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# 第一讲

## ☆ Grammar

### 定语从句复习

#### 一、定义：

定语从句 (The Attributive Clause) 或称为 \_\_\_\_\_。定语从句在句子中作定语, 用来修饰一个名词、名词词组或者代词。被修饰的名词、名词词组或代词叫做 \_\_\_\_\_; 在先行词和定语从句之间起连接作用的词叫做 \_\_\_\_\_。引导词可分为“\_\_\_\_\_”和“\_\_\_\_\_”。他们的作用为 \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_。

#### 二、限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

(1) 限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分, 去掉它主句意思往往不完整或不明确, 译成汉语时常放在被修饰的对象之前; 非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明, 去掉了也不会影响主句的主要意义, 它与主句之间通常用逗号分开, 译成汉语时常可译成一个并列的句子。

*He has two sons, who work in the same company. (He has only two sons)* 他有两个儿子, 他们在同一家公司工作。(\_\_\_\_\_)

*He has two sons who work in the same company. (Perhaps he has more than two sons.)* 他有两个在同一家公司里工作的儿子。(\_\_\_\_\_)

(2) 非限定性定语从句还能将整个主句作为先行词, 对其进行修饰, 这时从句谓语动词要用第三人称单数; 例如:

*He seems not to have caught what I meant, which greatly upsets me.* 他似乎没理解我的意思, 这使我心烦。

★★ 说明: 在非限定性定语从句中: ①关系代词 *that* 和关系副词 *why* 不能引导非限定性定语从句。②关系代词和关系副词在任何情况下都不省略。

#### 三、关系代词和关系副词

关 系 代 词	例 句
<i>that</i> 在从句中做主 语, 宾语或表语	指物 <i>It's a question that needs careful consideration.</i> <i>The house (that) they built in 1990 stayed up in the earthquake.</i>
	指人 <i>The girl (that) we saw yesterday is Tom's sister</i>

★ 注意: 当关系代词在从句中作宾语时, 可以省略。

<i>which</i> 在从句中做主 语, 宾语或表 语	指物	<i>They needed a plant which didn't need as much water as rice.</i> <i>The farm (which) we visited yesterday is located in the suburb of Beijing.</i>
<i>who</i> 在从句中 作主语或宾语 <i>whom</i> 作宾语	指人	<i>He is the man who wants to see you.</i> 作主语 <i>The man to whom you spoke was a scientist.</i> 作宾语
<i>whose</i> 在从句中作 定语	指人或 物	<i>Edison is a great inventor whose fame is world-wide.</i> <i>Please pass me the book whose cover (=of which the cover/the cover of which) is green.</i>
<i>as</i> 在从句中作主 语, 宾语或表 语	指人或 物	<i>As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health.</i> 作宾语

关 系 副 词	例 句
<i>when</i> 指时间	<i>The day came at last when I went to college.</i>

where 指地点	I visited the school where I studied when I was a child.
why 指原因	The reason why he failed in the race is that he fell on to the ground.

★ 注意：关系副词里面没有 how。

## 第二篇 定语从句考点

### 考点一：that 和 which 的选择

(1) that 指物时一般可以与 which 互换，但在下列情况引导词只用 that，不用 which。

①当先行词为 all, much, little, few, none, something, anything, everything, nothing 等不定代词时，如：a. All \_\_\_\_\_ can be done has been done.

b. I am sure she has something (\_\_\_\_\_) you can borrow.

He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man. 不到长城非好汉。

② 先行词被 all, every, no, some, any, little, few, much, the only, the very, the last, 修饰时：

I've read all the books (\_\_\_\_\_) you gave me.

③先行词是序数词、形容词最高级或被它们修饰时。

This is the best \_\_\_\_\_ has been used against pollution.

This is the first composition (\_\_\_\_\_) he has written in English.

④当有两个或两个以上分别表示人和物的先行词时，这个定语从句要用 that 而不用 who (whom)和 which 引导。如：

He talked about the teachers and schools (\_\_\_\_\_) he had visited.

⑤先行词是疑问词 who, which, what 时，定语从句用 that 而不用 who, (whom)和 which 引导

a. Who is the person \_\_\_\_\_ is standing at the gate?

b. Which of us \_\_\_\_\_ knows something about physics does not know this?

c. What \_\_\_\_\_ is on the table belongs to me?

⑥当先行词在主句中作表语，而关系代词在从句中也作表语时，

China is no longer the country \_\_\_\_\_ it used to be.

### (2) 只用 which 的情况

①在非限制性定语从句中，只用 which，不用 that.

The weather turned out to be good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.

②当动词短语中的介词提前时，只用 which，不用 that.

This is the house in \_\_\_\_\_ Lu Xun once lived.

2. 先行词是主句的整个内容，如果定语放主句后，即可用 as 也可用 which 引导.

(1) He failed in the exam, \_\_\_\_\_ (=which) is natural.

(2) She seems a scientist, \_\_\_\_\_ (=which) in fact she is.

(3) Grammar is not a dead rule, which (=as) I have said before.

3. 如果从句在主句前，这时要用 as 而不用 which 引导。如：

\_\_\_\_\_ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

=The moon travels round the earth once every month, as is known to everybody.

=\_\_\_\_\_ is known to everybody that the moon travels round the earth once every month.

=\_\_\_\_\_ is known to everybody is that the moon travels round the earth once every month.

4.as 代表前面主句意思时，有“正如...”之意，而 which 没有此意思，从句中的动词常是 expect, know, see, think, want, suppose 等。

(1) He won the match, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected.

(2) He agreed to the plan, \_\_\_\_\_ was to be expected.

(3) The police were looking for him, \_\_\_\_\_ he thought.

5. as 在从句中作主语时，后面常接行为动词的被动语态，如 be known, be said, be reported 等，如从句中行为动词是主动语态，一般要用 which 作主语。

(1) She has been late again, \_\_\_\_\_ was expected.

(2) Tom has made great progress, \_\_\_\_\_ made us happy.

6. 当非限制性定语从句的谓语是一个复合结构时，只能用 which 引导。

*Betty always tells a lie, \_\_\_\_\_ her parents find strange.*

7. 当非限制性定语从句为否定句时，常用 which 引导。

*Mr. Smith usually praises his student Rose in public, \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't like at all.*

### 考点三：如何判定用关系代词还是用关系副词

关系代词与关系副词的选用，应看引导词在定语从句中充当什么成分；

- 1) 若作状语，就用 where, when, why 等关系副词
- 2) 若作主语、宾语或定语，则用关系代词 who/that/which, whom/which, whose 等。
- 3) 当定语从句中缺少先行词时，应加补先行词 the one;

(1) a. *The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he missed the speech is that he forgot the time.*

b. *The reason ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) he gave us sounded reasonable.*

(2) a. *I'll never forget the days ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) we spent together in Paris.*

b. *I'll remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed together.*

(3) a. *Is this the factory ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) we visited last year?*

b. *Is this the house ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) Lincoln once lived?*

c. *Is this house the one ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) we visited last year?*

### 考点四：关系代词前介词的确定

1. 根据从句中动词与先行词的逻辑关系。

e.g. *Is that the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ you often write articles?*

2. 根据从句中动词或形容词的习惯搭配，如：

e.g. *Can you explain to me how to use these idioms \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not sure.*

3. 根据先行词与介词的搭配习惯，请体会：

e.g. *1949 was the year \_\_\_\_\_ the P.R.C. was founded.*

4. 非限制性定与从句中，要表示先行词的一部分时，可用“数词/代词 + of + 关系代词”的结构，如：

e.g. *There are 50 students in our class, two-thirds \_\_\_\_\_ have been to Beijing.*

5. Whose 从句可转换为“of + 关系代词”型，如：

e.g. *They live in a house, whose door opens to the south.*

= *They lived in a house, \_\_\_\_\_ the door opens to the south.*

= *They lived in a house, the door \_\_\_\_\_ opens to the south.*

6. 关系副词 when, where, why 可以用适当的介词+which 来替代。如：when=in/on/at...+which, where=in/on/at...+which, why=for + which 介词的位置非常灵活，有时放在关系代词之前，有时放在动词之后。

1). *I won't forget the date when ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) I was born.*

2). *This is the room where ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) I lived.*

= *This is the room which I lived in.*

3). *I don't know the reason why ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) he haven't come today.*

4). *Tom still remembers the days when ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) they lived in Tianjin.*

### 巩固练习 1

#### 一、which / that ; who/that/whose

1. There is little in his speech \_\_\_\_\_ is interesting.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. as                      D. what
- 1) He said nothing \_\_\_\_\_ made me angry.  
2) He said nothing, \_\_\_\_\_ made me angry.  
A. that, that                      B. this, this                      C. that, which                      D. which, that
3. The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. if
4. The house \_\_\_\_\_ we live is not big.  
A. in that                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. that
5. Finally, the thief handed to the police everything \_\_\_\_\_ he had stolen.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. whatever                      D. that
6. He is not the man \_\_\_\_\_ he was before.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. as

7. He often talked about the artists and paintings \_\_\_\_\_ impressed him greatly.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. that                      D. /
8. The last place \_\_\_\_\_ we visited was the Great Wall.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. it
9. Is oxygen the only gas \_\_\_\_\_ helps fire burn?  
A. that                      B. /                      C. which                      D. it
10. ①The woman \_\_\_\_\_ husband was wounded in the war was crying.  
②The woman \_\_\_\_\_ was wounded in the war was crying.  
A. who, whose                      B. whose, whom  
C. whose, who                      D. which, that
11. Who \_\_\_\_\_ has common sense will do such a thing?  
A. whom                      B. that                      C. which                      D. as
12. I'd like a car \_\_\_\_\_ front lights are big and round.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. of which

## 二、 which/as ; the same...as/that, such...as/that, so...that/as

13. \_\_\_\_\_, the Heng Shan Mountain is famous for its beauty.  
A. It is known to us all that                      B. It is known to all  
C. As is known to all                      D. As we all know that
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the Heng Shan Mountain is famous for its beauty.  
A. It is known to us all that                      B. It is known to all  
C. As is known to all                      D. As we all know that
15. – Did you pass the final examination?  
-- No, I'm afraid I had a hard time, \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case.  
A. it                      B. as                      C. that                      D. what
16. He must be from Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen from his skin.  
A. that                      B. as                      C. who                      D. what
17. That passenger was very impolite to the conductor, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made things even worse.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. what                      D. which
18. He is not the same man \_\_\_\_\_ he used to be.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. as
19. ①I want to buy the same watch as the one \_\_\_\_\_ you are wearing.  
②This watch is the same watch \_\_\_\_\_ I lost in the hotel.  
A. as, as                      B. that, as                      C. as, which                      D. as, that
20. You made the same mistake \_\_\_\_\_ you had made last time.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. as                      D. whose
21. Such film \_\_\_\_\_ was shown yesterday is not suitable for children.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. which                      D. what
22. He is such an honest man \_\_\_\_\_ we respect him.  
He is such an honest man \_\_\_\_\_ we respect.  
A. that, who                      B. that, as                      C. as, that                      D. that, whom
23. He bought so lovely a toy bear \_\_\_\_\_ his son liked very much.  
He bought so lovely a toy bear \_\_\_\_\_ his son liked it very much.  
A. that, that                      B. as, that                      C. which, that                      D. which, as

## 三、 that/which; when; where; why; prep + which

24. I 'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together.  
I'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we worked together.  
A. when, when                      B. that, that                      C. when, that                      D. that, when
25. ①I'll spend my holiday in Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle lives.  
②I'll spend my holiday in Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ lies on the coast.  
A. who, which                      B. which, where  
C. where, which                      D. that, where

26. ①This is the very room \_\_\_\_\_ I slept in that evening.  
 ②This is the very room \_\_\_\_\_ I sleep in the evening.  
 A. which, where                      B. that , in which  
 C. /, which                              D. where, that
27. ①Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_ has a population of over 10,000,000, is a very beautiful city.  
 ②Beijing is the most beautiful city \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever visited.  
 ③Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_ I spent my last summer holiday, is a very beautiful city.  
 A. which, that, where                      B. where, that , which  
 C. that, where , where                      D. as, which, which
28. The days are gone \_\_\_\_\_ we Chinese were weak.  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. on which                      D. when
29. There is no dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ you can find everything.  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. where                      D. there
30. Is there a cinema nearby \_\_\_\_\_ I can see a film?  
 A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. it
31. You can come on Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_ the manager will be back.  
 A. which                      B. when                      C. that                      D. and when
32. Can you think of a situation \_\_\_\_\_ this idiom can be used?  
 A. where                      B. when                      C. with which                      D. which
33. Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go to the forest when they remembered the scenes \_\_\_\_\_ people were eaten by the tiger. ('05 广东卷-35)  
 A. in which                      B. by which                      C. which                      D. that

**四、prep+ which / whom; whose; the + n. + of which/whom; 表部分的词+ of which; prep + which**

34. ①The only spade with \_\_\_\_\_ we planted trees is missing.  
 ②The only spade \_\_\_\_\_ we planted trees with is missing.  
 A. that, which                      B. which, that  
 C. whose, of which                      D. whom, whose
35. This is the shop \_\_\_\_\_ I often speak to you.  
 A. where                      B. which                      C. of which                      D. in which
36. 1) I don't like the way \_\_\_\_\_ you listen with your mouth half open.  
 2) This is not the way \_\_\_\_\_ we came last time.  
 A. that, that                      B. in which, in which  
 C. in which, by which                      D. that, which
37. Nearby were several boats \_\_\_\_\_ they had come.  
 A. in which                      B. by which                      C. with which                      D. for which
38. He is a man of great experience, \_\_\_\_\_ much can be learned.  
 A. who                      B. that                      C. from whom                      D. from which
39. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.  
 A. that                      B. who                      C. from whom                      D. to whom
40. The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the jobs \_\_\_\_\_ they are being trained. ('05 江西卷-25)  
 A . in that                      B . for that                      C . in which                      D . for which
41. The man \_\_\_\_\_ she had been married for 30 years deserted her.  
 A. to whom                      B. whom                      C. with whom                      D. to who
42. He has many books, most of \_\_\_\_\_ are in English.  
 He has many books, and most of \_\_\_\_\_ are in English.  
 A. which, them                      B. which, which  
 C. them, which                      D. which, that
43. She decided to sell the house \_\_\_\_\_ windows were almost broken.  
 A. whose                      B. which                      C. that                      D. of which
44. She decided to sell the house \_\_\_\_\_ the windows were almost broken.  
 A. whose                      B. which                      C. that                      D. of which
45. We visited a few factories, \_\_\_\_\_ had a good market at home and abroad.  
 A. their products                      B. these products

- C. those products                      D. the products of which
46. I have many friends, \_\_\_\_\_ some are businessmen . ('05 全国卷 I-24)
- A. of them                  B. from which                  C. who of                  D. of whom
47. Nathan Hale, \_\_\_\_\_ the British guard had found the maps of the British army's defence works, faced his enemy bravely.
- A. in whose boot          B. in which boot                  C. whose boot                  D. which boot

## 模块训练 1

### 词组讲解

单项选择题

1. --- I feel so bad about upsetting your plans. --- Oh, \_\_\_\_\_. It really doesn't matter.  
A. come on     B. forget it     C. go ahead     D. it depends
2. Would you mind going to \_\_\_\_\_ the kids from school?  
A. carry     B. fetch     C. take     D. obtain
3. We can advise the manger, but in the end, it is he who has the \_\_\_\_\_ say.  
A. female     B. fond     C. final     D. full
4. The jacket's fine, but the trousers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are fit     B. aren't fit     C. fit     D. don't fit
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions very carefully when filling in the form.  
A. Follow     B. Following     C. Followed     D. To follow
6. Because of \_\_\_\_\_ competition, prices of food are likely to drop.  
A. federal     B. fierce     C. friendly     D. fundament
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful to lie on the beach and enjoy the sunshine.  
A. feels     B. is felt     C. is feeling     D. is to feel.
8. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in this house. Can't I turn on the heating?  
A. freezing cold     B. frozen cold     C. freezing coldly     D. frozen coldly
9. He hopes his wife can come back and make a \_\_\_\_\_ start.  
A. foggy     B. fierce     C. fresh     D. flexible
10. \_\_\_\_\_, everything \_\_\_\_\_ all right in the end.  
A. Fortunate; worked out     B. Fortunately; worked out  
C. Fortunate; figured out     D. Fortunately; figured out

**选词填空 (写到作业本上)**

form	fool	forecast	fear	fee	fellow	field	fine	firm	function
------	------	----------	------	-----	--------	-------	------	------	----------

1. Police \_\_\_\_\_ that there may be further terrorist attacks.
2. The entrance \_\_\_\_\_ to the park have gone up by 50%.
3. He said a \_\_\_\_\_ named Leroy was the best pilot.
4. Cole is the most famous expert in the \_\_\_\_\_ of engineering.
5. The driver was \_\_\_\_\_ \$300 for careless driving.
6. Corey was always a \_\_\_\_\_ believer in God.
7. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ me --- I know he's already given you the money.
8. According to the weather \_\_\_\_\_, it's going to stay hot for the rest of the week.
9. The alarm system was not \_\_\_\_\_ when the paintings were stolen.
10. Love and trust should \_\_\_\_\_ the basis of a marriage.

## 二. 阅读理解

## 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.

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

Estimates indicate that between 15 and 20 thousand species of butterflies exist around the world. A number of these species are endangered, over 20 in Japan 52 . Although that number

may seem small, losing even one species would be \_53\_. Nowadays scientists even look to butterflies as a \_54\_ of the environment's health, since they are \_55\_ to environmental changes. Many environmentalists around the world are eager to protect the endangered butterflies from extinction. The American Museum of Natural History in New York, for example, has an unusual butterfly exhibit. This exhibit \_56\_ the important role that butterflies play in our environment.

In recent years, environmental groups have made significant progress in \_57\_ endangered butterfly populations. Governments throughout Asia have passed laws to help protect endangered wildlife, including butterflies. An area called Butterfly Valley in Assam, India, has become the focus of conscious \_58\_ to protect the butterflies' habitat (栖息地). Other projects in Serbia, Japan, and Canada are also hoping to \_59\_. Some of these efforts are already starting to work. The population of the El Segundo Blue Butterfly in California, for instance, has increased by 8 percent since 2010.

Finding a cure for the butterfly crisis is, \_60\_, not just for environmental groups. \_61\_ citizens can plant butterfly gardens to support and enjoy these gentle creatures. A group of female prisoners in Belfair, Washington, are helping to rescue an endangered species called Taylor's Checkerspot. They recognize how \_62\_ seemingly insignificant creatures can be. The world cannot afford to lose any butterflies. As environmentalist John Muir once \_63\_, "When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it \_64\_ to everything else in the Universe."

- |                       |                     |                      |                  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 50. A. colors         | B. bodies           | C. wings             | D. feelers       |
| 51. A. out of control | B. in great danger  | C. on the fly        | D. out of date   |
| 52. A. nearby         | B. though           | C. besides           | D. alone         |
| 53. A. predictable    | B. possible         | C. imaginable        | D. terrible      |
| 54. A. factor         | B. picture          | C. measure           | D. display       |
| 55. A. exposed        | B. accustomed       | C. sensitive         | D. resistant     |
| 56. A. highlights     | B. changes          | C. replaces          | D. finds         |
| 57. A. preserving     | B. controlling      | C. observing         | D. recognizing   |
| 58. A. projects       | B. efforts          | C. steps             | D. groups        |
| 59. A. set an example | B. keep the promise | C. make a difference | D. take the time |
| 60. A. however        | B. furthermore      | C. otherwise         | D. therefore     |
| 61. A. Distinguished  | B. Leading          | C. Senior            | D. Ordinary      |
| 62. A. graceful       | B. significant      | C. pitiful           | D. mysterious    |
| 63. A. proposed       | B. commented        | C. promised          | D. recommended   |
| 64. A. restricted     | B. adapted          | C. contributed       | D. tied          |

### 三 翻译

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

- 柴可夫斯基(Tchaikovsky)作为天鹅湖的作曲家被人们所牢记。(remember)
- 他到家的时候, 他发现他的钱包被偷了。(find)
- 让彼得惊讶的是, 他的爸爸给他留下了一大笔财富。(leave)
- 我们班由 42 名学生构成, 大部分学生是女生。(make)
- 我们忘不得我住在乡下的那些年, 这对我的生活产生了积极的影响。(impact)

## 第二讲

### ☆ Grammar

#### 定语从句复习

#### 考点五：定语从句中的谓语动词的单复数形式



1. 当定语从句中的关系代词在从句中作主语时，定语从句中的谓语动词在人称、数的方面应该与先行词保持一致。

1. The Great Wall is one of the world-famous buildings that attract lots of visitors.

2. The Great Wall is the only one of the buildings on the earth that is seen from the moon.

3. I, who am your teacher, will try my best to help you.

4. The man who lives downstairs speaks English fluently.

2. 当定语从句修饰的是主句的整个意思时，从句的谓语动词的形式用单数形式。

His movie won several awards at the film festival, which was beyond his wildest dream.

#### 考点六：way 和 time 后接定语从句的情况：

1. 当先行词是 way，且意为“方式、方法”时且关系词在从句中作状语时，引导定语从句的关系词有下列三种形式。如：

(04 湖北) What surprised me was not what he said but the way (in which/that/不填) he said it.

注意：下面两个句子中的关系词的不同，试比较：

The way (that/ which/不填) he explained to us was quite simple. 他向我们解析的那种方法很简单。

The way (that/in which/不填) he explained the sentence to us was difficult to learn. 他向我们解析句子的那种方法很难学到。

2. 当先行词是 time 时，若 time 做“次数”讲，关系词应用 that 且可以省略。如 time 做“一段时间”讲，应用关系副词 when 或介词 at/during + which 引导定语从句。

I could hardly remember how many times (that) I have failed.

This was at a time when/during which there were no radios, no telephones or no TV sets.

#### 考点七：先行词是表示抽象时间和抽象地点概念的定语从句

1. 当先行词是 case, point, situation, condition, position, stage, activity, job, sport, career 等表示抽象地点、地步、环境、形势等含义的名词时，我们常使用关系副词 where

(1) We are just trying to reach a point \_\_\_\_\_ both sides will sit down together and talk.

(2) Footy, which is short for Australian rules football, is a mix of soccer and rugby, a sport \_\_\_\_\_ players hold the ball and run with it.

2. 当先行词为 occasion 时，我们通常使用关系副词 when

Occasions are quite rare when I have the time to spend a day with my kids.

## 考点八：定语从句与其他句型的区别

### 1. 定语从句与并列句的区别

定语从句与并列句的主要区别为：定语从句一般都是用关系代词或关系副词引起，而并列句用 but, so, and 等表示转折、因果、并列关系的连词或分号连接。例如：

① *They put forward a lot of plans at the meeting, none of \_\_\_\_\_ were carried out in their work.*

② *They put forward a lot of plans at the meeting, but none of \_\_\_\_\_ were carried out in their work.*

### 2. 定语从句与状语从句的区别

(1) where 引导定语从句时，前面一定要有表示地点的先行词，where 是关系副词，在从句中作地点状语。where 引导状语从句时，where 是从属连词，where 引导的从句修饰主句的谓语动词，where 前面没有表示地点的先行词。例如：

a. *After living in Paris for fifty years, he returned to the small town where he grew up as a child.*

b. *You should make it a rule to leave things where you can find them again.*

(2) when 引导定语从句时，前面一定要有表示时间的先行词，when 是关系副词，在从句中作时间状语

a. *We are living in an age when many things are done on computer.*

b. *The students all stopped talking, when they heard the teacher's footsteps ,*

### 3. 定语从句与同位语从句的区别

1) 从句所修饰词的不同。同位语从句所修饰词通常是少数一些表示抽象意义的名词，如 belief, doubt, fact, hope, idea, news, possibility, thought, order, suggestion, wish, answer, information, conclusion, decision, discovery, knowledge, law, opinion, problem, promise, proof, question, report, truth, risk 等。定语从句的先行词可以指人、物等。例如：

(1) *He has told us a fact that drinking too much does harm to our health. (\_\_\_\_\_)*

(2) *We have no idea that her mother was a professor ten years ago. (\_\_\_\_\_)*

(3) *This is the book that I bought yesterday. (\_\_\_\_\_)*

2) 连接词的作用不同。连接同位语从句的 that 只起连接作用，不在从句中担任任何句子成分。whether 和 how 可以引导同位语从句，但不能引导定语从句。关系代词和关系副词除了连接从句的作用外，还在定语从句中充当一定的句子成分，常见的关系代词和关系副词有 that, which, who, whose, whom, when, where, why, as 等。

3) 从句作用的不同。定语从句具有形容词或副词的特点, 对先行词起修饰、限定作用, 描述先行词的性质或特征, 与先行词之间是所属关系。同位语从句具有名词的特点, 对中心词作进一步补充解释, 是中心词的具体内容。例如:

(1) *The man that you saw just now is my bother.* (\_\_\_\_\_)

(2) *The suggestion that the meeting be put off proved right.* (\_\_\_\_\_)

(3) *The suggestion that he had made is that the meeting be put off.* (\_\_\_\_\_)

#### 4. 定语从句与强调句型的区别

1). 强调句型“*It be + 被强调部分 + that / who...*”是对某部分加强语气, 强调语气的连接词只能是 *that, who*, 而定语从句中的引导词可以是 *who, that, whom, when, where* 等; 强调句型如果去掉强调结构 *It was/is...that*, 原句不缺少任何成分。强调句中的 *that* 是个虚词, 没有实在意义, 只是起着标志性的结构作用, 一般不能省略。

(1) *It was in the library that I saw her yesterday.* (\_\_\_\_\_)

(2) *It is the shop where my sister was robbed by a man with a mask covering his face.*  
(\_\_\_\_\_)

(3) *It was not until 1920 that regular radio broadcast began.* (\_\_\_\_\_)

(4) *It was 1920 when regular radio broadcast began.* (\_\_\_\_\_)

2) 有些强调句型中含有一个定语从句, 这往往给理解带来一定的难度。

(1) *It was in the lab that was set up last year that they finished the experiment.*

(*that was set up last year* 是定语从句, *that* 在从句中作主语, 并可被 *which* 替换)

(2) *It was the students who came from our school that won the first prize in the contest.*

(*who came from our school* 是定语从句, *who* 在从句中作主语)

#### 巩固练习 2

1. His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ was beyond his wildest dream.
2. It was on the farm \_\_\_\_\_ we worked that I got to know her.
3. Last week, only two people came to look at the house, neither of \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to buy it.
4. We shouldn't spent our money testing so many people, most of \_\_\_\_\_ are healthy
5. Whenever I met her, \_\_\_\_\_ was fairly often, she greeted me with a sweet smile.
6. A person \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail account is full won't be able to send or receive any e-mails.

7. After graduation she reached a point in her career \_\_\_\_\_ she heeded to decision what to do.
8. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, \_\_\_\_\_ they learn simple games and songs.
9. Today, we'll discuss a number of cases \_\_\_\_\_ beginners of English fail to use the language properly.
10. The thought of going back home was \_\_\_\_\_ kept him happy while he was working abroad .
11. It is reported that two schools, both of \_\_\_\_\_ are being built in my hometown, will open next year.
12. Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity \_\_\_\_\_ sight matters more than hearing.
13. Chan's restaurant on Baker Street, \_\_\_\_\_ used to be poorly run, is now a successful business.
14. I have reached a point in my life \_\_\_\_\_ I am supposed to make decisions of my own.
15. Eric received training in computer for one year, after \_\_\_\_\_ he found a job in a big company.
16. By nine o'clock, all the Olympic torch bearers had reached the top of Mount Qomolangma, above \_\_\_\_\_ appeared a rare rainbow soon.
17. The growing speed of a plant is influenced by a number of factors, most of \_\_\_\_\_ are beyond our control.
18. The Science Museum, \_\_\_\_\_ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's tourist attractions.
19. Occasions are quite rare \_\_\_\_\_ I have the time to spend a day with my kids.
20. Later in this chapter cases will be introduced to readers \_\_\_\_\_ consumer complaints have resulted in changes in the law.
21. The road conditions there turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.
22. Tomorrow is Tom's birthday. Have you got any idea \_\_\_\_\_ the party is to be held?
23. They will fly to Washington, \_\_\_\_\_ they plan to stay for two or three days.
24. We went through a period \_\_\_\_\_ communications were very difficult in the rural areas.
25. Yesterday she sold her car, \_\_\_\_\_ she bought a month ago.
26. I find teaching fun and challenging, \_\_\_\_\_ is a job \_\_\_\_\_ you are doing something serious but interesting .
27. It's helpful to put children in a situation \_\_\_\_\_ they can see themselves differently.

28. A good friend of mine from \_\_\_\_\_ I was born showed up at my home right before I left for Beijing.
29. Many children, \_\_\_\_\_ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
30. I was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, a city \_\_\_\_\_ name will create a picture of beautiful trees and green grass in our mind.
31. Life is like a long race \_\_\_\_\_ we compete with others to go beyond ourselves.
32. My friend showed me round the town, \_\_\_\_\_ was very kind of him.
33. The house \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up has been taken down and replaced by an office building.
34. She brought with her three friends, none of \_\_\_\_\_ I had ever met before.
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high school is increasing.

### 模块训练 2

#### 一 词汇练习

##### 单项选择

- Do you understand? --- Yeah, we've \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. got B. gained C. grasped D. guessed
- I missed a \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to become a millionaire.  
A. gold B. golden C. handsome D. generous
- As the weeks \_\_\_\_\_, I became more and more worried.  
A. went on B. went away C. went by D. went out
- Don't be hard \_\_\_\_\_ Jack; after all, he's a child.  
A. on B. to C. for D. with
- Some people find the idea of relativity difficult to \_\_\_\_\_. I can't understand it, either.  
A. give B. handle C. seize D. grasp
- Regular exercise is a good habit for kids to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. develop B. break C. become D. grow
- Can you give me a \_\_\_\_\_? I need some help.  
A. hand B. game C. harmony D. gift
- \_\_\_\_\_ it happens, I know someone who might be able to help you.  
A. When B. As C. With D. Whatever
- Her confidence \_\_\_\_\_, and soon she was able to go out driving on her own.  
A. gained B. grew C. greeted D. glared
- She had \_\_\_\_\_ sat down when the phone rang.  
A. nearly B. badly C. generally D. hardly

##### 选词填空 (写到作业本上)

hand down hand out give away glance at grow up go about hang up grow into  
get over give in

- Don't worry about Henry --- he'll soon \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.
- As the sad news, Sue tried to smile, but her voice \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_.
- Although I disagreed, I had to \_\_\_\_\_ to dad --- he's usually right anyway.
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ his watch and told us the time.
- The ring was \_\_\_\_\_ to her from her grandmother.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ leaflets to members of the audience.

- 7) At the end of the telephone conversation, I said goodbye and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) That little girl \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely young woman.
- 9) Boys, what do you want to be when you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10) I want to learn German but I don't know the best way to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## 二 . 十一选十练习

**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. consider B. collect C. ambitions D. professions E. available  
F. go G. preform H. involve I. accessible J. equipment K. surgery

The last year of high school is a time for hard work and also a time for thinking. At this time, you have to start thinking about the future and what you want to do after graduation. In this article, I am going to discuss some of the options \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ you.

When choosing a career, you should consider all the aspects of a job. For example, there is the so-called glamorous (迷人的) job of beginning a model or an actor. Would you like to be famous, wear diamonds, go to parties and relax on cushions in private jets or helicopters? In reality, these people have to spend long hours traveling, and only a very small number of them are successful. Those who are successful and famous are under huge pressure to appear young and beautiful. Most actors and models are always on a diet, and many have painful \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ to make their faces and bodies look more attractive. It does not seem that glamorous now, does it?

Other popular \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ for young people include careers in law or business. Many people have \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ to become successful as a lawyer or business person, but they do not \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ the stress and pressure that come with these jobs. These can be well-paid and interesting jobs, but you also have to work very long hours. Also, sometimes as a boss in the business world, you have to make difficult decisions that hurt people, and being a lawyer can \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ facing tough moral issues.

On the other hand, some people find more unusual jobs that are better suited to their talents and interests. A few years ago, when I was hiking in the Grand Canyon National Park in the USA, I met a man living by a stream in a tent surrounded by technical \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_, and his only neighbors were the birds and squirrels in the nearby trees. His job was to check noise pollution in the park zones. He loved camping, and his job was like a holiday for him. There are many other people doing unusual jobs, such as a beer taster at a brewery, a person who designs fireworks displays and a person who tests rides for amusement parks.

Similarly, many ordinary jobs may look dull, but they are as essential as water to our society. As we \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ through our daily lives, we meet many different kinds of people--shop assistants; drivers; barbers and cleaners. These jobs may not seem very attractive, but they are all important. For example, if no one was to \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ the rubbish, the streets would soon become very dirty and unpleasant, the number of rats would increase, and disease would spread. These people, who \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ such ordinary but vital tasks, allow people to go about their daily lives.

## 三 . verb Filling

61. The water will be further polluted unless some measures \_\_\_\_\_(take)
62. —I haven't seen you for ages. Haven't you graduated from college?  
—Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_(study) English for four years in Nanjing University.
63. The water \_\_\_\_\_(feel) cool when I jumped into the pool for morning exercise.
64. I don't understand why you \_\_\_\_\_(change) your mind constantly! we haven't been able to decide where to spend our holiday, you know?
65. where \_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_(put) my book? I can't find it anywhere.
66. During the last three decades, the number of people participating in physical fitness programmes \_\_\_\_\_(increase) sharply.
67. We plan to reach the North Pole in mid-July, and by then we \_\_\_\_\_(walk) for six weeks.
68. My father fell while he \_\_\_\_\_(ride) his bicycle and hurt himself.

69. Look at the timetable . Flight 4026\_\_\_\_\_ (take) off at 18:20.  
70. He \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the Atlantic at this time tomorrow.

#### 四 . 阅读理解

It was early in 1981 when I first met George. I was in my early 30s, seeking a creative outlet unrelated to the humdrum of housework and raising little ones. My children, then aged three and five, were just entering kindergarten and school life. At 65, George had recently retired and was seeking a rewarding hobby for his golden years. For both of us, painting was ‘it’ and we met at local TAFE painting class. Thus began a friendship that was to last for 25 years – until the day he died.

In the late 1950s, George arrived in Western Australia from Britain with his wife and two children. He wasn’t a tall man but was as neat as a pin, with a mouthful of large teeth and glasses that gave his blue eyes a Bambi-like appearance. George was a man who lived life to the full; he worked hard, played hard, and had an opinion about everything. He loved his wife, his family, his friends, and was loyal and outspoken to equal degree. A slim and vigorous man, George took pride in his fitness and health and walked three kilometres every day. “I’d no more go without my walk than without brushing my teeth,” he’d say.

And as the only male in painting class full of women, George was in his element. He loved his singular role and looked after **his brood** with the same attention he gave to everything.

He took to painting with passion and commitment, even turning the spare bedroom of his home into a studio. His painting equipment was comprehensive – an easel, quality paints, linseed oil, turpentine, brushes, palette, canvases, charcoal pencils, fixative, palette knives – even a rolling pin for removing air bubbles when gluing. Ever practical, George housed many of these items in a tool box—a red metal tool box—built to take hard knocks and purchased from a local hardware store.

For about six years George and I studied together through various units until the completion of the course and other commitments drew us apart, though we always maintained personal contact as we lived within a couple of kilometres of each other. I’d sometimes see him on his daily walk or at the local shops and occasionally we’d touch base with a ‘proper’ afternoon tea, sharing a cuppa and a chinwag.

- Why did the author start to learn painting?  
A. To find a lasting and rewarding friendship.  
B. To take a break from her boring family life.  
C. To develop a hobby for her future golden years.  
D. To realize he long-held dream of becoming a painter.
- The phrase “his brood” (in Paragraph 3) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. George’s interest      B. George’s tools      C. George’s family      D. George’s classmates
- In the author’s eye, George was a person who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. desired a luxurious life      B. was enthusiastic about sports  
C. cared little about his appearance      D. seldom told others about his opinion
- What is the author most likely to deal with in the paragraphs that follow the passage?  
A. What happened on the day George died.  
B. Why she became a painter while George didn’t.  
C. How she and George turned away from each other.

D. Where George used to live before coming to Australia.

### 第三讲

#### ◇ Grammar 状语从句复习

类型	连词(词组)
时间状语从句	when, as, while, before, after, since, once, till/until, as soon as, hardly...when..., no sooner...than, the moment, immediately, directly, instantly, every time, each time, next time, the first time
原因状语从句	because, as, since(既然), in that, seeing (that), now (that), considering (that)
地点状语从句	where, wherever
条件状语从句	if, unless, as long as, in case, supposing, on condition that, providing, provided (that), suppose (that), only if
让步状语从句	(as) though, even if/though, while, however, whatever, no matter...
结果状语从句	so...that..., so that, such...that...
目的状语从句	so that, in order that, in case, for fear that
方式状语从句	as, just as, as if/though
比较状语从句	as...as, than, the more...the more

- After the war, a new school building was put up \_\_\_\_\_ there had once been a theatre.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. when
- \_\_\_\_\_ he took part in the competition, he won a second prize.  
A. For the first time      B. At a time                      C. At one time                      D. The first time
- I would appreciate it \_\_\_\_\_ you call back this afternoon for the doctor's appointment.  
A. until                      B. if                      C. when                      D. that
- I had just started back for the house to change my clothes \_\_\_\_\_ I heard the voices.  
A. as                      B. after                      C. while                      D. when
- The class went on with the story \_\_\_\_\_ they had left it before the holiday.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. when
- The company has a free long-distance telephone number \_\_\_\_\_ customers may call with any questions they have about its products.



- A. although                      B. as                      C. even if                      D. so that
7. --- Is Mr. Smith in the office?  
--- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ he is in charge of the office, he must be there.  
A. since                      B. however                      C. whether                      D. for
8. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up \_\_\_\_\_ I could answer the phone.  
A. as                      B. since                      C. until                      D. before
9. --- Don't look down upon Bob. He has his own advantages.  
--- Oh, yes. \_\_\_\_\_ others are weak, he is strong.  
A. If                      B. When                      C. Where                      D. Though
10. The day must be breaking, \_\_\_\_\_ the birds have begun singing.  
A. because                      B. as                      C. for                      D. since
11. John may phone tonight. I don't want to go out \_\_\_\_\_ he phones.  
A. as long as                      B. in order to                      C. in case                      D. so that
12. \_\_\_\_\_ others say, the expert is sure that his theory is correct  
A. No matter                      B. It doesn't matter                      C. Whatever                      D. What
13. Many places are flooded by heavy rainfalls, so they can't walk \_\_\_\_\_ they like these days.  
A. when                      B. whenever                      C. where                      D. wherever
14. His father began to work \_\_\_\_\_ his childhood.  
A. since                      B. before                      C. as early as                      D. while
15. The roof fell \_\_\_\_\_ he had time to dash into the room to save his baby.  
A. before                      B. as                      C. after                      D. until
16. --- The thread of my kite broke and it flew away.  
--- I had told you it would easily break \_\_\_\_\_ it was the weakest  
A. when                      B. where                      C. unless                      D. since
17. The crowd started cheering \_\_\_\_\_ he rose to speak.  
A. as                      B. since                      C. till                      D. where
18. I had worked here \_\_\_\_\_ you came here. But I shall leave for England \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before long, before long                      B. before long; long before  
C. long before, before long                      D. long before; long before
19. Scientists say it may be five or ten years \_\_\_\_\_ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.  
A. since                      B. before                      C. after                      D. when
20. \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet is bringing the distance between people, it may also be breaking some homes or will cause other family problems.  
A. When                      B. If                      C. As                      D. While
21. Though he is in his sixties, \_\_\_\_\_ he works as hard as a young man  
A. yet                      B. but                      C. and                      D. and yet
22. The two girls look \_\_\_\_\_ much alike \_\_\_\_\_ no one can tell them apart.  
A. so, that                      B. so, and                      C. as, that                      D. such, that
23. John shut everybody out of the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ he could prepare his grand surprise for the

party.

- A. which                      B. when                      C. so that                      D. as if
24. Beijing is larger than \_\_\_\_ city in Africa  
A. any                      B. other                      C. each                      D. any other
25. We must hurry up \_\_\_\_\_ catch the last train.  
A. that                      B. so that to                      C. in order that                      D. in order to
26. No matter \_\_\_\_\_ hard it may be, I will carry it out.  
A. what                      B. whatever                      C. how                      D. however
27. \_\_\_\_\_ you may do, you must do it well.  
A. Which                      B. Whenever                      C. Whatever                      D. When
28. --- Are you thinking about going to New York for the holiday?  
--- No. But if I \_\_\_\_\_ the time, I would definitely go.  
A. have                      B. had                      C. have had                      D. would have
29. \_\_\_\_\_ you are so weak, you'd better stay at home.  
A. Since                      B. For                      C. Because                      D. Though
30. English and French are taught here. You can choose \_\_\_\_\_ you like.  
A. no matter which                      B. whichever                      C. which                      D. whatever
31. I saw Mr. Smith last Sunday. We had not seen each other \_\_\_\_\_ I left London.  
A. as                      B. before                      C. since                      D. till
32. I'll be back before you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will leave                      B. will have left                      C. leave                      D. would leave
33. The problem won't be settled until we \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to discuss it thoroughly.  
A. have had                      B. will have                      C. will have had                      D. would have
34. If you \_\_\_\_\_ this experiment, you will understand the theory better.  
A. will be doing                      B. have done                      C. will have done                      D. would do
35. They went on working \_\_\_\_\_ it was late at night.  
A. even if                      B. as if                      C. however                      D. as though
36. I hurried \_\_\_\_\_ I wouldn't be late for class.  
A. since                      B. so that                      C. as if                      D. unless
37. \_\_\_\_\_ you talk to someone or write a message, you show your skills to others.  
A. At times                      B. Some time                      C. By the time                      D. Every time
38. Although he is considered a great writer, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. however his works are not widely read                      B. but his works are not widely read  
C. his works are not widely read                      D. still his works are not widely read
39. We should finish the important job, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. long it takes however                      B. it takes however long  
C. long however it takes                      D. however long it takes
40. \_\_\_\_\_ comes to the party will receive a gift.  
A. No matter who                      B. Who                      C. Which one                      D. Whoever

**Translation:**

1. 你只有亲眼所见否则不能想象金字塔的伟大。(until)

2. 她太累了, 看着电视就睡着了。(while)
3. 自从中学毕业以来, 他们一直都保持着联系。(since)
4. 因为和老板关系不好, 他辞职了。(because of)
5. 再过二、三年上海的迪士尼主题公园就要向公众开放了。(....before...)
6. 青藏铁路通车已经有好几年了。(.....since....)
7. 随着房价上涨, 更多的人打算买房。(as)
8. 在这么强的竞争中你很难取得成功, 除非你为这次辩论赛做足安排。(unless)
9. 每当我取得了进步时老师和同学都会与我共享快乐。(whenever)
10. 我还没有来得及表达我的观点, 铃声就响了。(before)
11. 坐在前排吧, 这样我们可以看得更加清楚一点。(in order that)
12. 你去新疆的时候最好多带些衣服, 以防天气转冷。(in case)
13. 尽管他在所有的参赛选手中年纪最轻, 最缺乏经验, 可他还是赢得了比赛的一等奖。  
(两句) (though, 倒装)
14. 每次听到他说“老实说, 我最喜欢英语了,” 我就怀疑他在说谎。(every time)
15. 一旦养成了坏习惯, 要改正它是需要很多的努力的。(once)

### 模块训练 3

#### 词组练习

help out	hope for	hold on	head for	hear from	hurry up	be
independent of	hunt for	hold back	at home			

1. I watched his train into the distance and then \_\_\_\_\_ my home.
2. Police want to \_\_\_\_\_ anyone who has any information about the attack.
3. Organizing the school trip will be a lot of work so I need some volunteers to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Make yourselves \_\_\_\_\_. Would you like a cup of coffee?
5. Liam decided to ignore the warning and just \_\_\_\_\_ the best.
6. The kids were \_\_\_\_\_ shells on the beach.
7. If you want tickets, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_. There are only a few left.
8. Robert aimed to \_\_\_\_\_ his parents by the time he was twenty.
9. The sad news came as a shock, but she struggled to \_\_\_\_\_ her tears.
10. --- Is that Ann speaking? --- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ ? I'll try to find her.

**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. identified	B. interpretation	C. application	D. regional	E. confused
F. relation	G. exist	H. continuous	I. commercial	J. impact

Recently, British university researchers said that a computer programme can help Asian students to deal with 41 English accents which are difficult to understand. This is good news for students who get 42 by different English accents.

Computer scientists at Nottingham University said that some Asian students in Britain find it difficult to understand the range of different English accents. Among native English speakers, many different accents 43. Some accents are easily 44 by certain features. But more variations can be difficult to understand.

Difficulties can be experienced in the process of distinguishing sounds at the end of spoken English words, like rope versus robe, and at the start, like tin versus thin. This can make 45 speech difficult to follow, as misunderstanding a single word can potentially change the whole 46 of a sentence. It would be useful to have something that would make it easier for foreign students to understand different English accents.

The researchers' Spoken English Discrimination (SED) training programme can train Chinese speakers in how to sense differences in speech sounds in difficult conditions, such as accented speech or in situations in which there are a number of sounds in the background, a university release reported.

"Our findings have shown that SED training programme really does have a significant 47 on enabling Asian students to distinguish between sounds," researcher, Nicola Pitchford said. "There is a(n) 48 potential for SED. There has already been interest in the programme, from government organizations, to a major Chinese mobile phone company who is interested in developing it into an educational phone 49."

## 第四讲

### ☆ Grammar

#### 状语从句复习

一、用正确的连词填空，完成状语从句的意义

1. She is such a crazy NMA fan \_\_\_\_\_ she downloads every match from the Internet nonstop.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is like tomorrow, I will set out for Hongkong.
3. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice \_\_\_\_\_ they know it to be valuable.
4. We had to wait another half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ we had already booked a table.
5. In peace the Red Cross is expected to send help \_\_\_\_\_ there is human suffering.
6. He was about halfway through his meal \_\_\_\_\_ a familiar voice came to his ears.
7. The cost of living in Glasgow is among the lowest in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of life is probably one of the highest.
8. He found it difficult to read, \_\_\_\_\_ his eyesight was beginning to fail.
9. The old tower must be saved, \_\_\_\_\_ it cost.
10. It will take us another five years \_\_\_\_\_ all the roads are repaired.

11. You will succeed in the interview \_\_\_\_\_ you have confidence.
12. Much \_\_\_\_\_ I admire David as a poet, I don't like him as a man.
13. Don't promise anything \_\_\_\_\_ you are one hundred percent sure.
14. In time of serious accidents, \_\_\_\_\_ we know some basic things about first aid, we can save lives.
15. The doctor advised me to live \_\_\_\_\_ the air is fresh.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ had got home than he fell asleep.
17. Take a notebook with you \_\_\_\_\_ you want to put down some important information.

## 二、状语从句改错练习

- 1、It won't matter even he refuses.
- 2、Jim imagined that the whole world knew of his achievements, when in fact only a few people had heard of it .
- 3、He realized that his house must have been broken into the minute he got home and saw that everything was in a mess.
- 4、He was looking for the dictionary whenever he thought he might have put it .
- 5、No matter if he is free, he must go to the library.
- 6、I have not missed a play or a concert when I was seventeen years old.
- 7、Next time that I plan to travel in London, I'm going to take a plane.
- 8、I'm not going to talk on the point any further, though it is neither important nor very interesting.
- 9、Much since I like all the books, I can't afford to buy them.
- 10、Alic was waiting for the bus then she noticed a thief running out of a shop.
- 11、It has been two and a half months ago since he left.
- 12、Though the work was difficult, but we managed to finish it in time.
- 13、The test shows that Jack has a much quicker mind than any student in his class.
- 14、He left for Guangzhou by train last Monday. He ought to have arrived, I think..
- 15、They wrote to the boss in order they could improve their working conditions.
- 16、He goes fishing wherever he has time, which is not often.
- 17、I don't know when he comes tomorrow . If he comes , let me know at once.
- 18、When you read a book, you'd better make a mark that you have any questions.
- 19、Ships are much more slower than planes that few people take them on business.
- 20、She has such little education that she is unfit for the job.

## 模块训练 4

## 一. 完型填空

**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.

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks (50)\_\_\_\_\_ than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more (51)\_\_\_\_\_ than we realize. In fact, non-verbal communication takes up about 50% of what we really (52)\_\_\_\_\_. And body language is particularly (53)\_\_\_\_\_ when we attempt to communicate across culture. Indeed, what is called body language is so much a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed. And misunderstandings occur as a result of it. (54)\_\_\_\_\_, different societies treat the distance between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having (55)\_\_\_\_\_ contact even with friends, certainly not with (56)\_\_\_\_\_. People from Latin American countries, on the other hand, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in (57)\_\_\_\_\_, it may look like a Latino is (58)\_\_\_\_\_ a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving closer. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep (59)\_\_\_\_\_ ---which the Latino will in return regard as (60)\_\_\_\_\_.

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people (61)\_\_\_\_\_. And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from different cultures, there's a strong possibility of (62)\_\_\_\_\_. But whatever the situation, the best (63)\_\_\_\_\_ is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be (64)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                    |                     |                     |                |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 50. A. straighter  | B. louder           | C. harder           | D. further     |
| 51. A. sounds      | B. invitations      | C. feelings         | D. messages    |
| 52. A. hope        | B. receive          | C. discover         | D. mean        |
| 53. A. immediate   | B. misleading       | C. important        | D. difficult   |
| 54. A. For example | B. Thus             | C. However          | D. In short    |
| 55. A. eye         | B. verbal           | C. bodily           | D. telephone   |
| 56. A. strangers   | B. relatives        | C. neighbours       | D. enemies     |
| 57. A. trouble     | B. conversation     | C. silence          | D. experiment  |
| 58. A. disturbing  | B. helping          | C. guiding          | D. following   |
| 59. A. coming out  | B. stepping forward | C. backing away     | D. going on    |
| 60. A. weakness    | B. carelessness     | C. friendliness     | D. coldness    |
| 61. A. talk        | B. travel           | C. laugh            | D. think       |
| 62. A. curiosity   | B. excitement       | C. misunderstanding | D. nervousness |
| 63. A. chance      | B. time             | C. result           | D. advice      |
| 64. A. noticed     | B. treated          | C. respected        | D. pleased     |

## 二. 选词填空

- |                |               |              |                 |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. obliged     | B. respective | C. campaign  | D. attempt      |
| E. courteous   | F. pay for    | G. limited   | H. go down well |
| I. speeding by | J. insist on  | K. calls for |                 |

76. Steve and I were at very different stages in our \_\_\_\_\_ careers.
77. Provided that the joke you've told doesn't \_\_\_\_\_, you have to make some change in your content.
78. Places are strictly \_\_\_\_\_, so you should apply as soon as possible.
79. The proposals are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to rid the country of political corruption
80. The staff is well trained in \_\_\_\_\_ and attentive service to each and every guest.
81. A nationwide \_\_\_\_\_ against animations with a lot of scenes of violence began a couple of days ago.
82. After the train pulled out of the station, the woman turned her attention to the landscape \_\_\_\_\_.
83. Parents are \_\_\_\_\_ by law to send their children to school.

84. They made him \_\_\_\_\_ his offence by giving him a punishment.  
85. Windy is not the first choice for the work which \_\_\_\_\_ patience.

### 三. 阅读理解

Some plants get so hungry that they eat flies, spiders, and even small frogs. What's more amazing is that these plants occur naturally (in special environment) in every state. In fact, they're found on every continent except Antarctica.

You've probably seen a Venus' flytrap. It's often sold in museum gift stores, department stores, and even supermarkets. A small plant, it grows 6 to 8 inches tall in a container. At the end of its stalks (茎) are specially modified leaves that act like traps. Inside each trap is a lining of tiny trigger(触发) hairs. When an insect lands on them, the trap suddenly shut. Over the course of a week or so, the plant feeds on its catch.

The Venus' flytrap is just one of more than 500 species of meat-eating plants, says Barry Meyers-Rice, the editor of the International Carnivorous(食肉的) Plant Society's Newsletter. Note: Despite any science –fiction stories you might have read, no meat-eating plant does any danger to humans.

Dr. Meyers-Rice says a plant is meat-eating, only if it does all four of the following: “attract, kill, digest, and absorb” some forms of insects, including flies, butterflies, and moths. Meat-eating plants look and act like other green plants ---well, most of the time.

All green plants make sugar through a process called photosynthesis(光合作用). Plants use the sugar to make food. What makes “meat-eating” plants different is their bug-catching leaves. They need insects for one reason: nitrogen(氮). Nitrogen is a nutrient that they can’t obtain any other way. Why almost all green plants on our planet get nitrogen from the soil, “meat-eating” plants can’t. They live in places where nutrients are hard or almost impossible to get from the soil because of its acidity. So they’ve come to rely on getting nitrogen from insects and small animals. In fact, nutrient-rich soil is poisonous to “meat-eating” plants. Never fertilize them! But don’t worry, either, if they never seem to catch any insects. They can survive, but they’ll grow very slowly.

1. According to the passage, carnivorous plants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only grow in wild field  
B. are rare to see  
C. are as common as flies  
D. cannot grow on Antarctica
2. We can conclude from the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. carnivorous plants are dangerous  
B. carnivorous plants are fictional  
C. carnivorous plants occasionally eat books  
D. carnivorous plants are harmless to humans
3. In the eyes of the author, which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. Carnivorous plants cannot grow in acid soil.  
B. Carnivorous plants can grow in nutrient-poor soil.  
C. Carnivorous plants will die if they cannot catch any insects.  
D. Carnivorous plants can get nitrogen from nutrient-rich soil.

#### 四. 翻译

1. 观众最明显的非语言交流的展示就是对你讲的内容不加以注意。(lack)

2. 期中考试临近, 你怎样复习常常意味着你的考试的成功与否。(determine)
3. 把红宝书(the little red book)放在伸手可及的地方以便于你查遇到的生词。(reach)
4. 既然英语学习没有捷径, 我们怎样强调发音的重要性也不为过。(emphasis)

## 第五讲

### ◇ Grammar

#### 名词性从句复习

【什么是名词性从句？】

根据从句在句子中的功能分	根据从句的性质分
定语从句	形容词性从句
主语从句	名词性从句
宾语从句	
表语从句	
同位语从句	
状语从句	副词性从句

只是, 在平时老师讲课时, 形容词性从句和副词性从句并没有形成气候罢了。相比之下, 名词性从句由于“家丁兴旺”而大行其道。但是, 作为学生, 我们有必要了解这些基本概念的来龙去脉。

#### 【主语从句】

顾名思义, 主语从句在句子中作\_\_\_\_\_。有时本身出现在主语的位置上, 也有时出于句子结构的考虑退到句子的尾部, 前面用形式主语\_\_\_\_\_代替。从句作主语时, 谓语的动词一般为\_\_\_\_\_数形式。如:

\_\_\_\_\_ I saw was beyond any verbal description.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ his hair was turning grey worried him a bit.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the company denied the contract is still unknown.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the government will build a city square is under discussion.  
 It is pretty annoying \_\_\_\_\_ a small part of the machine is missing.  
 It remains to be seen \_\_\_\_\_ the new novel will be well received.

#### 【宾语从句】

在句子中作\_\_\_\_\_的从句就是宾语从句。宾语从句也有自己的特殊情况, 如\_\_\_\_\_的宾语, \_\_\_\_\_的宾语, 宾语从句提前和并列的宾语从句等现象。如:

We assumed \_\_\_\_\_ there would be more than 100 guests.  
 He told the police in detail \_\_\_\_\_ he saw and heard.  
 Nobody is sure \_\_\_\_\_ humans will look like in a million years.  
 That will depend on \_\_\_\_\_ they can get the chance.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I will have the time I am not sure at the moment.  
 The conductor complained \_\_\_\_\_ we were not gifted in singing and \_\_\_\_\_ he would never come again.

#### 【表语从句】

表语从句的最重要脸谱就是它们应该出现在\_\_\_\_\_动词的后面。如:



The only question left is \_\_\_\_\_ often the workers are paid.

His idea for the coming weekend is \_\_\_\_\_ we go skating.

### 【同位语从句】

从脸谱上看，同位语从句最为麻烦。因为它们也是出现在一个\_\_\_\_\_的后面，起着解释说明的作用。有点像定语从句。定语从句的先行词在从句中**必须作一个成分**，并且这个成分应该是个空白，也就是说，定语从句必须缺少成分。这一点恰恰是同位语从句所不能做到的。同位语从句前面的名词在从句中是没有位置的。况且，也不是所有的名词后面都会跟同位语从句，只有那些“有内容的名词”才需要解释。如 **fact, news, idea, truth, hope, problem, information, belief, thought, doubt** 等。如：

That fact \_\_\_\_\_ the policeman didn't fire at the man at all was ignored.

Do you have any idea \_\_\_\_\_ is going on in the classroom.

The possibility \_\_\_\_\_ we can work at home makes everybody excited.

### 【连接代词、连接副词和连接词】

通过以上介绍，我们可以看出，四种名词性从句都需要有一个连接性词在从句的开头。这个词是什么性质，要看它在从句中作作的成分，**如果作的是\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_的话，这个词就是连接代词；如果作的是各种\_\_\_\_\_，就叫连接副词；如果\_\_\_\_\_，就叫连接词。**如下表：

引导名词性从句的连接词	{	连接词 that, if, whether
		连接代词 who, whom, what, whose, which, whichever, whatever, whoever
		连接副词 when, where, how, why

## 第二节 考点分类解析

### 【考点一：语序问题】

名词性从句的语序问题一直断断续续地在各地高考题目中出现，由此可见其重要性。其实说来非常简单易记：**永远陈述语气**。即名词性从句中不会出现助动词提前的现象。如：

\_\_\_\_\_ (他是谁) doesn't matter much.

\_\_\_\_\_ (我们何时何地召开运动会) is a question.

I don't know what his name is.

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ (他怎么了). = I don't know what \_\_\_\_\_ (他怎么了)

You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ (我当时多么开心).

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_? (你穿多大码的鞋子)

No one can be sure \_\_\_\_\_ in a million years. (MET1991)

A. what will man look like

B. what man will look like

C. man will look like what

D. what look will man like

### 【考点二：that 和 what 的区别问题】

能引导名词性从句的关系代词有 who, whom, what, whose, which, whichever, whatever, whoever 八个。为何单独讲 what 的用法呢？重要！在考试中出现的频率高！**what 在从句**

中作的主语、宾语、表语。而 that 只是一个“连接词”，既不作什么成分，也没有什么意义。

如：

\_\_\_\_\_ you did doesn't agree with what you promised.

\_\_\_\_\_ he couldn't understand was why his teacher was never satisfied with him.

The matter of salary is \_\_\_\_\_ I care most if I decide to change my profession.

\_\_\_\_\_ we can't get always seems better than \_\_\_\_\_ we have already got.

I think \_\_\_\_\_ your composition is no better than his.

\_\_\_\_\_ you don't love her is not my business.

**例题 1.** What we have seen is different from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we heard      B. we have heard      C. what we heard      D. what we have heard

**例题 2.** I couldn't agree with \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

- A. that you said      B. which you said      C. all what you said      D. what you said

**【考点三：that 和 whether 的区别问题】**

它们都是连接词，都在从句中不作成分。但是，that 在从句中既不作成分，也 \_\_\_\_\_ 意义；而 whether 不在从句中作什么成分，它 \_\_\_\_\_ 意义，即“\_\_\_\_\_”。这就能左右从句的意思，使从句所表达的意思变成一个还 \_\_\_\_\_ 的因素。如：

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he can join us or not.

I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ he can join us.

It is none of your business \_\_\_\_\_ I love her.

It is none of your business \_\_\_\_\_ I don't love her.

综上所述，区分 that 还是 whether，重要一点就是看主句需要从句表达一个什么意思，是确定的，还是不确定的；是事实还是疑问。前者选 that，后者选 whether。如：

I have no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Johnson will make it here on time.

- A. that      B. whether      C. why      D. when

No one can be sure \_\_\_\_\_ the board will accept our conditions.

- A. that      B. whether      C. why      D. what

**【考点四：if 和 whether 的区别问题】**

二者在引导宾语从句时都有“是否”之意。但并不是永远可以互换。一般认为，二者可以互换的环境也只有在宾语从句中。如：

He didn't give us explicit reply whether/if he will attend our wedding ceremony.

而在介词的宾语从句中，在主语从句中，在表语从句中，在同位语从句中，在和不定式搭配的结构中等等，习惯上只能用 whether。如：

1. \_\_\_\_\_ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather. (1996)

- A. If      B. Whether      C. That      D. Where

2. The question of \_\_\_\_\_ they are old or young is not important.

- A. which      B. whether      C. how      D. if

3. The question is \_\_\_\_\_ the film is worth seeing.

- A. if      B. what      C. whether      D. how

4. He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to stay or not.  
A. if                  B. when                  C. whether                  D. how

5. The news \_\_\_\_\_ our team has won the match is unknown.  
A. which                  B. if                  C. whether                  D. then

判断下列各句哪句含有名词性从句，并指出是什么从句：

1. China is no longer what it used to be.
2. The truth that the earth turn around the sun is known to all.
3. How he persuaded the manager to change the plan is interesting to us all.
4. The news that they had won the game soon spread over the whole school.
5. The news that you told me yesterday was really disappointing.
6. That is where Lu Xun used to live.
- 7 He spoke as if he understood what he was talking about.
8. Do you remember the teacher who taught us English at middle school?
9. I wonder why she refused my invitation.

### 语法练习

1. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the book so extraordinary is the creative imagination of the writer.
2. Experts believe \_\_\_\_\_ people can waste less food by shopping only when it is necessary.
3. Do not let any failures discourage you, for you can never tell \_\_\_\_\_ close you may be to victory.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ one of you breaks the window will have to pay for it.
5. It's good to know \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs will be well cared for while we're away.
6. It remains to be seen \_\_\_\_\_ the newly formed committee's policy can be put into practice.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you said at the meeting describes a bright future for the company.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I want to tell you is the deep love and respect I have for my parents.
9. Police have found \_\_\_\_\_ appears to be the lost ancient statue.
10. The only way to succeed at the highest level is to have total belief \_\_\_\_\_ you are better than anyone else on the sports field.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ struck me most in the movie was the father's deep love for his son.
- 12 . From space, the earth looks blue. This is \_\_\_\_\_ about seventy-one percent of its surface is covered by water.
- 13 . —Jack failed the driving test again.  
—The question is \_\_\_\_\_ we can help him avoid making the same mistake.
- 14 . After a day's exhausting climb we arrived at \_\_\_\_\_ we had been told was "Garden in the Air" .
- 15 . —When choosing furniture, you only focus on function while I think more about the design.  
—That's \_\_\_\_\_ we differ.
- 16 . \_\_\_\_\_ is well known to everyone, I should say, is that a man becomes learned by asking questions.
- 17 . It hasn't been made clear \_\_\_\_\_ the new underground line is to be open to traffic.
- 18 . The notice came around two o'clock in the afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting would be put off.
- 19 . It is not important \_\_\_\_\_ other people think about you but \_\_\_\_\_ you can stick to your own way.

- 20 . —I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ so many people are crazy about Gangnam Style.  
—It's good for bodybuilding, and it brings people a lot of fun, you know.
- 21 . —What has made John look like lacking sleep?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ he had to prepare for the coming exam and stayed up last night.
- 22 . The government should consider \_\_\_\_\_ people and the environment will be affected before they make decisions.
- 23 . The villagers have already known \_\_\_\_\_ we'll do is to rebuild the bridge.
- 24 . It was never clear \_\_\_\_\_ the man hadn't reported the accident sooner.
- 25 . His writing is so confusing that it's difficult to make out \_\_\_\_\_ it is he is trying to express.
- 26 . Our teachers always tell us to believe in \_\_\_\_\_ we do and who we are if we want to succeed.
- 27 . \_\_\_\_\_ Barbara Jones offers to her fans is honesty and happiness.
- 28 . When the news came \_\_\_\_\_ the war broke out, he decided to serve in the army.
- 29 . Modern science has given clear evidence \_\_\_\_\_ smoking can lead to many diseases.
- 30 . \_\_\_\_\_ Mo Yan had been awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature made us very proud.
- 31 . Generally speaking, being hard-working is just \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to be successful in your career.
- 32 . \_\_\_\_\_ made our school proud was \_\_\_\_\_ more than 60% of the students were admitted to key universities in 2012.
- 33 . \_\_\_\_\_ some teenagers don't realize is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult life can be after they get addicted to drugs.
- 34 . —You know I gave up the job as a waiter and went to the little company.  
—That's \_\_\_\_\_ you've made a mistake. That company isn't well managed.
- 35 . The shocking news made me realize \_\_\_\_\_ terrible problems we would face.
- 36 . There is clear evidence \_\_\_\_\_ the most difficult feeling of all to interpret is bodily pain.
- 37 . The message you intend to convey through words may be the exact opposite of \_\_\_\_\_ others actually understand.
- 38 . I'm afraid he's more of a talker than a doer, which is \_\_\_\_\_ he never finishes anything.
- 39 . We've offered her the job, but I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ she'll accept it.

### 模块训练 5

#### 一. 词组讲解

##### 单项选择

- 1). --- I really need to speak to you now. --- Oh, all right if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. invite B. insist C. lead D. know
- 2). If Jo can't attend the meeting, I could go \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. instead B. though C. latter D. just
- 3). --- Who knows how to use the new machine?  
--- Why not follow the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. intention B. institution C. introductions D. instructions
- 4). The book is \_\_\_\_\_ for children aged 5-7, it has many interesting stories.  
A. instructed B. intended C. learned D. kept
- 5). We're sitting over there. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ us?  
A. join B. join in C. take part D. take part in
- 6). I'd say she's pretty rich, \_\_\_\_\_ by her expensive clothes.  
A. to judge B. being judged C. judging D. to be judged
- 7). I've been really busy \_\_\_\_\_, so I haven't been out much.  
A. late B. latter C. later D. lately

- 8). He \_\_\_\_\_ a bunch of flowers at the place where his friend was killed.  
A. lied B. lay C. laid D. lain
- 9). \_\_\_\_\_ coffee is in the form of powder and prepared by adding hot water.  
A. Instant b. Immediate C. Quick D. Fast
- 10). We would have arrived much earlier if \_\_\_\_\_ hadn't been for the snow.  
A. that B. this C. it D. there

### 选词填空(写到作业本上)

junior	leak	learn	interview	innocent	land	last	keep	interrupt
introduce								

- 1) Despite the bad weather, their flight \_\_\_\_\_ safely.
- 2) Cut flowers will \_\_\_\_\_ longer if you put flower food in the water.
- 3) The kangaroo was \_\_\_\_\_ to the country from Australia.
- 4) Eat the vegetable as soon as possible --- it does not \_\_\_\_\_ well for long.
- 5) While I was giving my report, Tom kept \_\_\_\_\_ me every two minutes.
- 6) Water was \_\_\_\_\_ from a pipe in the bathroom.
- 7) She was surprised to \_\_\_\_\_ that he was a lot older than she had thought.
- 8) She started to work as a \_\_\_\_\_ reporter on a local newspaper.
- 9) We've \_\_\_\_\_ a woman for the job already, but she isn't very well qualified.
- 10) The court found him \_\_\_\_\_ and he was set free.

### 二 . 十一选十

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. physically	B. caused	C. produces	D. loss	E. exercise
F. reduce	G. benefits	H. originally	I. unexpected	J. especially

Many people find that regular physical activity gives them an \_\_30\_\_ benefit. They sleep better and wake up feeling more refreshed, in part due to increased amounts of deep sleep. Deep sleep may play a role in the body restoring itself \_\_31\_\_. Researchers have found that physical exercise, \_\_32\_\_ done in the afternoon or early evening, \_\_33\_\_ more deep sleep early in the night.

\_\_34\_\_ can also help you get a better night's sleep in a number of indirect ways. The relaxation and tiredness \_\_35\_\_ by exercise can improve sleep.

Exercise encourages weight \_\_36\_\_ and also may relieve depression. Exercising later in the day can also help delay the nighttime drop in your body's temperature. The \_\_37\_\_ of exercise are especially important for older people, since exercise has been shown to increase the amount of sleep senior adults get in a night and \_\_38\_\_ the time it takes to fall asleep. But be sure you finish exercising at least 4 hours before bedtime—working out later than that could leave you too excited to fall asleep easily.

### 三 . 完形填空

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.

The cultures of the East and the West really distinguish each other a lot. This is because the culture systems are two \_\_39\_\_ systems on the whole.

The \_\_40\_\_ of the eastern cultures is mainly from two countries: China and India. Both of the two cultures are gestated (孕育) by rivers. In China, the mother river is the Yellow River \_\_41\_\_ the Indian one is the Hindu River. These two cultures were developed for several thousand years and formed their own \_\_42\_\_. Then in Tang Dynasty of China, the Chinese culture \_\_43\_\_ went overseas to Japan, \_\_44\_\_ into the Japanese society and shaped the Japanese culture nowadays. Though a bit different from the Chinese one, it belongs to the same \_\_45\_\_.

When the two mother rivers gave birth to the eastern culture, another famous culture was \_\_46\_\_ on the Mesopotamian Plain --- the Mesopotamian Civilization. This civilization later on developed into the cultures of the Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. And these two are

well-known \_\_\_47\_\_\_ the base of the European culture. Like the Chinese culture, the European one also \_\_\_48\_\_\_ waters. When the colonists(殖民者) of England \_\_\_49\_\_\_ in America, their culture went with them over the Atlantic Ocean. So the American culture doesn't \_\_\_50\_\_\_ from the European one a lot.

At the same time, the difference of the language systems \_\_\_51\_\_\_ the cultural differences. In the East, most languages belong to the pictographic language while the Western languages are mostly based on the Latin system, for example, the one I'm using to write this paper.

Other factors like human race difference counts as well. But what's more, \_\_\_52\_\_\_ the far distance and the steep areas between the East and West, the two cultures seldom communicate until recent centuries. So they grew up totally in their own ways with almost no \_\_\_53\_\_\_ with the other.

- |                     |                |                   |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 39. A. connected    | B. separate    | C. ancient        | D. remote        |
| 40. A. preservation | B. development | C. resource       | D. origin        |
| 41. A. if           | B. until       | C. while          | D. as            |
| 42. A. styles       | B. habits      | C. ways           | D. means         |
| 43. A. hurriedly    | B. gradually   | C. unfortunately  | D. suddenly      |
| 44. A. made         | B. emerged     | C. mixed          | D. applied       |
| 45. A. culture      | B. nation      | C. influence      | D. system        |
| 46. A. brought up   | B. brought out | C. brought about  | D. brought along |
| 47. A. after        | B. as          | C. for            | D. of            |
| 48. A. crossed      | B. drunk       | C. swam           | D. plunged       |
| 49. A. touched down | B. put down    | C. got down       | D. settled down  |
| 50. A. evolve       | B. judge       | C. differ         | D. rise          |
| 51. A. adds to      | B. results to  | C. turns to       | D. takes to      |
| 52. A. as to        | B. as for      | C. as a result of | D. in spite of   |
| 53. A. impact       | B. difference  | C. connection     | D. familiarity   |

#### 四 . 翻译

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

1. 婴儿总是对周围的一切非常好奇。(curious)
2. 他那冗长乏味的演讲令许多听众大为失望。(let down)
3. 这位经理在管理这家公司中起到了重要的作用。(role)
4. 谈到那家工厂的工作条件, 所有的工人保持沉默。(speak of)
5. 教室里所有的学生都对这个令人惊讶的消息感到震惊。(shocked)

## 第六讲

### 名词性从句语法复习

#### 【考点五：wh-词和 wh-ever 的区别问题】

一般认为, wh-词在引导从句时, 依然保留了很大部分的\_\_\_\_\_的本色, 所以, 它们引导的从句在意思上应该表达的是一个“问题”, 如: “谁? 什么? 何时? 何地? 为何? 怎么?”等。而 wh-ever 已经没有这层色彩, 不再关心这样的“问题”, 而是充满了让步的意味, 多有“\_\_\_\_\_”之意。如:

The police wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_ will benefit most from the old man's death.

警方想知道谁将从老人的去世中受益最多。

\_\_\_\_\_ will benefit from the old man's death will be questioned by the police.

能从老人的去世之中受益的所有人都将受到警方的盘问。

\_\_\_\_\_ will be sent to help the people in the flooded areas hasn't been announced.

谁将被派往洪灾区去救援还没有宣布。

\_\_\_\_\_ will be sent to work in the flooded areas will \_\_\_\_\_ to help the people in need. 不管是谁被派往灾区救援都会全力以赴地帮助灾民。

【考点六：no matter wh-和 wh-ever 的区别问题】

二者都有“无论...”之意。在引导让步状语从句时确实可以互换，没有什么区别。但是，no matter wh-只能引导\_\_\_\_\_，不能引导\_\_\_\_\_。Wh-ever 则二者兼收，来去自由。由此包含与被包含的关系决定，二者同时出现而必选其一时，答案肯定是 wh-ever。如：

\_\_\_\_\_ breaks the rules will be punished. (\_\_\_\_\_从句)

\_\_\_\_\_ breaks the rules, he/she will be punished. (\_\_\_\_\_从句)

Don't believe \_\_\_\_\_ he tells you. (\_\_\_\_\_从句)

Don't believe him, \_\_\_\_\_ he tells you. (\_\_\_\_\_从句)

【考点七：名词性从句中的虚拟语气问题】

先看宾语从句的虚拟语气。一般说来，如果从句作的是表示说话人某种观点、态度或要求等语气的动词的宾语时，从句中要求用 should + 动词原形的虚拟语气 (should 经常可以省略)。这些动词常见的有：desire, demand, require, request, order, propose, command, advise, suggest 等。如：

例：He insisted that she (should) spend more time studying.

He demanded that we (should) be on time.

The boss required that all waiters (should) keep standing all day long.

The publishing house suggested that I (should) type my book out.

suggest 和 insist。它们俩后面的宾语从句是否用虚拟语气还要看具体语境来定。如：

The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (医生表明我得了感冒)。

The big smiles on her face \_\_\_\_\_. (她脸上的微笑表明她已经通过了这次考试)

The doctor suggested \_\_\_\_\_.

(医生建议我待在床上几天)

The young man insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_.

(这个年轻人坚持认为他足够健康能在军队服役)

That young man insisted that \_\_\_\_\_

(这个年轻人坚持要求被派往前线)

以上是宾语从句中的虚拟语气现象。如果是其他三种名词性从句，只要和上述动词有关，也享受同样的待遇。如：

The headquarters' suggestion is that we (should) wait for another few days. (\_\_\_\_\_从句)

His order that all the soldiers (should) swim across the river was refused. (\_\_\_\_\_从句)

It is strongly recommended that you (should) take a taxi. (\_\_\_\_\_从句)

另外，在下面这几个特殊的句型中，后面的主语从句也用虚拟语气。

a. It is important/ necessary/ natural/ a wonder/ essential (必要的) /suggested that...should do...

如：

It is important that you (should) be on time.

It is necessary that you (should) exercise regularly.

b. I wish that ... did.... 如：

I wish I were a bird.

I wish one day I could live on the moon.

c. I'd rather that... did... 如：

I'd rather you did it yourself.

I'd rather I hadn't lent you that bicycle yesterday.

【考点八：it 在名词性从句中的作用问题】

作形式主语：

\_\_\_\_\_ he didn't phone. (他没有手机让我有点担心)

\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ forgotten the date. (我突然想起来她可能忘了日期)

\_\_\_\_\_ when you arrive--- just come when you can. (你什么时候来无所谓)

\_\_\_\_\_ (并不让人惊讶) how many unhappy marriages there are.

作形式宾语：

I made it clear that I was determined to carry out the plan.

I \_\_\_\_\_ we should spend more time practising spoken English. (我发现花更多的时间练习口语很必要)

I \_\_\_\_\_ we should keep calm. (我认为保持冷静很重要)

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your parents should do everything for you. (不要把父母帮你做一切事情视作理所当然)

He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ that he's going away. (他不想让别人知道他走了)

You may depend upon it that all the goods will be delivered in time.

### 一、观察分析从句结构，选用适当的连词完成下列句子。

1. The limits of a person's intelligence, generally speaking, are fixed at birth, but \_\_\_\_\_ he reaches these limits will depend on his environment.
2. Evidence has been found through years of study \_\_\_\_\_ children's early sleeping problems are likely to continue when they grow up.
3. It is by no means clear \_\_\_\_\_ he president can do to end the strike.
4. Jerry did not regret giving the comment but felt \_\_\_\_\_ he could have expressed it differently.
5. We promise \_\_\_\_\_ attends the party a chance to have a photo taken with the movie star.
6. As many as five courses are provided, and you are free to choose \_\_\_\_\_ suits you best.
7. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you pay by cash or credit card in this store.
8. Everyone in the village is very friendly. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you have lived there for a short or a long time.
9. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you turn right or left at the crossing — both roads lead to the park.
10. It suddenly occurred to him \_\_\_\_\_ he had left his keys in the office.
11. The newcomer went to the library the other day and searched for \_\_\_\_\_ he could find about Mark Twain.
12. Scientists study \_\_\_\_\_ human brains work to make computers.
13. I made a promise to myself \_\_\_\_\_ this year, my first year in high school, would be different.
14. The notice came around two in the afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting would be postponed.
15. There is much truth in the idea \_\_\_\_\_ kindness is usually served by frankness.



## 二、注意从句成分是否完整，选用适当的引导词完成句子。

- 1 . We haven't discussed yet \_\_\_\_\_ we are going to place our new furniture.
- 2 . Part of the reason Charles Dickens loved his own novel, *David Copperfield*, was \_\_\_\_\_ it was rather closely modeled on his own life.
- 3 . I want to be liked and loved for \_\_\_\_\_ I am inside.
- 4 . —It's no use having ideas only.  
—Don't worry. Peter can show you \_\_\_\_\_ to turn an idea into an act.
- 5 . Cindy shut the door heavily and burst into tears .No one in the office knew \_\_\_\_\_ she was so angry.
- 6 . We should respect food and think about the people who don't have \_\_\_\_\_ we have here and treat food nicely.
- 7 . One reason for her preference for city life is \_\_\_\_\_ she can have easy access to places like shops and restaurants.
- 8 . —I prefer shutting myself in and listening to music all day on Sundays.  
—That's \_\_\_\_\_ I don't agree. You should have a more active life.
- 9 . —Have you finished the book ?  
—No. I've read up to \_\_\_\_\_ the children discover the secret cave.
- 10 . Before the sales start, I make a list of \_\_\_\_\_ my kids will need for the coming season.
- 11 . It never occurred to me \_\_\_\_\_ you could succeed in persuading him to change his mind.
- 12 . How much one enjoys himself travelling depends largely on \_\_\_\_\_ he goes with, whether his friends or relatives.
- 13 . As a new graduate, he doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to start a business here.
- 14 . To improve the quality of our products, we asked for suggestions \_\_\_\_\_ had used the products.
- 15 . —How about camping this weekend, just for a change? —OK, \_\_\_\_\_ you want.
- 16 . It is uncertain \_\_\_\_\_ side effect the medicine will bring about, although about two thousand patients have taken it.

## 模块训练 6

## 词汇讲解

## A. 单项选择

1. Monkeys show a high \_\_\_\_\_ of intelligence; they can do things other animals can't.  
A. level    B. length    C. magic    D. media
2. The plan sounds great; the difficult \_\_\_\_\_ finding enough money.  
A. lead to    B. lies on    C. lights up    D. makes up
3. The concert will be broadcast \_\_\_\_\_ via CCTV.  
A. live    B. lively    C. alive    D. living
4. Terry seems to be in rather \_\_\_\_\_ spirits today. What's troubling him?  
A. light    B. merry    C. lucky    D. low
5. John \_\_\_\_\_ for 15 years.  
A. and Lily got married    B. got married to Lily  
C. and Lily have been married    D. has been married to Lily
6. --- Can I help you? --- I'm looking for a tie to \_\_\_\_\_ the suit.  
A. match    B. lock    C. manage    D. master
7. You should clearly state your \_\_\_\_\_ idea at the beginning of the essay.  
A. main    B. central    C. major    D. middle
8. --- Need any help? ---No, thanks. I can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do    B. march    C. live    D. manage

9. If there is nothing more to do, we may as well go to bed.

- A. should B. can C. would D. may

10. The company says it is unable to \_\_\_\_\_ the workers' needs for higher wages.

- A. meet B. litter C. mention D. measure

### B. 选词填空(写到作业本上)

memory list litter master mean measure mention mend lift limit

- 1) The sign says, "Please do not \_\_\_\_\_. We can't throw the rubbish around the park.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ his head to see who was at the door.
- 3) As you look for material to write about, don't \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to other people's idea.
- 4) It takes years to \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language.
- 5) With children, if you say "no", you have to \_\_\_\_\_ it and be serious about what you say.
- 6) The room \_\_\_\_\_ 6×6 metres; it is a big room.
- 7) It's too far to walk, not to \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that we are all very tired.
- 8) I called a service engineer in to \_\_\_\_\_ the lift which didn't work.
- 9) Gerry recited Martin Luther King Jr's famous speech from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) The names are \_\_\_\_\_ in alphabetical order.

### 二 . 完形填空

**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.

Have you ever heard the phrase, "Love is blind"? If so, you are already (50)\_\_\_\_\_ with a type of mistake in our attempts to understand others: halo effects. This type of mistake (51)\_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that once we form an overall impression of somebody, it could have strong effects on our (52)\_\_\_\_\_ of his personality. (53)\_\_\_\_\_, halo effects are both common and powerful. (54)\_\_\_\_\_, most organizations contain one or more "superstars"--- people who have earned the reputation for being unusually (55)\_\_\_\_\_ and capable. Once they have gained such a "halo", everything they do receives good (56)\_\_\_\_\_. Ideas that would be regarded as just so-so if suggested by someone else are seen as (57)\_\_\_\_\_ when proposed by these persons. And actions that might be considered risky if (58)\_\_\_\_\_ by others are seen as brave when carried out by these "chosen" men and women.

As you can see, halo effects carry high costs. They may lead some persons to have an (59)\_\_\_\_\_ high opinion of their own worth, while making things (60)\_\_\_\_\_ for others who are equally deserving. Further, by giving too much influence to persons who are not ready to receive (61)\_\_\_\_\_ and by preventing hidden talent from being (62)\_\_\_\_\_, they can harm organizations as well as individuals. Clearly, (63)\_\_\_\_\_, it is important to recognize the existence and impact of halo effects; only then can their harmful effects be (64)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                 |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 50. A. bored        | B. wrong        | C. connected      | D. familiar       |
| 51. A. adds         | B. extends      | C. refers         | D. keeps          |
| 52. A. choices      | B. judgments    | C. memories       | D. requirements   |
| 53. A. Generally    | B. Probably     | C. Hopefully      | D. Unfortunately  |
| 54. A. For example  | B. Worse still  | C. In addition    | D. Above all      |
| 55. A. amusing      | B. talented     | C. fashionable    | D. conscious      |
| 56. A. effect       | B. reply        | C. comment        | D. opportunity    |
| 57. A. average      | B. similar      | C. funny          | D. excellent      |
| 58. A. taken        | B. proved       | C. substituted    | D. compared       |
| 59. A. unexpectedly | B. unreasonably | C. understandably | D. unsuccessfully |
| 60. A. disorderly   | B. difficult    | C. valuable       | D. significant    |
| 61. A. us           | B. it           | C. you            | D. them           |
| 62. A. harmed       | B. wasted       | C. discovered     | D. protected      |
| 63. A. too          | B. instead      | C. though         | D. then           |
| 64. A. exposed      | B. discussed    | C. avoided        | D. repeated       |

### 三 . 翻译

1. 近年来, 旅游业对环境的影响引起了人们的关注。(effect)

2. 即使你不吃早餐也无助于减肥。(lose)
3. 你的数码相机与我的功能相似。(similar)
4. 据我所知, 她各门学科都比班上其他同学好。(ahead)
5. 图书馆不仅仅是个可以借阅图书的地方。实际上, 它更像是一个待探索的宝藏。(treasure)  
(more than, remain)

## 第七讲

阶段测

## 第八讲

### Grammar

16. Mo's success in getting the 2012 Nobel Prize in Literature is the kind of life story \_\_\_\_\_ a fantastic novel might be written.  
A. in which                      B. by whom                      C. about which                      D. of whom
17. North Korea has announced that it has successfully launched a man-made satellite, and it is \_\_\_\_\_ some countries are surprised at.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. where
18. Israel was created as a homeland for homeless Jews after WW 2. However, the creation of Israel in \_\_\_\_\_ used to be Palestine left many Palestinians homeless.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. where                      D. what
19. We should realize that fact that when you graduate from university, you are still not prepared for the possible situations \_\_\_\_\_ we may face in the working world.  
A. where                      B. when                      C. that                      D. what
20. Don't worry! You can easily find a job \_\_\_\_\_ skilled workers are badly needed.  
A. when                      B. though                      C. unless                      D. where
21. The task was so hard and time was so pressing for him, \_\_\_\_\_ is why he didn't do as well as before.  
A. as                      B. which                      C. who                      D. that
22. \_\_\_\_\_, the students remain optimistic and try hard to achieve their goals.  
A. As they are faced with fierce pressure                      B. A fierce pressure that they are faced with  
C. Fierce as they are faced with pressure                      D. Faced with fierce pressure as they are
23. He desire to be \_ is referred to as a hacker- he like to show off on the Internet and attack websites.  
A. what                      B. who                      C. that                      D. whoever
24. He managed to achieve his goal in a way \_\_\_\_\_

- A what you thought was impossible. B. that you thought was impossible  
C. in which you thought was impossible D. you thought was impossible
25. Nowadays, more and more young ladies, \_ figures most are fine enough, are going on a diet.  
A. who B. whose C. of whose D. of whom
26. Mount Tai is such an attractive place of interest \_ everyone likes to visit.  
A. that B. which C. as D. what
27. She seemed no happier, \_ the fact that her physical condition had improved.  
A. thanks to B. despite C. as D. although
28. If you put a stone in the way of an ant, it will go around, over, under or on top, without stopping, until it finds a way to get \_ it needs to be.  
A. what B. how C. which D. where
29. Robin Williams was lucky because he was offered so many parts \_ he could be whatever he needed to be - roles that ensured his spot among the comedy greats.  
A. when B. where C. which D. that
30. Having a good command of the language of the country where you are going to study is necessary, because language skills affect \_ you perform academically.  
A. how B. that C. what D. when
31. It is astonishing that these medical treatment advertisements are more or less exaggerate, \_ which I can't help looking through them once in a while.  
A. in spite of B. on account of C. in terms of D. on behalf of
32. \_ time permitted, we were shown around another attraction on our trip.  
A. If B. As C. With D. While
33. Teenagers are addicted to smart phones and social networks, with \_ help they can communicate with their friends wherever they are.  
A. whose B. whom C. which D. what
34. As the dark horse, China's football team swept into the quarterfinals \_ it lost to host country Australia.  
A. as B. what C. that D. where
35. Such a comfortable room \_ you lived in your childhood seemed unthinkable.  
A. as B. where C. which D. that
36. Everyone doesn't agree to the plan. Some support it while I'm one of \_ opposed to it.  
A. those who B. who C. those D. that
37. More and more people go jogging in the morning, \_ benefits for health arise from the air rich in oxygen.  
A. which B. that C. whose D. who
38. Remember that you won't be able to cancel the contract \_ you've signed.  
A. unless B. while C. though D. once
39. According to a recent survey, a man is \_ to die of a skin cancer as a woman.  
A. more than twice as likely B. twice more than likely  
C. more than twice likely D. twice more likely
40. It has left the clever boy in wonder \_ he should call the newly-born animal, which looks so strange.  
A. that B. how C. why D. what

41. \_\_\_\_\_ you lose the paper document, sign in www.sina.com \_\_\_\_\_ you might download all you need.  
A. If; which      B. So long as; what      C. In case; where      D. Even if; as
42. \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed us most was that the guide was always asking us to leave .  
\_ we though very interesting .  
A. It; where      B. What; what      C. What; where .      D. It; what
43. As students, we should keep it in mind that every minute \_ full used of \_ our lessons will benefit us a great deal.  
A. which makes; studying      B. when made; to study  
C. that made; to study      D. when is made; studying
44. -Do you hear that Jack has lost his job?-It is not surprising. How can he expect not to lose the job \_\_\_\_\_ he can't communicate with his teammates?  
A. when      B. although      C. because      D. if
45. In his lecture, the professor referred to the belief, in contrast to all other countries, \_\_\_\_\_ the elderly are wise, \_\_\_\_\_ is particularly dominant(占优势的) in the Chinese culture.  
A. that; one that      B. that; that      C. which, which      D. that; one
46. \_\_\_\_\_ the layers of the dermis(真皮) are serious damaged, when the skin of an injured fingertip heals, the body reproduces the original fingerprint exactly.  
A. In case      B. unless      C. until      D. if

### 模块训练 8

#### 1. 单词拼写

- This way didn't work well; I think we should try again using a different m \_\_\_\_\_.
- A m \_\_\_\_\_ is very rich and has at least a million pound or dollars.
- Tom has been chosen as m \_\_\_\_\_ to help the teacher in some ways in class.
- The m \_\_\_\_\_ has a few of van Gogh's early paintings; we can go there to see them.
- He is talented young m \_\_\_\_\_; he plays the piano very well.
- Computers are an essential part of m \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- She was the first British woman to climb the m \_\_\_\_\_.
- She was wearing a diamond n \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.
- One of the n \_\_\_\_\_ complained about the noise from the party.
- The application form requires you to state your name, age, and n \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. 词形变化

- I thought he said 12 o'clock, but I might have been mistaken \_\_\_\_\_ (mistake).
- Only minority \_\_\_\_\_ (minor) of people support these new laws.
- Cultural differences between people from different countries can lead to misunderstandings \_\_\_\_\_ (misunderstand).
- The town is a mixture \_\_\_\_\_ (mix) of the old and the new.
- Fog and rain is common in the mountainous \_\_\_\_\_ (mountain) regions near the border.

- 6). He led the civil rights movement \_\_\_\_\_ (move) of the 1960s.  
 7). 11 multiplied \_\_\_\_\_ (multiply) by 10 is 110.  
 8). Things such as floods or earthquakes are natural \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) disasters.  
 9). Is there a good Chinese restaurant in the neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_ (neighbour)?  
 10). Alitalia is the national \_\_\_\_\_ (nation) airline of Italy.

### 3. 单项选择

- 1). He doesn't seem to get the message \_\_\_\_\_ he's not welcome here .  
 A. which            B. what            C. whose            D. that  
 2). Don't your parents mind \_\_\_\_\_ out so late?  
 A. you stay        B. you staying    C. you're staying   D. you to stay  
 3). The soldier was lucky, the bullet narrowly \_\_\_\_\_ her heart.  
 A. avoided        B. left            C. missed        D. moved  
 4). A woman \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ a well-known actor, and asked him for his autograph.  
 A. mistook ... for   B. mixed ... for    C. mistook ... with   D. mixed ... with  
 5). \_\_\_\_\_ she entered the room, she knew there was something wrong.  
 A. At once        B. The moment    C. In a minute    D. The time  
 6). The engine will need \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. complete checking            B. being checked completely  
 C. to check completely            D. to be completely checked  
 7). The street is named \_\_\_\_\_ the famous South African leader, Nelson Mandela.  
 A. with        B. by        C. after        D. like  
 8). Thompson had two plans, \_\_\_\_\_ seems to have worked very well.  
 A. both of them    B. neither of them    C. both of which    D. neither of which  
 9). I learned \_\_\_\_\_ nothing at school --- the teachers were awful.  
 A. next to        B. close to        C. nearby        D. beside  
 10). For the spoken language, students are taught by \_\_\_\_\_ speakers.  
 A. national        B. native        C. natural        D. narrow

### 4. 选词填空(写到作业本上)

nature   motto   minus   necessary   model   miss   mild   modest   murder   network

- 1). A \_\_\_\_\_ of veins (动脉) and arteries (静脉) carries the blood around the body.  
 2). I'll stay up all night, if \_\_\_\_\_ to get the job finished.  
 3). She is by \_\_\_\_\_ a very kind person. We all like her character.  
 4). The Olympic \_\_\_\_\_ is "Swifter, Higher, Stronger".  
 5). 17 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 is 12.  
 6). The hotel is on the corner; it is very easy to notice or recognize. You can't it.  
 7). We had a \_\_\_\_\_ winter last year. It wasn't that cold.  
 8). Jason, an Olympic champion, is \_\_\_\_\_ about his achievement.

9). Wilson is accused of \_\_\_\_\_ the millionaire.

10). Chris always got to work early and left late --- He is a \_\_\_\_\_ employee.

### 5. 句子翻译

1)他对考试如此紧张而不能入睡。(nervous)

2)在现代社会，掌握英语很有必要。(necessary)

3)Tom, 你一定误解我了。(misunderstand)

4)你介意离家这么久吗？(mind)

5)油不容于水。(mix)

6)观众被这部电影深深打动了。(move)

7)你是哪一个国家的？(nationality)

8)你当时没有必要急匆匆的。(need)

9)被谋杀的女人在这个地区很有名气。(murder)

10)有消息传来说他出了车祸。(news)

**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. (10%)

A. expressions	B. signal	C. potential	D. deceiving	AB. challenged	AC. relaxing
AD. hesitantly	BC. conversational	BD. concentrate	CD. correctly	ABC. surprise	

Thomas Hormel's team faced a seemingly impossible task. At airports across Europe, they were asked to interview passengers on their history and travel plans. Hormel had arranged a small number of people arriving at security lying about their history. His team had to find these people. In fact, just one in 1, 000 of the people would be (31) them.

So what did they do? One option would be to (32) on body language or eye movements. Yet, study after study has found that efforts to read lies from (33) are often little better than chance. One study showed just 50 out of 20,000 people made their judgments (34). The rest might as well just turn over a coin.

The problem is the huge variety of human behavior. With technology, you might be able to spot someone's tics (面部素描) whenever they are telling the truth, but others may act very differently. "There are no consistent signs to (35) deception (蒙骗) says Hormel .

Hormel's team tried something different and managed to find the fake passengers in vast cases. Their secret? Hormel and his colleagues identified some (36) rules that should increase your chances of discovering deception

- Use open questions. Force the liar to expand on their story until they become entrapped.
- Employ the element of (37). Try to increase the liar's "cognitive load", such as asking them to report an event backwards in time, which makes it harder for the liar to maintain calmness.
- Observe changes in confidence. Watch carefully to see how a (38) liars style changes when they are (39): a liar may be talkative when feeling in charge of a conversation, but say little if he feels like he is losing control.

Create a (40) rather than an intense atmosphere, where, however, the liar will give themselves away. "The important thing is there is no magic silver bullet, we are taking the best things and putting them together for a cognitive approach," says Hormel.

## 第九讲

### Grammar

动名词的基本形式：

动名词	一般式	完成式
主动	doing	having done
被动	being done	having been done

按成分学习：

#### 一、动名词做主语：

##### 1. 动名词放在句首作主语。

与不定式做主语不同：动名词做主语一般直接放在句首，谓语动词用单数。

a. *Seeing* is believing.

b. *Hating people* is like burning down your own house to get rid of a rat.

##### 2. 固定句型

句型一：It is no good / no use / a waste of time doing sth

表示“干什么事没有用”。这里，it 只是形式主语，真正主语是 doing sth。其中，no good

在疑问句中改为：any good。

a. Is it any good trying to explain?

b. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

c. It's simply a waste of time and money seeing that movie.



d. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ me not to worry.

- A. you tell      B. your telling      C. for you to have told      D. having told

句型二：**There is no point / use / good (in) doing sth**

表示：“干某事没有必要，没有意义”，“干某事没有用”

a. There is no point (in) my buying salmon if you don't like fish.

b. There is no use your arguing with him. 动名词与动词不定做主语

注意：动名词与不定式在作主语的时候，是存在语义上的差别的。

**不定式做主语常表示具体的某一动作；动名词表示泛指或一般的抽象的概念，常用来陈述既定事实。**如：

**定事实**。如：

比方说：

Sleeping is necessary.睡眠是必要的。

Schooling costs a family a lot.上学花费家庭许多钱。

To study in Class four is a happy thing.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a good form of exercise for both young and old.

- A. The walk      B. Walking      C. To walk      D. Walk

## 二、动名词作宾语

1. 下列动词后只能用动名词作宾语：

**admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, finish, forbid, imagine, mind,**

**miss, permit, postpone, practice, prohibit, suggest, put off, resist, risk, can't stand, can't help,**

**feel like 等。**

d. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested \_\_\_\_\_ at the next town.

- A. to stop      B. stopping      C. stop      D. having stopped

2. 特别关注的动词

上面接动名词的动词中有几个需要特别注意：

allow, advise, forbid, permit, recommend

1) **这些动词后要接动名词作宾语，如 allow doing 等。**

2) **但在有人作宾语时，则后接动词不定式（用作宾补），如：allow sb to do.** 例如：

a. We don't **allow smoking** in the lecture room.

b. We don't **allow people to smoke** in the lecture room.

c. I wouldn't advise taking the car, because there is nowhere to park.

d. I wouldn't advise you to take the car.

f. I advise you \_\_\_\_\_ before \_\_\_\_\_ final decision.

A. waiting / to make    B. to wait / make    C. waiting / making    D. to wait / making

### 3. 接动名词和接动词不定式有区别的动词

在英语中有很多动词后接动名词和不定式均可，但在意思上往往有很大的差别，现将这样的动词分类归纳整理如下：

1) 在 **deserve, need, require, want** 等动词后面，要接动名词的主动形式而不是被动形式，但表示被动的意思；若改接动词不定式，则必须用动词不定式的被动形式。

a. The garden needs *watering* / *to be watered*.

b. Your hair needs *cutting* / *to be cut*.

c. He deserved *praising*.

d. Your hair wants \_\_\_\_\_. You'd better have it done tomorrow.

A. cut    B. to cut    C. cutting    D. being cut

2) 与 **remember, forget** (要特别注意动名词的语态) 和 **regret** 连用时，动名词表示已发生的事，不定式表示发生在它们之后的事。

a. I still remember being taken to Beijing for the first time.

b. I don't remember locking my suitcase. = As far as I know, my suitcase should be open.

c. If I had remembered \_\_\_\_\_ the window, the thief would not have got in.

A. to close    B. closing    C. to have closed    D. having closed

d. I forgot to mail the letter.

e. I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ you for the first time.

A. to meet    B. meeting    C. to have met    D. having to be meeting

### Regret

**regret doing sth**: *regret something that happened in the past*. 对已发生的事感到遗憾。

a. I *don't regret telling* her what I thought, even if it upset her.

我并不后悔把自己的想法告诉她，尽管这让她很恼火。

**regret to do sth**: *regret to say, to tell someone, or to inform someone of some bad news*.

遗憾地告诉或通知某人某个坏消息。

a. We regret to inform you that we are unable to offer you employment.

b. We regret to inform you that the flight has been cancelled.

c. We regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that you are to be dismissed next week.

A. to have informed B. informing C. to inform D. having informed

3) try / mean + doing, or to do

#### A. try

**try doing sth:** 试试做某事, 看看会发生什么情况。

a. I tried sending her flowers, but it didn't have any effect.

b. Try using this key to see if it works.

**try to do sth:** 作了一番努力, 试图完成某事。

a. I once tried to learn Japanese.

b. I tried to open the window, but it got stuck.

#### B. mean

**mean doing sth:** 意味着.....

a. Your plan would mean spending hours.

b. Love means *never having* to say you're sorry.

**mean to do sth:** 打算做某事, 意思是想.....

a. I don't mean to be rude, but could you stop smoking?

b. I didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ anyone but somehow I succeeded in annoying them all.

A. having offended B. to be offending C. to offend D. offending

#### 4. to doing

在英文中带有 to 的固定短语, 其后须接动名词:

look forward to, object to, be / get used to, be accustomed to do / doing, devote ... to doing

be devoted to doing, be opposed to doing, be addicted to doing, get down to doing the way

approach / solution to doing, etc

#### 动名词的逻辑主语

##### 1. 构成 my doing / Tom's doing

物主代词 (如 his, my, your 等) 或所有格名词 (如 Mary's, Tom's 等) 与动名词连用,

用来引出动名词的逻辑主语。当句子主语并不是动名词动作的执行者时，我们就需要给出动名词的逻辑主语。比较：

## 2. 用法：

这种结构常在句中作主语或宾语。例如：

### 1) 用作主语：

*Tom's coming* home at last was a great consolation.

### 2) 用作动词宾语，此时也可用人称代词宾格代替所有格：

a. Do you mind *my/me making* a suggestion?

b. Would you mind *Tom's/Tom telling* us the whole story?

动名词的时态和语态

## 1. 动名词的被动式：

### 1) 构成：*being done*

2) 用法：当动名词的逻辑主语，当无逻辑主语时就看句子主语在意义上是充当动名词动作的承受者时，或者说是作动名词的逻辑宾语时，动名词要用被动形式。

a. *He* narrowly escaped *being run* over.

b. I have not the least objection to *the child being punished*.

c. I still remember *being taken* to the zoo for the first time.

比较：I remember *my parents' taking me* to the zoo.

d. Mark often attempts to escape \_\_\_\_\_ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.

A. having been fined    B. to be fined

C. to have been fined    D. being fined

此外也要注意前面说过的，在 *deserve, need, require, want* 等动词后面，动名词主动形式表示被动的意思，而不需用动名词的被动形式。若改接动词不定式，则必须用动词不定式的被动形式。

## 2. 动名词的完成式：

### 1) 构成：*having done*

2) 用法：用动名词完成式表明动名词动作发生在谓语动作之前。

a. He denied *having been* there.

b. I repented *having shot* the bird.

c. He regretted **not having gone** to university.

d. I have always regretted \_\_\_\_\_ harder at school.

A. to have not studied    B. not study    C. not having studied    D. not to study

### There be 的动名词及不定式形式

#### 一、There be 的动名词及不定时形式

##### 1. There be 的动名词形式

**There be 的动名词形式为：there being。多用于介词后面。**

a. Do not bet **on there being** many marriages in China that began with love at first sight.

b. Ann never dreams of \_\_\_\_\_ for her to be sent abroad very soon.

A. there being a chance    B. there be a chance  
C. there to be a chance    D. being a chance

##### 2. There be 的不定式形式

**There be 的不定式形式为：there to be。用在接不定式作宾语的动词后面。**

a. I don't **want there to be** any misunderstanding on this point.

b. I don't **mean there to be** any unpleasantness.

#### 课后巩固

- 1) Mark often attempts to escape \_\_\_\_\_ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.  
A) shavingsbeen fined    B) to have been fined    C) to be fined    D) being fined
- 2) My wife said in her letter that she would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ from you sometime.  
A) to have heard    B) to hear    C) for hearing    D) hearing
- 3) The thief took away the woman's wallet without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) being seen    B) seeing    C) him seeing    D) seeing him
- 4) People appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ wit him because he has a good sense of humor. (CET - 4 1998, 1)  
A) to work    B) to have worked    C) working    D) have working
- 5) I've enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ to talk with you.  
A) to be able    B) being able    C) to been able    D) of being able
- 6) No one can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by advertisements.  
A) to be influenced    B) being influenced    C) influencing    D) shavingsinfluence
- 7) They are considering \_\_\_\_\_ before the prices go up.  
A) of buying the house    B) with buying the house    C) buying the house    D) to buy the house
- 8) He thought that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the effort doing the job was not worth    B) the effort was not worth in doing the job  
C) it was not worth the effort doing the job    D) it was not worth the effort by doing the job
- 9) If I had remembered \_\_\_\_\_ the door, the things would not have been stolen.  
A) to lock    B) locking    C) to have locked    D) shavingslocked
- 10) Your shirt needs \_\_\_\_\_. You'd better have it done today.  
A) iron    B) to iron    C) ironing    D) being ironed

- 11) You can't help \_\_\_\_ commercials; every few minutes the program is interrupted to give you one advertisement or another.  
A) to hear            B) to be heard            C) hearing            D) with hearing
- 12) My transistor radio isn't working. It \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) need repairing    B) needs to repair    C) needs repairing    D) need to be repaired
- 13) It is no use \_\_\_\_ me not to worry.  
A) you tell        B) your telling        C) for you to have told        D) shavings told
- 14) He is very busy \_\_\_\_ his papers. He is far too busy \_\_\_\_ callers.  
A) to write ; to receive        B) writing ; to receive  
C) writing ; receiving        D) to write ; for receiving
- 15) The suspect at last admitted \_\_\_\_ stolen goods but denied \_\_\_\_ them.  
A) receiving... selling        B) to receive... to sell  
C) to receiving... to selling        D) to have received... to have sold
- 16) She apologized for \_\_\_\_ to come.  
A) her not being able        B) her being not able  
C) not being able        D) that she's not able to
- 17) I really appreciate \_\_\_\_ to help me, but I am sure that I can manage by myself.  
A) you to offer    B) that you offer    C) your offering    D) that you are offering
- 18) Please stop \_\_\_\_, boys, I have something important to \_\_\_\_ you.  
A) saying ... talk    B) telling ... say    C) talking ... speak    D) talking ... tell
- 19) Tony, would you go and see if Sam has any difficulty \_\_\_\_ his tape recorder?  
A) to fix    B) fixing    C) for fixing    D) fix
- 20) "Why isn't Nancy going to meet us?" "It's my fault. I forgot all about \_\_\_\_ her."  
A) telephoning to    B) to telephone    C) to telephone to    D) the telephoning to
- 21) "Why were you late?" "I had a hard time \_\_\_\_ up this morning."  
A) to get    B) get    C) got    D) getting
- 22) I remember \_\_\_\_ to help us if we ever got into trouble.  
A) once offering    B) him once offering    C) him to offer    D) to offer him
- 23) John regretted \_\_\_\_ to the meeting last week.  
A) not going    B) not to go    C) not having been going    D) not to be going
- 24) It is difficult to get used \_\_\_\_ in a tent after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.  
A) sleep    B) to sleeping    C) slept    D) to sleep
- 25) He gives people the impression \_\_\_\_ many poems.  
A) of having written    B) to have written    C) of being written    D) to write
- 26) Do you feel like \_\_\_\_ out or would you rather \_\_\_\_ dinner at home?  
A) going... to have    B) to go... to have    C) to go... having    D) going... have
- 27) Prior to \_\_\_\_ the formal speech, first he will introduce himself.  
A) delivering    B) deliver    C) being delivering    D) being delivered
- 28) I don't mind \_\_\_\_ by bus, but I hate \_\_\_\_ in queues.  
A) to travel... standing    B) having traveled... standing  
C) traveling... to stand    D) traveling... standing
- 29) What about \_\_\_\_ double quantities of everything today? We have hardly time to go \_\_\_\_ next week.  
A) buying... to shop    B) buy... shopping

- C) buying... shopping      D) to buy... shopping
- 30) We had some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the house and nobody seemed \_\_\_\_\_ where it was.  
A) in finding... knowing      B) finding... to know  
C) to find... knowing      D) to find... to know
- 31) We can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ in the entrance examination, for she has never been to school.  
A) she succeeding      B) her succeeding      C) she succeed      D) her to succeed
- 32) I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ at me.  
A) them laughing      B) their laugh      C) them laugh      D) them to have laughed
- 33) We suggested \_\_\_\_\_ in hotels but the children were anxious \_\_\_\_\_ out.  
A) sleeping... to camp      B) sleeping... camping  
C) to sleep... to camp      D) to sleep... camping
- 34) I have no objection \_\_\_\_\_ the evening with them.  
A) to spend      B) to spending      C) of spending      D) spending
- 35) After \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.  
A) being interviewed      B) interviewed      C) interviewing      D) shavingsinterviewed
- 36) The match was cancelled because most of the members \_\_\_\_\_ a match without a standard court.  
A) objected toshavings      B) were objected to have  
C) objected to have      D) were objected to having
- 37) Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy \_\_\_\_\_ for her examination.  
A) to prepare      B) to be prepared      C) preparing      D) being prepared
- 38) It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ remember grammatical rules. You need to practise what you have learned.  
A) trying to      B) to try to      C) try to      D) tried to
- 39) After \_\_\_\_\_ him better, I regretted \_\_\_\_\_ him unfairly.  
A) getting to know... to judge      B) getting to know... to have judged  
C) getting to have know... judging      D) getting to know... having judged
- 40) He is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ his holiday in Britain.  
A) spend      B) have spent      C) spending      D) shavingsbeen spending

### 模块训练 9

#### 1. 单项选择

- 1). --- Have you got a camera? --- No. I should buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it      B. any      C. one      D. some
- 2). I know what people are saying --- but \_\_\_\_\_ of it is true.  
A. none      B. no one      C. one      D. all
- 3). It's \_\_\_\_\_ to feel nervous before an exam.  
A. ordinary      B. common      C. normal      D. usual
- 4). She'd looked everywhere for her glasses, but hey were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nowhere found      B. to find nowhere  
C. nowhere to find      D. nowhere to be found.
- 5). Dad loves fishing best; the hobby \_\_\_\_\_ most of his spare time.

A. observes    B. occupies    C. costs    D. spends

6). Doctors believe only \_\_\_\_\_ tiny number of people \_\_\_\_\_ at risk.

A. a; is                      B. a; are                      C. the; is                      D. the; are

7). I can't do everything \_\_\_\_\_ --- You'll have to be patient.

A. all at once    B. just for once    C. once more    D. once upon a time.

8). I arrived only \_\_\_\_\_ that the others had already left.

A. found    B. finding    C. to find    D. having found

9). The government ordered that for every tree cut down, two more \_\_\_\_\_ planted.

A. could be                      B. be                      C. were                      D. to be

10). \_\_\_\_\_ a lack of funds, the project will not continue next year.

A. Because    B. As a result    C. According to    D. Owing to

## 2. 选词填空(写到作业本上)

overweight, opposite, outgoing, oppose,    outline, optional, nowadays, observe, otherwise,  
order.

1). Most people \_\_\_\_\_ are aware of the importance of a healthy diet.

2). One student performs the experiment, while his partner \_\_\_\_\_.

3). Most bosses are \_\_\_\_\_ to employees working overtime. They don't think it's a good idea.

4). I thought the medicine would make him sleep, but it had the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

5). Jamie is friendly, \_\_\_\_\_ woman; she likes to meet and talk to new people.

6). You'll have to go now, \_\_\_\_\_, you'll miss your bus.

7). He sat down at a table near the window and \_\_\_\_\_ a meal.

8). The doctor said I was slightly \_\_\_\_\_ and that I needed more exercise.

9). Write a short \_\_\_\_\_ covering the main points before you start on your essay.

10). You don't have to do the course --- it's \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3. 完型填空

Anyone planning to go camping or hiking should first learn to recognize poison ivy, (41) this plant can cause a rash(皮疹)resulting in reddened skin, an annoying itch, and painful blisters. A severe (42)can even force a person to remain in bed or become hospitalized. The best way to (43)these discomforts is to avoid the plant.

Fortunately this plant is easy to (44). Whether it grows as a bush or a vine, the shape of it is always (45). Each leaf stalk has three glossy leaves, usually with jagged edges. I nearly spring the leaves are red, turning. And then the autumn comes, the leaves (46)to become bright red or orange. The poison ivy plant is found (47)everywhere in North America. Because many birds eat its berries, its seeds are(48)distributed. The plant loves the sun and flourishes along beaches, in fields, and by roadsides. It also grows (49)in light shade and is often found in parks and pine forests. However, in thick woods the story is different. It is not (50)there. That is because the leaves of the trees block out the sun, which the plant needs to grow.

The poison in poison ivy is in the form of an oil that is in all parts of the plant. It is



extremely(51). Just touching the plant is enough contact for a person to be infected by the(52). Touching clothing or shoes that have brushed against the plant can also cause a rash and blisters. Even the smoke from a fire where poison ivy is burning can cause the skin poisoning.

A person who makes (53)with the plant should wash all infected areas with a strong laundry soap as soon as possible. Clothes that have come in contact with the(54)should be dry cleaned or washed in soap and water. There is one good way to prevent the (55). Stay away from the plant!

- |                  |              |               |               |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41.A. since      | B. so        | C.therefore   | D. then       |
| 42.A cold        | B cough      | C. case       | D.accident    |
| 43. A.keep       | B. prevent   | C. protest    | D. cut        |
| 44.A.forget      | B.grow       | C.fertilize   | D.recognize   |
| 45.A.the same    | B.various    | C beautiful   | D.ugly        |
| 46.A.become      | B.change     | C.get         | D.avoid       |
| 47.A.barely      | B.always     | C.usually     | D.almost      |
| 48.A.wide        | B.narrowly   | C.practically | D.strongly    |
| 49.A.very poor   | B.very good  | C.quite well  | D.quite worse |
| 50.A. supported  | B. abandoned | C.watered     | D.disturbed   |
| 51.A.deep        | B. high      | C catching    | D.Beautiful   |
| 52.A oil         | B.part       | C.form        | D.contact     |
| 53.A.combination | B. contact   | C. access     | D soap        |
| 54.A.smoke       | B.fire       | C.plant       | D.clothing    |
| 55.A.poisoning   | B.weeding    | C.growing     | D.seeding     |

## 第十讲

### ◇ Grammar

#### 分词 1

#### 一. 课前请思考以下两个问题

##### 1. 什么是分词？我们为什么要用分词？

When he entered the room, he saw nobody in the room.

As he didn't know anything about the accident, he went to work as usual.

If it is seen from the hill, the town looks very beautiful.

以上三个句子都可以简化为分词短语哦，试一下：

eg. Entering the room, he saw nobody in the room.

\_\_\_\_\_, he went to work as usual.

\_\_\_\_\_, the town looks very beautiful.

##### 2. 请划出下列句子中的分词结构，并注明分词在句中充当什么成分。

1. Travelling around China can be tiring but fun as well.
2. The established map apps from Google offer a wide array of features.
3. The experience gained in the army was of great value to our life.
4. The Apple Maps service has new features that seek to meld activities and services associated with a trip.
5. Through the underwater viewing tunnel, you seem to enter the mysterious deep ocean surrounded by countless sharks and rays, all swimming within arm's reach.
6. Istanbul — once known as Constantinople, capital of the Byzantine and then Ottoman empires

— also straddles (跨越) the ancient and modern worlds.

## 一．分词的基本形式

### 1. 现在分词

	<b>主动</b>	<b>被动</b>
<b>一般式</b>	<b>doing</b>	<b>being done</b>

(现在分词的动作与谓语动词的动作同时发生,或两者紧接着发生)

They went out of the classroom, talking and laughing.

The question being discussed now is very important.

*Not* knowing his address, I could do nothing but stay at home and wait.

<b>完成式</b>	<b>having done</b>	<b>having been done</b>
------------	--------------------	-------------------------

(现在分词的动作已完成,且在谓语动词的动作之前发生)

Having lived in this city for three years, she knows it very well.

Having been promoted to general manager, he felt excited.

### 2. 过去分词

**done**

(及物动词的过去分词一般有被动的意思,有时也可以表示已完成的动作,不及物动词的过去分词只表示已完成的动作,没有被动的意思)

Born and brought up in the countryside, he was interested in biology.

One of the windows was found broken.

We should bring in advanced technology from developed countries from time to time.

Not allowed to go in, he had to wait outside.

**总结：**

		主动	被动
现在分词	一般式	doing	being done
	完成式	having done	having been done
过去分词	一般式		done

**所以分词概念中一下这些分词形式的意义是什么呢？**

doing \_\_\_\_\_      having done \_\_\_\_\_  
 done \_\_\_\_\_      having been done \_\_\_\_\_      being done \_\_\_\_\_

### 模块训练 10

#### 一. 词汇练习

##### 单项选择

1. To our surprise, the dinner bill came to \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.

A. several hundred

B. several hundreds

- C. a several hundred                      D. several hundreds of
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the house needs some work done on it.  
A. You can see                      B. As you see  
C. As you can see it                      D. Which you can see
3. His new novel \_\_\_\_\_; very few people would like to read it.  
A. sells well                      B. is well sold                      C. sells badly                      D. is badly sold
4. Why did she do a thing like that? It doesn't seem to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. set out                      B. sell out                      C. make sense                      D. settle down
5. As a pretty girl, Laura is \_\_\_\_\_ about her weight.  
A. sensible                      B. similar                      C. reasonable                      D. sensitive
6. According to the contract, all payments \_\_\_\_\_ be made in cash.  
A. ought                      B. shall                      C. might                      D. need
7. The accident happened \_\_\_\_\_ before midday.  
A. short                      B. slight                      C. shortly                      D. slightly
8. Try phoning Robert – he \_\_\_\_\_ be home by now.  
A. shan't                      B. will                      C. can't                      D. should
9. We came to the UK in 1974 and \_\_\_\_\_ here ever since.  
A. lived                      B. are living                      C. have lived                      D. had been living
10. She tapped the driver on \_\_\_\_\_ shoulder and signaled him to stop the car.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. his                      D. /

### 词组填空

settle down	out of shape	in sight	send out	set up
be sick of	take sides	sit up	serve as	shut down

1. There weren't enough beds for guests; the sofa had to \_\_\_\_\_ a bed.
2. I'm always forgetting to \_\_\_\_\_ my computer before I go home.
3. I wanted to smoke, but there were no ashtrays(烟灰缸) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Information was \_\_\_\_\_ to interested students.
5. A new school has been \_\_\_\_\_ in what was a wasteland in the past.
6. The old couple would like to see their daughter \_\_\_\_\_, get married, and have kids.
7. Today the athlete didn't perform well; he was feeling totally \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You are always late and I \_\_\_\_\_ your excuses.
9. I don't mind you two arguing, but don't ask me to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Sometimes we just \_\_\_\_\_ and watch videos all night.

## 二. 阅读理解

**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.

## Stephen Wiltshire: an Autistic Savant

Stephen Wiltshire was born in 1974 in London. He, at the age of three, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (diagnose) with autism, a developmental disorder causing difficulty with social relationships and

learning. However, Stephen has a remarkable talent. Since the age of three, he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) many amazing drawings. He is an "autistic savant"—a person (3) \_\_\_\_\_, in spite of his autism, has an extraordinary ability in a certain area.

When his mother sent him to Queensmill School in London, his teacher, Chris Marris, began (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) that Stephen was "communicating" through his drawings. At the age of eight, he was drawing detailed pictures of architecture, cars and imaginary post-earthquake cities. By the age of nine, with Manis' help, Stephen started talking. At the age of ten, he produced a series of pictures which he called "London Alphabet". Each drawing featured a London landmark—one (5) \_\_\_\_\_ each letter of the alphabet.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ Stephen and his work were the subject of a BBC programme called "The Foolish Wise Ones" in 1987, many viewers phoned the BBC. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (fascinate) by Stephen's ability to look at a building once and reproduce it in incredible detail, they wanted to know (8) \_\_\_\_\_ they could buy his drawings. As a result, Stephen published his first book, Drawings. Since then, Stephen has become an extremely popular artist, and has published (9) \_\_\_\_\_ number of other books of his drawings and paintings.

Stephen is quite famous these days. Because of Stephen and others like (10) \_\_\_\_\_, people are starting to take autism more seriously.

### 三 翻译

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

1. 这是简第一次在校运会上夺得桂冠。(It is the first time)
2. 过了许多年他才找到了自己丢失的孩子。(before)
3. 自从她生好孩子后我没见过她。(since)
4. 再尝试与他沟通一次, 否则只能采取措施防止他独自外出。(or)

## 第十一讲

### ☆ Grammar

#### 分词 2

#### 二. 分词的用法

##### 1. 分词作表语

现在分词和过去分词都可以作表语,起形容词的作用。此时 V-ing 形式往往表示主语的性质(令人……的); V-ed 形式往往表示主语所处的状态(感到……的)。如:

The news is very inspiring.

You don't need to go with us if you feel tired.

### 练一练

1. The news that our team won the game is very \_\_\_\_\_. A. encouraging B. encouraged C. encourage D. to encourage
2. His father seems \_\_\_\_\_ with his score. A. please B. pleased C. pleasing D. please
3. Students got \_\_\_\_\_ when they saw the star. A. excite B. exciting C. excited D. excitedly

## 2. 分词作定语

1) 分词短语作定语, 位于被修饰词之后; 单个分词作定语, 位于被修饰词之前或者之后。

The man standing at the window is a renowned lawyer.

Polluted air and water are harmful to people's health.

### 练一练

1. Ten years ago, there was a man \_\_\_\_\_ in that house. A. lived B. living C. live D. was living
2. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ down by the car is dying. A. knock B. knocking C. knocked D. to knock
3. Island is a piece of land \_\_\_\_\_ by water. A. surrounded B. surrounding C. to be surrounded D. being surround
4. The first book \_\_\_\_\_ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A. having written B. to be written C. being written D. written
5. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ under the tree. A. lay B. lain C. laying D. lying
6. The guests, \_\_\_\_\_ by some artists, came out of the hall. A. following B. to follow C. followed D. to be followed
7. The computer center \_\_\_\_\_ last year, is very popular. A. open B. opening C. having opened D. opened
8. The child \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital yesterday was seriously ill. A. to examine B. examined C. examine D. examining

2) 过去分词作定语通常来自及物动词, 少数来自不及物动词

**及物动词的过去分词**作定语通常带有“被动和完成”的意义。如:

frozen food      a finished article      a closed shop      a recorded talk

**不及物动词的过去分词**作定语通常只有“完成”的意义, 没有“被动”的意义。如:

fallen leaves      a retired worker      an escaped prisoner      the risen sun

3) 有些过去分词和副词一起构成复合形容词后才能作定语。如:

a newly-issued policy a poorly-built house well-behaved children a widely-travelled businessman

4) 现在分词作定语有的来自及物动词, 有的来自不及物动词, 通常带有“主动和进行”的意义。

如:

a sleeping child      falling leaves      a singing bird      the rising sun

5) **现在分词的完成式不能用作定语**。若表示发生在谓语动词之前的动作,用定语从句;如果是被动结构,也可以直接用过去分词

The teacher criticized the student who had broken the window.

The thief who had taken her bag has been arrested.

**思考:** 下句中划线部分的分词作定语用得对吗? 如果不对应当怎样改?

The Town Hall having been completed in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.

6) 当被修饰对象是 glance, look, expression, scream, voice 等时, V-ing 形式往往表示被修饰对象的性质(令人……的); V-ed 形式往往表示被修饰对象所处的状态(感到……的)。请翻译下面的词组并作比较:

a frightened look	_____	a frightening look	_____
a terrifying story	_____	a terrified woman	_____
exciting news	_____	excited audience	_____
a pleased expression	_____	a pleasing voice	_____
an exhausting trip	_____	an exhausted guide	_____

### 3 分词作补语

能跟分词作补语的主要有三类动词

第一类包括 see, hear, watch, smell, feel, look at, listen to 等 **感官动词**; 和一些类感官动词如: discover, notice, observe, find, catch.

eg. I discovered Mr Jack sitting near the fires, reading a book.

请用动词的适当形式填空:

Did you notice the man \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house?

We saw the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) the experiment.

第二类包括 make, have, get, have, keep, leave, set, start, sent 等 **使役动词**, 如:

eg. He was trying to make himself understood.

I have my hair cut every two weeks.

请用动词的适当形式填空:

The victory sent our spirits \_\_\_\_\_ (rise).

Please keep me \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) of the latest developments.

练一练

1. The next morning, she found the man \_\_\_\_\_ in the bed, dead.    A. lying    B. lie    C. lay  
D. laying

2. We had the machine \_\_\_\_\_ just now. A. mended B. mending C. mend D. to mend
3. I can't speak English, I couldn't make myself \_\_\_\_\_ when I visited America last year.  
A. understand B. understood C. understanding D. to understand
4. I have someone \_\_\_\_\_ the bike for you. A. repaired B. repairing C. repair D. to repair

第三类包括 like, wish, want, order 等表示“希望,要求,命令”的动词后+**过去分词**

I don't want any of you (to be) involved in the scandal.

I would like these questions (to be) discussed at the meeting.

The commander ordered the army unit (to be) reorganized.

#### 4. 分词作状语

1) 当现在分词和过去分词在句子中做状语时, 他们都要有自己的**逻辑主语**, 这种逻辑主语一般是句子的主语。如:

请判断下面的句子正确吗?

Entering the room, he found a letter on the desk. ( )

Entering the room, a letter was found on the desk. ( )

Sitting at the back as we are, we can't hear a word.

请圈出下列各句的逻辑主语

He was lying on the couch, enjoying his pipe.

Hearing the news, they all danced for joy.

Admitting what you say, I still think you are wrong.

The serious accident, caused by the heavy snow, has killed more than ten people.

练一练

1. \_\_\_\_\_ his dinner, the boy rushed out. A. eat B. to eat C. Having eating D. eating
2. \_\_\_\_\_ more attention, the trees could have grown better. A. Given B. To give C. Giving D. Having given
3. \_\_\_\_\_ from a distance, the Opera Hall looks like a ship. A. Seeing B. Seen C. To see D. See
4. \_\_\_\_\_ anything about the accident, he went to work as usual.  
A. Not knowing B. known not C. knowing not D. not known

**注意:** 有一些表示态度的现在分词短语已经成为固定搭配, 其逻辑主语有时是说话人, 有时泛指人们, **与主句中的主语无关**。常用于这种结构的固定搭配: generally speaking, frankly speaking, judging from, considering, taking...into consideration, seeing, supposing, providing, assuming, given, admitting, provided that, compared to/ with 如:

Judging from what you say, he has done his best.

Generally speaking, we are satisfied with his performance during the interview.

练一练

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the price to be low, will you buy it? A. Supposing B. Supposed C. To supposing D. Suppose

2. \_\_\_\_ this film, it's wonderful.      A. Talk to      B. Talking to      C. Talked to      D. To be talked
3. \_\_\_\_, this essay needs revising.  
A. Strict speaking      B. Strictly speaking      C. Strict spoken      D. Strictly spoken

## 2)独立主格——是分词作状语的特殊形式

当分词的逻辑主语与主句的主语不同时,分词必须有自己的主语,即独立主格结构

请圈出下列分词的逻辑主语,看一看它和主句的主语一致吗?

Hands tied, the thief was brought in.

So many members being absent, the meeting had to be put off. or

The last bus having gone, we had to walk home.

你能把下面的独立主格结构转换成状语从句吗?

Time permitting, I will finish another lesson. \_\_\_\_\_

The report having been read, a lively discussion began. \_\_\_\_\_

There being nothing to do, I went home. \_\_\_\_\_

## With+n.+分词也是属于独立主格结构

**With** the tree growing tall, we get more shade.

He sat **with** his arms hanging straight down by his sides.

**Without** a word more spoken, she left the meeting room.

The girl hid her box **without** anyone knowing where it was.

## 练一练

1. Jack offered us a big meal when he was leaving the office, but our work \_\_\_\_, we refused the offer.  
A. not finished      B. had not been finished  
C. not having been finished      D. wasn't finished
2. The five-year-old boy \_\_\_\_, the whole family burst into tears  
A. kidnap      B. kidnapped      C. was kidnapped      D. was kidnapping

## 3)从属连词+分词

分词作状语,有时可以加上从属连词来强调其属于什么状语。这种结构中分词的逻辑主语通常也是句子的主语。如;

请在句中划出分词作状语的部分,并圈出它的逻辑主语

Although never having been there before, he found the house without any difficulty.

Flowers danced in the gentle breeze as if giving encouragement to the people working in the fields.

请把以下句子转换成状语从句

If arriving by coach, please let the secretary know. \_\_\_\_\_

Once published, the book caused a remarkable stir. \_\_\_\_\_

The documents will be returned as soon as signed. \_\_\_\_\_



请把下列状语从句部分转换成连词+分词短语的形式

Whether I am invited or not, I won't go. \_\_\_\_\_

If left alone on a desert island, what would you do first? \_\_\_\_\_

### 模块训练 11

#### 一. 词汇练习

##### 单项选择

1. ---\_\_\_\_\_ can you finish the report? ----In about two days.  
A. How long      B. How soon      C. How far      D. How often
2. The little thief ran off so fast \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as not to be caught      B. as to not be caught  
C. not as to be caught      D. as to be not caught
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Guy called for you while you were gone.  
A. Several      B. Any      C. Some      D. Someone
4. The bathing product is natural and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smells well      B. smells good      C. is smelt well      D. is smelt good.
5. We put an advertisement in the local paper to look for a \_\_\_\_\_ secretary.  
A. spoken German      B. speaking German      C. German spoken      D. German-speaking
6. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ around me when I am eating.  
A. people smoke      B. people to smoke      C. people smoking      D. people are smoking
7. \_\_\_\_\_ modern standards, the computer is very slow.  
A. By      B. With      C. On      D. In
8. Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ while I tie your shoes.  
A. keeps still      B. keep still      C. keeping quiet      D. keep quiet
9. ---What is wrong? --- I have got something \_\_\_\_\_ in my throat.  
A. being stuck      B. to be struck      C. be stuck      D. stuck
10. Who knows what will be \_\_\_\_\_ for human beings one million years from now?  
A. in store      B. on stage      C. on the spot      D. in spirit

##### 词组填空

Spare	speed	solid	sort	state	stand	spot	speak	space	somehow
-------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	---------

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the managed to climb in through the bathroom window.
2. Although he doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ a word of French, Eric loves France very much.
3. The big piano take up much \_\_\_\_\_. Let's put it against the wall.
4. The house was in a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ when we moved in but we cleared it up.
5. The black school were crowded, while hundreds of classrooms \_\_\_\_\_ empty in white schools.
6. The snack bar sells burgers, pizzas, that \_\_\_\_\_ of thing.
7. It can be hard for even a trained doctor to \_\_\_\_\_ the symptoms of lung cancers.
8. Could you possibly \_\_\_\_\_ me a few minutes? I want to have a talk with you.
9. Nancy, if you don't \_\_\_\_\_ up we won't be there until midnight.
10. The lake was frozen \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二. 阅读理解

Instead of cruising in on a hoverboard, I rode my bike to the office today. The bicycle was invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Instead of taking a pill for breakfast, I had a bacon roll, cooked using gas. Science fiction has \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ to us.

Making predictions is tricky, especially about the future, as physicist Niels Bohr joked. In science fiction, you can't escape that \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ though. Since its birth in the 19th century, writers have \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ imagined the things to come: devices that humankind will invent to make life easier. But in so many instances, those promises have not come to pass. The biggest \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ are in travel—jet packs, hoverboards and flying cars are yet to fill the skies. Air travel has become significantly cheaper and wide-reaching, but only using distinctly 20th-century technology: commercial aeroplanes are much the same as they were 50 years ago.

\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ is what science fiction frequently delivers, but its arrival in the real world has been unpredictable. Domestic robots with a degree of intelligence are yet to \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_, though robotic vacuum cleaners are commercially available—even if they are fairly hopeless. Video calls have now arrived—sort of—but conferencing on Skype is still dissatisfying. In mobiles, video call technology is now available, so when your dad rings to update you on his vegetable patch, he'll be able to \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ your look of boredom.

The truth is that we quickly \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ the astonishment of invention: our wonderment is soon replaced with the feeling of nothing new. We should try to stay in that period of \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_. It is astonishing that the contents of every book ever written can be stored in a small box. Or that you can carry 10,000 albums on an object kept in your pocket. Or that almost all the information in the world can be accessed almost anywhere at any time. All these \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ are dependent on the emergence of the microchip and its place in computers. Yet sci-fi didn't \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ the dominance of the computer in running our lives.

But the real area where \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ far outstrips predictions is medicine. Sure, fiction would describe humans as “disease-free” but without going into detail. “Disease-free” humans are still absent, but the progress made in \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ life is breathtaking. With relative ease, we can sequence anyone's *genome* (基因组), giving a read-out of our entire genetic code. This means we can find out the underlying genetic cause of thousands of diseases in minutes.

Photosensitive implants now exist that can replace damaged cells in the *retina* (视网膜) and

can thus 14 sight to the blind. While the inventions of science fiction can show great ideas we'd like to happen, nothing 15 the inventiveness of people in the real world.

- |                       |                  |                |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. turned          | B. lied          | C. objected    | D. talked         |
| 2. A. opportunity     | B. challenge     | C. imagination | D. conflict       |
| 3. A. hesitantly      | B. critically    | C. temporarily | D. tirelessly     |
| 4. A. disappointments | B. advancements  | C. enjoyments  | D. experiments    |
| 5. A. Modernization   | B. Exploration   | C. Automation  | D. Transportation |
| 6. A. materialise     | B. identify      | C. honour      | D. liberate       |
| 7. A. imagine         | B. feel          | C. see         | D. ignore         |
| 8. A. arouse          | B. discover      | C. forget      | D. evaluate       |
| 9. A. frustration     | B. amazement     | C. boredom     | D. limitation     |
| 10. A. modes          | B. worries       | C. potentials  | D. actions        |
| 11. A. predict        | B. overlook      | C. motivate    | D. prevent        |
| 12. A. quality        | B. obstacle      | C. passion     | D. reality        |
| 13. A. maintaining    | B. creating      | C. researching | D. encountering   |
| 14. A. show           | B. lend          | C. restore     | D. label          |
| 15. A. guarantees     | B. overestimates | C. releases    | D. outperforms    |

### 三 翻译

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

- 我们用了一整天开车回家。(take)
- 毋庸置疑, 电脑的发明对科学的进步产生了很大的影响。(There)
- 她一下火车就发现她把电脑忘在凳子上了。(Hardly)
- 无论她康复的希望有多小, 医护人员都会尽其所能来挽救这个溺水儿童。(However)

## 第十二讲

### 模块训练 12

#### 一. 词汇练习

##### 单项选择

- What would you like? -----Steak or chicken would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. suit me fine    B. be fit    C. be suitable    D. be good
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of this experiment were all men aged 18—35, and they were asked to write down how they felt during the test.  
A. students    B. subjects    C. surgeons    D. strengthen

3. Suddenly an idea \_\_\_\_\_ me and I found it would be a perfect solution to our problem.  
A. submitted B. struck C. sucked D. subscribed
4. They suggest \_\_\_\_\_ to a lawyer before I do anything.  
A. me talk B. me to talk C. my talking D. I will talk
5. ---You said you'd have finished by today. ----I said \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. not a such thing B. such a not thing C. such no thing D. no such thing
6. The health expert \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of a balanced diet.  
A. stressed B. strengthened C. struggled D. supported
7. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ take place on Tuesday, but we have had to delay it.  
A. was subject to B. was supported to C. was sure to D. was suited to
8. Peter was suspected \_\_\_\_\_ government secrets to the enemy.  
A. to give off B. of giving off C. to give away D. of giving away
9. As we all know, the dove is a \_\_\_\_\_ of peace.  
A. symbol B. system C. sign D. symptom
10. Roger \_\_\_\_\_ painting for a while, but soon lost interest.  
A. took on B. took in C. took up D. took over

### 词组填空

Sweep, wear, success, straight, target, swing, suspend, tease, task, strengthen

- The experiment was a big \_\_\_\_\_: the professor got what he wanted.
- The road was dead \_\_\_\_\_ and it had no bends at all.
- Our friendship has steadily \_\_\_\_\_ over the years.
- I didn't mean to make you mad: I was only \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ann had the \_\_\_\_\_ of preparing the agenda for meetings.
- I set myself a \_\_\_\_\_ of learning 20 words a week. I hope I can achieve the goal.
- Let your arms \_\_\_\_\_ as you walk.
- Put some ice on your injured knee before it \_\_\_\_\_ up.
- The long fluorescent tubes were \_\_\_\_\_ from the ceiling.
- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ not to smoke again, but mum didn't believe his promise.

### 二. 阅读理解

- A. They accepted relatively low pay, difficult working conditions, and gave their very best.  
B. In fact, until that time, public schools provided far better education than private ones.  
C. Achievement tests have failed to truly reflect the quality of teaching.  
D. The heavy teaching loads left them little time and energy for family life.  
E. Also around that time, government came to dictate pay, prevent adjustments, and introduce standard for adjustment.  
F. Yet students showed no additional learning in achievement tests.

Various studies have shown that increased spending on education has not led to measurable improvements in learning. Between 1980 and 2008, staff and teachers at U.S. public schools grew roughly twice as fast as students. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Universities show similar trends of increased administration personnel and costs without greater learning, as documented in Richard Arum and Josipa Roksa's recent book, *Academically Adrift Limited Learning on College Campuses*.

A survey shows that 63% of employers say that recent college graduates don't have the skills they need to succeed and 25% of employers say that entry-level writing skills are lacking.

Some simplistically attribute the decline in our public education system to the drain of the skilled students by private schools, but far more significant events were at work.

Public schools worked well until about the 1970s. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ It was the underperforming students who were thrown out of public schools that went to private ones.

A prominent reason public schools did well was that many highly qualified women had few options for working outside the house other than being teachers or nurses. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Having such a large supply of talented women teachers meant that society could pay less for their services. Women's liberation opened up new professional opportunities for women, and, over time, some of the best left teaching as a career option, bringing about a gradual decline in the quality of schooling.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ Large education bureaucracies and unions came to dominate the landscape, confusing activity with achievement. Bureaucrats regularly rewrite curriculums, talk nonsense about the theories of education, and require ever more administrators. The end result had been that, after all the spending, students have worse math and reading skills than both their foreign peers and earlier generations spending far less on education—as all the accumulating evidence now documents.

### 三 翻译

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

1. 你没必要认同所有人的观点，但你必须尊重每一个对讨论做出过贡献的人。(There)

2. 我们明年这个时候很有可能在西班牙。(It)

3. 我们学校规定学生不可在校园内使用手机。(...it...)

4. 我觉得要在两个小时内解决这么难的一个问题是不可能的。(find)

## ◇ 第十三讲

### ◇ Grammar

#### 现在分词专项复习

## 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

**Group 1**

1. Bird's Nest, \_\_\_\_\_ (accomplish) at the end of 2006, has been visited by millions of guests from home and abroad.
2. Unfortunately, some \_\_\_\_\_ (license) doctors are indifferent to patients, which causes many conflicts.
3. Educators claim that children \_\_\_\_\_ (expose) to English-speaking environment will learn the language more quickly.
4. The strike \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) so much violence and trouble finally ended after both sides reached an agreement.
5. 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.
6. A diet \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on plant life can help with the improvement of heart disease and even cancer.
7. The problem of carbon emission \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) at the conference next week has aroused the public's wide concern.
8. He was one of the first educators \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage) disabled students to pursue secondary education.
9. There is a great research \_\_\_\_\_ (indicate) that music activities engage different parts of the brain.
10. The signs \_\_\_\_\_ (read) "No Smoking" are placed in the public places, but we find many people still smoke there.

**Group 2**

1. Would you please keep quiet, Sally? I can't hear the weather forecast \_\_\_\_\_ (broadcast).
2. Would you please keep quiet, Sally? I can't hear the weather forecast which \_\_\_\_\_ (broadcast).
3. The world gold price \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) for the last five years, which is now over 1000 dollars per ounce.
4. By the end of next year, the world gold price \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) to over 1000 dollars per ounce.
5. Everyone who saw Star Wars said that it was one of the best science fiction movies that \_\_\_\_\_ (ever release).
6. Everyone who saw Star Wars said that it was one of the best science fiction movies \_\_\_\_\_ (ever release).
7. It is one of the best science fiction movies that \_\_\_\_\_ (ever release).
8. It is the only one of the best science fiction movies that \_\_\_\_\_ (ever release).
9. Wife had no sooner prepared a big dinner than Husband \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) their eighth wedding anniversary that day.
10. The cause he had devoted himself to \_\_\_\_\_ (prove) a perfect success.

**Group 3**

1. He has devoted himself to \_\_\_\_\_ (prove) his theory to be true.
2. Our monitor, who by then \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) to Fudan University, decided to do some

part-time jobs to gain more practical experience.

3. The driver is said, according to the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_ (kill) in the traffic accident.
4. A British research study \_\_\_\_\_ (show) that, globally, people's walking speeds \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) by 10 percent over the last decade, \_\_\_\_\_ (release) recently.
5. The way the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (treat) in the hotel influenced their evaluation of the service.
6. The way of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (treat) in the hotel influenced their evaluation of the service.
7. "A man who \_\_\_\_\_ (always find) fault with others is not perfect himself, for he has no time to make a self-criticism." said Buddha.
8. "A man \_\_\_\_\_ (always find) fault with others is not perfect himself, for he has no time to make a self-criticism." said Buddha.
9. Bird's Nest, which \_\_\_\_\_ (accomplish) at the end of 2006, has been visited by millions of guests from home and abroad.
10. Educators claim that children \_\_\_\_\_ (expose) to English-speaking environment will learn the language more quickly.

### 模块训练 13

#### 一. 词汇练习

##### 单项选择

- 1.. Only time will \_\_\_\_\_ if this agreement will bring a lasting peace.  
A. speak      B. tell      C. say      D. talk
2. The phone was ringing, but by the time she \_\_\_\_\_ indoors, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. got, stopped      B. had got, stopped  
C. got had stopped      D. had got, had stopped
3. "I have to go," she said, and with \_\_\_\_\_ she hung up the phone.  
A. it      B. which      C. that      D. whom
4. He bought the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ a friend at the stadium.  
A. through      B. thorough      C. though      D. throughout
5. Recycling saves energy, \_\_\_\_\_ acid rain, global warming and air pollution.  
A. so reduces      B. so reducing      C. thus reduces      D. thus reducing
- 6.. ---- \_\_\_\_\_ is it today? ----It's Tuesday.  
A. When      B. What time`      C. What date      D. What day
7. Jack, together with his friends, \_\_\_\_\_ to climb out of the Canyon.  
A. decide      B. has decided      C. are to decide      D. are deciding
8. \_\_\_\_\_ exists music everywhere in our life! Shall we sing together.  
A. There      B. Where      C. Wherever      D. Therefore
9. The room, \_\_\_\_\_, is pleasant and airy. I love it very much.  
A. being small      B. it is small      C. but small      D. though small.
10. Languages are taught by the direct method, \_\_\_\_\_ without using the students' own language.  
A. believe it or not      B. to tell the truth      C. that is to say      D. generally speaking

##### 词组填空

for themselves, clear his throat, even though, on top of, in total , in terms of, in theory, as though, there you are , tourist attraction
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. The professor \_\_\_\_\_ to get our attention before beginning his lecture.
2. It is also good to think \_\_\_\_\_ what bad things could happen.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, more competition means lower prices for consumers.
4. \_\_\_\_\_. I've been looking for you.
5. Pascal went ahead with the experiment \_\_\_\_\_ he knew it was dangerous.
6. He stared at me \_\_\_\_\_ I were a complete stranger.
7. There were probably about 40 people present at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Statue of Liberty is a major \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ everything else, I now have to go to work first.
10. Parents have to teach their children to think \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二. 阅读理解

**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.

Children have their own rules in playing games. They seldom need a referee and rarely trouble to keep scores. They don't care much about who wins or loses, and it doesn't seem to worry them \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ the game is not finished. Yet, they like games that depend a lot on luck, \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ their personal abilities cannot be directly compared. They also enjoyed games that move in stages, in which each stage — the choosing of leaders, the picking-up of sides, or the determining of \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ side shall start — is almost a game in itself.

Grown-ups can hardly find children's game exciting, and they often feel puzzled at \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ their kids play such simple game again and again. \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_, it is found that a child plays games for very important reasons. He can be a good player without having to think \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ he is a popular person, and he can find himself being a useful partner to someone of whom he is ordinarily afraid. He becomes a leader when it comes to \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ turn. He can be confident, too, in particular games, that it is his place to give orders, to pretend to be dead, to throw a ball actually at someone, or to kiss someone he \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ (catch).

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ appears to us that when children play a game they imagine a situation under their control. Everyone knows the rules, and \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ (importantly), everyone plays according to the rules. Those rules may be childish, though, they make sure that every child has a chance to win.

## 三 翻译

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

1. 正是他对待演出严格的态度和对作曲家本意的忠实使他成为杰出的指挥家。(It)
2. 一些大牌明星似乎相当愿意表演电影中的特技动作。(seem)
3. 为了纪念那位积极进取的钢琴家，乐队同意举办一场音乐会。(approve)



- 4.令我感到惊讶的是，尽管公众对这部电影的评价很高，它的票房却很差。(What, despite)

## 第十四讲

### ◇ Translation

#### There 翻译专题

1. **there used to be/ there happened to be/ there seems to be/ there appear to be/ there must be**  
看起来他们之间好像有点小误会。(seem)
2. **There exist/arise/emerge/remain/come/live/stand/lie**  
花园的中间耸立着一颗大树。(stand)
3. **There's no need (for sb) to do**  
一般来说，年轻人没有必要吃维生素来弥补营养的缺乏。(no need)
4. **There's no point in doing**  
对已发生的事生气是没有意义的。(no point)
5. **There is no denying that**  
不可否认，电脑的迅速发展已经导致了其他领域里的一系列革命性的变化。(no denying)
6. **There is no doubt that**  
毫无疑问，有关方面对正在建造中的隧道情况已作出了报道。(in progress)
7. **There is no possibility of doing/ that**  
虽然我不可能有机会获得奖学金，但是我还是感谢你的好意帮助我学习。(possibility; appreciate)
8. **expect there to be / dream of there being**  
没有人会期望他的国家里有战争。(expect there to be)

**It 翻译专题**

1. 直到会议快要结束时他才露面。(It, show up)
2. 这是他第一次独立解决这个问题。(It)
3. 不久我们就要从高中毕业了。(before)
4. 我们已经有五年没见面了。(since)
5. 该你上床睡觉的时候了。(high)
6. 从你这儿到火车站很方便。(It)
7. 会议可能下星期举行。(likely)
8. 后悔没用, 你应该避免再犯同样的错误。(use)
9. 昨天在晚会上我碰巧遇到了你上次提到的那位著名科学家。(happen)
10. 对一名求职者而言, 能否给面试官留下良好的第一印象至关重要。(matter)

**模块训练 14****一. 词汇练习****单项选择**

1. Something is wrong with my computer, I've been having trouble \_\_\_\_\_ my e-mail.  
A. check                      B. to check                      C. checking                      D. checked
2. After 21 years, Carl's dream of owning a home of his own finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. came true                      B. to come true                      C. came truly                      D. coming truly
3. -My plant is dying.  
--Have you tried \_\_\_\_\_ it in a sunnier room?  
A. put                      B. putting                      C. to put                      D. to have put
4. Lemons contain \_\_\_\_\_ vitamin C as oranges, as well as valuable B vitamins.  
A. twice the amount of                      B. the twice amount of  
C. twice the number of                      D. the twice number of
5. The possibility of employing more staff is still \_\_\_\_\_ discussion.  
A. up                      B. with                      C. at                      D. under
6. I can understand \_\_\_\_\_ to live alone and be independent.  
A. she want                      B. her want                      C. her wanting                      D. her to want
7. I think you should complain -- \_\_\_\_\_, of course, you are happy with the way things are.

- A. until                      B. unless                      C. however                      D. therefore
8. Dad and Mon are busier; we're eating out more often than we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worth                      B. worthy                      C. value                      D. valuable
9. We share the view \_\_\_\_\_ peace can only be achieved through dialogue.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. where                      D. that

## 词组填空

turn off	turn out	turn up	turn down	turn over
pay a visit to	in my view	up to	true of	in vain

- You can pay weekly or monthly – it's \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- The music of the opera is dull, and the same is \_\_\_\_\_ the acting.
- They offered her the job, but she \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the lights \_\_\_\_\_ when you leave.
- It was a difficult time, but eventually things \_\_\_\_\_ all right.
- He'll \_\_\_\_\_ the shop \_\_\_\_\_ to his son when he retires.
- I had thought my watch was lost; but eventually it \_\_\_\_\_ in a coat pocket.
- If you have time, \_\_\_\_\_ the City Art Gallery.
- \_\_\_\_\_, the country needs a change of government.
- John worked very hard, but all his efforts were \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二. 阅读理解

## (A)

**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. additional	B. producing	C. regular	D. predicted	E. identified
E atmosphere	G. matched	H. reducing	I. carried	J. increase

Forests in the northern half of the globe could be growing faster now than they were 200 years ago as a result of climate change, according to a study of trees in eastern America. The trees appear to have faster growth rates due to longer growing seasons and higher *concentrations* (浓度) of carbon dioxide in the \_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_.

Geoffrey Parker, a scientist at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Centre in Edgewater, Maryland, said that the increase in the rate of growth was unexpected and might be \_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_ to the higher temperatures and longer growing seasons documented in the region. The growth may also be influenced by the significant \_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_ in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, he said.

"We made a list of reasons these forests could be growing faster and then excluded half of them," Dr. Parker said. Their study suggests that northern forests may become increasingly important in \_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_ the influence of man-made CO<sub>2</sub> on the climate.

Dr. Parker and his colleagues have \_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_ out a detailed record of the trees on

a(n) \_\_\_46\_\_\_ basis since 1987. They calculated that due to the global warming the forest is producing \_\_\_47\_\_\_ tons of wood each year.

The scientists \_\_\_48\_\_\_ the land with trees at different stages of growth and found that both young and old trees were showing increased growth rate. More than 90 per cent of the tree groups had grown by between two and four times faster than the scientists had \_\_\_49\_\_\_ from estimates of the long-term rates of growth.

(B)

The first attempt of even the most talented artists, musicians, and writers is seldom a masterpiece. If you consider your drafts as dress *rehearsals* (彩排), or tryouts, revising will seem a natural part of the writing \_\_\_50\_\_\_.

What is the purpose of the dress rehearsals and the out-of-town previews that many Broadway shows go through? The answer is adding, deleting, replacing, reordering, \_\_\_51\_\_\_ revising. Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical *Phantom of the Opera* underwent such a process.

When Lloyd Webber began writing in 1984, he had in mind a funny, exciting production. However, when *Phantom* opened in London in 1986, the audience saw a moving psychological love story set to music. The musical had. \_\_\_52\_\_\_ several revisions due, in part, to problems with *costuming and makeup* (戏服和化妆). For instance, Lloyd Webber \_\_\_53\_\_\_ some of the music because the *Phantom's* makeup prevented the actor from singing certain sounds.

When you revise, you change aspects of your work in \_\_\_54\_\_\_ to your evolving purpose, or to include \_\_\_55\_\_\_ ideas or newly discovered information.

Revision is not just an afterthought that gets only as much time as you have at the end of an assignment. \_\_\_56\_\_\_, it is a major stage of the writing process, and writers revise every step of the way. Even your decision to \_\_\_57\_\_\_ topics while prewriting is a type of revising. However, don't make the mistake of skipping the revision stage that follows \_\_\_58\_\_\_. Always make time to become your own \_\_\_59\_\_\_ and view your dress rehearsal, so to speak. Reviewing your work in this way can give you \_\_\_60\_\_\_ new ideas.

Revising involves \_\_\_61\_\_\_ the effectiveness and appropriateness of all aspects of your writing, making your purpose more clearly, and refocusing or developing the facts and ideas you present. When you revise, ask yourself the following questions, keeping in mind the audience for whom you are writing: Is my main idea or purpose \_\_\_62\_\_\_ throughout my draft? Do I ever lose sight of my purpose? Have I given my readers all of the \_\_\_63\_\_\_ that is, facts, opinions, inferences --- that they need in order to understand my main idea? Finally, have I included too many \_\_\_64\_\_\_ details that may confuse readers?

50. A. technique

B. style

C. process

D. career

- |                      |                  |                |                   |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 51. A. in particular | B. as a result   | C. for example | D. in other words |
| 52. A. undergone     | B. skipped       | C. rejected    | D. replaced       |
| 53. A. rewrote       | B. released      | C. recorded    | D. reserved       |
| 54. A. addition      | B. response      | C. opposition  | D. contrast       |
| 55. A. fixed         | B. ambitious     | C. familiar    | D. fresh          |
| 56. A. However       | B. Moreover      | C. Instead     | D. Therefore      |
| 57. A. discuss       | B. switch        | C. exhaust     | D. cover          |
| 58. A. drafting      | B. rearranging   | C. performing  | D. training       |
| 59. A. director      | B. master        | C. audience    | D. visitor        |
| 60. A. personal      | B. valuable      | C. basic       | D. delicate       |
| 61. A. mixing        | B. weakening     | C. maintaining | D. assessing      |
| 62. A. amazing       | B. bright        | C. unique      | D. clear          |
| 63. A. angles        | B. evidence      | C. information | D. hints          |
| 64. A. unnecessary   | B. uninteresting | C. concrete    | D. final          |

## (C)

The elephant was lying heavily on its side, fast asleep. A few dogs started barking at it. The elephant woke up in a terrible anger: it chased the dogs into the village where they ran for safety.

That didn't stop the elephant. It destroyed a dozen houses and injured several people. The villagers were scared and angry. Then someone suggested calling Parbati, the elephant princess.

Parbati Barua's father was a hunter of tigers and an elephant tamer. He taught Parbati to ride an elephant before she could even walk. He also taught her the dangerous art of the elephant round-up -- how to catch wild elephants.

Parbati hasn't always lived in the jungle. After a happy childhood hunting with her father, she was sent to boarding school in the city. But Parbati never got used to being there and many years later she went back to her old life. "Life in the city is too dull. Catching elephants is an adventure and the excitement lasts for days after the chase," she says.

But Parbati doesn't catch elephants just for fun. "My work," she says, "is to rescue man from the elephants, and to keep the elephants safe from man." And this is exactly what Parbati has been doing for many years. Increasingly, the Indian elephant is angry: for many years, illegal hunters have attacked it and its home in the jungle has been reduced to small pieces of land. It is now fighting back. Whenever wild elephants enter a tea garden or a village, Parbati is called to guide the animals back to the jungle before they can kill.

The work of an elephant tamer also involves love and devotion. A good elephant tamer will spend hours a day singing love songs to a newly captured elephant. "Eventually they grow to love their tamers and never forget them. They are also more

loyal than humans," she said, as she climbed up one of her elephants and sat on the giant, happy animal. An elephant princess indeed!

65. For Parbati, catching elephants is mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. get long lasting excitement      B. keep both man and elephants safe  
C. send them back to the jungle      D. make the angry elephants tame
66. Before Parbati studied in a boarding school, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she spent her time hunting with her father  
B. she learned how to sing love songs  
C. she had already been called an elephant princess  
D. she was taught how to hunt tigers
67. Indian elephants are getting increasingly angry and they revenge because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are caught and sent for heavy work  
B. illegal hunters capture them and kill them  
C. they are attacked and their land gets limited  
D. dogs often bark at them and chase them
68. The passage starts with an elephant story in order to explain that in India \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people easily fall victim to elephants' attacks  
B. the man-elephant relationship is getting worse  
C. elephant tamers are in short supply

## 第十五讲

阶段测

## 第十六讲

◇ Grammar

介词副词复习(一)

介词、副词填空

### Group 1

- The clues don't really add \_\_\_\_\_ to very much.  
—I agree. They give us little information.
- After all, he's old enough to answer \_\_\_\_\_ his own actions.
- After much consideration, we have arrived \_\_\_\_\_ a decision.
- Your story doesn't agree \_\_\_\_\_ what the police have told us.
- The house belonged \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather. He bought it 30 years ago.
- You did a good job. Your dad and I are so proud \_\_\_\_\_ you.

7. We didn't see anyone all day, apart \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of kids on the beach.
8. Everything went according \_\_\_\_\_ plan, and we arrived on time.
9. There are all kinds \_\_\_\_\_ cakes to choose from in the supermarket.
10. Cole won; he finished the race ahead \_\_\_\_\_ Joe.

## Group 2

1. We chose to take a train to Paris, for it cost much more to go \_\_\_\_\_ air.
2. Many soldiers were called \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the difficult situation.
3. James often asks us over for a cup of coffee, so I want to call \_\_\_\_\_ him on the way home.
4. — I'm going to call \_\_\_\_\_ and cancel the appointment.  
— Make the telephone call as soon as possible.
5. I don't mind you using the kitchen as long as you clear \_\_\_\_\_ afterwards.
6. We checked \_\_\_\_\_ at noon and left the hotel for the airport.
7. Will the government carry \_\_\_\_\_ its promise to reform the law?
8. — I failed in the exam a third time.  
— Come \_\_\_\_\_, cheer up!
9. The poor families hoped the high prices of food would soon come \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A wheel had come \_\_\_\_\_ a car, and rolled to the side of the road.

## 模块训练 16

### 一. 词汇练习

#### 单项选择

1. Parents should have a \_\_\_\_\_ in deciding how their children are educated.  
A. voice                      B. sound                      C. accent                      D. tone
2. Look at the dirty carpet; it really wants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cleaned                      B. cleaning                      C. to clean                      D. being cleaned
3. Peter wasted no time \_\_\_\_\_ himself; he wanted to know all the guests present.  
A. introducing                      B. to introduce                      C. introduce                      D. to be introducing
4. There are several different ways \_\_\_\_\_ we can deal with this problem.  
A. which                      B. in that                      C. of which                      D. /
5. I could get you a job here if that's \_\_\_\_\_ you want.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. what                      D. /
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I like Carter personally, I don't think what he's doing is right.  
A. Despite                      B. While                      C. When                      D. Whatever
7. —Where on earth have they gone?  
—I wish I \_\_\_\_\_!

- A. knew                      B. know                      C. will know                      D. to know
8. -I \_\_\_\_\_ if I could borrow your car.  
--Here's the key.
- A. wondered                      B. will wonder                      C. was wondering                      D. had wondered
9. The sun was shining, \_\_\_\_\_ it was quite cold.
- A. for                      B. yet                      C. so                      D. despite
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ to apply for a master's degree at your university. My name is Li Ming and I am going to graduate in July.
- A. wrote                      B. will write                      C. was writing                      D. am writing

### 词组填空

write back	write down	wake up	wear out	win over
work on	work with	write to	wash away	work out

- Floods in Bangladesh have \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of homes \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when it's time to leave.
- All this shopping has \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ and we feel extremely tired.
- We'll be working hard over the next ten days to \_\_\_\_\_ the undecided voters.
- She's just retired after 38 years \_\_\_\_\_ children.
- He has spent the last two years \_\_\_\_\_ a book about child care.
- Don't worry. I'm sure everything will \_\_\_\_\_ in the end.
- I sent them a card once, but they never \_\_\_\_\_.
- This is the address. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ the manager about this.

### 二. 阅读理解

**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.

#### My trip to Los Angeles

Last summer I had an amazing week in Los Angeles. I left Shanghai on a Wednesday and arrived there after a 14-hour flight. I thought that it must have been Thursday. To my surprise, it was still Wednesday. I couldn't believe (1) \_\_\_\_\_ I gained an extra day!

After I claimed my luggage I went to my hotel in San Pedro, a neighbourhood in Los Angeles. The hotel was next to a harbour and I spent the early evening walking around looking at the ships. I wondered (2) \_\_\_\_\_ any of them had travelled as far as I had.

The next morning it was time to go to Disneyland. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ worried me was (4) \_\_\_\_\_ I might be too old for Disneyland, but as soon as I arrived, I realized (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you are never too old. I stayed at Disneyland from 10 a.m. to midnight. I'm amazed at (6) \_\_\_\_\_ I actually stayed there.

On my third day I went to Hollywood. I saw the famous Chinese theatre and walked along



the path of fame which has stars of Hollywood celebrities. I took photos of my favourite actors, and directors' stars. I couldn't tell you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ stars there were. It seems everyone has a star.

Over the next few days I went to Six Flags, Universal Studios, and Chinatown. I made a promise to myself (8) \_\_\_\_\_ I would not eat too much in Chinatown. However, this promise was soon broken. The truth is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ person will always miss Chinese food when they travel. I ate so much that I doubted (10) \_\_\_\_\_ I could pay the bill!

I spent my last day in Los Angeles buying souvenirs for my friends and family back in China. The plan was (11) \_\_\_\_\_ I would buy something unique for everyone, but I ran out of time and had to buy key-rings for all my friends. It wasn't a problem as my friends loved the key-rings anyway.

I was sad to leave Los Angeles after such a short time. It was a pity (12) \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't have more time there.

### 三 翻译

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

66. 养个宠物给老年人做伴能使他们不觉得孤单。(prevent)
67. 我觉得很难把这篇文章中的意见和建议区分开来。(...it...)
68. 当她看到那些志愿者们轮流照顾她那不会走路的儿子时, 她的感激之情无以言表。(put)
69. 那套评论家高度评价的连环漫画很受 12 到 16 岁的青少年欢迎。(range)

## 第十七讲

### ☆ Grammar

#### 介词副词复习(二)

#### 介词、副词填空

#### Group 3

1. A sentence can be divided \_\_\_\_\_ into meaningful parts.
2. The children collected dozens \_\_\_\_\_ shells on the beach.
3. Davies' style of writing has been compared \_\_\_\_\_ Dickens'; people think their styles are quite similar.
4. Choosing the right bike depends \_\_\_\_\_ what you want to use it for.
5. She has been absent from work due \_\_\_\_\_ illness.
6. — Cut \_\_\_\_\_ on fatty foods if you want to lose weight.  
— OK. I'll eat less oily food.
7. All the computers in the café are connected \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.
8. Ever \_\_\_\_\_ the accident, Martha's been too afraid to drive.

9. — You could have just phoned.  
— I wanted to explain things face \_\_\_\_\_ face.
10. — Sorry, I'm late, but I was caught in a traffic jam.  
— Is that best excuse you can come up \_\_\_\_\_?

**Group 4**

- We need to learn how to have fun \_\_\_\_\_ our dogs.
- The actress disappeared and was never heard \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- My father said he's going to help me \_\_\_\_\_ the fees.
- Hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ people marched in protest.
- You'll make mistakes if you do things \_\_\_\_\_ too much of a hurry.
- This has created financial problems and he was heavily \_\_\_\_\_ debt to the bank.
- The operation was successful; but the patient was still \_\_\_\_\_ danger.
- She sat down in front \_\_\_\_\_ the mirror and brushed her hair carefully.
- We can stay here as long as the supplies hold \_\_\_\_\_.
- Leave me alone. I wish you would just leave me \_\_\_\_\_ peace.

**模块训练 17****一. 词汇练习****单项选择**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Los Angeles, the small city almost seems rural.  
A. Comparing to    B. Compare with    C. To compare to    D. Compared with
- The subject \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting, but we didn't discuss it further.  
A. came across    B. came up    C. came over    D. came out
- In winter, the town is often \_\_\_\_\_ by snow; people cannot leave it or reach it.  
A. cut in    B. cut off    C. cut out    D. cut short
- She \_\_\_\_\_ screaming at him, but she was deter—mined not to lose her self—mined not to lose her self—control.  
A. felt like    B. would like    C. seemed like    D. should like
- It's your choice! Either she leaves \_\_\_\_\_ I will!  
A. and    B. yet    C. or    D. nor
- \_\_\_\_\_ he gets accepted to Harvard, he won't be able to afford the tuition.  
A. Even so    B. As if    C. Even if    D. As though
- Are you bored?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. I could listen all night.  
A. Yes, indeed    B. Not a little    C. That's it    D. Far from it
- On Saturdays we usually \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping and clean the house.  
A. do    B. perform    C. take    D. make
- I can't believe it. We're neighbors.  
— Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ for a drink one evening?

- A. fill in                      B. drop in                      C. drop out                      D. fill out

10. Gradually I am getting used to \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of people in my job.

- A. do with                      B. deal with                      C. doing with                      D. dealing with

### 词组填空

figure out	day and night	fill in
fall ill	far away	come true
even though	connect with	cut up
		each other

1. People say that if you make a wish at the top of the hill, it always \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My next door neighbor's dog barks \_\_\_\_\_. It is really annoying.
3. This train \_\_\_\_\_ the one to London; it arrives just before the other one leaves so that you can continue your journey.
4. I can still remember, \_\_\_\_\_ it was so long ago.
5. It's normal for people to ignore \_\_\_\_\_ in an elevator (电梯).
6. Lily was absent today; she \_\_\_\_\_ with the flu.
7. Thousands of people had come from \_\_\_\_\_ for a chance to see the Pope(教皇).
8. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the forms and write all the necessary information.
9. He went on talking while I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ what it meant.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ the pizza \_\_\_\_\_ so that everyone present could have one piece.

## 二. 阅读理解

**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.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A. But it's not worth worrying about how long you're going to live.</p> <p>B. It's known to all that many smokers can still keep healthy and live long.</p> <p>C. <i>Longevity</i> (寿命) has long been a topic of discussion in Britain.</p> <p>D. Having a purpose in life can also make you live longer.</p> <p>E. Half of long-term smokers die <i>prematurely</i> (过早地).</p> <p>F. And it's necessary to worry about how long you're going to live.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Way to Live Longer

When is it time to slow down? Is it when you reach middle age, when you can draw your *pension* (养老金) or even later? Queen Elizabeth II turned 91 this year and there are not many signs that she's taking it easy. Last year alone the queen carried out over 300 activities.

\_\_62\_\_ What's likely to make us live longer? According to Professor Sarah Harper, from the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, just over half your chances of living a long life come down to luck. She says: "If you have parents and grandparents who made it into their eighties and nineties, there's a chance you have *inherited* (遗传) good genes. You are more likely to have a strong *immune* (免疫的) system and are less likely to develop chronic diseases."

Lucky you, then. But don't rely on that because bad habits can spoil everything. \_\_63\_\_ Smoking causes heart disease, lung cancer and other illnesses. A poor diet and lack of exercise can lead to obesity, which reduces your life expectancy by between three and ten years, says the National Health Service in Britain.

\_\_64\_\_ Stress can take years off someone's life. A study published in the British Medical Journal found even low-level stress raises the risk of heart attacks and strokes by 20% and you don't want that, do you?

After you've ticked all the boxes - genes, healthy living, keeping cool - you might have almost *guaranteed* (保证) a long life. But for what? This is the final piece of the *jigsaw* (拼图). \_\_65\_\_ Some people engage in *charity* (慈善) work to keep active, others get involved in social activities in their community. It gives them a reason to wake up in the morning -- even if the joints creak a little. Professor Harper says that caring for others can make you feel valued.

It must feel good to be appreciated -- by people around you, by a nation. Happy birthday, Your Majesty!

### 三 翻译

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

- 1、老人把那张照片久久地打量了一番。(stare)
- 2、与班上其他同学相比，李华考虑问题更加仔细。(contrast)
- 3、当课堂讨论开始时，每个学生都应该积极地参与到小组讨论中去。(involve)
- 4、在日常生活中，对人们来说做一件让所有在场的人都满意的事情是很难的。(It ...)

## 第十八讲

### 阶段测试模拟练习

#### I. Grammar and vocabulary (20%)

##### Section A10%

**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.

#### Surprise! A New Penguin

A team of scientists in New Zealand recently came across the remains of a previously unknown species of penguin—by mistake. The discovery of the Waitaha penguin species, which has been extinct for 500 years, is exciting news for the scientific community (21) \_\_\_\_\_ it gives new insight into how past extinction events can help shape the present environment.

The researchers uncovered the Waitaha penguin remains while studying New Zealand's rare

yellow-eyed penguin. The team wanted to investigate the effects (22) \_\_\_\_\_ humans have had on the now endangered species. They studied centuries-old bones from (23) \_\_\_\_\_ they thought were yellow-eyed penguins and compared them with the bones of modern yellow-eyed penguins. Surprisingly, some of the bones were older than (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (expect). Even more shockingly, the DNA in the bones indicated that they did not belong to yellow-eyed penguins. The scientists concluded that these very old bones (25) \_\_\_\_\_ have belonged to a previously unknown species, which they named the Waitaha penguin.

By studying the bones, scientists further concluded that the Waitaha penguin was once native (26) \_\_\_\_\_ New Zealand. But after the settlement of humans on the island country, its population (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (wipe) out.

Based on the ages of the bones of both penguin species, the team discovered a gap in time between the disappearance of the Waitaha and the arrival of the yellow-eyed penguin. The time gap indicates that the extinction of the Waitaha penguin created the opportunity for the yellow-eyed penguin population (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (migrate) to New Zealand.

(29) \_\_\_\_\_ yellow-eyed penguins thrived (兴盛) in New Zealand for many years, that species now also faces extinction. The yellow-eyed penguin today is considered one of the world's (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (rare) species of penguin, with an estimated population of 7,000 that is now the focus of an extensive conservation effort in New Zealand.

### Section B 10%

**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. emphasis	B. constantly	C. initial	D. banning	E. pressure	F. reduce
G. witness	H. inspiring	I. negative	J. interpret	K. approach	

While an entire month free of homework or tests may sound too good to be true, that is exactly what the students at Sturenskolan School in Boden, Sweden were treated to in April. What's more, if the results of the experiment prove (31) \_\_\_\_\_, starting 2019, the middle schoolers will never have to worry about after-school work or tests, aside from the national examinations, which are mandatory(依法必做的) for students across the country.

The school's principal, Petronella Sirkka, who came up with the idea, said, "We are (32) \_\_\_\_\_ receiving new reports that our children feel bad. We have a high level of stress all the time. This is our way of trying to (33) \_\_\_\_\_ that stress."

The educator says that while (34) \_\_\_\_\_ homework and tests sounds extreme, it makes sense given the changes in the curriculum (课程) and (35) \_\_\_\_\_ to education. While in the past students were used to memorizing facts, today the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ of learning is all about reflection and analysis. As a result, it is often harder for kids, especially those with little support at home, to comprehend the material and (37) \_\_\_\_\_ the deeper meaning by themselves. Hence, it is only fair to grade them based on their class work.

The debate over how much, if any, homework kids should be given is not new. In the 2006 book *The Case Against Homework*, author Sara Bennett and Nancy Kalish argues that while there is no proof of the benefits of homework, there is plenty of evidence of its (38) \_\_\_\_\_ effects. A 2014 Stanford University study conducted on 4,000 students revealed that the daily (39) \_\_\_\_\_

of after-school work not only leads to decreased interaction with friends and family, but also results in sleeping disorders and physical ailments (轻病) such as headaches. While the long-term impact of the recent decisions made by the educators remains to be seen, the (40) \_\_\_\_\_ stage of the experiment has already proved successful in Finland.

## II. Reading Comprehension (45%)

### Section A 15%

**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.

#### Are Bees Happier in Cities?

We often think of them as living happily in wildflower meadows (草地) and rolling fields. But new research suggests Britain's bees are (41) \_\_\_\_\_ near towns and cities.

A new studies of wildlife sites across four English countries has found that most are home to (42) \_\_\_\_\_ species of bees today than they were in the past. It found that the expansion of farmland has actually been more (43) \_\_\_\_\_ to Britain's bees population than the concreting over (混凝土的铺设) of the countryside for housing. (44) \_\_\_\_\_, meadows near Milton Keynes now boast more species of bee than sites in more rural areas.

Reading University researcher DrDeepaSenapathi believes intensive (集约式的) (45) \_\_\_\_\_ is to blame. Climate change could be destroying the relationship between bees and plants. That's according to a study that said warmer springs can change the life cycles of bees, which can throw them out of the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ they rely on. The research is the first clear example of the potential for climate change to destroy such critical (47) \_\_\_\_\_ between species.

While the gardens, parks and churchyards of towns and cities provide bees with a variety of plants to rely on and an (48) \_\_\_\_\_ flowering season, popular crops such as oil-seed rape (油菜) only bloom for a few weeks.

DrSenapathi said, "While concreting over the countryside may appear to be bad news for (49) \_\_\_\_\_, we've found that progressive (50) \_\_\_\_\_ may be much less damaging than intensive agriculture."

Urban areas may (51) \_\_\_\_\_ bees more than farmland by providing a wide variety of flowering plants and an extended flowering season, according to the researcher.

"Over the past century, rural landscapes in Britain have become increasingly (52) \_\_\_\_\_ by large amounts of mono-culture -- the growing of a single type of plant, which has helped encourage crop production," she said. "But without a (53) \_\_\_\_\_ of habitat and food sources, rural areas can sometimes be little better than green (54) \_\_\_\_\_ for biodiversity (生物多样性)."

Scientists around the country are trying to work out why populations of bees and other insects are (55) \_\_\_\_\_. Pesticides, climate change and disease may, like intensive farming, be playing a role.

- |                     |                  |                |                |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. happier      | B. more scared   | C. lonelier    | D. more amazed |
| 42. A. more         | B. rarer         | C. newer       | D. fewer       |
| 43. A. entertaining | B. disappointing | C. pleasing    | D. damaging    |
| 44. A. In addition  | B. For instance  | C. By contrast | D. In brief    |
| 45. A. agriculture  | B. fashion       | C. industry    | D. commerce    |

- |                          |                  |                      |                 |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. earth             | B. water         | C. plants            | D. woods        |
| 47. A. differences       | B. relationships | C. similarities      | D. competitions |
| 48. A. postponed         | B. interrupted   | C. extended          | D. shortened    |
| 49. A. cultures          | B. economy       | C. resources         | D. nature       |
| 50. A. commercialization |                  | B. modernization     |                 |
|                          | C. urbanization  | D. industrialization |                 |
| 51. A. benefit           | B. eliminate     | C. locate            | D. trap         |
| 52. A. impressed         | B. employed      | C. polluted          | D. dominated    |
| 53. A. sample            | B. mixture       | C. discovery         | D. atmosphere   |
| 54. A. oceans            | B. forests       | C. deserts           | D. valleys      |
| 55. A. falling           | B. soaring       | C. exploding         | D. continuing   |

### Section B 22%

**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)

Although it has been revealed in recent years that plants are capable of seeing, hearing and smelling, they are still considered to be silent. But now, for the first time, they have been recorded making sounds. Itzhak Khait and his colleagues at Tel Aviv University in Israel found that tomato and tobacco plants produced sounds at frequencies humans cannot hear when deprived of water or forced to endure physical harm.

Microphones placed ten centimeters from the plants picked up sounds in the ultrasonic (超声的) range of 20 to 100 kilohertz (千赫). The team suggests insects and some mammals would be capable of hearing and responding to them from as far as five meters away. A moth, for example, may decide against laying eggs on a plant that sounds water-stressed.

On average, when affected by drought, tomato plants made 35 sounds an hour, while tobacco plants made 11. When stems were cut, tomato plants made an average of 25 sounds in the following hour, and tobacco plants 15. Unstressed plants produced less than one sound per hour.

The screams were also surprisingly informative. When the team fed the recordings into a machine learning model, it was able to use the sounds' intensity and frequency to distinguish whether they were related to dryness or physical harm. Thirsty tobacco plants appeared to make louder sounds than those that had been cut.

While Khait and his colleagues only looked at tomato and tobacco plants, they believe other plants may make sounds when stressed too. In fact, in a preliminary (前期的) study, they also recorded ultrasonic sounds from a cactus (仙人掌) and a weed.

Researchers are not yet sure how plants produce these sounds, but they propose one possibility in their paper. As water travels through the plants' tubes which help keep them hydrated (吸入水分的), air bubbles form and explode, generating small vibrations (震动). Previous studies have picked up these waves, but only through devices attached directly to plants. The process could explain longer-range sound production as well.

"These findings can alter the way we think about the plant kingdom," Khait and his colleagues write in their study. Enabling farmers to listen for water-stressed plants could "open a new direction in the field of precision agriculture." They add that such diagnostic tools will be

increasingly important as climate change exposes more areas to drought.

56. According to the article, the tel Aviv University researchers heard tomato and tobacco plants scream \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with their own ears
- B. with the help of AI technology
- C. by putting recording devices at a distance
- D. by attaching recording devices directly to them

57. According to the article, what have ItzhakKhait and his colleagues learned from their research on tomato and tobacco plants?

- ① The ways they produce sounds.
  - ② The reasons why they produce sounds.
  - ③ The circumstances under which they produce sound.
  - ④ The differences between the sounds they produce respectively.
- A. ①②      B. ②③      C. ③④      D. ①④

58. According to the article, who is the most likely to be interested in the research findings?

- A. A biology teacher      B. An organic farmer.
- C. An insect scientist.      D. An environmental activist

59. Which of the following do you think is the best title of the article?

- A. Plants are Screaming.      B. Precision plantation
- C. The plant Kingdom      D. Water-stressed plants

### (B)

#### Comments on the March Issue of Reader 's Digest

<p><b>40 Smart Ways to Save at the Supermarket</b></p> <p>Your caution not to fall for the sales reminded me of the days when I was a stock boy at my neighborhood grocery in the 1950s. One time, we got a delivery of off-brand vegetables. I priced them at ten cents a can. I don't think we sold more than six cans --- until I put up a sign that said "Special: Nine for \$1." I set them out Thursday evening, and by noon on Saturday they were gone.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>EDWARD DECKERD,</b> Perryville, Missouri</p>	<p><b>Bill's Last, Best Gift</b></p> <p>Tracy Grant's article resonated (引起共鸣) deeply with me. Twelve years ago, my husband, Don, was found to have terminal brain cancer. As his caregiver, I, too, learned to appreciate the people and things around me and not to sweat the small stuff, and in the long run, became a much better person. Don also gave me his last, best gift of love and peace.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANITA LAWRENCE,</b> Diego, California</p>
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<p><b>Trapped Inside a Glacier</b></p> <p>Reading about John All's experience on MountHimlung was very inspiring to me. A man with 15 broken bones and bleeding internally being able to climb up a 70-foot wall of ice and survive for 18 hours at 20,000 feet is something that I would have thought to be impossible. I am 16 years old and a lifelong reader. Out of all the great content in Reader's Digest, stories like his are the ones I enjoy the most.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SAM KIEFFER,</b> <b>Richardson, Texas</b></p>	<p><b>Dishes Professional Chefs Cook in the Microwave</b></p> <p>Microwaving live lobsters is cruel. Because lobsters feel pain, Switzerland has recently outlawed the practice of boiling them alive. A similar law was passed in Italy, where it is now illegal to put lobsters on ice before cooking them. I hope you provide an update to your story promoting humane (人道的) practices instead of very cruel and violent ones.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>JANETTOOLE,</b> <b>Phoenixville, Pennsylvania</b></p>
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60. What happened to Anita Lawrence after her husband's diagnosis?

- A. She felt very painful.
- B. She gained some life lessons.
- C. She paid more attention to her own health.
- D. She showed deep sympathy for her husband.

61. According to SamKieffer's letter, what can we learn about John All?

- A. He is an expert in mountaineering.
- B. He wrote the article entitled Trapped Inside a Glacier.
- C. Few people could survive in the same situation as he did.
- D. His story is the best one that Sam Kieffer has ever read in Reader's Digest.

62. In her letter, Janet Toole quoted two examples of Switzerland and Italy in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advise chefs to stop cooking live lobsters
- B. show how cruel it is to cook lobsters live
- C. raise chefs' awareness of protect animals
- D. share with readers these countries' laws regarding cooking

(C)

We can spend hours choosing the right paint color for a room to create just the mood we want. Operating rooms are painted white to give us that sense of clinical cleanliness; fast food stores are painted red and yellow in the hope of increasing your appetite.

We might think we know which colors do what. The idea that red wakes us up or blue calms us down is deeply rooted in Western culture---to the point where many consider it a fact. But do colors really change our behavior in the ways that we assume?

When it comes to scientific research, the results are mixed. Red is the color that gets studied most often and tends to be compared with either blue or green. Some studies have found that people do better on cognitive (认知的) tasks when faced with red rather than blue or green; others

show the opposite.

The mechanism (原理) most often cited is conditioning (条件反射). If you repeatedly have a particular experience surrounded by a certain color, you eventually begin to associate that color with the way you are feeling or behaving.

Clearly, studying the effect of colors is much harder than it looks. In Switzerland, 20 percent of prisons and police stations have at least one pink cell (牢房). The color is named Baker-Miller pink, after two U. S. Naval officers who first proposed it as a way to help reduce aggression. In 2014, Oliver Gen-schow at the University of Basel and his team entered a prison in Switzerland to re-examine the hypothesis (假说). Prisoners were randomly assigned to cells either painted pink all over or with grey on the walls and white on the ceiling. Prison officers were trained to use an aggression scale (等级表) to assess the subjects' behavior over three days. To their disappointment, the prisoners in both cells demonstrated less aggression over their time observed. The color of the walls made no difference at all.

The researchers say that if the color only makes a difference to a few people, authorities need to reconsider whether it's worthwhile. They even suggest that pink walls might have negative effects if prisoners feel offended by having a traditionally feminine (女性的) color on the walls.

So colors might well have an effect, but so far those effects have been difficult to demonstrate consistently (稳定地) and sometimes don't seem to exist at all. Better-controlled studies are slowly emerging. It may be some time before we get a full picture of how colors affect us, let alone understand the exact mechanisms through which it happens. For the time being, interior decoration should be, as ever, a mix of personal taste and artistic talent.

63. According to the article, which of the following meanings for colors is NOT widely accepted in Western culture?

- ① Blue--a feeling of calm
  - ② Pink--a sense of justice
  - ③ White--a state of cleanliness
  - ④ Red--a stimulus to hard work
- A. ①②                      B. ②④                      C. ③④                      D. ①③

64. According to the article, the example of pink cells in Switzerland was cited to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. conditioning can largely affect human behavior
- B. studying the effect of colors on prisoners was a risky project
- C. it remains a question how colors can change human behavior
- D. it was a wrong decision for authorities to paint cells pink at the prison

65. What can we learn from the article?

- A. Researchers haven't come up with many ways to do scientific research on colors.
- B. We don't need to choose the paint colors for our bedrooms based on scientific findings.
- C. The way scientific research on colors is conducted has been improved to keep up with the times.
- D. The results of scientific research on colors are always inconsistent even if it is carried out in the same way.

66. What does the passage intended to indicate?

- A. The difference in color preference between different cultures
- B. The application of colors in different countries
- C. The uncertain effect of colors on human feelings and behaviors
- D. The usage of color in daily life

### Section C 8%

**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. Regrettably, that point has not yet come.
- B. Elephant numbers started falling.
- C. The existence of even a small legal market increases the opportunities for illegal trade.
- D. They point out that they have devoted huge resources to the elephant.
- E. In the long run technology can help make trade coexist with conservation.
- F. One animal, as so often in the past, will attract much of the attention: the African elephant.

### The Ban on Trading Ivory(象牙) is Unfair but Necessary

As in some countries elephant population have recovered, there are competing proposals about how absolute the ban on elephant trading should be. Countries seeking a modest relaxation have a strong case to make. But it is not strong enough. The ban must stay.

Understandably, countries that have done a good job protecting their elephants feel this is unfair. 67. \_\_\_\_\_ And the real burden of all this is borne by poor local people who are in competition with wildlife for resources, and sometimes in conflict with it—elephants can be destructive. People and governments, so the argument goes, need to have an economic *stake*(利害关系) in the elephants' survival. The ivory trade would give them one.

To understand why these reasonable-sounding proposals should be rejected, consider what has happened to elephant numbers since some legal trade was authorised, when Botswana, Namibia and South Africa were allowed in 2007 to sell a fixed amount of ivory to Japan. 68. \_\_\_\_\_ A survey conducted in 2014-15 estimated that elephant numbers had fallen by 30% across 18 countries since 2007.

69. \_\_\_\_\_ In better-resourced national parks, drones are used to make it easier for park keepers to spot illegal hunters. DNA testing of ivory can identify where they came from, and thus whether they are legal. As prices of the technologies fall and countries get richer, both technologies are likely to spread.

The objection to trade in products of endangered species is not moral. When the world is confident that it will boost elephant numbers rather than wipe them out, the ivory trade should be encouraged. 70. \_\_\_\_\_ And until it does, the best hope for the elephant—and even more endangered species, such as *rhinos*(犀牛)—lies not in easing the ban on trading their products, but in enforcing it better.

### III. Translation 20% (3+4+4+4+5)

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

71. 长期使用电子产品是否会影响语言能力仍然是个问题。(question)

72. 人们普遍认为教师对学生越严格, 学生可能越得益。(the more..., the more...)

73. 从长远来看, 在线教育能否促进我国的教育公平尚不清楚。(clear)

74. 学会如何应对意外情况的发生是出国旅行的众多益处之一。(benefit n.)

75. 员工们对总经理将在月底离职的声明感到震惊。(announcement)