

品质成就品牌 品牌创造奇迹



# 名师伴你行

## 新课标

- 教材知识与基本能力的完美链接
- 轻松课堂与快乐学习的绿色畅想
- 基础训练与综合测试的水乳交融
- 应试技巧与综合素质的立体渗透

同步创新 版

丛书主编：张连生

### 高中英语

A版

人教版/必修①

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

名师伴你行. 高中英语: A版. 1: 必修/张连生主编.  
天津: 天津人民出版社, 2009.6  
ISBN 978-7-201-06254-9

I. 名… II. 张… 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(2009)第101160号

天津人民出版社出版

出版人: 刘晓津

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河间市华联印刷厂 印刷 新华书店 经销

\*

2009年6月第1版 2009年6月第1次印刷

880×1230毫米 16开本 11印张

字数: 352千字 印数: 1-10, 000

定价: 29.80元

MINGSHIBANNIXING

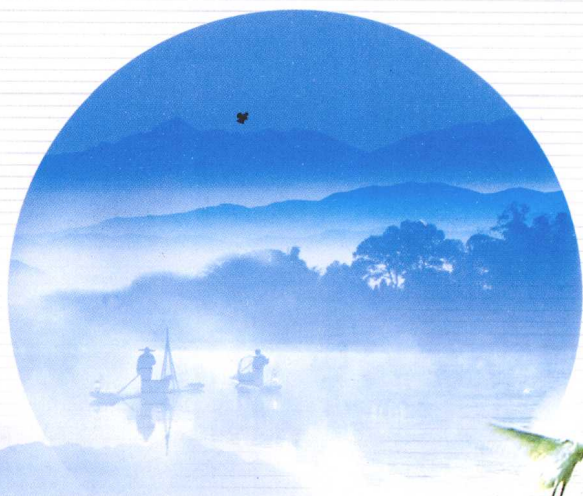
名师  
伴你行

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# Unit 1 Friendship



酷图导学——安妮的日记

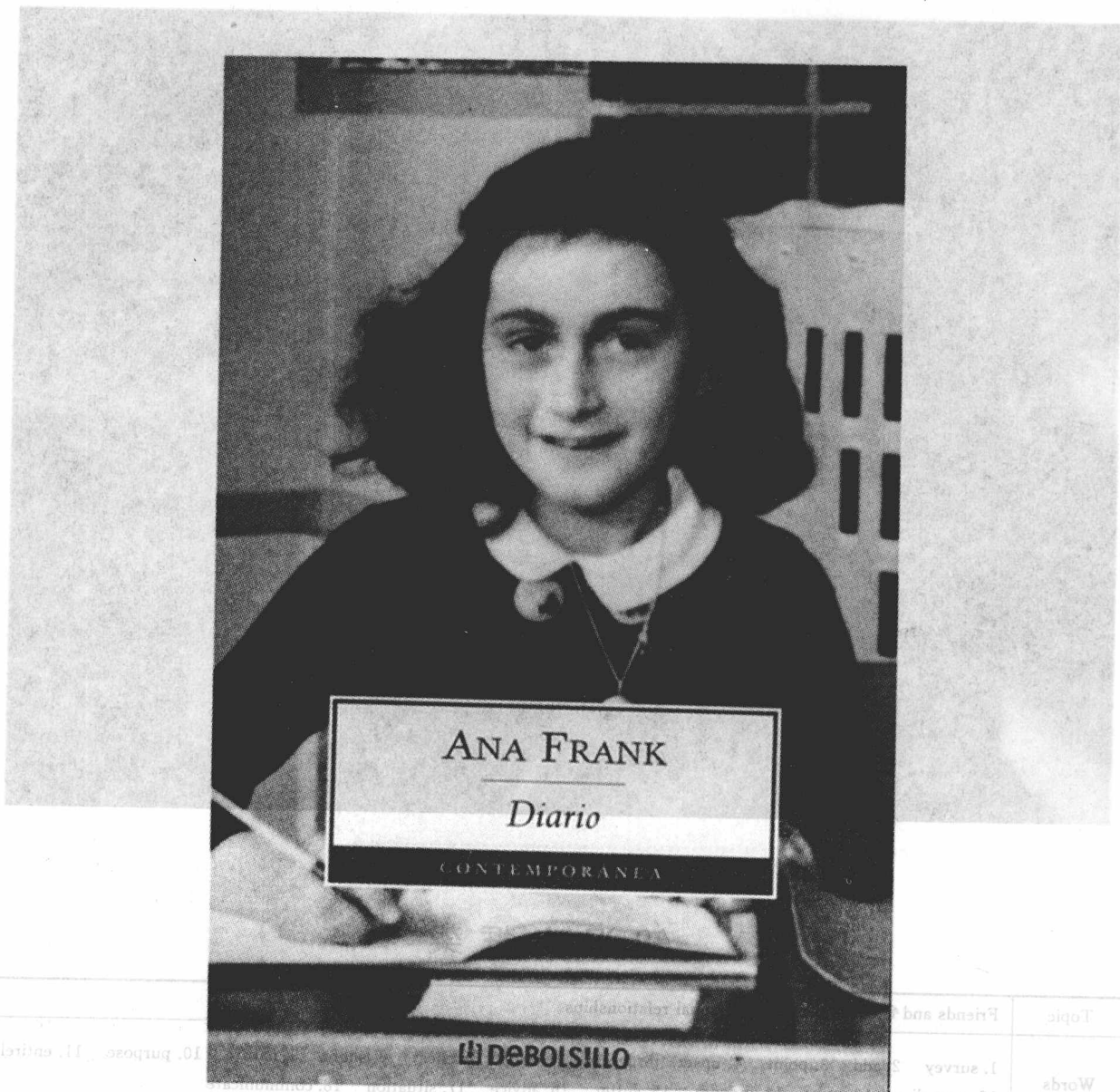
## 知识大框架

Topic	Friends and friendship & Interpersonal relationships
Words	1. survey 2. add 3. point 4. upset 5. ignore 6. calm 7. cheat 8. share 9. nature 10. purpose 11. entirely 12. according 13. trust 14. indoors 15. suffer 16. advice 17. situation 18. communicate
Phrases	1. add up 2. calm down 3. have got to=have to 4. be concerned about 5. walk the dog 6. go through 7. hide away 8. set down 9. a series of 10. on purpose 11. in order to 12. face to face 13. according to 14. get along with 15. fall in love
Patterns	1. not...until/till...: He did not set foot in England again until 2002. 2. should have done: Tom should have won that race. 3. it is/was...that... 强调句型: It was Mr. Wang that told me the secret. 4. happen to do: I happen to know the key to your question.
Grammar	Direct speech and indirect speech(I)



# 学 案

## Warming up—Reading (Anne's Best Friend)



酷图导学——安妮最好的朋友：日记

### 预习大热身

预习教材，提取教材中的关键信息，试做以下几道题目。

I. 快速浏览课文，判断下列句子的正误：

1. Anne Frank had many friends, and she also made her diary one of them. ( )
2. Anne and her family were hidden for nearly two years before they were found. ( )

3. She grew crazy about nature because she couldn't go outdoors. ( )
4. One evening, she stayed up late into the night in order to have a good look at the moon by herself. ( )
5. She was satisfied with what she saw through the dusty windows. ( )

II. 课文理解：仔细阅读课文，回答下列问题。

1. When did the story happen?



- What was Anne's best friend?
- What was the girl's attitude toward nature before her family hid themselves?
- Why did Anne stay awake one evening?
- How can we enjoy nature completely according to Anne's opinion?

### III. 阅读课文中的日记, 归纳段落大意和概括全文主旨:

- Examples to show Anne longed for nature so much.
- The probable reason why Anne was mad with nature.
- Anne grew crazy about nature while was hidden from the German Nazis.
- It was disappointing to look at nature through dirty windows.

Paragraph 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 3. \_\_\_\_\_

The main idea of the passage: \_\_\_\_\_

## 学点大梳理

**学点 1** upset *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 使不安; 使心烦

Your friend comes to school very upset. (Page 1)

upset *adj.* 心烦意乱的

upset *vt.* 使不安; 使心烦 (upset, upset, upset)

He was upset by his son's accident.

他因为儿子的意外事故而十分懊恼。

The news about her husband's illness upset her.

丈夫生病的消息使她心烦意乱。

(1) James \_\_\_\_\_ (很烦躁) because he had lost his ticket.

(2) Losing the necklace borrowed from her friend \_\_\_\_\_

(心烦意乱) her completely.

(3) The picture of starving children \_\_\_\_\_ (使她感到不安).

**学点 2** ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视

You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down. (Page 1)

ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视      feel ignored by 感到被忽视

### 背诵例句

Nobody could ignore these problems.

没有谁会忽视这些问题。

The baby felt ignored by her parents.

那个婴儿感到被父母忽视了。

### 动手练习

- I tried to tell her but she \_\_\_\_\_ (不理睬我).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (别去理睬) the child if he misbehaves, and he'll soon stop.
- He completely \_\_\_\_\_ (忽视) all these facts as though they never existed.
- George \_\_\_\_\_ (不理睬) his doctor's advice about drinking and smoking less.

### 学点 3

concern *vt.* (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到

You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her and you will meet after class and talk then. (Page 1)

concern *vt.* 关于; 对……有关系

concern *vt. & n.* 担心; 担忧; 挂念

be concerned with 对……有关系

be concerned about/for 关心; 挂念

### 背诵例句

Please don't be concerned about me.

请不要为我担心。

What are you most concerned about?

您最担心的是什么?

### 动手练习

- We're rather \_\_\_\_\_ (担心) about father's health.
- This \_\_\_\_\_ (关系) the healthy growth of the children deeply.
- She showed great \_\_\_\_\_ (担心) about you.
- We are all \_\_\_\_\_ about her safety. (替换)
- 我对她的健康感到担忧。(汉译英; health)

### 学点 4

settle *vi.* 安家; 定居; 停留      *vt.* 使定居; 安排; 解决

She found it difficult to settle and calm down in the hiding place, because she was concerned about whether they would be discovered. (Page 4)

settle *vt. & vi.* 定居; 使定居

settle down 使平静; 使安静; 使镇静

settle *vt.* 决定; 确定

settle *vt.* 解决

【同义词】solve *vt.* 解决; 解答; 解释

### 背诵例句

We are settled in our new home.

我们住入新居。

Wait until the excitement has settled down.

等到兴奋的情绪镇静下来再说。

(1) Many people have settled down in this new city. (英译汉)

(2) We have settled who will pay for the meal. (英译汉)

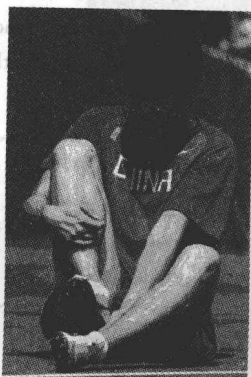
(3) If you watch long enough, you will see many problems \_\_\_\_\_ (settle) by this means.

(4) They brought dogs, rats and plants with them and \_\_\_\_\_ mainly on the North Island where the weather was warmer.  
A. fixed B. settled C. moved D. stayed

学点5

suffer vi. & vt. 遭受; 忍受; 经历

She suffered from loneliness, but she had to learn to like it there. (Page 4)



It is a great pity that Liu Xiang is suffering from his injury.

归纳拓展

suffer vt. 遭受

suffer vt. 忍受

suffering n. 困苦

suffer from 遭受; 患病

suffer vi. 吃亏

背读例句

She was suffering from a headache.

她正经受头痛之苦。

The enemy forces suffered heavy casualties by their own admission.

敌军自己承认伤亡惨重。

动手练习

(1) He suffered for his carelessness. (英译汉)

(2) She \_\_\_\_\_ (遭受) from various aches and pains.

(3) They \_\_\_\_\_ (吃了很大的苦头) from overwork.

学点6

recover vi. & vt. 痊愈; 恢复; 重新获得

How can Linda recover from her illness in this room when it's so dirty and dusty? (Page 4)

归纳拓展

recover vt. 寻回; 取回; 恢复

recover vt. 重盖; 更换新面 recover from 从……中恢复

背读例句

I recovered from my illness.

我痊愈了。

My boss is recovering from a heart attack.

我的老板心脏病发作, 正在恢复中。

动手练习

(1) She soon \_\_\_\_\_ (恢复常态) herself and stopped crying.

(2) It took him two months to \_\_\_\_\_ (康复) from the operation.

(3) I \_\_\_\_\_ (找回) the money I had lost.

(4) 她已恢复了健康。(写作小练笔: 主谓宾; health)

(5) It took her a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ from the death of her father.

A. cover B. replace C. rescue D. recover

常用短语

学点1 add up 合计

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

归纳拓展

add up 加起来

add... to 向……增加

add 补充说; 又说

add to 增加

add up to 总计、共达

背读例句

Add a few more names of labourers to the list.

名单上再加上几个工人的名字。

All his school education added up to no more than one year. 他所有的学校教育加起来仅仅一年。

动手练习

(1) He wrote down the weight of each stone and then \_\_\_\_\_ (加在一起) all the weights.

(2) Fireworks \_\_\_\_\_ (增加) the attraction of the festival night.

(3) Since then, the Great Wall has always \_\_\_\_\_, rebuilt and repaired.

A. been added to

B. added to

C. been added up

D. been added up to

高考链接

There have been several new events \_\_\_\_\_ to the program for 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

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

【答案】D。本题考查动词过去分词的用法。added 作定语, 修饰 events。

学点2

calm down vt. 使安静

You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down. (Page 1)



calm down *vt.* 使安静      calm *adj.* 平静的  
calm sb. 使安静      calm down *vi.* 安静

The sea was calm after the storm.

经过这场风暴后,大海平静下来了。

The nurse calmed the little boy by giving him some candy.

保育员给那小男孩一些糖果,使他安静下来了。

(1) It was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ (使平静下来) the football fans.

(2) The crying child soon \_\_\_\_\_ (安静下来).

(3) 母亲使孩子安静下来。

The mother \_\_\_\_\_ her child.

学点3 go through 经历; 经受

Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through? (page 2)

go through 经历, 遭受; 通过; 仔细察看  
go through fire and water 赴汤蹈火  
get through 结束, 完成; 接通电话

We shall go through these papers together.

我们将在一起审阅这些论文。

You didn't know what I have gone through.

你不知道我遭受了什么苦难。

(1) The police \_\_\_\_\_ (仔细检查) the house looking for evidence.

(2) She \_\_\_\_\_ (经历) two wars.

(3) The rope is too thick to \_\_\_\_\_ (穿过) the hole.

(4) Professor Smith said he had to \_\_\_\_\_ (看完) those papers in one hour.

学点4 on purpose 故意

For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself. (Page 2)

on purpose 故意      by accident 意外  
by no accident 决非偶然      by chance 偶然

He knocked the old man down on purpose.

他故意把那个老人撞倒。

I came here on purpose to see you.

我特地来这里看你。

动手练习

- (1) I don't think he hurt her \_\_\_\_\_ (故意).
- (2) We often complain that our teachers make trouble for us \_\_\_\_\_ (故意).
- (3) Jack's been really upsetting me and I think he's doing it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. by chance

B. by the way

C. in reality

D. on purpose

典型句式

学点1

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. (Page 2) 我不知道是否因为我那么久没能到户外,以至于对任何与自然有关的事物都那么着迷。

归纳拓展

it is... that... 强调句型

it was... that... 强调句型

背诵例句

It was in the street that my mother met Tom.

我母亲昨天在街上遇见了汤姆。

It was lightning that caused the forest fire last year.

正是闪电造成去年那场森林火灾。

动手练习

- (1) Was \_\_\_\_\_ in the meeting room \_\_\_\_\_ you held the meeting last night?
- (2) Where was it \_\_\_\_\_ you held the meeting?
- (3) It was not until 12 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ I went to bed.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ was only then that I realized my mistake.
- (5) She looks sad. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ that prevents her from being as happy as before?  
A. what it is    B. it is what    C. how it is    D. what is it
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ was we who held a meeting in the hall the day before yesterday.  
A. As    B. That    C. This    D. It

思考题

I don't mind her criticizing me, but \_\_\_\_\_ is how she does it that I objected to.

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

【答案】A. 此题考查句型句式。考查句型 it is... that... 强调句型, 强调的是宾语从句 how she does it.

学点2

I stayed awake on purpose until half past one evening in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. (Page 2) 有一天晚上, 我熬到 11 点半故意不睡觉, 为的是独自好好看看月亮。

in order to do 为了(可用于句首)  
so as to do 为了(不用于句首)  
in order that(从句)以便  
so that(从句)以便

In order to save time, we used the computer.

为了节省时间,我们用了电脑。

We started early in order to arrive before dark.

为了在天黑前到达,我们很早就动身了。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (为了) catch the train, she hurried through her work.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (为了) earn enough money, he worked late into the night.

(3) He lit a cigarette in order to calm his mind. (英译汉)

(4) She shut the window in order to keep mosquitoes out. (替换)

A. in order that

B. so as to

C. so that

D. such as

(5) Let's walk faster in order to keep warm. (替换)

A. to

B. so that

C. in order that D. as

1. But as the moon gave too much light, I didn't dare open a window. 译为汉语。归纳 too much 和 much too 的用法。

译文:但是因为月亮太亮了。我不敢打开窗子。

too much 修饰不可数名词,意思是“太多……”。例如:

Don't take on too much work.

不要接受太多的工作。

Sometimes the shortages are caused by too much water use.

一些时候,缺水的原因是大量水的耗费。

much too 修饰形容词和副词,意思是“太……”。例如:

He drove much too fast.

他开车开得太快了。

The street is much too crowded.

大街上太挤了。

2. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. 译为汉语。归纳 until 句型;说明 to be shut 的用法。

译文:直到要关窗子了我才到楼下去。

该句子是“not... until...”句型,意思是“直到……才……”。例如:

We didn't leave until he came back.

我们一直等到他回来才离开。

He didn't do his homework until his mother came home.

他妈妈回到家之后他才做功课。

to be shut 是动词不定式的被动形式。与句子主语 window 是被动关系。had to be done“不得不被……”。例如:

Something had to be done.

必须要做点什么。

Decisions had to be made, and fast.

必须快速做决定。

## 课后大落实

### I. 单词拼写

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (不理睬) the doctor's advice.
2. Please don't be \_\_\_\_\_ (担心) about me.
3. The student always asks his teacher a \_\_\_\_\_ (系列) of questions.
4. Children of all ages should be \_\_\_\_\_ (户外) several hours a day.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (雷声) comes along with lightning.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (整个的) village was destroyed.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (窗帘) don't match the paint.
8. It's very windy and \_\_\_\_\_ (灰尘的) here in winter.
9. His warm clothes were packed into two \_\_\_\_\_ (手提箱).
10. She seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ (正在康复).

### II. 词组填空:选择恰当的词或词组,用其正确形式填空。

in order, it was... that, go through, calm down, add up to, on purpose

1. The woman has stopped crying, in other words, she \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The money I spent \_\_\_\_\_ 200 dollars.
3. Cheer up! You will \_\_\_\_\_ tough times.
4. Pardon me, sir. I did not do it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ thanks to your help, we succeeded.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ for you to understand better, I will paint you a picture.

### III. 完成句子

1. The number of the students in this school \_\_\_\_\_ (总计) two thousand and one hundred.
2. As the wind stopped, the sea \_\_\_\_\_ (恢复了平静) and birds were singing.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (经历了) hard times while working on this project.
4. It wasn't an accident; you did it \_\_\_\_\_ (故意).
5. It was your brother \_\_\_\_\_ (正是) talked the most.
6. I sent the plans \_\_\_\_\_ (以便) for you to study them fully before the meeting.

### IV. 完形填空

#### Two Brothers

Two brothers worked together on the family farm. One was married and had a large family. The other was 1. At the day's end, the brothers shared everything 2.



produce and profit. 他是人民的公仆。

Then one day the single brother said to himself, "It's not 3 that we should share equally the produce and the profit. I'm alone and my 4 are simple." So each night he took a bag of grain from his bin (仓库) and crept across the field between their houses, 5 it into his brother's bin. "I caught a cold yesterday."

Meanwhile, the married brother said to himself, "It's not right that we should share the produce and the profit equally. 6, I'm married and I have my wife and my children to look after me in years to 7. My brother has no one, and no one to take care of his 8." So each night, he took a bag of grain and poured it into his single brother's bin.

Both men were 9 for years because their supply of grain never decreased. Then one dark night the two brothers met with each other.

Slowly it was known to them what was 10. They dropped their bags and held each other tightly.

1. A. young B. single C. hardworking D. selfish
2. A. carefully B. unfairly C. wisely D. equally
3. A. wrong B. bad C. right D. pitiful
4. A. needs B. savings C. earnings D. belongings
5. A. carrying B. pouring C. raising D. lifting
6. A. At all B. In all C. Above all D. After all
7. A. come B. appear C. pass D. turn
8. A. marriage B. clothing C. future D. food
9. A. satisfied B. puzzled C. pleased D. discouraged
10. A. improving B. progressing C. moving D. happening

#### V. 阅读理解

It is a very common thing for a person to have a good friend. My good friend is Diana. She is a rich and proud girl. She often thinks that she is too good for anyone, so nobody wants to be her friend.

One day after school, I was waiting for Diana when Vivien came up to me. She gave me a biscuit. I accepted it. We talked and joked, and from then on, I began to spend more time with Vivien than with Diana. I felt a little uneasy.

After a few days, I went to see Diana with some snacks when Vivien came and sat with me. She offered me a sandwich. She also offered one to Diana, but Diana refused it. She walked away. I was angry with Diana for being so rude.

"Never mind," Vivien said, "I'm used to it."

After school, I tried to catch up with Diana. While walking home, I tried to correct her attitude, but she didn't listen to me. She said, "Go and join your 6 'dear', Vivien. I know you make a new friend and forget the old one."

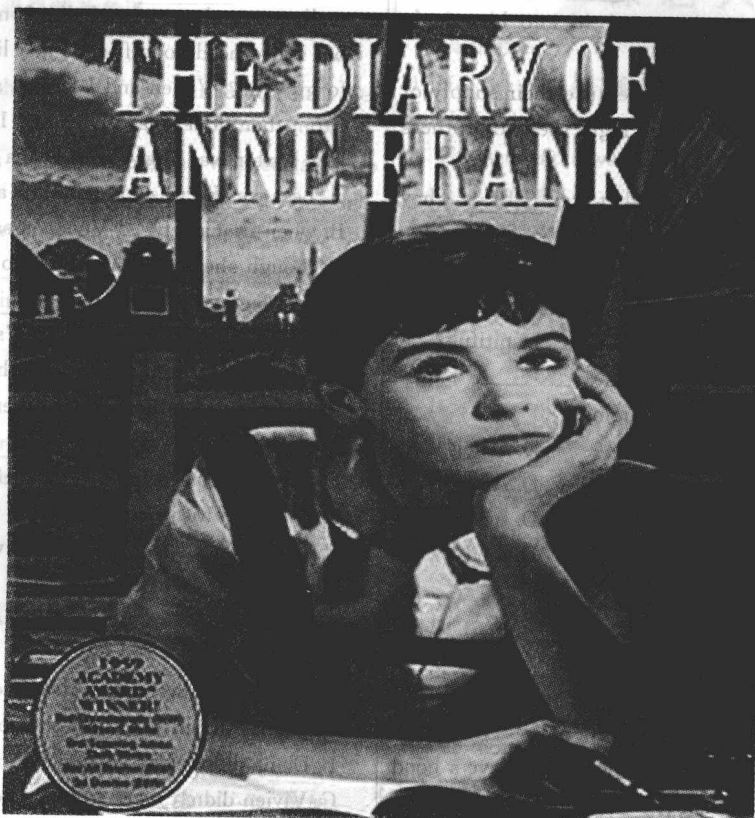
For the next few weeks, we didn't talk to each other. Then one day, Diana came to Vivien and me, saying, "I'm really sorry about what I did. I'm a spoiled (宠坏的) girl, but I also need good friends just like you. Would you please forgive me?" Vivien and I looked at each other and smiled. From then on, Diana, Vivien and I have been best friends.

1. The writer was angry with Diana \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because she was too good for anyone  
B. when Diana refused Vivien's sandwich  
C. though she asked the writer to forgive her  
D. so Diana walked away
2. Vivien's words "I'm used to it." show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. someone refused to give her things  
B. Vivien used to be rude to others  
C. she cared a lot about it  
D. Diana had been rude to her before
3. Diana asked Vivien and the writer to forgive her because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they didn't spend much time with her  
B. she realized she was wrong  
C. Vivien and the writer didn't talk to her  
D. she was a rich and proud girl
4. According to the passage, it is clear that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Diana, Vivien and the writer became good friends at last  
B. Diana didn't like sandwiches  
C. Vivien didn't want to make new friends at all  
D. the writer forgot her old friend after she had a new one
5. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the mistake among the three girls  
B. the story of two girls  
C. three friends at a school  
D. the trouble between Diana and Vivien

## 学 案 二

### Grammar: Discovering useful structures: Direct Speech and Indirect Speech(I)

语法讲练:直接引语和间接引语(I)



Anne said that her best friend was her diary.

### 预习大热身

#### I. 掌握下列概念

1. 什么是直接引语?

2. 什么是间接引语?

#### II. 列出下列间接引语的引导词

1. 陈述句变为间接引语时用什么引导?

2. 特殊疑问句变为间接引语时用什么引导?

3. 一般疑问句变为间接引语时用什么引导?

III. 直接引语变为间接引语时哪些部分可能有变化?

### 要点大梳理

#### 牢记规则

直接引语就是直接地引用或复述别人的话,并放在引号内。间接引语则是说话人用自己的话转述他人的原话,被转述的内容不放在引号内。间接引语是说话者站在自己的角度进行转述,因此,不同的直接引语要用不同的句式来进行转述,且直接引语中的代词、动词的时态以及时间或地点状语都要有相应的变化,部分引述动词有时也需做适当的调整。例如:

He often says to me, "I'm a servant of the people."变为:

He often tells me that he is a servant of the people.



他经常告诉我们,他是人民的公仆。

### 1. 陈述句的间接引语

将陈述句转换为间接引语,通常用 that 引导的宾语从句来表达。连词 that 在不引起歧义的情况下可以省略。引述分句的动词常见的有 say 和 tell 等。

直接引语: He said, "I caught a cold yesterday."

他说: "我昨天感冒了。"

间接引语: He said(that) he had caught a cold the day before.

他说他前天感冒了。

直接引语: Helen said to me, "I'm tired of taking such exams."

海伦说: "我讨厌参加这种考试。"

间接引语: Helen told me(that) she was tired of taking such exams.

海伦说她讨厌参加这种考试。

### 【提醒】

在下列情况下,往往要保留 that。

#### ① that 的省略会产生歧义。

Linda said disappointedly that when she arrived at the station, the train had already left.

琳达很失望地说,她到达车站时火车已经开走了。(如不用 that, when 状语从句既可以理解为修饰 said, 又可以理解为修饰 had left)

#### ② 当引述动词后面不止跟一个 that 引导的从句时,第二个 that 不能省略。

He said(that) he was leaving for Europe the next week and that he would stay there for half a year.

他说他下周要到欧洲去并在那里呆半年。(第二个 that 不能省略)

### 2. 疑问句的间接引语

直接引语如果是疑问句,变成间接引语后,叫做间接问句。引述的动词常用 ask, inquire, wonder, want to know 等。间接问句的词序一般都用正常词序,句末不用问号,用句号。

#### ① 一般疑问句的间接引语

直接引语为一般疑问句时,用连词 whether 或 if 引导,某些表示请求的疑问句也可以转换成间接祈使句。

直接引语: I asked him, "Are you satisfied with the results?"

我问他: "你对这结果满意吗?"

间接引语: I asked him whether he was satisfied with the results.

我问他对这结果是否满意。

直接引语: "Did you go to the British Museum yesterday?" asked Kate.

凯特问: "你昨天有没有去大英博物馆?"

间接引语: Kate asked me if I had gone to the British Museum the day before.

凯特问我昨天有没有去大英博物馆。

直接引语: The old man said to a passer-by, "Will you tell me the way to get to the Great Wall Hotel?"

那位老人跟一位过路人说: "请问到长城饭店的路怎么走?"

间接引语: The old man asked a passer-by to tell him the

way to the Great Wall Hotel.

那位老人请一位过路人告诉他去长城饭店的路。

### ② 选择疑问句的间接引语

直接引语为选择疑问句时,用连词 whether/if...or...引导。

直接引语: He asked, "Are you interested in English or not?"

他说: "你是否对英语感兴趣?"

间接引语: He asked(me) whether I was interested in English or not.

他问我是否对英语感兴趣。

直接引语: "Do you like Chinese food or Japanese food?" he asked.

他问: "你喜欢中国食物还是日本食物?"

间接引语: He asked whether/if I liked Chinese food or Japanese food.

他问我喜欢中国食物还是日本食物。

### ③ 特殊疑问句的间接引语

直接引语为特殊疑问句,转换为间接引语时,仍用原来的疑问词引导。

直接引语: "What do you do in your free time?" he asked me.

他问我: "你业余时间干什么?"

间接引语: He asked me what I did in my free time.

他问我业余时间做什么。

直接引语: "Why did she go to America?" Paul asked.

保罗问: "她为什么去美国?"

间接引语: Paul asked why she had gone to America.

保罗问她为什么去了美国。

### 【提醒】

1. "What's the matter with you?" 和 "What's wrong with you?" 改为间接引语时词序不变。

He asked me what was wrong with me.

他问我出什么事了。

He asked me what was the matter with me.

他问我怎么了。

2. 如果从句表现的是真理、客观事实,即使主句是过去时,从句仍然用一般现在时。例如:

The teacher said, "The earth goes around the sun." 变为:

The teacher said that the earth goes around the sun.

老师说,地球绕着太阳转。

## 挂钩高考

- When asked \_\_\_\_\_ they needed most, the kids said they wanted to feel important and loved. [2008 年高考福建卷]  
A. what B. why C. whom D. which
- Could we see each other at 3 o'clock this afternoon?  
—Sorry, let's make it \_\_\_\_\_ time. [2008 年高考重庆卷]  
A. other's B. the other C. another D. other
- What did your parents think about your decision?  
—They always let me do \_\_\_\_\_. I think I should.  
A. when B. that C. how D. what
- We cannot figure out \_\_\_\_\_ quite a number of insects, birds, and animals are dying out.

- A. that B. as C. why D. when
5. A modern city has been set up in \_\_\_\_\_ was a wasteland ten years ago.
- A. what B. which C. that D. where
6. I think Father would like to know \_\_\_\_\_ I've been up to so far, so I decide to send him a quick note.
- A. which B. why C. what D. how
7. I have always been honest and straightforward, and it doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ I'm talking to.
- A. who is it B. who it is C. it is who D. it is whom
8. Parents are taught to understand \_\_\_\_\_ important education is to their children's future.
- A. that B. how C. such D. so

### 体验新题

1. He asked \_\_\_\_\_ for the violin.
- A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much
- C. how much did I pay D. how much I paid
2. Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the gold ring?
- A. where Alice has put B. where had Alice put
- C. where Alice had put D. where has Alice put
3. These photos will show you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. what does our village look like
- B. what our village looks like
- C. how our village look like
- D. how our village looks like
4. You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ when they received these nice Christmas presents.
- A. how they were excited B. how excited they were
- C. how excited were they D. they were how excited
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she said suggested that she hadn't decided \_\_\_\_\_ to go or not.
- A. What; if B. That; whether
- C. What; whether D. What; whichever
6. I'll ask my parents \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. whether they will agree to go
- B. if they let me go
- C. if they will let me go
- D. whether they allow me to go
7. —Do you mind if Jim will come to help?
- I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_ a person like him can help me with.
- A. what B. that C. how D. if
8. He asked me if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the train would arrive late
- B. the train always arrived late
- C. the train arrives on time
- D. the train stops here
9. It is said in the book that Thomas Edison(1847—1931) \_\_\_\_\_ the world leading inventor for sixty years.

- A. would be B. has been C. had been D. was
10. —Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.
- Where was I?
- You \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't like your father's job.
- A. had said B. said
- C. were saying D. had been saying

### 课后大落实

I. 语法专练:将下列句子中的直接引语变为间接引语,将间接引语变为直接引语。

1. "I like reading science books," said John.
2. "I don't enjoy hiking," Mary said to her friends.
3. "Tom, have you seen my dictionary?" Peter asked?
4. "What's the difference between the two words?" Peter asked Mary.
5. She asked the boy, "Is it raining?"
6. "Do you want to say something for yourself?" Mom asked Tom.
7. Jim said to me, "Tom has finished the job."
8. He asked us what we wanted to eat that day.
9. The boy asked the girl if it snowed in winter in that city.
10. Mary said that she had already eaten much.

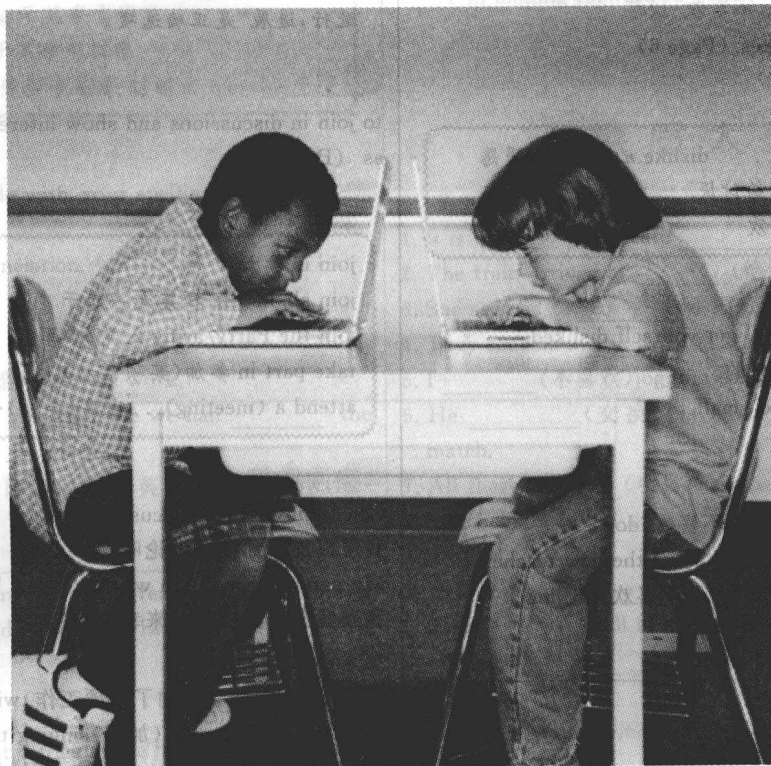
### II. 翻译下列句子

1. 他叫我别打扰他。(disturb)
2. 我坚决主张推迟这次运动会。(insist, put off)
3. 我怀疑他们的旅行是否舒适。(doubt, journey)
4. 老师说过患难之交才是真朋友。(in need, indeed)
5. 他们认为他们一定已经离开了。(leave)
6. 苏珊问我对这出戏的看法。(how, like)
7. 他问我能否帮他搬那个行李箱。(help, suitcase)
8. 他告诉我们他第二天就要到北京去。(leave for)



# 学 案 三

## Using Language



酷图导学——我们只是朋友!

### 预习大热身

I. 阅读课文, 回答下列问题

1. Who is the writer of the first letter?
2. What problem does she have?
3. What does she think of her relationship with the boy?
4. What shortcoming does the boy admit in the second letter?
5. What kind of suggestion does the boy want?

II. 阅读两篇书信, 分别概括全文主旨

- A. A boy student had difficulty in making friends with others and asked for tips.
- B. A girl student was upset by being gossiping about and asked for advice.

Letter 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Letter 2. \_\_\_\_\_

### 学点大梳理

#### 重点单词

学点 1 disagree vi. 不同意

I disagree. (Page 6)

#### 月纳拓展

disagree with sb. 不同意  
disagree with sb. (食物、天气) 不适合  
disagreement with 意见不合  
agree with sb. /to sth. /on sth. 同意

#### 背读例句

He said it would rain, but I disagreed with him—I was sure it wouldn't rain.  
他说天会下雨, 可是我不同意他, 我肯定不会下雨的。  
I disagreed with him about how we ought to deal with the backward.

至于我们应该怎样对待落后者，我和他持不同的看法。

动手练习

- (1) Ice cream always \_\_\_\_\_ (不适合我).
- (2) I quite \_\_\_\_\_ (不同意) with what you say.
- (3) Hot climate \_\_\_\_\_ (不适合) with me.
- (4) 她似乎不同意这个决定。(汉译英; decision)

学点2

dislike vt. & n. 不喜欢; 厌恶

To ask their likes and dislikes. (Page 6)

归纳拓展

dislike vt. 不喜欢; 厌恶      dislike n. 不喜欢; 厌恶  
take a dislike to 厌恶; 开始讨厌  
【反义词】like vt. & n. 喜欢

背诵例句

If you behave like that, you'll get yourself disliked.  
如果那样行事，你会让人厌恶的。  
I dislike my house being too small.  
我不喜欢我的房子太小。

动手练习

- (1) He likes cats but \_\_\_\_\_ (不喜欢) dogs.
- (2) I felt a strong \_\_\_\_\_ (不喜欢) of the new teacher.
- (3) I have taken a strong \_\_\_\_\_ (不喜欢) of him.
- (4) 有些人不喜欢大城市。(汉译英)

常用短语

学点1

get along with 与……相处; 进展

I'm getting along well with a boy in my class. (Page 6)

归纳拓展

get along with 与……相处; 进展  
get on 进展  
get on(时间)变迟; (人)变老  
get on 继续

背诵例句

Do you get along with your boss?  
你跟老板合得来吗?

Are you getting along well with your homestay family?  
你和你的寄宿家庭相处的好吗?

动手练习

- (1) He's new here, but he seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ (融洽相处).
- (2) 这个男孩和他的新同学相处得很好。(汉译英)
- (3) How does Gina \_\_\_\_\_ with her colleague?  
A. get off    B. get up    C. get away    D. get on
- (4) I don't know how we'll manage to \_\_\_\_\_ without you.  
A. give off    B. get on

C. send away

D. make out

高考链接

—How are you managing to do your work without an assistant?

—Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ somehow.

A. get along    B. come on    C. watch out    D. set off

【答案】A. 根据句意“在没有助手的情况下，你怎么设法完成你的工作?”“我总得设法进行(展)。”可知“get along 进行，进展”是正确选项。

学点2

join in 参加; 加入

to join in discussions and show interest in other people's ideas (Page 7)

归纳拓展

join in 参加  
join sb. in sth. 和某人一起干  
join the Party/army 入党/参军  
take part in 参加(某项活动)  
attend a (meeting)... 出席(会议)……

背诵例句

Can I join in your discussion?

我可以加入你们的讨论吗?

My parents join me in wishing you a happy future.

我和我父母都祝你未来幸福。

动手练习

- (1) He \_\_\_\_\_ (参加了这项工作) without any hesitation.
- (2) They all \_\_\_\_\_ (加入) singing the Christmas carols.
- (3) My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (和我一起) in thanking you for the gift.
- (4) In early days only male athletes were allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympic Games.

A. join

B. attend

C. join in

D. take part in

学点3

fall in love 相爱; 爱上

They say that boy and I have fallen in love. (Page 6)

归纳拓展

fall in love(表示动作)相爱; 爱上  
be in love(表示状态)相爱

背诵例句

It is strange that he should fall in love with such a proud girl.  
说来真怪，他居然与那位高傲的女孩子坠入情网。

It is natural that he should fall in love with such a beautiful girl.

他爱上那位美丽的姑娘是很自然的事。

动手练习

- (1) What do you get when you \_\_\_\_\_ (恋爱)?
- (2) I have suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (爱上你了), Mary.
- (3) The two \_\_\_\_\_ (相爱) each other at the first sight.



## 三 典型句式

【例句】I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment. (Page 6) 眼下我正和我的同学闹别扭。

have some trouble with sb. 和某人闹别扭;某事有困难  
have difficulty (in) doing 干某事有困难  
have trouble (in) doing 干某事有困难  
take trouble to do 不辞劳苦干某事

You still have some trouble with your spelling.

你的拼写还有些困难。

I have trouble with pronunciation.

我在发音上有困难。

(1) I \_\_\_\_\_ (有很大困难) with the work.

(2) You don't know what great trouble we had \_\_\_\_\_ the task.

(3) 起初,她听课有一定的困难。(汉译英:主谓宾;follow, lecture)

(4) At first, the government \_\_\_\_\_ great trouble persuading people to leave Rio and to settle in Brasilia.

A. took B. held C. had D. gathered

You can't imagine what difficulty we had \_\_\_\_\_ home in the snowstorm.

A. walked B. walk C. to walk D. walking

【答案】D. 其句型是: have difficulty doing sth. “干某事有困难”。

## 四 书面表达

假如你(Li Hua)在互联网(Internet)上看到美国高中生 Tony 希望结识一位中国朋友的信息,请你用英文给他发一封电子邮件,希望和他做网友,并希望能尽快收到他的回信。(内容包括:

1. 表示愿和对方交朋友;
2. 简单介绍自己,如爱好、特长(体育、文艺等);
3. 希望多了解美国文化。

注意:1. 电子邮件格式已经给出,但不计入总词数;

2. 词数:100 词左右。

下面是一篇学生习作,请补充完整。

From: lihua@yahoo.com.cn To: tony@hotmail.com

Subject: making an e-pal

Dear Tony,

I am Li Hua, a boy of 16 from China. I'm a middle school student. I'm glad to read ① \_\_\_\_\_ (在网上了解到你的情况,我也知道你想交一个中国笔友)。I want to be your friend and ② \_\_\_\_\_ (希望更多地了解美国文

化)。I'm ③ \_\_\_\_\_ (我擅长英语) and I think we can help each other to know more about America and China by

sending e-mails. We ④ \_\_\_\_\_ (我们可以在网上用英语或汉语聊天)。I like table tennis, enjoy singing and prefer

popular music. ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ (同时我也喜欢集邮和旅游) around in my spare time. I hope you can come to visit Chi-

na, and ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ (我会领你参观名胜古迹)。

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 课后大落实

## I. 单词拼写

1. It is not easy to educate \_\_\_\_\_ (青少年).
2. The train arrived at \_\_\_\_\_ (恰好地) 8 o'clock.
3. She seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ (不同意) with this decision.
4. They sent us a \_\_\_\_\_ (感谢的) letter.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (不喜欢) jogging early in the morning.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (交换) his radio for a ticket of a football match.
7. All these \_\_\_\_\_ (项目) have been checked up.
8. The book is full of useful \_\_\_\_\_ (提示).

## II. 动词或短语填空

1. How are you \_\_\_\_\_ (get along with) your work?
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (fall in love) at first sight.
3. I strongly \_\_\_\_\_ (disagree with) his views. I'll argue with him.
4. You are far too concerned with what I liked or \_\_\_\_\_ (dislike).
5. The boy came over, and \_\_\_\_\_ (join in) our game.
6. And then we \_\_\_\_\_ (swap) seats with the people next to us.

## III. 完成句子

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (彼此有分歧, disagree) about the time and place of the accident.
2. May's brother \_\_\_\_\_ (有点问题, trouble) his homework recently.
3. I was having difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ (相处, get) with my parents.
4. For 25 years as one day, he \_\_\_\_\_ (相爱, love) and taken care of Julie.
5. He insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ (参加, join) the game.
6. Those figures \_\_\_\_\_ (不相符合, disagree) yesterday's results.

## IV. 完形填空

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, it improves 1 practice. If you want to meet people and make friends you must be 2 to take action. You must first go to where there are people. You won't make friends 3 home alone. Join a club or group, for talking with those who 4 the same things as you do is easier, or 5 someone in some activity.