

普通高中课程标准实验教材

优质 课堂 1 + 1

高中英语
必修 1

浙江教育出版社

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高中英语 必修 1

主 编 沈玉荣

编 者 沈玉荣 黄 刚 骆文儿 郭 婷 袁秀珍

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主 编 沈玉荣
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联系电话: 0571-85170300-80928

e-mail: zjy@zjcb.com

网 址: www.zjeph.com

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出版前言

为了更好地贯彻新课改的精神,为广大师生提供有较强针对性及操作性的辅导材料,我社组织省内部分优秀教师及教研员,依据《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》以及各学科现行使用教科书的要求,根据一轮新课程的教学实际,在原《随堂纠错超级练》的基础上,精心编写了《优质课堂 1+1》丛书。

这是一套涵盖高中各主要学科、包括课堂教学和阶段复习的同步实战型丛书。丛书的设计以帮助学生学习掌握基础知识、基本理论,提高学生的解题能力为目标,各栏目的设置注重对学生学习思路的拓展和学习方法的培养,适合课堂教学和课后训练。

《优质课堂 1+1》按章节编写,每节包括“课本解读”、“典例剖析”和“同步训练”等三个板块。其中,“课本解读”板块用简练的文字,从知识和能力的角度归纳整理了教科书的主要知识点,揭示了本章的重难点,为学生指点迷津。“典例剖析”选取每节典型例题,分析思路,点拨此类习题解答的基本策略和方法。“同步训练”按课时编写,从理解巩固、发展提高和高考链接三个层面,让学生在课堂学习之后,在对所学知识进行复习巩固的基础上,适当地拓展提升,同时对高考的命题特点有一个感性的认识。

本丛书的作者均为我省各学科的骨干教师和优秀教研员。他们不仅教学经验丰富,而且在习题的编制与选择方面有着深入的研究。在编写本丛书时,他们充分根据各学科的内容特点以及新课程的教学实际,为学生们提供了科学合理的训练素材,希望学生通过本丛书的学习,能在透彻理解教科书内容的基础上,循序渐进地提高自己的学习能力,掌握良好的学习方法,在高考中立于不败之地。

浙江教育出版社

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Unit 1 Friendship

课本解读



名师点拨

本单元的主题是朋友和友谊。在学习时,通过有关听和读的练习,发展听读能力,同时要能充分利用材料,积累有关“友谊”这个主题的好的表达方式,并通过说和写加以应用,以达到提高说写技能,丰富和提升个人对友谊、朋友的理解,并能运用英语来充分表达自己对该主题的认识。

知识预览

词汇	upset ignore calm concern loose Netherlands German series outdoors dusk thunder entire entirely power curtain dusty partner settle suffer highway recover pack suitcase overcoat teenager exactly disagree grateful dislike tip swap item
	add up calm (...) down have got to be concerned about walk the dog go through set down a series of on purpose in order to at dusk face to face no longer / not ... any longer suffer from get / be tired of pack (sth.) up get along with fall in love join in
句型	Not ... until ... While doing sth. ... I wonder if ... It's ... that ... So ... that ... There was a time when ... It was the first time that ... had done ...
语法	直接引语和间接引语(I); 陈述句和疑问句

知识点拨

I. 句子

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

将你所得的分数加起来,看看你得多分。

(1) add up 合计,加起来

These figures don't add up right. 这些数字加错了。

Every time I add these figures up I get a different answer. 每次我把这些数字加起来,得到的答案都不一样。

拓展 add up to 总计达到……

The money he spent added up to \$1,500. 他一共花了1,500美元。

(2) add vt.

①加,增加,后面经常跟介词 to

If you add 5 to 8, you get 13. 5加8等于13。
Teachers need to use their imagination and add art to their teaching. 老师需要运用一点想象来增添教学的艺术性。

②接着说,还说

"I'm sorry," she added, "I didn't have time to change." "对不起,"她说,"我没时间换衣服了。"

(3) add to 增强,加强

The balloons added to the festival atmosphere. 这些气球平添了许多节日的气氛。

拓展 addition n. 加,加起来,增加物

in addition 而且,除此之外……还

additional adj. 另外的,附加的,额外的

试一试 中译英

①他补充说道:"我过得非常愉快。谢谢!"

②火快灭了,你再给它加一点柴火好吗?

③商店被窃(shop-lifting)有可能总计达到销售额的3%~4%。

④暴风雪增加了我们的困难。

注意

本小题为中译英,要求用 add 或含有 add 的短语来组织。解答此类题目时可以参考下列步骤:

- ①通读全句,了解语境;
- ②确定整句句型;
- ③分解句子,一部分一部分完成,确定每一部分的恰当形式;
- ④通读写好的句子,检查是否有错误。

翻译句子是写作的一部分,也是提高写作能力的步骤之一,只有打好句子基础才能为整体写作能力的提高打好基础。

2. He / she will have to pay to get it repaired. 他/她将必须付钱请人修理。

(1) pay *vt.*

①指付钱来购买物品或接受服务等,付(给),为(向)……付钱

pay to do sth. 为做……花钱

We decided to pay to get our bag back. 我们决定花钱拿回我们的包。

pay (money, rent etc.) for sth. 花钱买某物
They promise to pay \$100 for the repairs in advance. 他们答应预先付 100 美元的修理费。

How much rent would you like to pay? 你们准备付多少租金?

pay sb. / sth. 付给某人/为某物支付

Thousands of people refused to pay their taxes. 成千上万的人拒绝支付税金。

I haven't paid the doctor yet. 我还没付钱给医生呢。

②偿还,付代价,承担

She had paid her debts. 她已经偿还了她欠的债。

Pay me the money you owe me. 把我借你的钱还给我。

③合算,值得,有好处

It pays to get a good education. 获得良好的教育是有好处的。

拓展 pay attention to 对……注意

pay back 偿还,报复

pay off 偿还掉,是值得的,没白费

注意

比较 pay, spend, cost, buy

这四个词都可以表示花钱购买某样东西,它们的用法各有不同。

sb. pay money for sth.

sb. spend money on sth. / (in) doing sth.

sb. buy sth. for money

sth. cost sb. money

试一试 用含 pay 的短语完成下列句子

①他为他的失误付出了昂贵的代价。

He _____ dearly _____ his careless error.

②你缴了上个月的电费吗?

Have you _____ the electricity bill for the last month yet?

③考虑到时间问题,我们愿意付点钱请人帮忙来完成清洗的工作。

Thinking about the time, we would like to _____ get someone to do the cleaning.

(2) get it repaired 请别人修

这是一个动词后跟宾语补足语的结构,用过去分词 repaired 作 it 的宾补,表示两者之间的被动关系。同时这个结构还专门指不亲自做这件事,而是让别人来做。这里, get 可以用 have 来代替。

I'd better get the room repaired before the rainy season comes. 在雨季来临前,我最好请人修理一下房子。

注意

get 经常用作系动词,其功能相当于 be, 如 get repaired, get used to, get married 等。

试一试 用 repair, get ... repaired 的正确形式填空

①I like _____ very much. Once there is something wrong in the house, I will _____ it.

②The radio doesn't work again. I _____ the other day. I have to send it to the repairman once more.

③The shop will be closed during the _____. It will _____ by my uncle's company.



3. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

(1) upset *adj.* 烦乱的, 不高兴的

After work, Mr Jenkins arrived home, rather upset. 下班后, 詹金斯先生回到家, 显得很烦乱。

(2) upset *vt.* 使心烦, 推翻

His not being allowed to take part in the match upset him very much. 他没能被允许参加此次比赛, 这使得他很心烦。

She carelessly upset the milk. 她不小心把牛奶碰翻了。

(3) upset *n.* 不高兴的事, 心烦的事

All of them had a terrible upset. 他们都乱作一团了。

试一试 中译英

①她父亲那样对待她真使她难过。

②别做任何使他不高兴的事。

③他们看上去有些心烦。发生了什么事?

注意

本小题是中译英, 一题往往有多种译法。译法不同除了取决于不同的句型或习惯用语之外, 也取决于同一个词采用它的什么词性形式。但要注意不同词性可能会表示不同的语境含义。比如 upset 作形容词, 表示相关人的精神状态, 是静态的; 而作动词时则表示“使人心烦”这种动作行为, 是动态的, 在具体的使用中需要进一步斟酌。

4. Ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down. 别管铃声, 到一个安静的地方使你的朋友平静下来。

(1) ignore *vt.* 不理睬, 忽视, 忽略

His suggestions were ignored completely. 他的建议被完全地忽略了。

(2) calm (sb.) down (使……) 平静下来

The high wind passed and the sea calmed (down). 大风过去后, 海水恢复了平静。

注意

比较 calm, quiet, silent, still

calm = without being excited, 既可以表示外在安静的现象, 也可以表示内在平静的状态。用于天气、海洋等时, 指平静无风; 用于指人时, 表示镇静自若。

quiet = without any noise, 表示周围环境的安静, 指人时侧重性格温和、文静, 不多说话等。

silent = without saying anything, 主要指人, 表示“沉默无语的”。

still = without any movement, 指没有动静, 突出静止不动。

试一试 用 calm, quiet, silent 或 still 填空

- You'd better keep _____ about what happened.
- Although she was frightened, she answered with a _____ voice.
- Please stand _____ when I take your photo.
- Why are you so _____ tonight?

5. You have got to go to class. 你必须去上课。

have got to do = have to do, 表示“不得不, 必须”。
I've got to go. 我必须走了。

6. Tell your friend that you are concerned about him. 告诉你的朋友你关心他。

(1) be concerned about / for / over / with 关心, 在意, 挂念

They are very seriously concerned about the problems involved. 他们非常关心所牵扯到的问题。

The writer is not concerned with other people's attitude towards his work. 这个作者并不关心其他人对他作品的态度。

(2) be concerned in / with 和……有关, 牵涉, 参与
The researches are concerned with X rays. 这些研究涉及 X 射线。

More than one person has been concerned with that matter. 不止一个人参与到那个事件中。

试一试 用 about, in 或 with 填空

- Both sides are deeply concerned _____ the serious situation there.
- He is concerned _____ the real estate business (房地产业).
- concern *vt.* 关系到, 与……有关, 关于; 使担心, 使关心

Anything that concerns Colin Firth interests me. 任何与柯林·弗斯有关的事我都感兴趣。The boy's health condition concerned his parents very much. 男孩的父母非常担心他的健康状况。

- (4) concern oneself with / about / in 忙于……, 参与……, 关心……

There's no need for you to concern yourself about where I was last night. = There's no need for you to be concerned about where I was last night. 你不需要关心我昨天晚上在哪里。

A good doctor should always concern himself with your health. = A good doctor should always be concerned with your health. 一个好医生应该时刻关注你的健康问题。

注意

concern oneself with / about / in = be concerned with / about / in

用法一 用 concern 的正确形式填空

- ① Don't _____ with other people's affairs.
 ② The letter is chiefly _____ with the export business.
 ③ As a member of the family, the poor housing condition _____ me a lot.
 (5) concern **C** n. 有关……的事, 关心的事
 U n. 关怀, 关心

That's no concern of mine. 这不关我的事。

His only concern was to win the war. 他所关心的只有如何赢得这场战争。

I felt proud to be the concern of her concern. 我为关心她所关心的事而感到骄傲。

拓展 concern 作动词时常用的短语有:

so(as) far as ... is concerned 就……来说, 就……而论

here ... is concerned 在牵扯到……的时候

concern 作名词时常用的短语有:

feel concern about 忧虑, 挂念

have a concern in 和……有利害关系

have no concern with 和……毫无关系

with concern 关切地

试一试 用含 concern 的短语完成下列句子

- ① _____, this arrangement is quite satisfactory(令人满意的).
 ② I don't _____ my son. He is old enough to take care of himself.
 ③ Mr Welch is said to _____ the car accident. He has been allowed to go home.
 ④ _____ water supply _____, we have developed a sense of water shortage on the earth.

拓展 concerning prep. 关于

Concerning your letter, I am pleased to inform you that your plans have been approved. 关于你的来信, 我非常荣幸地通知你, 你的计划被通过了。

7. Your friend has gone on holiday. 你的朋友去休假了。

holiday **C** n. 假日, 节日, 假期

New Year's Day is a holiday for everyone. 新年是每个人的节日。

The whole town is in a holiday mood. 整个镇都沉浸在节日氛围中。

The pupils were given a holiday that afternoon. 那天下午小学生们放假。

拓展 go(be) on holiday 去(在)休假

have a holiday 休假, 度假, 放假

take a holiday 休假

8. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 在遛狗的时候, 你很粗心, 狗没拴住而被车撞了。

(1) walk the dog 遛狗

① walk vt. 带着……走(遛); 陪……走, 和……一道走

The rider walked his horse up the hill. 骑士牵着马上山。

The mother walked her child out of the room. 妈妈带着孩子走出了屋子。

② walk vi. 走路, 步行

I can't walk — I hurt my leg. 我不能走路——我的脚受伤了。

(2) loose adj. 没被关住、拴住

That dog is too dangerous to be left loose. 不拴住那条狗太危险了。



注意

比较 lose, lost, loss, loose

lose *vt.* 丢失, 失去 lost *adj.* 丢失的, 失去的

loss *n.* 损失 loose *adj.* 松的

9. Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you. 列举一下朋友为何对你重要的理由。

why friends are important to you 是由 why 引导的一个定语从句, 修饰名词 reason。该句可以分别用两个简单句来表示:

Make a list of reasons.

Friends are important to you for the reasons.

试一试 把下列句子分解成两个简单句

① There are a number of reasons why Eliza doesn't like Mr Darcy.

② Would you explain the reason why you are not going to the match?

③ He told us the real reason why he failed the race.

10. 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. 我不知道是不是因为我很久都不能到户外去, 我才对一切与大自然有关的事都如此着迷。

(1) if 引导的是一个宾语从句, I wonder 表示“想知道, 不明白”等意思。

(2) it's... that 是强调句型, 常用来强调主语、宾语及状语。被强调的部分被提到 it's 之后、that 之前, 其余部分仍然遵从原来语序被置于 that 之后。本句被强调的部分是 because 引导的原因状语。

I met John in the street yesterday.

→强调主语: It's I that met John in the street yesterday.

如被强调部分为某人, that 可用 who 替代, 这句还可以写成:

It's I who met John in the street yesterday.

→强调宾语: It's John that I met in the street yesterday.

因为被强调的部分是某人, 所以 that 可以用 who 替代, 写成:

It's John who I met in the street yesterday.

→强调地点状语: It's in the street that I met John yesterday.

→强调时间状语: It's yesterday that I met John in the street.

试一试 中译英, 注意使用强调句

① 是警察把你送到医院的。

_____ the police _____ sent you to the hospital.

② 通过实验我们才找到了问题的答案。

It's _____
_____ that we found the answer to the question.

③ 这封信你该送给经理。

(3) grow crazy about 为……疯狂, 对……着迷

11. Why did Anne no longer just like looking at nature out of the window? 为什么安妮不再喜欢仅仅看窗外的风景?

no longer 不再……

拓展 辨析 no more, not any more, no longer, not any longer

no more 和名词连用来谈论数量或者程度, 表示“多少”的意思。

There's no more bread. 没有面包了。

在现代标准英语里, no more 不能作为副词用来表示动作或情况停止了的意思。要表达这个意思, 得用 no longer (通常放在动词前面), not... any longer 或者 not... any more (非正式文体)。

I no longer support the Conservative Party. 我不再支持保守党了。

This can't go on any longer. 这种情况不能再继续下去了。

Anne doesn't live here any more. 安妮不再住在这里了。

注意

anymore 可以写成一个词, 尤其是在美国英语当中。

She felt that he did not love her anymore. 她感觉到他再也不爱她了。

12. She suffered from loneliness, but she had to learn to like it there. 她饱受孤独的痛苦, 但是她又不得不学着喜欢那里的生活。



suffer from 遭受;患病

suffer *v.* 受痛苦,患病;受损失;遭受

Children in the drought-stricken area suffered from malnutrition. 旱灾区的孩子们营养不良。

The consumers suffer much from the roaring prices. 飞涨的物价让消费者损失很大。

The enemy has suffered sharp defeat and severe losses. 敌人面临惨败,损失严重。

13. "How can Linda recover from her illness in this room when it's so dirty and dusty? It will only make her worse," said the doctor. "琳达怎么能在这么肮脏、灰尘积满的屋子里恢复健康呢?这只会加重她的病情。"医生说道。

recover *vt. & vi.* 痊愈;恢复;重新获得

He had not yet recovered from the shock. 他还没有从震惊中恢复过来。

She recovered his football from the neighbour's lawn. 她在邻居的草坪上又找到了足球。

14. Why doesn't she think that Lisa should end their friendship? 为什么她认为莉萨不应该结束他们间的友谊?

此句虽然是对宾语从句提问,但需要把从句的引导词提到整个句子的句首。

Where do you think they have gone to? 你认为他们去哪里了?

How many guests do you suppose there are in the party tonight? 你认为今晚上的聚会会有多少人来?

Which of the two answers do you believe is right? 这两个答案中,你认为哪个是对的?

注意

主从复合句中,无论是主句还是从句,从语法结构上而言都是完整的句子,不存在有成分缺失的情况。

试一试 单项选择

注意

该小题是单项选择题,主要考查的是引导宾语从句的关系代词和关系副词提前的情况。解答这类题目的要点有:

- ①先通读全句,了解句子所描述的语境;
- ②找出定语从句;
- ③分析宾语从句的结构,看看缺失了什么成分;
- ④补上所缺部分。

① _____ do you believe I should go then to get my books? ()

- A. What B. Where
C. When D. Which

② Tell me _____ he thinks is the right person for the job. ()

- A. whom B. who
C. that D. how

③ Give it to _____ you think needs it. ()

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

④ The plan will be put into practice _____. ()

- A. that they think is the right time to do
B. when they think that is the right time to do
C. when they think it is the right time to do
D. that they think when it is the right time to do

II. 语法:直接引语和间接引语(I):陈述句和疑问句

1. 直接引语是陈述句,变成间接引语时,由连词 **that** 引导。

She said, "I am very happy to help you." → She said that she was very happy to help you.

2. 直接引语是一般(选择/反意)疑问句,变成间接引语时,由连词 **whether** 或 **if** 引导。

He asked me, "Do you like playing football?" → He asked me if / whether I liked playing football.

注意

大多数情况下,if 和 whether 可以互换,但后有 or not,或在动词不定式前,或放在介词后作连接词时,一般只用 whether。

She asked me whether he could do it or not.

He hesitated about whether to drive or take the train.

3. 直接引语是祈使句,变成间接引语时,把动词原形变成动词不定式,并在动词不定式前加 **tell**, **ask**, **order** 等的宾语。

The captain ordered, "Be quiet." → The captain ordered us to be quiet.



注意

祈使句的否定句,在动词不定式前加 not。
My teacher asked me, "Don't laugh." →
My teacher asked me not to laugh.

4. 直接引语是特殊疑问句,变成间接引语时,由相应的疑问词 **who, whom, whose, how, when, why, where** 等引导。

My sister asked me, "How do you like the film?"
→ My sister asked me how I liked the film.

5. 注意事项。

(1) 直接引语变为间接引语时,时态需要做如下的调整:

- 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

直接引语是如下情况时,其时态不变:

① 直接引语是客观事实、普遍真理等。

They told their son, "The earth goes round the sun." → They told their son that the earth goes round the sun.

② 直接引语是过去进行时。

Jim asked, "Tim, what were you doing when I met you at the shop?" → Jim ask Tim what he was doing when he met him at the shop.

③ 直接引语如果是一般现在时,表示反复出现或习惯性的动作时。

She said, "I get up the earliest in my family every day." → She said that she gets up the earliest in her family every day.

④ 直接引语中有过去的某年某日作状语时。

Frank told us, "We moved here on March 30, 1998." → Frank told us that they moved there on March 30, 1998.

⑤ 直接引语中的情态动词没有过去式时。

John said, "You'd better hurry." → John said that I had better hurry.

(2) 直接引语变为间接引语时,指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等要作相应的变化。

	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, season...) yesterday last week (month, year, season...) three days (a year) ago tomorrow next week (month, year, season...)	then that day that night that week (month, year, season...) the day before the week (month, year, season...) before the next (following) day the next week (month, year, season...)
地点状语	here	there
动词	come	go

注意

如果转述时就在原来的地方或在说话的当天,就不必改变指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等。

(3) 间接引语一般要用陈述句的语序,即主、谓、宾的顺序。

He asked Lucy, "Where did you go?" → He asked Lucy where she had gone.

Tom said, "What do you want, Ann?" → Tom asked Ann what she wanted.

(4) 转述他人的话除用 say, ask 外,还可以根据需要用 add, admit, announce, complain, deny, mention, promise, reply, report, shout, state, whisper 等。

注意

直接引语与间接引语互换的过程中,可以先标出需要修改的部分,逐一变换,这样就不会有遗漏了。

试一试 (1) 把下列直接引语改成间接引语

A few days ago, Mary said,

① "I'm doing a biology experiment now."

② "I'm not free today."

③ "I must finish my paper this week."

④ "Will I have to stay in the lab until tomorrow?"



⑤ "I'm going to write a report next week."

⑥ "I watched a very interesting TV programme yesterday."

⑦ "Where should I wait this afternoon?"

⑧ "Do you come to the Students' Club every other day?"

⑨ "By four yesterday, we had already come here."

⑩ "Who is going to study abroad next year?"

(2) 把下列间接引语改成直接引语

① The visitor said that he was very glad to visit our factory the next week.

② The woman commented that the American movie she had seen the day before was not good.

③ The teacher told us the earth moves around the sun.

④ The teacher announced that they were going to have a meeting the next Friday.

⑤ The students asked when they would go outing that autumn.

⑥ She promised that she would try to finish reading that book by the end of that week.

⑦ The daughter told her father that Mum had gone to the supermarket.

⑧ Sarah's friend asked her if she would mail the gifts to her parents.

⑨ Sandra asked her friend how she had solved the problem the day before.

⑩ My brother said he was born on May 5, 1981.

典例剖析

例 1 He spent as much time as he _____ English. ()

- A. could learning B. learned
C. would learn D. had learned

解析 本题考查动词时态的辨析。这个句子的主句部分是 he spent (as) much time learning English, 而 as he could 是一个由 as 引导而省略谓语动词的定语从句, 修饰 time, 故正确答案是 A。

答案 A

例 2 What about the two of us _____ a walk after supper? ()

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

解析 本题考查动名词作宾语的用。what about 后接名词或动名词作宾语。这里的 the two of us 与 taking 一起构成动名词短语, 其中 the two of us 是 taking 的逻辑主语, 表示 take 的动作执行者, 故答案是 C。

答案 C

解法提炼

解答本题的关键在于正确辨认空格在句子结构中所起的功能。

例 3 These houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected. ()

- A. like B. as C. that D. which

解析 本题考查 such... as 句型的用法。名词前面若有 the same, such, as 等词时, 后边的定语从句应该由 as 引导。

答案 B

例 4 You'd better go and get your son _____ once a month. ()

- A. to examine B. examining
C. examined D. examine

解析 本题考查 get + 复合宾语 的用法。get sb. to do 是“使某人做某事”之意, get sb. doing 是“使某人(正)做某事”之意。这两个短语中, 补语与宾语之间都存在主谓关系, 而 your son 与 examine 之间是被动关系, 因此选 C。

答案 C



例 5 The visiting Minister expresses his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here. ()

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

解析 本题考查时态的辨析。句意为“来访的总理表达了他对会谈的满意,又补充说他在这里过得很快”。用 adding, 表示紧接着上文说。

答案 C

同步训练

理解巩固

I. 根据英语解释写出相应的单词或短语

- _____ feeling disturbed
- _____ free, not tied or fastened
- _____ be the business of (sb.)
- _____ get back the use of (one's faculties, health, etc.)
- _____ have a different opinion (from sb.)
- _____ thankful
- _____ take part in (an activity)
- _____ feel pain, discomfort, great sorrow, etc.
- _____ with the purpose of doing something
- _____ to experience something unhappy

II. 翻译

- 相处得好 _____
- 和平生活 _____
- 发展友谊 _____
- 在……有麻烦 _____
- 面对面 _____
- 宾至如归 _____
- 衣服是新的好,朋友是老的强。 _____
- pay no attention to others' pride _____
- avoid his company _____
- be concerned about _____

III. 根据首字母写出符合句意的单词

- It is easy to know a person by his appearance. However, it's difficult to know his t _____.
- The great lightning(闪电) and the t _____ made the little girl cry loudly and seek protection from her mother.

- Smoking is not a good h _____. You should give it up as soon as possible.
- The shadow of the trousers in the m _____ looked like a person.
- The couple won't go on holiday together this time. In other words, they will go on s _____ holidays.
- When you have a high fever, you will probably s _____ a headache.
- Though he was left a _____ in the hotel room, he didn't feel l _____.
- When all the food was eaten up, the family were in a very dangerous s _____.
- Sandy found himself e _____ lost in the country. He had to ask somebody to show him the way back home.
- If you still want to publish your article in today's newspaper, go and talk to the e _____. He has the last word.

IV. 用所给词的正确形式填空

- The road was wet and smooth. He lost his _____ (balanced) and fell over.
- _____ (careless) is the main cause of the accident.
- Every year _____ (repaired) on the building are made during the summer holidays.
- When he was a little boy, Frank _____ (upset) his mother by often telling lies.
- With the help of a very secret _____ (hide) place, the two brothers escaped(逃脱) from the enemy.
- Henry is considered a _____ (power) man in the family. He always has the last word for everything.
- Anne was so selfish that she never cared about others' _____ (concern).
- After arriving at the destination(目的地), they began to _____ (pack) their cases and bags.
- With so many wars now and then, the world people are looking forward to _____ (peaceful).
- _____ (friend) is regarded as the nicest relationship between people.

V. 在不改变原句意思的情况下,完成下列句子

- The friends met again ten years later.
It was ten years _____ the friends met again.
- I went to bed when my father told me to.
I _____ to bed _____ my father told me to.
- I had never been away from home before. And it



was the first time for me to do that.

It was the _____ in my life _____ been away from home.

4. The old man stood close to the paper in order to look at the picture carefully.

The old man stood close to the paper in order to _____ the picture.

5. The foreigner had some trouble in communicating with the local people.

The foreigner _____ it _____ to communicate with the local people.

6. The performance of the disabled people was so beautiful that I was completely attracted by it.

The performance of the disabled people _____ me _____.

Ⅳ. 把下列直接引语改成间接引语,把间接引语改成直接引语

1. "There wasn't any hot water in the room yesterday evening," complained Jack.

2. Mr Li announced that they would go to the seaside for the holidays the following month.

3. Lucy answered that she had finished all the homework and she was going to the movies.

4. "Are you coming to the library now?" Steve asked Hans.

5. "How long have you stayed here?" the new neighbour asked in surprise.

发展提高

Ⅰ. 单项选择

- _____ do you think is happening there? ()
A. How B. What
C. When D. Which
- Please have all the figures _____ to see how much they _____. ()
A. add; add up B. added to; add up
C. add up; add up to D. added up; add up to
- How did you find your visit to the museum?

— I thoroughly enjoyed it. It was _____ than I expected. ()

- A. far more interesting
B. even much interesting
C. so more interesting
D. a lot much interesting

4. — You look a little worried. What's wrong?
— I _____ my brother's illness very much. ()

- A. am concern about B. concerned for
C. have a concern in D. am concerned over

5. Ted told his father that he had finished his work long _____ his mother came back. ()

- A. when B. before
C. after D. until

6. — I had a holiday out by the sea. What about you, Lily?

— Don't mention it. My mother had me read _____ boring stories during the whole vacation. ()

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

7. Her car has been very dirty. She has got to _____. ()

- A. get washed B. wash
C. get washed it D. get it washed

8. Life would have been different if they hadn't _____ when they first met. ()

- A. loved B. fallen in love
C. loved much D. fell love with each

9. Most of the areas along the Changjiang River were flooded and the people _____ heavy losses. ()

- A. suffered B. were suffered
C. were suffered from D. were suffered for

10. — Mother said, "Lucy is reading in her room now."
— Sorry, what did Mother say?

- She said _____. ()
A. Lucy is reading in her room now
B. Lucy was reading in my room then
C. Lucy was reading in her room then
D. Lucy is reading in our room then

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Chinese scientists are again becoming excited about the fact that a large hairy animal may live in central China. Now they hope it won't be too long before they



are able to 1 its existence. Their confidence is the result of a new discovery of the mystery(神秘) animal in Hubei Province.

Ten Chinese 2, enjoying a holiday in a National Forest Park, were driving down a road. As their bus turned a corner, the men were suddenly 3 by what they saw. Three tall animals, covered with long dark hair, were crossing the road. On seeing the animals, the engineers immediately stopped and 4 them, 5, when they saw how the animals moved through the forest with great speed and strength, they did not dare to follow any further.

The men did not take any 6. However, scientists are delighted(高兴的) by the discovery, because the engineers were all very educated people and scientists feel they can 7 what they described.

After the discovery, scientists returned to the forest and 8 some hair and measured footprints. About 20 inches appears to be the length of the animal's foot! Chinese scientists have now set up a special group to exchange information and make a study of the forest. But in the meantime, some people 9 to believe that this half-man, half-monkey exists. They will not believe that it is 10 until one of the animals has been caught.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----|
| A. prove | B. study | |
| C. protect | D. check | () |
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----|
| A. travellers | B. engineers | |
| C. scientists | D. explorers | () |
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----|
| A. frightened | B. surprised | |
| C. beaten | D. encouraged | () |
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----|
| A. shot at | B. looked at | |
| C. fought with | D. ran after | () |
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----|
| A. However | B. Indeed | |
| C. Meanwhile | D. Anyway | () |
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----|
| A. help | B. tools | |
| C. medicines | D. photos | () |
- | | | |
|------------|---------|-----|
| A. believe | B. take | |
| C. record | D. pass | () |
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----|
| A. cut | B. pulled | |
| C. collected | D. tore | () |
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----|
| A. come | B. refuse | |
| C. prefer | D. have | () |
- | | | |
|----------|----------|--|
| A. wrong | B. alive | |
|----------|----------|--|

- C. real D. correct ()

III. 阅读理解

A

When you take a walk in any of the cities in the West, you often see a lot of people walking dogs. It is still true that a dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the world, but the reason why people keep a dog has changed. In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts. And later they came to realize that a dog was not only useful for protection but willing to obey his master. For example, when people used dogs for hunting, the dogs would not eat what was caught without permission.

But now people in the city don't need to protect themselves against attacks of animals. Why do they keep dogs, then? Some people keep dogs to protect themselves from robbery. But the most important reason is for companionship. For a child, a dog is his best friend when he has no friends to play with. For young couples, a dog is their child when they have no children. For old couples, a dog is also their child when their real children have grown up. So the main reason why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

- Based on this passage, in the old days people trained dogs _____. ()

A. for protection against robbery	
B. just for fun	
C. for companionship	
D. for protection against other animals	
- The word "companionship" may mean _____. ()

A. a business	
B. treasure	
C. friendly relationship(关系)	
D. partnership	
- The dogs were used for hunting because _____. ()

A. they were good hunters	
B. they listened to their owners	
C. they were useful for protection	
D. they did not eat other animals	