



新课程同步辅导与调研

本册主编：周 红 冯士明

人 教 版

英 语

(必修 I)



天津科学技术出版社



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高中《新课程同步辅导与调研》系列丛书

编写说明

石家庄市教育科学研究所与石家庄教研基地学校：石市一中、二中、正中、辛中、24中、附中组成了“高中新课程实施研究共同体”，组织省内外名师编写了高一新生辅导系列用书——《新课程同步辅导与调研》。本系列丛书涵盖语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理、政治9个学科。按学科分必修和选修，必修内容按不同学科的不同模块配置用书，选修系列严格按我省和我市的课程设置方案选定的内容编写。

本套系列丛书是根据我国高中新课程改革精神和我市教材选用情况，本着帮助高中师生尽快领悟课改精神、方便实际教学使用为目的。借鉴外省课程改革的经验，完全配套新的课程体系，利于学生提高学习能力和综合素质。

本套丛书本着与全市教研活动同步、与教学同步，坚持基础性、以学生学为主体性和实用性的原则，既可作为教学同步学案，又有对日常教学达标的检测指导功能。

本套丛书秉承“越是最基本的越是最基础的，越是最基础的越是最重要的”哲学思想，紧紧把握各学科的基础知识、基本思想、基本原理和基本方法；紧紧把握学生的认知基础；紧紧把握新课程高考的方向。创造轻负担、高效率的教与学。

本套丛书本着为学生赢在“学习起点”为宗旨，突出知识本质，着力培养学生的学习能力、实践能力和创新意识。选择的问题在特别关注基础性的同时，还关注灵活性和开放性，给学生留有一定的自主学习空间。

丛书栏目设置新颖，学案、引导、调研检测一体化，相信本套丛书会给师生的教与学以较大的帮助与指导，为提高全市教学质量助力。

英语必修一的教学是初高中英语衔接的关键环节，本套系列丛书英语分册的编写强调学生英语基础知识的掌握和基本技能的养成，关注学生英语思维能力的培养。本书包括词汇热身、要点透视、跟踪训练、语法小结、语法精练、单元综合能力测试和英语必修一测试题等板块，书后附练习参考答案。

参与英语分册编写的有特级教师、省级骨干教师等，主要成员有：史丽惠 胡春来 张彦军 武红 曹九珍 贾志峰 崔月芳 王淑霞 周红等。

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Unit 1 Friendship



词汇热身

I. 词语互译

英语	汉语
loose	
series	
outdoors	
dusk	
settle	
add up	
go through	
set down	
on purpose	
face to face	
	窗帘
	痊愈
	不同意
	经历; 经验
	感激的
	遭受……
	对……厌烦
	与……相处
	爱上……
	加入……

II. 词语应用

- The children have been indoors all day. Let them play _____ for a while.
- The man saved the girl from the river and her mother was very _____.
- This _____ of readings is very interesting.
- When it was so warm, I stayed awake _____ until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.
- It's getting dark. It is difficult to see clearly _____.

III. 语篇填空

Anne _____ World War II. During that time, she wanted a friend to whom she could tell everything, like her deepest _____, but she and her family had to hide in order not to be _____ by the German Nazis. They

_____ for two years. During that time her only true friend was her diary. She didn't want to set down a _____ of facts in a diary as most people _____; she made the diary itself her friend and called it Kitty.

In her letter, she told Kitty everything that happened to her. She hadn't been able to be outdoors for so long that she had grown so _____ nature. She remembered one evening she stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven _____ have a good look at the moon. Another time, she _____ to be upstairs one evening when the window was open. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held her entirely _____. It was the first time in a year and a half that she had seen the night _____.

第 1 课时



要点透视

1. Do the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you get. 做下面的调查, 将你的得分加起来, 看看你能得多少分。(P₁)

【点拨】 add up 意为“把……加起来”, up 为副词。例如:

Now try and add up these figures.

现在设法把这些数字加起来。

You haven't added them up right. 你没把它们加对。

【拓展】 ①add... to... 意为“把……加到……里”。例如:

It was adding fuel to the fire. 这正如火上加油。

If you add 5 to 5, you get 10. 5 加 5 得 10。

②add to 意为“增加, 促进”。例如:

This of course added to our difficulty.

这自然增加了我们的困难。

I didn't want to add to mother's misery.

我不想去增加母亲的痛苦。

③add up to 意为“加起来总共是”, 有时可引申为“所有一切说明”的意思。例如:

The figures add up to 270. 这些数字加起来是 270。

It all adds up to this—he's a selfish man.

所有这些说明一点——他是个自私的人。

训练

(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) All this _____ a new concept of the universe.

- A. adds B. adds to
C. adds up D. adds up to



2. ... , but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning his/her bicycle.但你的朋友直到他/她把自行车擦完后才能去。(P₁)

【点拨】 not... until... 意思是“直到……才”“直到……为止”。此句中 until 是连词,也可作介词使用。一般地说,由 until 引导从句时,如果主句中谓语动词是延续性动作则主句谓语动词不用否定式,如果是短暂性动作则要用否定形式。例如:

You must stay in bed until your temperature is normal.

体温正常后,你才能起床。

Wait until he comes back. 等到他回来为止。

He didn't arrive until the party had begun.

直到晚会开始他才来。

Until then, I knew nothing at all about it.

在那以前,我对此一无所知。

He didn't come until late in the evening.

直到晚上很迟他才来。

训练

(1) _____ his parents came back _____ to bed.

A. Until; he went

B. Not until; he went

C. Until; did he go

D. Not until; did he go

(2) 他一直等到我回来。(用 until 的肯定和否定两种方式翻译)

3. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. 当他/她上次借走时,他/她把它给打坏了,所以你不得不付一笔钱来把它修好。(P₁)

【点拨】 get it repaired 为“使它被修;叫人去修理它”的意思。这种结构是 get 的复合结构。repaired 在此作的是宾语的补足语。get sth done “使某事被做”的意思。例如:

I'll go and get my hair cut. 我去理发。

Why don't you get your shoes mended?

你怎么不请人把鞋修一修?

【拓展】 get 后除了接过去分词形式作宾语的补足语外,它后面还可以接现在分词、不定式、形容词等作为宾语的补足语。

get sb to do sth, get sb/sth doing sth; get sth done 的用法:

get sb to do sth 表示“让某人去做某事”;

get sb/sth doing sth “让某人开始做某事”,强调动作的开始。

例如:

You must get them to come over here.

你得让他们来这儿。

The lecturer soon got us thinking.

演讲者很快就让我们陷入沉思。

Have you got supper ready? 你把晚饭准备好了吗?

训练

(1) You should understand the traffic rule by now. You've had it _____ often enough.

A. explaining

B. to explain

C. explain

D. explained

(2) Can you get the clock _____ again?

A. to go

B. gone

C. going

D. go

训练

(3) 句型转换

You should have your friends help you.

You should _____ your friends _____ you.

4. Your friend comes to school very upset. The bell rings so you need to go to class. 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。铃响了,你得去上课。(P₁)

【点拨】 1. very upset 在本句中说明 Your friend comes to school 时的伴随状况,在语法上称为伴随状语。形容词可作伴随状语。例如:

The dog rolled, dead. 那只狗滚了滚,死了。

In the winter wind, he walked slowly to the bus stop, cold and hungry. 在冬日的寒风中,他慢步走向汽车站,又冷又饿。

【点拨】 2. upset 在此句中作形容词使用。作形容词时,意为“翻倒的,心烦意乱的”,这时通常不置于名词之前作定语。例如:

I was really upset. 我真的烦透了。

What made you so upset? 什么让你这么烦?

【拓展】 upset 还可作动词使用,意为“打翻,破坏(计划等),搅乱,使人心烦乱,使不安,使不舒服”。例如:

He upset the vase. 他打翻了花瓶。

His sudden illness upset my plan.

他的突然生病打乱了我的计划。

I was really upset by the news. 那个消息使我烦透了。

Don't upset yourself; no harm has been done.

不要难过,并没有造成伤害。

训练

(1) Which of the following is wrong?

A. The bad news upset me.

B. The bad news made me upset.

C. The bad news upsetted me.

D. I was upset by the bad news.

(2) 完成句子

人家没有邀请他,他很不痛快。

He was _____ not being invited.

【点拨】 3. need 在此句中作实义动词使用,意为“需要”,后面常接名词、不定式和动名词等结构。例如:

Do you think you will need help? 你想你需要帮忙吗?

I'll call you if anything is needed.

要是需要什么,我就叫你。

Does she need to know it? 她需要知道这件事吗?

Whose chair needs to be fixed? = Whose chair needs fixing?

谁的椅子需要修理?

【拓展】 ① need 作实义动词时也可以搭配复合结构。例如:

I need my bicycle repaired. 我需要把自行车修理一下。

The old man needs you to work for him.

这位老人需要你代劳一下。

② need 还可作情态动词使用用于疑问句和否定句,意思是“有必要”,后面接动词原形。例如:



You need not wash it for me. 你没必要给我洗。

③need 也可作名词使用,作“必要”“需求”讲。例如:

There is no need for him to come. 他没有必要。

My needs are few. 我的需求很少。

训练

(3) As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area _____.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. need repairing | B. needs to repair |
| C. needs repairing | D. need to repair |
| (4) _____ the report _____ about any more? | |
| A. Does; need be talked | B. Need; be talked |
| C. Does; need talk | D. Need; being talked |

5. You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her and you will meet after class and talk then. 你会告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她,你将下课后去找她谈谈。(P₁)

【点拨】 be concerned about/for 意为“为某人或某事担心;对……关心”。例如:

We are all concerned for/about their safety.

我们都在为他们的安全担心。

Please don't be concerned about me. 请别为我担心。

【拓展】 ①be concerned 和不同的介词连用,有不同的意思。例如:

That fellow was concerned about the matter.

那个家伙关心这件事。

That fellow was concerned in the matter.

那个家伙参与了这件事。

The fellow was concerned with the matter.

那个家伙与这件事有关。

②concern 可用作动词,意为“使某人(为)担心,使操心”“关系到”,也可作名词“担心,挂念,关怀”讲。例如:

She concerns herself about her son's future. = She is concerned about her son's future. 她担心她儿子的将来。

I feel no concern about the matter. 我不担心此事。

训练

(1) He didn't come back until late at night, and we were all concerned with his safety. (改错)

(2) 句型转换

Does this concern me?

Is this _____ me?

(3) The news _____ your hometown.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. is concerned about | B. is concerned in |
| C. concerns | D. concerns with |

6. Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his/her dog. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 你的朋友度假去了,请你照料他/她的狗。在遛狗时,你不小,把狗松开了,它被一辆车撞了。(P₁)

【点拨】 while walking the dog 相当于 while you were walking the dog, 在句中作时间状语。在 when, while, before, after 等引导的时间状语从句中,如果从句的主语和主句的主语一

致时,则可将从句中的主语和 be 动词省去。例如:

While living in England (While he was living in England), he picked up some English.

当他住在英国时,他学会了一些英语。

When asked to answer questions (When you are asked to answer questions), you should stand up.

当你回答问题时,你应该站起来。

【拓展】 ①如果从句的主语和从句中的谓语动词是主动关系常用动词-ing 形式。如是被动关系,常用过去分词形式。

②在英语中,除了从句的主语和主句的主语是一致可以如上使用外,有时,如果从句主谓结构是 it is 这样形式的话,也可以把 it is 省掉。例如:

If possible (If it is possible...), I'll call on you tomorrow. 如果有可能的话,我明天去看望你。

训练

(1) The flowers his friend gave him will die unless _____ every day.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. watered | B. watering |
| C. water | D. to water |

(2) Taking this medicine, if _____, will do harm to your health.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. continues | B. continuing |
| C. continued | D. to continue |

7. You are taking your end-of-term exam. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. 你在进行期末考试。你的朋友平时学习不认真,请你帮他/她作弊,让他/她看你的卷子。(P₁)

【点拨】 1. who doesn't work hard, 是一个非限制性定语从句。who 是引导这个定语从句的关系代词而不是疑问代词“谁”。who 在意义上指 your friend。例如:

Professor Zhou, who was once an assistant of Dr. Einstein, was one of the greatest physicists of China when he was alive. 周教授,他曾是爱因斯坦博士的助手,在世时是中国最伟大的物理学家之一。

Curse of the Golden Flower was directed by Zhang Yimou, who once won several international prizes. 《满城尽带黄金甲》是张艺谋导演的,他曾几次获得国际大奖。

训练

(1) This is the very reason _____ he explained to me just now.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------------|-------|
| A. why | B. that | C. for which | D. of |
|--------|---------|--------------|-------|

(2) The growing speed of a plant is influenced by a number of factors, _____ are beyond our control.

(2008·湖南)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. most of them | B. most of which |
| C. most of what | D. most of that |

【点拨】 2. 句中 end-of-term 为复合形容词,作定语,修饰 exam. 注意词与词之间要用连字符“-”连接起来。

【拓展】 “复合形容词”常见结构:



① *adj.* + *n.* + *ed*

middle-aged 中年的

warm-hearted 热心肠的

② *adj.* + *doing*

good-looking 好看的

easy-going 随和的

③ *adv.* + *doing*

hard-working 勤劳的

well-meaning 善意的

④ *n.* + *doing*

peace-loving 爱好和平的

English-speaking 讲英语的

⑤ *n.* + *done*

man-made 人造的

heart-felt 由衷的

⑥ *adv.* + *done*

well-educated 受过良好教育的

newly-built/married 新建/婚的

⑦ *n.* + *adj.*

snow-white 雪白的

life-long 终生的

⑧ *num.* + *n.* + *adj.*

twelve-year-old 12 岁的

100-metre-long 100 米长的

⑨ *num.* + *n.* + *ed*

three-legged 三条腿的

one-eyed 一只眼的

⑩ *num.* + *n.*

second-hand 二手的

训练

(3) My brother is really _____. He often works in his office far into the night. (2008 · 天津)

- A. open-minded
- B. hard-working
- C. self-confident
- D. warm-hearted

【点拨】 3. cheat

vt. to trick or deceive sb., especially when they trust you 欺骗, 欺诈

- 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

The old lady was so honest that the cheat easily cheated her (out) of her gold ring.

老太太那么诚实, 骗子很容易就骗走了她的金戒指。

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。

训练

(4) 完成句子

He was cheated _____ \$ 100.

他被骗了 100 美元。

(5) 他骗那个老太太相信他是个好人。

8. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper. 你会告诉他/她应该认真学习, 所以你不会让他/她看你的试卷。(P₁)

【点拨】 should have studied 是“本应该学习”的意思。should have done 表示“本应该做某事, 而实际上没有做”的意思, 是一种虚拟结构。例如:

You should have cleaned the room yesterday.

你本应该昨天把房子打扫一下的。

We should have told you the news earlier.

我们本应该早点告诉你这条消息。

You shouldn't have left so early.

你不该走得那么早。

训练

(1) Mr. White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.

- A. should have arrived
- B. should arrive
- C. should have had arrived
- D. should he arriving

【拓展】 情态动词 + have done:

① “must have done”意为“一定做过某事”, 只用于肯定句中。

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

昨晚一定下雨了, 因为地面还是湿的。

训练

(2) He _____ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.

- A. should
- B. must
- C. couldn't
- D. can't

② “can't/couldn't have done”表示否定推测, 意为“不可能做过……”。

Mr. Smith can't have gone to Beijing, for I saw him in the library just now.

史密斯先生不可能去北京了, 因为刚才我还在图书馆见过他。

训练

(3) I _____ have been more than six years old when the accident happened.

- A. shouldn't
- B. couldn't
- C. mustn't
- D. needn't

③ “can/could have done”用于疑问句中, 意为“可能做过……吗?”。



There is no light in the room. Can/Could they have gone out?

屋里没有灯,他们可能出去了吗?

There is nowhere to find them. Where can/could they have gone?

到处找不到他们,他们可能到什么地方去了呢?

④“could have done”是虚拟语气,意思是“本来能够做某事而没有做到”。

He could have passed the exam, but he was too careless.

本来他能够通过考试,但是他太粗心了。

训练

(4) Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we _____ it without you. (2008·山东)

- A. can manage
- B. could have managed
- C. could manage
- D. can have managed

⑤“needn't have done”意思是“本来不需要做某事而实际上做了”。

I needn't have bought so much wine—only five people came.

我本来没有必要买这么多酒——只来了五个人。

didn't need to do sth. 意为“没必要做(实际上也没做)”。

Last night you didn't need to come to his party.

昨晚你没必要去参加他的晚会。(实际上也没去)

9. Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend. 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自己最好的朋友。(P₂)

【点拨】 made her diary her best friend 意为“把她的日记当成她最好的朋友”, her diary 是宾语, her best friend 是宾语的补足语,这种结构是“make+名词/代词+名词”的复合结构。表示“使……成为……”的意思。例如:

We made him our group leader. 我们选他当我们的组长。

We must try to make others' experiences ours.

我们应当设法使别人的经验成为我们自己的经验。

The blacks were not made equal citizens in the US.

在美国,黑人没有被当作平等公民。

【拓展】 make 后除了接名词作宾语补足语外,还可接不带to的不定式、形容词、过去分词、介词短语等作为宾语补足语。

make+sb./sth.+n./adj.... 让某人/物……

make oneself seen 让人看到

make oneself understood 让人明白

make oneself known 让人知道;自我介绍

make sth. known to sb. 使某事被人知道

训练

(1) Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.

- A. making herself hear
- B. to make herself hear
- C. making herself heard
- D. to make herself heard

10. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the German Nazis. 她一家人都是犹太人,所以他们不得不藏起来,否则他们就会被德国纳粹抓去。(P₂)

【点拨】 or 在此意为“要不然”“否则”,也可用 otherwise. or 前面的 they had to hide 是事实,or 后面的句子则是设想中的后果。would be 是虚拟语气,表示设想中的、当时并非真实的情况。例如:

Every morning he had to get up early or he would be late for school.

每天早晨他不得不早起,要不然上学就要迟到。

Having been ill for so long, he had to study harder or he would fail in the final exam.

病了那么长时间,他不得不更努力地学习,否则,期末考试就要不及格。

训练

(1) Follow your doctor's advice, _____ your cough will get worse.

- A. or
- B. and
- C. then
- D. so

(2) He hesitated for a moment before kicking the ball, otherwise he _____ a goal.

- A. had scored
- B. scored
- C. would score
- D. would have scored

11. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. 她和她的家人躲藏了两年之后才发现。(P₂)

【点拨】 1. hide away 躲藏起来。例如:

The thief hid away and the police couldn't find him.

那个小偷躲了起来,警察找不到他了。

【点拨】 2. before 引导一个时间状语从句。before 本意为“在……之前”,在本句中灵活翻译为“过了……之后”。

①强调主句动作发生在从句之前,意为“不等……就……”。

Before I could get in a word he had measured me.

我还没来得及插话,他就已经给我量好了尺寸。

②在“It+be+时间段+before 从句”中,意为“……之后才……”。

在“It+be 否定形式+long+before 从句”中,意为“……不久就……”。

It will be ten years before we can meet again.

10年之后我们才能再见面。

It was not long before he told me about it.

不久他就告诉了我此事。

before 从句中的时态要用一般现在时表示一般将来时。

③“在……之前”,在特定的情景中,意为“趁着……”或“过了……才……”。

I must write it down before I forget it.

趁着我还没忘,我得把它记下来。

④在“hardly... before...”结构中, before 等于 when, 意为“刚……就……”。

He had hardly entered the room before he heard a loud noise.

他刚进屋子就听到一声巨响。

上句的倒装形式为: Hardly had he entered the room when/ before he heard a loud noise.



⑤在主句中出現表示“意愿”的词汇时, before 意为“宁愿……,也不……”。

I am willing to work myself to death before I give up.
我宁愿累死也不愿放弃这份工作。

训练

(1) The American Civil War lasted four years _____ the North won in the end.

A. after B. when C. before D. then

(2) —Why didn't you tell him about the meeting?

—He rushed out of the room _____ I could say a word.

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

12. 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.”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,我要把我的这个朋友叫作基蒂。”(P₂)

【点拨】 1. not... but..., 不是……而是……, 它连接两个并列的成分。在本句中, 连接两个句子。例如:

The purpose of this book is not to give readers grammatical knowledge but to enlarge their vocabulary. 这本书的目的不是要给读者一些语法知识, 而是要扩大他们的词汇量。

This bike is not mine but Wang Ying's.

这辆自行车不是我的, 而是王英的。

训练

(1) Not I but Jane and Mary _____ tired of having one examination after another.

A. is B. are C. am D. be

【点拨】 2. set down

①动词短语在句中意为“记下, 写下”(=write down 写下, 记下)

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。

②相当于 put down 放下, 搁下, 常用于 set down sth./set sth. down 结构中。

He set down a basket on the ground.

他把一个篮子放在地上。

③to stop and allow sb. to get off 让某人下车

Please set me down at the next corner.

请在下一个拐角处让我下车。

④explain or describe to oneself as 解释为, 认为(与 as 连用)

I set the man down as a salesman.

我以为那个人是位推销员。

⑤say that sth. is caused by “把……归因于”, 与 to 连用, 含义上等于 owe... to...。

I set down his bad temper to his poor health.

我认为他脾气不好是因为他的健康状况不佳。

【拓展】 set about (doing) sth. 着手(做)某事

set off 动身, 出发; 引爆, 燃放

set back 使……退后, 使……延迟; 拨回(慢)

set out 出发; 着手做(to do sth.); 陈述

set forward 提出; 拨快(钟表)

set up 竖起; 创设, 开办

训练

(2) For all these years I have been working for others. I'm hoping I'll _____ my own business someday.

A. turn up B. fix up C. set up D. make up

句型转换(根据 A 句的意思完成 B 句):

(3) A: He was asked to set down the facts just as he remembered them.

B: He was asked to _____ the facts just as he remembered them.

(4) A: He set down the heavy boxes and rested for a while.

B: He _____ the heavy boxes and rested for a while.

【点拨】 3. a series of 一系列, 一连串。例如:

Recently he has been very busy and attended a series of meetings. 最近他很忙, 出席了一连串的会议。

She made a series of great scientific discoveries.

她取得了一系列重大的科学发现。

【拓展】 “a series of + 复数名词”作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数。

单复数同形的单词: means, series, species, deer, fish, sheep 等。

训练

(5) Every _____ been tried to save the patient.

A. mean has B. means has

C. mean have D. means have

【点拨】 4. as most people do 是方式状语从句, as 作为连词, 意为“如同……那样, 像……一样”, 引导方式状语从句。例如:

Please do it as I do. 请按我做的那样去做。

Man will step from star to star as now we step from stone to stone across a stream. 人类将从一个星球上到另一个星球上如同我们今天从一块石头跨过另一块石头穿过小溪那样。

When in Rome do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。

I want you to tell your interesting experience to my friend as you have told it to me. 我要你把你那有趣的经历, 像讲给我听的那样讲给我的朋友听。

【拓展】 as 还可引导时间状语从句、原因状语从句、比较状语从句、让步状语从句、定语从句等。例如:

Don't speak to him as he drives the car.

他在开车时, 不要同他说话。

Flatterers look like friends, as wolves like dogs.

阿谀奉承的人看起来像朋友, 就如同狼看起来像狗一样。

Young as he is, he can sing many songs.

虽然他很小, 但他能唱很多歌曲。

This pen is the same as I lost yesterday.

这支钢笔和我昨天丢的那支相同。

As we know, the moon moves around the earth.

正如我们所知,月亮围绕地球转。

训练

- (6) _____ the day went on, the weather got worse.
A. Will B. Since C. While D. As
- (7) The day breaks, _____ the birds are singing.
A. for B. because C. since D. as
- (8) _____ I shall still go outside.
A. As the sun is hot B. Hot as is the sun
C. Hot as the sun is D. Though is the sun hot

跟踪训练

I. 单词拼写

- We should stay _____ (冷静) in time of danger.
- I tried to tell her but she _____ (不理睬) me.
- I'm rather _____ (挂念) about my brother's health.
- Make it tight, not l _____.
- The bad lady c _____ the young beautiful girl into the belief that she was her mother.
- The _____ (令人心烦意乱的) news made her rather upset.
- She used to _____ (分享) in my troubles as well as my joys.
- After a _____ (系列) of unsuccessful attempts, he has finally passed the driving test.
- Two _____ (德国人) sat at the table next to me.
- As he grew up, he went _____ (经历) a lot of difficulties.

II. 单项填空

- You had better get the bike _____, or it will get you into trouble.
A. to repair B. repairing
C. repaired D. repair
- Three _____ five is equal to eight.
A. add to B. added to
C. add up D. added up to
- Jenny _____ have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind.
A. must B. should
C. need D. would
- She _____ her mother's illness.
A. concerns herself
B. is concerned herself about
C. concerns herself about
D. is concerned herself in
- 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
- She tried to _____ the frightened boy, but failed.
A. look down B. calm down
C. get town D. go down
- The old man _____ a lot of money by two strangers in the street.
A. cheated out of B. cheated into
C. was cheated out of D. was cheated into

- Weak as the small country is, it dares to say _____ to the huge country.
A. hello B. yes C. no D. sorry
- I wanted to have a word with her, but she _____ me and went away.
A. saw B. calmed
C. told D. ignored
- When I got there, I found them sitting at the table _____.
A. face-to-face B. face-in-face
C. face to face D. face in face

第2课时

要点透视

- 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.
我不知道这是不是我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。(P₂)

【点拨】 1. 此句是个复合句,含有 if 引导的宾语从句和 it's... that... 构成的强调结构,此处强调 because 引导的原因状语从句。强调结构是:“It+is/was+被强调成分+that+原句剩余部分”,除了当被强调的成分指人时,可用 who(作主语)、whom(作宾语)代替 that 外,其余情况一律用 that。被强调的成分可以是:

①强调主语。例如:

Who was it that called you up just now?
谁刚才给你打电话了?

②强调动词宾语或介词宾语。例如:

It's her whom/that you should help. 你应该帮助的是她。
It is not me but Bill that she believes in.
她信任的不是我而是比尔。

③强调状语、状语从句。例如:

It's through them that we learnt the truth.
通过他们我们才得知了真相。

I don't know why it is that they don't like me.

我不知道是为什么他们不喜欢我。

It is because he smoked too much that he's got lung cancer.
他是因为吸烟太多才得了肺癌。

④强调谓语动词不能用强调句型,而应该用助动词 do/does/did+动词原形。例如:

Do come in, please. 请进!

I do hope you will go with us. 我真希望你能同我们一起去。

He did say that he believed you. 他确实说过他相信你。

训练

- It is not who is right but what is right _____ is of importance.
A. which B. it C. that D. this
- It _____ we had stayed together for a couple of weeks _____ I found we had a lot in common.
A. was until; when B. was until; that
C. wasn't until; when D. wasn't until; that



训练

(3) It is imagination _____ makes the world colorful and full of vigor and vitality.

- A. where B. what C. that D. when

【点拨】 2. wonder 在此句中作及物动词“想知道, 不知道”讲, 后常接从句或疑问词加不定式结构。例如:

I wonder what you call those flowers.

我不知道你们管那些花叫什么。

I wonder whether you would mind doing me a favour.

我不知道, 你能不能帮我一个忙。

They waited and wondered what to do.

他们等着, 不知怎么办好。

【拓展】 ① wonder 还可作“对……感到奇怪/惊奇”讲, 后面常接 that 引导的宾语从句、由 at 引起的短语或不定式结构。例如:

I wonder that he came here after what had happened.

我很奇怪在事情发生后他来了。

I wonder at his rudeness. 对他的粗鲁, 我感到惊讶。

They wondered to see you here.

在这儿看到你, 他们很惊讶。

② wonder 可作名词, 表示“惊讶, 惊异, 奇事”等意思。例如:

The Hanging Temple is one of the seven wonders of the world in ancient times. 空中花园是古代世界七大奇迹之一。

It's a wonder that you recognized me after these years.

真是件怪事, 这么多年后你还认出了我。

【点拨】 3. outdoors 为副词, “在户外”, outdoor 为形容词, 表示“户外的”。例如:

There is an outdoor concert tonight. 今晚有一场露天音乐会。

Is it cold outdoors? 户外冷吗?

【拓展】 它们的反义词分别是 indoors (adv.) 和 indoor (adj.), 两者也有同样的词性差别。例如: indoor games 室内游戏; an indoor child 呆在室内的孩子; go indoors 进屋里; keep (stay) indoors 留在屋里。

【点拨】 4. grow crazy about “变得对……狂热”的意思。grow 在此作系动词“变(得)”讲, crazy 作形容词“狂热的”“热衷于”讲。例如:

She grew crazy about dancing. 她变得热衷于跳舞。

It grew cold as night drew on. 夜色临近, 天也冷了起来。

训练

(4) He is crazy _____ out in this weather!

- A. about going B. to go
C. going D. at going

(5) 句型转换

It's crazy of you to buy the car at such a high price.

【点拨】 5. to do with nature 是不定式作定语修饰 everything, 表示“与自然有关的一切事物”, do with 此处表示“与……有关”。

have sth. to do with... 与……有关

have nothing to do with... 与……没有关系

have a lot to do with... 与……有很大关系

例如:

It has nothing to do with you.

它和你无关。

He had to do with all sorts of people.

他要和各种各样的人打交道。

He likes to see films to do with police.

他喜欢看与警察有关的电影。

【拓展】 ①“处理, 处置, 对付, 对待(某人)”, 常与疑问词 what 搭配。

He didn't know what to do with the property his father had left.

他不知应如何处理他父亲留下的财产。

② do with 与 deal with

do with 常与疑问词 what 连用。do with 不用于被动式。

deal with 作“对待, 处理”讲时, 常与 how 连用。

deal with 还可作“与……交易”讲, 此时不可用被动语态。

She knows well how to deal with children.

她很了解如何与小孩相处。

Our country has dealt with that country for 20 years.

我们国家与那个国家之间打交道已有 20 年之久。

③“以……将就, 以……对付过去”, 与助动词连用; 不可用于被动语态。

Butter was so expensive that we had to do with margarine in those days.

那时候, 奶油非常贵, 所以我们都以人造奶油来将就。

do without 是“没有……也行, 没有……而设法应付过去, 将就”之意。

We can't do without a telephone in our business.

我们做生意没有电话是不行的。

There wasn't coffee left, so we had to do without.

咖啡一点也没剩, 所以我们也就不喝了。

训练

(6) It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows _____.

- A. it what to do with B. what to do it with
C. what to do with it D. to do what with it

(7) 翻译句子

他不知怎么对付骆驼。

2. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open. 还有一次, 就在五个月以前的一天晚上, 我碰巧在楼上, 窗户是开着的。(P₂)

【点拨】 happen + 不定式, 表示碰巧做某事。可转换为 It happens/happened that + 从句。主要有以下三种情况:

① happen + to do 碰巧……。例如:

I happened to be there when the accident happened. = It happened that I was there when the accident happened.

当事故发生时, 我碰巧在那里。

I happened to know the answer when the teacher asked the



question. = It happened that I knew the answer when the teacher asked the question. 当老师问那个问题时,我碰巧知道答案。

②happen + to have done 碰巧已做过某事。例如:

I happened to have read it when they were talking about the book. = It happened that I had read it when they were talking about the book. 当他们在谈论那本书时,我碰巧读过。

③happen + to be doing 碰巧正在做某事。例如:

When the teacher came in, I happened to be doing my lessons. = It happened that I was doing my lessons when the teacher came in. 老师进来时,我碰巧正在做功课。

训练

(1)句型转换

It so happened that I had met him before.

(2)I happened to have no money with me.

3. 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. ... 我一直等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚,风吹雨打,雷电交加,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…… (P₁)

【点拨】 1. power *n.* (不可数)力量,能力,权力。例如:

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

No power on earth can make me do what I don't want to do. 世界上没有什么力量能迫使我做我不想做的事。

Sorry, I have no power to help you.

对不起,我没有能力帮助你。

She has a strong will and power of rapid decision.

她有坚强的意志和快速决断的能力。

A judge has the power to send a person to prison.

法官有权把一个人送进牢房。

The manager has the power to fire an employee.

经理有权解雇雇员。

训练

选词填空(power, energy, strength, force, ability)

(1)Have you read that work of great _____?

(2)The old man is full of _____.

(3)No man would use _____ on another in a truly civilized society.

(4)I doubt his _____ to do the job.

(5)She got her _____ back after her illness.

【点拨】 2. it was the first time 这是第一次。time 被序数词修饰,后面的动词用完成时态;当前面是 is 时,后面的 that 从句中的动词用现在完成时;是 was 时,that 从句的动词用过去完成时。例如:

It is the second time that I have seen this film.

这是我第二次看这部电影。

It was the first time that he had visited our country.

那是他第一次访问我国。

【拓展】

①It/This is/was the first time that...

“这是第一次……”,

不能用 It/This is/was the first time for sb to do... 来替换。

如:

This is the first time that I have been to London.

不能说: This is the first time for me to go to London.

②It's (high) time that... 表示“(早)该……了”,that 从句要用过去时或 should + 动词原形;

可以换成: It's time for sth/It's time (for sb) to do sth

例如:

It's time that we left. 可以换成:

It's time for us to leave.

训练

完成句子

(6)It is the first time that I _____ (访问) the beautiful city.

(7)This is the second time that I _____ (去北京).

(8)It was the first time that the man _____ (上班迟到).

(9)—Do you know our town at all?

—No, this is the first time I _____ here.

A. was B. am coming C. came D. have come

【点拨】 3. face-to-face (*adj.*) 面对面的; face to face (*adv.*) 面对面地

注意:加连字符时,起形容词的作用,作定语;不加连字符时,起副词的作用,可作状语。

类似的还有:

mouth-to-mouth (*adj.*) 口对口的; mouth to mouth (*adv.*) 口对口地;

heart-to-heart (*adj.*) 心贴心的; 坦率的; heart to heart 坦率地;

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地; hand in hand 手拉手地; arm in arm 臂挽臂地; 例如:

Using the mouth-to-mouth way is the best. 口对口地吹气是最好的办法。

They had a heart-to-heart discussion about it. 他们就此事进行了坦率的讨论。

We will discuss about it heart to heart.

我们将坦率地讨论此事。

训练

(10)We will have a _____ (面对面的) talk with the advanced worker.

(11)He sat _____ (面对面地) with me.

4. She suffered from loneliness. 她受孤独之苦。(P₄)

suffer *vt.* & *vi.* 遭受,忍受,经历

【点拨】 1. suffer (*vt.*): (to experience sth unpleasant, such as injury, defeat or loss) 表示“经历;遭受,患(某些不愉快之



事)”,常接 pain, defeat, loss, poverty, hunger, damage 等词。如:

The city suffered serious damage from the earthquake. 那个城市因地震而遭到破坏。

The party suffered a defeat in the general election. 这个党在大选中遭受失败。

【点拨】 2. suffer (vi.) (to be badly affected by a disease, pain, sadness, a lack of sth, etc) 常与 from 连用。表示“(因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等)受苦,受难,受折磨”。

Many companies are suffering from a shortage of skilled workers.

许多公司现在缺乏技术工人。

Do you suffer (from) headaches?

你有头疼的毛病吗?

【拓展】 suffering (n.) [U] (physical or mental pain) 疼痛, 痛苦, 折磨, 苦难

训练

- (1) They _____ (遭受了失败).
- (2) He is _____ (患) a heart attack.
- (3) He has _____ (丧失了记忆力).
- (4) Death finally brought an end to his _____ (痛苦).

5. She found it difficult to settle and calm down in the hiding place... 她发现住在躲藏处非常艰难, 心情也难平静下来…… (P₄)

【点拨】 句中的 it 作形式宾语, 代替后面的不定式 to settle and calm down in the hiding place. 当复合宾语中的宾语是不定式、动名词、宾语从句时, 往往把宾语放在补足语的后面, 而用 it 作形式宾语, 放在宾语补足语之前。例如:

They want to make it clear to the public that they do an important and necessary job.

他们要让众人知道他们的工作是重要的而且必要。

We thought it no use doing that. 我们认为做那件事是没用的。

【拓展】 make, regard, consider, think, believe, feel, find 等动词常可构成:

“主语 + make, regard, consider, think, believe, feel, find + it + 形容词/名词 + to do.../doing.../that...”这一句型结构, 其中 it 是形式宾语, 其后面的形容词或名词是宾补, 真正的宾语是后面的不定式、动名词或从句。

训练

完成句子

- (1) Do you _____ (认为有可能) for Chinese to become a world language?
- (2) They want to _____ (向公众表明) that they do an important and necessary job.
- (3) We _____ (认为没用) doing that.
- (4) I _____ (发现对健康很有用) to do morning exercises every day.

训练

(5) I _____ (感到是我的责任) to help you with your maths.

(6) As the busiest woman in Norton, she made _____ her duty to look after all the other people's affairs in that town.

- A. this B. that C. one D. it

6. Mother asked her if/whether she was very hot with so many clothes on. 妈妈问她穿这么多的衣服热不热。(P₂)

【点拨】 “with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”这种结构称作 with 的复合结构。这种结构在句中可作定语, 也可作状语, 表示方式、原因、条件等, 其中的宾补可以是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式或分词等。例如:

Tom always sleeps with his eyes open.

汤姆总是睁着眼睛睡觉。

The boy ran out with nothing on.

那男孩什么也没穿就跑出去了。

Do you know the woman with a child in her arms?

你认识那个抱着孩子的妇女吗?

With so much work to do, I can't go with you.

有这么多工作要做, 我无法跟你一块儿去。

The room with a candle burning is mine.

亮着蜡烛的那个房间是我的。

They came to a shop with its door closed.

他们来到一家关着门的商店。

【拓展】 如果宾补是动词, 表示主动和进行的动作, 用现在分词; 表示主动和将来的动作, 用动词不定式; 表示被动和完成了的动作, 用过去分词。例如:

With the north wind blowing, the child shivered with cold.

北风劲吹, 那个小孩冷得直发抖。

With so many clothes to wash, she can't find time to go shopping today.

有这么多衣服要洗, 今天她没有时间去购物。

With all she needed bought, the woman left the supermarket.

在她需要的东西买好后, 那个妇女离开了超市。

训练

(1) —Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.
—Sorry. With so much work _____ my mind, I almost break down.

- A. filled B. filling C. to fill D. being filled

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

- A. finished B. finishing
C. having finished D. was finished

7. "I've got tired of looking at nature through dirty curtains and dusty windows," Anne said to her father. 安妮对她爸爸说, “我已经厌倦了透过脏兮兮的窗帘和满是尘土的窗户看大自然。”(P₂)

【点拨】 get tired of 表示“对……厌烦”, 也可用 be 代替 get。例如:



I'm tired of eating the same food for lunch.

我厌倦了午饭都吃同样的东西。

I'm tired of all the arguments. 我对这些争论厌烦透了。

【拓展】 tire *vt. & vi.* (使)疲劳;疲倦;

tiring(*adj.*)令人困倦的;使人疲劳的;累人的;

be tired (out) = be worn out “疲劳,疲倦”;

never tire of doing sth 不厌其烦地做某事

be tired from/with + *n.* /doing “因为……而疲倦”

She was tired with walking. 她走累了。

训练

(1) Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

- A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring

(2) 翻译句子

我看电视都看腻了,咱们出去走走吧。

8. I'm having some trouble with my classmates at the moment. 目前我同班上的同学有件麻烦事。(P₆)

【点拨】 have some/a lot of trouble with sb/sth 意思是“同某人闹意见/矛盾,干……有麻烦”。trouble 为不可数名词,“苦恼,烦恼”的意思。例如:

She's had a lot of trouble with her mother.

她经常跟她妈妈闹意见。

Do you have any trouble with your English study?

你的英语学习有困难吗?

【拓展】 trouble 作名词“麻烦,费事”时,常见的搭配形式:

be in trouble 处于困境中,有了麻烦

get into trouble 陷入困境

get sb into trouble 使某人陷入困境

make trouble 惹麻烦,捣乱

put sb to the trouble of doing sth 麻烦某人做某事

take great trouble to do sth 费神做某事,不辞劳苦做某事

have trouble(in) doing sth 做某事遇到了麻烦

训练

(1) She bravely faced the difficulty she had _____ her English.

- A. studying B. studied
C. to study D. been studying

介词填空

(2) I have some trouble _____ my spelling.

(3) She has much trouble _____ using English.

9. I'm getting along well with a boy in my class. 我跟我们班里的一位男生一直相处得很好。(P₆)

【点拨】 get along/on with sth/sb 常表示“(生活,学习等情况)进展”“与……相处”的意思。例如:

How are you getting along with your English studies?

你的英语学习怎么样?

Now we get along just fine. 现在我们相处得很好。

Can you get along with him? 你和他处得来吗?

训练

(1) I used to quarrel a lot with my parents, but now we _____ fine. (2008·四川)

- A. look out B. stay up C. carry on D. get along

(2) Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

- A. get over B. get in C. get along D. get through

10. They say that this boy and I have fallen in love. 他们说我和这个男孩谈恋爱了。(P₆)

【点拨】 fall in love 相爱,爱上,恋爱。例如:

Then they fell in love with each other.

然后他们相爱了。

【拓展】 be in love (with sb), 例如:

Now he is in love with a country girl.

现在他正爱着一个农村女孩。

fall in love with... 表示“相爱;爱上”,表示动作,不能与表示一段的时间状语连用;如果跟了表示一段的时间状语,则要用 be in love with... 例如:

He fell in love with an actress. 他爱上了一个女演员。

训练

(1) They have fallen in love with each other for more than five years. (改错)

(2) Betty and Louis _____ with each other at first sight and they _____ in love for five years ever since.

- A. fell in love; have been
B. fell in love; have fallen
C. were in love; have fallen
D. were in love; have fallen

11. to join in discussions and show interest in other people's idea 加入讨论多思考一下别人的意见。(P₇)

【点拨】 join in 参加,加入。例如:

About 400,000 workers joined in the 1912 May Day strikes.

大约 40 万工人参加了 1912 年的五·一大罢工。

He never joined in the usual sports of boys.

他从来不参加男孩子们通常喜欢的体育活动。

May I join in your discussion/game?

我可以参加你们的讨论/游戏吗?

【拓展】 ① join sb in 表示加入某人的活动中去。例如:

Will you join us in a walk?

你愿意和我们一起散步吗?

In 2006 I joined them in a visit to Thailand and Singapore.

2006 年我和他们一起游览了泰国和新加坡。

② 参加某一组织用 join。例如:

After leaving school he joined the army.

毕业以后他参军了。

I joined a tennis club last year.

去年我参加了一个网球俱乐部。

③ join sb 和某人一起,加入某人的行列。例如: