

高二英语暑假精编教案

第一讲.....	2
第二讲.....	8
第三讲.....	12
第四讲.....	16
第五讲.....	20
第六讲.....	24
第七讲.....	28
第八讲.....	33
第九讲.....	39
第十讲.....	46
第十一讲.....	52
第十二讲.....	59
第十三讲.....	64
第十四讲.....	67
第十五讲.....	72
第十六讲.....	75

Lesson 1 时态语态

Grammar 时态语态

• Tense

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 do.	将来完成时 I shall have done.	将来进行时 I shall be doing.	将来完成进行时 I shall have been doing.
过去将来	一般过去将来时 I should do.	过去将来完成时 I should have done.	过去将来进行时 I should be doing.	过去将来完成进行时 I should 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，听众就打断了他的话。

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; 当主语是非第一人称时, 自己能用 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 use 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.

作业: Exercises for grammar

1. The real reason why prices _____ (be), and still are, too high is complex, and no short discussion can satisfactorily explain this problem.

2. I wasn't able to hide my eagerness when I _____ (ask), "What do you wish me to do now?"

3. He must have sensed that I _____ (look) at him. He suddenly glanced at me and said quietly, "Why are you staring at me like that?"

4. I had a strong desire to reach in and play with the toy, but _____ (hold) back thankfully by the shop window.

5. — Did you enjoy the party?

— Yes. We _____ (treat) well by our hosts.

6. In the last few years, China _____ (make) great achievements in environmental protection.

7. — Did you have difficulty finding Ann's house?

— Not really. She _____ (give) us clear directions and we were able to find it easily.

8. — Dr. Jackson is not in his office at the moment.

— All right. I _____ (call) him later.

9. Jack _____ (work) in the lab when the power cut occurred.

10. Dashan, who _____ (learn) crosstalk, the Chinese comedic tradition, for decades, wants to mix it up with the Western stand-up tradition.
11. Silk _____ (become) one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.
12. According to China's Ministry of Health, HIV and AIDS cases in China _____ (rise) by about 30% since 2005.

I. Grammar

1

You couldn't visit Paris (1) _____ seeing the Eiffel Tower, the most famous construction in Paris. (2) _____ you don't want to visit it, you will see the top from nearly anywhere in Paris.

The Eiffel Tower is named (3) _____ the man who designed it. It was built for the 1889 World Exposition in Paris, (4) _____ was held in celebration of the French Revolution in 1789. It took about twenty-six months to construct the Eiffel Tower. At that time, it was the tallest building in the world at 300 meters (5) _____ height.

The Eiffel Tower (6) _____ (mean) to last only for the duration of the Exposition. The people of Paris did not like its shape, and wanted to pull it down (7) _____ the World Expo ended.

If that had happened, the world would have lost one of its most popular tourist attractions. Fortunately, the tower remains, and it proves to be the most popular place in Paris to visit. After the World Expo closed, people from all over the world went to Paris, just (8) _____ (see) the Eiffel Tower. One could not imagine Paris without the Eiffel Tower. It has become the symbol of the City of Light.

2

The Sydney Opera House is one of the busiest art centers in the world. It is as representative of Australia as the pyramids are of Egypt. The Operate House (9) _____ (situate) on Bennelong Point, which reaches out into the harbour. It is recognized as one of the world's (10) _____ (original) designs in architecture and dominates not only the harbour but also the entire Sydney skyline. The skyline of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the blue water of the harbour and the Sydney Opera House, (11) _____ (see) from a boat or from an airplane, are dramatic and unforgettable.

(12) _____ very important person to be mentioned is the prominent Danish architect, Jeorn Utzon. At first, he suggested that nine overlapping shells (13) _____ (place) on the coast of Sydney. Later, (14) _____ engineering reasons, his ideas were not completely put into practice. As the first stage of construction got (15) _____ way in 1959, the shells were being redesigned. The second stage, including newly engineered shells, began in 1962 and was not completed until 1967. Utzon, who wished that he (16) _____ work to the completion of the Opera House, resigned in 1966 after numerous disagreements with the local government. The final stage, mainly concerned with the interior finishing, was not completed with materials Utzon had wanted to use.

II. Vocabulary

A. accomplishment	B. complained	C. forward	D. fruitless
E. absolutely	F. processing	G. room	H. convinced
I. neglected	J. crowding	K. boring	

Despite decades of efforts to promote soccer to American youth and sports fans, soccer remains the 1 stepchild of the American sports scene. Indeed, even when the American men's team was competing in the World Cup, the response from the nation was a great big yawn.

So why don't Americans like soccer? There appear to be two basic explanations. The first is that the "marketplace" for sports in this country is already filled with the big four: baseball, football, basketball and hockey, leaving no 2 for soccer to grow in popularity. As a soccer journalist wrote, American filled its own sports space with four games, thus 3 out soccer's chances of becoming part of America's sports culture.

However, I'm not 4 . Marketplaces are dynamic. If soccer were a worthy object of the American sports fan's interest, then it would enjoy greater popularity. But it doesn't, which brings me to the second common explanation for its lack of popularity: soccer is 5 . Soccer players pass the ball backward too much. Americans are used to going 6 in sports, to attack the basket or go for the end zone. In soccer, it's a pass backward here, another pass backward there, then another, and so on. In addition,

sometimes the ultimate purpose of soccer seems to be engaging in lots of efforts to accomplish 7 nothing. As a blogger 8 during the 2006 World Cup, the first round isn't over yet, and there have already been five 0-0 draws, five matches in which nobody scored. My theory is that Americans have neither the belief system nor the character for such a 9 sport as soccer. Americans do not labor for the sake of laboring; and we like our sports teams to score. Scoring is a touchable 10 that can be identified, compared, and, above all else, increased. This is the American way.

III. Cloze

Geography is the study of relationship between people and the land. Geographers compare and contrast 1 places on the earth. But they also go beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a 2. The word geography comes from two Greek 3, ge, the Greek word for "earth" and graphein, which means "to write". The English word geography 4 "to describe the earth." Some geography books focus on a small area like a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 5 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole 6. Another way to 7 the study of geography is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former 8 on the natural world; the latter starts with human beings and 9 how human beings and their environment act upon each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 10 branch can neglect the other.

A geographer might be 11 as one who observes, records, and explains the 12 between places. If all places were 13, there would be little need for geographers.

We know, 14, that no two places are exactly the same. Geography, then, is a point of view, a 15 way of looking at places.

1. A. similar	B. various	C. distant	D. famous
2. A. whole	B. unit	C. part	D. ball
3. A. persons	B. words	C. places	D. names
4. A. is	B. has	C. intends	D. means
5. A. extensive	B. entire	C. overall	D. enormous
6. A. city	B. state	C. nation	D. earth
7. A. continue	B. begin	C. divide	D. complete
8. A. relies	B. holds	C. focuses	D. calls
9. A. learns	B. studies	C. realizes	D. understands
10. A. neither	B. either	C. one	D. each
11. A. treated	B. described	C. called	D. employed
12. A. exceptions	B. sameness	C. differences	D. divisions
13. A. important	B. different	C. alike	D. unknown
14. A. therefore	B. thus	C. moreover	D. however
15. A. special	B. right	C. wrong	D. regular

IV. Reading comprehension

(A)

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly(严格地) determined, boys imitate their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not how they changed over the centuries, but how they remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys in their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the US, China, Japan and among the Arctic peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys reflect their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been affected by technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of achievement. The progress from a rattle(拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

1. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that ____.

- A) their social roles are quite different
- B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions.
- C) boys like to play with their fathers and girls with their mothers.
- D) they like challenging activities.

2. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?

- A) The craftsmanship in toy making has remained essentially unchanged.
- B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
- C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
- D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.

3. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys ____.

- A) follow a direct line of ascent.
- B) also appeal greatly to adults.
- C) are not characterized by technological progress.
- D) reflect the pace of social progress.

4. The author uses the example of a rattle to show that ____.

- A) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials.
- B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology.
- C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making.
- D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the times

B

When considering alternative energy sources to replace fossil fuels, it should be pointed that our present technology is dependent on fossil fuel based energy in two main forms—electricity produced by burning coal, and portable chemical fuels such as petroleum or natural gas. At present not all countries are totally dependent on coal for electricity generation. For instance, nuclear power provided about 48% of the total energy requirements of Finland, France and Sweden in 1996. To a lesser extent, hydroelectric power is also providing electricity to many areas throughout the world. Despite their environmental problems, these alternatives are likely to supplement our electricity requirements for at least the first ten years of the new century. However, many scientists are convinced that other less controversial alternatives such as solar and wind power, which convert heat or mechanical energy directly into electricity, will provide a “clean” energy for future generations early in the new century.

In most industrialized nations, electricity supplies only a portion of the country's total energy needs, typically 16%--25%. By far the largest share of a nation's total energy consumption is derived from chemical fuels which are either used for space heating or converted directly into mechanical energy in, for instance, an automobile engine. The great advantage of chemical fuels is their ease of transportation, storage and utility in even the remotest areas. By contrast, electricity must be constantly generated since it is consumed essentially the instant it is produced. It is therefore not surprising that recent scientific research has centered on developing a portable chemical fuel to replace fossil fuels.

In addition to economical and environmental considerations, an alternative synthetic chemical fuel should, ideally, be produced from accessible raw materials which are not derived from fossil fuels. Thus, coal liquefaction(液化) cannot be considered as a satisfactory long-term solution. The production of biologically derived chemical fuels such as alcohol, produced from the ferment(发酵) of farm crops or from waste products, has also generated a lot of scientific and public interest. However, while these biological fuels are less polluting than fossil fuels, they are still carbon dioxide and other pollutants into the environment. Clearly, the only ideal long-term replacement for fuels such as petroleum is one that contains no carbon. Obviously, hydrogen meets this requirement.

5. The phrase “these alternatives” (in paragraph 1) refers to ____.

- A. solar and wind power
- B. oil and coal

- C. nuclear and hydroelectric power D. petroleum and natural gas
6. It can be learned from the passage that in some European countries hydroelectric power ____.
- A. is providing less electricity than nuclear energy
B. is less controversial than solar power
C. has replaced fossil fuels
D. has not produced any environmental problems
7. According to the passage, which of the following statements about electricity is true?
- A. It is not widely used compared with energy produced from hydrogen.
B. It can be obtained by converting wind power at low costs everywhere.
C. It supplies less than a quarter of the total energy needs in most industrialized countries.
D. It will become a promising energy in the next few countries.
8. According to the passage, scientists are greatly interested in biological fuels because ____.
- A. they will provide a long-term solution to coal liquefaction
B. they are essentially hydrogen-based fuels
C. they can be made from accessible natural materials
D. they can be produced on a large scale
9. What will the next paragraph most probably discuss if the passage continues?
- A. Coal liquefaction as a solution to energy problem.
B. The production of biologically derived chemical fuels.
C. The difficulties in developing portable chemical fuels.
D. Hydrogen as an ideal replacement for chemical fuels in the future.

V. Translation

1. 汤姆老是抱怨薪水太少。(complain)
2. 近来, 越来越多的人想去国外学习。(abroad)
3. 严格地说, 这两个词在意思上是有很区别的。(difference)
4. 令他们满意的是, 为 2018 年俄罗斯世界杯设计的奖牌很完美。(To...)
5. 鲍勃曾说过要加入我们俱乐部, 可是他并没加入, 他一定是变卦了。(must)

Lesson 2 定语从句

引导定语从句的关联词称为关系代词或关系副词。关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which 和 as; 关系副词有 when, where 和 why。它们在先行词和定语从句之间起联系作用, 同时在意义上代表先行词在定语从句中担任一种成分。

考点一 关系代词的用法

1. who 指人, 在从句中作主语。

Those who want to go to the Great Wall must get up early tomorrow.

2. whom 指人, 在从句中作宾语, 在口语及非正式文体中常省略。

The boy (whom) I spoke to just now is Henry's brother.

3. whose 多指人, 也可指物, 在从句中作定语。例如:

I want to talk to those whose homework hasn't been handed in.

4. that 多指物, 有时也指人。在从句中作主语或宾语, 有时作表语。作宾语时常省略。例如:

I lost the watch (that)I bought last weeks.

Who is the man that is standing at the gates?

5. which 指物, 在从句中作主语或宾语。作宾语时常省略。例如:

The news (which)Mike told me is true.

6. as 指人或物, 在从句中作宾语, 有时作主语或表语, 常用于“the same + 名词 + as”“such + 名词 + as”等结构中及先行词是代词 such 或 the same 的情况下。例如:

I had the same trouble as you(had).

Let the children read such books as will make them better and wiser.

He said the same as you did.

考点二 关系代词 that 和 which 的区别

指物时, 关系代词 that 和 which 在一般情况下可以通用, 但应注意以下情况。

1. 在下列情况下一般用 that:

(1)当先行词是不定代词 all, much, little, few, everything, anything, nothing, something 等时。

That is all that I know.

(2)当先行词被 all, any, some, much, little, every, no 等修饰时。

I will do any work that you will offer me.

(3)当先行词被形容词最高级或序数词修饰时。

This is the most instructive lesson that we have learned.

(4)当先行词被 one of, the only, the very, the same, the next, the last 等修饰时。

This is the very thing that I am looking for.

试比较:

This is the same pen as I lost.(这和我丢的那支钢笔一样。)

This is the same pen that I lost.(这正是我丢的那支钢笔。)

(5)当先行词是分别指人和指物的两个或两个以上的名词或代词时。

They talked about the people and the things that they remembered in the village.

(6)当主句是 which 引导的特殊疑问句时。

Which statement that is made according to the passage is right?

2. 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?

考点三 由关系副词 when, where, why 引导的定语从句

1. 关系副词 when, where, why 与相应的“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句:

(1)关系副词 when 表示时间, 在从句中作状语, 修饰表示时间的名词, 如 time, day, year, hour, week 等。它可以用相应的“介词+关系代词”来进行替换。

I'll never forget the day when/on which I visited Beijing.

我永远也不会忘记参观北京的日子。

We won't forget the time when/during which we stayed with you.

我永远也不会忘记跟你待在一起的那段时间。

(2)关系副词 where 表示地点, 在从句中作状语, 用来修饰表示地点的名词, 如 place, room, house, square, office 等。它可以用相应的“介词+关系代词”进行替换。

This is the place where/in which he works.

= This is the place (which)he works in.这就是他工作的地方。

(3)关系副词 **why** 表示原因，在从句中作状语，用来修饰表示原因的名词，如 **reason**(先行词只有 **reason** 一词)。它可以用相应的“介词+关系代词”来进行替换。

I don't know the reason why/for which he said that.

我不知道他说那件事情的原因。

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

你能告诉我你没有完成家庭作业的原因吗？

注意：**how** 不能用作关系副词，也不能引导定语从句。

This is the way how he did it.(错误)这就是他做那件事情的方式。

This is the way (that/in which)he did it.(正确)这就是他做那件事情的方式。

2. 先行词表示地点、时间或原因时，有时用 **where, when** 或 **why**，有时用 **that(which)** 引导定语从句，取决于它们在从句中充当什么句子成分。如果是作宾语就用 **that(which)**，作状语则用 **where, when** 或 **why**，或用相应的“介词+which”来引导定语从句。

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

(作状语)这就是他去年居住的房子。

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

(作宾语)这就是他去年参观的房子。

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

(作状语)我想起我待在北京的那些幸福日子。

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

(作宾语)我永远也忘不了我们一起度过的那些日子。

3. 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。

4. **as** 引导的定语从句

(1)先行词由 **such** 或 **the same** 修饰时，要用关系代词 **as**，而不用 **which** 来引导定语从句，**as** 在定语从句中作主语或宾语。

We need such materials as can bear high temperature. (as 作主语)我们需要那些能耐高温的材料。

(2)表示“正如……那样”、“正像……”之意时用 **as**，不用 **which**。

Mary was late again, as had been expected. (as 作主语)正如预料的那样，玛丽又迟到了。

(3)**as** 引导的定语从句可以放在主句前面，也可以放在主句后面或主句中间，而由 **which** 引导的定语从句只能放在主句

后面。

As we all know, oceans cover more than 70% of the earth.(as 作宾语)众所周知, 海洋占了地球的百分之七十多的面积。

一、填入合适的关联词和介词

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.

二、填入适当的关联词(需要时可加介词)

1. There are many story-books here, _____ 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.
8. This is the jeep _____ I drove across a large desert.
9. He stood at the top of the mountain, from _____ he could have a very beautiful sight of the surrounding areas.
10. Taiwan belongs to China, _____ is known to all.

三、填入合适的关联词

1. He said this was the best article _____ had been written by the writer.
2. Where is the boy _____ arm was hurt by the window _____ glass is broken?
3. The first English novel _____ aroused his interest was a novel by Mark Twain.
4. Is there anything _____ you don't understand?
5. Everything _____ can be done has been done.
6. The only problem _____ troubled him has already been solved.
7. That's all _____ I want to tell you.
8. The student _____ won the first prize in the English contest is from our class.
9. This is the city _____ I have long waited to visit.
10. They work in a factory _____ makes radio parts.

I. Grammar

Dear Mr Secretary General,

In conducting research for an essay on constructive approaches (1) _____ the problems of war and peace, I read a short but meaningful fable. I would like to share that story with you, as well as my ideas for a possible solution for world peace.

One day a robin asked a wild dove, "Tell me the weight of a snowflake." "Nothing more than nothing," was the answer. "(2) _____ that case I must tell you a marvellous story," the robin said. "Once I was sitting on the branch of a tree, close to its trunk, (3) _____ it began to snow---not heavily, but lightly and quietly just like in a dream. (4) _____ (have) nothing better to do, I began to count the snowflakes that settled on my branch. Their number was exactly 3,741,952. When the next snowflake dropped onto the branch--- nothing more than nothing (5) _____ you say---the branch broke off." Having said that, the

robin (6) _____ (flow) away. The dove thought for a while and then said to herself, "Perhaps one more person's voice is needed for peace (7) _____ (realize)."

I was very much inspired by this simple story. I believe that one more voice will really make a difference.

Luckily, as a child, I happened to come across another simple statement (8) _____ has equipped me with the means to solve my problems peacefully, and I think it will work for anyone (9) _____ race, faith, sex, or age. The statement is "Learn to do unto others as you would want others to do unto you!" This simple statement has become my philosophy of life for dealing with individuals or groups.

Mr. Secretary General, my generation may well be the generation that will bring destruction or peace to the world. My suggestion, therefore, is (10) _____ the United Nations launch an educational programme to teach people how to resolve conflicts peacefully and constructively.

As a high-school girl, I ask that "Learn to do unto others as you would want others to do unto you!" be used (11) _____ the foundation for this programme. These words can provide students (12) _____ the critical knowledge (13) _____ there is no problem in this world so great that it can not be solved in a constructive way. By learning to live by these words, we can create outlooks and skills necessary to develop a generation of reliable, caring individuals who are prepared to take (14) _____ tomorrow's challenges. Such an educational programme can teach students how to make positive choices when (15) _____ (face) with conflicts. It will also help produce a group of sensible individuals who will one day be making decisions to enable peace (16) _____ (become) a reality in the world.

Sincerely,

Miranda Nicole Johnson

II. Vocabulary:

A. single	B. destroying	C. thinning	D. special
E. lifetime	F. motivated	G. therapies	H. detail
I. factor	J. financial	K. halve	

Many of the diseases caused by smoking, such as heart disease and lung cancer are seen as "male" disease. But the number of women dying from such preventable illnesses is on the rise.

Risks for women

Smoking is the 1 largest cause of preventable cancer deaths in the UK. Each year it causes around 32,000 deaths from lung cancer and thousands from other cancers---it's thought to be a 2 in one in four cancer deaths.

The more you smoke, the greater your risk. However, just one or two cigarettes a day are more than enough to cause lung cancer. Chronic lung disease is also common among older smokers, 3 busy and active lives.

Smoking affects your skin too. It ages more quickly in smokers, with the early appearance of wrinkles and 4 of the skin.

Benefits of quitting

The good news is: many of the benefits of quitting smoking are immediate. Food will taste better and your breathing will become easier. Even if you've smoked for 30 years, your risk of heart disease will 5 within a year of stopping.

There are 6 benefits of quitting too. Assuming a packet of 20 cigarettes costs £ 8.30 and you smoke a packet a day, a year's supply of cigarettes will cost around £ 1,930. A 7 of smoking (say 40 years, if you're lucky enough to live that long) means spending more than £ 77,000 up in smoke.

Make a plan. Decide your quit date, 8 how you'll react to temptations, even make a list of the pros and cons of smoking to keep on track.

Get 9. Imagine the Mediterranean beach you could be basking on with all the money saved from kicking the habit, or set your own goal or treat.

Get support from your doctor and most important, from your family and friends. Join a proper stop-smoking programme. These have the highest quit rates. If you're able to take advantage of psychological support, counseling or nicotine replacement 10 (such as gums and patches) you'll have about a one in three chances of stopping for at least a year.

III. Cloze

Sometimes people use euphemisms to soften the blow of something bad, or to make something sound better than it actually is. And this is certainly the 1 with “pre-owned”. Do you buy everything 2, or do you sometimes shop in second-hand shops or one of the charity shops which are in every UK high street? If you really want to 3 money you might go “dumpster diving”,---- fishing around in containers in streets for handy pieces of furniture 4 similar, which have been left down by their previous 5 to be taken away by the local council.

Or perhaps you buy things on an online auction sites such as eBay. In the week following Christmas Day in 2007, over one million 6 Christmas presents were put up for sale on eBay and all of these things had already had 7 one owner.

Some years ago you 8 have thought of these items as “second hand”, but these days you’re all likely to consider them “pre-owned”. It has a much nicer 9 to it, doesn’t it? Nobody wants to have a “10” anything, but “pre-owned” has a warm feeling to it, almost likely you’re looking 11 it for someone else.

“Pre-owned” appears to have 12 with the automobile industry in the sixties, where dealers realized that people were more likely to buy a car marked like this 13 one marked as second hand. It just sounds better. And you can take this even 14, make the process even more acceptable with the ultra-modern version—“pre-loved”.

So, next time someone looks down their nose at your not-so-new car, just tell them it was pre-loved. That’ll 15 them!

1. A. case	B. word	C. example	D. usage
2. A. cheap	B. dear	C. old	D. new
3. A. waste	B. use	C. spend	D. save
4. A. or	B. but	C. even	D. and
5. A. shops	B. owners	C. councils	D. careers
6. A. unwanted	B. update	C. out-of-date	D. expensive
7. A. at most	B. at least	C. more than	D. less than
8. A. might as well	B. had better	C. should	D. would
9. A. image	B. sense	C. sound	D. meaning
10. A. second	B. old	C. used	D. owned
11. A. for	B. after	C. on	D. up
12. A. originated	B. benefited	C. involved	D. connected
13. A. instead of	B. other than	C. as	D. than
14. A. further	B. better	C. deeper	D. bigger
15. A. overlook	B. confuse	C. help	D. Bother

IV. Reading

(A)

Throughout the history of the arts, the nature of creativity has remained constant to artists. No matter what objects they select, artists are to bring forth new forces and forms that cause change-to find poetry where no one has ever seen or experienced it before.

Landscape is another unchanging element of art. It can be found from ancient times through the 17th-century Dutch painters to the 19th-century romanticists and impressionists. In the 1970s Alfred Leslie, one of the new American realists, continued this practice. Leslie sought out the same place where Thomas Cole, a romanticist, had produced paintings of the same scene a century and a half before. Unlike Cole who insists on a feeling of loneliness and the idea of finding peace in nature, Leslie paints what he actually sees. In his paintings, there is no particular change in emotion, and he includes ordinary things like the highway in the background. He also takes advantage of the latest developments of color photography to help both the eye and the memory when he improves his painting back in his workroom.

Besides, all art begs the age-old question: What is real? Each generation of artists has shown their understanding of reality in one form or another. The impressionists saw reality in brief emotional effects, the realists in everyday subjects and in forest scenes,

and the Cro-Magnon cave people in their naturalistic drawings of the animals in the ancient forests. To sum up, understanding reality is a necessary struggle for artists of all periods.

Over thousands of years the function of the arts has remained relatively constant. Past or present, Eastern or Western, the arts are a basic part of our immediate experience. Many and different are the faces of art, and together they express the basic need and hope of human beings.

1. Leslie's paintings are extraordinary because _____.
 A. they are close in style to works in ancient times B. they look like works by 19th-century painters
 C. they draw attention to common things in life D. they depend heavily on color photography
2. What is the author's opinion of artistic reality?
 A. It will not be found in future works of art. B. It does not have a long-lasting standard.
 C. It is expressed in a fixed artistic form. D. It is lacking in modern works of art.
3. What does the author suggest about the arts in the last paragraph?
 A. They express people's curiosity about the past.
 B. They make people interested in everyday experience.
 C. They are considered important for variety in form.
 D. They are regarded as a mirror of the human situation.
4. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
 A. History of the arts. B. Basic questions of the arts.
 C. New developments in the arts. D. Use of modern technology in the arts.

V. Translation:

1. 听古典音乐是放松神经的好办法。(relax)
2. 我们希望更多的孩子能享受到优质的教育资源。(available)
1. 无论遇到什么困难，他们已下定决心要实现目标。(be determined)
4. 家长应该劝孩子不要沉溺于网络虚拟世界。(discourage)
5. 看到自己的学生在辩论赛中脱颖而出，老师脸上挂满了微笑。(put on)

Lesson 3 名词性从句

考点一 名词性从句(宾语从句，表语从句)

1. 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)引导的宾语从句

She did not know what had happened.

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。

2. 表语从句

表语从句是在复合句中作表语的名词性从句。that 引导表语从句，只起引导作用，不在从句中作成分。

The trouble is that I have lost his address.

问题是我把他的地址丢了。

考点二 主语从句

1. 英语中的主语从句在句中作主语，有以下两种结构：

(1)主语从句位于句首。

What he wanted to see was an end to terrorism.

他想要看到的是恐怖主义的结束。

(2)主语从句位于句尾，使用先行词 it 作形式主语。

It was right that the temple was rescued.

这座庙被拯救了，这是对的。

①当谓语是 seem, appear, be a pity, be a wonder, be likely 等时，一般使用形式主语 it，而将真正的主语从句放在句尾。

It appeared to scientists on earth that the stars had moved. 在地球上的科学家看来，这些星体已经移动了。

②在 It is known..., It is said..., It is hoped..., It is believed... 等惯用的被动结构中。

It is believed that before writing was developed, people in China used to keep records by putting a number of stones together.

人们相信，在文字发明之前，中国人靠把许多石头聚集在一起来做记录。

注意：当主语从句放在句尾而用形式主语时，形式主语只能用 it，而不能使用 this, that 等代词。

2. 主语从句的连接词可以分为以下三类：

(1)that, whether(if)

连接词 that 本身没有意义，不作句子成分，只表示从句的开始，位于句首时，that 不能省略；whether(if) 尽管不充当句子成分，但是含有“是否”的意思，可以加上“or not”，其语意不变。whether 和 if 也有不同的用法，如果主语从句位于句首则必须用连接词 whether，不用 if。

Whether we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.

明天我们是否去野营取决于天气情况。

(2)what, who(m), which, whose, when, where, why, how

在这一类连接词中，除了引导主语从句之外，在从句中又分别起代词、副词或形容词的作用，在从句中分别作主语、宾

语、表语、状语和定语。

①what、who(m)、which 为连接代词。

Who will do it doesn't matter.(连接代词 who 在从句中作主语)

谁去做这件事没关系。

What we need is more water.(连接代词 what 在从句中作 need 的宾语)

我们所需要的是更多的水。

Which of the two is better remains to be seen.

这两者中哪个更好还要再看。(连接代词 which 在从句中作主语)

②when, where, why, how 为连接副词。

When we will start the work is an important question.

我们什么时候开始工作是个很重要的问题。(连接副词 when 在从句中作时间状语)

Where the library is to be built has not been decided yet.

这个图书馆要建在哪里还未决定。(连接副词 where 在从句中作地点状语)

Why she was late for school is quite clear now.

她上学迟到的原因现在看来很清楚。(连接副词 why 在从句中作原因状语)

③whose, which, what 为连接形容词。

Which plan is better will be announced later.

哪个计划更好, 稍后会宣布。(连接形容词 which 在从句中作名词 plan 的定语)

考点三 同位语从句

1. 定义

在复合句中用作同位语的从句叫作同位语从句。它一般跟在某些名词后面, 用以说明该名词表示的具体内容。可以跟同位语从句的名词通常有 news, idea, fact, promise, question, doubt, thought, hope, message, suggestion, words(消息), possibility 等。

I had no idea that you were here.我不知道你在这里。

特别提示: 有时同位语从句可以不紧跟在说明的名词后面, 而被别的词隔开。

The thought came to him that maybe the enemy had fled the city.他突然想起可能敌人已经逃出城了。

2. 同位语从句的连接词

(1) 由连接词 that 引导的同位语从句。此时的引导词只起连接作用, 不在从句中作任何成分。

(2) 由连接代词 who, which, what 和连接副词 where, when, why, how 引导的同位语从句。此时的引导词在从句中作相应的成分。

The question who should go abroad required consideration.(who 作主语)谁该出国这个问题还需要考虑。

3. 同位语从句应该注意的几个问题:

(1) 表达“是否”的概念时, 要用 whether 而不用 if 引导同位语从句。

I have no idea whether you are interested in working for her.我不知道你是否愿意为她工作。

(2) 分隔同位语从句: 有时同位语从句与其先行词被其他成分分隔开来, 这种分隔主要出于修辞原因, 即为了保持句子结构平衡。

His promise was along with the letter that he would visit me this coming Christmas.

信中他承诺在即将到来的圣诞节他会来拜访我。

(3) 若被同位语从句说明的名词是下列词语时, 同位语从句的谓语常用“should+do”, should 常常被省略。这些词有: 建议 advice, suggestion, proposal; 要求 demand, request, requirement; 决定 decision; 命令 order; 劝告 recommendation 等。

The decision that a new bridge(should)be built has spread.

修建一座新桥的决定已经传开了。

(4) 名词 doubt(怀疑)后的同位语从句用 whether 引导; no doubt(不怀疑)之后的同位语从句用 that 引导。

There is no doubt that he will keep his promise.

他将遵守他的诺言, 这一点是毫无疑问的。

考点四 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

1. 关系不同

同位语从句与前面的名词是同位关系，即说明它前面名词的内容；而定语从句与前面的名词是修饰与被修饰关系，即限定它前面的名词范围，或补充一些情况。

The news that I have passed the exam is true.

我通过了考试这个消息是真的。

The news that he told me just now is true.

他刚才告诉我的消息是真的。

2. 关系词在句中是否做成分

The idea that computers can recognize human voices surprises many people.

计算机能够识别人的声音的想法使许多人感到惊奇。(that 在从句中不充当任何成分。)

The idea that he gave surprises many people.他提出的观点令许多人感到吃惊。(that 在从句中作 gave 的宾语。)

3. 从句是否有疑问的意义

Do you remember the day when I told you that I loved you?

(when 引导的从句不表示疑问，所以这是一个定语从句。)

I have asked the question why it was true just now.

(why 引导的从句表示疑问，所以这是一个同位语从句。)

4. 主语从句需注意的问题

(1)语序：连接词+陈述句

主语从句和宾语从句等其他名词性从句一样要采用陈述句语序，而非疑问语序。

When we shall have our sports meet has not been decided.

什么时候开运动会还没定下来。

(2)时态 与谓语动词的单复数

如果主句是过去的时态(包括一般过去时，过去进行时)，那么从句的时态一般要用相应的过去的某种时态。一个主语从句作主语，谓语动词一般用单数，但谓语动词用单数还是复数，不可一概而论，而要视句子的意义而定。

What I need is money.我所需要的是钱。

What I need are books.我所需要的是书。

如果由 and 连接两个或两个以上的主语从句作主语时，谓语动词用复数；由两个或多个连接词引导一个主语从句，谓语动词用单数。

When they will start and where they go have not been decided yet.

他们什么时候动身以及去哪里还没定下来。

When and where the meeting will begin has not been decided.

会议什么时间以及在哪里举行还没定下来。

(3)引导词 that 的省略

从属连词 that 无意义，不担当任何成分，只起引导作用，在单个宾语从句中的 that 可省略：

①引导主语从句、同位语从句、表语从句的连词 that 不可省略。

That she was chosen made us very happy.

她被选中了，这件事使我们非常高兴。

②it 作形式宾语的宾语从句中引导词 that 不可省略。

I think it necessary that you should read aloud.

我认为你有必要大声朗读。

5. if 与 whether 引导主语从句的异同

如果用 it 作形式主语时，if 可以引导主语从句，放在句末；如果主语从句放在句首时，不能用 if 引导，要用 whether。

It is doubtful if he has received your letter.

他是否收到了你的信件令人怀疑。

Whether it is true remains a problem.

这件事是否真实还仍然是个问题。

6. whatever/whoever/whichever 的功用

whatever/whoever/whichever 在主语从句中不含疑问意义，引导主语从句，并在从句中作主语、宾语、表语等。whatever = anything that; whoever = anyone who; whichever = anything which.

Whoever breaks the law should be punished.

= Anyone who breaks the law should be punished.

不管谁犯法都应受到惩罚。

完成句子

1. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree.
2. I think father would like to know _____ I've been up to so far, so I decided to send him a quick note.
3. I've learnt _____ no matter what happens and how bad _____ seems today, life goes on and it will be better tomorrow.
4. —It's wrong for a student to follow _____ his teachers say.
—It's true. I can't agree more.
5. Determination is a kind of basic quality and is _____ it takes to do jobs well.
6. _____ surprised me most was _____ they had finished it so quickly.
7. It has been proved again and again _____ frequent advertising increases product sales.
8. —It remains to be seen _____ the plan can be put into practice.
—It depends on your determination.
9. If you take a job as a journalist, it goes without saying _____ sometimes you'll have to work at weekends.
10. When I try to understand _____ it is that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me _____ there are quite a few causes.
11. The fact _____ she works hard is well known to us all.
12. I've come from the government with a message _____ the meeting won't be held tomorrow.
13. A warm thought suddenly came to me _____ I might use the pocket money to buy some flowers for my mother's birthday.
14. I can't stand the terrible noise _____ she is crying loudly.
15. He often asked me the question _____ the work was worth doing.

II. Vocabulary:

A. agree	B. vocational	C. pride	D. proud
E. view	F. expected	G. uneasy	H. blame
I. responsibility	J. convinced	K. depression	

Half my lifetime ago, I was striking an 1 balance between the ambition I had for myself and what my parents 2 of me.

I was 3 that the only thing I wanted to do—ever—was to write novels. However, my parents, both of whom came from poor backgrounds and neither of whom had been to college, took the 4 that my overactive imagination was amusing, which would never be helpful in paying a mortgage or secure a pension.

They hoped that I would take a 5 degree but I wanted to study English literature. A compromise was reached at last that I went up to study modern languages. Hardly had my parents' car rounded the corner at the end of the road than I abandoned German and rushed down the classics corridor. I cannot remember telling my parents that I was studying classics; they might well have found out for the first time on graduation day.

Now I would like to make it clear that I do not 6 my parents for their point of view. The moment you are old enough to take the wheel, 7 lies with you. What is more, I cannot criticize my parents for hoping that I would never experience poverty. They had been poor themselves, and I have since been poor, and I quite 8 with them that it is not a dignifying experience. Poverty involves fear, and stress, and sometimes 9; it means a thousand petty humiliations and hardships. Climbing out of poverty by your own efforts and that is something on which to 10 yourself.

III. Cloze:

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of the world about us and ourselves. When humans first 1, they were like newborn children, 2 to use this valuable tool. Yet once language developed, the possibilities for human kind's future attainments and cultural growth increased.

Many linguists believe that evolution is 3 for our ability to produce and use language. They 4 that our highly evolved brain provides us with an innate(天生的) language ability not found in lower organism(生物体). Proponents of this innateness theory say that our 5 for language is inborn, but that language itself develops gradually 6 a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. 7 there are critical biological times for language development.

Current reviews of innateness theory are mixed; however, evidence supporting the 8 of some innate abilities is undeniable. 9, more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in the 10 grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being 11 to them, while adults have a much 12 time learning another language once the rules of their first language have become firmly 13. Although some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a vacuum. Children who have been 14 from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that interaction with other human beings is necessary for proper language development. Some linguists believe that this is even more basic to human language acquisition than any innate capacities. These 15 view language as imitative, learned behavior.

1. A. produced	B. developed	C. evolved	D. progressed
2. A. incapable	B. unable	C. unwilling	D. incompetent
3. A. essential	B. reliable	C. attributable	D. responsible
4. A. claim	B. suggest	C. promise	D. convince
5. A. performance	B. preference	C. potential	D. possibility
6. A. as	B. like	C. with	D. by
7. A. However	B. Moreover	C. Nevertheless	D. Therefore
8. A. existence	B. situation	C. extinction	D. survival
9. A. Also	B. But	C. Indeed	D. Instead
10. A. higher	B. senior	C. inferior	D. lower
11. A. revealed	B. exposed	C. displayed	D. exhibited
12. A. better	B. worse	C. harder	D. easier
13. A. found	B. fixed	C. adjusted	D. determined
14. A. prevented	B. isolated	C. differentiated	D. distinguished
15. A. aspects	B. development	C. opinions	D. theories

IV. Reading:

A

"A very destructive seven-year old child kicked my legs and scratched at my hand," said one teacher. "I broke up a fight and was kicked," said another. Many people have heard stories like this. But the situation is more worrying still and it involves parents.

Every child, regardless of the circumstances into which they are born, has the right to achieve their potential, regardless of their parents' wealth and class. And we recognize that, as a nation, it is a long way to achieve this goal. But rights come with responsibilities and what worries people is that we are in danger of neglecting the latter.

Far too many children are behaving badly at school, even to the point of being violent to staff. This is terrible enough, but it is hard to be surprised since many children are just mirroring the behavior of their parents. Too many are starting school unable to hold a knife and fork, unused to eating at a table, and unable to use the lavatory properly.

We are in danger of becoming a nation of families living separate lives under one roof. The bedroom, once a place to sleep, has become the living space for the young. Spending hours in front of computer screens, on social networking sites or being immersed in computer games, children and young people spend little time with their parents. Parents are unable to monitor just

what their children are watching.

Schools cannot right the wrongs of society and teachers cannot become substitute parents. Both parties need to work together. Parents must be helped and given confidence to take back control. They are responsible for setting boundaries for their children's behavior and sticking to those boundaries when the going gets tough. They are responsible for setting a good example to their children and for devoting that most precious of resources---time---so that children come to school ready and willing to learn.

1. What problem do people ignore in the writer's opinion?
A. The school violence. B. The pressure of students' learning.
C. The right to achieve students' potential. D. Students' responsibilities.
2. The writer's attitude to the behaviors of parents may be that of _____.
A. dissatisfaction B. sympathy C. understanding D. tolerance
3. From the last paragraph, we can infer that _____.
A. school can't correct the wrongs that society does to teachers
B. teachers have no responsibility for playing the role of parents
C. parents should spend time with children making them ready to learn
D. students are responsible for making themselves known in society
4. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Children's behavior at school is worrying people
B. Parents expect schools to correct their children's bad habits
C. There is no point in parents' teaching children at home
D. Don't blame teachers when it's parents who are failing

(B)

Almost certainly from coal, oil or gas, so-called fossil fuels are warming us and cooking the planet too, but will there ever be earth-friendly energy? Ann MacGarry of the Centre for Alternative Technology gives her view on what things might be like in 2020.

Opposition to wind power will be a thing of the past, as people will have seen from experience that wind farms are a very efficient and cheap way of producing electricity.

Long before, a national plan has been developed as to what sources of energy we will use and where we'll put them. We will be working towards getting 20% of our electricity from wind power on land, out at sea and probably via wave power. The government will have found the money to build tidal power projects which cost a great deal to build, but produce cheap electricity in the long run. People will have realized long before, that although some bird habitats would be changed and reduced in the tidal projects, these habitats would have disappeared under rising sea levels if we didn't do something to control climate change.

We'll probably have decided to build a couple of more large hydro electric projects like those which have been producing cheap electricity for more than 50 years. We'll certainly have built some power stations that burn wood.

We'll still be using an old nuclear power station and certainly some fossil fuel ones, but the cost of this electricity will be much higher because there will be taxes added to pay for all the environmental damage caused by using them, so we won't build any nuclear stations and very few fossil fuel ones.

All new houses will use solar energy and will have solar roofs which heat water and produce electricity.

This is a possible future. It is very unlikely that this is what we will be doing, but we could be. It's all technically possible. Making it happen is up to us.

1. According to Ann MacGarry, ____ will most probably be the most expensive form of electricity in 2020.
A. hydro electricity B. electricity produced on wind farm
C. electricity made from fossil fuels D. electricity produced by waves
2. In paragraph 3, we can NOT learn that _____.
A. it will cost a lot to build tidal power projects
B. climate change may cause sea level to rise
C. both land and sea will be the sources for wind power

D. people are worried about harms to bird if tidal power stations are to be built

3. What is true according to the passage?

- A. Wood will perhaps be used to produce electricity
- B. All houses will take advantage of solar energy in 2020.
- C. The future outlined in the passage will surely become a reality
- D. New nuclear or fossil fuel power stations will no longer be built

4. We can safely conclude that Ann MacGarry is _____ about the future of energy.

- A. anxious B. hopeful C. concerned D. negative

V. Translation:

1. 李先生是第一个发现那个房间着火的。(first)
2. 为了保持健康,我每天尽量腾出一点时间来锻炼身体。(set aside)
3. 她会失败的可能性并没有阻止她继续她的研究。(possibility)
4. 爬到山顶,你就能看清整个城市了。(view)
5. 与我们预料的恰恰相反,他竟然未被大学录取,这使他沮丧不已。(contrary)

Lesson 4 状语从句

考点一 时间状语从句

在时间状语从句中,要注意时态一致,一般情况下主句是将来时的时候,从句要用一般现在时。可以引导时间状语从句的连词很多,根据意义和主从句之间的时间关系,又可分类如下:

1. 表示同时性,即主从句的谓语动作同时发生或几乎同时发生。

其连词有: when(当……的时候), while(当……的时候), as(当……的时候), once(一旦……), as soon as(一……就……), the time(当……的时刻), the moment(当……的时刻), by the time(到……时候为止), next time(下次), the first time(第一次……的时候), the last time(上次……的时候), immediately(一……就……), instantly(一……就……), directly(一……就……)。以下关联词引起的句子中,前面常用过去完成时,后面用一般过去时 hardly/scarcely...when...(刚……就……), no sooner...than...(刚……就……)。

Strike while the iron is hot.趁热打铁。

While I am washing the floor, you can be cleaning the windows.

(while 含有对比的意思)我洗地板的时候,你可以擦窗户。

As/When I came home, I met an old schoolmate of mine.

我回家的时候遇到了我的一位老同学。

2. 表示先时或后时,即主句的谓语动作发生在从句之前或之后。

主要连词有: after(在……之后), before(在……之前), when(=after)等。如:

After/When the children had gone to bed, she began to prepare her lessons.

孩子睡觉了以后她开始备课。(从句的动作发生在主句的动作之前,所以从句用了过去完成时)

常用句型: It is/was/will be...before... 要过多久才……

It will be another five days before we finish this task.

还要再过5天我们才能完成这个任务。

It isn't/wasn't/won't be...before... 没有过多久就……

It was not long before I forgot it all.

我没有过多久就全忘了。

He ran off before I could stop him.(主句和从句的动作几乎同时发生, 时态一致)

我还没来得及阻止, 他就跑掉了。(注意 before 在汉语中的译义)

3. 表示习惯性、经常性, 即从句描述的不是一次性动作, 而是经常发生的习惯性动作。

主要连词有 every time(每次), each time(每次), whenever(每当)等。

Whenever we met with difficulties, they came to help us.

每当我们遇到困难的时候他们就来帮我们。

Each time he came to town he would visit our school.

他每次进城, 总来看看我们的学校。

4. 表示持续性或瞬间性。

主要连词有: since(自从), ever since(自从), until(直到.....才/为止), till(直到.....才/为止)

常用句型: It is/was...since...

It is just a week since we arrived here.

我们到这儿刚刚一星期。(主句的动作或状态持续时间较短, 不能用 ever since)

考点二 地点状语从句

地点状语从句是由 where(在.....的地 方), wherever(无论哪里)引导的:

Wuhan lies where the Yangtze and the Han River meet.

武汉位于长江和汉水汇合处。

Where there is a will, there is a way.有志者, 事竟成。

You'd better make a mark where you have any questions.(这里 where 引导的从句不是定语从句)

哪儿有问题, 你最好在哪儿做个记号。

He would keep in touch with us wherever he was.

他无论在什么地方, 总是与我们联系。

考点三 原因状语从句

表示原因的状态从句可以由 as(由于), because(因为), since(既然), now (that)(既然), for (由于), considering that(顾及), seeing that(由于)等连词引导:

I do it because I like it.因为我喜欢我才干。

(because 不能与 so 连用)

He couldn't have seen me, because I was not there.

他不可能见过我, 因为当时我不在那儿。

Seeing (that)quite a few people were absent, we decided to put the meeting off.

由于好些人都没到会, 我们决定延期开会。

Now that/Since you are all here, let's try and reach a decision.既然大家都来了咱们就设法做一个决定吧。

As she was ill, she didn't come to the party.

由于病了, 她没来参加晚会。

考点四 目的状语从句

引导目的状语从句的主要连词有: so that(以便), in order that(为了), for fear that(以便), 目的状语从句的谓语动词常与情态动词 can, could, may, might, should 连用。

Let's take the front seats so that we may see more clearly.我们坐前排吧, 这样我们看得更清楚些。

School was closed early in order that the children might go home ahead of the storm.

早点儿放学是为了让孩子们在暴风雨到来之前回家。

He took the name down for fear that he should forget it.

他把名字写下省得忘了。(该从句中一般用情态动词 should+动词原形, should 可省)

Better take more clothes in case the weather is cold.

最好多带些衣服以防天气会冷。

考点五 结果状语从句

引导结果状语从句的连词有: that, so that(从句中不带情态动词), so...that(如此.....以至于.....), such...that (如此.....以至

于.....)等。

What has happened that you all look so excited?

发生了什么事,使你们都显得如此兴奋?

He didn't plan his time well, so that/so he didn't finish the work in time.

他没把时间计划好,结果 没按时完成这项工作。

We left in such a hurry that we forgot to lock the door.

我们走得匆忙,以至于忘了锁门。

Jenny is such a clever girl that all the teachers like her very much.

= Jenny is so clever a girl that all the teachers like her very much.

Jenny 是如此聪明的女孩,以至于老师们都非常喜欢她。

注意: so+形容词/副词+that 从句; such+ 名词+that 从句。

但是,当名词前有 many, much, few, little(少)修饰时,要用 so, 不能用 such。

I have had so many falls that I am black and blue all over.

我摔了许多跤,以至于浑身青一块紫一块。

考点六 条件状语从句

表示条件的状语从句可以由 if(如果), unless(除非), in case(万一), so/as long as(只要), as/so far as(就.....而言), on condition that(条件是.....), suppose(假设), supposing(假设)(仅用在问句中)等词或词组引导。一般情况下当主句是将来时的时候,从句要用一般现在时。

As/So long as we don't lose heart, we'll find a way to overcome the difficulty.

只要我们不灰心,我们就能找到克服困难的方法。

If you leave at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, you'd better get to bed now.

如果你明早 6 点钟走,你最好现在就睡觉。

We'll let you use the room on condition that you keep it clean and tidy.

只要你能保持整洁,我们可以让你使用这个房间。

Suppose/Supposing we can't get enough food, what shall we do?

假设我们弄不到足够的食物,那我们怎么办?

考点七 方式状语从句

方式状语从句常由 as(与.....一样), as if(仿佛), as though(仿佛)等词引导:

Do in Rome as the Romans do.入乡随俗。

Leave things as they are.让一切顺其自然。

She stood at the door as if (=as though) she were waiting for someone.她站在门口,仿佛在等人似的。(由 as if 或 as though 引导的从句中可用虚拟语气)

考点八 比较状语从句

比较状语从句常由 than(比), as(与.....一样)等词引导:

It rains more often in Shanghai than in Beijing.

上海下的雨比北京的多。

Our country is as big as the whole of Europe.

我们的国家同整个欧洲一样大。

The result was not as/so good as I had expected.

结果不如我预料的那么好。

常见句型: the+比较级, the+比较级。

The busier he is, the happier he feels.他越忙越开心。

考点九 让步状语从句

让步状语从句由 although(尽管), though(尽管), however(无论怎样), whatever(无论什么), whoever(无论谁), whomever(无论谁), whichever(无论哪个), whenever(无论何时), wherever(无论哪里), whether(是否), no matter (who, what, where, when)(无论.....), even if(即使), even though(即使)等词引导。

We won't be discouraged even if(=even though)we fail ten times.我们就是失败十次也不气馁。

It was an exciting game, though/although no goals were scored.

那是一场精彩的球赛，尽管一个球都没进。(though, although 不能与 but 连用)

Whether you believe it or not, it's true.

不管你信不信，这是真的。

No matter what I say or how I say it, he always thinks I'm wrong.

无论我说什么或怎么说，他总认为是我错。

连词 as 也可以引导让步状语从句，但从句中要用特殊语序。如：

Young as he is, he knows a lot.=Though he is young 或 Young though he is, he knows lot.

他虽然年轻，但懂得很多。(though 也有这种用法，可以替换 as，但 although 没有这种用法)

though 还可以用作副词，放在句末。如：

It was hard work; I enjoyed it, though.=It was hard work, but I enjoyed it.

那工作很苦，但是我喜欢做。

一般情况下，unless 相当于 if...not，可以互换。

使用合适的连词完成句子

1. _____ birds use their feathers for flight; some of their feathers are for other purposes.
2. If you don't understand something, you may research, study, and talk to other people _____ you figure it out.
3. I really enjoy listening to music _____ it helps me relax and takes my mind away from other cares of the day.
4. _____ I was only a child when I studied in that classroom, I will never forget it.
5. One day, I was skiing down a mountain _____ I saw a girl aged about 15 who had fallen.
6. I was driving home late at night _____ my car lost momentum(动力)and got slower and slower.
7. _____ you cover a baby's favorite toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it.
8. I had hardly sat down on the train and opened a bar of chocolate _____ a really old man with huge bags sat down across from me.
9. If you visit Nepal, you will find Nepalese often greet each other with the hands pressed together instead of shaking hands, in North America and the U. K., people greet one another by shaking hands.
10. People in Dali are very friendly and honest to you _____ you are a foreigner or just a local.
11. But for now, they all have to postpone their plans _____ the winter storms pass.
12. _____ you have anything that puzzles you, it would be great to talk with Mr.Tang.

I. Grammar

There is no end to the making of books. Nor (1) _____ there seem to be any end to the making of a list of "great books". There have always been more books than any one could read. And as their number has grown through the centuries, more and more lists of "prize books" have been made.

(2) _____ long your life, you will, at best, be able to read only a few books of all (3) _____ have been written, and the few you do read should include the best.

What makes a book great?

Great books are probably the most widely read. They are not bestsellers for a year or two. They are enduring bestsellers. Therefore, GONE WITH THE WIND has had relatively fewer readers (4) _____ (compare) with the plays of Shakespeare.

A great book need not be a bestseller in its own day. It may take time for it (5) _____ (accumulate) its ultimate audience. The astronomer Kepler, whose work on planet motions is now a classic, is reported (6) _____ (say) of his book that "it may wait a century for a reader, as God has waited 6000 years for an observer."

Great books are popular. They do not address just a small, special audience. (7) _____ they be philosophy or science, history or poetry, they deal with human, not academic subjects. They are written for common people, a general audience, not for professors. (8) _____ (read) a textbook for advanced students, one must first read an elementary textbook. But the great books can be considered elementary in the sense (9) _____ they touch upon the elements of any subject matter. They are not related

to one another (10) _____ a series of textbooks is; they are graded in difficulty.

Great books are the most readable. They will not let you down if you read them well. They have more ideas per page than most books have on all pages. That is (11) _____ you can read a great book over and over again and never exhaust its contents.

They can be read (12) _____ many different levels of understanding, and the reader can interpret them from different aspects. Obvious examples are *Guliver's Travels* and *Robinson Crusoe*. Children can read them with enjoyment, but fail (13) _____ (find) in them all the beauty and significance (14) _____ delight an adult mind.

Great books are the most instructive. They contain (15) _____ cannot be found in other books. Whether you agree or disagree with what they say, these are the primary teachers of mankind; they have made the basic contributions (16) _____ human thought.

II. Vocabulary

A. check	B. attitude	C. defined	D. consumers
E. annual	F. intend	G. budget	H. general
I. survey	J. Including	K. winds	

Two-thirds of U.S. consumers have yet to finish their holiday shopping, and 41 percent expect to finish at least a week prior to Christmas, according to a new survey.

One-fourth of 1 will be shopping the week leading into Christmas, 2 Christmas Eve, according to the first annual American Express Spending and Saving Tracker research report.

"Actually, we found in this holiday season there is this game of watching and waiting... that deals will get sweeter as the clock 3 down," said Mona Hamouly, a spokeswoman for the report.

Some 62 percent of consumers are waiting until the last minute to shop for the holiday. Thirty-one percent are waiting for the best deals before finishing their shopping, while about 20 percent plan to do so at the last minute because they are still saving or are busy, and one in 10 say they are waiting for that last pay 4 before the holidays.

Hamouly said consumers seem to be "managing their cash flow and seeking out those great deals" this year.

Over the next 30 days, 65 percent of people expect to spend the same or more than they spent in the past 30 days and one-third 5 to spend less, according to the survey prepared for American Express.

Hamouly said the weak economy was a large factor in consumers' 6 toward shopping, with many feeling short of cash.

In addition to a 7 sample of consumers, the survey targeted two sub-groups -- those described as "affluents" and "young professionals."

Affluents were 8 as having a minimum 9 household income of \$100,000, while young professionals were those who were less than 30 years old, had a college degree and a minimum annual household income of \$50,000.

During the next 30 days, among consumers who expect to spend more, 56 percent say they will be spending the most on holiday gifts. More than 40 percent expect to spend less in the next month because they are trying to save money, the prices of goods have increased, or they want to maintain a 10. One-third cite the need to reduce their debt.

"Even for the affluent population, they want to get the best deals too," Hamouly said. The two top items consumers will be buying over the next 30 days are groceries and holiday gifts.

III. Cloze

It is 2 a.m. The time when you should be in beds, sound asleep. But pull back the curtains and you might be surprised by the number of lights on in your street. Night-time is 1 just for sleeping. It has become the new daytime, offering us the chance to catch up on everything we didn't manage to finish during what used to be our 2 hours. Now, 3 sleeping, we can check our bank balances by phone, buy groceries, surf the net for cheap flights or go to the gym.

Such flexibility, 4, has a price. Our bodies are run by *circadian rhythms* (昼夜节律), a prehistoric internal clock that regulates when we feel sleepy or awake and affects our body temperature and level of alertness. It makes our brains and bodies 5 during the day and allows them to recover through the night. So powerful is this clock that even two weeks on a nightshift without break will not 6 its rhythm, and when scientists keep human volunteers in isolation, without any indication of what time it is in the day, they still show daily cycles of temperature changes, sleep and wakefulness, and hormone release. But, 7 working against our body's natural rhythm is

likely to cause ourselves both physical and psychological damage. Research also shows it may actually __8__ our risk of health problems such as stomach diseases.

Consultant Tom Mackey believes that our normal circadian rhythms are increasingly being completely __9__. “More and more of us are being pressured into doing things at odd hours. This is going to have a(n) __10__ impact on quality and length of sleep. If people don’t go to bed at a reasonable time, say around 11p.m., and have between six and eight hours of sleep, they will be unable to concentrate. You need sleep for rest and __11__. If you stuff your mind with information for too long, then everything gets disorganized—you become __12__ to manage daytime activities.”

The circadian rhythms that run the sleep/wake cycle are as old as __13__ itself. Our prehistoric ancestors would have needed their biological clock to get them out hunting during the day and probably in bed around nightfall to avoid intruders. Our night vision is not as fast as that of *nocturnal* (夜间活动的) animals—our natural rhythm was to sleep as the sun went down. The invention of the electric light obviously __14__ that. Like most biological systems, circadian rhythms are not made to __15__. Our internal clock runs a bit longer than 24 hours, hence its Latin name, circadian, which means “about a day”.

1. A. by all means B. on earth C. in no time D. to this day
2. A. sleeping B. waking C. business D. rush
3. A. in terms of B. regardless of C. as a result of D. instead of
4. A. furthermore B. otherwise C. however D. somewhat
5. A. active B. relaxing C. tiring D. conscious
6. A. form B. destroy C. improve D. recover
7. A. Efficiently B. Proudly C. Continually D. Independently
8. A. minimize B. assess C. avoid D. increase
9. A. broken B. enhanced C. emphasized D. misunderstood
10. A. effective B. negative C. direct D. reliable
11. A. reservation B. resetting C. repair D. replacement
12. A. bored B. willing C. likely D. unable
13. A. evolution B. clock C. mystery D. hunting
14. A. improved B. changed C. speeded D. followed
15. A. measure B. reverse C. regulate D. discover

IV. Reading

(A)

LT123 Workshops

“I’m pleased to say that 2015 is our third year sponsoring the IATEFL information desk. This year, we are running three workshops covering some of the key areas of our wide-ranging special skills: testing, editing and vocabulary. We hope to see you.”

—— Russell Whitehead Director

Vocabulary testing: why, what and how? *By Felicity O’Dell & Russell Whitehead*

Saturday 11th April 3:50-4:35 pm Charter 4

Should vocabulary be one of the language features that we test and, if so, why? What vocabulary—and what aspects of vocabulary—should we focus on in our tests? What methods can we use to test vocabulary?

We will discuss answers to these questions, considering the strengths and weaknesses of different types of vocabulary test for different teaching contexts.

There’s something missing from your project—the editor!

By David Baker & Fiona MacKenzie

Sunday 12 April 10:25—11:10 am Central 8

Big publishing companies no longer offer the single route to publication. Whether you are self-publishing, a teaching institution developing its own materials, or a digital start-up, in a highly competitive environment it

LT123 name for Testing we are sponsors Annual	isn't enough to write something and just put it out there.	is the new Language 123, and proud of the 49 th
	Quality still matters—you can't afford to forget one of the key roles in successful publishing.	
	Vocabulary levels: which words are at which level? <i>By Stephen Bullon</i>	
	Monday 13th April 1:35-2:20 pm Central 8	
	While students develop their competence in the four skills and in their ability to master grammatical structures, they are together building their vocabulary.	
	We will try to establish the standards involved in selecting appropriate vocabulary at the various levels students pass through: frequency, teaching requirements, and register are all factors that need to be weighed in the balance.	

International IATEFL Conference and Exhibition. Manchester, April 2015.

- To help improve vocabulary teaching and testing, the workshops will focus on _____.
 - how to employ more scientific methods in vocabulary testing
 - how to test vocabulary as the most important language feature
 - what advanced standards to set for the students of different levels
 - what to be concentrated on rather than four basic language skills
- From this handout we can know that _____.
 - the audience are editors in the field of language teaching
 - the director of LT123 will be talking in one of the workshops
 - some publishing companies will sponsor similar workshops soon
 - each workshop lasts 45 minutes in the same meeting room
- What is the purpose of this handout?
 - To sell newly published books on language testing.
 - To get the audience informed of the events.
 - To show the breakthrough in vocabulary teaching.
 - To attract the attention of the host of 2015 IATEFL.

Lesson 5 倒装句

倒装句是为了强调、突出等目的而颠倒原有语序的句式，句意和句法成分不变。

I. 完全倒装句

在完全倒装句中，主语和谓语的位置是颠倒过来的。

1. 状语放在句首倒装

- (1) Now comes your turn. 现在轮到你了。
- (2) On the island lived a phantom. 在岛上住着一个幽灵。
- (3) On top of the mountain _____.
在山顶上矗立着一座很大的寺庙。
- (4) On the middle of the road _____.
在马路中央躺着一个喝醉酒的人。

2. 介词放在句首倒装

2.1 介词 + 谓语 + 主语 (一般名词)

- (1) In came a middle-aged lady with a fine dress.
进来一个着装考究的中年妇女。

- (2) _____ as soon as the door was opened.

门一开，我的宠物猫窜了出去。

- (3) When everyone was in sound sleep, _____

当所有人都在酣睡时，进来一个小偷，手里着一把小刀。

2.2 介词 + 主语 (代词) + 谓语

- (1) Off we go/set. 我们开始吧/ 出发吧。

- (2) Out they went. 他们走了出去。

- (3) _____. 我们爬到了山顶。

3. Here/ there 放在句首倒装

- (1) Here comes the bus. 巴士来了。

- (2) There goes the bell. 铃响了。

- (3) There stands a man with a pistol in his hand. 那里站着一个男人，手里拿着手枪。

- (4) Here we go. 我们走吧；我们开始吧。

- (5) There you go. 就这样了(结束一段对话时的口语)；干的不错 (鼓励)。

II. 不完全倒装句

在完全倒装句中，主语和谓语的位置不颠倒过来。谓语是一般动词的情况下，用助动词或者情态动词放到主语的前面，谓语变成动词原型，仍然在主语后面；谓语是 be 动词加形容词的情况下，把 be 动词放到主语前面；谓语有 will be, have been 或 can be 之类的情况下，be 动词仍然放在主语的后面。

1. Often, well, gladly 放在句首时要用倒装。

- (1) Often does he warn us the danger of drug-taking. 他经常警告我们吸毒的危害。

- (2) Well _____ the days we spent together. 我清楚地记得我们一起度过的日子。

- (3) Gladly _____ to the football career. 我很愿意投身于足球事业。

2. 否定词放在句首时用倒装: not, never, hardly, rarely, little, seldom。

- (1) Not a single person did I see along the way. 沿路我没有看到一个人。

= I did not see a single person along the way.

- (2) He had never seen such a large sum of money.

= _____

- (3) He rarely/ seldom goes outside at weekends.

= _____

- (4) She could hardly utter a word at the moment.

= _____

- (5) He knows little about this matter.

= _____

3. Only 放在句首倒装，表示“只有...才...”。

- (1) Only by working hard can we achieve success. 只有努力工作我们才能获得成功。

- (2) Only in this way _____ in your study.

只有用这个方法你才能学习上有进步。

- (3) Only when her parents came back home _____ to bed.

女孩在父母回家之后才上床睡觉。

- (4) Only then _____ the true meaning of love.

只有那时他才体会到爱的真正含义。

但是一旦 **only** 不放在句首，就不用倒装句，比如：

- (5) It is only after she died that he realized how much he loved her. (强调句)

4. Not only 放在句首时用倒装。

- (1) He not only runs fast, but also jumps high.

Not only does he run fast, but he also jumps high. 倒装句中主语必须加上。

- (2) We not only liked the weather in this place, but we enjoyed the food here as well.

= _____

5. Not until 放在句首时用倒装，不放在句首时同样可以转换为强调句。

- (1) Not until yesterday did he tell us about his death.

= It is not until yesterday that he told us about his death.

- (2) It was not until the teacher came in the classroom that the students started to get silent.

= Not _____

6. 否定词组放在句首倒装

否定词组：at no time, by no means, in no case, in no way, under no circumstance.

(都表示“没有可能性，决不...”)

- (1) At no time should the fire door be locked. 防火门绝对不能关闭。

- (2) By no means/ In no ways _____ to the enemies.

我们决不能向敌人投降。

- (3) In no case _____ my dignity. 我绝对不会放弃我的尊严。

7. So/ Such....that...的倒装。

意为“如此...以至于”，其中要注意 So/ Such 后面跟的词性的区别。

- (1) So hot was it at night that he couldn't fall asleep.

晚上太热了，以至于他无法入睡。

- (2) So loudly _____ that all the people covered their ears.

女孩尖叫声音太响，以至于所有人都捂住了耳朵。

- (3) _____ that we had to bypass it.

我们碰上了一条如此凶猛的狗，以至于我们只好绕道走。

- (4) So _____ that all the windows were shattered.

爆炸释放的威力太巨大了，以至于所有的窗户都碎了。

8. To such an extent/a degree/lengths 放在句首时要用倒装，表示“到了某个程度”。

- (1) To such an extent/ a degree was his excitement that he couldn't get to sleep all night.

他兴奋到了几点，以至于整晚都无法入睡。

- (2) _____ that everyone got bored with it.

他演讲太冗长了，以至于每个人都感到无聊了。

9. 时间状语从句“一...就...；刚...就...”用倒装表示。

9.1 Scarcely, barely, hardly + 动词过去完成时 + when + 动词过去时

- (1) Hardly had I gone out of the door when the phone rang.

我刚走出门，电话铃就响了。

- (2) Scarcely _____ out of the room _____ his wife fainted.

他刚走出房间，他老婆就晕倒了。

- (3) Barely _____ the burglars began their action.

天刚暗下来，夜盗们就开始行动了。

9.2 No sooner + 过去完成时 + than + 过去时

意思与 Scarcely, barely, hardly 一样，但是后面一定要用 than。

- (1) No sooner had I fallen asleep than I heard a knock at the door.

我刚睡着，就听到有人敲门。

- (2) _____

他刚吃完，就开始吐了。

IV. 其它倒装句型

1. 回复句倒装

- 1.1 表示“也”：(1) I play football well. So do I. / So does he.

(2) I was so busy yesterday. So was I. / Me, too.

(3) ---He has made great progress in his study recently.

---So he has, and so have you.

- 2.2 表示“也不”：(1) He couldn't afford the extravagant car.

(2) Neither/ Nor could I./ Me, neither.

2. as 的倒装，表示“尽管...但是...”。

2.1 形容词 + as + 主语 + be

(1) Fat as he looks, he runs very fast. 尽管他看起来很胖，但是他跑得很快。

(2) Exhausted as he was, he kept on running. 尽管他筋疲力尽，但是他继续跑下去。

2.2 副词 + as + 主语 + 动词

(3) Hard as he studied, he failed to pass the exam. 尽管他努力学习了，但是仍然考试没过。

2.3 名词 + as + 主语 + 动词

(4) _____ as she is, she excels her male colleagues at work.

尽管她是个女性，但是他在工作中却比男同事都优秀 (名词前不用冠词)。

2.4 动词 + as + 主语 + 情态动词 might, would

(5) Try as we might, I could not explain what happened that night.

我尽力去尝试，却无法解释那天晚上发生了什么事情。

(6) _____, they failed to come to the agreement at last.

他们尽力去尝试，但最终没有达成一致。

V. Multiple Choices.

1. Not until the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.

A. man did know B. man knew C. didn't man know D. did man know

2. Not until I began to work _____ how much time I had wasted.

- A. didn't I realize B. did I realize C. I didn't realize D. I realized
3. ---Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?
--- I don't know, _____.
- A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also
4. Not only _____ polluted but _____ crowded.
- A. was the city; were the streets B. the city was; were the streets
C. was the city; the streets were D. the city was; the streets were
5. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
- A. did the villagers realize B. the villagers realized
C. the villagers did realize D. didn't the villagers realize
6. I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in my life _____ so happy.
- A. did I feel B. I felt C. I had felt D. had I felt
7. I failed in the final examination last term and only then _____ the importance of study.
- A. I realized B. I had realized C. had I realized D. did I realize
8. _____ can you expect to get a pay rise.
- A. With hard work B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard
9. Only when the war was over _____ to his hometown.
- A. did the young soldier return B. the young soldier returned
C. returned the young soldier D. the young soldier did return
10. Only in this way _____ progress in your English.
- A. you make B. can you make
C. you be able to make D. will you able to make
11. ---David has made great progress recently.
--- _____, and _____.
- A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have
12. So _____ that no fish can live in it.
- A. the lake is shallow B. shallow the lake is
C. shallow is the lake D. is the lake shallow
13. So difficult _____ it to live in an English-speaking country that I determined to learn English well.
- A. I have felt B. have I felt C. I did feel D. did I feel
14. _____, I have never seen any place as beautiful as the Great Canyon.
- A. As long as I have traveled B. Now that I have traveled so much
C. Much as I have traveled D. As I have traveled so much
15. Had I known her name, _____.
- A. or does she know mine B. and where does she live
C. she would come here D. I would have invited her
16. Never in my wildest dreams _____ these people are living in such poor conditions.
- A. I could imagine B. could I imagine
C. I couldn't imagine D. couldn't I imagine
17. ---Did Linda see the traffic accident?
---No, no sooner _____ impossible now does seem possible.
- A. had she gone B. she had gone C. has she gone D. she has gone
18. The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once _____ with each other.
- A. they had quarreled B. they have quarreled

- C. have they quarreled D. had they quarreled
19. Not only _____ interested in football but _____ beginning to show an interest in it.
A. the teacher himself is; all his students are
B. the teacher himself is; are all his students
C. is the teacher himself; are all his students
D. is the teacher himself; all his students are
20. In the making of good books there is no end, and neither _____ any end to their influence man's lives.
A. there is B. there are C. is there D. are there
21. Maybe you have been to many countries, but nowhere else _____ such a beautiful place.
A. can you find B. you could find C. you can find D. could you find
22. _____ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.
A. Not only they brought B. Not only did they bring
C. Not only brought they D. Not only they did bring
23. _____, Carolina couldn't get the door open.
A. Try as she might B. As she might try C. She might as try D. Might she as try
24. _____ about wild plants that they decided to visit Madagascar for further research.
A. So curious the couple was B. So curious were the couple
C. How curious the couple were D. The couple was such curious
25. Never before _____ in greater need of modern public transport than it is today.
A. has this city been B. this city has been
C. was this city D. this city was
26. _____, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class.
A. A quiet student as he may be B. Quiet student as he may be
C. Be a quiet student as he may D. Quiet as he may be a student
27. In the dark forests _____, some large enough to hold several English towns.
A. stand many lakes B. lie many lakes
C. many lakes lie D. many lakes stand
28. Only then _____ how much damage had been caused.
A. she realized B. she had realized
C. had she realized D. did she realize
29. _____ homework did we have to do that we had no time to take a rest.
A. So much B. Too much C. Too little D. So little
30. So difficult _____ it to work out the problem that I decided to ask Tom for advice.
A. I did find B. did I find C. I have found D. have I found
31. _____ fired, your health care and other benefits will not be immediately cut off.
A. Would you be B. Should you be C. Could you be D. Might you be
32. At the foot of the mountain _____.
A. a village lie B. lies a village C. does a village lie D. lying a village
33. I've tried hard to improve my English. But by no means _____ with my progress.
A. the teacher is not satisfied B. is the teacher not satisfied
C. the teacher is satisfied D. is the teacher satisfied
34. Just in front of our house _____ with a history of 1,000 years.
A. does a tall tree stand B. stands a tall tree
C. a tall tree is standing D. a tall tree stands
35. Not until he left his home _____ to know how important the family was for him.
A. did he begin B. had he begun C. he began D. he had begun

36. We laugh at jokes, but seldom _____ about how they work.
A. we think B. think we C. we do think D. do we think
37. ---Is everyone here? ---Not yet. Oh look, there _____ the rest of our guests!
A. come B. comes C. is coming D. are coming
38. Not until the man in black took off his dark glasses _____ that he was the famous film star.
A. did I realize B. I realized C. was I realized D. I have realized
39. _____ he is, this engineer worked very hard during his college life.
A. A genius as B. Genius as C. As a genius D. As genius
40. At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River _____, one of the ten largest cities in China.
A. lies Chongqing B. Chongqing lies
C. does lie Chongqing D. does Chongqing lie

After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Today, Mandatory(强制的) recycling is a hard sell in the United States, where the economy runs largely along free market lines and the current landfilling waste remains inexpensive and efficient.

Plain and simple, recycling still costs more than landfilling in most place. This fact, (1) _____ (couple) with the disappearance of the so-called "landfill crisis" of the mid-1990s, means that recycling has not caught on, which runs (2) _____ some environmentalists' wishes.

However, many cities have found ways to recycle economically. They have cut costs by automating sorting and processing. They're also found profitable markets for the recyclables(可回收物) (3) _____ cast-off items are acceptable or even welcome. Increased efforts by green groups (4) _____ (educate) the public about the benefits of recycling have also helped.

(5) _____ uneconomical recycling seems to some people, some cities, such as Pittsburgh, San Diego and Seattle, have made recycling mandatory. In these cities, recyclables are banned from both household and business garbage. Families (6) _____ recycle all basic recyclables, such as paper, cardboard, glass and plastic. To business with garbage containers 'polluted' with more than 10 recyclables, warning (7) _____ (issue). If they fail to take action, fines are expected.

New York, a national leader on recycling, decided to stop its least cost-effective recycling programs (plastic and glass) in 2002. But rising landfill costs ate up the \$ 39 million saving expected.

As a result, the city brought back plastic and glass recycling and committed to a 20-year contract with a recycling firm, Hugo Neu Corporation, which built the (8) _____ (advanced) recycling facility in the country.

The company focuses on (9) _____ could cut costs. Automation has streamlined the sorting process, and easy access to rail has cut both the environmental and transportation costs. The new deal and new facility have made recycling efficient for the city and its residents (10) _____ (show) once and for all that responsibly-run recycling programs can actually save money, landfill space and the environment.

Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. shamed	B. consequently	C. criticism	D. scarce	E. authorities
F. struggled	G. original	H. practical	I. luxury	J. blanketed
K. assume				

William Shakespeare came from a modest start, but finished life living in a(n) ____ 1 ____ house in Stratford-upon-Avon, with a coat of arms and series of business investments to his name.

So was William Shakespeare a businessman, as well as a writer?

Researchers have uncovered information from historical documents that point to Shakespeare being a greedy businessman, anxious to grab every penny whose practices caused ____2____ in his lifetime.

The academics believe that many of Shakespeare's doubtful business dealings have been ____3____ by people's romantic view of him as a creative genius who made his money through acting and writing plays. The idea that Shakespeare gave the world such wonderful narratives, language and entertainment makes it uncomfortable to even ____4____ that he was simply motivated by his own thirst for financial interest.

Shakespeare was a grain businessman almost for his life time. He bought and stored grain and then sold it on to his neighbors at high prices.

In the late 16th and early 17th Century a bad weather gripped England. The cold and rain resulted in poor harvests and ____5____ severe lack of food. Referred to as the " Little Ice Age", the period was the time when thousands of people ____6____ for survival. At that time, Shakespeare was under investigation for tax evasion(逃避) and later charged with storing grain when food was ____7____.

One could argue that he did not do this without a conscience and that perhaps this is demonstrated in the way he portrayed one of his famous character Shylock in his play the Merchant of Venice. Many people claim Shylock personifies Shakespeare's own self-hatred, who is eventually ____8____ for his greed as a money lender and all that he owns is seized from him. Perhaps with the ____9____ pursuing Shakespeare for his evil dealings during Little Ice Age, Shylock's tragic fate was a real fear for Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's ____10____ funeral monument at Holy Trinity Church was a bag of grain which implied that he prided himself on his role as a grain businessman as well as on his writing. It was not until the 18th century that the bag of grain was replaced by a pillow.

四、翻译

1. 遵循自然规律，你最终会得到回报。(reward)
2. 应加大力度打击劣质商品的生产和销售。(fight)
3. 每个学生都具有无限的潜能去克服学习中的困难。(study)
4. 有些技术创新虽没怎么引起公众的注意，但对现实生活中的方方面面有着深远的影响。(although)

Lesson 6

Grammar

Lightning Bolt

Usain Bolt is the world's fastest man. He first came to the public's attention at the Beijing Olympics in 2008, where he won three gold medals. During that race, he reached a top speed of 43.9 kmph. So, we ask, how does the man (21)____ nickname is "Lightning Bolt" run so fast?

Usain Bolt was born in Jamaica on 21 August 1986. He was running around at primary school, when a teacher noticed (22)____ talent for *sprinting* (短跑). He became one of the best sprinters at his high school even though he didn't train very hard. At the age of fifteen, Bolt was 196 cm tall and he dominated the 2002 World Junior Championships, becoming the youngest person ever (23)____ (win) the 200 metres. He turned professional when he left high school, (24)____ (age) seventeen. During the first couple of years of Bolt's professional life, he got a few injuries, but his health soon improved and he began to win all the major championships. He went from strength to strength, (25)____ (amaze) the world with his speed.

So, how does he do it? Bolt says that he is naturally fast—just something he was born (26)____. He's also got a number of people looking after him and one of the main reasons for his success is Norman Peart, his manager. Peart (27)____ (look) after Bolt since he was fifteen, working hard to keep him focused.

(28)_____ you explain it, Bolt's performances in Beijing were truly marvellous. What's more marvellous is (29)_____, since then, he has continued to get even faster. In August 2009, he broke his own record by running the 100 metres in 9.58 seconds. At the (30)_____ (fast) point in this race, he ran at an astonishing 44.9 kmph.

Vocabulary

A. attended	B. belief	C. classic	D. commonly	E. crew	F. evidence
G. further	H. origins	I. purposes	J. rebelled	K. relatively	

Columbus: Myth and Reality

Everyone knows the name of Christopher Columbus, and, as with any historical icon, there are as many myths as truths about the man. Take, for example, the disagreement about his 31. The Spanish say he was from Spain, and the Italians claim he was from Italy. There is, in fact, some 32 that he was born in 1451 in Genoa, which is now part of Italy.

Columbus became a sailor at an early age and had made journeys as far as Iceland and Guinea before he made his famous voyage in 1482. Contrary to popular 33, Columbus didn't sail to the Americas in order to find out whether the Earth was round: at the end of the 15th century almost everyone knew it was round. We do know that he sailed in part to fulfill a religious quest: he saw his journeys as a fulfillment of a *divine* (神圣的) plan for his life.

Of course, the other 34 known reason for this voyage was that Columbus was looking for a new route to the Spice Islands (now part of Indonesia), and he believed he could reach them by sailing west rather than east. The discovery of the New World was therefore a(n) 35 case of "*serendipity* (机缘凑巧)". In 1492, when he unexpectedly discovered the Americas, he had been traveling for five weeks and had sailed for 3,000 miles. He thought he had arrived in the East Indies.

Columbus left on the voyage of discovery from the south of Spain, with a(n) 36 made up mainly of experienced sailors from the area. He made two 37 voyages before the end of the century, taking Europeans across to the new lands. On his third voyage in 1498, he also took women to the New World.

This third voyage was not a happy one for Columbus. The settlers 38 against him, and he was unable to send a lot of gold back, so he was arrested and returned to Spain in chains. However, the King and Queen soon apologized, saying there had been a mistake, and Columbus was freed. By this time, 1500, Columbus was not a well man and he died quietly at the age of 55 in Valladolid, Spain, on May 20, 1506, in his own apartment 39 by family and friends. He was a(n) 40 rich man at the time of his death.

III. Reading Comprehension

(A)

Things changed for Ben Southall when the Australian state of Queensland advertised a job for someone to look after Hamilton Island in the Great Barrier Reef. They knew it sounded like the best job in the world, but they were surprised when over 35,000 people applied for the job. Then they had to make a difficult decision—which person to choose from so many candidates? After a lot of testing and interviewing, they announced 34-year-old Ben Southall from England as the winner. Ben now works for the Queensland Tourist Board and his job is to look after the island and to promote tourism there. Because of the unique nature of the job, the Tourist Board wanted a unique person, with a range of skills and qualities. It was a long interview process, involving a variety of tasks to find out about each candidate.

Fitness was very important; swimming ability was particularly essential. Ben can swim very well and he also likes running, climbing, diving and mountain biking. It is clear that, physically, he can do almost anything. The ability to communicate was as important as fitness. For the last part of the interview process, the final sixteen candidates did various tests and tasks, including talking to TV and radio reporters. The competition was tough and the candidates needed to show what they could do. The interviewers were interested in how the candidates performed in the tasks, how they handled the press attention and their ability to write about their adventures in a daily log. The candidates did their best to impress the interviewers and they knew they couldn't make any mistakes at this final stage.

Before he went, Ben was confident about his abilities to handle the challenge. He couldn't do everything they asked him in the interview, as he can't speak any other languages, but he felt that his other skills and his personality were impressive. He made a huge effort during the interview process and he was able to convince the interviewers that he was the best person for the job. Even so, he says he was amazed when he got the job; he couldn't believe it! He hopes to do a good job and promote the island successfully: he has to get to know every part of the island and tell the world about it in numerous media interviews. When you read Ben's blogs from his interview tasks, it is easy to see why they chose him. He is funny and easy-going and he will certainly get the attention of any potential tourist to this beautiful place.

56. According to the passage, Ben's job includes all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. knowing Hamilton Island very well B. going to Hamilton Island once a day
C. being interviewed in different media D. drawing travellers' attention to the island
57. During the interview process, the candidates were asked to _____.
A. go through a fitness training B. take part in various TV shows
C. write about their own interviews D. communicate with the press
58. Why was Ben chosen for the job?
A. He is easy to get along with.
B. He kept his personal blog very well.
C. He used to be a swimming champion.
D. He can speak several foreign languages.
59. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
A. Hamilton Island gets well protected B. The funniest job in the world
C. Ben gets dream job D. Tourism in Australia

(C)

In 1851, Auguste Comte, the French philosopher and father of sociology, coined the new word *altruism* as part of a drive to create a non-religious religion based on scientific principles. He defined it as "intentional action for the welfare of others that involves at least the possibility of either no benefit or a loss to the actor". At that time, studies of animal behavior and *phrenology* (颅相学) led him to locate *egotistical* (自我本位的) instincts at the back of the brain, altruistic ones at the front.

Today, we have a far more sophisticated knowledge of the neurological (神经学的) and biochemical factors that underpin kind behavior. And this science forms the bases of two books aimed at general readers—but also at those who, despite the research, still doubt the existence of altruism.

However, the books may end up providing more information for those who are doubtful. Take *The Altruistic Brain* by neuroscientist Donald Pfaff. On solid scientific ground, he builds a five-step theory of how altruism occurs, which depends on an idea that is unconvincing and may achieve the opposite result. Pfaff argues that to act altruistically you should first visualize the receiver of your good will, then mentally transform their image into your own, "from angle to angle and curve to curve". Does it really work?

At the core of evolutionary biologist David Sloan Wilson's *Does Altruism Exist?* is another *contentious* (有争议的) idea: altruism has evolved as the result of group selection. But Wilson argues his corner masterfully, providing a clever reply to the belief that natural selection occurs only at the level of the selfish gene: "Selfishness beats altruism within groups. Altruistic groups beat selfish groups," he says.

In other words, we cooperate when doing so gives our team the advantage. That doesn't sound very selfless either.

Wilson acknowledges this, but argues that thoughts and feelings are less important than actions. According to evolutionary theory, pure altruists do exist, but it doesn't matter why people choose to help others—their reasons may be difficult even for themselves to understand. What matters is that humans can coordinate their activities in just the right way to achieve common goals. Other animals do this too, but we are masters. "Teamwork is the signature adaptation of our species," he says.

Pfaff goes further, insisting that our brain biology "urges us to be kind". He believes this knowledge alone will inspire

individuals to be more altruistic. His desire to create a better world is admirable and some of his ideas are interesting, but Wilson's analysis is clearer.

While it is in our nature to be altruistic, Wilson says, we also have a healthy regard for self-interest and a resistance to being pushed around. Which one comes to the fore depends on the environment in which we find ourselves. Ethics, he says, cannot be taught at individual level, but are "a property of the whole system".

63. Which of the following can be considered an altruistic behaviour according to Comte's definition?

- A. A person offers to donate his liver to another who needs one.
- B. A clerk returns the umbrella to his colleague which he has kept for a long time.
- C. A student volunteers to work in the orphanage to collect data for his research.
- D. A police officer spots a car parking in the no-parking area, finding a child in the trunk.

64. What does Donald Pfaff think people should do in order to behave altruistically?

- A. Draw a picture of the person they are going to help.
- B. Transform the receiver into a kind person.
- C. Visualize what they are going to do in mind first.
- D. Imagine they themselves are to be helped.

65. Which of the following statements is David Sloan most likely to agree with in his book?

- A. Being kind is not something people are born with.
- B. People in groups are less likely to be selfish.
- C. People may well act selflessly because of where they are.
- D. Most people know clearly why they are ready to help others.

66. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A. Figuring out what makes us behave selflessly is a tricky business.
- B. Unlike Donald Pfaff's book, David Sloan's book aims at professional readers.
- C. Comte's definition of altruism proves to be impractical in modern times.
- D. Both Donald Pfaff and David Sloan lay emphasis on team work.

IV. Summary Writing

71. **Directions:** Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

A good story encourages us to turn the next page and read more. We want to find out what happens next and what the main characters do and what they say to each other. We may feel excited, sad, afraid, angry or really happy. This is because the experience of reading or listening to a story is much more likely to make us 'feel' that we are part of the story, too. Just like in our 'real' lives, we might love or hate different characters in the story. Perhaps we recognize ourselves or others in some of them. Perhaps we have similar problems.

Because of this natural sympathy for the characters, our brains process the reading of stories differently from the way we read factual information. Our brains don't always recognize the difference between an imagined situation and a real one so the characters become 'alive' to us. What they say and do is therefore more meaningful. This is why the words and structures that relate a story's events, descriptions and conversations are processed in this deeper way.

In fact, cultures all around the world have always used storytelling to pass knowledge from one generation to another. Our ancestors understood very well that this was the best way to make sure our histories and information about how to relate to others and to our world was not only understood, but remembered too. (Notice that the word 'history' contains the word 'story' – this is not a coincidence!)

Encouraging your child to read or listen to stories should therefore help them to learn a second language in a way that is not only fun, but memorable.

IV. Translation

1. 熬夜会大大消耗你的体力。(drain)
2. 很多人看上去很忙碌，其实没有任何效果。(seem)
3. 当我一个人在家的时候，常常会选择订一些外卖食物而不是亲自下厨。(rather than)
4. 汽车租赁服务在许多城市都非常普遍，给人们的生活带来了很大便利。(making)

Lesson 7

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. accidentally	B. destruction	C. disappear	D. effective	E. explode	F. happier
G. immediate	H. invention	I. recognition	J. reward	K. significantly	

Alfred Nobel Rests in Peace

People like Martin Luther King Jr, Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa have become famous all around the world. And what do they have in common? They are all winners of the Nobel Peace Prize. But none of them would have received their prize and the 31 it brings if it had not been for one Swedish man, Alfred Nobel.

When Alfred joined the Nobel family company, it had been developing explosives for many years. Alfred's father, Immanuel, had started the family fortune by working for the Russian army to produce landmines and seamines, which are bombs that are put under the ground or in the sea, and 32 when people move over them. But the family made even more money by manufacturing nitro-glycerine, which was a(n) 33 but very dangerous explosive. One day Alfred arrived home to find that his 20-year-old brother Emil had been killed in a nitro-glycerine explosion. Alfred became determined to invent a safer explosive. The result was dynamite, which became a(n) 34 success all over the world.

Alfred Nobel always wanted dynamite to be used for peaceful means. And when it was used to blast a path for the Panama Canal in 1914 he couldn't have been 35. Unfortunately, in the same year, the First World War started, and, when it ended four years later, dynamite had been used to take away the lives of thousands of young men. Alfred had always hated war and considered it to be "the horror of horrors and the greatest of all crimes". To see his 36 being used in this way made him very sad.

Sometime later Alfred's older brother Ludwig died. One newspaper 37 printed Alfred's *obituary* (讣告) instead of his brother's. The obituary described Alfred as a man who had become rich by inventing a weapon of mass 38. When Alfred read this review of his life, he was very unhappy and decided to do something about it. He decided that he would use the great fortune that he had made to 39 people who had been working to promote good in society. The five awards he created were for physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and most 40, peace. The Noble Peace Prize was awarded to the person who had done the most, or the best work to promote friendship between countries, to get rid of armies and to hold and promote peace conferences.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Placebos (安慰剂) Prove Powerful

Many doctors know the story of "Mr. Wright". In 1957 he was diagnosed with cancer, and given only days to live. He had

tumours (肿瘤) the size of oranges. He heard that scientists had discovered a new medication, Krebiozen, that was 41 against cancer, and he begged the doctor to give it to him. His physician, Dr Phillip West, finally agreed. After Mr. Wright had been given an injection on a Friday afternoon, the 42 doctor found his patient out of his “death bed”, joking with the nurses the following Monday. “The tumours”, the doctor wrote later, “had 43 like snow balls on a hot stove.”

Two months later, Wright read medical reports that the medication was fake. His condition immediately got worse again. “Don’t 44 what you read in papers,” the doctor told Wright. Then he injected him with what he said was “a new super-refined double strength” version of the drug. 45, there was no drug, just a mix of salt and water, but again it worked. Wright was the picture of health for another two months until he read an official report saying that Krebiozen was 46. He died two days later.

This story has been 47 by doctors for a long time, dismissed as one of those strange tales that medicine cannot explain. The idea that a patient’s 48 can make a fatal disease go away has been thought of as too strange. But now scientists are discovering that the placebo effect is more powerful than anyone had ever thought. They are also beginning to discover how such miraculous results are 49. Through new techniques of brain imagery, it can be shown that a thought, a belief or a desire can cause chemical processes in the brain which can have powerful effects on the 50. Scientists are learning that some body reactions are not caused by information coming into the brain from the outside world, but by what the brain 51 to happen next.

Placebos are “lies that 52,” said Dr Anne Harrington, a historian of science at Harvard University. “The word placebo is Latin for “I shall please” (or I shall make you happy) and it is typically a treatment that a doctor gives to 53 patients to please them,” she said. “It looks like medication, but has no healing ingredients whatsoever.” Nowadays, doctors have much more powerful medicines to fight disease. But these treatments have not *diminished* (减弱) the power of the placebo, quite the 54. Maybe when scientists fully understand how placebos work, the powerful healing effects of the human 55 will be used more systematically!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. vague | B. unique | C. effective | D. impossible |
| 42. A. astonished | B. disappointed | C. exhausted | D. experienced |
| 43. A. expanded | B. melted | C. accumulated | D. moved |
| 44. A. take down | B. look for | C. make out | D. care about |
| 45. A. Actually | B. Moreover | C. Meanwhile | D. Consequently |
| 46. A. beneficial | B. popular | C. worthless | D. available |
| 47. A. studied | B. ignored | C. invented | D. spread |
| 48. A. struggles | B. promises | C. rights | D. beliefs |
| 49. A. achieved | B. neglected | C. emphasized | D. mixed |
| 50. A. brain | B. doctor | C. body | D. process |
| 51. A. advises | B. expects | C. instructs | D. forbids |
| 52. A. heal | B. hurt | C. exist | D. fade |
| 53. A. optimistic | B. careful | C. peculiar | D. anxious |
| 54. A. point | B. opposite | C. time | D. adventure |
| 55. A. relation | B. strength | C. being | D. mind |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Not exactly, but Dr Joseph Bell, the man who inspired the character of Sherlock Holmes, shared many qualities with the famous detective. Arthur Conan Doyle, the writer and creator of Holmes, met Dr Bell in 1877 at the University of Edinburgh

Medical School. Conan Doyle was studying to be a doctor and Bell was one of his professors.

Bell was 39 years old when Conan Doyle first attended one of his lectures. He is said to have walked with great energy. His nose and chin were angular and his eyes twinkled with intelligent humour. Bell, who was a brilliant doctor, liked writing poetry, playing sport and bird-watching.

By the end of Conan Doyle's second year, Bell had selected him to serve as his assistant. Being on a ward with Bell, where he had plenty of opportunity to observe, only increased Conan Doyle's admiration for the great doctor. Amongst other things he was able to witness Dr Bell's remarkable ability to quickly *deduce* (推断) a great deal about the patient.

Dr Bell observed the way a person moved. The walk of a sailor, who had spent many years at sea, varied greatly from that of a soldier. If he identified a person as a sailor, he would look for any *tattoos* (纹身) that might assist him in knowing where their travels had taken them. He trained himself to listen for small differences in his patients' accents to help him identify where they were from. Bell studied the hands of his patients because *calluses* (老茧) or other marks could help him determine their occupation.

Conan Doyle published the first Holmes story in 1887. His innovation in creating a character that would appear over and over in a series of self-contained stories meant that Holmes's popularity grew with each book. Perhaps the most famous was *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, which has been made into several films. Soon the character was so beloved that people refused to believe he wasn't a real person; letters addressed to "Sherlock Holmes, Consulting Detective" arrived daily at Baker Street and Scotland Yard, each begging him take on a real case.

56. What can be learned about Dr Joseph Bell from the passage?

- A. He used to be a famous detective. B. He first created Sherlock Holmes.
C. He took interest in a variety of things. D. He looked serious and unapproachable.

57. In Paragraph 4, the author talks mainly about ____.

- A. how Dr Joseph Bell got to be liked by patients
B. what kind of patients Dr Joseph Bell was good at treating
C. what contribution Dr Joseph Bell did to Conan Doyle's book
D. how Dr Joseph Bell got clues about patients through observation

58. Why did the author mention letter addressed to Sherlock Holmes in the last paragraph?

- A. To illustrate how popular Sherlock Holmes was.
B. To tell readers where Sherlock Holmes actually lived.
C. To show why readers refused to believe in Conan Doyle.
D. To present a way Sherlock Holmes drew people's attention.

59. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

- A. Dr Joseph Bell: the man who inspired Conan Doyle
B. How Conan Doyle created Sherlock Holmes?
C. Sherlock Holmes: the man who lives forever
D. Was Sherlock Holmes a real person?

(B)

WALKING BACK

Everest Blog

Day 1—Am I mad? I first heard of "Show Racism the Red Card" when a friend asked me to sign a <i>petition</i> (请愿书) supporting	Day 4—Uphill all the way We're making our way up to the base camp—that's where most climbers start their final climbing to the top—and then,	Day 11—The game Today we played our game. It was supposed to be a "friendly", and last night, we had agreed we'd just walk and
--	---	---

<p>their work. Basically, it's an organization which uses professional footballers to help fight racism in sport and society. I liked the idea, so I signed.</p> <p>A few weeks later, he asked me if I wanted to do a bit more for them. I thought he probably meant making a donation or doing some voluntary work. But then he told me that a group of about 20 people were getting sponsored to play the highest ever game of rugby at 5,140 metres on the slopes of Mount Everest. Well, to cut a long story short, tomorrow I'm off to Nepal. Wish me luck.</p>	<p>we'll play our game. There's one thing I've learned pretty quickly. If you walk too fast at high <i>altitude</i> (高度), you get really short of breath. There's not much oxygen, and you have to do everything slowly. Today we started out at 8am. We had to cross three suspension bridges. One of them was so high you couldn't see the bottom. Then we walked through some beautiful forest areas before we started a two-hour uphill hike to Mamche Bazaar. It was really tough and most of us had headaches when we arrived. Tomorrow we're going to have a rest day. I need one!</p>	<p>not run. However, it got competitive and two players were even sent off. We only played for 14 minutes. I think someone would have got hurt if we'd played any longer! My team won and I scored the last try! Of course, none of this matters. What's really important is that we did it and we've raised a load of money. It feels amazing.</p>
---	---	---

60. According to the blog, the writer is most likely to be _____.
 A. a journalist B. a football player
 C. an experienced volunteer D. a professional mountain climber
61. By "Am I mad", the writer means _____.
 A. he will climb to the top of Mount Everest without any sponsor
 B. he is really angry with the racism he sees and feels
 C. his friends don't understand why he goes to Nepal
 D. his decision is too much beyond expectation
62. What did the writer do on his journey?
 A. He lost the "friendly" game because he didn't want to hurt anyone.
 B. He donated a load of money to help those in need after the game.
 C. He played a game 7 days after they arrived at Mamche Bazaar.
 D. He helped those who felt uncomfortable while on the way uphill.

V. Translation

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

- 发脾气不能解决任何问题。(lose)
- 科学研究已经证明, 茶叶中含有抗癌成分。(against)
- 随着铁路的迅速发展, 许多人都选择乘火车前往周边城市旅游。(choose)
- 这个课程的创新之处在于它在很大程度上尊重了小学生的学习习惯。(What)

Lesson 9 虚拟语气

一、考点聚焦

1、虚拟语气用于条件状语从句中

(1) 表示与现在事实相反的假设, 条件状语从句中的谓语动词用“过去式 (be 动词的过去式用 were)”, 而主句中的谓语动词用“would / should / could / might + 动词原形”。如:

If I were a boy, I would join the army.

If she had time, she should go with you.

(2) 表示与过去的事实相反, 条件状语从句中的谓语动词用过去完成时, 主句中的谓语动词则用“would / should / might / could + have + 过去分词”。如:

If he had taken my advice, he would have succeeded in the competition.

(3) 表示与将来事实相反, 条件状语从句中的谓语动词一般过去时或 should(were to) + 动词原形, 而主句中的谓语动词则用 would / should /

could might + 动词原形。如:

If it were to rain tomorrow, the football match would be put off.

(4) 当条件状语从句表示的行为和主句表示的行为所发生的时间不一致时, 动词的形式要根据它所表示的时间作相应调整。如:

If they had worked hard, they would be very tired.(从句说的是过去, 主句指的是现在)

以下表格是虚拟语气用于条件状语从句中时, 主句和从句谓语动词的形式:

	条件状语从句	主 句
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	should / would/could/might + have + 过去分词
与现在事实相反	一般过去时(be 用 were)	would/should/could/might + 动词原形
与将来事实相反	一般过去时或 should(were to) + 动词原形	Would/should/could/might + 动词原形

有时候在使用时可省略 if, 句子则可换成下列形式, 即“were / had / should + 主语”。如:

Were I a boy, I would join the army.

Had he taken my advice, he would have succeeded.

Were it not for the expense, I would go to Britain.

2、虚拟语气用于名词性从句

(1) 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的运用。

①“wish + 宾语从句”表示不能实现的愿望, 译为“要是……就好了”等。表示现在不能实现的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时; 表示将来不能实现的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词用“would/could + 动词原形”; 表示过去不能实现的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词用“had + 过去分词”或“could(should) + have + 过去分词”。如:

I wish it were spring all the year round.

I wish I had known the answer.

I wish I could fly like a bird.

②在表示建议、要求、命令等的动词 suggest、advise、propose、demand、require、insist request、command、order 等后的宾语从句中, 谓语动词用 should + 动词原形或是动词原形。如:

She suggested we (should)leave here at once.

The doctor ordered she should be operated.

(2) 虚拟语气在同位语从句和表语从句中的运用。

作表示建议、要求、命令等的名词 advise、idea、order、demand、plan、proposal、suggestion、request 等的表语从句和同位语从句, 从句中的谓语动词用“(should) + 动词原形”。如:

His suggestion that we (should)go to Shanghai is wonderful.

My idea is that they (should)pay 100 dollars.

(3) 虚拟语气在主语从句中的运用。

在主语从句中, 谓语动词的虚拟语气用“should + 动词原形”的结构, 表示惊奇、不相信、理应如此等。如:

It is necessary(important, natural, strange, etc.)that we should clean the room every day.

It was a pity (a shame, no wonder, etc.)that you should be so careless.

It will be desired(suggested, decided, ordered, requested, proposed, etc.)that she should finish her homework this afternoon.

注意: 这种从句表示的是事实。如果说人对这种事实表现出惊奇的情感, 就可用虚拟语气。反之, 如果不表示惊奇等情感, that 从句也可用陈述句语气。如:

It is pity that you can't swim.

3、虚拟语气在其他场合的运用

(1) 虚拟语气在 as if/as though、even if/even though 等引导的表语从句或状语从句中, 如果从句表示的动作发生在过去, 用过去完成时; 指现在状况, 则用一般过去时; 指将来状况则用过去将来时。如:

He did it as if he were an expert.

Even if she were here, she could not solve the problem.

(2) 虚拟语气用于定语从句中。

这种从句常用于句型“It is (high)time (that) ...”中, 定语从句的谓语动词用一般过去时(be 用 were)或 should + 动词原形, 意思是“(现在)该……”。如:

It's time that I picked up my daughter.

It's high time we were going.

(3) 虚拟语气用在 if only 引导的感叹句中。如:

If only I were a bird.

If only I had taken his advice.

(4) 虚拟语气在一些简单句中的运用。

①情态动词的过去式用于现在时态时,表示说话人谦虚、客气、有礼貌或语气委婉,常出现在日常会话中。如:

It would be better for you not to stay up too late.

Would you be kind enough to close the door?

②用于一些习惯表达法中。如:

Would you like a cup of tea?

I would rather not tell you.

二、精典名题导解

选择填空

1. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____. (NMET 95)

A.breaks B.has broken C.were broken D.had been broken

解析: 答案为 C。本题考查的是 as if 引导的让步状语从句中的语气问题, as if 引导的状语从句如果与事实一致, 不用虚拟语气, 如果与事实相反, 应用虚拟语气。题中“当铅笔的一部分浸在水中, 铅笔看上去好像断了”。而实际上铅笔并未断, 与事实相反, 前半部分陈述是一般现在时, 因而本句是对一般现在时的虚拟, 用 were broken。

2. I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she _____, she would have met my brother. (NMET 94)

A.has come B.did come C.came D.had come

解析: 答案为 D。本题考查的是 if 条件句中的虚拟语气。题意是: 我在会议上没看到你姐姐, 故你姐姐没来。因此如果“她来了”与事实相反, 前面一句交代了虚拟语气的时态是一般过去时的虚拟, 所以 if 从句中用 had+过去分词。

3. —If he _____, he _____ that food.

—Luckily he was sent to the hospital immediately. (NMET 93)

A.was warned; would not take

B.had been warned; would not have taken

C.would be warned; had not taken

D.would have been warned; had not taken

解析: 答案为 B。本题考查的是条件状语从句与主句表示与事实相反时虚拟语气的用法。根据下一句语境可知, 他事先并没有得到警告, 表示过去时间的虚拟语气, 故选 B。

Section B

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. dominance	B. lifts	C. divided	D. assumes	E. urged	F. military
G. suspend	H. guidance	I. violently	J. claimed	K. illegally	

Donald Trump ___31___ his place as the United States' 45th president after crossing the 270 electoral vote threshold (门槛) on November 9. The 70-year-old Republican will take over from Barack Obama, a two-term president to occupy the White House.

The rise of Trump, a celebrity businessman with no previous experience in the ___32___ or elected office, surprised nearly everyone in politics. Trump's victory over Clinton will end eight years of Democratic ___33___ of the White House. He will govern with Congress fully under Republican control and lead a country deeply ___34___ by his campaign against Clinton. Given the numerous Republicans who never backed him, Trump will have to face divisions within his own party, too.

As he claimed victory, Trump ___35___ Americans to “come together as one united people.” “I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be president for all Americans,” he said in his victory speech. Striking a gentle tone, Trump continued that he would reach out to a few of those who had chosen not to support him for ___36___ and help so that “we can work together and unify our great country.”

As president, Trump's governing agenda remains unclear. The president-elect has promised to bring changes to the United States. He said he would build a wall along the U.S.- Mexico border to stop immigrants from coming into the country ___37___, ___38___ immigration from countries with ties to terrorist groups, and bargain with foreign governments such as those of Russia and China. Trump has also promised to prioritize the economic growth that creates jobs and ___39___ incomes for all Americans.

Trump is a wild card, many voters said, but he definitely has a chance to be a successful president as long as he recognizes the responsibilities he ___40___ and follows through on his promises.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Security guard, truck driver, salesperson – year after year, these jobs appear on lists of the unhappiest careers. Although many factors can make a job __41__ – unusual hours, low pay, no chance for advancement – these three jobs __42__ for another reason: a lack of small talk.

Psychologists have long said that connecting with others is central to our well-being, but just how much conversation we require is under __43__. In one study, researchers overheard undergraduates for four days and then __44__ each conversation as either “small talk” (“What do you have there? Pop corn? Yummy!”) or “serious” (“Did they break up soon after?”). They found that the second type is connected with happiness – the happiest students had roughly twice as many “serious” talks as the unhappiest ones. Small talk, meanwhile, __45__ only ten percent of their conversation, versus almost 30 percent of conversation among the unhappiest students.

However, don’t just consider small talk __46__ yet. Scientists believe that small talk could promote bonding. Chatting with strangers could __47__ our morning. In a series of experiments, psychologists found that those who chatted with other train passengers reported a more pleasant journey than those who didn’t.

Small talk can also help us feel connected to our __48__. People who smiled at, made eye contact with and __49__ spoke with their Starbucks baristas (咖啡师) reported a greater sense of __50__ than those who rushed through the transaction (交易). __51__, when volunteers broke the silence of the art gallery to chat with gallery-goers, the visitors felt happier and more connected to the exhibit than those who were not __52__.

Of course, some of us are better than others at turning small talk into something bigger. In one study, people who were rated “less curious” by researchers had trouble getting a conversation __53__ on their own. People who were considered “curious”, meanwhile, needed no help __54__ conversations about ordinary things like favorite holidays into friendly exchanges. A “curious mindset,” the researchers concluded, can lead to “positive social __55__.”

Therefore, go ahead – small talk needn’t be idle, and nosiness isn’t all bad.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. rewarding | B. depressing | C. exhausting | D. challenging |
| 42. A. stand out | B. turn up | C. give off | D. put forward |
| 43. A. negotiation | B. construction | C. investigation | D. examination |
| 44. A. divided | B. entitled | C. imposed | D. cataloged |
| 45. A. figured out | B. made up | C. took over | D. added to |
| 46. A. worthless | B. essential | C. boring | D. ridiculous |
| 47. A. occupy | B. satisfy | C. brighten | D. spoil |
| 48. A. emotions | B. heart | C. customers | D. surroundings |
| 49. A. purposefully | B. briefly | C. continuously | D. generally |
| 50. A. responsibility | B. security | C. belonging | D. achievement |
| 51. A. Consequently | B. Oppositely | C. Unexpectedly | D. Similarly |
| 52. A. approached | B. attached | C. addressed | D. attended |
| 53. A. breaking | B. pausing | C. rolling | D. stopping |
| 54. A. evolving | B. substituting | C. adapting | D. transforming |
| 55. A. interaction | B. standard | C. impact | D. involvement |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

Dear Alcohol,

You've been around forever. I can remember all the pain you've caused me.

Do you remember the night you almost took my father's life? He loves you. Sometimes I think he loves you more than he loves me. He's addicted to you, to the way you promise to rid him of his problems only to provoke more of them. You just sat back and laughed as his car went spinning through the street, crashing into two cars. He wasn't the only one hurt by you that night.

Do you remember the night of my first high school party? You were there. My friends were intrigued by you. They treated you as if they were never going to see you again, consuming all of you that they could. I spent two hours that night helping my friends who had fallen head over heels for you. "I'm so embarrassed," they said as I held their hair back so that they could vomit. "I'm sorry," they said when I called cabs for them, walking them out and paying the driver in advance. "This won't happen again," they said as they were carted to the hospital to have their stomachs pumped. Two 15-year-old girls slept in hospital beds that night thanks to you.

Do you remember the night when you took advantage of my 17-year-old neighbor who had to drive to pick up his sister from her dance lessons? Do you know how we all felt when he hit another car head-on and killed the two people in the other car? He died the next morning too. His sister walked home from her dance lesson, and passed police cars and a crowd of people gathering on the sidewalk just two blocks away from the dance studio. She didn't realize her brother was in the midst of it all. She never saw him again. And it's all your fault.

I wish you'd walk out of my life forever. I don't want anything to do with you. Look at all the pain you've caused. Sure, you've made people happy too from time to time. But the damage you've caused in the lives of millions is inexcusable. Stop tricking the people I love. Stop hurting me, please.

Sincerely,
Me

56. What did alcohol do to the author's father?
- A. It took his life away one night.
B. It helped to get rid of his problems.
C. It pushed him to hurt others when driving.
D. It got him seriously injured in a car accident.
57. The underlined words "were intrigued by" in paragraph 3 are closest in meaning to _____.
A. were familiar with
B. were curious about
C. were disappointed at
D. were fed up with
58. Which of the statements is TRUE about the author's neighbor or his sister?
- A. He drove to pick up his drunken sister.
B. His sister was to blame for the car accident.
C. He crashed into a car from the other direction.
D. His sister was too scared to look at the scene of the accident.
59. The tone of the article is _____.
A. humorous
B. doubtful
C. indifferent
D. critical

(C)

China's domestically developed, long-acting experimental AIDS drug is undergoing a final review by the China Food and Drug Administration, the last stage in the approval process.

Different from traditional oral drugs that require daily use, Albuvirtide is an injection solution that can be administered weekly.

In developed countries, oral AIDS drugs are very efficient, but it's a heavy burden for patients to take medicine every day for years. As a result, long-acting drugs are the future direction in developing innovative AIDS medicine. For Chinese patients, the

number of oral drugs available in the domestic market is very limited, so there is an urgent need for drugs to solve the problem of drug resistance.

Zhao Yan, a treatment specialist at the National Center for AIDS said seven or eight oral drugs for AIDS are currently provided to patients for free. "The injection solution could give an alternative to patients ... if it could be included in the country's health insurance system," she said.

"Now very few patients are using drugs from the health insurance system, both because no differentiated drugs are provided and because the procedure is more complex and could harm their privacy," she said. "New drugs will be broadly used only if the system can embrace more varieties of drugs."

Albuvirtide went into the research and development stage in 2002 and entered phase (阶段) three of clinical trials—a step to assure safety and effectiveness before market approval—in 2014. Phase three is the last round of clinical trials for new drug tests in China. If the drug can pass the reviews of the country's drug watchdog, usually at least two rounds, it can then enter the market. The time needed for the review ranges from months to years.

Clinical trials showed that the new drug performs even better than the oral drugs being used. Most of the oral drugs for AIDS being used in China are generic drugs developed in the 1970s and '80s that are not so efficient. In terms of safety and effectiveness, evidence so far showed that Albuvirtide is better than most second-line drugs—drugs used when first-line standard drugs fail—in developed countries because of lower toxicity (毒性) and fewer side effects.

Worldwide, a number of long-acting AIDS drug are in development. None has been approved for sale. Only Albuvirtide and a few in the United States have entered phase three of clinical trials.

63. Albuvirtide is _____.
A. a China-developed long-acting oral AIDS drug
B. undergoing a clinical test on dogs to assure its safety
C. more efficient than other AIDS drugs and has fewer side effects
D. the only AIDS drug that has entered the last round of clinical trials
64. Albuvirtide is good news for AIDS patients in China because _____.
A. it's a new drug and they are not resistant to it
B. it is one of the most effective first-line drugs
C. it has been included in the health insurance system
D. they can keep their privacy by being injected once a week
65. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
A. The research and development of Albuvirtide began in 2002.
B. There are usually three phases in the clinical trial for a new drug.
C. Albuvirtide is now in the stage of carrying out clinical trials.
D. The time needed for review varies from drug to drug.
66. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. Albuvirtide can spare patients from taking oral drugs every day
B. the health insurance system has room for further improvement
C. most AIDS drugs being used now were developed in last century
D. China is leading the whole world in the field of AIDS research

第 II 卷 (共 40 分)

I. Translation

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

- 为了赶时髦, 一些年轻人花费一个月的工资去购买新发行的电子产品。(spend)
- 人们理所当然地认为颜值高的人更有可能受到雇主的青睐。(grant)
- 网购存在风险, 因此下单之前的深思熟虑有助于避免不必要的损失。(exist)
- 消息传来在新西兰发生地震后, 中国政府立即租用直升机实施救援, 为此国人感到十分自豪。(Word)

Lesson 10 虚拟语气复习

1. Were it not for the snowy weather, we _____ all right.
A. would be B. would have been C. were D. may be
2. _____ more careful, his ship would not have sunk.
A. If the captain were B. Had the captain been
C. Should the captain be D. If the captain would have been
3. If he _____ me tomorrow, I would let him know.
A. should call B. should not have been able
C. were not able D. are not able
4. If you asked your father, you _____ permission.
A. may get B. might get C. should have called D. maybe get
5. _____ today, he would get there by Friday.
A. Would he leave B. Was he leaving
C. Were he to leave D. If he leaves
6. _____ I you, I would go with him to the party.
A. Was B. Had been C. Will be D. Were
7. Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he _____ our chairman now.
A. must have been B. would have been C. were D. would be
8. _____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday
A. In spite of B. But for C. Because of D. As for
9. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I _____ your advice
A. follow B. would follow C. had followed D. have followed
10. If the horse won today, it _____ thirty races in five years.
A. would have won B. won C. must have won D. did have won
11. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.
A. being there B. should there be C. there was D. there having been
12. If you hadn't taken such a long time to get dressed, we'd _____ there by now.
A. be B. circles C. is circling D. be circling
13. I wish I _____ with her.
A. would be B. am C. was D. were
14. The picture exhibition bored me to death. I wish I _____ to it.
A. had not gone B. have not gone C. did not go D. can not have gone
15. George would certainly have attended the meeting, _____ .
A. if he didn't get a flat tire B. if the flat tire hadn't happened
C. had he not had a flat tire D. had the tire not flattened itself
16. The teacher suggested that her students _____ experiences with ESP.
A. write a composition on their B. to write composition about the
C. wrote some compositions of his or her D. had written any compositions for his
17. He speaks Chinese as fluently as if he _____ a Chinese.
A. were B. had been C. is D. has been
18. Looking round the town, he felt as though he _____ away for ages.
A. has been B. was C. is D. had been
19. Most insurance agents would rather you _____ anything about collecting claims until they investigate the situation.
A. do B. don't C. didn't D. didn't do
20. It is important that the TOEFL office _____ your registration.
A. will confirm B. confirm C. confirms D. must confirm

21. Without electronic computers, much of today's advanced technology _____.
A. will not have been achieved B. have not been achieved
C. would not have been achieved D. had not been achieved
22. He speaks Chinese as fluently as if he _____ a Chinese.
A. were B. had been C. is D. has been
23. It is time that the government _____ measures to protect the rare birds and animals.
A. takes B. took C. has taken D. taking
24. Some people are too particular about school records, insisting that every applicant _____ all diplomas from elementary school to university.
A. has B. will have C. should have D. must have
25. He was very busy yesterday, otherwise he _____ to the meeting.
A. would come B. came C. would have come D. had come
26. If I had seen the movie, I _____ you all about it now.
A. would tell B. will tell C. have told D. would have told
27. I had hoped that John _____ a year in Africa, but he stayed there only for three months.
A. spends B. spent C. would spend D. will spend
28. It's high time they _____ this road.
A. mend B. mended C. must have mended D. will mend
29. It's about time people _____ notice of what women did during the war.
A. take B. took C. have taken D. will take
30. He's working hard for fear that he _____.
A. should fall behind B. fell behind
C. may fall behind D. would fall behind
31. In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.
A. worked B. would work C. work D. were working
32. For a child to give up his less mature idea for a more mature one, it requires that the child _____ psychologically ready for the new idea.
A. is B. were C. be D. would be
33. Your advice that _____ till next week is reasonable.
A. she waits B. she wait C. wait she D. she waited
34. It was essential that we lease before the end of the month.
A. sing B. singed C. had signed D. were signing
35. I advised that the sick child _____ a hospital as soon as possible.
A. should send to B. should be sent
C. be went to D. must be sent to
36. The workers in the factory demanded that their pay _____ be 20 percent.
A. be raised B. would be raised C. raised D. raise
37. The guard at the gate insisted that everybody _____ the rules.
A. obeys B. obey C. will obey D. would obey
38. My suggestion is that she _____ more exercise, which will do a lot of good to her.
A. takes B. must take C. take D. took
39. If only I _____ driving before.
A. learn B. learned C. had learned D. would learn
40. _____ she _____ yesterday, she would meet the famous singer today.
A. If, didn't leave B. Had not, left C. Hadn't, left D. Didn't, leave

高考虚拟语气:

1. --- If he _____, he _____ that food.
--- Luckily he was sent to the hospital immediately.
A. was warned ... would not take B. had been warned ... would not have taken
C. would be warned ... had not taken D. would have been warned ... had not taken
2. I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she _____, she would have met my brother.
A. has come B. did come C. came D. had come
3. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.
A. breaks B. has broken C. were broken D. had been broken
4. You didn't let me drive. If we _____ in turn, you _____ so tired.
A. drove ... didn't get B. drove ... wouldn't get
C. were driving ... wouldn't get D. had driven ... wouldn't have got
5. Yesterday Jane walked away from the discussion. Otherwise, she _____ something she would regret later.
A. had said B. said C. might say D. might have said
6. He hesitated for a moment before kicking the ball, otherwise he _____ a goal.
A. had scored B. scored C. would score D. would have scored
7. What would have happened, _____ as far as the river bank?
A. Bob had walked farther B. if Bob should walk farther
C. had Bob walked farther D. if Bob walked farther
8. It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I _____ in love, at the age of seven, with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.
A. wouldn't have fallen B. had not fallen
C. should fall D. were to fall
9. _____ be sent to work there?
A. What do you suggest B. Who do you suggest that should
C. Do you suggest who should D. Do you suggest whom should
10. How I wish every family _____ a large house with a beautiful garden!
A. has B. had C. will have D. had had
11. --- Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?
--- I agree, but the problem is _____ he has refused to.
A. will not be sent; that B. not be sent; that
C. should not be sent; what D. should not send; what

Section B

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- A. statuses B. relevantly C. reserves D. highlighting E. population
F. estimated G. downgraded H. driving I. critically J. enforced K. reverse

Good news for giant panda lovers: the cute and cuddly creature has just been brought back from the edge of extinction.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) __31__ the species from “endangered” to “vulnerable” as the union released its updated Red List on Sept. 4 at Hawaii with their __32__ growing by 17 percent in the decade leading up to 2014.

Chinese conservation efforts, including forest protection and reforestation, are considered to be the __33__ force behind the animal's re-prosperity. The number of panda __34__ in China has also jumped to 67, from 13 in 1992. Nearly two-thirds of all

wild pandas live there. Restoring the panda's habitat has given them back their space with food available to them.

Apart from giant pandas, the Tibetan Antelope has also moved from "endangered" to "near threatened". According to a statement from IUCN, the animal's numbers have shrunk severely – dropping from around 1 million to a(n) __35__ 65,000–72,500 in the 1980s and early 1990s – due to commercial *poaching* (偷猎). Rigorous protection has since been __36__ to protect the beasts and the population is now likely to be between 100,000 and 150,000.

Despite the improved __37__, wild animals like the giant panda and the Tibetan Antelope still face great challenges. The IUCN warned, for example, that ongoing threats from climate change could eliminate more than 35 percent of the panda's bamboo habitat in the next 80 years, which would __38__ the species recent gains.

Good progress has been made but there is still work to do. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is devoted to __39__ species from around the world and their statuses in relation to their risk of extinction. The list currently has eight categories, including extinct, extinct in the wild, __40__ endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern and data deficient. These categories are based on criteria relating to population trends, size and structure, and geographic range.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

How to help your kids find a purpose? You don't have to start with the really big questions. "Quick, what's the meaning of life?" Many of us may not be able to answer that, but that doesn't __41__ our kids don't have questions or need answers.

"The sense that your personal life is __42__ to you is a basis of psychological well-being," says Michael F. Steger, director of the laboratory for Meaning and Quality of Life at Colorado State University. Not only that, it is tightly tied to being happier, more positive, more __43__, more caring, more helpful, more *resilient* (坚韧), and more satisfied in your life, relationships, and work. But helping your kids find meaning doesn't mean parents have to __44__ all life's ancient mysteries, Steger says. The __45__ is to understand the difference between the meaning of life and the meaning in life.

"We do not have to start with the biggest and most troubling questions about our lives," Steger says. "We can start with trying to __46__ how, today, right now, we are going to do one thing that makes the story of our lives more positive, or makes a positive difference to someone else."

With kids in __47__ school, Steger says, "At the most basic level, our best hopes for our children are that they feel their lives matter and that they __48__." To start conversations along those lines, says Steger, "You can ask questions about what they think their best __49__ or strengths are, whether they have good relationships with other people, whether they care about others. You can ask them about times when they have made a difference, made someone feel better, felt __50__ for doing something, or helped someone out. All of these kinds of questions can start a conversation about your kid's __51__ way of being in and contributing to the world."

In middle school, says Steger, "Kids are being exposed to ideas, behaviors, assumptions, and priorities that might be __52__ different from the ones they have always assumed were true." So for kids this age, parents can start conversations focusing on how your children's sense of who they are, how they related to others and what life is has been __53__.

By high school, according to Steger, "We hope our children see how much their lives matter, see that they are at the beginning of an exciting and strengthening life story, and have some slight ideas about __54__." But the question of what you want to do with your life is too big for a single conversation, says Steger. Instead, he encourages parents to have __55__, smaller conversations with their kids about how they view themselves and their lives, and what kind of impact they would like to make.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 41. A. intend | B. mean | C. remain | D. hope |
| 42. A. significant | B. decisive | C. meaningful | D. useful |
| 43. A. confident | B. cautious | C. intelligent | D. special |
| 44. A. discover | B. present | C. memorize | D. solve |
| 45. A. trick | B. occupation | C. address | D. promise |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 46. A. look for | B. pick up | C. deal with | D. figure out |
| 47. A. junior | B. advanced | C. elementary | D. senior |
| 48. A. make a difference | B. spare no effort | C. take the initiative | D. make a living |
| 49. A. specialties | B. qualities | C. features | D. performances |
| 50. A. appreciated | B. prepared | C. understood | D. well-known |
| 51. A. apparent | B. smart | C. unique | D. appropriate |
| 52. A. generally | B. eventually | C. impossibly | D. completely |
| 53. A. improving | B. strengthening | C. appearing | D. changing |
| 54. A. truth | B. purpose | C. positivity | D. contribution |
| 55. A. permanent | B. long-lasting | C. frequent | D. occasional |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have read.

(A)

Researchers have developed a method to activate electronic implants in the body and eliminate bacterial infections using a wireless signal. When triggered by remote technology, the device delivers heat to infected tissue. And it could lead to technologies that enable drugs and treatment to be delivered to patients at the press of a button.

The technology was developed by researchers at Tufts University in Massachusetts and the University of Illinois. Mice were given electronic implants that, when a signal was sent, heated up to treat tissue that was infected with *staphylococcus*, which can cause life-threatening infections of the blood. Tissues collected from the mice 24 hours after treatment showed no sign of the infection, while the device dissolved in 15 days, proving it can not only treat infections but also be disposed of easily.

The research, which also eliminated E. coli bacteria, was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Each device, made of silk and *magnesium* (镁元素), harmlessly dissolved in the animals after the tests. The heating device in the implants has a resistor and power-receiving coil made of magnesium, and the magnesium is wrapped in ‘packet’ of silk, keeping it safe and controlling its dissolution time. The ability of the device to dissolve is important, as it means such implants would not need to be removed. Implantable medical devices normally use non-degradable materials that have limited operational lifetimes and must eventually be removed or replaced. But these new wireless therapy devices can handle the surgical process, and can then dissolve in minutes or weeks, depending on the time needed.

“This is an important demonstration step forward for the development of on-demand medical devices that can be turned on remotely to perform a therapeutic function in a patient and then safely disappear after their use, requiring no retrieval,” said senior author Fiorenzoomenetto, professor of biomedical engineering at Tufts School of Engineering. “These wireless strategies could help manage post-surgical infection, for example, or pave the way for eventual Wi-Fi drug delivery.”

56. What is special function about the new discovery?

- A. It can favourably be used while-treatment stage of a disease.
- B. The device has offered drugs at the press of a button.
- C. Implantable devices often use materials that have limited operational lifetimes.
- D. The implant can be controlled to treat infection and will dissolve later in the body.

57. *Staphylococcus* is most probably _____.

- A. a virus which can cost a person his life
- B. a therapy which can make a person’s life longer
- C. a device which can cure a person’s disease
- D. a process which can lead to the infection of a virus

58. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. Wi-Fi promises a new way of treatment
B. research brings about new discoveries
C. technology offers new opportunities
D. medicine requires persistent efforts

(B)

Prices determine how resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are in limited supply are shared among buyers. The price system of the United States is a very complex network composed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a *myriad* (无数) of services, including labor, professional transportation, and public-utility services. The interrelationship of all those prices makes up the “system” of prices. The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else.

If one were to ask a group of arbitrarily individuals to define “price”, many would reply that price is an amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a product or service or, in other words, that price is the money value of a product or service as agreed upon in a market transaction (交易). This definition is, of course, valid as far as it goes. For a complete understanding of a price in any particular transaction, much more than the amount of money involved must be known. Both the buyer and the seller should be familiar with not only the money amount but the amount and quality of the product or service to be exchanged, the time and place at which the exchange will take place and payment will be made, the form of money to be used, and the credit terms and discounts that apply to the transaction, guarantees on the product or service, delivery terms, return privileges, and other factors. In other words, both buyer and seller should be fully aware of all the factors that make up of the total “package” being exchanged for the asked-for amount of money in order that *they* may evaluate a given price.

59. According to the passage, the price system is related primarily to _____.
A. labor and education
B. transportation and insurance
C. utilities and repairs
D. products and services
60. All the following are the factors in the complete understanding of price except _____.
A. instructions that come with a product
B. the quantity of a product
C. the quality of a product
D. guarantees that cover a product
61. In the last line of the passage, the word “*they*” refers to _____.
A. return privileges
B. guarantees on the product or service
C. buyer and seller
D. delivery and credit terms
62. The paragraph following this passage will most likely discuss _____.
A. unusual ways to evaluate prices of products
B. types of payment plans for product and service
C. theories about how products affect different levels of society
D. how certain elements of price “package” influence its market value

(C)

There will eventually come a day when *the New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. “Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia (怀旧) for ink on paper, there are plenty of reasons to abandon print. The *infrastructure* (基础设施) required to make a physical newspaper – printing presses, delivery trucks – isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial restrictions. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still overshadow their online and mobile counterparts, *revenue* (收入) from print is still declining.

Cost may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says the *Times* shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way.

achievement than the effort devoted by either teachers or the students themselves. And a third study concludes that schools would have to increase their spending by more than \$1,000 per pupil in order to achieve the same results that are gained with parental involvement.

68 _____. But it is also revealed in researches that parents, of all backgrounds, don't need to buy expensive educational toys or digital devices for their kids in order to give them an advantage. They don't need to drive their offspring to enrichment classes or test-preparation courses. What they need to do with their children is much simpler: talk.

But not just any talk. 69 _____. For example, a study conducted by researchers at the UCLA School of Public Health and published in the journal *Pediatrics* found that two-way adult-child conversations were six times as powerful in promoting language development as the ones in which the adult did all the talking. Engaging in this *reciprocal* (双向的) back-and-forth gives children a chance to try out language for themselves, and also gives them the sense that their thought and opinions matter.

The content of parents' conversations with kids matters, too. Children who hear talk about counting and numbers at home start school with much more extensive mathematical knowledge, report researchers from the University of Chicago. While the conversations parents have with their children change as kids grow older, the effect of these exchanges on academic achievement remains strong. Research finds that parents play an important role in what is called "academic socialization" – setting expectations and making connections between current behavior and future goals. 70 _____.

V. Translation

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

72. 任何为实现梦想而付诸行动的人都应受到尊敬。(deserve)
73. 他高中一毕业就迫不及待地出国旅游去了。(Hardly)
74. 听到两位宇航员安然无恙返回地球的消息，人们欣喜若狂。(wild)
75. 务必保管好你的密码，否则别人会获取你储存在电脑中的重要信息。(access)

Lesson 11

在句子中充当除谓语以外的各种句子成分的动词形式，叫做非谓语动词(the Non-Finite Verbs)。非谓语动词也是动词的一种，他们有着动词的其他特点，可以充当主语、宾语、状语、宾语补足语等。

非谓语动词的时态和语态

		一般式	完成式	进行式
不定式	主动	to do	to have done	to be doing
	被动	to be done	to have been done	
ing 形式	主动	doing	having done	
	被动	being done	having been done	
过去分词	被动	done		

不定式、动名词

1. 不定式的时态意义：

She seems to dance very well. (现在情况)

She seems to be dancing in the dancing hall. (正在进行)

She seems to have danced well. (过去情况)

Has was happy to have been staying with his uncle. (动作持续一段时间)

2. 不定式语态：

The doctor recommended him to air the room.

The doctor recommended the room to be aired.

She expects the police to find her bicycle.

She expects her bicycle to be found by the police.

She felt a bit puzzled as he had asked her such a question.

She felt a bit puzzled to have been asked such a question.

3. 动名词宾语: He admitted taking the book.

I do mind your smoking here.

下列动词须跟动名词作宾语: admit, appreciate, avoid, complete, delay, deny, enjoy, fancy, finish, mind, practice, resent, risk, suggest, allow, permit...

特注: 以 allow 为例: allow + doing sth (动名词作宾语)。但可以: Allow sb to do sth (不定式作宾补)。这类动词常见如 *advise, allow, permit, recommend, etc.*

b. 作介词宾语:

He left without saying goodbye to us.

I'm looking forward to meeting you. (to 在这里是介词)

4. 动名词复合结构: 由名词所有格或物主代词与动名词构成。

His leaving is a great loss.

Mother dislikes my (me) working late.

John's having seen her did not make her worried.

注: 动名词复合结构多作主语或宾语, 作主语是必须是所有格。如上二例, 但作宾语时可以用所有格, 也可用普通格。(解释得很拗口, 请将例句看透即可!)

5. 动名词时态:

I am thinking of setting a new dictionary. (以后)

He never talked to me about his having been in Paris. (以前)

6. 动名词语态:

He doesn't like being flattered.

I heard of his having been chosen to be the coach of the team.

➤ 动名词与不定式在用法上的几点比较:

(1) 在 begin, start, continue 等词后用动名词或不定式区别不大。

He began writing / to write in 1980.

(2) 下列动词跟不定式或动名词所表示意义差别很大, 注意使用。(用心咀嚼!)

He stopped talking. 停止讲话。

He stopped to talk. 停下来开始讲话。

Please remember to post the letter. 记住寄走这封信。

I remember posting the letter. 我记得寄出了这封信。

I forgot to lock the door yesterday. 昨天我忘记锁门了。(未锁)

I forgot telling him the news. 我忘了我曾告诉过他这个消息。(做过的事情忘记了)

不定式、动名词

1. _____ (expose) to English as possible as you can is considered the best way to learn English well.

2. The magnificent museum, standing in the middle of the city, is said _____ (build) about a hundred years ago.

3. A total of 264,302 people in the country were reported _____ (infect) with HIV by the end of last September.

4. Tim Berners-Lee is generally considered _____ (found) the World Wide Web, on which all the information is shared by all.

5. Wang Hua is said _____ (design) a new computer programme recently, but I don't know when she will finish it.

6. _____ (receive) bilingual education in one's early childhood is getting more and more popular in Shanghai now.

7. Mark often attempt to escape _____ (fine) whenever he breaks traffic regulations.

8. He pretended _____ (watch) the sky when his mother came in. So she didn't notice that he was crying just now.
9. _____ (add) more laughter to your life is sure to make you happier and healthier.
10. Attention must be paid to _____ (prevent) the jewelry shop _____ (rob).
11. _____ (regard) as the main reason for the recent world-wide economic problems is the fact that the US government would hardly accept.
12. _____ (finish) your homework by yourself is one of the effective ways to improve your grades.
13. The witness claimed _____ (see) a man outside the house, but he was not sure whether this was the man.
14. After the doctors' discussion about the mistakes they were making, new life-saving systems were designed to prevent those errors from _____ (repeat).
15. The customers objected to _____ (treat) unfairly in the course of shopping.
16. At least 200,000 people were reported _____ (kill) in the ever recorded worst earthquake that struck Haiti last winter.
17. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ (see) whether they will enjoy it.
18. We cannot help but _____ (wonder) what unknown greatness human beings have has not yet been discovered.
19. As a young student, he recognized that _____ (donate) blood required very little work and virtually no pain while helping to save a life.
20. American people appreciate _____ (you call) beforehand when you wish to pay a visit to them.

分词

1. 分词的性质:

具有形容词性质，可以在句中担任表语、定语、宾补、状语，现在分词表示主动，且动作在进行；过去分词表示被动，或动作已完成。

2. 分词的形式:

例:		write (vt)		rise (vi)	
		主动语态	被动语态	主动	过去分词
时态	现在时	writing	being written	rising	risen
	完成时	having written	having been written	having risen	/

3. 分词的用法:

- (1) 定语 分词置于被修饰名词前 分词短语于置于被修饰名词后

a sleeping baby = a baby who is sleeping

a running dog = a dog which is running

a broken glass = a glass which is broken

a beaten team = a team which is beaten (beaten 是被打败的意思)

This is the problem discussed at the last meeting.

The problem being discussed is very important.

- (2) 表语: The book is interesting. The news is exciting. He feels excited.

- (3) 宾语补足语: When I woke up, I found my mother sitting beside me.

I'd like to have this package weighed.

精髓: 动词不定式作宾语表示动作的全过程，而现在分词作宾补表示动作正在进行；过去分词表示被动概念。

- (4) 状语: (以下例句值得一背!)

- ① If you turn to the left, you'll find the station.

→ Turning to the left, you'll find the station.

- ② As I didn't receive her letter, I called her up by telephone.

→ Not receiving her letter, I called her up by telephone.

- ③ While I was walking to school yesterday morning, I met a friend.

→ Walking to school yesterday morning, I met a friend.

- ④ When she was asked it she had any bad habit, she answered that she was a heavy smoker. → Asked if she had any bad

habit, she answered that she was a heavy smoker.

注意: 在运用此类句型时主语前后要保持一致。

- ① When school was over, the boys went home.

→ Being over, the boys went home. ×

School being over, the boys went home. ✓

② As my homework has been done, I have nothing else to do.

→ My homework having been done, I have nothing else to do.

③ If weather permits, I'll start tomorrow.

→ Weather permitting, I'll start tomorrow.

④ If we judge from his face, he must be ill.

→ Judging from his face, he must be ill. 独立主格

4. 分词的时态：现在分词一般时表示此动作与主句谓语动词同时发生。

现在分词完成时表示此动作在主句谓语动词之前发生。

Entering the room, he saw us. (几乎同时)

Not having tried his best, he failed in the exam. (分词动作在前)

5. 语态：现在分词一般时被动表动作正在被进行，完成时被动强调分词所表示的动作被完成。

The ships being loaded and unloaded belong to us.

Having been warned of typhoon, the fishermen sailed for the nearest harbor.

分词作状语

21. At the opening ceremony, athletes from different nations walked into the National Stadium, proudly _____ (wave) their countries' flags.
22. _____ (take) 30 to 60 minutes before the voyage, the tablet is very effective against seasick.
23. _____ (consider) the current worsened financial state, the government of Iceland had to seek help from countries like Russia and China.
24. The former chairman of the Federal Reserve Alan Greenspan warned the US government that the current financial crisis, if not _____ (handle) carefully, would develop into a big economic *recession* (衰退).
25. _____ (isolate) by the snowstorm for about one month, most of the villages in that district were short of food and medicine.
26. _____ (build) from lightweight materials, the robots are about the size of a human arm or smaller.
27. Julia was required to write a letter to her teacher with a computer, _____ (use) different letter types, colors and spaces.
28. With all the magazines I needed _____ (buy), I left the post office.
29. _____ (wear) a bright red dancing shoe, she started to perform elegant dances with arms and fingertips with her body turning beautifully with rhythmic steps and movements.
30. _____ (build) of concrete and steel, the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur could provide a better chance of surviving than did the World Trade Centre buildings.
31. _____ (face) with serious employment difficulties, China has to enlarge employment opportunities and spare no effort to ensure economic growth and social stability.
32. No matter how frequently _____ (praise), I always remember never to stop improving myself.
33. Contrast may make something appear more beautiful than it is when _____ (see) alone.
34. All of a sudden, a tough guy took the old lady's purse by force, _____ (disappear) in the crowd.
35. People often provide their children with toys, footballs or basketballs, _____ (think) that all children like these things.
36. _____ (come) from a black family, Beyonce admitted that her strength of ambition was fiercer than those of children from white middle-class family.
37. _____ (influence) by many different kinds of dancing, Martha Graham developed her own personal dance style.
38. When _____ (compare) different cultures, we often focus our attention on the differences without noticing the many similarities.
39. Each underlined phrase, when _____ (click), provides a drop down menu with a list of choices.
40. _____ (neglect) for years, the house designed by an Italian architect finally collapsed.

41. _____ (regard) as one of the richest universities in the world, Harvard spends a huge amount of money on scientific research every year.
42. _____ (encourage) by the advances in technology, many farmers have set up wind farms on their land.
43. _____ (not handle) at the very beginning, the financial crisis was getting worse and worse in America.
44. The situation in Haiti after the earthquake was all in a mess, _____ (cause) the increasing number of robbery cases.
45. Though _____ (treat) with different medicines, the patient hasn't recovered from the mysterious illness yet.
46. We often talk a great deal about English language teaching, _____ (forget) that it is the learning that really matters.
47. _____ (think) as one of the most talented artist in European history, Van Gogh couldn't have sold a single work without his brother's assistance.
48. _____ (plant) along either bank of Huangpu River, trees and flowers added beauty to the newly-decorated bund.
49. _____ (locate) at the Pudong New District, the Shanghai Disneyland will be the sixth Disneyland theme park in the world.
50. European countries, _____ (realize) crisis is at hand, are providing great encouragement for parents to create more babies in the 21st century.

分词作定语

51. Great as Einstein was, many of his famous ideas _____ (know) to people are challenged today.
52. Attracted by the advertisement, many people have high expectations of the musical _____ (put on) next month.
53. The Town Hall _____ (complete) in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.
54. Russ and Earl were auto mechanics _____ (earn) the same pay, but Earl had more ambition.
55. Here are some new computer programs _____ (design) for home buildings.
56. The bridge _____ (complete) just five years ago needs _____ (repair) now.
57. It is reported that 82% of women _____ (spend) 50% or more of their income on clothing were aged between 25 to 35.
58. The _____ (discuss) in the meeting room this afternoon is on how to protect environment.
59. People _____ (drive) silver cars were 50% less likely to suffer serious injury in a crash, compared with drivers of white cars.
60. The manager, _____ (know) his factory's products were poor in quality, decided to give his workers further training.
61. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket _____ (cover) the desert.
62. The interviewer should take down some notes while the person _____ (interview) is answering questions.
63. It's less likely that an earthquake will happen in Shanghai, according to a report _____ (estimate) the urban quake risks of 30 major cities.
64. You may see some dull advertisements _____ (encourage) people to buy their products while watching TV.
65. A diet _____ (base) on plant life can help with the prevention of heart disease, and even cancer.
66. He is a student at Oxford University, _____ (study) for a degree in computer science.
67. The decision _____ (classify) Internet addiction as a mental disorder has caused much debate.
68. It is reported that all 3,000 Chinese _____ (strand) in Thailand have returned home safe and sound.
69. Several people _____ (involve) in the GM-Chrysler merger discussions say the companies have talked to federal officials about their proposed transaction.
70. Besides the Internet, television is another major way of communication _____ (permit) us to see the performer as well as to hear the voice.
71. It is generally accepted that Chinese were the earliest _____ (play) football while the Europeans established the modern rules for football.
72. From the photographs _____ (send) from the satellites, scientists are learning things about the earth they have never known before.
73. Is this the best way you thought of _____ (stop) people getting into the dangerous areas?
74. Educators claim that children _____ (expose) to English-speaking environment will learn the language more quickly.

75. When you apply for a job, the interview _____ (design) to find out more about an applicant and to see if he is fit for the job is of vital importance.
76. Storm chasing is so dangerous that some chasers are often hurt in accidents _____ (cause) by driving in a heavy rain.
77. The strike _____ (cause) so much violence and trouble finally ended after both sides reached an agreement.
78. Mr Smith said that he would delay introducing the scheme because of the demands _____ (make) on teachers by other educational reforms.
79. Ford is currently the fourth-largest automaker in the world based on the number of vehicles _____ (sell) annually, directly behind Volkswagen in 2008.
80. The local government plans to bring in new laws _____ (force) parents to take more responsibility for their children's education.

分词作宾补

81. With aging parents and young children, a growing number of Americans find themselves _____ (catch) in the middle.
82. During my visit to the Starbucks headquarters, I saw people _____ (call) "coffee master" passionately going about their work.
83. The traffic problems we are looking forward to seeing _____ (solve) should have attracted the government's attention.
84. In the past three years, the Southeast Asian nation witnessed its islands _____ (destroy) by a *tsunami* (海啸) and typhoons.
85. Getting a new computer system _____ (install) at the school has become a high priority.
86. Tracy McGrady announced his operation decision to the press without informing his club, leaving his team members _____ (wonder) why he did so.
87. You should understand the traffic rule by now, since you've had it _____ (explain) often enough.
88. Emily had the florist _____ (deliver) the bouquet directly to the church where the wedding would be held.
89. Tiger Woods said that he needed to have his attention _____ (focus) on being a better husband, father and person.
90. To have a good command of a foreign language, we should find opportunities to hear it _____ (speak) as much as possible.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. resistant | B. concentrating | C. recognition | D. resembling | E. essential | F. distinct |
| G. revealed | H. approach | I. appreciate | J. creativity | K. viewed | |

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on developing stronger science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) curriculum(课程) and programs, as these disciplines are widely __31__ as the means to help innovation and support national economies.

This trend reflects a shift in how school disciplines are being looked at; schools are __32__ on subjects that have traditionally been isolated from each other — science, mathematics, and art — in favor of deeper, interdisciplinary learning. K-12 education leaders are pioneering new methods for combining the arts with STEM activities, __33__ the ways in which subjects naturally connect in the real world. While this new movement is being discussed almost clearly and directly in an education context, its roots are planted across nearly every industry. In many ways, technology is the connective tissue. Similarly, engineering new transportation technologies requires artful design. The growing __34__ of the important unions between different skills is paving the way for STEAM in schools.

Some doubts of this movement have dismissed the __35__ as a mere fashion driven by artists who are concerned their profession is losing critical support in an increasingly technology-focused society. However, the Hilburn Academy argues that STEAM is not just a contemporary program of learning, but an important life philosophy — __36__ for higher education and

career success. Schools should provide students plentiful opportunities to ___37___ the complexities and complicated layers that include content knowledge. Early examples of STEAM learning include teaching students how mathematical concepts such as geometry(几何学) are rooted in artworks.

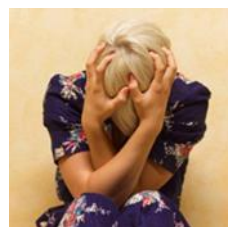
While the rise of STEAM learning is relatively new, there are already figures that prove that the integration of these seemingly ___38___ disciplines is supporting student performance at school. A study conducted by the University of Florida ___39___ that students who are engaged in music class do better in math. For example, female high school students enrolled in a music appreciation class scored 42 points higher on the math section of their SATs. Formal experience with the arts is proven to cultivate innovative thinking, adaptability, and other problem-solving skills that are necessary for mastering STEM abilities. In other words, ___40___ is a pioneer for students to understand, use, and apply technologies in new ways.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Anxiety disorders – defined by extreme fear, restlessness, and muscle tension – are carefully considering, disabling, and can increase the risk for ___41___ and self-murder. They are some of the most common mental health conditions around the world, ___42___ around four out of every 100 people and costing the health care system and job employers over US\$42 billion each year.



People with anxiety are more likely to miss days from work and are less people with anxiety are also less likely to enter school and complete it – leading ___44___. Even though this evidence points to anxiety disorders as being health issues, insufficient ___45___ is being given to them by researchers, clinicians, and policy makers.

___43___. Young to fewer life important mental

My team and I at the University of Cambridge wanted to find out who is most affected by anxiety disorders.

To do this, we conducted a systematic ___46___ of studies that reported on the proportion of people with anxiety in a variety of contexts around the world, and used accurate methods to keep the highest quality studies.

Our results showed women are almost twice as likely to ___47___ anxiety as men, and people living in Europe and North America are disproportionately affected.

So why are women more ___48___?

It could be because of differences in brain chemistry and hormone(荷尔蒙) variations. Reproductive events across a woman's life are ___49___ with hormonal changes, which have been linked to anxiety. The rise in oestrogen(雌激素) that occurs during pregnancy can ___50___ the risk for uncontrollable disorder.

This is ___51___ by disturbing and repetitive thoughts, impulses and addictions that are upsetting and less effective. But in addition to biological mechanisms, women and men seem to experience and react to events in their life ___52___. Women tend to be more likely to stress, which can increase their anxiety. Also, when faced with stressful situations, women and men tend to use different coping ___53___. Women faced with life stressors are more likely to think about them seriously, which can increase their anxiety, ___54___ men engage more in active, problem-focused coping.

Other studies suggest that women are more likely to ___55___ physical and mental mistreatment than men, and this behavior has been linked to the development of anxiety disorders.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. symptom | B. depression | C. misery | D. frightening |
| 42. A. infecting | B. stimulating | C. capturing | D. affecting |
| 43. A. productive | B. progressive | C. positive | D. passive |
| 44. A. adventures | B. insurances | C. chances | D. programs |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 45. A. conclusion | B. attention | C. solution | D. contribution |
| 46. A. ignorance | B. outlook | C. discovery | D. review |
| 47. A. suffer from | B. deal with | C. fight against | D. result from |
| 48. A. superior | B. inferior | C. probable | D. enormous |
| 49. A. interacted | B. associated | C. disconnected | D. inherited |
| 50. A. challenge | B. decline | C. eliminate | D. increase |
| 51. A. characterized | B. confused | C. performed | D. offended |
| 52. A. equally | B. similarly | C. differently | D. terribly |
| 53. A. shortcuts | B. strategies | C. standards | D. samples |
| 54. A. because | B. unless | C. if | D. while |
| 55. A. experience | B. respond | C. ignore | D. persist |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

It dawned on me recently that I am the only person in my family who doesn't benefit from having a mother in the house.

This was not only the case for me, but for a large number of fellow

countrymen, including one friend who felt so bad one night that she got out of bed and cleaned her house in case the medical examiner had to come. (He didn't.)

"I want my mommy" indeed could be read throughout the cold, snowy descriptions of winter's Facebook, where many middle-aged women are known to go for comfort.

This translates as: "I want a constant supply of homemade soup without asking for it."

Also: "I want someone who can put her hand on my forehead and know within a degree what my temperature is."

More than anything, the desire for mommy translates into a longing for selfless constancy, for the all-knowing, all-knowing mother with a cold cloth in her hand, who never leaves the bedside except to go to the bathroom.

The image of the mother nurse at the sick bed—think *Gone With the Wind's* Melanie in the Civil War hospitals—is one of a perfect, warmhearted wisdom soldiers' holy person and medicine woman, a la Joan of Arc, Mother Teresa and Pocahontas rolled into one. She is a supernatural being who knows, without the help of Google, when her patient should go to the doctor and when she should stay in bed, which illness needs a warm bath and which needs a warm shower...

Now, to be fair, let me say that my good friend made soup for me—twice—while I was ill. My goddaughter, a nurse practitioner, texted every day, several times a day, from several states away. My husband often came home from work in the middle of the day to check on me. One night, which so happened to be an outdoor celebration, when I was at my most miserable and convinced it was time for the emergency room, my family gathered around me on the bed with red beans and rice.

There's nothing quite like a mother in situations like these. Literature knows it. History knows it. Even current studies show that mothers are still 10 times more likely than their husbands to leave work to tend to sick children and five times more likely to take the sick child to the doctor, says the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.

Alas, there is no mother in the house for me—unless you count the mama cat. And she's more like a kid than a mother these days, continuously circling my sick bed, meowing for food while I suffer in a pile of cough drop wrappers.

There is hope: I asked my primary care provider, who is a woman and a mother, at my office visit midway through my illness,

if she would be my mommy.

She threw her head back and laughed.

56. What does the underlined word “**She**” refer to in Paragraph7?

- A. Melanie B. la Joan of Arc C. Mother Teresa D. Pocahontas

57. We can conclude from the writer, Mother can possibly do the following **Except** _____.

- A. Supplying homemade soup regularly without asking for it.
B. Diagnosing whether her child runs a high fever with her hand.
C. Offering her children a helping hand when necessary.
D. Never leaving her husband’s bedside except going to the bathroom.

58. Which of the following is writer’s purpose of mentioning her friend, daughter and husband?

- A. Her daughter has much less experience than her husband in looking after patients.
B. Her husband comforted her much less than her daughter.
C. Though they looked after her well, they couldn’t replace the role of Mother.
D. Compared with literature, history and current studies, they have done better.

59. As a whole, this passage suggests the writer _____.

- A. misses her dead mother B. hopes to get comfort and care from her mother
C. blames her mother for being out D. needs her mother’s help with housework

(B)

Read the following tips given by the different consultants.

Alice

A university degree is no guarantee of a job, and job hunting in itself requires a whole set of skills. If you find you are not getting past the first interview, ask yourself what is happening. Is it a failure to communicate or are there some skills you lack? Once you see patterns emerging it will help you decide whether the gaps you have identified can be filled relatively easily. If you cannot work out what the mismatch is, get back to the selection board with more examining questions, and find out what you need to do to bring yourself up to the level of qualification that would make you more attractive to them: but be careful to make this sound like a genuine request rather than a challenge or complaint.



Paul

Do not be too dispirited if you are turned down for a job, but think about the reasons the employers give. They often say it is because others are ‘better qualified’, but they use the term loosely. Those who made the second interview might have been studying the same subject as you and be of similar ability level, but they had something which made them a closer match to the selector’s ideal. That could be experience gained through projects or vacation work, or it might be that they were better at communicating what they could offer. Do not take the comments at face value: think back to the interviews that generated them and make a list of where you think the shortfall in your performance lies. With this sort of analytical approach you will eventually get your foot in the door.



Rebecca

Deciding how long you should stay in your first job is a tough call. Stay too long and future employers may question your drive and ambition. Of course, it depends where you are aiming. There can be advantages in moving sideways rather than up, if you want to gain real depth of knowledge. If you are a graduate, spending five or six years in the same job is not too long provided that you take full advantage of the experience. However, do not use this as an excuse for indifference. Graduates sometimes fail to take ownership of their careers and take the initiative. It is up to your will to make the most of what's available within a company, and to monitor your progress in case you need to move on. This applies particularly if you are still not sure where your career path lies.



Smith

It is helpful to think through what kind of experience you need to get your dream job and it is not a problem to move around to a certain extent. But in the early stages of your career you need a definite strategy for reaching your goal, so think about that carefully before deciding to move on from your first job. You must cultivate patience to master any role. There is no guarantee that you will get adequate training, and research has shown that if you do not receive proper help in a new role, it can take 18 months to master it.



60. It can be concluded from the passage that the consultants intend to help graduates _____.
 A. figure out a qualified consultant B. work out the mismatch
 C. start out on their career path D. make out future employers
61. The following statements made by consultants are true **Except** _____.
 A. Make sure your approach for information is positive in tone.
 B. Some information you are given may not give a complete picture.
 C. You should demonstrate determination to improve your job prospects.
 D. Keep your initial objective in mind when you are planning to change jobs.
62. Whose tips imply that graduates should stay happy in spite of defeats among the following consultants?
 A. Alice B. Paul C. Rebecca D. Smith

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. This future may not be as far away as we think.
 B. Robots can't successfully imitate doctors' motions in the operating room
 C. Finally, several humans observed as the robotic arm made numerous motions.
 D. The nursing assistant for your next trip to the hospital will still be a robot instead of human beings.
 E. They will just allow us to decrease workload and achieve better performances in several tasks.
 F. His work indicates that humans and robots can effectively cooperate during high-risk events such as surgeries.

Your next nurse could be a robot

Dr. De Momi, of the Politecnico di Milano (Italy), led an international team that trained a robot to imitate natural human

actions. (67)_____ Over time this should lead to improvements in safety during surgeries because unlike their human counterparts robots do not tire and can complete an endless series of precise movements. The goal is not to remove human skill from the operating room, but to complement it with a robot's particular skills and benefits.

“As a roboticist, I am convinced that robotic (co)workers and collaborators will definitely change the work market, but they won't steal job opportunities. (68)_____”De Momi explains.

To conduct their experiment De Momi's team photographed a human being conducting numerous reaching motions, in a way similar to handing instruments to a surgeon. These camera captures were input into the neural network of the robotic arm, which is crucial to controlling movements. Next a human operator guided the robotic arm in imitating the reaching motions that the human subject had initially performed. Although there was not a perfect overlap between the robotic and human actions, they were broadly similar.

(69)_____ These observers determined whether the actions of the robotic arms were “biologically inspired,” which would indicate that their neural networks had effectively learned to imitate human behavior. About 70% of the time this is exactly what the human observers concluded.

These results are promising, although further research is necessary to confirm or refine De Momi's conclusions. If robotic arms can indeed imitate human behavior, it would be necessary to build conditions in which humans and robots can cooperate effectively in high stress environments like operating rooms. (70)_____ De Momi's work is part of the growing field of healthcare robotics, which has the potential to change the way we receive health care sooner rather than later.

V. Translation

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

72. 顾客购物时总是注重品牌形象。(focus)
73. 昨晚我再也抑制不住看篮球比赛的冲动。(no longer)
74. 这本书备受推崇的原因是它给人以希望和启迪。(...why...)
75. 她的有关个人奋斗的演讲很真诚, 让我们感动得几乎流泪。(...such...that...)

Lesson 12 非谓语动词填空

1. 3A talk show is a television program where one person (or a group of people) will discuss various topics _____ (raise) by a host.
2. Williams says that _____ (become) friends with your roommate is a good place to start in terms of making friends in a new place.
3. The signs _____ (read) “No Smoking” are placed in the public places, but we find many people still smoke there.
4. Drinking a little wine is good for our health. However, wine can also damage the liver and do great harm if _____ (consume) in large quantities.
5. _____ (educate) in a well-known university is what everybody wishes for.
6. Greenhouses _____ (build) near coasts can turn plentiful sea water into fresh water for crops at relatively lower costs.
7. About 184 million people live in the country, thus _____ (make) it a most populated country in the world.
8. Hobbies mainly _____ (pursue) for relaxation and enjoyment vary from person to person.
9. A high-tech park is announced _____ (build) in this area, but I don't know when the project will be put into practice.
10. The kill is the exciting moment in the life of the lions, since they spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, _____ (sleep).
11. _____ (become) a successful fish scientist, you need to have a curious mind and be able to work on your own.
12. The first reality TV show in the world _____ (call) *Expedition Robinson* was shown in Sweden in 1997.

13. _____ (involve) in the Internet, more and more students would like to watch the movies online than go to the cinema.
14. _____ (walk) in the fields on a March afternoon, he could feel the warmth of spring.
15. During the 1960s, songs about winter _____ (release) by many famous rock groups were popular among people of different ages.
16. The president promised to keep all the board members _____ (inform) of how the negotiations were going on.
17. She rushed out with tears in her eyes and left everyone in the room _____ (wonder) what had happened.
18. For a promotion, Alexander tried to get his work _____ (recognize) in the medical circles.
19. To avoid _____ (punish), John preferred not to tell the truth that he broke the vase.
20. When _____ (ask) what they needed most, the kids said they wanted to be felt important and loved.
21. _____ (inform) the patient of his serious illness risks destroying his hope so that he might recover more slowly.
22. A good teacher has to be armed with the ability to keep students _____ (motivate) throughout their learning process.
23. After a day's tiring work, the manager prefers taking a walk along the river bank _____ (refresh) himself.
24. _____ (look) at in this way, the present situation about birds flu doesn't seem so disappointing.
25. After having a serious talk with his family, he left home, _____ (choose) to go to another city alone to pursue his dream.
26. _____ (inform) of a number of food safety incidents, consumers become more careful in choosing milk products.
27. When the teacher entered his office, he was surprised to find everything _____ (arrange) in good order.
28. You are never going to get rid of your double chin if you can't resist _____ (tempt) by sweets.
29. Today, the Chinese medicine, _____ (consider) as one option to treat disease, has been accepted by many foreign doctors.
30. We can not help but _____ (wonder) what unknown greatness human beings have has not yet been discovered.
31. Dear passengers, to ensure your safety, please remain _____ (seat) until the plane has come to a complete stop.
32. We often provide our children with toys, footballs or basketballs, _____ (think) that all children like these things.
33. _____ (locate) in the northwest of China, Xi'an is seen as the birthplace of the country's civilization.
34. Believe it or not, crying is a way you can imagine _____ (relieve) pressure.
35. Both John and Nick are doctors _____ (win) the respect of patients, but Nick is more skilled in treating diseases.
36. A number of art works are believed _____ (steal) during World War II.
37. In his pioneering work, David explains how languages come into being, _____ (argue) that children are the driving force.
38. The man denied _____ (steal) anything at the supermarket when he was questioned by the police.
39. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami, _____ (cause) great loss to the lives and property.
40. When first _____ (introduce) to the market, i-pad was not a success due to its high price.

Section B

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. available	B. psychological	C. timely	D. estimates	E. distract	
F. express	G. inaccurate	H. trend	I. therapist	J. address	K. recall

Smart Phone Application Tracks Mental Health

Military service is obviously rough on a service member's mental health. According to some 31, 30 percent of service members develop some type of mental health issue within four months of returning home after leaving the army.

The military is spending more money than ever to 32 mental health issues within the ranks, and their latest attempt is a smart phone application called the T2 MoodTracker application, which helps service members keep track of their mental health after leaving the army. The app works like a high-tech diary, allowing users to 33 emotions and behaviors that result from therapy, medication, daily experiences or changes happening at work or in the home. The smart phone app isn't supposed to be a pocket 34, though. It serves more as an extremely accurate and 35 record of a service member's mental health.

Perry Bosmajian is a psychologist with the National Center for TeleHealth and Technology, where this smart phone app was created. He says this smart phone app will produce much more accurate results on the 36 conditions of service members who have returned home. “Therapists and physicians often have to rely on patient 37 when trying to gather information about symptoms over the previous weeks or months,” Bosmajian said. “Research has shown that information collected after the fact, especially about mood, tends to be 38. The best record of an experience is when it’s recorded at the time and place it happens.”

The app specifically tracks anxiety, depression, general well-being, life stress, *post-traumatic* (受伤后的) stress and brain injury. The daily expressions add up over time to produce a(n) 39 that can be observed by physicians and therapists.

The app has been downloaded more than 5,000 times since it became 40 on the Android Market a year ago. Users of iPhones can also have access to the app some time next year.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Directions Matter

Jet lag (时差感) may be the worst part of travelling, and it hits many people harder travelling east than west. Why they feel this way is 41, but scientists recently developed a new model that provides an explanation for the mystery and insights on recovering from jet lag.

The model imitates the way *neuronal oscillator cells* (神经振荡子细胞) 42 crossing time zones. These cells in our brains 43 our biological clocks. However, the cells don’t quite operate on a perfect 24-hour schedule. Instead, their activity follows a 44 that lasts slightly longer than that, about 24.5 hours. According to Michelle Girvan, an associate professor of physics at the University of Maryland and a co-author of the study, that means it’s 45 for us to extend the length of a day—for example, by flying west across time zones—than to shorten the day, by flying east.

The scientists found that for 46 travel, a person who crossed three time zones would fully 47 in a little less than four days. For six time zones, recovery would take about six days. For nine time zones, the recovery would take just less than eight days.

However, when a person travels eastward, the recovery time doesn’t match up as 48. When a person crosses three time zones going east, it takes a little more than four days to recover. For six time zones, the recovery time 49 to more than eight days. And for nine time zones, the recovery period is more than 12 days.

Girvan noted that not everyone has a biological clock of exactly 24.5 hours. 50, it varies from person to person. The other factor to consider is 51 cues such as sunlight, Girvan added. How a person reacts to these cues can also 52 how quickly he or she will adjust to a new time zone.

The scientists hope that their new model can be used in the future to figure out the best ways to 53 jet lag. For example, if you will be traveling six time zones eastward, start by setting your clock ahead an hour or two several days before you leave. And when you arrive in a new time zone, make sure that the outside cues you are exposed to 54 the new time zone. That means that if it’s daytime in the new time zone, expose yourself to sunlight. And if it’s nighttime, avoid artificial 55, including those from smartphones and computers, to help your biological clock adjust.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. incredible | B. apparent | C. surprising | D. unclear |
| 42. A. cope with | B. account for | C. respond to | D. result in |
| 43. A. kick | B. watch | C. stop | D. regulate |
| 44. A. cycle | B. routine | C. process | D. pattern |
| 45. A. safer | B. easier | C. more dangerous | D. more difficult |
| 46. A. eastward | B. southward | C. westward | D. northward |
| 47. A. adjust | B. understand | C. prepare | D. change |
| 48. A. relatively | B. nicely | C. classically | D. awkwardly |
| 49. A. reduces | B. jumps | C. contributes | D. leads |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 50. A. Moreover | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Rather |
| 51. A. external | B. verbal | C. social | D. chemical |
| 52. A. promote | B. emphasize | C. impact | D. orient |
| 53. A. form | B. endure | C. shelter | D. beat |
| 54. A. specify | B. match | C. shift | D. destroy |
| 55. A. lights | B. barriers | C. flavours | D. sounds |

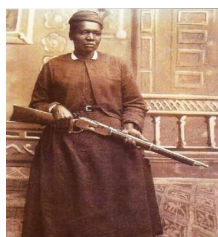
Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

A woman standing over six feet tall and weighing about 200 pounds is bound to make an impression. But in Mary Fields' case, these features were outmatched by a heart of gold that made her *legendary* (传奇的).

Born into slavery in Tennessee in 1832 or 1833, Mary had nothing, not even a date of birth. However, in her early years, she found something of truly lasting value—a friend named Dolly. In addition to friendship, Dolly also may have taught Mary to read and write, an invaluable advantage for slaves. At the end of America's Civil War, Mary finally received her freedom and made her own way out into the world.



to make an gold that made her

date of birth. named Dolly. In invaluable

Mary was employed on a steamboat as a maid when she received word from Dolly, now a *nun* (修女) in Ohio called Mother Amadeus. Mary arrived in Ohio in 1878 and worked at Amadeus' girls' school, managing the kitchen and garden. She became known as a gun-carrying, cigar-smoking woman, but also as an example of kindness and reliability. After a few years, though, Amadeus was sent to another school out West in Montana, becoming the first black woman to settle in central Montana.

When Mary was in her 50s, a sick Mother Amadeus called her West. So Mary made her way to the small town of Cascade, Montana, to nurse Amadeus to health. She did this and more, running supplies and visitors to St. Peter's Mission where Amadeus lived. Once when her *wagon* (四轮马车) overturned, she guarded the delivery from wolves through the night.

But Mary's rough edges caused the local *bishop* (主教) to prohibit her from working at the mission. Mother Amadeus then set her up as the first African-American female employee of the U.S. Postal Service. Though in her 60s, Mary was such a dependable mail carrier that she earned the name "Stagecoach" Mary. She became a beloved figure in Cascade. She was the only woman allowed in the *saloon* (酒馆), was the baseball team's biggest fan and was given free meals in the town hotel.

Nearly 70, Mary quit delivering the mail but remained in Cascade. The town's school closed to celebrate her unknown birthday twice a year. When she passed away in 1914, a simple cross was placed to mark her grave and **her legend** in the Wild West.

56. What about Mary Fields impressed people most?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Her tall and fat figure. | B. Her reputation as an educated slave. |
| C. Her friendliness and responsibility. | D. Her habit of carrying a gun and smoking. |

57. Which of the following shows Mary's life experience in the order of time?

- ① Mary began to deliver mail in Cascade.
- ② Mary worked in a school in Montana.
- ③ Mary was taught to read and write.
- ④ Mary took care of sick Amadeus.
- ⑤ Mary worked on a steamed boat.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A. ⑤①③②④ | B. ⑤④②①③ | C. ②④⑤③① | D. ③⑤②④① |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

58. Mary became a mail carrier because _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. people in Cascade loved her | B. she once worked at St. Peter's Mission |
|--------------------------------|---|

- C. Mother Amadeus recommended her D. the US Postal Service needed a female employee
59. In the last paragraph, “**her legend**” most probably refers to _____.
 A. her high social status B. her unusual life as a pioneer
 C. her friendship with Amadeus. D. her role in the liberation of slaves

(B)



JENISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Part Time Enrollment

(Home School Elective Courses)
Grades 1-12

Jenison International Academy is excited to offer online, nonessential courses to international students. Kindly view the online elective options, as well as the enrollment process, below. The application window for part time enrollments will close on Friday, December 30, 2016.

Online Courses Offered Grades 1-12

Elective Opportunities

Please click to view our Elective Course Offerings.

Part Time Enrollment at JIA

Students participating in the program are allowed to enroll in up to 4 elective courses each semester, and have the option to take 100% of their courses online or create a schedule combination of online and on-campus courses at Jenison Public Schools, which may also include Tech Center, Co-op, and other qualified programs.

Student Application Process

STEP 1: Online Preparation

Please review the following Interactive Online Readiness Criteria. Please keep this form for your own records.

Online Readiness Criteria

STEP 2: Submit Forms & Documentation

By completing the Part Time Enrollment Application, applicants are fulfilling the Virtual Learning and District-Required Documentation.

Printed Application

Parents or guardians can download, print, and complete the JIA Enrollment paperwork & JPS District Application. Mail, scan or fax all completed paperwork using the contact information provided on the first page.

Printed Application

Additional Required Documentation can be found within the enrollment packet.

An email will be sent to the parent or guardian email account when a completed application has been received. Upon review and approval, a welcome message and course selection email will be issued to the same address.

60. The courses are designed for _____.
 A. high-level students who are studying in Jenison Public Schools
 B. international students whose parents work in Jenison Public Schools
 C. foreign students who can't study full time in Jenison International Academy

- D. graduate students who want a part-time job in Jenison International Academy
61. To get enrolled, one should _____.
 A. prepare both online and offline B. print the Online Readiness Criteria
 C. contact JIA in person beforehand D. email the JIA Enrollment paperwork
62. What can be learned from the webpage?
 A. The enrollment should be applied on December 30, 2016.
 B. The parent or guardian needs to have an email account.
 C. The students need to study at least 8 courses each year.
 D. The courses can only be learned online.

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. A special value is placed on education in Asia, where tutoring is viewed as an extension of the school day.
 B. Children don't seem to mind that they have a tutor.
 C. Diagnostic tests can help take into account the areas of study needing special review and emphasis.
 D. Another reason for the growth in business is parental frustration and their packed schedules.
 E. Children work cooperatively with their private tutors.
 F. Nor is it aimed only at lower-achieving students.

Tutoring a New Normal

It's not piano lessons or dance lessons. Nowadays, the biggest extra-curricular activity in the West is going to a tutor. "I spend about 800 Canadian dollars a month on tutors. It's costly," says Pet, a mother in Canada. However, she adds, "after finding out half my daughter's class had tutors, I felt like my child was going to fall behind because everyone else seemed to be ahead."

Shelley, a mother of three, also has tutors constantly coming in and out of her home. "When I used to sit down with my children, it was hard to get them focused. I was always shouting. When I got a tutor once a week, they became focused for one entire hour and could get most of their homework done."

Tutoring isn't simply a private school phenomenon. 67 In Canada alone, seven percent of high school students reported using a tutor in 2010. That increased to 15 percent last year.

Overall, parents hire tutors because they are worried schools are not meeting their expectations, but there is also a cultural shift. 68 As a large number of Asians emigrated to the West over the recent years, their attitudes towards education have had an impact.

69 "A lot of parents just don't have time to help their children with homework," says Julie Diamond, president of an American tutoring company. "Others couldn't help their children after Grade 3."

There has been a shift in the attitudes, too. "Children used to get *bullied* (欺侮) for having a tutor," Diamond says. "Now it's becoming the norm to have one."

70 One parent feels surprised that so many of her child's classmates have tutors. "For the amount we pay in tuition, they should have as much extra help as they need," she says. Still, she's now thinking of getting a tutor. Why? Her daughter has actually asked for one.

V. Translation

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

72. 你是否赞成成为贫困学生设立一项基金? (approve)
73. 不可否认的是上海迪斯尼乐园每天人满为患。 (deny)

74. 那个专门研究家庭教育的教授将受邀给这些家长做讲座。(expert)

75. 垃圾分类不仅有助于环境保护还有利于废物循环利用, 所以人人要行动起来。(Not only)

Lesson 13

✧ 解题技巧

有提示词类试题的答题要诀——给出了动词的试题的解题技巧

首先, 判断要填的动词是谓语动词还是非谓语动词。然后按以下两点进行思考。

技巧 1: 1) 看位置。在主语后与主语构成主谓结构, 那么填谓语动词, 要考虑时态语态以及主谓一致。

2) 看是否有并列连词 and, but, so 等做标志, 做并列谓语

例句 1: His fear of failure _____(keep) him from classroom games that other children played with joy.

解析: 因主语 His fear of failure 后没有别的谓语动词, 需填的动词应为谓语动词; 因主语与 keep 是主动关系, 应用主动语态; 由从句谓语动词 played 可知, 要用一般过去时, 故填 kept.

例句 2: 1 That was completely not a good idea ,so I politely refused her invitation, 40 (close) my book and walked away.

解析: 虽然句中已有谓语动词 refused, 但由 and walked 可知, 所填词与 refused 和 walked 是并列关系, 所以也用一般过去式 closed。

牛刀小试 1:

1 My brother _____(succeed) in winning the election last week.

2 More than 2,000 people are _____(employ).

3 The first card _____(design) by the boy last week

4 Mr. Smith stood up , _____(pick) up his book and left.

技巧 2 若句中已有谓语动词, 又不是并列谓语时, 所给动词就是非谓语动词。若是非谓语动词就要确定用—ing 形式、—ed 形式, 还是用不定式形式。(to do/ to be done)

确定方法如下:

Ving 形式表主动, 进行, 或作主语; 宾语

Ved 形式表被动, 完成

To do 形式表主动, 将来,

例句 1: It is important for us _____(learn) English.

解析: 句中有谓语动词 is, it 是形式主语, 后面用不定式作真正的主语。所以填 to learn.

例句 2: _____(take) exercise is of great benefit to us.

解析: 句中有谓语动词 is, 所以 take 应为非谓语; 分析句子成分, 作主语, 表示一般情况, 要用动名词。故填 Taking.

例句 3: _____(catch) the first bus, he got up early.

解析: 句中有谓语动词 got up, 所以 catch 应为非谓语动词。根据句子成分分析, 作状语, 表目的, 故要用不定式而且主动的, To catch.

例句 4: The teacher entered the classroom, _____(follow) by some students.

解析: 句中已有谓语 entered, 而 follow 又不是与之并列的, 故为非谓语动词; 又因为 the teacher 与 follow 是被动关系, 故用过去分词作伴随状语, followed.

例句 5: He saw the stone, _____(say) to himself, "The night will be dark".

解析：句中已有谓语 saw，且没有并列连词构成并列谓语，所以，所给动词应当是非谓语；又因 He 和 say 是主动关系，故填 saying 作伴随状语。

例句 6: Lessons _____(learn) in sports can help us in our dealing with other people.

解析：因句中已有谓语 can help，所以 learn 应为非谓语动词；又因 lesson 与 learn 是被动关系，要用过去分词短语作后置定语，故填 learned.

牛刀小试 2:

- 1 The teacher walked around _____(inspect).
- 2 Sorry, I can't go with you. I'm _____(suffer) from a serious headache.
- 3 With time _____(go) by , he has explored more and more fields
- 4 _____(host) the Olympics Games is also a great responsibility.
- 5 We all want to have the problem _____(solve) in a peaceful way.
- 6 He can't say a word, _____(point) at the notice on the wall angrily.
- 7 The film _____(base) on the novel is so interesting.
- 8 The game _____(design) for children to develop their interest in maths is popular with the kids.
- 9 _____(see) the big snake, the little girl was frightened.
- 10 _____(ask) why he stole the book, he kept silent.

◇ Grammar

1. We went through a period _____ communications were very difficult in the rural areas.
A. which B. whose C. in which D. with which
2. Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything _____ is offered to them.
A. as B. what C. that D. which
3. Jack is the boy _____ we all consider to be worthy of our praise.
A. which B. whoever C. whom D. whose
4. A China construction firm will build an 87-storey building in Moscow, _____ the developer says will be the tallest there.
A. that B. where C. what D. which
5. She runs out of the hospital onto the street, _____ she finds the whole city is shaking in the fame of war.
A. by which B. from which C. when D. where
6. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course made the others unhappy.
A. who B. which C. this D. what
7. Studies will enable you to live, to move and to think in a world different from the narrow world _____ you are surrounded.
A. by which B. in which C. that D. when
8. John Lennon produced the music _____ many people danced, worked and talked during their teenage days.
A. that B. which C. in which D. to which
9. Villagers here depend on the fishing industry, _____ there won't be much work.
A. without which B. by which C. where D. that
10. In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.
A. where B. when C. which D. what
11. The government's policy on this issue has reached the point _____ a change is needed or it will answer for what has been done.
A. where B. which C. why D. what
12. We all know the situation _____ we memorize expressions or proverbs and use them whenever we have the opportunity to communicate in English.
A. that B. where C. which D. when
13. John is the only one of the students in the class that never _____ a mistake even when it is pointed to him.

- A. admit making B. admits making C. admit to make D. admits to make
14. After some happy weeks, Cathy found herself in this new world _____ she had so often longed to enter.
A. for which B. in which C. where D. /
15. There was such a long line at the exhibition _____ we had to wait for about half an hour.
A. as B. that C. which D. where
16. Once upon time, there stood such a high mountain _____ no one was able to climb.
A. as B. that C. which D. up which
17. _____ is often the case, skillful student performance depends on careful teacher preparation.
A. As B. Because C. Which D. It
18. We should understand the social context _____ a conversation takes place. We need to be aware of who we speak with and when and where and for what purpose.
A. where B. which C. under which D. that
19. Parents owe their children a set of solid values _____.
Which of the following is improper?
A. around which to build their lives
B. around which they build their lives
C. which to build their lives around
D. which they build their lives around
20. Water freezes at 0°C, _____ it changes to ice.
A. with which B. at which temperature
C. which D. for which reason

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Should we allow modern buildings (21) _____ (build) next to older ones in a historical area of a city? In order to answer this question, we must first examine (22) _____ people really want to preserve the historic feel of an area. Not all historical buildings are attractive. However, there may be other reasons, for example, economic reasons (23) _____ they should be preserved. So, let us assume that historical buildings are both attractive and important to the majority of people. (24) _____ should we do then if a new building is needed?

In my view, new architectural styles (25) _____ exist perfectly well alongside an older style. Indeed, there are many examples in my own home town of Tours where modern designs (26) _____ (place) very successfully next to old buildings. (27) _____ the building in question is pleasing and does not dominate its surrounding too much, it often improves the attractiveness of the area.

It is true that there are examples of new buildings which have spoilt the area they are in, but the same can be said of some old buildings too. Yet people still speak against new buildings in historic areas. I think this is simply (28) _____ people are naturally conservative and do not like change.

Although we have to respect people's feelings as fellow users of the buildings, I believe that it is the duty of the architect and planner to move things forward. If we always reproduced what was there before, we would all still be living in caves. Thus, I would argue against (29) _____ (copy) previous architectural styles and choose something fresh and different, (30) _____ that might be the more risky choice.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. preferences B. evaluates C. benefit D. fortunately E. confidence F. organizations
G. unsurprisingly H. conducted I. purchasing J. ranked K. ethical

The Australian state of Victoria is investing in a program to identify new opportunities for its food and agriculture industries. As part of this initiative the government ___31___ extensive research to identify which attributes of a food product are most important to consumers. As income levels rise and education levels improve, consumers across the world are becoming interested in more than just the price and quality of the food they eat. Indeed, some consumers are now willing to pay extra money for food with a special nutritional or health ___32___. In addition, some consumers are also choosing food based on how it was produced, including the environmental and ___33___ impact of production. Victoria's Department of Primary Industries designed and researched a report that analyzes ___34___ for food products with "trust" attributes, specifically food safety, clean food, green food, animal welfare and ethical food production. The report also determines the relative importance of the five nominated "trust" attributes and ___35___ their importance in relation to non-trust attribute' such as price and quality.

"Consumers are becoming increasingly insightful when making ___36___ decisions, and Victoria's ability to demonstrate the trustworthiness of food products will be vital to maintain consumer ___37___ in priority export markets," the report says. Between February and June 2004, the DPI interviewed 280 food industry shareholders, including retailers, wholesalers, foodservice managers, importers distributors and representatives of government, industry bodies and non-government ___38___, in 21 of Victoria's major food markets, including France, Japan, the UK and the US.

The research found, perhaps ___39___, that price, quality and food safety were the most important factors for consumers, with each factor ___40___ as the most important by 18-20% of respondents. In fourth place, 8% of respondents felt flavor was the most important attribute of a food product for customers, while 6% thought freshness was most important, and 3% thought the appearance packaging was most important. Health nutrition, brand image, and clean chemical free were each considered most important by just 1-2% of interviewees.

II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

From Oxford's quads to Harvard Yard and many a steel and glass palace of higher education in between, exams are given way to holidays. As students consider life after graduation, universities are ___41___ questions about their own future. The higher-education model of lecturing, cramming and examination has barely ___42___ for centuries. Now, three destructive waves are threatening to shake established ways of teaching and learning.

On one front, a funding ___43___ has created a shortage of fund that the universities' brightest brains are struggling to solve. Institutions' costs are rising, ___44___ pricey investments in technology, teachers' salaries and increasing administrative costs. That comes as governments conclude that they can no longer afford to subsidize (补贴) universities as ___45___ as they used to. American colleges, in particular, are under pressure: some analysts predict mass bankruptcies within two decades.

At the same time, a(n) ___46___ revolution is challenging higher education's business model. A(n) ___47___ in online learning, much of it free, means that the knowledge once a lucky few had access to has been released to anyone with a smart phone or laptop. These ___48___ and technological disruptions coincide with a third great change: whereas universities used to educate only a tiny elite, they are now ___49___ training or retraining workers throughout their careers. How will they ___50___ this storm --- and what will emerge in their place if they don't?

The universities least likely to lose out to online competitors are elite institutions with established reputations and low student-to-tutor ratios. That is ___51___ news for the Ivy League, which offer networking opportunities to students alongside a degree. Those colleges might profit from expanding the ratio of online learning to classroom teaching, lowering their costs while still offering the prize of a college education conducted partly on campus.

The most vulnerable, according to Jim Lerman of Kean University in New Jersey, are the "middle-tier institutions, which

produce America's teachers, middle managers and administrators." They could be ___52___ in greater part by online courses, he suggests. So might weaker community colleges, although those which cultivate connections to local employers might yet prove resilient (有弹力的).

Since the first wave of massive online courses launched in 2012, an opposition has focused on their ___53___ and commercial uncertainties. Yet if critics think they are immune to the march of the MOOC, they are almost certainly wrong. Whereas online courses can quickly ___54___ their content and delivery mechanisms, universities are up against serious cost and efficiency problems, with little chance of taking more from the public purse.

Without the personal touch, higher education could become "an icebound, petrified (石化的), cast-iron university." That is what the new wave of high-tech online courses should not become. But as a(n) ___55___ to an overstretched, expensive model of higher education, they are more likely to prosper than fade.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 41. A. answering | B. facing | C. settling | D. guessing |
| 42. A. reviewed | B. existed | C. substituted | D. changed |
| 43. A. situation | B. trend | C. crisis | D. relief |
| 44. A. owing to | B. apart from | C. except for | D. rather than |
| 45. A. patiently | B. generously | C. naturally | D. ignorantly |
| 46. A. technological | B. professional | C. educational | D. geographical |
| 47. A. difference | B. emphasis | C. harmony | D. explosion |
| 48. A. fundamental | B. administrative | C. financial | D. psychological |
| 49. A. responsible for | B. eager for | C. curious about | D. enthusiastic about |
| 50. A. observe | B. chase | C. witness | D. survive |
| 51. A. shocking | B. good | C. annoying | D. neutral |
| 52. A. promoted | B. replaced | C. maintained | D. marketed |
| 53. A. failure | B. projects | C. innovation | D. progress |
| 54. A. resist | B. release | C. adjust | D. resemble |
| 55. A. object | B. relation | C. implication | D. alternative |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(C)

A simple piece of rope hangs between some environmentally friendly Americans and their neighbors. On one side stand those who have begun to see clothes dryers as wasteful consumers of energy (up to 6% of total electricity) and powerful emitters of carbon dioxide (up to a ton of CO₂ per household every year). As an alternative, they are turning to clotheslines as part of what Alexander Lee, an environmentalist, calls "what-I-can-do environmentalism."

But on the other side are people who oppose air-drying laundry outside on visual grounds. Increasingly, they have persuaded community and homeowners associations (HOAs) across the U.S. to ban outdoor clotheslines, which they say not only look unattractive but also lower surrounding property values. Those actions, in turn, have led to a right-to-dry movement that is pressing for making laws to protect the choice to use clotheslines. Only three states--Florida, Hawaii and Utah--have laws written broadly enough to protect clotheslines. Right-to-dry advocates argue that there should be more.

Matt Reck is the kind of eco-conscious guy who feeds his trees with bathwater and recycles condensation drops (冷凝水) from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also uses a clothesline. But Otto Hagen, president of Reck's HOA in Wake Forest, N.C., notified him that a neighbor had complained about his line. The Recks ignored the warning and still dry their clothes on a rope in the yard. "Many people claim to be environmentally friendly but don't take matters into their own hands," says Reck. HOAs Hagen has decided to hold off taking action. "I'm not going to go crazy," he says. "But if Matt keeps his line and more neighbors complain, I'll have to address it again."

North Carolina lawmakers tried and failed earlier this year to insert language into an energy bill that would expressly prevent

HOAs from regulating clotheslines. But the issue remains a touchy one with HOAs and real estate agents. “Most visual restrictions are rooted, to a degree, in the belief that homogenous (统一协调的) external appearance are supportive of property value,” says Sara Stubbins, executive director of the Community Association Institute’s North Carolina chapter. In other words, associations worry that housing prices will fall if prospective buyers think their would-be neighbors are too poor to afford dryers.

Alexander Lee dismisses the notion that clotheslines devalue property, advocating that the idea “needs to change in light of global warming.” “We all have to do at least something to decrease our carbon footprint,” Alexander Lee says.

63. What is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of using clothes dryers?

- A. Electricity consumption.
- B. Air pollution.
- C. Waste of energy.
- D. Ugly looking.

64. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

- A. Opposers think air-drying laundry would devalue surrounding property.
- B. Opposers consider the outdoor clothesline as an eyesore to the scenery.
- C. Right-to-dry movements led to the pass of written laws to protect clotheslines in America.
- D. Most of states in the US have no written laws to protect clotheslines.

65. In the last paragraph Alexander Lee recommends that _____.

- A. clotheslines should be banned in the community.
- B. clotheslines wouldn't lessen the property values.
- C. the globe would become warmer and warmer.
- D. we should protect the environment in the community.

66. An appropriate title for the passage might be _____.

- A. Opinions on Environmental Protection.
- B. Opinions on Air-drying Laundry.
- C. What-I-Can-Do Environmentalism.
- D. Restrictions on Clotheslines.

Section C

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the sentences given below. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. As to the possibility of getting the dropouts back on campus, the outlook was gloomy.
- B. Among the single most important personal reasons identified by dropouts for non-completion of their Ph.D. program, lack of finances was marked by 19%.
- C. They are not only doing well financially, but according to the report, are not far below the income levels of these who went on to complete their doctorates.
- D. With the international financial crisis going from bad to worse, more and more dropouts are happy to resume their doctorate studies.
- E. The extent of the loss was, however, largely a matter of expert guessing.
- F. Attrition (流失) at the Ph.D. level is also thought to be a waste of precious faculty time and a drain on university resources already being used to capacity.

Educators are seriously concerned about the high rate of dropouts among the doctor of philosophy candidates and the consequent loss of talent to a nation in need of Ph. D.s. Some have placed the dropouts loss as high as 50 percent. ___67___ Last week a well-rounded study was published. It was published. It was based on 22,000 questionnaires sent to former graduate students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many past fears to be groundless.

Discussing the study last week, Dr. Tucker said the project was initiated because of the concern frequently expressed by graduate faculties and administrators that some of the individuals who dropped out of Ph. D. programs were capable of completing the requirement for the degree. ___68___ Some people expressed the opinion that the shortage of highly trained specialists and college teachers could be reduced by persuading the dropouts to return to graduate schools to complete the PhD.

Nearly 75 per cent of the dropouts said there was no academic reason for their decision, but those who mentioned academic

reason cited failure to pass the qualifying examination, uncompleted research and failure to pass language exams. ____69____

As an indication of how well the dropouts were doing, a chart showed 2% in humanities were receiving \$ 20,000 and more annually while none of the Ph. D.s with that background reached this figure. The PhD's shone in the \$ 7,500 to \$ 15,000 bracket with 78% at that level against 50% for the dropouts. This may also be an indication of the fact that top salaries in the academic fields, where Ph. D.s tend to rise to the highest salaries, are still lagging behind other fields.

____70____ The main condition which would have to prevail for at least 25 % of the dropouts who might consider returning to graduate school would be to guarantee that they would retain their present level of income and in some cases their present job.

III. Translation

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

1. 很多人看上去很忙碌，其实没有任何效果。(busy)
2. 直到 20 世纪晚期他才奠定了自己作为知名音乐人的地位。(Not until)
3. 医生建议我不要吃止痛片，即便这有助于缓解疼痛。(even if)
4. 在车展会上，一位经验丰富的销售员正在展示车迷们翘首以盼的新型智能轿车。(demonstrate)

Lesson 14

I. Grammar

Adolescents generally refer to boys and girls on the high-school level ----- more specifically, the second, third, and fourth years of high school. In dealing with students at this level, we must bear in mind that (1) _____ some degree they are at a difficult stage, generally called adolescence.

Students at this level are likely to be confused mentally. They usually find it hard to concentrate on (2) _____ they intend to do and often have romantic dreams. They are basically timid or self-conscious; they lack frankness and are usually very easily affected by their own emotions but hate to admit it. They are driven (3) _____ by greater ambition, probably beyond their capability, or by extreme laziness caused by the fear of not succeeding or (4) _____ (achieve) their objectives. Fundamentally they want to be kept busy refuse to admit it. They are willing to work, (5) _____ they hate to work without obtaining the results they think they should obtain. The critical abilities are beginning to develop in adolescence, so (6) _____ (compare) with the juniors, high-school boys and girls are more critical of their instructors and of the materials they are given to learn. Despite that, it is also in this period (7) _____ strong ties between teachers and students develop.

Regarding personal issues, (8) _____ they seldom say so, they really want to (9) _____ (consult) and given an opportunity to direct their own affairs, but they need a good amount of guidance. They seldom admit that they need this guidance and they frequently rebel (10) _____ it, but if it is intelligently offered they accept it with enthusiasm. As to personal beliefs, most of adolescents are trying to form political ideas and they have a tendency to be sometimes extremely idealistic, and at other times conventional, blindly accepting what their fathers and grandfathers believed in. Their view on life usually falls in two extremes. On the one hand they are too modest, and on the other hand unreasonably boastful. They tend to be influenced more by a strong character (11) _____ by great intelligence.

Of all periods of life, this is what may best be called the "plastic age". (12) _____ (have) a better understanding of the characteristics and needs of young people at this age is a task (13) _____ falls on both educators and the other people (14) _____ (involve). It may also help the young go through this difficult and critical stage of life in (15) _____ more constructive manner.

II. Vocabulary

A. vision	B. probably	C. worry	D. treatment	E. read	F. clinic	G.
described	H. figure out	I. substituting	J. medical	K. rolled		

My first reaction was annoyance. It was Friday afternoon, and I was within an hour of finishing my work for the week. As I was leaving, a nurse brought me one more patient message. The statement ____1____: "Mrs. Jones called to say that she has had blurred vision (视觉模糊) ever since her ____2____ test this morning." I smiled. Suddenly our tests were causing eye problems.

This week my patients had questioned everything. My patient with high blood pressure had stopped coming to her ____3____ on the advice of an Internet chat room. A woman who had a mental problem was ____4____ St. John's word for her medication. Now Mrs. Jones was imagining problems. I ____5____ my eyes.

My second reaction was ____6____. As I looked through her record, I tried to ____7____ why she would have blurred vision, but nothing in her record explained the new problem. She's ____8____ just anxious, I thought. Still, she wouldn't have called if she had been all right. I picked up the phone.

What I next felt can only be ____9____ as delight. Before I made the call, the nurse ran in: Mrs. Jones called. Her ____10____ is fine. It turned out she picked up the wrong glasses when she left the office. I let out a laugh. Mrs. Jones had been right. Her vision had been blurred.

III. Cloze:

There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading. Some proceed very slowly throughout; others dash along too ____1____ and then have to go back. Poor readers in particular may lack the ability to ____2____ their tensions in reading. A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or ____3____ light reading matter. He may be able to ____4____ a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a ____5____ idea of what the text is about without really reading it. In reading more difficult material, with the intention of taking in the whole of it, he ____6____ more slowly, but even then he will vary his pace, ____7____ on the key words and passages and pass more quickly over the ____8____. A less efficient reader tends to maintain the same speed whatever material he reads. ____9____, even light reading matter gives him little pleasure because he reads so slowly. But this pace may be too fast for really difficult material which requires special concentration at difficult ____10____.

A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to ____11____ is proofreading (校对), in which the reader, in order to ____12____ misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text. This is extremely difficult for most people, since they are accustomed to ____13____ such details. In fact, extreme practice is required to practise this task ____14____ and it can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively ____15____ attention to the general meaning of the text.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. carefully | B. attentively | C. smoothly | D. quickly |
| 2. A. estimate | B. judge | C. vary | D. alter |
| 3. A. familiar | B. similar | C. complex | D. professional |
| 4. A. skim | B. tear | C. mark | D. explore |
| 5. A. vague | B. general | C. special | D. accurate |
| 6. A. continues | B. persists | C. proceeds | D. withdraws |
| 7. A. depending | B. counting | C. passing | D. focusing |
| 8. A. remainder | B. context | C. article | D. principle |
| 9. A. Gradually | B. Consequently | C. wholly | D. personally |
| 10. A. occasions | B. period | C. points | D. functions |
| 11. A. theme | B. subject | C. produce | D. detail |
| 12. A. decide | B. delete | C. produce | D. improve |
| 13. A. notice | B. examine | C. overlook | D. explain |
| 14. A. modestly | B. temporarily | C. efficiently | D. potentially |
| 15. A. constant | B. individual | C. more | D. little |

IV. Reading:

(A)

Wild Track is an organization that aims to protect endangered animals like rhinos. They use a computer program that runs

photos of animal track through an algorithm (演算法). Then the program makes the same observations as a tracker would, allowing scientists to know where individual animals go. However, the program itself needs “training”.

It starts with collecting good photos of prints from endangered animals in captivity (圈养). As people send in photos of tracks from animals in the wild, the FIT program can compare it to tracks from animals it “knows”. As the program becomes more accurate, Wild Track hopes it will become a major tool for monitoring any endangered species.

Anyone can help Wild Track by taking images of tracks and sending them to a partner organization called naturalist.org. The only tool you need is a digital camera or cellphone. After finding a clear track, place one ruler along the bottom of the footprint and another along the left side. Below the footprint, place a note containing your exact name and the date. Holding the camera or cellphone directly above the track, take a photo showing the footprint, rulers and note. Later, visit naturalist.org and follow the instructions on the site to send your photo.

Wild Track needs photos of footprints made not only by animals in captivity but also those living in the wild. In wild places, you should take care not to disturb animals in their natural environment. If you intend to photograph in a wild area that is unknown to you, then you should not go there alone. Instead, go with someone who is familiar with the region and experienced at tracking.

56. How does the writer begin this article about Wild Track?

- A. By discussing the software that it employs.
- B. By praising its recent efforts to raise funds.
- C. By explaining how and when it was founded.
- D. By summarizing different opinions about it.

57. According to this article, which animals are Wild Track mainly interested in?

- A. Those which cause a threat to human settlements.
- B. Those which are now at risk of becoming extinct.
- C. Those which have been illegally kept as pets.
- D. Those which disappeared from the Earth long ago.

58. What does this article talk about in detail?

- A. A list of locations worth exploring.
- B. A strategy for acquiring equipment.
- C. A warning not to engage in hunting.
- D. A technique containing several steps.

59. What does the article suggest doing in wild areas?

- A. Admiring the wild landscape.
- B. Preparing well for wild weather.
- C. Leaving wild creatures alone.
- D. Consuming a diet of wild plants.

(B)

Where communication between a large number of information sources is desired, the sources must be organized into some form of network, as direct connections between any two among a large number would obviously be uneconomical and technically difficult. Generally there are two aspects to the problem of network organization in a geographically distributed (分配) communications system. Since most sources are idle for a great part of the time, it is possible first to combine or concentrate communications traffic in a localized area. Interconnections are then provided between the various concentration points to affect the appropriate distribution of the signals. Network organization involves the design of systems to carry out the concentration and distribution of traffic in an economical manner, with a minimum of time delay.

Telephone and telegraph networks are prime examples of well-established communications network. They consist of both public and private systems. There exist as well many other types of data-gathering and distribution networks—telemetry (遥测)

networks used in the remote control and operation of geographically distributed industrial processes, communications network for railroads, and automobile traffic control in large cities. Timeshared computer systems and computerized airline reservation and bank transaction systems, along with cable television, also are forms of modern data-gathering and distribution network.

5. According to the passage, direct connections between two sources _____.
 A. are quick and economical B. waste money and are difficult to make
 C. are less well-organized D. are more economical than in a network
6. The reason why it is possible to concentrate communications traffic in a network in a localized area is that _____.
 A. most sources are not busy most of the time.
 B. communications sources are distributed over a large area.
 C. a network usually has a large capacity.
 D. it is obviously very easy and inexpensive.
7. One of the chief advantages with a network seems to be _____.
 A. its way of distributing information
 B. its control over a large area
 C. its economy and ease in handling information
 D. its way of concentrating communication traffic
8. Most modern networks are called data-gathering and distribution networks, that is because of _____.
 A. the forms they use B. the designs they assume
 C. the ways they are constructed D. the functions they serve

V. 6 选 4

- A. When you are in trouble at school, your friends will help you.
 B. those who have nice cars and a lot of money
 C. And when you do something good to others, you will feel happy, too
 D. those who have no houses
 E. When you meet with difficulties, you can give them up and be happy
 F. When you meet with difficulties, you can say loudly you are very happy

Happiness is for everyone. You don't need to care about those people who have beautiful houses with large gardens and swimming pools or 1. _____ and so on. Why? Because those who have big houses may often feel lonely and those who have cars may want to walk on the country roads at their free time.

In fact, happiness is always around you if you put your heart into it. 2. _____ When you study hard at your lessons, your parents are always taking good care of your life and your health. When you get success, your friends will say congratulations to you. When you do something wrong, people around you will help you to correct it. 3. _____ All these are your happiness. If you notice a bit of them, you can see that happiness is always around you.

Happiness is not the same as money. It is a feeling of your heart. When you are poor, you can also say you are very happy, because you have something else that can't be bought with money.

4. _____, because you have more chances to challenge yourself. So you cannot always say you are poor and you have bad luck. As the saying goes, life is like a revolving(旋转的)door. When it closes, it also opens. If you take every chance you get, you can be a happy and lucky person.

VI. Translation

1. 鱼中含有丰富的人体所需要的蛋白质。(contain)
 2. 我父亲和那个作家有着多年密切交往。(association)
 3. 老师是否对我们的计划有评论还不清楚。(It)

4. 每年春天, 从世界各地来的鲜花会在我们植物园展出。(display n.)
5. 一旦吉姆(Jim)下定决心, 他的父母很难对他施加影响。(influence)
6. 活力瑜伽(Power Yoga)是最受欢迎的瑜伽体系之一, 其动作强调力量与柔韧。(emphasis)

Lesson 15

解题技巧

无提示词类试题的答题要诀

考点一: 冠词 (名词之前)

1. There once were a goat (山羊) and a donkey(驴)... So the farmer killed _____ goat and gave the donkey medicine made from its heart. 山
2. When I see a child subject to(受到) this kind of pressure, I think of Donnie. He was _____ shy , nervous perfectionist(完美主义者). 受
3. _____ the head of the village was tying up his horse to my car to pull it to my car to pull it to _____ small town some 20 kilometers away.
4. I still remember taking _____ visiting friend from Canada to a local Black Country pub(酒店) for lunch.

[解题技巧] 下列情况很可能填 _____ :

- (1) (空格) +可数 n.(单数); (2) (空格) +形容词+可数 n.(单数)。
- (2) 下列情况下很可能填 _____ :
- (1) (空格) (+形容词)+n.+ of 等介词短语 (表示特指); (2) (空格) (+形容词)+n.+定语从句 (表示特指); (3) (空格) (+形容词)+n.+不定式短语或分词短语 (表示特指)

考点二: 介词 (固定搭配)

1. In short, I believe that it is _____ great use to keep a dairy in English...
2. When I took the money from her grandparents, I looked back _____ the girl, who was giving me the most optimistic, largest smile I had ever seen.
3. She found some good quality pipes _____ sale.
4. He was very tired _____ doing this for a whole day...°

[解题技巧] 当空格后的名词(一般前有限定词)、代词或动词在句中不是作主语、表语, 也不是作动词的宾语时, 那就是作介词的宾语, 即填介词。因为名词和代词最典型的用法是在句中作主语或宾语, 既然不作主语和动词的宾语, 那就是作介词的宾语了, 所以要填介词。具体填什么介词, 可能是由介词与该名词的搭配及其意义来决定, 也可能是由动词或形容词与介词的句式搭配来决定。即: (1) 介词+宾语(名词) (2) 不及物动词+介词+宾语

Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

The Shop Where It's OK to Be Different

When Angela Makey knew her *autistic* (患自闭症的) son Adam wanted to open a comic shop, she laughed out loud. She knew he'd been keen on comics since childhood. But how would he deal with customers and suppliers and all the other jobs (21) _____ are necessary for running a business?

At that time, Adam was looking for a job. He had a degree in philosophy and had learned to live independently, but there

didn't seem to be any suitable jobs for him. The family (22) _____ (hope) he and his younger brother Guy, also with autism, could find work that matched their strengths: reliability, punctuality and attention to detail. But there were no available opportunities.

So the “laughable” comic shop idea began to grow on Angela. Eventually, she used her savings to buy a shop in Cambridgeshire, and seven years ago Niche Comics (23) _____ (bear).

Like many autistic people, Adam loves comics for their world of rich detail and visual expression. He developed an interest in Marvel comic heroes on TV (24) _____ he was seven years old. “They are a reminder (25) _____ it's OK not to be like everyone else,” Adam said. He's now 30, and comics and their heroes are still part of his life.

In the comic shop, the brothers share their *encyclopedic* (渊博的) knowledge of comics with customers. The brothers act as guides in this universe, (26) _____ (introduce) customers to new comics.

The shop attracts many autistic customers. And being autistic (27) _____ turns out to be a big help for the brothers to deal with customers. They are good at (28) _____ (spot) the customers' needs and feelings. “Maybe it's the tone of the voice, the motion of a hand — small details that most people won't pick up on — that I might have *insight* (深刻理解) into,” says Guy.

Of course, the majority of customers who come to the shop are not autistic. Now the brothers get a steady stream of customers who are, both male and female, (29) _____ young children to retired people. Once the shop had established itself, the brothers also began reaching out to people with autism beyond the shop.

Seven years on, Angela is glad she took the risk of helping her sons (30) _____ (create) their dream shop. “This shop has a soul,” the mother says proudly.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. ban	B. relevant	C. pressure	D. jointly
E. channels	F. maintains	G. addresses	H. independently
I. major	J. platform	K. consumption	

New E-Commerce Law Takes Effect

China's new e-commerce law, which was passed last August, took effect on January 1. The law comes amid the rapid development of China into the world's largest e-commerce market.

The law aims to regulate the market and create a sound (31) _____ environment. It covers the requirement for registration and licensing of e-commerce operators, taxation, electronic payment, etc. It also (32) _____ other important aspects of e-commerce, including false advertising, consumer protection, data protection, intellectual property and cybersecurity.

The new law will apply to three types of operators. These include e-commerce (33) _____ operators like Taobao, third-party merchants who sell goods and services on e-commerce platforms, and online *vendors* (供应商) who do business via other network (34) _____, such as social media sites. It means that merchants who sell goods through non-traditional e-commerce platforms, such as WeChat, will fall under the new law. These sellers will now need to finish their business registration and pay (35) _____ taxes.

The law will make all e-commerce platform operators (36) _____ responsible with the merchants for selling any fake or knock-off goods on their websites. Before the law took effect, individual merchants were solely responsible when caught selling *liable* (负有偿付责任的) goods.

The implementation of the law may bring (37) _____ on online *retail* (零售) companies and merchants selling goods through social media sites. Many private shopping agents (known as daigou) are considering whether to continue the service under the new policy since it will increase the management cost and lead to a rise in the product price.

But the new law does not aim to (38) _____ small to medium sized online retailer. Instead, it helps lay the legal foundation for the growth of the e-commerce business industry, (39) _____ order in the market and further promotes its

growth.

Besides, the law will help clean up China's reputation as a (40) _____ source of fake or knock-off goods. In the long term, consumers will benefit from it.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

How Saving Wildlife Benefits Humans

It's no secret that we've lost an overwhelming number of species within that last four decades. These species have all but 41 due to overpopulation, deforestation, consumer culture, climate change, animal exploitation, and other harming sources — all brought about by mankind.

One of the first great rules of *terrestrial* (陆地的) biology is “no species is forever.” 42, this rapid loss of species today is estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than the natural extinction rate. As increasingly accepted theories have argued, we are now in the midst of the sixth great 43.

The Earth consists of plants, animals, water, land, the atmosphere, and humans. *Biodiversity* (生物多样性) 44 the health of the planet and has a great impact on all our lives. Reduced biodiversity means a future where food supplies are *vulnerable* (易受攻击的) to pests and disease, and fresh water is in short supply. If biodiversity 45 impacts our lives in such big ways, then our *conservation* (环保) efforts don't just benefit the environment, they benefit us, too.

One convincing benefit that comes from wildlife conservation efforts is that it ensures food 46. Wildlife conservation promotes agricultural biodiversity, which plays an important role in building a secure and healthy food system. When agricultural biodiversity is 47 and land is cleared for agriculture, extensive habitat loss takes place, as well as undocumented loss of species and massive soil *erosion* (侵蚀).

Another benefit that comes from wildlife conservation is that these 48 protect human health. Conservation International reports that “more than 50 percent of modern medicines and more than 90 percent of traditional medicines come from wild plants and animals.” 49, a world that promotes healthy ecosystems and biodiversity provides crucial *buffers* (缓冲) between disease and humans. A number of studies have 50 reduced diversity among *mammal* (哺乳动物) species and overall decreases in biodiversity to an increase in the *transmission* (传播) of animal-born diseases to humans.

Perhaps the most convincing benefit that comes from wildlife conservation is that it provides us with 51, whether it be economically or socially. Increasing biodiversity and healthy ecosystems improve agricultural productivity, thereby allowing farms to become more 52. Healthy ecosystems that are home to unique species 53 tourists from around the world, which helps the local economy and invites in a new fusion of investment.

Our unsustainable, unconscious, self-interested relationship with the environment has led us into an extremely destructible world. If we do not take action and 54 changing our ways, we are at risk of losing more vital and 55 ecosystems and biodiversity, or at least until the sixth great extinction claims one final species: our own.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. changed | B. existed | C. disappeared | D. evolved |
| 42. A. Furthermore | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Otherwise |
| 43. A. extinction | B. destruction | C. evolution | D. immigration |
| 44. A. threatens | B. localizes | C. strengthens | D. endangers |
| 45. A. infrequently | B. potentially | C. regionally | D. directly |
| 46. A. management | B. inspection | C. development | D. security |
| 47. A. identified | B. cultivated | C. exploited | D. valued |
| 48. A. initiatives | B. consequences | C. intentions | D. contributions |
| 49. A. In addition | B. After all | C. In particular | D. By contrast |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 50. A. adapted | B. turned | C. adjusted | D. linked |
| 51. A. protections | B. opportunities | C. service s | D. nutrients |
| 52. A. standard | B. welcome | C. scarce | D. profitable |
| 53. A. discourage | B. attract | C. forbid | D. protect |
| 54. A. feel like | B. keep on | C. set about | D. argue for |
| 55. A. irreplaceable | B. unpredictable | C. unlimited | D. imbalanced |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Tea, the most typical of English drinks, is a relative latecomer to British shores. Although the custom of drinking tea dates back to the third *millennium* (一千年) BC in China, it was not until the mid-17th century that the drink first appeared in England. It was the Portuguese and Dutch traders who first imported tea to Europe, reaching the Continent by the way of Venice around 1560, with regular shipments by 1610.

Curiously, it was the London coffee houses that were responsible for introducing tea to England. One of the first coffee house merchants to offer tea was Thomas Garway. He sold both liquid and dry tea to the public as early as 1657. Three years later he issued a broadsheet advertising tea at £6 to £10 per pound, *touting* (兜售) its virtues at “making the body active and *lusty* (健壮的)”, and “preserving perfect health until extreme old age”.

Tea gained popularity quickly in the coffee houses, and by 1700 over 500 coffee houses sold it. This distressed the pub owners, as tea cut their sales of beer, and it was bad news for the government, who depended upon a steady stream of *revenue* (税收) from taxes on liquor sales. By 1750 tea had become the favoured drink of Britain’s lower classes.

A 1676 act taxed tea and required coffee house operators to apply for a license. This was just the start of government attempts to control, or at least, to profit from the popularity of tea in Britain. By the mid-18th century the duty on tea had reached a ridiculous 119 percent. This heavy taxation had the effect of creating a whole new industry — tea *smuggling* (走私). Ships from Holland and Scandinavia brought tea to the British coast, then stood offshore while smugglers met them and unloaded the precious cargo in small vessels. The smugglers, often local fishermen, secretly moved the tea inland through underground passages and hidden paths to special hiding places. One of the best hiding places was in the local church!

Even smuggled tea was expensive, however, and therefore extremely profitable, so many smugglers began to *adulterate* (掺假) the tea with other substances, such as willow and sloe leaves. Used tea leaves were also redried and added to fresh leaves.

Finally, in 1784 William Pitt the Younger introduced the Commutation Act, which dropped the tax on tea from 119% to 12.5%, effectively ending smuggling. Adulteration remained a problem, though, until the Food and Drug Act of 1875 brought in severe punishment for the practice.

56. According to the passage, tea drinking _____.
- is the favorite pastime of the Dutch
 - is an important British tradition
 - was well-received by the Portuguese centuries ago
 - could be found everywhere in the world in 1560
57. Who might be annoyed by the popularity of the tea?
- Coffee house owners.
 - Wine sellers.
 - Britain’s lower classes.
 - Smugglers.
58. Which of the following statements about tea smuggling is **TRUE**?
- Churches provided convenience for smuggling.
 - Fishermen and farmers contributed a lot to tea industry.
 - Underground passages and boats were ideal hiding places for tea.

- D. The government encouraged tea smuggling for taxes on tea.
59. How was the order of the tea market finally restored in Britain?
- A. By passing an act related to a tax rise.
- B. By imposing mild punishment.
- C. By punishing those who sold fake tea.
- D. By mixing redried used leaves with fresh tea leaves.

(B)

These are pages pasted on a college bulletin board. It lists part-time job vacancies on campus this semester.

Bilingual Secretary Wanted

Our International Exchange Department requires one part-time bilingual secretary for our office. He / She must be native Mandarin with excellent English competence (better with Japanese). We ask for 8 hours a week (from Monday to Saturday), and working schedule is negotiable. However, English corners are arranged on Thursdays, and therefore we need you to be on site from 3pm to 5pm. Attractive salary and good benefits package, including chances to exchange to foreign countries, are offered to junior and senior year students with excellent secretarial skills, the ability to communicate, an outgoing personality and a strong sense of responsibility.

Please hand in applications with photo, and email to uniied@gmail.com, or call 400-800-100 during office hours to get further information.

International Exchange Department

Advanced Math Teaching Assistants in Need

The Mathematics Department is looking for two Advanced Math teaching assistants. The job is mainly to help freshmen students to deal with math assignments and projects, as well as prepare them for final exams in Week 16.

We hope those applying for the position could meet the following requirements. First, it's necessary for the applicants to be skilled at math. Second, he/she should have at least 2 As in math-related courses with GPA no less than 4.0. Third, the job asks for excellence in both professional skills and patience.

For those who are interested in the position, please send your résumé to unimd@gmail.com before September 15th.

Dr. Jessica Smith

Mathematics Department

Part-time Job Recruitment

Technology Support Department lacks several assistants to work at its help desk.

Contents: A customer service job — answering questions, helping people solve their computer problems, providing basic teaching to new users, etc.

Requirement: the Advanced Computer Test certificate; good interpersonal skills; enthusiasm.

Work hours: from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m.
 early mornings (6 a.m.-9 a.m.): 2 persons
 mornings (9 a.m.- 12 a.m.): 1 person
 afternoons (12 p.m.- 6 p.m.): (full)
 evenings (6 p.m. - 11 p.m.): (full)
 late nights: (11 p.m.-2 a.m.): 2 persons
 weekends: 3 persons

If you are interested, please come to Luking Library 2F (East Side) Room 213 and fill the forms. An interview will be arranged afterwards. New position for the next semester will be released in December.

Mr. Luke Johnson Technology Support Department

60. If you get the position as a secretary, you _____.
 A. have to assist in English corner
 B. have a tight schedule during the week
 C. have the chance to be an exchange student in foreign universities anytime during university
 D. must be a native English speaker who can speak fluent Chinese
61. Why are there so many job vacancies in Technology Support Department?
 A. Because the interview is challenging.
 B. Because applicants have to fill in complicated forms.
 C. Because applicants have to work irregular hours.
 D. Because the Advanced Computer Test certificate is too difficult to obtain.
62. Which of the following statements is correct according to the advertisements?
 A. The advertisements can be found on the school website.
 B. Call for further information of math teaching assistants before September 15th .
 C. More job vacancies in the Mathematics Department will be available in December.
 D. The International Exchange Department needs a communicative and responsible secretary.

VI. Translation

72. 你没必要凡事亲力亲为。(need n.)
73. SARS 之后, 少数人没有吸取教训, 仍以食野味为乐。(enjoy)
74. 我从未意识到个人的命运与国家的命运如此地息息相关。(Never)
75. 为满足人们日益增长的消费需求, 出现了一系列商品和服务, “懒人经济” 迅速发展, 其特性是省时省力便捷。(emerge)

Lesson 16

解题技巧

无提示词类试题的答题要诀

考点三: 代词(作主语用主格, 作宾语用宾格, 注意 it 的特殊用法)

1. She remembered how difficult _____ was to choose a suitable Christmas present for her father.
2. When the time came for me to say goodbye to my friends in my village, I wanted to reward the old woman for the trouble I had caused _____ .
3. It has been said before, but experiencing it myself has made _____ want to say it again: a smile...

[解题技巧]

在句子中作主语或宾语时, 通常填代词, 包括 1. 人称代词(I/me/you/he/him 等)、 2. 指示代词(it/this 等)、 3. 不定代词(something/anything 等)、 4. 名词性物主代词(mine/yours/his/hers 等)、 5. 疑问代词(which/who 等)、 6. 反身代词(不能作主语)(myself/yourself 等) 另, 在名词前作定语就只能用形容词性物主代词(my/your/his/her 等)。从近两年的真题和样题来看, 若要求填物主代词、宾格代词、反身代词等时, 命题人会给出其基本形式——人称代词的主格; 如果题目本身是要求考生填代词的基本形式, 如主格人称代词, it, 或 some, any, another, both 等不定代词, 是不给提示词的。

考点四: 连词或从句引导词 (两个主谓结构连接)

1. Historically, it was famous for industry, which explains _____ the area is called the Black Country.

2. It got its name during the industrial revolution, _____ factory pollution turned the local skies black and local dust from the mines made the soil the same color.

3. Jane paused in front of a counter(柜台) _____ some attractive ties were on display.

4. One day, he came up with an idea _____ he would pluck up (拔起) all of his crop a few inches.

5. [解题技巧]

6. 1. 若并列的两个或几个单词、短语或句子之间没有连词, 可根据前后部分是联合关系(and)、选择关系(or)还是转折关系(but), 填恰当的并列连词。 2. 当空格前后都是句子(一个主谓关系算一个句子), 且这两个句子之间没有关联词时, 就填关联词。具体填哪个关联词, 由两个或几个句子之间的逻辑关系来决定。要分清主句与从句, 弄清从句在整个句子中作何种成分, 确定从句类型。

Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

At first glance, these impressive images look like moment captured by a talented photographer. But you cannot always believe what you see. These pictures, with their incredible photographic details, are in fact the creations ____21____ (draw) by Scottish hyper-realist Paul Cadden.

With often nothing more than a pencil in hand, the 47-year-old artist produces elaborate drawings that could easily ____22____ (mistake) for the work of any modern digital camera. From the wrinkles on a woman's face and beads of water, to a breath of smoke from a cigarette, Cadeen is able to capture ____23____ (complicated) features of his subjects in such painstaking detail that the images look astonishingly real.

Cadden said he began drawing at a very young age and has always been interested in art. With some experience in animation and graphic design, he moves into hyper-realism ____24____ he has a special gift for capturing details.

His creations reflect his love for details, with a single image ____25____ (take) up to six weeks to produce. Working with pencil, graphite and white chalk, Cadden is able to create seven poster-size pieces a year, ____26____ sell for up to \$5,000 each.

The artist explained that he does not want people to focus completely on the techniques involved in his pieces. "I want them to think about the work and ____27____ I'm actually drawing," he said, "I prefer to study the internal aspect of the subject ____28____ _____ focus solely on the external part."

Now, Cadden is planning to take his pieces to more foreign countries, and to hold exhibitions in China, Cuba and Brazil. He hopes to get established enough ____29____ (make) a living from his work. "I want to be doing lots of exhibitions in five years' time. To have a successful solo show is a long-cherished dream of mine," he said. "It's such a fantastic feeling ____30____ somebody buys your paintings and you know the paintings are sitting somewhere in their houses."

Section B

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. established	B. cultural	C. freely	D. introduce	E. official	F. release
G. extremely	H. attraction	I. drew	J. unexpectedly	K. mystery	

A large-scale cultural exploration program *National Treasure* 《国家宝藏》 made its first show on CCTV on Sunday night. In the first episode, the Palace Museum in Beijing showcased three treasures.

As a ____31____ variety show, the *National Treasure* aims to showcase the background stories of national treasures and ____32____ various art forms. In the show, "national treasure keepers" acted by famous and common people will present treasures, telling their stories with the collections and interpreting the historical ____33____. The show aims to inspire the ancient Chinese civilization and make the national treasures "come alive".

This is not the first time for the Palace Museum in Beijing to be ____34____ welcomed online in China, thanks to its efforts in

cultural products and self-promotion in recent years.

Last year, the museum ___35___ so much attention because of the huge success of the three-episode TV documentary, *Masters in the Forbidden City* and a movie with the same name. Over the last few years, the museum has ___36___ 495 signposts and 1,400 new chairs have been provided. In addition, the Palace Museum opened a (an) ___37___ online store on e-commerce platform Taobao, selling related products. It also started their self-promotion through new media, publishing articles to promote the culture of the museum. It ___38___ swept the Internet by its humorous style and interesting content. At the same time, the Palace Museum has published several mobile apps, one of which saw over 200,000 downloads just two weeks after its ___39___ in 2013. Its self-promotion has achieved great results. In 2012, the museum saw 15 million visitors. And it received 16 million visitors last year.

The museum is also a popular ___40___ among foreign leaders. For example, US President Donald Trump and his wife visited the Palace Museum on Nov 8.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

AlphaGo has struck again, defeating Ke Jie, the world's number one Go player, 3-0. After his defeat, the young Chinese prodigy said AlphaGo sees the ___41___ of Go while he could only see a small area around him. This win, coupled with last year's victory over Lee Se-dol, shines a light on the awe-inspiring ___42___ of technology and places AlphaGo among the greatest Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems created to date.

The AI industry is certainly making great advancements, constantly surprising the public with new and interesting tools and making life ___43___. Twenty years ago, just connecting to the Internet was a ___44___. Now, we can do just about anything on our phones, from online banking to ___45___ shows. The shifting sands of technology have placed so many paths in front of humanity that it is hard to ___46___ even the immediate future.

We may talk about how AI can make our lives better, but we also consider the risks. Many stories and films ___47___ around the theme of AI vs. human. One that comes to my mind now is *The Terminator*. The film is about an AI system called Skynet, which was ___48___ to protect humans. What the programmers did not expect was that Skynet began to think. It came to the conclusion that humans were a danger to its existence, so it started a global nuclear war and tried to “___49___” humanity.

AlphaGo's recent achievements highlight the ___50___ that technology and AI can bring about. They also serve to remind us of the ___51___ and risks we may not have had time to think about. Some of us used to ___52___ the possibility of creating an actual “thinking” AI system, or believe that humans will always be able to ___53___ an AI system, but certain facts have now been placed in front of us. All that's left to be done is to ___54___ the actual “thinking” part of advanced AI systems like AlphaGo to more fields. Once that happens, human beings will be pretty much ___55___. If we do not fully understand the risks of AI systems, we might be flying too close to the “sun”, and like Icarus in Greek mythology, we will fall.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. fun | B. secret | C. universe | D. potential |
| 42. A. intelligence | B. advancements | C. risks | D. threats |
| 43. A. easier | B. slower | C. harder | D. faster |
| 44. A. mess | B. headache | C. loss | D. leisure |
| 45. A. live | B. instant | C. immediate | D. direct |
| 46. A. tell | B. frame | C. predict | D. encounter |
| 47. A. reveal | B. reverse | C. resolve | D. revolve |
| 48. A. processed | B. modified | C. introduced | D. developed |
| 49. A. help | B. isolate | C. terminate | D. investigate |
| 50. A. benefits | B. possibilities | C. signals | D. incident |
| 51. A. questions | B. tragedies | C. treasures | D. disasters |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 52. A. analyze | B. develop | C. doubt | D. preview |
| 53. A. outsmart | B. overhead | C. outnumber | D. overtake |
| 54. A. adopt | B. shrink | C. adapt | D. control |
| 55. A. intelligent | B. powerful | C. patriotic | D. outdated |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

In many countries of the world, people can confidently tell you the meaning of their town or city, but most people who live in Manchester, Oxford or Birmingham would not be able to explain what the name of their city means. The name of every British town and city, however, has a long history.

Two thousand years ago, most people living in Britain were Celts. Even the word “Britain” is Celtic. Then the Romans arrived and built camps which became cities called “castra”. This is why there are so many place names in England which end in “-chester” or “-caster” –Manchester, for example.

The Romans never reached Wales or Scotland, and many place names there are Celtic. For example, Welsh place names that begin with “Llan” come from the Celtic word for church.

After the Romans left Britain, it was attacked by tribes called the Anglo-Saxons who were from the area of Europe that is now Germany and Holland. Without the Roman army, it was impossible to protect the country from these people. The names of their villages often ended in “-ham” or “-ton”. Some got their name from the leader of the village, so Birmingham, for example, means “Beormund’s village”.

The Anglo-Saxons were farmers and the landscape was very important to them, so we have villages called Upton (“village on a hill” –a good place to build a village) and Moreton (“village by lake”, where floods could make life tough). Place names that end in “-ford” (a place where you could cross a river) also describe the location of Anglo-Saxon villages.

Twelve hundred years ago, the Vikings came to England from Scandinavia. They traded with the Anglo-Saxons but lived in their own villages. These often ended in “-by” or “-thorpe”. The name “Kirkby” means “a village with a church” and Scunthorpe was the village of a man called Skuma.

Finally, in 1066, England became Norman –the Normans gave us the place name “grange”, which means farm.

And how about London? Experts cannot agree. The Romans called the city Londinium, but they were not the first inhabitants. People once believed that the United Kingdom’s capital city got its name from the castle of a King called Lud, but this is very unlikely. Our best guess today is that the name comes from a Celtic word meaning a fastflowing river. Like a number of British place names, its history is lost in time.

56. The origin of British place names are unfamiliar to many local people because of _____.

- A. the death of the country’s ancient languages.
- B. the long lost history of the names.
- C. their lack of interest in the names.
- D. the frequent changes to the names.

57. According to the article, Stratford-upon-Avon is most likely a town _____.

- A. on a hill
- B. near a castle
- C. built beside a river
- D. with a church

58. Which of the following shows the correct order of the arrival of inhabitants in Britain?

- A. The Celts –The Romans – The Vikings –The Normans –The Anglo Saxons
- B. The Romans –The Celts –The Vikings –The Anglo Saxons–The Normans
- C. The Celts –The Romans –The Anglo Saxons–The Vikings –The Normans
- D. The Romans –The Anglo Saxons–The Celts –The Normans –The Vikings

59. According to the text, where did the name for London come from?

- A. It is puzzling and hard to confirm for sure.
- B. It comes from the term for a fast-flowing river.
- C. The name is short for Londinium.
- D. The name is from the castle of a King.

VI. Translation

72. 越来越多的高中生开始关注他们的职业生涯规划。(attention)

73. 只有通过乘船周边的居民才能容易地到达这个岛上。(Only)

74. 缺乏学习意识是他在上周考试中失败的原因。(account)

75. 那家超市很受欢迎，因为它提供给顾客合理的价格，令人轻松的氛围和范围广泛的产品。(range)