

魔法英语同步新课堂

(高一)

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Unit 1 Good friends.....

UNIT 1



* Good friends *

● 知识要点提示 ●

项 目	知 识 要 点
词汇	honest, brave, loyal, wise, handsome, smart, argue, classical, fond, match, mirror, gun, hammer, saw, rope, movie, cast, survive, develop, friendship, unusual, realize, treat, share, sorrow, feeling, beard, airplane, parachute, lie, speech, adventure, notebook, admit, opinion
词组及习惯用语	be fond of, be into, make fire, think about, treat . . as, care about, make friends with, be quick in, by the end of
句型及日常交际用语	I think that . . . I m sure that . . . I m not so sure that . . . He/ she loves/ likes/ enjoys . . . She said that . . . she asks if/ what/ who/ where/ how . . .
语法	直接引语与间接引语



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魔法英语同步新课堂(高一)·····



重点 · 难点 · 考点精析



1. I think a friend should be kind . 我认为朋友应该是和蔼的。

(1) I think that . . 意为“我认为……”,在委婉地提出自己的看法时常用该句型。

I think that rock music is terrible . 我认为摇滚音乐很可怕。

I think we should do something to solve the problem . 我认为我们应该采取措施解决这个问题。



2. What are they arguing about ? 他们在为什么而争论 ?

(1) argue 意为“争论”。

Do as you are told . Don't argue . 照吩咐行事,不要争论。

(2) argue 的句型有:

① argue with sb . about / over sth . 为某事和某人争论

He argued with the taxi driver about the fare . 他就车费与出租车司机理论。

Don't argue with him about it . 不要与他争论此事。

② argue about sth . with sb . 意为“为……而和某人辩论;就……而和某人议论”,about 也可以省略。此时 argue 用作及物动词。

We'll argue these points once again next time . 下一次我们再辩论这些论点。

I argued about the government's new economic policy with him . 我与他辩论政府的新经济政策。

③ argue that . . 意为“主张,认为……”。

I would argue that sending men to the moon is a waste of money . 我认为把人送上月球是浪费资财。

④ argue for (against) 赞成(反对)

He argued for the five-day week . 他赞成一周上班 5 天。

He argued against the proposed tax cuts . 他反对计划中的减税。



3. . . I love football . I also like reading . . . I don't enjoy singing .

…… 我喜欢足球。我也喜欢读书。…… 我不喜欢唱歌。

(1) 在以上三个句子中 like, love, enjoy 这三个词的意思相同,都是“喜欢”的意思,可以换用。但是 like, love, enjoy 这三个词也是有区别的。like 表



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示的是一般的喜欢,感情色彩不及 love,其后面可跟不定式也可跟动名词;而 love 经常用在“爱祖国,爱父母”这一类爱的程度比较深的情况下,感情比较强烈,其后面可跟动名词,也可以跟不定式;enjoy 在意思上侧重“享受某种乐趣”,后面只能跟动名词,不能接不定式。

The children like (love) watching TV . 孩子们喜欢看电视。

I like (love) to visit her as often as possible . 我喜欢尽可能多地去看望她。

I love my motherland . 我热爱我的祖国。

I enjoyed fishing . 我喜欢钓鱼。

(2) enjoy oneself 意为“过得快乐”;“感到愉快”。

Did you enjoy yourself at your birthday party ? 你在你的生日晚会上玩得痛快吗 ?



4. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers .

我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

...nor do I like computers . 这是一个倒装句,意为“……也不”,也可跟 neither;如果表示“……也”则用“so + be/ 助动词/ 情态动词 + 主语”这一结构。

I have never been abroad, neither (nor) has he .

我从来没出过国,他也没出过国。

I didn't read the notice on the blackboard, nor (neither) did she .

我没读黑板上的通知,她也没读。

He can ride a bike, so can I . 他会骑自行车,我也会。

We saw the film last week, so did they .

我们上个星期看了那场电影,他们也看了。



5. I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music .

我不喜欢徒步旅行,对古典音乐不感兴趣。

(1) hate 的用法:

① hate doing / to do 很不喜欢做

I hate asking / to ask any favors of her . 我很不喜欢求助于她。

She hated being flattered . 她讨厌别人奉承。

② hate + n . + doing / to do 不喜欢……做,讨厌

He hates his wife smoking / to smoke . 他讨厌他妻子吸烟。

She hated them acting like that . 她不愿意他们这样干。

③ hate + n . 憎恨……,憎恶……

I hate violence . 我憎恨暴力。



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He knew clearly what to love and what to hate . 他爱憎分明。

(2) be into 对……有兴趣,热衷于……

He's given up photography and now he's into computers .

他已经放弃摄影了,现在对电脑着了迷。

She's really into modern dance . 她对现代舞真是喜欢极了。



6and I think that football is boring我认为足球很无聊。

boring 乏味的,无聊的

a boring lecture 乏味的演说

The film is deadly boring . 那场电影乏味极了。



7I am fond of singing我喜欢唱歌。

be fond of 喜欢

He is fond of sweet food . 他喜爱甜食。

I'm fond of swimming in winter . 我爱好冬泳。



8 . I surf the Internet all the time ... 我一直上网……

surf the Internet 意为“上网”, surf 意为“冲浪”。

If the waves are big enough, we'll go surfing . 如果浪大,我们就去冲浪。



9 . I'm sure that .. 我相信……

I'm sure that he will succeed in the end . 我相信他最终会成功的。

We're sure that he is innocent . 我们确信他无辜。

和 sure 有关的句型还有:

(1) be sure of / about 对……确信,深信……

He is sure of success . 他深信自己会成功。

I'm really sure about it . 对于这件事我确实有把握。

(2) be sure + wh - 能确定……,知道……

Tom is sure where Mary is now . 汤姆知道玛丽现在在哪里。

I haven't been sure whether to write to him . 我还没确定要不要给他写信。

(3) be sure to do 一定会……的,必定……的

It's really a good film—you're sure to like it . 它确实是一部好电影,你一定会喜欢。

He is sure to come to our party . 他一定会来参加我们的晚会的。

(4) make sure 确保,安排妥当。

Make sure that all the lights are turned off before you leave the lab . 离开实



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验室前,确保所有的灯都关了。

(5) I m not sure if . . 我弄不准是否……

I m not sure if he enjoys reading . 我弄不准他是否喜欢读书。



10. In the movie *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck No-land . 在电影《荒岛余生》中,汤姆汉克斯扮演一个名字叫查克·诺兰的男子。

(1) play 扮演

She played the part of the mother-in-law . 她扮演婆婆。

Othello was played by Oliver . 奥赛罗由奥里维扮演。

(2) play 上演,演出

They are playing at the Capital Theatre tonight . 他们今晚在首都剧场演出。

This scene doesn t play so well . 这场演出效果不是太好。

(3) play 假装

Let s play doctors and nurses . 让我们假装大夫和护士

(4) play a part/ role in 起……作用,扮演……角色

She is playing the part of lady Macbeth . 她正在扮演麦克白夫人。

John played an important part in the project .

约翰在这个计划中担任重要的角色。

The question of cost will play an important part in our decision .

成本问题会对我们的决定起重要作用。



11. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends .

他很忙,没有时间和他的朋友在一起。

(1) so + adj / adv .+ that . . 如此……以致于……

He was so moved that she couldn t speak a word .

他感动得一句话也说不出。

He walked so fast that I couldn t keep up with him . 他走得很快,我跟不上他。

(2) have little no/ time for 没时间做……,不愿在……上费时,讨厌……,通常用于口语。

I have no time for people who mistreat animals . 我讨厌那些虐待动物的人。



12. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly



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his plane crashes . 一天, 查克乘坐的航班在飞越太平洋时, 突然飞机坠毁。

(1) on a flight 乘航班

I've booked you on a direct flight to Paris . 我为你预定了直飞巴黎的航班。

(2) when 在该句中用作并列连词, 意为“这时, 正在这时”。

I was wandering through the streets when I caught sight of a tailor's shop .
我正在街上徘徊, 这时忽然看见了一家服装店。

One evening some of Napoleon's soldiers were drinking together when a young Frenchman brought a friend to their table . 一天晚上, 拿破仑的一些士兵正在喝酒, 这时一个年轻的法国人带来了一位朋友来到他们的桌旁。



13. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island . 查克在那次飞机坠毁中幸免于难, 掉到了一座荒岛上。

(1) survive 经历(灾难等)之后还活着, 经历……之后残留下来。

Only one baby survived the terrible car crash .

在那次可怕的撞车事故中只有一个婴儿生还。

Few houses in this district have survived (after) the storm .

风暴后本地区残留下来的房屋寥寥无几。

(2) deserted adj . 无人居住的, 被遗弃的

a deserted house 空屋

The streets were deserted . 街上行人绝迹。



14. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire .
他不得不学习怎样取水, 怎样猎取食物, 怎样生火。

(1) how to do 意为“怎样做……”。疑问词 who, what, which, when, where 和 how 后加不定式可构成一种特殊的不定式短语。它在句中可以用作以下功能:

①主语

When to start has not been decided . 何时动身尚未决定。

How to earn daily bread by my pen was then the problem . 如何靠我写作维持生计在当时是一难题。

②宾语

I don't know what to do next . 我不知道下一步该怎么办。

He did not know whether to go there or not . 他不知是否该去那里。

③表语

The difficulty was how to cross the river . 困难在于如何过河。



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The question was where to go . 问题在于到哪儿去。

④ 双重宾语

I can tell you where to get this book . 我可以告诉你哪里能买到此书。

I asked him how to learn English . 我问他如何学习英语。

⑤ 有时疑问句前可用介词

I have no idea of how to do it . 我不知道如何做此事。

(2) collect 搜集, 收取, 采集

They went there many times to collect folk songs . 他们多次到那里搜集民歌。

Here s the man to collect the tickets . 这就是收票的人。

In ten days we collected over 100 varieties . 十天之中, 我们就采集到一百多个品种。

collect 领取, 接走

He collected the children from school . 他从学校把孩子们接走了。

She collected her skirt from the cleaner s . 她从干洗店把裙子取走。

collect 征收(税), 募集(捐款)

The government is trying to improve the way it collects taxes . 政府正改进收税的方式。

We re collecting money for the famine victims . 我们在为遭受饥荒的灾民募捐。

(3) hunt for 寻找

The dogs are hunting for the weapon buried somewhere . 那些狗正在寻找埋在某处的凶器。

hunt for a lost thing 寻找失物

hunt for a job 找工作

(4) make a fire 生火

The hunters made a fire to boil up some water . 猎人们生火烧水。

(5) 注意含 fire 的一些习惯用语: catch fire 着火, 烧起来; on fire 燃烧着的; set fire to 纵火于……; set ...on fire 放火



15. Perhaps the most difficult challenge is how to survive without friends . 或许最困难的挑战是没有朋友怎样生存。

(1) challenge 用作可数名词, 意为“挑战; 邀请比赛”。

One of the biggest challenges facing the government is that of creating new



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jobs and new industries .

政府面临的最大的挑战之一是创造新的就业机会和新的工业。

give a challenge 挑战

receive a challenge to a game 接到比赛的邀请

(2) challenge vt . 向……挑战

challenge + n . (to + n .) 向某人/ 某事挑战

When I said I was a good swimmer , she challenged me to a race .

当我说我是一个游泳好手时,她向我提出挑战比个高低。



16 . In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson . 为了生存,查克与一个不寻常的朋友——他称之为威尔逊的排球建立了友谊。

(1) develop vt . 发展,养成,培养,发扬

He believes that sports can develop mind and body .

他相信运动有益身心发展。

Hand in hand with reading, he has developed the habit of making notes .

在读书的同时,他养成了记笔记的习惯。

He developed an interest in history . 他培养了对历史的兴趣。

We must develop our good points and overcome our shortcomings .

我们要发扬优点克服缺点。

(2) develop vt . 开发,培育,发生(疾病),冲洗(胶卷)

The builders are developing that tract of waste land for housing .

建筑商正将那块荒地开发为住宅用地。

We have developed a fine strain of rice . 我们培育出了一种优良的稻种。

The old man has developed cancer . 那个老人得了癌症。

He developed the photographs he had taken . 他冲洗了他拍摄的照片。



17 . He realizes that he hasn't been a very good friend because he has always been thinking about himself . 他意识到他不是一个好朋友,因为他一直为自己着想。

(1) think about 就……思考,考虑

I have often thought about what you said . 我时常思量你所说的话。

I'm thinking about the friends I have lost 我正在想我所失去的朋友。

think about 回想,想起

Seeing the film, I thought about the miserable life in the old society . 看着



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这场电影,我回想起了旧社会的悲惨生活。

(2) think of 考虑,关心

I have many things to think of . 我有很多事要考虑。

At that moment he thought only of the wounded soldiers .

那时他只考虑受伤的战士。

think of 想起,记得

I think of my hometown when I saw the beautiful scenery .

看见这美丽的景色,我想起了我的家乡。

think of 想一想,想象

To think of his having heard nothing of the news .

想想看,他对这消息竟一无所知。

think of 常与 could, should, never 等连用,意为“有……的想法(或看法)”。

He would never think of giving up this project .

他决不会想到放弃这一计划的。

think of ... as 把……看作

He is thought of as a great man . 人们认为他是一个伟大的人。

(3) 注意以下短语:

think well(ill) of 认为……好(不好)

think much(little) of 认为……很不错(不重视、看轻)

think nothing of 把……看得很平常



18. He talks to him and treats him as a friend .

他和威尔逊谈话并把它当作朋友。

treat ... as 把……当作……

The old lady treated the girl as her own daughter .

那位老太太把那个女孩当作自己的女儿。



19. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and

that it is important to have someone to care about . 查克认识到他需要朋友与他同甘共苦,并且认识到照料别人是很重要的。

(1)此句中的 learn 后面接了两个“that”引导的宾语从句。第一个 that 可以省略,但第二个不能省略。

(2)share + n .+ (with, among, between) 与……共同使用,与……分享

If you have an umbrella, let me share it with you . 如果你有雨伞,让我和



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你合用吧。

Why don't we share the expenses among us? 我们为何不一起分担费用呢?

(3) care about 介意……,在乎……

He doesn't care a bit about clothes. 穿着方面他一点也不在乎。

He didn't seem to care about it at all. 他看起来一点也不在乎。



20. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. 当他与威尔逊交了朋友后,他明白了友情是双向的,我们付出的应和我们得到的一样多。

(1) make friends (with) (与)……交朋友

I've made quite a few friends here. 我在这里交了很多朋友。

We made friends with them during the trip. 我们在旅途中和他们结为朋友。

(2) make enemies/ an enemy 树敌

King had made many enemies because of his work in the black liberation movement. 因为金在黑人解放运动中工作,所以他树敌很多。

Don't make an enemy of him. 不要与他为敌。



21. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers. 从查克和那些拥有不寻常的朋友的人身上得知的启示是:朋友是老师。

(1) learn one's lesson 得到教训,启示

We learned his lesson that we wouldn't drive too fast.

我们吸取他的教训,不能开车太快。

(2) teach sb. a lesson 给某人一个教训

The accident taught him a lesson. 那次事故给了他一个教训。

(3) The lesson we can learn... others 一句中, lesson 后面省略了 that, "we can... others" 这一部分是定语从句修饰 lesson。

(4) ... all the others who have unusual friends 这一部分中, who... friends 是定语从句修饰 all the others。

(5) ... is that friends are teachers 这一部分中 that friends are teachers 作 is 的表语,是表语从句。



22. Friendship helps us understand who we are, why we need each other and what we can do for each other. 友谊能帮助我们明白我们是哪种人,为什么我们彼此相互需要,并且能使我们明白彼此能为对方做点什么。



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此句中 understand 后面接了三个并列的宾语从句, 分别由 what, why, what 引导。



23. Imagine that four people are in an airplane that is going to crash .

假如有四个人在一架要坠毁的飞机上。

on board 既可用作介词也可用作副词, 意为“在船(或车、上飞机)”。

We went on board the Dongfeng . 我们登上东风号。

There were 500 passengers on board the plane . 有 500 名旅客搭乘那架飞机。

As soon as we went on board, our ship left port . 我们一上船, 船就出港了。



24. I think a good friend should not only share happiness, but also share sorrow with me . 我认为好朋友不但要分享幸福而且要分担忧愁。

not only .. but also 不但……而且

The nurse was not only hardworking but also kind .

那护士不但工作勤奋而且亲切。

Not only you but also she has to attend the party .

不只是你, 她也必须参加那次晚会。



25. Many people keep dogs as pets because dogs are regarded as loyal friends to people . 许多人把狗当作宠物, 因为狗是人类忠实的朋友。

loyal 忠实的

a loyal subject 忠实的臣民

He wanted to be loyal to his family . 他想忠于他的家人。



26. If someone is quick in mind and action, we say he is smart . 如果一个人反应迅速, 行动敏捷, 那么我们说他很灵敏。

(1) quick adj . 机敏的, 伶俐的, 敏锐的

a quick child 一个伶俐的孩子

She has a quick ear for music . 她的耳朵对音乐相当敏锐。

quick adj . 性急的, 急躁的

My father has a quick temper . 我父亲脾气急躁。

quick at/ in 做……快

He is quick in his decisions . 他决定做得很快。

She is quicker at figures than I . 她在计数方面比我要快。



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quick to do 做·····是很快

She is quick to learn/ at learning foreign languages . 她外语学得很快。

(2) smart 伶俐的,灵敏的,聪明的

a smart salesman 精明的推销员

He is too smart not to jump at the chance .

他这人很精明,不会错过这个机会的。

smart adj . 轻快的,敏捷的,活泼的

at a smart pace 以轻快的步伐

a smart gust of wind 一阵清风

smart adj . (人、服装等)时髦的,帅的,整洁的,流行的

He always makes himself look smart . 他总是把自己打扮得很帅气。

He opened a smart coffee shop . 他开了一家时髦的咖啡店。



27. When shall we go outing this autumn ? 今年秋天我们何时去郊游 ?

注意以下含有“ go ”的短语: go swimming 去游泳; go skating 去滑冰; go skiing 去滑雪; go shopping 去买东西



28. She said that she would try to finish reading the book by the end of this week . 她说她将尽量在这个周末读完这本书。

(1) by the end of 意为“到·····末为止”,后常接过去完成时。

I ll finish writing the novel by the end of this month .

到这个月底我要写完这部小说。

He had learned four thousand English words by the end of last year .

到去年年底他已经学了四千个英语单词。

(2) at the end of 在·····末,在·····尽头

At the end of this month we ll have an examination . 这个月末我们要进行考试。

There is a tailor s shop at the end of the road . 路的尽头有一家服装店。

(3) in the end 最终

We talked and talked about where to go and stayed at home in the end . 我们讨论了半天要到哪里去,最终还是留在家里。



29. I m scared, too . 我也害怕。

(1) scared adj . 害怕的

a scared look 惊吓的表情

(2) be scared of/ at 害怕·····

Are you scared of snakes ? 你怕蛇吗 ?



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Unit 1 Good friends.....

(3) be scared to do/ that 怕做(怕会).....

She was scared to ride on the horse .她怕骑马。

She was scared that the horse might kick her .她怕马会踢她。



30. If you're interested in being friends, drop me a line .如果你对交朋友感兴趣,请给我写封短信。

drop sb . a line 给某个人写一封短信



31. 语法:直接引语与间接引语

本单元主要学习直接引语转变为间接引语的方法。在转变时常由从属连词 that (在口语中可省去)引导,引述动词常用 say, tell 等,间接引语中须有下列一些变化:

(1)人称的变化。

“ I m tired ”, he said .“ 我累了 ”,他说道。

→ He said he was tired . 他说他累了。

(2)指示代词的变化。this 通常改为 that, these 通常改为 those 等。

“ You may have this book, ” said the librarian, “ for one week .” 这本书”,图书管理员说道,“ 你可以借一个星期。”

→ The librarian said that I might have that book for one week . 图书管理员说那本书我可以借一个星期。

(3)时间状语的变化。如: last night, now, three days ago, tomorrow 通常依次改为 the night before, then, three days before, the next day/ the following day 等。

She said, “ I saw him last night .” 她说道,“ 我昨晚看见了他。”

→ She said that she had seen him the night before . 她说前一天晚上看见了他。

He said, “ Now I live in London .” 他说道,“ 现在我住在伦敦。”

→ He said that then he lived in London . 他说他那时住在伦敦。

He said, “ I saw her three days ago .” 他说道,“ 我在三天前看见了她。”

→ He said that he had seen her three days before . 他说他在三天前看见了她。

(4)地点状语的变化。如: here 通常改为 there 。

He said, “ She arrived here yesterday .” 他说道,“ 她昨天到了此地。”

→ He said that she had arrived there the day before . 他说她前一天到了那里。

(5)时态的变化。引述动词如属过去时态,间接引语的时态则一般须有相应的变化。这就是所谓的时态的呼应。



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a. 现在时态变为过去时态。

He said, "I m sorry ." 他说道,“对不起。”

→ He said he was sorry . 他说对不起。

He said, " You haven t changed much ." 他说道,“你没多大变化。”

→ He said that I hadn t changed much . 他说我没多大变化。

She said, " He s waiting ." 她说道,“他等着呢。”

→ She said he was waiting . 她说他等着呢。

She said, " He has been waiting ." 她说道,“他一直在等着呢。”

→ She said he had been waiting . 她说他一直在等着。

b. 过去时态变为过去完成时态。

He said, " The man came at six ." 他说道,“那人是6点钟来的。”

→ He said that the man had come at six . 他说那人是6点钟来的。

He said, " The rain was falling yesterday ." 他说道,“昨天在下雨。”

→ He said that the rain had been falling the day before . 他说昨天下雨了。

c. 将来时态变为过去将来时态。

She said, " He will come late ." 她说道,“他要迟到了。”

→ She said he would come late . 她说他要迟到了。

He said, " I shall have finished reading the book by the end of this week . ”

他说道,“我将于这个周末前读完此书。”

→ He said that he would have finished reading the book by the end of that week . 他说他将在那个周末前读完那本书。

He said, " I ll be seeing you off on the 10 o clock train . ” 他说道,“我将送你乘10点钟的火车走。”

→ He said that he would be seeing me off on the 10 o clock train . 他说他将送我乘10点钟的火车走。

注意:在下列一些句子中,时态保持不变:

“ The earth moves around the sun, ” the teacher told us . “ 地球绕着太阳转 ”,老师告诉我们。

→ The teacher told us that the sun moves around the sun . 老师告诉我们地球绕太阳旋转。(间接引语仍用现在一般时,因为间接引语说的是客观真理)

“ The meeting is to be held next Tuesday, ” he said . “ 会议于下个星期二举行 ”,他说道。

→ He said that the meeting is to be held next Tuesday . 他说会议于下个星期二举行。(间接引语仍用现在一般时,因为间接引语所说的情况在说话人说



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话时仍旧存在)

He told me, "I will go with you tomorrow." 他告诉我说,“我明天将和你一起去。”

→ He told me that he will go with you tomorrow. 他告诉我说他明天将和我一起去。(间接引语仍用一般将来时,因为间接引语所说的情况在说话时仍是有效的)

● 学习误点点拨 ●

1. I like singing, especially enjoy _____ pop songs.

A sing B to sing C singing D sings

【点拨】答案为 C。enjoy 后面接动名词,不接不定式。

2. The boy is clever and he also works hard.

— _____.

A So does Mary B So is Mary
C So Mary is D So it is with Mary

【点拨】答案为 D。该句中两个动词“is”和“works”。他们表达两件事,所以既不能用 A,也不能用 B。答案 D“ So it is with Mary”,意思是“玛丽也如此”。

3. Not only the students but also the teacher _____ the football game.

A likes B like C love D . D to love

【点拨】答案为 A。由 not only .. but also 连接的主语,谓语动词应与第二个一致。

4. I can't understand _____ he came here for and _____ he wanted to see.

A that what ...that who B What ...who
C that what ...who D What ...that who

【点拨】答案为 B。引导同一个宾语从句只能用一个连接词。