



Unit1 Friendship

话题写作

话题：朋友/友谊

常用词汇：

get to know sb.认识某人 know sb.really well 熟知某人
make friends with sb.和某人交朋友 a strong personality 一个很强的个性
personal matters 隐私 friendship 友谊 friendly 友好的
a close friend 一个亲密的朋友 trust each other 相互信任
precious 珍贵的 worthy 有价值的 understanding 通情达理的
share...with sb.与某人分享…… be loyal to 对……忠诚
keep in touch with sb.与某人保持联系 keep company with sb.和某人结交
stay best friends with sb.和某人保持很好的友谊

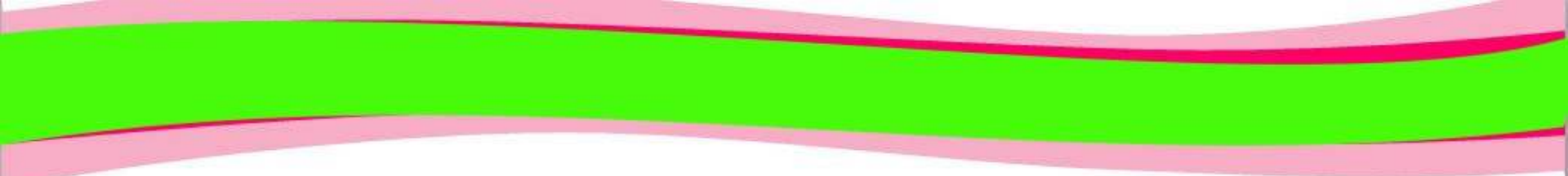
范例：

Ladies and gentlemen,

It's my honor to stand here and say something about friendship.

First, I think everyone needs friends and is eager to get friendship. When you are happy, you can share your happiness with your friends and when you are sad, you can complain to your friends. If you are arrogant, your friends can persuade you and they can make you confident and brave when you are discouraged.

Second, as we all know, friendship is valuable. It can touch your heart and give you hope. Many people are proud of having a good friend. We must cherish our friends when we are happy with our friends. We should try our best to protect the friendship from being hurt.



We will meet a lot of friends in our life. We should find the people who can understand us and share not only happiness but also sadness. When you lose it, both you and your friend will feel very sorrowful. So you can't give up those friends, please don't forget to keep in touch with your old friends, because staying with old friends is cherishable.

Finally, just as an old saying goes, love comes and goes but friendship stays. It's sweet and poetic, full of tears, hopes and happiness. **So let's cherish friendship!**

That's all. Thank you for listening.

单元基础知识检测

一、单词识记

根据词意写英文单词或写出单词的汉语意思。

1. 平静; 镇定 *v.* 平静的; 沉着的 *adj.* calm
2. 遭受; 经历 *v.* suffer
3. 恢复; 痊愈 *v.* recover
4. 担忧; 涉及 *vt.* 担心; 关注 *n.* concern
5. 安家; 定居 *v.* 安排; 解决 *vt.* settle
6. 不理睬; 忽视 *vt.* ignore

7. 整个的; 全部的 *adj.* entire

8. 德国的; 德语的 *adj.* 德国人; 德语 *n.* German

9. 不安的; 不适的 *adj.* 使不安 *vt.* upset

10. 确实如此; 正是 *adv.* exactly

11. loneliness *n.* 孤单

12. secondly *adv.* 第二

13. swap *vt.* 交换

14. loose *adj.* 松开的

15. series *n.* 连续

16. item *n.* 项目

17. pack *v.* 包装 *n.* 小包

18. grateful *adj.* 感激的

19. teenager *n.* 十几岁的青少年

20. dusty *adj.* 积满灰尘的

二、词汇拓展

用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The strikers have reached a settlement with the employers.(settle)

2. To say you were ignorant of the rules is no excuse.(ignore)

3. They didn't know which one to believe because the report from Beijing disagreed with that from Guangzhou.(agree)

4. The patient made a quick recovery from the illness with the good care of his wife.(recover)

5. Judging from his accent, the stranger must be from Germany.(German)

三、词组互译

将下列词组译成英语或中文。

1. (使)平静下来 calm down
2. 去度假 go on holidays
3. 照料；看管 take care of
4. 一系列 a series of
5. 参加期末考试 take the end of term exam
6. 考试作弊 cheat in the exam
7. 列举……的理由 make a list of reasons for
8. 使……成为朋友 make sb. one's friend
9. 关心；挂念 be concerned about
10. 参加；加入 join in

11. stay awake 保持清醒
12. take no notice of 不注意
13. one after another 接连
14. with so many clothes on 穿着那么多衣服
15. show interest in 对……感兴趣
16. suffer from 遭受，患病
17. get along with 与……相处；进展
18. should have studied 本来应该学习
19. keep a diary 记日记
20. set down 记下；登记

四、单元重点句子填空

根据句子结构或语法要求填空。

1. While walking (walk) the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

2. I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging (hang) before very dusty windows.

3. Anne and her family had hidden away for nearly twenty five years before they were discovered (discover).

4. We will read how Anne felt after being in the hiding (hide) place.

5. It's no pleasure looking (look) through these any longer because nature is one thing that must be experienced (experience).

6. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do.

7. She suffered from loneliness, but she had to learn to like it there.

五、课文内容理解

根据课文内容，请用适当的词或短语的正确形式填空。

Because the German Nazis were catching the Jews, Annie and her family had to 1. hide away in Amsterdam for over two years before they were discovered. During that time Annie didn't want to just 2. set down a series of facts in her diary, but she 3. treated it as her best friend. In her diary on 15th June, 1944, she wrote that she was 4. crazy about everything 5. to do with the nature, like the flowers, songs of the birds, the blue sky and etc.

But in fact, she couldn't enjoy all these, for they were afraid to be found. So 6. in order to have a look at the moonlight, one evening, she stayed awake 7. on purpose , but she didn't dare to open a window because the moon gave out far 8. too much light. Until one rainy, dark night, she had the chance to see the night 9. face to face . Most of the time she could only look at the nature through dirty curtains. She thought it was 10. no pleasure looking through those any longer.

六、单元语法复习

将所给出的直接引语变为间接引语。

1. “Why did you choose your diary and old letters?” her father asked her.

2. “Have you finished your work on time?” his father asked him.

3. “I don't want to go there tomorrow,” Jack said.

4. “I didn't go to the theater with my friends last night,” Peter answered her.

5. “Where are you from?” asked the assistant.

【答案】

1. Her father asked her why she had chosen her diary and old letters.
2. His father asked him whether he had finished his work on time.
3. Jack said that he didn't want to go there the next day.
4. Peter answered her that he didn't go to the theater with his friends last night.
5. The assistant asked them where they were from.

考点全掌握

[核心单词]

1. upset

vt.(upset; upset)使心烦/不安; 打乱

n. 心烦意乱

adj. 苦恼的; 不快的

upset sb.(by sth.)使某人不安/心烦

be upset about sth./to do/that 从句 为某事而难过/恼火

运用：完成句子

1) 不要为这条裙子难过——上面只有一个小污点。

Don't get upset about the dress—there's only a little stain on it.

2) 听到假期已被取消，她很恼火。

She was very upset to hear that the holiday had been cancelled.

3) 你没回信给他，他很苦恼。

He was very upset that you didn't reply to his letter.

4) 他因吃了太多油腻食物而使胃不舒服。

His stomach was upset by eating too much rich food.

2. calm

v. 使平静, 镇静

adj. 平静的; 镇定的

keep/stay calm (about sth.) (对某事)保持镇定

calm(sb.)down 使(某人)平静; 使(某人)镇定

运用：完成句子

1)让足球球迷平静下来是很困难的。

It is very difficult _____.

2)她并不善于在困难的情况下保持冷静。

She's not very good at _____ in difficult situations.

【答案】

1)to calm down the football fans

2)keeping/staying calm

3. suffer

vi. 受苦; 患(病)

vt. 蒙受; 经历; 容忍

suffer pain/defeat 遭受痛苦/失败

suffer greatly/a lot 蒙受重大损失/忍受极大痛苦

suffer from 忍受, 遭受; 患……病

运用：完成句子

1)她患有遗忘症。

She's _____ loss of memory.

2)我们在金融危机中损失惨重。

We _____ in the financial crisis.

【答案】

1)suffering from

2)suffered huge losses

4. reason

n. 理由; 原因; 道理

v. 推理

reason for sth./doing sth./to do sth.(做)……的理由/原因

reason why 从句/that 从句 ……的原因

for one/some reason 由于某种原因

运用：完成句子

1)有充分理由认为他在说谎。

_____ to believe that he is lying.

2)我迟到的原因是我没赶上公共汽车。

_____ is that I missed the bus.

3)我们有充分的理由反对这个计划。

We have adequate reason _____.

4)出于某种原因，他决定辞职。

_____, he's decided to leave his job.

比较：

cause: 指某事发生的原因。

reason: 用以解释做某事的原因或理由。

运用：用适当的名词填空

5)The police are investigating the _____ of the explosion.

6)She didn't give any _____ for leaving.

【答案】

1)There is good reason

2)The reason why I'm late

3)for not supporting the plan

4)For some reason

5)cause

6)reasons

5. settle

vt. 处理； 解决

vi. 安家； 定居

settle down 定居下来； 使平静下来； 专心于

settle a dispute/an argument/an issue 解决争端/争论/问题

settle in a place 在一个地方定居下来

运用：完成句子

1)老师叫学生们静下心来继续做功课。

The teacher told the children _____ and get on with their work.

2)我们旅行多年后，决定在伦敦定居。

After years of travel, we decided _____.

【答案】

1)to settle down

2)to settle in London

[核 心 短 语]

1. add (sth.)up 把……加起来
add up to 总计; 总共
add to 增加
add A to B 把 A 和 B 相加
add fuel to the flames 火上加油

运用：根据句子意思，填上含有 add 的适当短语

1) Please _____ your scores and see how many points you have got.

2) Many words have been _____ this edition of the dictionary.

3) The bad weather only _____ our difficulties.

4) The various building programmes _____ several thousand new homes.

【答案】 1) add up 2) added to 3) added to 4) add up to

2. go through 经历；被正式通过；仔细检查

运用：完成句子

1)一旦我的离婚申请获准，我们就结婚。

_____， we'll get married.

2)她仔细审核公司的账目，寻找欺骗作弊的证据。

She _____, looking for evidence of fraud (欺骗)。

3)我不愿别的任何人经历我所经历过的事情。

I wouldn't like anyone else _____.

【答案】

1)As soon as my divorce goes through

2)went through the company's accounts

3)to go through what I've been through

3. get along/on with sb. 与某人和睦相处

get along/on with sth. ……取得进展；继续做某事

运用：完成句子

1) 我这份工作进展不太快。

I'm _____ this job.

2) 我们的新经理非常随和。

Our new manager is very easy _____.

【答案】

1) not getting along very fast with

2) to get along with

4. set sb. down (车停下来)让某人下车

set sth. down 记下; 写下

运用: 完成句子

1)公共汽车停下来让一个老太太下车。

The bus stopped _____.

2)你为何不把你的想法写在纸上?

Why don't you _____ on paper?

【答案】 1)to set down an old lady 2)set down your ideas

联想:

pick sb.up 让某人上车

write/put sth. down 写下

5. join in (sth./doing sth.)参加(活动)

join sb.in (doing) sth./to do sth. 与某人一起做……

运用：完成句子

1)我参加 (这游戏)行吗？

Can I _____ (the game)?

2)他们一起唱圣诞颂歌。

They all _____ the Christmas carols.

3)我母亲和我一起向你表示美好的祝愿。

My mother _____ you all our best wishes.

【答案】

1)join in

2)joined in singing

3)joins me in sending

拓展：

join A to B; join A and B together 把 A 和 B 连接起来；联合 A 和 B

be joined to sth. 与某物相连

[核 心 句 型]

1. **It was the first time** in a year and a half **that** I had seen the night face to face.

It is/was the first/second/last time that...某人第一次/第二次/最后一次做.....

that 从句中的谓语动词用现在或过去完成时。

仿写:

1)这是约翰第二次举办画展了。

2)这是她第三次到这个山村看望这些孩子。

【答案】

1)It's the second time that John has held an art exhibition.

2)It was the third time that she had come to this mountainous village to see the children.

比较：

It's time that sb.did sth./It's time for sb.to do sth.

是某人该做某事的时候了。如：

It's time that you prepared for the coming exams.

It's time for you to prepare for the coming exams.

你该为即将举行的考试做准备了。

2. **While walking the dog**, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

While walking the dog = while you were walking the dog

引导词 when/while/if/until/unless...+doing/done 结构在句中作时间状语，相当于一个该引导词引导的状语从句。

运用：完成句子

1)我在北京旅游时碰巧见到了一个我以前的同学。

_____ , I happened to meet a former classmate.

2)除非有人邀请，否则她不会参加这个会议的。

She won't go to the conference_____.

【答案】

1)When travelling in Beijing

2)unless invited

3. I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven **in order to have** a good look at the moon by myself.

in order to do sth. 引导一个目的状语，意为“为了……”。

运用：完成句子

1) 她到得很早，图的是得个好座位。

She arrived early in order to get a good seat.

归纳：英语中常见的“目的”表达法

- 1)to do sth.
- 2)in order to do sth.
- 3)so as to do sth.
- 4)so that...
- 5)in order that...
- 6)in case...
- 7)for fear that...
- 8)for/with the purpose of doing sth.
- 9)do sth. for sth.
- 10)what...for...
- 11)the purpose of doing sth. is to do sth.
- 12)go/come and do sth.

运用：完成句子

2)学习英语的目的是为了交流。

The purpose of learning English is to communicate .

3)多带点衣服，以防天气变冷。

Take some more clothes in case it becomes cold .

4)买手机是为了方便。

Buying a mobile phone is for convenience .

5)为了让其他人听见，他站起来并且高声大喊。

In order to make himself heard , he stood up and spoke loud.

[难句结构分析]

It's no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

结构分析：整句是个复合句。主句是 It's no pleasure looking through these any longer, It 是形式主语，真正主语是后面的 looking through these; because 引导的是原因状语从句，that 引导的是定语从句，修饰先行词 one thing。

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