魔法英语同步学与练

——高一（上册）（教师用书）

谭英华 主编

长征出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

魔法英语同步学与练．高一/ 谭英华主编．—北京：长征出版社，2004
教师用书
ISBN 7-80015-993-0

Ⅰ．魔…　Ⅱ．谭…　Ⅲ．英语课—高中—教学参考资料　Ⅳ．G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2004）第 036436 号

魔法英语同步学与练高一

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出　　版/ 长征出版社
(北京市西城区阜外大街 34 号　邮编：100832)
行销企划/ 北京九恒世纪文化有限公司
(服务热线：010 - 80602977)
经　　销/ 全国新华书店
印　　刷/
开　　本/ 880×1230　1/16
字　　数/ 5600 千字
印　　张/ 178 印张
版　　次/ 2005 年 1 月第 1 版
印　　次/ 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
书　　号/ ISBN 7-80015-993-0/G·307
全套定价/ 218.00 元

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UNIT 1

* Good friends *

好朋友

教学建议

1. 重点单词、短语

honest	classical	match	mirror
hammer	saw	cast	sorrow
drop a line	quality	brave	loyal
wise	handsome	smart	argue
be fond of	deserted	hunt for	in order to
share	feeling	lie	adventure
admit	even though	survive	opinion
so that			

2. 重点句型

I m sure

I m not sure if

so + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

3. 语法及日常交际用语

陈述句和疑问句的直接引语转为间接引语。

表示喜欢: e likes/enjoys/is fond of

My interests/favorite hobbies are

表示不喜欢: e doesn t like/enjoy

He hates

表示道歉: lease forgive me.

I m sorry .

It won t happen again.

I m sorry I forgot.

预习导引

语篇领悟: 根据本单元对话与课文内容, 完成下列各题。

1. om Hanks is a(n) _____.

A. businessman B. manager

C. actor D. dog

2. ow does Chuck get to the deserted island?

A. By accident. B. By ship.

C. By plane. D. By boat.

3. hich of the following is TRUE according to the text?

A. hough busy, Chuck often spends time with his friends.

B. Chuck manages his company quite well.

C. Chuck plays volleyball in order to keep fit.

D. Chuck believes he has always been a good friend.

4. hich of the following is Chuck most likely to eat on the island?

A. Bread, beef, and vegetables.

B. Fish, birds and fruits.

C. Rice, cheese and hot dogs.

D. Noodles, chicken and cabbage.

5. hich of the proverbs best expresses the main idea of the passage?

A. Where there is a will, there is a way.

B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

C. No pains, no gains.

D. Dead men have no friends.

1. **由**“ Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland. ”**可知**。
2. **由**“ Chuck survives the crash and lands on a ”**可知**。
3. **由**“ He is a successful manager in a company ”**可知**。
4. **由**“ He has to hunt for food. ”**可知**。
5. **由文章的最后两句**“ The lesson we can learn from Chuck is that Friendship helps us ”**可知**。

知能互动

重点单词、短语、句型详解

1. quality *n.* 品质; 质量; 特点

知识驿站

(1) **作**“ **品质** ”**讲时, 是可数名词**。

He has all the qualities of a successful businessman.

他具备成功商人的所有品质。

(2) **作**“ **质量** ”(**与数量** quantity **相对**) **讲时, 是不可数名词**。

Quality is more important than quantity.

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

质量比数量重要。

(3) 作"特点,特性"讲时,是可数名词。

One quality of wood is that it can burn.

木头的一个特点就是能够燃烧。

牛刀小试

(1) he has a quality of kindness.

_____。(翻译)

(2) They are of _____. (high quality, tall quality) 它们质量很高。(选择填空)

(3) he _____ is sweetness.

糖的特点是甜。(翻译)

(1) 她有善良的品质 (2) high quality

(3) quality of sugar

2. describe *v.* 描述;描绘

黄金搭配

(1) describe something to somebody 向某人描述某事

I can t describe to you how I felt at that moment.

我无法向你描述我当时是什么感受。

(2) describe(to somebody) that 向某人描述……

Try to describe exactly what happened before the accident.

尽量确切地描述事故发生前的情况。

(3) describe as 说(某人如何);认为……

He describes himself as a doctor. 他认为自己是一个医生。

知识驿站

describe 的名词形式是 description。

This book gives a good description of life on the farm.

这本书较好地描述了农场的生活。

Her beauty was beyond description. 她的美是无法描述的。

牛刀小试

The play was _____.

这个戏剧枯燥得无法描述。(翻译)

boring beyond description

3. especially 与 specially

辨析金钥匙

(1) especially 意思是"特别地;不寻常地",强调程度。在进一步补充说明前面所叙述的事情的时候,前面一般用逗号隔开。一般用来修饰形容词、介词短语或状语从句。

It has been especially hot this summer.

今年夏天特别热。

Cooking is a great burden to me, especially when we have guests. 做饭对我来说是一个很大的负担,特别是有客人时更是如此。

(2) specially 意思为"特意地;专门地",强调目的,一般用在表示目的的不定式或介词 for 短语前面。请比较:

This robe was made specially for the king.

这件长袍是专门为国王做的。

牛刀小试

I made this cake _____ for you.

这蛋糕是我专门为你做的。(填空)

specially

4. hare *v.* 分享;共同负担;公用;共有 & *n.* 一份;份额

黄金搭配

(1) share(in) something 分享某事物

We share the same room. 我们住在一间房里。

(2) share something with somebody 与……共用……

She is sharing her chocolate bar with a friend.

她正和一个朋友共享巧克力。

牛刀小试

I will share the cost _____ you.

我将与你分享费用。(填空)

with

知识驿站

作名词时,意思为"一份;份额"。

I take my share of the cost. 我负担我那部分的费用。

牛刀小试

We shall all have _____ in the profits.

我们都可以分得一份利润。(翻译)

a share

5. care about 在乎;关心;照顾

知识驿站

(1) care 作"在乎;介意"讲时,多用于否定句、疑问句。

I don t care at all. 我一点也不在乎。

He doesn t care about other people. 他不关心别人。

Can she care about the children? 她能照顾这些孩子吗?

(2) care 可以接不定式,表示"愿望;欲望"。

Do you care to have lunch in town?

你想不想在城里吃午饭?

(3) care 可以接从句。

They didn t care whether it rained or not.

他们不在乎下雨还是不下雨。

(4) care for 意思是"喜欢;愿意;关心"。

He cared little for money. 他不太喜欢钱。

Would you care for a cup of tea? 你想喝杯茶吗?

黄金搭配

take care of 照看 care to do 喜欢;希望

have a care 更当心些

in the care of somebody 由某人负责

牛刀小试

(1) care _____ the matter.

我对此事毫不介意。(翻译)

(2) I don t care _____. (who he is, who is he) 我不管他是谁。(选择填空)

(3) We should _____ the young generation. (care, care for) 我们应关心青年一代。(选择填空)

(1) nothing about (2) who he is (3) care for

6. urvive *v.* 活下来(没死掉);留存下来;保存下来;(经过……)活下来

知识驿站

(1)作不及物动词,意思为"活下来(没死掉);留存下来;保存下来"。

Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water. 一些动物在沙漠里靠很少的水就能生存下来。

(2)作及物动词,意思为"(经过……)活下来;幸存;比……活得长;仍然活着"。

Only a few soldiers survived the battle.

只有几个战士在这场战斗中活了下来。

(3) survival 作名词,意思为"(经过灾难、疾病等)活下来"。survivor 作名词,意思为"幸存者;活下来的人"。

His survival is still uncertain. 他是否生存下来还不知道。

牛刀小试

How many early customs of the country _____(survive, survival)? 这个国家有多少早年的风俗习惯保存了下来?(选择填空)

(2) Did anyone _____(survive, survive for) the earthquake? 有没有人在地震中活下来?(选择填空)

(3) There was no _____(survivor, survival) of the air crash. 这次空难中无幸存者。(选择填空)

(1) survive (2) survive (3) survivor

7. 句型1: so + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

知识驿站

在这个结构中,so 代替上一句中的某个成分。如果上面一句是否定句,则使用 neither/nor + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语。

牛刀小试

(1) y brother is a student, _____.

我弟弟是学生,我也是。(翻译)

(2) have never been to Macao, _____.

我从没去过澳门,我丈夫也没去过。(翻译)

(1) so am I (2) neither/nor has my husband

注意

此类结构采用倒装语序,其中所用的"be/have/助动词/情态动词"是与上一句对应的。如果上一句中的谓语是行为动词,则 so 后面用助动词 do 的适当形式。so 引导的句子中的连系动词、情态动词或助动词的时态一般要和前一句中谓语动词的时态一致,但在下面的例句中,前一分句是 if 引导的条件状语从句,从句中用一般现在时表示将来,因此后面 so 引导的主句要用助动词 will 或 shall。

If you go to the seaside for your holiday, so shall I.

如果你去海边度假,我也去。

牛刀小试

If you don t stop to rest, _____.

如果你们不停下来休息,他们也不停下来。(翻译)

nor will they

句型2: so + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词

知识驿站

这个结构中的主谓是正常语序,so 相当于 indeed、certainly,表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的肯定、赞同或证实,语气较强,意思是"确实如此"。

—You ve dropped a word here. 你这儿掉了个词。

—Yes, so I have. 噢,是的。

注意

"so + 主语 + 助动词"除表示赞同外,有时还带有惊异的意味。

牛刀小试

— ou left your keys at home when you went out.

你出去的时候把钥匙丢在家里了。

— ood Heavens. _____.

天哪,可不是吗?(翻译)

So I did

句型3: 主语 + do/does/did + so

知识驿站

这一句型指的是按上句的要求做了。此句型中 do so 代替上文中要求做的事情,以免重复。

My Chinese teacher told me to hand in my composition on time and I did so. (= I handed in my composition on time.) 语文老师叫我按时交作文,我照办了。

牛刀小试

_____

我要他打开窗。他打开了。(翻译)

I asked him to open the window. He did so.

句型4: So it is with 或 It is the same with

知识驿站

这一句型表示"……(的情况)也是如此"。当前面的句子中有几种不同形式的谓语时,要表示相同情况,必须使用本句型,不能使用 so 引起的倒装句。

She doesn t play the piano, but she likes singing. So it is with my sister. 她不弹钢琴,但喜欢唱歌。我姐姐也是如此。

牛刀小试

_____

托德的父亲为人诚实,工作努力,托德也是一样。(翻译)

Tod s father is an honest man and he works hard; so it is with Tod.

8. collect 与 gather

辨析金钥匙

这两个词都有"收集"的意思。

(1) gather 指把分散的东西集中在一个地方,如收集庄稼、树叶、花草等。

(2) collect 常用来指按计划或为了某个特定的目的把东西经过仔细挑选后收集起来。试比较:

She gathered her papers and books together.

她把试卷和书籍收集在一起。

I enjoy collecting stamps. 我喜欢集邮。

牛刀小试

(1) he _____(gathered, colleted) the fallen leaves.

她把落叶收拢。(选择填空)

(2) He _____(gathered, collected) facts to prove the theory. 他收集资料以证明理论。(填空)

(1) gathered (2) collected

9. esert *n.* 沙漠 & *v.* 遗弃;抛弃;脱离;(在需要的时候)失去……

知识驿站

(1) 作名词,意思为"沙漠"。

(2) 作及物动词时,意思为"遗弃;抛弃;脱离;(在需要的时候)失去……"。

All my friends have deserted me.

我所有的朋友都把我遗弃了。

When he had to speak to her, his courage suddenly deserted him. 当他必须跟她讲话时,突然失去了勇气。

(3) 用过去分词形式作表语或定语时,意思为"静无一人;无人居住的"。

The station was deserted. 车站静无一人。

(4) 作不及物动词时,意思为"开小差"。

The soldiers deserted from the army.

这个士兵开小差,从部队溜走了。

牛刀小试

(1) His faith _____(deserted, deserted him) in his hour of need. 在关键的时候他失去了信心。(填空)

(2) On his return from his office, he found the house _____(deserting, deserted). 从办公室一回来,他发现屋里空无一人。(填空)

(1) deserted him (2) deserted

10. s many as 和……一样多;多达……;……之多

The great fire burned down as many as 20 buildings.

这场大火烧掉了多达 20 幢楼。

As many as 15,000 people have left the homeland.

多达15000人离开了故乡。

黄金搭配

as long as 长达……　　as high as 高达……

as wide as 宽达……　　as early as 早在……

as big as 有……之大　　as far as 远达……

as much as 有……之多

He can jump as high as 1.8 meters. 他能跳到高达 1.8 米。

牛刀小试

Paper-making in China began _____.

中国造纸早在 2000 年前就开始了。(翻译)

as early as 2,000 years ago

11. admit *v.* 承认;允许进入;容纳

(1) 承认

黄金搭配

admit something to somebody 向某人承认某事

admit somebody/something to be 承认某人/某事……

admit doing 承认做过某事

The thief admitted his crime to the police.

小偷向警方承认了罪行。

(2) 允许进入

黄金搭配

admit somebody to/into 接纳某人进……

(3) 容纳

The theatre only admits 100 people.

这个剧院只容得下 100 人。

(4) 名词形式是 admission 进入;入场;承认

You have to pay for admission. 入场得付钱。

Admission to the school is by examination only.

只有通过考试才能进入这所学校。

牛刀小试

(1) She admitted _____(having read, have read, read) the letter. 她承认读过那封信。(填空)

(2) hey admitted him _____.

他们承认他勇敢。(翻译)

(3) He was admitted _____(to, by) a famous university last year. 他去年被一所名牌大学录取。(选择填空)

(4) e made an admission that _____.

他承认他就是那个小偷。(翻译)

(1) having read (2) to be brave (3) to (4) he was the thief

12. in order to 与 so as to

辨析金钥匙

这两个词组都可以引导不定式作目的状语。in order to 可以放在句首,so as to 则不能。其否定形式为 in order not to/so as not to。

He went to Shanghai in order to/so as to attend an important meeting. 他去上海参加一个重要会议。

In order to be noticed, he shouted and waved to us.

为了让我们注意他,他朝我们又是喊又是挥手。

牛刀小试

_____, he decided to work harder.

他决心更加努力学习好赶上别人。(翻译)

In order to catch up with the others

13. alone 与 lonely

辨析金钥匙

(1) alone 强调客观上的"独自,独立,单独一人,没有同伴",在句中多用作表语或宾语补足语,不能作定语。alone 还可表示"单独地,独自地",在句中作状语。

He is not alone in believing that it may lead to war.

不单他一个人认为那会引起战争。(作表语)

Leave him alone! 别管他!(作宾语补足语)

She lives alone. 她单独生活。(作状语)

(2) lonely 除表示“单独”外，还带有感情色彩，形容失去朋友，缺乏友爱和帮助，感到寂寞，甚至悲哀。它只能作形容词，在句中可作表语，也可用前置定语。lonely 用于地点时，意为“荒凉的，偏僻的”。

He feels lonely. 他感到孤单。(作表语)

There is nothing here but a lonely mountain village.

这里什么也没有，就一个荒凉的山村。(作定语)

Though the old man is alone, he doesn t feel lonely.

这位老人虽然是一个人，但他并不感到寂寞。(作表语)

牛刀小试

根据句意，用 alone 或 lonely 填空。

(1) on t leave the baby _____ at home.

(2) hen his wife and two little children left him, he was very _____.

(3) never feel _____ because I have a lot of friends here.

(4) e did it all _____.

(5) he sat _____ under the tree.

(1) alone (2) lonely (3) lonely (4) alone (5) alone

直接引语和间接引语

陈述句的间接引语

陈述句由直接引语变为间接引语，如果引述动词为现在时时态，则间接引语中的动词时、体形式不变。但是，如果引述动词为过去时时态，间接引语中的动词时、体形式要作相应的变化。有以下几种情况：

1. 现在时间推移到过去时间，即一般现在时变为一般过去时，现在进行时变为过去进行时，现在完成时变为过去完成时，以及现在完成进行时变为过去完成进行时。但是，当引述的是客观事实、科学真理、现在习惯性动作以及格言等时；当动词所表示的状态或动作在引述时仍在继续时；当谓语动词包含无过去时形式的情态动词时，间接引语中的动词不必发生变化。

Tom said,“The manager has gone to Shanghai.”

= Tom said the manager had gone to Shanghai.

牛刀小试

She said,“The earth goes around the sun.”

= She said _____.

She said,“You mustn t smoke in the room.”

= _____.

the earth goes around the sun;

She said I mustn t smoke in the room

2. 过去时推移到过去的过去，即过去完成时，时间状语从句中的一般过去时或过去进行时可以不变。

George said,“When I lived in London I often saw Jane.”

= George said when he lived in London he often saw/had often seen Jane.

牛刀小试

She said,“I didn t recognized you.”

= She said _____.

she hadn t recognized me

3. 将来时间推移到过去将来时间，最常见的是把表示将来时间的助动词由现在时形式变为过去时形式。

牛刀小试

Tom said,“We re spending next weekend at home.”

= _____.

Tom said they were spending the next weekend at home

4. 人称代词、限定词、时间状语、地点状语的变化。

人称代词除引述本人原话外，通常一、二人称变为第三人称或第二人称变为第一人称；指示代词 this, these 分别变为 it, they 或 them；限定词 this, these 通常变为 that, those 或 the。

牛刀小试

She said,“We love our country.”

= _____.

She said they love their country

时间状语在间接引语中的变化规则如下：

直接引语	间接引语
today	that day
this morning/afternoon	that morning/afternoon
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the following/next day
the day after tomorrow	two days after/in two days time
next week/month	the next week/month
last week/month	the week/month before
now	then

注意

(1) 直接引语如果是客观真理、名人名言，与一个具体的过去时间连用说明客观事实，变为间接引语时，时态不变。

The teacher said,“The earth is round.”

= The teacher said that the earth is round.

He said,“I was born in Shangdong in 1965.”

= He said that he was born in Shangdong in 1965.

He said,“Columbus discovered America in 1492.”

= He said Columbus discovered America in 1492.

(2) 时间和地点状语的变化，要根据说话的具体时间和具体地点而定，不可机械照搬。如果就在当地转述，here 就不必改为 there, come 也不必改为 go；如果就在当天转述，yesterday 或 tomorrow 等时间状语也不必改变。直接引语中的一般过去时如与一个具体的过去时间状语连用，间接引语的一般过去时时态不变。

Father said,“I am free this afternoon.”

= Father said that he was free this afternoon.

He said,“I am going there tomorrow.”

= He said that he was going there tomorrow.

疑问句的间接引语

引述疑问句时，除了注意上述种种变化规则以外，还应注意词序问题以及各类疑问句转换时的不同要求。

1. 引述一般疑问句或附加疑问句时，通常用 whether 或 if 引导；而引述选择疑问句时，一般只能用 whether 引导。

I wonder,“Does she really mean it?”

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

= I wonder whether/if she really means it.

牛刀小试

“Is this watch yours or his?”He asked.

= _____.

He asked me whether this watch was mine or his

2. **如果直接引语为特殊疑问句,改为间接引语时,仍用特殊疑问句中的疑问词** what, where, when, who, how many **等作为连接词将其引出,构成间接引语中的宾语从句,但须将疑问句式改为陈述式。如果主句中的谓语动词为** said, **则将其改为** asked。

“What do you do every Sunday morning?”my friend said to me. = My friend asked me what I did every Sunday morning.

“Where have you been, Li Ming?”the teacher asked.

= The teacher asked Li Ming where he had been.

I asked her,“How many English books will you read next term?”= I asked her how many English books she would read the next term.

牛刀小试

“Why didn t you stop him?”He asked.

= _____.

He asked why I hadn t stopped him

注意

直接引语里是“What s wrong with ?”/“What s the matter?”/“What s the trouble?”/“What has happened?”**等特殊疑问句时,间接引语的语序不变。**

He said to her,“What s the matter with you?”

= He asked her what was the matter with her.

3. **有些疑问句虽然有疑问形式,实际上并非提出疑问,而是表示请求、提议、建议、劝告等意义,引述此类疑问句时,应借助于其它表达手段。**

(1) **表示请求、劝告时,通常用**“ask/advice/want +**宾语+不定式**”**结构。**

“Would you buy me some oranges?”

= He asked me to buy him some oranges.

牛刀小试

He advised,“Why don t you phone her first?”

= _____

He advised me to phone her first

(2) **表示建议时,通常用**“suggest + v-ing”**结构。**

牛刀小试

“Shall we get the tickets first?”He suggested.

= _____

He suggested getting the tickets first

上述方法也适用于引述“why not ”,“what about ?”**等结构。**

(3) **表示提议时,通常用**“offer +**不定式**”**结构。**

牛刀小试

“Shall I post them to you?”He offered.

= _____

He offered to post them to me.

表示喜欢: e likes/enjoys/is fond of

My interests/favorite hobbies are

表示不喜欢: e doesn t like/enjoy

He hates

表示道歉: lease forgive me.

I m sorry .

It won t happen again.

I m sorry I forgot.

牛刀小试

A: Have you seen my pen?

B: Oh, _____. I needed a pen yesterday and I borrowed yours. I hope you don t mind.

A: What? How could you do that?

B: _____. I didn t know you were so worried about it.

I forgot to tell you I m sorry

探究学习

1. ou will find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

price cost value usefulness

命题意图:**考查根据语境选用适当的名词的能力。**

解析:**该句为** find **后跟复合宾语句型,其中** this map **为宾语,**“of + **抽象名词**”**作宾语补足语,表示**“**具有……**”**。由句末作后置定语的介词短语** in helping you to get round London **判断,此空应填表示价值的抽象名词** value。

答案: C

> **思路探究:**“of + **抽象名词**”**结构相当于与这一名词同源的形容词,**of value = valuable, **在句子中可以作定语、表语和补足语。类似的名词还有** help, importance, use **等。**

2. e missed the plane _____ being held up on the highway.

by because

through with

命题意图:**考查介词的用法。**

解析:**句子意思为:由于公路上交通阻塞,我们误了飞机。很明显,句子填入介词后,构成介词短语,在句子中作原因状语。**

答案: C

> **思路探究:** through **作介词用,可以表示**“**由于;因为**”**之意,后接名词、代词和动名词。**by **接动名词时表示方式,也可以表示原因,但表示一种主动的行为。**because **是连词,只引导状语从句。**with **是介词,可以表示原因,但后接名词、代词或复合宾语。**

He is such a good teacher _____ we all love and respect.

who　　so　　that　　as

命题意图: _____.

解析: _____

答案: _____

命题意图: 本题主要考查 such　as　的用法。

解析: 题干中出现了 such 一词。从题干中的句子分析, 我们应该考虑的选项只能是 such　that 或者是 such　as, 不可能考虑 A 项或者 B 项, 因为它们不存在这种搭配。另外, 题干中出现了 love and respect, 这是两个及物动词, 它们是需要宾语的, 而在定语从句中当先行词中含有 such 或者 same 时, 关系代词则要用 as。

答案: D

思路探究: 做这一题的关键是应该首先判断出这是一个含有定语从句的句子, 而不是一个结果状语从句。

高考链接

1.　he shop doesn t open until 11 a. m., _____ it loses a lot of business.　　(2004 年春季北京高考)

for　　or　　but　　so

【解析】答案为 D　本题考查连词的用法。句子意思为"这家商店 11 点才开门, 因此失去了许多生意"。根据句子意思可以判断两个句子为因果关系, 为前因后果的形式, 因此用 so 进行连接引出结果。for 通常用来表示原因, or 与 but 很明显与句子意思不符。

2. n _____, the northerners are keen on dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice.　(2003 上海春季高考)

common　　total

general　　particular

【解析】答案为 C　本题的考察目标是在语境中考察与 in 搭配的相关短语的用法。in general 相当于 on the whole; generally 意为"一般来说, 总的来说"; in particular 意为"特别, 尤其"; in common 意为"相同, 共同"; in total 意为"总的, 全部的"。

3.　e will be shown around the city: schools, museums, and some other places _____ other visitors seldom go.　　(2002 北京高考)

what　　which

where　　when

【解析】答案为 C　该题考查非限定性定语从句。先行词 schools, museums, and some other places 在定语从句中作地点状语, 同时它们在主句中作 city 的同位语。

4.　quipped with modern facilities, todays libraries differ greatly from _____.　　(2003 上海春季高考)

those of the past　　the past

which of the past　　these past

【解析】答案为 A　本题考查前后对比对象的一致性以及替代词的用法。用 those 代替前面的可数名词 libraries, 表示特指。

(一) 基础过关

1. 汉译英

(1) 解决问题_____　　(2) 与某人争论_____

(3) 网上冲浪_____　　(4) 玩电脑游戏_____

(5) 宽达_____　　(6) 独自_____

(7) 搜索_____　　(8) 关心_____

(9) 同甘共苦_____　　(10) 交朋友_____

答案: (1) solve the problem　　(2) argue with sb.

(3) surf the Internet　　(4) play computer games

(5) as wide as　　(6) all alone

(7) hunt for　　(8) care for

(9) share happiness and sorrow

(10) make friends with

2. 根据对话内容, 在空白处填入适当的句子, 使对话完整连贯。

A: Is Mary in?

B: (1) _____. Perhaps she s in the reading room.

A: (2) _____?

B: Yes. What is it?

A:　he meeting will be put off until the day after tomorrow, because there is going to be an English talk tonight.

B: Is there? (3) _____?

A: It s about modern literature in the United States.

B: That s wonderful. I d like to go, too. (4) _____?

A:　t seven thirty. But do come a bit earlier. There may not be enough seats for everybody.

答案: (1) No, she isn t.

(2) Can you take a message for me?

(3) What is it about?

(4) What time is it?

3. 词类转换

(1)　also like reading, _____ stories about people from other countries. (especial)

(2) He tried many times, but still he was not _____. (success)

(3) I can t find any _____ to the problem. (solve)

(4) Chuck survives the crash and lands on a _____ island. (desert)

(5) The _____ of this trip is a famous guide. (organize)

答案: (1) especially　(2) successful　(3) solution

(4) deserted　(5) organization

4. 同步语法(宾语从句)

(1)　hey want to know _____ do to help us.

A. what can they　　B. what they can

C. how they can　　D. how can they

【答案】B　宾语从句为 what they can do, to help us 为目的状语。

(2)　e didn t know which room _____.

A. they lived　　B. to live in

C. did they live　　D. did they live in

【答案】B　宾语为 which room to live in, 为"疑问词+动词不定式"结构, 在句中作宾语。

(3)　e doesn t know _____ to stay or not.

A. whether　B. if　C. that　D. when

【答案】A　whether　or　为固定搭配。

(4)　don t think he can finish this work in time, _____?

A. can I　B. do I　C. can he　D. can t he

【答案】C　当主句为第一人称, 谓语动词是 think 时, 反义疑问句是对宾语从句的反问。

(5)　he enemy took away _____ he owned.

A. that　B. how　C. what　D. all which

【答案】C　宾语从句为 what he owned, what 在宾语从句中作 owned 的宾语。

(二) 知能拓展

e-mail 是我们现在同朋友联系的一种便捷方式, 有利于互通信息增进友谊。假如你最近很忙, 不能去看望你的朋友, 你可以给他发一个 e-mail, 解释其中的缘由。

【参考答案】

Subject: So busy!　　From: Crystal

Hi, Jake,

Sorry I couldn t get back to see you sooner. I m studying in a senior middle school. Some new subjects make me busy all day long. I think I ll get used to them soon. If you are free, you can give me some advice on how to learn English.

Anyway, I have to run now.

Take care,
Crystal

(三) 综合创新

单项选择填空

1.　What has Tom been doing recently?

—I don t know, _____ care.

A. nor I do　　B. nor do I

C. neither am I　　D. neither I am

【答案】B　neither 和 nor 后接助动词和主语, 表示"也不……"。此题的动词是 care, 故应用助动词 do。

2.　hose relatives were _____ people. After a few days, I was getting _____ and homesick.

A. boring; boring　　B. bored; bored

C. bored; boring　　D. boring; bored

【答案】D　boring"令人厌烦的, 令人乏味的"; bored"感到厌烦的, 觉得乏味的"。

3.　David has made great progress recently.

—_____, and _____.

A. So he has; so you have　　B. So he has; so have you

C. So has he; so have you　　D. So has he; so you have

【答案】B　"so+助动词+主语"表示"某人也……";"so+主语+助动词"则表示"某人的确做了某事"。

4.　fter graduation from college, he began to wander from city, _____ a suitable job.

A. hunting for　　B. taking on

C. looking after　　D. bringing up

【答案】A　hunt for"寻找"; take on"雇佣"; look after"照顾"; bring up"培养, 抚养"。句子的意思为"大学毕业后他就在城市里徘徊, 想寻找一份合适的工作"。

5.　ow does it _____ that he is so badly off when he earns quite a good salary?

A. come out　　B. come up

C. come along　　D. come about

【答案】D　come about 意思为"发生", 常用于疑问句, 表示惊奇。句中的 badly off 是一个短语, 意思为"贫穷的"。

6.　e haven t got enough books for everybody to have one. Some of you will have to _____.

A. spare　B. save　C. share　D. enjoy

【答案】C　后句的意思为"有些人要合用一本书"。share"公用, 分享"。

7.　I missed the first part of the film. It was really a pity.

—You _____ home half an hour earlier.

A. should have left　　B. must have left

C. should leave　　D. must leave

【答案】A　should have done 表示"本来应该做而没做某事", 而 must have done 则意思为"一定做了某事", 表示推测。

8.　aures is an honest man; I say it, _____ I have opposed him.

A. as if　B. so that　C. even though　D. while

【答案】C　句子意思为"即使我反对过他, 但是我仍认为 Jaures 是个诚实的人"。honest 与 opposed 的意思相矛盾, 因此应用表示让步或转折意义的连词,"即使"用 even though 表达。

9.　he Polar Bears love to swim year-round; they find it _____ and relaxing.

A. a fun　B. fun　C. funny　D. funs

【答案】C　fun 是不可数名词, 意思为"有趣, 乐趣"; funny 是形容词, 意思为"有趣的, 可笑的, 奇怪的"。

10.　I suppose she is 30 years of age.

—_____

A. You guess it!　　B. You guessed it!

C. You re guessing it!　　D. You ll guess it!

【答案】B　"你猜对了。"表示此意时, 英语用"You guessed it.", 也可以用"You ve guessed it."。

11.　Anything _____?

—No, _____ an egg, two pieces of bread and a cup of milk.

A. to follow; rather than　　B. followed; but

C. to follow; other than　　D. following; besides

【答案】C　to follow 作宾语; other than 意思为"除……之

外”。

12. on t take Helen s remarks too seriously. She was so upset that I don t think she _____ what she was saying.

A. really knows　　B. had really known

C. has really known　　D. really knew

【答案】D　考查时态一致。如果主句为一般现在时,宾语从句可以用所需要的任何一种时态。本句中所选择的时态应该与 was 相对应。

13. _____ mainly for the invention of the telephone, Alexander Bell devoted his life to helping the deaf.

A. While remembering　　B. He is remembered

C. To have remembered　　D. Though remembered

【答案】D　though remembered 是省略形式,补齐应为 Though he was remembered 。

14. Didn t you explain it to the boss?

— he boss stormed out of the garage before I _____ get in a word.

A. would　　B. could　　C. dared　　D. might

【答案】B　could 作“能够”讲,句子意思为:我还没有来得及插句话,老板就冲出了车库。

15. hen Mrs White goes back to her home after class, she expects Jane, her daughter, to _____ at her desk.

A. be working　　B. have been working

C. have worked　　D. work

【答案】A　指希望某人在这段时间内在干某事。动词不定式的进行时态表示动词不定式的动作与谓语动词的动作同时发生。

完型填空

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后从所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Many stories are told of the bravery and faithfulness of dogs. There is __1__ a village named after such a dog. According to the story, Gelert was a hunting dog __2__ to Lewellyn. One morning, when the master wanted to go __3__, he could not find Gelert and set off without him. __4__ his return from the hunt, Lewellyn found Gelert __5__ with blood. Lewellyn s baby was not in its bed and the bed itself was __6__. Thinking that the dog had eaten the child, he __7__ Gelert with his sword. The noise awoke the baby, who had been __8__ under a heap of bed coverings. The father heard his childs cry and found him there, __9__ and sound. Under the bed was __10__ a great wolf, killed by Gelert. The faithful dog had saved the life of his masters child, __11__ lost his own because of misunderstanding.

Dogs can hear __12__ better than men. For this __13__ they make good watchdogs. Trained dogs lead blind people and __14__ as their eyes. Dogs are intelligent animals, so it is __15__ to train them. A dog named Barry saved 40 persons when they __16__ in the snow about 150 years ago. Dogs have also __17__ in scientific research. The world s first space traveler was a dog named Laika. __18__ scientists sent it up in a man-made earth satellite in 1957. __19__ have been film stars, too. A dog called Lassie was the __20__ in a number of American films.

1. . ever　　B. even　　C. seldom　　D. never

【答案】B　第二句话是第一句话的意义的进一步加深,even“甚至”,ever“究竟”,seldom 和 never 为频率副词。

2. . referring　　B. belonging　　C. leading　　D. turning

【答案】B　belong to“属于”。现在分词短语作后置定语。

3. . skating　　B. shopping　　C. fishing　　D. hunting

【答案】D　go hunting“去打猎”。与上文的 hunting dog 和下文的 his return from the hunt 相对应。

4. . When　　B. After

C. As soon as　　D. On

【答案】D　on 的意思为“一……就”。

5. . covered　　B. filled　　C. tied　　D lain

【答案】A　covered with blood“全身都是血”。

6. . in order　　B. in disorder

C. out order　　D. with order

【答案】B　从下文的 under a heap of bed coverings 可以推出。

7. . beat　　B. whipped　　C. killed　　D. buried

【答案】C　由 sword 一词可以看出。

8. . laughing　　B. playing　　C. asleep　　D. crying

【答案】C　从上文 The noise awoke the baby 可知。

9. . safe　　B. danger　　C. silent　　D. calm

【答案】A　safe“安全的”。

10. . uncovered　　B. found

C. discovered　　D. founded

【答案】B　uncover“揭开盖子”,discover“发现”,founded“建立”。

11. so　　B. but　　C. or　　D. although

【答案】B　前后两句的意思相矛盾,因此用 but 表转折。

12. . noises　　B. voices　　C. sounds　　D. words

【答案】C　sound 指一切物体发出的声音。

13. . reason　　B. thing　　C. cause　　D. why

【答案】A　reason 是说明一种看法的理由,cause 是造成一种事实的原因。

14. . regard　　B. consider　　C. act　　D. keep

【答案】C　act as 担当。

15. . important　　B. necessary　　C. easy　　D. difficult

【答案】C　因为狗聪明,所以受训容易。

16. . lost　　B. were missed

C. were fallen　　D. were lost

【答案】D　be lost“迷路”。

17. . worked　　B. helped　　C. lived　　D. played

【答案】B　狗也可以帮助人从事科学研究。

18. . American　　B. Russian

C. British　　D. Chinese

【答案】B　本题答案属史实。

19. . Cats　　B. Horses　　C. Goats　　D. Dogs

【答案】D　本文谈论的是狗。too 是一个很重要的信息词。

20. . star　　B. film

C. space-traveler　　D. scientist

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

【答案】A　本句是承接上一句而写的,从上文与下文的 films 可以推出, star 意思为“明星”。

阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

(A)

In the United States, friendships can be close, constant, intense, generous, and real, yet fade away in a short time if circumstances (环境) change. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or two, perhaps a few letters for a while—then no more. If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship where it left off and are delighted.

In the United States, you can feel free to visit people s homes, share their holidays, enjoy their children and their lives without fear that you are taking on a lasting obligation(负担). Do not hesitate(犹豫) to accept hospitality(款待) because you cannot give it in return. No one will expect you to do so for they know you are far from home. Americans will enjoy welcoming you and be pleased if you accept their hospitality easily.

Once you arrive there, the welcome will be full and warm and real. Most visitors find themselves readily invite into many homes there. In some countries it is considered inhospitable to entertain at home, offering what is felt as“merely”home cooked food, not doing something for your guest. It is felt that restaurant entertaining shows more respect and welcome. Or for various other reasons, such as crowded space, language difficulties, or family custom, outsiders are not invited into homes.

In the United States, both methods are used, but it is often considered more friendly to invite a person to one s home than to go to a public place, except in purely business relationships. So, if your host or hostess brings you home, do not feel that you are being shown inferior(差的) treatment.

Don t feel neglected(被忽视的) if you do not find flowers awaiting you in your hotel room either. Flowers are very expensive there, hotel delivery is uncertain, arrival times are delayed, changed, or canceled. So flowers are not customarily(通常) sent as a welcoming touch. Please do not feel unwanted! Outward signs vary in different lands; the inward welcome is what matters, and this will be real.

1. n the United States, you will find friendships _____ if circumstances change.

A. die suddenly　　B. pass away

C. disappear gradually　　D. last forever

【答案】C　该题为细节理解题。由开头第一句中的“ yet fade away in a short time if circumstances change”可知。

2. mericans _____ their foreign friends to make a return for their hospitality.

A. ask　　B. wish

C. never allow　　D. don t expect

【答案】D　该题为细节题。由第二自然段中的“ Do not hesitate far from home.”可知。

3. n some other countries, giving a dinner party at home is considered _____ than in a restaurant.

A. less friendly　　B. less hospitable

C. more natural　　D. more popular

【答案】B　该题为细节题。见第三自然段第三句“ In some countries and welcome.”。

4. ccording to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A. Flowers are available at all time.

B. Flowers are expensive.

C. Flowers are not necessarily sent to guests.

D. Flowers are signs of outward welcome.

【答案】A　该题为推理题。A 与最后一个自然段的“ Don t feel neglected if you do not find flowers awaiting you in your hotel room either.”相矛盾。其他三个答案在文章中都可以找到依据。

(B)

The first Europeans came to America in 1492 with Christopher Columbus. Since that time people have come to America from all over the world, from Europe, Africa, and Asia, and they have brought their music with them. This mixing of people and music has created American music.

Music is a very important part of our lives. Music is for dancing, drinking, eating, loving, and thinking. Some songs remind us of our childhood or youth. Others remind of the people we love. Many important occasions, like weddings and funerals have special music. Every nation has a national song like the American The Star-Spangled Banner. In the U. S, high schools and colleges have school songs too.

Music is a part of the history of America. It expresses the problems and feelings of its people. As the years pass, the music grows and changes.

Modern science has also changed music. Inventions like records, radio, movies, electric instruments, tape recorders, and videos have changed the way we play and listen to music. They have helped to make music an important form of international communication.

American music, from the earliest folk songs to modern“pop”, is known around the world. Music is one of America s most important exports. It brings the people of the world together. Even when people cannot understand the same language, they can share the same music. Many people learn and practice English by singing songs. Understanding American music can help you understand American people, their history and culture.

So, as the song says,“Put a dime(10 cents) in the juke box, baby.”Let s listen to the music!

5. he article mainly tells us about _____.

A. how American music developed

B. when American music developed

C. what American music is

D. why American music is so popular

【答案】A 哥伦布到达美洲后,来自世界各地的移民带来他们各自的音乐,从而形成美国的独特音乐,从早期的民间音乐一直讲到现代的流行歌曲。因此,文章谈的是美国音乐是如何发展的。

6. rom the text we know that _____.

A. American music has spread all over the world

B. American music began in the 1550s

C. American music is special

D. American music has changed modern science in the US

【答案】A 从“ Music is one of Americas most important exports. It brings the people of the world together. ”可判断出。

7. he last paragraph probably means that _____.

A. merican music is very popular

B. American music is known by people all over the world

C. American music can help us understand American people, their history, and culture

D. American music is important in our live

【答案】A 最后一段说,只要花 10 美分便可自动点唱歌曲,由此可知美国音乐是非常流行的。

8. merican music is _____.

A. for dancing, drinking, eating, loving and thinking

B. a mixture of people and music from all over the world

C. an important form of international communication

D. a part of the history of the world

【答案】B 从第一段的“ Since that time people have come to America from all over the world, and they have brought their music with them. This mixing of people and music has created American music. ”可找到依据。

(C)

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means(通讯设备). Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution (污染). To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up or the river was dirty in one place, man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It s bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules(法规) to fight against pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air. Pollution by SO_2 is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused(引起) by heavy traffic. We are sure that if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in pollution at the same time.

9. _____, our world is becoming much smaller.

A. Because of the rise in pollution

B. Thanks to science development(发展)

C. Because the earth is being polluted day and night

D. Because the earth is blown away by the wind every year

【答案】B 细节题。由文章第一段的第一句中的“ by using modern traffic and modern communication means ”可以知道。

10. undreds of years ago, life was _____ it is today.

A. much easier than　　B. as easy as

C. much harder than　　D. as hard as

【答案】C 推理题。由文章第一段的第二句“ Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago ”可以知道。

11. ollution comes in many ways. We can even hear it. Here“ it ” means _____.

A. rubbish(垃圾)　　B. noise pollution

C. air pollution　　D. water pollution

【答案】B 由题干中 hear 一词可以推知,能“ 听到 ”的污染形式只能是噪音污染。

12. ir pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.

A. it makes much noise

B. it makes us angry more easily

C. it makes our rivers and lakes dirty

D. it s bad for all living things in the world

【答案】D 由第三段第一、二句“ Air pollution is still the most serious. It s bad for all living things in the world ”可以知道。

13. hich of the following is NOT true?

A. any countries are making rules to fight against pollution.

B. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world population does.

C. The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are not so many people living on the earth.

D. If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike, it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO_2.

【答案】C 与“ The more people, the more pollution. ”意思相反。

(D)

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter (搬运工). I not only spoke English very carefully, but very clearly as well. The porter, however, could not understand me. I repeated(重复) my question several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor

clearly."I am a foreigner,"I said. Then he spoke slowly, but still I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it."You ll soon learn English!" he said. It seems to me that in England each man speaks a different language. The Englishmen understand each other, but I don t understand them! Do they speak English?

14. ow did the writer of this passage get to London?

A. By air. B. On foot.

C. By sea. D. By train.

【答案】D 细节题。由文章的第二句"The railway station was big, black and dark."可以知道。

15. hat country did the writer of the passage come from?

A. England. B. America.

C. France. D. We don t know.

【答案】D 细节题。作者来自于什么地方文章中并没有提到。文章当中只提到他到达伦敦后所遇到的麻烦。

16."In England, each man speaks a different language."The writer thinks so because _____.

A. some people speak English, while others don t

B. he doesn t understand native speakers of English

C. not every Englishman speaks English

D. each Englishman can speak several languages

【答案】B 推理题。从文章中可以知道,即使英国人说得再慢、再仔细,"我"也听不懂他们所说的话,因此作者得出了上述结论。

17. his passage indicates that the best way to learn the spoken language is to learn it _____.

A. from native speakers B. in the classroom

C. over the radio D. through TV

【答案】A 推理题。既然听不懂英国本国人说的话,那么最好的办法就是向本国人学习。

短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边的横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该词右边横线上写出改正后的词。

One day in 1877, when Prince George of England wrote to his 1. _____

grandmother Queen Victoria:"Dear Grandmother, I saw very 2. _____

nice wooden horse in a shop yesterday. I loved it and I 3. _____

haven t got enough money to buy it. Would you send me one pound, dear Granny?""My dear grandson," Queen Victoria 4. _____

wrote back to George:"I don t think what it is a good idea to let 5. _____

you have money since you re still young to judge the valuable 6. _____

of things." Two days ago, Queen Victoria received another letter 7. _____

from her grandson:"Dear Granny, thank you very much. I sell 8. _____

your letter to a bookseller for two pounds. I see how well 9. _____

I can judge things now! Are you satisfied to me? I hope you are." 10. _____

【答案】

1. 去掉 when 此处不是时间状语从句。
2. ery 前 a 因为 horse 是单数名词。
3. nd→but 此句的意思是"我喜欢它,但是没有足够的钱买",应用表示转折意义的连词。
4. √
5. 去掉 what 或改为 that that 引导宾语从句可以省略。
6. aluable→value 此处应用名词。
7. go→later "两天以后"才符合上下文的意思。
8. ell→sold 叙述的应是过去发生的事情。
9. →You you 指的是 Queen Victoria。
10. o→with 介词用错。be satisfied with 意思是"满意于……"。

书面表达

假定你是李华。你所在的学校将在暑假期间举办"澳大利亚文化展览"。请你根据以下要点给澳大利亚的朋友 Peterson 写一封信,请他届时前来给你们作一个讲座。

讲座目的:帮助师生了解澳洲历史与文化

主要内容:简要介绍澳大利亚的风土人情

讲座日期:8 月第一周内任一天的下午

讲座时间:3 00—5 00;约两小时

注意:(1)可以适当增加细节,使结构完整;

(2)词数 100 左右

Dear Peterson,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

【参考答案】

Our school is planning to hold an Australian Culture Show this summer vacation. I m writing to invite you to give us a lecture about the people and custom on the continent of Australia.

We would like to get our teachers and students to learn more about your history and culture. You may choose any day of the first week in August and give us the talk on the afternoon, starting from 3 00 p. m., and ending at about 5 00.

I m looking forward to your reply and we re sure your talk will be a success.

Yours,
Li Hua

How do you know when you ve had enough?

In England nobody under the age of eighteen is allowed to drink in a public bar.

Mr Thompson used to go to a bar near his house quite often, but he never took his son, Tom, because he was too young. Then when Tom had his eighteenth birthday, Mr Thompson took him to his usual bar for the first time. They drank for half an hour, and then Mr Thompson said to his son,“ Now, Tom, I want to teach you a useful lesson. You must always be careful not to drink too much. And how do you know when you ve had enough? Well, I ll tell you. Do you see those two lights at the end of the bar? When they seem to have become four, _____. ”

“ But, Dad, ”said Tom,“ I can only see one light at the end of the bar. ”

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

1. hich one fits in the blank?
   A. the owner closes the bar and everyone goes home
   B. you should tell the owner of the bar
   C. you ve had enough and should go home
   D. it s a good time to order your next drink
2. r Thompson did not take his son to the bar _____.
   A. because he didn t want his son to start drinking
   B. until his eighteenth birthday
   C. because there were not enough lights
   D. until they were out of England
3. r Thompson wanted to teach his son _____.
   A. how to know when to stop drinking
   B. the dangers of drinking
   C. to be a more patient person
   D. how to count lights

1. **【答案】**C **此句是对上一句**‘ And how do you know when you ve had enough? ’**的回答。**
2. **【答案】**B **由**“ Then when Tom had his 18th birthday for the first time ”**可知。**
3. **【答案】**A **由**‘ And how do you know when you ve had enough? ”**可知。**

On Friendship

A friend should be treated as oneself, because a friend is another self. A friend and I, although we have two separated bodies, are of one mind.

In easy times it is difficult to tell true friends from false ones. In hard times, nature of friendship is discovered. In hard times, a true friend draws closer, while a false one turns away.

Before making friends, we should first judge. After making friends, we should believe in them.

When in trouble, we love to see a friend s face. Both in trouble and in joy friendship is useful. Friendship reduces sorrow in times of pain and adds to joy in happy times.

Persons with whom we can share our real feelings are our most real friends.

If it is built on common interests and similar moral standards, friendship is strong.

A true friend does not always agree with his friends, nor does he always disagree. He accepts what is reasonable and opposes what is unreasonable. Therefore the duty of a friend is to speak frankly.

Those who have too many close friends have not even one close friend.

Where there are friends, there is success.

To make friends with a noble person is difficult; to make friends with rascals is easy. What is hard to bring together is hard to separate. What is easily brought together is easily separated.

If two persons are good friends in ordinary times, but for a small advantage or small disadvantage they become enemies, this shows that their friendship is not based on virtue.

The purpose of making friends is only to learn from those who are better than oneself, or to teach one who may not be so good. Therefore to teach is to learn and to learn is to teach.

Cast Away 电影名,《荒岛余生》

The movie stars Tom Hanks and Helen Hunt and is directed by Robert Zemeckis(also director of Forrest Gump) .

Hunks plays Chuck Noland, a workaholic Federal Express systems engineer, who always lives by the clock. His fiancée is often neglected. On Christmas Day, he has a call and has to board a plane to Malaysia, leaving his fiancée. In a terrible storm, his plane crashes over the South Seas, killing the few on board with the exception of Chuck.

The plane crash leaves Chuck stranded on a deserted island for four years. Cut off from all the people and stripped of everyday conveniences, he must first meet the basic needs of survival. He makes full use of the contents of the washed-up FedEx packages. In total solitude he makes friends with a volleyball which is also washed ashore inside a FedEX package. He communicates with the volleyball, names it Wilson and even paints a face on it with his own blood, almost making a ball as a real person with real feelings. After four years, Chuck returns to the civilization. He becomes transformed both physically and emotionally. He realizes that there is much more to life than work.

UNIT 2

* English around the world *

英语遍及全世界

教学建议

1. 重点单词、短语

make yourself at home		pronounce
broad	repeat	majority
native	total situation	tongue
equal	government	situation
organization	global	communicate
signal	tidy	publish
replace	trade	exchange
service	expression	end up with
come about	bring in	at the same time
a great many	stay up	

2. 重点句型

Don t forget to

With so many people communication in English

Talk with them using English.

3. 语法及日常交际用语

祈使句的间接引语。

表达语言交际困难:

Can you spell that, please?

Could you repeat that, please?

What do you mean by ?

Sorry, I didn t follow you.

I beg your pardon?

Can you say that in a different way?

预习导引

语篇领悟:根据本单元内容,完成下列各题:

1. ost international organizations use _____ as their working language.

   A. English　　B. French

   C. Chinese　　D. Russian

2. here was no difference between the language in Britain and America before _____.

   A. 1828　　B. 776　　C. 1762　　D. 1776

3. hich of the following is TRUE according to the text?

   A. he difference in written English are greater than in spoken English.

   B. Americans and British can t understand each other.

   C. Noah Webster helped to divide the language into British English and American English.

   D. 200 years ago British dictionaries and American dictionaries were not quite different.

4. rom passage one we can infer that _____.

   A. nglish will be the only language to be used in the world

   B. native speakers of English might find it unnecessary for them to learn a foreign language

   C. the number of learners of English will become smaller in the future

   D. with the development of China s economy, Chinese will become more important than English

5. rom passage two we can infer that _____.

   A. merican English and British English will become more and more different

   B. Noah Webster was proud of his own country

   C. language changed very fast

   D. students had better learn American English rather than British English

1. 由"English is the working language of most international organizations, trade and tourism."可知。
2. D 由"In 1776 America became an independent country."可知。
3. C 由"In 1828 Noah Webster published wanted to make."可知。
4. B 由"English is the working language of most organizations "可知。
5. B 由"He published the first American dictionary "可知。

知能互动

重点单词、短语、句型详解

1. make oneself at home 无拘束; 随便; 感到舒服

牛刀小试

(1) If you get to my home before I do, _____a drink and _____. 如果你在我之前到我家, 请自己拿饮料喝, 别拘束。(翻译)

(2) _____.

请坐在桌边, 随便点。(翻译)

(1) help yourself to; make yourself at home

(2) Please sit at the table and make yourself at home

2. majority *n.* 大多数; 大部分

知识驿站

作主语, 强调整体时, 使用单数动词; 若强调团体中的每一个分子, 则动词用复数形式。

The majority is(are) against the plan.

大多数人都反对这个计划。

major *adj.* 主要的; 重要的; 一流的

major department 重要部门　a major subject 主修科目

牛刀小试

(1) _____ seem to prefer watching games to playing games. 大多数人似乎都喜欢看比赛, 而不喜欢参加比赛。(翻译)

(2) He was elected by a large majority.

_____. (翻译)

(1) The majority of people

(2) 他以大多数票当选。

3. mean *v.* 意味; 有……的意思; 指……而言

What does the word mean? 这个单词是什么意思?

The red light means "stop". 红灯表示"停止"的意思。

知识驿站

mean to do something 表示"打算做";

I mean 可以作插入语, 表示更正或补充前面所说的话;

means 作名词, 是"手段; 方法"的意思;

by no means 作副词用, 意思为"一点也不", 相当于 not at all。

I didn t mean to say so. 我不是存心这么说的。

牛刀小试

(1) She is smart, _____, she knows exactly what I think. 她很聪明, 我的意思是说, 她完全知道我的想法。(翻译)

(2) mean that _____.

我说你不公平。(翻译)

(3) here is no means of _____.

没有办法可以到达那里。(翻译)

(4) I am _____ satisfied with my present income. 我对目前的收入一点也不满意。(翻译)

(1) I mean　(2) you are unfair

(3) getting there　(4) by no means

4. ore than 多过……; 不止……; ……以上

知识驿站

通常置于名词、形容词、副词、动词以及从句之前。

more than once 不止一次

There are more than 100 people at the party.

有 100 多个人参加了聚会。

more than 后接数词时, 按上下文关系, 偶尔也包括该数在内。

People more than 18 years of age have the right to vote in China. 在中国, 年满 18 岁的人有选举权。

more than 后接"one + 名词"时, 在语意上虽为复数, 仍视为单数。

辨析金钥匙

more, more than 和 more than 看上去非常相似, 但用法却不同。

more 可作形容词, 意为"更多的, 另外的, 多余的", 其后多接名词。

I m still hungry. Can I have some more pudding?

我还饿。我可以再吃些布丁吗?

There is more food in the kitchen.

厨房里还有多余的食物。

more than 意为"超过, 多余", 相当于 over。

There are more than nine hundred students in our school.

我校有 900 多个学生。

More than 1, 500 people lost their lives.

1500 多人丧失了生命。

more than 意为"比……更……", 中间多接名词、多音节的形容词或副词。

I have more books than Li Lei. 我的书比李雷的书多。

Tom is more careful than Jim. 汤姆比吉姆更仔细。

牛刀小试

(1) Her performance was _____; it was perfect. 她的表演非常好, 可以说是完美的。(翻译)

(2) he consequence was _____.

结果远远超过他的想象。(翻译)

(3) ore than one house _____ burnt down in the fire.

不止一间房子在火灾中被烧毁。(翻译)

(1) more than good

(2) more than he imagined

(3) was

5. such as

知识驿站

such as 用于列举事物, 作"例如; 像……一样; 诸如……之类"讲。但是要注意的是, 它只能列举部分, 而不能是全部。

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