



前言

人民教育出版社《英语》必修系列教材已在全国广泛使用。与旧教材相比,该教材时代感强,内容安排灵活,对教师和学生均提出了较高要求。对学生而言,仅仅靠课堂学习根本无法完成全书内容。为了帮助同学们的自主学习和研究性学习该教材,作者严格按照《英语课程标准》和人教社最新出版的高中英语教材,精心编写了本书。

本书根据高一同学们的学习特点,着眼于基础知识的学习与巩固,立足于语言能力的培养,以求让学生们及早增强高考意识、逐渐具有高考应试能力。全书把每个单元分为三大板块,即:“探究目标”“探究指导”“探究综合训练”。

探究目标栏目把每个单元应掌握的知识精要——词汇、句型以及单元语法项目清晰地展现在同学们面前,从而使同学们对每个单元的基础知识网络体系有个清楚的认识,以明确单元重点,进行有针对性的学习。

探究指导栏目内容排列按课本的版块顺序,即 **Warming up**, **Reading**, **Learning about language**, **Using language**, **Workbook** 和 **Unit grammar**。设有“课文诠释”和“课文直译”。“课文诠释”对重点、难点、疑点和热点进行详解,详解中的例句均来自权威字典,确保其科学性和代表性。详解主要是对重要词汇用法和短语用法进行了详细解释和拓宽,使同学稳固掌握基础知识。讲解中穿插了近几年的高考模拟试题和高考真题,试题后的解析使同学开拓思路,准确找到问题的切入点。“课文直译”可以帮助同学更好地理解、掌握课文。每个版块后设置“语言知识练习”以及答案与解析,能帮助你们及时巩固每个单元知识点。

为了同学们自学,本书还就 **Workbook** 中的典型句子进行了分析讲解,这是其他辅导书中少见或见不到的。这无疑是本书的一大亮点。

《高中英语(必修)》新教材比较淡化语法,强调在较多的练习中归纳、学习语法。为了帮助同学们系统地学习语法,本书在每个单元专门设置了 **Unit grammar** 版块,就本单元语法重点进行精讲精练,在讲解之后设置了“语法知识练习”,练习附上了详细解析,确保同学们语法过关。

探究综合训练栏目设置了一套笔试综合测试题,试题按照高考题型设置,作者为你精心选编了经典名题,包括完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达。

“参考答案与解析”对各个单元的“探究综合训练”与“同步测试”“模块结业试题”的每道题均给予答案与解析。同学们通过综合训练,在掌握和巩固基础知识的同时,无疑会提高各种能力,并练习高考技能。真正做到练有所悟,练有所得。

在本书的最后附有各个单元的“课文中的习题及 Workbook 习题参考答案”及听力录音原文,供同学们参考。

愿本书能为你学好新课标英语尽一臂之力,能助你实现心中的梦想!对于书中的缺漏和错误,欢迎您致函 sdyccs@163.com 进行指正。

编 者

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Unit 1 Friendship



探究目标

1. 词汇

add, point, upset, calm, concern, careless, loose, cheat, reason, list, share, feeling, thought, German, series, outdoors, crazy, nature, moonlight, purpose, dare, thunder, entirely, power, according, trust, indoors, suffer, teenager, advice, quiz, editor, communicate, situation, habit

add up, calm down, have got to, be concerned about, walk the dog, go through, hide away, set down, a series of, on purpose, in order to, face to face, according to, get along with, fall in love, join in

2. 句型

(1) When she borrowed it last time, she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired.

(2) You will tell him that he should have studied, so you don't let your friend look at your paper.

(3) 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.

(4) It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face...

(5) "Are you very hot with so many clothes on?" Mum said to her.

(6) I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment.

(7) Although I really try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them.

(8) I would be grateful if you could give me some advice.

(9) It is believed that the islands can be a paradise when people live in peace.

(10) Living in peace, Hawaiians have developed a third kind of friendship.

3. 语法

直接引语和间接引语(1)

(1) 陈述句

"I don't want to set down a series of facts in a

diary," said Anne.

Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary.

(2) 一般疑问句

He asked, "Are you leaving tonight?"

He asked us whether we were leaving that night.

(3) 特殊疑问句

"When did you go to bed last night?" Father said to Anne.

Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before.

探究指导

Warming up



课文注释

1. Make the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you can get. 做下面的测试, 然后把你的得分加起来看得多少分。

(1) survey 1) *n.* 纵览, 视察, 测量; 民意调查 如:

① A quick survey of the street showed that no one was about. 扫视街道, 空无一人。

② CCTV made a survey of public opinion about the poisonous milk powder. 中央电视台就有毒奶粉事件进行了舆论调查。

2) *v.* 审视, 视察, 通盘考虑, 调查 如:

① We stood on the top of the mountain and surveyed the countryside. 我们站在山顶上, 眺望乡村。

② The next morning we surveyed the damage caused by the fire. 次日清早我们查看了火灾的破坏情况。

联想记忆

surveyor *n.* 测量者, 鉴定员 survive *v.* 幸存

survival *n.* 幸存 survivor *n.* 幸存者, 生还者

(2) add *vt.* 增加; 计算……总和; 补充说, 又说 *vi.* 加, 加起来; 增添; 做加法 如:

① Add a few more names of workers to the list.

名单上再加上几个工人的名字。

②If you add 4 to 3 you get 7. 四加三得七。

③Add up these figures, please. 请把这些数字加起来。

④I should add that we are very pleased.

我要补充的是我们非常高兴。

⑤This movie adds up to a lot of tears.

这部电影赚了不少眼泪。

联想记忆 add 的常用短语

add in 算入; 包括

add on 加上; 附加; 包括

add to 增加, 加到

add up 加起来, 总计; 和预期总数相等; [口] 有意义, 有道理

add up to 总计, 共达; (总起来看) 等于说; 意味着

(3) point 1) *n.* 点, 要点, 尖端; 用处; 用途 如:

①I'm in a hurry, so come to the point.

我赶时间, 直截了当说出来吧。

②I don't see the point of her last remark.

我不明白她最后那句话的意思。

③At one point I thought she was going to refuse, but in the end she agreed.

当时我以为她要拒绝, 但最后她却同意了。

④You've got a point there/That's a point.

你说得对/有道理。

⑤Prices on the stock exchange advanced two points.
股票市场价格涨了两点。

2) *v.* 指出, 指, 瞄准 如:

①All the evidence points to his guilt.

所有证据都表明他有罪。

②It's rude to point. 指手划脚是不礼貌的。

③You are asked to point out the oldest buildings on the skyline. 你们要指出地平线上最古老的建筑。

联想记忆 point 的短语搭配

point at 瞄准 (= point towards)

point out 指出; 把注意力引向

beside the point 和手头的事无关的

in point 有关系的, 相关的

in point of 就……而言; 关于……

to the point 切题的

there is no point in doing sth. 做某事无意义

on the point of doing sth. = be about to do sth. 马上就要做某事

2. You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle. 你想跟你的朋友一起去看一场很有趣的电影, 但是你的朋友要等他/她擦完自行车

后才能去。

finish doing something 做完一件事情。在口语中也说 be done with sth. /doing sth. 如:

I've almost finished typing my homework paper.

= I'm done with typing my homework paper.

我差不多打印完了我的家庭作业。

联想记忆 常见的接 *v.* -ing 的动词

admit 承认

appreciate 感激, 赞赏

avoid 避免

complete 完成

consider 认为

delay 耽误

deny 否认

detest 讨厌

endure 忍受

enjoy 喜欢

escape 逃脱

prevent 阻止

fancy 想像

imagine 想像

mind 介意

miss 想念

postpone 推迟

practise 训练

risk 冒险

suggest 建议

face 面对

include 包括

stand 忍受

understand 理解

forgive 宽恕

keep 继续

3. Your friend asks to borrow your favourite camera.

When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. 你朋友来借你最喜欢的照相机。上次他/她借你的照相机时, 他/她把相机弄坏了, 而你得花钱去修好它。

(1) pay 的用法 1) *n.* 薪资, 付款, 报偿 如:

①My pay is five dollars a day for helping in the store. 我在商店帮工, 每天工资是五美元。

②You won't have to worry about rank or pay.

你不必担心军衔或薪金。

2) *v.* 支付, 付清, 报偿 如:

①I paid £50 for this dress. 我买这件衣服用了五十镑。

②The shop closed because it didn't pay.

该店因不赚钱而关闭。

③I'd paid him before he gave me the ticket.

他给我票之前, 我已经把钱给他了。

【即学即练】

1. Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____

by the hour.

A. pay

B. paying

C. paid

D. to pay

解析 答案 C。动词 get 所形成的特殊搭配, 即“get + 过去分词”表示被动。如 get lost, get married, get changed, get dressed 等, 故应选 C。

2. The prize of the game show is \$30,000 and an

all expenses _____ vacation to China.

(2005·北京高考)

- A. paying B. paid
C. to be paid D. being paid

解析 答案 B。本题主要考查对句子结构及非谓语动词形式的理解,句子中 and 连接的是两个表语,排除选项 C、D;根据动词 pay 与 vacation 的关系可知应用 paid,于是本题的正确答案选 B。

(2) get/ have sth. done 使(让,请)别人做某事

句中 get 的词义为“使,让”,其用法结构为: get sb. to do sth. = have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。如:

① We shall get/ have the house painted.

我们将让人把这房子粉刷一遍。

② John had me find a car for him.

约翰让我为他找辆车。

③ We're going to have him go there with Tom. 我们打算让他和汤姆一起去那儿。

④ You should get your friends to help you.

你应该让朋友帮助你。

注意: get done“(主语)被……”,表示被动的意思,即主语是 done 表示的动作的承受者;

get doing = start doing“(主语)开始做……”,即主语是 doing 表示的动作的执行者;

get to do 表示“由……变为;经过一过程或努力而……”,to do 这个动作是主语发出的。如:

① Soon he got talking to another person who happened to be American too. 不一会,他同另外一个人聊天,那个人凑巧也是美国人。

② They got to know her two years ago.

他们是两年前认识她的。

4. Your friend comes to school very upset. The bell rings so you need to go to class. You will

A. ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

B. tell your friend that you've got to go to class.

C. tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her but you have to go to class. You two will meet after class and talk then.

你的朋友来到学校,很不开心。这时铃声响了,你必须去上课。你会——

A. 不管铃声并去个安静的地方安慰你的朋友。

B. 告诉你朋友你不得不去上课。

C. 告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她,但是你必须先去上课。你们两个下课后再谈。

(1) calm 1) *adj.* (天气、海洋等)静的,平静的,镇

静的,沉着的 如:

① The sea was calm after the storm.

经过这场风暴后,大海平静下来了。

② It is important to keep/stay calm in an emergency.

在紧急情况下保持镇静是很重要的。

2) *v.* (使)平静,(使)镇定,平息 如:

① Just calm down a bit! 你先静一静!

② Her attempts to calm them down only made matters worse. 她设法使他们平静下来,不想却适得其反。

3) 辨析:still, silent, quiet, peaceful 和 calm

still 用作副词,指“完全无声或不动地”;silent 主要指“没有声音的,不响的,不出声”;quiet 意为“安静的”,主要指没有吵闹和动乱的一种状态;peaceful 意为“心理平静的”;calm 强调“不慌张的”,指非常“镇静的”。如:

① Stand still, or I will shoot. 不许动,否则我就开枪了。

② Since you had so much to say, why did you keep silent at the meeting? 既然你有那么多的话要说,为什么在会上却一声不吭呢?

③ I'd like to find a quiet place to study.

我想找一个安静的地方学习。

④ I enjoy my peaceful life in the countryside.

我喜欢乡下宁静的时候。

⑤ He lives in a quiet street. 他住在一条安静的街上。

⑥ He saw a silent film. 他看了一场无声电影。

(2) have (got) to 不得不,必须 如:

Since you are no longer a child now, you have got to make money to support yourself. 你现在不再是个孩子了,所以你得赚钱养自己。

(3) 辨析:must, have to

must 表示主观的义务或必要,have to 是因为客观原因而不得不,在口语中较常用 have got to;must 不作过去式用,因此表示过去式时用 had to;否定句中用 mustn't 或 don't have to,但二者含义不同,前者“不许做某事”,后者“不必做某事”。如:

① All students must arrive at school on time.

所有学生都必须按时到校。

② I had to go home by bus because my car wouldn't start. 因为我的车子无法发动,所以我不得不搭公共汽车回家。

③ Have you got to write an assignment for your teacher? 你必须完成老师的作业吗?

(4) concern 1) *n.* (利害)关系;关心;所关心的事;担忧;挂念 如:

It's no concern of yours. 这不关你的事。

2) *vt.* 涉及; 关系到(常与 with, about, in 连用); 关心, 关照 如:

① We're rather concerned about father's health. 我们相当担心父亲的健康。

② This concerns the healthy growth of the children deeply. 这事对孩子们的健康成长关系极大。

联想记忆 concern 的短语搭配

so/as far as sb. be concerned 关于; 至于; 就……而言
be concerned about 关心

be concerned over/at sth. 为某事忧虑

have no concern for 毫不关心

be concerned with 牵涉到, 与……有关, 参与

have no concern with 和……毫无关系

It is no concern of yours 这不关你的事

of much concern 很重要, 很有关系

concern oneself about sth. 忙于; 从事; 关心, 关切

with concern 关切地

concern oneself in sth. 忙于; 从事; 关心, 关切

5. 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. 你的朋友去度假, 他/她请你照看他的/她的狗。在你遛狗的时候, 你不小心松手结果狗被车撞了。

(1) 有关 holiday 的搭配

be/go on holiday 正在/去休假

busman's holiday 照常工作的休假日

have/make/take a holiday 休假, 度假, 放假

legal (=an official) holiday 法定假日

a merry holiday 快乐的假日

national holiday 国家假日

public holiday 公休日

religious holiday 宗教节日

school holidays 学校的假期

summer/winter holidays 寒/暑假

(2) While walking... while 后面省略了与主句相同的主语 you 和 be 动词 were。when 及 while 引导的状语从句, 如果从句的主语与主句的主语是同一人或事物, 可省略从句的主语及 be。如:

① He was fat when (he was) a child. 他小时候很胖。

② They had an accident while (they were) on their way here. 他们在来这里的路上遇到意外事故。

6. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper. 你的一个

朋友, 平时不努力学习, 考试时求你让他/她偷看你的试卷。你应该告诉他/她说他/她本来应该好好学习的, 所以你没有让他/她看你的试卷。

(1) cheat *v.* 欺骗, 骗取; 作弊(常与 into, out of 连用) 骗取; 欺诈(某人) 如:

① He didn't play the game fairly—he cheated.

他没有公平地玩游戏, 他作弊了。

② He was caught cheating in/on the end-of-term exam. 他期末考试时作弊, 被当场抓获。

(2) should/ought to have(not) done 肯定式表示“过去本应做某事(但没做)”; 否定式表示“过去不该做某事(但做了)”。该句式含有不满或责备之意。ought to 在语气上比 should 要强。如:

① She shouldn't have taken away my dictionary, for I wanted to use it. 她本不应该拿走我的词典, 因为我要用它。

② You ought to have helped him, but you didn't. 你本应该帮助他, 但你没有。

Pre-reading



课文注释

1. Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you. 列出朋友对你很重要的理由。

(1) list *n.* 目录, 名单, 列表, 序列

vt. 列出, 列于表上 如:

List three reasons why you enjoyed the film.

列举三个理由说明你为什么喜欢那部电影。

(2) reason *n.* 理由, 原因, 动机, 理智, 前提 如:

① The reason she was ill was that she had eaten bad meat. 她生病的原因是她吃了变质的肉。

② The reason for this is that this plane is also a bicycle. 其原因是, 这架飞机又是一辆自行车。

③ There's a great deal of reason in his advice. 他的忠告极有道理。

④ There are reasons for this great interest in the ideas, feelings, and actions of youth. 对年轻人的思想、感情和行动发生这样巨大的兴趣, 自有它的道理。

联想记忆:

by reason of 因为

in reason 合乎情理地; 合情合理地

with reason 有充足理由地; 正当地

2. List what a good friend should do and share the list with your partners. 列出好朋友应该做的事情, 与你

的同桌分享你所标示出来的内容。

share 1) *n.* 参与; 一份; 份额; 股份 如:

① She's got all her money in stocks and shares.

她所有的钱都投放到股票里去了。

② If you want a share of the pay, you'll have to do your fair share of the work.

要是你想得到一份报酬, 你就必须做好你该分担的那一份工作。

2) *v.* 分享, 分配, 共有 如:

① Children should be taught to share their toys.

应该教育孩子们分享玩具。

② She shares (in) my troubles as well as my joys.

她与我同甘共苦。

Reading

课文注释

1. **go through** 经历, 经受; 仔细检查; 完成; 做完; 通过; 批准 如:

① These countries have gone/been through too many wars. 这些国家饱经战火。

② The law has gone through Parliament.

议会已经通过了这项法案。

③ Their plans went through. 他们的计划得到了批准。

联想记忆:

go after 追赶; 追求

go by 走过(某处); (时间)过去, 流逝

go ahead 前进; 请说(做)吧

go into 进入……; 详细调查

go against 背叛; 违背; 违反

go out 外出; (火、灯)熄灭

go over 越过……; 温习

go back 回来; 追溯到……(to...)

go with 伴随, 与……相配

go in for 爱好, 从事

go all out 全力以赴

2. **family** 当表示家的概念时, 强调整体, 谓语动词用单数形式; 当强调成员时, 谓语动词用复数。类似用法的动词有 group, team, class。如:

His family are all at home at weekend.

他们全家人周末都在家。

3. **before** 意为“没来得及……”或“……才……”等。如: ① Einstein almost knocked me down before he saw me. 爱因斯坦差点儿将我撞倒才看见了我。

② He had measured me before I could get in a word. 我还没来得及插话, 他就把我的尺寸量好了。

注意: 当主句含有肯定式终止性谓语动词时, 只能用 before 不可换用 until。但是如果主句含有否定式终止性谓语动词或肯定式延续性动词, until 可与 before 替换, 意义差别不大。如:

① The students won't go home until/before they finish their homework. 学生们要先完成作业才能回家。

② The woman worked in the factory until/before 1990. 1990 年以前这妇女在这家工厂上班。

4. **hide** *vi. & vt.* 躲避, 隐匿; 隐蔽 如:

① The child was hiding behind the sofa.

那孩子藏在沙发后面了。

② She's hidden my book (away) somewhere.

她把我的书藏起来了。

③ The future is hidden from us.

未来是我们难以预卜的。

④ His words had a hidden meaning. 他话里有话。

5. **set down** 记下; 登记; 放下 如:

① 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 Words mean more than what is set down on paper.

单词的意思不仅仅意味着是写在纸上的字。

联想记忆:

set against 使敌视, 使抵消

set off 动身, 出发; 使爆炸

set up 开办; 建立; 设立; 开始经商

set out 动身; 开始; 装饰; 摆放; 阐明

set about 开始; 散布(谣言等)

set forth 动身起程; 阐明

set back (把钟等)往回拨; 推迟; 使花费

set aside 挑出; 不顾; 取消; 不理睬

set apart 使分离; 使显得突出; 留出, 拨出(时间、金钱等)

6. **series** *n.* 连续; 系列 如:

① He saw a series of white arrows painted on the road. 他看见马路上画有一连串白色箭头。

② A series of lectures are scheduled.

一套演讲已安排好了。

联想记忆:

a series of 一系列, 许多

in series with 与……串联, 与……相连

in series 连续, 逐次; 按顺序排列的; 作为丛书的

7. **wonder** *vt. & vi.* 感到惊异, 惊讶; (对)……感到奇怪; 想要知道 如:

① I wonder at your patience. 你的耐心使我惊异。

② Ted wondered why he was wanted by the police, but he went to the station yesterday. 特德不知道为什么警察局要他去,但昨天他去了。

联想记忆:

① it's a wonder 难得;奇怪的是 如:

It's a wonder you recognized me. 难得你还认得我。

② (it's) no wonder 难怪;并不奇怪;当然 如:

No wonder he is not hungry; he has been eating sweets all day. 难怪他不饿,他整天在吃糖果。

8. do with 1) 与……有关,和……有业务关系 如:

① Her job has something to do with computers.

她的工作跟电脑有关。

② He asked some questions that had nothing to do with his lessons. 他问了一些与功课无关的问题。

③ Hard work has a lot to do with his success.

努力工作是成功的重要原因。

2) 处理,处置。常与疑问词 what 搭配。如:

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。

联想记忆:

have sth. to do with... 与……有些关系

have nothing to do with... 与……没有关系

have a lot/much to do with... 与……有很大关系

【即学即练】

It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows _____. (NMET 2002)

A. it what to do with B. what to do it with

C. what to do with it D. to do what with it

解析 答案 C。knows 后接“疑问句+to do”作宾语,what 作 do 的宾语,it 指代 land 作 with 的宾语,what 起引导作用,要置于结构之首。

9. ... a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

could have done 本来能够做。在肯定句型中,往往用作委婉的批评,表明本应该做什么而没做;有时也用作猜测。如:

① You could have told us earlier.

你本来可以早点告诉我们的。

② Tom could have taken the dictionary.

汤姆本来可以带上字典的。

10. ..., 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.

(1) stay 在本句中为系动词(不能用于被动语态

和进行时态中),表示状态,意同 keep“保持”,后跟名词或者形容词。如:

① The temperature has stayed hot this week.

本周气温一直都很热。

② Language was, is and will stay the chief means of exchange of ideas. 语言过去是,现在是,将来还是交流思想的主要工具。

联想记忆 联系动词的类别

变化类: become, go, get, grow, fall, turn, run

感官类: feel, smell, taste, look, sound

显现类: appear, seem, look

状态类: keep, stay, come, run, remain, stand, lie, prove, sit, rest, continue

【即学即练】

— Mummy, can I put the peaches in the cupboard?

— No, dear. They don't _____ well. Put them in the fridge instead. (2002·北京)

A. stay B. fit C. get D. last

解析 答案 A。根据句子中两个表示地点的名词 cupboard 和 fridge 可以看出,是要 peaches 保存好,要选 stay(保存)。fit 适合;get 变得;last 持续,后常接表时间的词,如 last two hours 持续了两个小时等。

(2) in order to 与 in order that

1) in order to 为了……起见;以便。是固定词组,后接动词原形。既可用在句首,也可用于句中,表示目的的。如:

She went to the hall early in order to get a good seat.

她很早就到大厅去了,以便找到一个好座位。

2) in order that 相当于 so that“为了,以便”,用来引导目的状语从句,句中常用情态动词 can, may, could, might, will 等。如:

She got up early in order that she could catch the first bus. 她起身很早,以便能赶上第一班汽车。

注意:in order that 引导的从句的主语如果和主句的主语一致,那么可改为 in order to 引导的状语短语。上面的例句可改为:She got up early in order to catch the first bus. 又如:

My father works hard in order that he may support us. 我父亲辛苦地工作为了养家。

(3) 辨析:in order to 和 so as to 二者皆意为“为了”,引导不定式作目的状语;但其位置值得注意:in order to 短语可放在主句前,也可放在主句后,而 so as to 短语只能放在主句后。另外,只有主从句主语一致时,才能用 in order to 和 so as to 来引导,否则,改用 so that 或 in order that 引导。如:

In order to see it clearly, I put on my glasses.

为了看清楚,我戴上了眼镜。

= I put on my glasses in order to see it clearly.

= I put on my glasses so as to see it clearly.

= I put on my glasses to see it clearly.

= To see it clearly I put on my glasses.

(4) for once 就这一次

① Can't you be serious for once? 你就不能严肃点吗?

② Just for once he arrived on time.

只有这次他是按时到了。

联想记忆:

all at once 突然,忽然

at once 马上,立刻;同时

once (and) for all 最后一次

once upon a time 从前

once more 再一次

once in a while 有时,间或,偶尔

11. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window.

(1) 情态动词 dare 的用法 dare 用作情态动词时,无人称和数的变化,各人称都用 dare,过去时为 dared,后接不带 to 的不定式。表示“敢(于)”。如:

① He daren't speak English before such a crowd, dare he? 他不敢在这样一群人面前讲英语,对吗?

② Let him say that if he dare.

如果他敢的话让他说。

③ Dare we tell her the truth?

我们敢告诉她实情吗?

④ I dare not mention their names.

我不敢提他们的名字。

注意:dare 作情态动词主要用于否定句、疑问句等,一般不用于肯定句。当用作实义动词时,dare 一定要和主语一致。如:

If he dares to show up at her house I'll be surprised.

如果他敢出现在她的房子里,我会感到吃惊。

(2) far

1) far 是表示程度时的副词,常常与比较级或与 too/so+原级形式连用:

① She swims far better than I do.

他游泳要比我游得好多了。

② He drinks far too much. 他酒喝得太多了。

2) far 的比较级和最高级有两种,即 farther, farthest 和 further, furthest,后者同前者一样,可作表示地点、距离的副词用:

① It isn't safe to go any further/farther in this fog.

在这大雾里再往前走是不安全的。

further, furthest 还可以用于表示抽象的概念:进一步

② Bob went further and said that no toy pistols should be sold. 鲍勃更进一步地说,所有的玩具手枪都不该出售。

3) far 的原级形式主要用于表示否定和疑问的语句中:

—How far can you see? 你能看多远?

—I can't see far. 我看不太远。

4) 在表示肯定的语句中 along way 要比 far 更常见。along way away 也要比 far away 常见:

① They sailed a long way. 他们航行了很远。

② He lives a long way away. 他住得离这里很远。

注意:very far away 也是可以的,此外 so/quite/too + far 和 far + enough 也是可以的:

① They walked so far that... 他们走了如此远,以致……

② They walked too far. 他们走得太远了。

③ We've gone far enough. 我们已经走得够远了。

5) far 也可用于表示抽象的概念:

① The new law doesn't go far enough.

这条新的法律还不够严厉。

② You've gone too far! 你太过分了!(你太侮辱人了/架子太大了/太蛮横无礼了等。)

12. 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. . .

(1) It is the first/second time that... 此结构中的从句部分,要用现在完成时。如:

It is the first time that I have visited the beautiful city. 这是我第一次访问这座美丽的城市。

注意:

It was the first time that the man had been late for work. 这个男子第一次上班迟到。(主句用了过去时,所以从句须使用过去完成时。)

联想记忆 time 的常用搭配

ahead of time 提前 all the time 一直

at a time 每次;一次 at no time 决不

at one time 同时;曾经 at times 有时

at the time of... 在……的时刻

behind the times 落后于时代

for a time 暂时 in good time 及时地

for the time being 暂时;目前;现在

have a good time 过得愉快

some time or other 总有一天

in no time 很快 in time of 在……时刻

once upon a time 从前 out of time 不合时宜

take one's time 不慌不忙; 小心谨慎

time after time(或 time and again) 经常; 反复; 再三

(2) entirely adv. 完全地, 全然地, 一概地

entire adj. 整个的, 完全的; 全部的, 全体的;

纯粹的 如:

For him, this will be an entirely new hobby.

这对他来说是一种全新的爱好。

注意: not 与 entirely, all, both, every, always 等连用时可表示部分否定。如:

① All is not gold that glitters. 闪光的未必都是金子。

② Every person cannot do it.

并非每一个人都能做到这一点。

③ He is not always so kind to people.

他并非总对人那么友好。

(3) face to face (常与 with 连用) 面对面地; 直接面对的 如:

① I rushed out of the office and found myself face to face with the boss. 我冲出办公室, 面对面地碰上了老板。

② They've often talked to each other on the telephone, but they've never met each other face to face. 他们常常互相通电话, 但从来没有见过面。

③ The two world leaders at last spoke face to face. 这两个世界的首领最终面对面会晤。



课文直译

安妮最好的朋友

你是不是想有一位无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友呢? 或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你, 会不理解你目前的困境呢? 安妮·弗兰克想要的是第一种类型的朋友, 于是 she 就把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

安妮在第二次世界大战期间住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她一家人都是犹太人, 所以他们不得不躲藏起来, 否则他们就会被德国纳粹抓去。她和她的家人躲藏了两年之后才被发现。在这段时间里, 她唯一的真正的朋友就是她的日记了。她说: “我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账, 我要把这本日记当作我的朋友, 我要把我这个朋友称作基蒂。”现在, 来看看安妮在藏身处躲了一年多之后的那种心情吧。

1944 年 6 月 15 日 星期四

亲爱的基蒂:

我不知道这是因为长久无法出门的缘故, 我

变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。我记得非常清楚, 以前, 湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花从未令我心驰神往过。自从我来到这里, 一切都变了。

……比方说, 有天晚上天气很暖和, 我熬到十点半故意不睡觉, 为的是独自好好看看月亮。但是因为月光太亮了, 我不敢打开窗户。还有一次, 就在几个月以前的一个晚上, 碰巧在楼上, 窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚, 风吹雨打, 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……

你的 安妮

Comprehending



课文诠释

1. They had to hide because Jews were caught by Nazis and put away. 他们只能四处躲藏, 因为犹太人被纳粹士兵抓住了就要关起来。

put away 储存(钱); 储存……备用; 储蓄 (= put by) 吃掉; 喝掉; 把……关进监狱 如:

① She's got a few thousand pounds put away for her retirement. 她已存了几千英镑以备退休之用。

② It's time to put away those foolish ideas and become serious. 是打消那些愚蠢想法, 认真对待的时候了。

③ Put away the book you just read.

把你刚看过的书放回原位。

联想记忆 put 的其他搭配

put down 写下; 放下; 镇压 put on 穿上; 戴上; 上演

put off 推迟, 延期 put up 举起; 搭起; 张贴

put out 生产; 出版; 扑灭

put forward 建议; 提出(计划等)

put back 放回; 阻碍

put aside 把(钱等)留存起来; 把……放一边

【即学即练】

It is wise to have some money _____ for old age. (NMET 1996)

A. put away

B. kept up

C. given away

D. laid up

解析 答案 A. put away 此处相当于 save; keep up 意为“保持, 维持”; give away 意为“分发; 赠送”; lay up 意为“卧床不起”。

2. According to Anne, a true friend is a person whom you can trust. 按照安妮的观点, 一个真正的朋友就

是你可以信赖的人。

trust 1) *vt.* 信任, 信赖, 盼望, 希望, 赊卖, 热望, 切望 如:

① Don't trust him—he's not telling the truth.

不要相信他, 他说的不是真话。

② We trust him because we know he has never cheated anyone. 我们信任他, 因为我们知道他从来没有欺骗过任何人。

2) *n.* (～ in) 信任, 信赖 如:

① Don't put your trust in that man; he may trick you. 不要相信那个人, 他会骗你的。

② We lost the trust of the national bank.

我们失去了国家银行的信任。

联想记忆 trust 的常用搭配

have trust in 对……信任

put no trust in 对……不信任

fulfil one's trust 尽职尽责

on trust 凭信用地, 不看证据地

3. Anne said that she had grown crazy about nature because she had been indoors too long. 安妮说她变得对自然很狂热, 因为她待在室内太久了。

(1) crazy *adj.* 疯狂的, 着迷的, 狂热的; (指建筑等) 不安全的 如:

He's crazy to drive his car so fast.

他把车开得这样快, 真是疯了。

联想记忆 crazy 的常用搭配

be crazy about 热衷于, 醉心于; 爱上, 迷恋着

be crazy for 渴望, 痴想

be crazy over 热衷于, 醉心于; 爱上, 迷恋着

be crazy with (pain) (痛苦) 得发狂

drive sb. crazy 逼得某人发疯, 害得某人精神失常

like crazy [口] 发疯似地; 拼命地; 猛烈地

(2) nature *n.* 自然, 自然界, 大自然; 自然状态; 本性, 天性, 种类 如:

① Peter has a happy nature. He is a good natured boy. 彼得生性快乐, 他是个性情善良的小伙子。

② That is a book of the same nature.

那是本同一种类的书。

③ She enjoys the beauties of nature.

她喜欢自然界的美。

联想记忆 nature 的常用搭配

against/contrary to nature 违反人性的; 违反自然的; 不道德的

by nature 本性, 天生, 就其本性而言

in nature 性质上; 实际上, 事实上

in/of the nature of 具有……的性质; 好像是; 类似

in sb.'s nature 在某人的天性、性格、性情方面

(3) indoors *adv.* 在室内, 往室内 如:

① The teacher wanted a game that people could play indoors. 老师想做一个可以在室内玩的游戏。

② go/stay indoors 进/留在屋内

注意: indoor 为形容词, 意思是“在室内进行或放置的, 适用于室内的”。

indoor games/activities 室内游戏、活动



语言知识练习

I. 根据括号里的要求写出单词的相应形式

1. reason (*adj.*) _____

2. thought (*verb.*) _____

3. outdoors (*ant.*) _____

4. crazy (*synonym*) _____

5. nature (*adj.*) _____

6. entirely (*synonym*) _____

7. power (*adj.*) _____

8. trust (*n.*) _____

II. 写出下列汉语的英语

1. 经历, 经受 _____

2. 躲藏, 隐藏 _____

3. 放下; 记下; 登记 _____

4. 一连串; 一系列 _____

5. 对……疯狂 _____

6. 收藏 _____

7. 合计; 总计 _____

8. 不得不 _____

9. 遛狗 _____

10. 故意 _____

11. 面对面 _____

12. 处理; 相处, 与 _____

13. 按照; 根据…… _____

14. 只有一次 _____

15. 期末(复合形容词) _____

16. 两年半 _____

17. 与……分享 _____

III. 根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 上星期他们的汽车被偷了。

_____ last week.

2. 带上雨衣, 别赶上暴雨了。

Take a raincoat with you. _____.

3. 你本应该早点儿出发, 但是你没有。

_____, but you didn't.

4. 我应该补充说一下,我们对测试结果表示满意。
_____ that we are pleased with the test result.
5. 乐观一点,事情会平息下来的。
Keep smiling! _____.
6. 我们相当担心孩子的前途。
_____ our children's future.
7. 他们在来这里的路上遇到意外事故。
They had an accident _____.
8. 我们总是同甘共苦。
We always _____.
9. 你应该通过官方渠道而不是通过私人关系寻求帮助。
_____ to get help instead of through private relationship.
10. 两套演讲已安排好了:一套为专业人员,一套为非专业人员。
_____ : one for experts and one for laymen.
11. 为了搞到木材,人们要走很多公里路程。
People had to walk many kilometres _____.
12. 如果你敢说出去一个字,我就再不和你说话。
_____, I'll never speak to you again.
13. 这是我第二次看这部英语电影。
This is the second time _____.

答案

- I. 1. reasonable 2. think
3. indoors 4. mad
5. natural 6. totally, completely
7. powerful 8. trust
- II. 1. go through 2. hide away
3. set down 4. a series of
5. be crazy about 6. put away
7. add up 8. have (got) to
9. walk the dog 10. on purpose
11. face to face 12. do with
13. according to 14. for (this) once
15. end-of-term
16. two years and a half (two and a half years)
17. share with
- III. 1. They got their car stolen 2. Don't get caught in the storm 3. You should have started earlier 4. I should like to add 5. Things will calm down 6. We're rather concerned

- about 7. while(they were) on their way here
8. share our joys and sorrows 9. You should go through the official channels 10. Two series of lectures are planned 11. in order to fetch wood 12. If you dare say a word about it 13. that I have seen the English film

Learning about language



课文注释

【Discovering useful words and expressions】

1. She was suffering from a headache. 她正经受头痛之苦。
suffer *vt. & vi.* 遭受, 经历, 忍受; 受痛苦, 受损害 如:

① Many people suffer from a great dread of heights.
许多人非常畏高。

② His business suffered greatly during the war.
他的生意在战争中蒙受了重大损失。

③ He suffered for his carelessness.
他因粗心而吃了亏。

2. Was it an accident or did David do it on purpose? 这是个意外还是戴维故意做的?

purpose *n.* 目的; 意图; 用途; 效果; 结果; 意义 如:
He went to town with the purpose of buying a new television. 他进城的目的是买一台新电视机。

联想记忆 purpose 的常用搭配

on purpose 故意地; 为了; 特地

for (the) purpose of 为的是; 为了……起见; 为了……的目的

of (set) purpose 有意地, 故意地

with the purpose of 以……为目的

with the purpose of doing something 以做某事为目的

【Discovering useful structures】

3. "I cannot ask my father because it is not safe to know," she said. "我不能问我父亲, 因为我知道了就不安全。"她说。

... it is not safe to know 不定式结构作主语时, 现代英语倾向于采用 it 作形式主语, 而把不定式结构后置的形式。如:

① It is necessary to work hard. 需要努力工作。

② It is necessary that you should leave early.
你需要早一点离开。

4. "I had to pack up my things very quickly," the girl said. "我必须很快把东西打包完毕。"那女孩子说。

pack 1) *vt. & vi.* 包装; 包扎; 把……包起来; 挤

入;挤进;挤满 如:

① We leave tomorrow but I haven't begun to pack yet!
我们明天动身,但我现在还没开始收拾行李呢!

② The bus was packed with noisy schoolchildren.
这辆公共汽车里挤满了吵吵嚷嚷的小学生。

③ The passengers packed into the train as soon as it
pulled up at the station.

火车一停靠车站,乘客就挤了进来。

④ She packed her clothes into the suitcase.
她把衣服塞进手提箱。

2) *n.* 包裹,一群,一副 如:

The traveler took out a bottle of water from the pack on
his back. 那位旅行者从他的背包中拿出了一瓶水。

联想记忆 pack 的常用短语

pack in (演员等)大量吸引(观众)

pack off 把……打发走

pack up 打好旅行用的行李;停止;结束

5. "Aren't you very hot with so many clothes on?" Mum

said to her. "你穿这么多衣服不热吗?"妈妈问她。

with+宾语+宾补 "with+复合宾语(即宾语+宾补)"
宾语补足语可用现在分词、过去分词、动词不定式、
形容词、副词、介词短语等充当,此结构在句中作伴随
状语或定语,难点在于对该复合宾语结构的识别以及
各非谓语动词作宾补的区别。作宾语补足语时,不定
式强调将来的动作;过去分词强调宾语与宾补之间的
被动关系;现在分词则强调宾语与宾补之间的主动关
系;形容词、副词、介词短语多表示宾语所处状况。

【即学即练】

1. The murderer was brought in, with his hands
_____ behind his back.

- A. being tied B. having tied
C. to be tied D. tied

2. With a lot of difficult problems _____, the
newly-elected president is having a hard time.

- A. settled B. settling
C. to settle D. being settled

3. With everything she needed _____, the lady
took a taxi home.

- A. bought B. having bought
C. to be bought D. to buy

4. You can use a large plastic bottle, _____ cut
off, as a pot to grow young plants in.

- A. the top is B. with its top
C. whose top D. the top of which

答案:1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B

Using Language

【Reading, listening and writing】

1. **get along/on with sb.** 融洽相处,如:

① Are you getting on with your new neighbours?
你和新邻居处得好吗?

② He could not get along with anybody.
他跟谁都合不来。

注意: get along/on with sth. 有进展,顺利 如:

① She is getting along with her studies better this
term. 她这学期学习方面进展较好。

② The car could hardly get along on the icy surface.
汽车在结了冰的路面上几乎无法前进。

2. **trouble** *n.* 困难;麻烦;着急;危急;烦恼 如:

① The boy caused a lot of trouble to his parents; he
was always in trouble. 这个男孩给他的父母招来很
多麻烦,他总是惹麻烦。

② Students growing up from nursery school to
college have trouble dealing with realities. 从幼儿园
到大学的学生在如何应付现实生活上都存在困难。

联想记忆:

ask for trouble 自讨苦吃

get into trouble 招致不幸,陷入困境,遭受处罚

be in troubles with 和……闹纠纷

get out of trouble (使)摆脱不幸[困境]; (使)免受责
骂[处罚]

have trouble with 有……病痛

make trouble 闹事,捣乱

put oneself to (the) trouble 不怕麻烦,愿意费力

3. **fall in love (with)** 对……产生爱情 如:

I fell in love with my friend. I don't know how this
happened to me. 我爱上了我的朋友,我不知道这是
怎么发生的。

联想记忆:

give / send one's love to sb. 向某人致敬(问候)

in love (with) 恋爱中;热爱

for the love of 为了……起见,看在……面上

4. **end** (1) *n.* 终点,末端,尽头;(时间的)最后时刻;
结束、终止 如:

① It was the end of a dream. 美梦告终。

② Winter is coming to an end. 冬季快要结束了。

③ In the end, I could not bear it. 最后我无法忍受了。

(2) *vi.* & *vt.* 结束;完成 如:

① The party did not end until midnight.

晚会到半夜才结束。

② He ended his letter off with good wishes to his friend. 他给朋友的信以祝好这句话结束。

③ The meeting ended up with the singing of *The International*. 会议最后以唱《国际歌》而结束。

(3) 以 end 为中心词的介词短语:

1) at the end of 表示“在……的尽头,在……的末梢”时,后面接指地点的名词,构成介词短语,作地点状语;表示“在……结束时”,后面接指事的名词,构成介词短语,作时间状语。如:

① At the end of the street you will find the hospital. 在这条街的尽头你会找到那所医院。

② At the end of the meeting, Mr. Wang made a speech. 会议结束时,王先生作了发言。

2) by the end of 表示“到……末为止,在……结束时”,后面接指时间或事的名词,构成介词短语,作时间状语。如:

① By the end of the strike, the whole street would be turned into one big rubbish dump.

到罢工结束时,整个街道将变成一个大垃圾堆。

② By the end of last month, he had been on that ship for two years. 到上月末为止,他在那条船上已呆了两年了。

3) before the end of 表示“在……结束之前”,后面接指时间或事的名词,构成介词短语,作时间状语。如:

He said they would return before the end of this month. 他说他们将在这个月底以前回来。

4) in the end 表示“最后”“终于”,是介词短语,作状语。如:

They gave up the plan in the end.

最终他们放弃了那项计划。

(4) 以 end 为中心词的动词短语:

1) end in 表示“结果是”“以……结尾”。如:

① It will end in a great financial loss to us.

它将给我们造成巨大的经济损失。

② The game ended in a draw. / The game was a draw. 比赛打成平局。

2) end off 表示“结束”。如:

Don't you think the TV play ends off rather suddenly? 难道你不认为这部电视剧结束得太突然了吗?

3) end up 表示“最后成为,结束”。如:

How does the story end up? 故事是怎样结尾的?

4) end with 表示“以……结束,与……断绝关系”。如:

She ended with her worthless boyfriend.

她和她没出息的男友断绝了关系。

【Speaking】

5. Check the questionnaire through and try it out on your own group. 检查一下这份问卷,然后在你自己小组里使用试试看。

check 1) *n.* 支票;标准;凭据;方格图案;格子织物 如:

① I've lost the check for my overcoat.

我把寄存大衣的牌子弄丢了。

② I don't like checks or strips, just plain colours.

我不喜欢格子和条纹图案,只喜欢单色的。

2) *vt. & vi.* 检查,制止,核对 如:

① You should check your bicycle before you ride it. 你在骑自行车之前应该检查一下。

② Please check over the speech draft and correct the mistakes, if any. 请把讲演稿检查一遍,如果有错误,请改正过来。

③ Has the English teacher checked the examination papers yet? 英语老师批改好试卷了吗?

【Reading and writing】

6. Although I really try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them.

(1) try to do sth. 尽力做某事

try doing sth. 试着做某事 如:

① One should try to do everything well.

每个人都要努力把每件事情做好。

② I tried shooting, but missed the target.

我试着射击,但是没有击中靶子。

(2) find it + 形容词 + to do sth. 是个常用的句型,它是形式宾语,不定式短语 to do sth. 是真正的宾语。如:

① He found it useful to his health to do morning exercises every day. 他发现每天做早操对他的健康很有益处。

② I find it difficult to refuse him because he is an old friend of mine. 我发现难以拒绝他,因为他是我的一位老友。

③ I found it pleasant to work with him.

我发现与他共事令人愉快。

(3) make friends with 与……好,跟……交朋友
be friends with 与……友好,跟……做朋友

7. I would be grateful if you could give me some advice.

(1) I would be... if you could... 此句是与将来相反的虚拟语气。又如:

① I would be very happy if you could help me with

my English. 要是你能够帮我学英语的话,那我太高兴了。

② They would be killed if the car went over the cliff. 如果汽车翻在悬崖下,他们就会丧命。

(2) grateful *adj.* 感激的;表示谢意的 如:

① I am grateful to you for helping me. 感谢你的帮助。

② Our grateful thanks are due to you. 我们衷心感谢你。

8. effort *n.* 1) [U] 努力;艰难的尝试 如:

① He is strong enough to lift the heavy box without effort. 他身强力壮,可以不费力地举起那个重箱子。

(without effort 不费事地)

② Please put more effort into your school work.

请在功课上再努力点。

2) [C] 努力的事例,努力的成果 如:

① The prisoner made an effort to escape, but he couldn't climb the prison wall. 囚犯企图越狱,但是他爬不上监狱的墙。

② Finishing the work in one day was a very good effort. 在一天内做完工作是努力的成果。

联想记忆

make every effort (to do sth.) 尽一切努力

spare no effort to do sth. 不遗余力做某事

9. communicate *v.* 沟通,通信;传达,感染,告知,联络,交换(看法等) 如:

① Generally speaking, teachers are able to communicate their ideas clearly. 一般来说,教师能把自己的意思表达清楚。

② This room communicates with the other room.

这个房间与另一个房间相通。

③ Since then, they lost their ability to communicate with audience. 自那以后,他们再也无法引起观众的共鸣。

④ Music can name the unnamable and communicate the unknowable. 音乐可以表达无法表达的事物,也可以感受不可知的事物。

⑤ One has to communicate with another in modern society. 现代社会里人与人之间必须相互联络。

⑥ The Minister has already communicated on this event with the American President. 部长已经跟美国总统就此事件交换过意见了。

10. lonely *adj.* 孤独的,寂寞的,偏僻的;无人烟的,荒凉的 如:

① So I feel quite lonely sometimes.

所以有时我感到很孤独。

② When his wife and two little children left him, he was

very lonely. 妻子和两个孩子离他而去后,他很孤独。

辨析:alone, lonely

alone 指“独自一人的”,lonely 指“孤单的,孤独的”,如:

① He doesn't feel lonely when he is left alone.

在只剩下他一个人的时候,他并不感到孤独。

② He was alone in the room. 他独自一人在屋里。

【Writing for fun】

11. For he spread their secrets far and wide, and paid no attention to their pride.

(1) spread 1) *n.* 伸展,展开,传播,蔓延 如:

① The bird's wings have a spread of three feet.

那鸟的双翅展开有3英尺长。

② The rapid spread of the disease is alarming the government. 这种疾病的迅速蔓延使政府感到忧虑不安。

2) *v.* 伸展,铺,涂,传播,散布 如:

① He spread the news around the town.

他在镇上到处传播这一消息。

② The search party spread out over the moor. 搜索队在荒草地分散行动。

(2) far and wide 到处,广泛地 如:

① The boy looked far and wide for the lost puppy. 小男孩到处寻找丢失的小狗。

② The robot traveled far and wide on the unknown planet, collecting rocks and minerals. 机器人在这颗陌生的星球上四面八方走动,收集岩石和矿物。

12. He did not help or support when he should. But looked to his own concerns instead.

instead *adv.* 替代;更换 如:

① If you cannot go, let him go instead.

如果你不能去,让他替你去。

② I didn't have a pen, so I used a pencil instead.

我没有钢笔,因此我就用铅笔了。

instead of 代替 如:

① We'll have tea in the garden instead of in the house. 我们将改在花园喝茶,而不在屋里喝。

② I will go instead of you. 我代你去。



课文直译

【Reading, listening and writing】

亲爱的王小姐:

目前我与本班同学有些矛盾。我与我的班里一个男生关系很好。我们经常一起做功课,互相帮助。我们成了真正的好朋友。但是别的同学开始议论起来。

他们说这个男孩与我恋爱了。这让我很生气,我不想结束我们的友谊,但是又讨厌别人的议论,那我该怎么办呢?

丽萨

【Reading and writing】

编辑叔叔:

我是苏州高中的一名学生。我有个问题向您请教。我不是很擅长跟人交往。虽然我很想与同学交谈,但我发现仍然很难与他们交朋友。因此,有时我觉得很孤独。我很想改变这种现状,可是又不知道怎么办好。您要是能够给我一些建议,我将不胜感激。

晓东

语言知识练习

I. 单词填空

1. She isn't back yet. We are all _____ (担心) for her safety.
2. Would you like walking _____ (在户外) for fresh air in the morning?
3. He has a _____ (习惯) of closing his eyes when he tells a story.
4. This is one _____ (形势、局面) and that was another. (此一时,彼一时也。)
5. He listed a _____ (系列) of books for his daughter to read in the vacation.
6. The boy refused to follow my _____ (建议) and did what he wanted to.
7. Tom is an honest boy. You can _____ (信任) him.
8. He _____ (分享) his lunch with his friend yesterday.

II. 单项填空

- () 1. Weak as the small country is, it dares to say _____ to the huge country.
A. hello B. yes
C. no D. sorry
- () 2. Sorry, I'm late. I _____ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.
A. might B. should
C. can D. will
- () 3. I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida. I _____ my mum.
A. am taking B. have taken
C. take D. will have taken
- () 4. What he had said about the incident and done

with it _____ our trouble.

- A. added up to B. added to
C. added up D. were added to
- () 5. Protesters (抗议者) _____ the meeting by singing and shouting.
A. upset B. attended
C. held D. ignored
- () 6. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer the phone.
A. as B. since
C. until D. before
- () 7. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party. (NMET 2002)
A. which B. when
C. so that D. as it
- () 8. Alien had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home. (NMET 2003)
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much
- () 9. I wonder how he _____ that to the teacher.
A. dare to say B. dare saying
C. not dare say D. dared say
- () 10. — 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
- () 11. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.
A. support B. care
C. spare D. share
- () 12. Now most of the shops in the big city _____ open until late into the night.
A. leave B. stay
C. is kept D. is put
- () 13. You can take anything from the shelf and read, but please _____ the books when you've finished with them. (NMET 2004)
A. put on B. put down
C. put back D. put off

III. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. _____ (由那个男孩带路), we had no trouble finding the strange cave.