

高二英语 新编教案

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Lesson 1 时态语态

Grammar 时态语态

• Tense

现在	一般现在时 I do.	现在完成时 I have done.	现在进行时 I am doing.	现在完成进行时 I have been doing.
过去	一般过去时 I did.	过去完成时. I had done.	过去进行时 I was doing.	过去完成进行时 I had been doing.
将来	一般将来时 I shall do.	将来完成时 I shall have done.	将来进行时 I shall be doing.	将来完成进行时 I shall have been doing.
过去将来	一般过去将来时 I should do.	过去将来完成时 I should have done.	过去将来进行时 I should be doing.	过去将来完成进行时 I should have been doing.

• 难点一：现在完成时 VS 现在完成进行时

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

例：I have read the book. 我读过这本书。

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

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

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

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

(3) 现在完成时通常只陈述事实，而现在完成进行时还可表示一种感情色彩。

I have waited for two hours. 我等了两个小时。(陈述事实)

I have been waiting for two hours. 我等了两个小时。(等得好辛苦)

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

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

补充：英语中有些动词一般不用于进行时态：

- ① 表示知觉的动词：see,hear,smell,taste,notice,feel
- ② 表示态度和感情的词：believe,agree,like,hate,want
- ③ 不表示具体动作而表示抽象概念的动作：depend,seem,consist

难点二过去完成时的几个特殊用法

1. 基本原则：表示过去的过去

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

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

他刚开始演讲，听众就打断了他的。

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

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

难点三一般将来时和一般过去将来时

1、一般将来时：站在现在某一时刻，看将来发生的动作或存在的状态。

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

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

I was quite sure that they would not do that.

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

还有几种表示法: was/were going to do sth

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

was/were+doing(移动动词 come, go, leave)

3、一般将来时中要注意的问题

1) Will 和 be going to 的区别

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

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

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

--Where is the telephone book?

--I will go and get it for you.

③ 在表示即将发生的事, 两者区别不大。

What is going to happen? What will happen?

④ 在不受人的主观意愿影响的单纯将来, 一般多用 will

Tomorrow will be a April Fool's Day.

⑤ 在正式的通知, 如在新闻媒体公布的官方信息或天气预报中用 will。

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

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

Look at the clouds, it is going to rain.

2) 用现在时表示将来时

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

Uncle Wang is coming. They are leaving for Shanghai.

3) 用一般现在时表示将来

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

② 在时间和条件状语从句中, 都可用一般现在时表示将来。

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

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

5) 几个由 here, there 开头的句子, 要用一般现在时

There goes the bell. Here comes the teacher.

• The passive voice

主动形式表被动意义

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

The steel feels cold.

His plan proved (to be) practical.

It has gone bad.

2. 表示开始、结束、运动的动词。

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

Work began at 7 o'clock this morning.

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

3. 表示主语的某种属性特征的动词

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

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

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

Your pen writes smoothly. 你的笔好写。

1. 不能用于被动语态的动词和词组，

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

2. 一些常用经典被动句型：

It is said..., 据说.....

It is reported..., 据报道

It is widely believed..., 人们普遍认为

It is roughly estimated..., 据粗略估计

作业： Exercises for grammar

1. The real reason why prices _____(be), and still are, too high is complex, and no short discussion can satisfactorily explain this problem.
2. I wasn't able to hide my eagerness when I _____(ask), "What do you wish me to do now?"
3. He must have sensed that I _____(look) at him. He suddenly glanced at me and said quietly, "Why are you staring at me like that?"
4. I had a strong desire to reach in and play with the toy, but _____(hold) back thankfully by the shop window.
- 5.— Did you enjoy the party?
— Yes. We _____(treat) well by our hosts.
6. In the last few years, China _____(make) great achievements in environmental protection.
7. — Did you have difficulty finding Ann's house?
— Not really. She _____(give) us clear directions and we were able to find it easily.
- 8.— Dr. Jackson is not in his office at the moment.
— All right. I _____(call) him later.
9. Jack _____(work) in the lab when the power cut occurred.
10. Dashan, who _____(learn) crosstalk, the Chinese comedic tradition, for decades, wants to mix it up with the Western stand-up tradition.
11. Silk _____(become) one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.
12. According to China's Ministry of Health, HIV and AIDS cases in China _____(rise) by about 30% since 2005.

英语模块系列训练 1

I. Grammar

1

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

The Eiffel Tower is named (3) _____ the man who designed it. It was built for the 1889 World Exposition in Paris, (4) _____ was held in celebration of the French Revolution in 1789. It took about

twenty-six months to construct the Eiffel Tower. At that time, it was the tallest building in the world at 300 meters (5) _____ height.

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

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

2

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

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

II. Vocabulary

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

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

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

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

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

III. Cloze

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

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

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

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

IV. Reading comprehension

(A)

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

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another.

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

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

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

1. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.
 - A) their social roles are quite different
 - B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions.
 - C) boys like to play with their fathers and girls with their mothers.
 - D) they like challenging activities.
2. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
 - A) The craftsmanship in toy making has remained essentially unchanged.
 - B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
 - C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
 - D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
3. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.
 - A) follow a direct line of ascent.
 - B) also appeal greatly to adults.
 - C) are not characterized by technological progress.
 - D) reflect the pace of social progress.
4. The author uses the example of a rattle to show that _____.
 - A) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials.
 - B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology.
 - C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making.
 - D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the times

B

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

century. However, many scientists are convinced that other less controversial alternatives such as solar and wind power, which convert heat or mechanical energy directly into electricity, will provide a “clean” energy for future generations early in the new century.

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

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

5. The phrase “these alternatives” (in paragraph 1) refers to ____.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. solar and wind power | B. oil and coal |
| C. nuclear and hydroelectric power | D. petroleum and natural gas |
6. It can be learned from the passage that in some European countries hydroelectric power ____.
- A. is providing less electricity than nuclear energy
- B. is less controversial than solar power
- C. has replaced fossil fuels
- D. has not produced any environmental problems
7. According to the passage, which of the following statements about electricity is true?
- A. It is not widely used compared with energy produced from hydrogen.
- B. It can be obtained by converting wind power at low costs everywhere.
- C. It supplies less than a quarter of the total energy needs in most industrialized countries.
- D. It will become a promising energy in the next few countries.
8. According to the passage, scientists are greatly interested in biological fuels because ____.
- A. they will provide a long-term solution to coal liquefaction
- B. they are essentially hydrogen-based fuels
- C. they can be made from accessible natural materials
- D. they can be produced on a large scale
9. What will the next paragraph most probably discuss if the passage continues?
- A. Coal liquefaction as a solution to energy problem.
- B. The production of biologically derived chemical fuels.
- C. The difficulties in developing portable chemical fuels.

D. Hydrogen as an ideal replacement for chemical fuels in the future.

V. Translation

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

Lesson 2 非谓语动词（动名词，不定式，分词）

非谓语动词的形式变化

非谓语	形式	
动名词	主动式	doing
	被动式	being done
	完成式	having done/having been done
现在分词	一般式	doing
	完成式	having done
过去分词	一般式	done
	进行式	being done
	完成式	having been done
动词不定式	一般式	to do/to be done
	进行式	to be doing
	完成式	to have done/to have been done

非谓语动词的语法功能

所能充当的成分		主语	表语	宾语	宾语补足语	定语	状语
V-ing 形式	现在分词		Δ		Δ	Δ	Δ
	动名词	Δ	Δ	Δ		Δ	
不定式 (to do)		Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ

过去分词(done)		Δ		Δ	Δ	Δ
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考点 1: 动名词和不定式作宾语

情况		常用动词	
只接不定式 做宾语的动词		hope, want, offer, long, fail, expect, wish, ask, decide, pretend, manage, agree, afford, determine, promise, happen	
只接动名词 做宾语的动词 或短语		mind, miss, enjoy, imagine, practise, suggest, finish, escape, excuse, appreciate, admit, prevent, keep, dislike, avoid, risk, resist feel like, succeed in, be fond of, object to, get down to, be engaged in, insist on, think of, be proud of, take pride in, set about, be afraid of, be tired of, look forward to, devote oneself to, be worth, be busy, pay attention to, stick to	
两者都可以	意义基本相同	begin, start, like, love, hate, prefer, continue (接不定式多指具体的动作, 接动名词多指一般或习惯行为) need, want, require (主语与动名词之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系, 接动名词主动形式表示被动意义, 若接不定式则应用被动形式)	
	意义相反	stop to do	stop doing
	意义不同	remember/forget/regret to do remember/forget/regret doing	go on to do go on doing
		try to do try doing can't help (to) do can't help doing	mean to do mean doing be considered to have done consider...to be consider doing

考点 2 分词、不定式作宾语补足语的区别

分类	常见动词	与宾语的逻辑关系及时间概念	例句
不定式	ask, beg, expect, get, order, tell, want, wish, encourage	主谓关系, 强调动作将发生或已经完成	I asked to be sent to the countryside. I heard him call me several times.
	have, notice, see, watch, hear, feel, let, make		
现在分词	notice, see, watch, hear, find, keep, have, feel	主谓关系, 强调动作正在进行, 尚未完成	I found her listening to the radio.
过去分词		动宾关系, 动作已经完成, 多强调状态	We found the village greatly changed.

I often hear him _____(sing) the song.
I often hear the song _____(sing).
I heard him _____(sing) the song when I passed by.

考点 3 分词和动词不定式作状语的区别

分词作状语, 除表示伴随之外还表示时间、让步或条件。

动词不定式作状语时, 除了表示目的, 还表示结果、情感或心理状态原因。尤其注意表示特性的形容词(comfortable, difficult, easy 等)后接的不定式要用主动形式表示被动意义。

- ① _____(turn) to the right, you will find the hospital.
- ② _____(give) more time, I will finish the work.

考点 4 现在分词与过去分词的区别

现在分词作定语、宾语补足语、状语时, 与它所补充说明的名词之间是主动关系; 而过去分词作定语、宾语补足语、状语时, 与它所补充说明的名词之间是被动关系。

_____(see) from the top of the hill, the people on the street look like ants.
_____(see) the scene, the people on the street let out a cry of joy.

考点 5 一致性

不定式和分词的逻辑主语必须与主句的主语保持一致, 否则只能用从句或独立主格结构。

Practice:

完成下列句子:

- ① _____ the film(看电影的时候), he cried.
 ② _____ the film(看电影的时候), tears came down his face.

考点 6 with 复合结构

with 后面的宾补可以是形容词、副词、介词短语、现在分词(表主动)、过去分词(表被动)、不定式(表将来)。with 复合结构在句中作原因或伴随状语, 还可以作定语。

Practice:

用所给词的适当形式填空:

- ① With a lot of homework _____ (finish), I can't go with you.
 ② With a lot of homework _____ (finish), I went home and had a rest.
 ③ With a boy _____ (help) us, we found the place easily.

考点 7 独立主格结构

独立主格结构的构成:

- ① 名词(代词)+现在分词(与前面构成主动关系);
 ② 名词(代词)+过去分词(与前面构成被动关系);
 ③ 名词(代词)+不定式(表将来);
 ④ 名词(代词)+副词;
 ⑤ 名词(代词)+形容词;
 ⑥ 名词(代词)+介词短语;
 ⑦ 名词(代词)+名词。

Weather permitting, we are going to visit you tomorrow.

The test finished, we began our holiday.

There being no bus, we had to walk home.

He came into the room, his ears red with cold.

He came out of the library, a large book under his arm.

The villagers, most of them women and children, were killed that night.

Practice:

完成下列句子:

- ① Many people were missing, most of _____ women.
 = Many people were missing, most of _____ were women.
 ② Time _____ (permit)(= If time permits), we will go there.

考点 8 被动形式表主动意义的几个动词

be seated = sit, be located = lie, be dressed in = wear, be left = remain, be devoted to = devote oneself to.

Practice:

用所给词的适当形式填空:

- ① Do you know the girl _____ (seat) under the tree?
 ② There are many problems _____ (remain) to be solved.
 There are many problems _____ (leave) unsolved.

考点 9 判断表示原因、伴随、结果还是表目的

I explained the theory as clearly as possible, _____ to make it easy _____.

- A. to hope; to understand B. hoped; understood C. hoping; to understand D. to hope; to be understood

Practice:

用所给词的适当形式填空:

- 1) Jane pretended _____(write) when her mother came in.
- 2) I can hardly imagine Peter _____(sail) across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.
- 3) I'm so busy that I can't help _____(clean) the house with you.
- 4) After we finished our homework, we went on _____(review) the new lesson.
- 5) I heard the song _____(sing) when I passed by.
- 6) He was excited _____(hear) the news.
- 7) He did all he could _____(help) people in need.
- 8) The place he referred to is hard _____(find).
- 9) The room _____(face) south is our classroom.
- 10) The room _____(paint) white is mine.
- 11) When I returned, I found the door _____(lock).
- 12) When I returned, I found him _____(watch) TV.
- 13) _____(devote) to science, he will be remembered forever.
- 14) _____(devote) all his life to science, he will be remembered forever.
- 15) Time _____(give)(=If time is given), I will finish it alone.

英语模块系列训练 2

I. Grammar

1

Do you want a friend (1) _____ you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh (2) _____ you, or would not understand what you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her (3) _____ (good) friend. Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide (4) _____ they would be caught by the German Nazis. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months (5) _____ they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set (6) _____ a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary (7) _____ to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read how she felt after being in the (8) _____ (hide) place since July 1942.

Thursday 15th June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long (9) _____ I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember (10) _____ there was a time (11) _____ a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me crazy. That's changed since I came here.

For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake (12) _____ purpose until half past eleven in order to have (13) _____ good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open, I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I (14) _____ (see) the night face to face.

Sadly, I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains (15) _____ (hang) before very busy windows. (16) _____ is no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

II. Vocabulary

A. technically	B. potential	C. gap	D. situation
E. extreme	F. primarily	G. creating	H. ignoring
I. purchase	J. independence	K. volunteer	

The flood of women into the job market boosted economic growth and changed U.S. society in many ways. Many in-home jobs that used to be done 1 by women— ranging from family shopping to preparing meals to doing 2 work— still need to be done by someone. Husbands and children now do some of these jobs, a 3 that has changed the target market for many products. Or a working woman may face a crushing “poverty of time” and look for help elsewhere, 4 opportunities for producers of frozen meals, child care centers, dry cleaners, financial services, and the like.

Although there is still a big wage 5 between men and women, the income working women gives them new 6 and buying power. For example, women now 7 about half of all cars. Not long ago, many cars dealers insulted women shoppers by 8 them or suggesting that they come back with their husbands. Now car companies have realized that women are 9 customers. It’s interesting that some leading Japanese car dealers were the first to really pay attention to women customers. In Japan, fewer women have jobs or buy cars — the Japanese society is still very much male—oriented. Perhaps it was the 10 contrast with Japanese society that prompted American firms to pay more attention to women buyers.

III. Cloze

German Prime Minister Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his 1 and diplomatic talent, but his contributions to the society include many of today’s social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, 2 other European nations, 3 an unusual outbreak of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing 4. 5 in part by Christian sympathy for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to get the 6 of the socialist labor movement, Bismarck 7 the world’s first worker’s compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the 8 industrial nation in the world that lacked workers’ compensation insurance. American’s injured workers could seek 9 in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. 10, employees had to prove that their injuries directly 11 employer’s lack of care and they themselves were ignorant about potential danger in the workplace. The first state workers’ compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon 12 throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not 13 the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national 14 to study the problems workers’ compensation. Two years later, the committee issued 19 key recommendations, 15 one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states’ average weekly wages.

	1. A. artistic	B. literary	C. military	D. economic
	2. A. along with	B. other than	C. apart from	D. rather than
	3. A. experimented	B. explored	C. experienced	D. excluded
	4. A. urbanization	B. revolution	C. evolution	D. industrialization

	5. A. Inspired	B. Touched	C. Organized	D. Motivated
	6. A. feedback	B. statement	C. proof	D. support
	7. A. discovered	B. created	C. uncovered	D. revealed
	8. A. unique	B. only	C. powerful	D. most
	9. A. rights	B. help	C. compensation	D. support
	10. A. For example	B. However	C. Consequently	D. Moreover
	11. A. resulted in	B. stood for	C. resulted from	D. deal with
	12. A. spread	B. promoted	C. stretched	D. placed
	13. A. put up with	B. face up to	C. benefit from	D. keep up with
	14. A. community	B. committee	C. authority	D. government
	15. A. including	B. insisting	C. installing	D. investing

IV. Reading Comprehension

(A)

New crime prediction software should reduce not only the murder rate, but the rate of other crimes. Developed by Richard Berk, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, the software has already used in Baltimore and Philadelphia to predict which individuals on probation(缓刑) or parole(假释) are most likely to murder and to be murdered.

“When a person goes on probation or parole he is supervised by an officer. The question is ‘what level of supervision is appropriate?’” said Berk. It used to be that parole officers used the person’s criminal record, and their judgment to make decisions.

“This research replaces those *seat-of-the-pants calculations*,” he said.

Technology helps determine level of supervision. On average there is one murder for every 100,000 people. Even among high-risk groups the murder rate is one in 100. Predicting such a rare event is very difficult, but advances in computer technology works.

Years ago, the researchers made a data set of more than 60,000 various crimes. Using the software they developed, they found some much more likely to commit murder when paroled or probated. They could identify eight future murderers out of 100.

Berk’s software examines roughly two dozen variables(可变因素), from criminal record to geographic location. The type of crimes, and more importantly, the age at which that crime was committed, were two of the most predictive variables.

“People assume that if someone murdered then they will murder in the future,” said Berk. “What really matters is what that person did as a young individual. Predicting future crimes sounds well. But we aren’t anywhere near being able to do that.”

“Berk’s scientific answer leaves policymakers with difficult questions. By labeling one group of people as high risk, and supervise them closely, there should be fewer murders, which the potential victims should be happy about. It also means that those high-risk individuals will be supervised more aggressively. For human rights advocates, that means punishing people who, most likely, will not commit a crime in the future,” said Bushway. “It comes down to a question of whether you would rather make these errors or those errors.”

1. The underlined words (in Para.3) probably mean___.

- A. calculations based on subjective opinions
 - B. calculations based on widespread voting
 - C. calculations made by advanced technology
 - D. calculations based on serious considering
2. For 650 people with crime records, how many potential murderers would the software find?
- A. 6.5. B. 13. C. 52. D. 65.
3. From Para 7, we can infer that_____.
- A. the technology developed by Richard Berk will soon be widely used in the US
 - B. the technology would not be widely accepted in the short term
 - C. whether a person murders or not largely decided by his upbringing while young
 - D. if a person murdered when he was fifty, he is sure to murder again while on probation
4. Bushway’s attitude to the technology put forward by Richard Berk is _____.
- A. positive B. negative C. objective D. indifferent
5. Which would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Closely Supervise Potential Murders
 - B. Measures Taken to Prevent Criminal Behavior
 - C. Technology Revolutionizes Judges’ Way of Working
 - D. Software is Developed to Predict Criminal Behavior

(B)

The holidays are a time to give. These charities—and many more—are looking for volunteers and donations.

World Wildlife Fund

The World Wildlife Fund is helping to protect endangered species through the Symbolic Species Adoption program. Those who “adopt” an animal will receive an adoption certificate and a photo of their species. Anyone can support endangered species year round by buying WWF apparel(服装).

DoSomething.org

This month, Dosomething.org launched their holiday campaign, “Grandparents Gone Wired”. The goal of the campaign is to make it easier for senior citizens to keep in touch with their loved ones using the Internet. Teens can volunteer to help seniors in their community. Volunteers are able to win prizes and scholarships.

Coins for Change

Disney’s Club Penguin, a virtual gaming site for kids, launched its annual Coins for Change campaign this month. From Dec. 15 to Dec. 27, Club Penguin players can donate virtual coins to real-world causes. If players reach the donation goal, Club Penguin will donate \$2 million to charity projects.

Toys for Tots

Each year, the U.S. Marine Corps Toys Program collects new, unwrapped toys for the holidays. Communities across the nation host Toys for Tots drives around the holiday season. The toys collected are given as gifts to needy children so they can experience the joy of Christmas.

American Red Cross

All you need is a pen and a piece of paper. The American Red Cross Holiday Mail Heroes Program is

collecting handwritten card to send to members of the U.S. Armed Forces during the holidays. The charity has also set up a Holiday Giving Catalog where you can buy personal gifts, such as babysitting lessons.

The Warm Coats & Warm Hearts Drive

The Warm Coats & Warm Hearts Drive is a non-profit organization sponsored by ABC's Good Morning America and Burlington Coat Factory. During the holiday season Burlington stores collect gently worn coats. The donated coats are given to people in need to keep warm during the winter.

6. David, 8, is fond of playing virtual games. Which charity should he attend?

- A. Coins for Change.
- B. Toys for Tots.
- C. DoSomething.org.
- D. American Red Cross.

7. Handwritten cards for members of the U.S. Armed Forces are collected by_____.

- A. Disney's Club Penguin
- B. the Warm Coats& Warm Hearts Drive
- C. the U.S. Marine Corps Toys for Tots Program
- D. the American Red Cross Holiday Mail for Heroes Program

8. From the passage we can learn that_____.

- A. Club Penguin donates \$2 million to charity projects yearly
- B. old toys collected are given to needy children as gifts
- C. teens can help seniors contact their family members online
- D. whoever donates warm coats is likely to win scholarships

III. Translation

- 1. 那些流感患者必须与其他人隔离开来。(infect)
- 2. 良好的外语和丰富的工作经验使他能胜任这个岗位。(qualify)
- 3. 他之所以一事无成就是因为他经常错失良机。(reason)
- 4. 据估计今年将有百分之二十的大学毕业生就业困难。(It)
- 5. 尽管语言训练要求高，挑战大，但是他仍然相信只要坚持练习，终将梦想成真。(In spite of)

Lesson 3 非谓语动词

形式三种。其共同特点是：

- ①都不能单独作谓语。
- ②都没有人称和数的变化，即不受主语的限定。
- ③无论在句中担任何种句子成分，它们都保留着动词的部分语法特征，都可带有自己的宾语和状语(从而构成非谓语动词短语)，不定式和动词-ing形式还有时态和语态的变化。

一、非谓语动词的种类和基本形式(以 do 为例)

时态	语态		被动式	表示的意义
	主动式	被动式		
不定式	一般式	to do	to be done	经常、一般或将来
	完成式	to have done	to have been done	在谓语动词之前发生
	进行式	to be doing	无	在谓语动作发生时正在进行
v.-ing	一般式	doing	being done	经常、一般或进行
	完成式	having done	having been done	在谓语动词之前发生
v.-ed	一般式	done (只有一种形式)		经常、一般或完成

注：1.只有及物动词的非谓语动词才有被动式，不及物动词无被动式。

- 2. 非谓语动词(不定式、v.-ing 和 v.-ed 形式)的一般式(to do; doing; done)，都可表经常性或一般性的动作。它们的一般式还有各自特有的意义：①不定式一般式还可表示将来。②v.-ing 形式一般式还可表示进行或所修饰名词的用途或与谓语动词同时。③v.-ed 形式还可表示完成。
- 3. 当谓语动作发生时，不定式动作正在进行，使用其进行式。
- 4. 当非谓语动词的动作在谓语动作之前发生时，用非谓语动词的完成式，强调动作先后或表示动作的延续等；不强调动作先后时用非谓语动词的一般式。

二、非谓语动词句法功能(句子成分)比较

功能类别	主语	宾语	宾补	表语	定语	状语
动词不定式	√	√	√	√	√	√
v.-ing 形式	√	√	√	√	√	√
v.-ed 形式	×	×	√	√	√	√
注：v.-ed 形式(过去分词)不具有名词的特征/特性，不能作主语和宾语。非谓语动词都不能充当谓语。						
动词不定式	1.To meet you is glad.(主语) =It's glad to meet you.(主语) 2. I want to meet you.(宾语) 3. I want him to meet you.(宾补)			4.My hope is to meet you.(表语) 5. He is the man to meet you.(定语) 6. I am glad to meet you.(原因状语) 7. I came here to meet you.(目的状语)		
v.-ing 形式	1.Swimming is his hobby.(主语) 2. He enjoys swimming.(宾语) 3. I found him swimming there.(宾补)			4.His favorite sport is swimming.(表语) 5. He is the man swimming there		

		just now.(定语) 6. Swimming in summer, we can get cool.(状语)
v.-ed 形式	1.This glass is broken.(表语) 2. This is a broken glass.(定语) 3. I found the glass broken.(宾补)	4.Broken by Tom, the glass can't be used.(状语) 5. He came in, followed by his wife.(状语) ▲v.-ed 形式不作主语和宾语。

考点一 非谓语动词作宾语

不定式与 v.-ing 形式作宾语多数属于动词句式和搭配问题。

一、只接不定式的动词(短语)记忆口诀

四个希望三答应(hope, wish, expect, long; agree, promise, undertake);

五个想要巧安排(aim, intend, plan, want, desire; arrange);

设法学会做决定(manage, learn, decide, determine);

企图假装要选择(attempt, pretend, choose);

提供要求别拒绝(offer, demand, refuse);

威胁准备不失败(threaten, prepare, fail);

着手/开始做某事(set out to do = set about doing);

逐渐/慢慢干某事(come to do sth.= grow to do sth.= get to do sth.)(此条不是宾语)。

如: I can't afford to buy such a type of TV set.

我买不起这种型号的电视机。

I have come to realize how important it is to learn English well.

我已经逐步认识到学好英语是多么重要。

二、通常要接 v.-ing 形式(而不接不定式)作宾语的动词(短语)记忆口诀

承认冒险别继续(admit, risk, keep);

理解原谅和感激(understand, excuse, appreciate);

推迟享受真可惜(delay, postpone, enjoy);

完成想象又建议(finish, imagine, suggest, advise);

避免介意别延期(avoid, escape, mind, put off);

错过宽恕不考虑(miss, forgive, consider);

允许抵制或放弃(allow, permit, resist, stand, give up);

坚持提到与练习(insist on, mention, practice)。

如: The bird missed being shot and flew away.

那只鸟儿没被打中, 飞走了。

We all suggested going to the riverside for a picnic on such a fine day.

当时我们都提议在这样一个明媚的日子到河边去野餐。

I can't stand working with her, for she is always talking while working.

我不能忍受和她一起工作, 她工作期间老是说话。

三、几乎所有介词, 都能用 v.-ing 形式作宾语, 其中很多都是固定搭配

①v.-ing 形式作介词的宾语:

be interested in doing 对……感兴趣

be good at doing 擅长

be tired of doing 厌倦

set about doing 着手, 开始

dream of doing 梦想

complain about doing 抱怨
 insist on doing 坚持
 apologize for doing 为……抱歉
 succeed in doing 在……成功
 feel like doing 喜欢
 have difficulty (in)doing 做某事有困难
 = have trouble (in)doing 做某事有困难
 have a hard time (in)doing 艰难做某事
 have a good time (in)doing 愉快做某事
 spend some time (in)doing 花时间做某事

②v.-ing 形式作介词 to 的宾语:

look forward to doing 期待
 contribute to doing 有助于
 get/be used to doing 习惯
 be accustomed to doing 习惯于
 admit to doing 承认
 get down to doing 着手
 pay attention to doing 注意
 stick to doing 坚持
 be devoted to doing 专心于
 be equal to doing 胜任
 object to doing 反对
 be opposed to doing 反对
 lead to doing 导致

如: How about the two of us taking a walk in the garden?

我们两个在花园里散散步吧?

On arriving there, we got down to doing the job.

一到达那里,我们就着手工作。

My English teacher has devoted all his life to teaching.

我的英语老师把一生都献给了教育事业。

You should pay attention to his operating this machine.

你们应注意他操作这部机器的步骤。

四、既可接不定式又可接 v.-ing 形式作宾语, 意义基本一样的动词

1. 一些表示喜好的动词 like 等, 用不定式和 v.-ing 形式作宾语, 意义相差不大。

区别: ①like, love, prefer, hate 后表示一般的、抽象的动作时后接 v.-ing 形式; 表示将来的、具体的动作时后接不定式。

②-'d like/'-d love/'-d prefer + to do sth.(即: 有 would, should 时, 用不定式)。

Swimming is my favorite sport and I like swimming every day, but I don't like to swim (具体)today, I would like to swim(将来)tomorrow.

2. 表示开始的动词(begin 等), 用不定式和 v.-ing 形式作宾语, 意义相差不大。

区别: ①begin/start 本身为进行式时, 后接 to do sth.(即: be beginning/starting to do sth.)。

②begin/start 后为 realize/understand/see/know 等心理状态的动词时只用不定式。

③begin/start 前的主语为物时后接 to do sth.。

如: I was about to leave when the telephone began to ring.

当时我正要离开时, 突然电话响了。

The train was beginning to move slowly when we got to the train station.

当我们到达火车站时，火车开始慢慢启动了。

They began to understand each other from then on.

从那时起，他们就开始相互理解对方了。

五、既可接不定式又可接 v.-ing 形式(作宾语)，意义完全不同的动词

1. remember to do 记住(将来)要做的事

remember doing 记得(曾)做过某事

2. forget to do 忘记要做的事(尚未做)

forget doing 忘记做过某事(已做过)

3. regret to do 对现在的事“抱歉，遗憾”

regret doing 后悔做过某事

4. stop to do 停下来去做某事

stop doing 停止做某事(正在做的事)

5. try to do 设法、尽力做某事(表“目的”)

try doing 试着做某事(试一试，表“手段”)

6. go on to do 接着做另一件事

go on doing 继续做同一件事

7. mean to do 想干，打算干

mean doing 意味着，意思是，就是

如：He regretted to say that he couldn't stay here any longer.(遗憾地将告知)

He regretted buying the book from the bookstore.(后悔买了)

六、need, want, require, deserve (表示需要；值得)后跟 doing 表示被动意义，相当于不定式的被动式。

be worth 后用 v.-ing 的主动形式(doing)表示被动意义，而 worthy 则需用被动形式。

如：Many problems now want/need/require dealing with/to be dealt with.现在许多问题需要处理。

The man who wanted to steal money deserved punishing.(=deserved to be punished)

想偷钱的人应受到惩罚。

The child is worth teaching.这个孩子值得教。

=The child is worthy to be taught.

=The child is worthy of being taught.

考点二 非谓语动词作定语

动词不定式、v.-ing 形式和 v.-ed 形式都可以作定语。

一、动词不定式作定语

动词不定式作定语常表示该动作尚未发生。不定式常用于 ability, chance, idea, fact, promise, attempt, belief 等抽象名词后作定语；不定式常用于不定代词或被 the first/next/only/last 等修饰的名词后作定语；如果作定语的不定式与被修饰的名词有动宾关系，在不及物动词后通常要加上适当的介词。

如：He has become the first to go abroad in our town.

他已经成为我们镇上第一个出国的人。

He wanted to find a house to live in.

他想找个房子居住。

二、v.-ing 形式作定语

1. v.-ing 形式作定语表示被修饰词的用途，与被修饰词之间不存在逻辑上的主谓关系。

A sleeping pill will help you to fall asleep quickly.

一片安眠药会帮助你很快入睡。

2. 当被修饰的名词与分词为主动关系时，用 v.-ing 形式；当为被动关系且表示动作正在进行时用 being done；v.-ing 形式的完成式不作定语。v.-ing 形式作定语一般要求其动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生或是在说话时该动作正在进行，否则就用定语从句。

如：The houses being built are for the students.

正在盖的这些房子是给学生的。

He is the man who visited our town last week.

他就是上周来我们镇上的那个人。

三、过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语与被修饰词之间存在逻辑上的被动关系，表示动作已完成。及物动词的过去分词作定语表示被动和完成，少数不及物动词的过去分词作定语只表示完成，不表被动。

如：The retired worker is sweeping the fallen leaves on the road.这位退休工人正在扫路上的落叶。

Lost time is never found again.时光一去不复返。

四、表示被动意义的非谓语动词作定语的区别

done 表示(被动)完成，being done 表示(被动)进行，to be done 表示(被动)将来。

a problem discussed 一个讨论过的问题

a problem being discussed 一个正在被讨论的问题

a problem to be discussed 一个将要被讨论的问题

提示：v.-ing 形式的完成式一般不用作限制性定语。

考点三 非谓语动词作状语

一、非谓语动词作状语的基本原则

非谓语动词作状语，其逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致，与句子的主语之间要么有主动关系，要么有被动关系，否则为错句，这是一条基本原则，务必牢记。

(错误)When hearing the news, tears came to her eyes.

(正确)When she heard the news, tears came to her eyes.

二、不定式、v.-ing 形式和 v.-ed 形式作状语的区别

1. 作目的状语只用 to do, 不定式前不用标点与句子隔开。

如：Let's hurry so as not to be late for the meeting.

We must work harder to finish the task on time.

为了完成任务，我们必须更加努力地工作。

2. 作方式/伴随状语不用 to do。

Professor Wang stood there, surrounded by many students.

3. 作时间状语不用 to do。

Walking in the street, I met an old friend of mine.

4. 作原因状语非谓语动词都可用，注意不定式一般在句末。

Being shy, the girl dared not answer the teacher's questions.因为害羞，那个女孩不敢回答老师的问题。

I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long.

很抱歉让你等这么久。

5. 作结果状语，在句末用不定式表示出人意料的结果，用 v.-ing 表示必然的结果。常用不定式短语作结果状语的有：be...enough to do sth., too...to do sth., so...as to do sth., such...as to do sth.等。

We went to the station in a hurry, only to find the train had left.

我们匆匆忙忙到了车站，结果发现火车已经离站了。(出人意料的结果)

Her husband died, (only)leaving her 5 children.(必然结果)

He is so kind as to help me with my English.

=He is so kind that he helps me with my English.

他太好了，帮我学英语。

6. 作条件状语表示“如果”“……的话”。

Saving enough money, you can travel abroad.

7. 作让步状语表示“虽然，尽管”“不管，无论”等。

Having been helped for a long time, he has made little progress.(主语是 v.-ing 动作的承受者)

尽管被帮助了很长时间，但他也没有取得进步。

三、“我行我素”的独立成分作状语为固定用法

Judging from/by... 从……判定

Generally speaking 一般地讲

given (that)考虑到, 假设

considering (that)考虑到

supposing/suppose (that)假如

providing/provided (that)假定

to tell the truth 老实说

to begin with/to start with 首先

to be honest 老实说

seeing (that)既然

这种结构用来表示说话人的态度、立场和观点, 是一种固定习惯用法, 在句子中不受(非谓语动词作状语, 其逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致)这一原则限制, 其形式一般不可改变。

如: Judging from his clothes, he is other than rich.

To tell you the truth, the film was a great success.

考点四 非谓语动词作主语和表语

一、非谓语动词(不定式与 v.-ing 形式)作主语

v.-ing 形式与不定式都可作主语。一般来说, v.-ing 形式与不定式作主语和表语没有多大区别, 可以互换。但要注意以下几点:

1. 表示一般的、抽象的(时间概念不强的)动作时用 v.-ing 形式。
2. 表示将来的、具体的一次性动作时用不定式。
3. Being done 形式作主语时 being 不可省略, 因为 v.-ed 形式(done)不能作主语。
4. 有形式主语 it 时: ①一般用不定式; ②It is no use/no good doing sth.中用 v.-ing。

如: Walking is a good form of exercise for both young and old.(泛指任何人的行为)

To travel to the moon by spaceship is my dream.(将来)

Being exposed to the sun for so long will do harm to our skin.

暴露在阳光下很长时间对我们皮肤有害。(Being done 形式作主语时 being 不可省略)

It's no use crying over spilt milk.事已至此, 后悔无用。(覆水难收。)

二、非谓语动词(不定式、动词-ing 形式、v.-ed)作表语

1. 不定式和 v.-ing 形式都可作表语, v.-ing 形式作表语多指抽象的动作, 可以是多次的、经常性的行为; 不定式作表语多表示具体的、一次的动作。

如: His favorite sport is swimming.

他最喜欢的运动是游泳。(泛指游泳)

Your task today is to wash the curtains.

你今天的任务是洗窗帘。(指一次具体的工作)

2. remain 后的非谓语动词形式:

remain 作“仍然是”讲, 后面可加现在分词或过去分词作表语。

如: She remained standing though we repeatedly asked her to sit down.

虽然我们三番五次地请她坐下, 但她还是站着。

The true author of the book remains unknown.

这本书真正的作者依然不详。

注意: ①sb.remains seated/sitting 仍然坐着

②sth.remains to be seen 视情况而定(被动将来)

考点五 非谓语动词作补语

非谓语动词(不定式、v.-ing 形式和过去分词)作宾补, 大多属于动词搭配问题, 有的动词只能用一种非谓语形式作宾补, 有的动词可有二种或三种形式作宾补。含有宾补的句子变为被动句后, 原来的宾补变为主

补。

一、常带不定式作宾语补足语的动词(短语)

warn sb.(not)to do sth.警告某人(不)做……

help sb.(to)do sth.帮助某人做……

want/order sb.to do sth.希望/命令某人做……

want/order sth.(to be)done 希望/命令被做某人做……

wait for sb.to do sth.等待某人做……

call on sb.to do sth.号召某人做……

long for sb.to do sth.渴望某人做……

depend on sb.to do sth.依靠某人做……

如: I often help my mother (to)do housework at home.

我在家里经常帮我母亲做家务。

二、感官动词及 catch 与 smell 后非谓语动词作宾补

1. (感官动词+宾语+宾补)see, watch, notice, hear, observe, look at, listen to, feel

①宾补 do(省 to): 指经常性或一次性全过程

②宾补 doing: 指动作正在进行

③宾补 done: 表示被动(少用 being done/be done)

如: The children in the classroom attentively listened to the teacher speaking.

教室里的孩子们当时都在聚精会神地听老师讲话。

Walking in the street, I felt my shoulder patted from behind.

走在街上时, 我感到有人从我身后拍了我的肩膀。

2. catch sb. doing sth.(发觉/撞见某人干某事)

如: When I was walking in the street yesterday, I caught two dogs fighting.

昨天在街上散步的时候, 我撞见两条狗正在打架。

3. smell sth. burning 闻到烧焦的味道

三、使役动词后非谓语动词作宾补

1. have+宾语+宾补:

have+宾语+done (表被动), “请人干”, “宾语遭受”, “使……得以/得到”。

have+宾语+do sth. (表主动), “让……干”, 指一次性全过程。

have+宾语+doing sth.(+延续时间状语), 表主动, “使……反复不停地进行”; 否定句或反问句中, 表示“不听任、不容忍……反复发生”。

如: I can't have you speaking like that about your father.

我不允许你这样说你的父亲。

2. get+宾语+宾补:

get+宾语+done 使……被做 = have+宾语+done

get+宾语+to do sth. 使……做……

get+宾语+doing sth.使……开始做……

如: Can you really get the old car going again?

你真的能让这部老车再跑起来?

3. make sb.do sth.

make oneself understood/heard/known

make oneself not recognized

如: The workers were made to work 12 hours a day.(补上不定式符号, to work 作主补)

那个老板强迫工人一天工作十二个小时。

Speak louder in order to make yourself heard clearly.

大点声讲, 以便让人清楚地听到你说的话。

4. let sb.do sth.(省 to); force sb.to do sth.强迫/迫使……做; be forced to do sth.被迫做……
5. cause sb.to do sth.= lead sb.to do sth.= lead to sb.'s doing sth.致使某人做……
6. leave + 宾语 + doing sth. “让/听任……保持进行的状态”，表主动。
leave + 宾语 + done “让/听任……保持被动的状态”，表被动。
leave + 宾语 + to do sth. “留给某人去做”。

如: You'd better not leave her waiting outside in the rain.

你最好不要让她在外面的雨中等待。

7. keep + 宾语 + doing sth. “使……保持继续进行的状态”，表主动。

keep + 宾语 + done “使……继续保持被动的状态”，表被动。

如: Whatever you do, you should keep us informed.

无论你做什么，你都应该通知我们。

四、be said/believed/reported/considered/found/thought

to 类句式中不定式作主补

be said to be... 据说是……

be said to have done 据说做了

be said to have been done 据说被做了

be said to be doing 据说在做

be said to have been doing 据说一直在做

He is considered to be honest.他被认为是诚实的人。

He is said to have gone abroad.据说他出国了。

五、with/without 独立主格结构

with/without 独立主格结构指的是“with/without + 名词或代词 + 形容词、副词、介词短语、v.-ing 形式、v.-ed 形式、动词不定式或名词”结构，也可称之为 with 的复合宾语形式。这种结构使用较广，在句中既可以作状语，又可以作定语，而没有 with 的独立结构一般只能充当状语。

如: With time going on, our country is getting stronger and stronger.(时间状语)

随着时间的推移，我们的国家变得越来越强大了。

With the work done, he went out to eat.(时间状语)

工作做完了之后，他就出去吃饭了。

Without the guide to lead the way, we will not get there soon.(条件状语)

如果没有向导带路，我们将不会很快到达那里。

Finally, they came to a stream with many wild flowers on both sides.(后置定语)

最后他们来到了一条两岸长满野花的小溪旁。

一、完成非谓语动词作状语的练习

- Last week, I went to the airport _____ (meet) an international student, Tony Garcia from Columbia.
- _____ (bring) up in this city, I'm familiar with many places of interest here.
- He was afraid that someone might read his diary and find out the truth about him, so he rushed back from the campus, only _____ (find) that it was gone.
- _____ (feed) up with the life he has, he dreams of returning to the past _____ (get) what he has longed for.
- Would you like to have some ice-cream?
—I'd like to, but I'm on a diet _____ (lose) weight.
- _____ (get) annoyed, he forced it into the lock, and in doing so, he broke the key.
- _____ (go) through the long process with art, rock climbing, and reading and writing, now I've got to a point in my life where I know I am smart enough _____ (dive) into an area that is totally unknown, hard, but _____ (interest).
- China will allow all couples to have two children, _____ (give) up its decades-long one-child policy.
- Do you have any plans for the summer break?

—Not really. I think I am just staying at home, _____(read) some books.

二、完成非谓语动词作定语的练习

1. Some day you may be either a speaker or a listener in a situation _____(involve) people from other countries.
2. On 6 August, 1945, near the end of WWII, the first, nuclear bomb over Hiroshima _____(drop) by the US Army Air Corps caused great hardship for the Japanese people.
3. She also became head of a huge charity organization _____ (found) by her husband.
4. Country music, _____(come) from the rural areas in the southern United States, is one source.
5. In a small budget film, he played a badly — off person _____(wear) worn — out shoes and messy clothes.
6. But now there are only 100 pieces _____(remain) here.
7. Mentally strong people don't have their time _____(waste) feeling sorry for themselves.
8. Minsky was the first _____(say) that computers can one day be as intelligent as human beings.
9. Richard Satava has visions of the wounded soldiers _____(operate) on the battlefield.
10. A second origin of American popular music is the blues. It described mostly sad feelings _____(reflect) the difficult lives of American blacks.

三、完成非谓语动词作补语、主语、表语、宾语的练习

1. I worked as a publisher for a large company based in London, where I was always under pressure to meet deadlines and get the books _____(publish).
2. _____(be) able to see and check off the steps on the way to his goal is key in keeping him _____(motivate).
3. Yet it is _____(amaze) that the film is funny enough _____(earn) laughter from beginning to end.
4. He seems _____(work) on it for days, for it is almost finished.
5. In my opinion, such shows should shoulder more responsibility instead of merely _____(entertain) the public.
6. According to an actress, his acting was so _____(convince) and _____(amuse) that everybody couldn't help bursting into laughter.
7. When Dan knew he got cancer, he was very upset and wanted _____(give) up, but my father, his doctor, encouraged him to go on _____(fight) against the cancer.
8. For another, friends may stop you _____(make) big mistakes.
9. Tired of _____(study) and the noise of city life, I came to the ecology park to enjoy scenery and get _____(relax) in the afternoon.
10. _____(choose) the right food, therefore, has become an area of study in modern life.

英语模块系列训练 3

I. Grammar

(1)

One hundred years ago in Germany, there was a scientist (1) _____ (name) Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen. He was very devoted (2) _____ his research and worked in his laboratory day and night. His wife was concerned (3) _____ his health and really wished that he (4) _____ spend more time with his family.

Eventually on December 22, 1895, Roentgen was able to ease his wife's concerns. He took her downstairs to his laboratory to show her (5) _____ was taking so much of his time and attention. He asked (6) _____ she place her hand on a photographic plate. Then, he switched on the machine, and it hummed with the flow of electricity. Finally, he removed the plate to develop it. When he returned with the developed photo, she was astonished. There, before her eyes, were (7) _____ very bones of her fingers

and wrist. And on her third finger was a bright white image of her wedding ring.

Roentgen carefully dated the photograph December 22, 1895 — the birth of the era of X-rays. The world did not learn about it for another month, when Roentgen’s paper was published. It was a great surprise to scientific circles and a significant contribution to the world. When the Nobel Prizes were established in 1901, Roentgen was the first to receive the prize (8) _____ physics.

(2)

When Roentgen’s discovery was announced, scientists suggested that the rays (9) _____ (call) “Roentgen Rays”. But the physicist (10)_____ preferred they be called X-rays because their characteristics were largely unknown. Roentgen refused to have his discovery (11) _____ (patent). Therefore, it was open to anyone to use.

Though he had received many honours and prizes, Roentgen went on experimenting (12) _____ the rays within the shelter of his simple laboratory. He made an X-ray photograph of his hunting rifle and found a flaw in the metal of the barrel. This was the beginning of a new use for rays: nondestructive testing, (13) _____ was still widely practised in commercial product inspection.

Today, we take the technology for granted. (14) _____ their application in the medical field, X-rays are employed to identify paintings, stamps, and coins. They are also used in quality control laboratories to check the manufacturer of countless products.

(15) _____ (mix) with such benefits is a growing awareness of the damage X-rays can do. There are warnings that X-rays can cause cancer. People working with the rays have reported other dangers as well. Great efforts have been made to avoid possible dangers. For example, by using lead aprons and walls, people can be sheltered from the rays. In fact, what most likely protected Roentgen from X-ray burns was the metal box (16) _____ he performed most of his experiments.

II. Vocabulary

A. head	B. moments	C. claim	D. boat
E. totally	F. challenge	G. advanced	H. regret
I. balloon	J. scary	K. accomplish	

Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that would require three months of travel through Europe. I had been abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly 1 to know my way around the continent. Moreover, my knowledge of foreign languages was quite limited to a little college French.

I hesitated. How would I, unable to speak the language, 2 unfamiliar with local geography or transportation systems, set up interviews and do research? It seemed impossible, and with considerable 3. I sat down to write a letter begging off. Halfway through, a thought ran through my mind: you can’t learn if you don’t try. So I accepted the assignment.

There were some bad 4. But by the time I had finished the trip I was an experienced traveler. And ever since, I have never hesitated to 5 for even the most remote places, without guides or even 6 bookings, confident that somehow I will manage.

The point is that the new, the different is almost by definition 7. But each time you try something, you learn, and as the learning piles up, the world opens to you.

I’ve learned to ski at the age of 40, and flown up the Rhine River in a 8. And I know I’ll go on doing such things. It’s not because I’m braver or more daring than others. I’m not. But I’ll accept anxiety as

another name for 9 and I believe I can 10 wonders.

III. Cloze

As the train approached the seaside town where I was going to spend my holidays, I went into the corridor to 1 my legs. I stayed there a short while, breathing in the fresh sea air and 2 a few words with one of the passengers, whom I had met earlier on the station platform.

When I turned to go back to 3, I happened to glance into the compartment(车厢) next to mine. Sitting there was a man who many years before had been my neighbor. He was a great talker. I remembered; it used to take hours to 4 him once he began a conversation. I was not at all 5 when he went to live in another part of London. We had not met since then, 6 did I wish to meet him now, when holiday was about to begin.

Luckily at that moment he was 7 busy talking to the man opposite him to catch sight of me. I slipped back into my compartment, took down my two suitcases and carried them to the far end of the corridor so as to be ready to get off the train as soon as it stopped. The moment the train came to a halt, I called a porter, who in no time at all had carried my luggage out of the station and 8 me a taxi. As I drove towards my small hotel on the outskirts of the town, I breathed a deep sigh of relief at my 9. There was little chance that I should 10 my boring ex-neighbor again.

When I reached the hotel, I went straight to my room and rested there until it was time for dinner. Then I went down to the dining room and 11 a drink. I had barely raised the glass to my lips 12 an all too familiar voice greeted me. I had not escaped from the tiresome neighbor 13! He grasped me warmly by the hand and insisted that we 14 a table in the dining-room. "This is a pleasant 15," he said. "I never expected to see you again after all these years."

	1. A. reach	B. extend	C. stretch	D. loosen
	2. A. exchanging	B. changing	C. talking through	D. talking about
	3. A. the station	B. my seat	C. the waiting room	D. the office
	4. A. get rid of	B. take care of	C. get away from	D. pay attention to
	5. A. happy	B. afraid	C. sorry	D. content
	6. A. so	B. no	C. not	D. nor
	7. A. very	B. too	C. so	D. much
	8. A. found	B. gave	C. offered	D. stopped
	9. A. good luck	B. nice choice	C. narrow escape	D. bad fortune
	10. A. keep in touch with	B. run into	C. knock down	D. catch up with
	11. A. ordered	B. requested	C. fetched	D. asked
	12. A. while	B. before	C. when	D. after
	13. A. above all	B. after all	C. first of all	D. in all
	14. A. spare	B. rent	C. reserve	D. share
	15. A. surprise	B. interview	C. appointment	D. party

IV. Reading Comprehension

(A)

Sometimes I really doubt whether there is love between my parents. Every day they are very busy

trying to earn money in order to pay the high tuition for my brother and me. They don't act in the romantic ways that I read in books or I see on TV. In their opinion, "I love you" is too luxurious for them to say. Sending flowers to each other on Valentine's Day is even more out of the question. Finally my father has a bad temper. When he's very tired from the hard work, it is easy for him to lose his temper.

One day, my mother was sewing a quilt. I sat down beside her and looked at her. "Mom, I have a question to ask you," I said after a while. "What?" she replied, still doing her work. "Is there love between you and Dad?" I asked her in a very low voice. My mother stopped her work and raised her head with surprise in her eyes. She didn't answer immediately. Then she bowed her head and continued to sew the quilt.

I was very worried because I thought I had hurt her. I was in a great embarrassment and I didn't know what I should do. But at last I heard my mother say the following words:

"Susan," she said thoughtfully, "Look at this thread. Sometimes it appears, but most of it disappears in the quilt. The thread really makes the quilt strong and durable. If life is a quilt, then love should be a thread. It can hardly be seen anywhere or anytime, but it's really there. Love is inside."

1. Why does Susan's father have a bad temper?

- A. Because he doesn't love the family. B. Because he doesn't earn much money.
C. Because he's very tired from the hard work. D. Because he doesn't act in the romantic ways.

2. In Susan's opinion, _____.

- A. her mother enjoys doing chores at home.
B. her parents love each other very much.
C. love means sending flowers on Valentine's Day and saying "I love you"
D. her parents love to make money.

3. In the passage, "thread" may represent _____.

- A. Susan's family B. the relationship between her parents
C. the daily life D. the love between her parents

(B)

Does Fame Drive You Crazy?

Although being famous might sound like a dream come true, today's star, feeling like zoo animals, face pressures that few of us can imagine. They are at the center of much of the world's attention. Paparazzi(狗仔队) camp outside their homes, cameras ready. Tabloids(小报) publish thrilling stories about their personal lives. Just imagine not being able to do anything without being photographed or interrupted for a signature.

According to psychologist Christina Villareal, celebrities — famous people — worry constantly about their public appearance. Eventually, they start to lose track of who they really are, seeing themselves the way their fans imagine them, not as the people they were before everyone knew their names. "Over time," Villareal says, "they feel separated and alone."

The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages. In the 4th century B.C., painters followed Alexander the Great into battle, hoping to picture his victories for his admirers. When Charles Dickens visited America in the 19th century, his sold-out readings attracted thousands of fans, leading him to complain about his lack of privacy. Tabloids of the 1920s and 1930s ran articles about film-stars in much the same way that modern tabloids and websites do.

Being a public figure today, however, is a lot more difficult than it used to be. Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers with modern cameras. When they say something silly or do something ridiculous, there is always the Internet to spread the news in minutes and keep their “story” alive forever.

If fame is so troublesome, why aren’t all celebrities running away from it? The answer is there are still ways to deal with it. Some stars stay calm by surrounding themselves with trusted friends and family or by escaping to remote places away from big cities. They focus not on how famous they are but on what they love to do or whatever made them famous in the first place.

Sometimes a few celebrities can get a little justice. Still, even stars who enjoy full justice often complain about how hard their lives are. They are tired of being famous already.

4. It can be learned from the passage that stars today_____.

- A. are often misunderstood by the public
- B. can no longer have their privacy protected
- C. spend too much on their public appearance
- D. care little about how they have come into fame

5. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. Great heroes of the past were generally admired.
- B. The problem faced by celebrities has a long history.
- C. Well-known actors are usually targets of tabloids.
- D. Works of popular writers often have a lot of readers.

6. What makes it much harder to be a celebrity today?

- A. Availability of modern media.
- B. Inadequate social recognition.
- C. Lack of favorable chances.
- D. Huge population of fans.

7. What is the author’s attitude toward modern celebrity?

- A. Sincere.
- B. Skeptical.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Sympathetic.

III. Translation

1. 无论去哪里演出，他的幽默都能赢得观众的心。(wherever)
2. 应该采取措施帮助那些有困难的人。(action)
3. 你看一下目录，对书的内容就能略知一二。(rough)
4. 对灾区的重建，他们没有袖手旁观。(look on)
5. 生活节奏变得越来越快，我们似乎永远忙忙碌碌，不得安宁。(seem)

Lesson 4 英语模块系列训练 4

I. Grammar

In 1941, my life was happy and peaceful. We had a nice home and a beautiful. I had a piano, books to read and the prospect of high school to look forward to.

Suddenly, (1) _____ was all taken away when the Japanese invaded. My father was taken prisoner, and we didn't see him for four years. My mother, sisters, and I were all sent to a camp on an island.

(2) _____ I was a teenager, I had to become an adult overnight, and had to spend the best years of my life as a prisoner of war. I was always hungry and often ill. I had to do heavy manual labour and (3) _____ (deny) any proper education.

If it had not been for the people around me, for their courage and support, I would not have survived those years. My mother was firm-minded and her belief was (4) _____ all the hardships should be over and all the evils should be destroyed. She had to do all the hospital laundry (5) _____ hand, but she never complained. Our teachers were also an inspiration. They were people (6) _____ devoted themselves to educating children, even in (7) _____ (hard) conditions. We had no textbooks and had to write on any paper we (8) _____ find.

Then, there were those who gave their lives for others. The most heroic was a woman named Mrs Hooegeveen. One day in 1945, a dog with rabies wandered into the camp and started to bother two women. (9) _____ (see) that, Mrs Hooegeveen ran to (10) _____ aid immediately. She held the dog (11) _____ the throat while one of the women killed it. Unfortunately, Mrs Hooegeveen was bitten during the process. When the symptoms of rabies appeared, she isolated herself and died a heroic and lonely death. She didn't want to place anyone else (12) _____ risk. Her actions saved the other two women and possibly more of us from (13) _____ (bite).

When the war finally ended, we escaped immediately. We were fortunate (14) _____ the camp was soon destroyed by bombs. Eventually we were reunited with Papa and, although we had no material possessions, we began to rebuild our lives together.

When people ask me if I hate the Japanese, I tell them that we can't keep on hating. We can't hate the present generation for the wrongs done by an earlier one. But there are lessons (15) _____ (learn) about war. War destroys everything beautiful. It kills innocent men, women and children and, in the end, there's nothing left (16) _____ great misery.

II. Vocabulary

A. qualities	B. overcome	C. eventually	D. potential
E. possess	F. faithfully	G. neglected	H. despair
I. negative	J. noticed	K. characteristic	

A man planted a rose and watered it 1. One day as he examined it, he saw a bud that would soon blossom, but he also 2 thorns(刺) on the stem and he thought, "How can a beautiful flower come from a plant with so many sharp thorns?" Saddened by this thought, he 3 to water the rose, and just before it was ready to bloom, it died.

So it is with many people. Within every soul there is a rose. The good 4 planted in us at birth,

grow amid the thorns of our faults. Many of us look at ourselves and see only the “thorns”, the defects. We 5, thinking that nothing good can possibly come from us. We neglect to water the good within us, and 6 it dies. We never realize our 7.

Some people do not see the “rose” within themselves; someone else must show it to them. One of the greatest gifts a person can 8 is to be able to reach past the “horns” and find the “rose” within others. This is the 9 of love— to look at other people, know their faults, recognize the goodness in his soul, and help them realize that they can 10 his faults. If we show them the “rose” within themselves, they will conquer the “thorns”. Only then will they “blossom” many times over.

III. Cloze

We all know that some things are obviously right. For example, it is right to be 1 to other people. It is also right to look after the environment. Some things are 2 wrong, too. For instance, we should not hurt or bully others, nor should we litter. Rules often tell us what is right or wrong.

Rules can help the public make the right 3, and remain safe. Car drivers have to obey traffic regulations that tell them the right things to do on the road to avoid crashes. Cyclists who give signals before turning or stopping help prevent 4.

If people follow rules without taking other matters into consideration, it will be 5 for them to form what is sometimes called a “black and white” view. For example, they may believe that people should always tell the truth, and that lying is 6 acceptable. Such people always stick to their views, even if it means that they may get into 7.

Sometimes it may not be so easy to know 8 what is right or wrong. Some people choose not to eat meat because they believe that it is 9 to eat animals, but others argue that they can eat meat and 10 be kind to animals; some insist that stealing is always wrong, but others think that one does not need to feel so 11 when stealing some food to eat, if he lives in a really poor area and he is 12.

Rules help us live together in harmony, because they show us the right way to 13 others. However, some people argue that rules may be 14, having observed that rules change all the time, and that some schools have some regulations and others have different ones – so who is to 15 what is right?

	1. A .kind	B. sensitive	C. fair	D. generous
	2. A .equally	B. slightly	C. clearly	D .increasingly
	3. A .suggestions	B. conclusions	C. turns	D. choices
	4. A. accidents	B. mistakes	C .falls	D .deaths
	5. A. interesting	B. vital	C. easy	D. valuable
	6. A. seldom	B. rarely	C. merely	D. never
	7. A. trouble	B. power	C. prison	D. control
	8. A. roughly	B. eventually	C. deliberately	D. exactly
	9. A. awful	B. cruel	C. unhealthy	D. unnecessary
	10. A. still	B. even	C. later	D .somehow
	11. A. nervous	B. anxious	C. afraid	D. guilty
	12. A. begging	B .starving	C .growing	D .wandering
	13. A. follow	B. instruct	C. treat	D. protect

	14. A. disgusting	B. confusing	C. unsafe	D. unimportant
	15. A. predict	B. explain	C. decide	D. consider

IV. Reading:

(A)

I have been consistently opposed to feeding a baby regularly. As a doctor, mother and scientist in child development I believe there is nothing to recommend it, from the baby's point of view.

Mothers, doctors and nurse alike have no idea of where a baby's blood sugar level lies. All we know is that a low level is harmful to brain development and makes a baby easily annoyed. In this state, the baby is difficult to calm down and sleep is impossible. The baby asks for attention by crying and searching for food with its mouth.

It is not just unkind but also dangerous to say a four-hourly feeding schedule will make a baby satisfied. The first of the experts to advocate a strict clock-watching schedule was Dr Frederic Truby King who was against feeding in the night. I've never heard anything so ridiculous. Baby feeding shouldn't follow a timetable set by the mum. What is important is feeding a baby in the best way, though it may cause some inconvenience in the first few weeks.

Well, at last we have copper-bottomed research that supports demand feeding and points out the weaknesses of strictly timed feeding. The research finds out that babies who are fed on demand do better at school at age 5, 7, 11 and 14, than babies fed according to the clock. By the age of 8, their IQ scores are four to five percent higher than babies fed by a rigid timetable. This research comes from Oxford and Essex University using a sample of 10,419 children born in the early 1990s, taking account of parental education, family income, a child's sex and age, the mother's health and feeling style. These results don't surprise me. Feeding according to schedule runs the risk of harming the rapidly growing brain by taking no account of sinking blood sugar levels.

I hope this research will put an end to advocating strictly timed baby feeling practices.

- According to Paragraph 2, one reason why a baby cries is that it feels _____.
 A. sick B. upset C. sleepy D. hungry
- What does the author think about Dr King?
 A. He is strict B. He is unkind
 C. He has the wrong idea. D. He sets a timetable for mothers
- The word "copper-bottomed" in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. basic B. reliable C. surprising D. interesting
- What does the research tell us about feeling a baby on demand?
 A. The baby will sleep well.
 B. The baby will have its brain harmed.
 C. The baby will have a low blood sugar level.
 D. The baby will grow to be wiser by the age of 8.
- The author supports feeling the baby _____.
 A. in the night B. every four hours
 C. whenever it wants food D. according to its blood sugar level

(B)

The world economy has run into a brick wall. Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a potential hunger crisis in poor countries and an energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead. The result is a global food crisis. Wheat, corn and rice prices have more than doubled in the past two years. And oil prices have increased more than three times since the start of 2004. These food-price increases, combined with increasing energy costs, will slow if not stop economic growth in many parts of the world and will even affect political stability. Practical solutions to these problems do exist, but we'll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

Here are three steps to ease the current food crisis and avoid the potential for a global crisis. The first is to promote the dramatic success of Malawi, a country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and seeds with high productivity. Malawi's harvest doubled after just one year. An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$10 billion altogether.

Second, the U.S. and Europe should abandon their policies of paying partly for the change of food into biofuels. The U.S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed payment of 51 cents per gallon of ethanol(乙醇) changed from corn. There may be a case for biofuels produced on lands that do not produce foods — tree crops, grasses and wood products — but there's no case for the government to pay to put the world's dinner into the gas tank.

Third, we urgently need to weather-proof the world's crops as soon and as effectively as possible. For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond — which collects rainwater to be used in dry weather — can make the difference between a good harvest and a bad one. The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise.

1. An international fund based on the Malawi model would _____.
 - A. cost each of the developed countries \$10 billion per year
 - B. aim to double the harvest in southern African countries in a year
 - C. decrease the food prices as well as the energy prices
 - D. give poor farmers access to fertilizer and highly productive seeds
2. With the second step, the author expresses the idea that _____.
 - A. it is not wise to change food crops into gas
 - B. it is misleading to put tree crops into the gas tank
 - C. we should get alternative forms of fuel in any way
 - D. biofuels should be developed on a large scale
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. A rain-collecting pond is a simple safeguard against dry weather.
 - B. A Climate Adaptation Fund has been established to help poor.
 - C. The world has made a serious promise to build farm ponds.
 - D. It makes a great difference whether we develop wood products or not.
4. In the passage, the author calls on us to _____.
 - A. slow down but not to stop economic
 - B. develop tree crops, grasses and wood products

- C. achieve economic growth and political stability
- D. act now so as to relieve the global food shortage

V. Translation:

1. 我们所缺乏的不是实力而是信心。(short)
2. 那些忘我工作的人值得我们尊敬。(deserve)
3. 很少有人充分意识到孩子自幼应学会独立。(aware)
4. 尽管医生作出了很大的努力，那个病人未能从手术中存活下来。(despite)
5. 很多年轻人宁愿买坐落于郊区的房子，然后开车去上班。(locate)

Lesson 5 定语从句

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

考点一 关系代词的用法

1. **who** 指人，在从句中作主语。

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

2. **whom** 指人，在从句中作宾语，在口语及非正式文体中常省略。

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

3. **whose** 多指人，也可指物，在从句中作定语。例如：

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

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

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

Who is the man that is standing at the gates?

5. **which** 指物，在从句中作主语或宾语。作宾语时常省略。例如：

The news (which)Mike told me is true.

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

I had th e same trouble as you(had).

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

He said the same as you did.

考点二 关系代词 **that** 和 **which** 的区别

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

1. 在下列情况下一般用 **that**:

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

That is all that I know.

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

I will do any work that you will offer me.

(3)当先行词被形容词最高级或序数词修饰时。

This is the most instructive lesson that we have learned.

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

This is the very thing that I am looking for.

试比较:

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

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

(5)当先行词是分别指人和指物的两个或两个以上的名词或代词时。

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

(6)当主句是 **which** 引导的特殊疑问句时。

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

2. 在下列情况下要用 **which**:

(1)关系代词作介词的宾语且介词前置时。

We will visit the hospital about which I told you.

(2)在非限制性定语从句中。

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

(3)先行词是代词 **that** 时。

Is it that which we will do next?

考点三 由关系副词 **when, where, why** 引导的定语从句

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

(1)关系副词 **when** 表示时间，在从句中作状语，修饰表示时间的名词，如 **time, day, year, hour, week** 等。

它可以用相应的“介词+关系代词”来进行替换。

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

我永远也不会忘记参观北京的日子。

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

我永远也不会忘记跟你待在一起的那段时间。

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

This is the place where/in which he works.

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

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

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

我不知道他说那件事情的原因。

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

你能告诉我你没有完成家庭作业的原因吗?

注意: **how** 不能用作关系副词，也不能引导定语从句。

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

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

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

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

(作状语)这就是他去年居住的房子。

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

(作宾语)这就是他去年参观的房子。

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

(作状语)我想起我待在北京的那些幸福日子。

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

(作宾语)我永远也忘不了我们一起度过的那些日子。

3. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别：

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

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

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

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

Do you know the reason why I was late?

你知道我迟到的原因吗？

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

之后我们见到了玛丽，是玛丽邀请他去参加聚会的。

(3)非限制性定语从句与限制性定语从句所表达的意义不一样。

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

这个班有 12 个英语好的学生。

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

这个班有 12 个学生，他们的英语好。

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

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

杭州是中国最漂亮的城市之一，我去年去参观过。

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

那个男孩子很不礼貌，这让事情更糟。

4. **as** 引导的定语从句

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

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

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

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

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

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

一、 填入合适的关联词和介词

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

2. The pencil _____ he was writing broke.

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

4. The stories about the Warring Kingdoms, _____ this is one example, are well written.
5. I'll never forget the day _____ I was enrolled by Fudan University.
6. Someone has taken away my glasses, _____ I can't see anything.
7. Who's the man _____ you shook hands just now?
8. The river _____ a new bridge is being built is 209 metres wide.
9. At the top of the mountain there is a small house, _____ we can see the beautiful scenery.
10. The speed _____ light travels is 300, 000 km per second.

二、填入适当的关联词(需要时可加介词)

1. There are many story—books here, _____ Robinson Crusoe is the best one _____ I've ever read.
2. The boy didn't pass the English exam, _____ made his parents angry.
3. I searched all the town for the same necklace _____ you are wearing now, but could not find any.
4. My English tutor, Mr. Black, _____ I admire, will return home soon.
5. He is such a good singer _____ is loved by everyone.
6. Who are the persons _____ got onto the moon in 1969?
7. Our two countries are neighbors _____ friendship will last forever.
8. This is the jeep _____ I drove across a large desert.
9. He stood at the top of the mountain, from _____ he could have a very beautiful sight of the surrounding areas.
10. Taiwan belongs to China, _____ is known to all.

三、填入合适的关联词

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

英语模块系列训练 Module 5

I. Grammar

Dear Mr Secretary General,

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

One day a robin asked a wild dove, "Tell me the weight of a snowflake." "Nothing more than nothing," was the answer. "(2) _____ that case I must tell you a marvellous story," the robin said. "Once I was sitting on the branch of a tree, close to its trunk, (3) _____ it began to snow---not heavily, but lightly and quietly just like in a dream. (4) _____ (have) nothing better to do, I began to count the snowflakes that settled on my branch. Their number was exactly 3,741,952. When the next snowflake dropped onto the branch— nothing more than nothing (5) _____ you say---the branch broke off." Having said that, the robin (6) _____ (flow) away. The dove thought for a while and then said to herself, "Perhaps one more person's voice is needed for peace (7) _____ (realize)."

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Miranda Nicole Johnson

II. Vocabulary:

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

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

Risks for women

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

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

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

Benefits of quitting

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

There are 6 benefits of quitting too. Assuming a packet of 20 cigarettes costs £ 8.30 and you

smoke a packet a day, a year's supply of cigarettes will cost around £ 1,930. A 7 of smoking (say 40 years, if you're lucky enough to live that long) means spending more than £ 77,000 up in smoke.

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

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

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

III. Cloze

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

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

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

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

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

	1. A. case	B. word	C. example	D. usage
	2. A. cheap	B. dear	C. old	D. new
	3. A. waste	B. use	C. spend	D. save
	4. A. or	B. but	C. even	D. and
	5. A. shops	B. owners	C. councils	D. careers
	6. A. unwanted	B. update	C. out-of-date	D. expensive
	7. A. at most	B. at least	C. more than	D. less than
	8. A. might as well	B. had better	C. should	D. would
	9. A. image	B. sense	C. sound	D. meaning
	10. A. second	B. old	C. used	D. owned
	11. A. for	B. after	C. on	D. up

	12. A. originated	B. benefited	C. involved	D. connected
	13. A. instead of	B. other than	C. as	D. than
	14. A. further	B. better	C. deeper	D. bigger
	15. A. overlook	B. confuse	C. help	D. Bother

IV. Reading

(A)

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

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

Besides, all art begs the age-old question: What is real? Each generation of artists has shown their understanding of reality in one form or another. The impressionists saw reality in brief emotional effects, the realists in everyday subjects and in forest scenes, and the Cro-Magnon cave people in their naturalistic drawings of the animals in the ancient forests. To sum up, understanding reality is a necessary struggle for artists of all periods.

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

1. Leslie's paintings are extraordinary because_____ .

A. they are close in style to works in ancient times	B. they look like works by 19th-century painters
C. they draw attention to common things in life	D. they depend heavily on color photography
2. What is the author's opinion of artistic reality?

A. It will not be found in future works of art.	B. It does not have a long-lasting standard.
C. It is expressed in a fixed artistic form.	D. It is lacking in modern works of art.
3. What does the author suggest about the arts in the last paragraph?
 - A. They express people's curiosity about the past.
 - B. They make people interested in everyday experience.
 - C. They are considered important for variety in form.
 - D. They are regarded as a mirror of the human situation.
4. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. History of the arts.	B. Basic questions of the arts.
C. New developments in the arts.	D. Use of modern technology in the arts.

(B)

The US. government has recently helped people learn more about the dangers of earthquakes by publishing a map. This map shows the chances of an earthquake in each part of the country. The areas of the map where earthquakes are most likely to occur are called earthquake "belts". Government is spending a great deal of money and is working hard to help discover the answer to these two questions:

1. Can we predict earthquakes?
2. Can we control earthquakes?

To answer the first question, scientists are looking very closely at the most active fault(活性断层) systems in the country, such as the San Andreas fault in California. A fault is a break between two sections of the earth's surface. These breaks between sections are the places where earthquakes occur. Scientists look at the faults for changes which might show that an earthquake was about to occur. But it will probably be many years before we can predict earthquakes accurately. And the control of earthquakes is even farther away.

Nevertheless, there have been some interesting developments in the field of controlling earthquakes. The most interesting development concerns the Rocky Mountain Arsenal earthquakes. Here water was put into a layer of rocks 4 000 metres below the surface of the ground. Shortly after this injection of water, there was a small number of earthquakes. Scientists have decided that the water which was injected into the rocks worked like oil on each other. When the water "oiled" the fault, the fault became slippery and the energy of an earthquake was released. Scientists are still experimenting at the site of these earthquakes. They have realized that there is a connection between the injection of the water and the earthquake activity. They have suggested that it might be possible to use this knowledge to prevent very big, destructive earthquakes. That is, scientists could inject some kind of fluid like water into faults and change one big earthquake into a number of small, harmless earthquakes.

5. Earthquake belts are _____.
 - A. maps that show where earthquakes are likely to occur
 - B. zones with a high probability of earthquakes
 - C. breaks between two sections of the earth's surface
 - D. the two layers of earth along a fault
6. What did scientists learn about earthquakes at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal?
 - A. They occur at about 4 000 metres below ground level.
 - B. The injection of water into earthquake faults prevents earthquakes from occurring.
 - C. They are usually caused by the oil in the faults.
 - D. Harmful earthquakes can be possibly prevented by causing small, harmless earthquakes to happen.
7. What is the most appropriate title for the passage?

A. Dangers of Earthquakes.	B. Earthquake Belts and Prediction.
C. Earthquake Prediction and Control.	D. Earthquake Engineering in California.

V. Translation:

1. 听古典音乐是放松神经的好办法。(relax)
2. 我们希望更多的孩子能享受到优质的教育资源。(available)

3. 无论遇到什么困难，他们已下定决心要实现目标。(be determined)
4. 家长应该劝孩子不要沉溺于网络虚拟世界。(discourage)
5. 看到自己的学生在辩论赛中脱颖而出，老师脸上挂满了微笑。(put on)

Lesson 6 名词性从句

考点一 名词性从句(宾语从句，表语从句)

1. 宾语从句

宾语从句就是在复合句中作宾语的名词性从句，通常放在主句谓语动词(及物动词)、介词或形容词之后。

(1)作动词的宾语

①由 **that** 引导的宾语从句(that 通常可以省略)

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

你知道他参军了吗?

②由 **what, whether(if)** 引导的宾语从句

She did not know what had happened.

她不知道发生了什么事。

注意: **if** 引导的从句不能作介词的宾语。

③动词+间接宾语+宾语从句

She told me that she would accept my invitation.

她告诉我她会接受我的邀请的。

(2)作介词的宾语

It depends on whether you can do the work well.

这取决于你是否能把工作干好。

(3)作形容词的宾语

I'm sure that he will pass the exam.

我确信他会通过考试。

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

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

We consider it necessary that he should improve his pronunciation.

他应当改进他的发音，我们认为这是有必要的。

(4)否定的转移

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

I don't think this dress fits you well.

我认为你穿这件衣服不是很合适。

2. 表语从句

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

The trouble is that I have lost his address.

问题是我把他的地址丢了。

考点二 主语从句

1. 英语中的主语从句在句中作主语，有以下两种结构：

(1) 主语从句位于句首。

What he wanted to see was an end to terrorism.

他想要看到的是恐怖主义的结束。

(2) 主语从句位于句尾，使用先行词 **it** 作形式主语。

It was right that the temple was rescued.

这座庙被拯救了，这是对的。

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

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

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

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

人们相信，在文字发明之前，中国人靠把许多石头聚集在一起来做记录。

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

2. 主语从句的连接词可以分为以下三类：

(1) **that, whether(if)**

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

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

明天我们是否去野营取决于天气情况。

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

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

① **what, who(m), which** 为连接代词。

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

谁去做这件事没关系。

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

我们所需要的是更多的水。

Which of the two is better remains to be seen.

这两者中哪个更好还要再看。(连接代词 **which** 在从句中作主语)

② **when, where, why, how** 为连接副词。

When we will start the work is an important question.

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

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

这个图书馆要建在哪里还未决定。(连接副词 **where** 在从句中作地点状语)

Why she was late for school is quite clear now.

她上学迟到的原因现在看来很清楚。(连接副词 **why** 在从句中作原因状语)

③ **whose, which, what** 为连接形容词。

Which plan is better will be announced later.

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

考点三 同位语从句

1. 定义

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

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

特别提示：有时同位语从句可以不紧跟在说明的名词后面，而被别的词隔开。

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

2. 同位语从句的连接词

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

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

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

3. 同位语从句应该注意的几个问题：

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

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

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

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

信中他承诺在即将到来的圣诞节他会来拜访我。

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

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

修建一座新桥的决定已经传开了。

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

There is no doubt that he will keep his promise.

他将遵守他的诺言，这一点是毫无疑问的。

考点四 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

1. 关系不同

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

The news that I have passed the exam is true.

我通过了考试这个消息是真的。

The news that he told me just now is true.

他刚才告诉我的消息是真的。

2. 关系词在句中是否做成分

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

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

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

3. 从句是否有疑问的意义

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

(when 引导的从句不表示疑问，所以这是一个定语从句。)

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

(why 引导的从句表示疑问，所以这是一个同位语从句。)

4. 主语从句需注意的问题

(1)语序：连接词+陈述句

主语从句和宾语从句等其他名词性从句一样要采用陈述句语序，而非疑问语序。

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

什么时候开运动会还没定下来。

(2)时态 与谓语动词的单复数

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

What I need is money.我所需要的是钱。

What I need are books.我所需要的是书。

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

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

他们什么时候动身以及去哪里还没定下来。

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

会议什么时间以及在哪里举行还没定下来。

(3)引导词 that 的省略

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

①引导主语从句、同位语从句、表语从句的连词 that 不可省略。

That she was chosen made us very happy.

她被选中了，这件事使我们非常高兴。

②it 作形式宾语的宾语从句中引导词 that 不可省略。

I think it necessary that you should read aloud.

我认为你有必要大声朗读。

5. if 与 whether 引导主语从句的异同

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

It is doubtful if he has received your letter.

他是否收到了你的信件令人怀疑。

Whether it is true remains a problem.

这件事是否真实还仍然是个问题。

6. whatever/whoever/whichever 的功用

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

Whoever breaks the law should be punished.

= **Anyone who breaks the law should be punished.**

不管谁犯法都应受到惩罚。

完成句子

1. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree.

2. I think father would like to know _____ I've been up to so far, so I decided to send him a quick note.

3. I've learnt _____ no matter what happens and how bad _____ seems today, life goes on and it will be better tomorrow.

4. —It's wrong for a student to follow _____ his teachers say.

—It's true. I can't agree more.

5. Determination is a kind of basic quality and is _____ it takes to do jobs well.
6. _____ surprised me most was _____ they had finished it so quickly.
7. It has been proved again and again _____ frequent advertising increases product sales.
8. —It remains to be seen _____ the plan can be put into practice.
—It depends on your determination.
9. If you take a job as a journalist, it goes without saying _____ sometimes you'll have to work at weekends.
10. When I try to understand _____ it is that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me _____ there are quite a few causes.
11. The fact _____ she works hard is well known to us all.
12. I've come from the government with a message _____ the meeting won't be held tomorrow.
13. A warm thought suddenly came to me _____ I might use the pocket money to buy some flowers for my mother's birthday.
14. I can't stand the terrible noise _____ she is crying loudly.
15. He often asked me the question _____ the work was worth doing.

英语模块系列训练 Module 6

I. Grammar

The United Nations

Towards the end of World War II, representatives of 50 countries gathered in San Francisco (1) _____ (work) out the final text that would lay a foundation for international cooperation. This text later developed into the United Nations Charter. On October 24, 1945, the United Nations officially came (2) _____ existence after the UN Charter had been ratified by a majority of the original 51 Member States. Now the day (3) _____ (celebrate) each year around the world as United Nations Day.

The purpose of the United Nations is (4) _____ (bring) all nations of the world together to work for peace and development, (5) _____ (base) on the principles of justice, human dignity and the well-being of all people. It provides an opportunity for countries to balance global interdependence and national interests when (6) _____ (deal) with international problems. The aims and principles of the United Nations are:

The Aims of the United Nations	The Principles of the United Nations
1) To keep pace throughout the world	1). All Member States are equal (8) _____ one another
2) To develop friendly relations between nations	2). All Member States (9) _____ obey the Charter
3) To work together to help people live better lives	3). Countries must try to settle their differences (10) _____ peaceful means.
4) To eliminate poverty, disease and illiteracy in the world	4). The UN may not interfere (11) _____ the domestic affairs of any country
5) To stop environmental destruction	5). Countries should try to assist the United Nations.
6) To encourage respect for each other's rights and freedom	
7) To be a centre for helping nations (7) _____ (achieve) these aims.	

There are now over 190 members of the United Nations. They meet in the General assembly, (12) _____ is the closest thing to a world parliament on earth. Each country, large or small, rich or poor, has a single vote. None of the decisions (13) _____ (take) by the Assembly is binding. However, the Assembly's decisions become resolutions that carry the weight of world governmental opinion.

The Security Council of the UN (14) _____ (consist) of five parliament members--- China, France,

Russia, the UK and the US--- (15) _____ ten other countries each serving a two-year term. The five permanent members are also given veto power. The senior officer of the United Nations Secretariat General.

The United Nations Headquarters (16) _____ (be) in New York City, but the land and buildings are international territory. The United Nations has its own flag, its own post office and its own postage stamps. Six official languages are used at the United Nations---Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

II. Vocabulary:

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

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

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

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

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

III. Cloze:

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

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

Current reviews of innateness theory are mixed; however, evidence supporting the 8 of some innate abilities is undeniable. 9, more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in the 10 grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being 11 to them,

while adults have a much 12 time learning another language once the rules of their first language have become firmly 13. Although some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a vacuum. Children who have been 14 from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that interaction with other human beings is necessary for proper language development. Some linguists believe that this is even more basic to human language acquisition than any innate capacities. These 15 view language as imitative, learned behavior.

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

IV. Reading:

A

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

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

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

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

Schools cannot right the wrongs of society and teachers cannot become substitute parents. Both parties need to work together. Parents must be helped and given confidence to take back control. They are

responsible for setting boundaries for their children's behavior and sticking to those boundaries when the going gets tough. They are responsible for setting a good example to their children and for devoting that most precious of resources---time---so that children come to school ready and willing to learn.

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

(B)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. According to Ann MacGarry, ___ will most probably be the most expensive form of electricity in 2020.

- A. hydro electricity B. electricity produced on wind farm
 C. electricity made from fossil fuels D. electricity produced by waves
2. In paragraph 3, we can NOT learn that _____.
- A. it will cost a lot to build tidal power projects
 B. climate change may cause sea level to rise
 C. both land and sea will be the sources for wind power
 D. people are worried about harms to bird if tidal power stations are to be built
3. What is true according to the passage?
- A. Wood will perhaps be used to produce electricity
 B. All houses will take advantage of solar energy in 2020.
 C. The future outlined in the passage will surely become a reality
 D. New nuclear or fossil fuel power stations will no longer be built
4. We can safely conclude that Ann MacGarry is _____ about the future of energy.
- A. anxious B. hopeful C. concerned D. negative

V. Translation:

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

Lesson 7

I. 语法填空练习

(1)

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we don't educate children only for the purpose of ___1___ (teach) them. Our purpose is ___2___ (fit) them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, it is very important to choose a good way of education ___3___ will really prepare children for life.

In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that by free education for all — ___4___ rich or poor, clever or stupid—one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far ___5___ (large) number of people with university degrees refuse to do what they think is low work, and in fact, work with hands ___6___ (think) to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is more important than ___7___ of a professor. We can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned

our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns, and if nobody is willing to do such work, the professors ___8___ waste much of their time doing housework.

Therefore, when we say that we must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in ___9___ a way that, firstly each of us can do whatever job ___10___ (suit) to his brain and ability, and secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be unwilling to do one's work, or to laugh at someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

(2)

The decline in moral standards, ___1___ has long concerned social analysts—has at last caught the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

“The fact ___2___ ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate”, says this ethics professor at the University of Chicago, “is the reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it”.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest problems. “The thought that ‘I am in it for me’ has become deeply ___3___ (root) in the national consciousness,” Ms. Elshtain says.

“Some of this is caused by the separation of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one ___4___”, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those relations have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self. In a 1996 survey of Americans, loss of morality ___5___ (top) the list of the biggest problems ___6___ (face) the U.S. and Elshtain says the public is correct ___7___ (sense) that. Data showed that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a ___8___ (high) rate of birth to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a lament (挽歌) for some nonexistent “golden age,”Elshtain says, and ___9___ is it a wishful longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the decreasing of prejudice (偏见).

Moral decline will not be reversed ___10___ people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says. “Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that cannot be bought.”

II. 十一选十练习

A. accommodate	B. alternative	C. boast	D. budget
E. elimination	F. enclosed	G. maintaining	H. possessions
I. regulate	J. tempting	K. unaccompanied	

When young people begin to live independently, home-hunting can involve some stress. But they would do well to remember that a new ___1___ is available—micro-homes.

Fondly called “tiny houses,” these houses have all living necessities in a small package, including kitchen, bedroom and bathroom. Generally under 50 square meters, most tiny houses ___2___ just one or two people though some claim the space for more. What's lost in size is not lost in design as these homes are often quite unique and modern in design.

Besides an attractive appearance, tiny houses can also ___3___ unique practical features. Making the best of urban space, the 72-to 122-centimeter-wide Keret House in Warsaw, the world's narrowest home, filled in an *alley* (小巷). The sample home Ecocapsule uses solar power, wind power and rainwater collection to enable its owner to live practically anywhere. A system of rails allows the DALE micro-home to ___4___ room size and number as well as adding the option of an open or ___5___ courtyard.

As visually ___6___ as micro-homes are, there are a few disadvantages to consider before getting comfortable on a minicouch. Moving into a tiny house requires the ___7___ of most non-essentials, no matter the emotional connection to them. Guests will also mostly be out of the question as the limited

space may even cause a(n) 8 individual to experience some cabin fever. And finally, a micro-home is likely a temporary living option for most people since they will probably start families and acquire more 9.

Though the limitation will scare some, there is usually a benefit. A small size results in a small price tag and small bills, making tiny houses easier to save up for and 10. And though you won't have much stuff around the house, this can provide the comfort of simple living and maintenance. Micro-homes are also practically mobile and claim eco-friendliness that can't be matched by other homes. They probably aren't for everyone or forever, but when it comes to your next (or first) home, they could be just what you need.

III. 完型填空练习

At 1:30 p.m. on March 31, 1981, John Hinckley Jr. stepped from a crowd of onlookers and tried to kill Ronald Reagan, the president of the United States. Although he failed, he did cause injury to the president. The crime was committed in clear view of many people. 1, at the end of his trial, Hinckley was found not 2 by reason of *insanity* (精神失常). Instead of prison, Hinckley was sent to a mental hospital, where he remains.

The judgment in Hinckley's case did more than annoy a few people. It 3 a nationwide debate about whether people accused of a crime can claim they were insane when they did it. If they were capable of 4 and then committing a crime, how could they later claim to have been insane? One starting point is to identify what *insane* means in a U.S. court of law.

Very young children cannot be 5 if they do not know right from wrong, because they cannot be held morally responsible for their actions. For most people, moral responsibility comes with age and maturity. Psychologists, however, say that there are some adults who cannot recognize right from wrong. Since these adults cannot tell the 6, they should not be held morally responsible for their actions. In a U.S. court of law, an adult like this may be considered insane. Hinckley was judged insane because 7 determined that his mind was not functioning like a(n) 8 adult's so he had no idea what he was doing. Instead of spending the rest of his life in prison, Hinckley would be committed to a mental hospital, where he could be treated for his illness.

People who are against the use of an insanity defense say that criminals like Hinckley do know what they are doing. 9 of the insanity defense say that everyone who commits a serious crime like Hinckley's could be said to be mentally ill. Otherwise, the person would not commit the crime 10. There are many people who struggle with severe mental illness who do not commit crimes. The illnesses should not be used as a(n) 11 for violent behavior.

People who 12 the insanity defense believe that mental illnesses are not always treatable. Psychologists have been able to detect patterns of behavior. These mental detectives have 13 evidence that a person can be insane but seem normal. Hinckley and others with 14 conditions suffer from *delusions* (错觉). Even though people with delusions may seem normal, the world does not appear to them as it does to other people. Therefore, experts say, such people cannot be held to the rules of behavior other people are held to. Their punishments should be 15.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Moreover |
| 2. A. hurt | B. healthy | C. safe | D. guilty |
| 3. A. kicked off | B. cleared up | C. let out | D. put away |
| 4. A. confessing | B. starting | C. planning | D. discovering |
| 5. A. sentenced | B. punished | C. annoyed | D. defended |
| 6. A. insanity | B. truth | C. responsibility | D. difference |
| 7. A. judges | B. psychologists | C. experts | D. detectives |
| 8. A. mature | B. independent | C. normal | D. capable |

9. A. Opponents B. Onlookers C. Victims D. Researchers
 10. A. on the contrary B. by this means C. in the first place D. at the same time
 11. A. example B. excuse C. defense D. idea
 12. A. study B. refuse C. transform D. support
 13. A. destroyed B. compared C. examined D. gathered
 14. A. realistic B. ordinary C. similar D. treatable
 15. A. severe B. negotiable C. acceptable D. legal

IV. 阅读练习

(A)

Death is a serious theme worthy of great poets. For example, John Keats's "When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be" and John Donne's "Death, Be Not Proud" both discuss death in reflective ways. However, the *imagery* (意象) in these poems shows that while Keats believes that death can only destroy, Donne believes that death can be overcome.

Keats is afraid of death, because to him death means the loss of those things that make his life worth living: "On the shore/ of the wide world I stand alone, and think / Till Love and Fame to nothingness do sink." Earlier in the poem, Keats says that he hopes this "Love" will be a "high romance" with a "fair creature." He also says that he hopes the "Fame" he seeks will be the result of the "high piled books" produced by his "crowded brain." In other words, Keats's fear is that death is a "nothingness" that will arrive before he can finish his life's work or find his true love.

Donne has a different attitude toward death, and so the imagery in his poem is different, too. To Donne, death should "be not proud," because it is not "mighty and dreadful." Unlike Keats, Donne sees death as weak and merely a "slave to Fate, chance, kings, and desperate men." He also says that death is like "rest and sleep". Donne believes that we will all wake from the sleep of death to everlasting life, just as we wake from our normal sleep to our everyday lives. In fact, Donne believes that only death itself will die: "One short sleep past, we wake forever, / And Death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die."

Keats and Donne both know that death is a part of life, and both poets use powerful imagery to talk about that difficult theme. The differences in this imagery show two very different attitudes toward the subject, one of which is much more positive than the other. Which poet to believe is up to the reader to decide.

Not surprisingly, the readers' own experiences may play a part in the way they respond to these poets' approaches. Like the two poets and their beliefs, contemporary readers also may be divided on the subject. This may explain why Keats's and Donne's poetry remains fascinating years after their own deaths.

1. According to the passage, _____ makes Keats's life worth living.
 - A. expressing his grand passion for poetry
 - B. walking on the shore with a pretty lady
 - C. defeating nothingness with his true love
 - D. pursuing the fame of being a romantic poet
2. In Donne's poems he believes that death is _____.
 - A. generally powerful and terrible
 - B. only a ceaseless sleep
 - C. merely the loss of work and love
 - D. hardly worth the fear
3. Contemporary readers may view the two poets' serious subject differently because _____.
 - A. they are attracted to the two poets' everlasting opposite beliefs
 - B. they are divided naturally by their positive or negative personalities
 - C. their own life experiences affect the understandings of the poems
 - D. their preferences for the poets' strong imageries are various

4. Which of the following best describes the main writing style of the passage?
 A. Analysis. B. Argument. C. Comparison. D. Reasoning.

(B)

Friends and fellow citizens: I stand before you tonight under accusation of the unproven crime of having voted at the last presidential election, without having a lawful right to vote. It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus doing, I not only committed no crime, but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National *Constitution* (宪法), beyond the power of any State to deny.

Our democratic-republican government is based on the idea of the natural right of every individual member to a voice and a vote in making and executing the laws. We declare the duty of government to be to secure the people in the enjoyment of their unchallengeable right. We **throw to the winds** the belief that government can give rights.

“All men are created equal, and gifted by their Creator with certain undeniable rights. Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these, governments are established among men, gaining their just powers from the agreement of the governed.”

Here is no shadow of government authority over rights, or exclusion of any class from their full and equal enjoyment. Here is pronounced the right of all men, and “therefore,” as the Quaker minister said, “of all women,” to a voice in the government. And here, in this first paragraph of the Declaration, is the declaration of the natural right of all to the vote; for how can “the agreement of the governed” be given, if the right to vote be denied?

The introduction of the *Federal* (联邦的) Constitution says: “We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic peacefulness, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our *posterity* (子嗣), do establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people—women as well as men. And it is absolute ridicule to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic-republican government—the vote.

- The speaker was standing in front of the audience to _____.
 A. accuse the government of having denied treating her unfairly
 B. fight for the legal right to vote in the United States as a woman
 C. share a recent victory on voting for the president of the States
 D. guarantee that they could better understand the National Constitution
- The expression “**throw to the winds**” (Para 2) is closest in meaning to “_____”.
 A. abandon B. emphasize C. shake D. spread
- Which of the following statements is true according to the speech?
 A. The Quaker minister holds conflicting opinions on women's right to vote.
 B. Government authority has the right to bar some of the governed out of liberty.
 C. The policy is undeniably adopted that all the governed in America have the equal rights.
 D. There's no way to the real agreement of the governed if women's vote right is robbed.
- It can be inferred from the speech that _____.
 A. it's more important to have liberty than have good wishes of it.

- B. the Federal Constitution comes from the National Constitution.
- C. it's ridiculous that women enjoy liberty while their rights are not secured.
- D. racial and gender issues are among the major social problems of the USA.

5. Which of the following might be the best title of the speech?
- A. For the Sake of Liberty and Happiness
 - B. Vote on the Women's Rights
 - C. In the Name of Equal Right to Vote
 - D. Power of American Constitution

(C)

A. For 1000 kilometers he battled against the wind that was constantly pushing him.
B. Amazingly, he did all of this with absolutely no support team.
C. He decided to put all the money into his big investment in one traveling project.
D. He raised 70000 for the British charity, Oxfam.
E. Fortunately, he managed to finish his journey with the support of his teammates.
F. He cycled through heavy rains and temperatures of up to 45 degrees, all to help people in need.

Phil White has just returned from an 18000-mile, around-the-world bicycle trip. White had two reasons for making this epic journey. First of all, he wanted to use the trip to raise money for charity, which he did. ___1___ White's second reason for making the trip was to break the world record and become the fastest person to cycle around the world.. He is still waiting to find out if he has broken the record.

White set off from Trafalgar Square, in London, on 19th June 2004 and was back 299 days later. He spent more than 1,300 hours in the saddle (车座) and destroyed four sets of tires and three bike chains. He had the adventure of his life crossing Europe, the Middle East, India, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the Americas. ___2___ No jeep carrying food, water and medicine. No doctor. Nothing! Just a bike and a very, very long road.

The journey was lonely and desperate at times. He also had to fight his way across deserts, through jungles and over mountains. ___3___ There were other dangers along the road. In Iran, he was chased by armed robbers and was lucky to escape with his life and the little money he had. The worst thing that happened to him was having to cycle into a headwind on a road that crosses the south of Australia. ___4___ This part of the trip was slow, hard work and depressing, but he made it in the end. Now Mr. White is back and intends to write a book about his adventures.

Lesson 8 状语从句

考点一 时间状语从句

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

1. 表示同时性，即主从句的谓语动作同时发生或几乎同时发生。

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

Strike while the iron is hot.趁热打铁。

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

(while 含有对比的意思)我洗地板的时候,你可以擦窗户。

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

我回家的时候遇到了我的一位老同学。

2. 表示先时或后时,即主句的谓语动作发生在从句之前或之后。

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

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

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

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

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

还要再过 5 天我们才能完成这个任务。

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

It was not long before I forgot it all.

我没有过多久就全忘了。

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

我还没来得及阻止,他就跑掉了。(注意 before 在汉语中的译义)

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

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

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

每当我们遇到困难的时候他们就来帮我们。

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

他每次进城,总来看看我们的学校。

4. 表示持续性或瞬间性。

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

常用句型: It is/was...since...

It is just a week since we arrived here.

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

考点二 地点状语从句

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

Wuhan lies where the Yangtze and the Han River meet.

武汉位于长江和汉水汇合处。

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

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

哪儿有问题,你最好在哪儿做个记号。

He would keep in touch with us wherever he was.

他无论在什么地方,总是与我们保持联系。

考点三 原因状语从句

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

I do it because I like it.因为我喜欢我才干。

(because 不能与 so 连用)

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

他不可能见过我,因为当时我不在那儿。

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

由于好些人都没到会,我们决定延期开会。

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

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

由于病了，她没来参加晚会。

考点四 目的状语从句

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

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

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

早点儿放学是为了让孩子们在暴风雨到来之前回家。

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

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

Better take more clothes in case the weather is cold.

最好多带些衣服以防天气会冷。

考点五 结果状语从句

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

What has happened that you all look so excited?

发生了什么事，使你们都显得如此兴奋？

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

他没把时间计划好，结果 没按时完成这项工作。

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

我们走得匆忙，以至于忘了锁门。

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

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

Jenny 是如此聪明的女孩，以至于老师们都非常喜欢她。

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

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

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

我摔了许多跤，以至于浑身青一块紫一块。

考点六 条件状语从句

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

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

只要我们不灰心，我们就能找到克服困难的方法。

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

如果你明早 6 点钟走，你最好现在就睡觉。

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

只要你能保持整洁，我们可以让你使用这个房间。

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

假设我们弄不到足够的食物，那我们怎么办？

考点七 方式状语从句

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

Do in Rome as the Romans do.入乡随俗。

Leave things as they are.让一切顺其自然。

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

考点八 比较状语从句

比较状语从句常由 than(比), as(与……一样)等词引导:

It rains more often in Shanghai than in Beijing.

上海下的雨比北京的多。

Our country is as big as the whole of Europe.

我们的国家同整个欧洲一样大。

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

结果不如我预料的那么好。

常见句型: the+比较级, the+比较级。

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

考点九 让步状语从句

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

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

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

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

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

不管你信不信, 这是真的。

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

无论我说什么或怎么说, 他总认为是我错。

连词 as 也可以引导让步状语从句, 但从句中要用特殊语序。如:

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

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

though 还可以用作副词, 放在句末。如:

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

那工作很苦, 但是我喜欢做。

一般情况下, unless 相当于 if...not, 可以互换。

考点十 省略现象

有些表示时间、地点、条件、方式或让步等的状语从句中, 如果谓语含有动词 be, 主语又和主句中的主语一致, 或者主语是 it, 常把从句中的主语和谓语的一部分(特别是动词 be)省略掉。注意状语从句中从句的省略现象。

1. 连接词+过去分词

Don't speak until spoken to.

= Don't speak until you are spoken to.

要你说话, 你再说话。

Unless repaired, the washing machine is no use.

= Unless it is repaired, the washing machine is no use.

除非修理一下, 否则这个洗衣机不能用。

2. 连词+现在分词

Look out for cars when crossing the street(= when you are crossing ...). 过街时当心车辆。

3. 连词+形容词/其他

常见的有 if necessary, if possible, when necessary, if any 等。

She hurriedly left the room as though/if angry (= as though/if she was/were angry...).

她急匆匆地走出屋子, 好像很生气的样子。

If possible, I'd like to have two copies if it (= if it is possible, ...). 可能的话, 我想要两本。

She advised me not to say anything unless asked (= unless I was asked).

她劝我别说什么，除非有人要我说。

As a young man, he studied law and became a lawyer(= As/When he was a young man, ...).

他年轻时就学了法律，并当了律师。

使用合适的连词完成句子

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

I. Grammar

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

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

What makes a book great?

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

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

Great books are popular. They do not address just a small, special audience. (7) _____ they be philosophy or science, history or poetry, they deal with human, not academic subjects. They are written for common people, a general audience, not for professors. (8) _____ (read) a textbook for advanced students, one must first read an elementary textbook. But the great books can be considered elementary in the sense (9) _____ they touch upon the elements of any subject matter. They are not related to one another (10) _____ a series of textbooks is; they are graded in difficulty.

Great books are the most readable. They will not let you down if you read them well. They have more

ideas per page than most books have on all pages. That is (11) _____ you can read a great book over and over again and never exhaust its contents.

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

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

II. Vocabulary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Cloze

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

Such flexibility, 4 , has a price. Our bodies are run by *circadian rhythms* (昼夜节律), a prehistoric internal clock that regulates when we feel sleepy or awake and affects our body temperature and level of alertness. It makes our brains and bodies 5 during the day and allows them to recover through the night. So powerful is this clock that even two weeks on a nightshift without break will not 6 its rhythm, and when scientists keep human volunteers in isolation, without any indication of what time it is in the day, they still show daily cycles of temperature changes, sleep and wakefulness, and hormone release. But, 7 working against our body's natural rhythm is likely to cause ourselves both physical and psychological damage. Research also shows it may actually 8 our risk of health problems such as stomach diseases.

Consultant Tom Mackey believes that our normal circadian rhythms are increasingly being completely 9 . "More and more of us are being pressured into doing things at odd hours. This is going to have a(n) 10 impact on quality and length of sleep. If people don't go to bed at a reasonable time, say around 11p.m., and have between six and eight hours of sleep, they will be unable to concentrate. You need sleep for rest and 11 . If you stuff your mind with information for too long, then everything gets disorganized—you become 12 to manage daytime activities."

The circadian rhythms that run the sleep/wake cycle are as old as 13 itself. Our prehistoric ancestors would have needed their biological clock to get them out hunting during the day and probably in bed around nightfall to avoid intruders. Our night vision is not as fast as that of *nocturnal* (夜间活动的) animals—our natural rhythm was to sleep as the sun went down. The invention of the electric light obviously 14 that. Like most biological systems, circadian rhythms are not made to 15 . Our internal clock runs a bit longer than 24 hours, hence its Latin name, circadian, which means "about a day".

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

IV. Reading

(A)

LT123 Workshops

"I'm pleased to say that 2015 is our third year sponsoring the IATEFL information desk. This

year, we are running three workshops covering some of the key areas of our wide-ranging special skills: testing, editing and vocabulary. We hope to see you.”

— *Russell Whitehead* Director

<p>Vocabulary testing: why, what and how? <i>By Felicity O’Dell & Russell Whitehead</i> Saturday 11th April 3:50-4:35 pm Charter 4</p> <p>Should vocabulary be one of the language features that we test and, if so, why? What vocabulary—and what aspects of vocabulary—should we focus on in our tests? What methods can we use to test vocabulary?</p> <p>We will discuss answers to these questions, considering the strengths and weaknesses of different types of vocabulary test for different teaching contexts.</p>
<p>There’s something missing from your project—the editor! <i>By David Baker & Fiona MacKenzie</i> Sunday 12 April 10:25—11:10 am Central 8</p> <p>Big publishing companies no longer offer the single route to publication. Whether you are self-publishing, a teaching institution developing its own materials, or a digital start-up, in a highly competitive environment it isn’t enough to write something and just put it out there.</p> <p>Quality still matters—you can’t afford to forget one of the key roles in successful publishing.</p>
<p>Vocabulary levels: which words are at which level? <i>By Stephen Bullon</i> Monday 13th April 1:35-2:20 pm Central 8</p> <p>While students develop their competence in the four skills and in their ability to master grammatical structures, they are together building their vocabulary.</p> <p>We will try to establish the standards involved in selecting appropriate vocabulary at the various levels students pass through: frequency, teaching requirements, and register are all factors that need to be weighed in the balance.</p>

LT123 is the new name for Language Testing 123, and we are proud sponsors of the 49th Annual International IATEFL Conference and Exhibition. Manchester, April 2015.

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

(B)

CWU

The communication union

Head of Research

Salary: £ 55,271

We are looking for a Head of Research to manage the CWU Research Department and Information Centre. You would be required to exercise control of all research work of the department and manage a team of three researchers and four support staff.

The person appointed would be expected to carry out research work of a strategic nature across the range of businesses in which the CWU has or seeks membership and to contribute to the strategic thinking and direction of the union as a whole.

You will need: proven line management skills, especially in managing and motivating a team; good research skills, holding a good degree in a related subject or other similar experience; a high level of mathematical and calculating skills; the ability to produce high quality work under pressure; a commitment to and knowledge of the trade union movement and social democratic politics; and knowledge and/or experience of the postal and/or telecommunications industry.

To apply, please request an application pack by emailing hr@cwu.org or by telephoning HR (Human Resources) on 020 8971 7482. When applying please state your source.

Closing Date for Applications: 4th December 2015

Anticipated interview date: 17th December 2015

No agencies please

1. In which column of a newspaper could we find the passage?
 A. Arts. B. Sales. C. Jobs. D. News.
2. One of the duties of the person to be appointed is _____.
 A. taking charge of research work B. seeking membership for the trade union
 C. running a telecommunications company D. managing a team of three or four members
3. If you want to apply for this position, you can do all EXCEPT _____.
 A. ask an agency for an application form
 B. dial 020 8971 7482 for more information
 C. email hr@cwu.org for an application pack
 D. send in an application before 4th December 2015
4. Which of the following applicants is most likely to be employed?
 A. A chemistry teacher with a master's degree.
 B. A clerk from a telecommunications company.
 C. A university graduate majoring in computer science.
 D. A director from a research centre with a master's degree.

(C)

A. Tasting begins with the eyes.
B. Testing helps manufacturers to be sure of a product's quality.
C. You need to undertake professional training to do the job.
D. Before tasting, he usually smells the ice-cream.
E. He lets the ice cream warm up to about 12°F.
F. After all, you just have to like ice cream.

What do you want to be when you grow up? A teacher? A doctor? How about an ice-cream taster? Yes, there really is a job where you can get paid to taste ice-cream. Just ask John Harrison, an "Official Taste Tester" for the past 21 years. ___1___ During his career Harrison has been responsible for approving large

quantities of the sweet ice cream—as well as for developing over 75 *flavors*.

Some people think that it would be easy to do this job. ___2___ No, there’s more to the job than that, says Harrison, who has a degree in chemistry. He points out that a dairy or food-science degree would be very useful to someone wanting a career in this “cool” field.

In a typical morning on the job, Harrison tastes and assesses 60 ice-cream samples. ___3___. Harrison explains, “You get more flavor from warmer ice cream, which is why some kids like to stir it, creating ice-cream soup.”

While the ice cream warms up, Harrison looks over the samples and grades each one on its appearance. “___4___” he explains. He checks to see if the ice cream is attractive and asks himself, “Does the product have the color expected from that flavor?” Next it’s time to taste.

Continuing to think up new ideas, try out new flavors, and test samples from so many kinds of ice cream each day keeps Harrison busy but happy—working at one cool job.

Lesson 9

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

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

I have travelled by myself many times but, on every occasion, there was someone to meet me at the other end of the journey. This time was different.

Last week I had a holiday from work, but (1) _____ of my friends had the same week off. I decided that I still wanted to do something, so I booked a train ride to Toronto.

One week by myself. Would I be lonely? Quite the opposite. In fact, there are many benefits coming from traveling alone. Firstly, I was able to do (2) _____ I wanted. (3) _____ relying on someone else to suggest activities to do, I discovered my independence and developed map-reading skills that I didn’t know I had. I could get up and go to sleep when I wanted and I didn’t (4) _____ wait for anyone else to shower and get ready every morning. Being in the safe environment of a hostel with like-minded travelers also offers a great opportunity to meet new people from all over the world, (5) _____ help combat loneliness.

(6) _____ there were many benefits from travelling alone, I found that there were also some disadvantages of it. I missed (7) _____ (have) someone to talk to and to *bounce ideas off* (探讨想法). Experiences are often more enjoyable if they (8) _____ (share), and part of the fun of travelling is the memories you have afterwards. Without a travel partner, I won’t be able to laugh about and remember my Toronto adventure with a friend or family member in the years to come.

In addition, eating in a restaurant or cooking in the hostel was (9) _____ (interesting) on my own.

I am very proud of myself for travelling alone and I had a fantastic time in Toronto. However, in the future, I will prefer to travel with another person or in a small group. Who you travel with matters, though. I would rather do it by myself than (10) _____ (go) with someone who is lazy, difficult and argumentative.

Section B

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

A. Nevertheless	B. Similarly	C. conducted	D. include	E. means	F. concentrating
G. appreciate	H. essential	I. combining	J. enrolled	K. contemporary	

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on developing stronger science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) curriculum(课程) and programs, as these disciplines are widely viewed as the ___1___ to help innovation and support national economies.

This trend reflects a shift in how school disciplines are being looked at; schools are ___2___ on subjects that have traditionally been isolated from each other ----science, mathematics, and art --- in favor of deeper, interdisciplinary learning. K-12 education leaders are pioneering new methods for ___3___ the arts with STEM activities, resembling the ways in which subjects naturally connect in the real world. While this new movement is being discussed almost clearly and directly in an education context, its roots are planted across nearly every industry. In many ways, technology is the connective tissue. ___4___, engineering new transportation technologies requires artful design. The growing recognition of the important unions between different skills is paving that way for STEAM in schools.

STEAM is not just a / an ___5___ program of learning, but an important life philosophy---- ___6___ for higher education and career success. Schools should provide students plentiful opportunities to ___7___ the complexities and complicated layers that indicate concrete knowledge. Early examples of STEAM learning ___8___ teaching students how mathematical concepts such as geometry(几何学) are rooted in artworks.

While the rise of STEAM learning is relatively new, there are already figures that prove the integration of these seemingly distinct disciplines is supporting student performance at school. A study ___9___ by the University of Florida revealed that students who are engaged in music class do better in math. For example, female high school students ___10___ in a music appreciation class scored 42 points higher on the math section of their SATs.

II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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

People are reading as much as ever, and many of them are now doing so electronically. E-books are mostly ___34___ printed books that have been reproduced in a digital format. They are read using mobile electronic device called e-readers. These gadgets do not use backlighting, the kind used in computer monitors that makes your eyes tired. Most e-readers are designed to come as close as possible to newspaper print. This is a little strange when you think about it because this type of futuristic (未来主义的) technology is trying to be as ___35___ as possible

Of course, e-books differ from printed ones. An e-reader can ___36___ hundreds of books that would be very difficult to carry around in the ___37___ world. If you are ___38___ reading *Jane Eyre*, just press a few buttons and you can be in the middle of the *Da Vinci Code*. E-books are a lot cheaper than the printed versions and can be ordered online.

Besides e-readers, they can also be read on different ___39___, including smartphones and iPads. What's more Google is putting 1.5 million books online for free. The world of reading has found itself in the middle of a digital ___40___.

What does the future hold for e-books? The growing popularity of the iPad and similar products might make e-readers less of a ___41___. Nevertheless, e-book sales have been rising, and it is a ___42___ that will probably continue. ___43___ their convenience and cost, e-books are chosen because they don't require paper and ink to make, which seems to make them a / an ___44___ technology.

Experts ___45___ that e-books in the future will take advantage of the things printed books can't do. Moving illustrations and videos may be included to highlight certain parts of the text. There may even be Internet links that provide more information. Also, with e-book technology, it is easy to publish one chapter at

a time, which could be a good way to get readers ___46___ and build excitement.

On the other hand, there are ___47___. Some of the most complicated issues have to do with legal rights. When you buy an e-book, can you sell it to someone else second-hand? What about when someone dies—— does that person's children or family get up to keep the e-books? As with many other copyright issues, there is still a lot to ___48___.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 34. | A. freely | B. previously | C. formally | D. likely |
| 35. | A. old-fashioned | B. fashionable | C. new-fashioned | D. fashioned |
| 36. | A. increase | B. decrease | C. store | D. adopt |
| 37. | A. physical | B. virtual | C. natural | D. similar |
| 38. | A. dying for | B. keen on | C. equal to | D. tired of |
| 39. | A. equipment | B. devices | C. centers | D. occasions |
| 40. | A. range | B. equivalent | C. approach | D. revolution |
| 41. | A. success | B. necessity | C. discipline | D. category |
| 42. | A. trend | B. resistance | C. recommendation | D. pressure |
| 43. | A. As a result of | B. In spite of | C. in case of | D. In addition to |
| 44. | A. advanced | B. green | C. supplementary | D. extinct |
| 45. | A. promise | B. predict | C. promote | D. complain |
| 46. | A. caught | B. reminded | C. overlooked | D. ruined |
| 47. | A. effects | B. advantages | C. shortcomings | D. impacts |
| 48. | A. check in | B. figure out | C. refer to | D. adapt to |

Section B

Directions: Read the following 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

After retirement from the medical center, my wife and I built our home in a gated community surrounded by swimming clubs and golf courses on Hilton Head Island. But when I left for the other side of the island, I was traveling on unpaved roads lined with leaky cottages (小屋). The "lifestyle" of many of the native islanders stood in sharp contrast to my comfortable existence.

By talking to the local folks, I discovered that the vast majority of the maids, gardeners, waitresses and construction workers who make this island work had little or no access to medical care. It seemed shocking to me. I wondered why someone didn't do something about that. Then my father's words, which he had asked his children daily when they were young, rang in my head again: "What did you do for someone today?"

Even though my father had died several years before, I guess I still didn't want to disappoint him. So I started working on a solution. The island was full of retired doctors. If I could persuade them to spend a few hours a week volunteering their services, we could provide free primary health care to those so desperately in need of it. Most of the doctors I approached liked the idea, so long as they could be re-licensed without troubles. It took one year and plenty of persistence, but I was able to persuade the state legislators (议员) to create a special license for doctors volunteering in not-for-profit clinics.

The town donated land, local residents contributed office and medical equipment and some of the potential patients volunteered their weekends decorating the building that would become the clinic. We named it Volunteers in Medicine and we opened its doors in 2005, fully staffed by retired physicians, nurses and dentists as well as nearly 150 nonprofessional volunteers. That year we had 5,000 patient visits; last year we had 16,000.

Somehow word of what we were doing got around. Soon we were receiving phone calls from retired physicians all over the country, asking for help in starting VIM clinics in their communities. We did the best we

could — there are now 15 other clinics operating — but we couldn't keep up with the need. Yet last month I think my father's words found their way up north to McNeil Consumer Healthcare, the maker of Tylenol. A major grant from McNeil will allow us to respond to these requests and help establish other free clinics in communities around the country.

49. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The contrast between the rich and the poor on an island.
 - B. The story of a man and his wife who likes to help others.
 - C. The inspiration of a father's words.
 - D. The life and work of a retired physician.
50. The purpose of Volunteers in Medicine is to _____.
- A. help retired medical workers improve their incomes
 - B. provide free medical services to those who need them
 - C. urge the government to set up non-profit clinics
 - D. make the dream of the author's father come true
51. Which of the following has been done by the author himself?
- A. Buying the medical equipment.
 - B. finding the land and the office.
 - C. furnishing the building that could be put to use for the clinic.
 - D. Getting a special license for the retired doctors.
52. In the last paragraph, "I think my father's words found their way up north to McNeil" implies that _____
- A. my father's words finally spread to McNeil
 - B. McNeil decided to do something for the needy people
 - C. my father's words had a great influence over McNeil
 - D. McNeil was badly in need of professional advice from retired doctors.

B
Parcel Post Rates

Weight 1 pound and not exceeding (pounds)	local	Zones			
		1&2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1,400 miles
2	\$0.61	\$0.72	\$0.75	\$0.83	\$0.92
3	0.65	0.78	0.83	0.92	1.04
4	0.69	0.84	0.90	1.01	1.16
5	0.73	0.90	0.98	1.10	1.28
6	0.77	0.96	1.05	1.19	1.40
7	0.81	1.02	1.13	1.28	1.52
8	0.85	1.08	1.20	1.37	1.64
9	0.89	1.14	1.28	1.46	1.76
10	0.93	1.20	1.35	1.55	1.88

Exceptions: Parcels weighing less than 10 pounds and measuring over 84 inches, but not exceeding 100 inches in length and girth (周长) combined are chargeable with a minimum rate equal to that for a 10-pound parcel for the zone to which addressed.

53. What is the cost of mailing a 10-pound package a distance of 286 miles?

- A. 93 cents B. \$1.20 C. \$1.35 D. \$1.55

54. The exception noted at the bottom of the table means _____.
- A. large package weighing less than 10 pounds cost the same as a 10-pound package
 - B. large package weighing more than 10 pounds cost more than small packages weighing more than 10 pounds
 - C. large package measuring over 100 inches cannot be mailed by parcel post
 - D. large packages weighing 10 pounds cost less to mail than small packages weighing 10 pounds
55. Which of the following best summarize all the information on the table?
- A. The table indicates that heavy package cost more to mail than light-weight packages.
 - B. The table shows five zones that cover the distance from one mile to 600 miles.
 - C. The cost of mailing a package is dependent on the weight of the package and the distance it is being mailed.
 - D. Rates for local mailing are the lowest.

C

Middle-class parents are fueling bad behavior in the classroom by “buying off” their children with computers and televisions rather than teaching them basic social skills, a teachers’ union leader said.

Mary Bousted, general secretary of the Association of Teachers and Lecturers, said some middle-class parents failed to support the right of the teacher to teach and of pupils to learn by failing to create the right social conditions at home.

Children were living in “isolation,” glued to computer games and TV shows in their bedrooms and in many cases it was relatively wealthy parents who were encouraging such solitary behavior. “They are not learning about give and take within the family,” she said.

“Often it's the well-off middle classes that buy off their children through the computer and TV and everything that isolates them within the home,” Bousted said. “And then they're surprised when their child doesn't come to school ready to learn.”

Bousted’s comments come ahead of the union's conference next week, when members will debate a motion brought by its Cheshire branch calling for parents of disruptive pupils to see their child benefit docked (削减). Another proposal is for mothers and fathers to attend parenting classes to help them deal with badly-behaved children.

While she acknowledged that the motion about cutting child benefit was “quite extreme” and said she was not sure it was viable(可行的), she insisted it raised relevant issues.

“It comes out of a frustration that many members feel that while they are working their socks off under an extremely rigid accountability framework to get children to learn, they are not being supported by home,” she said.

Of the idea of classes for parents of naughty children, she said, “If you go into a pet shop, you have to prove that you are going to be able to take care of a dog before they will sell you a puppy, but there is nothing for being a parent unless you are so awful the state takes your child away from you.”

56. What does Boasted think of the students from some middle-class families?
- A. They are among the most selfish people.
 - B. They are afraid of speaking in public places.
 - C. They fail to be taught right basic social skills at home.
 - D. They don't like to make friends with others at school.
57. Which is one proposal of the meeting to be held by a teachers’ union?
- A. Telling parents the importance of attending parent-teacher conferences.
 - B. Calling on parents to help educate their badly-behaved children.
 - C. Discussing how to improve students’ performance at school.

- D. Analyzing why American teachers face so many pressure.
58. In Bousted's opinion, what makes many teachers frustrated though they try their best to get children to learn?
- A. These children make no improvement at all.
 B. They can't get the support of these children's parents.
 C. They still face the danger of being fired.
 D. Their requests for raising wages is refused.
59. What is the passage mainly talking about?
- A. The way of dealing with badly-behaved children.
 B. The reason why the teachers' union is holding a conference.
 C. Children are more addicted to media in modern times.
 D. Parents fuel their children's bad behavior in the classroom.

III. Translation

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

60. 这个建议听起来不错，但是它违背了传统。(against)
61. 请再次提醒我开会的事以防我会忘记。(remind)
62. 仅仅掌握英语就能使他胜任秘书一职吗？(command n.)
63. 你预先做的准备工作越充分，你将来遇到来自于学生的阻力的可能性也越小。(The more...the more)

Lesson 10

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

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

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

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

It is true that there are examples of new buildings which have spoilt the area they are in, but the same can be said of some old buildings too. Yet people still speak against new buildings in historic areas. I think this is simply

(28) _____ people are naturally conservative and do not like change.

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

Section B

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

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

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

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

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

II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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

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

On one front, a funding ___43___ has created a shortage of fund that the universities' brightest brains are struggling to solve. Institutions' costs are rising, ___44___ pricey investments in technology, teachers' salaries and increasing administrative costs. That comes as governments conclude that they can no longer afford to subsidize

(补贴) universities as ___45___ as they used to. American colleges, in particular, are under pressure: some analysts predict mass bankruptcies within two decades.

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

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

The most vulnerable, according to Jim Lerman of Kean University in New Jersey, are the "middle-tier institutions, which produce America's teachers, middle managers and administrators." They could be ___52___ in greater part by online courses, he suggests. So might weaker community colleges, although those which cultivate connections to local employers might yet prove resilient (有弹力的).

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

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

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

Section B

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

(A)

A Buffalo charter school (特许学校), run by a for-profit company, received \$7.2 million in taxpayer money

last year to educate about 500 elementary and middle school students. But at the end of year, the audit (审计) it submitted to the state only listed its expenses roughly, including \$1.3 million in rent for a building the company owned, \$976,000 for executive administration and \$361,000 in professional fees.

Officials from the New York State teachers' union raised the case of the school, Buffalo United, as an example of what it said was wrong with the oversight of charter schools throughout the state. The union said the case supported its view that no new charter schools should be permitted unless oversight is strengthened.

"How much is profit?" asked Andrew Pallotta, the executive vice president of New York State United Teachers. "There is truly too much we don't know and can't know."

The union's concerns fell on mostly friendly ears at the all-day hearing, which had been called by Senator Bill Perkins of Harlem, an outspoken critic of the charter school movement. Teachers' unions have generally opposed charter schools, which tend not to be unionized. On Thursday, the state union listed claims against charter schools that included conflict of interest and stealing. Brooklyn Charter School in Bedford-Stuyvesant, it said, had acquired, as a subsidiary (子公司), a shop linked to the president of the school's board. An audit of a second Buffalo charter school, Western New York Maritime, found that big-screen televisions and computer equipment had been sent to the personal addresses of employees, the union said.

"The corruption and politicization are the **Achilles' heel** of the movement," Mr. Perkins said.

Officials responsible for authorizing and overseeing charter schools said there was room for more responsibility and transparency from charter schools, but they said that the controls were already healthy.

"It is good that the bad actors have come to light," said John B. King Jr., the senior deputy commissioner of the state Education Department. "I actually think that there is a lot of common ground here, and if we create the right conversation, there is room to both improve charters and increase the number."

56. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. Most charter schools are run by for-profit companies.
- B. A Buffalo charter school over-spent last year.
- C. Charter schools should be monitored over education quality.
- D. The expense-list of a charter school was not transparent.

57. The term "Achilles' heel" in paragraph 5 can be replaced by "_____".

- A. weak spot
- B. characteristic
- C. inevitable problem
- D. peak

58. What is said about officials responsible for authorization and overseeing charter school?

- A. They were determined to supervise charter schools strictly.
- B. Their words and behavior on charter schools were a paradox.
- C. They thought they put a good control on charter schools.
- D. Their supervision on charter schools was not transparent enough.

59. What is John B. King Jr.'s attitude towards authorizing more charter schools?

- A. opposed
- B. concerned
- C. approving
- D. indifferent

(B)

Scholarship Application Tips in 2015 for college students.

*** Before you apply**

1. Work hard to get good grades. Don't sweat about one bad grade, but always strive to do your best.
2. Get involved, and stay involved, in out-of-class activities. Sports, clubs, drama, bands and orchestras --- these often count toward a student's overall scholarship application evaluation. He same goes for paid (or unpaid) work experience.
3. Begin you scholarship research early --- by your sophomore (大学/中学二年级学生) or junior year of high school, if possible. Make special note of application deadlines, as they can vary from late summer to late spring.
4. Apply for many scholarships as you are eligible (符合条件的) for --- several smaller scholarships can add up to a lot of money.

*** During the application process**

1. Read the supplementary materials that come with scholarship application forms to better understand the program's focus (community service, subject interest). Try to answer the questions with the focus area in mind.
2. Answer questions as they are asked. Don't go off topic.
3. If there is a financial section to the application, make sure you get accurate and complete information from all appropriate sources to ensure your eligibility.
4. Take your time. Write down everything you can think of for each question, and then set the application aside for a day so you can look everything over again before you send it off.
5. Don't wait until the last minute to complete your application, esp. if you are applying online. Computer systems can get blocked with the large volume of applicants hoping to submit their qualifications during the last few days and hours before a deadline.
6. If a third party had to complete part of your application, such as providing a letter of recommendation, make sure that you ask them early on and remind them as often as necessary to ensure they provide you with the necessary materials.
7. Last but not least, review your application with your parents to make sure you haven't left out any important details.

Good luck to the students applying for the 2015 scholarship programs!

60. Before you apply for a scholarship, it's best to _____.
- A. pay more attention to grades than to out-of-class activities
 - B. focus on only one scholarship application
 - C. get as much work experience as possible
 - D. begin your preparation as early as possible
61. When you are answering questions on the application form, you should _____.
- A. focus on the subject you are interested in
 - B. answer to the point
 - C. list your advantages
 - D. prove your abilities
62. The author suggests that applicants should _____.
- A. submit the application in the few days
 - B. double-check their application with their parents
 - C. complete and submit the application in one day
 - D. avoid submitting the application online

(C)

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

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

Matt Reck is the kind of eco-conscious guy who feeds his trees with bathwater and recycles condensation drops(冷凝水) from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also uses a clothesline. But Otto Hagen, president of Reck's HOA in Wake Forest, N.C., notified him that a neighbor had complained about his line. The Recks ignored the warning and still dry their clothes on a rope in the yard. "Many people claim to be

questionnaires sent to former graduate students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many past fears to be groundless.

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

Nearly 75 per cent of the dropouts said there was no academic reason for their decision, but those who mentioned academic reason cited failure to pass the qualifying examination, uncompleted research and failure to pass language exams. ___69___

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

___70___ The main condition which would have to prevail for at least 25 % of the dropouts who might consider returning to graduate school would be to guarantee that they would retain their present level of income and in some cases their present job.

III. Translation

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

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

Lesson 11

I. Grammar and Vocabulary (定语从句)

Section A

1. We went through a period _____ communications were very difficult in the rural areas.
A. which B. whose C. in which D. with which
2. Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything _____ is offered to them.
A. as B. what C. that D. which
3. Jack is the boy _____ we all consider to be worthy of our praise.
A. which B. whoever C. whom D. whose
4. A China construction firm will build an 87-storey building in Moscow, _____ the developer says will be the tallest there.
A. that B. where C. what D. which
5. She runs out of the hospital onto the street, _____ she finds the whole city is shaking in the fame of war.

- A. by which B. from which C. when D. where
6. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course made the others unhappy.
- A. who B. which C. this D. what
7. Studies will enable you to live, to move and to think in a world different from the narrow world _____ you are surrounded.
- A. by which B. in which C. that D. when
8. John Lennon produced the music _____ many people danced, worked and talked during their teenage days.
- A. that B. which C. in which D. to which
9. Villagers here depend on the fishing industry, _____ there won't be much work.
- A. without which B. by which C. where D. that
10. In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.
- A. where B. when C. which D. what
11. The government's policy on this issue has reached the point _____ a change is needed or it will answer for what has been done.
- A. where B. which C. why D. what
12. We all know the situation _____ we memorize expressions or proverbs and use them whenever we have the opportunity to communicate in English.
- A. that B. where C. which D. when
13. John is the only one of the students in the class that never _____ a mistake even when it is pointed to him.
- A. admit making B. admits making C. admit to make D. admits to make
14. After some happy weeks, Cathy found herself in this new world _____ she had so often longed to enter.
- A. for which B. in which C. where D. /
15. There was such a long line at the exhibition _____ we had to wait for about half an hour.
- A. as B. that C. which D. where
16. Once upon time, there stood such a high mountain _____ no one was able to climb.
- A. as B. that C. which D. up which
17. _____ is often the case, skillful student performance depends on careful teacher preparation.
- A. As B. Because C. Which D. It
18. We should understand the social context _____ a conversation takes place. We need to be aware of who we speak with and when and where and for what purpose.
- A. where B. which C. under which D. that
19. Parents owe their children a set of solid values _____.
- Which of the following is improper?
- A. around which to build their lives
- B. around which they build their lives
- C. which to build their lives around
- D. which they build their lives around
20. Water freezes at 0°C, _____ it changes to ice.
- A. with which B. at which temperature
- C. which D. for which reason

Section B

Grown-ups know that people and objects are solid. At the movies, we know that if we reach out to

touch Tom Cruise, ___1___ we will feel is air, but does a baby have this understanding?

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

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

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

Section C

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

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

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

Due to labor ___3___ in West Australia, the Colonial Government organized Chinese contract labor between 1847 and 1898, most working as laborers, cooks and gardeners. Many Chinese people came from rural backgrounds and brought with them ___4___ and water management skills. By 1885, there were 54 Chinese market gardens in Sydney. By 1901, 67% of New South Wales market gardeners were Chinese.

Gold rushes in Victoria in the 1850s and New South Wales in the 1860s significantly ___5___ the population of Chinese immigrants in Australia; about 45,000 prospectors arrived in Victoria alone in 1854-58. Numbers continued to increase as gold and other ___6___ were discovered in Queensland, Northern Territory and Tasmania.

When mining became less ___7___, many Chinese people worked successfully to provide goods and services such as furniture making, market gardening, fishing and, particularly, store-keeping including the import and export of goods from overseas. Chinese goods, especially tea, silk, vegetables, herbs and other

spices were highly sought after items of trade by non-Chinese people. Tea rooms, importing and selling many varieties of tea, were very popular. Chinese silk was turned into __8__ evening wear and cloaks by Chinese tailors.

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

II. Reading

(A)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Her advice for bloggers is: Be responsible

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

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

(B)

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

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

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

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

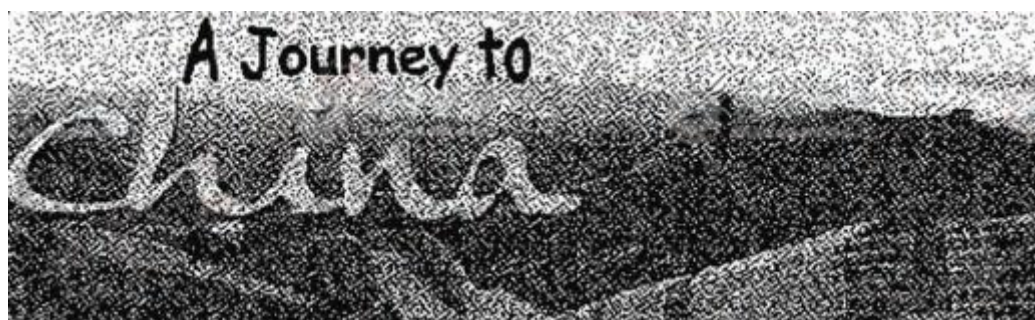
Foreign vehicles are 30 percent more likely to be involved in accidents in Britain each year. Polish vehicles make up 36 percent. French crashes caused by foreign vehicles rose by 47 percent between 2003 and 2008. There were almost 400 deaths and serious injuries and 3,000 slight injuries from accidents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

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

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

5. The first paragraph serves as a(n) _____.
 - A. explanation
 - B. introduction
 - C. comment
 - D. background.
6. The foreign drivers who break the traffic law and do not pay on the spot are likely to be fined up to _____.
 - A. £ 60
 - B. £ 300
 - C. £ 900
 - D. £ 980
7. We can learn from the passage that _____.
 - A. many foreign drivers have been fined by Britain police
 - B. 300,000 German vehicles enter Britain every year
 - C. 25 percent of foreign vehicles entering Britain have failed safety tests
 - D. British drivers will be punished with points and fines for breaking the traffic law
8. The new traffic law is mainly intended to _____.
 - A. limit the number of foreign vehicles entering Britain
 - B. increase the British government's additional income
 - C. lower the rate of traffic accidents and injuries
 - D. get foreign drivers to appear in court

(C)



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◆ Days 1-3 UK-Shanghai

Fly to the great city of shanghai and in the evening sample traditional shanghai food. Visit the beautiful YU Garden, Old Town. Shanghai Museum, cross the Grest Nanpu Bridge and tour the Pudong area. Also explore Xintiandi with its 1920's style Smkomen buildings and end your stay in shanghai with an amazing Huangpu river evening tour.

◆ Days 4-7:Shanghai-Yangtze River Tour

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

◆ Day8 :Chongqing—Chengdu

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

◆ Day9-10;Chengdu-xi'an

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

◆ Day11-13:xi'an-beijing

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

◆ Day14:Beijing-UK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. The ad is mainly intended to _____.

- A. encourage the British to travel in China
 B. attract the British to traditional Chinese food
 C. offer service of booking air tickets to tourists

D. provide the British with a better understanding of China.

(D)

Find Which Direction Is South

Do you have a good sense of direction? If not, please take with you a compass. But if you forget to take a compass, you can still find your way.

It's never a good idea to imagine that the family member who was entrusted (委托) with the job of map-reading actually knows where the family is. You can tell by the slightly confused look on their faces that nothing on the ground seems to match the map. Never mind. The sun is shining and it's still morning. If you don't know the exact time, you can still find out where south is, but you'll need to be patient.

① Find a straight stick and put it in the ground in a place where you can mark its shadow.

② Try to position the stick as vertically (垂直) as you can. You can check this by making a simple plumb line (铅锤线) with a piece of string and weight. You haven't got any string? OK, use a thread from your clothes with a button tied at the end to act as a weight.

③ Mark the end of the shadow cast by the stick.

④ Wait approximately half an hour and mark the end of the shadow again.

⑤ Keep doing this until you have made several marks.

⑥ The mark nearest the stick will represent the shortest shadow, which is cast at midday, when the sun is highest in the sky and pointing to the exact south.

⑦ Pick a point in the distance along the line between the shortest shadow and the stick.

⑧ That point is south of where you are.

⑨ Now you can turn the map, like you did before, and find which way you should be travelling.

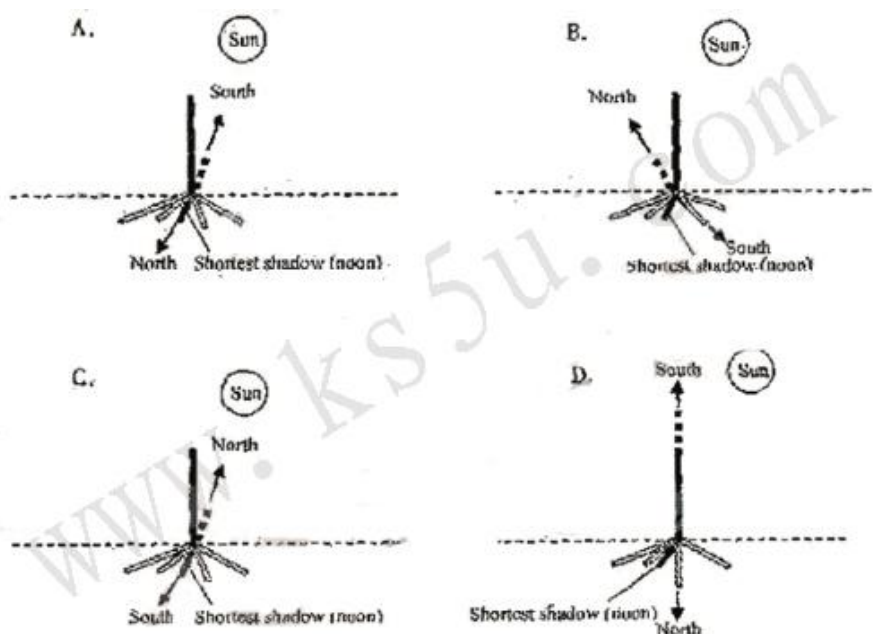
13. To find the direction, we ought to be patient probably because

- A. it is not easy to find a proper stick
- B. it is not easy to position the stick
- C. it takes hours to make the marks
- D. it takes about half an hour to make the marks

14. The passage would probably be most helpful to _____.

- A. those who draw maps
- B. those who get lost
- C. those who make compasses
- D. those who do experiments

15. Which of the following pictures best shows the way of finding the direction of south?



16. The author presents this passage by _____.
- A. telling an interesting story B. describing an activity in a lively way
 C. testing an idea by reasoning D. introducing a practical method
1. 丢失那条名贵的项链使玛丽很不开心。(make)
 2. 广泛阅读是扩大词汇量的最有效途径之一。(enlarge)
 3. 定期复习课文可以使我们更好地掌握已学的知识。(enable)
 4. 晚饭后看一会儿电视已成了我长期养成的一个习惯。(habit)
 5. 吃太多的甜食容易使人发胖。(likely)

Lesson 12

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

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

In two days, it will be Christmas. Children all over the world (21) _____ (look) forward to this day for weeks. People celebrate Christmas with food, decorations, music and more. But for many people, gift-giving is the most exciting part of the holiday.

I have fond memories of Christmas shopping with my family as a child. I enjoyed the challenge of keeping my parents' gifts a secret. It was hard to buy gifts right (22) _____ their noses without them seeing. Everyone placed (23) _____ (wrap) gifts under the Christmas tree until Christmas morning, (24) _____ we opened them.

Picking a great gift requires (25) _____ (know) the person you're giving it to. You need to know the person's tastes and find something the person doesn't already have. This can be quite a big challenge. Often it's wise to provide a receipt (26) _____ _____ the person needs to exchange the gift.

The best gifts are personal. Many Americans don't feel money constitutes a good gift (27) _____ it doesn't require any thought. They prefer something chosen just for the person. If the gift is a high-quality homemade gift, that's even better.

Gift-giving reflects the reason (28) _____ people celebrate Christmas. Christians in particular remember the birth of Jesus. When He was born, wise men traveled many miles to visit Him, (29) _____ (bring) expensive gifts. But the greatest gift wasn't from the wise men, but from God – the baby Jesus. God gave this gift because everyone needed it. We needed God to forgive our bad actions so that we (30) _____ live forever with Him. So

on Christmas we give presents to imitate God's action of giving the perfect gift.

Section B

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

A. equal	B. demanding	C. benefits	D. employ	E. reach	F. increase
G. access	H. convey	I. conditions	J. superior	K. approached	

There is distinction between reading for information and reading for understanding. Thus, we can ___31___ the word "reading" in two distinct senses.

The first sense is the one in which we read newspapers, magazines, or anything else. We can have ___32___ to the content of those materials easily. Such materials may increase our store of information, but they cannot improve our understanding. And clearly we don't have any difficulty in gaining the new information, for our understanding was ___33___ to them before we started. Otherwise, we would have felt the shock of puzzlement.

The second sense is the one in which we read something that at first we do not completely understand. Here the thing to be read is at the first sight better or higher than the reader. The writer is communicating something that can ___34___ the reader's understanding. Such communication between unequals must be possible. Otherwise one person could never learn from another. Here "learning" means understanding more, not remembering more information.

What are the ___35___ in this kind of reading? First, there is inequality in understanding. The writer must be "___36___" to the reader in understanding. Besides, his book must ___37___ something he possesses and his potential readers lack. Second, the reader must be able to overcome this inequality in some degree. And he should always try to ___38___ the same level of understanding with the writer. If the equality is ___39___, success of communication is achieved.

Besides gaining information and understanding, there's another goal of reading— entertainment. It is the least ___40___ and requires the least amount of effort. Everyone who knows how to read can read for entertainment if he wants to. In fact, any book that can be read for understanding or information can probably be read for entertainment as well.

II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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

Auditing (旁听) classes at university is an ideal way of learning or trying out new areas of study without committing yourself. You can study alongside fellow students without any ___41___ to participate in formal assessments or gain credits for your degree.

The trend of auditing university classes has ___42___ across universities. Recently, Fudan Postgraduate, a publication by Fudan University, even ___43___ a map guide on its campus. Altogether, it features 25 courses, including details of lectures, venues, times and recommendations. Students can design their own auditing ___44___ based on a handy map. Zhu, editor of the guide, said that she has ___45___ from the trend herself – she successfully moved from a bachelor's degree in biochemistry to her current one after auditing classes. "Visiting classes helped me a lot. The teachers of outstanding courses seldom teach strictly

according to textbooks, which is attractive to students. Their tutoring methods have ___46___ my mind," Zhu said.

Other students audit purely out of ___47___. Shi Shuai, 22, a senior majoring in administration management at Shantou University, attended courses in economics and finance for one year. "It is a great way to explore professional knowledge outside your ___48___," said Shi, who acquired the basics of accounting and finance management.

Despite the ___49___ of learning in an open environment, university administrators remind us that there are still rules to follow. Not all classes accept outsiders, especially minority language classes and science modules. These are often taught in small groups to ensure the ___50___ of learning, or require special equipment and individual instruction, which is only ___51___ to registered students who pay tuition fees.

Regulations vary across departments and universities. According to Huang Xiaoxiong, a journalism teacher at Fudan University, students need to ensure that auditing a class is permitted. "It is about basic manners. You need to let the teacher know about your ___52___," he explained. "It's polite to greet the teacher when attending a course. Participate in discussions, but do not distract others," Huang added. "It's okay to hand in homework assigned by the teacher, but expect general advice rather than careful correction."

Auditing classes ___53___ or beyond one's ability can be a waste of time, warns Xu Jun, 27, HR manager at Guangzhou Automobile Industry Group. "It's good to audit some classes. But you have to manage your time well, as you can't get any academic credit or formal ___54___ for these courses," Xu suggested. "Even though your interests are important, your ___55___ is the first thing to consider at university."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. limitation | B. hesitation | C. obligation | D. tendency |
| 42. A. swept | B. split | C. smashed | D. survived |
| 43. A. imposed | B. inserted | C. extended | D. released |
| 44. A. habit | B. route | C. data | D. rule |
| 45. A. benefited | B. transferred | C. suffered | D. managed |
| 46. A. kept | B. burdened | C. expanded | D. changed |
| 47. A. kindness | B. interest | C. pressure | D. instinct |
| 48. A. major | B. campus | C. control | D. potential |
| 49. A. instructions | B. advantages | C. possibilities | D. qualifications |
| 50. A. effectiveness | B. uniqueness | C. consciousness | D. seriousness |
| 51. A. affordable | B. portable | C. adaptable | D. available |
| 52. A. preference | B. existence | C. expectation | D. performance |
| 53. A. regularly | B. purposefully | C. moderately | D. aimlessly |
| 54. A. education | B. investigation | C. recognition | D. comment |
| 55. A. decision | B. diligence | C. devotion | D. degree |

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)

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Comfortable airport & city transfers:

MaxiCab (seats 6 passengers)

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... or book at the Airport Shuttle counter at Terminal 1 or Terminal 2

MaxiCab Service	Rates
Transfer to Airport/other destination	\$35
Hourly Service (per hour – minimum 2 hours)	\$35

Applicable additional charges:

-- Between midnight to 6 am, an additional \$12 per transfer or per hour

-- For en-route stop to final destination, an additional \$5 per stop

apply otherwise \$20

-- Administrative charges of 10% of total fare for all Credit Card payments

Personalized tours:

Singapore

Cabby Tour

✓ **Conducted by licensed taxi tourist guides approved by the Singapore Tourism Board**

✓ **Exclusive private tours in 6-seater MaxiCabs, 4-seater Mercedes LimoCabs and normal cabs**

✓ **Flexible pick-up times and locations**

✓ **Extension of additional attractions and restaurants upon request**

Cabby tour highlights
Tour 1: Singapore Lifestyle Experience
Tour 2: City & Cultural Experience
Tour 3: Eastern Heartland Experience
Tour 4: Western Heartland Experience
Tour 5: Singapore Round Island Tour
Tour 6: Farm Visits
Tour 7: Singapore by Night Tour
Tour 8: Local Favorite Food & Attractions

Tours start from just \$105 per vehicle Bookings call: +65 6542 5831 or +65 6542 8297



56. What taxi services can a tourist to Singapore have according to the passage?

- a. specially-tailored tours around Singapore
- b. transfers between the terminals at the airport

- c. personalized tours beyond Singapore
- d. transfers between the airport and the city
- e. hourly private Singapore taxi service
- f. airport & city goods delivery

- A. a, d, e B. a, b, f C. b, c, e D. c, d, f

57. If a tourist goes to the airport in a MaxiCab at 5 a.m. and pays by credit card, he / she has to pay _____.

- A. \$38.5 B. \$47 C. \$51.7 D. \$55

58. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. A MaxiCab driver can stop on the way on request with extra charges.
- B. The cabby tour can show you around Singapore in the night time.
- C. Specially-trained taxi drivers operate various tours around Singapore.
- D. A MaxiCab taxi tourist guide isn't allowed to add scenic spots en route.

(B)

Many of us spend our lives in black, brown, white and grey, but by choosing safe shades instead of brighter clothes, we could be missing out on the health benefits *implicit* in color.

Jules Standish, author of *How Not To Wear Black*, is a style and color consultant for women afraid of standing out, and she believes that changing your shopping habits can increase your well-being and *self-esteem*. "Research shows that colors can have a psychological effect," she says, "Looking at warm, bright colors, such as red or pink, releases dopamine—known as the feel-good *hormone*—which can improve our mood, heighten the attention span. Cool blues, on the other hand, have been linked to the release of oxytocin, making you feel calm."

Here, Jules gives her opinion of the *clashing* (冲突) colors that couldn't be more suited.

Red and green should never be seen as a wrong match. They can work superbly well together. Pairing green dress with red *accessories*, for instance. Green is a good choice if you suffer from paleness after drinking wine, as it helps to balance out the color of your face.

Ordinarily, yellows and greens would not be worn together, but pairing yellow with *khaki* (黄褐色) is attractive. These out-dated shades with golden can lighten graying, older skin. Khaki is an appealing alternative to black for those of a certain age. And if yellow is still to bold for you, add gold accessories instead.

The phrase "pretty in pink" really does work for all women, particularly those entering the middle-aged, as pink is associated with youth and *femininity*. Research also suggests that men prefer women in pink, as it's the closest color to skin. The appealing shade of blue *complements* (补足) the pink and is suited to most skin tones, drawing attention away from dark circles under the eyes.

59. The passage is most likely to be taken from a(n) _____.

- A. advertisement B. news report C. famous fiction D. magazine

60. The author suggests us wearing brighter clothes because _____.

- A. it can draw people's attention
- B. it has a good impact on people's health
- C. people always choose safe shades
- D. it is more suitable for ladies

61. Which of the following is TRUE about the opinion of Jules Standish?

- A. She thinks pink and blue have different influences on people.
- B. She thinks red and green should never be worn together.
- C. She believes that out-dated shades can lighten graying, older skin.
- D. She believes that pink only suits woman who are middle-aged.

62. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. Introducing some attractive colors.
- B. Giving suggestions about color-pairing.
- C. Putting forward a new finding about colors
- D. Criticizing safe coin.

Section C (8%)

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

- A. They believe they are praising the college by mentioning the fact that the college is highly ranked.
- B. It is also shows the reader that you are thinking about his or her appreciation of your writing.
- C. Don't complain.
- D. For example, it is not necessary to share your participation level in your essay.
- E. But I'm guessing that there are a lot more essays that produce laughter and gasps of "not again".
- F. Don't try to cover everything in an essay.

You want your essay to be the one that is passed around *the admissions office* (招生办公室)—or not. It's a little bit like the difference between being famous and infamous.

We all know that a truthful, well-written essay that shows how the student has matured is sometimes shared among admissions staff. ___63___ So how do you make your essay famous instead of infamous?

Here are some basic tips to avoid that infamous essay:

Avoid the generic and get specific. Don't write that you're "fully-developed" or that "many people have impacted" you. Tell the reader what you've done, how you've been influenced, and by whom.

Don't repeat information that is elsewhere in your application. ___64___ It is important for the students to use every opportunity to show who they are and impress the admissions office.

___65___ If you have gone through difficult circumstances, you should share your story. But don't blame others. It is important to show perseverance. A better essay will talk about how you have dealt with and overcome the obstacles you came across.

Don't talk about rankings. Many students love focusing on the numbers when they are writing their "why this college" essay. ___66___ Obviously schools are aware of their rankings. They want to know why you want to attend.

III. Translation (15%)

1. 申请人必须精通英语，否则他无法胜任这个岗位。(command)
2. 有些留学生要过很长时间才能适应新的礼节和风俗。(adapt)
3. 由于人类活动而造成的全球变暖和污染，很多生物濒临灭绝。(extinct)
4. 与其让老年人呆在家里无所事事不如鼓励他们到社区帮忙。(It is better...)
5. 尽管雾霾(haze)给人们的日常生活带来很大的影响，但到目前为止政府还没有找到解决它的可行办法。(Despite)

Lesson 13

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Six years ago.
C. Eight years ago.
- B. Seven years ago.
D. Nine years ago.
2. A. See a film with the woman.
C. Get ready for a charity show.
- B. Attend a charity show.
D. Make a new movie.
3. A. She is going to be the man's neighbor.
C. She is arranging a family trip.
- B. She has just moved into a new house.
D. She arrived in Canada yesterday.
4. A. How to pay the registration fee.
C. When to send a cheque.
- B. Why to use a credit card.
D. Where to pay cash.
5. A. Film stars.
C. Pop singers.
- B. Radio hosts.
D. Composers.
6. A. He drove her to the airport.
C. He bought her a map of the airport.
- B. He followed her to the airport.
D. He lined out the route to the airport on a map.
7. A. The man should apply for a bank loan.
B. The man should work in a bank to get money.
C. The man should turn to someone available for help.
D. The man should take other students' approaches.
8. A. Both the tennis courts and the table tennis tables are free.
B. Neither of the tennis courts and table tennis tables are free.
C. The table tennis tables are free, but the tennis courts are not.
D. The tennis courts are free, but the table tennis tables are not.
9. A. In a factory.
C. In a gym.
- B. In a school.
D. In a lab.
10. A. A stationer's.
C. A bookstore.
- B. A paint shop.
D. A drawing class.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear one short passage and two longer conversations. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passage and the conversations will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. To arouse people's interest in pop music.
B. To provide more information about the music.
C. To have it lined with the main building.
D. To display a separate and different section.

12. A. It once experienced serious damage. B. Its rebuilding was an easy job.
 C. It is owned by a rich family. D. It opens for 362 days every year.
13. A. Museum visitors. B. Government workers.
 C. Music authors. D. Individual donators.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following conversation.

14. A. 4:00 p.m. in the classroom. B. 7:00 p.m. in the classroom.
 C. 4:00 p.m. in the garden. D. 7:00 p.m. in the garden.
15. A. He has classes at that time. B. He is travelling abroad.
 C. He doesn't like barbeque. D. He hasn't prepared a gift.
16. A. A watch. B. A card. C. A ball. D. A headphone.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. The tickets have to be booked in advance. B. It will be performed at 6 p.m.
 C. There will be two performances. D. It will be on at the theatre.
18. A. The Piazza. B. The Concert Hall.
 C. The theatre. D. The Town Hall.
19. A. \$8. B. \$10. C. \$15. D. \$20.
20. A. Art Exhibition. B. Ballet Performance. C. Mask Party. D. Living Theatre.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

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

(A)

I can still remember the afternoon when we climbed the mountain as if it were yesterday.

It was a sunny day. Eager to spend some time outside, I went up the mountain with my uncle. The mountain was hard (21) _____(climb) and had tough rocks and streams on it. In the end, (22) _____ (exhaust) and hot, I couldn't go any further. So we went back down the mountain in the end.

On the way back down, my uncle asked me a question, (23) _____ left me speechless for a second: "What's your dream, young lady?"

"I have no idea," I answered (24) _____ thinking it for a while. Then he smiled and told me about his story. He didn't perform well at school when he was a student. Although nobody thought he could succeed, he knew clearly (25) _____ his dream was-----to be a businessman. "I knew I wasn't gifted when it came to studying, so I tried to buy snacks from a market and sell them after class," he told me. After he left school, he started selling different items to find out which one was most attractive to customers. Of course, he often had no money in his pocket, but (26) _____ tough life was, he never gave up.

"There is no doubt that a person who puts in a great deal of effort to reach his or her goal will have good luck at some point. The meaning of life is to chase your dream," he said gently.

That night I (27) _____ hardly fall asleep. I lay in bed tossing and turning, asking myself, "What's my motivation?"

I once wanted to be a top student, but the hard work needed meant (28) _____ (put) everything into following my passion. If I find myself lacking willpower, what should I do? Leaving home early the next morning, I climbed the mountain again by (29) _____. It made me think: If we don't experience the climb, how can we get to see the

scenery on the top of the mountain? In the end, I reached the top and (30) _____ (fascinate) by the warm breeze and sunshine. Nothing could be more pleasant than that.

(B)

India has a growing number of millionaires—there currently are 200,000 Indians worth a million dollars or more. According to Forbes, India is also home to the fourth-highest number of billionaires in the world. It's not surprising, (31) _____ (consider) India's large population and the rapid rise in its economic fortunes in the past two decades.

This rise in the rich has led to a growing industry that (32) _____ (meet) the needs of its wealthy and picky clients. These businesses offer excellent services (33) _____ (tailor) exclusively to the strict standards of the ultra-wealthy (超级富豪), their unique tastes and lifestyles. From matchmaking (当"月老") to private jets and from lifestyle management to expensive fine art, (34) _____ _____ _____ unusual the demand sounds, no request will be refused.

Like millionaires elsewhere, India's rich "want access to the best things in life, but don't have the time, nor the connections, to acquire them," says Tanu Jain, head of marketing at the Gurgaon office of Quintessentially Lifestyle, a firm (35) _____ (offer) round-the-clock personalized services to its ultra-wealthy members. With the company's unique network of contacts, Jain has helped clients secure an autographed (亲笔签名的) Roger Federer tennis racket, and a (36) _____ (limit) edition John Lennon pen.

(37) _____ it comes to serving the super- rich, the "customer is king" approach guides everything. Each client (38) _____ (assign) a personal "lifestyle manager" who carefully "studies the behavior of each member and accordingly recommends a personalized solution for each request," says Jain.

The rapid increase in India's super- rich has touched off (39) _____ race among service providers who are trying to break into the market. India is exploding with entrepreneurial (创业的) energy. So is the industry (40) _____ business is to know where the super-rich want to spend their money.

(C)

41. Will those _____ (teach) the children from abroad come to the headmaster's office?
42. While _____ (build) a tunnel through the mountain, the workers discovered an underground lake.
43. _____ (suffer) from heart trouble for years, Professor White has to take some medicine with him wherever he goes.
44. When _____ (complete), the museum will be open to the public next year.
45. Suddenly, a tall man driving a golden carriage _____ (seize) the girl and took her away, disappearing into the woods.
46. When the first English settlers arrived in the New World, the Indians _____ (wear) jewellery made of animal bones greeted them warmly.
47. The report indicated that 45% of students were in jobs not _____ (require) specific qualifications.
48. He sent me an e-mail, _____ (hope) to get further information.
49. In the dream Peter saw himself _____ (chase) by a fierce wolf, and he woke suddenly with a start.
50. Ideally _____ for Broadway theaters and Fifth Avenue, the New York Park Hotel is a favorite with many guests.
- 51.

Section B

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

A. adequate	B. achievable	C. astonishing	D. exactly	E. inspiration
F. pocketed	G. potential	H. promising	I. respectively	J. stimulation
K. amazed				

Academy Award always brings great surprise. The 88th Academy Awards once again ___51___ people around the world, including the Chinese, who were excited about Leonardo DiCaprio’s winning the Best Actor award.

But the annual ceremony also put Chinese filmmakers in an awkward position, as no Chinese films have ever ___52___ a golden trophy. The hard truth leaves people wondering when the nation, which is already the world’s second largest film market, will earn a place in the renowned award ceremony’s spotlight.

The circumstance for domestic artists is similar to that of Chinese writers and scientists before Mo Yan and Tu Youyou won a Nobel Prize in 2012 and 2015 ___53___.

Just as Chinese people become accustomed to seeing their fellow citizens taking home Nobel Prizes, it is time for them to see that winning an Oscar is also ___54___.

As the Chinese film market continues to grow at ___55___ speed—statistics showed that Chinese cinemas took a record 6.87 billion *yuan* in ticket sales in February 2016, with the monthly box office overtaking that of North America for the first time—it also attracts ___56___ capital from home and abroad, which will most likely tempt more talent into film. This will help boost creativity and quality, two major weak spots of the majority of homegrown movies.

In addition, there has been a growing awareness of how much of Chinese culture has yet to be tapped. Chinese culture has already provided a rich source of ___57___ for Hollywood productions. The *Kung Fu Panda* films are outstanding examples; the original and its first sequel are among the highest-grossing animated films ever. It is commonly believed that China doesn’t lack sources of inspiration. As long as Chinese filmmakers, armed with latest filmmaking technologies, improve their storytelling skill, they could see their ___58___ released.

Also worth nothing is that China now has a ___59___ younger generation of filmmakers. With more professional and international training compared with their predecessors, they are better equipped to make breakthroughs.

No one can predict when ___60___ a homegrown film may stun the world, but there is good reason to be optimistic. Patience is gold for domestic filmmakers.

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.

Is Email Stressing You Out?

Few people would disagree that email makes our lives easier. But ___61___ email can cause problems. Answering all those emails and processing all that information can ___62___ the brain, causing stress.

So says the Future Work Centre, a business based in London. This company carries out ___63___ research on people’s experiences in their workplaces.

Dr. Richard MacKinnon at the center was the lead author of a report on messaging habits. He calls email a double-edged sword: Emails provide a useful way to communicate, but they could add to ___64___ in the mind, causing stress.

Come rain or shine, some office workers are under pressure to read and answer emails all day long. Psychologists are concerned about the pressure that workers bring on themselves.

Dr. Richard MacKinnon says that ___65___ email can be a valuable, time-saving communication tool, it can also be a source of stress and even ___66___ for many of us. He adds that the stress ___67___ come from the number of emails you get but result from when and how you deal with them.

According to the study, leaving email on all day and never signing off, ___68___ reading and answering emails early in the day and late at night, are what makes email ___69___.

Dr. MacKinnon says both bad email habits are ___70___ to higher levels of stress in office workers. The report gives several suggestions on ___71___ email stress.

※ Use email with a plan. Do not just react to endless email ___72___. If you use an email application, or app, on your device, close it down when you want to be left alone.

※ If you need to communicate with a co-worker, call or better still walk to their office and talk about it.

※ Be careful with the "reply all" option. ___73___, if you are accepting an invitation to attend training, just write back to those who need to know. Trust me. Other workers on that mailing list will thank you instead of being angry with you.

※ And accept the fact that if a matter is ___74___ employers will call you about it.

Email is certainly not going anywhere. So, it is important to take ___75___ of your emails and not the other way around.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. A. cancelling | B. misunderstanding | C. misusing | D. reusing |
| 62. A. overload | B. overlook | C. relax | D. slower |
| 63. A. psychological | B. physical | C. practical | D. logical |
| 64. A. imagination | B. confusion | C. tension | D. hesitation |
| 65. A. if | B. while | C. since | D. because |
| 66. A. disease | B. anger | C. sadness | D. tiredness |
| 67. A. almost | B. partly | C. hardly | D. absolutely |
| 68. A. apart from | B. instead of | C. other than | D. along with |
| 69. A. stressful | B. painful | C. forgetful | D. helpful |
| 70. A. compared | B. linked | C. opposed | D. added |
| 71. A. building | B. protecting | C. changing | D. avoiding |
| 72. A. information | B. addresses | C. alerts | D. tips |
| 73. A. However | B. For example | C. In fact | D. Therefore |
| 74. A. urgent | B. interesting | C. attractive | D. significant |
| 75. A. notice | B. care | C. control | D. place |

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)

An Interview with Matt Damon

Matt Damon, an American actor, film producer and screenwriter, gained fame in 1997. He wrote and starred in *Good Will Hunting* with another American actor Ben Affleck, which won them the Academy and Golden Globe Awards for Best Screenplay.



Host: In which of the many movies that you have made did you feel that you learned the most about acting from the director?

Damon: Every single one has been a big learning experience. Francis Coppola, who directed *The Rainmaker*, came from the theater. He had an incredible understanding of actors. When you turned up at work in the morning, he would gather the actors in a circle and do acting exercises. I've never seen a film director do that since. It made you a part of the group, allowing you to embarrass yourself in front of your colleagues in a way that turns the whole day into something really playful.

Host: What is good for you about playing a hero? A villain(恶棍)?

Damon: Well, it's more **liberating** to play a villain because you can really do anything you want. It gives you more of a chance to play. As the hero in a movie, you do have to keep the audience in mind. They need to know why you're doing what you're doing because your job is to hold their hand through the story.

Host: When will you write a new script with Ben Affleck?

Damon: I wish I knew. I would like to do that. Good Will Hunting was really easy to write for us because we were unemployed and nobody was waiting for it. Now it's just more of a scheduling issue for us. He's directing something he's starring in, and then he's got another Batman movie. And with those, I think he knows what he's doing until 2020.

76. Damon thinks he has learned the most about acting from Francis Coppola because _____.

- A. Francis Coppola understands Damon better than any other director.
- B. Francis Coppola often does acting exercises in the morning before filming.
- C. Francis Coppola creates a comfortable environment to help actors perform well.
- D. Francis Coppola is an experienced director with many famous films.

77. What does the word "**liberating**" in the passage mean?

- A. costing
- B. tiring
- C. challenging
- D. free

78. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. Damon has a clear picture of the time for a new script with Ben Affleck.
- B. Damon is sure to work with Ben Affleck again before 2020.
- C. The success of the last script is because Damon and Ben had no stress for publication.
- D. Damon is scheduling to star in another new movie directed by Ben Affleck.

(B)

The year 2016 was full of standout theatrical tributes (致敬) to the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's death. However, few were as highly anticipated as the Shanghai production of *Sleep No More* (《不眠之夜》), British theater company Punchdrunk Theater's version of the classic tragedy Macbeth (《麦克白》). Since the theatrical hit made its Asian premiere (首演) in Shanghai last December, reservations to it have been filled until the end of March.

Past productions of *Sleep No More* in New York and London have enjoyed sold-out years-long runs. It has won great praise for its experiments with the form. Critics called it a pioneer of immersive theater (沉浸式戏剧). "We're making a non-traditional form of theater—taking the audience away from this passive interaction where they basically sit and have something presented to them," explains the show's producer Colin Nightingale.

To offer a unique experience to the audience in Shanghai, an abandoned building in Jing'an District was transformed into the show's setting. Audience members are free to explore the space, but they're actually being presented a fragmented (支离破碎的) narrative that they have to **piece together** by exploring.

"A lot of the storytelling is done within the design and details of the space. The audience can look through

desks and read diaries or letters. The majority of the performers are dancers, so it's a lot of physical storytelling as opposed to verbalized (用言语表达的) text," Nightingale explains.

Flexibility is a key element to the Sleep No More world. There are four arrival times per show. Attendees are free to wander for three hours as there is no set interval (幕间休息). An open space is available for audience members to take a break and discuss the show. Part of *Sleep No More's* enduring appeal is that no two individuals experience the show exactly the same. A lot of the storytelling then comes out of conversations between audience members after the show.

While its Shanghai run is currently scheduled until March 26, Nightingale is optimistic *Sleep No More* will be a staple (主要产品) of Shanghai. "Everyone hopes that it has a long life here," he says. "A show will stay open as long as people are buying tickets for it."

79. According to the article, all the following statements about **Sleep No More** are true **EXCEPT** that _____.

- A. it was created in honor of the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's death
- B. it adapts the story of Shakespeare's classic tragedy Macbeth
- C. it had not been put on in Asian countries before coming to Shanghai
- D. it is well received by audiences in Shanghai

80. The underlined words in Paragraph 3 probably mean "_____."

- A. to assemble an object from separate pieces
- B. to mend an object by adding pieces to it
- C. to discover the facts from separate pieces of evidence
- D. to interpret the facts in a different way

81. *Sleep No More* is quite different from traditional shows because of _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① audiences' active participation | ② a lot of physical storytelling |
| ③ the flexible arrival time | ④ audiences' shared experience |
| A. ①②③ | B. ①②④ |
| C. ①③④ | D. ②③④ |

82. Colin Nightingale is _____ about the future of Sleep No More.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| A. concerned | B. hopeful | C. doubtful | D. curious |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|

(C)

Apple Pay is simple to use and works with the card you already have on the devices you use every day. And because your card details are never shared when you use Apple Pay—in fact, they aren't stored on your device at all—using Apple Pay on your iPhone, Apple Watch, or iPad is the safer and more private way to pay.

Now paying in stores happens in **one natural motion**—there's no need to open an app or even wake up your display thanks to the innovative(革新的) Near Field Communication (NFC) antenna(天线) in iPhone 6 and iPhone 6s. To pay, just hold your iPhone near the contactless reader with your finger on Touch ID. Or you can double-click the Home button when your iPhone is locked to access Wallet and quickly make your purchases. Your card number is never stored on your device, and when you make a payment, your debit or credit card numbers won't be sent to the merchant. Apple Pay assigns a unique number for each purchase, so your payments stay private and secure.

Available since October 20, 2014, Apple Pay is designed to allow iPhone 6, 6s, 6 Plus and 6s Plus users in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and China to make payments for goods and services with their iPhones in retail stores through an NFC chip built into their iPhones. With the Apple Watch, Apple Pay is also extended to the iPhone 5, iPhone 5c, and iPhone 5s.

To keep transactions secure(转账安全), Apple uses a method known as “tokenization,” preventing actual credit card numbers from being sent over the air. Apple also secures payments using Touch ID on compatible iPhones and continual skin contact on the Apple Watch.

Apple is aiming to replace the wallet with Apple Pay, and the one-step payment process helps people no longer dig through a purse or wallet to find credit cards. As it is built on existing NFC technology, Apple Pay will work anywhere NFC-based contactless payments are accepted.

83. Which of the following is not an advantage of Apple Pay, according to the article?
 A. High security. B. Worldwide availability.
 C. Extensive use on different devices. D. Convenience.
84. What does the “**one natural motion**” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
 A. Tapping to open an app on your iPhone.
 B. Waking your display by pressing the Home button.
 C. Holding your iPhone near a contactless reader with your finger on Touch ID.
 D. Digging through a purchase wallet to take out your credit card.
85. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?
 A. We can purchase things by Apple Pay in all supermarkets in America.
 B. Apple Pay has been available in several countries and can be used on many devices.
 C. We can use Apple Pay to buy anything in the U.S.A, the U.K., Australia, Canada and China.
 D. We can use Apple Pay to pay for the iPhone 5, iPhone 5c and iPhone 5s.
86. Apple exploits Apple Pay to _____.
 A. prove that its technology is in the leading position
 B. make a better life for human beings
 C. replace the wallet and bring more convenience to users' lives
 D. make more profit and make a wonderful life for Apple's managers

Section C

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

- A. But Brotton argues that these early explorers didn't think of the world like that at all.
 - B. Early Chinese compasses were actually oriented to point south.
 - C. Given such a long history of human map-making, it is perhaps surprising.
 - D. Humans have a long history of drawing maps.
 - E. In Chinese culture, the emperor looked south because it's where the winds come from.
 - F. Whatever the reasons, north up is an idea that seems to have stuck.

Imagine looking at Earth from space. What is at the top of the planet? If you said the North Pole, you probably wouldn't be alone. Strictly speaking, you wouldn't be right, either.

87. _____. The earliest versions yet discovered were scrawled (潦草地画) on cave walls 14,000 years ago. However, it is only within the last few hundred years that north has been consistently considered to be at the top. In fact, for much of human history, north almost never appeared at the top, according to Jerry Brotton, a map historian from Queen Mary University in London. “North was rarely put at the top for the simple fact that north is where darkness comes from,” he says.

Early Chinese maps seemed to go against this trend. Even though the ancient Chinese people had compasses (罗盘), that was not the reason why they placed north at the top. The emperor, who usually lived in the north of

the country, was put at the top of the map, with his loyal subjects (臣民) looking up to him. "88. _____.
North is not very good, but subjects were in a position of subjection (臣服) to the emperor," says Brotton.

When did everyone get together and decide that north was the top? It's tempting to put it down to European explorers like Christopher Columbus (克里斯托弗·哥伦布) and Ferdinand Magellan (费迪南德·麦哲伦), who were navigating by the North Star. 89. _____. "When Columbus described the world, it was in accordance with east being at the top," he says.

90. _____. When you look at Earth from space, however, the idea of it being any particular way up starts to make less sense. It's true that, as we all learned in school, Earth lines up along the same plane (平面) as the other planets in the solar system. It is also true that the picture below could be easily put upside down, depending on where in space you happen to be looking from.

So the answer to the question of which way up Earth is turns out simple: It is not any particular way up and there is no good reason to think of north as being the top of the world.

IV. Translation

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

91. 很多学生发现很难在考试前有好心情。 (...it...)
92. 虽然已经采取措施，有很多学生还是得了流感。(infect)
93. 学生们不遗余力地为所有观众呈现了一场完美的演出。(present)
94. 直到去过很多不同的国家旅游之后，他才意识到每个国家的教育各有不同。(It was not until..., vary)

V. 用分词改写句子

95. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.
96. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere.
97. The man was accompanied by a porter who weighs at least six weeks.
98. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned off the wireless.
99. The lion found his cage door open. He saw no sign of his keeper. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.

Lesson 14

I. Grammar (开学语法重点定从、名从、装从回头练)

1. He is such a good teacher _____ we all love and respect.
2. They talked for about an hour of things and persons _____ they remembered in school.
3. If a shop has chairs _____ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.
4. The days are gone _____ physical strength was all you needed to make a living.
5. _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.
6. Given the numerous Republicans _____ never backed him, Trump will have to face divisions within his own party, too.
7. Her illness will not develop to the point _____ no medicine can cure her.
8. The second is connected with the use _____ the body makes of food.
9. I wish to thank Professor Smith, _____ help, I would never have got this far.
10. Please send us all the information _____ you have about the candidate for the position.
11. Students should involve themselves in community activities _____ they can gain experience for growth.
12. We'll reach the sales targets in a month _____ we set at the beginning of the year.
13. The question is _____ the film is worth seeing.
14. You have no idea _____ anxious I have been for her safety.
15. We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best tourist guide.
16. The word "media" basically refers to _____ we commonly call newspapers, magazines, radios and televisions.
17. _____ is likely that we can bridge the generation gap.
18. It's beyond doubt _____ that man will lag behind in the race.
19. Why not try luck downtown, Bob? That's _____ the best jobs are.
20. _____ my watch has been stolen, what's the use of the watch chain?
21. I wonder why you want to find an assistant _____ you have got a very good one.
22. The road will be blocked _____ there is another snow.
23. I am not fond of the way _____ he addresses the audience.
24. It was a long time _____ she thought of writing for children.
25. _____ you listen to a taped conversation or a passage in English, you may not be able to catch a great deal.

II. Translation

1. 年龄在 25 岁到 45 岁之间的年轻教师都有出国的机会。(range)
2. 下周我们将为那些和我们年龄相仿的上不起学的贫困地区孩子募集钱。(raise)
3. 一个破坏别人家庭的人总是以被抛弃而告终。(end up)
4. 我发现很难与那些一贯固执已知的人合作。(...it...)

5. 他曾经来过中国使所有在场的人都激动不已。(That...)
6. 毫无疑问政府会采取措施来阻止疾病的蔓延。(doubt)

III. Grammar and Vocabulary

(A)

My Life on an Island

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometers long and two kilometers wide at its broadest point, and it's joined to the mainland by a causeway (21)_____ (call) Stand—a narrow road built across the mouth of the river (22)_____ separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we're on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there's a high tide and the water rises a half meter or so above the road and nothing can pass (23)_____ the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back (24)_____ the mainland. My old brother, Dominic, had just finished his first year at university in a town 150 km away. Dominic's train was due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he (25)_____ (write) (which is just about all the time), and he also hates having to go anywhere, but despite the typical sighs and moans —why can't he get a taxi? What's wrong with the bus?—I could tell by the flash in the eyes that he was really looking forward to (26)_____ (see) Dominic.

So, anyway, Dad and I had driven to the mainland and picked up Dominic from the station. He had been talking non-stop from the moment he'd got in the car. University this, university that, writers, books, parties, people, money...I didn't like the way he spoke and waved his hands around (27)_____ he was some kind of scholar or something. It was embarrassing. It made me feel uncomfortable—that kind of discomfort you feel when someone you like, someone close to you, suddenly starts acting like a complete idiot. And I didn't like the way he was ignoring me, either. For all the attention I was getting I (28)_____ as well not have been there. I felt a stranger in my own car.

We were about halfway across when I saw a boy. My first thought was how odd it was (29)_____ (see) someone walking on the Stand. You don't often see people walking around here. As we drew (30)_____ (close), he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy. It's hard to explain...

(B)

Suspended Coffee

How about buying a cup of coffee for someone you'll never meet?

The idea, begun in Naples, Italy, and called "Suspended Coffee" — i.e., a customer pays for a coffee and "banks" it for someone (31)_____ (fortunate) — has become an international internet *sensation* (轰动) with coffee shops in Europe and North America (32)_____ (participate) in the movement. The Facebook page alone has more than 28,000 "likes".

The tradition of "suspended coffee" is a long-standing tradition in Italy (33)_____ increased in popularity after the Second World War. Recently the practice was starting to take hold in other European countries (34)_____ (hit) hard economically.

Homegrown Hamilton, a coffee chain of Canada, has decided to join the effort. "It's a fantastic initiative (35)_____ we decided to help out. We had been doing it pretty much anyway, just not under a banner. During the

winter, we were giving away coffee or soup to the homeless,” said manager Mike Pattison, “Staff members are always close to the coffeehouse’s front door, and (36)_____ they see someone walking by who looks like they want a coffee but can’t afford it, they approach that person. If the offer (37)_____ (accept), they provide the coffee.”

However, not everyone supports the idea.

In a posting on the website, Consumerist, columnist Laura Northrup raises (38)_____ number of objections, including that coffee isn’t nutritious food for people who are hungry and(39)_____ the action could result in “greedy people” taking advantage of others’ kindness. He says people (40)_____ consider other ways to help.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once.

Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. advantage	B. brief	C. exchanging	D. fluent	E. signal	
F. simply	G. replaced	H. description	I. earned	J. confidence	K. experimenting

Nowadays, the Internet, with its unparalleled ability to connect people throughout the world, is changing the way that many people learn languages. There is still no way to avoid the hard work through vocabulary lists and grammar rules, but the books, tapes and even CDs are being ___41___ by email, video chat and social networks.

Livemocha, a Seattle company, has created a website devoted to helping people learn more than 38 of the world’s languages by ___42___ messages over the Internet and then correcting each other’s messages. The lessons, whether they are flashcards, quizzes, audio recordings or written and spoken essays, are given through the Internet.

Michael Schutzler, Livemocha’s chief executive, says the website’s ___43___ is the ability to practice with a real person. “The great irony is that even if you have learned a foreign language in the classroom for years, you don’t have a lot of ___44___ to go into a restaurant and have a conversation,” he said. The casual connections with real people throughout the world, however ___45___, are not just fun and surprising but reveal more about how the language is really used.

Livemocha is now ___46___ with a variety of ways that resemble the games found on other social websites to motivate people. The flashcard exercises, for instance, are scored, and the totals ___47___ by studying and teaching appear on the users’ front page.

Besides, each person can set up a profile which includes a short ___48___ of their age, location and what language he or she would like to learn. Therefore, if you want to study one language, you will easily find there are many people who are ___49___ in this language. And an email or two is all it takes to find a study partner.

There are more and more companies like Livemocha offering online language learning to students throughout the world. And instead of ___50___ helping people practice different languages, they also enable people to share interests and make new friends.

IV. 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.

Who buy the presents? How much should we spend? Questions about money like these ___51___ during the holidays, and they can turn this wonderful season into the most ___52___ time of the year.

The ___53___ cause of holiday stress is money issues, according to a recent poll by the American Psychological Association (APA). The survey found that 61 percent of Americans ___54___ lack of money as the top cause of family tensions, holiday blues and depression.

“People believe that they can go out and buy gifts because it’s the holidays, ___55___ they can’t afford to do so,” says Dorothy Cantor, a noted psychologist and former APA president. “Not only is it stressful to feel that you have to buy everyone an expensive gift, but you will also be stressed for the rest of the year trying to pay your ___56___. You can show love and caring by giving something that you know is meaningful and ___57___ that doesn’t have to cost a lot.”

While managing money issues during the holiday season can be a ___58___, financial experts agree that you can ___59___ pressure by planning ahead, exhibiting patience and managing expectations to make the holiday season enjoyable and worry-free.

For starters, make an agreement with family members to discuss holiday spending and finances before you make any ___60___. The goal here is to learn one another’s thoughts and feelings about priorities and wishes. Be realistic, decide together on a budget and only use cash, rather than using credit cards. Avoid getting ___61___ unreasonable expectations. It makes no ___62___ to buy gifts you can not afford and put additional financial and emotional stress on yourself and your family that will cause problems long after the holidays are over.

Other ways to ___63___ the burden of money-related holiday blues include an understanding that everyone faces money problems at one time or another. It’s important to keep your ___64___ situation in perspective, to learn from experience and then to proceed with your life.

And lastly, make focusing on financial solutions a part of your New Year’s resolution. It’s the perfect time to take a ___65___ approach by doing some soul-searching, forgiving yourself, letting go of the past and dealing with your financial problems in a businesslike manner each day.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 51. | A. break up | B. pop up | C. put out | D. wipe out |
| 52. | A. ridiculous | B. inconvenient | C. stressful | D. mysterious |
| 53. | A. immediate | B. social | C. hidden | D. leading |
| 54. | A. listed | B. felt | C. resisted | D. charged |
| 55. | A. as if | B. even if | C. as long as | D. if only |
| 56. | A. price | B. life | C. rates | D. bills |
| 57. | A. resistant | B. random | C. personal | D. profitable |
| 58. | A. success | B. reminder | C. pleasure | D. challenge |
| 59. | A. polish | B. postpone | C. minimize | D. preserve |
| 60. | A. excuses | B. purchases | C. statements | D. inquiries |
| 61. | A. caught up in | B. ended up with | C. put up in | D. made up for |
| 62. | A. efforts | B. revenge | C. desire | D. sense |
| 63. | A. ease | B. resign | C. launch | D. transfer |
| 64. | A. inadequate | B. financial | C. internal | D. private |
| 65. | A. reverse | B. tender | C. grand | D. positive |

Section B

Directions: Read the following four 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)

THEY are an essential part of our daily diet, as they are a great source of nutrients and vitamins. But their unique forms and bright colors also contribute to our languages. On March 11, US magazine Bon Appétit

published an article called *A History of Vegetable Metaphors, from Cool Cucumbers to Couch Potatoes*. *Teens* has picked out three typical vegetable metaphors used in English and explained them. Take a look.

Two peas in a pod

As we all know, peas grow inside pea pods. Normally two peas in the same pod are nearly identical and unable to be distinguished from one another. They are the same color, size and taste, and they live side by side. So, this phrase is used to describe two similar people or items, or to refer to best friends.

Cool as a cucumber

Cucumbers are usually served uncooked, so people think of them as being cool to the touch. Most cuisine that feature cucumbers have them as a main salad ingredient, such as the Chinese cold dish, which is served with sliced cucumbers with garlic and vinegar. At the same time, being ‘‘cool’’ in English means being calm and in control. So if you are ‘‘cool as a cucumber’’, it means you are as cool as that chilled-out vegetable.

Veg out

Though similar to ‘‘couch potato’’, vegging out doesn’t necessarily mean watching TV or eating snacks—though that is one way to veg out. The phrase generally means relaxing without any agenda or ambition. One of its first documented pop culture uses is in the US movie *Pretty Woman* from 1990, when the leading actress Julia Roberts suggests: ‘‘Let’s just watch old movies all night... We’ll just veg out in front of the TV.’’

- 66. According to the article, someone described as ‘‘cool as a cucumber’’ is _____.
 - A. cold and unkind
 - B. quiet but easygoing
 - C. good at adapting to changes
 - D. good at controlling his or her emotions
- 67. If someone is sitting in a chair for a long time doing nothing and hardly moving, you can say he or she is _____.
 - A. vegging out
 - B. being a couch potato
 - C. being like two peas in a pod
 - D. being as cool as a cucumber
- 68. What is the main purpose of the article?
 - A. To introduce three kinds of nutritious vegetables.
 - B. To explain three phrases related to vegetables.
 - C. To show how vegetables are used to form phrases.
 - D. To promote a book about vegetable metaphors.

(B)

You can understand what is going on in the other persons’ mind by 55% of their nonverbal communication in form of body language gestures and 38% by the tone of their voice. Body language and gestures can help convey most of your feelings, without having to put the emotions in words. If you understand

the hidden meanings of the various signs of body language, you can virtually read a person like a book. Let us see some of the gestures that will help in interpreting body language.



Figure 59 The collar pull

The Mouth Guard

The mouth guard is one of the few adult gestures that are as obvious as a child’s. Many people try to disguise the mouth guard gesture by giving a fake cough. If the person who is speaking uses this gesture,

it indicates that he is telling a lie. If, however, he covers his mouth while you are speaking, it indicates that he feels you are lying!

Collar Pull Gesture

The Collar Pull—usually when a person is feeling angry or frustrated or sweating and needs to pull the collar away from his neck in an attempt to let the cool air circulate around it. When you see someone use this gesture, a question like, “Would you repeat that, please?” or, “Could you clarify that point, please?”

Fingers in the Mouth Gesture

Fingers in the Mouth—Morris’s explanation of this gesture is that the fingers are placed in the mouth when a person is under pressure. Whereas most hand-to-mouth gestures involve lying or deception, the fingers-in-mouth gesture outward manifestation of an inner need for reassurance. Giving the person guarantees and assurances is appropriate when this gesture appears.



fingers
is an

Figure 60 Reassurance is needed here



Boredom Gesture



**Interested, Evaluation
Gesture**

Cheek Gestures

Boredom Gesture—When the listener begins to use his hand to support his head, it is a signal that boredom has set in and his supporting hand is an attempt to hold his head up to stop himself from falling asleep. Extreme boredom and lack of interest are shown when the head is fully supported by the hand.

Interested Gesture—Interested gesture is shown by a closed hand resting on the cheek, often with the index finger pointing upwards. Genuine interest is shown when the hand is on the cheek, not used as a head support.

69. If a person intends to tell a lie, which gesture will he apply?
 - A. The Mouth Guard.
 - B. Collar Pull Gesture.
 - C. Fingers in the Mouth Gesture.
 - D. Cheek Gesture.
70. The implied meaning conveyed by collar pull gesture is that _____.
 - A. he is feeling angry and frustrated
 - B. he is hot and sweating
 - C. he is not clear of your questions
 - D. he wants to let the cool air circulate around his neck
71. Which of the following about “Fingers in the Mouth Gesture” is **NOT** true?
 - A. It indicates that one is under pressure.
 - B. It involves lying or deception.
 - C. It reflects one’s inner need for reassurance.
 - D. It suggests that one needs guarantee and assurance.
72. If a speaker found most audience’s close hands resting on the cheek with a finger upward, it indicates _____.
 - A. his speech was interesting

- B. his speech was boring
- C. the audience almost fell asleep
- D. the audience lacked interest in his speech

Lesson 16

I. Grammar (开学语法重点连词、动词回头练)

1. The Premier says that bilateral relations will grow smoothly and steadily _____ both countries follow the principle contained in the joint documents.
2. No wonder you caught a cold. You _____ have gone out last night without a coat.
3. The workers were so tired that they fell asleep _____ they were lying without undressing.
4. _____ good use you have made of your time to work, there is still some room for improvement.
5. What you are doing seems to be _____ little value to you at present, but it may turn out to be rewarding in the long run.
6. After looking through the art books here, I found Andrew's paintings to be the closest to _____ I thought good paintings should look.
7. We all need knowledge from the past — _____ it comes from personal experience or from studying history. It is our only guide to the future.
8. Scientists are trying to develop a soya-based fuel for cars, which _____ one day replace petrol.
9. A new study shows anger may help people reduce the negative impacts _____ stress and help you become healthier.
10. No important progress was made in the U.N climate conference in Copenhagen as _____ of the rich countries agreed to offer large amounts of money to fight carbon crisis.
11. If you want to learn English well, it is not half so important to know some grammatical rules _____ it is to have more practice.
12. _____ his cool facial expressions, Michael cares more about others' emotions and sufferings, which makes him a selfless person.
13. The roots of the tree, _____ water is absorbed, should be well protected.
14. I'd like you to take my picture _____ stands one of the tallest buildings in the world--- the Jinmao Tower.
15. One sign _____ you are making progress in an art such as painting or photography is _____ you begin to realize how much there is to learn.
16. _____ (suffer) from heart trouble for years, Miss Gilbert has to take some _____ medicine with her wherever she goes.
17. No matter how well your computer works when you get it, the time _____ it will need to be replaced will come.
18. No matter how well your computer works when you get it, the time _____ it will need to be replaced will come.
(连接词)
19. Senior First Officer Laura Elliott _____ (fly) for six years but has never before got to work with her father.
20. _____ the Internet is of great help, I don't think it's a good idea to spend too much time on it.
21. _____ (be) ill for a long time, he tried his best to make up for what he missed.
22. The pair finally sat in the cockpit (驾驶员座舱) together and Mr Elliott made an announcement to passengers _____ the flight made it a special day for him as he was flying with his daughter.
23. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ (stay) in Europe for two weeks.
24. Our school is no longer _____ it was 10 years ago, _____ it was not well equipped.
25. From my experiences, I believe that my life will turn out all right _____ it is not that easy.

26. I remember I could not bear the thought of never _____ (hear) again the radio program for school children to _____ I listened every morning .

II. 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)

Prepare to Succeed

People are always thinking about success. It is usually in their brains as they go about their daily routines (21)_____ (look) for something better. This thought isn't one (22)_____ brings you closer, however, because thinking, dreaming or wishing just doesn't get it done.

One of the most important parts of personal or professional success is preparation. You may ask, "Why is preparation necessary?"

The easiest answer to this question is to say that (23)_____ you are not ready to move forward, then you may just as well keep doing what you have always done.

Success doesn't come easy. There are no shortcuts. Success requires you to be prepared to sacrifice leisure time, or time spent watching television or going out with your friends, at every opportunity. Success means you are prepared to do (24)_____ it takes to constantly move the yardsticks forward day after day.

Here is just one quote, from Calvin Coolidge, the 30th president of the United States, that expresses what preparation is (25)_____: "Our real problem is not our strength today. It is rather the vital necessity of action today to ensure our strength tomorrow." This quote can (26)_____ (interpret) to mean that you may have strength or confidence to start on your way right now to move toward your final goal. However, it is also critical that committed action each day (27)_____ (build) to help you keep going when obstacles arise or when you just don't feel like you have the interest or energy to stay (28)_____ (focus).

Preparation also means that you have a plan or a goal that shows you what steps or actions to take, when to take (29)_____ and what to do if issues, obstacles or other life issues get in the way.

(30)_____ bottom line is actually quite clear: You are either willing, able and committed to achieve what you want, or you are simply dreaming or wishing that success finds you.

(B)

Thomas Ormerod's team of security officers faced a seemingly impossible task. At airports across Europe, they (31)_____ (ask) to interview passengers on their history and travel plans. Ormerod had planted (安插) a handful of people (32)_____ (arrive) at security with a false history and a made-up future—and his team had to guess who they were. In fact, just one in 1,000 of the people they interviewed would cheat them. (33) _____ (identify) the liar should have been about as easy as finding a needle in a haystack (干草堆).

So, what did they do? One option would be to focus on body language, right? It would have been a bad idea. Study after study has found that attempts—even by trained police officers—(34) _____ (read) lies from body language and facial expressions are a little better than chance. Most previous work had focused on reading a liar's intentions via their body language or from their face—blushing (涨红的) cheeks, a nervous laugh, darting (飘忽的) eyes. The idea, says Timothy Levine at the University of Alabama (阿拉巴马大学) in Birmingham, was (35)_____ the act of lying causes some strong emotions—nerves, guilt, perhaps even excitement at the challenge—that are difficult (36)_____ (contain). (37)_____ we think we have a poker face, we might still give away tiny flickers of movement known as "micro-expressions (微表情)."

Yet the more psychologists looked, the more elusive (难以捉摸的) any reliable clues appeared to be. The problem is the huge variety of human behavior. With familiarity, you might be able to spot someone's tics (抽搐) whenever they are telling the truth, but (38) _____ will probably act very differently. There is no universal dictionary of body language.

Clearly, a new method is needed. But given some of the (39) _____ (disappoint) results from the lab, what should it be? Ormerod's answer was pretty simple: shift the focus away from the subtle particular habits (40) _____ the words people are actually saying, and gently find the right pressure points to make the liar feel ashamed.

Section B

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

A. breakthroughs	B. choice	C. equal	D. fantasies	E. imagined
F. intelligence	G. interacting	H. support	I. sense	J. unbelievable
K. viewing				

Science and technology have already changed our entertainment experience in many ways, and more changes are expected in the future.

TV, for example, has changed a lot over the years, from black-and-white, to color, to high-definition LCD sets, to 3D pictures that closely ___41___ what you see in movie theaters; but in the future, this entertainment medium promises ___42___ almost beyond imagination. Several manufacturers have produced glass-free 3D TVs, which experts say will be necessary for this technology to gain mainstream ___43___. Contact lens TV, a technology dreamed of for years, is about to become reality. Expected in homes by 2020, this truly immersive ___44___ experience allows you to sit in your favorite chair and no matter where your eyes roam, the picture will always follow. What sounds even more ___45___ is that you can change channels with voice command or hand waves, and with special ear pieces, listen to remarkable surround sound.

By 2030, nanobots (纳米机器人) will be ___46___ with the human brain, creating simulated (模拟的) realities indistinguishable from the real world. Download a program of your ___47___ and dive into action. Re-live when you first met your best friend, or enjoy a dreamy encounter with a celebrity. Change and end programs with voice command. With this technology, any story ___48___ can become real!

Author and inventor Ray Kurzweil believes that, by 2040, human and machine ___49___ will begin to meld (合并). We could then re-create our entire world and enter environments such as in The Matrix (《黑客帝国》) movies. Futuristic systems like these will make it nearly impossible to tell simulations from reality.

Is this where our entertainment world is heading; and how attractive might these simulated experiences become? Will ___50___ be more exciting to us than real life? Kurzweil believes that virtual reality simulations could turn into the addictions (使人上瘾的事物) of the future. But who knows?

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.

What do shoes say about the economy? Perhaps a lot.

In the 1920s, for example, low-heeled flapper shoes ___51___ high-heeled pumps (浅口单鞋) and platforms (有防水台的鞋) during the Great Depression(美国经济大萧条). In the 1990s, the then popular low, thick heels were ___52___ by stilettos (细高跟鞋) just as the dot-com bubble (互联网泡沫) burst.

“Usually, in an economic downturn, heels go up and stay up—as consumers turn to a more ___53___ fashion

as a means of fantasy and escape,” says Trevor Davis, a consumer product expert with International Business Machines’ Global Business Services unit (IBM 全球商业服务部门).

IBM conducted a study of social media posts and is ___54___ that women’s heel heights, which are currently in extremely high territory, are ready to come back down to earth. Perhaps the ___55___ signals a change in the economic outlook, or maybe, it's a sign of resignation (顺从).

"This time, something ___56___ is happening—perhaps a mood of long-term austerity (财政紧缩) is evolving among consumers, sparking a(n) ___57___ to reduce show-off in everyday settings," Davis says.

IBM came to its ___58___ by using special software to sort through social media posts about footwear trends. The result is one you won’t find in the ___59___. Right now, stores are still carrying sky-high heels, but the shift to flatter shoes is on the way.

___60___, discussions about increasing heel height ___61___ toward the end of 2009, and then declined after that. Between 2008 and 2009, some influential bloggers often wrote about heels that ___62___ in height from five to eight inches, but by 2011 they were writing about the return of the kitten heel (细中跟) and the perfect flat (平底鞋) from ___63___ Jimmy Choo and Christian Louboutin.

This is not to say that the sky-high heels are gone. ___64___, Davis says, these soaring heels are discussed as ___65___ for special occasions rather than for the office or a shopping trip.

- 51. A. gave way to B. gave rise to C. gave entry to D. gave in to
- 52. A. reduced B. remarked C. replaced D. removed
- 53. A. profitable B. noticeable C. reasonable D. reliable
- 54. A. suggesting B. predicting C. wandering D. confirming
- 55. A. survey B. habit C. method D. shift
- 56. A. difficult B. boring C. impossible D. different
- 57. A. desire B. interest C. debate D. problem
- 58. A. attention B. destination C. conclusion D. version
- 59. A. bookstore B. clothing store C. convenience store D. shoe store
- 60. A. In addition B. In fact C. As a result D. By comparison
- 61. A. disappeared B. completed C. peaked D. started
- 62. A. changed B. increased C. ranged D. examined
- 63. A. designers B. companies C. shops D. researchers
- 64. A. However B. Instead C. Therefore D. Otherwise
- 65. A. preserved B. protected C. transported D. reserved

Section B

Directions: Read the following four 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)

What Trump’s Handshake Says About

Him

When U.S. President Donald Trump shakes hands, he frequently pats the other person on the top of their hand. One couldn’t help noticing this when he met



Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (安倍晋三). During the 19 seconds that they were shaking hands, Trump managed to pat Abe’s hand no less than six times. Patting someone’s hand in this way pretends to be an affectionate gesture of approval, but its real purpose is to remind the other person who’s actually in charge.

Another way that Trump reminds people of his superior status is by patting them on the arm or back during or after the handshake. If the other person is so bold (大胆的) as to pat him back, he will trump (赢过) them by producing an additional pat. Trump perfectly understands the rules governing patting—the more important person reserves the right to pat the less important one, and if mutual (相互的) patting occurs, the former has the right to execute (实施) the final pat.

The most unusual thing about Trump’s handshake style is his habit of pulling the other person towards him during the handshake. The news clips are full of examples of Trump shaking people’s hands and then yanking (猛拉) them towards him. There are several possible explanations for Trump’s “yank-shake.” One is that he has a strong urge to bring people closer to him and to get them on his side. It’s also hard to escape the conclusion that Trump’s preference for “yank-shake” enables him to impose himself on the person whose hand he’s shaking.

However, by doing so Trump displays his disrespect—possibly even his contempt (蔑视)—for the symmetry (对称) of the handshake and the precious opportunity to treat each other as equals. There’s no way that Trump can yank people’s hands and still claim to maintain the principles of egalitarianism (平等主义). It’s noticeable that Trump’s “yank-shake” has a lot in common with his political pronouncements (宣言)—they’re unpredictable and self-serving (追逐私利的), and they always go against the other goals that he’s trying to achieve.

66. All the following pairs correctly interpret body language **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. patting the other person on the top of his hand—approval
 - B. patting the other person on his arm or back—superiority
 - C. executing the final pat—superiority
 - D. yanking the other person towards him—intimacy
67. _____ takes no effect if you want to impose yourself on the situation during a handshake.
- A. Patting the other person on the top of his hand
 - B. Patting the other person on his arm or back
 - C. Patting the other person back as fast as you can
 - D. Pulling the other person towards you
68. Trump seems to be a(n) _____ person, based on his handshake style.
- A. ambitious
 - B. stubborn
 - C. easy-going
 - D. aggressive

(B)

In four countries with fast-developing economies(BRIC) Russia, India, and China – the agricultural sector has become ground for innovation. Juergen Voegelé, a World Bank expert, predicts that “by transforming agriculture, we will not only meet the challenge of feeding nine billion people by 2050 but do so in ways that create wealth and reduce its environmental footprint.”



– Brazil, a proving agriculture

BRAZIL

Soybeans on the Rise

Preserving the Amazon rain forest is a top priority for Brazil.

The rapid expansion of soybean and cattle farming there during the 1990s and early 2000s led to alarming rates of deforestation. Over the past ten years, however, with government support, activists and farmers have protected more than 33,000 square miles of rain forest – an area equal to more than 14 million soccer fields. Saving these forests has kept 3.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide out of atmosphere.

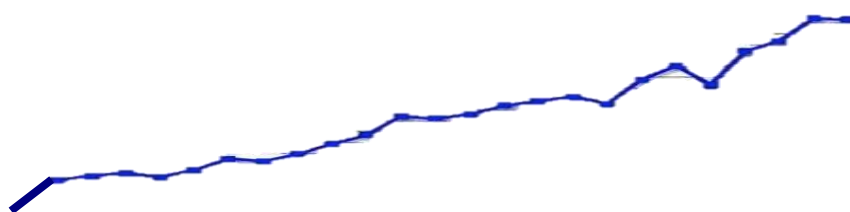
Yet even under these land restrictions, Brazil's soybean production has increased. The country is now the world's second largest producer of the crop. How did this happen?

Farmers focused on efficiency. Using new machinery and early maturing seeds enabled them to squeeze an additional planting into the standard growing season. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Brazil's 2014-15 soybean crop has hit a record 104.2 million tons, up 8.6 million tons from the year before, as farmers have made better use of their fields. This progress, says the World Bank's Juergen Voegelé, is an example of how "producing more food can coexist with protecting the environment."

BRAZIL'S Tons per acre.....1.339

**SOYBEAN
YIELD**

Million tons produced..... ?
Million acres.....77.8



0.719.....tons per acre

17.4.....million tons produced

24.2.....million acres

1990-91

2014-15

Growing season

69. According to Juergen Voegelé, innovation in agriculture will lead to all the following except _____.
- A. increased wealth
 - B. the solution to the world's food crisis
 - C. less impact on nature
 - D. the challenging of feeding the world's population
70. Which one is the appropriate number to fill in the blank in the chart?
- A. 95.6
 - B. 104.2
 - C. 14
 - D. 8.6
71. What is the most important problem Brazil is faced with?
- A. Feeding nine billion people by 2050.
 - B. Increasing its soybean production.
 - C. Protecting its rain forest from deforestation.
 - D. Enhancing its farmers' efficiency.