

高一英语 新编教案

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Overview

I. Introduction.

Congratulations on your success in getting into senior high school! It will be a brand new experience for you guys not only in learning, but more importantly in growing into mature adults who are able to face various challenges and obstacles independently and responsibly. The learning during high school time is much harder than that in junior high, sometimes filled with confusions and frustrations. But we should realize that it is a phase which we all shall go through with our diligence and endeavor.

As for English learning, we rookies (菜鸟) tend to have this viewpoint that we can do the learning in exactly the same way as we did in junior high. However, this is the very attitude we should abandon right from this moment because the English we are going to have from now on is much more difficult than ever before. If one keeps his learning habit in junior high by putting English aside for the first three years and spending time in the last year doing piles and piles of test papers, and wishes to achieve the same decent result at the end of senior high, he surely will fail, without exception.

The English learning in senior high focuses on the enhancement in vocabulary, grammar knowledge, and the improvement in reading, listening and writing skills. Of course, speaking skill is also very important. Therefore, our main task is to grasp a large vocabulary store as quickly as possible (hopefully about 2000 or more in the first year), and have a good command of most of the grammatical points in the first years, and keep practicing in reading and listening.

II. Grammar.

高中阶段的语法部分主要分为：(其中 1-5 在高一阶段学完)

1. 句子的结构。
2. 动词的时态和语态。
3. 三大从句：状语从句，定语从句，名词性从句。
4. 三个非谓语动词：不定式，动名词，分词。
5. 情态动词。
6. 倒装句。
7. 虚拟语气 (高考不要求)

III. 高考题型

1. 听力：短对话*10；短文 2 篇*6；长对话填空*8
2. 语法填空*16
3. 十一选十*10
4. 完形填空*15
5. 阅读 4 篇，A-C 为选择*12；D 为回答问题*4
6. 整句翻译*5
7. 导向性作文，字数不少于 150 字。

Lesson 1 句子成分和基本句型

I. 句子成分:

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

句子的主干成分：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、补语

句子的次要成分：定语、状语、插入语、同位语

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

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

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

Who is speaking, please? This is Jack speaking.

Two will be enough.

2、谓语：①它是说明主语的动作或状态的，说明主语做什么、怎么做；②作谓语的常有：及物动词或及物动词短语。

The soup tastes good

The boy is interested in playing PC games.

The boss made the workers work long hours.

3. 宾语：(1) 它是表示及物动词或及物动词短语所作用的对象（动宾），如 I study English 中的 English 和 He makes full use of his spare time to study 中的 his spare time.(2) 介词后的名词或代词，叫做介词的宾语（介宾），如 He went away with no words 中的 no words. (3) 一般位于及物动词或介词之后。

宾语可以用以下这些表示：1. 名词；2. 代词；3. 数词；4. 动名词；5. 不定式；6. 复合结构；7. 从句；8. 名词化的形容词及其他词类，如：

She died a heroic death.

They didn't promise him anything definite.

How many do you want? We need two.

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

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

The masses are the real heroes.

That's something we have always to keep in mind.

She was the first to learn about it.

5、定语：(1) 它是修饰、限定名词或代词用的，(2) 一般可以翻译成“……的”。

定语可以用以下这些表示：名词、形容词、数词、介词短语、不定式、分词、动名词和定语从句。若是词则多作前置定语，若是短语或定语从句则只能作后置定语。如 the

polluted river 中的 polluted 和 the river polluted by chemicals 中的 polluted by chemicals. 名词作定语一般用单数, 如 apple trees、shoe shops。另外, something important。

His words moved everyone present.

We belong to the third world.

We must live up to the Party's expectations.

Notes:

形容词, -ing 动名词/分词, -ed 分词以及从句都可以做定语。

(1) high mountain, deep sea, blue sky

另外, 形容词作定语也可以放在被修饰的后面, 例如 (2)。

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

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

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

(5) Anything that can go wrong will go wrong. (定语从句)

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

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

Light travels most quickly. 副词及副词性词组

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

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

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

Once you begin, you must continue. 状语从句

Notes:

状语: 表示状态的词, 词组, -ing 分词, -ed 分词或从句。

(1) Nowadays many people fancy Apple products. 现在许多人都喜欢苹果的产品。

(2) He is running very fast on the playground. 他飞快地在操场上跑。

(3) Hearing the news, the whole class were wild with joy. 到了这个消息全班兴高采烈。

(4) Located at the center of People's Square, Shanghai Grand Theater is regarded as one of the symbols of Shanghai.

上海大剧院坐落在人民广场的中心, 它被认为是上海的标志之一。

7、补足语: 补充说明句中的主语或者宾语的, 作补足语的有: 名词、形容词、介词短语、不定式和分词(短语)。如 I find it interesting 中的 interesting.

His father named him Dongming. 名词

They painted their boat white. 形容词

Let the fresh air in. 副词

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

We saw her entering the room. 现在分词

We found everything in the lab in good order. 介词短语

8、同位语: 把一个名词(短语)、代词或从句放在另一名词或代词后, 对前面的名词

或代词作进一步解释，用以说明前者的性质或情况，这样的名词或代词叫同位语。如 We Chinese people love peace 中的 Chinese people 是主语 We 的同位语。

You all should be punished.

She herself went there.

They each have an apple.

Our English teacher, Mr. Zhang is very thin.

II. 简单句的分类

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

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

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

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

(4) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾补:

Everyone calls me David. 大家都叫我大卫。

We found the hall full. 我们发现礼堂坐满了。

(5) 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

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

III. Practice.

a. 选出下列句子中的主语。

1. To have our hair cut before the Spring Festival is a traditional custom in China.

A B C D

2. Retiring from the job for a long time makes my father have a sense of loss.

A B C D

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

A B C D

b. 选出下列句子中的宾语。

1. How many books and dictionaries do you have in your bookcase?

A B C D

2. We should avoid eating high-fat food in order not to damage our health.

A B C D

3. Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belt. The plane is taking off.

A B C D

c. 选出下列句子中的表语。

1. Using body language properly in greetings will make people feel welcome.

A B C D

2. It becomes a common sense that laws can't always protect victims.

A B C D

3. It is said that the dormitory rooms on the fifth floor are ours.

A B C D

d. 选出下列句子中的定语。

1. He made a speech to express his ideas to the people present in the regular meeting.

A B C D

2. Talking in English as possible as you can is considered the best way to learn English well.

3. She feels there is an unfair treatment toward female employees who work for the company.
A B C D

4. It is very hard for a person lacking courage to open a new way in his career.
A B C D

e. 选出下列句子中的状语。

1. That African country is known to win its independence in 1970.
A B C D

2. The global temperature is rising by 1% every year as a result of the greenhouse effect.
A B C D

3. We have decided to believe in you without hesitation whatever they say about you.
A B C D

f. 选出下列句子中的宾语补足语。

1. The bank was found robbed by a group of armed men early in the morning.
A B C D

2. The witness claimed that he saw the suspect climbing up into the window at that time.
A B C D

g. Please analyze the basic sentence structures of the following sentences.

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

◇ 小猫钓鱼

A. impressive	B. movements	C. eventually	D. extreme	E. comparison
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F. reverse G. unloved H. partnership I. absolutely J. mask K. applied

There's nothing more annoying than settling down to sleep and hearing the sound of a mosquito buzzing around you.

The only thought most of us ever give to this noise is "I need to get rid of this insect immediately", but it turns out that the mosquito is actually quite a(n) ____1____ creature.

A team of scientists from Oxford University in the UK, in ____2____ with the Royal Veterinary College in London and Chiba University in Japan, recently published a study that found some interesting facts about the world's most ____3____ insect.

By placing eight cameras inside a tiny film studio, the scientists could study several mosquitoes up close. The high-tech cameras filmed the insects at 1000 frames per second, meaning the scientists were able to study the insects' ____4____ in never-before-seen detail. However, it wasn't always straightforward.

"Recording mosquitoes during free-flight represented a huge technical challenge due to their small size, ____5____ wing-beat frequency, and the presence of large antennae and legs that can ____6____ the view of their wings," Simon Walker of Oxford University, co-author of the study, wrote.

Published in the journal Nature, the study found that mosquitoes flap their wings around 800 times a second. As a(n) ____7____, house flies flap their wings about 200 times a second, and hummingbirds 50 times a second.

Richard Bomphrey of the royal Veterinary College, the study's leader, believes that mosquitoes have a unique flying method that sets them apart from other flying insects.

"We predicted they must make use of clever tricks, as the wings ____8____ their direction at the end of each half-stroke," he wrote in the study.

Hopefully, the discovery of the mosquito's special abilities will be of benefit to engineers in the future. The findings could lead to better aircraft, or even improvements to tools like lenses or pumps.

But the scientists hope their study can one day be ____9____ to new developments in more human-focused use.

"The more we know about mosquitoes, the better our chance of understanding their fight behaviour, how they carry disease and ____10____ how to stop them from doing so," Walker wrote.

Reading:

(A)



Have you ever had the experience of talking to someone and you think they are lying? Well, you are not alone. We've

all had that feeling. But did you know that there are several things you can look for to see if you are being lied to?

Sometimes you can tell if a person is lying by observing what they do with their body. When people are lying they tend not to move their arms, hands or legs very far from their body. They don't want to take up very much space because they don't want to be noticed. Sometimes a person who is lying will not look you in the eyes. Other times people who lie try to look at you in a strong way because they want to convince you they are telling the truth.

Liars also use deflection. For example, if you ask a liar the question "Did you steal Fatima's bag?", they may answer with something like "Fatima is my friend. Why would I do that?" In this situation the person is telling the truth, but they are also not answering the question. They are trying to deflect your attention. Liars may also give too many details. They may try to over-explain things. They do this because they want to convince you of what they are saying.

Often when a person is lying, they do not want to continue talking about their lie. If you think someone is lying, quickly change the subject. If the person is lying, they will appear more comfortable because they are not talking about their lie any longer. A little later, change the subject back to what you were talking about before. If the person seems uncomfortable again, they may be lying.

It's very hard for a liar to avoid filling silence created by you. He or she wants you to believe the lies being woven; silence gives no feedback on whether or not you've bought the story. If you're a good listener, you'll already be avoiding interruptions, which in itself is a great technique to let the story unfold.

Just because a person is showing these behaviors, it does not mean they are lying. They might be shy or nervous. But, if you think someone is lying, you might want to use some of these techniques. Hopefully, you won't need to very often.

1. By saying "**Liars also use deflection**", the writer means that liars may _____.
A. tell great stories
B. change tone of voice
C. ask a question in reply
D. avoid direct answers
2. According to the passage, a person could be lying if he or she _____.
A. offers more information than necessary
B. appears to be shy or nervous
C. changes the subject of the conversation
D. speaks very fast and vaguely
3. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?
A. Liars always try to avoid direct eye contact when they tell lies.
B. We can make people lie by changing the subject in a conversation.
C. Liars are often expansive in hand and arm movements while talking.
D. We make liars uncomfortable by giving no feedback in a conversation.
4. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. who deceives us
B. why people tell lies
C. how to detect lies
D. what to do with liars

(B)



LIVING GO TO GREG

<p>More On:</p> <p>go to greg</p> <p><i>Is omitting jobs from a resume lying?</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>How to handle stress at work</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>How can men and women work better together?</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>How will cancer treatment affect my son's resume?</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>What to do if you drank too much at the company holiday party</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Letter 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">January 28, 2018 3:31pm</p> <p><i>I work for an e-commerce Website. If one of our merchandisers has a question or wants to make a correction, they e-mail the entire department. In my opinion, this is rude and unnecessary. It seems to me that mass e-mail is appropriate for good or neutral news, rather than making a correction. Do you agree? Moreover, if you were the recipient of the correction, how would you respond?</i></p> <p>The only people who should be included in an e-mail are those who need to know or respond. Including everyone is rude and unprofessional as well as annoying to recipients. It's not like we don't have enough in our inbox already. I don't agree that e-mail is only for good or neutral news, however. Sometimes you need to alert people or create a record of bad news. But no one should use e-mail to blame other people. If you've got a problem with someone, pick up the phone or take it outside (for a coffee, not a fist fight...geez). As for how to respond, e-mail is usually ineffective for resolving conflict. Have a conversation with the sender and explain why his or her approach isn't the best and what you recommend.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Letter 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">January 14, 2018 9:24 pm</p> <p><i>It's the start of a new year and I believe it's time for a change. What's the best way to explain to a prospective employer that you are in need of something new without seeming flighty and without complaining about your current employer?</i></p> <p>The new year is as good a time as any to take stock, but not the only reason for making a change. At least, that's not what you communicate to a prospective employer. Your reason for looking for a new job is less important to your new employer than why you want to work there. Needing a change might be the <i>catalyst</i>(催化剂), but the job search is like</p>	

dating, and you wouldn't ask someone out and explain you're just bored in your current relationship, right? At least I hope not, otherwise you're likely to be as lonely as Barry Manilow sounds when he sings "It's Just Another New Year's Eve".

5. What is discussed in the first letter?
- A. How to ask questions in a polite way. B. How to respond to a false charge.
C. How to make a correction at work. D. How to handle rude mass emails at work.
6. According to Greg, expressing your dissatisfaction with your present job in an interview would be the same as _____.
- A. talking about your family issues in public
B. complaining about your prior partner on a first date
C. demonstrating your qualifications to your new boss
D. bragging about your experience to your partner
7. It can be inferred that "go to greg" mainly offers advice on people's _____.
- A. career choices B. social relationships
C. working problems D. health problems

Lesson 2. 动词时态

1. 一般时: do, did, shall/will do, would do
2. 进行时: is doing, was doing, will be doing, would be doing
3. 完成时: have done, had done, will have done, would have done
4. 完成进行时: have been doing, had been doing
will have been doing, would have been doing

I. 一般时

1. 现在时 (do)

1.1 按计划或安排要发生的动作

come, go, start, begin, end, leave, arrive, sail, set off 等。

- (1) I leave there tomorrow. 这里可以用将来时, 也可以用现在时。
(2) The ship sails on Sunday. 本船周日出航。

1.2 下列句型中的从句用现在时

ensure that, make sure/certain that, see to it that (确保); take care that (留意)

- (1) Make/Be sure (确认) that all the windows are closed before you leave the house.
出门前你要确认所有窗户都关掉了。
(2) Please see to it that the report is finished on time. 请确保按时完成报告。

2. 过去时 (did)

2.1 时间状语 yesterday, the other day, last week/month/year, once, once upon a time, then, at that time 等连用, 或者用 used to do/ would do.

- (1) He used to/ would walk to the school every morning when he was at high school.
他上高中时每天早上走去上学。
used to 和 would 都表示过去经常作某事, 但是 used to 表示现在不再这么做了。
(2) He would go for a walk in the park after supper. 晚饭后他通常去公园散步。

2.2 已经终止了的动作

- (1) Who put this dirty shirt on the couch? 是谁把这件脏衣服放在沙发上的?
(2) ---Oh! You spilled water on my shirt. ---Sorry, I didn't notice you.
---啊! 你把水泼到我衣服上了。 ---不好意思, 我没看到你。

2.3 连续的几个动作

- (1) Mary entered the room, switched on the lights, and turned on the TV.

2.4 已经去世的人的情况

- (1) Einstein was one of the greatest scientist and physicist in human history.
爱因斯坦是人类史上最伟大的科学家和物理学家之一。

2.5 before, after 状语从句的前后可以同时用过去时

- (1) He ate a big hamburger before he went to bed. 睡觉前他吃了一只大汉堡。
(2) She went to the post office after she left the shop. 离开上电后她去了邮局。

2.5 虚拟语气

- (1) It is time that you went to bed.
(2) I wish I hadn't sold my car. Now I can only walk to the company every morning.
(3) ---Shall I go to take the mail now? ---I would rather you didn't.

3. 将来时 (shall/will do) 的表达方法

3.1 be going to do, 它与 shall/will do 有以下区别:

- (1) **shall/will do** 强调客观事实或临时决定, **be going to do** 强调计划打算要做的事情
The weather forecast said that it will rain all day tomorrow. (客观事实)
This box is too heavy for you to carry. I will help you. (临时决定帮助)
I am going to attend the meeting this afternoon. (本来就打算好的)
(2) **shall/will do** 强调主观推测会发生, **be going to do** 强调客观判断会发生。
It is believed that the inflation will not end this year. 人们相信通胀在今年不会结束。
Look at these black clouds. It's going to rain soon. 看这些乌云啊, 马上就要下雨了。

3.2 一般现在时, 同 1.2。

- (1) The train leaves for Beijing at 6 p.m. 火车晚上 6 点出发开往北京。

3.3 现在进行时, 表示按计划或即将发生, 句中用时间状语。

- (1) They are getting married next month. 他们下个月要结婚了。
常用于 **come, go, arrive, drive, fly, travel, leave, move, return, start, begin** 等动词。
(2) We are driving to Nanjing for a trip next month. 我们准备下个月开车去南京旅游。
(3) She is coming here next week and is staying till May. 她下周来, 要待到五月。

3.4 be to do 的几种含义。

- (1) 计划, 安排: Obama is to pay an official visit to China next month.
(2) 命令, 指示: You are to stay at home till we come back.
(3) “如果要...就必须...”: If you are to succeed, you have to work hard enough.

3.5 be about to do 表示马上要发生的动作。

- (1) You are about to see the biggest spider in the world.
(2) The movie is about to start soon. Let's hurry up.

4. 过去将来时 (would do)

4.1 was/were going to 表示意图, 也可以表示计划没有实现。

- (1) I was going to play basketball with my friends yesterday afternoon.
(2) We were going to take a walk in the park, but it rained.

II. 进行时

1. 现在进行时 (is doing)

1.1 近阶段或暂时一直在进行的事情，常与 **lately, recently** 等连用。

(1) I am writing an article concerning English learning these days.

这两天我在写一篇关于英语学习的文章。

(2) He is working on an important project lately. 他最近正在做一个重要的项目。

(3) The students are having the final exams these days. 这两天学生们正在期末考试。

1.2 表示抱怨批评的语气。

此类语气的副词有: always, constantly, continually, forever, etc.

(1) You are always thinking of only yourself. 你老是只为自己着想。

(2) 比较两句话: He always plays video games after supper.

He is always playing video games after supper.

1.3 静态动词用现在时不用进行时。

(1) be, seem/appear, exist, remain, depend, matter, mean, deserve, concern (状态)

(2) have, own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of, hold, include, lack (拥有)

(3) like, love, admire, appreciate, dislike, hate, need, prefer, envy, (情感)

(4) think, believe, agree, approve, mean to, expect, guess, suppose, hope, want, intend to, know, understand, doubt, forget, mind (思想状况)

但是，以上有些动词同时也是动态动词，因此也可以使用进行时。

e.g., I don't think we will make it this time, so I'm thinking of another means.

我认为这次我们不会成功的，所以我正在思考其它方法。

He is always very rational, but this time he is being too unreasonable.

他总是非常理智，但是这次他却太不讲道理了。

2. 过去进行时 (was doing)

2.1 表示过去某一个具体时刻正在进行的动作

(1) What were you doing at nine last night?

(2) At that time yesterday he was doing his homework.

2.2 委婉的请求，仅限于 **hope, wonder, think, want**。

(1) I was hoping that you could do this favor for me. 我希望你能帮我这个忙。

(2) I was wondering if you would like to go to grab a cup of coffee now.

我想邀你一起喝咖啡。(求约会)

3. 将来进行时 (will/would be doing)

3.1 将来某个时间一直要进行的动作。

(1) What will you be doing this afternoon? 你下午准备做什么?

(2) I will probably be watching TV tonight if there is nothing else to do.

如果晚上没其它事干，我可能就在看电视。

III. 完成时

1. 现在完成时 (have done)

1.1 表示做过某事，对现在仍有影响。句中不用时间状语，或者与 **already, just, before, ever, never, recently, lately** 连用。

(1) I have just made up my mind to go for the contest. 我决定了要去参加比赛。

(2) Lately I have done some research on the language learning.

最近我做了一些语言学习方面的研究。

1.2 表示过去某一时间一直延续到现在，与 **since, ever since, for** 连用。

(1) We have not seen him since the last time we met. 自上次见面后我们就没见过他。

since 的句型“自从...以来已经过了多少时间了”中, 可以用完成时也可以用现在时。
e.g., **It is/has been four years** since Beijing held its Olympic Games.

(2) Ever since he failed in the exam, he has been low for a long time.

自从考试失败以来, 他消沉了很长时间。

(3) The Simths moved to London last year, and their house has been vacant ever since.

Smith 一家去年搬去伦敦了, 他们的房子自那时起就一直空着。

(4) The famous writer has been dead for more than 5 years. (这里能用 die 吗?)

die, come, go, marry, buy 等“瞬间动词”不能用于这个完成时的句型表达, 而是要用这些动词的状态词。比如: **die→dead, marry→married**.

e.g., 他来这个城市已经有 10 年了。

1.2 表示“是第几次做某事”的动作, 即使是第一次也要用完成时表达。

(1) This is the first time that I have seen the solar eclipse. 这是我第一次看见日食。

1.3 最高级, 以及 the only 的句型。

(1) Avatar is the best film I have ever seen. 阿凡达是我看过的最棒的电影。

(2) Sun Yang is the only Chinese male swimmer who has won the Olympic gold medal.

孙杨是唯一一个拿过奥运会金牌的中国男游泳运动员。

1.4 现在完成时与过去时的区别

(1) 现在完成时动作延续到目前, 过去时不延续。

We have lived in Shanghai for 20 years. (对于说话的现在这个时候来讲)

We lived in Shanghai for 20 years. (仅表示过去的某个经历)

(2) 现在完成时的动作对现在有影响, 过去时没有这个含义。

My watch has been broken, and it does not work now. 现在仍然是坏的。

My watch was broken, but it has already been repaired now. 现在修好了。

(3) 现在完成时所指的事情仍然没有结束, 过去时所指的已经结束了。

The EXPO is about to close, but I have not gone to see it yet.

The EXPO is over now. It is a pity that I did not go to see it.

2. 过去完成时 (had done)

过去完成时是过去时和现在完成时之前的时态。

2.1 动作发生在过去时之前。

(1) I did not go to the movie with them because I had already watched it twice.

我没有跟他们一起去看电影, 因为我已经看过两遍了。

(3) The train had left before we reached the station. 我们赶到车站前, 火车已经开走了。

2.2 表示过去的计划打算未实现, 这类动词 expect, hope, intend, mean, want, plan, etc.

(1) She had hoped to forgive him, but he cheated her again.

她本打算原谅他的, 但是他再一次欺骗了她。

(2) We had expected to arrive on time, but the traffic was so terrible.

我们本打算准时到的, 但是路况实在糟糕。

2.3 By 做时间状语的句型。

(1) By the last night, the heavy rain had caused 77 cases of death in Beijing.

到昨晚为止, 暴雨已经导致了北京 77 人死亡。

(2) By the time the new policy came to effect, the financial crisis had led to millions of unemployment.

等到新政策生效时, 金融危机已经导致了百万人失业。

3. 将来完成时 (will/would have done)

将来完成时表示推测到将来某个时间已经完成了某事，常用链接此有 **by, by then, by the time..., before, when**。

- (1) He will have finished all his homework by 11 p.m. 到晚上 11 点他会完成所有作业的。
- (2) By the end of this term, we will have learnt all the units in the textbook.
到这学期结束，我们将学完课本中的所有单元。
- (3) Before we get to the ticket box, all the tickets will probably have been sold out.
也许在我们到售票处之前，所有票子都已经卖完了。

IV. 完成进行时

表示从某一时间开始到说话时一直都在做的动作。

1. 现在完成进行时 (have been doing)

1.1 与 all day, all the day/week..., for ...days/years, since...等连用。

- (1) I have been working on my assignment all the afternoon.
我整个下午都在做作业。 (到现在还在做)
- (2) The teacher has been teaching English for more than 10 years.
这位老师教了十多年英语 (现在还在教)。

2. 过去完成进行时 (had been doing)

到过去的某一时间一直都在做的动作

- (1) Until yesterday, the students had been waiting for the result of Gaokao.
到昨天为止，学生们一直都在等待高考的结果。
- (2) I told her that I had been waiting for her for like 2 hours.
我告诉她我已经等了差不多两小时了。

V. Multiple Choices.

1. ---Where is the morning newspaper? ---I _____ for you at once.
A. get B. am getting C. to get D. will get
2. By this time tomorrow we _____ the machine.
A. have repaired B. shall have repaired C. will repair D. would repair
3. They _____ an English evening next Sunday.
A. are having B. are going to have C. will having D. is going to have
4. ---Did you expect Frank to come to the party? ---No, but I had hoped _____.
A. him coming B. him to come C. that he comes D. that he would come
5. ---It's good to see you again, Agnes.
---This has been our first chance to visit since _____ from Iraq.
A. you return B. you returned C. you have returned D. returning
6. --- Bob must be very wealthy. ---Yes, he _____ more in one day than I do in a week.
A. has been earned B. had earned C. earns D. has earned
7. ---Come on in, Peter, I want to show you something.
---Oh, how nice of you! I _____ you _____ to bring me a gift.
A. didn't think, were going B. hadn't thought, were going
C. never think, are going D. never thought, were going
8. I first met Lisa three years ago. She _____ at a radio shop at the time.
A. has worked B. was working C. had been working D. had worked
9. ---What is the matter, Amy? You look sad.
---Oh, nothing much. As a matter of fact, I _____ of my friends back home.
A. just thought B. have just been thinking

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

VI. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given word.

- It is said that no attention _____ (pay) to other possibilities at the meeting the day before yesterday.
- Before the hurricane approached the town, the residents _____ (warn) to stay at home or reduce outdoor activities.
- Once harm _____ (do) to the environment, it takes years to have the system recovered.
- A British research study shows that, globally, people's walking speeds _____ (increase) by 10 percent over the last decade.
- Efforts to stop smoking in public areas _____ (make) in Hangzhou in recent weeks.

小猫钓鱼:

A. carried	B. project	C. honor	D. blooming	E. share
F. including	G. orbiting	H. observation	I. approved	J. affect
K. producing				

Japan's famed cherry trees have ___1___ the hearts of a nation for centuries but they will soon enjoy another ___2___—their seeds being blasted into outer space. The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) has ___3___ a project to send the seeds of cherry trees to the Japanese laboratory at the International Space Station, which is ___4___ above Earth, officials said. Japan Manned Space Systems Corp., a Tokyo-based private-sector

consortium (财团) of 55 companies, organized the cherry seeds' half-a-year stay in space in part to see whether or how microgravity would ___5___ them. "Scientific observation is one reason, but we also want the seeds to travel in space on our behalf as few ordinary people can go now," Manned Space Systems spokeswoman Yuko Otake (大川裕子) said.

Cherry trees' annual springtime ___6___ is a time for nationwide revelry (狂欢) in Japan, where friends and colleagues hold boisterous picnics to enjoy the short-lived beauty of the blossoms. The space ___7___ will send lily and violet seeds along with the seeds from 10 cherry trees ___8___ three designated by the government as natural treasures and touted (招徕) as ___9___ Japan's most beautiful blossoms. Elementary school pupils in Miharu, a small northern town will pick some 200 fallen seeds in June or July for the space project. The town will ___10___ the returned seeds with research institutions.

Reading:

(A)

The cold northern wind here in the streets of Petersburg strengthens my nerves and fills me with delight. I cannot think of the Pole as cold and empty; in my imagination it is a region of beauty and delight. Who knows what strange landscapes and creatures we may find there? I shall satisfy my curiosity with the sight of an unknown part of the world, and walk where no man has before. Thinking of it, I feel the same joy a child feels when he sails his little boat on a voyage of discovery up his native river.

This voyage was the favorite dream of my early years. My education was neglected, yet I was passionately fond of reading. Uncle Thomas's library contained only books about exploration, which I read day and night. Finally, my thoughts comes to the idea of making a voyage of discovery.

Six years have passed since I decided on the present voyage. I can, even now, remember the hour when I committed myself to this great enterprise. I began by making my body used to hardship. I went on whale hunting voyages to the North Sea; I voluntarily endured cold, hunger, thirst, and lack of sleep. I often worked harder than the common sailors during the day. Then, at nights, I studied mathematics, the theory of medicine, and sciences of practical importance for a sea-going adventurer. Twice I took jobs as an officer on a Greenland whaling ship. I felt a little proud when my captain asked me to remain with the ship, so valuable did he consider my services. And now, do I not deserve to achieve some great task? My life might have been passed in ease and comfort, but I preferred glory to every pleasure that wealth placed in my path.

1. What does the author think of the Pole?

- A. It reminds him of his childhood.
- B. It must be a region full of surprises.
- C. It would fulfil his dream to be an adventurer.
- D. It's too cold a destination with almost nothing.

2. To realize his childhood dream, the author got _____.

- A. physically prepared by experiencing great suffering
- B. spiritually prepared by gaining captain's recognition
- C. academically prepared by reading books on exploration

- D. financially prepared by serving on a whale hunting ship
3. According to the passage, the author is definitely a person full of _____.
 A. curiosity B. fancy C. perseverance D. pride

(B)



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Module 12 How to do a Tiger / Dinosaur Face Paint Design

Module 13 How to do a Spiderman / Batman Face Paint Design

Module 14 How to do a Minnie Mouse / Princess Face Paint Design

It is estimated that... 据估计... It must be admitted that... 必须承认...
 It must be pointed out that... It is known to all that...
 必须指出的是... It is well known that... 众所周知...

4. 被动语态表示主动

一些动词用被动语态表示主动的含义。

seat (使...就座), devote, dedicate (奉献, 致力于), engage, absorb (全神贯注), marry.

- (1) Ladies and gentlemen, please be seated. 女士们先生们, 请就座。
 (2) For his lifetime the football star _____
 这位足球明星一生都致力于足球事业。
 (3) She was fully _____
 她全神贯注于看这个电影, 连吃饭都忘记了。
 (4) It is said that he has been _____
 据说他跟这个镇上最漂亮的女孩结婚了。

5. 主动语态表示被动

5.1 感官动词与形容词连用。

- (1) The water feels quite cold. 这水感觉上去挺冷的。
 (2) The muffin _____. It must _____.
 这松饼的味道很好闻啊, 吃起来肯定味道很好。

5.2 一些动词 (vi.) 和副词 well, easily, smoothly 等连用表示主语的属性。

sell, clean, cut, cook, burn, play, read, tear (撕破), wash, wear, write, etc.

- (1) The new book of this writer sells very well. 这个作家的新书卖的很火。
 (2) 这副眼镜戴起来很舒服。 _____
 (3) 这支钢笔/纸写起来很顺滑。 _____
 (4) 这支蜡烛烧起来速度很快。 _____

5.3 worth (adj.) 后面接动名词 (doing) 表示被动, 不能接 to do 或 to be done.

- (1) The movie is worth watching many times. 这部电影值得观赏多次。
 (2) 这件小事不值得提起。 _____
 (3) 浪费太多时间玩手机一点都不值得。

5.5 双性词的语态使用

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

- begin, bend, break, burst, change, close, continue, crash, increase, decrease, drive, drop,
 finish, fly, grow, improve, open, run, sail, shrink, shut, slow, split, spread, start, stop, stick.
 (1) His spoken English has improved/ been improved a lot. 他的英语口语进步很大。
 (2) The lifestyle of people has greatly changed/ been greatly changed in the last decade.
 在过去的十年里人们的生活方式有了很大的变化。

6. 不能使用被动语态的动词

6.1 不及物动词 (不包括 4.6 的这些动词)

appear (出现), disappear, die, happen, take place, occur, remain, fail, last, mean (打算),
 lie (躺, 位于), rise, break out, keep up with, agree with, object to (反对), contribute to.

- (1) Would you go out and see _____? 你出去看一下发生什么事了好吗?
 (2) The mystery of the universe still _____ to mankind.
 宇宙的神秘对人类来说仍然是未知的。

(3) A balanced diet can contribute to our health. 平衡的饮食有助于我们的健康。

6.2 状态动词

become, benefit from (受益于), belong to, cost, contain, consist of, equal, fit, lack, suit, resemble, appear/ seem (貌似), **prove**.

(1) This book belongs to my friend. It cost him 40 RMB.

(2) The farmers benefit greatly from the new technology in agriculture.

农民们极大地受益于农业的新技术。

(3) This book consists of 12 chapters, and each of them has its own story.

这本书有 12 章节，每个章节包含了自己独立的故事。

(4) Speaking of diving, no other teams can equal Chinese team because they lack skills.

说到跳水，没有哪支队能跟中国队较量，因为他们缺乏熟练度。

(5) So far the existence of aliens _____
到目前为止外星人的存在还没有被证实。

The cooperation between the two companies has _____
两家公司这件的合作证明是一个巨大的成功。

III. Multiple Choices.

- In some countries, tea _____ with milk and sugar.
A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served
- Great changes _____ in my hometown since the end of last century.
A. have been taken place B. took place
C. have taken place D. were taken place
- We entered the meeting room and saw him _____ beside the boss.
A. seat B. seating C. be seated D. seated
- Is honesty the best policy? We _____ that it is when we are little.
A. will teach B. teach C. are taught D. will be taught
- The letter _____ three days ago and it _____ yesterday.
A. had post; had arrived B. was posted; arrived
C. posted; arrived D. had been posted; was arrived
- He told me that the final examination _____ next Thursday.
A. is given B. will be given C. would have given D. would be given
- Plays _____ twice a month in that theatre.
A. put on B. are put on C. was put on D. often put on
- Below the sub-zero degree, water _____ into ice.
A. will change B. must be changed C. should change D. can be changed
- A strange sound _____ yesterday evening.
A. was heard B. hears C. heard D. is heard
- A beautiful bike _____ him by his classmates.
A. sent to B. will sent to C. was sent to D. will be sent for
- The new play _____ in theatre now. Why don't you go in and see it?
A. is being shown B. is showing C. is shown D. shows
- I'm sure your suggestions will _____ the problem.
A. contribute to solving B. be contributed to solve
C. contribute to solve D. be contributed to solving
- "A man who _____ fault with others is not perfect himself, for he has no time to

30. This year's World Cup attracted almost 30 million Chinese football fans, who stayed up at midnights and _____ in the fierce competition for the highest championship.
 A. absorbed B. absorbing C. were absorbed D. to be absorbed

Lesson 4 情态动词 I

情态动词分类:

1. 纯情态动词: can (could); may (might); must; shall (should); ought to; will (would).
2. 半情态动词: need, dare, used to, had better, would rather.

I. 纯情态动词

1. can (否定 cannot/ can't); could (否定 could not/ couldn't)

1.1 意为“有能力”，“能够”。

- (1) She can speak three languages but she can't speak French.

她会说三种语言，但是不会说法语。

- (2) Can you finish the work before tonight? 今晚前你能完成工作吗?

1.2 用于请求，意为“可否...”，could 比 can 更加委婉。

- (1) _____ 你能递给我一个盘子吗?

- (2) _____ 能否请你把电视机声音调低点?

1.3 can 表示允许，不用 could。

- (1) _____ 做完作业后你可以玩一个小时。

- (2) _____ 你不能在地上乱扔垃圾。

1.4 表示可能性，用于否定句，疑问句和感叹句。

- (1) This can't be true. I cannot believe it. 这不可能是真的，我不敢相信。

- (2) I don't even get a chance to speak to them. _____
 我甚至连跟他们说话的机会都没有，这怎么可能?

- (3) _____ 你怎么能这么对我!

在肯定句中，用 could 而不用 can (避免歧义)，can 表示理论上的可能。

- (1) ---Where is John? --- _____

---John 在哪里? ---他可能现在在图书馆里。

- (2) _____ 核武器的发展可能给人类带来灾难。

1.5 “couldn't + vi. + 比较级”表示“再...不过了”。

- (1) ---Hey, how are you doing? --- _____
 ---你最近怎么样啊? ---再好不过了。

- (2) ---I think Obama will win the election again. 我认为奥巴马会再次赢得大选。
 --- _____ 我完全同意你。

- (3) ---Do you know that Amy is going to throw a dance party this weekend?
 --- _____ 我一点儿都不关心。

1.7 can 的常用短语

(1) cannot...too... 意为“再...也不为过”。

I cannot thank you too much for this.

我对你感激不尽。

_____ 使用电器时，你再小心也不为过。

(2) can't but do, can't help/choose but do 意为“不得不”，“只好”。

I can't help but tell them the truth. 我只好把真相告诉他们。

(3) can't help doing 意为“忍不住/情不自禁...”

All the people _____ when they saw the funny scene.
当看到这话记得一幕时，所有人都忍不住笑出来。

(4) can't help it 意为“控制不住”

I didn't want to laugh, but _____.
我不想笑出来的，但就是没控制住。

(5) can't...without... 意为“没有...就不能...”。

_____ 人类没有空气和水就不能生存。

2. may (否定 may not); might (否定 might not)

2.1 May I...? 用于请求对方的同意或许可，也可以用 Can I...?

否定回答有：**may not, can't, mustn't.**

(1) ---May I leave early today? I have a date. 我今天能早走吗？我有个约会。

---回答方式：Yes, you may/can. No, you _____

2.2 may 表示许可，意思与 can 一致，不用 might。

(1) There is nothing left to do. You may go now. 没事了，你可以走了。

2.3 用于推测，意为“也许”，might 比 may 的可能性更小。

(1) He may/ might be very busy at the moment. 他现在也许很忙。

(2) She may be doing her homework right now. 她现在也许正在做作业。

2.4 用于让步从句“无论...都...”。

(1) _____, you can't learn a language within a week.
无论你再怎么努力，也不可能在一周之内学会一门语言。

(2) _____, he will never give up his dream.
无论发生什么，他都不会放弃梦想。

2.5 may/might (just) as well do 意为“最好...”，等于 had better do.

(1) You may as well try again while you still can. 趁还可以，你最好再尝试一下。

(2) Considering that it is raining outside, _____
考虑到外面正在下雨，我们还是在家里打游戏吧。

2.6 表示祝愿的倒装句。

(1) May you have a wonderful time during the vacation! 祝你在假期过得愉快。

(2) May _____ 愿力量与你同在。

3. must (否定 mustn't).

3.1 must, have to 表示“必须”，“一定要”，否定有 needn't, don't have to.

(1) You must/ have to finish the homework before supper. 你必须在晚饭前把作业完成。

(2) ---Must I take off my shoes before entering the room? 进房间之前我要脱鞋子吗？

---回答方式：Yes, _____. No, _____.

3.2 mustn't 表示“不准...”。

(1) You mustn't park your car here. 此处不准停车。

(2) When you are visiting the museum, you _____
参观博物馆时，展览的物品不准触碰。

3.3 表示“必然”，“一定会”。

(1) All men must die. 人终有一死。

(2) Don't bother him, or he _____. 不要打扰他，否则他一定会生气的。

3.4 用于有把握的推测，意为“肯定”，否定是 can't, 意为“不可能”。

- (1) You must be hungry. I'll do the cooking now. 你肯定饿了，我现在就去烧饭。
- (2) I failed in the exam. My parents _____
我考试没及格，我父母肯定会认为我没有准备的。
- (3) ---It must be David who broke the vase. 肯定是 David 把花瓶打坏的。
---回答方式: Yes, it must be him. No, _____

3.5 表示“非要做某事”

- (1) If you must know, I'm going to the library. 如果你非要知道我要去哪，我去图书馆。

4. shall (否定 shall not/ shan't)

4.1 shall 在疑问句中用于征求对方意见，用于第一第三人称。

- (1) What shall we do this evening? 今天晚上我们做什么?
- (2) _____ or wait for him to come?
我们是马上开始会议还是等他来再开?

4.2 shall 表示命令，警告，答允，威胁，用于第二第三人称。

- (1) Nobody shall not pass this route. 所有人禁止通过这条道路。
- (2) You shall fail in the exam if you do not prepare for it. 如果你不准备，就会考试失败。
- (3) He shall get the result when time is ready. 时机成熟了他会得到结果的。

5. should (否定 shouldn't)

5.1 should 表示劝告，建议命令，意为“应该，必须”，否定是 shouldn't。

- (1) You should set off at once if you don't want to be late. 如果你不想迟到，就马上出发。
- (2) Everyone _____
每个人都应该尊重别人的努力和成果。
- (3) _____ 你真的不该如此地浪费钱。

5.2 should 表示推测马上就要发生的事情。

- (1) It is 8 p.m. The football match should begin soon. 8 点了，球赛应该马上就要开始了。
- (2) It _____ before the match began. 球赛应该马上就要开始了。

5.3 should 表示惊讶，惋惜，意为“竟然”，有固定句型。

- (1) We are surprised that he should be so rude to you. 我很吃惊他竟然会对你如此无礼。
- (2) It is shocking that _____
这对明星夫妻竟然两年前就离婚了，真是令人震惊。
- (3) It is a pity that _____
我居然错过了奥运会开幕式，真是太可惜了。

6. ought to (否定 ought not to/ oughtn't to).

6.1 表示义务，意为“应该”，语气比 should 稍重。

- (1) You ought to give up smoking as soon as possible. 你应该尽早戒烟。
- (2) You _____ 你不该穿着睡衣就出门。

6.2 表示推测，意为“应该”，与 should 一样。

- (1) It is already 8. She ought to be home by now. 已经 8 点了，她现在应该到家了。

7. will (否定 won't)

7.1 表示意愿，决心

- (1) I will never do this again. 我再也不做这事了。
- (2) I won't let you down. 我不会让你失望的。

7.2 表示习惯，意为“通常”。

- (1) Birds will fly to the South when winter comes. 冬天来临时，鸟类就会飞去南方。

(2) Boy will be boys. 男孩终究是男孩 (成熟不了)。

7.3 表示自然规律

(1) If pure water is heated to 100 degrees, _____. 纯净水加热到 100 度就会沸腾。

7.4 用于 if 从句中, 表示坚持要做某事, 或者请求。

(1) If you will go out without a coat, you will catch a cold.

如果你非要穿大衣出门, 你会得感冒的。

(2) If you will make another try, I will help you. 如果你愿意再试一次, 我愿意帮你。

7.5 won't 表示“坚决不肯”。

(1) The man won't stop barking.

这条狗一直叫个不停。

(2) I have warned him many times, _____. 我已警告他多次了, 他就是不听。

8. would (否定 wouldn't)

8.1 表示委婉的请求

(1) ---Would you like a cup of coffee?

---回答方式: _____ 好的; _____ 不用了

8.2 would do 表示过去经常的动作, 与 used to do 相似。

但是 used to do 的动作现在已经不再经常做, 而 would do 现在仍然经常在做。

(1) He would come take a walk in the park after dinner every day.

他过去每天晚饭后都会到公园散步。

(2) During the summer vacation _____

暑假期间他每天都会去健身房锻炼。

8.3 wouldn't 表示“坚决不肯”, 同 7.6 一致, 用于过去时。

(1) He kept knocking the door, but his wife wouldn't let him in.

他一直敲门, 但是他老婆就是不让他进去。

II. 半情态动词

1. need 和 dare

1.1 作情态动词, 否定为 needn't do, daren't do.

(1) You need only read the first part of the book. 你只需要读这本书的第一部分。

(2) How dare you speak so rudely to the headmaster! 你竟敢这么粗鲁地对校长说话!

(3) She _____ for fear that she should be bitten by a snake.

她不敢踏进草丛, 生怕被蛇咬。

1.2 做一般动词, 否定为 don't need/dare to do.

(1) I need to finish all the work before dusk. 我需要在天黑前完成所有工作。

(2) You _____ worry about it. I'll take care of it. 你不需要担心, 我来搞定。

(3) Why don't you dare to jump in the pool? It's not deep at all.

你干嘛不敢跳进泳池? 水根本不深啊。

2. used to 表示过去经常做某事, 但现在已经不是。

(1) He used to play football a lot when he was young.

(2) ---Did you use to go to the theater often? = Used you to go to the theater often?

---回答方式: Yes, _____; No, _____.

3. had better do 表示建议, 意为“最好...”, 否定为 had better not do.

(1) We had better start doing the work now. 我们最好现在就开始工作。

(2) _____ 老师很生气, 你最好不要现在进去。

4. would rather do (than do) 意为“宁愿做某事”, 否定为 would rather not do.

(1) He would rather watch TV in the couch than go outside to play at weekends.

- (2) I _____ by my parents than lie to the. (被动是 would rather be done)
我宁愿被父母责备，也不愿向他们说谎。

III. Multiple Choice.

- A computer _____ think for itself; it must be told what to do.
A. can't B. couldn't C. may not D. might not
- Could I borrow your dictionary? ---Yes, of course you _____.
A. might B. will C. can D. should
- Shall we go skating or stay at home? ---Which _____ do yourself?
A. do you rather B. would you rather
C. will you rather D. should you rather
- Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.
A. must B. may C. can D. will
- I hear you have a set of valuable ancient coins. _____ I have a look? ---Certainly.
A. Do B. May C. Shall D. Should
- Shall I tell John about it? ---No, you _____. I've told him already.
A. needn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
- It is nearly seven o'clock now. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can
- Johnny, you _____ play with the knife. You _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may C. shouldn't; must D. can't; shouldn't
- When he was there, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
A. would B. should C. had better D. might
- The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.
A. had to B. would C. managed to D. could
- When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.
---They _____ be ready by 12:00.
A. must B. would C. should D. could
- Will you stay for lunch? ---Sorry, _____. My brother is coming to see me.
A. I mustn't B. I can't C. I needn't D. I won't
- Are you coming to Jeff's party? ---I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
- You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.
A. might B. need C. should D. would
- Mr. Brown is on time for everything. How _____ it be that he was late for the opening ceremony this time?
A. can B. should C. may D. must
- Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow. --- _____.
A. I don't B. I won't C. I can't D. I haven't
- Is John coming by train this time?
---He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.
A. must B. can C. need D. may
- I heard they went skiing in the mountains last winter.
---It _____, because there was little snow there.
A. may not be B. won't be C. couldn't be D. mustn't be

19. The contestants _____ remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.
A. can B. will C. may D. shall
20. ---The room is so dirty. _____ we clean it? ---Of course.
A. Will B. Shall C. Would D. Do
21. How _____ you say that you really understand the whole story when you have covered only part of the article?
A. can B. must C. need D. may
22. ---Isn't that Ann's husband over there?
---No, it _____ be him. I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.
A. can't B. must not C. won't D. may not
23. You _____ be tired. You've only been working for an hour.
A. must not B. won't C. can't D. may not
24. I often see lights in that empty house .Do you think I _____ report it to the police?
A. should B. may C. will D. can
25. ---Who is the girl standing over there?
---Well, if you _____ know, her name is Mabel.
A. may B. can C. must D. shall
26. ---Mum, I've been studying English since. _____ I go out and play for a while?
---No, I'm afraid not. Besides, it's raining outside now.
A. Can't B. Wouldn't C. May D. Won't
27. ---I don't mind telling you what I know. ---You _____. I'm not asking you for it.
A. mustn't B. may not C. can't D. needn't
28. I _____ pay my grandparents a visit every weekend, but I'm not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.
A. should B. might C. would D. could
29. We _____ weigh the pros and cons before deciding whether to invest our money or let it stay in the bank.
A. can B. would C. should D. dare
30. The teacher _____ think John was worth it or she won't have wasted time on him.
A. should B. can C. would D. must
31. ---Look! That's Mr. Black, the bank manager, who's wearing a pair of shorts.
---Oh, that's him. He _____ on holiday.
A. must be B. should be C. might have been D. can't be
32. Peter _____ join us in the picnic, but it all depends on his weekend assignment.
A. must B. shall C. may D. will
33. The British public _____ worry about the fees for the wedding of Prince William for most of the expenses will be paid by the royal family.
A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. couldn't
34. " _____ the friendship between our two peoples last forever!" and with this sincere hope, the president concluded his speech.
A. Would B. Could C. May D. Must
35. The new law states that people _____ drive after drinking alcohol.
A. wouldn't B. needn't C. won't D. mustn't

Lesson 5 情态动词 II

情态动词+have done 表示情态动词的过去式以及过去完成时。它表达两个含义：对过去的事情的推测和假设。其中假设属于虚拟语气，内容与已经发生的过去事实相反。

1. 表示推测: must have done; could have done; may/ might have done.
2. 表示假设: could have done; might have done (没有否定形式);
should have done; ought to have done;
needn't have done (没有肯定形式).

I. 表示推测

1. must have done

表示对过去某事的确信的猜测，意为“肯定已经做了某事。”，否定形式是 **can't/couldn't have done**，意为“不可能已经...”，而不是_____，因为 mustn't do 表示“不允许/不准”。

- (1) The road is wet. It must have rained last night. 道路是湿的，昨天晚上肯定下雨了。
- (2) You must have been out all last night. I kept calling and there was no one at home.
你昨天肯定一整晚都在外面，我不停打你电话，家里一直没人接。
- (3) Tom graduated from college at a very young age. He _____ have been a very smart boy.
A. could B. should C. might D. must
- (4) He _____ have completed his work, or he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.
A. should B. must C. wouldn't D. can't

2. could have done

意为“过去也许做了某事”，没有 **can have done**。但是否定形式可以是 **can't have done 或 couldn't have done**，表示“不可能做过某事”，表达不相信或怀疑的态度。

- (1) He is nowhere to be found. He could have gone back home.
哪里都找不到他，他可能已经回家了。
- (2) I have not got his reply yet. He _____.
我还没有收到他的回复，他可能把这件事情忘了。
- (3) He is an honest man. He _____ to you.
他是个诚实的人，不可能对你说了谎的。
- (4) He _____. I saw him just now on the street.
他不可能去出差了，我刚才还在街上看见他了。
- (5) ---Do you know where David is? I couldn't find him anywhere.
--- He _____ have gone far. His coat's still here.
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. can't D. wouldn't

3. may / might have done

意为“过去也许做过某事”，其中 might 比 may 更加委婉。

它的否定形式是 may/might not have done，表示“过去也许没有做某事”。

- (1) I can't find my keys. I may/ might have left them at the school yesterday.
我找不到我的钥匙了。我也许是昨天落在学校了。
- (2) _____, but I can't tell for sure.
我也许来过这个地方，但是我不能确定。
- (3) Jack looks very sad. He may/might not have passed the exam.
Jack 看起来很忧伤，他可能没有通过考试。(这句话能否用 couldn't have done?)

may/ might have done 用作推测时不能用于疑问句中。

- (1) Might he have pass the exam? _____
Can he have passed the exam? _____ (这两句话中哪一句是正确的?)
- (2) Where could he have gone on such a night? 在那样一个晚上他会到什么地方去呢?

II. 表示假设

此含义与 I 的表示推测是两个不同的概念，不能混淆起来理解。

1. could have done

意为“过去本能够/可以做某事，但却未做”，表达惋惜，遗憾的感情。没有否定形式，而 couldn't have done 只是用于表示推测。

- (1) He could have finished the homework earlier today, but he was playing video game the whole afternoon.
他今天本来是可以早点做完作业的，但是他却整个下午都在打游戏。
- (2) The doctors _____, but nobody called 120.
医生本来可以迅速到事故现场的，但是没有人打 120。

2. might have done

表示“过去也许已经做了某事却未做”，与 could have done 一样没有否定形式。

- (1) But for the storm, the plane might have reached the destination by now.
要不是暴风，飞机现在也许已经到目的地了。
- (2) If Gadaffi was still alive, more thousands of people _____
如果卡扎菲还活着，更多的成千上百的人也许已经被杀掉了。

3. should have done

表示“本应该做某事，但却没有做”，否定形式是 shouldn't have done，表示“本不该做某事，但却做了或者发生了”。

- (1) You should have come earlier. Now you missed the best part.
你应该早点来的，现在你错过最精彩的部分了。
- (2) _____, but it happened due to the workers' carelessness.
这起事故本来是可以避免的，但是由于工人的大意而发生了。
- (3) She got angry. _____
她生气了，你真的不该提及此事。

4. ought to have done

意思与 should have done 一样，否定形式是 **oughtn't to have done**。

- (1) You ought to have finished the homework yesterday, but you still have not handed in now.
你应该昨天就完成这个作业的但是现在仍然没有交上来。
- (2) --- I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.
--- You _____ her last week.
A. ought to have told B. would have told C. must tell D. should tell

5. needn't have done

表示“本来没有必要做某事，但却做了”，没有肯定形式。

- (1) He needn't have come to the meeting, but he came. 他本不需要来开会的，但他来了。
- (2) It has been fine all day today. _____
今天一整天都天晴，我根本不需要带把伞来学校的。

III. Multiple Choice.

1. ---The biologist stayed in Africa studying wild animals for 13 years before she returned.
---Oh, dear! She _____ a lot of difficulties!

18. Iraq Pavilion was opened to the public one month after the Shanghai Expo was opened, which _____ the last one to be shown in the World Expo in Shanghai.
A. may be B. would be C. must have been D. should have been
19. ---Tom took away the boss' cell phone without being permitted.
--- Really? I can't imagine that he _____ have done such a thing.
A. must B. may C. can D. should
20. ---You didn't wait for Mr. Smith last night, did you?
---No, but we _____. He didn't return home at all.
A. couldn't have waited B. needn't have C. didn't need to D. should wait
21. The millions of calculations, if they had been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.
A. had lost B. would lose C. would have lost D. should have lost

IV. Translation.

1. 他看上去醉醺醺的，肯定是酒喝太多了。 (must)

2. 这个计划只有几个人知道，所以他是不可能知道了的。(can)

3. 这条最新的消息也许已经被传播到了微博上面。 (may)

4. 要不是大雪，航班也许几个小时前就到达机场了。(might)

5. 我本来是可以早点下班的，但是老板突然要求加班。(could)

6. 放假期间我本不应该花这么多时间玩的，现在考试我没及格。(should)

7. 他本来不需要买单的，但是他坚持说这顿饭他请客。(needn't)

Lesson 6 状语从句

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

一、时间状语从句

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

1. when

1.1 强调“特定时间”发生事情。

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

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

春天来到时，农民们开始忙着播种。

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

父母回来时我正在打游戏。

1.2 表示“在...的情况下”，情况与意愿相反。

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

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

提示：when 还可以用于并列句，译作“这时，那时”，相当于“and at this / that time”。常用于以下句式：

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

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

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

.....正要做某事，这时.....

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

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

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

2. while

2.1 句型“当...时某人正在做某事”

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

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

父母回来时我正在打游戏。

(2) 我正在写作业时，电话响了。 _____

2.2 表示两个动作并列同时进行。

I was playing video games while _____

我正在打游戏，而我妈正在厨房烧饭。

2.3 意为“趁...的时候做某事”

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

(2) 趁猪排是热的快点吃掉。 _____

(3) _____

他趁还没有忘记赶快把这个重要的信息记录下来。

3. as

3.1 强调同一时间或先后发生的事，与 while 一致。

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

我在做作业时，听到有人敲门。

(2) 我正要出门，天下雨了。_____

3.2 意为“随着...”

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

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

4. before

4.1 before 表示先后顺序，前后都可以用过去时。

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

我在父母回来前几分钟迅速整理好房间。

4.2 意为“没等……就……”“没有来得及……就……”

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

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

我的电话响了，但我还没来得及接电话就挂了。

4.3 意为“趁，以免，以防”

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

4.4 意为“……才……”，强调从句谓语动词表示的动作发生得太慢或太晚

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

大火持续了大约两个小时，消防员才把火控制住。

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

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

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

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

下届奥运会要再过 4 年后才举行。

(2) 新的 iPad 发布还要过几个月的时间。_____

4.4 主句中用否定，意为“...不多久就...”。

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

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

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

(2) The couple had not been married a week _____

这对夫妻结婚还没一个星期就开始争吵。

(3) 不久后他就把真相告诉了媒体。_____

5. till/until

5.1 表示“...直到...”，主句用肯定语气。

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

我们会等到结果出来再做最后的决定。

(2) 新年夜我们一直熬夜直到半夜 3 点。_____

5.2 表示“直到...才...”，主句用否定。

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

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

till.

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

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

- (2) _____

直到我起床后，才发现外面正下着大雨。

6. since

“自从”，主句用完成时。

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

自从 21 世纪以来，中国的房地产价格大幅上涨。

7. 特殊引导词

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

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

我一到达目的地，就打电话回家。

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

此句型主句用过去完成时，从句用过去时。

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

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

(3) 他刚坐下，椅子就坏掉了。_____

*这两个句型都可以转为倒装句，具体在“倒装句”板块中学习。

7.3 **the minute, the second, the moment, the day, the week, the morning** 等，

表示“...的那一...立即就...”

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

孩子们见到守园人的那一刻立即逃离了果园。

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

我在开会前见到他那一刻就把文件给他了。

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

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

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

我最后一次见到他时，他看起来很累，而且很沮丧。

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

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

每次她看到电影中的这个感人场面，都会情不自禁哭出来。

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

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

到我父母回家时，我会完成所有作业的。

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

等到他急急忙忙赶到机场时，飞机已经起飞了。

二、地点状语从句

1. where

1.1 引导地点状语从句

- (1) Stay where you are. 待在原地别动。
- (2) Generally speaking, air pollution is heavier where _____
通常说来, 有很多工厂的地方空气污染会更加严重。
- (3) Things should be put _____. 东西要放在看得见的地方。

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

- (1) Where there is no rain, farming is difficult or impossible.
在没有雨水的地方, 耕作是困难的, 或根本不可能的。
- (2) _____ 有志者, 事竟成。

2. anywhere, everywhere, wherever

- (1) Anywhere there is a fire accident, the firemen will arrive in time.
在任何一个发生火灾的地方, 消防队员都会及时赶到。
- (2) Now people carry their cellphones _____ 现在人们到哪里都带着手机。

三、原因状语从句

1. because, since, as 和 for

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

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

- (1) My friends did not arrive on time, because they met the traffic jam.
我朋友没有按时到, 因为遇到了交通堵塞。
- (2) ---Why were you absent from class yesterday? 你昨天为什么没来上课?
---_____ 因为我生病了, 还发烧。

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

- (1) As you are in poor health, you should not stay up late at night.
由于你健康状况不佳, 就不该晚上熬夜。
- (2) 由于天正下雨, 运动会推迟了。_____

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

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

- (1) Since everybody has arrived, let's begin our meeting. 既然大家都来了, 我们开始开会。
- (2) _____
既然你没空, 我就一个人去看电影了。

1.2 for 并列连词, 常表示推断或解释。

- (1) The teacher asked Mike to stay after school, for he had not handed in the homework yet.
老师让 Mike 放学后留下来, 因为他作业还没交。
- (2) He must have recovered from illness, _____
他肯定已经病好了, 因为我今天看见他来学校了。(推断)
- (3) He couldn't have seen me, for I was not there.

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

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

- (1) Seeing that it's raining, we'd better stay indoors. 鉴于外边在下雨, 我们最好待在室内。
- (2) _____ everybody is here, we will begin our discussion right now.

考虑到大家都在这里，我们现在就开始讨论。

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

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

既然你拒绝接受我的提议，那我也不管了，你自己搞定吧。

(2) _____

既然你决定要出国留学，就要努力学好英语。

2.3 in that 意为“在于，因为”

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

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

比起城郊我更喜欢市区，因为我的朋友大多住在那里。

(3) _____

一些人比其他人成功，在于他们更懂得抓住宝贵的机遇。

四、 条件状语从句

1. 常用引导词 if, unless, once

1.1 if 引导条件/假设

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

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

如果你每天都睡不好，应该有规律地多运动一下。

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 unless 意为“除非...不然...”，引导否定的条件/假设

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

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

(3) _____

除非你提高效率，不然今天是不可能完成这么多的作业的。

1.4 once 意为“一旦”。

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

一旦你放弃了这次机会，你会后悔一辈子的。

(2) _____

一旦地震发生，你们要迅速走楼梯离开大楼。

2. 特殊引导词

2.1 on condition that 意为“条件是...”

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

你可以玩一个小时的游戏，条件是先做完全部的作业。

(2) _____

你可以请假，条件是周末要来加班。

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

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

只要继续努力，我们肯定就能获得成功。

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

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

只要有钱的话，我们就去欧洲旅游一次了。

(2) 倘若你说的话，那我也跟你一起去。_____

2.4 in case (后面不加 that) 意为“万一……”

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

万一其中一个轮胎磨损，我们还有个备胎。

(2) 万一房子受损，我们可以获得保险的钱。_____

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

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

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

---But _____?

---我肯定这笔生意我们会大赚一笔。 ---那要是我们没有怎么办？

五、 目的状语从句

1. 常用引导词组 in order that, so that

1.1 in order that 意为“为了..., 目的是...”

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

为了不让书的封面受损，我把它包起来。

(2) 为了下午准时到达，我们早晨很早就出发了。_____

1.2 so that 意为“以便...”

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

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

我们会马上告诉你日程，以便你做出安排。

2. 引导词组 for fear that, in case, lest

(这三个词组的从句需要时用虚拟语气)

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

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

请关上窗户，以防被台风吹裂。

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

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

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

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

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

飞机要 10 点出发，但我们 8 点就到了机场以防万一。(省略后面的内容)

(3) She stepped into the bedroom quietly lest _____

她悄悄地走进卧室，以免吵醒 baby。

(4) 我避免提起此事以免冒犯他。_____

六、 结果状语从句

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

= _____

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

= _____

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

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

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

七、让步状语从句

1. 常用引导词

1.1 **though, although, as**

though, although 都不能和 **but** 连用，因为 **but** 是连词；但它们都可以和副词 **yet, nevertheless, still** 连用。**though** 引导的让步状语从句还可以倒装，**as** 引导的让步状语从句一定要用倒装语序（详见倒装部分）。

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

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

(2) Our parents still treat us as children, _____

尽管我们已经长大了，但是我们的父母仍然那把我们当小孩看。

1.2 **while** (尽管，而)

While 引导的让步状语从句中表示转折，与时间状语是不同的。

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

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

有些人喜欢肥肉而有些人却不喜欢。

(3) 有些人浪费食物，而其他人却在挨饿。 _____

2. 特殊引导词

2.1 **even though, even if**

even though 意为“尽管...”，与 **although** 相同，表示对事实的转折；

而 **even if** 意为“即使，就算...”，是对主句的假设。

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

尽管憨豆先生不会弹钢琴，但是他仍然混在乐队中表演。

(2) _____

尽管你这次考试考得很好，也不能过于自满。

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

就算这份工作工资不高，我也要申请。

(4) _____

即使机会渺茫，但是这仍然值得一试。

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

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

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

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

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

= **Whatever** difficulty we meet, we should keep trying.

无论遇到什么困难，我们都要继续尝试。

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

= _____

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

= _____

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

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

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

= _____

八、比较状语从句

1. 比较两个人或事物

1.1 as...as 意为“和...一样...”

(1) Jack is as fat as Bob. Jack 跟 Bob 一样胖。

(2) 这支笔和那支笔一样长。 _____

1.2 not so...as...意为“不像...那样...”

(1) Mary is not so outgoing as her sister. Mary 不像她姐姐那么外向。

(2) 没有什么比健康更加重要。 _____

1.3 表示两者的倍数关系

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

(1) This room is twice as large as that one. 这间房间是那间的两倍大。

= _____

(2) I can only run _____ . 我只能跑他一半快。

= _____

其中第一个 as 后可以放上被比较的对象。

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

(4) 我知道的昆虫种类还不及他的一半。 _____

2. 比较级

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

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

这个房间的人不比那个房间的人多。

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

The people in this room are no less than those in that one. _____

(2) _____

直升飞机最多只能飞到 1000 米的高空。(no... than...)

(3) _____

老师要求学生用不少于 1000 字写这篇作文。

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

(1) This book is the most interesting of the three. 三本书里面这本书最有趣。

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

在各式各样的手机中, iPhone 在市场上的销量最佳。

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

(1) The more you eat, the fatter you will get. 吃得越多, 长得就越胖。

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

- (3) _____
一个人学得越多，就越强烈地意识到自己知识的匮乏。

九、方式状语从句

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

1. as 意为“正如，依照”。

- (1) As we all know/ As is known to all, the earth moves around the sun.
众所周知，地球围绕太阳转。
- (2) _____
正如你看到的，我现在工作忙的是团团转。
- (3) We should treat the others as we want to be treated. 善待别人才能被别人善待。
- (4) 入乡随俗。 _____

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

- (1) He completely ignored these facts as if/ as though they had never existed.
他完全忽略了这些事实，就仿佛它们不存在似的。(与事实相反，用虚拟语气)
- (2) _____
她假装没认出我，好像从来没见过我一样。 (与事实相反，用虚拟语气)

as if/ as though 引导的从句可以直接省略主谓语。

- (4) Some flower shut up at night as if to sleep. 一些花晚上会闭合仿佛要睡觉似的。
- (5) She stood at the door as if waiting for someone. 她站在门口好像在等谁。

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

- (1) You should operate the device the way you were taught. 你要用教你的方法来操作设备
- (2) You should treat the others the way _____ 善待别人才能被别人善待。
- (3) Liu Wei plays the piano in the way that we can never imagine.
刘伟用一种我们无法想象的方法弹奏钢琴。

练习一

Multiple Choice.

1. ---How long has this bookshop been in business? --- _____ 1982.
A. After B. In C. From D. Since
2. Mother was worried because little Alice was ill, especially _____ Father was away in France.
A. as B. that C. during D. if
3. If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, _____ great it is.
A. what B. how C. however D. whatever
4. After the war, a new school building was put up _____ there had once been a theater.
A. that B. where C. which D. when
5. ---I am going to the post office.
--- _____ you are there, can you get me some stamps?
A. For B. While C. Because D. If
6. You should make it a rule to leave things _____ you can find them again.
A. when B. where C. then D. there
7. We'll have to finish the job, _____.

- A. long it takes however B. it takes however long
C. long however it takes D. however long it takes
8. _____ you've got the chance, you might as well make full use of it.
A. Now that B. After C. Although D. As soon as
9. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer the phone.
A. as B. since C. until D. before
10. How can you expect to learn anything _____ you never listen?
A. in case B. even if C. unless D. when
11. The patients will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster.
A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
12. He made a mistake, but then he corrected the situation _____ it got worse.
A. until B. when C. before D. as
13. It was at midnight _____ our bus reached the little town of Winchester.
A. that B. until C. since D. before
14. ---How far apart do they live?
--- _____ I know, they live in the same neighborhood.
A. As long as B. As well as C. As far as D. As often as
15. A good storyteller must be able to hold his listeners' curiosity _____ he reaches the end of the story.
A. when B. unless C. after D. until
16. ---Did you remember to give Mary the money you owed her?
---Yes, I gave it to her _____ I saw her.
A. while B. the moment C. suddenly D. once
17. ---Dad, I've finished my assignment.
---Good, and _____ you play or watch TV, you mustn't disturb me.
A. whenever B. whether C. whatever D. no matter
18. ---Was his father very strict with him when he was at school?
---Yes. He has never praised him _____ he became one of the top students in his grade.
A. after B. before C. until D. when
19. This is a very interesting book. I'll buy it _____.
A. how much may it cost B. no matter how it may cost
C. however much it may cost D. how may it cost
20. Americans eat _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.
A. more than twice B. as twice as many
C. twice as many as D. more than twice as many
21. Scientists say it may be five to eight years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
A. since B. after C. before D. when
22. You should try to get a good night's sleep _____ much work you have to do .
A. however B. no matter C. although D. whatever
23. I have a tight budget for the trip, so I'm not going to fly _____ the airlines lower their ticket prices.
A. once B. if C. after D. unless

24. Simon thought his computer was broken _____ his little brother pointed out that he had forgotten to turn it on.
A. until B. unless C. after D. because
25. They were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started.
A. when B. while C. until D. before
26. _____ I can see, there is only one possible way to keep away from the danger.
A. As long as B. As far as C. Just as D. Even if
27. We were told that we should follow the main road _____ we reached the destination.
A. whenever B. until C. while D. wherever
28. _____ you call me to say you're not coming, I'll see you at the theater.
A. Though B. Whether C. Until D. Unless
29. You can eat food free in my restaurant _____ you like.
A. whenever B. wherever C. whatever D. however
30. _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.
A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless
31. Several weeks had gone by _____ I realized the painting, was missing.
A. as B. before C. since D. when
32. Jane was spending holiday with her family in a zoo _____ she was bitten by a snake.
A. when B. while C. since D. once
33. _____, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week.
A. However the story is amusing B. No matter amusing the story is
C. However amusing the story is D. No matter how the story is amusing
34. It is almost five years _____ we saw each other last time.
A. before B. since C. after D. when
35. _____ this problem is hard to solve, many people still keep trying
A. While B. Since C. As D. If
36. I'd like to arrive 20 minutes earlier _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.
A. as soon as B. as a result C. in case D. so that
37. It wasn't until nearly a month later _____ I received the manager's reply.
A. since B. when C. as D. that
38. Unlike watching TV, reading is a highly active process _____ it requires attention as well as memory and imagination.
A. until B. but C. unless D. for
39. The old tower must be saved, _____ the cost is.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. wherever
40. You must keep on working in the evening _____ you can finish the task in time.
A. as B. if C. when D. unless
41. _____ he has limited technical knowledge, the old worker has a lot of experience.
A. Since B. Unless C. As D. Although
42. John is the tallest boy in the class, _____ according to himself.
A. five foot eight as tall as B. as tall as five foot eight
C. as five foot eight tall as D. as tall five foot eight as
43. ---Mom, what did your doctor say?
---He advised me to live _____ the air is fresher.
A. in where B. in which C. where D. the place where

44. Allow the others to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own.
A. until B. even if C. unless D. as though
45. _____ environmental damage is caused, it will take many years for the ecosystem to recover.
A. Even if B. If only C. While D. Once
46. _____ you've tried it, you can't imagine how pleasant it is.
A. Unless B. Because C. Although D. When
47. ---How long do you think it will be _____ China sends a manned spaceship to the moon?
A. when B. until C. that D. before
48. You may use the room as you like _____ you clean it up afterwards.
A. so far as B. so long as C. in case D. even if
49. "You can't have this football back _____ you promise not to kick it at my windows again," the old man said firmly.
A. because B. since C. when D. until
50. I had _____ stepped out of the bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel _____ I heard the steps.
A. no sooner; than B. no sooner; when C. barely; when D. hardly; than
51. _____ unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that the latter is due to the former.
A. Before B. Where C. Unless D. Until
52. _____ the police thought he was the most likely suspect, they could not arrest him since they had no exact proof about it.
A. Although B. As long as C. If only D. As soon as
53. It just isn't fair. _____ I was working last month, my friends were lying on the beach.
A whenever B though C for D while
54. The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____ she was and wait for her mother.
A. where B. what C. how D. who
55. ---Shall we begin the dinner mom?
---_____ your dad comes back home, honey.
A. Until B. While C. Once D. Not until
56. My parents don't mind what job I do _____ I am happy.
A even though B as soon as C. as long as D. as though
57. All the dishes in this menu, _____ otherwise stated, will serve two to three people.
A. as B. if C. though D. unless
58. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, _____ they knew it to be valuable.
A. as if B. now that C. even though D. so that
59. Peter was so excited _____ he received an invitation from his friend to visit Beijing.
A. where B. that C. why D. when
60. The lawyer seldom wears anything other than a suit _____ the season is.
A. whatever B. wherever C. whenever D. however
61. _____, I think, and all the problems could be settled.
A. If you make more efforts B. Making more efforts
C. Make a bit more effort D. To have made more efforts
62. Animals suffered at the hands of man _____ they were destroyed by people to make way for agricultural land to provide food for more people.
A. in which B. for which C. so that D. in that

63. ---Did you return Ross' call? ---I didn't need to _____, I'll see him tomorrow.
A. though B. unless C. when D. for
64. He was told that it would be at least three more months _____ he could recover and return to work.
A. when B. before C. since D. that
65. In some places women are expected to earn money _____ men work at home and raise their children.
A. but B. while C. because D. though
66. I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but it'll still be some time _____ Brian gets back.
A. before B. since C. till D. after
67. _____ well prepared you are, you still need a lot of luck in mountain climbing.
A. However B. Whatever C. No matter D. Although
68. ---Are you ready for Spain?
---Yes, I want the kids to experience that _____ they are young.
A. while B. until C. if D. before
69. All the neighbor admire this family _____ the parents treat their child like a friend.
A. why B. what C. which D. for
70. _____ 3D tech is popular now, it will be some time _____ it is used in video games.
A. If; before B. While; when C. When; while D. While; before
71. Leave your key with a neighbor _____ you lock yourself out one day.
A. ever since B. in case C. soon after D. even if
72. He found it increasingly difficult to read, _____ his eyesight was beginning to fail.
A. though B. for C. but D. so
73. In my opinion, life in the 21st century is much easier than _____.
A. that used to be B. it is used to C. it was used to D. it used to be
74. You will be successful in the interview _____ you have confidence.
A. before B. once C. until D. though
75. _____ there is a snowstorm or some bad weather, the mail always comes on time.
A. Because B. If C. When D. Unless
76. Pop music is such an important part of society _____ it even influences our language.
A. as B. that C. which D. where
77. The field research will take Joan and Paul about five months; it will be a long time _____ we meet them again.
A. after B. before C. since D. when
78. I had hardly got to the office _____ my wife phone me to go back home at once.
A. when B. than C. until D. after
79. A number of high buildings have arisen _____ there was nothing a year ago but ruins.
A. when B. where C. before D. until
80. Don't handle the vase as if it _____ made of steel.
A. is B. were C. has been D. had been
81. If you happen to get lost in the wild, you'd better stay _____ you are and wait for help.
A. why B. where C. who D. what
82. One's life has value _____ one brings value to the life of others.
A. so that B. no matter how C. as long as D. except that

83. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
 A. than B. more than C. as D. so much as
84. _____ I really don't like maths, I find his lectures interesting.
 A. As B. Since C. Once D. While
85. The Li River was so fascinating that I loved it the moment _____ I got out of the coach.
 A. when B. since C. / D. as
86. It is reported that Americans eat too much protein every day, _____ as they actually need.
 A. twice as much B. as twice much C. much as twice D. as much twice
87. I was much impressed by great changes and fast pace of life in Shanghai _____ I came to visit this fantastic city.
 A. at the first time B. for the first time C. by the first time D. the first time
88. If you travel _____ the customs are really foreign to yours, please do as the Romans do.
 A. in which B. what C. when D. where
89. It was not until the late twentieth century _____.
 A. did China witness great changes B. when China witness great changes
 C. China witnessed great changes D. that China witnessed great changes
90. _____ we may face, we're supposed to work with joint efforts to fight against it.
 A. However a severe disaster B. What a severe disaster
 C. However severe a disaster D. What severe a disaster

Lesson 7 状语从句 II

练习一

选择适当的连词填空。

so that	while	when	until	by the time
whether	since	because	in case	even if/though

1. Not _____ the clock struck 12 did I realize I must go home at once.
2. _____ Father was fixing his bike, I went to help him.
3. She has been studying very hard _____ she came to our school.
4. Hardly had they arrived at the station _____ the train left.
5. _____ she went to school, the child had learnt more than 1000 English words.
6. She was afraid to move _____ a snake was lying beside her.
7. A new law has been passed _____ the Great Wall can be protected better.
8. Take a hat with you _____ the weather is very hot.
9. We'll make a trip _____ the weather is bad
10. You'll have to attend the meeting _____ you're free or busy.

练习二

用适当的连词填空。

(A)

1. _____ I've got my own car, I don't get as much exercise as I used to. (Since/Now that)
2. _____ time went on, our teachers words proved true. (As)
3. The teacher taught us in such an interesting way _____ we would never forget his lessons.(that)
4. A rainforest is usually found _____ there is often heavy rain. (where)
5. I suggest you practice hard, _____ you want to lose face before so many experts. (unless)
6. Much has been done to prevent the river from being polluted, but it may be some time things are better. (before)
7. _____ these chemical factories are built, many people are afraid that the air around is likely to be polluted. (Once)
8. He is always happy _____ he had no worries and cares in his life. (as if / as though)
9. I didn't think I would need so much money, but I still brought some _____ something unexpected happened. (in case)
10. Much _____ we need money to pay for the house, we wouldn't ask our parents for help. (as)

(B)

1. It is difficult for us to learn a lesson in life _____ we've actually had that lesson.
2. I don't believe we've met before, _____ I must say you do look familiar.
3. Hot _____ the night air was, we slept deeply because we were so tired after the long journey.
4. I had hardly got to the office _____ my wife phoned me to go back home at once.

5. Failure can make a positive contribution to your life _____ you learn to use it.
6. Many people believe we are heading for environmental disaster _____ we change the way we live fundamentally.
7. _____ there is much unemployment in the city, people with special skills are still in great demand
8. Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water _____ they are not managed carefully.
9. _____ there are a lot of rubbish and pollution, there are diseases.
10. _____ well-prepared a gymnast is, he still needs a lot of luck in performing.
11. — Coach, can I continue with the training?
— Sorry, you can't _____ you haven't recovered from the knee injury.
12. Everything was placed exactly _____ he wanted it for the graduation ceremony.
13. He smiled politely _____ Mary apologized for her drunken friends.
14. — We have decided to go outing tomorrow, join us?
— Well, _____ you are going, so I will.
15. Try _____ she might, mother couldn't get the door open

(C)

1. You'd better not leave the medicine _____ kids can get at it.
2. We'll have a picnic in the park this Sunday _____ it rains or it's very cold.
3. _____ hard you try, it is difficult to lose weight without cutting down the amount you eat.
4. I will leave the book on the shelf so that you can read it _____ you want to.
5. _____ I always felt I would pass the exam, I never thought I would get an A.
6. The medicine works more effectively _____ you drink some hot water after taking it.
7. All people _____ they are old or young, rich or poor, have been trying their best to help those in need since the disaster.
8. _____ hungry I am, I never seem to be able to finish off this loaf of bread.
9. _____ unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that the latter is due to the former.
10. The old man asked Lucy to move to another chair _____ he wanted to sit next to his wife.
11. The little boy won't go to sleep _____ his mother tells him a story.
12. He was told that it would be at least three more months _____ he could recover and turn to work.
13. — They don't have much furniture in their house yet.
— _____ they're planning to live here only until Bob gets his degree, they don't want to buy much furniture.
14. _____ behavior allows you to lose weight, make it a part of your life so the weight stays off.
15. — The thread of my kite broke and it flew away.
— I told you it would easily break _____ it was the weakest.

(D)

1. Owen wouldn't eat anything _____ he cooked it himself.
2. Peter was so excited _____ he received an invitation from his friend to visit Chongqing.
3. The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____ she was and wait for her mother.
4. I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but it'll still be some time _____ Brian gets back.

5. Mary made coffee _____ her guests were finishing their meal.
6. Because of the heavy traffic, it was already time for lunch break _____ she got to her office.
7. Today, we will begin _____ we stopped yesterday so that no point will be left out.
8. _____ they decide which college to go to, students should research the admission procedures.
9. John thinks it won't be long _____ he is ready for his new job.
10. _____ the police thought he was the most likely one, since they had no exact proof about it, they could not arrest him.
11. It just isn't fair. _____ I was working as a waiter last month, my friends were lying on the beach.
12. Unsatisfied _____ he was with the payment, he took the job just to get some work experience.
13. _____ I really don't like art, I find his work impressive.
14. — Where's that report?
— I brought it to you _____ you were in Mr. Black's office yesterday.
15. This is a very interesting book. I'll buy it _____ much it may cost.

练习三

语法填空：阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的连词。

I really love my job (1) _____ I enjoy working with small children and the challenges from the job. I also think my work is important. There was a time (2) _____ I thought I would never have that sort of career.

I wasn't an excellent student because I didn't do much schoolwork. In my final term I started thinking what I might do and found I didn't have much to offer. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.

I then found myself a job, looking after two little girls. It wasn't too bad at first. But the problems began (3) _____ I agreed to live with them so I would be there if my boss had to go out for business in the evening. (4) _____ I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next week. But unfortunately, it didn't go (5) _____ planned. I was getting extremely tired, (6) _____ I had too many late nights and early mornings with the children.

One Sunday, I met my friend Megan (7) _____ I was in the park with the children, and I told her about my situation. She suggested that I should do a course and get a qualification (8) _____ I wanted more stable work. I didn't think I would be accepted (9) _____ I didn't take many exams at school. She persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for a lot and I took a part-time course. I had to leave my job with the family, and got work helping out at a kindergarten.

Now I've got a full-time job there. (10) _____ I think of my job, I shall always be thankful to Megan.

练习四 中译英

- 1.你一旦养成了坏习惯，改掉它是很难的。(once)

2. 我们将作进一步的讨论，然后再做出最终结论。(before)
- 3.这个地区的经济发展很快，可是某些市民的素质还不尽如人意。(although)
- 4.如果队员之间不加强配合，我校篮球队就不可能在决赛中战胜对手。(unless)
5. 无论它花了你多少钱，它都值这个价。(however)
6. 据我所知，派谁去那里帮助他们仍没决定。(as far as)
7. 每次我见到这张照片我就想起我们在国外度过的日子。(every time)
8. 一旦下定决心，无论遇到什么困难也不要放弃。(once)
9. 中国对外开放已几十年了。(since)
10. 这是一次对她的傲慢如此痛苦的教训她永远也不会忘记。(such...that)
11. 任何犯错误的人，只要他不讳疾忌医，我们都要帮助他。(so long as)
12. 哪儿有人类的苦难，哪儿就有红十字会的成员。(where)
- 13.除非现在就采取有效的措施，否则人类就会发现自己面临灾难。(unless)
14. 自行车还在我放的地方。(where)
15. 警察叫商店里的人们呆在原地。(where)
16. 他的举止好像他从未在中国生活过。(as though 虚拟)

17. 我一看见她就那个数码相机还给她。(the moment)

18. 大火连续烧了大约三个小时后，消防队员才将其控制住。(before)

19. 我还没来得及回答第一个问题，他就又提出第二个问题。(before)

20. 一百多年后这个国家才会恢复当年的面貌。(before)

21. 尽管很年轻，他是一名很有经验的老师。(as)

22. 老师无论多忙都会腾出时间辅导我的物理。(spare)

23. 他对医生的建议当作耳旁风，结果一大早一直在咳嗽。(so that)

24. 这部电影太乏味，大部分观众还没结束就离开了剧院。(so...that)

25. 直到所有人都知道了真相他才告诉我。(until)

26. 无论你遇到什么困难都不要叹息。

27. 如果他违反校规，就不会逃脱惩罚的。

28. 既然没有人反对，这个建议我们就通过了。(adopt)

29. 无论我多么努力地寻找笔记本，还是找不到。

30. 尽管你经常要加班，你不该把孩子独自留在家中玩电子游戏。(although)

Lesson 8 定语从句 I

一、定语从句的概念

1. 关系代词

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

2. 关系副词: when (指代时间), where (指代地点), why (指代原因)。

3. 准关系代词: as, than。

二、关系代词引导定语从句

1. 关系代词只能用 that 的情况

that 既可引导人也可引导事物,但在下列情况中只能用 that 引导。

1.1 先行词是 **anything, everything, nothing, all, few, none, little, much** 等不定代词。

- (1) Anything that can go wrong will go wrong. _____
- (2) You should do _____ can be done in time. 你应该及时做任何事情。
- (3) All that glitters is not gold. _____

1.2 先行词由 **every, any, all, some, no, little, few, much** 等修饰。

- (1) We cannot ignore some _____
做任何事都不能忽略一些容易出错的小细节。
- (2) I have only read _____
你给我的书我只读了只有很少的几本。

1.3 先行词由 **the only, the very, the last** 修饰。

- (1) _____ 这是开前门的唯一一把钥匙。
- (2) _____ 这就是我找了了很久的那件衬衫。

1.4 先行词被**序数词或形容词最高级**修饰。

- (1) The moon is _____
月球是人类至今到达过的宇宙中最远的地方。
- (2) _____
这是我能想到的最合理的解释了。

1.5 先行词中**既有人又有物**。

- (1) He talked about the people and the books that interested him.
- (2) Where are the people and equipment _____ for the project?
这个项目中我们需要的人手和装备在哪里?

2. who, which 引导非限制性定语从句

非限定性定语从句有两个功能:对先行词作补充说明,以及修饰前面的整句话。

修饰前面的整句话时,从句修饰的是前面整句话,这时只能用 **which** 引导,从句谓语要用第三人称单数。

- (1) The students seemed not to get my point, _____
学生们似乎没明白我的意思,这使我心烦。
- (2) He delivered the speech with great confidence, _____
他自信满满地发表演讲,这让我印象很深刻。
- (3) The man won one million bucks from the lottery, _____
这个人买彩票中了 100 万,这让他非常兴奋。

3. whose 引导先行词在从句中的所有格，可以指人也可以指物。

- (1) Do you like the book _____ is green? 你喜欢那本绿色封面的书吗?
- (2) He has a friend **whose** father is a doctor. 他有一个朋友，这个朋友的父亲是医生。
He has a friend _____ is a doctor.
- (3) We once lived in an old house _____
我们曾经住在一幢老房子中，房顶都已经损坏了。
- (4) The book, _____ is the best I have ever read, sells pretty well.
这本书卖得很好，最后一个章节是我读过的最好的一章。
- (5) The classroom _____
那个门被打破的教室不久会被修复。
- (6) Many people rushed over to help the boy _____
许多人都冲过去帮助那个小孩，他的腿被卡在电梯里了。

4. 介词+ whom/ which 的用法

当从句中的动词后跟介词时，这个介词可以移到 whom 或 which 的前面去。

e.g., He is the person (whom) I am waiting for. = He is the person for whom I am waiting.

- (1) She is a good teacher _____ we have learned many things.
=
她是个好老师，我们从她那里学到很多。
- (2) This is the house _____ during the war.
这幢房子是他们一家在战争期间住的。
- (3) The means _____ he solved this problem was quite creative.
他解决这个问题的方法非常有创意。
- (4) I advise you to join my investment, _____
我建议你加入我的投资，通过这个你可以赚 1 百万美金。
- (5) This college attracts 200 overseas students each year, _____
这所大学每年吸引 200 名海外学生，其中大部分人是来自中国的。

5. the way 作先行词的情况

修饰先行词 the way 的定语从句表示“...的方法/方式”，引导 the way 的关系词有 **that, in which, 或者直接省略**。

- (1) I appreciate the way _____ 我很欣赏他考虑问题的方式。
- (2) He quickly finished 10 burgers _____
他用别人没想到过的方式迅速吃完了 10 只汉堡。

6. in which case, by which time...等引导词组

非限制性定语从句中可以用“介词+which+抽象名词”来组成引导词组，对前面提到的事情进一步说明。抽象名词有 **case, time, point, reason, situation** 等。

- (1) The plane may be several hours late, in which case there is no point in waiting here.
飞机可能会延误几个小时，这种情况下等下去没有意义了。
- (2) It rained heavily all night, _____ the streets were covered with water.
整晚都在下大雨，这期间街上被大水淹了。
- (3) If man keeps polluting the earth, there will be no space to live in the near future,
_____ all the creatures will have become extinct.
如果人类继续污染地球，那么不久的将来将无地可居，到那时所有生物都将灭绝。
- (4) The audience were all expecting the beginning of Batman's premiere, _____

观众们都在期待着蝙蝠侠的首映式开始，就在这一刻有人突然对着人群开枪。

- (5) We have to wait till tomorrow to know the result, _____ we are quite anxious.
我们必须等到明天再知道结果，因为这个我们很焦虑。

三、关系副词引导定语从句

关系副词 **when, where, why** 用于引导表示时间、地点、原因的先行词。

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

- (1) I still remember the day when I first came to the school. _____
(2) The time finally comes _____ our team wins the championship. _____
(3) Do you still remember the day _____ we spent together? _____
(4) Everyone has some embarrassing occasions _____
每个人都会有几次把某人错当成其他人的尴尬场合。

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

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

- (1) This is the city where I was born. _____ = This is the place I was born in.
(2) I spent my childhood in this town where I had a lot of friends. _____
(3) The police are trying to locate the spot where terrorists set up the bomb. _____
警察正在全力定位恐怖份子设置炸弹的地方。
(4) 对比下面的句子：这就是他们去年参观的那个主题公园。
This is the theme park _____ they visited last year.
This is the theme park _____ they paid a visit last year.
(5) _____
公司已经到了需要彻底改变的状态了。(situation)
(6) _____
我们现在正处于可能蒙受巨大损失的一个阶段。(stage)
(7) The negotiation has _____
谈判进行到了一个积极的点上，双方都可以接受协议。(point)

3. why = for which (先行词只有 reason)

- (1) Is this _____
这就是他们今天缺席会议的理由吗？
(2) That is the reason _____
这就是他给出的迟到的理由。

四、准关系代词引导定语从句

1. **such...as...**，表达意思与状语从句的 **such...that...** 有区别，表示“像...这样的...”

- (1) Such book as I have read yesterday is a real classic. 我昨天读的这本书真是部经典。
(2) Students should eat _____ are good for their health.
学生应该吃对他们身体有益处的食物。
(3) I have never seen such a cold-hearted person _____.
我从来没有见过像他这么不知道羞耻的人。
(4) This was definitely not _____
这绝对不是像她保证的那样好吃的一顿饭。

This was _____

这顿饭太好吃了，每个人都很喜欢。

2. than 引导的从句用作比较，可以引导从句、形容词或过去分词。

(1) Everything takes longer than you think. 做任何事情比你想的要更花费时间。

(2) I love you more than I can say. 爱你在心口难开。

(3) Parents should not give their children more pocket money _____

父母不该给孩子超出实际需要的零花钱。

常用的短语: **than necessary, essential, enough, adequate, available, etc.**

(4) _____ 这个工程比预想的花费更多的钱。

常用的短语: **than expected, predicted, measured, planned, allowed, required, etc.**

(5) 这个产品的开发比计划中花费更多的钱，且销量远比预期的差。(划线处用 than)

练习一

1. Do you still remember the antique museum _____ we visited three months ago?
A. where B. when C. that D. what
2. All of the flowers now raised here have developed from those _____ in the forest.
A. once that grew B. that grew once C. they once grew D. that once grew
3. Carol said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.
A. it B. that C. when D. which
4. He took down a square green bottle, _____ he poured into the glass.
A. its wine B. the wine in which C. whose wine D. the wine in it
5. He was very rude to the customs officer, _____ of course made things even worse.
A. who B. whom C. what D. which
6. _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.
A. It B. As C. That D. What
7. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, _____ was very reasonable.
A. which price B. the price of which C. its price D. the price of whose
8. Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair.
A. whose B. which C. of which D. what
9. Have you seen the film *Titanic*, _____ two leading actors are world-famous?
A. its B. it's C. whose D. which
10. We saw several people advancing towards our party, and one of them came up to us, _____ we gave some bells and glasses.
A. to which B. to whom C. with whom D. with which
11. The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but _____ didn't help.
A. it B. she C. which D. he
12. _____ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next morning.
A. When B. after C. As D. Since
13. He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for three years.
A. is B. are C. have been D. has been
14. He has got into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose his position.
A. where B. which C. while D. why
15. The basketball star, _____ tried to make a comeback, attracted a lot of attention.

- A. where B. when C. which D. who
16. Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?
 A. he explained B. what he explained
 C. how he explained D. why he explained
17. We are living in an age _____ many things are done on computer.
 A. which B. that C. whose D. when
18. Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go to the forest when they remembered the scenes _____ people were eaten by the serpent.
 A. in which B. by which C. which D. that
19. We will be shown around the city: schools, museums and some other places, _____ other visitors seldom go.
 A. what B. which C. where D. when
20. This factory is _____ they visited last year.
 A. that B. that which C. the one where D. the one
21. I have never been to Maldives, but it's the place _____.
 A. where I'd like to visit B. I most want to visit
 C. in which I'd like to visit D. that I want to visit it most
22. George Orwell, _____ was Eric Arthur, wrote many political novels and essays.
 A. the real name B. what his real name
 C. his real name D. whose real name
23. The mother was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, _____ made the others envy him.
 A. who B. that C. what D. which
24. It is easy to do the repair. _____ you need is a hammer and some nails.
 A. Something B. All C. Both D. Everything
25. The Beatles, _____ many of you are old enough to remember, came from Liverpool.
 A. what B. that C. how D. as
26. The journey around the world took the sailors 9 months, _____ the sailing time was 226 days.
 A. of which B. during which C. from which D. for which
27. I work in a business _____ competition is quite fierce.
 A. how B. which C. where D. that
28. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.
 A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when
29. There are two buildings, _____ stands nearly a hundred feet high.
 A. the larger B. the larger of them
 C. the larger one that D. the larger of which
30. What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it.
 A. the way B. in the way that C. in the way D. the way which
31. The factory produces a million pairs of shoes every year, _____ 80% are sold abroad.
 A. of which B. which of C. of them D. of that
32. Women usually identify their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently.
 A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom
33. The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.
 A. for which B. at which C. in which D. on which

34. There were dirty marks on her trousers _____ she had wiped her hands.
A. where B. which C. when D. that
35. The result of the experiment was very good, _____ we hadn't expected.
A. when B. that C. which D. what
36. He was educated at a local grammar school, _____ he went on to Cambridge.
A. from which B. after that C. after which D. from this
37. Luckily, we had brought a road map without _____ we would have lost our way.
A. it B. that C. this D. which
38. A fast food restaurant is the place _____, as the name suggests, eating is done quickly.
A. which B. where C. there D. what
39. I was told that there were about 50 foreign students _____ Chinese in the school, most _____ were from Germany.
A. who study; of whom B. study; of them
C. studying; of them D. studying; of whom
40. The time is not far away _____ modern communications will become widespread in China's vast countryside.
A. when B. as C. until D. before
41. ---Why does she always ask you for help? ---There is no one else _____, is there?
A. who to turn to B. she can turn to
C. for whom to turn to D. for her to turn
42. If a shop has chairs _____ women can park their men, they will spend more time in it.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
43. In 2011, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from _____ effects the people are still suffering.
A. that B. whose C. those D. what
44. Mark was a student at this university from 1999 to 2003, _____ he studied very hard and was made Chairman of the Students' Union.
A. during which time B. for which time
C. during whose time D. by that time
45. Her sister has become a lawyer, _____ she wanted to be.
A. who B. that C. what D. which
46. The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep it running, _____ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds.
A. who B. that C. as D. which
47. The schools themselves admit that not all students will be successful in the jobs _____ they are being trained.
A. in that B. for that C. in which D. for which
48. The way he did it was different _____ we were used to.
A. in which B. in what C. from what D. from which
49. I walked in the garden, _____ Tom and Jim were tying a big sign onto one of the trees.
A. which B. when C. where D. that
50. ---Is that the small town you often refer to?
---Right, just the one _____ you know I used to work for years.

- A. that B. which C. where D. what
51. You'll find taxis waiting at the bus station _____ you can hire to reach your hotel.
A. which B. where C. when D. as
52. The place _____ the bridge is supposed to be built should be _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.
A. which; where B. at which; which C. at which; where D. which; in which
53. Meeting his brother after 10 years was an unforgettable moment, _____ he will always treasure
A. that B. one C. it D. what
54. She showed the visitors around the museum, the construction _____ had taken more than three years.
A. for which B. with which C. of which D. to which
55. What is left over may be put into the fridge, _____ it can keep for two or three weeks.
A. when B. which C. where D. while
56. English is a language shared by diverse cultures, each of _____ uses it differently.
A. which B. what C. them D. those
57. A bank is the place _____ they lend you an umbrella in fair weather and ask for it back when it begins to rain.
A. when B. that C. where D. there
58. She has a gift for creating an atmosphere for her students _____ allows them to communicate freely with each other.
A. which B. where C. what D. who
59. I walked up to the top of the hill with my friend, _____ we enjoyed a splendid view of the lake.
A. at which B. from where C. from whom D. that
60. Stephen Hawking believes that earth is unlikely to be the only planet _____ life has developed gradually.
A. that B. where C. which D. whom
61. I have become good friends with several of the students in my school _____ I met in the English speech contest last year.
A. who B. where C. when D. that
62. The girl arranged to have piano lessons at the training centre with her sister _____ she would stay for an hour.
A. where B. who C. which D. what
63. Wind power is an ancient source of energy _____ we may turn in the near future.
A. on which B. by which C. to which D. from which
64. After graduating from college, I took some time off to go travelling, _____ turned out to be a wise decision.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
65. I refuse to accept the blame for something _____ was someone else's fault.
A. who B. that C. as D. what
66. Such a stupid mistake _____ should not be forgiven.
A. as he did B. that he did C. he did D. as did he
67. Children who are not active or _____ diet is high in fat will gain weight quickly.
A. what B. whose C. which D. that
68. I refuse to accept the blame for something _____ was someone else's fault.

- A. who B. that C. as D. what
69. Whenever I met her, _____ was fairly often, she greeted me with a sweet smile.
A. who B. which C. when D. that
70. Gun control is a subject _____ Americans have argued for a long time.
A. of which B. with which C. about which D. for which
71. Mozart's birthplace and the house _____ he composed 'The Magic Flute' are both museums now.
A. where B. when C. there D. which
72. It is helpful to put children in a situation _____ they can see themselves differently.
A. that B. when C. which D. where
73. In addition to his traditional medical treatment, he tried to put himself in situations _____ would bring about positive emotions.
A. which B. where C. why D. as

Lesson 9 定语从句 II

练习一

用适当的关系代词或关系副词填空。

(A)

1. Is this the computer company _____ some French talked about yesterday?
2. He is a man _____ doesn't care about clothes.
3. The weather turned fine, _____ made all the visitors happy.
4. That is a country _____ culture has much effect on other countries
5. These old pictures bring to their mind the college days _____ they spent together.
6. _____ is known, more and more people like to live near the sea.
7. After graduation she reached a point _____ she needed to decide what to do.
8. You didn't explain the reason _____ you were absent from school.
9. The letter _____ came this morning is from my net friend.
10. There was a time _____ my little brother didn't like to go to school.

(B)

1. This is the factory _____ the most expensive cars are made.
2. Is this the factory _____ makes laptop computers?
3. The old couple will never forget the days _____ they had a summer camp in Australia.
4. The volunteers will never forget the days _____ they spent together in Guangzhou.
5. Do you know the reason _____ he didn't vote for your party?
6. Do you believe the reason _____ he gave for his spending so much money in a week?
7. There are two points _____ we must stick to.
8. Their relationship has reached the point _____ they have to divorce.
9. Jinan is a city _____ there are many well-known springs.
10. Jinan is a city _____ is famous for its famous springs.

练习二

在空白处填入适当的介词，使句意通顺。

1. Do you still remember the park _____ which we met for the first time 10 years ago?
2. This is the hot topic _____ which the health experts have been talking.
3. This is the firefighter _____ whom I have been working in Shanghai.
4. Is that the teacher _____ whom you handed your graduation paper in?
5. You'd better explain the reason _____ which you said that.
6. She is the right person _____ whom you can depend.
7. The gas _____ which we cannot live is called oxygen.
8. I'll never forget the time _____ which I spent my childhood.
9. I earn only 2,000 yuan a month, half _____ which is spent on my car.
10. There is a new way _____ which we can solve the problem.

练习三

(A)

1. The small mountain village _____ we spent our holiday last month lies in the south of the town.

2. We live in an age _____ more information is available with greater ease than ever before.
3. Maria has written two novels, both of _____ have been made into television series.
4. I wish to thank Professor Smith, without _____ help I would never have got this far.
5. The air quality in the city, _____ is shown in the report, has improved over the past two months.
6. It is the third time that she has won the race, _____ has surprised us all.
7. Sales director is a position _____ communication ability is just as important as sales skills.
8. The gentleman about _____ you told me yesterday proved to be a thief.
9. My boss said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.
10. Mr. Thompson, without _____ timely help finishing the task would have been out of the question, fell sick last week.
11. When you are in the earthquake-hit areas, don't get too close to the buildings _____ roots are under repair.
12. Australia is one of the few countries _____ people drive on the left.
13. After the flooding, people were suffering in that area, _____ urgently needed clean water, medicine and shelter to survive.
14. A lot of language learning, _____ has been discovered, is happening in the first year of life, so parents should talk much to their children during that period.
15. Ellen was a painter of birds and of nature, _____, for some reason, had withdrawn from all human society.

(B)

1. I hope that everybody knows the reason _____ we must rise early.
2. To the woman teachers disappointment, the student of _____ she thought highly failed the final exam.
3. The fact is that it gets to the point _____ communication is Impossible.
4. She was the only one to have received the offer from the famous IT company, _____ left all of us surprised.
5. Care of the soul is a gradual process in _____ even the small details of life should be considered.
6. By 16:30, _____ was almost the closing time, nearly all the paintings had been sold.
7. Many animals sleep a lot when young, but sleep much less when they get older, just _____ is the case with human being.
8. There must be a time in every man's life _____ he is in low spirits. I shall never forget those days _____ I lived in the army with the soldiers, _____ has a great effect on my life.
10. Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
11. I admire the hard-working people and the active life in Hong Kong _____ are different from those in the mainland.
12. Living in the western part of the country has its problems, of _____ getting fresh water is not the least.
13. Eric received training in computer for one year, after _____ he found a job in a big company.
14. That evening, _____ I will tell you more about later, I ended up working very late.
15. In our class there are 40 students, of _____ half wear glasses.

(C)

1. I've become good friends with several of the students in my school _____ I met in the English speech contest last year.
2. Stephen Hawking believes that the earth is unlikely to be the only planet _____ life has developed

gradually.

3. That's the new machine _____ parts are too small to be seen.
4. It's helpful to put children in a situation _____ they can see themselves differently.
5. Because of the financial crisis, days are gone _____ local 5-star hotels charged 6,000 yuan for one night.
6. They've won their last three matches, _____ I find a bit surprising actually.
7. She brought with her three friends, none of _____ I had ever met before.
8. A person _____ e-mail account is full won't be able to send or receive any e-mails.
9. The girl arranged to have piano lessons at the training centre with her sister _____ she would stay for an hour.
10. She'll never forget her stay there _____ she found her son who had gone missing two years before.
11. Life is like a long race _____ we compete with others to go beyond ourselves.
12. Occasions are quite rare _____ I have the time to spend a day with my kids.
13. The Science Museum, _____ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's tourist attractions.
14. I have reached a point in my life _____. I am supposed to make decisions of my own.
15. All the neighbors admire this family _____. The parents are treating their child like a friend.

练习四

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的关系代词或关系副词（每空1词）。

You may have heard of the story about "Titanic" (1) _____ sounds unbelievable, but it is true. The story happened on the ocean where the great ship "Titanic" set off on her first voyage, but also her last one. The ship sank at a place (2) _____ there were not many icebergs. The ship sank on the night (3) _____ there were stars in the sky. None of the people on the ship knew the reason (4) _____ the great ship should sink.

The weather was fine and the sea was calm.

Now evening quietly came into the sky. Suddenly, a strange sound came from down below the ship (5) _____ was flying forward like a great bird. Captain Smith did not find there was anything wrong until the engine had stopped and he was told that the ship was flooded.

As soon as he got the report, he went to the radio room.

Another ship, the Californian, (6) _____ was sailing less than ten miles away did not come for help because the radio was turned off at 11:30 p.m. when the man on duty had gone off to bed.

A ship (7) _____ was sixty miles away did get the signals, but it would get there four hours later because it was too slow.

However, the rockets for help exploded one after another in the sky from 00:45 a.m. If there was anyone (8) _____ still believed that Titanic was not in real trouble, he would change his mind at that moment.

Andrews was the man (9) _____ designed Titanic. Also, he was the man whom people would blame. Captain Smith was another man (10) _____ people would blame.

练习五 中译英

1. 你能告诉我一些以字母 X 开头的单词吗？
2. 躺在街角的那只猫好像有些问题。

3. 我有一支和你昨天在超市买的一样的钢笔。
4. 他今天缺席会议的原因是他到机场去给他的父母送行了。
5. 他给我们的原因远非事实。
6. 她喜欢住在窗户朝南的房子里。
7. 布朗先生就是能帮助我们解决问题的那个人。
8. 两百人在事故中丧生，其中有许多是孩子。
9. 这本书就是你上次想借的那本吗？
10. 街上没有一个他可以求助的人。
11. 那些未曾去过那个小村庄的人很难描绘出它的美丽。(It..)
12. 这张照片使我想起了我们在夏令营里度过的日子。(remind)
13. 众所周知，成功来自勤奋，不努力则一事无成。(result)
14. 不守诺言的人是会被信任的。(trust)
15. 汤姆计算这道数学题的奇特方法给教授留下深刻的印象。(impress)
16. 她一直梦想着去欧洲旅行，那里有许多风景名胜和历史古迹。(dream of)
17. 这个是我们不久前呆过的小房间。
18. 他们带领我们参观了那个装备了现代化设备的工厂。
19. 在后来的日子里，他写了五本关于英国文学的书。
20. 他今天又迟到了，这令老师很生气。

Lesson 10 名词性从句

名词性从句

在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词从句(Noun Clauses)。名词从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

一、引导名词性从句的连接词

引导名词性从句的连接词可分为三类:连词:that(无任何词意);whether,if(均表示“是否”表明从句内容的不确定性);as if,as though(均表示“好像”,“似乎”)。以上在从句中均不充当任何成分

连接代词: what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whose, which. Whichever, whomever

连接副词: when, where, how, why

不可省略的连词:

1. 介词后的连词
2. 引导主语从句和同位语从句的连词不可省略。

That she was chosen made us very happy.

We heard the news that our team had won.

比较:

Whether 与 if 均为“是否”的意思。但在下列情况下,whether 不能被 if 取代:

1. Whether 引导主语从句并在句首;
2. 引导表语从句
3. Whether 从句作介词宾语;
4. 从句后有“or not”

Whether he will come is not clear.

大部分连接词引导的主语从句都可以置于句末,用 it 充当形式主语。

It is not important who will go.

It is still unknown which team will win the match.

二、具体分类

1. 主语从句

作句子主语从句叫主语从句。主语从句通常由从属连词 that, whether, if 和连接代词 what, who, which, whatever, whoever 以及连接副词 how, when, where, why 等词引导。that 在句中无词义,只起连接作用;连接代词和连接副词在句中既保留自己的疑问含义,又起连接作用,在从句中充当从句的成分。例如:

What he wants to tell us is not clear. 他要跟我们说什么,还不清楚。

Who will win the match is still unknown. 谁能赢得这场比赛还不得而知。

It is known to us how he became a writer. 我们都知道他是如何成为一名作家的。

Where the English evening will be held has not yet been announced. 英语晚会将在哪里举行，还没有宣布。

【典例1】(2009·上海卷)It is immediately clear ____ the financial crisis will soon be over.
A. since B. what C. when D. whether

【典例2】(2008·山东卷)____ was most important to her, she told me, was her family.
A. It B. This C. What D. As

有时为避免句子头重脚轻，常用形式主语 it 代替主语从句作形式主语放于句首，而把主语从句置于句末。主语从句后的谓语动词一般用单数形式。常用句型如下：

- (1) It + be + 名词 + that 从句
- (2) It + be + 形容词 + that 从句
- (3) It + be + 动词的过去分词 + that 从句
- (4) It + 不及物动词 + that 从句

另注意在主语从句中用来表示惊奇、不相信、惋惜、理应如此等语气时，谓语动词要用虚拟语气“(should) + do”，常用的句型有：

It is necessary (important, natural, strange, etc.) that ...

It is a pity (a shame, no wonder, etc.) that...

It is suggested (requested, proposed, desired, etc.) that...

【典例】(2009·天津卷)It is obvious to the students _____ they should get well prepared for their future.

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

2. 宾语从句

名词句用作宾语的从句叫宾语从句。引导宾语从句的关联词与引导主语从句表语从句的关联词大致一样，在句中可以作谓语动词或介词及非谓语动词的宾语。

(1) 由连接词 that 引导的宾语从句

由连接词 that 引导宾语从句时，that 在句中不担任任何成分，在口语或非正式的文体中常被省去，但如从句是并列句时，第二个分句前的 that 不可省。例如：

He has told me that he will go to Shanghai tomorrow. 他已经告诉我他明天要去上海。

We must never think (that) we are good in everything while others are good in nothing. 我们决不能认为自己什么都好，别人什么都不好。

注意：在 demand, order, suggest, decide, insist, desire, request, command 等表示要求、命令、建议、决定等意义的动词后，宾语从句常用“(should) + 动词原形”。例如：

I insist that she (should) do her work alone. 我坚持要她自己工作。

The commander ordered that troops (should) set off at once. 司令员命令部队马上出发。

(2) 用 who, whom, which, whose, what, when, where, why, how, whoever, whatever, whichever 等关联词引导的宾语从句相当于特殊疑问句，应注意句子语序要用陈述语序。例如：

I want to know what he has told you. 我想知道他告诉你了什么。

She always thinks of how she can work well. 她总是在想怎样能把工作做好。

She will give whoever needs help a warm support. 凡需要帮助的人，她都会给予热情的支持。

【典例1】(2008·北京卷)The companies are working together to create _____ they hope will be the best means of transport in the 21st century.

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

【典例2】(2009·全国卷 I) Could I speak to _____ in charge of International Sales please?

A. who B. what C. whoever D. whatever

(3) 用 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句，其主语和谓语的顺序也不能颠倒，仍保持陈述句语序。此外，whether 与 if 在作“是否”的意思讲时在下列情况下一般只能用 whether，不用 if：

a. 引导主语从句并在句首时；b. 引导表语从句时；c. 引导从句作介词宾语时；d. 从句后有“or not”时；e. 后接动词不定式时。例如：

Whether there is life on the moon is an interesting question. 月球上有没有生命是个有趣的问题。

The question is whether she should have a low opinion of the test?

Everything depends on whether we have enough money. 一切要看我们是否有足够的钱。

I wonder whether he will come or not. 我想知道他来还是不来。

Can you tell me whether to go or to stay? 你能否告诉我是去还是留？

(4) 注意宾语从句中的时态呼应，当主句动词是现在时，从句根据自身的句子情况，而使用不同时态。例如：

he studies English every day. (从句用一般现在时)

he studied English last term. (从句用一般过去时)

I know (that) he will study English next year. (从句用一般将来时)

he has studied English since 1998. (从句用现在完成时)

当主句动词是过去时态 (could, would 除外)，从句则要用相应的过去时态，如一般过去时，过去进行时，过去将来时等；当从句表示的是客观真理，科学原理，自然现象，则从句仍用现在时态。例如：

The teacher told us that Tom had left us for America .

(5) think, believe, imagine, suppose 等等动词引起的否定性宾语从句中，要把上述主句中的动词变为否定式。即将从句中的否定形式移到主句中。例如：

We don't think you are here. 我们认为你不在这。

I don't believe he will do so. 我相信他不会这样做。

3. 表语从句

在句中作表语的从句叫表语从句。引导表语从句的关联词与引导主语从句的关联词大致一样，表语从句位于连系动词后，有时用 as if 引导。其基本结构为：主语 + 系动词 + that 从句。

例如：

The fact is that we have lost the game. 事实是我们已经输了这场比赛。

That's just what I want. 这正是我想要的。

This is where our problem lies. 这就是我们的问题所在。

That is why he didn't come to the meeting. 那就是他为什么不到会的原因。

It looks as if it is going to rain. 看上去天要下雨了。

需要注意的，当主语是 reason 时，表语从句要用 that 引导而不是 because。例如：

The reason why he was late was that he missed the train by one minute this morning .

【点拨】whether 可引导表语从句，但与之同义的 if 却通常不用于引导表语从句。

【典例1】(2009·山东卷)The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____she was and wait tor her mother.

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

【典例2】(2008·天津卷)The last time we had grat fun was _____ we were visiting the Water Park.

A. where B. how C. when D. why

4 . 同位语从句

同位语从句说明其前面的名词的具体内容。同位语从句通常由 that 引导，可用于同位语从句的名词有 advice ,demand ,doubt ,fact ,hope ,idea ,information ,message ,news ,order , problem , promise , question , request , suggestion , truth , wish , word 等。例如：

The news that we won the game is exciting. 我们赢得这场比赛的消息令人激动。

I have no idea when he will come back home. 我不知道他什么时候回来。

The thought came to him that Mary had probably fallen ill. 他想到可能玛丽生病了。

【典例】(2009·重庆卷) We should consider the students' request _____ the school library provide more books on popular science.

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

三、对比与用法

1 . 同位语从句和定语从句的区别：

that 作为关系代词，可以引导定语从句，充当句子成分，在从句中作宾语时可以省略；that 引导同位语从句时，起连词的作用，没有实际意义，不充当句子成分，一般不能省略。

试比较下面两个例句：

I had no idea that you were here . (that 引导同位语从句，不能省略)

Have you got the idea (that) this book gives you of life in ancient Greece ? (that 引导定语从句，作宾语，可以省略)

2 . that-从句作主语通常用 it 作先行词，而将 that-从句置于句末。

用 it 作形式主语的 that-从句有以下四种不同的搭配关系：

a. It + be +形容词+ that-从句

It is necessary that... 有必要.....

It is important that... 重要的是.....

It is obvious that... 很明显.....

b. It + be + -ed 分词+ that-从句

It is believed that... 人们相信.....

It is known to all that... 从所周知.....

It has been decided that... 已决定.....

c. It + be +名词+ that-从句

It is common knowledge that...是常识

It is a surprise that... 令人惊奇的是.....

It is a fact that... 事实是.....

d. It +不及物动词+ that-分句

It appears that... 似乎.....

It happens that... 碰巧.....

It occurred to me that... 我突然想起.....

It is quite clear that the whole project is doomed to failure.
很清楚，整个计划注定要失败。

It's a pity that you should have to leave.
你非走不可真是件憾事。

名词性从句综合练习

Section A:

- As the days went by, there was growing doubt in her mind about _____ the police would find her stolen car.
A. how B. whether C. where D. that
- White agriculture, or _____ is called farming without soil, has brought huge economic benefits to the farmers in Sunqiao.
A. it B. which C. what D. that
- _____ has been suggested that _____ ban testing cosmetics on animals.
A. It, we should B. What, we must C. As, we D. That, we will
- The reason why redwood trees are often used to make furniture is _____ their wood is strong and durable.
A. because B. as C. for D. that
- _____ I fell asleep before the film finished, so I don't know how it ended.
A. It happened that B. That happened C. It is happened that D. It happened
- It took the hikers a while to accept the fact _____ nobody was going to give them a lift.
A. that B. what C. why D. when
- The news _____ leave the island, which had been their home for generations,

shocked all of us.

- A. the fishermen had to B. that the fishermen have to
C. of which the fishermen had to D. which the fishermen have to
8. You don't think the airport will close because of the storm, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. will it D. won't it
9. The teams are unable to reach an agreement on _____ the match should take place as scheduled, or be put off until a later date.
A. how B. if C. why D. whether
10. _____ do you suppose _____ the lost property office will be open so I can get my glasses back?
A. when, that B. what, / C. when, / D. where, that
11. _____ visits the Great Wall will be fascinated by this magnificent structure, which twists and turns along the mountain chains in Northern China.
A. Whoever B. Who C. Those who D. Who that
12. It is important _____ to stop the ozone layer from disappearing, and to keep the earth safe for all living things.
A. that effective measures should take B. that effective measures be taken
C. that effective measures must be taken D. what effective measures should be taken
- 13.—Do you know _____ Mr. Clinton's address is?
—He may live at No.46 or No.47 of Knight Street. I'm not sure _____.
A. what; which B. where; which C. where; what D. what; where
14. _____ in the regulations that customers must keep their personal information, such as their bank account ID number, strictly to themselves.
A. As is required B. What requires C. It is required D. There requires
15. Along with joy came the worry _____ enough money for the flood victims by holding the fun fair in our neighbourhood.
A. that whether can we raise B. whether we can raise
C. why we can raise D. how can we raise

Section B: fill in the blanks

Why people travel

The world is an amazing place, with so many things to see. Every year millions of people travel around the world for many different reasons. For many people, travelling is not about (1)_____ you go, but why you go.

Some people state (2)_____ food is their main reason for travelling. For example, Thai food outside of Thailand is quite expensive. However, if you go to Thailand, the food is usually very cheap. One of my friends really loves Korean food.

He loves it so much that he even travelled all over South Korea trying different foods in different cities and towns. It was his desire to see (3)_____ his favourite foods come from (4)_____ made him want to travel.

I really enjoy history, but not as much as a close friend of mine. She loves history so much (5)_____ her life's ambition is to travel to every UNESCO World Heritage site. Famous sites such as the pyramids of Egypt, the Statue of Liberty, and the Great Wall are UNESCO world heritage sites. There are more than 800 sites all over the world, and more are being named every year. How I wish she could visit them all!

I have many pen pals from all over the world, so the reason why I travel is (6)_____ I hope to visit www.docin.com 6 all of them. Last year I visited one of my pen pals in Gansu and I'm planning to visit my friend Rishi in India next year. It's great (7)_____ I can visit so many people from all over the world.

Another reason to travel is to see the various environments around the world, for example, you can look at snow capped mountains, or stand in the middle of a tropical jungle. (8)_____ our planet is so diverse makes people want to see more of it. People travel not only for the scenery but also to see (9)_____ different people live in these different areas. It's amazing to see (10)_____ people keep warm in freezing temperatures or keep cool in places where it is hot all year round.

There are still so many other reasons to travel such as shopping, business and adventure. When you meet other people travelling, you can be sure that you will find even more reasons. The fact (12)_____ travel gives us so much to do makes it a truly wonderful experience.

Section C: translation

【主语从句】

1. 何时发射下一颗人造卫星尚不得知。(remain, 2008 杨浦一模)
2. 一本书是否畅销取决于诸多因素。(Whether..., 2006 年上海高考)
3. 玛丽是否参加这次英语晚会尚不得而知。(remain, 2012 闸北一模)

【宾语从句】

1. 物理课上, 他没听懂王教授所讲的内容。(fail, 2006 年春)
2. 茶杯上的指纹已向警察证实那晚他在场。(prove, 2008 普陀一模)
3. 这个事故使我们意识到安全问题不容忽视。(realize, 2002 年春)

【表语从句】

1. 他之所以一事无成就是因为他经常错失良机。(reason, 2008 静安二模)
2. 他英语学得糟糕的原因是因为他把注意力放在语法上而不是交际上。(instead, 2008 普陀一模)
3. 流行音乐之所以在年轻人中流行是因为它能满足年轻人表达自己情感的需求。(popular, 2013 嘉定一模)

【同位语从句】

1. 他无法忍受没有被提升为部门经理这一事实。(put up with, promote, 2009 普陀一模)
2. 毫无疑问校车安全是重中之重。(doubt, 2012 杨浦一模)
3. 她会失败的可能性并没有阻止她继续她的研究。(possibility, 2010 静安一模)

Lesson 11 复合句翻译综合练习

练习一：复合句连接词填空

1. The story brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that faraway village.
2. In addition to his traditional medical treatment, he tried to put himself in situations _____ would bring about positive emotions.
3. Parent-teacher conference should be pleasant, civilized, a kind of dialogue _____ parents and teachers build partnership.
4. More and more people come to realize that our environment is the natural foundation _____ our economy is built.
5. ① Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment _____ children are given the opportunity to solve the problem by reading.
② Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment _____ provides the children with the opportunity to solve the problem by reading.
6. We felt it a pity that the research team failed to find such a plant _____ had been described in the botanist's diary.
7. Applicants _____ first language is not English are required to achieve a satisfactory standard in University-approved Test in English.
8. Can you think of some cases _____ drivers obviously knew the traffic rules but didn't obey them?
9. Disney reissued its classics to theaters so that a new generation could experience them the way _____ / _____ they were meant to be seen, which makes this Lion King part of a tradition, 3D or not.
10. Bungee jumping is an exciting activity, very popular among young adults, _____ courage matters more than strength.
11. Mozart's birthplace and the house _____ he composed "The Magic Flute" are both museums now.
12. The reason _____ she gave for not coming to the party puzzled all of the people present.
13. You'll find taxis waiting at the bus station _____ you can hire to reach your host family.
14. All the neighbors admire the family _____ the parents are treating their child like a friend.
15. The old temple _____ roof was damaged in a storm is now under repair.
16. You can't tell what we are discussing here to _____ you think may be related to the case.
17. I don't see much chance _____ the girl injured in the train accident will recover completely so as to walk all on her own.
18. Evidence _____ basic research skills are on the decline demonstrates that the Internet has a negative side.
19. Employers often give jobs to _____ they believe has work experience and a strong sense of duty.
20. The fact that fun is not equal to happiness may be the opposite of _____ many people actually understand.
21. Consumers are getting more sensible and buy only _____ they need in spite of all the advertisements they see.

22. A conclusion was reached at the meeting _____ education must cater to individual interest.
23. The other day, Linda's elder brother drove his car down the road at _____ she thought was a very dangerous speed.
24. As a newly-elected president, he has to take great pains to think of _____ he can react more appropriately on some subtle occasions.
25. Many experts believe that teachers' development is _____ the key to better education lies.
26. What the doctor really doubt is _____ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.
27. _____ is known to us all is that the 2016 Summer Olympic Games will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
28. _____ he often fails to achieve sales tasks on time makes his boss not a little angry.
29. Some people take the view _____ a newspaper is like a store with many windows, each of _____ should be dressed to the same high standard.
30. We are in an era _____ many things can happen beyond our expectations.
31. Grass skiing is a rising form of entertainment, popular with young people, _____ sliding on the grass could be adventurous and enjoyable.
32. The young parents were worried about the possibility _____ their boy dislikes going to the new kindergarten.
33. Word makes people heart-broken _____ a baby in a stolen car was cruelly killed by a bad guy.
34. In that culture blue stands for love, which is _____ a bride carries or wears something blue on her wedding day.
35. Error correction in a language class should never be carried to the point _____ it discourages students from getting involved.
36. Donald survived when the car _____ he was in crashed into a truck from the opposite side.
37. Our likes and dislikes are part of _____ makes us unique and interesting, not better or superior.
38. In extreme weather, a worn tyre can break easily where it's mended, _____ is often the case.
39. Mo Yan, this year's Nobel Prize winner in Literature, believes reading is _____ first stimulated his imagination and gave him a way with words.
40. Mo Yan, many _____ works were based on his experience in his birth place, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature 2012.

练习二：翻译综合

1. 学生应该学会如何保护自己以防止意外伤害的建议是很有用的。(suggestion)
2. 无论遇到什么困难，只要你坚持不懈地努力，你所有的梦想都会实现。(Whatever)
3. 没有证据证明受过良好教育的孩子将来就一定会成为非常成功的人。(proof)

4. 尽管这项计划的初衷是为了提高人民的生活水平，但由于种种原因计划未能实施。
(intend)
5. 我认为就此问题与那些固执己见的人争论下去没有意义了。(sense.)
6. 意识到健康重要性的人们正在越来越关注他们的饮食。(aware)
7. 使我最担心的是，这孩子除了玩在线游戏之外，似乎对周围的一切都漠不关心。
(show)
8. 鼓励市民买电动汽车，这从长远来看将有助于促进低碳经济。(which)
9. 大家一致认为任何有责任心和毅力的人都有资格申请该职位。(whoever)
10. 要不了多久我的同学们定能学会抵制网络游戏的诱惑。(It)
11. 我万万没想到对电脑知识一窍不通的奶奶如今也迷上了网购。(occur)
12. 这个项目启动以来，已经消耗了相当多的时间和资金，但所有的任务能否按时完成还有待进一步观察。(but)
13. 与有不同价值观的人接触对孩子的成长有好处。(expose)
14. 尽管家境贫寒，但那个男孩志存高远并梦想着有朝一日能获诺贝尔奖。(Despite)
15. 正是高三的学习经历使我们相信无论过程多么艰难，我们的努力终将会得到回报。
(convince, pay off)
16. 一旦那个工程师下定决心，就没有谁能说服他改变最初的决定。(once)
17. 事实证明，你尝试的越多，就越有可能提前取得成功。(the more...)
18. 鉴于日趋严重的环境污染，政府正呼吁市民合理处理废旧电池。(appeal)

19. 消息传来，必须尽快筹款为那些正面临灾难的人们提供经济援助。(Word)

20. 尽管已经实施了更为严厉的交通法规，这里的交通状况远不能令人满意。(far from)

Lesson 12 综合练习 I

Set 1

(A)

One of my ___1___ (surprising) findings as a student is ___2___ parents do not always accept your adulthood. I was always told that once you get to college, your parents realize that you have been living on your own and can make your own decisions. This idea was rejected ___3___ I came home for Thanksgiving.

At first, everything was going as smoothly as possible. On the first night I went to the Berkeley campus to visit my friend Sara ___4___ any argument from my mother. When I called her to say I had decided to spend the night at Sara's dorm, my mom informed me that she wanted me home at one a.m. I was wild with anger. I said that I ___5___ (make) my own decisions on how late a young man should stay out for several months at college. ___6___ much I tried to reason with my mother, she insisted things were different when I was at home, and that they were the ___7___ paying my bills.

And kids, this is true. No matter how much you want to fight it, mommy and daddy are still holding the purse strings ___8___ you have reached 18 or not. Sometimes it is best to sit back, shut up, and do what they ask.

(B)

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important factors in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution, but they were not enough. Something else ___9___ (need) to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men—creative individuals ___10___ could invent machines, find new sources of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who created the machines of the Industrial Revolution came from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were more inventors than scientists. A pure scientist appreciates ___11___ (conduct) his research accurately. He is not necessarily working ___12___ ___12___ his findings can be used. An inventor or one interested in applied science is usually trying to make something that has a concrete use. He may strive ___13___ (solve) a problem by using the theories of science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain ___14___ specific result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of many other objectives.

Many of the people who developed the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not ___15___ (train) scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had little or no training in science ___16___ not have made their inventions if the groundwork had not been laid by those scientists years before.

Set 2

(A)

Madonna: Singer/actress, born Michigan, USA, 1959

Originally a dancer, she had her first popular record 'Holiday' in 1983. In 1985 she began her film career and also married actor Sean Penn, but ___1___ marriage lasted less than four years. Her '*Blond Ambition Tour*' in 1990 with special clothes ___2___ (design) by Jean Paul Gaultier caused much conflict. Her career took a more respectable direction, however, with the birth of her first child, Lourdes, in 1997, and her performance in the title role of *Evita*.

Pelé: footballer, born Edson Arantes do Nascimento, Tres Coracoes, Brazil, 1940

___3___ (consider) by many to be the greatest footballer of all time. He became a world star at the age of only seventeen, when Brazil first won the World Cup in Sweden. Perhaps his ___4___ (great) success in his life was winning the third World Cup in Mexico in 1970. He played in four World Cup competitions, and scored over 1200 goals in his career before finally ___5___ (retire) in 1977. He ___6___ (appoint) Brazilian Special Minister for Sport in 1994.

Steffi Graf: tennis player, born Neckerau, Germany, 1969

___7___ turning professional at the age of thirteen, she Graf r. In 1988 she became the first woman since 1970 to win 'The Grand Slam' (Wimbledon, the US, Australian and French Open tournaments). She ___8___ (win) over 100 titles in her career and earned up to \$20 million.

(B)

One in three American children now live with only one parent. ___9___ ___9___ the traditional family of Japan is strong, divorce still went up quickly between 1980 and 1995. ___10___ is more important is that the nature of the family is changing. In Sweden and Denmark, around half of all babies are now born to unmarried parents, and in the United Kingdom and France more than a third.

Families are getting smaller. The average Turkish family had seven members in 1970; today it has only five. And in Spain and Italy, ___11___ families were always traditionally large, the birthrate was the lowest in the developed world in 1995. This fall in the birthrate is due to the fact that, as more women have careers, they are waiting longer and longer ___12___ (start) a family. The age ___13___ ___13___ the average woman has her first baby is now 28 in Western Europe, and it is getting later.

So the nuclear family is clearly changing, but is it in danger of ___14___ (disappear) completely? The truth is ___15___ it is still too early to tell. In some countries these patterns are actually reversing. In the United States, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom, the birthrate is rising once more; and in Denmark, for example, marriage is becoming more popular again. In the United States, the divorce rate in fact fell ___16___ ten percent between 1980 and 1990, and it is continuing to fall.

Set 3

(A)

The California state assembly recently approved the so-called Paris Hilton bill, which prevents dogs ___1___ occupying the driver's seat in a moving vehicle. The bill passed ___2___ Democrats wanted to make an example of Miss Hilton. They think she is a "little rich girl" who always gets her way; plus, her daddy is a big contributor to the Republican Party. "The judge ___3___ have put her in jail for four months," said one Democrat when Paris got only a four-day jail sentence for driving while drunk.

Driving around town with her little dog Lovey ___5___ (hang) out the driver's window, Paris is a familiar sight throughout Los Angeles. Pictures of her and Lovey are common in newspapers and magazines.

"That dog is a deadly threat to everyone on the streets and the sidewalks," said assembly leader Fabian Nunez. "We wrote this bill to protect the public. There's no telling ___5___ the dog might cause her to drive into a crowd of pedestrians. ___6___ Paris wants to be with her dog, let her chauffeur do the driving. The state assembly is responsible for protecting people, and we take that responsibility seriously."

The assembly bill passed by a vote of 44 to 11. The state *senate* ___7___ (expect) to approve the bill, and Governor Schwarzenegger has promised to sign it. "I love dogs," he said, "but when it comes to ___8___ (protect) the people of California, dogs will have to take a back seat."

(B)

He almost killed somebody, but one minute changed his life. This beautiful story comes from Sherman Rogers' book, *Foremen: Leaders or Drivers*.

In his true-life story, Rogers illustrates the importance of effective relationships. During his college years, Rogers spent ___9___ summer in an *Idaho* logging camp. When the superintendent had to leave for a few days, he put Rogers in charge.

"What ___10___ the men refuse to follow my orders?" Rogers asked. He thought of Tony, an immigrant worker who roared all day, giving the other men a hard time.

"Fire them," the superintendent said. Then, as if ___11___ (read) Roger's mind, he added, "I suppose you think you are going to fire Tony if you get the chance. I'd feel badly about that. I have been logging for 40 years. Tony is the most reliable worker I've ever had. I know he hates everybody and everything. But he comes in first and leaves last. There has not been an accident for eight years on the hill ___12___ he works."

Rogers took over the next day. He went to Tony and spoke to him.

"Tony, do you know I'm in charge here today?" Tony grunted (发哼声). "I was going to fire you the first time we fought, but I want you to know I'm not," he told Tony, adding what the superintendent ___13___ (say).

When he finished, Tony dropped the shovelful of sand he had held and tears streamed down his face. "Why he no tell me that at eight years ago?"

That day Tony worked harder than ever before, and he smiled! He later said to Rogers, "My first foreman who ever say, 'Good work, Tony' and it made me feel like Christmas."

Rogers went back to school after that summer. Twelve years later he met Tony again who

was now superintendent for railroad construction for one of ___6___ (large) logging companies in the West. Rogers asked him how he came to California and happened to have such success. Tony replied, "If it weren't for the one minute you talk to me back in Idaho, I ___7___ (kill) somebody someday. One minute change my whole life."

Effective managers know the importance of taking a moment to point out ___8___ a worker is doing well. But what a difference a minute of affirmation can make in any relationship!

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."

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. colors | B. bodies | C. wings | D. feelers |
| 2. | A. out of control | B. in great danger | C. on the fly | D. out of date |
| 3. | A. nearby | B. though | C. besides | D. alone |
| 4. | A. predictable | B. possible | C. imaginable | D. terrible |
| 5. | A. factor | B. picture | C. measure | D. display |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 6. | A. exposed | B. accustomed | C. sensitive | D. resistant |
| 7. | A. highlights | B. changes | C. replaces | D. finds |
| 8. | A. preserving | B. controlling | C. observing | D. recognizing |
| 9. | A. projects | B. efforts | C. steps | D. groups |
| 10. | A. set an example | B. keep the promise | C. make a difference | D. take the time |
| 11. | A. however | B. furthermore | C. otherwise | D. therefore |
| 12. | A. Distinguished | B. Leading | C. Senior | D. Ordinary |
| 13. | A. graceful | B. significant | C. pitiful | D. mysterious |
| 14. | A. proposed | B. commented | C. promised | D. recommended |
| 15. | A. restricted | B. adapted | C. contributed | D. tied |

Reading:

A

One Friday morning, before Michael was leaving for work he told his wife that he had finally determined to ask his boss for a salary raise. All day Michael felt nervous and anxious as he thought about the upcoming showdown. What if Mr. Duncan refused to grant his request? Michael had worked so hard in the last 18 months and brought some great benefits to Braer and Hopkins Advertising Agency. Of course, he deserved a wage increase.

The thought of walking into Mr Duncan's office left Michael weak in the knees. Late in the afternoon he was finally courageous enough to approach his superior. To his delight and surprise, the *ever-frugal* (一贯节省的) Rowland Duncan agreed to give Michael a raise!

Michael arrived home that evening—despite breaking all city and state limits—to a beautiful table set with their best china, and candles lit. His wife, Cassie, had prepared a delicate meal including his favourite dishes. Immediately he thought someone from the office had tipped her off!

Next to his plate Michael found a beautiful lettered note. It was from his wife. It read: "Congratulations, my love! I knew you'd get the raise! I prepared this dinner to show just how much I love you. I am so proud of your accomplishments!" He read it and stopped to think about how sensitive and caring Cassie was.

After dinner, Michael was on his way to the kitchen to get dessert when he observed that a second card had slipped out of Cassie's pocket onto the floor. He bent forward to pick it up. It read: "Don't worry about not getting the raise! You do deserve one! You are a wonderful provider and I prepared this dinner to show you just how much I love you even though you did not get the increase."

Suddenly tears swelled in Michael's eyes. Total acceptance! Cassie's support for him was not conditional upon his success at work.

The fear of rejection is often softened and we can undergo almost any setback or rejection when we know someone loves us regardless of our success or failure.

1. What was Michael's plan that Friday?

- A. To find a job with the Braer and Hopkins Advertising Agency.
- B. To ask for a wage increase from his boss.

- C. To celebrate his success.
D. To ask his boss to come for dinner.
2. On his way back home, Michael _____.
- A. felt weak in the knees
B. was punished by the traffic policeman
C. was too anxious to share the news with his wife
D. couldn't wait to enjoy a meal
3. Which of the following statements about the story is **FALSE**?
- A. Michael was afraid that his request would lead to a disaster.
B. Michael had worked very hard and done his part for the company.
C. Michael's boss agreed to his request.
D. One of Michael's colleagues had told his wife the good news.
4. According to the passage, which of the following can best describe Michael's wife, Cassie?
- A. Passionate, thoughtful and talented.
B. Considerate, generous and reliable.
C. Decisive, optimistic and energetic.
D. Caring, tolerant and supportive.

B

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5. All the following are included in the price of £ 399 **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. transport between the airport and the hotel
 - B. telephone calls made by tourists
 - C. the services of guides to tourists
 - D. double rooms for every two tourists
6. What is the purpose of the author in writing the passage?
- A. To invite people to take a breath in the Bay of Naples.
 - B. To advise people to telephone Newmarket Air Holidays Ltd.
 - C. To persuade people to tour in the area of the Mediterranean Sea.
 - D. To attract people to go to Sant’ Agata or Sorrento for sightseeing.
7. The underlined part “**the area is a feast for the eyes**” in the passage means _____.
- A. the area is pleasing to the eye
 - B. the area is really unforgettable
 - C. the area catches the tourists’ eye
 - D. the area is crowded with tourists

Lesson 13 综合练习 II

Set 1

(A)

Walking down a path, I saw a small pool of water ahead on the path. I angled my direction to go around it on the part of the path ___1___ wasn't covered by water or mud. As I reached the pool, I was suddenly attacked! Yet I did nothing for the attack. It was so unexpected. I was surprised as well as unhurt though I ___2___ (strike) four or five times. I backed up a foot and my attacker stopped ___3___ (attack) me. I found it amusing. And I was laughing. After all, I was being attacked by a butterfly!

Having stopped laughing, I stepped back ___4___ (look) the situation over. My attacker moved back to land on the ground. That's when I discovered why my attacker was charging me only moments ___5___ (early). He had a mate and she was dying.

Sitting close beside her, he opened and closed his wings as if to fan her. I could only admire the love and courage of that butterfly in his concern for his mate, even though she was clearly dying and I was so large. He did so just to give her those extra few precious moments of life, ___6___ ___6___ I was careless enough to step on her. His courage in attacking something thousands of times larger and heavier than himself just for his mate's safety seemed admirable. I couldn't do anything other than ___7___ (reward) him by walking on the more difficult side of the pool. He had truly earned those moments to be with her, undisturbed.

Since then, I've always tried to remember the courage of that butterfly ___8___ I see huge barriers facing me.

(B)

You have probably seen athletes who take their own successes too seriously. They celebrate a goal with a very long victory dance or continually talk big about their abilities. This is the exact opposite of ___9___ sportsmanship is all about.

Everyone feels great when they win, but it can be just as hard to be a good *sport* (有运动家品格的人) when you have won a game as when you have lost one. Sportsmanship takes courage—when you work really hard at a sport, it's not easy to admit you made a bad play or someone has more skills than you. In competition—as in life—you ___10___ not always win but you can learn ___11___ from losing, too.

It's pretty tough to lose, so it is definitely annoying if someone continues making fun of you or your team ___12___ the competition is over. Sometimes it's hard to swallow your pride and walk on. But there's always the next match.

When you do lose—and it will happen—lose with *class* (风度). ___13___ (be) proud of how you performed, or at least realizing things you need to improve for next time, is the key. When it comes to losing, sportsmanship means congratulating the winners willingly. Also, it means accepting the game result without complaint and without excuses, ___14___ ___14___ you sometimes might doubt the *referees* (裁判) made some questionable calls.

When you win, the good way is to be a polite and generous winner. Sportsmanship means admitting victories ___15___ putting your opponents to shame and letting victories speak for

themselves, that is, being quietly proud of success. Despite the fact ___16___ you have a massive win, sportsmanship means still finding ways to praise your opponents.

Set 2

(A)

No trip to South Korea is complete ___1___ a visit to its fascinating theme parks. For those who assume that amusement parks are just playgrounds teeming with kids, South Korea's theme parks are sure ___2___ (change) their minds.

With their charming garden plantations, hot springs and exciting rides, they offer travelers a romantic and exciting getaway. Within the appropriate driving distance from the Korean capital Seoul, there are three theme parks worth ___3___ (visit)—Lotte World, Everland and Seoul Land.

Everland, ___4___ (large) theme park in South Korea, covering various areas like Festival World, Caribbean Bay and Speedway. It is such ___5___ huge park that you will have to plan in advance where you are investing your time there.

Lotte World, ___6___ designer was determined to create a wonderland for fun-seekers, consists of Lotte World Adventure, and movie theatres. You ___7___ also take part in activities such as ice-skating or bowling there.

___8___ travelers want, South Korea is there to provide. Hop on a heart-stopping ride, amuse yourself in one of the theme parks or simply enjoy a relaxing hot spring bath. Come and visit South Korea now!

(B)

Founded by Louis Cartier in Paris France in 1847, Cartier is well known in the fashion world. It is recognized as ___9___ of the world's most distinguished luxury brands. Most early years of Cartier ___10___ (devote) to serving royal families and celebrities. King Edward VII of England referred to Cartier as "the jeweler of kings and the king of jewelers." The company remained under family control ___11___ 1964 when an investment group bought the business.

Many of Cartier's famous products were produced by chance. In 1904, the Brazilian pioneer pilot, Alberto Santos-Dumont complained to Louis Cartier about the unreliability and impracticality of using pocket watches ___12___ flying. In result, Cartier designed a flat wristwatch named "Santos". ___13___ ___13___ ___13___ it was available on the market, the watch was loved by not only Alberto Santos-Dumont but also other customers. It wasn't long ___14___ the Santos watch became the most popular men's wristwatch then.

In 1907, Cartier began to work with a businessman named Edmond Jaeger, ___15___ agreed to exclusively supply the movements for Cartier watches. By that time, Cartier ___16___ (establish) branches in many cities. It was these earliest shops that witnessed Cartier's amazing development into today's leading jewelry and watch brand.

Cloze:

The cultures of the East and the West really distinguish each other a lot. This is because the culture systems are two ___1___ systems on the whole.

The 2 of the eastern cultures is mainly from two countries: China and India. Both of the two cultures are gestated by rivers. In China, the mother river is the Yellow River 3 the Indian one is the Hindu River. These two cultures were developed for several thousand years and formed their own 4. Then in Dang Dynasty of China, the Chinese culture 5 went overseas to Japan, 6 into the Japanese society and shaped the Japanese culture nowadays. Though a bit different from the Chinese one, it belongs to the same 7.

When the two mother rivers gave birth to the eastern culture, another famous culture was 8 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 9 the base of the European culture. Like the Chinese culture, the European one also 10 waters. When the colonists of England 11 in America, their culture went with them over the Atlantic Ocean. So the American culture doesn't 12 from the European one a lot.

At the same time, the difference of the language systems 13 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, 14 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 15 with the other.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. connected | B. separate | C. ancient | D. remote |
| 2. A. preservation | B. development | C. resource | D. origin |
| 3. A. if | B. until | C. while | D. as |
| 4. A. styles | B. habits | C. ways | D. means |
| 5. A. hurriedly | B. gradually | C. unfortunately | D. suddenly |
| 6. A. made | B. crashed | C. mixed | D. applied |
| 7. A. culture | B. nation | C. influence | D. system |
| 8. A. brought up | B. brought out | C. brought about | D. brought along |
| 9. A. after | B. as | C. for | D. of |
| 10. A. crossed | B. drunk | C. swam | D. plunged |
| 11. A. touched down | B. put down | C. got down | D. settled down |
| 12. A. evolve | B. judge | C. distinguish | D. rise |
| 13. A. adds to | B. results to | C. turns to | D. takes to |
| 14. A. as to | B. as for | C. as a result of | D. in spite of |
| 15. A. impact | B. difference | C. connection | D. familiarity |

六选四:

- A. Having interesting things to think about also helps.
 B. They stare off into space and wander by themselves.
 C. Without wandering minds, we wouldn't have relativity, Coke or Post it notes.

- D. At one time, daydreaming was thought to be a cause of some mental illnesses.
- E. It involves slow, steady breathing for self-control that helps people stay calm and attentive.
- F. Daydreams are often very simple and direct, quite unlike sleep dreams, which may be hard to understand.

This Way to Dreamland

Daydreaming means people think about something pleasant, especially when this makes them forget what they should be doing. Daydreamers have a bad reputation for being unaware of what's happening around them. They can seem forgetful and clumsy. ___1___ They annoy us because they seem to be ignoring us and missing the important things.

But daydreamers are also responsible for some of the greatest ideas and achievements in human history. 2 ___ Can you imagine what kind of world we would have without such ideas and inventions?

So how can you come up with brilliant daydreams and avoid falling over tree roots or otherwise looking like a fool?

First, understand that some opportunities for daydreaming are better than others. Feeling safe and relaxed will help you to slip into daydreams. 3 ___ And if you want to improve your chances of having a creative idea while you're daydreaming, try to do it while you are involved in another task—preferably something simple, like taking a shower or walking, or even making meaningless drawings.

It's also important to know how to avoid daydreams for those times when you really need to concentrate. "Mindfulness", being focused, is a tool that some people use to avoid falling asleep. 4 ___

Finally, you never know what wonderful idea might strike while your mind has moved slowly away. Therefore, it's a good idea to keep a notebook or voice recorder nearby when you're in the daydream zone.

Always remember that your best ideas might come when your head is actually in the clouds.

Cloze:

By now, how the immune system is affected by stress has been discovered. In one study ___1___ 500 couples, those who showed very unfriendly behavior during a 30-minute discussion about marriage problems had lower immune functioning for 24-hour period following the experiment than people who showed less ___2___ behavior. It is not just stress that can do damage. One researcher thought that ___3___ the same cold virus was put under two different noses, the person who is depressed or ___4___ would be more likely to develop the cold. How can stress and related emotions contribute to poor health?

These feelings can cause the ___5___ of substances that damage or weaken our immune cells. Negative ___6___ can also cause our bodies to produce fewer substances that ___7___ help fight off disease. If stress, depression, anger and other negative feelings can

make you more likely to get sick, can the ___8___ be true? Will you have a stronger immune ___9___ and greater health if you are happier, less stressed? Experts believe that the answer is yes. There are studies showing that by ___10___ certain mind-body techniques that help reduce stress and improve outlook, cancer patients can live longer. And cancer patients aren't the only ones who can ___11___. Research has found that when patients with chronic pain used ___12___ therapies and other techniques to ___13___ discomfort, they reduced their visits to the doctors by 36%. Relaxation produces better health through deep rhythmic breathing, muscle ___14___ and a slower heart rate. When some of the pressure is taken out of the body, the entire immune system will function much better. Relaxation decreases blood pressure and heart rate. That is important because a body that is ___15___ under pressure will eventually exhaust.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. interfering | B. involving | C. inquiring | D. inspecting |
| 2. A. negative | B. confident | C. acceptable | D. agreeable |
| 3. A. whether | B. since | C. for | D. if |
| 4. A. anxious | B. proud | C. determined | D. aggressive |
| 5. A. invention | B. production | C. therapy | D. discovery |
| 6. A. emotion | B. instinct | C. environment | D. character |
| 7. A. similarly | B. barely | C. eventually | D. hardly |
| 8. A. objection | B. mystery | C. occasion | D. reverse |
| 9. A. disturbance | B. privacy | C. response | D. resolution |
| 10. A. changing | B. employing | C. creating | D. removing |
| 11. A. benefit | B. influence | C. desire | D. succeed |
| 12. A. appreciation | B. attraction | C. consciousness | D. relaxation |
| 13. A. look into | B. deal with | C. point out | D. take down |
| 14. A. widening | B. lifting | C. loosening | D. enlarging |
| 15. A. constantly | B. instantly | C. presently | D. naturally |

Lesson 14 综合练习 III

Set 1

(A)

The days of the hunter are almost over in India. This is mainly because there is practically nothing left to kill, and partly because some steps have been taken mainly by banning tiger-shooting ___1___ (protect) those animals which still survive.

Some people say that man is naturally a hunter. I disagree with this view. Surely our earliest forefathers, who at first possessed no weapons, spent their time ___2___ (dig) for roots, and were often hunted by meat-eating animals.

I believe the main reason ___3___ the modern hunter kills is that he thinks people will admire his courage in overpowering dangerous animals. Of course, there are a few who truly believe that the killing is not really the important thing, and ___4___ the chief pleasure lies in the joy of the hunt and the beauty of the wild countryside. There are also the people for ___5___ hunting offers a chance to prove themselves and risk death by design. These men go out after dangerous animals like tigers, even if they say they only do it to rid the countryside of a threat. I can respect reasons like these, but they are clearly different from the need to strengthen your high opinion of yourself.

The greatest big-game hunters expressed in their writings something of these finer motives. One of them wrote: "You must properly respect ___6___ you are after and shoot it clearly and on the animal's own territory. You must fix forever in your mind all the wonders of that particular day. This is better than letting him grow a few years older to be attacked and wounded by his own son and eventually eaten, half alive, by other animals."

I can understand such beliefs, and can compare these hunters with those who hunted lions with spears and bravely caught them by the tail. But this is very different from many tiger-shoots I have seen, ___7___ ___7___ modern weapons were used. The so-called hunters fired from tall trees or from the backs of ___8___ (train) elephants. Such methods made tigers seem no more dangerous than rabbits.

(B)

That China-rated topics took up so much of the debate suggests that the way to handle China ___9___ (represent) a big challenge for the US president. Sino-US relations are one of the most important and complicated bilateral ties in the world today. However, the candidates had three main proposals ___10___ (regard) China: enforcing punitive tariffs on tires imported from China to protect jobs in the US, labeling China ___11___ manipulator of the exchange rate, and ___12___ (criticize) it for stealing intellectual property rights from US.

US politicians are blind to the fact ___13___ the many tires China exports to the US are made by US companies in China, and blocking the tires from the United States market actually damages US consumers' interests at home. The candidates also did not mention that even some US experts think the current exchange rate of the yuan is already close to a rational market level, or the significant progress that China has made ___14___ improving its intellectual property rights protection. Only providing one side of the story will mislead voters and conveniently allow the candidates to show their toughness in defending the

national interests of the US.

China and the US ___15___ (deepen) their relations and cooperation for more than 40 years. The increasingly ___16___ (close) interdependence between the two nations proves that their common interests far outweigh their differences. Cooperation should be the watchword for Sino-US ties.

Set 2

(A)

My mother used to ask me what is the most important part of the body. Through the years I would guess at ___1___ I thought was the correct answer.

When I was younger, I thought sound was very important to us humans, so I said, “My ears, Mommy.” She said, “No. Many people are deaf. But you keep thinking about it and I will ask you again soon.” Several years passed ___2___ she asked me again. After making my first attempt, I had contemplated (盘算) the correct answer. So this time I told her, “Mommy, sight is very important to everybody, so it ___3___ be our eyes.” She looked at me and told me, “You are learning fast, but the answer is not correct because there are many people who are blind.”

Over the years, Mother asked me a couple more times and always her answer was, “No, but you are getting smarter every year, my child.” Then last year, my Grandpa died. My At the moment ___4___ it was our turn to say our final goodbye to Grandpa. She asked me, “Do you know the most important body part yet, my dear?” I was shocked when she asked me this now. I always thought this was a game between her and me. She saw the confusion on my face and told me, “This question is very important. It shows that you really ___5___ (live) your life.” I saw her eyes ___6___ (well) up with tears. She said, “My dear, the most important body part is your shoulder.” I asked, “Is it because it holds up your head?” She replied, “No, it is because it can hold the head of a friend or loved one when they cry. Everybody needs a shoulder to cry ___7___ sometimes in life. I only hope that you have enough love and friends ___8___ ___8___ you will have a shoulder when you need it.”

Then and there I knew the most important body part is not a selfish one. It is sympathetic to the pain of others.

(B)

My dad used to save broken things and then give them to me later ___9___ gifts. And one of the things I miss most about my dad is those stupid broken presents. While he was alive, they represented something very painful. ___10___ he gave me something he had received for buying a Ronco food dehydrator or a subscription to Reader’s Digest, it was a reminder of how much I was worth to him. It felt like he was giving me his junk mail.

Now I realize these presents were his way ___11___ (express) that he was thinking of me. My dad wasn’t around much when I was growing up. My parents’ marriage was a series of separations that ended up in divorce. I barely knew my dad when he lived with us, and I spent even ___12___ (little) time with him after he left.

After I became an adult, he wanted to make up for all the lost time. Sometimes he gave me money; other times, he would call me up on the phone just to say hi. I guess when you don’t know what to do, you try a little bit of everything. It was his persistence ___13___

finally won me over. When you see someone trying so hard to make it work, you can't help ___14___ (start) to forgive them.

Now that I'm raising my own son, I wonder ___15___ I'm going wrong with him. I wonder what painful memories I'm helping to make every time I raise my voice or put him on restriction. Every time I give him a birthday present he doesn't like or sign him up for a sport he doesn't care about, I have a little more sympathy for my dad.

Perspective is a choice, and ___16___ is forgiveness. For me, the path to forgiveness always starts with a laugh. You can choose to be slighted (怠慢) or you can choose to be grateful. I know that when my son starts telling stories about his own dad, he will have made that choice for himself.

六选四：

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. English people like black tea most.B. They have treated various fishes as their main dish.C. The full English breakfast makes one full after breakfast.D. Potatoes have thus become the best choice for main meal.E. Another episode may well be about the full English breakfast.F. This brings a large amount of fish and influences people's eating habits. |
|--|

A Bite of the UK

Since A Bite of China was broadcast across the country, China's colorful diet culture has amazed all and the public have started to think about what the episodes would be like if they were shot in other countries?

What would A Bite of the UK be like? The first episode might be the nation's best known food -fish and chips. As far as the geographical location is concerned, the United Kingdom is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and separated from the continental Europe by the English Channel. 1 _____ Besides, constant conflicts between hot and cold air lead to a large number of rainy and windy days throughout the whole year except for a few days in summer, which makes it unsuitable for most major crops, such as wheat and rice, to grow on. 2 _____ It would certainly be boring to have potatoes all the time, so different cooking methods of potatoes in various shapes have been developed such as boiled potatoes, baked potatoes, potato salad, potato soup and potato chips.

3 _____ I once got the chance to try the most traditional homemade full English breakfast at a B&B hotel in the Lake District including two sausages, two pieces of bacon, some baked beans, two halves of toasted tomatoes, two slices of toasts with butter and jam. I went hiking for six hours without feeling hungry or tired afterwards. I suppose the breakfast provided such a great amount of energy.

Apart from food, another important episode of A Bite of the UK can be English afternoon tea. 4 _____ Some desserts or mini cakes will be offered when English people are

having black tea. However, as a result of the fast pace, the most popular afternoon tea is mainly made up of a cup of tea and a piece of cake.

- A. That's unfortunate enough.
- B. It can increase productivity.
- C. We're not accustomed to using it.
- D. Saying hello has many good effects.
- E. Environments influence friendliness.
- F. It's impossible to say hello without smiling.

Hello

Hello, whose spelling was used as early as 1833, is one of the first words we learn as babies, yet it's one of the last ones we think to use as adults. 1 _____ As a matter of fact, saying hello is more than just saying hello it's recognition of another's worth. How might the world change? How might we change if we mastered this word? To find out, I spent one month saying hello to every person I met. Here's what I have learned.

2 _____ In one of the few studies ever done on this subject, Allan Smith, an assistant professor of special education at Oklahoma State University, had middle school teachers greet their students one by one each morning. raised the kids' productivity. School went from impersonal to personal, and that resulted in more class participation and better grades.

3 _____ One study found that people in the city were less likely to shake hands with a stranger than those in the countryside. And researchers say pleasant environments generally encourage more smiles and hello than unpleasant ones. Similarly, people in vacation spots were far friendlier than those hurrying to work downtown. My own experience was also the same.

It's a form of health insurance. 4 _____ And it has been shown in many studies that smiling can lower a person's blood pressure, relieve his stress and create happiness. Believe it or not, a smile creates a similar effect in the recipient.

So maybe we can make the world a better place by saying hello to each other. After I have done it for a whole month, now I feel lighter and more connected with people. I also have a better sense of happiness.

Cloze:

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illness may be ___1___ if individuals would make sound personal health choices ___2___ upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it ___3___ when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our personal decisions that may ___4___ our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear

seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a ___5___ sedentary(久坐的)life-style without any exercise. The ___6___ to make such personal decisions is the fundamental aspect of our society, ___7___ the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices ___8___ to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be ___9___ by friends into believing it is a socially ___10___ thing to do.

A multitude of ___11___, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. ___12___, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is ___13___ one of personal choices. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. Experts suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of ___14___ life is similar to attempting suicide. ___15___ personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. stopped | B. prevented | C. infected | D. cured |
| 2. A. constructed | B. based | C. found | D. depended |
| 3. A. disappeared | B. vanished | C. restricted | D. flourished |
| 4. A. relate | B. connect | C. damage | D. concern |
| 5. A. completely | B. partially | C. continuously | D. uncomfortably |
| 6. A. fact | B. fashion | C. viewpoint | D. freedom |
| 7. A. where | B. although | C. when | D. somehow |
| 8. A. familiar | B. able | C. relative | D. close |
| 9. A. enforced | B. requested | C. pressured | D. rushed |
| 10. A. disgusted | B. accepted | C. organized | D. moved |
| 11. A. factors | B. decision | C. aspect | D. arrangement |
| 12. A. But | B. Therefore | C. In addition | D. However |
| 13. A. seldom | B. rarely | C. usually | D. hardly |
| 14. A. shortening | B. lengthening | C. leasing | D. living |
| 15. A. Thus | B. But | C. Unless | D. Though |

Lesson 15 综合练习 IV

Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

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

A

I was eighteen, summer fading, when my parents drove me to my university apartment. It was my first apartment. ___1___ (walk) my parents solemnly back to their car, I noticed that my mother had tears in her eyes. I ___2___ (struggle) to hold back my own. Such a strong woman was she ___3___ it was rare to see such a show of emotion. At the time, I was rather surprised. Being the youngest of five children, I thought that my parents were accustomed to ___4___ (let) go. But maybe it's something that never gets any easier, ___5___ _____ many practice swings you get. As my parents drove off, I realized that they would return to an empty home, ___6___ all of their children leaving to pursue dreams and lives of their own. Their nest, full of love and joy for so long, was now empty. *Relishing* (憧憬) my new-found freedom, I concentrated on my college life. My parents did their best to give me space to learn and grow, even if I neglected to call or visit. It was a time of "firsts," and a taste of first "lasts."

I have recently been playing Travel Frog, a mobile game that has me emotionally ___7___ (influence). In the game you gather resources, send your frog on his adventures and your payoff is, *drum roll please* ... postcards. That's right, postcards. I thought it was a silly, overly-simplistic game at first, but then it started to bring back memories from long ago.

While the game lacks the narrative detail or the interactivity of other games, you have a lesson ___8___ (learn) from your *itinerant* (四处奔波的) "Frog Son". You do not control when he sets off on his adventures, ___9___ can you be sure that your hard work will land you a *coveted* (梦寐以求的) postcard. This game, however, has emotionally affected many players. They ___10___ (remind) of their parents who restlessly await their return home, their familiar voices, their love. Parents sacrifice a large part of themselves for their children. It is a sacrifice that can only be paid back with love.

B

Time to End Loneliness

US author Henry Rollins once wrote: "Loneliness adds beauty to life. It puts a special burn on sunsets and makes night air smell better." Indeed, in the eyes of artists, loneliness never seems to go out of style. There are paintings that portray loneliness, songs that (21) _____ (inspire) by loneliness, and many works of literature that center around this theme.

In the eyes of UK economist Rachel Reeves, however, loneliness is far from romantic. Instead, it's a "giant evil" that's become a serious problem in the country.

On Jan 17, UK Prime Minister Theresa May appointed politician Tracey Crouch as the country's very first "Minister for Loneliness". Her job is (22) _____ (deal) with the loneliness that the country's been feeling — a problem which, according to UK government research, is affecting more than 9 million people in the country, and (23) _____ be more harmful to one's

physical and mental health than smoking 15 cigarettes a day.

Back in 2014, the UK was given the title of the “loneliness capital of Europe” by The Telegraph. A survey carried out by the newspaper found that British people were (24) _____ (likely) to get to know their neighbours or build strong relationships with people than those from other European countries.

But this doesn’t mean it is the problem (25) _____ (affect) Britons only. In fact, we’re all suffering from loneliness now more than ever, in spite of most of the world now being linked to the internet, (26) _____ has enabled us to be more connected than ever.

(27) _____ we need, according to Kim Leadbetter, sister of the late UK politician Jo Cox, is to have “proper human connections”.

“Our lives nowadays are so busy. We spend the vast majority of our time on our phones, on our laptops. (28) _____ busy we are, we need to press pause on that and actually sit down and speak to human beings,” Leadbetter said at an event last year.

But the first steps toward (29) _____ (fight) this problem are to accept its existence and not be ashamed or frightened by it. After all, (30) _____ loneliness, many beautiful paintings, songs, and literary works wouldn’t even exist. Whether it is “evil” or not, being lonely is simply part of the experience of being human.

Section B

Direction: 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. analyzing	B. maintain	C. designed	D. covered	E. capable	
F. figures	G. recently	H. weighing	I. undoubtedly	J. release	K. posts

Robots Writing Newspapers

Whether it’s robots working as hotel receptionists or artificial intelligence creating poetry, it’s becoming more and more common to read about technology doing the jobs of humans. And now, it seems that software is even ____ 31 ____ of writing news stories—such as the very one you’re reading.

BBC News ____ 32 ____ reported that the Press Association (PA), a UK news service, has created a computer program that’s competent to create articles that are almost impossible to tell apart from those written by human journalists. Called “robo-journalism” by BBC News, such software “teaches” itself by ____ 33 ____ thousands of news stories written by humans. The PA’s software is already so advanced that many UK newspapers and websites publish articles created by it.

According to the Reuters Institute of Journalism, many publishers are using robo-journalism to ____ 34 ____ interesting information quickly, from election results to official ____ 35 ____ on social issues. For example, US news organization The Washington Post has its own robo-journalism software, Heliograf.

According to tech website Digiday, Heliograf “wrote” over 850 articles in 2017, as well as hundreds of social media ____36____. So what does this mean for regular journalists? “We’re naturally cautious about any technology that could replace human beings.” Fredrick Kunkle, a Washington Post reporter, told Wired. “But this technology seems to have taken over only some of the work that nobody else wants to do.”

Indeed, it appears that robo-journalism software is ____37____ to help humans, rather than take away their jobs.

“In the future, Heliograf could do things like searching the web to see what people are talking about, checking The Washington Post to see if that story is being ____38____, and, if not, alerting editors or just writing the piece itself, Wired reporter Joe Keoha wrote.

However, Joshua Benton at Harvard University’s Nieman Journalism Lab believes that while robo-journalism is ____39____ going to become more present in newsrooms, nothing can replace traditional human creativity.

“Good journalism is not just a matter of inputs and outputs, it is a craft that has developed over decades,” he told BBC News.

“The really difficult part of what professional journalists do — carefully ____40____ information and presenting balanced, contextualized (全景式的) stories — will be very hard for machines to master.”

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Direction: 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.

Why do some people live to be older than others? You know the standard ____41____: keeping a moderate diet, engaging in regular exercise, etc. But what effect does your personality have on your longevity? Do some kinds of personalities ____42____ longer lives? A new study in the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society looked at this question by ____43____ the personality characteristics of 246 children of people who had lived to be at least 100.

The study shows that those living the longest are more outgoing, more ____44____ and less neurotic (神经质的) than other people. Long-living women are also more likely to be sympathetic and cooperative than women with a(n) ____45____ life span. These findings are in agreement with what you would expect from the evolutionary theory: Those who like to make friends and help others can gather enough ____46____ to make it through tough times.

Interestingly, ____47____, other characteristics that you might consider advantageous had no impact on whether study participants were likely to live longer. Those who were more self-disciplined, ____48____, were no more likely to live to be very old. Also, being ____49____ to new ideas had no relationship to long life, which might explain all those bad-tempered old people who are fixed in their ways.

Whether you can successfully change your ____50____ as an adult is the subject of a longstanding psychological debate. But the new paper suggests that if you want long life, you

should 51 to be as outgoing as possible.

Unfortunately, another recent study shows that your mother's personality may also help 52 your longevity. That study looked at nearly 28,000 Norwegian mothers and found that those moms who were more anxious, depressed and angry were more likely to feed their kids 53 diets. Patterns of childhood eating can be hard to break when we're adults, which may mean that kids of depressed moms end up dying younger.

Personality isn't *destiny*(命运), and everyone knows that individuals can learn to change. But both studies show that long life isn't just a matter of your physical health but of your mental health. Therefore, it might be 54 to form those personality traits contributing to longevity through health-related behaviours, stress reduction and 55 to the challenging problems.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. statements | B. definitions | C. applications | D. explanations |
| 42. A. result from | B. lead to | C. rely on | D. consist of |
| 43. A. assessing | B. interviewing | C. examining | D. diagnosing |
| 44. A. active | B. extensive | C. persuasive | D. sensitive |
| 45. A. agreeable | B. normal | C. changeable | D. formal |
| 46. A. resources | B. associations | C. procedures | D. interactions |
| 47. A. therefore | B. however | C. furthermore | D. otherwise |
| 48. A. in other words | B. as usual | C. in addition | D. for instance |
| 49. A. resistant | B. open | C. blind | D. alert |
| 50. A. perspective | B. ambition | C. personality | D. philosophy |
| 51. A. reject | B. strive | C. claim | D. oppose |
| 52. A. extend | B. restrict | C. shorten | D. determine |
| 53. A. unhealthy | B. nutritious | C. adequate | D. moderate |
| 54. A. predictable | B. advisable | C. sustainable | D. enjoyable |
| 55. A. temptation | B. introduction | C. adaptation | D. objection |

Reading:

Cure for tiredness?

Staying up late is a potential battle between parents and kids. But the solution could be as simple as changing your meal time.

Researchers at the University of Surry, UK, found that delaying meals could help change one of the internal body clocks. Besides a "master" clock in the brain, there are clocks in other parts of the body. They are usually synchronized according to factors including light.

During the study, researchers tested 10 participants to examine the effect of changing meal times on their body clocks. The participants were given three meals – breakfast, lunch and dinner. In the first stage, participants received breakfast 30 minutes after waking. Lunch and dinner followed, after 5-hour intervals. In the second stage, each meal was delayed by 5 hours. Right after each stage, blood and fat samples were collected.

Results showed that later meal times greatly influenced blood sugar levels. A 5-hour delay in meal times caused a 5-hour delay in the internal blood sugar rhythms.

The discovery showed that meal times are in line with the body clock that controls blood

sugar levels.

This is a small study but the researchers believe the findings could help jet lag sufferers and night-shift workers.

In a study by the University of Surrey in 2013, researchers explored what happened when a person's body was changed from a normal pattern to that of a night-shift worker's.

After people work through the night, over 97 percent of the body's rhythmic genes are disrupted.

These findings explain why we feel so bad following a long flight, or after working at night, according to Simon Archer, one of the study's researchers.

"It's like living in a house. There's a clock in every room in the house and in all of those rooms those clocks are now disrupted, which of course leads to chaos in the household," fellow researcher DerkJan Dijk told the BBC.

Changing meal times didn't affect the "master" body clock – the one controlling when we get sleepy – but it can reset the body clock that controls blood sugar levels.

This wouldn't necessarily cure jet lag completely, but it might reduce the negative effects.

A study published earlier this year suggested that just a weekend camping trip could be enough to reset our body clocks. And now this latest research shows regular food schedules could play a key part too.

1. What did researchers at the University of Surrey find from their new study?
 - A. Connections between the "master" clock and clocks in other parts of the body.
 - B. Changing meal times can be enough to reset one of our body clocks.
 - C. A delay in meal times causes an irregular change in blood sugar rhythms.
 - D. Blood sugar levels are affected by when we eat rather than by our internal clocks.
2. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the new study, according to the article?
 - A. The interval between each meal being given was different.
 - B. Blood and fat samples of the two groups of participants were collected.
 - C. Participants were asked to report their feelings after each stage.
 - D. Each meal was served five hours later during the second stage.
3. What can we learn from the study by researchers at the University of Surrey from 2013?
 - A. All our body's genes would be disrupted if we worked through the night.
 - B. Our genes often become less active after a long flight or night of work.
 - C. The disruption of one gene could lead to the disruption of other genes.
 - D. A disruption to the body's rhythmic genes can cause people to feel bad.
4. According to the article, _____.
 - A. it's impossible to reduce the negative effects caused by jet lag or night work
 - B. there is more than one way to reset body clocks
 - C. the "master" body clock controls all the other body clocks
 - D. a change in meal times can reset the "master" body clock

Lesson 16 综合练习 V

Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

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

Still awake ... after 33 years

As birds awaken the early risers at dawn on the farm, one person is already up; in fact, he hasn't even been to bed. Sixty-four-year-old Thai Ngoc, from central Quang Nam province in Vietnam, claims (21)_____ (stay) awake for 33 years!

"It was after I got a fever many years ago (22)_____ my *insomnia* (失眠) started. I have tried a lot of things, like sleeping pills and Vietnamese traditional medicine, but (23)_____ of them helps, not even to get me to sleep for a few minutes," said Ngoc. But amazingly, (24)_____ the 11,700 sleepless nights since then, he has never once been sick. "Fortunately, the insomnia doesn't seem to have had a negative impact on my health. I still feel healthy and can farm like other men. I even carry two 50-kilogram bags of fertilizer for four kilometers every day." According to his wife, when Ngoc went for a medical checkup recently, his doctor said he was in perfect health though he couldn't explain (25)_____ that was the case.

Ngoc lives with his six children on his farm, (26)_____ (locate) at the foot of a mountain. He spends the day (27)_____ (feed) his pigs and chickens, and at night he often does extra farm work or guards his farm to prevent theft. His neighbor Vu said that Ngoc volunteered to help beat a drum during the night and guard the house for the relatives of the dead during funeral ceremonies (28)_____ _____ they could take a nap. Vu also said that when the villagers (29)_____ (plant) *sugar cane* (甘蔗), several people asked Ngoc to be their "alarm clock" and wake them up early in the morning to go to work as he was up anyway.

Phan Ngoc Ha, director of the Hoa Khanh Mental Hospital in Danang, said that the lack of sleep (30)_____ lasts a long time often causes health problems like anorexia, lethargy, and irritability. But, in special cases, some extreme insomniacs can still live and work normally, although this is a very small minority. Thai Ngoc is obviously one of them.

Section B

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

A. attempt	B. causes	C. creator	D. estimated	E. inspires	F. luxury
G. proverbial	H. publication	I. quick	J. resembles	K. unemployed	

Magician Harry Potter Brings Riches to Author

As the new Harry Potter story was being eagerly awaited by millions of fans all over the world, it was announced that J.K. Rowling, author of the fantasy novels that are popular with young and old alike, is now richer than the Queen of England.

Like that of her character, Harry Potter, J.K. Rowling's life 31 a fairy tale. Divorced, 32, and living in a tiny Edinburgh apartment with her infant daughter, Rowling wrote *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* at a table in a café while her daughter was sleeping. And like the 33

prince, it was her creation, Harry, who rescued her from her poor life and brought her wealth.

The novelist's first 34 was turned down by several publishers, but once accepted and published, it got enthusiastic reviews on both sides of the Atlantic, which have led to the 35 of four novels so far. They have all been translated into more than 20 languages. Now the good news is that Harry Potter, the schoolboy magician and hero of the books, has made his 36 wealthier than Queen Elizabeth II, one of the richest women in the world. The 38-year-old author is now the ninth richest woman in the U.K., with a fortune 37 at one billion dollars.

In the years since the appearance of the first Harry Potter story, J.K. Rowling has become a full-time writer and has given up her tiny two-room apartment for a Scottish mansion and 38 apartments in both Edinburgh and London. Her fans are 39 to point out that in spite of her success, or maybe because of it, she is one of the biggest donors to charity that the country has ever seen, even writing Harry Potter offshoots and giving the proceeds to her favorite 40.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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

British teenagers feel under pressure at school and worry they are too fat, according to a major international study. It finds they are among the least satisfied with their lives compared with their 41 around the world.

Researchers who conducted the study of children in 42 different countries were especially 42 15-year-old girls in England, Wales and Scotland, who appear at particular risk, suffering high stress levels and 43 about health.

The report by the World Health Organisation found that 15-year-olds in England and Wales were among the least likely to report high levels of 44 with their lives, with only children from Poland and Macedonia less satisfied.

Teenage boys and girls in England, Scotland and Wales are also among the most 45 at school. In the UK, Scottish 15-year-olds feel most pressured by schoolwork—coming second only Malta in an international table.

Dr Joanna Inchley, deputy director of the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit at the University of St Andrews, said researchers were 46 by the decline in life satisfaction among young people between the age of 11 and 15. “Particularly concerning is the increase in school-related pressure which may be 47 poorer mental wellbeing especially among 15-year-old girls,” she said. “It is essential that we look at ways of providing support to young people to help them navigate the 48 they face.”

49, the study of almost 220,000 young people across Europe and North America found that girls report poorer mental health than boys. By the age of 15 one in five girls described their health as fair or poor while half experience multiple health complaints more than once a week.

Obesity (肥胖) is higher among boys, yet girls are more likely to 50 that they are fat, with a quarter of 15-year-old girls on a diet. In England 50% of girls and 25% of boys in England are concerned they are too fat, higher than the international average of 43% for girls and 22% for boys.

One UK 51 is that rates of weekly drinking and smoking have halved in the past decade, but a third of 15-year-olds in Scotland say they have been drunk twice or more. England is the only country where 52 more girls report getting drunk on more than two occasions than

boys—31% compared with 25%.

Dr Zsuzsanna Jakab, WHO European regional director, said: “Health behaviours and social habits and attitudes acquired in the critical 53 decade of a young person’s life can carry on into adulthood and affect the entire life-course.

“In spite of considerable advances in adolescent health, such as the welcome reduction in adolescent 54 behaviours, many still face huge inequities; girls and children from poverty-stricken families consistently report poorer physical and mental health and 55 rates of physical activities than boys and children from wealthy families.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. friends | B. parents | C. peers | D. relatives |
| 42. A. concerned about | B. happy with | C. favoured over | D. dependent on |
| 43. A. prospects | B. worries | C. arguments | D. agreements |
| 44. A. disappointment | B. anxiety | C. satisfaction | D. involvement |
| 45. A. stressed | B. delighted | C. puzzled | D. engaged |
| 46. A. relieved | B. struck | C. offended | D. motivated |
| 47. A. resulting from | B. contributing to | C. relying on | D. turning down |
| 48. A. alternatives | B. sacrifices | C. challenges | D. adventures |
| 49. A. To be frank | B. In the beginning | C. All in all | D. On the whole |
| 50. A. think | B. deny | C. confirm | D. question |
| 51. A. public statement | | B. urban legend | |
| | C. fairy tale | D. success story | |
| 52. A. luckily | B. usually | C. formally | D. significantly |
| 53. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. fourth |
| 54. A. violence | B. drinking | C. addiction | D. smoking |
| 55. A. lower | B. higher | C. more normal | D. more moderate |

Section B

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

(A)

Sydney’s Opera House and Harbour Bridge went dark Saturday night as the world’s first major city turned off its lights for this year’s Earth Hour, a global campaign to raise awareness of climate change.

A lightning show was the brightest part of Sydney’s skyline during Earth Hour, which began at 8 p.m. when the lights were turned off at the city’s landmarks. Most businesses and homes were already dark as Sydney residents embraced their annual Earth Hour with candlelight dinners, beach bonfires and even a green-powered outdoor movie.

“**We’re not only talking the talk, we’re walking the walk,**” Australian Environment Minister Peter Garrett said as the hour ended. “That gives us the added bonus of reduced greenhouse gas emissions.”

During the one-hour event, Sydney was noticeably darker, though it was not a complete blackout. The business district was mostly dark; organizers said 250 of the 350 commercial buildings there had agreed to shut off their lights completely, and 94 of the top 100 companies on

the Australian stock exchange were also participating.

Australians had their own unique ways to mark the blackout as the clock struck 8 across the nation; one bar was offering free beers to customers who arrived with a black balloon to signify their carbon footprint; staff at beach bars wore solar-powered caps; a bed and breakfast offered candlelight cooking lessons; a children's hospital hosted a pajama party for its patients.

Following Australia, lights will go out in major Asian cities including Manila and Bangkok before moving to Europe and North America as the clock ticks on. One of the last major cities to participate will be San Francisco — home to the soon-to-be dimmed Golden Gate Bridge.

Organizers see the event as a way to encourage the world to conserve energy. While all lights in participating cities are unlikely to be cut, it is the symbolic darkening of monuments, businesses and individual homes they are most eagerly anticipating. Even popular search engine Google put its support behind Earth Hour, with a completely black page and the words: "We've turned the lights out. Now it's your turn."

56. What did the Sydney residents do in this Earth Hour?
- A. They watched coal-powered outdoor movies.
 - B. They enjoyed candlelight dinners at restaurants.
 - C. They went to the beach and played around the bonfires.
 - D. The hospitals held a pajama party for children.
57. How did the Australian business sector react to the one-hour event?
- A. The popular search engine Google lent its support.
 - B. 250 companies cut off their lights completely.
 - C. Most top listed companies in Australia got involved.
 - D. Few commercial buildings had a total blackout.
58. Where will the lights go out following Australia?
- A. In Bangkok.
 - B. In Paris.
 - C. In a Canadian city.
 - D. In San Francisco.
59. By "we're not only talking the talk, we're walking the walk", Peter Garrett means that _____.
- A. talking and walking are two major activities
 - B. walking is more important than talking
 - C. doing exercise is what they call for
 - D. they do what they say

(B)

Actress Paula Wilcox, now in her fifties, was best known for her role in the TV series *Man About the House*, which she starred in when she was only 19. Here she talks about things she wishes she had known then ...

- Now when I look in the mirror and think, "Oh, I'm getting older," it reminds me that I used to do the same thing when I was 19 and 20. I used to look at myself and think I looked awful. I wish I'd known what I was going to look like 30 years later, because then I might have realized how amazing I was then. I looked great but I didn't appreciate it—**what a waste!**

- I now understand that it's OK to be successful. When I was 19, I was starring on TV and making lots of money, but most of my friends were college students. I felt embarrassed and used to walk around with my hands in front of my face so as not to be recognized. I wish I'd known that it's possible to enjoy the good things about fame and that you can keep your friendships in spite of it.
- I wish I had learned sooner how to listen to people better. I used to think I had to be intelligent in social situations. If I'd know how much people appreciate being listened to, I wouldn't have tried so hard to be the life and soul of the party.
- Life has taught me that sometimes when people behave badly with you, it is because of some unhappiness that they are carrying around with them, a problem that has nothing to do with you. I wish I had been more gentle with people in that situation and not reacted so angrily. Once you find out what's really going on, the whole relationship can change.
- My dad always used to say, "Learn what you can while you are young and in school because when you are older, you either won't have enough time or won't have enough money to pay for lessons." That was good advice, and I wish I'd spent more time on my piano lessons.
- Finally, I wish I had always said yes to challenges. I'd say to young people today, if you are offered the opportunity to do something you have never done before, go for it. You might feel a little nervous, but say yes anyway.

60. By "**what a waste**" (in paragraph 2), Paula implies that she is sorry for _____.

- A. not trying her best to make her better
- B. not spending her time wisely before 30
- C. not feeling good about herself when young
- D. not doing something proper to stay young

61. What can be inferred from the passage about Paula Wilcox?

- A. She always said yes to problems and challenges.
- B. She didn't have enough time to pay for her tuition.
- C. She enjoyed listening and being listened to as well.
- D. She often got angry when people looked unhappy with her.

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

- A. Looking into the future ...
- B. Regrets, I've had a few ...
- C. Why I chose to be an actress
- D. Lessons I learnt while young