

高一英语暑假班精编教案

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Lesson 1 句子成分和结构（一）

I. 句子成分：

要弄清楚英语句子的结构，我们先要弄清楚组成一个句子的各个组成部分，即句子的成分。

句子的主干成分有：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、补语

主语：（1）是一个句子所要说明的人和事物，（2）表示句子说的是什么人或什么事，（3）是一句的主体；（4）一般位于句首，但在 **there be**、疑问句（主语不是疑问词）、倒装句中，主语在谓语动词、助动词、情态动词之后。如：

Have Jack told you about the meeting?

Why do you think the plan isn't going to work?

Hardly can he understand the handwriting.

主语可以用以下这些表示： 1. 名词； 2. 代词； 3. 数词； 4. 动名词； 5. 不定式； 6. 词组或复合结构； 7. 从句； 8. 名词化的其他词类。如：

A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life.

Who is speaking, please? This is Jack speaking.

Two will be enough.

Working all day without having a break is bad for you.

It is important to learn English well.

It is said that the famous professor is going to give us a lecture this afternoon.

Practice:划出下列句子中的主语

1. To have our hair cut before the Spring Festival is a traditional custom in China.
2. Retiring from the job for a long time makes my father have a sense of loss.
3. Have you heard from Susan in the past few weeks?
4. There are some foreign students visiting our school now.
5. It is necessary for us to reflect on our work from time to time.
6. It is generally believed that going to college is important for future success.

2、谓语：①它是说明主语的动作或状态的，说明主语做什么、怎么做；②作谓语的常有：动词或动词短语。动词还分实义动词（行为动词）、be 动词和连系动词(如 look, sound, smell, taste, feel, get, turn, become 等)。如：

The soup tastes good .

The boy is interested in playing PC games.

The boss made the workers work long hours.

3. 宾语：（1）它是表示及物动词或及物动词短语所作用的对象（动宾），如 I study English 中的 English 和 He makes full use of his spare time to study 中的 his spare time. （2）介词后的名词或代词，叫做介词的宾语（介宾），如 I'm looking forward to seeing you 中的 seeing you. （3）一般位于及物动词或介词之后。（4）一些动词后可以跟双宾语，如 give, pass, bring, fetch, show, buy, tell, owe 等
宾语可以用以下这些表示： 1. 名词； 2. 代词； 3. 数词； 4. 动名词； 5. 不定式；

6. 复合结构; 7. 从句; 8. 名词化的形容词及其他词类, 如:

She died a heroic death.

They didn't promise him anything definite.

How many do you want? We need two.

Practice: 划出下列句子中的宾语。

1. How many books and dictionaries do you have in your bookcase?
2. We should avoid eating high-fat food in order not to damage our health.
3. Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belt. The plane is taking off.
4. Remember to tell him that our flight has been delayed.
5. Are you interested in becoming a professional basketball player?
6. The reforms have brought about real changes to the country.

4、表语: (1) 它是放在连系动词之后表示主语的身份、特征、性质、状态的,
(2) 一般位于系动词之后。如 That sounds a good idea 中的 a good idea.

表语可以用以下这些表示: 1. 名词; 2. 代词; 3. 数词; 4. 形容词; 5. 分词;
6. 动名词; 7. 不定式; 8. 副词; 9. 介词短语; 10. 词组; 11. 从句。如:

The masses are the real heroes.

Spain is getting hotter and drier.

We are on our way.

His dream is to liberate these people.

That is something we have always to keep in mind.

She was the first to learn about it.

The truth is that he died in a traffic accident many years ago.

Practice: 划出下列句子中的表语。

1. Using body language properly in greetings will make people feel welcome.
2. It becomes a common sense that laws can't always protect victims.
3. It is said that the dormitory rooms on the fifth floor are ours.

5、补语: 补充说明句中的主语或者宾语的形容词、名词、介词短语、不定式和分词(短语)。如:

I find it interesting. 形容词

They painted their boat white. / Their boat was painted white. 形容词

His father named him Thomas. / His is named Thomas by his father. 名词

Let the fresh air in. / Fresh air was let in. 副词

You mustn't force him to lend his money to you. / He mustn't be forced to lend his money to you. 不定式短语

We saw her entering the room. / She was seen entering the room. 现在分词短语

We found everything in good order. / Everything is found in good order. 介词短语

Practice:

a. 划出下列句子中的宾语补足语。

1. The bank was found robbed by a group of armed men early in the morning.
2. The witness claimed that he saw the suspect climbing up into the window at that

time.

b. 把下列句子给成被动句。

1. They elected him chairman of the committee. _____
2. We saw her take the baby. _____.

II. 简单句的分类

英语的简单句分为 5 种基本句型，句子再长，句子中的这些主要成分还是这 5 类。

(1) 主语+谓语：I waited and waited. She came. 我等了又等。她来了。

(2) 主语+谓语+宾语：I ate three hamburgers. 我吃了 3 只汉堡。

(3) 主语+谓语 (系动词)+表语：My name is David. I am a teacher.

(4) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾补：

Everyone calls me David. 大家都叫我大卫。

We found the hall full. 我们发现礼堂坐满了。

(5) 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

My teacher gave me a book yesterday. = My teacher gave a book to me yesterday.

Translation Exercises

1、主谓结构(主语+谓语)

房价在过去十年翻了个倍。(double) _____

只有十个人活了下来。(survive) _____

这一物种存在了数百万年。(exist) _____

2、主谓宾结构 (主语+谓语+宾语)

他缺少表达自己的勇气。(lack) _____

他在工作时心脏病发。(suffer) _____

3、主系表结构

be 动词：

我们很有可能会输掉比赛。(likely) _____

他经常迟到的原因是他睡得晚。(reason) _____

系动词：

这个主意听起来很棒。(sound) _____

他似乎喜欢那幅画。(seem) _____

【模块练习】

(A)

Reading involves looking at illustrative symbols and expressing mentally the sounds and ideas they represent. Concepts of reading have changed 50 over the centuries. During the 1950's and 1960's especially, increased attention has been devoted to 51 the reading process. Although experts agree that reading 52 a complex organization of higher mental 53, they disagree about the exact nature of the process. Some experts, who regard language primarily as a code using symbols to represent sounds, 54 reading as simply the *decoding* (解码) of

symbols into the sounds they stand for.

These authorities 55 that meaning, being concerned with thinking, must be taught independently of the decoding process. Others maintain that reading is inexplicably related to thinking, and that a child who pronounces sounds without 56 their meaning is not truly reading. The reader, 57 some, is not just a person with a theoretical ability to read but one who 58 reads.

Many adults, although they have the ability to read, have never read a book in its 59. By some experts they would not be 60 as readers. Clearly, the philosophy, objectives, methods and materials of reading will depend on the definition one use. By the most 61 and satisfactory definition, reading is the ability to 62 the sound-symbols code of the language, to interpret meaning for various 63, at various rates, and at various levels of difficulty, and to do so widely and enthusiastically. 64, reading is the interpretation of ideas through the use of symbols representing sounds and ideas.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. specifically | B. dramatically | C. abstractly | D. ridiculously |
| 51. A. understanding | B. translating | C. defining | D. substituting |
| 52. A. involves | B. concentrates | C. specializes | D. analyzes |
| 53. A. opinions | B. effects | C. manners | D. functions |
| 54. A. view | B. look | C. reassure | D. agree |
| 55. A. support | B. argue | C. attempt | D. compete |
| 56. A. interpreting | B. saying | C. reciting | D. reading |
| 57. A. in addition to | B. for example | C. according to | D. such as |
| 58. A. completely | B. carefully | C. publically | D. actually |
| 59. A. part | B. whole | C. standard | D. straight |
| 60. A. applied | B. granted | C. classified | D. graded |
| 61. A. instructive | B. doubtful | C. certain | D. complicated |
| 62. A. strike | B. illustrate | C. define | D. unlock |
| 63. A. purposes | B. degrees | C. stages | D. steps |
| 64. A. On the other hand | B. In short | C. By the way | D. So far |

【语法巩固】

分析下列句子成分

1. Our school is not far from my home.
2. It is a great pleasure to talk with you.
3. All of us considered him honest.

4. My grandfather bought me a pair of sports shoes.
5. He made it clear that he would leave the city.
6. I love you more than her.
7. Tees turn green when spring comes.
8. They pushed the door open.
9. Grandma told me an interesting story last night.
10. He wrote carefully some letters to his friends.
11. All the students think highly of his teaching
12. Help yourself to what you like.
13. We will make our school more beautiful.
14. That is why he didn't know.
15. She showed us many of her pictures.
16. Luckily the 1989 earthquake did not happen in the center of town.
17. The cars made in Japan are better than those in Germany.
18. There are so many people in the hall that it's hard for me to find him.
19. No matter how difficult the task may be, we must fulfil it this month.
20. Go back where you came from.
21. We must do whatever the people want us to do.

Lesson 2 句子成分和结构（二）

除了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、补语外，句子的成分还有：定语、状语和同位语。

1、定语：（1）它是修饰、限定名词或代词用的，（2）一般可以翻译成“……的”。
（3）定语可以用以下这些表示：名词、形容词、数词、介词短语、不定式、分词、动名词和定语从句。如：

apple trees, shoe shops 名词

the book on the table, people in need, a present for you 介词短语

swimming pools, sleeping bags, washing machines 动名词

an opportunity to try something new, your desire to win, 不定式

the man standing there, the boy staring at the sky -ing 分词作定语

a guy called John, the picture taken in Shanghai -ed 分词作定语

Anything that can go wrong will go wrong. 定语从句

(4)若是词则多作前置定语, 如 the polluted river; 若是短语或定语从句则只能作后置定语,如 the river polluted by chemicals

(5) 像 something 这类不定代词, 定语必须放在后面, 如 something new, anything else。

Practice: 划出句子中的定语

1. Many took part in the singing contest.
2. We must live up to the Party's expectations.
3. The players all have confidence in their manager.
4. Do you have any money left?
5. His words moved everyone present.
6. They do not have the courage to apologise for their actions.
7. We want to book a room that has a view of the sea.

2、状语: (1)它是修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句用的。(2)说明时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、程度、方式、伴随情况等。(3)其位置多位于句首或句尾, 但表频率或程度的副词应位于句中 be 动词、情态动词和助动词之后, 实义动词之前。地点和时间应按先小后大的顺序。

状语可以用以下这些表示: 副词(短语)、介词短语、不定式、分词(短语)、名词短语和状语从句。如 I like it very much 中的 very 修饰 much, 而 much 又修饰 like。

Light travels most quickly. 副词及副词性词组

He has lived in the city for ten years. 介词短语

He is proud to have passed the national college entrance examination. 不定式短语

He is in the room making a model plane. 分词短语

Once you begin, you must continue. 状语从句

Practice: 划出下列句子中的状语

1. Nowadays many people fancy Apple products.
2. He is running very fast on the playground.
3. You are completely wrong.
4. Hearing the news, the whole class were wild with joy.
5. Located at the center of People's Square, Shanghai Grand Theater is regarded as one of the symbols of Shanghai.

3、同位语: 把一个名词(短语)、代词或从句放在另一名词或代词后, 对前面的名词或代词作进一步解释, 用以说明前者的性质或情况, 这样的名词或代词叫同

位语。如 We Chinese people love peace 中的 Chinese people 是主语 We 的同位语。

Practice: 划出下列句子中的状语

1. You all should be punished.
2. She herself went there.
3. They each have an apple.
4. Our English teacher, Mr. Zhang, is very thin.

Please analyze the basic sentence structures of the following sentences.

1. People are afraid of being bitten by dogs. _____
2. The librarian often shows the readers the latest books. _____
3. We didn't consider him a reliable man. _____
4. Mr. Li, my English teacher, will be leaving on Tuesday, October 1. _____
5. Like any great building, the White House has its own history. _____
6. The first resident of the White House was John Adams in 1800. _____
7. The boy pretended not having heard about that. _____
8. Americans usually send their friends these gifts and cards through the mail system.
9. His promise did not last long. _____
10. She felt disappointed. _____
11. We gave him a hearty welcome. _____
12. The sun rises in the east. _____
13. He went out without an overcoat. _____
14. The local government offers the poor students a large sum of money every term.
15. I heard Mary singing a popular song the whole night. _____
16. The surgeon tried his best to save the boy. _____
17. She drew the doctor aside to discuss her mother's health. _____
18. The lower production levels are a symptom of widespread dissatisfaction among the workers. _____
19. Mum kept me playing the piano the whole morning. _____
20. Perhaps the most universal topic of any conversation is the weather. _____

【模块练习】

(B)

A new study of 8,000 young people in the Journal of Health and Social Behavior shows that although love can make adults live healthily and happily it is a bad thing for young people. *Puppy love* (早恋) may bring stress for



young people and can lead to *depression* (忧郁症). The study shows that girls become more depressed than boys, and younger girls are the worst of all.

The possible reason for the connection between love and higher risk of depression for girls is “loss of self”. According to the study, even though boys would say “lose themselves in a romantic relationship”, this “loss of self” is much more likely to lead to depression when it happens to girls. Young girls who have romantic relationships usually like hiding their feelings and opinions. They won’t tell that to their parents.

Dr Marian Kaufman, an expert on young people problems, says 15% to 20% young people will have depression during their growing. Trying romance often causes the depression. She advises kids not to jump into romance too early. During growing up, it is important for young people to build strong friendships and a strong sense of self. She also suggests the parents should encourage their kids to keep close to their friends, attend more interesting school activities and spend enough time with family.

Parents should watch for signs of depression -- eating or mood changes -- and if they see signs from their daughters or sons, they need to give help. The good news is that the connection between romance and depression seems to become weak with age. Love will always make us feel young, but only *maturity* (成熟) gives us a chance to avoid its bad side effects.

65. What’s the main idea of the passage?

- A. Puppy love may bring young people depression.
- B. Parents should forbid their children’s love.
- C. Romance is a two - edged sword for adults.
- D. Romance is good for young people.

66. Which of the following is more likely to have depression?

- A. Young people who have a strong sense of selfishness.
- B. Young boys whose parents watch for their behavior.
- C. Young girls who always hide their feelings and opinions.
- D. Careless parents whose children are deep in love.

67. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Lacking love can lead young people to grow up more quickly.
- B. Early love makes young people keep close to their friends and parents.
- C. Parents should help their children to be aware of the signs of depression.
- D. The older a woman is, the less likely she seems to lose herself in romance.

68. What’s the author’s attitude towards puppy love?

- A. Confused.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Disinterested.
- D. Scared.

【语法巩固】

Directions: 划出下列句子当中的状语部分并说出状语种类。

- ①How about meeting again at six?
- ②Mr. Smith lives on the third floor.
- ③Last night she didn’t go to the dance party because of the rain.

- ④ She put the eggs into the basket with great care.
- ⑤ She came in with a dictionary in her hand.
- ⑥ In order to catch up with the others, I must work harder.
- ⑦ To make his dream come true, Tom becomes very interested in business.
- ⑧ The boy needs a pen very much.
- ⑨ The boy really needs a pen.
- ⑩ He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.

Directions: 口译下列句子，用下划线标出定语部分，留意定语的位置，并说明其构成方式。

- ① The letter on the desk is for Mr. Wu.
- ② The woman with a baby in her arms is his mother.
- ③ We need a place twice larger than this one.
- ④ She carried a basket full of eggs.
- ⑤ It's a book worth no more than one dollar.
- ⑥ It's a city far from the coast.
- ⑦ He has money enough to buy a car.
- ⑧ The man downstairs was trying to sleep.
- ⑨ There are lots of places of interest needing repairing in our city.
- ⑩ Tigers belonging to meat-eating animals feed on meat.

Directions: *划出下列句子中的系动词。

- ① His advice proved right.
- ② The shop stays open till 8 o'clock.
- ③ The machine went wrong.
- ④ All these efforts seem in vain.
- ⑤ These words sound reasonable.
- ⑥ The room soon became crowded.
- ⑦ The days are getting longer and longer.
- ⑧ He fell ill yesterday.
- ⑨ Trees turn green in spring.
- ⑩ What you said sounds great.

Lesson 3 宾语从句

宾语从句就是在复合句中作宾语的名词性从句，通常放在主句谓语动词(及物动

词)、介词或形容词之后。

(1)作动词的宾语

①由 that 引导的宾语从句(that 通常可以省略)

Do you know(that) he has joined the army?

你知道他参军了吗?

②由 what, whether(if), whatever 等疑问代词引导的宾语从句

She did not know what had happened.

With the money, you can buy whatever you want.

她不知道发生了什么事。

注意: if 引导的从句不能作介词的宾语。

③动词+间接宾语+宾语从句

She told me that she would accept my invitation.

她告诉我她会接受我的邀请的。

(2)作介词的宾语

It depends on whether you can do the work well.

这取决于你是否能把工作干好。

(3)作形容词的宾语

I'm sure that he will pass the exam.

我确信他会通过考试。

注意: ①that 引导的从句常跟在下列形容词后作宾语: anxious, aware, certain, confident, convinced, determined, glad, proud, surprised, worried, sorry, thankful, ashamed, disappointed, annoyed, pleased, satisfied, content 等。

②it 不仅可以作形式主语, 还可以作形式宾语, 而真正的宾语 that 从句则放在句尾, 特别是在带复合宾语的句子中。

We consider it necessary that he should improve his pronunciation.

他应当改进他的发音, 我们认为这是有必要的。

(4)否定的转移

若主句谓语动词为 think, consider, suppose, believe, expect, fancy, guess, imagine 等, 其后的宾语从句若含有否定意义, 一般要把否定词转移到主句谓语上, 从句谓语用肯定形式。

I don't think this dress fits you well.

我认为你穿这件衣服不是很合适。

Practice

- () 1. He was born in _____ is now known as Xiangyang.
A. that B. what C. where there D. where
- () 2. They were surprised that a child _____ the problems _____ they themselves couldn't.
A. would solve; once B. worked out; them
C. should work out; while D. would settle; but
- () 3. _____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have.
A. What; what B. What; that C. That; that D. That; what
- () 4. When we arrived in _____ our apartment was supposed to be, all I could see was a school.
A. where B. what C. that D. which
- () 5. Don't always _____ that parents will give children whatever they want.
A. take it for granted B. take it as granted
C. take for granted D. grant it
- () 6. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as six months old.
A. what B. whose C. that D. which
- () 7. We all consider _____ of great importance that we should combine theory with practice.
A. that B. it C. which D. this
- () 8. I'm not sure _____.
A. what is the assignment of tomorrow
B. what will the assignment for tomorrow be
C. what will be the assignment of tomorrow
D. what the assignment for tomorrow is
- () 9. Give the prize to _____ you think did the work well.
A. who B. whoever C. whomever D. whom
- () 10. Could you tell me where _____?
A. is the nearest bus stop located B. the nearest bus stop is located
C. is located the nearest bus stop D. located is the nearest bus stop
- () 11. —Did you go to watch the football match?
—No, but I wish I _____.
A. did B. went C. had D. would
- () 12. Thoroughly confused, he hesitated to report _____.
A. what did he see B. what he had seen C. what had he seen D. what he was seen

- () 13. I don't doubt _____ she will learn a lot during her stay in Paris.
A. whether B. if C. that D. what
- () 14. Everything depends on _____ we have enough experience.
A. if B. what C. which D. whether
- () 15. He usually goes to work on his bike except _____ it rains.
A. that B. what C. when D. whether
- () 16. The boy has not changed at all except _____ he is no longer so talkative.
A. why B. that C. what D. if
- () 17. You can write about _____ topic you can think of.
A. however B. wherever C. whenever D. whatever
- () 18. The owner of the shop came to see what _____.
A. the matter was B. the wrong was C. was the matter D. was the wrong
- () 19. We don't care _____ they will not come tomorrow.
A. whether B. if C. when D. that
- () 20. We made _____ a rule that we read English in the morning.
A. it B. that C. what D. which
- () 21. We cannot figure out _____ quite a number of insects, birds, and animals are dying-out.
A. that B. as C. why D. when
- () 22. Mr. Wang is to give us a report on _____ he saw and heard in Australia.
A. that B. what C. whether D. which
- () 23. I know nothing about the accident _____ I read in the newspaper.
A. except what B. except that C. except for D. except
- () 24. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.
A. who is he B. who he is C. who is it D. who it is
- () 25. The true value of life is not in _____, but in _____.
A. how you get; that you give B. which you get; what you give
C. what do you get; what do you give D. what you get; what you give
- () 26. When we arrived in _____ an old temple was supposed to be, all we could see was just a railway station.
A. where B. what C. that D. which
- () 27. Sarah hopes to become a friend of _____ shares her interests.
A. anyone B. whomever C. no matter who D. whoever
- () 28. These wild flowers are so special that I would do _____ I can to save them.
A. whatever B. that C. which D. whichever
- () 29. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.
A. how they were excited B. how excited they were
C. how excited were they D. they were how excited
- () 30. Eat _____ cake you like and leave the others for _____ comes late.
A. any; who B. whichever; whoever
C. whatever; whom D. every; who

【模块练习】

(B)

Most people who live in Seattle, Washington, love their city. There is a never-ending flow of fun things to do. But, people who live there do not always enjoy the day-after-day absence of sunshine during the winter months.

It is a documented fact that sunshine (or lack of it) plays a major role in how each of us meets the day. It also affects how we perform at school or work. When people are deprived of sunlight, they can develop *seasonal affective disorder*, which makes it difficult for them to feel happy or get things accomplished. No major city in the United States is more affected by the “sunshine factor” than Seattle.

To fight drizzle and fog during the winter months, Steve Murphy created a business that is very popular among the locals. The Indoor Sun Shoppe is more than a little ray of sunshine during the gray days of Seattle’s winter. His shop offers a huge source of plants and artificial lighting for people who are trying to overcome seasonal affective disorder.

Located in Fremont, Washington, The Indoor Sun Shoppe has an amazing collection of exotic (奇异的) plants and “good bugs” in a humid and well-lit environment. At The Indoor Sun Shoppe, you can spend up to \$400 for artificial lighting that will chase away the winter blues. It will also keep your plants healthy. You can buy a dawn simulator(模拟器) that will gradually fill your room with a warming wake-up glow. What better way to meet a Seattle morning when real sunshine is nothing more than a happy thought!

Murphy’s in-home waterfalls are also popular with customers. But his plants and lights remain the “main course.” On a cloudy winter day, The Indoor Sun Shoppe is a bright spot in Seattle!

65. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
 - A. Seattle is located in the state of Washington.
 - B. Citizens love Seattle for their colorful city lives.
 - C. Sunshine in Seattle is rare during the winter months.
 - D. People who live in Seattle are used to the sunshine absence.
66. Which of the following best defines the term *seasonal affective disorder* in Para.2?
 - A. mild temperature and a general feeling of illness caused by gray winter
 - B. exhaustion, depression and lack of energy caused by a lack of sunlight
 - C. winter-related illness caused by the low temperature and little sunlight
 - D. post-holiday depression that comes when relatives leave after Christmas
67. The Indoor Sun Shoppe _____.
 - A. attracts people from different parts of the whole country
 - B. aims to create a humid and well-lit environment during winter months
 - C. brings only a little ray of sunshine during the gray days of Seattle’s winter
 - D. offers variety of goods helping people overcome seasonal affective disorder
68. Which of the following best explains the use of a dawn simulator?
 - A. An alarm clock stimulated by the light rays of early morning.
 - B. A bringer of indoor artificial sunshine when there is none outside.
 - C. An automatic waterfall system helping make indoor plants healthy.

D. A better way to meet a Seattle morning with real warming sunshine.

【语法巩固】

1. Directions: Choose the best answer.

1) Can you tell me ____ you were born, Betty?

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

2) I don't know ____ they have passed the exam.

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

3) I hardly understand ____ he has told me.

- A. that B. what C. which D. who

4) She didn't know ____ back soon.

- A. whether he would be B. if would he be C. he will be D. if he will

5) I don't know ____ he still lives here after so many years.

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

6) Do you know ____ they listened to yesterday evening?

- A. what B. when C. why D. how

7) He asked me ____ told me the accident.

- A. whom B. which C. who D. whose

8) The girls asked if they ____ some food and drink with them.

- A. took B. take C. takes D. will take

9) Catherine said that she ____ to Guangzhou.

- A. has never gone B. had never gone
C. has never been D. had never been

10) She asked Linda if ____ go and get some water.

- A. could she B. she could C. she can D. she may

11) Linda said the moon ____ round the earth.

- A. travelled B. has travelled C. travels D. had travelled

12) You must remember _____.

- A. what your mother said B. what did your mother say
C. your mother said what D. what has your mother said

13) Did you know ____?

- A. who he was looking after B. who was he looking for
C. who he is looking for D. who he is looking after

14) Could you tell me ____?

- A. when will they leave Beijing B. when would they leave Beijing
C. when they will leave Beijing D. when did they leave Beijing

- 15) They don't know _____ their parents are quarrelling.
A. that B. what C. why D. which
- 16) Please tell me _____ last year.
A. where does your sister work B. where did your sister work
C. where your sister works D. where your sister worked
- 17) She asked me if I knew _____.
A. whose pen is it B. whose pen it was
C. whose pen it is D. whose pen was it
- 18) I don't know _____ the day after tomorrow.
A. when does he come B. how will he come
C. if he comes D. whether he'll come
- 19) Could you tell me _____ the radio without any help?
A. how did he mend B. what did he mend
C. how he mended D. what he mended
- 20) I want to know _____.
A. whom is she looking after B. whom she is looking
C. whom is she looking D. whom she is looking after
- 21) Mum is coming. What present _____ for your birthday?
A. do you expect she has got B. you expect has she got
C. you expect she has got D. do you expect has she got
- 22) From the first time I flew a flat paper kite as a child, I was always wondering _____.
A. how made it fly B. how it made fly
C. what it made fly D. what made it fly
- 23) You have no idea _____ for her safety.
A. how anxious I have been B. so anxious I have been
C. how I have been anxious D. I have been so anxious
- 24) The invention of the telegram _____ the transmission of message to any part of the world within a few seconds.
A. made it possible B. made possible C. made possibly D. made it possible
- 25) A crack in the wall told me _____ perhaps the house was not in such good condition after all.
A. how B. that C. why D. whether

2. Directions: Fill in the blanks with proper conjunctions.

- 1) I think father would like to know _____ I have been up to so far, so I decided to send him a quick note.
- 2) I was surprised by her words, which made me recognize _____ silly mistakes I had made.
- 3) Mary wrote an article on _____ the team had failed to win the game.
- 4) They held a discussion about _____ will take over the position of general manager.
- 5) Could you tell me _____ an essay is organized?
- 6) Many people are wondering _____ interplanetary travel will become possible.
- 7) I don't understand _____ so many parents want their children to learn to play the piano.
- 8) The policeman held the boy in his arm and asked _____ child he was.
- 9) The opening ceremony of the 2008 Beijing Olympics left an enduring impression on _____ watched it.
- 10) The car passed by us at _____ we thought was a dangerous speed.

Lesson 4 状语从句（一）

状语从句概览：状语从句在句中作状语。修饰主句中的动词、形容词或副词等。按其意义和作用可分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、比较、方式等 9 种。

一、 时间状语从句

时间状语从句的常用引导词有：when, while, as; before, after; till, until; since, once, by the time, as soon as, hardly ... when, no sooner ... than; the first time, the moment...

1. when

1.1 强调“特定时间”发生事情。

(1) When we eat, we don't talk with each other. 吃饭时我们不互相讲话。

(2) When spring comes, the farmers begin to get busy in sowing.

春天来到时，农民们开始忙着播种。

(3) When my parents came back home I was playing video games.

父母回来时我正在打游戏。

1.2 表示“在...的情况下”，情况与意愿相反。

(1) We have only three persons when we need four. 我们需要四个人，现在只有三个。

(2) How can you learn _____? 你不肯听讲怎能学会好？

1.3 when 还可译作“这时，那时”，相当于“and at this / that time”。常用于以下句

式：，

(1) ... was/were doing... when...正在做某事，这时（突然）.....

I was thinking of this when I heard my name was called. 我正在想这事。这时突然有人叫我的名字。

(2) ... was/were about to do... when...; was/were on the point of doing... when...

.....正要做某事，这时.....

He was about to leave when someone knocked at the door. 他正要走就有人敲门。

(3) ... had just/hardly done... when...刚刚/一.....就

We had hardly fallen asleep when the bell rang. 我们刚刚入睡，突然门铃就响了。

2. while

2.1 句型“当...时某人正在做某事”

(1) While I was playing video games, my parents came back home.

对比 1.1 (1) When my parents came back home I was playing video games.

父母回来时我正在打游戏。

(2) 我正在写作业时，电话响了。

2.2 表示两个动作并列同时进行。

I was playing video games while

我正在打游戏，而我妈正在厨房烧饭。

2.3 意为“趁...的时候做某事”

(1) Strike the iron while it is hot. 趁热打铁。

(2) 趁猪排是热的快点吃掉。

(3)

他趁还没有忘记赶快把这个重要的信息记录下来。

2.4 表示对比

Some people are super rich while some others are penniless. 一些人极为富有，而另一些则一贫如洗。

3. as

3.1 强调同一时间或先后发生的事，与 while 一致。

(1) As I was doing my homework, I heard someone knocking the door.

我在做作业时，听到有人敲门。

(2) 我正要出门，天下雨了。

3.2 意为“随着...”

(1) As spring warms the good earth, the flowers begin to bloom. 随着春暖大地，花朵开始开放。

(2) _____ he grew wiser. 随着年纪增长，他变聪明了。

4. before

4.1 before 表示先后顺序，前后都可以用过去时。

I quickly tidied up my room several minutes before my parents came back.

我在父母回来前几分钟迅速整理好房间。

4.2 意为“没等……就……”“没有来得及……就……”

(1) He left in advance before the meeting began. 没等会议开始他就提前走了。

(2) My telephone rang, but it hung up before I could answer it.

我的电话响了，但我还没来得及接电话就挂了。

4.3 意为“趁，以免，以防”

I'll write it in my notebook before I forget it. 趁着还没忘，我现在就把它写在笔记本上。

4.4 意为“……才……”，强调从句谓语动词表示的动作发生得太慢或太晚

The fire lasted about two hours before the firefighters were able to control it.

大火持续了大约两个小时，消防员才把火控制住。

4.5 It be + 一段时间...before...意为“...之后才...”

It will be two weeks before we meet again. 两周后我们才会再见。

It was two weeks before we met again. 两个星期后我们才又见面了。

(1) It will be another four years before the next Olympic Games is held.

下届奥运会要再过 4 年后才举行。

(2) 新的 iPad 发布还要过几个月的时间。

4.4 主句中用否定，意为“...不多久就...”。

It won't be long before we meet again. 不久（之后）我们就会再见。

It was not long before we met again. 不久（之后）我们又见面了

(1) It will not be long before the final result comes out. 不久后结果就会出来了。

(2) The couple had not been married a week

这对夫妻结婚还没一个星期就开始争吵。

(3) 不久后他就把真相告诉了媒体。

5. till/until

5.1 表示“...直到...”，主句用肯定语气。

(1) We will wait till/ until the result comes out to make the final decision.

我们会等到结果出来再做最后的决定。

(2) 新年夜我们一直熬夜直到半夜 3 点。

5.2 表示“直到...才...”，主句用否定。

(1) I didn't go to bed till/ until I finished all of my homework. 直到完成作业我才睡觉。

这个句型中 until 可以改成强调句和倒装句，这两个句型中 not until 是固定连用的，不能使用 till。

It was not until I finished all of my homework that I went to bed.

Not until I finished all of my homework did I go to bed.

(2)

直到我起床后，才发现外面正下着大雨。

6. since

6.1 “自从”，主句用完成时。

Since the 21st century (came), the prices of real estate have greatly risen in China.

自从 21 世纪以来，中国的房地产价格大幅上涨。

6.2 主句用 It is... 来表示某事距今有多久

It is ten years since we graduated from college. 我们已经大学毕业十年了。

7. 特殊引导词

7.1 as soon as, immediately, instantly 表示“一...就...”。

As soon as I arrived at the destination, I called back home.

我一到达目的地，就打电话回家。

7.2 hardly/ barely/ scarcely...when..., no sooner...than... 表示“刚...就...”。

此句型主句用过去完成时，从句用过去时。

(1) He had hardly hung up the phone when the doorbell rang. 他刚挂电话，门铃就响了。

(2) I had no sooner arrived home than it began to rain. 我刚到家天就开始下雨了。

(3) 他刚坐下，椅子就坏掉了。

*这两个句型都可以转为倒装句，具体在“倒装句”板块中学习。

7.3 the minute, the second, the moment, the day, the week, the morning 等，表示“...的那一...立即就...”

(1) The children ran away from the orchard the moment they saw the guardian.

孩子们见到守园人的那一刻立即逃离了果园。

(2) I gave him the file _____ before the meeting.

我在开会前见到他那一刻就把文件给他了。

7.4 every/each time, the first/last time, next time, any time 都可以当连接词。

(1) Every time I listen to his advice, I get into trouble. 每次听他的意见我就倒霉。

(2) _____ I saw him, he looked tired and upset.

我最后一次见到他时，他看起来很累，而且很沮丧。

(3) _____ we get together, the drinks are on me. 下次我们再聚，喝酒我来买单。

(4) Every/Any time she sees the touching scene of the movie, she can't help crying.

每次她看到电影中的这个感人场面，都会情不自禁哭出来。

7.5 by the time... 表示“到某段时间，将...”，主句中用完成时。

(1) I will have finished all the homework by the time my parents come back home.

到我父母回家时，我会完成所有作业的。

(2) By the time he made to the airport hurriedly,

等到他急急忙忙赶到机场时，飞机已经起飞了。

二、地点状语从句

1. where

1.1 引导地点状语从句

(1) Stay where you are. 待在原地别动。

(2) Generally speaking, air pollution is heavier where _____.
通常说来，有很多工厂的地方空气污染会更加严重。

(3) Things should be put _____. 东西要放在看得见的地方。

1.2 固定句型：Where+地点从句，(there)+主句：通常译成“哪里...哪里就...”。

(1) Where there is no rain, farming is difficult or impossible.

在没有雨水的地方，耕作是困难的，或根本不可能的。

(2) _____ 有志者，事竟成。

2. anywhere, everywhere, wherever

(1) Anywhere there is a fire accident, the firemen will arrive in time.

在任何一个发生火灾的地方，消防队员都会及时赶到。

(2) Now people carry their cellphones _____ 现在人们到哪里都带着手机。

Practice

1. ---How long has this bookshop been in business? --- _____ 1982.

A. After B. In C. From D. Since

2. Mother was worried because little Alice was ill, especially _____ Father was away in France.

A. as B. that C. during D. if

3. After the war, a new school building was put up _____ there had once been a theater.

A. that B. where C. which D. when

4. If you travel _____ the customs are really foreign to yours, please do as the Romans do.

A. in which B. what C. when D. where

5. ---I am going to the post office.

---_____ you are there, can you get me some stamps?

A. For B. While C. Because D. If

6. You should make it a rule to leave things _____ you can find them again.

A. when B. where C. then D. there

7. I was much impressed by great changes and fast pace of life in Shanghai _____ I came to visit this fantastic city.

A. at the first time B. for the first time C. by the first time D. the first time

8. The Li River was so fascinating that I loved it the moment _____ I got out of the coach.

A. when B. since C. / D. as

9. 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
10. If you happen to get lost in the wild, you'd better stay _____ you are and wait for help.
A. why B. where C. who D. what
11. A number of high buildings have arisen _____ there was nothing a year ago but ruins.
A. when B. where C. before D. until
12. He made a mistake, but then he corrected the situation _____ it got worse.
A. until B. when C. before D. as
13. It was at midnight _____ our bus reached the little town of Winchester.
A. that B. until C. since D. before
14. I had hardly got to the office _____ my wife phone me to go back home at once.
A. when B. than C. until D. after
15. A good storyteller must be able to hold his listeners' curiosity _____ he reaches the end of the story.
A. when B. unless C. after D. until
16. ---Did you remember to give Mary the money you owed her?
---Yes, I gave it to her _____ I saw her.
A. while B. the moment C. suddenly D. once
17. I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but it'll still be some time _____ Brian gets back.
A. before B. since C. till D. after
18. ---Are you ready for Spain?
---Yes, I want the kids to experience that _____ they are young.
A. while B. until C. if D. before
19. The field research will take Joan and Paul about five months; it will be a long time _____ we meet them again.
A. after B. before C. since D. when
20. In some places women are expected to earn money _____ men work at home and raise their children.
A. but B. while C. because D. though
21. Scientists say it may be five to eight years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
A. since B. after C. before D. when
22. ---Shall we begin the dinner mom?
---_____ your dad comes back home, honey.
A. Until B. While C. Once D. Not until
23. He was told that it would be at least three more months _____ he could recover and return to work.
A. when B. before C. since D. that
24. Simon thought his computer was broken _____ his little brother pointed out that

he had forgotten to turn it on.

A. until B. unless C. after D. because

25. They were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started.

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

26. The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____ she was and wait for her mother.

A. where B. what C. how D. who

27. We were told that we should follow the main road _____ we reached the destination.

A. whenever B. until C. while D. wherever

28. I had _____ stepped out of the bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel _____ I heard the steps.

A. no sooner; than B. no sooner; when C. barely; when D. hardly; than

29. _____ unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that the latter is due to the former.

A. Before B. Where C. Unless D. Until

30. It just isn't fair. _____ I was working last month, my friends were lying on the beach.

A whenever B though C for D while

31. Several weeks had gone by _____ I realized the painting, was missing.

A. as B. before C. since D. when

32. Jane was spending holiday with her family in a zoo _____ she was bitten by a snake.

A. when B. while C. since

D. once

33. ---How long do you think it will be _____ China sends a manned spaceship to the moon?

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

34. It is almost five years _____ we saw each other last time.

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

35. ---Mom, what did your doctor say?

---He advised me to live _____ the air is fresher.

A. in where B. in which C. where D. the place

where

36. _____ environmental damage is caused, it will take many years for the ecosystem to recover.

A. Even if B. If only C. While D. Once

【模块练习】

(A)

Girls that eat with their families are less likely to develop eating disorders, a study says.

New research shows girls who regularly have family meals are much less likely to adopt

extreme weight control _____ 50 _____ such as *vomiting* (呕吐), using *laxatives* (泻药) or diet pills.

A study _____ 51 _____ more than 2500 American high school students found that girls who ate five or more family meals a week had a much healthier _____ 52 _____ with food in later life.

The research, _____ 53 _____ in international magazine Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, polled students aged 13 to 17 in 1999 who were followed up five years later. Regular family meals were found to have a protective effect _____ 54 _____ the girls' age, weight, socio-economic status, dieting habits or relationship with her family.

Experts say doctors should _____ 55 _____ families to have dinner at the table _____ 56 _____ on the couch in front of the television to keep away from serious eating disorders.

Belinda Dalton, director of eating disorders clinic The Oak House, said eating with family helped "normalize" young people's relationship with food.

"When the young are feeling that they're not treated properly or when they are feeling completely depressed, they _____ 57 _____ something that they can control and food is something _____ 58 _____ and accessible for them to control. _____ 59 _____, if they're sitting with their family on a regular basis then their family can be more in _____ 60 _____ of their eating," Ms Dalton said. "It's about young people feeling _____ 61 _____ their family and that builds *self-esteem* (自尊) and sense of _____ 62 _____ and that works very actively against someone developing an eating disorder."

An eating disorders expert, Kirsty Greenwood, said meal times were often difficult for sufferers. "It's typical that they feel very _____ 63 _____ of their eating habits and often won't eat with other people. Perhaps it's because they haven't _____ 64 _____ the importance of the family meal in their growing up," she said.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 50. A. behaviors | B. therapies | C. progress | D. development |
| 51. A. promoting | B. surveying | C. impressing | D. delivering |
| 52. A. relationship | B. terms | C. company | D. communication |
| 53. A. spread | B. proposed | C. published | D. emerged |
| 54. A. in terms of | B. because of | C. regardless of | D. in honor of |
| 55. A. tempt | B. stimulate | C. encourage | D. attract |
| 56. A. apart from | B. more than | C. other than | D. rather than |
| 57. A. turn down | B. turn to | C. turn over | D. turn up |
| 58. A. available | B. reliable | C. reasonable | D. responsible |
| 59. A. Similarly | B. Consequently | C. Clearly | D. Regularly |
| 60. A. emphasis | B. control | C. response | D. relation |
| 61. A. related with | B. associated to | C. connected with | D. attached on |
| 62. A. cost | B. expense | C. delight | D. worth |
| 63. A. ashamed | B. proud | C. confident | D. ignorant |
| 64. A. experienced | B. accepted | C. profited | D. benefited |

【语法巩固】

Part One

1) You'll do much better _____ you're more careful with your spelling.

- A. if B. before C. although D. unless

- 2) _____ you told me, I heard nothing of what happened.
A. Until B. After C. If D. Since
- 3) I don't understand the text _____ there are few new words in it.
A. so B. because C. if D. though
- 4) I sit in the front of the classroom _____ I can hear clearly.
A. so that B. when C. in order D. so as to
- 5) ---Come and join us, Jimmy!
--- I'm sorry, but I 'm really busy now. If I _____ time, I would certainly go.
A. will have B. have had C. had D. have
- 6) --- Would you please give this message to Jay when he _____?
--- Yes, I will.
A. will come B. would come C. comes D. is coming
- 7) If you don't go to the meeting tomorrow_____.
A. he will, too B. he won't, either C. he does, too D. he doesn't, either
- 8) ---Did David go to school yesterday?
---No, _____ he had a bad cold.
A. because B. if C. though D. if
- 9) Most people _____ when the big earthquake took place in that area.
A. are sleeping B. were sleeping C. slept D. sleep.
- 10) If _____ sunny tomorrow, I _____ fishing in South Lake.
A. is, go B. will be, go C. is, will go D. will be, will go

Part Two

- 11) I know nothing about the news _____ my friend told me yesterday.
A. because B. since C. until D. after
- 12) I will tell him if I _____ him.
A. saw B. will see C. seeing D. see
- 13) I am sleepy _____ I didn't sleep well last night.
A. when B. that C. because D. so
- 14) They won't be back until the work_____.
A. do B. does C. is done D. will do
- 15) --- When will you call me?
--- I will call you as soon as _____ in Shanghai.
A. arrive B. arrives C. arriving D. will arrive
- 16) I'll go to cinema this Sunday_____.

- A. if it will be sunny B. if I'm free
C. when I have no time D. because I'm busy.
- 17) Don't worry. I'll tell Mrs. White _____ she comes back.
A. when B. how C. why D. where
- 18) _____ he studies hard, _____ he doesn't pass the exam.
A. Though, but B. Though, / C. But, Though D. But, /
- 19) It has been two months since I _____ my hometown.
A. leave B. will leave C. left D. have left
- 20) The coat is _____ expensive _____ I can't afford it.
A. such, that B. so, but C. so, that D. such, that

Part Three

- 21) Wang Xiao didn't go to school. She had a fever. （合并为一个复合句）
Wang Xiao didn't go to school _____ she had a fever.
- 22) If you don't study hard, you won't pass the exam. （改为同义句）
You won't pass the exam _____ you study hard.
- 23) I am 15. My brother is 13. （合并为一个复合句）
I am two years older _____ my brother.
- 24) It's raining heavily, but I still go to school. （改为同义句）
I still go to school _____ it's raining heavily.
- 25) It is three years since I joined the army. （改为完成时态）
I have _____ the army for three years.

Part Four

- 26) I will show him the new book as soon as he _____. （到这儿来）
- 27) What will she do when she _____? （长大）
- 28) We will go out to play if it _____ tomorrow. （不下雪）
- 29) While my mother _____, someone knocked at the door. （做饭）
- 30) Turn off the lights before you _____. （离开教室）

Lesson 5 状语从句（二）

-原因、条件、目的、结果状语从句

三、 原因状语从句

1. because, since, as 和 for

because, since, as 是从属连词，引导的原因状语从句可以放在主句之前或之后；for 是并列连词，引导的分句只能后置。

1.1 because 意为“因为”，表示直接的原因/理由，着重从句，是对 why 疑问句的回答，语气最强。

(1) My friends did not arrive on time, because they met the traffic jam.

我朋友没有按时到，因为遇到了交通堵塞。

(2) ---Why were you absent from class yesterday? 你昨天为什么没来上课?
--- 因为我生病了，还发烧。

1.2 as 意为“由于”表示明显的原因或理由，一般说明因果关系，着重主句，原因或理由只是附带说明，不用于回答 why。

(1) As you are in poor health, you should not stay up late at night.

由于你健康状况不佳，就不该晚上熬夜。

(2) 由于天正下雨，运动会推迟了。_____

1.3 since 意为“既然”，表示对方已知的、无须加以说明的既成事实的理由。

since = as it is the fact that..., 着重主句。

(1) Since everybody has arrived, let's begin our meeting. 既然大家都来了，我们开始开会。

(2) _____

既然你没空，我就一个人去看电影了。

1.2 for 并列连词，常表示推断或解释。

(1) The teacher asked Mike to stay after school, for he had not handed in the homework yet.

老师让 Mike 放学后留下来，因为他作业还没交。

(2) He must have recovered from illness, _____

他肯定已经病好了，因为我今天看见他来学校了。(推断)

(3) He couldn't have seen me, for I was not there.

2. seeing/ given that, considering that, now that, given that, in that, etc.

2.1 seeing/ given that (鉴于，既然)，considering that (考虑到，鉴于)，近似 since。

(1) Seeing that it's raining, we'd better stay indoors. 鉴于外边在下雨，我们最好待在室内。

(2) _____ everybody is here, we will begin our discussion right now.

考虑到大家都在这里，我们现在就开始讨论。

2.2 now that 意为“既然”，与 since 的区别在于它解释现在才发生的事情。

(1) Now that you refuse to take my suggestion, I will leave you to your own business.

既然你拒绝接受我的提议，那我就不管了，你自己搞定吧。

(2)

_____ 既然你决定要出国留学，就要努力学好英语。

2.3 in that 意为“在于，因为”

(1) The current mobile phones are different from the old ones in that they use touching screen. 如今的手机跟老的不用，在于它们都使用触摸屏。

(2) I like the downtown better than country in _____

比起城郊我更喜欢市区，因为我的朋友大多住在那里。

(3)

一些人比其他人成功，在于他们更懂得抓住宝贵的机遇。

四、 条件状语从句

1. 常用引导词 if, unless, once

1.1 if 引导条件/假设

(1) If it rains tomorrow, we will go hiking. 如果明天下雨我们就不去远足了。

(2) _____, you should do more exercise regularly.

如果你每天都睡不好，应该有规律地多运动一下。

1.2 if 的祈使句型：if 从句可以用“祈使句+and/or”或“名词短语+and/or”的句型来表达。

(1) Give me somewhere to stand, and I will move the earth. 给我一个支点，我能掀动地球。

(2) Stop struggling, and you _____ 如果停止奋斗，就等于停止生命。

(3) One more mistake, _____ 要是再犯一次错误，就炒了你。

(4) Work harder, _____ 要更努力，否则下次又要失败了。

1.3 unless 意为“除非...不然...”，引导否定的条件/假设

(1) I won't go to the movie unless they all go too. 除非他们也去看电影，否则我就不去。

(2) You will be late unless you set out immediately. 除非你立刻出发，否则会迟到的。

(3)

除非你提高效率，不然今天是不可能完成这么多的作业的。

1.4 once 意为“一旦”。

(1) Once you give up this opportunity, you will regret for your whole life.

一旦你放弃了这次机会，你会后悔一辈子的。

(2)

一旦地震发生，你们要迅速走楼梯离开大楼。

2. 特殊引导词

2.1 on condition that 意为“条件是...”

(1) You can play video games for 1h on condition that you have finished all your homework.

你可以玩一个小时的游戏，条件是先做完全部的作业。

(2)

你可以请假，条件是周末要来加班。

2.2 as long as/ so long as 意为“只要.....就.....”(so long as 不能放在句首)

(1) As long as we keep on trying, we will surely achieve success.

只要继续努力，我们肯定就能获得成功。

2.3 providing/ provided (that)意为“只要，倘若……”，that 可以省略。

(1) We will have a trip to Europe provided that we have enough money for it.

只要有钱的话，我们就去欧洲旅游一次了。

(2) 倘若你说的话，那我也跟你一起去。_____

2.4 in case (后面不加 that) 意为“万一……”

(1) In case one of the tires is worn out, we have a spare tire.

万一其中一个轮胎磨损，我们还有个备胎。

(2) 万一房子受损，我们可以获得保险的钱。_____

2.5 what if 意为“万一…怎么办？”，句子可以直接结尾，不需要用到主句。

(1) What if you fail in the match? 假如你输掉比赛会怎么样？

(2) ---I am sure that this time we will earn a huge sum of money out of this business.

---But _____?

---我肯定这笔生意我们会大赚一笔。 ---那要是我们没有怎么办？

五、 目的状语从句

1. 常用引导词组 in order that, so that

1.1 in order that 意为“为了…，目的是…”

(1) I wrap the book's cover in order that it will not be damaged.

为了不让书的封面受损，我把它包起来。

(2) 为了下午准时到达，我们早晨很早就出发了。_____

1.2 so that 意为“以便…”

(1) I opened the window so that fresh air can come in. 我打开窗户好让新鲜空气进来。

(2) We shall let you know the schedule soon _____

我们会马上告诉你日程，以便你做出安排。

2. 引导词组 for fear that, in case, lest

(这三个词组的从句需要时用虚拟语气)

2.1 for fear that 意为“以防，生怕…”，需要时可以用虚拟语气

(1) Please shut the window for fear that it may be broken by the typhoon.

请关上窗户，以防被台风吹裂。

(2) They trained very hard for fear that they (should) be defeated in the match.

他们努力训练，生怕在比赛中被打败。(should do 即是虚拟，should 可以隐身)

2.2 in case, lest 意为“以防/ 以免…”，需要时可以用虚拟语气。

(1) Take an umbrella with you in case it rains/ _____ 带把伞，以防下雨。

(2) The flight leaves at 10, but we arrived at the airport at 8 _____

飞机要 10 点出发，但我们 8 点就到了机场以防万一。(省略后面的内容)

(3) She stepped into the bedroom quietly lest _____

她悄悄地走进卧室，以免吵醒 baby。

(4) 我避免提起此事以免冒犯他。_____

六、 结果状语从句

so...that..., such...that... 意为“如此地…以至于…”。

两者的区别在于，so 修饰 adj.或 adv.，而 such 修饰的是名词。

(1) The box is so heavy that nobody can move it. 箱子太重了，以至于没人搬的动。

转换成 such 引导的句子: It is such a heavy box that nobody can move it.

(2) He has been studying _____ he made great progress.

他最近非常努力地学习, 以至于取得了很大的进步。(此句不能改成 such 引导)

(3) He is such a foolish guy that he lost 1000 RMB on his way home.

=

(4) Mike is such an honest man that we all believe him.

=

so 与表示数量的形容词 many, few, much, little 连用, 形成固定搭配。

(5) He drank so much that he could hardly stand up. (这里就不能用 such)

(6) There were so many people in the hall that we could hardly find our seats.

Practice

1. _____ there is a snowstorm or some bad weather, the mail always comes on time.

A. Because B. If C. When D. Unless

2. Pop music is such an important part of society _____ it even influences our language.

A. as B. that C. which D. where

3. One's life has value _____ one brings value to the life of others.

A. so that B. no matter how C. as long as D. except that

4. Animals suffered at the hands of man _____ they were destroyed by people to make way for agricultural land to provide food for more people.

A. in which B. for which C. so that D. in that

5. Leave your key with a neighbor _____ you lock yourself out one day.

A. ever since B. in case C. soon after D. even if

6. He found it increasingly difficult to read, _____ his eyesight was beginning to fail.

A. though B. for C. but D. so

7. You will be successful in the interview _____ you have confidence.

A. before B. once C. until D. though

8. _____ you've got the chance, you might as well make full use of it.

A. Now that B. After C. Although D. As soon as

9. I have a tight budget for the trip, so I'm not going to fly _____ the airlines lower their ticket prices.

A. once B. if C. after D. unless

10. _____ you call me to say you're not coming, I'll see you at the theater.

A. Though B. Whether C. Until D. Unless

11. I'd like to arrive 20 minutes earlier _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.

A. as soon as B. as a result C. in case D. so that

12. Unlike watching TV, reading is a highly active process _____ it requires attention as well as memory and imagination.

- A. until B. but C. unless D. for
13. _____ you've tried it, you can't imagine how pleasant it is.
A. Unless B. Because C. Although D. When
14. You may use the room as you like _____ you clean it up afterwards.
A. so far as B. so long as C. in case D. even if
15. My parents don't mind what job I do _____ I am happy.
A even though B as soon as C. as long as D. as though
16. All the dishes in this menu, _____ otherwise stated, will serve two to three people.
A. as B. if C. though D. unless
17. Peter was so excited _____ he received an invitation from his friend to visit Beijing.
A. where B. that C. why D. when

【模块练习】

(B)

You are walking along a lane and never know what you will find. It might be a shop selling oil paintings, or a place where you can buy Dutch cheese. One thing is for sure, you will end up by a canal.

Welcome to Amsterdam, the capital of the Netherlands.

The year 2013 will be a good time to explore Amsterdam as the city has a lot to celebrate: the famous canal ring will turn 400 years old. Amsterdam will also celebrate the 160th birthday of Dutch painter of the Van Gogh museum, home to the biggest collection of the artist's colorful works.

The famous canal ring is a trademark of the city. With more than 100 kilometers of canals, it is no wonder that Amsterdam is called the 'Venice of the north'. But unlike the Italian town, where boats were originally used for transport, the canals in Amsterdam were mainly used for defense in the 17th century. Today ferries on canals offer a different way to explore the city.

But to truly experience Amsterdam, you can't miss the city's historic museums and monuments, among which Van Gogh museum is the most famous one. It holds 200 paintings, 700 letters and 500 drawings by the artist. Another famous museum is Anne Frank's house. Anne Frank became famous around the world because of a diary she left explaining her and her family's experience as a Jewish girl during World War II, hiding out in a house hoping that she would not be captured by German Nazis.

Amsterdam is small enough to walk or cycle almost anywhere, but it is rarely dull. Best of all it combines its glittering past with a rebellious edginess.

65. Which of the following is **TRUE** of the canals in Amsterdam?

- A. They had to be rebuilt after years of use.
- B. They protected the city in ancient times.
- C. They were built to provide transport for the city.
- D. They are the main theme of Van Gogh's paintings.

66. In the passage, Amsterdam is described as a city _____.

- A. that can be explored by foot
- B. that is completely built on water

- C. that has two historic museums in all
D. that is famous for its modernization
67. What can we infer from the passage?
A. People get lost easily in Amsterdam.
B. Van Gogh spent his life time in Amsterdam.
C. Many Jews in Amsterdam were caught by Nazis.
D. Taking a ferry ride is the most popular activity in Amsterdam.
68. Where would this passage most probably appear?
A. In a museum leaflet. B. In a history textbook.
C. In an academic magazine. D. In a travel brochure.

【语法巩固】

1. **Directions:** Choose the best choice

- 1) I'll let you know _____ he comes back.
A. before B. because C. as soon as D. although
- 2) She will sing a song _____ she is asked.
A. if B. unless C. for D. since
- 3) We will work _____ we are needed.
A. whenever B. because C. since D. wherever
- 4) Read it aloud _____ the class can hear you.
A. so that B. if C. when D. although
- 5) _____ you go, don't forget your people.
A. Whenever B. However C. Wherever D. Whichever
- 6) It is about ten years _____ I met you last.
A. since B. for C. when D. as
- 7) They will never succeed, _____ hard they try.
A. because B. however C. when D. since
- 8) _____ still half drunk, he made his way home.
A. When B. Because C. Though D. As
- 9) _____ she was very tired, she went on working.
A. As B. Although C. Even D. In spite of
- 10) Busy _____ he was, he tried his best to help you.
A. as B. when C. since D. for
- 11) I learned a little Russian _____ I was at middle school.
A. though B. although C. as if D. when
- 12) _____ we got to the station, the train had left already.
A. If B. Unless C. Since D. When

- 13) _____ the rain stops, we' ll set off for the station.
A. Before B. Unless C. As soon as D. Though
- 14) She was _____ tired _____ she could not move an inch.
A. so, that B. such, that C. very, that D. so, as
- 15) We didn't go home _____ we finished the work.
A. since B. until C. because D. though
- 16) I'll stay here _____ everyone else comes back.
A. even if B. as though C. because D. until
- 17) Although it's raining, _____ are still working in the field.
A. they B. but they C. and they D. so they
- 18) Speak to him slowly _____ he may understand you better.
A. since B. so that C. for D. because
- 19) You'll miss the train _____ you hurry up.
A. unless B. as C. if D. until
- 20) When you read the book, you' d better make a mark _____ you have any questions.
A. at which B. at where C. the place D. where
- 21) We'd better hurry _____ it is getting dark.
A. and B. but C. as D. unless
- 22) I didn't manage to do it _____ you had explained how.
A. until B. unless C. when D. before
- 23) _____ he comes, we won't be able to go.
A. Without B. Unless C. Except D. Even
- 24) I hurried _____ I wouldn't be late for class.
A. since B. so that C. as if D. unless
- 25) _____ I catch a cold, I have pain in my back.
A. Every time B. Though C. Even D. Where
- 26) What's the matter _____ they still haven't answered the telegram?
A. when B. that C. though D. however
- 27) Bring it nearer _____ I may see it better.
A. although B. even though C. so that D. since
- 28) You may arrive in Beijing early _____ you mind taking the night train.
A. that B. though C. unless D. if
- 29) Helen listened carefully _____ she might discover exactly what she needed.
A. in that B. in order that C. in case D. even though

- 30) More people will eat out in restaurants _____ they do today.
A. than B. when C. while D. as
- 31) _____ hard she tries, she can hardly avoid making mistakes in her homework.
A. Much B. However C. As D. Although
- 32) Poor _____ it may be, there is no place like home, _____ you may go.
A. as; wherever B. though; whenever
C. in spite of; when D. that; wherever
- 33) The child was _____ immediately after supper.
A. enough tired to go to bed B. too tired to go to bed
C. so tired that he went to bed D. very tired, he went to bed
- 34) The history of nursing _____ the history of man.
A. as old as B. is old than C. that is as old as D. is as old as
- 35) _____ born in Chicago, the author was famous for his stories about New York.
A. Since B. Once C. When D. Although
- 36) _____ we stood at the top of the building, the people below were hardly visible.
A. As B. Although C. Unless D. In spite of
- 37) Scarcely was George Washington in his teens _____ his father died.
A. than B. as C. while D. when
- 38) _____ David goes, he is welcome.
A. Whichever B. However C. Wherever D. Whatever
- 39) The house stood _____ there had been a rock.
A. which B. at which C. when D. where
- 40) Small _____ it is, the pen is a most useful tool.
A. because B. so C. if D. as
- 41) After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ tractors in 1988 as the year before.
A. as twice many B. as many twice C. twice as many D. twice many as
- 42) The piano in the other shop will be _____, but _____.
A. cheaper; not as better B. more cheap; not as better
C. cheaper; not as good D. more cheap; not as good
- 43) John plays football _____, if not better than, David.
A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as
- 44) Although he is considered a great writer,
A. his works are not widely read B. but his works are not widely read

- C. however his works are not widely read D. still his works are not widely read
- 45) _____ the day went on, the weather got worse.
A. With B. Since C. While D. As
- 46) --What was the party like?
--Wonderful. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.
A. after B. when C. before D. since
- 47) It was not _____ she took off her dark glasses _____ I realized she was a famous film star.
A. when; that B. until; that C. until; when D. when; then
- 48) If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, _____ great it is.
A. what B. how C. however D. whatever
- 49) After the war, a new school building was put up _____ there had once been a theatre.
A. that B. where C. which D. when
- 50) _____, Mother will wait for him to have dinner together.
A. However late is he B. However he is late
C. However is he late D. However late he is

2. 填入适当的引导词, 并指出是哪一种状语从句

- 1) I haven't heard from him _____ he went to America.
- 2) He won't be here _____ he is invited.
- 3) He will not go to the cinema _____ he is very busy.
- 4) We found the key _____ she had left it.
- 5) We found the books two days _____ he had gone away.
- 6) We had no sooner got to the station _____ the train left.
- 7) He speaks English _____ he were an Englishman.
- 8) He is explaining clearly _____ they could understand.
- 9) Do not leave the room _____ you have finished the test.
- 10) She sang _____ she went along.

Lesson 6 状语从句 (三)

七、让步状语从句

1. 常用引导词

1.1 though, although, as

though, although 都不能和 but 连用, 因为 but 是连词; 但它们都可以和副词 yet,

nevertheless, still 连用。though 引导的让步状语从句还可以倒装, as 引导的让步状语从句一定要用倒装语序 (详见倒装部分)。

(1) Although/Though he is rich, (yet/ nevertheless) he is not happy. 虽然他很富有, 但是并不快乐。

Rich though/as he is, he is not happy.

(2) Our parents still treat us as children, _____
尽管我们已经长大了, 但是我们的父母仍然那把我们当小孩看。

1.2 while (尽管, 而)

While 引导的让步状语从句中表示转折, 与时间状语是不同的。

(1) While he failed in the match, he did not give up. 尽管他比赛失利, 但他没有放弃。

(2) Some people like fatty meat, whereas others hate it.

有些人喜欢肥肉而有些人却不喜欢。

(3) 有些人浪费食物, 而其他人却在挨饿。 _____

2. 特殊引导词

2.1 even though, even if

even though 意为“尽管...”, 与 although 相同, 表示对事实的转折;
而 even if 意为“即使, 就算...”, 是对主句的假设。

(1) Even though Mr. Bean didn't know how to play piano, he still performed in the band.

尽管憨豆先生不会弹钢琴, 但是他仍然混在乐队中表演。

(2)

_____ 尽管你这次考试考得很好, 也不能过于自满。

(3) I'm going to apply for the job even if the salary is not high.

就算这份工作工资不高, 我也要申请。

(4)

_____ 即使机会渺茫, 但是这仍然值得一试。

2.2. no matter + 疑问词/ 疑问词+后缀 ever, 表示“无论...都...”

no matter what = whatever; no matter who = whoever; no matter when = whenever

no matter where = _____; no matter which = _____,

no matter how = _____; no matter if...or... = whether...or... (无论是...还是...)

(1) No matter what difficulty we meet, we should keep trying.

= Whatever difficulty we meet, we should keep trying.

无论遇到什么困难, 我们都要继续尝试。

(2) No matter who you are, you should not go against the laws.

=

(3) No matter how big the hamburger is, he will eat it with one bite.

=

(4) Whether we win or lose, we should do our best. 无论输赢, 我们都要做到最好。

= No matter if we win or lose, we should do our best.

(5) No matter if the sun doesn't shine or the skies are blue, I will be there for you.

=

八、比较状语从句

1. 比较两个人或事物

1.1 as...as 意为“和...一样...”

(1) Jack is as fat as Bob.

Jack 跟 Bob 一样胖。

(2) 这支笔和那支笔一样长。_____

1.2 not so...as...意为“不像...那样...”

(1) Mary is not so outgoing as her sister.

Mary 不像她姐姐那么外向。

(2) 没有什么比健康更加重要。_____

1.3 表示两者的倍数关系

twice/ three times/ half as ...as...

(1) This room is twice as large as that one.

这间房间是那间的两

倍大。

=

(2) I can only run _____.

我只能跑他一半快。

=

其中第一个 as 后可以放上被比较的对象。

(3) He earns three times as much money as I do. 他挣的钱是我的三倍多。

(4) 我知道的昆虫种类还不及他的一半。_____

2. 比较级

not...than...表示“不比...”；no...than...表示程度的多少。

(1) The people in this room are not more than those in that one.

这个房间的人不比那个房间的人多。

The people in this room are no more than those in that one.两个房间的人一样少。

(2)

直升飞机最多只能飞到 1000 米的高空。(no... than...)

(3)

老师要求学生用不少于 1000 字写这篇作文。

3. 最高级: The most/...est ...in/of/among (介词)

(1) This book is the most interesting of the three.

三本书里面这本书最有趣。

(2) Among the various mobile phones, _____ in the market now.

在各式各样的手机中, iPhone 在市场上的销量最佳。

4. the...the... (the 后面跟形容词或副词的比较级) 表示“越..., 越...”

(1) The more you eat, the fatter you will get.

吃得越多, 长得就

越胖。

(2) The higher _____, the farther _____. 站得越高, 看得越远。

(3)

一个人学得越多，就越强烈地意识到自己知识的匮乏。

九、方式状语从句

方式状语从句需要掌握 as, as if/ as though, the way 等连接词组的用法。

1. as 意为“正如，依照”。

(1) As we all know/ As is known to all, the earth moves around the sun.

众所周知，地球围绕太阳转。

(2)

正如你看到的，我现在工作忙的是团团转。

(3) We should treat the others as we want to be treated. 善待别人才能被别人善待。

(4) 入乡随俗。

2. as if/ as though 意为“好像，仿佛”，需要时从句中可以用虚拟语气。

(1) He completely ignored these facts as if/ as though they had never existed.

他完全忽略了这些事实，就仿佛它们不存在似的。(与事实相反，用虚拟语气)

(2)

她假装没认出我，好像从来没见过我一样。(与事实相反，用虚拟语气)

as if/ as though 引导的从句可以直接省略主谓语。

(4) Some flower shut up at night as if to sleep. 一些花晚上会闭合仿佛要睡觉似的。

(5) She stood at the door as if waiting for someone. 她站在门口好像在等谁。

3. the way.../ in the way that...表示“用...的方式”

(1) You should operate the device the way you were taught. 你要用教你的方法来操作设备

(2) You should treat the others the way _____ 善待别人才能被别人善待。

(3) Liu Wei plays the piano in the way that we can never imagine.

刘伟用一种我们无法想象的方法弹奏钢琴。

Practice

1. It is reported that Americans eat too much protein every day, _____ as they actually need.

A. twice as much B. as twice much C. much as twice D. as much twice

2. _____ we may face, we're supposed to work with joint efforts to fight against it.

A. However a severe disaster B. What a severe disaster
C. However severe a disaster D. What severe a disaster

3. If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, _____ great it is.

A. what B. how C. however D. whatever

4. In my opinion, life in the 21st century is much easier than _____.

- A. that used to be B. it is used to C. it was used to D. it used to be
5. Don't handle the vase _____ it were made of steel.
A. so that B. unless C. as if D. as
6. _____ I really don't like maths, I find his lectures interesting.
A. As B. Since C. Once D. While
7. We'll have to finish the job, _____.
A. long it takes however B. it takes however long
C. long however it takes D. however long it takes
8. Allow the others to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own.
A. until B. even if C. unless D. as though
9. _____ the police thought he was the most likely suspect, they could not arrest him since they had no exact proof about it.
A. Although B. As long as C. If only D. As soon as
10. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, _____ they knew it to be valuable.
A. as if B. now that C. even though D. so that
11. The lawyer seldom wears anything other than a suit _____ the season is.
A. whatever B. wherever C. whenever D. however
12. _____ well prepared you are, you still need a lot of luck in mountain climbing.
A. However B. Whatever C. No matter D. Although
13. _____ 3D tech is popular now, it will be some time _____ it is used in video games.
A. If; before B. While; when C. When; while D. While; before
14. ---How far apart do they live?
---_____ I know, they live in the same neighborhood.
A. As long as B. As well as C. As far as D. As often as
15. _____ he has limited technical knowledge, the old worker has a lot of experience.
A. Since B. Unless C. As D. Although
16. John is the tallest boy in the class, _____ according to himself.
A. five foot eight as tall as B. as tall as five foot eight
C. as five foot eight tall as D. as tall five foot eight as
17. ---Dad, I've finished my assignment.
---Good, and _____ you play or watch TV, you mustn't disturb me.
A. whenever B. whether C. whatever D. no matter
18. The old tower must be saved, _____ the cost is.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. wherever
19. This is a very interesting book. I'll buy it _____.

- A. how much may it cost B. no matter how it may cost
C. however much it may cost D. how may it cost
20. Americans eat _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.
A. more than twice B. as twice as many
C. twice as many as D. more than twice as many
21. _____ this problem is hard to solve, many people still keep trying
A. While B. Since C. As D. If
22. You should try to get a good night's sleep _____ much work you have to do .
A. however B. no matter C. although D. whatever
23. _____, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week.
A. However the story is amusing B No matter amusing the story is
C. However amusing the story is D. No matter how the story is amusing
24. _____ I can see, there is only one possible way to keep away from the danger.
A. As long as B. As far as C. Just as D. Even if
25. You can eat food free in my restaurant _____ you like.
A. whenever B. wherever C. whatever D. however
26. _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.
A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless

【模块练习】

(A)

German universities, known for their excellence throughout the world in the early part of the 20th century, are in a state of decline, according to Michael Burda, an American economics professor at Berlin's Humholdt University.

Burda claims that Germany's 300 schools of 50 learning are being hurt by "a long-time shortage of general 51 .

"No statistic (统计数字) makes this more evident than a low proportion of young Germans actually 52 university-level degrees," he says.

Only 22 per cent of German students aged 24-34 53 complete their university studies . That's compared to 31 percent in the UK, and 39 percent in the US, 54 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) .

One reason for the decline is that Germany spends barely 1. 1 per cent of its gross 55 product (GDP) on higher education, compared to 2. 6 percent in the US.

"A central reason why so few Germans 56 university degrees here is the deterioration (下降/退化) in the 57 of education. This certainly comes from the rise in the number of students per teacher. Those who have the will and the means often study 58 ," he said.

Since the 1960s, more than 90 percent of German higher education has been publicly supported . Famous universities are still public institutions, 59 by federal and regional governments.

Private funding of universities is 60 in Germany. This comes from the country's lack

of a donating tradition and rules limiting the amounts of tax-free donations.

But now there signs that 61 may be changing.

Professor Dieter Lenzen, president of Berlin's Free University, agrees that 62 money has to be spent on higher education. But he disputes Burda's claim that German universities are in 63 .

"A decade ago that may have been the 64 , but that was a result of the unsteady situation at the time of reunification. Now, things have changed for the better," Lenzen said.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. self | B. high | C. higher | D. language |
| 51. A. loan | B. funding | C. aid | D. finance |
| 52. A. completing | B. rewarding | C. demanding of | D. applying for |
| 53. A. successfully | B. scarcely | C. fail to | D. try to |
| 54. A. thanks to | B. due to | C. owing to | D. according to |
| 55. A. definite | B. digital | C. dominant | D. domestic |
| 56. A. persuade | B. pursue | C. seek | D. refuse |
| 57. A. difficulty | B. quantity | C. quality | D. organization |
| 58. A. here | B. abroad | C. alone | D. at home |
| 59. A. administered | B. established | C. managed | D. financed |
| 60. A. rare | B. common | C. sufficient | D. rejected |
| 61. A. tax | B. money | C. attitudes | D. decision |
| 62. A. less | B. more | C. no | D. enough |
| 63. A. progress | B. decline | C. need | D. development |
| 64. A. evidence | B. occasion | C. situation | D. case |

【语法巩固】

从句综合

I. **Directions:** Choose the best answer.

1. Alice I hear there is a new library in your city. Could you tell me _____?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| A. how far is it | B. how I can get there |
| C. where is it | D. which bus should I take |

2. --Do you know the girl _____ is standing under the tree?

--She is my little sister

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| A. who | B. whom | C. whose | D. which |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|

3. I am waiting for my friend. _____. I'll go shopping alone.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. If she comes | B. If she will come |
| C. If she doesn't come | D. If she didn't come |

4. --Do you know _____? --Sorry, I don't know.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. where does Jim work | B. where Jim works |
|------------------------|--------------------|

- C. how does Jim go to work D. what does Jim do
5. He'll send us a message as soon as he ____ Sichuan.
A. is arriving B. will arrive C. arrived D. arrives
6. It was ____ weather that they decided to go out for a picnic.
A. such fine B. such a fine C. so fine D. so fine a
7. --Why did Miss Gao look so worried when we saw her?
--Because she wondered _____.
A. where did the other students go
B. when would the policeman come
C. what he students have done during the trip
D. if her students had survived the earthquake
8. --Can you tell me ____? --Yesterday.
A. when did he buy the car B. where did he buy the car
C. when he bought the car D. where he bought the car
9. The camel ____ I rode had a bad temper, and I got very tired.
A. that B. whose C. who D. where
10. I didn't know ____ they could pass the exam or not.
A. why B. when C. that D. whether
11. I don't know _____ tomorrow. Can you tell me?
A. when we started B. when did we start
C. when we will start D. when will we start
12. Rosa likes music ____ is quiet and gentle.
A. when B. that C. where D. who
13. She worked so quietly ____ no one knew she was there.
A. which B. after C. as D. that
14. --What will you do if it ____ tomorrow?
-- I'll stay at home and watch the match on TV.
A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining
15. I wonder _____ Zebras.
A. what do they call these animals B. how they call these animals
C. what they call these animals D. how do they call these animals
16. --Millie, could you give me some advice? I don't know _____.
--Why don't you wear this red one?
A. when to wear B. what to wear C. how to wear D. where to wear

17. --Could you tell me _____ tomorrow morning?
--Well, it will start at 9 o'clock.
- A. when the film will start B. where will the film starts
C. when will the film start D. where the film will start
18. --Do you know _____ the MP3 player last week?
--Sorry, I have no idea.
- A. how much did she pay for B. how much will she pay for
C. how much she paid for D. how much she will pay for
19. There is a red car parking in our neighborhood. Do you know _____ red car it is?
- A. what B. who C. whose D. whom
20. I didn't understand _____, so I raised my hand to ask.
- A. what my teacher says B. what does my teacher say
C. what my teacher said D. what did my teacher say

Lesson 7 阶段复习

I. 句子成分和结构复习

Directions: 划出下列句子当中的状语部分并说出状语种类。

- ①How about meeting again at six?
- ②Mr. Smith lives on the third floor.
- ③Last night she didn't go to the dance party because of the rain.
- ④She put the eggs into the basket with great care.
- ⑤She came in with a dictionary in her hand.
- ⑥In order to catch up with the others, I must work harder.
- ⑦To make his dream come true, Tom becomes very interested in business.
- ⑧The boy needs a pen very much.
- ⑨The boy really needs a pen.
- ⑩He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.

Directions: 口译下列句子，用下划线标出定语部分，留意定语的位置，并说明其构成方式。

- ①The letter on the desk is for Mr. Wu.
- ②The woman with a baby in her arms is his mother.
- ③We need a place twice larger than this one.

- ④She carried a basket full of eggs.
- ⑤It's a book worth no more than one dollar.
- ⑥It's a city far from the coast.
- ⑦He has money enough to buy a car.
- ⑧The man downstairs was trying to sleep.
- ⑨There are lots of places of interest needing repairing in our city.
- ⑩Tigers belonging to meat-eating animals feed on meat.

Directions: *划出下列句子中的系动词。

- ①His advice proved right.
- ②The shop stays open till 8 o'clock.
- ③The machine went wrong.
- ④All these efforts seem in vain.
- ⑤These words sound reasonable.
- ⑥The room soon became crowded.
- ⑦The days are getting longer and longer.
- ⑧He fell ill yesterday.
- ⑨Trees turn green in spring.
- ⑩What you said sounds great.

II. 宾语从句复习

1. I really don't know ____ captain.
A. which of them I should make B. who of them should I make
C. whom of them I should make D. who of them I should make
2. The car passed through the street ____ we thought was a very dangerous speed.
A. which B. at which C. what D. at what
3. David said that he would like to talk on ____ interested the students.
A. any topic B. which topic C. whichever topic D. any topic we thought that is
4. Television is different from radio in ____ it sends and receives a picture.
A. that B. which C. what D. this
5. We consider ____ she should have left without telling us.
A. strange why B. it strange what C. that strange D. it strange that
6. What ____ would happen if your mother knew you felt that way?
A. you suppose B. do you suppose C. will you suppose D. you would suppose
7. Sarah hopes to become a friend of ____ shares her interests.
A. anyone B. whomever C. whoever D. no matter who
8. We didn't know ____ and ____.
A. who this guy was, what the matter with him
B. who this guy was, what was the matter with him
C. who was this guy, what was the matter with him
D. who was this guy, what the matter with him
9. We agreed to accept ____ they thought was the best tourist guide.
A. whatever B. whomever C. whichever D. whoever
10. We have ____ that we'll let you go if you will assume responsibility for it.

- A. made it clear B. made it clearly C. made clear D. made clearly
11. When grading students' essays. I would write down ____ I thought was the most outstanding characteristic of each essay.
- A. what B. that C. which D. whether
12. Many companies have adopted an attitude of ____ is good for the market is good for them.
- A. what B. how C. it D. that
13. We shouldn't make fun of ____ has made mistakes in English speaking.
- A. anyone B. whomever C. whoever D. whether

III. 状语从句复习

- Part of the song is meant to encourage the youth to work hard or else they will come to regret it _____ they get older.
- The poet believed that _____ our minds are full of wonder and enthusiasm, we will never truly grow old.
- Anxious Britons have stockpiled "Brexit Boxes" _____ the country could leave the European Union without a deal, leading to shortages of basic goods.
- Hundreds of people across Britain have bought a Brexit Box _____ it was launched last December.
- The products has been much more popular _____ expected and has helped to drive up sales of the company's other emergency food products.
- I had to trust that these actresses would give their all _____ we wouldn't look like fools when it was show-time.
- We put in the work , and didn't realize that time was passing so quickly _____ it was opening night.
- Defenders of intervals will tell you that an interval is a good chance to discuss the performance, _____ one would go to a book club halfway through reading a novel.
- Give me a play without the pause, and lines that inspire. Give me the lights down, and do not let them come up _____ we rise to our feet as one.
- Not only does most of the data you're storing cost you nothing to collect, but the consequences are _____ abstract _____ they only come up when you are trying to take an audiobook on to an airplane.
- But _____ they may be critically acclaimed(广受好评), these "riches to rags" films often fail to set the box office alight.
- _____ these films belong to different genres and have very different plots, technically they have the same 'emotional arc'—m a journey of highs and lows.
- For a long while he waited and stayed in his cave, not daring to come out of his hiding place _____ the police should recognize him and catch him in the act.
- Scientists say it may be five or six years ____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
- _____ you are familiar with the author's ideas , try reading all the section as quickly as you can.
- Did you inform him of the time for the meeting ?
--- I told him _____ I met him.
- On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont _____ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading "Boston ".
- A small car is big enough for a family of three _____ you need more space for baggage.

19. In some hotels customers are expected to give a tip as a sign of appreciation _____ services are performed.
20. Deserts are found _____ rain for a whole year falls in only a few weeks' time.
21. _____ people depend to such a great extent on forests, every effort must be made to preserve trees and wildlife.
22. The taxi driver had just dropped a lady off at a duty-free shop near the airport _____ he noticed she had left her travel bag in the car.
23. _____ much the watch costs, it will be worth it.
24. I am sure that Laura's latest play, _____ staged, will prove a great success.
25. Everything was placed exactly _____ he wanted it for the graduation ceremony.

IV. 模块练习

(A)

I believe that memory is never lost, even when it seems to be, because it has more to do with the heart than the mind.

At the same time my 44-year-old husband, Ed, was losing his life, my mother was losing her ability to remember. She forgot how to start the car, whether or not she had eaten and which family members had died — including my father.

I became afraid that one day I, too, would be unable to recall my husband, not because of *Alzheimer's* (早老性痴呆), but simply because my memory of him might disappear. So from the day of Ed's *diagnosis* (诊断) until his death a year later, I set out to memorize him. I'd always be able to recite his qualities — kind, gentle, smart, funny — but I wanted to be able to think about the physical man in my mind as fully as possible when he was gone.

Later I learnt that memory has a will of its own. You can't control it any more than you can influence the weather. When it springs up, a person loved and lost is found, even just for a few seconds.

Recently, when I was driving, I had a deep and sudden sense of Ed, and the way it felt to have him next to me in the car. My body softened as it used to when we were together seven years ago, living a shared life. I wasn't remembering his face or the way he walked; the careful details I had stored had nothing to do with this moment in the car. And my mom's brain couldn't label my father correctly, but that was not important. It was clear to me that her husband was vivid in her heart, a memory even Alzheimer's could not destroy.

I believe there is a difference between memory and remembering. Remembering has something to do with turning the oven off before leaving the house, but memory is nurtured by emotion. It springs from a deeper well, safe from the passage of time.

50. Ed is _____.
 A. the author's mother B. the author's father
 C. the author's husband D. a physical man
51. Memory has its own will so _____.
 A. the weather can't control our memory B. it may happen anytime and anywhere
 C. it can spring up for a few seconds D. it is safe from a passage of time

52. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Alzheimer's is not very harmful to human beings.
- B. A physical man must be kind, gentle, smart, funny.
- C. Memory has much to do with the deep emotion in one's heart.
- D. Good memory begins with turning the oven off before leaving.

53. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Memory — the deeper well from our heart
- B. Differences between memory and remembering
- C. Alzheimer's can never destroy our memory
- D. Memory — the passage of time

(B)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 我们昨晚没有回家作业。(free)
2. 为了纪念这位战士，将举办一场音乐会。(memory)
3. 能否充分利用能源是科学家所面对的重要问题。(use)
4. 听说他的幽默感为英语节开幕式平添了一份快乐。(add)
5. 对语言学习者来说，接触英文材料并养成好的习惯能提高学习效率。(expose)

Lesson 8 动词时态

现在	一般现在时 I do.	现在完成时 I have done.	现在进行时 I am doing.	现在完成进行时 I have been doing.
过去	一般过去时 I did.	过去完成时. I had done.	过去进行时 I was doing.	过去完成进行时 I had been doing.

将来	一般将来时 I shall/will do.	将来完成时 I shall/will have done.	将来进行时 I shall/will be doing.	将来完成进行时 I shall/will have been doing.
过去将来	一般过去将来时 I would do.	过去将来完成时 I would have done.	过去将来进行时 I would be doing.	过去将来完成进行时 I would have been doing.

• 难点一：现在完成时 VS 现在完成进行时

(1) 现在完成时表示曾经发生的动作对现在造成的影响或动作已经完成，现在完成进行时强调的是动作仍然在继续。

例：I have read the book. 我读过这本书。

I have been reading the book. 我一直在读这本书。

(2) 有少数动词(如 **work, study, live, stay** 等)在表示持续一时间时用这两种时态含义差不多 (只是用现在完成进行时更强调动作的持续性)

How long have you worked [been working] here? 你在这儿工作多久了?

I've lived [been living] here since 1988. 自 1988 年以来我就一直住在这儿。

(3) 现在完成时通常只陈述事实，而现在完成进行时还可表示一种感情色彩。

I have waited for two hours. 我等了两小时。(陈述事实)

I have been waiting for two hours. 我等两个小时。(等得好辛苦)

(4) 不用于进行时态的动词通常也不用于现在完成进行时，但它们可以用于现在完成时：

I've only known her for two day. 我认识她刚刚两天。

补充：英语中有些动词一般不用于进行时态：

① 表示知觉的动词：see,hear,smell,taste,notice,feel

② 表示态度和感情的词：believe,agree,like,hate,want

③ 不表示具体动作而表示抽象概念的动作：depend,seem,consist

难点二过去完成时的几个特殊用法

1. 基本原则：表示过去的过去

2. 过去完成时还可用在 **hardly...when..., no sooner...than..., It was the first (second, etc) time (that)...**等固定句型中。

① Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.

他刚开始演讲，听众就打断了它。

② No sooner had he arrived than he went away again. 他刚到就又走了。

③ It was the third time that he had been out of work that year. 这是他那一年第三次失业了。

难点三一般将来时和一般过去将来时

1、一般将来时：站在现在某一时刻，看将来发生的动作或存在的状态。

一般过去将来时：站在过去某一时刻，看相对于“过去这一时刻”的将来要发生的动作。

例：lily said there would be a concert that evening.

I was quite sure that they would not do that.

2、一般过去将来时的结构：would (should) + do sth 注意：主语若是第一人陈的 (I we) 时，既可以用 would，也可以用 should；当主语是非第一人陈时，自己能 would。

还有几种表示法: was/were going to do sth

Was were to do sth was/were about to do sth

was/were+doing(移动动词 come, go,leave)

3、一般将来时中要注意的问题

1) Will 和 be going to 的区别

① 对于事先经过考虑的打算, 计划, 意图等, 应使用 be going to 而不能使用 will。

--what are you going to do next Sunday? --I am going to go fishing.

② 对于未经过考虑的打算, 计划, 只是临时的, 则只能用 Will 结构。

--where is the telephone book?

--I will go and get it for you.

③ 在表示即将发生的事, 两者区别不大。

What is going to happen? What will happen?

④ 在不受人的主观意愿影响的单纯将来, 一般多用 will

Tomorrow will be a April Fool's Day.

⑤ 在正式的通知, 如在新闻媒体公布的官方信息或天气预报中用 will。

There will be heavy rain to the south of Huai River.

⑥ be going to +动词原形, 还表示根据某迹象显示将会发生某事。

Look at the clouds,it is going to rain.

2)用现在时表示将来时

表示为之转移的动词, 如: go,come,leave,start,arrive 等, 可以用现在时表示将来时。

Uncle Wang is coming. They are leaving for Shanghai.

3)用一般现在时表示将来

① 根据规定或时间表预计要发生的动作: The new term starts on August 29th.

② 在时间和条件状语从句中, 都可用一般现在时表示将来。

If it doesn't rain tomorrow,we will go out for a picnic.

附 4)表达客观真理要用一般现在时, 不管主句是什么时态, 从句表示真理就要用一般现在时。The teacher said that the moon goes around the earth.

5)几个由 here, there 开头的句子, 要用一般现在时

There goes the bell. Here comes the teacher.

Practice:

a. 一般现在时 vs 现在进行时

Today (be) _____ the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) _____ ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) _____ me and my toes (bleed) _____, but I (want, still) _____ to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) _____ so different, and I (try) _____ to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) _____ a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) _____ foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) _____ much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) _____.

I (travel, currently) _____ with Liam, a student from Leeds University in

England. He (be) _____ a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) _____ ahead of me and (complain) _____ that I am too slow. I (do) _____ my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) _____ with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) _____ the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) _____ the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) just calls him Tam. Tam (speak) speaks English very well and he (try) _____ to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) _____ a new word, Liam (try) _____ to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) _____ to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

b. 一般过去时 vs. 过去进行时

1. A: What (you, do) _____ when the accident occurred?
B: I (try) _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
2. After I (find) _____ the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) _____ to the police and (turn) _____ it in.
3. The doctor (say) _____ that Tom (be) _____ too sick to go to work and that he (need) _____ to stay at home for a couple of days.
4. Sebastian (arrive) _____ at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not) there. She (study, at the library) _____ for her final examination in French.
5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) _____ television. That's all she ever does!
6. A: I (call) _____ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) _____ there. Where were you?
B: I (work) _____ out at the fitness center.
7. When I (walk) _____ into the busy office, the secretary (talk) _____ on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) _____ at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) methods to improve customer service.
8. I (watch) _____ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.
9. Sharon (be) _____ in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not) _____.
10. It's strange that you (call) _____ because I (think, just) _____ about you.
11. The Titanic (cross) _____ the Atlantic when it (strike) _____ an iceberg.
12. Samantha (live) _____ in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) _____ there when the Berlin Wall came down.
13. The firemen (rescue) _____ the old woman who (be) _____ trapped on the third floor of the burning building.

14. She was so annoying! She (leave, always) _____ her dirty dishes in the sink. I think she (expect, actually) _____ me to do them for her.

c. 一般过去时 vs. 过去完成时

I can't believe I (get) _____ that apartment. I (submit) _____ my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) _____ up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (arrive) _____ before me. Most of them (fill, already) _____ out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) _____ to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) _____ me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (have) _____ some problems with him in the past and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I (end) _____ up listing my father as a reference.

It was total luck that he (decide) _____ to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (go) _____ to high school together. He decided that I could have the apartment before he (look) _____ at my credit report. I really lucked out!

d. 一般过去时 vs. 现在完成时 vs. 过去完成时

1. When I (arrive) _____ home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) _____ a beautiful candlelight dinner.

2. Since I began acting, I (perform) _____ in two plays, a television commercial and a TV drama. However, I (speak, never even) _____ publicly before I came to Hollywood in 2010.

3. By the time I got to the office, the meeting (begin, already) _____ without me. My boss (be) _____ furious with me and I (be) _____ fired.

4. When I (turn) _____ the radio on yesterday, I (hear) _____ a song that was popular when I was in high school. I (hear, not) _____ the song in years, and it (bring) _____ back some great memories.

5. Last week, I (run) _____ into an ex-girlfriend of mine. We (see, not) _____ each other in years, and both of us (change) _____ a great deal. I (enjoy) _____ talking to her so much that I (ask) _____ her out on a date. We are getting together tonight for dinner.

6. When Jack (enter) _____ the room, I (recognize, not) _____ him because he (lose) _____ so much weight and (grow) _____ a beard. He looked totally different!

7. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture (disappear, virtually) _____ by the time Europeans first (arrive) _____ in the New World.

8. I (visit) _____ so many beautiful places since I (come) _____ to Utah. Before moving here, I (hear, never) _____ of Bryce Canyon, Zion, Arches, or Canyonlands.

【模块练习】

(A)

During the initial stages of instructed L2(the second language) acquisition students learn a couple thousand, mainly high frequency words. Functional language proficiency, however, __50__ mastery of a considerably large number of words. It is therefore __51__ at the intermediate and advanced stages of language acquisition to learn a large vocabulary in a short period of time. There is not enough time to __52__ the natural(largely incidental) L1(the first language) word acquisition process. Incidental acquisition of the words is only possible up to a point, __53__, on account of their low frequency, they do not __54__ often enough in the L2 learning material.

Acquisition of new words from authentic L2 reading texts by means of strategies such as contextual deduction(演绎) is also not a __55__ for a number of reasons. There appears to be no __56__ to intentional learning of a great many new words in a relatively short period of time. The words to be learned may be __57__ in isolation or in context. Presentation in bilingual (双语的) word lists seems an __58__ shortcut because it takes less time than contextual presentation and yields excellent short term results. Long term memory, __59__, is often disappointing so contextual presentation seems advisable.

Any suggestions on how to use this in educational contexts should be based on a systematic __60__ of the two most important aspects of the L2 word learning problem, this is to say, selecting the relevant vocabulary (which and how many words) and creating the best conditions for the acquisition process. This article sets out to __61__ a computer assisted word acquisition programme(CAVOCA) which tries to do exactly this: the programme operationalises current theoretical thinking about word acquisition, and its __62__ are based on a systematic list of the vocabulary relevant for the target group. To __63__ its frequency, the programme was __64__ in a number of experimental settings with a paired associated method of learning new words. The experimental results suggest that an approach combining the two methods is most advisable.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. inquires | B. requires | C. receives | D. inspires |
| 51. A. difficult | B. easy | C. possible | D. necessary |
| 52. A. copy | B. focus | C. find | D. clean |
| 53. A. however | B. moreover | C. because | D. nevertheless |
| 54. A. disturb | B. seem | C. occur | D. disappear |
| 55. A. solution | B. approach | C. problem | D. wonder |
| 56. A. official | B. annual | C. objective | D. alternative |
| 57. A. predicted | B. presented | C. postponed | D. preferred |
| 58. A. available | B. outstanding | C. attractive | D. evident |
| 59. A. by means of | B. moreover | C. in spite of | D. however |
| 60. A. focus | B. analysis | C. object | D. target |
| 61. A. describe | B. grasp | C. link | D. force |
| 62. A. conclusions | B. appointments | C. aspects | D. contents |
| 63. A. react | B. establish | C. memorize | D. leave |
| 64. A. enhanced | B. invented | C. contrasted | D. behaved |

(B)

Submitting Homework Online

In order to upload an assignment to the system properly, you must save the assignment using one of the following applications: Microsoft Word, Corel WordPerfect, or Microsoft Excel.

After you complete an assignment, it is important to save your work. This ensures that assignment being uploaded to the system is the most updated version. Your word processing program may attempt to save the assignment to a default folder on your computer. We recommend creating a new folder, named after your course, in a location that is easy to remember, such as “My Documents.”

File Name Requirements

Select a file name for the assignment that is easy to remember. The file name must NOT contain spaces. Any spaces used in the file name will prevent the file from uploading to the system. File names using the extensions .rtf, .html, .zip, .jpg, or .exe are NOT allowed. Review the following examples to be sure that you use the proper format:

- Example of an acceptable file name: lesson1.doc
- Example of an unacceptable file name: lesson 1.doc

Assignment Upload Procedure

Make sure you save the assignment using one of the applications previously identified and ensure that it meets the file name requirements described above. When the file is ready to upload, follow these steps:

1. Log into the system.
 2. Enter your address information and click the CONTINUE button. You will be routed to the “Directions” screen.
 3. Review the directions and click the CONTINUE button. You will be routed to the “Special Assignment Upload” screen.
 4. Click the BROWSE button. The “Choose File” pop-up window appears.
 5. Navigate to the location on your computer where you saved your assignment, and select the file.
 6. After you have selected the file, click the UPLOAD button to upload your assignment to the system.
65. Which file name is acceptable for submitting homework?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. research paper.doc | B. research paper.pdf |
| C. researchpaper.doc | D. researchpaper.rtf |
66. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Applications. | B. Uploading steps. |
| C. The file name. | D. Code numbers. |
67. The directions suggest saving an assignment to a specific folder in order to help the student_____.
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. navigate the system | B. remember the location of the document |
|------------------------|--|

C. choose the appropriate application

D. remember the document name quickly

【语法巩固】multiple choice

1. ---Where is the morning newspaper? ---I _____ for you at once.
A. get B. am getting C. to get D. will get
2. By this time tomorrow we _____ the machine.
A. have repaired B. shall have repaired C. will repair D. would repair
3. They _____ an English evening next Sunday.
A. are having B. are going to have C. will having D. is going to have
4. ---Did you expect Frank to come to the party? ---No, but I had hoped _____.
A. him coming B. him to come C. that he comes D. that he would come
5. ---It's good to see you again, Agnes.
---This has been our first chance to visit since _____ from Iraq.
A. you return B. you returned C. you have returned D. returning
6. --- Bob must be very wealthy. ---Yes, he _____ more in one day than I do in a week.
A. has been earned B. had earned C. earns D. has earned
7. ---Come on in, Peter, I want to show you something.
---Oh, how nice of you! I _____ you _____ to bring me a gift.
A. didn't think, were going B. hadn't thought, were going
C. never think, are going D. never thought, were going
8. I first met Lisa three years ago. She _____ at a radio shop at the time.
A. has worked B. was working C. had been working D. had worked
9. ---What is the matter, Amy? You look sad.
---Oh, nothing much. As a matter of fact, I _____ of my friends back home.
A. just thought B. have just been thinking
C. was just thinking D. have just thought
10. Thomas _____ already _____ in this school for two years.
A. was; studying B. will; study C. has; studied D. are; studying
11. ---I hear that Jason is planning to buy a car.
---I know. By next month, he _____ enough for a used one.
A. will have saved B. will be saving C. has saved D. saves
12. He _____ articles for our wall-newspaper these years, and he _____ about 10 articles.
A. has been writing; has written B. has been writing; wrote
C. is writing; has been writing D. has written; has written
13. ---How are you planning to travel to Shanghai?
---I _____ yet, but I _____ taking a train.
A. didn't decide; am considering B. haven't decided; consider
C. haven't decided; am considering D. hadn't decided; have considered
14. Excuse me, sir. Would you do me a favor? I _____ if you could take me to the station.
A. would wonder B. did wonder C. was wondering D. had wondered
15. Is this the third time that you _____ late?
A. have been B. am C. was D. had been
16. ---I dropped in at your house at about ten last night, but you weren't in.

- I _____ regular exercises at the club.
 A. did B. was doing C. had done D. have been doing
17. His eyes shone brightly when he finally received the magazines that he _____.
 A. had long been expected B. had long expected
 C. has long expected D. was long expected
18. ---Do you know when Tom _____ from abroad?
 ---Perhaps it will be a long time before he _____.
 A. will come; will come B. comes; will come
 C. will come; comes D. comes; comes
19. The telephone _____ 4 times in the last hour, and each time it _____ for my roommate.
 A. has rung; was B. has been ringing; is
 C. had rung; was D. rang; has been
20. ---We could have walked to the station. It was so near.
 ---Yes, a taxi _____ at all necessary.
 A. wasn't B. hadn't been C. couldn't be D. won't be
21. The first civil service exam was held in 1995 and since then more and more people _____ for it, with applications reaching a peak over the last two years.
 A. had signed up B. have signed up C. signed up D. will sign up
22. I was _____ for the beach, forgetting my appointment with the dentist, when my mother reminded me.
 A. to leave B. about to leave C. to be leaving D. to have left

Lesson 9 被动语态

试写出下列时态对应的被动语态：

现在	一般现在时 I do.	现在完成时 I have done.	现在进行时 I am doing.
----	----------------	-----------------------	----------------------

过去	一般过去时 I did.	过去完成时. I had done.	过去进行时 I was doing.
将来	一般将来时 I shall/will do.	将来完成时 I shall/will have done.	
过去将来	一般过去将来时 I would do.	过去将来完成时 I would have done.	

难点一：主动形式表被动意义

1. 系动词 look, sound, feel, smell, taste, appear, seem, go, prove, turn, stay, become, fall, get, grow, keep + 形容词/名词构成系表结构。如：

The steel feels cold.

His plan proved (to be) practical.

It has gone bad.

2. 表示开始、结束、运动的动词。

如 begin, finish, start, open, close, stop, end, shut, run, move 等。

Work began at 7 o'clock this morning.

The shop closes at 6 p.m. every day.

3. 表示主语的某种属性特征的动词

如 read, write, act, iron, cut draw, drive, sell, wash, clean, wear, open, cook, lock, shut, dry, eat, drink。这类动词一般不单独使用，常用一个修饰语。如：

This coat dries easily. 这种外衣容易干。Nylon cleans easily. 尼龙容易洗干净。

The door won't lock. 这门锁不上。His book does not sell. 他的书没有销路。

Your pen writes smoothly. 你的笔好写。

难点二：不能用于被动语态的动词和词组，

常为结束性动词或状态动词。如：come true, consist of, take place, happen, become, rise, occur, belong, break out, appear, arrive, die, fall, last, exist, fail, succeed

难点三：把含宾语从句的句子改成被动句后，形成了一些常用经典被动句型：

It is said..., 据说.....

It is reported..., 据报道

It is widely believed..., 人们普遍认为

It is roughly estimated..., 据粗略估计

难点四：双性词的语态使用

有些动词既可以做及物动词 (vt.)，也可以做不及物动词 (vi.)，因此主被动都可使用。

begin, bend, break, burst, change, close, continue, crash, increase, decrease, drive, drop, finish, fly, grow, improve, open, run, sail, shrink, shut, slow, split, spread, start,

stop, stick.

(1) His spoken English has improved/ been improved a lot. 他的英语口语进步很大。

(2) The lifestyle of people has greatly changed/ been greatly changed in the last decade.

在过去的十年里人们的生活方式有了很大的变化。

Practice:

a. 改写句子

带宾语补足语的句子改成被动语态。

(1) We always keep the classroom clean. → The classroom is always kept clean.

(2) We found the hall empty. → _____

(3) I have already made everything clear. → _____

双宾语的句子改成被动语态

(1) The father gave his son a new book. →

The son was given a new book by his father.

A new book was given by the father to his son.

(2) London presented the world a fantastic Olympic opening ceremony. →

b. multiple choice

1. In some countries, tea _____ with milk and sugar.

A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served

2. Great changes _____ in my hometown since the end of last century.

A. have been taken place B. took place
C. have taken place D. were taken place

3. We entered the meeting room and saw him _____ beside the boss.

A. seat B. seating C. be seated D. seated

4. Is honesty the best policy? We _____ that it is when we are little.

A. will teach B. teach C. are taught D. will be taught

5. The letter _____ three days ago and it _____ yesterday.

A. had post; had arrived B. was posted; arrived
C. posted; arrived D. had been posted; was arrived

6. He told me that the final examination _____ next Thursday.

A. is given B. will be given C. would have given D. would be given

7. Plays _____ twice a month in that theatre.

A. put on B. are put on C. was put on D. often put on

8. Below the sub-zero degree, water _____ into ice.

A. will change B. must be changed C. should change D. can be changed

9. A strange sound _____ yesterday evening.

A. was heard B. hears C. heard D. is heard

10. A beautiful bike _____ him by his classmates.

A. sent to B. will sent to C. was sent to D. will be sent for

11. The new play _____ in theatre now. Why don't you go in and see it?
A. is being shown B. is showing C. is shown D. shows
12. I'm sure your suggestions will _____ the problem.
A. contribute to solving B. be contributed to solve
C. contribute to solve D. be contributed to solving
13. "A man who _____ fault with others is not perfect himself, for he has no time to make a self-criticism." said Buddha.
A. always found B. is always finding C. has always found D. had always found
14. Your spoken English _____ in a way, but it still needs a lot of practice and hard work.
A. has improved B. will be improved C. improved D. had improved
15. The number of deaths from cancer will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.
A. persuade B. will persuade C. be persuaded D. are persuaded
16. His joke in the speech _____ all of us present and we couldn't help laughing yesterday.
A. was amusing B. was amused C. amused D. amusing
17. ---Do you have any problems when you _____ this job?
---Well, I'm considering the salary and working conditions.
A. offered B. will be offered C. are offered D. offer
18. So far, the Shanghai World Expo _____ to be a great success as people expected.
A. was proved B. had proved C. has been proved D. has proved
19. The Saraha Festival _____ to the same dates each year, but generally takes place in November or December.
A. will be fixed B. doesn't fix C. is not fixed D. is fixed
20. The president promised to keep all the board members _____ of how the negotiations were going on.
A. informing B. be informed C. inform D. informed
21. The alarm becomes active when the switch _____.
A. turns on B. turning on C. was turned on D. is turned on
22. Fiona was growing tired of _____ in this way.
A. was treated B. treated C. to be treated D. being treated
23. A British research study shows that, globally, people's walking speeds _____ by ten percent over the last decade.
A. were increased B. have increased C. increased D. had been increased
24. To avoid _____, John preferred not to tell the truth that he broke the vase.
A. punishing B. to punish C. being punished D. to be punished
25. As more and more sports _____, the Olympic Games are growing so big that most cities may not be able to host them in the future.
A. added B. were added C. are being added D. have added
26. He damaged his leg so badly in the accident that the bone _____.
A. exposed B. has exposed C. is exposed D. was exposed
27. With the help of high tech, more and more new substances _____ in the past

years.

A. discovered B. have discovered C. had been discovered D. have been discovered

28. A good teacher has to be armed with the ability to keep students _____ throughout their learning process.

A. motivating B. motivated C. motivate D. to be motivated

29. You are never going to get rid of your double chin if you can't resist _____ by sweets.

A. to be tempted B. having been tempted C. being tempted D. tempted

30. This year's World Cup attracted almost 30 million Chinese football fans, who stayed up at midnights and _____ in the fierce competition for the highest championship.

A. absorbed B. absorbing C. were absorbed D. to be absorbed

【模块练习】

(A)

All over the world, people admire the beauty and grace of butterflies. Butterflies come in every color imaginable, and their _____ 50 _____ display an incredible variety of patterns. The largest butterfly, Queen Alexandra's Birdwing, has a *wingspan* (翼展) of up to 280 millimeters and lives in Papua New Guinea. The smallest, the Western Pygmy Blue in the southern U.S., has a wingspan of only 12 millimeters. Sadly, some of these beautiful creatures are now _____ 51 _____.

Estimates indicate that between 15 and 20 thousand species of butterflies exist around the world. A number of these species are endangered, over 20 in Japan _____ 52 _____. Although that number may seem small, losing even one species would be _____ 53 _____. Nowadays scientists even look to butterflies as a _____ 54 _____ of the environment's health, since they are _____ 55 _____ to environmental changes. Many environmentalists around the world are eager to protect the endangered butterflies from extinction. The American Museum of Natural History in New York, for example, has an unusual butterfly exhibit. This exhibit _____ 56 _____ the important role that butterflies play in our environment.

In recent years, environmental groups have made significant progress in _____ 57 _____ endangered butterfly populations. Governments throughout Asia have passed laws to help protect endangered wildlife, including butterflies. An area called Butterfly Valley in Assam, India, has become the focus of conscious _____ 58 _____ to protect the butterflies' *habitat* (栖息地). Other projects in Serbia, Japan, and Canada are also hoping to _____ 59 _____. Some of these efforts are already starting to work. The population of the El Segundo Blue Butterfly in California, for instance, has increased by 8 percent since 2010.

Finding a cure for the butterfly crisis is, _____ 60 _____, not just for environmental groups. _____ 61 _____ citizens can plant butterfly gardens to support and enjoy these gentle creatures. A group of female prisoners in Belfair, Washington, are helping to rescue an endangered species called Taylor's Checkerspot. They recognize how _____ 62 _____ seemingly insignificant creatures can be. The world cannot afford to lose any butterflies. As environmentalist John Muir once _____ 63 _____, "When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it _____ 64 _____ to everything else in the Universe."

50. A. colors B. bodies C. wings D. feelers

51. A. out of control B. in great danger C. on the fly D. out of date

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 52. A. nearby | B. though | C. besides | D. alone |
| 53. A. predictable | B. possible | C. imaginable | D. terrible |
| 54. A. factor | B. picture | C. measure | D. display |
| 55. A. exposed | B. accustomed | C. sensitive | D. resistant |
| 56. A. highlights | B. changes | C. replaces | D. finds |
| 57. A. preserving | B. controlling | C. observing | D. recognizing |
| 58. A. projects | B. efforts | C. steps | D. groups |
| 59. A. set an example | B. keep the promise | C. make a difference | D. take the time |
| 60. A. however | B. furthermore | C. otherwise | D. therefore |
| 61. A. Distinguished | B. Leading | C. Senior | D. Ordinary |
| 62. A. graceful | B. significant | C. pitiful | D. mysterious |
| 63. A. proposed | B. commented | C. promised | D. recommended |
| 64. A. restricted | B. adapted | C. contributed | D. tied |

(B)

When I was in college, a man named Henry worked as a *custodian* (看门人) in our student union building. White-haired, with a Pennsylvania Dutch accent, Henry could usually be seen in a baseball cap, a T-shirt and a pair of jeans.

He was the custodian, and he was the most respected and most well-known person in the building. Everyone loved Henry, and it was because of all the **implicit** ways he expressed his love for everyone around him. Henry didn't have to say, "I love you." He lived his love.

Henry was always excited when he met someone new, and he wanted to know everything about them. He felt it was important to do things for people he valued. And Henry seemed to value everyone he met. He brought in articles or cartoons for certain people, went out of his way to introduce people to each other, kept dozens of names and birthdays in his wallet so he could send cards, and helped students keep in touch with graduates who had written to him. He even assisted students who didn't have enough money to buy their books.

Henry taught me --- and many others he supported --- how to live life to the fullest. Not by skydiving or exploring some foreign countries, but by appreciating where you are in life and valuing those around you.

The funny thing is that despite all he did and taught us, Henry truly believed that he was the lucky one --- that he was the one who was gaining so much by getting to know us. But all of us who remember Henry know that we were the ones who were truly blessed.

We will never forget the man who taught us that best way to say "I love you" often has little to do with the words.

65. What does the word "**implicit**" in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?
- A. Unstated. B. Appropriate. C. Indelicate. D. Charming.
66. According to the passage, working as a custodian in a college, Henry _____.
 A. made international travels to live a full life
 B. was a role model of how to be a caring person
 C. was busy organizing former students' reunions
 D. gathered plenty information about the needy students

67. Henry was always excited to meet new people because _____.
 A. it would make people think highly of him
 B. he was the most popular person in the college
 C. it was part of his responsibility as a custodian
 D. he treasured everything around him in his life
68. Which of the following word cannot be used to describe Henry?
 A. Gracious. B. Adventurous. C. Supportive. D. Sympathetic.

【语法巩固】

用动词的适当形式填空：

- I haven't seen you for age. Haven't you graduated from college?
 ---Yes. I _____ (study) English for four years in Nanjing University.
- Size isn't everything, but it does matter, and the past decade _____ (see) a noticeable countertrend toward smaller schools.
- Look at the timetable. Flight 4026 _____ (take) off at 18:20.
- In our country all senior high school students _____ (test) on the same examination paper every July.
- Have you moved into the new house?
 ---Not yet. The rooms _____ (paint).
- The performance was wonderful. I _____ (never see) anything more exciting in my life.
- We plan to reach the North Pole in mid-July, and by then we _____ (walk) for six weeks.
- Because of the sharp drop of birth rate, the number of students sitting the college entrance exams _____ (decline) all the time.
- The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power _____ (be) increased enormously ever since.
- This is the second time we _____ (make) improvements in that machine.
- This kind of cloth _____ (wash) well.
- So far, the medicine _____ (prove) vital for reducing fever and helping stop rain.
- Food supplies in the flood-stricken area _____ (run) out. We must act immediately before there's none left.
- My mind wasn't on what he was saying, so I'm afraid I _____ (miss) half of it.
- Whenever you _____ (buy) a present, you should think about it from the receiver's point of view.

Lesson 10 定语从句 (一)

先行词	在从句中做主语	在从句中做宾语	所有格
人	who/ that	whom/ that/ 省略	whose/ ...of whom
事/物	which/ that	which/ that/ 省略	whose/ ...of which

翻译下列句子，并指出先行词与定语从句：

1. Those who want to go to the Great Wall must get up early tomorrow.
2. This is the most successful meeting that has ever been held in the university.
3. Sauer was trained by a detective whose task was to catch a thief.
4. The boy whom I spoke to just now is Henry's brother.
5. I'd like to borrow a book whose cover is blue.
6. He has to work on Sundays, which he doesn't like.
7. As is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior schools is increasing.
8. I won't forgive such a rude response as I received from the hotel manager.

难点一：限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别：

(1)从形式上来看，非限制性定语从句与主句之间有逗号隔开；限制性定语从句与主句之间没有逗号隔开。

This is the place where the Red Army made the crossing in 1934.(限制性定语从句)

Mr.Smith, who came to see us yesterday, is a relative of my wife.(非限制性定语从句)

(2)从内容上来看，非限制性定语从句可以省略而意义保持完整；限制性定语从句不可以省略，如果省略，则意义不能保持完整。

Do you know the reason why I was late?

你知道我迟到的原因吗？

Then he met Mary, who invited him to a party.

之后我们见到了玛丽，是玛丽邀请他去参加聚会的。

(3)非限制性定语从句与限制性定语从句所表达的意义不一样。

In the class there are 12 students who are good at English.

这个班有 12 个英语好的学生。

In the class there are 12 students, who are good at English.

这个班有 12 个学生，他们的英语好。

(4)非限制性定语从句不能用 that 引导，只能用 which 来引导，有时先行词是一个句子。

Hangzhou, which we visited last year, is one of the most beautiful cities in China.

杭州是中国最漂亮的城市之一，我去年去参观过。

The boy was very impolite, which made things even worse.

那个男孩子很不礼貌，这让事情更糟。

Practice:

1. The students seemed not to get my point, _____
学生们似乎没明白我的意思，这使我心烦。
2. He delivered the speech with great confidence, _____
他自信满满地发表演讲，这让我印象很深刻。
3. The man won one million bucks from the lottery, _____
这个人买彩票中了 100 万，这让他非常兴奋。
4. Steve Jobs, _____, has inspired many people.
Steve Jobs, 一个坚持创新的人，激励了许多人。

难点二：which vs. that

在下列情况下要用 which:

(1)关系代词作介词的宾语且介词前置时。

We will visit the hospital about which I told you.

(2)在非限制性定语从句中。

It was raining hard yesterday, which kept us from going out.

(3)先行词是代词 that 时。

Is it that which we will do next?

在下列情况下要用 that:

(1)先行词是不定代词时，如 all, little, few, much, none, something, anything, everything

This is all that I can do for you.

(2)先行词同时包含了人和物:

He asked about the factories and workers that he had visited.

(3)先行词被序数词、形容词最高级、the only, the very, the same, the right 等词修饰时

The first sight that was caught at the Great Wall has made a lasting impression on him.

This is the best novel that I have ever read.

It is the only book that he bought himself.

That is the very thing that we can do.

Practice: that 与 which

1. He said this was the best article _____ had been written by the writer.
2. This is the city _____ I have long waited to visit.
3. They work in a factory _____ makes radio parts.
4. Is there anything _____ you don't understand?
5. He has produced three books, of _____ two are novels.
6. The only problem _____ troubled him has already been solved.
7. That's all _____ I want to tell you.
8. Is that the hotel _____ which you stayed last summer?
9. Tom talked loudly in the restaurant, _____ annoyed the other customers.
10. The first English novel _____ aroused his interest was a novel by Mark Twain.

难点三：whose vs. of which

Whose 后直接跟名词，先行词可以是人，也可以是物；of which 后须加定冠词 the 再加名词且先行词只能是物（先行词是人时可用 of whom）

Practice:

1. I'd like to borrow a book _____ cover is blue.
2. This is the house _____ the windows are broken.

3. Do you know the girl _____ father went to Sichuan Province to do the rescue during the earthquake?
4. I lost a book, the title _____ I can't remember now.

Practice: 填入恰当的引导词

1. There are many story—books here, of _____ Robinson Crusoe is the best one I've ever read.
2. The boy didn't pass the English exam, _____ made his parents angry.
3. I searched all the town for the same necklace _____ you are wearing now, but could not find any.
4. My English tutor, Mr. Black, _____ I admire, will return home soon.
5. He is such a good singer _____ is loved by everyone.
6. Who are the persons _____ got onto the moon in 1969?
7. Our two countries are neighbors _____ friendship will last forever.

【模块练习】

(A)

If you've been following the world of technology for the last year or so, you may have heard a lot about "patents", "*infringements* (侵权)" and "lawsuits". If you think it all sounds quite ___50___, you're not alone. But patents are an important part of design and technology around the world, not just in smart-phones, so it's good to know what they do.

What exactly is a patent? A patent is a license, given to someone who invents something, to ___51___ his or her intellectual property. Their creation—the "intellectual property"—might be a new type of vehicle or *gadget* (小玩意). However, there are certain ___52___. For example, the idea has to be something completely new; you couldn't patent a new type of pen lid unless it did something ___53___. It also can't be a/an ___54___ thing that you just happened to discover, such as a new species of mouse. However, you could patent a new species of bacteria that you helped ___55___. You must have had some part in the invention process.

Second, what's a patent infringement? This is where someone creates something the same as someone else's patented ___56___. Whether this is done intentionally or ___57___, they have still caused a patent ___58___, and they may be faced with a legal case

The biggest patent war currently taking place in the mobile phone world is between Apple and Samsung. Apple ___59___ the first shot in 2011, filing a lawsuit that claimed Samsung copied many of its patented ideas in its own Android phones. However, Samsung wasn't willing to back down, and soon ___60___ by filing lawsuits in Japan, South Korea and Germany. By July last year, Apple and Samsung were involved in more than 50 lawsuits around the world. Both companies believe the other stole ___61___ for their own smart-phones.

But the big question is over whether the rules on creating patents should be ___62___. If one company has the rights to an important piece of mobile phone technology, it risks leading to a lack of competition, and prices will remain ___63___. On the other hand, companies are interested in one thing: making a ___64___. And so it's unlikely that they'll "back off" to allow competition to *flourish* (活跃). However, it seems clear that there needs to be a better balance. Or the future of innovation could be doomed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 50. A. boring | B. interesting | C. surprising | D. exciting |
| 51. A. own | B. protect | C. share | D. destroy |
| 52. A. needs | B. cases | C. requirements | D. emphases |
| 53. A. incredible | B. destructive | C. invisible | D. unavoidable |
| 54. A. artificial | B. right | C. natural | D. fake |
| 55. A. seize | B. discover | C. find | D. create |
| 56. A. belongings | B. species | C. invention | D. property |
| 57. A. by accident | B. on purpose | C. on schedule | D. by mistake |
| 58. A. defence | B. issue | C. law | D. offence |
| 59. A. fought | B. fired | C. launched | D. lit |
| 60. A. opposed | B. responded | C. reflected | D. offered |
| 61. A. skills | B. minds | C. beliefs | D. ideas |
| 62. A. stricter | B. lighter | C. harder | D. easier |
| 63. A. low | B. high | C. unknown | D. same |
| 64. A. decision | B. choice | C. comment | D. profit |

(B)

Alexis Vaughan, 17, *slouched* (懒散地坐) in the passenger seat of her dad's Excursion, letting her eyes lazily scan the landscape for wildlife. Suddenly, a buck came into view about 200 yards in front of them. "Dad, there's a buck there!" Alexis said. It was a three-point buck—a male deer with sharp, three-pronged *antlers* (鹿角) on each side of its head.

As the car moved closer, Alexis saw that the deer's head was bent toward the ground. Then she heard a scream. A few seconds later, she saw an arm fly up near the deer's head. Alexis realized the buck was attacking a woman. Sue Panter, a 44-year-old mother of four, had been out for her morning run. The buck had emerged from the tall corn and begun following her. "I knew I was in trouble." Panter went to pick up a log to use for self-defense, and the buck attacked. It lifted her with its antlers and *tossed* her into the air.

Alexis looked into the woman's terrified eyes, and before her father had even stopped the car, she got out of the car and down the slope toward the buck. Alexis helped Sue up the slope and into the Vaughans' car. "We're going to get you to a hospital," Alexis said. Then she heard her father Michael shout out. Michael had been knocked to the ground. Alexis grabbed a hammer and ran to where Michael lay in the dirt. She beat the buck's head and neck, but the blows didn't frighten it. Standing over her father, Alexis could see that he was struggling to breathe. "A couple more strikes, Lex," said Michael. Alexis squeezed her eyes shut and hit several times. When she opened her eyes, the deer was running away.

Alexis got in the driver's seat and sped toward the hospital. After doctors treated Sue and Michael, Sue tearfully thanked her rescuers. "You expect a teenage girl to get on the phone and call for help," she said, "not to beat up a deer."

65. When attacked by the buck, Sue used a log to _____.

Practice:

1. Students should eat such _____ are good for their health.

学生应该吃对他们身体有益处的食物。

2. I have never seen such a cold-hearted person _____.

我从来没有见过像他这么不知道羞耻的人。

3. This was definitely not so _____

这绝对不是像她保证的那样好吃的一顿饭。

与结果状语从句做比较:

This was _____ (so...that...)

这顿饭太好吃了，每个人都很喜欢。

(2) 引导非限制性定语从句，表示“如...”，且从句可以在主句之前，如:

Mary was late again, as had been expected.

As we all know, oceans cover more than 70% of the earth.

Practice:

We have launched another man-made satellite, _____.

我们发射了又一个人造卫星，如今天报纸上报道的那样。

二、介词加上 which/whom

1. The person _____ I spoke just now is the manager _____ I told you.

2. The pencil _____ he was writing broke.

3. The two things _____ Marx is not sure were the grammar and some of the idioms of English.

4. The stories about the Warring Kingdoms, _____ this is one example, are well written.

5. I'll never forget the day _____ I was enrolled by Fudan University.

6. Someone has taken away my glasses, _____ I can't see anything.

7. Who's the man _____ you shook hands just now?

8. The river _____ a new bridge is being built is 209 metres wide.

9. At the top of the mountain there is a small house, _____ we can see the beautiful scenery.

10. The speed _____ light travels is 300, 000 km per second.

三、关系副词引导定语从句

I'll never forget the day when I visited Beijing.

This is the place where he works.

Can you tell me the reason why you didn't finish your homework?

关系代词与关系副词的区分

This is the house where (in which) he lived last year.

This is the house that (which) he visited last year.

I thought of the happy days when I stayed in Beijing.

I have never forgotten the days that (which) we spent together.

关系副词 when, where, why 转化为介词+which/whom

1. when = in which, at which, on which (先行词有 time, day, week..., occasion, etc.)

(1) I still remember the day when I first came to the school. _____

(2) The time finally comes _____ our team wins the championship. _____

(3) Do you still remember the day _____ we spent together? _____

(4) Everyone has some embarrassing occasions _____

每个人都会有几次把某人错当成其他人的尴尬场合。

2. where = in which, at which, on which, to which, etc.

(先行词有 place, room, spot 等具体的方位词，也有 situation, point, stage, state, atmosphere 等抽象词)

(1) This is the city where I was born. _____ = This is the place I was born in.

(2) I spent my childhood in this town where I had a lot of friends. _____

(3) The police are trying to locate the spot where terrorists set up the bomb. _____

警察正在全力定位恐怖份子设置炸弹的地方。

(4) 对比下面的句子：这就是他们去年参观的那个主题公园。

This is the theme park _____ they visited last year.

This is the theme park _____ they paid a visit last year.

(5)

公司已经到了需要彻底改变的状态了。(situation)

(6)

我们现在正处于可能蒙受巨大损失的一个阶段。(stage)

(7) The negotiation has _____

谈判进行到了一个积极的点上，双方都可以接受协议。(point)

3. why = for which (先行词只有 reason)

(1) Is this _____

这就是他们今天缺席会议的理由吗？

(2) That is the reason _____

这就是他给出的迟到的理由。

【模块练习】

(A)

Everyone dreams of being successful. Does anyone think of the mere question as to what elements 50 success, if there is any? Is there a “success personality”—some winning combination of qualities that leads almost 51 to achievement? If so, exactly what is that secret success formula, and can anyone develop it? At the Gallop Organization we recently focused in depth on success, inquiring into the 52 of 1,500 distinguished people selected at random from *who's who* in America. Our research finds out a number of 53 that occur regularly among top achievers. Here is one of the most important, that is common sense.

Common sense is the most obvious quality 54 by our participants. Seventy-nine percent award themselves a top score in this quality. And Sixty-one percent say that common sense was very important in 55 their success.

To most, common sense means the ability to present sound, practical 56 on everyday affairs. To do this, one has to sweep aside 57 ideas and get right to the key of what matters. A Texas oil and gas businessman puts it this way: “The key ability for success is 58. In conduction of meeting and dealing with industry, 59 a complex problem to the simplest term is highly important.”

Is common sense a quality a person is born with, or can you do something to increase it? The oil man’s answer is that common sense can definitely be 60. He owes his success to learning how to debate in school. Another way to 61 your store of common sense is to observe it in others, learning from their—and your own—mistakes.

Besides common sense, there are many other factors that 62 success: in order for you to achieve anything in your career, you have to first believe. You need to believe in yourself that you can achieve it, that is, you need to have 63 in your goals and your path to that success. However, nothing moves until you do something. Belief alone is not going to achieve anything for you. It must be followed up with concrete 64. Your plan for career success is nothing unless you act upon it whole-heartedly.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 50. A. define | B. determine | C. estimate | D. prove |
| 51. A. especially | B. properly | C. inevitably | D. alternatively |
| 52. A. opinions | B. theories | C. capabilities | D. requirements |
| 53. A. challenges | B. attractions | C. qualifications | D. qualities |
| 54. A. possessed | B. recommended | C. proposed | D. achieved |
| 55. A. thinking about | B. approving of | C. making out | D. contributing to |
| 56. A. performances | B. judgments | C. characters | D. principles |
| 57. A. original | B. common | C. extra | D. moderate |
| 58. A. advancing | B. persevering | C. simplifying | D. revising |
| 59. A. reducing | B. comparing | C. applying | D. referring |
| 60. A. protected | B. maintained | C. observed | D. developed |
| 61. A. add to | B. get over | C. keep up | D. go through |
| 62. A. create | B. influence | C. judge | D. attract |
| 63. A. preparation | B. attempt | C. faith | D. support |
| 64. A. thought | B. progress | C. plan | D. action |

(B)

Last spring, employees of the Hartville Corporation organized a weeklong strike to protest poor working conditions and unreasonable company policies. A committee was organized to investigate circumstances that led to the strike. Here is part of the report.

- Hartville's overtime pay is well below the national level, and overtime is obliged at least once a week.

- Employees working in the manufacturing department have an alarmingly high rate of repetitive (重复的) stress injury. The equipment they are working with is extremely old and dangerous and does not meet current health and safety standards. The committee recommended that equipment be evaluated and brought up-to-date immediately.

- Sick and personal day policies are unclear. Employees report conflicting and/or confusing policies relating to sick and personal days, which have resulted in numerous misunderstandings about procedures and allowances as well as unfair punishment action.

- In the past four years, five pregnant women with clean work records were dismissed soon after their pregnancies were public. In all five cases, the reasons for firing were not specifically clear, although one of the employees was told by her immediate supervisor that new mothers make very unreliable employees.

- Hartville's upper management is largely unaware of the dissatisfaction of employees. Evidence shows that middle management delays vital information leading to upper management's underestimation of the seriousness of employee dissatisfaction.

65. Why do Hartville employees have a high rate of repetitive stress injury?
 - A. Because the management policy is out of date.
 - B. Because their pays are extremely low.
 - C. Because Hartville's equipment is below standard.
 - D. Because sick and personal day policies are not clear.
66. One reason that the Hartville's upper management is unresponsive is that _____.
 - A. they are more concerned with saving money than protecting employees
 - B. they are unaware of the degree of dissatisfaction among their employees
 - C. the company authority restricts its management function
 - D. they have not been trained in the latest management techniques
67. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the findings?
 - A. A suggestion to raise employees' pay and reduce work time.
 - B. A description of employees being unfairly dismissed.
 - C. A comparison between overtime pay at Hartville and the national average.
 - D. A finding about a problem within middle management.

【语法巩固】

1. Mathematics is the subject _____.
 - A. that he is deeply interested
 - B. he is much interested in
 - C. he is deeply interested
 - D. which he is very much interested
2. The reason ____ I can't come is that I have to prepare for the coming exam.
 - A. for
 - B. as
 - C. because
 - D. why
3. The dictionary _____ is now out of stock.

- A. he bought last week B. which he bought it last week
C. bought last week D. he bought last week before
4. She studied hard at school when she was young, _____ contributes to her success in her career.
A. that B. so that C. so D. which
5. The mouse _____ comes out at night to nibble at the cheese we leave as bait.
A. whom lives in the wall B. that lives in the wall
C. whom the wall lives in D. that live in the wall
6. I've got a bottle of beer, but I haven't got anything _____ I can open it with.
A. that B. what C. where D. which
7. All members _____ are admitted to the auditorium.
A. have got tickets B. that had got the tickets
C. that have got the tickets D. which have got the tickets
8. Such electronic tubes _____ in a radio set are also found in a TV set.
A. that we use B. as we use them C. as we use D. that we use them
9. Writers can accurately describe objects _____ have never seen.
A. who B. if they C. they D. that
10. It wasn't such a good present _____ he had promised me.
A. that B. while C. as D. what
11. Perhaps the day will come _____ people will be able to breathe clean air in city.
A. when B. while C. as D. since
12. The only thing _____ I knew is _____ my brother said to me the other day.
A. which... what B. that... what
C. what... that D. that... which
13. He's the man _____ I supposed was capable of doing such a thing.
A. to whom B. of whom C. who D. whom
14. She is the girl _____.
A. whose name is Susan B. name of whom is Susan
C. who name is Susan D. her name is Susan
15. Certain layers of the atmosphere have special names _____.
A. which indicated their character properties
B. whose characteristic properties are indicating
C. what characterize their indicate properties
D. that indicate their characteristic properties
16. The expressway _____ we drive to work is always crowded.
A. that B. which C. when D. on which
17. I am grateful to him for that advice, _____ I owe all my success.
A. which B. that C. to which D. by which
18. Joseph's car has a flat tire. _____ now is to walk to the nearest telephone.
A. He can do B. He can do that C. All he can do D. That can do
19. Hangzhou, _____ we spent last spring, is one of the most beautiful cities in China.
A. where B. which C. this D. which
20. Modern stoves have gas cylinders, _____ is much more convenient.
A. that B. it C. this D. which

Lesson 12 定语从句 (三)

Practice: 关系代词与关系副词

1. Xiao Wang works for a factory _____ makes computers.
2. Last year, thousands of foreigners came to Beijing _____ the Olympic Games were held to watch the games.
3. The Jin Mao Tower _____ you can have a good view of Shanghai is a good place to visit.
A. that B. which C. where D. /
4. Oct. 1st, 1949 was the day _____ the P.R.C. was founded.
5. She still remembers the days _____ she spent in the countryside playing with her brother.
6. Can you tell me the reason _____ you are so unhappy.
7. I doubt whether the reason _____ he offered at the press is true or not.

定语从句知识点补充

√ Mr. Smith is one of the foreign experts who are working in China now.

√ Mr. Smith is the only one of the foreign experts who is working in China.

即：one of the experts 中先行词是 _____，谓语动词用 _____。

the only one of the experts 中先行词是 _____，谓语动词用 _____。

Practice:

1. We looked back over all _____ (have) happened during the past year, to ourselves, to our city and to the world.
2. She is the only one of the teachers who _____ (be) popular with all the students.

【模块练习】

(A)

Why do people go to university? There is a popular notion that a college education is something to be endured in order to become __50__ to obtain certain kinds of jobs or to go to graduate school. This is not what we are trying to do at Harvard, nor would we wish to have many students here who took such a(n) __51__ view of a college career.

There are several goals we aim to reach in our undergraduate program.

The most obvious one is to give knowledge—fairly __52__ knowledge in one field and a more general knowledge of a variety of other subject areas which you may choose according to your interest. But if acquiring knowledge is a self-evident part of a college education, it is __53__ the most important. Remarkably few of the facts you learn here will remain in your __54__ for many years, and some of those that do will even be proved __55__ by new knowledge.

__56__, we can *instill*(灌输) certain attitudes of mind—a willingness to accept uncertainty, and the lack of definite truths; independence of mind, and a respect for facts and for the uncomfortable conclusions which facts sometimes lead to.

In addition to these __57__ qualities, a college education should try to lay a foundation for

the creative use of __58__ time. Some of this capacity can be stimulated in the classroom—in courses in the humanities and the arts. Yet, at least as much __59__ will occur outside the lecture hall—on athletic fields, in music rooms, student theaters, concert halls, and so forth.

These are some of the __60__ of a liberal college education as I see them. I cannot resist concluding with a few private thoughts about our new careers at Harvard.

To begin with, I hope that we will think __61__ about what we want to accomplish here. It would be __62__ for you to set your sights on some limited goal, such as getting good grades or merely getting into one or another graduate school.

Second, I hope that you will give some thought to what you can do for others during your stay here. There are many problems waiting for your help, and many people who could __63__ your efforts.

My final bit of advice. Whatever else we do, let us remember not to take ourselves too seriously. However great our problems may seem, however urgent our complaints, they are *overshadowed* (黯然失色) by the __64__ of countless other people on our planet.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 50. A. fascinated | B. qualified | C. determined | D. required |
| 51. A. optimistic | B. strong | C. narrow | D. sensitive |
| 52. A. concentrated | B. expanded | C. informed | D. illustrated |
| 53. A. by far | B. far from | C. free from | D. without doubt |
| 54. A. memory | B. position | C. evaluation | D. foundation |
| 55. A. useful | B. essential | C. false | D. common |
| 56. A. Besides | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Somehow |
| 57. A. physical | B. inborn | C. emotional | D. intellectual |
| 58. A. business | B. study | C. experiment | D. leisure |
| 59. A. appreciation | B. stimulation | C. participation | D. exposure |
| 60. A. benefits | B. aims | C. problems | D. achievements |
| 61. A. broadly | B. honestly | C. freely | D. continually |
| 62. A. fantastic | B. magic | C. tragic | D. basic |
| 63. A. suffer from | B. profit from | C. reflect on | D. complain about |
| 64. A. inspiration | B. difference | C. ambitions | D. difficulties |

(B)

A friend of mine, in response to a conversation we were having about the injustices of life, asked me the question: “Who said life was going to be fair, or that it was even meant to be fair?” Her question was a good one. It reminded me of something I was taught as a youngster – life isn’t fair. One of the mistakes many of us make is that we feel sorry for ourselves or for others, thinking that life should be fair or that someday it will be. It’s not and it won’t.

One of the nice things about accepting the fact that life isn’t fair is that it keeps us from feeling sorry for ourselves by encouraging us to do the very best we can with what we have. Accepting this fact also keeps us from feeling sorry for others because we are reminded that everyone is dealt a different hand; everyone has unique strengths and problems in the process of growing up, facing the reality and making decisions, and everyone has those times that they feel wounded or unfairly treated.

The fact that life isn’t fair doesn’t mean we shouldn’t do everything in our power to improve our own lives or the world as a whole. On the contrary, it suggests that we should. When we don’t

recognize or admit life isn't fair, we tend to feel pity for others and for ourselves, a self-defeating emotion that does nothing except make everyone feel worse. When we do recognize life isn't fair, however, we feel sympathy for others and for ourselves. And sympathy is a heartfelt emotion that delivers loving kindness to everyone it touches. The next time you find yourself thinking about the injustices of the world, try reminding yourself of **this very basic fact**. You may be surprised that it can push you out of self-pity and into helpful action.

65. The author thought of his friend's question as a good one because _____.
 A. he also wanted to know who held such an opinion
 B. like his friend, he also thought life was unfair
 C. it made him regret something during his childhood
 D. he learned something from the question as a youngster
66. Accepting the injustices of life will _____.
 A. stop us making everything perfect
 B. let us deal with others differently
 C. get us to feel sorry for others
 D. inspire us to make every effort
67. In the last paragraph, "**this very basic fact**" refers to the fact that _____.
 A. life is not and will not be fair
 B. you should not pity for others
 C. pity is a self-defeating emotion
 D. sympathy is a heartfelt emotion
68. From the passage, we can learn that the author's attitude to life is _____.
 A. indifferent B. self-pity C. negative D. positive

【语法巩固】

一、填入适当的关系代词或关系副词

- The house _____ I would like to buy is not for sale.
- Thank you for the help _____ you have given me.
- He gave money to the porter _____ carried his luggage.
- Is there anything _____ you don't understand?
- Do you know anyone _____ wants to buy a second-hand motorbike?
- The bike _____ my uncle gave me was very expensive.
- The thief _____ had robbed the man was caught by the police.
- He went to the primary school _____ he once studied four years.
- What's the address of the factory _____ advertisement we noticed the other day?
- All _____ glitters is not gold.
- I saw some trees _____ leaves were black with disease.
- Is there any reason _____ you should have a holiday?
- He may be late, in _____ case we ought to wait for him.
- This is the only thing _____ has ever been built.
- That is the only thing _____ he has in his pocket.
- It was a meeting _____ importance I didn't realize at the time.
- That was the way _____ he did it.
- The monument was the first place _____ they went to visit while they were in China.

19. I know a forest _____ you can find wild strawberries.
20. This is the stadium _____ he often goes to on Sundays.

二、填入“介词 + 关系代词”：

1. The ship, _____ the Europeans sailed to the American continent, was called the Mayflower.
2. The family _____ I stayed in Rome is coming to England soon.
3. He has written a book, the name _____ I have completely forgotten.
4. It is a family of 8 children, all _____ are studying music.
5. Can you suggest a time _____ it will be convenient to meet?
6. The town, _____ they came, was in the north of the province.
7. Here are some blouses, none _____ suits me.
8. The fur coat _____ the lady was dressed was very expensive.
9. The emperor, _____ the palace was built, was very cruel.
10. Little Peter had a dream _____ he was taken to the amusement park.
11. He spent a wonderful summer, _____ he joined us in the camping trip.
12. The money, _____ he bought the bike, was given by his grandfather.
13. The buses, most _____ were already full, left the school one after another.
14. Ann White, _____ we received the invitation, lives next door to us.
15. The story, _____ the film is based, is a true one.

三、定语从句对比练习

1. ① This is one of the most interesting films _____ shown last week.
 ② This is the very one of the most interesting films _____ shown last week.
 A. which was B. that was C. which were D. that were
2. ① He has two sons, _____ are college students.
 ② He has two sons, and _____ are college students.
 A. both of which B. both of whom
 C. both of them D. both of it
3. ① He still lives in the room _____ window faces to the east.
 ② He still lives in the room, the window _____ faces to the east.
 ③ He still lives in the room _____ is in the north of the city.
 ④ He still lives in the room _____ there is a beautiful table.
 A. which B. whose C. where D. of which
4. ① _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights.
 ② _____ who leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights.
 ③ _____ who leave the room last ought to turn off the lights.
 A. Anyone B. Who C. Those D. Whoever
5. ① _____ we all know, China is rich in natural resources.
 ② _____ is well-known that China is rich in natural resources.
 ③ _____ is well-known, China is rich in natural resources.

- A. Which B. As C. It D. That
6. ① I'll never forget the days _____ we studied together.
 ② I'll never forget the days _____ we spent together.
 A. that B. 不填 C. when D. A and B
7. ① This is the only way _____ you can find.
 ② I don't like the way _____ he spoke to his mother.
 A. that B. 不填 C. in which D. A, B and C E. A and B
8. ① Galileo collected the facts _____ proved the earth and all the other planets move around the sun.
 ② Galileo discovered the fact _____ the earth and all the other planets move around the sun.
 A. that B. which C. 不填 D. A and B
9. ① Is this museum _____ they visited last month?
 ② The teacher tells us that _____ cleans the blackboard is to be praised.
 A. that B. the one C. which D. the one who
10. ① It was eleven o'clock _____ they went out of the cinema.
 ② It was at eleven o'clock _____ they went out of the cinema.
 A. which B. that C. when D. on which
11. ① We don't like the way _____ you talked to your teacher.
 ② The way _____ was put forward by him just now is very interesting.
 A. in that B. in which C. which D. what

Lesson 13 动名词与不定式（一）

及物动词及其宾语

动词是英语学习中比较复杂、容易混淆但又非常基本而且重要的内容。然而动词的学习也是有一定规律可循的。了解及物动词的固定搭配、意义和用法便于学习者在今后的高中学习阶段容易理解、掌握非谓语动词的语法知识，从而正确理解句子结构和意义，正确快速理解长难句，正确运用动词进行书面和口头的表达。

本节将常用及物动词按其不同宾语搭配作一归类，供记忆应用。

1. v + -ing

(1) 某些动词后通常跟动名词作宾语，如：

acknowledge doing sth.(承认做某事)	admit doing sth.(承认做某事)
advise doing sth.(建议做某事)	allow doing sth.(允许做某事)
avoid doing sth.(避免做某事)	appreciate doing sth.(欣赏做某事)
bear doing sth.(忍受做某事)	consider doing sth.(考虑做某事)
confess doing sth.(坦白做过某事)	delay doing sth.(推迟做某事)
deny doing sth.(否认做某事)	enjoy doing sth.(喜欢做某事)
excuse doing sth.(原谅做某事)	escape doing sth.(逃脱做某事)
fancy doing sth.(喜欢做某事)	favour doing sth.(喜欢做某事)
finish doing sth.(完成做某事)	forbid doing sth.(禁止做某事)
imagine doing sth.(想象做某事)	keep doing sth.(保持做某事)
mind doing sth.(介意做某事)	miss doing sth.(错过做某事)
permit doing sth.(容许做某事)	postpone doing sth.(延迟做某事)
prevent doing sth.(阻止做某事)	practise doing sth.(练习做某事)
resist doing sth.(抵制做某事)	risk doing sth.(冒险做某事)
stand doing sth.(忍受做某事)	suggest doing sth.(建议做某事)

(2) 某些词组或短语后通常跟动名词作宾语，如：

be busy doing sth.(忙于做某事)	be engaged in doing sth.(从事做某事)
be fond of doing sth.(喜欢做某事)	be worth doing.(值得做)
can't help doing sth.(情不自禁做某事)	dream of doing sth.(梦想做某事)

feel like doing sth.(想要做某事)	give up doing sth.(放弃做某事)
insist on doing sth.(坚持做某事)	keep ...from doing sth.(阻止做某事)
prevent... from doing sth.(阻止做某事)	protect... from doing sth.(保护.....使其免于)
put off doing sth.(延期做某事)	set about doing sth.(着手做某事)
stop ... from doing sth.(阻止做某事)	succeed in doing sth.(成功做某事)

(3) 介词后通常跟动名词作宾语，但以下词组中，介词 **except** 和 **but** 后面通常不用动名词，即：**do nothing but do...**（只能做某事）；**have no choice but to do...**（别无选择，只能做某事）。

The teacher could do nothing but inform the parents of it
老师没有办法，只能将其事告知家长。

The man had no choice but to give in.
那人别无选择，只好让步。

(4) 另外，要注意区分介词 **to** 和动词不定式的符号 **to**。以下是带有介词 **to** 的常用短语。

belong to (属于)	be accustomed to (习惯于)
be devoted to (献身于;专心于)	be equal to (等于、能胜任)
be/get used to (习惯于)	be opposed to (反对)
be reduced to (沦落为;陷入)	contribute to (有助于;促成)
devote oneself/one's time/ energy to (献身于/奉献时间/精力于)	lead to (导致;通向)
get down to (开始认真)	object to (反对)
look forward to (期待)	point to (指向)
pay attention to (注意)	refer to (谈到)
turn to (转向)	take to (喜爱)
	stick to (坚持)

2. v + -ing / to do (be)

有些动词，如 **begin**, **start**, **continue** 等后既可以跟动名词也可以跟动词不定式，意思差别不大，但以下情况中 **begin** 和 **start** 后跟不定式。

(1) 主语是物不是人

It was snowing harder and harder and the branches started to bend.
雪下得越来越大，树枝有点压弯了。

(2) 后跟表示心理活动或状态的动词

The government began to realize the importance of protecting the environment.
政府开始意识到保护环境的重要性。

(3) begin, start 为进行时态

The thief was just starting to break into the room when they arrived home.
他们到家时,小偷刚准备闯进房间。

(4) 后跟不定式被动式

Our school library began to be rebuilt in the 1990's.
我们学校图书馆 20 世纪 90 年代开始重建。

3. v + -ing/ to do (be)

(1) 动词 hate, like, love, intend, prefer 后既可以跟动名词也可以跟动词不定式,但是意义有所不同。后接动名词表示经常性、习惯性的动作或行为,而后接不定式表示某一次具体的、特定的动作或行为。例如:

I love playing the violin in my spare time.
我喜欢在我的空余时间里拉小提琴。

I didn't love to play the violin at that moment.
我当时不想拉小提琴。

I prefer riding a bike to taking a bus to work.
我宁愿骑车不愿乘公共汽车上班。

(2) 有些动词后既可以跟动名词也可以跟动词不定式,但意义明显不同。

forget to do sth.(忘了要去做某事)	forget doing sth.(忘了做过某事)
remember to do sth.(记得要去做某事)	remember doing sth.(记得做过某事)
mean to do sth.(有意、要想做某事)	mean doing sth.(意味着做某事)
regret to do sth.(遗憾地要做某事)	regret doing sth.(后悔做了某事)
go on to do sth.(继续去做另一件事)	go on doing sth.(继续做同一件事)
stop doing sth.(停止做某事)	stop to do sth.(停下来去做另一件事)
try to do sth.(努力去做某事)	try doing sth.(尝试做某事)
can't help to do sth.(不能帮助做某事)	can't help doing sth.(情不自禁做某事)

例如:

The old lady was very forgetful; she forgot being taken to the Grand Theater one month ago.

这位老太太很健忘;她忘了一个月前曾经到过大剧院。

I'm terribly sorry that I forgot to inform him of the meeting to be held tomorrow.

我很抱歉，我忘了去通知他明天要召开会议。

I am sorry; I didn't mean to hurt you.

对不起，我不是想要伤害你。

His keeping silent meant refusing to go to her birthday party.

他保持沉默意味着他拒绝参加她的生日聚会。

I regret to tell you that our spring outing is cancelled for some unknown reason.

我遗憾地告诉你不知出于什么原因，我们的春游取消了。

He soon regretted not going to the 2010 World Expo held in Shanghai.

他很快就后悔没有去看 2010 上海世博会。

(3) 动词 demand, deserve, need, require, want 后既可以跟动名词也可以跟动词不定式。

①如果句子的主语是主动者，即动作的执行者，则接不定式的主动形式。

We need to clean the dirty river in our neighborhood.

我们急需清洁小区的那条臭水沟。

②如果句子的主语是被动者，即动作的被执行者，则用不定式的被动式或动名词的主动形式。

The dirty river in our neighborhood badly needs to be cleaned/ cleaning.

我们小区的那条臭水沟急需清洁。

Practice

1. _____ (walk) is a good form of exercise for both young and old.
- *2. Napoleon spoke so loudly as to _____ (hear) in front of his soldiers.
3. Fishing is his favorite hobby, and he feels like _____ (collect) coins, too.
4. Bill suggested _____ (hold) a meeting on what to do for the Shanghai Expo during the vacation.
5. Mum always tells me _____ (not waste) any food when I have lunch at school.
6. You had better _____ (not talk) with others while you are eating something.
7. Bill's father finished _____ (write) another book last week.
8. The old lady forgot _____ (tell) about the meeting, so she was absent from it.
9. If you keep _____ (read) English every mornings you will make greater progress.
10. I'm thinking of _____ (buy) some noodles with tomato sauce in the kitchen.
11. We are both looking forward to _____ (go on vacation) next week.
12. He isn't teaching piano now because he was tired of it, he decided _____ (give up).
13. He is always ready _____ (help) others.
14. Victor apologized for not _____ (inform) me of the change in the plan.
15. I said he wouldn't mind _____ (wait for) us.
16. Never stop _____ (look for) the laws which control facts.

17. The driver tried _____ (start) the car for nearly an hour,

【模块练习】

(A)

Starting around 1348, the plague(瘟疫) hit the continents of Europe and Asia. As a result, it killed an 50 forty million people. This disease has come to be known as the Black Death. Its victims suffered a horribly painful death 51 by fever and dying, blackened flesh.

Although they are not certain, many historians agree that the Black Death probably originated in China and spread through trade 52, carried by fleas (跳蚤) found on rats. Rats are very common in cities, so these areas were hit the hardest. The disease passed to humans when the fleas would jump from the rats to a human host.

Every social group suffered from the Black Death---it was not a discriminating (有识别力的) disease. But those who lived in rural settings were sometimes 53, as were the wealthy, who had less 54 with outsiders and could afford to move to more remote areas in an 55 to spare themselves.

The Black Death had many long-term 56. Certain areas of Europe were nearly 57 after it, including some of its prosperous cities. For example, Bremen, Germany, lost almost 7,000 of its 12,000 inhabitants; Florence, Italy, lost 40,000 of its nearly 90,000; and Paris lost more than 50,000 of its 180,000. Major cities had to create mass graveyards where the dead could be buried. European population only began to 58 again in the last decades of the 15th century.

The Black Death also brought about 59 changes. As large numbers of peasants died, there was a shortage of labor. Peasants had 60 spent generations working for the same family, but after the plague hit, they began to take advantage of the labor 61. Workers 62 many times their usual pay for work and would sometimes move to a new lord or noble who offered 63 incentives (刺激; 鼓励) and working conditions. In this way, the Black Death caused the landowning aristocracy (贵族) to lose much of their power and social 64.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 50. A. enormous | B. evaluated | C. estimated | D. expected |
| 51. A. characterized | B. reported | C. specialized | D. caused |
| 52. A. stations | B. goods | C. routine | D. route |
| 53. A. infected | B. spread | C. spared | D. included |
| 54. A. contact | B. similarities | C. exchange | D. trade |
| 55. A. attraction | B. attempt | C. effect | D. advantage |
| 56. A. consequences | B. harms | C. effect | D. correction |
| 57. A. bare | B. populated | C. deserted | D. developed |
| 58. A. decline | B. recover | C. motivate | D. grow |
| 59. A. economic | B. racial | C. global | D. political |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 60. A. barely | B. usually | C. stubbornly | D. previously |
| 61. A. boom | B. growth | C. shortages | D. drain |
| 62. A. won | B. charged | C. offered | D. sped |
| 63. A. higher | B. better | C. similar | D. changing |
| 64. A. post | B. dream | C. system | D. position |

(B)

The butterfly, which is competitive swimming's newest stroke(划水), was developed in the mid-1930s, but it wasn't allowed in the Olympics until 1956. The story of the butterfly is a good illustration of how coaches and swimmers are constantly searching for ways to improve stroke efficiency.

During the 1920s, the Japanese Olympic coaches used underwater photography to research stroke mechanics, and their efforts paid off when Japanese competitors won five of the six men's swimming gold medals at the 1932 Games in Los Angeles.

It was a wake-up call to the rest of the swimming world, and one of the top US coaches – David Armbruster at the University of Iowa – began doing his own filming.

Armbruster was seeking to make the breaststroke faster. He knew that the action of bringing their arms forward underwater slowed breaststrokes down, so he came up with a method of bringing the arms forward over the water. The revised stroke (he kept the breaststroke kick) brought great improvements in speed.

The following year, Jack Sieg, an Iowa swimmer, developed a technique involving swimming on his side and beating his legs in unison (一致) similar to a fish tail. As Armbruster later explained in the book *Weissmuller to Spitz: The History and Background of the Olympic Games*: "Sieg tried the same action while swimming face down. Sieg synchronized his leg action with the butterfly arm action using two leg beats to each arm pull." But the kick was ruled illegal because the legs moved in the vertical (垂直的) plane.

Within a few years, nearly every breaststroker was using this overarm butterfly action without the kick. The pure butterfly wasn't legalized for some two decades, but at the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne 'the fly' became an official event.

65. The best title of the article is _____.
 A. Why did the coaches and swimmers improve stroke efficiency?
 B. How did the butterfly come into being?
 C. How did the Japanese wake up the swimming world?
 D. When did 'the fly' become an official event?
66. The Japanese coaches use underwater photography in order to _____.
 A. wake up the swimming world
 B. be paid more money
 C. know how to be a mechanic.
 D. improve stroke efficiency.
67. Before the pure butterfly was officially recognized, _____ years or so had passed .

- A. 15 B. 20 C. 30 D. 35
68. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?
- A. The Japanese coaches improved butterfly stroke.
- B. David Armbruster used filming to study stroke mechanics.
- C. Sieg came up with the idea of beating legs like a fish tail.
- D. The butterfly was added to the Olympics in 1956.

【语法巩固】

Translation: 用动名词翻译下列句子

1. 他不喜欢在下午五点之后工作。(dislike)

_____.

2. 医生鼓励吃健康的食品。(encourage)

_____.

3. 这个工作要求每月去日本出差一次。(involve)

_____.

4. 他对于参加考试感到焦虑。(anxious)

_____.

5. 他害怕乘飞机旅行。(scared)

_____.

6. 经过两周的训练, 我已经习惯了用英语思考。(use to)

_____.

- *7. 学生们喜欢被 Mr. Smith 教。

_____.

Lesson 14 动名词与动词不定式 (二)

4. v + i.Object + d. Object

(1) 某些及物动词后面可以跟双宾语，即直接宾语 (direct object) 和间接宾语 (indirect object)。直接宾语表示动作的承受者或结果，间接宾语表示动作是对谁做的。例如：

He sent me an e-dictionary. 他送给我一本电子词典。

该句中，me 是间接宾语，an e-dictionary 是直接宾语。该句子可以表达为：
He sent an e-dictionary to me.

此类常见动词有：give, show, send, bring, offer, read, pass, lend, leave, hand, tell, return, write, pay, throw, award (授予), grant (授予), owe (欠)等。

(2) 双宾语的顺序不一定是间接宾语在前，直接宾语在后，如：

He bought me a digital camera. 他给我买了一架数码相机。

该句中，me 是间接宾语，a digital camera 是直接宾语。该句子也可以表达为：
He bought a digital camera for me

此类常见动词有：make, buy, do, fetch, get, paint, play, save, reserve, spare, order, cook, sing, find 等。

5. v + object + object complement

(1) 有些动词通常接宾语和不定式作宾补，如：

advise sb. to do sth.(建议某人做某事)	allow sb. to do sth.(允许某人做某事)
ask sb. to do sth.(要求某人做某事)	beg sb. to do sth.(祈求某人做某事)
cause sb. to do sth.(引起某人做某事)	encourage sb. to do sth.(鼓励某人做某事)
expect sb. to do sth.(期待某人做某事)	force sb. to do sth.(强迫某人做某事)
get sb. to do sth.(使某人做某事)	invite sb. to do sth.(邀请某人做某事)
permit sb. to do sth.(准许某人做某事)	persuade sb. to do sth.(劝说某人做某事)
remind sb. to do sth.(提醒某人做某事)	request sb. to do sth.(请求某人做某事)
require sb. to do sth.(要求某人做某事)	urge sb. to do sth.(敦促某人做某事)
warn sb. to do sth.(警告某人做某事)	want sb. to do sth.(要某人做某事)
wish sb. to do sth.(希望某人做某事)	

(2) 动词词组+宾语+to 不定式

有些动词词组可以接宾语和不定式作宾补，如：

arrange for sb. to do sth.(安排某人做某事)	call on sb. to do sth.(呼吁某人做某事)
depend on sb. to do sth.(依靠某人做某事)	long for sb. to do sth.(渴望某人做某事)
rely on sb. to do sth.(依赖某人做某事)	wait for sb. to do sth.(等待某人做某事)

(3) 动词+宾语+ (to be)+名词或形容词

有些动词后接宾语和 to be +名词或形容词作宾补，如：

believe sb. (to be) +名词或形容词(相信、认为某人是.....)

consider sb. (to be) +名词或形容词 (认为某人是.....)

find sb. (to be) +名词或形容词(发现某人是.....)

judge sb. (to be)+名词或形容词(认为某人是.....)

prove sb. (to be)+名词或形容词(证实某人是.....)

suppose sb. (to be)+名词或形容词(假定、认为某人是.....)

(4) 动词+宾语+不带 to 不定式作宾补

有些动词，尤其是感官动词和使役动词后跟宾语和不带 to 不定式作宾补。不定式作宾补表示该动作已经完成，强调动作的全过程或动作发生这一事实。此类常见动词如下：

感官动词：feel, hear, listen to, see, watch, look at, notice, observe

使役动词：make, let, have

例句如下：

Do you feel the house shake? 你感到房子摇晃吗？

They saw the thief break into the building. 他们看见小偷闯进大楼。

We heard her sing. 我们听见她唱歌了。

The boss made the workers work for 12 hours a day. 老板让工人们每天工作 12 个小时。

(5) 动词+宾语+分词作宾补

某些动词，尤其是感官动词和使役动词以及表示“使役”意义的动词后可以跟宾语和分词作宾补。如果是现在分词则表示该动作正在进行，同时表示该动作与宾语的关系是主动关系；如果该分词是过去分词则表示该动作已经完成，带有被

动意义。例如：

a) 现在分词

We heard her singing. 我们听见她在唱歌。

该句中，singing 为现在分词，表示唱歌的动作正在进行，与上条例句中 We heard her sing. 不同，通过现在分词强调正在进行，并且唱歌的动作由女孩发出，是主动关系。

b) 过去分词

We saw the theft caught by the police. 我们看见小偷被警察抓住了。

该句中，caught 为动词 catch 的过去分词，表示该动作与宾语 the theft 小偷是被动关系，小偷被抓住，并且该动作已经完成。

Practice:

1. My father would rather _____ (have) a sleep instead of watching TV tonight. He is too tired.
2. Tom Sawyer made his friend _____ (paint) a long fence for him. That's his best-known trick.
3. An old friend of mine kept us _____ (supply) with videotapes last year.
4. Free plastic bags were forbidden _____ (use) in all the supermarkets and department stores from June 1st, 2008.
5. Mum always tells me _____ (not waste) any food when I have lunch at school.
6. My car has broken down. Would you help me _____ (get) the car started?
7. The teacher always encourages us _____ (speak) English in public.
8. She would not let the children _____ (do) it.
9. I suddenly saw the little boy _____ (run out) a moment ago.
10. Did you notice the little boy _____ (run away) just now?
11. The urgent news sent him _____ (hurry) back home.

【模块练习】

(A)

The Making of a Surgeon

How does a doctor recognize the point in time when he is finally a “surgeon”? As my year as chief resident (进修医生) drew to a close, I asked myself this question on more than one occasion.

The answer, I concluded, was __50__. When you can say to yourself, “There is no surgical patient I cannot treat *competently* (胜任地), treat just __51__ or better than any other surgeon” -- then, and not until then, you are indeed a surgeon. I was __52__ that point.

Take, __53__, the emergency situations that we met almost every night. The first few months of the year I had __54__ the ringing of the telephone. I knew it meant another critical resolution to be __55__. Often, after I had told Walt or Larry what to do in a particular __56__, I'd have trouble

getting back to sleep. I'd __57__ all the facts of the case and, often, wonder if I had made a poor decision. More than once at two or three in the morning, after lying __58__ for an hour, I'd get out of bed, dress and drive to the hospital to see the patient myself. It was the only way I could find the __59__ of mind I needed to relax.

Now, in the last month of my residency, __60__ was no longer a problem. Sometimes I still couldn't be sure of my decision, but I had learned to accept this as a __61__ problem for a surgeon. I knew that with my knowledge and experience, any decision I'd made was certain to be a __62__ one. It was a nice feeling.

This all sounds *conceited* (自负的) and I guess it is -- but a surgeon needs conceit. He needs it to encourage him in trying moments when he's bothered by the __63__ and uncertainties that are part of the practice of medicine. He has to feel that he's as good as and probably better than any other surgeon in the world. Call it conceit -- call it self-confidence; whatever it was, I had it. And it is, I am sure, what a person has to make a(n) __64__ in life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 50. A. self-service | B. self-appreciation | C. self-respect | D. self-confidence |
| 51. A. more than | B. as well as | C. other than | D. as long as |
| 52. A. supporting | B. approving | C. handling | D. approaching |
| 53. A. for example | B. in reality | C. by contrast | D. at intervals |
| 54. A. valued | B. avoided | C. feared | D. enjoyed |
| 55. A. adopted | B. applied | C. included | D. developed |
| 56. A. condition | B. state | C. occasion | D. situation |
| 57. A. retell | B. review | C. revise | D. remind |
| 58. A. awake | B. ashamed | C. awkward | D. asleep |
| 59. A. peace | B. trouble | C. sorrow | D. excitement |
| 60. A. driving | B. reviewing | C. sleeping | D. operating |
| 61. A. medical | B. constant | C. surgical | D. rare |
| 62. A. critical | B. specific | C. proper | D. difficult |
| 63. A. confidence | B. conceit | C. solutions | D. doubts |
| 64. A. effort | B. success | C. chance | D. promise |

(B)

Change is one of the common facts of life. Most of us have seen a number of changes in our own lives from simple things like fashion trends and entertainment to big changes in technology.

Language, too, has experienced change and continues to develop. The continuous change is what keeps languages alive.

Slang is a way in which languages can transform and are renewed. Slang is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in a language. Some consider slang to be *witty* (言辞巧妙的) and clever, adding *spice* to the informal written and spoken language. Walt Whitman described slang as "the start of imagination and humor, breathing into its *nostrils* (鼻孔) the breath of life". However, others criticize its use, believing that it weakens the language.

The spoken English language of today's younger generation is filled with slang words and expressions. These lively words and phrases are an example of how language plants its own seeds of change that develop within social circumstances.

Sometimes slang is the use of a word that is already in the standard dictionary, for example, lift (to pick up or raise) is given a new meaning, such as “to steal”; or hunk (a large piece of something) has now become “a handsome man”. Other times, slang is an invented word, such as chocoholic, which means “a person who loves chocolate”. Other invented words are mula, which means “money” and airhead, which means “a person who is stupid”.

Now, you'll understand your friends if they say something like, "I was such an airhead to think that I could get away with lifting a whole box of chocolates from the store just because I was all out of mula."

65. What was Whitman's attitude towards slang?
- A. He was doubtful about it. B. He thought highly of it.
C. He showed no interest in it. D. He was against the use of it.
66. The underlined word "spice" in the third paragraph probably means "_____".
- A. damage B. difficulty C. fun D. sugar
67. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. "Hunk" is an invented word.
B. Slang cannot be found in the dictionary.
C. An "airhead" refers to a person out of money.
D. People hold different opinions towards slang.
68. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. An introduction to slang. B. The change of language.
C. The use of slang. D. The origin of slang.

【语法巩固】

1. For centuries people from all over the world have claimed _____ (see) flying objects and even creatures from other planets.
2. Who will the headmaster have _____ (make) a speech at the graduation ceremony?
3. I can hardly imagine Peter _____ (sail) across the Atlantic Ocean in 15 days.
4. In order not to be disturbed, I spent three hours _____ (lock) in my study.
5. — Why did Bob weep? — He couldn't bear _____ (make) fun of like that before the whole class.
6. I don't know whether you happen _____ (hear), but I'm going to study in the USA this September.
7. The managers would like to see the plan _____ (carry out) the next year.
8. He looked around and caught a man _____ (put) his hand into the pocket of a passenger.
9. He hurried to the station only _____ (find) that the train had left.
10. The students expected there _____ (be) more reviewing classes before the final exams.

Lesson 15 动名词与不定式，第二次阶段测

1. Almost everyone _____ (没能通过驾驶员考试) on the first try. (fail)
2. She enjoys _____ (听轻音乐), so she listens to it every night.
3. I _____ (听见他们与汤姆谈论) in the room loudly every day.
4. He _____ (让我等了好几个小时). (keep)
5. He _____ (让孩子出去玩) to play. (let)
6. I _____ (记得支付丽莎) for the job, but I forget the exact amount.
7. Please _____ (请比尔来) and see me. (ask)
8. I _____ (让他重复我告诉他的那些事). (make)
9. My parents _____ (从不让我单独去旅游). (let)
10. Many parents _____ (允许他们的孩子自己做决定). (allow)
11. He _____ (喜欢对人叫喊) when he is angry. (like)
12. I've just _____ (购完物) in Nanjing Road Walkway, (finish)
13. We're interested in _____ (听他告诉我们新闻故事).
14. The teacher _____ (让他一遍又一遍地重复那个句子). (let)
15. You should work tonight _____ (而不是看电视).
16. He _____ (忍不住注意) the blue sky out of the window
17. We can't understand why he _____ (躲着不和我们说话). (avoid)
18. Making full use of time _____ (并非意味着从早到晚不停地看书). (mean)
19. Contrary to what he expected, to undertake the job _____ (要经常乘飞机出国). (involve)
20. I appreciate your kindness in providing me with such a good opportunity to _____ (练习和外国友人讲英语). (practise)

Vocabulary

A. appealing	B. average	C. ranging	D. dramatic	E. recently
F. impact	G. line	H. maintain	I. melted	J. sensible

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world. Part of the warming is natural; we have experienced a 20,000-year-long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice ___33___ away. However, we have already reached temperatures that are in ___34___ with other minimum-ice periods, so continued warming is likely not natural. We are contributing to a predicted worldwide increase in temperatures ___35___ between 1°C and 6°C over the next 100 years. The warming will be more ___36___ in some areas, less in others, and some places may even cool off. Likewise, the ___37___ of this warming will be very different depending on where you are-coastal areas must worry about rising sea levels, while Siberia and northern Canada may become more habitable (宜居的) and ___38___

for humans than these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on ___39___, everywhere. Scientists are in general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the result of a human-induced global warming trend. Some scientists ___40___ that the changes we are seeing fall within the range of random (无规律的) variation-some years are cold, others warm, and we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years ___41___ but that is becoming an increasingly rare interpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

A. comfort	B. deeply	C. eventually	D. afraid	E. effective
F. respect	G. During	H. benefit	I. start	J. inspired

When thinking of care, I often hold the perseverance that roses given, fragrance in hand, which means that when we're caring for others, we gain ___42___ and happiness during this process. Peng Shull once said, "Those who love others are also loved by others, that is all, that is the law of the universe." For love, we exist. People who have the ___43___ of love will not be ___44___ of anything, any person."

That inspired me a lot. As the son of ancient China, helping others is a traditional virtue. ___45___ everyone's growth process, needless to say, one must have experienced caring for others or being cared for. If you see the seeds of love and warmth, you will ___46___ from them. For instance, when the big earthquake struck Wenchuan, China was shocked. But the government took ___47___ measures at once and appealed strongly to the public to give a hand. As a reaction, we Chinese promoted the virtues of tradition, uniting as one and ___48___ overcame disaster. When I saw the victims of the earthquake who were speaking with tears in their eyes on TV, I was ___49___ moved. When they said how much gratitude they had for us, I realized that caring for others is really a good deed.

Now I know that we should cherish a caring heart. Let's ___50___ with the small things in life, learning how to care and behave. Only then will our society be harmonious and full of love and warmth.

Cloze

Dogs have rules too

Vienna, capital of Austria, is graced by its wealth of art, music, museums and parks. But some locals are saying that the city charm is damaged by dog ___1___ who don't clean up after their pets.

___2___, last week they came up with a solution. There is a city wide campaign telling dog owners to pick up after their dogs. That means don't ___3___ a mess on city streets and in parks. " We want to reach as many dog owners as possible to remind them of the rules," said Ulli Sima, city councillor(地方议员) ___4___ the environment.

"We want to show them the __5__ solution to the problem; put it in a bag and then in the next rubbish bin," said Sima.

There are about 158, 000 dogs in Vienna. The city requires their owners to bag the pet's mess when walking it outdoors. But it is believed that only a minority of the city's dog owners __6__ follow the rules.

Every day dogs drop between 5 and 10 tons of their waste around the city. Vienna spends 7 million euros (70 million yuan) every year just to keep the streets __7__.

The fine for leaving a dog mess is high — as much as 72 euros. The rules, however, are __8__ enforced. City officials said that the __9__ was not meant to be an attack on dog owners. "The city does a lot for peaceful coexistence by establishing areas for dogs or providing bags for dog waste. But dog owners must do their __10__ as well and accept these offers," said Sima.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. trainers | B. owners | C. sellers | D. family |
| 2. A. And | B. However | C. Though | D. Yet |
| 3. A. collect | B. drop | C. leave | D. add |
| 4. A. in support of | B. with regard to | C. for the sake of | D. in charge of |
| 5. A. tempting | B. easiest | C. economic | D. fashionable |
| 6. A. formally | B. actually | C. peacefully | D. seriously |
| 7. A. duty-free | B. dust-free | C. traffic-free | D. mess-free |
| 8. A. seldom | B. strictly | C. never | D. temperately |
| 9. A. campaign | B. warning | C. punishment | D. treatment |
| 10. A. cleaning | B. work | C. part | D. practice |

Lesson 16 综合练习与复习

I. Grammar

Grown-ups know that people and objects are solid. At the movies, we know that if we reach out to touch Tom Cruise, ___1___ we will feel is air, but does a baby have this understanding?

To see whether babies know objects are solid, T. Bower designed a method for projecting an optical illusion (视觉残像) of a ___2___ (hang) ball. His plan was to first give babies a real ball, one they could reach out for and touch, and then to show them the illusion. If they knew that objects are solid and they reached out for the illusion and found empty air, they could ___3___ (expect) to show surprise in their faces and movements. All the 16-to-24-week-old babies ___4___ (test) were surprised when they reached for the illusion and found that the ball was not there.

Grown-ups also have a sense of object permanence. We know that if we put a box in a room and lock the door, the box will still be there when we come back, ___5___ does a baby realize that a ball that rolls under a chair does not disappear?

Experiments done by Bower suggest that babies develop a sense of object permanence when they are about 18 weeks old. In his experiments, Bower used a toy train which went behind a screen. When 16-week-old and 22-week-old babies watched the toy train ___6___ (disappear) behind the left side of the screen, they looked to the right, waiting for it to reappear. If the experimenter took the train off the table and lifted the screen, all the babies seemed surprised ___7___ (not see) the train, ___8___ seems to show that all the babies have a sense of object permanence, but the second part of the experiment showed that this was not really the case. The researcher substituted a ball ___9___ the train after it went behind the screen. The 22-week-old babies seemed surprised and looked back to the left side for the train, but the 16-week-old babies did not seem to notice the switch. Thus, the 16-week-old babies seemed to have a sense of “something permanence”, ___10___ the 22-week-old babies had a sense of object permanence related to a particular object.

II. Vocabulary

A. minerals	B. agriculture	C. profitable	D. available
E. shortages	F. celebrations	G. immigrants	H. increased
I. population	J. fashionable	K. opened	

Chinese traders were recorded as making voyages to the north coast of Australia from the 1750s, but were probably visiting Australia long before. Chinese men arrived in Australia in small numbers after the 1788 British settlement as free settlers and criminals. A small population grew rapidly after 1848 under a system of indentured (契约的) labor, after China had ___1___ its ports to foreign trade in 1842. They worked in rural New South Wales as cooks, farm laborers and etc.

Indentured Chinese ___2___ worked in all colonies variously as station hands, plantation workers, miners, on public works, cabinet makers, personal servants and in laundries. Most came from the south-eastern provinces of Guangdong and Fujian.

Due to labor __3__ in West Australia, the Colonial Government organized Chinese contract labor between 1847 and 1898, most working as laborers, cooks and gardeners. Many Chinese people came from rural backgrounds and brought with them __4__ and water management skills. By 1885, there were 54 Chinese market gardens in Sydney. By 1901, 67% of New South Wales market gardeners were Chinese.

Gold rushes in Victoria in the 1850s and New South Wales in the 1860s significantly __5__ the population of Chinese immigrants in Australia; about 45,000 prospectors arrived in Victoria alone in 1854-58. Numbers continued to increase as gold and other __6__ were discovered in Queensland, Northern Territory and Tasmania.

When mining became less __7__, many Chinese people worked successfully to provide goods and services such as furniture making, market gardening, fishing and, particularly, store-keeping including the import and export of goods from overseas. Chinese goods, especially tea, silk, vegetables, herbs and other spices were highly sought after items of trade by non-Chinese people. Tea rooms, importing and selling many varieties of tea, were very popular. Chinese silk was turned into __8__ evening wear and cloaks by Chinese tailors.

Today there is a culturally diverse Chinese __9__ in Australia with links to south-eastern China as well as Vietnam and Hong Kong. The Chinese communities in Australia are brought together every year by __10__ of Lunar New Year.

III. Reading Comprehension

(A)

Only three local students won Chinese Blog (博客) Competition. And 15 of the 18 awards went to students from China.

170 students' task: to get a fully-designed blog up and running, complete with many postings based on a theme of choice—all written in Chinese.

Themes ranged from local opinions — such as the usage of Singlish, education and whether Singapore can be a cultural centre—to food blogs.

The entries were judged on Language proficiency (熟练程度) and the quality of writing, as well as the design and level of exchanging ideas with readers.

Academics from the National University of Singapore and the SIM University IT experts, and a journalist from Chinese newspaper Lianhe Zaobao in Singapore made up the judges.

In the end, only three Singaporean students made it to the award list—the rest of the awards were swept up by students from China.

“No surprise,” said Mr. Chow Yaw Long, 37, teachers in charge from Ianova Junior College, which organized the event. “Although the topics were local subjects, the foreign students were generally better in terms of the content of the posts and their grasp of the Chinese language.”

One of the three local students winning the first prize in the Best Language Award was blogger Christina Gao 19, from the Saint Andrew's Junior College, who spared no effort in researching for and writing her blog. Each entry took her between five and seven days to produce, complete with pictures and even podcasts (播客)

Her advice for bloggers is: Be responsible

“Some bloggers out there only seek to blame the authorities and other bloggers.” Said Miss Gao. “I think they lack responsibilities and there is no value to their posts.”

1. The competition was organized by _____.
 A. the National University of Singapore B. Chinese newspaper Lianhe Zaobao
 C. Innova Junior College D. the Saint Andrew’s Junior College
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Chinese students won most of the awards.
 B. Not all the themes were about local subjects
 C. The blogs could be written in Chinese or Singlish.
 D. The judges were from university in Singapore and China.
3. What Miss Gao said suggests that _____.
 A. she likes to blame the authorities B. she has a sense of responsibility
 C. she thinks highly of the others’ blogs D. she loves to read valuable posts
4. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. how Chinese students won the awards in the competition
 B. why bloggers should take responsibility for their blogs
 C. how Miss Gao won the first prize in the competition
 D. what the result of the competition was

(B)

Foreign drivers will have a pay on-the-spot fines of up to £ 900 for breaking the traffic law to be carried out next month.

If they do not have enough cash or a working credit card, their vehicles will be clamped (扣留) until they pay law takes effect, because the money would be returned if the driver went to court and was found not guilty. In practice, very few foreign drivers are likely to return to Britain to deal with their cases.

Foreign drivers are rarely charged because police cannot take action against them if they fail to appear in court. Instead, officers often merely give warnings.

Three million foreign-registered vehicles enter Britain each year. Polish vehicles make up 36 percent, French vehicles 10 percent and German vehicles 9 percent.

Foreign vehicles are 30 percent more vehicles enter Britain each year. Polish vehicles make up 36 percent. French crashes caused by foreign vehicle rose by 47 percent between 2003 and 2008. There were almost 400 deaths and serious injuries and 3,000 slight injuries from accidents caused by foreign vehicles in 2008.

The new Law is partly intended to settle the problem of foreign lorry drivers ignoring limits to weight and hours at the wheel. Foreign lorries are three times more likely to be in a crash than British Lorries. Recent spot checks found that three quarters of Lorries that failed safety tests were registered overseas.

The standard deposit for a careless driving offence—such as driving too close to the vehicle in front or reading a map at the wheel—will be £ 300. Deposits for speeding offences and using mobile phones will be £ 60. Foreign drivers will not get

points as punishment added to their licenses, while British drivers will.

5. The first paragraph serves as a(n) _____.

A. explanation B. introduction C. comment D.background.

6. The foreign drivers who break the traffic law and do not pay on the spot are likely to be forced up to _____.

A. £ 60 B. £ 300 C. £ 900 D. £ 980

7. We can learn from the passage that _____.

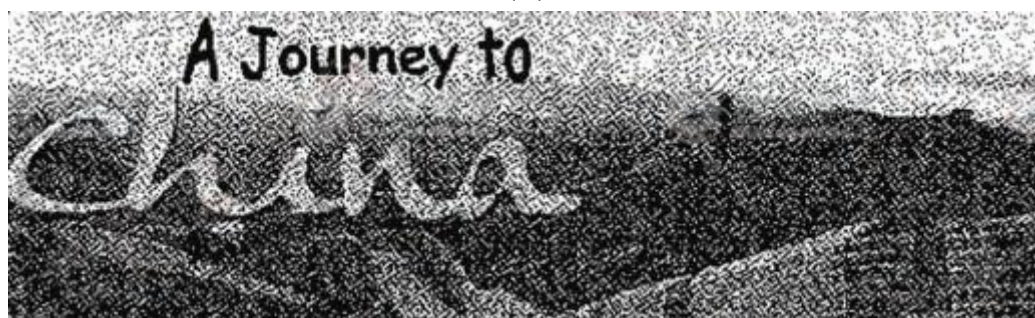
A. many foreign drivers have been fined by Britain police
B. 300,000 German vehicles enter Britain every year
C. 25percent of foreign vehicles entering Britain have failed safety tests
D. British drivers will be punished with points and fines for breaking the traffic law

law

8. The new traffic law is mainly intended to _____.

A. limit the number of foreign vehicles entering Britain
B. increase the British movement's additional income
C. lower the rate of traffic accidents and injuries
D. get foreign drives to appear in count

(C)



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◆ Days 1-3 UK-Shanghai

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◆ Days 4-7:Shanghai-Yangtze River Tour

Fly to Yichang and change (approx: one hour) to board your Yangtze River ship for the next four nights. Enjoy a tour of the three Gorge Dam (三峡大坝) before sailing on the grand Yangtze River ,passing through the impressive Three Gorges. We take a side trip to the lesser Three Gorges or travel up the shennong Stream in a

peapod boat and enjoy various shore trips along the way.

◆ Day8 :Chongqing—Chengdu

Get off in Chongqing and drive to Chengdu for an overnight stay.

◆ Day9-10;Chengdu-xi'an

Visit the famous Panda Reserve to see the lovely animals. We then fly to the historic city of xi'an for two nights stay and enjoy traditional Shuijiao. Next day, explore one of the most important discoveries of the 20th century—the Terracotta Warriors (兵马俑), followed by the ancient City wall and a performance of Tang Dynasty dancing.

◆ Day11-13:xi'an-beijing

Visit little wild goose pagoda and see the ancient objects at the well-known Shanxi provincial museum before walking through the lively militia Quarter to see the Great Mosque . Later fly to Beijing for three nights stay and try Peking Duck. During our stay in Beijing, we stroll through Tiananmen Square to the Forbidden City, the largest and best preserved collection of ancient buildings in china, and visit the summer palace. Next day we take a walk on the Great wall, tour the unique Temple of Heaven and enjoy an attractive Chinese Acrobatic show.

◆ Day14:Beijing-UK

Fly back to the UK, arriving home later the same day filled with happy memories.

9. The underlined word “sample” in the passage probably means “_____.”

- A. buy B. reserve C. taste D. make

10. The first and last scenic spots to he visited in xi'an are _____.

- A. the Terracotta Warriors and the Great Mosque
B. the Terracotta Warriors and shanghai provincial Museum
C. little wild goose Pagoda and Great Mosque
D. Little wild goose Pagoda and the Muslim Quarter

11. Which of the following is TRUE according to the ad?

- A. The tourists will have to pay extra for fuel and meals.
B. The tourists will visit the 1920's Shikumen buildings in Beijing
C. The tourists will take a side trip to the Three Gorges Dam during the tour.
D. The tourists will stay in Beijing for three nights before leaving for the UK

12. The ad is mainly intended to _____.

- A. encourage the British to travel in China
B. attract the British to traditional Chinese food
C. offer service of booking air tickets to tourists
D. provide the British with a better understanding of China.

Translation

1. 丢失那条名贵的项链使玛丽很不开心。(make)

2. 广泛阅读是扩大词汇量的最有效途径之一。(enlarge)

3. 定期复习课文可以使我们更好地掌握已学的知识。(enable)

4. 晚饭后看一会儿电视已成了我长期养成的一个习惯。(habit)

5. 吃太多的甜食容易使人发胖。(likely)