

2020 暑期新高一教案
Lesson 1 句子成分和结构（一）

I. 句子成分:

要弄清楚英语句子的结构, 我们先要弄清楚组成一个句子的各个组成部分, 即句子的成分。
句子的主干成分有: 主语、谓语、宾语、表语、补语

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

Have Jack told you about the meeting?

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

Hardly can he understand the handwriting.

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

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

Who is speaking, please? This is Jack speaking.

Two will be enough.

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

It is important to learn English well.

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

Practice: 划出下列句子中的主语

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

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

The soup tastes good .

The boy is interested in playing PC games.

The boss made the workers work long hours.

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

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

She died a heroic death.

They didn't promise him anything definite.

How many do you want? We need two.

Practice: 划出下列句子中的宾语。

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

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

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

The masses are the real heroes.

Spain is getting hotter and drier.

We are on our way.

His dream is to liberate these people.

That is something we have always to keep in mind.

She was the first to learn about it.

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

Practice: 划出下列句子中的表语。

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

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

如：

I find it interesting. 形容词

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

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

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

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

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

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

Practice:

a. 划出下列句子中的宾语补足语。

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

b. 把下列句子改成被动句。

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

II. 简单句的分类

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

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

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

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

(4) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾补:

Everyone calls me David. 大家都叫我大卫。

We found the hall full. 我们发现礼堂坐满了。

(5) 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

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

Translation Exercises

1、主谓结构(主语+谓语)

房价在过去十年翻了个倍。(double) _____

只有十个人活了下来。(survive) _____

这一物种存在了数百万年。(exist) _____

House prices have doubled in the past decade.

Only ten people survived.

The species has existed for millions of years.

2、主谓宾结构 (主语+谓语+宾语)

他缺少表达自己的勇气。(lack) _____

他在工作时心脏病发。(suffer) _____

He lacks the courage to express himself.

He suffered a heart attack while working.

3、主系表结构

be 动词:

我们很有可能会输掉比赛。(likely) _____

他经常迟到的原因是他睡得晚。(reason) _____

We are likely to lose the game.

The reason why he is often late is that he goes to bed late.

系动词:

这个主意听起来很棒。(sound) _____

他似乎喜欢那幅画。(seem) _____

The idea sounds great./That sounds like a great idea.

He seems to like that painting.

【模块练习】

(A) 50—54 BCADA 55—59 BACDB 60—64 CCDAB

【语法巩固】

1. Our school is not far from my home.

主 系 表

2. It is a great pleasure to talk with you.

形主 系 表 真正主语

此句可转换为：To talk with you is a great pleasure.

3. All of us considered him honest.

主 谓 宾 宾补

4. My grandfather bought me a pair of sports shoes.

主 谓 间宾 直宾 buy sb. sth. 双宾结构

5. He made it clear that he would leave the city.

主 谓 形宾 宾补 宾从

6. I love you more than her,

主 谓 宾 介宾做状语

7. Trees turn green when spring comes.

主 系 表 状语从句

8. They pushed the door open.

主 谓 宾 宾补

9. Grandma told me an interesting story last night.

主 谓 间宾 定 直宾 时间状语

10. He wrote carefully some letters to his friends.

主 谓 状 宾 状

11. All the students think highly of his teaching

定 主 谓 定 宾

12. Help yourself to what you like.

谓 宾 介宾做状 to 介词, 所以 What 引导的是宾语从句

13. We will make our school more beautiful.

主 谓 宾 宾补

14. That is why he didn't know.

主 系 表从

15. She showed us many of her pictures.

主 谓 间宾 直宾 show sb. sth. 双宾结构

16. Luckily the 1989 earthquake did not happen in the center of town.

状 主 谓 状

17. The cars made in Japan are better than those in Germany.

主 (过去分词) 作定 系 介 宾 定

18. There are so many people in the hall that it's hard for me to find him.

主 系 定 表 状 so.....that 结果状从

19. No matter how difficult the task may be, we must fulfil it this month.

(让步) 状从 主 谓 宾 状

20. Go back where you came from.

谓 状 地点状从

21. We must do whatever the people want us to do.

主 谓 宾从

Lesson 2 句子成分和结构（二）

除了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、补语外，句子的成分还有：定语、状语和同位语。

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

（3）定语可以用以下这些表示：名词、形容词、数词、介词短语、不定式、分词、动名词和定语从句。如：

apple trees, shoe shops 名词

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

swimming pools, sleeping bags, washing machines 动名词

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

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

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

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

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

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

Practice: 划出句子中的定语

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

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

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

Light travels most quickly. 副词及副词性词组

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

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

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

Once you begin, you must continue. 状语从句

Practice: 划出下列句子中的状语

1. Nowadays many people fancy Apple products.
2. He is running very fast on the playground.
3. You are completely wrong.

4. Hearing the news, the whole class were wild with joy.
5. Located at the center of People's Square, Shanghai Grand Theater is regarded as one of the symbols of Shanghai.

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

Practice: 划出下列句子中的状语

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

Please analyze the basic sentence structures of the following sentences.

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

【模块练习】

(B) 65-68: ACDB

【语法巩固】

划出下列句子当中的状语部分并说出状语种类。

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

口头翻译下列句子，用下划线标出定语部分，并说明其构成方式。

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

*用下划线划出下列句中的系动词。

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

Lesson 3 宾语从句

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

(1)作动词的宾语

①由 that 引导的宾语从句(that 通常可以省略)

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

你知道他参军了吗?

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

She did not know what had happened.

With the money, you can buy whatever you want.

她不知道发生了什么事。

注意: if 引导的从句不能作介词的宾语。

③动词+间接宾语+宾语从句

She told me that she would accept my invitation.

她告诉我她会接受我的邀请的。

(2)作介词的宾语

It depends on whether you can do the work well.

这取决于你是否能把工作干好。

(3)作形容词的宾语

I'm sure that he will pass the exam.

我确信他会通过考试。

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

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

We consider it necessary that he should improve his pronunciation.

他应当改进他的发音, 我们认为这是有必要的。

(4)否定的转移

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

I don't think this dress fits you well.

我认为你穿这件衣服不是很合适。

Practice

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

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

【模块练习】

(B) 65—68 DBDB

【语法巩固】

1~5 CBBA 6~10 ACADB 11~15 CAACC 16~20 DBDCD 21~25 ADABB

- 1.what 2.what 3.why 4.who 5.how
6.when/if 7.why 8.whose 9.whoever 10.what

Lesson 4 状语从句（一）

-时间和地点状语从句

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

一、 时间状语从句

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

1. when

1.1 强调“特定时间”发生事情。

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

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

春天来到时，农民们开始忙着播种。

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

父母回来时我正在打游戏。

1.2 表示“在...的情况下”，情况与意愿相反。

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

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

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

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

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

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

.....正要做某事，这时.....

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

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

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

2. while

2.1 句型“当...时某人正在做某事”

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

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

父母回来时我正在打游戏。

(2) 我正在写作业时，电话响了。 _____

2.2 表示两个动作并列同时进行。

I was playing video games while _____

我正在打游戏，而我妈正在厨房烧饭。

2.3 意为“趁...的时候做某事”

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

(2) 趁猪排是热的快点吃掉。 _____

(3) _____

他趁还没有忘记赶快把这个重要的信息记录下来。

2.4 表示对比

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

3. as

3.1 强调同一时间或先后发生的事，与 while 一致。

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

我在做作业时，听到有人敲门。

(2) 我正要出门，天下雨了。 _____

3.2 意为“随着...”

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

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

4. before

4.1 before 表示先后顺序，前后都可以用过去时。

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

我在父母回来前几分钟迅速整理好房间。

4.2 意为“没等.....就.....”“没有来得及.....就.....”

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

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

我的电话响了，但我还没来得及接电话就挂了。

4.3 意为“趁，以免，以防”

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

4.4 意为“.....才.....”，强调从句谓语动词表示的动作发生得太慢或太晚

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

大火持续了大约两个小时，消防员才把火控制住。

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

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

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

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

下届奥运会要再过4年后才举行。

(2) 新的 iPad 发布还要过几个月的时间。 _____

4.4 主句中用否定，意为“...不多久就...”。

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

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

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

(2) The couple had not been married a week _____
这对夫妻结婚还没一个星期就开始争吵。

(3) 不久后他就把真相告诉了媒体。 _____

5. till/until

5.1 表示“...直到...”，主句用肯定语气。

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

我们会等到结果出来再做最后的决定。

(2) 新年夜我们一直熬夜直到半夜3点。 _____

5.2 表示“直到...才...”，主句用否定。

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

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

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

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

(2) _____

直到我起床后，才发现外面正下着大雨。

6. since

6.1 “自从”，主句用完成时。

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

自从21世纪以来，中国的房地产价格大幅上涨。

6.2 主句用 It is... 来表示某事距今有多久

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

7. 特殊引导词

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

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

我一到达目的地，就打电话回家。

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

此句型主句用过去完成时，从句用过去时。

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

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

(3) 他刚坐下，椅子就坏掉了。 _____

*这两个句型都可以转为倒装句，具体在“倒装句”板块中学习。

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

表示“...的那一...立即就...”

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

孩子们见到守园人的那一刻立即逃离了果园。

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

我在开会前见到他那一刻就把文件给他了。

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

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

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

我最后一次见到他时，他看起来很累，而且很沮丧。

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

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

每次她看到电影中的这个感人场面，都会情不自禁哭出来。

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

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

到我父母回家时，我会完成所有作业的。

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

等到他急急忙忙赶到机场时，飞机已经起飞了。

二、地点状语从句

1. where

1.1 引导地点状语从句

(1) Stay where you are. 待在原地别动。

(2) Generally speaking, air pollution is heavier where _____

通常说来，有很多工厂的地方空气污染会更加严重。

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

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

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

在没有雨水的地方，耕作是困难的，或根本不可能的。

(2) _____ 有志者，事竟成。

2. anywhere, everywhere, wherever

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

在任何一个发生火灾的地方，消防队员都会及时赶到。

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

Practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. when B. before C. since D. that
24. Simon thought his computer was broken A his little brother pointed out that he had forgotten to turn it on.
- A. until B. unless C. after D. because
25. They were swimming in the lake A suddenly the storm started.
- A. when B. while C. until D. before
26. The little girl who got lost decided to remain A she was and wait for her mother.
- A. where B. what C. how D. who
27. We were told that we should follow the main road B we reached the destination.
- A. whenever B. until C. while D. wherever
28. I had A stepped out of the bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel _____ I heard the steps.
- A. no sooner; than B. no sooner; when C. barely; when D. hardly; than
29. B unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that the latter is due to the former.
- A. Before B. Where C. Unless D. Until
30. It just isn't fair. D I was working last month, my friends were lying on the beach.
- A whenever B though C for D while
31. Several weeks had gone by B I realized the painting, was missing.
- A. as B. before C. since D. when
32. Jane was spending holiday with her family in a zoo A she was bitten by a snake.
- A. when B. while C. since D. once
33. ---How long do you think it will be D China sends a manned spaceship to the moon?
- A. when B. until C. that D. before
34. It is almost five years B we saw each other last time.
- A. before B. since C. after D. when
35. ---Mom, what did your doctor say?
---He advised me to live C the air is fresher.
- A. in where B. in which C. where D. the place where
36. D environmental damage is caused, it will take many years for the ecosystem to recover.
- A. Even if B. If only C. While D. Once

【模块练习】

(A) 50---54: ABACC

55---59: CDBAC

60---64: BCDA

【语法巩固】

1-5 AADAC 6-10 CBABC 11-15 CDCCA 16-20 BABCC

21. because 22. unless 23. than 24. though / although 25. been in

26. comes here 27. grows up 28. doesn't snow 29. was cooking 30. leave the classroom

Lesson 5 状语从句（二）

-原因、条件、目的、结果状语从句

三、原因状语从句

1. because, since, as 和 for

because, since, as 是从属连词，引导的原因状语从句可以放在主句之前或之后；

for 是并列连词，引导的分句只能后置。

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

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

我朋友没有按时到，因为遇到了交通堵塞。

(2) ---Why were you absent from class yesterday? 你昨天为什么没来上课？

---_____ 因为我生病了，还发烧。

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

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

由于你健康状况不佳，就不该晚上熬夜。

(2) 由于天正下雨，运动会推迟了。_____

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

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

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

(2) _____

既然你没空，我就一个人去看电影了。

1.2 for 并列连词，常表示推断或解释。

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

老师让 Mike 放学后留下来，因为他作业还没交。

(2) He must have recovered from illness, _____

他肯定已经病好了，因为我今天看见他来学校了。(推断)

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

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

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

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

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

考虑到大家都在这里，我们现在就开始讨论。

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

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

既然你拒绝接受我的提议，那我就管不了，你自己搞定吧。

(2) _____

既然你决定要出国留学，就要努力学好英语。

2.3 in that 意为“在于，因为”

(1) The current mobile phones are different from the old ones in that they use touching screen.

如今的手机跟老的不用，在于它们都使用触摸屏。

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

比起城郊我更喜欢市区，因为我的朋友大多住在那里。

(3) _____

一些人比其他人成功，在于他们更懂得抓住宝贵的机遇。

四、条件状语从句

1. 常用引导词 if, unless, once

1.1 if 引导条件/假设

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

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

如果你每天都睡不好，应该有规律地多运动一下。

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 unless 意为“除非...不然...”，引导否定的条件/假设

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

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

(3)

除非你提高效率，不然今天是不可能完成这么多的作业的。

1.4 once 意为“一旦”。

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

一旦你放弃了这次机会，你会后悔一辈子的。

(2) _____

一旦地震发生，你们要迅速走楼梯离开大楼。

2. 特殊引导词

2.1 on condition that 意为“条件是...”

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

你可以玩一个小时的游戏，条件是先做完全部的作业。

(2) _____

你可以请假，条件是周末要来加班。

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

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

只要继续努力，我们肯定就能获得成功。

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

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

只要有钱的话，我们就去欧洲旅游一次了。

(2) 倘若你去的的话，那我也跟你一起去。 _____

2.4 in case (后面不加 that) 意为“万一.....”

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

万一其中一个轮胎磨损，我们还有个备胎。

(2) 万一房子受损，我们可以获得保险的钱。_____

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

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

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

---But _____?

---我肯定这笔生意我们会大赚一笔。 ---那要是我们没有怎么办？

五、 目的状语从句

1. 常用引导词组 in order that, so that

1.1 in order that 意为“为了..., 目的是...”

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

为了不让书的封面受损，我把它包起来。

(2) 为了下午准时到达，我们早晨很早就出发了。_____

1.2 so that 意为“以便...”

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

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

我们会马上告诉你日程，以便你做出安排。

2. 引导词组 for fear that, in case, lest

(这三个词组的从句需要时用虚拟语气)

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

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

请关上窗户，以防被台风吹裂。

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

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

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

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

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

飞机要 10 点出发，但我们 8 点就到了机场以防万一。(省略后面的内容)

(3) She stepped into the bedroom quietly lest _____

她悄悄地走进卧室，以免吵醒 baby。

(4) 我避免提起此事以免冒犯他。_____

六、 结果状语从句

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

=

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

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

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

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

Practice

1. _____ **D** there is a snowstorm or some bad weather, the mail always comes on time.
A. Because B. If C. When D. Unless
2. Pop music is such an important part of society _____ **B** it even influences our language.
A. as B. that C. which D. where
3. One's life has value _____ **C** one brings value to the life of others.
A. so that B. no matter how C. as long as D. except that
4. Animals suffered at the hands of man _____ **D** they were destroyed by people to make way for agricultural land to provide food for more people.
A. in which B. for which C. so that D. in that
5. Leave your key with a neighbor _____ **B** you lock yourself out one day.
A. ever since B. in case C. soon after D. even if
6. He found it increasingly difficult to read, _____ **B** his eyesight was beginning to fail.
A. though B. for C. but D. so
7. You will be successful in the interview _____ **B** you have confidence.
A. before B. once C. until D. though
8. _____ **A** you've got the chance, you might as well make full use of it.
A. Now that B. After C. Although D. As soon as
9. I have a tight budget for the trip, so I'm not going to fly _____ **D** the airlines lower their ticket prices.
A. once B. if C. after D. unless
10. _____ **D** you call me to say you're not coming, I'll see you at the theater.
A. Though B. Whether C. Until D. Unless
11. I'd like to arrive 20 minutes earlier _____ **D** I can have time for a cup of tea.
A. as soon as B. as a result C. in case D. so that
12. Unlike watching TV, reading is a highly active process _____ **D** it requires attention as well as memory and imagination.
A. until B. but C. unless D. for
13. _____ **A** you've tried it, you can't imagine how pleasant it is.
A. Unless B. Because C. Although D. When
14. You may use the room as you like _____ **B** you clean it up afterwards.
A. so far as B. so long as C. in case D. even if
15. My parents don't mind what job I do _____ **C** I am happy.
A. even though B. as soon as C. as long as D. as though
16. All the dishes in this menu, _____ **D** otherwise stated, will serve two to three people.
A. as B. if C. though D. unless
17. Peter was so excited _____ **D** he received an invitation from his friend to visit Beijing.
A. where B. that C. why D. when

【模块练习】

(B) 65~68. BACD

【语法巩固】

I. 1-5 CADAC 6-10 ABCBA 11-15 DDCAB 16-20 DABAD 21-25 CABBA

26-30 BCCBD 31-35 BACDD 36-40 ADCDD 41-45 CCBAD 46-50 DBCBD

II. 1. since 2. unless 3. because 4. where 5. after

6. than 7. as if 8. so that 9. before 10. as

Lesson 6 状语从句（三）
-让步、方式、比较状语从句

七、让步状语从句

1. 常用引导词

1.1 though, although, as

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

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

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

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

尽管我们已经长大了, 但是我们的父母仍然那把我们当小孩看。

1.2 while (尽管, 而)

While 引导的让步状语从句中表示转折, 与时间状语是不同的。

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

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

有些人喜欢肥肉而有些人却不喜欢。

(3) 有些人浪费食物, 而其他人却在挨饿。 _____

2. 特殊引导词

2.1 even though, even if

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

而 even if 意为“即使, 就算...”, 是对主句的假设。

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

尽管憨豆先生不会弹钢琴, 但是他仍然混在乐队中表演。

(2)

尽管你这次考试考得很好, 也不能过于自满。

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

就算这份工作工资不高, 我也要申请。

(4) _____

即使机会渺茫, 但是这仍然值得一试。

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

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

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

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

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

= Whatever difficulty we meet, we should keep trying.

无论遇到什么困难, 我们都要继续尝试。

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

= _____

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

= _____

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

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

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

= _____

八、比较状语从句

1. 比较两个人或事物

1.1 as...as 意为“和...一样...”

(1) Jack is as fat as Bob.

Jack 跟 Bob 一样胖。

(2) 这支笔和那支笔一样长。 _____

1.2 not so...as...意为“不像...那样...”

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

Mary 不像她姐姐那么外向。

(2) 没有什么比健康更加重要。 _____

1.3 表示两者的倍数关系

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

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

这间房间是那间的两倍大。

= _____

(2) I can only run _____.

我只能跑他一半快。

= _____

其中第一个 as 后可以放上被比较的对象。

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

(4) 我知道的昆虫种类还不及他的一半。 _____

2. 比较级

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

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

这个房间的人不比那个房间的人多。

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

(2) _____

直升飞机最多只能飞到 1000 米的高空。(no... than...)

(3) _____

老师要求学生用不少于 1000 字写这篇作文。

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

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

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

在各式各样的手机中，iPhone 在市场上的销量最佳。

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

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

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

(3) _____

一个人学得越多，就越强烈地意识到自己知识的匮乏。

九、方式状语从句

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

1. as 意为“正如，依照”。

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

众所周知，地球围绕太阳转。

(2) _____

正如你看到的，我现在工作忙的是团团转。

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

(4) 入乡随俗。 _____

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

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

他完全忽略了这些事实，就仿佛它们不存在似的。(与事实相反，用虚拟语气)

(2) _____

她假装没认出我，好像从来没见过我一样。(与事实相反，用虚拟语气)

as if/ as though 引导的从句可以直接省略主谓语。

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

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

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

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

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

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

刘伟用一种我们无法想象的方法弹奏钢琴。

Practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. that used to be B. it is used to C. it was used to D. it used to be

5. Don't handle the vase C it were made of steel.

A. so that B. unless C. as if D. as

24. B I can see, there is only one possible way to keep away from the danger.
 A. As long as B. As far as C. Just as D. Even if
25. You can eat food free in my restaurant D you like.
 A. whenever B. wherever C. whatever D. however
26. A I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.
 A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless

【模块练习】

(A) 50---64 CBAAD DBCBD ACBBD

【语法巩固】

1---5 BACBD 6---10 ADCAD 11---15 CBDBC 16---20 BACCB

Lesson 7 阶段复习

I. 句子成分和结构复习

划出下列句子当中的状语部分并说出状语种类。

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

口头翻译下列句子，用下划线标出定语部分，并说明其构成方式。

- ①The letter on the desk is for Mr. Wu.
- ②The woman with a baby in her arms is his mother.
- ③We need a place twice larger than this one.
- ④She carried a basket full of eggs.

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

*用下划线划出下列句中的系动词。

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

II. 宾语从句复习

1. I really don't know _____ captain.
 A. which of them I should make B. who of them should I make
 C. whom of them I should make D. who of them I should make
2. The car passed through the street _____ we thought was a very dangerous speed.
 A. which B. at which C. what D. at what
3. David said that he would like to talk on _____ interested the students.
 A. any topic B. which topic C. whichever topic D. any topic we thought that is
4. Television is different from radio in _____ it sends and receives a picture.
 A. that B. which C. what D. this
5. We consider _____ she should have left without telling us.
 A. strange why B. it strange what C. that strange D. it strange that
6. What _____ would happen if your mother knew you felt that way?
 A. you suppose B. do you suppose C. will you suppose D. you would suppose
7. Sarah hopes to become a friend of _____ shares her interests.
 A. anyone B. whomever C. whoever D. no matter who
8. We didn't know _____ and _____.
 A. who this guy was, what the matter with him
 B. who this guy was, what was the matter with him
 C. who was this guy, what was the matter with him
 D. who was this guy, what the matter with him
9. We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best tourist guide.
 A. whatever B. whomever C. whichever D. whoever
10. We have _____ that we'll let you go if you will assume responsibility for it.
 A. made it clear B. made it clearly C. made clear D. made clearly
11. When grading students' essays. I would write down _____ I thought was the most outstanding characteristic of each essay.
 A. what B. that C. which D. whether
12. Many companies have adopted an attitude of _____ is good for the market is good for them.
 A. what B. how C. it D. that
13. We shouldn't make fun of _____ has made mistakes in English speaking.
 A. anyone B. whomever C. whoever D. whether

III. 状语从句复习

1. Part of the song is meant to encourage the youth to work hard or else they will come to regret it _____ they get older. as
2. The poet believed that _____ our minds are full of wonder and enthusiasm, we will never truly grow old. as long as
3. Anxious Britons have stockpiled “Brexit Boxes” _____ the country could leave the European Union without a deal, leading to shortages of basic goods. for fear that
4. Hundreds of people across Britain have bought a Brexit Box _____ it was launched last December. since
5. The products has been much more popular _____ expected and has helped to drive up sales of the company’s other emergency food products. than
6. I had to trust that these actresses would give their all _____ we wouldn’t look like fools when it was show-time. so that
7. We put in the work , and didn’t realize that time was passing so quickly _____ it was opening night. until
8. Defenders of intervals will tell you that an interval is a good chance to discuss the performance, _____ one would go to a book club halfway through reading a novel. as though/ as if
9. Give me a play without the pause, and lines that inspire. Give me the lights down, and do not let them come up _____ we rise to our feet as one. until
10. Not only does most of the data you’re storing cost you nothing to collect, but the consequences are _____ abstract _____ they only come up when you are trying to take an audiobook on to an airplane. so...that
11. But _____ they may be critically acclaimed(广受好评) , these “riches to rags” films often fail to set the box office alight. although/though/while
12. _____ these films belong to different genres and have very different plots, technically they have the same ‘emotional arc’—m a journey of highs and lows. Even though/if
13. For a long while he waited and stayed in his cave, not daring to come out of his hiding place _____ the police should recognize him and catch him in the act. in case
14. Scientists say it may be five or six years ____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
15. _____ you are familiar with the author’s ideas , try reading all the section as quickly as you can. Now that
16. --- Did you inform him of the time for the meeting ?
--- I told him _____ I met him. the moment
17. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont _____ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading “Boston “. when
18. A small car is big enough for a family of three _____ you need more space for baggage. unless
19. In some hotels customers are expected to give a tip as a sign of appreciation _____ services are performed. when/whenever
20. Deserts are found _____ rain for a whole year falls in only a few weeks’ time. where
21. _____ people depend to such a great extent on forests, every effort must be made to preserve trees and wildlife. Since
22. The taxi driver had just dropped a lady off at a duty-free shop near the airport _____ he noticed she had left her travel bag in the car. when

23. _____ much the watch costs, it will be worth it. However
 24. I am sure that Laura's latest play, _____ staged, will prove a great success. once
 25. Everything was placed exactly _____ he wanted it for the graduation ceremony. where

IV. 模块练习

(A) CBCA

(B)

- We were free from homework last night.
- In memory of the soldier, a concert will be held.
- Whether energy can be made good use of is an important problem scientists have faced.
- It was said that his sense of humor had added to happiness of the opening ceremony of English festival.
- For language learners, being exposed to English materials and developing good habits can enhance learning efficiency.

Lesson 8 动词时态

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

• 难点一：现在完成时 VS 现在完成进行时

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

例：I have read the book. 我读过这本书。

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

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

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

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

(3) 现在完成时通常只陈述事实，而现在完成进行时还可表示一种感情色彩。

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

I have been waiting for two hours. 我等了两个多小时。(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: 主语若是第一人称的 (I we) 时, 既可以用 would, 也可以用 should; 当主语是非第一人称时, 自己能用 would。

还有几种表示法: was/were going to do sth

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

was/were+doing(移动动词 come, go,leave)

- 3、**一般将来时中要注意的问题**

1) Will 和 be going to 的区别

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

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

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

--where is the telephone book?

--I will go and get it for you.

- ③ 在表示即将发生的事, 两者区别不大。

What is going to happen? What will happen?

- ④ 在不受人的主观意愿影响的单纯将来, 一般多用 will

Tomorrow will be a April Fool's Day.

- ⑤ 在正式的通知, 如在新闻媒体公布的官方信息或天气预报中用 will。

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

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

Look at the clouds,it is going to rain.

2)用现在时表示将来时

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

Uncle Wang is coming. They are leaving for Shanghai.

3)用一般现在时表示将来

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

- ② 在时间和条件状语从句中, 都可用一般现在时表示将来。

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

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

5)几个由 **here, there** 开头的句子，要用一般现在时

There goes the bell. Here comes the teacher.

Practice:

a. 一般现在时 vs 现在进行时

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

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

I (travel, currently) am currently traveling with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) is a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) is always walking ahead of me and (complain) complaining that I am too slow. I (do) am doing my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

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

b. 一般过去时 vs. 过去进行时

1. A: What (you, do) were you doing when the accident occurred?

B: I (try) was trying to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

2. After I (find) found the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) immediately went to the police and (turn) turned it in.

3. The doctor (say) said that Tom (be) was too sick to go to work and that he (need) needed to stay at home for a couple of days.

4. Sebastian (arrive) arrived at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not) wasn't there. She (study, at the library) was studying at the library for her final examination in French.

5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) was also watching television. That's all she ever does!

6. A: I (call) called you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) were

not _____ there. Where were you?

B: I (work) _____ **was working** _____ out at the fitness center.

7. When I (walk) _____ **walked** _____ into the busy office, the secretary (talk) _____ **was talking** _____ on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) _____ **were busily working** _____ at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) _____ **were quietly discussing** _____ methods to improve customer service.

8. I (watch) _____ **was watching** _____ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.

9. Sharon (be) _____ **was** _____ in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not) _____ **wasn't listening** _____.

10. It's strange that you (call) _____ **called** _____ because I (think, just) _____ **was just thinking** _____ about you.

11. The Titanic (cross) _____ **was crossing** _____ the Atlantic when it (strike) _____ **struck** _____ an iceberg.

12. Samantha (live) _____ **lived** _____ in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) _____ **was living** _____ there when the Berlin Wall came down.

13. The firemen (rescue) _____ **rescued** _____ the old woman who (be) _____ **was** _____ trapped on the third floor of the burning building.

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

c. 一般过去时 vs. 过去完成时

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

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

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

d. 一般过去时 vs. 现在完成时 vs. 过去完成时

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

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

3. By the time I got to the office, the meeting (begin, already) _____ **had already** _____

begun _____ without me. My boss (be) _____ **was** _____ furious with me and I (be) _____ **was** _____ fired.

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

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

6. When Jack (enter) _____ **entered** _____ the room, I (recognize, not) _____ **didn't recognize** _____ him because he (lose) _____ **had lost** _____ so much weight and (grow) _____ **had grown** _____ a beard. He looked totally different!

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

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

【模块练习】

(A) 50—54 **BDACC** 55—59 **ADBCD** 60—64 **BADBC**

(B) 65—67 **CDB**

【语法巩固】

multiple choice

- Where is the morning newspaper? ---I _____ **D** _____ for you at once.
A. get B. am getting C. to get D. will get
- By this time tomorrow we _____ **B** _____ the machine.
A. have repaired B. shall have repaired C. will repair D. would repair
- They _____ **B** _____ an English evening next Sunday.
A. are having B. are going to have C. will having D. is going to have
- Did you expect Frank to come to the party? ---No, but I had hoped _____ **D** _____.
A. him coming B. him to come C. that he comes D. that he would come
- It's good to see you again, Agnes.
---This has been our first chance to visit since _____ **B** _____ from Iraq.
A. you return B. you returned C. you have returned D. returning
- Bob must be very wealthy. ---Yes, he _____ **C** _____ more in one day than I do in a week.
A. has been earned B. had earned C. earns D. has earned
- Come on in, Peter, I want to show you something.
---Oh, how nice of you! I _____ **D** _____ you _____ to bring me a gift.

- A. didn't think, were going B. hadn't thought, were going
C. never think, are going D. never thought, were going
8. I first met Lisa three years ago. She B at a radio shop at the time.
A. has worked B. was working C. had been working D. had worked
9. ---What is the matter, Amy? You look sad.
---Oh, nothing much. As a matter of fact, I C of my friends back home.
A. just thought B. have just been thinking
C. was just thinking D. have just thought
10. Thomas C already _____ in this school for two years.
A. was; studying B. will; study C. has; studied D. are; studying
11. ---I hear that Jason is planning to buy a car.
---I know. By next month, he A enough for a used one.
A. will have saved B. will be saving C. has saved D. saves
12. He A articles for our wall-newspaper these years, and he _____ about 10 articles.
A. has been writing; has written B. has been writing; wrote
C. is writing; has been writing D. has written; has written
13. ---How are you planning to travel to Shanghai?
---I C yet, but I _____ taking a train.
A. didn't decide; am considering B. haven't decided; consider
C. haven't decided; am considering D. hadn't decided; have considered
14. Excuse me, sir. Would you do me a favor? I C if you could take me to the station.
A. would wonder B. did wonder C. was wondering D. had wondered
15. Is this the third time that you A late?
A. have been B. am C. was D. had been
16. ---I dropped in at your house at about ten last night, but you weren't in.
---I B regular exercises at the club.
A. did B. was doing C. had done D. have been doing
17. His eyes shone brightly when he finally received the magazines that he B.
A. had long been expected B. had long expected
C. has long expected D. was long expected
18. ---Do you know when Tom C from abroad?
---Perhaps it will be a long time before he _____.
A. will come; will come B. comes; will come
C. will come; comes D. comes; comes
19. The telephone A 4 times in the last hour, and each time it _____ for my roommate.
A. has rung; was B. has been ringing; is
C. had rung; was D. rang; has been
20. ---We could have walked to the station. It was so near.
---Yes, a taxi A at all necessary.
A. wasn't B. hadn't been C. couldn't be D. won't be
21. The first civil service exam was held in 1995 and since then more and more people _____ for it, with applications reaching a peak over the last two years.
A. had signed up B. have signed up C. signed up D. will sign up
22. I was B for the beach, forgetting my appointment with the dentist, when my mother

reminded me.

A. to leave

B. about to leave

C. to be leaving

D. to have left

Lesson 9 被动语态

试写出下列时态对应的被动语态：

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

难点一：主动形式表被动意义

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

The steel feels cold.

His plan proved (to be) practical.

It has gone bad.

2. 表示开始、结束、运动的动词。

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

Work began at 7 o'clock this morning.

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

3. 表示主语的某种属性特征的动词

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

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

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

Your pen writes smoothly. 你的笔好写。

难点二：不能用于被动语态的动词和词组，

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

难点三：把含宾语从句的句子改成被动句后，形成了一些常用经典被动句型：

It is said..., 据说.....

It is reported..., 据报道

It is widely believed..., 人们普遍认为

It is roughly estimated..., 据粗略估计

难点四：双性词的语态使用

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

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

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

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

在过去的十年里人们的生活方式有了很大的变化。

Practice:

a. 改写句子

带宾语补足语的句子改成被动语态。

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

(2) We found the hall empty. → _____

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

双宾语的句子改成被动语态

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

The son was given a new book by his father.

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

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

b. multiple choice

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

A. is serving

B. is served

C. serves

D. served

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

A. have been taken place

B. took place

C. have taken place

D. were taken place

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

A. seat

B. seating

C. be seated

D. seated

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

A. will teach

B. teach

C. are taught

D. will be taught

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

A. had post; had arrived

B. was posted; arrived

C. posted; arrived

D. had been posted; was arrived

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

A. is given

B. will be given

C. would have given

D. would be given

7. Plays _____ twice a month in that theatre.

A. put on

B. are put on

C. was put on

D. often put on

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

A. will change

B. must be changed

C. should change

D. can be changed

9. A strange sound _____ yesterday evening.

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

27. With the help of high tech, more and more new substances _____ in the past years.
 A. discovered B. have discovered
 C. had been discovered D. have been discovered
28. A good teacher has to be armed with the ability to keep students _____ throughout their learning process.
 A. motivating B. motivated C. motivate D. to be motivated
29. You are never going to get rid of your double chin if you can't resist _____ by sweets.
 A. to be tempted B. having been tempted
 C. being tempted D. tempted
30. This year's World Cup attracted almost 30 million Chinese football fans, who stayed up at midnights and _____ in the fierce competition for the highest championship.
 A. absorbed B. absorbing C. were absorbed D. to be absorbed

【模块练习】

(A) 50~54 CBDDC 55~59 CAABC 60~64 ADBBD

(B) 65~68 ABDB

【语法巩固】

1. studied 2. has seen 3. takes 4. are tested 5. are being painted 6. had never seen
 7. will have walked 8. is declining/has been declining 9. has been 10. have made
 11. washes 12. has proved 13. are running 14. missed 15. buy

Lesson 10 定语从句 (一)

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

翻译下列句子，并指出先行词与定语从句:

- Those who want to go to the Great Wall must get up early tomorrow.
- This is the most successful meeting that has ever been held in the university.
- Sauer was trained by a detective whose task was to catch a thief.
- The boy whom I spoke to just now is Henry's brother.
- I'd like to borrow a book whose cover is blue.
- He has to work on Sundays, which he doesn't like.

7. As is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior schools is increasing.

8. I won't forgive such a rude response as I received from the hotel manager.

难点一：限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别：

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

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

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

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

Do you know the reason why I was late?

你知道我迟到的原因吗？

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

之后我们见到了玛丽，是玛丽邀请他去参加聚会的。

(3) 非限制性定语从句与限制性定语从句所表达的意义不一样。

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

这个班有 12 个英语好的学生。

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

这个班有 12 个学生，他们的英语好。

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

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

杭州是中国最漂亮的城市之一，我去年去参观过。

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

那个男孩子很不礼貌，这让事情更糟。

Practice:

1. The students seemed not to get my point, _____

学生们似乎没明白我的意思，这使我心烦。

2. He delivered the speech with great confidence, _____

他自信满满地发表演讲，这让我印象很深刻。

3. The man won one million bucks from the lottery, _____

这个人买彩票中了 100 万，这让他非常兴奋。

4. Steve Jobs, _____, has inspired many people.

Steve Jobs, 一个坚持创新的人，激励了許多人。

难点二：which vs. that

在下列情况下要用 which:

(1) 关系代词作介词的宾语且介词前置时。

We will visit the hospital about which I told you.

(2) 在非限制性定语从句中。

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

(3) 先行词是代词 that 时。

Is it that which we will do next?

在下列情况下要用 that:

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

This is all that I can do for you.

(2)先行词同时包含了人和物:

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

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

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

This is the best novel that I have ever read.

It is the only book that he bought himself.

That is the very thing that we can do.

Practice: that 与 which

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

难点三: whose vs. of which

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

Practice:

1. I'd like to borrow a book _____ cover is blue.
2. This is the house _____ the windows are broken.
3. Do you know the girl _____ father went to Sichuan Province to do the rescue during the earthquake?
4. I lost a book, the title _____ I can't remember now.

Practice: 填入恰当的引导词

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

【模块练习】

(A) 50—54 ABCAC 55—59 DCADB 60—64 BDABD

(B) 65—68 CCAB

【语法巩固】

1. where 2. when 3. Where 4. which 5. why 6. on which 7. where 8. Why
9. Where 10. that

Lesson 11 定语从句（二）

一、as 引导定语从句

(1) 引导限制性定语从句，与 such/so 连用，如：

We need such materials as can bear high temperature.

As a mother, I seldom give my children so difficult a job as they can't do actively.

Practice:

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

学生应该吃对他们身体有益处的食物。

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

我从来没有见过像他这么不知道羞耻的人。

3. This was definitely not so _____

这绝对不是像她保证的那样好吃的一顿饭。

与结果状语从句做比较:

This was _____

(so...that...)

这顿饭太好吃了，每个人都很喜欢。

(2) 引导非限制性定语从句，表示“如...”，且从句可以在主句之前，如：

Mary was late again, as had been expected.

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

Practice:

We have launched another man-made satellite, _____.

我们发射了又一个人造卫星，如今天报纸上报道的那样。

二、介词加上 which/whom

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

2. The pencil _____ he was writing broke.

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

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

三、关系副词引导定语从句

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

This is the place where he works.

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

关系代词与关系副词的区别

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Everyone has some embarrassing occasions _____

每个人都会有几次把某人错当成其他人的尴尬场合。

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

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

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

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

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

警察正在全力定位恐怖份子设置炸弹的地方。

(4) 对比下面的句子：这就是他们去年参观的那个主题公园。

This is the theme park _____ they visited last year.

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

(5) _____

公司已经到了需要彻底改变的状态了。(situation)

(6) _____

我们现在正处于可能蒙受巨大损失的一个阶段。(stage)

(7) The negotiation has _____

谈判进行到了一个积极的点上，双方都可以接受协议。(point)

3. why = for which (先行词只有 reason)

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

【模块练习】

(A) 50—54 BCADA 55—59 DBCCA 60—64 DABCD

(B) 65—68 CBAB

【语法巩固】

1-5 BDADB 6-10 ACCCC 11-15 ABCAD 16-20 DCCAD

Lesson 12 定语从句 (三)

Practice: 关系代词与关系副词

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

定语从句知识点补充

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

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

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

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

Practice:

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

【模块练习】

(A) 50~54. BCABA 55~59. CADDB 60~64. BACBD

(B) 65~68. BDAD

【语法巩固】

- 一、 1. which/that 2. which/that 3. who/that 4. that 5. who/that
6. which/that 7. Who 8. where/in which 9. whose 10. that
11. whose 12. why 13. which 14. that 15. that
16. whose 17. that/in which 18. that 19. where 20. which
- 二、 1. on which 2. in which 3. of which 4. of whom 5. at which 6. from which
7. of which 8. in which 9. for whom 10. in which 11. during which
12. with which 13. of which 14. from which 15. on which
- 三、
1. ① D ② B 2. ① B ② C 3. ① B ② D ③ A ④ C
4. ① D ② A ③ C 5. ① B ② C ③ B 6. ① C ② D
7. ① E ② D 8. ① D ② A 9. ① B ② D
10. ① C ② B 11. ① B ② C

Lesson 13 动名词与不定式（一）

及物动词及其宾语

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

本节将常用及物动词按其不同宾语搭配作一归类，供记忆应用。

1. v + -ing

(1) 某些动词后通常跟动名词作宾语，如：

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

resist doing sth.(抵制做某事)	risk doing sth.(冒险做某事)
stand doing sth.(忍受做某事)	suggest doing sth.(建议做某事)

(2) 某些词组或短语后通常跟动名词作宾语，如：

be busy doing sth.(忙于做某事)	be engaged in doing sth.(从事做某事)
be fond of doing sth.(喜欢做某事)	be worth doing.(值得做)
can't help doing sth.(情不自禁做某事)	dream of doing sth.(梦想做某事)
feel like doing sth.(想要做某事)	give up doing sth.(放弃做某事)
insist on doing sth.(坚持做某事)	keep ...from doing sth.(阻止做某事)
prevent... from doing sth.(阻止做某事)	protect... from doing sth.(保护.....使其免于)
put off doing sth.(延期做某事)	set about doing sth.(着手做某事)
stop ... from doing sth.(阻止做某事)	succeed in doing sth.(成功做某事)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) 主语是物不是人

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

(2) 后跟表示心理活动或状态的动词

The government began to realize the importance of protecting the environment.

政府开始意识到保护环境的重要性。

(3) begin, start 为进行时态

The thief was just starting to break into the room when they arrived home.

他们到家时,小偷刚准备闯进房间。

(4) 后跟不定式被动式

Our school library began to be rebuilt in the 1990's.

我们学校图书馆 20 世纪 90 年代开始重建。

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

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

I love playing the violin in my spare time.

我喜欢在我的空余时间里拉小提琴。

I didn't love to play the violin at that moment.

我当时不想拉小提琴。

I prefer riding a bike to taking a bus to work.

我宁愿骑车不愿乘公共汽车上班。

(2) 有些动词后既可以跟动名词也可以跟动词不定式,但意义明显不同。

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

例如:

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

这位老太太很健忘;她忘了一个月前曾经到过大剧院。

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

我很抱歉,我忘了去通知他明天要召开会议。

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

对不起,我不是想要伤害你。

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

他保持沉默意味着他拒绝参加她的生日聚会。

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

我遗憾地告诉你不知出于什么原因，我们的春游取消了。

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

他很快就后悔没有去看 2010 上海世博会。

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

①如果句子的主语是主动者，即动作的执行者，则接不定式的主动形式。

We need to clean the dirty river in our neighborhood.

我们急需清洁小区的那条臭水沟。

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

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

我们小区的那条臭水沟急需清洁。

Practice

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

【模块练习】

(A) 50-54 C ADCA 55-59 BACDA 60-64 DCBBD

(B) 65-68 BDBA

【语法巩固】

Translation: 用动名词翻译下列句子

1. 他不喜欢在下午五点之后工作。(dislike)

2. 医生鼓励吃健康的食品。(encourage)

3. 这个工作要求每月去日本出差一次。(involve)

4. 他对于参加考试感到焦虑。(anxious)

5. 他害怕乘飞机旅行。(scared)

6. 经过两周的训练,我已经习惯了用英语思考。(use to)

*7. 学生们喜欢被 Mr. Smith 教。

Lesson 14 动名词与动词不定式 (二)

4. v + i.Object + d. Object

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

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

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

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

(2) 双宾语的顺序不一定是间接宾语在前,直接宾语在后,如:

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

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

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

5. v + object + object complement

(1) 有些动词通常接宾语和不定式作宾补,如:

advise sb. to do sth.(建议某人做某事)

ask sb. to do sth.(要求某人做某事)

cause sb. to do sth.(引起某人做某事)

expect sb. to do sth.(期待某人做某事)

get sb. to do sth.(使某人做某事)

permit sb. to do sth.(准许某人做某事)

remind sb. to do sth.(提醒某人做某事)

require sb. to do sth.(要求某人做某事)

warn sb. to do sth.(警告某人做某事)

wish sb. to do sth.(希望某人做某事)

allow sb. to do sth.(允许某人做某事)

beg sb. to do sth.(祈求某人做某事)

encourage sb. to do sth.(鼓励某人做某事)

force sb. to do sth.(强迫某人做某事)

invite sb. to do sth.(邀请某人做某事)

persuade sb. to do sth.(劝说某人做某事)

request sb. to do sth.(请求某人做某事)

urge sb. to do sth.(敦促某人做某事)

want sb. to do sth.(要某人做某事)

(2) 动词词组+宾语+to 不定式

有些动词词组可以接宾语和不定式作宾补，如：

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

(3) 动词+宾语+ (to be)+名词或形容词

有些动词后接宾语和 to be +名词或形容词作宾补，如：

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

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

find sb. (to be) +名词或形容词(发现某人是.....)

judge sb. (to be)+名词或形容词(认为某人是.....)

prove sb. (to be)+名词或形容词(证实某人是.....)

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

(4) 动词+宾语+不带 to 不定式作宾补

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

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

使役动词：make, let, have

例句如下：

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

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

We heard her sing. 我们听见她唱歌了。

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

(5) 动词+宾语+分词作宾补

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

a) 现在分词

We heard her singing. 我们听见她在唱歌。

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

b) 过去分词

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

该句中，caught 为动词 catch 的过去分词，表示该动作与宾语 the theft 小偷是被动关系，

小偷被抓住，并且该动作已经完成。

Practice:

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

【模块练习】

(A) 50 – 64: DBDAC ADBAA CBCDB

(B) 65 – 68: BCDA

【语法巩固】

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

Lesson 15 Revision-动名词与不定式

1. Almost everyone _____ (没能通过驾驶员考试) on the first try. (fail)
2. She enjoys _____ (听轻音乐), so she listens to it every night.
3. I _____ (听见他们与汤姆谈论) in the room loudly every day.
4. He _____ (让我等了好几个小时). (keep)
5. He _____ (让孩子出去玩) to play. (let)
6. I _____ (记得支付丽莎) for the job, but I forget the exact amount.
7. Please _____ (请比尔来) and see me. (ask)

8. I _____ (让他重复我告诉他的那些事). (make)
9. My parents _____ (从不让我单独去旅游). (let)
10. Many parents _____ (允许他们的孩子自己做决定). (allow)
11. He _____ (喜欢对人叫喊) when he is angry. (like)
12. I've just _____ (购完物) in Nanjing Road Walkway, (finish)
13. We're interested in _____ (听他告诉我们新闻故事).
14. The teacher _____ (让他一遍又一遍地重复那个句子). (let)
15. You should work tonight _____ (而不是看电视).
16. He _____ (忍不住注意) the blue sky out of the window
17. We can't understand why he _____ (躲着不和我们说话). (avoid)
18. Making full use of time _____ (并非意味着从早到晚不停地看书). (mean)
19. Contrary to what he expected, to undertake the job _____ (要经常乘飞机出国). (involve)
20. I appreciate your kindness in providing me with such a good opportunity to _____ (练习和外国友人讲英语). (practise)

Vocabulary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cloze

Dogs have rules too

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

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

"We want to show them the ___5___ solution to the problem; put it in a bag and then in the next rubbish bin," said Sima.

There are about 158, 000 dogs in Vienna. The city requires their owners to bag the pet's mess when walking it outdoors. But it is believed that only a minority of the city's dog owners ___6___ follow the rules.

Every day dogs drop between 5 and 10 tons of their waste around the city. Vienna spends 7 million euros (70 million yuan) every year just to keep the streets ___7___.

The fine for leaving a dog mess is high — as much as 72 euros. The rules, however, are ___8___ enforced. City officials said that the ___9___ was not meant to be an attack on dog owners. "The city does a lot for peaceful coexistence by establishing areas for dogs or providing bags for dog waste. But dog owners must do their ___10___ as well and accept these offers," said Sima.

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

Lesson 16 综合练习

I. Grammar

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

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

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

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

II. Vocabulary

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

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

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

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

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

Northern Territory and Tasmania.

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

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

III. Reading Comprehension

(A)

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

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

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

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

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

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

“No surprise.” said Mr. Chow Yaw Long, 37, teachers in charge from 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.”

1. The competition was organized by _____.
A. the National University of Singapore B. Chinese newspaper Lianhe Zaobao
C. Innova Junior College D. the Saint Andrew's Junior College
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Chinese students won most of the awards.
B. Not all the themes were about local subjects
C. The blogs could be written in Chinese or Singlish.
D. The judges were from university in Singapore and China.
3. What Miss Gao said suggests that _____.

- A. she likes to blame the authorities
- B. she has a sense of responsibility
- C. she thinks highly of the others' blogs
- D. she loves to read valuable posts

4. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. how Chinese students won the awards in the competition
- B. why bloggers should take responsibility for their blogs
- C. how Miss Gao won the first prize in the competition
- D. what the result of the competition was

(B)

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

If they do not have enough cash or a working credit card, their vehicles will be clamped (扣留) until they pay. 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 _____.

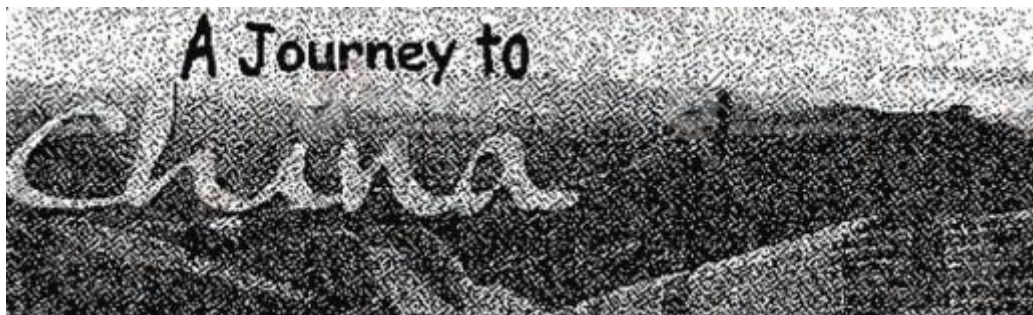
- A. many foreign drivers have been fined by Britain police
- B. 300,000 German vehicles enter Britain every year
- C. 25 percent of foreign vehicles entering Britain have failed safety tests
- D. British drivers will be punished with points and fines for breaking the traffic law

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

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◆ Days 4-7:Shanghai-Yangtze River Tour

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

◆ Day8 :Chongqing—Chengdu

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

◆ Day9-10;Chengdu-xi'an

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

◆ Day11-13:xi'an-beijing

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

◆ Day14:Beijing-UK

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

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

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

10. The first and last scenic spots to be visited in Xi'an are _____.
- A. the Terracotta Warriors and the Great Mosque
 - B. the Terracotta Warriors and Shanghai Provincial Museum
 - C. Little Wild Goose Pagoda and Great Mosque
 - D. Little Wild Goose Pagoda and the Muslim Quarter
11. Which of the following is TRUE according to the ad?
- A. The tourists will have to pay extra for fuel and meals.
 - B. The tourists will visit the 1920's Shikumen buildings in Beijing
 - C. The tourists will take a side trip to the Three Gorges Dam during the tour.
 - D. The tourists will stay in Beijing for three nights before leaving for the UK
12. The ad is mainly intended to _____.
- A. encourage the British to travel in China
 - B. attract the British to traditional Chinese food
 - C. offer service of booking air tickets to tourists
 - D. provide the British with a better understanding of China.

Translation

1. 丢失那条名贵的项链使玛丽很不开心。(make)
2. 广泛阅读是扩大词汇量的最有效途径之一。(enlarge)
3. 定期复习课文可以使我们更好地掌握已学的知识。(enable)
4. 晚饭后看一会儿电视已成了我长期养成的一个习惯。(habit)
5. 吃太多的甜食容易使人发胖。(likely)