背的做法,达到温故而知新的效果,同时也提高了记忆力。还可以通过同义词、反义词辨析,同音异形词、词类转换词比较归纳等方式,想方设法将机械记忆转化为理解记忆,从而加深记忆痕迹,提高记忆效率。

3. 根据遗忘规律,在有计划地“重现”中巩固英语单词,增强记忆力。

德国心理学家艾宾浩斯的实验证明:遗忘的规律是先快后慢,刚记住的材料,最初几个小时内遗忘的速度最快。如果四至七天内不复现,记忆将受到抑制,甚至完全消失。因此,要有计划地经常复现英语词汇,克服遗忘现象。记忆力的训练方法是多种多样的,也是因人而异的。我们要在英语学习的实践中努力探索,使之更加有利于自己的语言学习。只有这样,才能提高学习效率,做到事半功倍。

(三) 坚持及时的复习和练习

1. 及时复习

课后及时复习能加深和巩固对新学知识的理解和记忆,达到系统地掌握新知识的目的。所以,科学、高效率的学习,必须把握“及时复习”这一环,心理学研究表明,学过知识后的短时间内遗忘很快,而往后遗忘的速度减慢,因此复习要及时,要在学后当天进行。复习可分为课后复习、阶段复习和期中、期末复习。复习要注意分散复习与集中复习相结合,分散复习比集中复习效果好,但集中复习也不可少,复习时可先尝试回忆,然后反复阅读教材,对照笔记,记忆掌握重点内容。

2. 反复练习

语言不是教会的,而是在使用中学会的,交际能力只能在交际中得到最有效的训练和培养。学生要争取各种训练机会反复练习,以提高自己的英语水平,如在课堂上,在课后,在英语角,在各种英语俱乐部多多练习英语、使用英语,培养真正的交际能力。

Unit 1 Friendship

课标三维目标

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目			
重点单词	upset <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的 <i>vt.</i> (upset, upset) 使不安; 使心烦 ignore <i>vt.</i> 不理睬; 忽视 calm <i>vt. & vi.</i> (使) 平静; (使) 镇定 <i>adj.</i> 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着的 concern <i>vt.</i> (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到 <i>n.</i> 担心; 关注; (利害) 关系 loose <i>adj.</i> 松的; 松开的 Netherlands <i>n.</i> 荷兰 (西欧国家) series <i>n.</i> 连续; 系列 outdoors <i>adv.</i> 在户外; 在野外 spellbind <i>vt.</i> (spellbound, spellbound) 迷住; 迷惑 dusk <i>n.</i> 黄昏; 傍晚 thunder <i>vi.</i> 打雷; 雷鸣 <i>n.</i> 雷; 雷声 entire <i>adj.</i> 整个的; 完全的; 全部的 entirely <i>adv.</i> 完全地; 全然地; 整个地 power <i>n.</i> 能力; 力量; 权力 curtain <i>n.</i> 窗帘; 门帘; 幕布	dusty <i>adj.</i> 积满灰尘的 partner <i>n.</i> 伙伴; 合作者; 合伙人 settle <i>vi.</i> 安家; 定居; 停留 <i>vt.</i> 使定居; 安排; 解决 suffer <i>vt. & vi.</i> 遭受; 忍受; 经历 highway <i>n.</i> 公路; 大路; <美> 高速公路 recover <i>vi. & vt.</i> 痊愈; 恢复; 重新获得 pack <i>vi. & vt.</i> 捆扎; 包装; 打行李 <i>n.</i> 小包; 包裹 suitcase <i>n.</i> 手提箱; 衣箱 overcoat <i>n.</i> 大衣; 外套 teenager <i>n.</i> 十几岁的青少年 exactly <i>adv.</i> 确实如此; 正是; 确切地 disagree <i>vi.</i> 不同意 grateful <i>adj.</i> 感激的; 表示谢意的 dislike <i>n. & vt.</i> 不喜欢; 厌恶 tip <i>n.</i> 提示; 技巧; 尖; 尖端; 小费 <i>vt.</i> 倾斜; 翻倒 swap <i>vt.</i> 交换 item <i>n.</i> 项目; 条款 German <i>adj.</i> 德国的; 德国人的; 德语的 <i>n.</i> 德国人; 德语		
重点短语	add up 合计 be concerned about 关心; 挂念 set down 记下; 放下; 登记 at dusk 在黄昏时刻 face to face 面对面地 get / be tired of 对……厌烦 fall in love 相爱, 爱上	calm (...) down (使) 平静下来; (使) 镇定下来 walk the dog 遛狗 a series of 一连串的; 一系列; 一套 on purpose 故意 no longer / not ... any longer 不再…… pack (sth.) up 将(东西) 装箱打包 join in 参加, 加入	have got to 不得不; 必须 go through 经历; 经受 in order to 为了…… suffer from 遭受; 患病 get along with 与……相处; 进展	
日常用语归纳	同意和不同意 (Agreement and disagreement) I agree. Yes, I think so. So do I. Me too. Exactly. No problem. Sure. Certainly. Of course. All right. You're right / correct. Good idea. I think that's a good idea. I don't think so. Neither do I. That's not right. Yes, but... I'm afraid not. No way. I'm sorry, but I don't agree. Of course not. I disagree.			
语法	直接引语和间接引语 (I); 陈述句和疑问句 1. 陈述句 "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne. (Direct speech) → Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. (Indirect speech) 2. 一般疑问句 "Does a friend always have to be a person?" the writer asks us. (Direct speech) → The writer asks us if a friend always has to be a person. (Indirect speech) 3. 特殊疑问句 "What do you call your diary?" Anne's sister asked her. (Direct speech) → Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary. (Indirect speech)			



背景知识导读

Anne's Diary

This is a true story. It took place in Amsterdam, Holland in the early 1940s after the German Nazis had occupied most of Europe. The Nazi Party ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945. One of their key policies was to kill all the Jews in Europe. If any persons known to be Jews were found, they would be sent to concentration camps farther east, mostly in Poland. Families were separated and transported in trains. For many days, they went without food, water, sanitation or fresh air. To avoid this terrible fate, some Jewish families went into hiding, often with the help of non-Jewish friends. This is what Anne's family did when Margot was told she must go to the railway station to be taken to a camp. Another Jewish family joined them in their hiding place in the attic of a house. It was very crowded there. Only three young people were there: Margot, Peter and, of course, Anne. Her diary shows that Anne felt she was the naughty one of the group since she was always being scolded. She felt she could not confide in Margot because her sister was always good. And she felt she could not confide in Peter because he was a boy. So she made a friend of her diary. Later, however, she did become closer to Peter and they took a liking to one another. Anne talks about their growing friendship in her diary.

安妮日记

这是一个真实的故事。发生在二十世纪四十年代初的荷兰的阿姆斯特丹,当时德国纳粹已占领了欧洲的大部分地区。纳粹党从1933年至1945年统治着德国。他们的主要政策之一就是屠杀欧洲境内的所有犹太人。如果发现他们是犹太人,就立即把他们送往大东边,主要是波兰的集中营。家人被分开用火车运走。许多天来,他们没吃,没喝,没有卫生设施,没有新鲜空气。为了避免这一可怕的命运,一些犹太人经常在非犹太人的朋友的帮助下躲藏起来。这就是当玛格特被告知必须去车站被带往集中营时,安妮一家人所做的。另一家犹太人和他们一起躲在一座房子的阁楼里。那里相当拥挤。只有三个年轻人在那里,玛格特,彼得,当然还有安妮。她的日记表明安妮觉得她是这一组中最淘气的一个人,因为她经常受责备。她觉得她不能无保留地向玛格特吐露心事,因为她姐姐总是优秀的。并且她觉得也不能对彼得无话不谈,因为他是一个男孩子。因此她把日记当成了自己的朋友。后来,不管怎样,她真的与彼得关系很近,并且他们很喜欢对方。安妮在她的日记中谈到了他们逐渐发展的友谊。

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

I 课文·英汉对译

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.

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 before they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, 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 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. 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 was here.

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

安妮最好的朋友

你是不是想有一位无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友呢?或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你,或者不理解你目前的困境呢?安妮·弗兰克想要的是第一种类型的朋友,于是她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。她一家都是犹太人,所以他们不得不躲藏起来,否则他们就会被德国纳粹抓去。她和她的家人躲藏了二十五个月之后才发现。在这段时间里,她唯一的忠实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,我要把这本日记当作我的朋友,我要把我这个朋友称作基蒂。"现在,来看看自1942年七月之后,安妮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:

我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。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,一切都变了。

.....比如,有天晚上天气很暖和,我熬到11点半

purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare 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; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face 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

故意不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。还有一次,就在五个月前的一天傍晚,我碰巧在楼上,窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚,风雨交加,电闪雷鸣,我全然被这种力量镇住了,这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

……不幸的是……我只能透过脏兮兮的窗帘观看大自然,窗帘悬挂在沾满灰尘的窗前。观看这些已经不再是乐趣,因为大自然是你必须亲身体会的。

你的,
安妮

2 语言·知识精讲

1. survey n. & v.

(1) *n.* 概观,概论,全面评述。常用于结构: make a general survey of sth. 纵观某事物。

I'm not good at making a general survey of matters.
我不善于纵观事物。

(2) *n.* 民意调查,民意测验。常用于结构: make a survey of sth. 调查某事物。

The reporter made a survey of river pollution.

记者对河流污染问题进行了调查。

(3) *v.* 查看,审视,眺望(风景等)

The next morning we surveyed the damage caused by the fire.

次日清早我们查看了火灾的破坏情况。

2. add 用作及物或不及物动词,有“增加,增添”等意思,可构成如下短语

add to 增添

add...to... 往……添加……

add up (together) 合计

add up to 合计达,加起来总和是

Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.

烟火使节日之夜更加出色。

She added some salt to the soup. 她往汤里加了些盐。

Add up these figures and you will see which is the right answer.

把这些数字加起来,你就会知道哪个是正确的答案。

It is reported that the number of visitors to the exhibition adds up to 15,000 every day.

据报道每天来参观展览的人数达到15 000人。

Please add a note to the posters and say that your teacher himself will play the last piece.

请在海报上再加一条,说你的老师将亲自演奏最后一个曲目。

3. calm v. (使)平静;(使)镇定 adj. 平静的;镇静的;沉着
的,指无风浪或人的心情不激动

The sea calmed down. 海上风平浪静了。

He calmed himself (down). 他使自己镇静(下来)。

It is calm weather. 无风的天气。

4. ignore v. 忽视,对……不予理睬

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

孩子胡闹时别去理他,不久他就会不闹了。

◆ [例题1] CCTV _____ public opinion about the poisonous milk powder.

- A. made a list of B. made a record of
C. made a survey of D. made fun of

[解析] 本题为短语辨析题。题中 opinion 为可数名词,若选 A、B 两项应用其复数形式表示“公众的舆论”。很显然 D 项不符合题意。句意为“中央电视台就有毒奶粉事件进行了舆论调查”。

[答案] C

◆ [点拨] 利用相同动词与不同的名词、副词、介词或者相同的副词、介词与不同的动词的搭配进行类别记忆可提高记忆效率。

◆ [例题2] (1) The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with his talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here.

- A. having added B. to add
C. adding D. added

(2) His whole income _____ no more than 1,000 yuan per month.

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

[解析] (1) 题考查现在分词表示伴随情况。句意:来访的总理对他的会谈表示满意。他又补充说,他在这儿过得很愉快。adding 补充,表示伴随。

(2) 题考查词语辨析。根据语境知 add up to (合计,达到)正合题意。

[答案] (1) C (2) A

◆ [点拨] 记忆常用结构是解题的关键,区分 add up to 与 add to 的意思。

◆ [例题3] Though he was angry at the naughty boy's rudeness, he _____ himself and talked to him with patience.

- A. persuaded B. prepared
C. hid D. calmed



[思维拓展]

ignorant *adj.* 无知的,不知道的be ignorant of/about sb./sth. 对某人/某物不知道 ignorance *n.* 无知She was ignorant of conditions at the lower levels at that time.
她当时不了解下情。

[辨析] ignore 与 be ignorant

ignore 装作不知道,故意不理睬;be ignorant 不知道,没意识到。

He ignores the doctor's advice and goes on smoking.

他不顾(忽视)医生的忠告而继续抽烟。

I was ignorant (of the fact) that the boss should be so strict.

我不知道老板居然那样严格。

We can't afford to ignore their advice.

我们不能不考虑他们的劝告。

She ignored him and carried on with her work.

她没理他,继续做她的工作。

5. **upset** *v.* 使不安,使心烦;打乱,搅乱(计划等);弄翻;使不舒服 *adj.* 心烦意乱的(不置于名词前);(胃等)不舒服的;(计划等)搅乱的;翻倒的

[要点] 作动词时其主语是令他人不安的因素。

The bad news upset him.

坏消息使他心烦意乱。

His mind was too much upset. 他心烦意乱。

6. **have got to (= have to)** 不得不,必须

(1) have got to 的否定式为 haven't got to; have to 的否定式为 don't have to。用于疑问句时,前者 have 提前,后者借助于助动词 do。

(2) 表示一次性动作时,两者可互换。但当表示习惯性动作时,尤其是当句中含有 always, often, sometimes 等频率副词时,则应使用 have to, 不使用 have got to。

(3) have got to 罕用于过去时,而 have to 除可用于过去时外,还可与情态动词、助动词连用,可用于完成时结构中。

(4) have (got) to 与 must 都意为“必须”,但 must 作为情态动词无时态以及人称和数的变化,而 have (got) to 则有。have (got) to 表示客观需要, must 则表示主观看法。另外,表示“不必”,不可用 mustn't, 而用 don't have to, haven't got to, needn't。mustn't 表示“一定不能”的绝对禁止含义。

7. **concern** *vt.* 涉及,关系到,参与;使担心,使操心 *n.* 关心;关注;(利害)关系

常用的短语有:

- concern oneself with/in 从事(参与、干涉)
- concern oneself about/for... 因为……担忧(关心)某人
- concern sb./sth. 关心某人(某事)
- as/so far as...be concerned 就……而言
- as concerns 关于(= concerning)
- feel/show concern about/for... 担心(关心、挂念)……
- be concerned with 与……有关的
- be concerned about/for 关心

The matter concerns the interests of the people.

这件事关系到人民的利益。

He is so concerned about you.

他对你是那样地关心。

[解析] 本题考查词义的辨析。从该题从句意思“尽管他对那淘气男孩的粗鲁很生气”,结合后面分句意思“他耐心地同他交谈”,可知当然是“使自己平静下来”。

[答案] D

◆ [例题 4] (1) 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

(2) The best way to deal with an impolite person is to _____ him.

A. ignore B. neglect C. omit D. overlook

[解析] (1) 题考查词义的辨析。从结构上看,除了 D 项外,其余三项都可以与 be...of 构成短语,但是从意义上分析,从句意为“由于病了,他躺在床上几个月”,主句自然是“对他那领域的新进展不知晓”。

(2) 题中 ignore 不理睬,忽视; neglect 疏忽,忽略; omit 忽略; overlook 忽略,忽视。该句意为:对付无礼之人的最好办法就是置之不理。

[答案] (1) C (2) A

◆ [点拨] 熟记 ignore 的词义及与 neglect, omit, overlook 的区别。

◆ [例题 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

[解析] 从所提供的选项看,四个形容词在结构上都可以填入空中,但由于上句中说“他被解雇了”,当然是“感到不安”,而其他几个选项意思都不对。

[答案] A

◆ [例题 6] (1) That's very kind of you. I wish I _____ give you so much trouble.

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

(2) I usually _____ get up before 5:00 am, to prepare breakfast for my family.

A. need B. have to C. have got to D. haven't to

(3) If you can't finish the work before Friday, you may _____ work on the weekend.

A. must B. have to C. have got to D. haven't to

[解析] (1) 题根据左栏关于 have to 和 have got to 的否定形式的讲析,可排除 A、B 两项;又根据 mustn't 的含义,结合句意,可知也不合适;D 项的过去式应理解成 wish 的宾语从句的虚拟语气形式。

(2) 题中含有 usually, 故 C 项被排除, D 项的否定形式用错。

(3) 题中有情态动词 may, 故 A、C、D 三项都不对。

[答案] (1) D (2) B (3) B

◆ [例题 7] (1) _____ English is concerned, he is first in our class.

A. As B. As soon as C. As far as D. Now that

8. walk 作“步行”讲时为不及物动词,但也可以用作及物动词,有如下含义

(1) 陪伴……走,护送……走

I'll walk you to the station. 我陪你走到车站吧。

(2) 牵着(动物)走,遛(动物),赶着……走

They walk their dogs every day. 他们每天都遛狗。

(3) 步行于……

It needs courage to walk the tightrope. 走钢丝需要勇气。

9. cheat 可用作名词,意为“骗子”;用作动词时有如下含义和用法

(1) *vi.* 欺骗, 欺诈, 常用于结构:

cheat sb. (out) of sth. 骗取某人的某物

cheat sb. into the belief that... 骗某人相信……

cheat sb. into doing sth. 骗某人做某事

In order to get the child to eat more, the mother cheated him into the belief that he would get a new toy.

为了让孩子多吃点,妈妈骗他相信会得到一个新玩具。

(2) *vi.* 作弊, 舞弊

He was caught cheating in/on an exam.

他考试作弊时被当场抓获。

10. reason *n.* 理由, 原因, 理性

常构成的搭配用法有:

for a/an...reason 因为一个……的原因

the reason for... 的理由,……的原因

reason + why/that 引导的定语从句

the reason is + that 引导的表语从句

You must tell him the reason why/that you won't accept his offer. 你必须告诉他你为何拒绝他的提议。

The reason why most Chinese have healthy white teeth is that they eat a healthy diet.

大多数中国人牙齿健康洁白的原因是他们饮食健康。

[思维拓展]

the reason for sth. 做某事的理由

the cause of sth. 某事的起因

the excuse for sth. 某事的托词/借口

11. crazy *adj.* 疯狂的; 愚蠢的; 狂热的; 着迷的

[用法拓展]

be crazy to do sth. (某人) 做某事是疯狂的

be crazy on/about doing sth. 对做某事十分狂热

be crazy for sth. 渴望某物

be crazy for sb. 迷恋某人

be crazy with 因……而发疯

drive sb. mad/crazy 使某人发疯

craziness *n.* 疯狂, 狂热

crazily *adv.* 疯狂地

like crazy(口) 发狂似的

12. list *n. & v.* 要注意其名词和动词的不同含义和用法

(1) *n.* 表, 一览表; 目录; 名单

(2) 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

[解析] 以上两题均考查 concern 一词的用法搭配。根据左栏的归纳, 结合(1)题的句意“就英语而言, 他是我班成绩最好的”, 只有C项可以构成正确的搭配, 表达连贯的句意。(2)题中前一分句应理解为“会议与改革有关”, 因此空中应填介词 with; 后一分句句意为“到会的每个人都关心自己的利益”, 应填介词 about 或 for。

[答案] (1)C (2)A

◆ [例题8] It's dangerous _____ the streets of New York alone late at night.

A. to go

B. to walk

C. to drive

D. to run

[解析] 分析题干可以看出, 空格后为名词 the streets, 因此空格中应填入及物动词, 虽然C、D两项可以用作及物动词, 但是它们的宾语不应是 the streets, 也就是说意思不符。A项一般用作不及物动词。根据左栏的讲析, 这里的 walk 意为“步行于……”。

[答案] B

◆ [例题9] (1) Anyone who is caught _____ others out of their money shall be punished by law.

A. getting

B. cheating

C. robbing

D. persuading

(2) We should be careful of cheats who often _____ some poor men _____ believing them.

A. cheat; out of

B. cheat; in

C. cheat; into

D. cheat; to

[解析] (1)句意: 任何骗别人钱的人都应受到法律的制裁。只有B项可以与句中的 out of 搭配。

(2)我们都知道, 骗子的伎俩就是让别人相信他们, 以达到他们想要达到的目的。为表达这个意思, 可以从左栏的归纳中找到相应的搭配。

[答案] (1)B (2)C

◆ [例题10] (1) She would like to know the reason _____ fewer and fewer students are showing interest in her lesson.

A. for

B. why

C. for that

D. which

(2) What do you think of the reason _____ he explained in his last letter _____ refusing the job?

A. why; why

B. that; for which

C. which; for

D. that; because

[解析] (1)考查 reason 后引导定语从句的关系代(副)词。首先分析一下定语从句的结构, 主谓齐全, 空格中只能填入状语成分, 所以使用关系副词 why。句意: 她想知道为什么越来越少的学生对她的课感兴趣。若将C项改为 for which 也对。

(2)考查点一是 reason 用作先行词时引导定语从句的关系代(副)词; 考查点二是 reason 与介词 for 搭配, 表示“……的原因”。分析 reason 之后的定语从句可以看出动词 explained 后缺少宾语, 因此第一空格处应填入关系代词 that, which 或不填。

[答案] (1)B (2)C

◆ [例题11] _____ is crazy _____ you to go out in such hot weather.

A. It; of

B. It; for

C. That; for

D. This; for



make a list (of...) 造表, 列……表

take... off the list 从表上去掉……

a price list 价目表

a reading list 阅读书目

a shopping list 购物单

stand first on the list 居首位, 名列前茅

(2) v. 把……编列成表; 列举

list a few reasons 列举几条理由

as listed above 如上所列

As she has a poor memory, she usually make a list of things before going shopping.

由于记忆力不好, 她常常在购物之前列一个清单。

13. You are taking your end-of-term exam.

你将参加期末考试。

本句中的现在进行时表示将来按计划要进行的动作。能这样用的常见动词有:

arrive, come, go, get, have, leave, return, sleep, stay, start, travel, work, play, wear, give, move 等。

The teacher is giving us a report this afternoon.

那位老师今天下午要给我们作报告。

She's moving to the city next week.

下周她要搬到城里去。

We're leaving for Shanghai.

我们就要动身去上海了。

14. go through 的含义

(1) 穿过, 通过

A terrible noise went through the house,

一阵可怕的声音响彻整幢房子。

(2) 审阅, 检查

I can't go through the papers in an hour.

一个小时内我审阅不完这些文件。

(3) 翻找, 搜寻

Mother went through the drawer for her glasses.

母亲翻抽屉找她的眼镜。

(4) 经历(困难, 痛苦等)

Most families went through a lot in the war.

战争中多数家庭经历过许多困难。

(5) 通过, 成功

The plan did not go through. 计划没通过。

15. hide away vi. & vt.

(1) vi. 躲避, 隐藏

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. 藏, 隐藏

Why do you hide your thoughts away from me?

你为什么对我隐瞒你的想法呢?

[辨析] hide oneself 表示动作, be hidden 表示状态。

She was hidden behind the curtain.

她躲在窗帘后面。

[解析] It is crazy of sb. to do sth. (= Sb. is crazy to do sth.) 意为“某人做某事是疯狂的”, 其中 it 是形式主语, 代替 of sb. to do sth. 动词不定式的复合结构。此时不用 for sb. to do sth., 因为 sb. 与 crazy 能形成 sb. is crazy 的系表结构。

[答案] A

[误区警示] 英语中既可以描述人又可以描述事物的形容词是学习英语时尤为要注意的问题, 稍有疏忽就容易犯连锁性的错误。

[例题 12] (1) Please _____ on this piece of paper all the things you want me to buy.

A. make B. take C. list D. think

(2) —Are all the telephone numbers _____ in the directory?

—Yes, all _____ Jane's.

A. listed; included

B. listing; includes

C. listed; including

D. being listed; includes

[解析] (1) 考查动词 list “把……列成表”之意的用法。解答此类题目应根据句意选择适当的动词, 且要注意句子结构, 如此题中 list 的宾语应是 all the things, 因其后跟了定语从句, 为使句子不显得头重脚轻, 所以把作状语的介词短语提到了宾语前面。句意: 请把所有我要买的东西都列到这张纸上。其他几个动词皆搭配不当。

(2) 第一空中 list 作动词用, 与其前名词 telephone numbers 有被动关系, 故应用过去分词作后置定语; 而第二空后有宾语 Jane's, 故应用现在分词, 相当于 that include。

[答案] (1) C (2) C

[例题 13] I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida. I _____ my mum.

A. am taking B. have taken C. take D. will have taken

[解析] 本题考查了具体语境中时态的选择。句意为“我已获得一次去佛罗里达度假两周的机会。我将带我妈妈一起去”。由此得知 B 项和 C 项显然与题意不符; D 项是将来完成时, 强调在将来某个时间之前完成某事; am taking 是现在进行时形式, 表示一般将来时的意义, 含有计划、打算的意味。

[答案] A

[例题 14] (1) The police _____ the building hoping to catch the thief.

A. looked for B. searched for C. found out D. went through

(2) A terrible noise _____ the house and then we felt it shaking.

A. went through B. went into C. looked into D. held into

[解析] (1) 题中 look for, search for 均意为“寻找……”; find out 意为“弄明白”; go through 意为“搜寻……”。因句子宾语为 the building, 所以用 go through, 意为“搜查这座大楼”。而 A、B、C 三项的宾语应为寻找的对象。

(2) 句意: 一声巨响穿过屋子, 随后我们感到它在震颤。go through 意为“穿过, 通过”, 符合题意。

[答案] (1) D (2) A

[例题 15] As little Tom didn't want his sister to share his chocolate he _____ somewhere in his room.



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

在你遛狗的时候,不小心松了手,结果狗被车撞了。

句中 while walking the dog = while you are walking the dog. 本句中 while 后面省略了主语 you 和 be 动词 are。while 或 when 引导的时间状语从句,如果从句中的主语和主句的主语是同一个人或事物时,可省去从句中的主语和 be 动词。

He fell asleep while (he was) doing his homework.

他做作业时睡着了。

17. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend...

我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账,我要把这本日记当作我的朋友。

句中 set down 意为“记下,写下”。

[思维拓展]

(1) 相当于 put down (放下,搁下),常用于 set down sth./set sth. down 结构中。

(2) 相当于 to stop and allow sb. to get off, 意为“让某人下车”。

(3) 相当于 explain or describe to oneself as, 意为“解释为,认为”(与 as 连用)

I will set down the story as it was told to me.

我要把故事按我所听到的原原本本地记录下来。

He set down a basket on the ground.

他把一个篮子放在地上。

Please set me down at the next corner.

请在下一个拐角处让我下车。

[词组拓展]

set about (doing) sth. 着手(做)某事

set off 动身;出发;引爆,燃放

set out 出发;着手做

set up 竖起;创设,开办

set forward 提出;拨快(钟表)

18. a series of... 一系列的……;一连串的……;一套(丛书、邮票等)

series 是一个单复数同形的名词。

a series of meetings 一系列的会议

a series of exams 一连串的考试

a series of textbooks 一套教科书

two series of stamps 两套邮票

At the end of every term, the students have to take part in a series of exams.

每到学期末,学生们都不得不参加一系列的考试。

He saw a series of white arrows painted on the road.

他看见马路上画有一连串的白色箭头。

Two series of lectures are scheduled.

两套演讲已经安排好了。

[辨析]

series 与 chain

(1) series 指按次序排列或发生的相似的、相关的或相同的事情。

(2) chain 暗示紧密连接或联系在一起的一系列东西。

A. put it away B. sent it away

C. hid it away D. hid away it

[解析] 根据从句意思“由于小汤姆不想他妹妹分吃他的巧克力”来推测,主句的意思应该是“他把巧克力藏在他房间里的某个地方”。A项意为“收拾好”;B项意为“送走”;D项中的 it 是代词,不应后置。

[答案] C

[特别提醒] 为了做好根据意境来选择答案的题就必须多记形似而意非的词组。

◆ [例题 16] While _____ in the countryside, he made many friends with the native there.

A. worked

B. working

C. he works

D. he is working

[解析] 从结构上分析,while 为连词,可以引导时间状语从句,C、D 两项虽可以构成从句,但时态与主句不一致;若把 A 项用于该空格,只能看成过去分词,而不是过去式;显然 work 的动作与主语 he 之间是主动关系,故应用现在分词形式表示主动,也可看作省去了 he was 的省略形式。

[答案] B

◆ [例题 17] (1) She _____ the VCD player on the table and went out.

A. set out

B. set up

C. set down

D. set on

(2) 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

(3) I have _____ everything that happened, as I remember it.

A. set down

B. set up

C. set out

D. set off

[解析] (1) 考查 set 构成的短语的辨析。A 项意为“出发,开始(做)”;B 项意为“建立”;D 项意为“出发,动身,使爆炸”,这三项都不能使句意通顺,应选择表示“放下”的短语。

(2) 所给选项中 A、B、C 三项都可以表示“记下”的意思。

(3) 题意:就我的记忆所及,我把所发生的事全都记了下来。set down 写下,记下,搁下;set out 出发,动身,着手做;set up 竖起,创设,开办;set off 动身,出发,引爆。

[答案] (1) C (2) D (3) A

◆ [例题 18] (1) Two _____ of textbooks will have been tried in these two provinces in the next three years.

A. series

B. serie

C. copy

D. set

(2) A series of TV play _____ on Channel 4 these days.

A. is

B. was

C. are

D. were

[解析] 第(1)小题句意:在未来三年里,这两个省份要试用这两套教科书。B 项是错误的单词;C 项意为“副本,拷贝,一册”,两本应为 two copies。另外,被试用的教材也不可能只有两本,故应该排除;D 项中应该用 sets 才正确,故排除。 “两套教科书”应为 two series of textbooks。

第(2)小题句意为“最近 4 频道正在播放一部电视连续剧”。“a series of + 单数名词”作主语时,谓语用单数,故排除 C、D。根据时间状语“these days”,可知用一般现在时态,故排除 B。

[答案] (1) A (2) A

19. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. 当他(她)上次借去时,他(她)摔坏了它,你必须花钱修理。

句中 pay to get it repaired, 含有 pay to do sth. 结构, 意为“花钱干某事”, 和 get it repaired = have it repaired (让人去修理) 的意思相近。注意 pay 的用法:

- pay for... 为……付款
- pay sb. for... 为……付款给某人
- pay money for... 为……付款
- pay sb. money for... = pay money to sb. for... 为……付款给某人
- pay to do sth. 付款做某事
- pay sb. money to do sth. 付款让某人做某事

20. point *n.* 点, 论点, 要点, 观点, 小数点, 问题点, (时间) 点, 地点, 特点, 点(端), 意义, 得分 *v.* 指示, 指着, 对着, 削尖

[用法拓展]

- point at / to sb. sth. 指着某人(某事物)的位置或方向
- point sth. at / towards sb. / sth. 以某物瞄准或对着某人(某物)
- point out 指出
- be on the point of doing sth. 正要(或即将)做某事
- there is no point in doing... 没有必要(意义)做……
- to the point 中肯的, 得要领的
- off the point 离题的
- point of view 观点, 着眼点

[辨析] point at 与 point to

两者常可换用, 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、建筑物的朝向时, 要用 point to.

21. face to face 面对面地 (在句中作状语, 常与 with 搭配) face-to-face *adj.* 面对面的

[相似词组]

- heart to heart 坦诚地
- shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地
- back to back 背对背地
- hand in hand 手拉手地
- arm in arm 臂挽臂地
- side by side 并排地; 并肩地
- step by step 逐步地

They stood face to face. 他们面对面地站着。

They held fact-to-face talk. 他们进行了面对面的交谈。

22. purpose 目的

常用的短语: with the purpose of doing sth. 意为“目的”, 如: with the purpose of seeing him and visiting some places

His brother works in Beijing, so he is going there this summer, with the purpose of seeing him and visiting some places

[点拨] “a series of + 复数名词”作主语时, 谓语动词也要用单数形式。

◆ [例题 19] Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____ by the hour.

- A. pay B. paying C. paid D. to pay

● 全国高考题 ●

[解析] pay 作及物动词时, 其宾语为 sb. 或 money. The government pays cleaning women by the hour. 的被动语态为 Cleaning women are paid by the hour. 其中 are 可以被 get 替换, 这时的 get 为连系动词, 构成“get + done”结构, 相当于被动语态。如: get married 结婚, get arrested 被捕, get excited 变得激动。因此答案应选 C.

[答案] C

◆ [例题 20] (1) I was _____ the point of hanging up the receiver when he answered it.

- A. in B. about C. at D. on

(2) There seems to be no point _____ about it any further.

- A. to talk B. at talking
C. in talking D. being talked

(3) The clock hands pointed _____ twelve.

- A. to B. at C. out D. off

[解析] (1) 句意: 我刚要挂电话时, 他接了。本题考查句型 be on the point of doing sth. when... 表示“正要(或即将)做某事, 这时(突然)……”。还可用句型: sb. be about to do sth. when + 从句, 表示“某人正要(或即将)做某事, 这时……”

(2) 考查 there is no point in doing sth. 的用法。

(3) 表示“指针指向”用 point to.

[答案] (1) D (2) C (3) A

◆ [例题 21] (1) She opened the door quietly only _____ a stranger face _____ face with her.

- A. finding; to B. to find; to
C. finding; with D. to find; with

(2) 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

[解析] (1) 表示出乎意料的结果时用不定式形式而不用现在分词形式。only to do sth. 表示出乎意料的结果; face to face with sb. 与某人面对面。

(2) side by side 肩并肩, side to side 无此搭配。

[答案] (1) B (2) D

◆ [例题 22] (1) Everybody can see that she did it _____, not by chance.

- A. to purpose B. on purpose
C. in purpose D. by purpose

(2) — _____ did he tell me his telephone number?

— I have no idea.