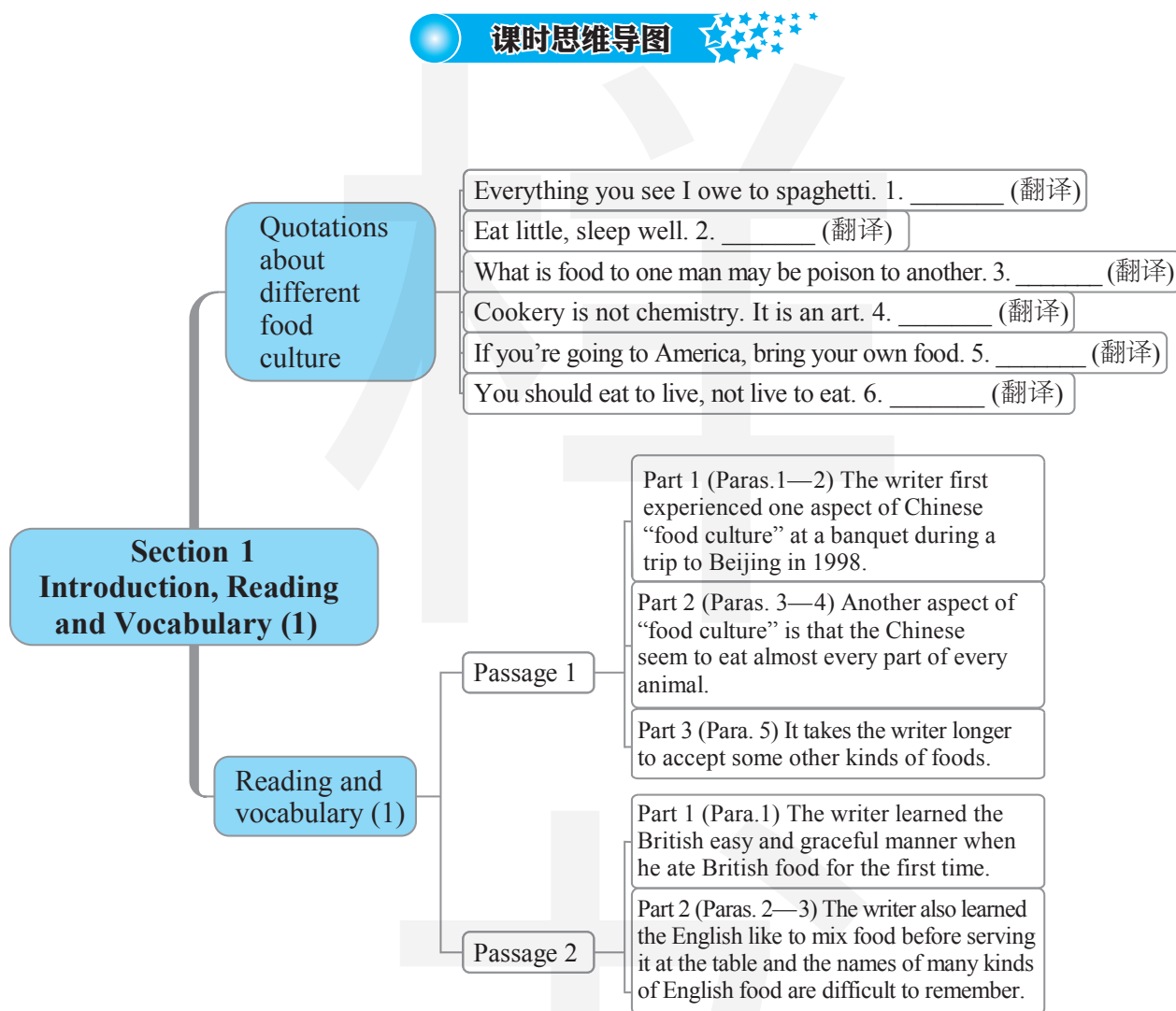


Module 3

Foreign Food

Section 1 Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary (1)

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

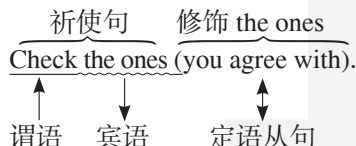
1. Check the ones you agree with.

对你所赞同的引语打钩。

(教材 P29)

► 句式解读

该句主句 check the ones 为祈使句, you agree with 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the ones, 省略了关系代词 that。



► 重点短语

agree with sb. 与……(意见)一致

I totally agree with you. 我完全同意你的意见。

温馨提示

该短语不用于被动语态。

明辨易混

agree on 就……达成一致意见

agree to 同意、愿意、答应(后接表示安排、计划、建议、条件、意见之类的名词)

We failed to agree on a price.

我们未能就价格达成一致意见。

Is he going to agree to our suggestion?

他会同意我们的建议吗?

梳理延伸

agreement n. 协议, 合约; 协调, 一致

reach / come to / arrive at / make an agreement with sb.
 与某人达成一致 / 协议

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

(1) 我希望你会同意我的看法。

I hope you'll _____.

(2) 两国政府就经济合作一事达成了一致意见。

Both governments _____ their economic cooperation.

(3) 与雇主们的协议终于达成了。

An _____ with the employers was finally worked out.

(4) 她不赞同这个安排。

She doesn't _____ this arrangement.

2. Everything you see I owe to spaghetti.

你所看见的一切我都归功于意大利面。

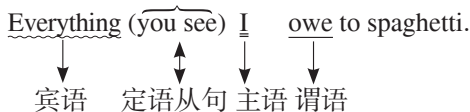
(教材 P29)

► 句式解读

you see 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 everything, 省略了

关系代词 that; 同时主句 I owe everything to spaghetti 中将宾语 everything 前置, 加以强调。

(修饰 everything)



► 核心单词

owe v. 归功于, 应给予, 欠

owe sb. sth. = owe sth. to sb. = owe it to sb. that...

把……归功于; 欠……

owe sb. for sth. 因某事欠某人

owe sb. a lot / a great deal 对某人很感激

owe sb. an apology / a letter

该向某人道歉 / 该给某人写信

梳理延伸

owing to 由于

owing *adj.* 欠着的, 未付的

Owing to his illness, he could not continue with his studies.

由于疾病, 他无法继续学业。

\$100 is still owing. 仍欠 100 美金。

obsession *n.* 着迷, 着迷

obsessive *adj.* 着迷的, 缠住不放的, 强迫性的

即时演练 2 请将下列句子翻译成英文

(1) 由于大雨, 我的航班延误了。

(2) Jack 仍然欠我 50 英镑。

(3) 我们的这一发现归功于牛顿。

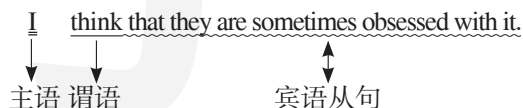
(4) 我很感激我的妻子和孩子。

3. In fact, I think that they are sometimes obsessed with it.

事实上, 我觉得他们有时候对此到了着迷的程度。

(教材 P30)

► 句式解读



► 核心单词

obsess v. 使着迷, 困扰

be obsessed with 着迷, 迷恋

obsess over/about 过分担心

Stop obsessing about your weight. You look fine.

不要过分担心你的体重, 你看上去很好。

梳理延伸

obsession *n.* 着迷, 着迷obsessive *adj.* 着迷的, 缠住不放的, 强迫性的

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 他被失业的恐惧所困扰。

He _____ fear of unemployment.

- (2) 你总是心心念念想着赚钱。

You _____ money.

4. The first six or seven dishes seemed to fill the table, with plates dangerously balanced one on top of another.

第一道上来的六七个菜似乎已经摆满了整个桌子, 盘子很危险地交互摆着。(教材 P30)

句式解读

with plates dangerously balanced one on top of another 是 with 的复合结构, 用作主句的伴随状语, plates 与 balance 是被动关系, 所以选择 v-ed 形式作为 plates 的宾语补足语。

重点短语

with 复合结构的常见类型

- v-ing 名词 / 代词与 v-ing doing 是主动关系
- v-ed 名词 / 代词与 v-ed 是被动关系
- to do 表示将来的动作
- adv.
- adj.
- 介词短语

- (1) The old man sat with his dog lying beside him.
老人坐着, 他的狗躺在旁边。
- (2) With the key lost, I couldn't enter the classroom.
钥匙丢了, 我进不了教室。
- (3) With so much homework to do, I can't go with you.
有如此多的作业要做, 我无法跟你去了。
- (4) My mother fell asleep with clothes on.
我妈妈和衣睡着了。
- (5) With everything wrong, I can't deal with the problem.
一切都不对头, 我无法处理这个问题。
- (6) The young teacher came into the classroom with a book under her arm.
这位年轻的教师手臂下夹着一本书走进了教室。

即时演练 4 用所给单词或短语的适当形式填空

- (1) With the 2010 World EXPO _____ (take place) in Shanghai, the city has become the centre of the world attention.
- (2) Ashley received an invitation, and with his work _____ (finish), he gladly accepted it.

- (3) The living room is clean and tidy, with a dining table already _____ (lay) for a meal to be cooked.

5. "They can't have very big appetites," I thought.
我想: “他们可能胃口不好。” (教材 P30)

核心单词

appetite *n.* 食欲, 胃口; (对某事的) 欲望; 爱好
相关短语

have a good/poor appetite 胃口好 / 不好

lose one's appetite 食欲不振

spoil/ruin one's appetite 影响胃口, 倒胃口

have an appetite for 喜爱, 对……有欲望

梳理延伸

appetising *adj.* 开胃的, 增进食欲的

There comes an appetising smell from the kitchen.

从厨房里飘来了令人胃口大增的味道。

即时演练 5 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 他不喜欢古典音乐。

He _____ classical music.

- (2) 节食使他食欲不振。

Going on a diet makes him _____.

6. No wonder my fellow guests had had only a few bites of each dish; they knew what was still to come.

怪不得跟我一起的客人每道菜也就浅尝几口; 他们知道还有菜要上呢。(教材 P30)

句式解读

第一句为省略句, 完整句型为 it's no wonder (that)..., 意为“难怪……”。be+ to do 结构表示“安排、可能性”等。

(It is) No wonder (my fellow guests had had only a few

省略成分 表语 主语从句
bites of each dish); they knew what was still to come.
主语 谓语 宾语从句

重点短语

no wonder 难怪, 怪不得, 也可写作 it's no wonder (that)...

梳理延伸

There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问……

There is no need (for sb.) to do sth. (对某人来说) 没有必要做某事

There is no sense/point (in) doing sth. 做某事没有意义

核心单词

wonder *v.* 感到惊奇, 自问

I wonder if/whether you could... 常用来表示客气的请求。

wonder at... 惊讶于

wonder + that 从句 (常用否定形式)

wonder + what/when/how 等引导的从句 想知道……
wonder about sth. 对……感到好奇

- (1) I wonder whether you could help me with my research.
请问你是否能帮我做研究?
- (2) We wondered at the speed with which it arrived.
我们赞叹其到达速度之快。
- (3) I wondered why he had left.
我想知道他为什么离开。
- (4) I was just wondering about that myself.
我自己也觉得这件事莫名其妙。

即时演练 6 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) — Did you call Ben? He was on the Net the whole night.
— _____
(难怪我打不进电话).
- (2) He was so nervous during the test. _____
(难怪他考试没及格).
- (3) 我对未来感到困惑。
I wonder _____.

7. Stomach, intestines, ears, tongue, tail, hoof, and lungs are likely to **end up** on the dinner table in front of you.

肚子、肠子、耳朵、舌头、尾巴、蹄子以及肺部都有可能在你面前的餐桌上被消灭掉。(教材 P30)

重点短语

end up 结束

梳理延伸

end up doing 最终……

end up with 以……结束

end up in 在……告终, 最后到了……

If you start with the aim of doing harm to others, you will end up with ruining yourself.

如果你以损坏他人利益为目的, 最终会以毁灭自己而结束。

After the hurricane went, 70% of the houses in the village end up tearing down.

台风消退后, 这个村庄 70% 的房子都坍塌了。

Most of my classmates end up in companies.

我同学中的大多数最后都在公司上班了。

即时演练 7 根据汉语提示完成句子

There was nothing to eat at home so _____
_____ (我们最后叫了份外卖)。

8. “No,” he said, **pulling at** his own ear, “just these ordinary ones.”

“没有”, 他说, 顺带拉了拉他自己的耳朵, “就只有这些平常的。” (教材 P30)

重点短语

pull at 反复地一下一下拉; 用力拉

The little boy pulled at his mother's sleeve to catch her attention.

这个小男孩拉拉妈妈的衣袖以引起她的注意。

梳理延伸

pull apart 扯断, 撕开

pull away 拉开; 摆脱; (尤指车辆) 开始移动

pull down 拉倒; 拆毁; 使降低

pull on 穿, 戴; 继续拉(或划); 对……有吸引力

即时演练 8 请填入适当的冠词或介词

- (1) He pulled _____ the handle but couldn't open the door.
- (2) Her stockings are too tight for her to pull _____ with ease.
- (3) The bus had pulled _____ when she got there.

9. I was amazed at their easy and graceful manner while I stood there feeling **somewhat** confused by the food.

我惊讶于他们闲适而优雅的举止, 而我却站在那儿对食物感到有点茫然。(教材 P31)

句式解读

while 翻译成“而”, 表示动作的对比; feeling somewhat confused by the food 用作伴随状语, 逻辑主语是“I”, v-ing 形式表示动作的主动性。

核心单词

somewhat *adv.* 有点; 有几分; 稍微

- (1) I was somewhat surprised to see him.
见到他我有点意外。
- (2) The situation has changed somewhat since we last met.
自我们上次见面以来情况有些变化。

梳理延伸

相似词辨析

somehow *adv.* 以某种方式, 不知为什么

some way=some ways=somehow

Somehow, I don't feel I can trust him.

不知怎么的, 我觉得不能信任他。

即时演练 9 单句改错

What happened to the family remains somehow of a mystery.

10. It was quite hard to **make out** what they contained.

很难弄清楚它们究竟是什么做的。(教材 P31)

句式解读

It was quite hard to make out what they contained.

形式主语 系动词 表语 真正的主语

重点短语

make out 看出, 听出, 理解; 开出, 填写; 辨认出; 声称

- (1) He can't make out what she wants.
他不知道她想要什么。
- (2) She always makes out she's the only one who does some work.
她总是声称她是唯一干了点活的人。

梳理延伸

make the most/best of sth. 充分利用某物
make use of sth. 利用某事物
make up 组成; 构成; 编写, 编造; 化妆; 和解; 弥补整理
make up for 弥补, 补偿
make fun of 取笑
make a difference 有关系, 有影响
make it 做成, 成功
make it to some place 成功到达某地

即时演练 10 用 make 相关短语的正确形式填空

- (1) He swallows his words so much that I can never _____ what he is saying.
- (2) What he told me _____ to my own decision.
- (3) What we should do now is _____ the experience from the failure and get ready to start anew.

11. It seemed to be just a bowl of grey liquid and it was only after I had tasted it that I knew it was actually cooked with mushrooms.

它似乎就是一碗灰色液体, 只有当我尝了一下后才
知道那其实是用蘑菇做的。 (教材 P31)

句式解读

本句使用了强调句型, 对时间状语从句进行了强调, 原句为: I knew it was actually cooked with mushrooms only after I had tasted it.

It seemed to be just a bowl of grey liquid and...

主语 系动词

表语

强调句结构: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子剩余成分。通常只强调主语、宾语和状语。

原句: The scientist did the experiment in the lab last night.
昨晚科学家在实验室里做了实验。

强调主语: It was the scientist that did the experiment in the lab last night. 昨晚是科学家在实验室做的实验。

强调宾语: It was the experiment that the scientist did in the lab last night. 昨晚科学家在实验室做的是这个实验。

强调时间状语: It was last night that the scientist did the experiment in the lab. 科学家是昨晚在实验室做的实验。

强调地点状语: It was in the lab that the scientist did the experiment last night. 昨晚科学家是在实验室做的实验。

温馨提示

强调状语从句时只能用 that, 而不可用 who 或 whom。

until 引导的时间状语或从句用于否定句时也可以加以强调, 此时 not until 通常放在一起。

It was not until she took off her glasses that I recognized she was Lady Gaga.

直到她摘下眼镜我才认出她是 Lady Gaga。

即时演练 11 单项选择

- (1) It was only after he had read the papers _____ Mr Gross realized the task before him was extremely difficult to complete.
A. when B. that
C. which D. what
- (2) It was not until near the end of the letter _____ she mentioned her own plan.
A. that B. where
C. why D. when

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、根据句意和所给的首字母或汉语提示填空

1. My sister became o_____ with photography so she bought a Canon digital camera.
2. The little boy ate all the food g_____ at the party.
3. C_____ the food well before you swallow it.
4. We were o_____ two to one by the enemy.
5. There is an a_____ smell from the kitchen.
6. He is an _____ (声名狼藉的) criminal.

7. My uncle is _____ (无法辨认的) without his beard.
8. Bob and Liz _____ (款待) us to dinner last night.
9. _____ (捣烂) the potatoes with a fork.
10. She has a _____ (随意的) attitude to life.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

be obsessed with owe... to be likely to
no wonder be amazed at have... in common go
against follow the example make out feel like

1. He _____ his success _____ hard work.
2. She _____ fear of unemployment.
3. He _____ be chosen as the best new basketball player of the year, but I am not quite sure.
4. We all _____ of Tom and offered help to the homeless children.
5. What they _____ is that they are both crazy about classical music.
6. Exhausted and thirsty, I _____ a drink, such as Coca Cola or orange juice.
7. Those who _____ nature will be punished by nature sooner or later.
8. While in the isolated area, I had difficulty _____ road signs, which were quite different from ours.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 你所看到的一切我都归功于意大利面。
Everything you see I _____ spaghetti.
2. 事实上,我觉得他们有时对此到了痴迷的程度。
In fact, I think that they are sometimes _____ it.
3. 我以前也经常吃中餐,但从没想过真正的中式宴会那么丰富。
I had eaten Chinese food often, but I _____ fabulous a real Chinese banquet could be.
4. 这些菜够一个军队的人吃了。
There was _____.
5. 但是让我非常钦佩的是英国人吃饭时礼貌的举止,哪怕仅仅是一个土豆。
But one thing I do admire is _____ British people eat, even if it is just a potato.

四、用课文中所学的词汇完成短文

Chinese people think a lot about food. I think they are sometimes 1 with it. I had eaten Chinese food often, but I could not have imagined how 2 a real Chinese banquet could be. The first six or seven dishes seemed to 3 the table, with plates dangerously 4 one on top of another. To my surprise, more dishes arrived. There was enough to 5 a whole army. Another aspect of "food culture" is that the Chinese seem to eat almost every part of every animal—much to the 6 of many westners. There are other kinds of foods that have taken longer for me to 7. The 8 choudoufu is an example.

The first time I ate British food I was in the canteen of a London publisher. I was 9 at their easy and graceful manner while I stood there feeling somewhat confused by the food. At the counter there were colourful 10 in eight or nine big boxes. Later, I found out that British people like cold food. I also learned that the English like to mix food before serving it at the table. What's more, the names of many kinds of English food are hard to remember.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



一、阅读理解

What Theresa Loe is doing proves that a large farm isn't prerequisite for a modern grow-your-own lifestyle. On a mere 1/10 of an acre in Los Angeles, Loe and her family grow, can (装罐) and preserve much of the food they consume.

Loe is a master food preserver, gardener and canning expert. She also operates a website, where she shares her tips and recipes, with the goal of demonstrating that everyone has the ability to control what's on their plate.

Loe initially went to school to become an engineer, but she quickly learned that her enthusiasm was mainly about growing and preparing her own food. "I got into cooking my own food and started growing my own herbs (香草) and foods for that fresh flavor," she said. Engineer by day, Loe learned cooking at night school. She ultimately purchased a small piece of land with her husband and began growing their own foods.

"I teach people how to live farm-fresh without a farm," Loe said. Through her website Loe emphasizes that "anybody can do this anywhere." Got an apartment with a balcony (阳台)? Plant some herbs. A window? Perfect spot for growing. Start with herbs, she recommends, because "they're very forgiving." Just a little of the herbs "can take your regular cooking to a whole new level," she added. "I think it's a great place to start." "Then? Try growing something from a seed," she said, "like a tomato or some tea."

Canning is a natural extension of the planting she does. With every planted food, Loe noted, there's a moment when it's bursting with its absolute peak flavor. "I try and keep it in a time capsule in a canning jar," Loe said. "Canning for me is about knowing what's in your food, knowing where it comes from."

In addition to being more in touch with the

food she's eating, another joy comes from passing this knowledge and this desire for good food to her children: "Influencing them and telling them your opinion on not only being careful what we eat but understanding the bigger picture," she said, "that if we don't take care of the earth, no will."

1. The underlined word "prerequisite" (Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. recipe B. substitute
C. requirement D. challenge
2. Why does Loe suggest starting with herbs?
A. They are used daily.
B. They are easy to grow.
C. They can grow very tall.
D. They can be eaten uncooked.
3. According to Loe, what is the benefit of canning her planted foods?
A. It can preserve their best flavor.
B. It can promote her online sales.
C. It can better her cooking skills.
D. It can improve their nutrition.
4. What is the "the bigger picture" (Para. 6) that Loe wishes her children to understand?
A. The knowledge about good food.
B. The way to live a grow-our-own life.
C. The joy of getting in touch with foods.
D. The responsibility to protect our earth.

二、七选五

Tips for Cooking on a Tight Schedule

From my experience, there are three main reasons why people don't cook more often: ability, money and time. 1 Money is a topic I'll save for another day. So today I want to give you some wisdom about how to

make the most of the time you spend in the kitchen. Here are three tips for great cooking on a tight schedule:

1. Think ahead. The moments when I think cooking is a pain are when I'm already hungry and there is nothing ready to eat. So think ahead of the coming week. When will you have time to cook? Do you have the right materials ready? 2

2. Make your time worth it. When you do find time to cook a meal, make the most of it and save yourself time later on. Are you making one loaf of bread? 3 It takes around the same amount of time to make more of something. So save yourself the effort for a future meal.

3. 4 This may surprise you, but one of the best tools for making cooking worth your time is experimentation. It gives you the chance to hit upon new ideas and recipes that can work well with your appetite and schedule. The more you learn and the more you try, the more ability you have to take control of your food and your schedule.

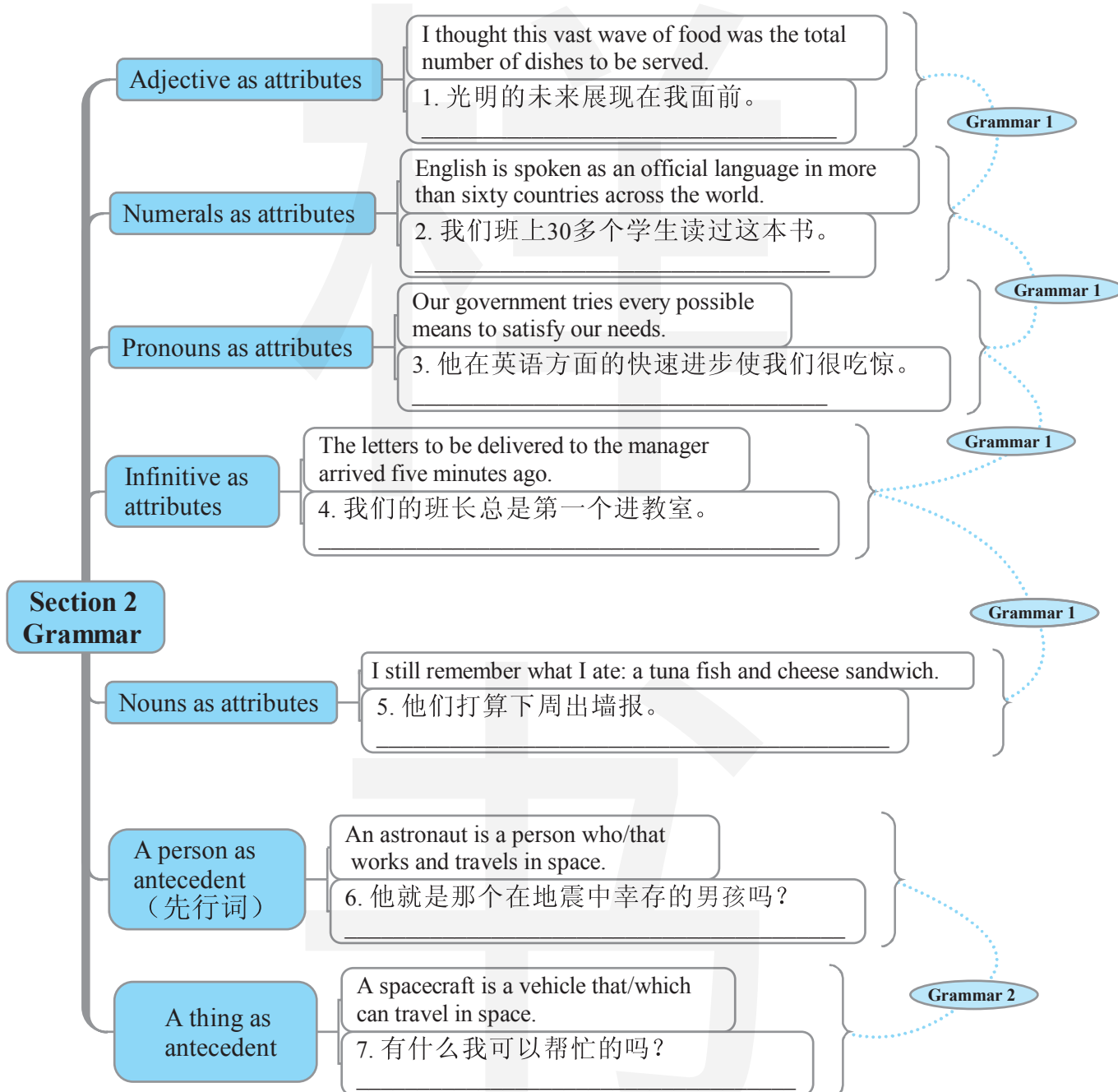
Hopefully that gives you a good start. 5 And don't let a busy schedule discourage you from making some great changes in the way you eat and live!

- A. Try new things.
- B. Ability is easily improved.
- C. Make three or four instead.
- D. Understand your food better.
- E. Cooking is a burden for many people.
- F. Let cooking and living simply be a joy rather than a burden.
- G. A little time planning ahead can save a lot of work later on.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



语法精讲精练

定语从句

教材原句

- However, there are other kinds of foods **that have taken longer for me to accept.**
然而,有些其他种类的食物让我花了更久的时间才能接受。
- ... deep-fried *choudoufu*, a horrible black substance **that looked and smelled about as appetising as a burnt tennis shoe.**
……油炸臭豆腐,令人恐怖的黑乎乎的一团,看起来闻起来都像是一只烧焦了的网球鞋。
- ... was a meal **that would make you feel cold inside.**
……是一顿让你吃得透心凉的饭。
- Their salad, for example, is made from vegetables **which are only washed before serving**, while...
例如,他们做沙拉的蔬菜只是在吃前洗一洗,而……
- But one thing **I do admire** is the polite manner **in which British people eat**, even if it is just a potato.
但是让我特别佩服的是英国人吃饭时的举止,哪怕仅仅是一颗土豆,他们也会吃得斯斯文文。

一、定语从句的几个基本概念

- 定语从句:形容词性从句一般称为定语从句,在句子中起定语作用,修饰一个名词或代词,有时可修饰一个句子。
- 先行词:被定语从句修饰的词叫先行词。
- 关系词:引导定语从句的关联词称为关系词。
关系词有关系代词和关系副词。
关系代词有 *which, that, who, whom, whose, as*
关系副词有 *when, where, why*
- 关系词常有三个作用:(1)引导定语从句;(2)代替先行词;(3)在定语从句中充当成分。
- 定语从句的结构:
先行词 + 关系代词 / 关系副词 + 从句本身

二、关系词的用法

1. 关系代词用法总结

	词例	先行词	充当成分
关系代词	who	人	主语、宾语
	whom	人	宾语
	that	人 & 物	主语、宾语
	which	物	主语、宾语
	as	物	主语、宾语
	whose=of whom/of which	人 & 物	定语

2. 关系代词使用重难点

- (1)关系代词 *whose* 是 *who* 的所有格,在从句中作定语,既可指人,又可指物。
※ 观察下面两组句子,注意观察在定语从句中,*whose* 作为关系代词可以用 *of which* 或 *of whom* 替换。

① The river *whose* banks are covered with trees flows to the sea.

= The river *of which* the banks (或 *the banks of which*) are covered with trees flows to the sea.

② His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone *whose* family were bad-tempered.

= His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone the family of *whom* were bad-tempered.

- (2)*as* 引导的定语从句通常先行词前都有 *such* 或 *the same*。如:

It's *such* a difficult question as nobody can work out.
这道题太难了,没有人能解出来。

注意区分:

It's *such* a difficult question that nobody can work it out. (结果状语从句)

3. 关系副词的用法总结

关系副词	<i>when=at/in/on/during... which</i>	时间	状语
	<i>where=at/in/on... which</i>	地点	状语
	<i>why=for which</i>	原因	状语

- (1)*when* 指时间,在从句中作时间状语,它的先行词通常有 *time, day, morning, night, week, year* 等。例如:

I still remember the time *when* I first became a college student.

我还记得我第一次成为大学生的时刻。

- (2)*where* 指地点,在从句中作地点状语。它的先行词通常有 *place, spot, street, house, room, city, town, country* 等。例如:

This is the hotel *where* they are staying.

这就是他们所在的酒店。

- (3)*why* 指原因或理由,它的先行词只有 *reason*。如:

That is the reason *why* he is leaving so soon.
那就是他为什么要离开的原因。

4. 关系副词使用重难点

这三个关系副词在意义上都相当于特定介词 + *which* 的结构:

when = *on (in, at, during...)* + *which*

where = *in (at, on...)* + *which*

why = *for which*

※ 当先行词是表时间的 *time, day* 等和表地点的 *place, house* 等时,一定要注意分析从句的结构,如果缺少主语或宾语时,关系词应该用 *which* /

that, 缺少时间状语或地点状语时, 才能用 when 或 where。

三、“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

1. 在这种结构中, 关系代词若是表示人时, 就只能用 whom; 关系代词若是表示事物时, 就只能用 which。
2. 当介词放在关系代词的前面时, 关系代词不能省略。如:

The man to whom you talked just now will chair the meeting tomorrow.

你刚刚与之说话的人将主持明天的会议。

四、定语从句的种类及区别

1. 定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句, 它们之间的用法及区别如图所示:

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
意义	和先行词的关系密切(删去后, 影响整个句子意义的表达)	和先行词的关系不密切(是一种补充说明, 删去后不影响整个句子意义的表达)
形式	不用逗号分开	一般用逗号分开
关系词	可用关系代词that引导; 可以省略(that, who, which在从句中担当宾语时可以省略)	不可用关系代词that引导, 不可以省略; who, which在从句中担当宾语时不可省略
翻译方式	限制性定语从句常译成前置定语	非限制性定语从句常译成并列句
功能	只可以修饰先行词, 不可以修饰主句或主句的一部分	可修饰整个主句或主句的一部分

2. 关系代词 which 与 as 引导定语从句的区别

- (1) 从位置上看, which 只能放在主句后面, 而 as 引导的从句位置相对较灵活, 可在前, 可在后。如:
He was a foreigner, as I know from his accent.
他是个外国人, 我是从他的口音了解到的。
- (2) 从意义上看, which 通常指前文所提到的事情出乎说话者的意料, as 通常翻译成“正如”, 用于常用搭配。如: as is natural; as is often the case, as is expected 等。

即时演练 1 请填入适当的关系词

- (1) There are some customs in China _____ foreigners will never understand.
- (2) The famous basketball star _____ once attracted a lot of attention tried to make a comeback.
- (3) This is the boy _____ parents died last year.
- (4) This is the boy the parents _____ died last year.
- (5) The man pulled out a gold watch, _____ hands were made of small diamonds.
- (6) This is the house _____ he used to live.
- (7) I didn't get a pay rise, but this wasn't the reason _____ I left.
- (8) Do you know the date _____ I have to hand in the report?
- (9) He has a strange character, _____ makes him hard to get along with.
- (10) Things will turn out contrary to one's wishes, _____ is often the case.
- (11) The number of smokers, _____ is reported, has dropped by 17 percent in just one year.
- (12) Opposite is St. Paul's Church, _____ you can hear some lovely music.
- (13) The boss of the company is trying to create an easy atmosphere _____ his employees enjoy their work.
- (14) Some experts think reading is the fundamental skill upon _____ school education depends.
- (15) The books on the desk, _____ covers are shiny, are prizes for us.

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、用所给词或短语的适当形式填空

1. He is a _____ (retire) worker.
2. Alfred was intensely _____ (ambition) and obsessed with the idea of becoming rich.
3. There is nothing _____ (worry about).
4. I worked in a fashion shop last summer as a part-time

_____ (sale) girl.

5. I often kill the time in the _____ (read) room.

二、介词填空

1. Great changes are taking place in the city _____ which he lives.
2. Creating an atmosphere _____ which employees feel part of a team is a big challenge.
3. This is the professor _____ whom we have learnt a lot.

4. The teacher _____ whom Mr. Brown is talking in the office is a friend of mine.
5. The house the roof _____ which was damaged has now been repaired.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. Our school made a _____ (五年计划) for students.
2. He is slower than a snail and uses a _____ (拐杖).
3. This summer I found a _____ (兼职工作) in a restaurant.
4. My mother is _____ (先进教师).
5. Shaoxing, _____ (距离一小时车程) the Zhejiang provincial capital Hangzhou, is best-known for its rice wines.

四、翻译句子

1. 上海不再是以前的模样了。

2. 这是个我能回答的如此简单的问题。

3. 这就是我学英语的方法。

4. 你认识这所窗户朝南的房子的主人吗?

5. 据报道这次袭击似乎与恐怖组织有关。



一、语法填空

One day, Nick invited his friends to supper. He was cooking some delicious food in the kitchen. Suddenly, he 1 (find) that he had run out of salt. So Nick called to his son, "Go to the village and buy some salt, but pay a fair price for it; neither too much 2 too little."

His son looked surprised. "I can understand why

I shouldn't pay too much, Father, but if I can pay less, 3 not save a bit of money?"

"That would be a very 4 (reason) thing to do in a big city, but it could destroy a small village like ours," Nick said.

Nick's guests, 5 had heard their conversation, asked why they should not buy salt more cheaply if they could. Nick replied, "The only reason a man would sell salt 6 a lower price would be because he was desperate for money. And anyone who took advantage of that situation would be showing a lack of respect 7 the sweat and struggle of the man who worked very hard to produce it."

"But such a small thing couldn't 8 (possible) destroy a village."

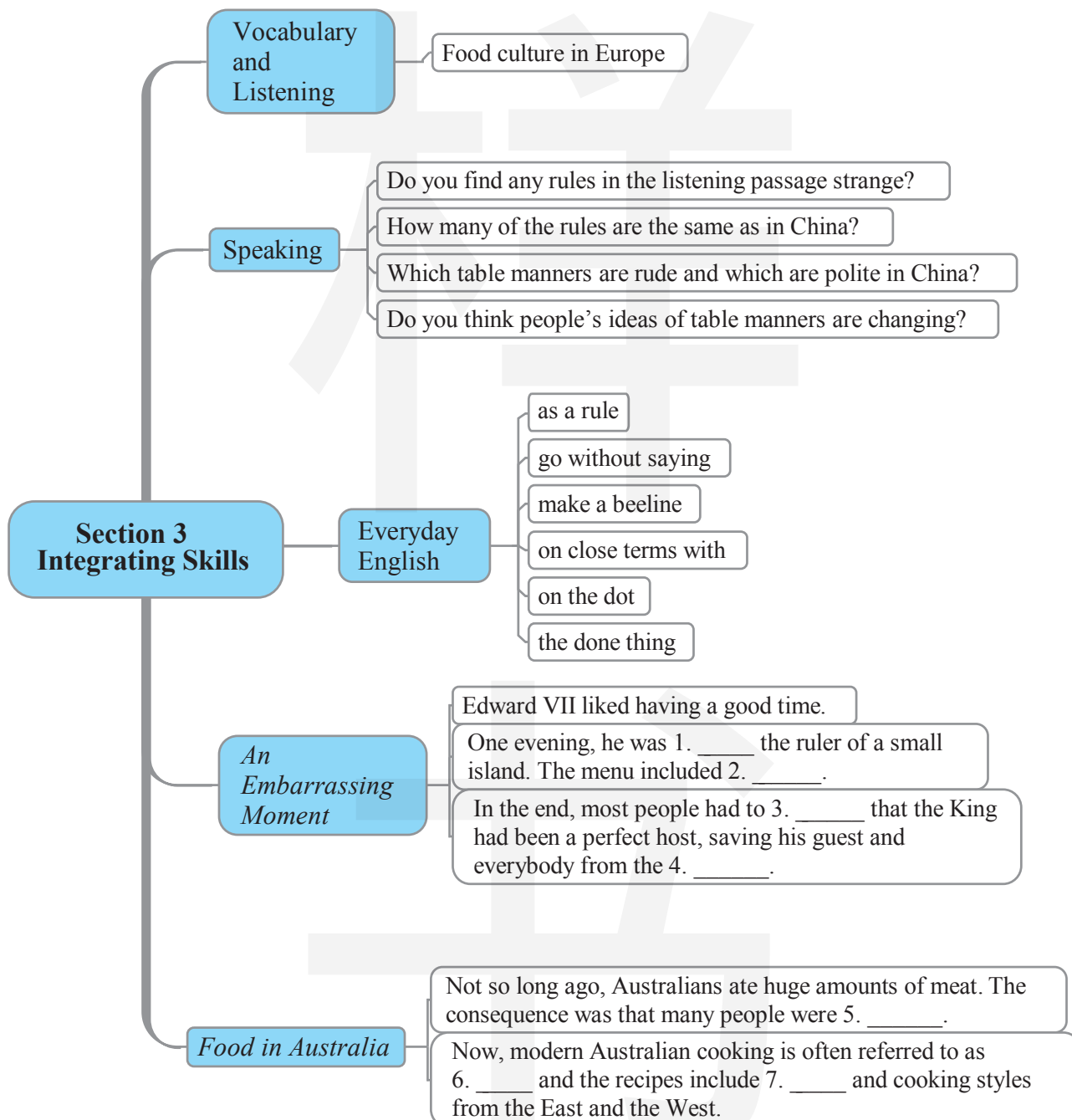
"In the beginning, there was only 9 very small amount of unfairness in the world, but everyone added a little, always 10 (think) that it was only small and not very important, and look where we have ended up today."

二、短文改错

One day, little Tony went to a shopping center with his parent. It was very crowded. Tony saw a toy on a shop window. He liked it so very much that he quickly walked into the shop. After looks at the toy for some time, he turned around and found where his parents were missing. Tony was scared and begun to cry. A woman saw him crying and telling him to wait outside a shop. Five minutes later, Tony saw parents. Mom said, "How nice to see you again! Dad and I were terrible worried." Tony promised her that this would never happen again.

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. King Edward VII knew **how to entertain his guests**.

国王爱德华七世知道如何款待他的客人。

(教材 P35)

► 句式解读

- (1) 句中“疑问词 + 动词不定式”结构作宾语。“疑问词 who, what, which, when, how, where 等 + 动词不定式”构成不定式短语，在句子中作主语、宾语、表语等，相当于由特殊疑问词引导的名词性从句。
- (2) “疑问词 + 动词不定式”结构作宾语时，经常放在 tell, show, teach, learn, know, wonder, discuss, remember, forget, find out 等动词（词组）之后。
We still can't figure out here to stay for the night.
我们还不知道晚上在哪儿过夜。
We must know how to operate the machine.
我们必须弄懂如何操作这台机器。

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成句子

我们还不知道何时动身。

We don't know _____.

2. **In short**, he liked having a good time.

总而言之，他喜欢痛快玩。

(教材 P35)

► 重点短语

in short 总之；简言之

In short, he liked playing football.

总而言之，他喜欢踢足球。

梳理延伸

in general 大体上，一般而言
on the whole 总的看来，大体上
generally speaking 一般说来
for short 作为简称；为简便起见
be short of 缺乏，不足
be short for 是……的缩写 / 简称

In general / Generally speaking, men are taller than women.

总体说来，男人比女人更高。

Information retrieval, or simply “search” for short, is now a fairly fundamental field of computer science.

信息检索或简称为“搜索”，目前是计算机科学中的一个非常重要的领域。

即时演练 2 用 short 相关短语的正确形式填空

I like running. I also like playing basketball, football and volleyball. _____, I am interested in all of the sports.

3. One evening, he was **entertaining** the ruler of a small island in the Pacific.

一天晚上，他正在款待太平洋一个小岛的统治者。

(教材 P35)

► 核心单词

entertain v. 招待，款待，请客；使有兴趣

A good teacher should entertain as well as teach.

一位好老师不仅要教书还要激发学生的学习兴趣。

梳理延伸

entertain sb. with sth. 用某物使某人快乐

entertain sb. to sth. 用某物招待某人

entertaining *adj.* 使人愉快的，有趣的

entertainment *n.* 招待，款待，娱乐

The plot of the movie is very entertaining.

电影的情节非常有趣。

即时演练 3 用 entertain 的正确形式填空

- (1) We _____ our neighbours and friends to a barbecue in our backyard yesterday.

- (2) The bar has a varied program of nightly _____ during the Christmas.

4. As soon as the Polynesian guest tasted the asparagus he **remarked** how delicious it was.

那个波利尼西亚客人一尝到芦笋就评价它是如何的美味。

(教材 P35)

► 句式解读

[As soon as the Polynesian guest tasted the asparagus]

he

主语

状语从句

remarked how delicious it was.

谓语

宾语从句

► 核心单词

remark v. 谈到，说起 *n.* 评论，评述

Critics remarked that the play was not original.

评论家指出该剧缺乏创意。

梳理延伸

remark on/upon sb./sth. 谈论或评论某人或某事

make remarks about/on sb./sth. 评论某人或某事

remarkable *adj.* 值得注意的，不寻常的，独特的

In the light of your remarks on the issue, we rejected her offer.

鉴于你对这个问题的评价，我们拒绝了她的提议。

The city is remarkable for its beautiful scenery.

这个城市享有风景独特的盛名。

即时演练 4 句型转换

It is rude to remark on the appearance of other people.

It is rude to _____ the appearance of other people.

5. Before long everybody else at the dinner was following his example...

不久之后餐桌旁的每个人都效仿他…… (教材 P35)

明辨易混

long before	其后经常加句子, 一般不单独使用
before long	“不久之后”

Long before Milton had begun to tackle the problem, Christians had for centuries, for millennia, puzzled over the logical inconsistency between these two concepts. 早在弥尔顿应对这个问题之前, 基督教徒们就已经为这两个概念之间逻辑上的前后矛盾困惑了成百上千年。

温馨提示

英语中总有些非常相似的短语, 可根据其长相或规律记准其中一个, 余下的, 会更容易记忆。

即时演练 5 单句改错

This all happened before long you were born.

6. The consequence was that many people were overweight.

结果是许多人都超重了。 (教材 P39)

核心单词

consequence *n.* 后果

梳理延伸

in consequence of / as a consequence of 由于……
in consequence / as a consequence 因此, 结果, 作为……的结果
take/suffer/face the consequences (of sth.) 承担后果, 自食其果
Her investment had disastrous consequences—she lost everything she owned.
她的投资结果很惨, 血本无归。
She was found guilty, and lost her job in consequence of it.
她被判有罪, 因而失去了工作。

即时演练 6 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) 他努力学习, 因此通过了考试。

He studied hard, and _____ he passed the exam.

(2) 一人做事一人当。

A man must _____ of his deeds.

7. Altogether, with its ample amount of food and drink and...

总之, 有着丰富的食物与饮料…… (教材 P39)

核心单词

altogether *adv.* 总的说来, 总而言之

The weather was bad and the food dreadful. Altogether the holiday was very disappointing.

天气又坏, 食物又糟, 总而言之, 这个假日很扫兴。

梳理延伸

altogether	表示“总而言之”时, 与 on the whole, all in all 同义
	表示“完全地, 全部地”, 与 entirely, completely 同义
	表示“总共”, 与 in total 同义

明辨易混

altogether	副词, 表示“总而言之; 完全地; 总共”
together	副词, 表示“在一起; 同时, 一起; 彼此”

即时演练 7 选词填空 (altogether/together)

(1) The children played _____ in the street.

(2) 1963 was _____ a disastrous year for the Tory Government.

功能交际

1. make a beeline 直奔……

即时演练 8 根据汉语提示完成句子

你应该一到达就直奔食物和饮品。

You should _____ for the food and drink as soon as you arrive.

2. on close terms with 与某人关系密切

即时演练 9 根据汉语提示完成句子

Even if you are _____ the host, you should wait to be offered something.

即使你与主人关系密切, 也该等着被招待。

3. the done thing 合乎礼仪的行为

即时演练 10 根据汉语提示完成句子

It's not really _____ in Britain, though in other countries people might be more relaxed.

也许在其他国家人们会感到更放松, 但在英国那是不合乎礼仪的行为。

情景对话 (有两个多余选项)

- A. It couldn't be better.
 B. It goes without saying that I will.
 C. here it is
 D. As a rule
 E. Can you give me a hand with some things in the kitchen?
 F. That's settled.
 G. on the dot

- A: 1 I don't think I can finish everything in time.
 B: 2 What do you want me to do?
 A: First of all, I need you to do the drying up. I've almost finished the washing up. I'm going to clean the cooker when I finish. You have to finish it 3.
 B: OK. I'll put the plates and cutlery away as I dry them. Where is the tea towel? Oh, 4.
 A: We'll have this finished in no time with two of us working on it.
 B: 5

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测 ★

一、用所给单词或短语的适当形式填空

- When we got there, we _____ (make a beeline) for the water!
- Local _____ (entertain) are listed in the newspaper.
- The bank slopes _____ (gradual) down to the river.
- The demonstrators _____ (outnumber) by the police.
- I like eating _____ (fry) chicken.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子

- Never _____ (评论) on others' personal affairs.
- Though the landlady is hard to get on well with, he is _____ (关系亲密) her.
- The coming situation is a hard nut to crack. _____ (简而言之), we should be well-prepared.
- _____ (很久以前) we met by chance, I had known his name.
- He made careful preparation for the examination and _____ (因此) he gave everybody a big surprise.

三、句型转换

- The land is rich in coal.
The land is _____ coal.
- He went directly to the bar after he finished his work.
He _____ the bar after he finished his work.
- Although he is young, he is quite experienced.
_____ he is, he is quite experienced.
- I came across an old friend in the street yesterday.
It was _____ I came across in

the street yesterday.

- A robot is a machine designed to do jobs that are usually performed by humans.
A robot is a machine _____ designed to do jobs that are usually performed by _____.

四、情景对话 (有两个多余选项)

- A. Do you learn the words in a context or just separately?
 B. Morning, Xia Meng. How is your English study going?
 C. You are welcome.
 D. I don't believe that's a good way. You should learn the new words with context. You know, with context, you can learn fast. Otherwise you don't know how to use them correctly, especially verbs.
 E. What's the problem?
 F. How are you doing?
 G. I'm afraid not.

Xia Meng: Morning, Mr. Zhang.

Mr. Zhang: 1

Xia Meng: Everything is OK except vocabulary. It's really very hard for me to enlarge my vocabulary.

Mr. Zhang: 2

Xia Meng: I don't know. Though I work on it ten minutes a day and try to memorize twenty new words each time. It seems that I am learning the new ones while forgetting the old ones.

Mr. Zhang: 3

Xia Meng: I copy the new words in a notebook and try to memorize them separately.

Mr. Zhang: 4

Xia Meng: I see. I will change the method. Thank you, Mr. Zhang.

Mr. Zhang: 5

★ 提升微测 ★

一、补全小对话

- A. on the dot
B. I'm on close terms with him.
C. It's not really the done thing.
D. You shouldn't make a beeline.
E. There are many ways of doing things to avoid creating embarrassment.

1. A: What's your relationship with him?
B: _____
2. A: He didn't finish the food on his plate.
B: _____
3. A: When's the best time to arrive—early, late, or punctually?
B: You'd better get there _____.
4. A: Is it OK to choose where to sit?
B: No, _____ for the best seat.
5. A: What can I do if I don't like the food?

B: _____

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

二、补全长对话

A: I am really thirsty.

B: 1

A: Let's do that.

B: 2

A: A Coke sounds good.

B: 3

A: Why is that?

B: 4

A: What should I drink then?

B: 5

A: That sounds good.

B: 6

1. _____

2. _____

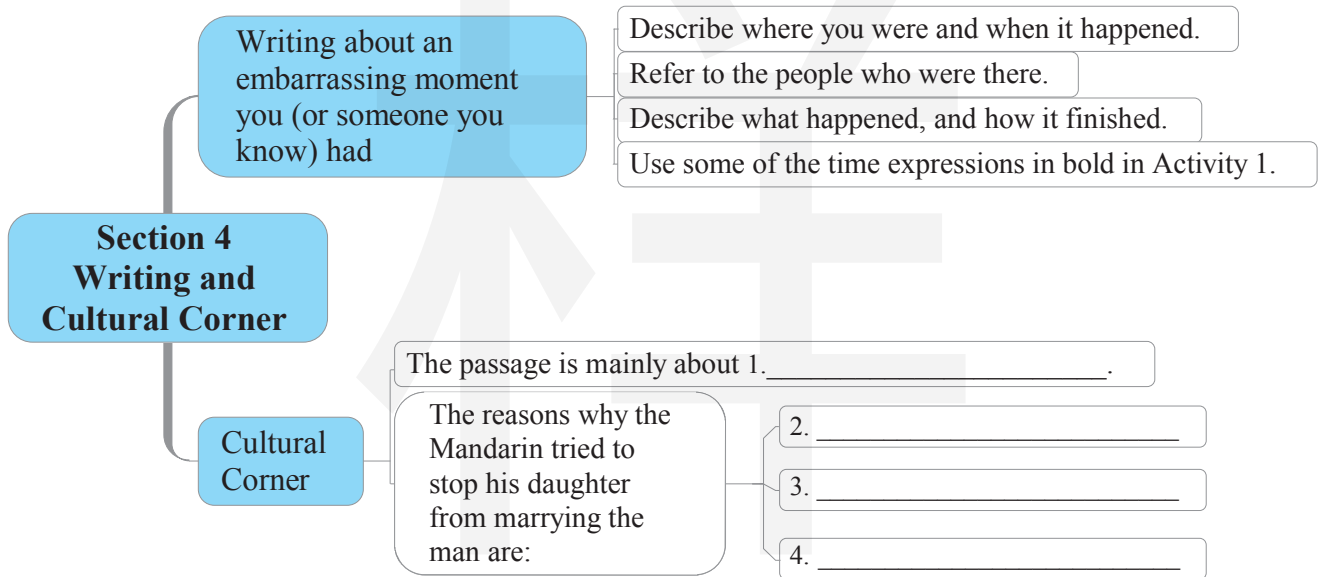
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

食物与健康

本模块的写作文体是介绍食物与健康的说明文。民以食为天,但我们在选择食物时,不仅要享口福,还要注意考虑饮食的保健作用,要兼顾营养需求,注意饮食规律。

典例示范

每个人都喜欢美味的食物,但我们往往忽略了美食中隐藏的健康隐患。请用英语写一篇说明文,介绍饮食不当容易引起的问题或疾病,阐述你自己对食物与健康的认识。

学会审题

体裁	人称	时态	内容要点
说明文	第一人称	一般现在时	1. 对美食的喜爱; 2. 饮食不当容易引起的问题或疾病; 3. 阐述自己对食物与健康的认识。

遣词造句

词汇铺路

- beneficial _____
- poisonous _____
- nutrient _____
- oily _____
- regularly _____
- chemical _____
- abstinent _____
- foundation _____
- flavourful _____
- stress _____

句型搭桥

1. 补全句子

(1) 常言道,民以食为天。

_____, "People regard food as their heaven."

(2) 我喜欢高营养低脂肪的食物。

I enjoy the food _____ and _____.

(3) 我看重的首先是营养其次是美味。

I _____ nutrient first and then _____ emphasis _____ delicious flavor.

2. 一句多译

我们每天需要丰富多样的食物。

a. We need _____ food every day.

b. We need _____ food every day.

3. 连句成篇

(1) As the saying goes, "People regard food as their heaven."

(2) However, disease enters by the mouth, which means we should be careful to choose what we eat and drink, or we will easily get ill.

(3) So I always enjoy the food high in nutrient and low in fat.

(4) Now I stress on nutrient first and then lay emphasis on delicious flavour.

(5) I used to enjoy eating the food which smells flavourful and tastes delicious.

(6) Unfortunately, if we put the pursuit of delicious taste as the first request, we will overlook the nutritional value of the food, which is the most fundamental.

靓点提分

1. 将下句改为非限制性定语从句

Disease enters by the mouth and it means we should be careful to choose what we eat and drink, or we will easily get ill.

2. 请用定语从句完成句子翻译。

(1) 我喜欢尝试以前没吃过的东西。

(2) 我喜欢吃闻起来很香而且吃起来很美味的食物。

3. 将下列句子整合为一句话

a. When we choose food, we should take nutrient requirement and nutrient match into consideration.

b. It's important to us.

(1) 请用主语从句和表语从句

(2) 请用形式主语

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

Food should be both delicious and healthy.

① **As the saying goes**, "People regard food as their heaven."

② **With** the development of society, modern people have far more chances to enjoy a variety of food from all over the world than ever. ③ **However**, disease enters by the mouth. If you put the pursuit of delicious taste as the first request and always choose the rich, oily food, you will definitely overlook the nutritional value of the food and illnesses will befall.

④ **So what's the most important to us is that when we choose food**, we should take nutrient requirement and nutrient match into consideration. ⑤ **What's more**, we should have good eating habits such as, eat regularly, and never eat too much or too little at a time. ⑥ Always remember **eating is the same as adding fuel for the machine**.

Food is the foundation of people's lives. Everyone enjoys flavourful and delicious food, but it's better to stress on nutrition first and lay emphasis on delicious taste.

【高分探秘】

(1) 文章总评:

全文结构严谨, 观点明确, 主次清晰, 过渡自然, 语言运用丰富且有深度, 同时句式结构富于变化, 起承转合运用得当, 值得学习。

(2) 亮点纷呈:

① 以谚语导入, 直切话题, 简洁明了;

② **with** 复合结构的运用, 自然交代背景;

③ **however** 副词使文章重心一转, 引出作者的写作主旨与核心观点;

④ 主语从句、表语从句和时间状语从句的综合运用显示出语言运用水平;

⑤ **what's more** 的运用使文章行文紧凑;

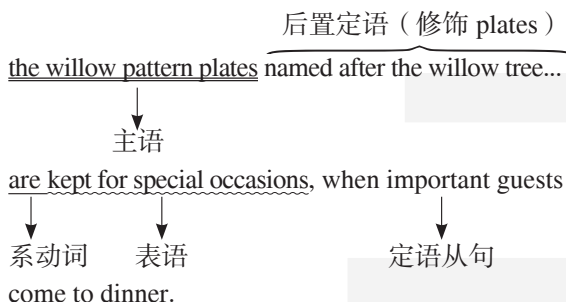
⑥ 比喻的写作手法凝练语言, 提升了表达效果, 信息传递更为直观鲜明。

要点精讲精练

1. In many homes, the willow pattern plates (named after the willow tree in the centre of the design) are kept for special occasions, when important guests come to dinner.

在许多家庭, 柳树图案盘 (得名于设计中央的柳树) 只用于重要客人来就餐的特殊场合。 (教材 P41)

句式解读



重点短语

name after 按照……取名 / 命名

Tasmania was named after its discoverer, A. J. Tasman. 塔斯曼尼亚岛是以其发现者 A.J. 塔斯曼的名字命名的。

核心单词

occasion *n.* 场合, 时刻, 时节; 重大活动, 盛会

- (1) I've seen Mary with them on several occasions.
我在好几个场合看到玛丽和他们在一起。
- (2) The graduation ceremony is quite an occasion.
毕业典礼非常隆重。

即时演练 1 将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语

I saw Bob play the piano at the party and on that occasion he was simply brilliant.

2. They were copied from similar plates taken to Britain in ships which were also carrying tea.

他们是根据运茶船带到英国的相似的盘子复制而来的。 (教材 P41)

句式解读

taken to Britain 是 *v.-ed* 形式用来作 plates 的后置定语, 二者为被动关系; which 引导的定语从句用来修饰先行词 ships, 它在从句中充当主语, which 不可省略。

3. ... Chang arrived dressed up as a servant.

……阿常打扮成一个仆人了。 (教材 P41)

句式解读

dressed up as a servant 在句中充当伴随状语, 逻辑主语是 Chang。

重点短语

dress up 乔装打扮, 盛妆出席

梳理延伸

make up 化妆 (面部)

do up 化装 (从头到脚)

She spent too much time making herself up.
她在化妆上花去了太多时间。

Beatrice usually does up like the fairy on the Christmas tree.
比阿特丽斯通常打扮得像圣诞树上的精灵一样。

即时演练 2 翻译句子

(1) Lucy 每天早上都要化妆。

(2) 她从不打扮,即使是去看歌剧。

4. ... and set fire to the hut where they were sleeping.

……并且向他们正在睡觉的小屋放火。(教材 P41)

重点短语

set fire to 放火烧……

梳理延伸

make a fire 生火
be on fire 着火(状态)
catch fire 着火(动作)
play with fire 玩火
put out the fire 灭火
set sth. on fire 纵火

Let's find some sticks to make a fire.

让我们找点棍子生火吧。

One morning in late July, I woke up feeling as if my lungs were on fire.

七月下旬的一天早上,我醒来时感觉肺部好像都着火了。

The danger is that the pools could catch fire.

危险在于这些池子可能会着火。

These days filmmakers who play with fire don't get burnt, but they get rich.

如今那些玩儿火的制片人非但没有自焚,然而变得富有。

Firemen tried to free the injured and put out the blaze.

消防员们竭力救出伤者,扑灭大火。

即时演练 3 翻译句子

军队向干草放火,这直接导致了敌军的溃败。

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式完成句子

fall in love with be obsessed with be based on
name after set fire to

- He _____ his son _____ the famous hero.
- Several boys _____ the car.
- He _____ the beautiful lady at first sight.
- She _____ the idea that she was being watched.
- The report _____ figures from six different European cities.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子

- The country _____ (自然资源丰富).
- The decision _____ (可能会产生严重后果) for the future of the industry.
- She used to be terribly shy, but a year abroad has completely _____ (改变了她).
- When she saw Tom over there, she went up to him and _____ (友好地问候他).

- The food was good and we loved the atmosphere and _____ (总之,那是一个美好的晚上).

三、句型转换

- People have often seen reports about food problems in the newspapers. (转为被动句)

- The food producers use various techniques. They make the food more delicious. (转为非限制性定语从句)

- People just cannot live without eating anything. (转为if引导的条件状语从句)

四、翻译句子

- 民以食为天。

- 人为生而食,不为食而生。

- 随着对健康饮食逐渐加深的意识,越来越多的人现在开始关注健康饮食和积极生活的重要性。



一、将所给的句子排序后组成一篇短文

1. Only in this way can we come by a healthy eating and a harmonious world.
2. With the growing awareness of healthy eating, more and more people now are paying more attention to the importance of healthy diet and an active life.
3. But at the same time, a growing unrest over food safety in China has caught everyone's concern.
4. In my opinion, everyone involved in it should set up a high responsibility for others, and law related should be passed and carried out.

二、用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文

1. There are some main issues in food security.
2. Some producers use poor quality raw materials in the food manufacturing process.
3. They add toxic substances.
4. There is excessive use of food additives, abusing of chemical additives and so on.
5. There are many reasons to cause this problem, and

regulators, producers and even consumers share responsibilities.

6. The entire society should try effort to avoid food safety issues.

三、书面表达

俗话说,“民以食为天”。食品安全(food safety)指食品无毒、无害,符合应当有的营养要求,对人体健康不造成任何急性、亚急性或者慢性危害。“瘦肉精”事件尘埃未落,“染色馒头”“回炉面包”“牛肉膏”又接踵而来……近期食品安全恶性事件频频出现,监管到底缺失在哪儿?我们还能吃什么?食品安全成为老百姓关心的一个热点问题。请你以普通百姓的身份,给某报社写一稿件,说明这一现象,并提出你的建议。

稿件须包括下列内容:

1. 食品安全问题屡见报道;
2. 分析上述问题产生的原因;
3. 提出应对的措施。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 100;
2. 不可逐条翻译;
3. 可适当增加细节,以使文章连贯。

模块基础检测

一、根据句意和所给的首字母或汉语提示填空

1. Babies' skin is very t _____, so you need to use mild soap.
2. If you make the main course, I'll make a _____ (甜食).
3. We had r _____ beef, milk, and coffee beans for lunch.
4. A lot of people use _____ (人造的) sweeteners in their tea or coffee.
5. He's bad-tempered, selfish and _____ (总之) an unpleasant man.
6. We thought we had rats in the house, so we put out bowls of rat p _____.
7. There are many different types of _____ (蘑菇), some of which can be eaten.
8. Two hundred people lost their jobs as a direct _____ (后果) of the merger (合并).
9. Many species of lily are prized for their beautiful and often _____ (芳香的) flowers.
10. We took an _____ (充裕的) supply of food with us when we went hiking in the mountains.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

as a rule in a... manner in short name after
to one's joy refer to sb. as sth. be abundant in

1. The country _____ natural resources.
2. When she saw Tom over there, she went up to him and greeted him _____.

3. The food was good and we loved the atmosphere and the people. _____, it was a great evening.
4. _____, the worst doctor had been discharged.
5. He always _____ his wife _____ "the little apple".

三、单句改错

1. He owes his success with his hard work.

2. The requirement that we worked all night was illegal.

3. You studied hard, and in a consequence you passed the test.

4. It's no wonders you can't sleep when you eat so much.

5. He started with the aim of doing harm to others only to end up in ruining himself.

6. You are applying for a US passport the first time.

7. Ben was referred with as "that nice man".

8. I knew we could be good friends for the first time I met her.

9. However the problem, you can always come to me for help.

10. That is why this service took so long from me to offer.

四、句型转换，请将下列句子整合为定语从句

1. The story was very long. The story was told by the famous writer.

2. English is a language. English is widely used in business.

3. The man did not know what to do with his money. He made a lot of money.

4. Chinese is a language. Chinese is spoken by about 1/5 of the world's population.

5. The boy was killed in a road accident. The boy did not obey the traffic rules.

6. The mystery is still unsolved. The mystery has puzzled a lot of people.

7. An international language has not yet been found. The international language can be understood and used by everyone in the world.

8. Anyone can tell you where the zoo is. Anyone lives in this city long enough.

五、根据汉语提示补全句子

1. The decision _____ (可能会产生严重后果) for the future of the industry.

2. She used to be terribly shy, but a year abroad has completely _____ (改变了她).

3. _____ (她首次带我出去) we went to the cinema.

4. _____ (我们的确卖邮票), but we haven't got any at the moment.

5. I don't like the book _____ (你花费那么长时间买的).

六、翻译句子

1. 总的来说，这是一篇好论文。（altogether）

2. “我看要下雨了。”她说到。（remark）

3. 他最后当上了公司的领导。（end up）

4. 几个男孩放火焚烧了那辆车。（set fire to）

5. 她当时心烦意乱，并不奇怪。（no wonder）

七、补全对话（有两个多余选项）

W: Where are you going on your summer holiday, John?

M: My parents are working in Guangdong. 1

W: What will you do there?

M: 2

W: And then?

W: Then they will take me to the beach. 3

W: That sounds great. When will you leave?

M: 4

W: How will you go there?

M: I'll go there by train. What about you, Mary?

W: I will go to Hangzhou with my friends.

M: Really? By train?

W: No, we will go there by air.

M: That's nice. 5

W: Thank you. The same to you.

- A. We will go by plane.

B. My father will teach me how to swim.

C. I hope you will have a good holiday.

D. I will go there to spend holiday with them.

E. Sounds interesting!

F. First they will show me around the city.

G. As soon as the holiday begins.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

八、语法填空

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The perfect host is the one 1 saves his guest from embarrassment 2 (what) the cost. Edward VII became King of England in 1901. He liked travelling, meeting people, and eating well. 3 short, he liked having 4 good time.

One evening he was entertaining the 5 (rule)

of a small island in the Pacific. The menu included asparagus, which his guest 6 (never eat) before. Asparagus is tough and difficult to eat at one end and tender and tasty at the other end. Usually people leave the part which is difficult to eat 7 their plates. As soon as the Polynesian guest tasted the asparagus he remarked 8 delicious it was. However, when he realised that he could not eat the tough part, he simply threw it over his shoulder onto the floor behind him. The other guests were 9 (astonish), but went on eating. However, the King said nothing but threw it over his shoulder, too. Before long everybody else followed his example. At the end of the meal the carpet was rather dirty but people had to agree that the King had been a perfect host, 10 (save) his guest and everybody else from embarrassment.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

Food serves as a form of communication in two fundamental ways. Sharing bread or other foods is a common human tradition that can promote unity and trust. Food can also have a specific meaning, and play a significant role in a family or culture’s celebrations or traditions. The foods we eat — and when and how we eat them — are often unique to a particular culture or may even differ between rural (农村的) and urban areas within one country.

Sharing bread, whether during a special occasion (时刻) or at the family dinner table, is a common symbol of togetherness. Many cultures also celebrate birthdays and marriages with cakes that are cut and shared among the guests. Early forms of cake were simply a kind of bread,

so this tradition has its roots in the custom of sharing bread.

Food also plays an important role in many New Year celebrations. In the southern United States, pieces of corn bread represent blocks of gold for prosperity (兴旺) in the New Year. In Greece, people share a special cake called vasilopita. A coin is put into the cake, which signifies (预示) success in the New Year for the person who receives it.

Many cultures have ceremonies to celebrate the birth of a child, and food can play a significant role. In China, when a baby is one month old, families name and welcome their child in a celebration that includes giving red-colored eggs to guests. In many cultures, round foods such as grapes, bread, and moon cakes are eaten at

welcome celebrations to represent family unity.

Nutrition is necessary for life, so it is not surprising that food is such an important part of different cultures around the world.

1. According to the passage, sharing bread _____.
A. indicates a lack of food
B. can help to develop unity
C. is a custom unique to rural areas
D. has its roots in birthday celebrations
2. What does the coin in vasilopita signify for its receiver in the New Year?
A. Trust. B. Success.
C. Health. D. Togetherness.
3. The author explains the role of food in celebrations by _____.
A. using examples B. making comparisons
C. analyzing causes D. describing processes
4. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The custom of sharing food.
B. The specific meaning of food.
C. The role of food in ceremonies.
D. The importance of food in culture.

二、七选五

Easy Ways to Keep Your Brain Sharp

Everyone is forgetful, but as we age, we start to feel like our brains are slowing down a bit — and that can be a very annoying thing. 1 Read on for some techniques worth trying.

1. 2

People who regularly made plans and looked forward to upcoming events had a 50 percent reduced chance of Alzheimer's disease (早老性痴呆症), according to a recent study. 3 Something as simple as setting a goal to have a weekly coffee date with a friend will do. There's evidence that people who have a purpose in life or who are working on long or short-term goals appear to do better. In other words, keep your

brain looking forward.

2. Go for a walk.

Mildly raised glucose (葡萄糖) levels can harm the area of the brain that helps you form memories and physical activity which can help get blood glucose down to normal levels. In fact, exercise produces chemicals that are good for your brain. 4

3. Learn something new.

Take a Spanish class online, join a drawing club, or learn to play cards. A study found that mental stimulation (刺激) limits the weakening effects of aging on memory and the mind. But the best thing for your brain is when you learn something new and are physically active at the same time. 5 Or go dancing with your friends.

- A. Focus on the future.
- B. This can be especially harmful to the aged.
- C. It should be something like learning gardening.
- D. So take a few minutes each day to do some reading.
- E. But don't worry if your schedule isn't filled with life-changing events.
- F. Luckily, research shows there is a lot you can do to avoid those moments.
- G. In other words, when you take care of your body, you take care of your brain.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

三、完形填空

My fiancé (未婚夫) and I were excited about shopping for our first home. But our funds were 1, and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory.

One agent 2 a house in particular. Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was 3 our range, so we declined. But she kept urging us to have a look 4.

We finally did and it was 5 at first sight. It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake. Walking through the rooms and talking with the owners, a nice elderly couple, we felt the warmth and 6 of the marriage within that home. As perfect as it was, the price remained too high for us. But every day, we would sit by the lake, looking at the house and dreaming of 7 it would be like to live there.

Days later, we made a(n) 8 — far below the asking price. Surprisingly, they didn't 9 us. They renewed their offer 10. It was also much more than we could afford, but far 11 than the original asking price.

The next day, we got a 12 message that another buyer had offered a much higher price. Even so, we decided to talk with the 13 directly. We made our final offer, which 14 was thousands of dollars less than the other buyer's bid. We knew it, 15 we had to try.

“Sold!” said the owner. Then he 16: He'd seen us sitting by the lake all those times; he knew how much we loved the place and that we'd 17 the years of work they had put into their home; he realized he would take a 18 by selling it to us, but it was worthwhile; we were the people they wanted to live there. He told us to consider the 19 in the price “an early wedding present”.

That's how we found our home and how I learned that when people are 20, they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met.

1. A. needed B. limited
C. enough D. large
2. A. recommended B. decorated
C. sold D. rented
3. A. below B. within
C. beyond D. between
4. A. at least B. at most
C. at times D. at hand

5. A. relief B. concern
C. love D. curiosity
6. A. pride B. happiness
C. challenge D. desire
7. A. which B. why
C. that D. what
8. A. effort B. offer
C. promise D. profit
9. A. come across B. look after
C. depend on D. laugh at
10. A. instead B. indeed
C. aside D. apart
11. A. worse B. better
C. less D. higher
12. A. relaxing B. disappointing
C. pleasant D. regular
13. A. agents B. buyers
C. managers D. owners
14. A. already B. still
C. generally D. ever
15. A. so B. or
C. for D. but
16. A. apologized B. complained
C. criticized D. explained
17. A. check B. analyze
C. appreciate D. ignore
18. A. loss B. risk
C. chance D. lead
19. A. increase B. difference
C. interest D. average
20. A. kind B. polite
C. smart D. energetic

四、语法填空

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

What would you do if you failed? Many people may choose to give up. 1, the surest way to success is to

keep your direction and stick 2 your goal. On your way to success, you 3 keep your direction. It is just like a lamp, guiding you in darkness and 4 (help) you overcome obstacles on your way. 5, you will easily get lost or hesitate to go ahead.

Direction means objectives. You can get nowhere 6 an objective in life.

You can try to write your objective on paper and make some plans to achieve 7. Only in this way 8 you know how to arrange your time and to spend your time 9 (proper). And you should also have a belief 10 you are sure to succeed as long as you keep your direction all the time.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

五、短文改错

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写

出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

My soccer coach retired in last week. I wanted to do anything special for him at his retirement party. My mum makes the better biscuits in the world, so I decide to ask her for help. Mum taught me some basic step of baking. I insisted on doing most of the baking myself. I thought the biscuits were really well. My only mistake was that I dropped some on the floor after I was packing them up.

At a party, my coach, with a biscuit in his mouth, asked surprisingly who made them and joked, "I might have to retire again next year just get some more of these biscuits."

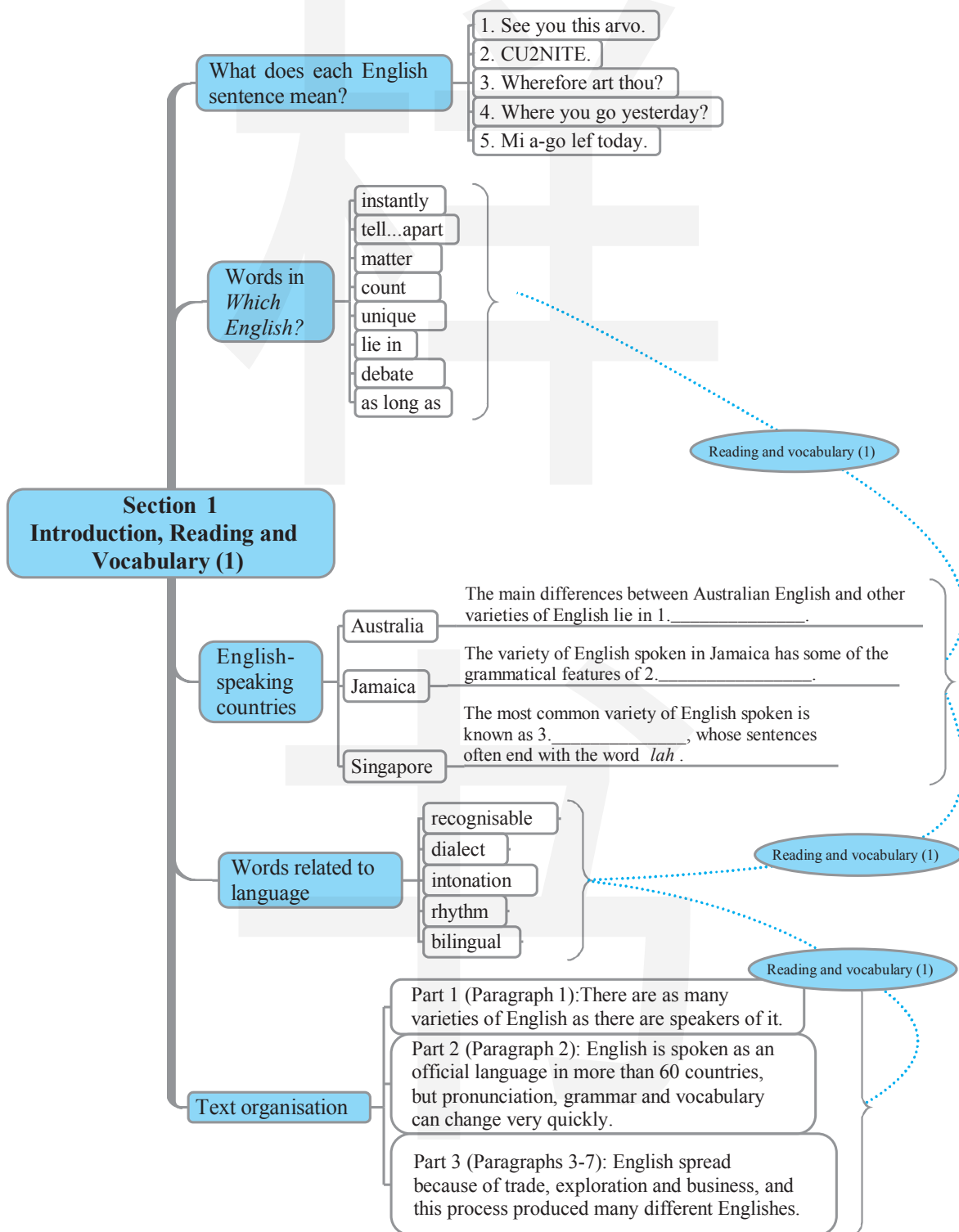
My favorite picture at the party is of my coach and me enjoy the biscuits with happy laughter!

Module 4

Which English?

Section 1 Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary (1)

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. The quality of someone's voice and their choice of words make a person **instantly** recognisable, even though you can't see him or her.

一个人的音色和词汇的选择会让一个人立刻被认出,即使你不能看到他(她)。(教材 P44)

► 句式解读

本句中 even though 引导让步状语从句,主句主语为 The quality of someone's voice and their choice of words,谓语句 make,宾语 a person,宾语补足语 recognizable.

The quality of someone's voice and their choice of words make a person instantly recognizable, even though you can't see him or her.

让步状语从句

► 核心单词

instantly *adv.* 立即,马上, *conj.* 一……就

- (1) Her voice is instantly recognizable.
她的声音一下子就能听出来。
- (2) I recognized her instantly I saw her.
我一看到她就认出了她。

梳理延伸

“一……就”的多种表达方式:

as soon as, hardly... when..., no sooner... than..., the moment, the minute, immediately, instantly, on hearing/seeing..., at the thought (sound...) of

即时演练 1 一句多译

Mary began to operate on the wounded soldiers **as soon as** she arrived at the village.

- (1) = Mary began to operate on the wounded soldiers _____ at the village.
- (2) = Mary began to operate on the wounded soldiers _____ at the village.
- (3) = Mary began to operate on the wounded soldiers _____ she arrived at the village.
- (4) = _____ Mary arrived at the village than she began to operate on the wounded soldiers.
- (5) = _____ Mary arrived at the village when she began to operate on the wounded soldiers.
- (6) = Mary began to operate on the wounded soldiers _____ she arrived at the village.

2. In this sense everybody's use of language—whether English, Chinese, or any other—is different.

从这种意义上来说,每个人对语言的使用都是不同

的,不管是英语还是中文或是其他语言。

(教材 P44)

► 句式解读

本句中, everybody's use of language 是句子主语,系动词为 is,表语为 different.

[In this sense] everybody's use of language—whether English, Chinese, or any other—is different.

插入语

► 重点短语

in this sense 从这种意义上来说

in some sense 从某种意义上来说

in a general sense 从广泛意义上说

In this sense, television is the perfect medium of communication.

从这种意义上来说,电视是最完美的交流媒体。

梳理延伸

the sense of beauty 美感

the sense of humor 幽默感

the sense of responsibility 责任感

the sense of achievement 成就感

There's no sense in doing sth.

表示做某事没有理由或不合理。

make sense 有意义,有道理

make sense of 理解;明白

即时演练 2 翻译句子

- (1) 等三小时是不合理的。

- (2) 从这种意义上来说,他所说的是对的。

- (3) 这个句子毫无意义。

- (4) 我不知道他在说什么。

- (5) Children can sense when things are wrong, so it is better to discuss problems openly.

3. It is also quite easy to tell British and American English apart.

也很容易区别英国英语和美国英语。(教材 P44)

► 句式解读

本句是一个简单句。It 作为形式主语,真正的主语是不定式 to tell British and American English apart.

It is also quite easy to tell British and American English apart. 真正的主语

重点短语

tell... apart 把……区分开来

It's almost impossible to tell the twins apart.
要将这两个双胞胎分辨开来几乎是不可能的。

梳理延伸

tell A and B apart } 把 A 和 B 区分开来
tell A from B }
tell the difference(s) between A and B
分辨 A 与 B 之间的不同
tell sb. about/of sth. 告诉某人有关某事
tell a lie/lies 撒谎
to tell the truth 说实话

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子

- 这对双胞胎兄弟看起来如此相像以至于很难分辨出来。
The twin brothers look so much alike that it is difficult to _____.
- 你能辨别这两本书的不同吗?
Can you _____ the two books?
- 说实话, 英语老师是我最喜欢和最尊重的老师。
_____, my English teacher is indeed my favourite and most respectable teacher.
- 好像很难辨别“hurt”与“injure”在意义上的不同。
It seems difficult to _____ “hurt” from “injure” in meaning.

4. Perhaps correctness doesn't matter — as long as speakers can understand each other.
也许正确并不重要——只要说话人能互相理解。

(教材 P44)

重点短语

as long as 与……一样长; 与……一样久; 只要

So we can do this directly as long as we have certain types of information.

因此, 只要有一定类型的信息, 我们就可以直接做到这一点。

梳理延伸

as far as 远至……; 就……而言
as good as 和……一样好; 几乎; 实际上
as well as 和……一样好; 既……又……
as soon as 和……一样快(时间); 一……就
As far as I can judge, he is quite honest.
据我判断, 他相当诚实。
Without glasses, he is as good as blind.
不戴眼镜, 他简直跟瞎子一样。

即时演练 4 翻译句子

- One's life has value as long as one brings value to the life of others.
- You'll succeed in the end as long as you don't give up halfway.
- Xiao Wang does as well as, if not better than, Xiao Li in his studies.

5. It's communication that counts. 交流才重要。

(教材 P44)

句式解读

句子为强调句, 强调了主语 communication。强调句为 It is/was + 被强调成分 + that/who/whom + 句子剩余部分, 被强调的成分应是除谓语外的句子成分, 如主语, 宾语, 定语, 状语等; 若强调人, 可用 who, 若作宾语则用 whom, 其他的都用 that。做题时, 可用去除强调句型, 原句依然成立的方法来检测是否是强调句。特殊疑问句的强调句的构成形式为: 疑问代词或副词 + is/was it that...。

- It is not how much you read but what you read that counts.
不是你读了多少, 而是你读的是什么才重要。
- Why is it that she is not so cheerful as she used to be?
究竟是为为什么她不像以前那么开心了?
- Who is it that always comes first and leaves last?
是谁总是第一个来最后一个走?

梳理延伸

对谓语动词的强调一般要用 do, does 或 did, 后加动词原形。

It's too dangerous for you, a new driver, to drive at such a speed. Do be careful next time.

对于你这个新司机来说, 以这样的速度开车太危险了, 下次一定注意。

I did play football on the playground after school yesterday but not with Jack.

我昨天的确放学后在操场上踢足球了, 但没和杰克在一起。

核心单词

count v. 很重要, 很有价值

- Perhaps correctness doesn't matter — as long as speakers can understand each other — communication that counts.
只要说话者能明白彼此, 也许重要的不是正确与否, 而是沟通。

- (2) It doesn't matter how you spend money and what counts is that how you get so much money.

你怎么花这些钱不重要，关键是你怎么弄到这么多钱。

梳理延伸

count in 把……计算在内

count on/upon 依靠，依赖，指望

count... (as) 认为……，看作……

count out 把……除外

I can't join you in the game so count me out. 我不能和你们一起做这个游戏，所以，别把我算在内。

She is generally counted as a good English teacher.

大家普遍认为她是一位优秀英语教师。

即时演练 5 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) Don't always _____ (依靠) others for help, because you are old enough to do the work by yourself.

- (2) Those who have not yet sent in applications should be _____ (排除在外).

6. They came from all over Britain, but especially from Northern Ireland and the London area, which is why the Australian accent today has **traces** of both Irish and cockney speech patterns.

他们来自全英国各地，尤其是北爱尔兰和伦敦地区，这就是为什么现在的澳大利亚口音有着爱尔兰和伦敦东区土话的痕迹。

(教材 P44)

核心单词

trace *n.* 痕迹 *v.* 追踪

disappear/vanish/sink without (a) trace 消失 / 沉没得毫无痕迹

- (1) She had given up all hope of tracing her missing daughter.

她已经放弃了追踪她丢失的女儿的所有希望。

- (2) Peter's lost all trace of her German accent.

彼特说话完全没有了德国口音的痕迹。

- (3) There was no trace of anyone having entered the room since then.

房间里从那时起没有进过人的痕迹。

即时演练 6 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) In 1822, the ship _____ (毫无痕迹地消失了) in the North Atlantic.

- (2) The tradition _____ (追溯到) to medieval Spain.

7. The English speakers found a people who had been living in Australia for more than 50,000 years — the Aborigines, and an extraordinary variety of wildlife, **unique to** the continent.

这些说英文的人发现一个住在澳大利亚长达 50,000 年的民族——土著族，以及一种独特的野生生物种，一种唯一存在于此岛的野生生物种。

(教材 P44)

句式解读

此单句的主语为 The English speakers, 谓语动词 found, 宾语 a people 和 an extraordinary variety of wildlife.

The English speakers found a people who had been living in
定语从句

Australia for more than 50,000 years—the Aborigines,
同位语

and an extraordinary variety of wildlife,
unique to the continent.

定语，相当于省略 which is 的定语从句

8. But the main differences between Australian English and other varieties of English **lie in** the individual sounds and intonation patterns.

但是澳大利亚英语与其他英语的不同在于单音和音调模式。

(教材 P44)

重点短语

lie in 存在于

The cause of the accident lies in the driver's drunk driving.
事故的原因是司机酗酒驾车。

即时演练 7 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 他经常周五熬夜，周六睡懒觉。

He always stays up late on Friday and _____ on Saturday.

- (2) 她的失败源于她的无知和没耐心。

Her failure _____ her innocence and impatience.

9. But when he asked how to spell the name, **in case** the customer wanted him to write her name in the book (*To Emma Chissit, with best wishes*), he realised that the customer had been asking the question: *How much is it?*

但是当他问道如何拼写这（读者的）名字的时候，以防万一这个顾客想要让他在书上写下她的名字（致 Emma Chissit, 最真挚的祝福），他才意识到顾客是想问他：“书多少钱？”

(教材 P45)

句式解读

本句主句为 he realised that the customer had been asking the question: How much is it?, 并含有由 when 引导的

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、根据句意和所给的首字母或汉语提示填空

- Does it m _____ whether he will attend the meeting?
- After a long d _____, the bill was passed.
- Each person's fingerprints are u _____.
- Afterwards I felt a great s _____ of relief.
- Officers were unable to find any t _____ of drugs.
- It's said that their _____ (祖先) came from Ireland.
- You can go out to play _____ (只要) you stay in the backyard.
- Having _____ (数) the money, Mr. White put it in the box.
- I asked him a question and he replied _____ (立即).
- The building was easily _____ (能认出的) as a prison.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

lie in under debate tell from without a trace
in case of for that matter count

- What _____ in learning is determination and confidence.
- In 1822, the ship sank _____ in the North Atlantic.
- The future role of the military is _____.
- Ben never touched beer, or any kind of alcohol _____.
- I could _____ his tone of voice that Ken was disappointed.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

- 万一我不能去, 你们有没有候补人员?
Do you have any backups _____ I cannot be there?
- 导致村民贫穷的问题在于缺水。
The problem which causes the poverty of the villagers _____ the lack of water.

- 我一听此消息, 便通知你了。

I sent you the news _____ I heard it.

- 从她的地址就能看出来, 她是个有钱的女人。

I could _____ her address that she was a woman of means.

- 她喜欢读小说, 尤其是张爱玲的小说。

She likes reading novels, written by Zhang Ailing _____.

四、用课文中所学的词汇或短语完成短文

The quality of someone's voice and their choice of words make a person instantly 1, even though you can't see him or her. In this 2 everybody's use of language — whether English, Chinese, or any other — is different. You could say that there are as many varieties of English, or any other language for that matter, as there are speakers of it.

English is spoken as an 3 language in more than 60 countries across the world and it can sound very different from place to place. Pronunciation, as well as grammar and vocabulary, can change very quickly from one area to another. You can usually tell which part of the English-speaking world someone comes from by their accent, and there are some very recognisable accents all over Britain. It is also quite easy to tell British and American English 4.

Although most people believe there is a right and a wrong way to speak English, there is not really a 5 form that everyone can agree on. English spread across the world over hundreds of years because of trade, exploration and business, and this process produced many different Englishes. Perhaps correctness doesn't matter — as long as speakers can understand each other — it's communication that 6.

[Australia] Most ancestors came from all over Britain, but especially from Northern Ireland and the London area, which is why the Australian accent today has 7 of both Irish and cockney speech patterns.

The English speakers found a people — the Aborigines, and an extraordinary variety of wildlife, 8 to the continent. Many of the Aboriginal words for these animals soon passed into the language.

[Jamaica and Singapore] Australian English comes directly from English spoken in Britain. But in other countries where English is spoken as a first language this is not the case. The variety of English spoken in Jamaica, and other Caribbean countries, has some of the 9 features of the African languages spoken by the ancestors of the Jamaican people. Another feature is the rhythm. On the other side of the world, in Singapore, English is a second language, spoken by about half the population. Other languages include Malay and Chinese. The most common variety of English spoken is known as Singlish. The variety has been influenced 10 by Malay and the Chinese dialect Hokkien (language spoken in Minnan), both in grammatical features and vocabulary.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

★ 提升微测

一、阅读理解

Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become much less of a workshop. Clothes can be bought ready made; washing can go to the laundry; food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved; bread is baked and delivered by the baker; milk arrives on the doorstep; meals can be had at the restaurant, the works' canteen, and the school dining-room.

It is unusual now for father to pursue his trade or other employment at home, and his children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation, and in many towns they have a fairly wide choice of employment and so do girls. The young wage earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling

of economic independence. In textile areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work, but this practice has become so widespread that the working mother is now not an unusual factor in a child's home life, the number of married women in employment having more than doubled in the last twenty-five years. With mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages, father is seldom the dominant figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. When mother works, economic advantages increase, but children lose something of great values if mother's employment prevents her from being home to greet them when they return from school.

- The writer compares home to a workshop because _____.
A. fathers often pursue employment at home
B. parents have to make food and necessity themselves for their daily-life
C. many families produce goods at home for sale
D. both fathers and mothers in most families are workers
- The writer says that home has become much less of a workshop. He means _____.
A. in the past, home was more like a workshop
B. home is much more of a workshop now
C. home-workshops are becoming fewer and fewer
D. home was less like a workshop in the past
- The chief reason that boys are seldom trained to follow their father's occupation is _____.
A. that children nowadays rarely see their fathers at their place of work
B. that fathers do not like to pursue employment at home any more
C. that there is a wide choice of employment for children
D. that children also like to have jobs outside
- What makes father no longer be the only dominant person in a family?
A. With their earning, mother and children do not need to depend on father for their life.

- B. There are many choices of employment for mothers and children.
- C. Father does much less for his children today than he used to.
- D. The number of married women in employment has increased greatly now.
5. It is implied in this passage that _____.
 A. mothers have the practice to go to work
 B. working mothers have no time to stay with their children at home
 C. young wage-earners are economic independent
 D. mother's position in a family has been raised

二、七选五

Americans use many expressions with the word “dog”. People in the United States love their dogs and treat them well. 1 However, dogs without owners to care for them lead a different kind of life. The expression, to lead a dog's life, describes a person who has an unhappy existence.

Some people say we live in a dog-eat-dog world. 2 They say that to be successful, a person has to work like a dog. This means they have to work very, very hard. Such hard work can make people dog-tired. And, the situation would be even worse if they became sick as a dog.

3 This means that every person enjoys a successful period during his or her life. To be successful, people often have to learn new skills. Yet,

some people say that you can never teach an old dog new tricks. They believe that older people do not like to learn new things and will not change the way they do things.

4 People who are unkind or uncaring can be described as meaner than a junkyard dog. Junkyard dogs live in places where people throw away things they do not want. Mean dogs are often used to guard this property. They bark or attack people who try to enter the property. However, sometimes a person who appears to be mean and threatening is really not so bad. We say his bark is worse than his bite.

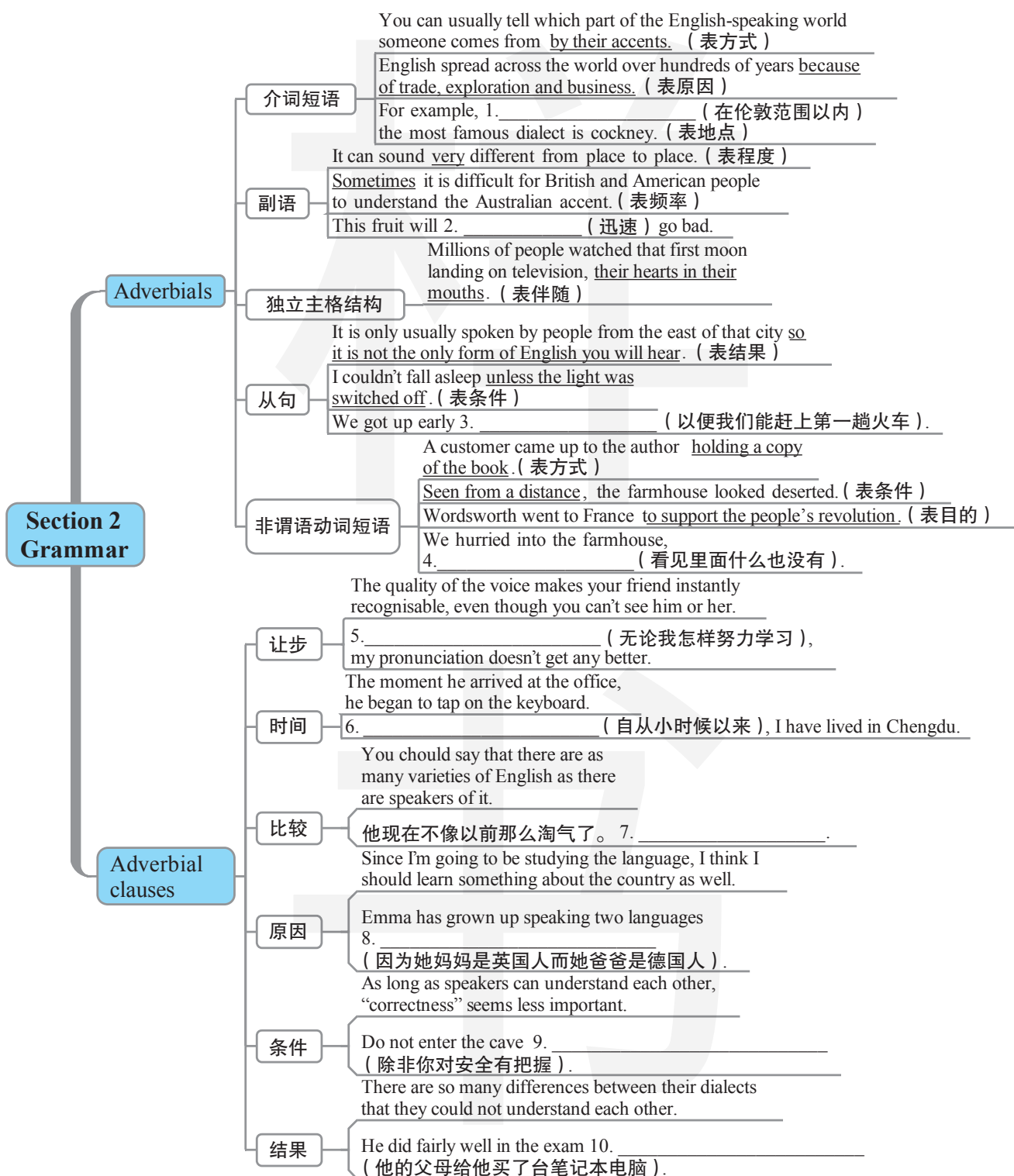
Dog expressions are also used to describe the weather. The dog days of summer are the hottest days of the year. A rainstorm may cool the weather. But we do not want it to rain too hard. 5

- A. Still, people say every dog has its day.
 B. We do not want it to rain cats and dogs.
 C. Some people are compared to dogs in bad ways.
 D. Dogs are their best friends and they are loyal to people.
 E. There are many other expressions waiting for you to explore.
 F. That means many people are competing for the same things, like good jobs.
 G. They take their dogs for walks, let them play outside and give them good food and medical care.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



语法精讲精练

复习状语和状语从句

状语修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。通常由副词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词和从句等担当。例如:

- (1) Naturally, our grandparents were pleased to get our phone call. (副词)
- (2) We worked hard, from sunrise to sunset. (介词短语)
- (3) To help my disabled aunt, I spend an hour working in her house every day. (不定式)
- (4) Seen from a distance, the farmhouse looked deserted. (过去分词)
- (5) I know how to light a camp fire because I had done it before. (原因状语从句)

状语的位置比较灵活,可以位于句首、句末或句中。enough 用作状语修饰形容词和副词时必须后置。

状语从句主要用来修饰主句或主句的谓语。一般可分为九大类,分别表示时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、比较和方式。尽管种类较多,但由于状语从句与汉语结构和用法相似,所以理解和掌握它并不难。状语从句的关键是要掌握引导不同状语从句的常用引导词和特殊的引导词即考点。现分别列举如下:

1. 时间状语从句

常用引导词: when, as, while, as soon as, before, after, since, till, until

特殊引导词: the minute, the moment, the second, every time, the day, the instant, immediately, directly, no sooner... than, hardly... when, scarcely... when

- (1) I didn't realise how special my mother was until I became an adult.

我直到成年才意识到我妈妈多么特别。

- (2) While John was watching TV, his wife was cooking.

当约翰看电视时,他妻子做饭。

- (3) The children ran away from the orchard (果园) the moment they saw the guard.

孩子们一看到保安就跑出果园。

- (4) No sooner had I arrived home than it began to rain.

我一到家就下雨了。

- (5) Every time I listen to your advice, I get into trouble.

每次听你的建议,我就陷入麻烦。

2. 地点状语从句

常用引导词: where

特殊引导词: wherever, anywhere, everywhere

- (1) Generally, air will be heavily polluted where there are factories.

大体来讲,有工厂的地方的空气会被严重污染。

- (2) Wherever you go, you should work hard.

你去哪儿,都要努力工作。

3. 原因状语从句

常用引导词: because, since, as

特殊引导词: seeing that, now that, in that, considering that, given that

- (1) My friends like me because I'm always ready to help others.

我朋友们喜欢我,因为我总是愿意帮助别人。

- (2) Now that everybody has come, let's begin our conference.

既然大家都来了,我们就开会吧。

- (3) The higher income tax is harmful in that it may discourage people from trying to earn more.

高税收很有害,因为它有可能消除别人努力赚钱的勇气。

- (4) Considering that he is no more than 12 years old, his height of 1.80 m is quite remarkable.

考虑到他只有12岁,他1.8米的身高是非常惊人的。

4. 目的状语从句

常用引导词: so that, in order that

特殊引导词: lest, in case, for fear that, in the hope that, for the purpose that, to the end that

- (1) The boss asked the secretary to hurry up with the letters so that he could sign them.

老板让秘书快点准备信件,这样的话,他就能签字了。

- (2) The teacher raised his voice on purpose that the students in the back could hear more clearly.

老师提高音量的是为了后排学生能听得更清楚。

5. 结果状语从句

常用引导词: so... that, such... that

特殊引导词: such that, to the degree that, to the extent that, to such a degree that

- (1) He got up so early that he caught the first bus.

他起床如此早以至于他能赶上早班车。

- (2) It's such a good chance that we must not miss it.

这个机会如此之好以至于我们决不能错过。

- (3) To such an degree was he excited that he couldn't sleep last night.

他高兴到如此程度以至于昨晚不能入睡。

6. 条件状语从句

常用引导词: if, unless

特殊引导词: as/so long as, only if, providing/provided that, suppose that, in case that, on condition that

- (1) We'll start our project if the president agrees.

我们会立刻开始我们的项目,如果总统同意的话。

- (2) You will certainly succeed so long as you keep on trying.

你一定会成功,只要你继续尝试。

- (3) Provided that there is no opposition, we shall hold the meeting here.

考虑到没有反对意见,那我们就在这儿举行会议。

7. 让步状语从句

常用引导词: though, although, even if, even though

特殊引导词: as (用在让步状语从句中必须要倒装), while (一般用在句首), no matter..., in spite of the fact that, while, whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever

- (1) The old man always enjoys swimming even though the weather is rough.

这位老人总是喜欢游泳,即使天气很糟糕。

- (2) No matter how hard he tried, she could not change her mind.

无论他怎么尝试,她还是不改变主意。

- (3) He won't listen whatever you may say.

他不会听你的,无论你说什么。

- (4) Much as I respect him, I can't agree to his proposal.

尽管我很尊敬他,我却不同意他的建议。

梳理延伸

as/though 引导的让步状语从句的倒装:

形容词 + as/though + 主语 + 系动词

过去分词 + as/though + 主语 + 系动词

名词 + as/though + 主语 + 系动词

副词 + as/though + 主语 + 谓语

动词原形 + as/though + 主语 + 谓语

Tired as he was, he offered to help me.

尽管他已经很累了,他还是愿意主动帮忙。

Well-written as the book is, the author is not satisfied and prepared to revise it.

尽管这本书写得很好,但作者不满意,准备修改。

Child as he is, he knows a lot.

他虽然是个孩子,但他懂得很多。

Much as I admire his courage, I don't think he acted wisely.

我虽然非常钦佩他的勇气,但不认为他的行为智慧。

Try as you might, you won't be able to persuade him.

不管你怎么努力,你都难劝说他。

梳理延伸

疑问词 + ever 和 no matter + 疑问词的用法区别:

疑问词 + ever 可以引导让步状语从句或名词性从句。当引导让步状语从句时,可以和 no matter + 疑问词互换。

no matter + 疑问词只能引导让步状语从句。

I'll always love you, no matter who you are.

= I'll always love you, whoever you are.

(让步状语从句)

You could give the book to whoever likes it.

= You could give the book to anyone who likes it.

(名词性从句)

8. 比较状语从句

常用引导词: as (同级比较), than (不同程度的比较)

特殊引导词: the more... the more..., just as..., so..., A is to B what/as X is to Y, no... more than, not A so much as B

- (1) She is as bad-tempered as her mother.

她和她妈妈一样坏脾气。

- (2) The house is three times as big as ours.

这房子比我们的大两倍。

- (3) The more you exercise, the healthier you will be.

你越锻炼,就会越健康。

- (4) Food is to men what oil is to machine.

食物之于人,犹如油之于机器。

9. 方式状语从句

常用引导词: as, as if, how

特殊引导词: the way

- (1) When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

入乡随俗。

- (2) She behaved as if she were the boss.

她的举止好像她是老板。

- (3) Sometimes we teach our children the way our parents have taught us.

有时候我们教孩子的方式就是我们父母教我们的方式。

10. 状语从句的简化

状语从句同时具备下列两个条件:

(1) 主句和从句的主语一致,或从句主语为 it;

(2) 从句主要动词是 be 的某种形式。从句中的主语和 be 动词常可省略。例如:

① When (the museum is) completed, the museum will be open to the public next year.

② He'll go to the seaside for his holiday if (it is) possible.

比较状语从句经常省略。

(1) I'm taller than he (is tall).

(2) The higher the temperature (is), the greater the pressure (is).

就状语从句而言,有时为了使语言言简意赅,常常将状语从句进行“简化”。状语从句的“简化”现象在口语中较为普遍,而且在高考中的复现率也较高。因此,有必要对其进行全面、透彻的了解。状语从句的“简化”现象常存在于以下五种状语从句中:

- (1) 由 if, unless 等引导的条件状语从句;
- (2) 由 although, though, even if/though 等引导的让步状语从句;
- (3) 由 when, while, as, before, after, until/till 等引导的时间状语从句;
- (4) 由 as, as if 等引导的方式状语从句;
- (5) 由 as, than 等引导的比较状语从句。

下面针对这五种情形作一归纳。

- (1) 当状语从句的主语是 it, 且谓语动词是 be 时, it 和 be 要完全简化掉。例如:

If (it is) possible, he will help you out of the difficulty.

如果可能的话, 他会帮你摆脱困境。

You must attend the meeting unless (it is) inconvenient to you. 除非情况对你来说不方便, 否则你必须出席这次会议。

- (2) 当状语从句的主语和主句的主语一致时, 从句可以将主语和 be 动词简化掉。常用于以下几种情形:

①连词 + 形容词

As (he was) young, he learned how to ride a bike.
他小时候就学会了骑自行车。

Whenever (she is) free, she often goes shopping.
她有空就去逛商店。

Work hard when (you are) young, or you'll regret.
少壮不努力, 老大徒伤悲。

②连词 + 名词

While (he was) a young boy, he was always ready to help others.

他在孩提时代就乐于助人。

Although (he was) a farmer, now he is a famous director.

尽管他曾是个农民, 而现在是位著名的导演了。

③连词 + 现在分词

As (she was) walking along the river bank, she was singing a pop song.

她沿着河堤边走边唱着流行歌曲。

Although (he is) doing his best in maths these days, he has still got no good marks.

尽管近来他一直在学数学, 但他仍然没有取得好成绩。

④连词 + 过去分词

He won't go there with us unless (he is) invited.
除非受到邀请, 否则他不会和我们一道去那里。

The concert was a great success than (it was)

expected.

这场音乐会出乎意料地取得了巨大成功。

⑤连词 + 不定式

He stood up as if (he were) to say something.

当时他站起来好像要说什么。

He wouldn't solve the problem even if (he were) to take charge.

即使他来负责, 他也解决不了这个问题。

⑥连词 + 介词短语

She looked anxious as though (she was) in trouble.

她看上去很焦急, 好像遇到了麻烦。

He had mastered the English language before (he was) in the USA.

他到美国之前就懂英语了。

注意: 当从句主语和主句主语不一致时, 从句部分要么用完全形式, 要么用独立主格结构来表达。例如:

When the meeting was over, all the people went out of the meeting-room.

当会议结束时, 人们都走出了会议室。

(=The meeting over, all the people went out of the meeting-room.)

即时演练 1 单句语法填空

- (1) _____ scientists have learned a lot about the universe, there is much we still don't know. (Since/Though)
- (2) _____ he once felt like giving up, he now has the determination to push further and keep on going. (Where/In case)
- (3) _____ the students came from different countries, they got along quite well in the summer camp. (While/Since)
- (4) It is so cold that you can't go outside _____ fully covered in thick clothes. (if/unless)
- (5) I believe you will have a wonderful time here _____ you get to know everyone else. (once/so that)

即时演练 2 单句改错

- (1) He goes fishing wherever he has time, which is not often.
- (2) Next time that I plan to travel in London, I'm going to take a plane.
- (3) Much since I like all the books, I can't afford to buy them.
- (4) Alice was waiting for the bus then she noticed a thief running out of a shop.
- (5) It has been two and a half months ago since he left.

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、选词填空

1. We need to get to the root of the problem _____ we can solve it. (after/before)
2. If you miss this chance, it may be years _____ you get another one. (before/since)
3. There is only one more day to go _____ your favourite music group play live. (until/before)
4. You won't find paper cutting difficult _____ you keep practising it. (even though/as long as)
5. _____ the damage is done, it will take many years for the farmland to recover. (Once/Although)

二、句型转换

1. I had hardly/scarcely got home when it began to rain.
= _____ (倒装)
I had no sooner got home than it began to rain.
= _____ (倒装)
2. Mary began to operate on the wounded soldiers as soon as she arrived at the village.
= Mary began to operate on the wounded soldiers _____ at the village.
3. I didn't realise my parents' love to me until I left home.
= Not until _____
= It was not until _____
4. While she was walking along the street, she was hit by a car.
= _____, she was hit by a car.
5. Some people believe whatever has happened before or is happening now will repeat itself in the future.
= Some people believe _____ has happened before or is happening now will repeat itself in the future.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 每次我听到这首歌,就想起了童年时光。
_____, I will think of my childhood.
2. 医生刚要进手术室,正在这时突然停电了。
The doctors _____ enter the operating room _____ the power went out.
3. 无论当时有多冷,探险者都没有放弃探索南极。
_____, the explorer didn't give up the exploration in the South Pole.

4. 尽管他已经很累了,他还是主动帮我。

Tired _____, he offered to help me.

5. 几分钟后我们才意识到发生了什么。

_____ several minutes _____ we realised what was happening.

四、翻译句子

1. 他虽然是个孩子,但是他懂很多。

2. 还要一会儿我们才能知道结果。

3. While I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.

4. 我第一次坐飞机的时候,我真的很紧张。

5. 你可以出去玩,只要待在后院。

★ 提升微测

一、语法填空

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Jonny: Hey! I'm just practising Tai Chi (太极). Would you like to join me?

Peter: I know nothing about it. Is it difficult?

Jonny: It seems easy, but you need a lot of practice. You just follow me like this.

Peter: OK. Don't laugh 1 me. I may look funny.

Jonny: Bend your knees slightly and reach out your arms like tree branches, naturally and 2 (soft). Try to keep your body straight. Move slowly, then be sure to keep your balance and don't let your body shake.

Peter: I cannot control my body well. My legs become 3 (pain).

Jonny: Keep 4 (hold) your position for a while. It helps develop your strength and flexibility. Raise your leg and let 5 stay in the air for seconds.

Peter: I feel my legs shaking. I cannot do this any longer.

Jonny: Be patient! Tai Chi 6 (call) "shadow boxing" in English. It asks you to act like water: to be flexible as well 7 strong. In real competition, a Tai Chi master borrows the strength of the competitor and uses this energy to fight back.

The 8 (hard) you try to beat him, the more likely you will get hit. He controls you!

Peter: Unbelievable! Oh..., 9 you don't mind, I'll stop and take a deep 10.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

二、短文改错

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

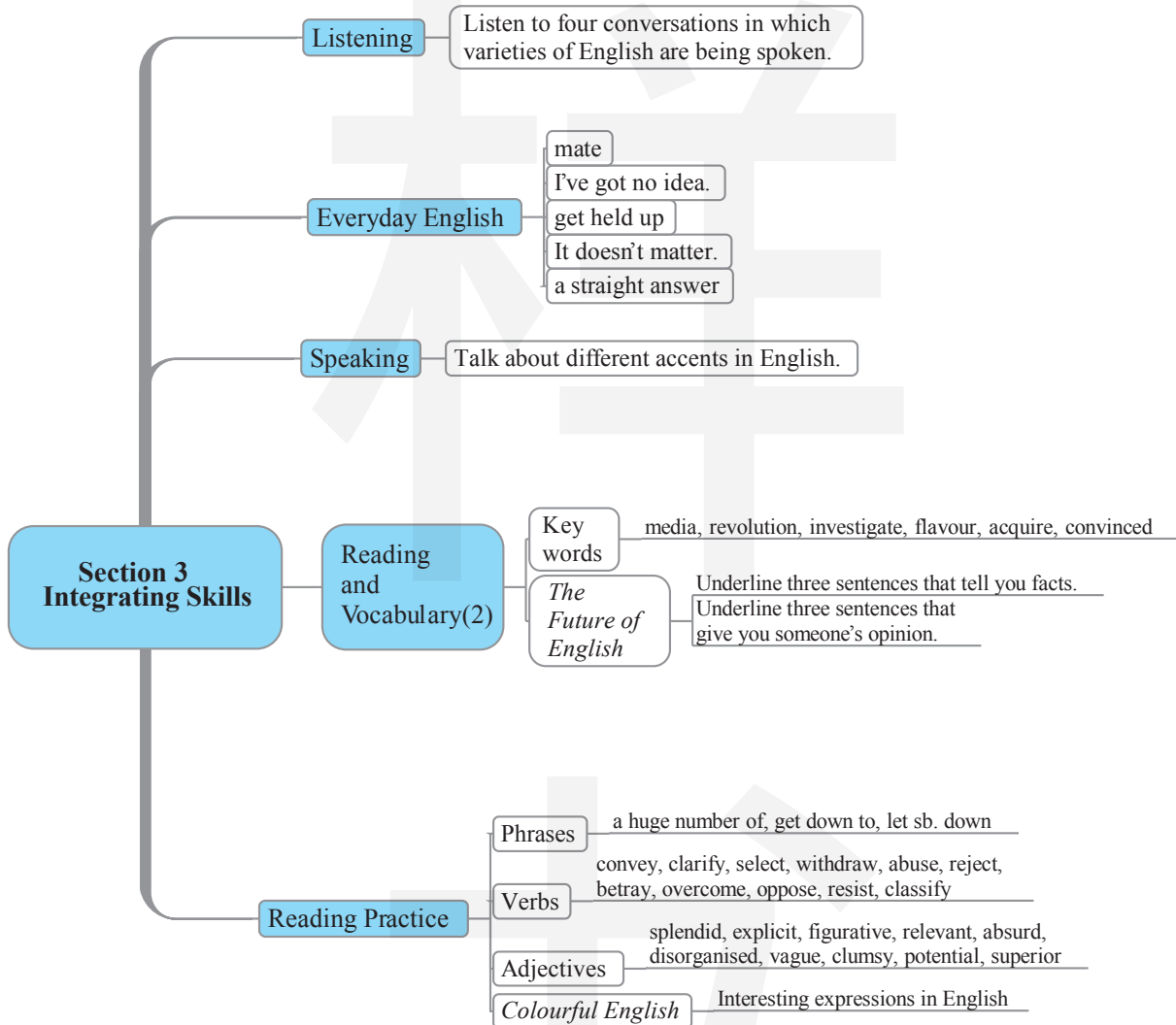
注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

A vacation is a time when families had much time off from work and school and can spend time with each another. There are many vacation ideas to choose from. Visit Disneyland or a famous city, so why not spend time in a special place with no one surrounding you and nothing is getting in your way? Camping is a great way to be on your family. Rather than being surrounded by traffic, hundred of people and tall buildings, you can enjoy beauty of nature around you in a warm place. The birds, trees, rivers or plants are beautiful during the right time of the year and can make you feel comfortably and relaxed. So, why not to prepare such a special vacation with your family during this winter vacation?

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. The bus **got held up** in traffic.

公车因为交通阻塞而耽搁了。

(教材 P49)

重点短语

get held up 被耽搁

hold up

(1) to support 支撑

The roof is held up by massive stone pillars.

屋顶是被大石头柱子支撑着。

(2) to delay 阻挡

Sorry I'm late — I was held up at work.

抱歉我迟到了，我被工作耽搁了。

梳理延伸

hold back 挡住；忍住

Police in riot gear held back the demonstrators.

身着防暴装备的警察挡住了游行示威者。

She struggled to hold back her tears.

她努力忍住眼泪。

hold it! 稍等。

Hold it! We're not quite ready.

稍等！我们还没完全准备好。

hold your breath 憋住呼吸

hold on 等一下，别挂电话

Can you hold on? I'll try to find her.

你能等一下吗？我努力去找她。

hold on to 靠着

Hold on to my arm. 靠着我的胳膊。

hold out 伸出

They all held out their hands to welcome me.

他们全都伸出双手欢迎我。

即时演练 1 用 hold up; hold back; hold up to; hold on

- (1) Anger flooded through her. She couldn't _____ it _____.
- (2) Her flight was _____ due to the fog.
- (3) She _____ her arm and wiped her tears off.
- (4) He _____ tight _____ the rope and climbed down the building.
- (5) "May I talk to Mr. Thomas?" "_____, your name please, did you make an appointment?"

2. Idioms are picturesque or absurd expressions **conveying** a concept which is different from the literal meaning and have been common in English for many years.

习语是一些生动或奇特的语言表达，它传达一种与字面意思不同的意义而且在英语中已普遍使用多年。

(教材 P53)

句式解读

本句为由 and 连接的并列句。两个句子共同主语为 idioms, 第一个句子的谓语是系动词 are, 表语为 expressions, expressions 的定语为 conveying a concept, 第二个句子的谓语是 have been, 表语为 common。

定语修饰 expressions

Idioms are picturesque or absurd expressions conveying a concept which is different from the literal meaning and

定语从句修饰 a concept

have been common [in English] [for many years].

核心单词

convey v. 传达，传递

convey sth. to sb.

向某人传达某事

convey a sense/an impression/an idea

传达一种感觉 / 印象 / 想法

- (1) I want to convey to children that reading is one of life's greatest treats.
我想传达给孩子们一件事：阅读是人生最棒的享受之一。
- (2) You don't want to convey the impression that there's anything illegal going on.
你不会想让人觉得你在干什么违法的事吧。

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示补全句子

- (1) 广告总是传达一种信息：瘦即是美。
Ads _____ that thin is beautiful.
- (2) 出租车将会把你的行李送到宾馆。
Your luggage will _____ to the hotel by taxi.

3. Thus, **to talk turkey** means to **get down to business**.

因此，to talk turkey 这个短语意思是“让我们说正事儿吧”。

(教材 P53)

重点短语

get down to (doing) sth. 忙正事，着手做正事

We need to get down to some serious talking.

我们需要开始正式谈话了。

梳理延伸

get in one's way 挡住某人的路; 妨碍某人
 get down (从高处)下来; 取下来; 使(人)气馁;
 写下
 get hold of 抓住
 get together 聚会, 相聚
 get on/along with 与某人相处

即时演练 3 用 get 有关短语完成句子

- (1) It's time we _____ work.
 (2) I _____ her hand and gently led her away.
 (3) He was followed by a group of reporters trying to _____ every word he said.

4. **Get your tanks off my lawn! means Back off! Withdraw your threats! and was first said by a British prime minister, rejecting the threat of a potential strike by a trade union leader.**
Get your tanks off my lawn! 意思是 **Back off! Withdraw your threats!** 由一位英国首相第一次使用, 用来拒绝一位公会领导的罢工威胁。

(教材 P53)

► 句式解读

本句是一个由 and 连接的并列句, 后半句用了被动语态, 非谓语动词 rejecting 作时间状语, 相当于 when he was rejecting the threat.

Get your tanks off my lawn! means Back off! Withdraw your threats! and was [first] said by a British prime minister, rejecting the threat of a (potential) strike (by a trade union

leader).

非谓语动词作状语

► 核心单词

reject v. 拒绝

He was afraid she would reject him because he was a foreigner.

他担心她会因他不是本国人而拒绝他。

明辨易混

reject

“拒绝, 拒收”, 主语往往是人, 拒绝不适当或厌恶的东西, 如赠物, 求婚, 忠告, 计划, 建议等, 语气较强, 常指拒绝录用或录取或不同意某事

reject + n./
pron.

续表

refuse	“拒绝, 回绝”, 主要用于拒绝别人的请求, 要求, 邀请或帮助	refuse to do refuse + n./ pron.
decline	“谢绝, 婉言拒绝”, 委婉地拒绝	decline to do decline + n./ pron.

即时演练 4 用以上三个词的正确形式填空

- (1) They invited me to dinner but I _____.
 (2) They _____ to help the man when he was in trouble.
 (3) The patient _____ the heart transplant.
 (4) He _____ for the job vacancy because he couldn't be punctual even for the interview.

► 核心单词

potential adj. 潜在的 n. 潜力

potential customer/buyer/client 潜在的顾客 / 买主 / 客户

Market managers should be aware of the potential problems which exist in communication with different cultures.

市场经理应该清楚不同文化交流时所存在的潜在问题。

a young player with great potential

很有潜力的年轻球员

realise the/somebody's (full) potential 发掘某人的潜力

We want a society in which children can grow and achieve their potential.

我们想要一个社会, 在这个社会中孩子能成长并且实现自己的潜力。

即时演练 5 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 现在, 酸雨是这个地区农民的一个潜在威胁。
 Today, acid rain is _____ to farmers in the region.
 (2) 我们应该努力挖掘孩子们的智力潜能。
 We should try our best to _____ of the children intellectually.

5. **With friends like these, who needs enemies? means a friend has betrayed your trust or let you down.**

有这样的朋友, 谁还需要敌人? 意味着一个背叛了你的信任和让你失望的人。

(教材 P53)

► 重点短语

let sb. down 让某人失望

- (1) Don't worry, Xiao, I won't let you down.
不要担心, 肖, 我不会让你失望的。
- (2) The company now has a large number of workers who feel badly let down.
现在公司里有很多员工感到很失望。

梳理延伸

let sb./sth. in/into 让某人/某物进入

let alone 更不用说; 更谈不上

let sb./sth. alone 不管、不干涉某人/某物

let out 使出去, 放出, 泄露, 发出

let go of 放手, 松手, 放开

let off 允许某人不做; 宽恕; 使爆炸

即时演练 6 用 let 有关短语完成句子

- (1) The baby can't even sit up yet, _____ walk!
- (2) She _____ a cry of rage.
- (3) Her boyfriend _____ her _____ when he did not propose marriage.

功能交际

英语口语重音

我们在朗读英语或用英语交谈时, 并不是句子中的每个词都读得一样响亮、一样清楚, 而是有些词读得或说得又轻又快, 而且较为含糊, 有些词则读得或说得又重又慢, 而且较为清晰。那些读得或说得响亮而清晰的词就是句子重音所在。

句子重音的功能

1. 体现句子的节奏感和韵律感。
2. 突出重点, 使听者更容易理解。

哪些词在句子中需重读?

1. 一般来说, 在句子中需重读的词都是实词, 比如, 名词、动词、形容词、副词、数词、代词等。不重读的多为虚词, 比如, 冠词、连词、介词、感叹词等。

例如:

The streets are wide and clean. (这句话中的 streets 是名词, wide 和 clean 是形容词, 它们都要重读; the, are, and 不重读。)

2. 有时候虚词也要重读, 以下几点需注意:

- (1) 介词在句首时往往要重读。例如:

On my way to school, my bike was broken. (这句话中的 on 在句首应重读。)

- (2) be 动词及助动词和 not 结合时要重读。例如:

I'm sorry I can't do that. (这句话中的 can't 要重读。)

Didn't I tell you yesterday? (这句话中的 didn't 要重读。)

- (3) 情态动词表示可能、惊奇和肯定时。例如:

Can it be five already? (这句话中的 can 要重读。)

- (4) 句子末尾的 be 动词和助动词一般要重读。

例如:

—Are you a student? —Yes, I am. (这里的 am 要重读。)

注意: 上文刚出现过的并且重读的单词, 第二次提到时一般不再重读。如:

—How many boys are there in the room?

—There are twenty boys in it. (问句中的 boys 要重读, 但答语中的 boys 不重读。)

即时演练 7 补全对话

A: Hi, young lady. Can I help you?

B: 1

A: Okay. How about getting your father a new wallet?

B: Hmm. How much is that black wallet?

A: Oh. It's only \$ 40.95.

B: Huh? That's too expensive for me. 2

A: Hmm. How about this brown leather one? It's \$25.99.

B: Um... I don't think my father will like the design on the outside and it doesn't have a place to put pictures. Besides, I don't have that much money.

A: 3

B: I'm not sure. Probably about ten dollars or so. I've been helping my mom around the house for the past week to earn some money. This is all I have.

A: 4

B: That's really pretty, but the price tag (标签) says \$13.99, and I know I don't have that much.

A: Well, let's just say the tie went on sale. How about \$5? What do you say?

B: 5

A. Okay. How much do you have to spend?

B. Excuse me, where can I buy this kind of camera?

C. Well... yeah. I'm looking for a Father's Day gift.

D. Oh, thanks. I'll take it.

E. Do you have a cheaper one?

F. Hmm. How about this tie?

G. Thanks a lot for what you have told me.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- The audience were _____ about the black box; to meet their _____, the magician opened it. (curiosity)
- To get more evidence, the lawyer _____ many witnesses. After these _____, he got some useful proof. (investigate)
- Tension and _____ (conflict) are inescapable between parents and teenagers.
- A good teacher must know how _____ (convey) his ideas to his students.
- The watch was so beautiful that it happened to be 40% off, so I couldn't resist _____ (buy) it.
- The bus got _____ (hold) up in the traffic jam.
- We paid a visit to the temple, _____ (date) from 1960.
- With the door _____ (fasten), she left her house.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子

- 总而言之, 这个人和这个案件无关。
_____ conclusion, the man is not _____ the case.
- 整个问题还在讨论中。
The whole question is still _____.
- 他们一到家就着手打扫庭院。
The moment they got home, they _____ the yard.
- 最糟的事是让球迷失望。
The worst thing is having _____ our football fans _____.
- 我怎样表达都难以表达我对他帮助的谢意。
I can't _____ enough _____ for his help.

三、句型转换

- Five hundred people were estimated to have been killed in the disaster.
= _____ five hundred people were killed in the disaster.
- Our flight was delayed because of the fog.
=Our flight was _____ because of the fog.
- She often complains about not feeling appreciated at

work.

=She often _____ about not feeling appreciated at work.

- I oppose to shopping with others.

=I _____ shopping with others.

- The company now has a large number of workers who feel badly disappointed.

=The company now has a large number of workers who feel badly _____.

四、情景对话(有两个多余选项)

- A. I don't math at all.
B. But I haven't started my maths yet.
C. Housework is tiring, and I'm tired.
D. What do you think we should do then?
E. Why don't we do it together this afternoon?
F. Have you looked at Monday's homework yet?
G. I also hate doing the cleaning around the house.

Sandy is at home. She is now calling Lisa, her classmate.

Sandy: Hi, Lisa. Have you finished helping your parents?

Lisa: I finished cleaning the living room a little while ago, but I haven't cleaned my bedroom yet. 1Sandy: I know what you mean. 2 Do you think you'll be finished soon?

Lisa: I should be done in about an hour.

Sandy: 3Lisa: I did the English homework last night. 4
I don't understand it.Sandy: Me neither. 5 We can help each other work it out.

Lisa: OK. Then we can go and have our hair cut.

Sandy: Great. See you in a little while.

★ 提升微测

一、补全小对话

- A: Hey, _____, I have a question I'd like to ask you.
B: Yes, go ahead.
- A: Dad, Tom's broken a glass!
B: _____. Accidents will happen.
- A: Can't you just give me _____?

B: But I am. I am not hiding anything.

4. A: I'm sorry I'm late. I _____ in the traffic on my way here.

B: Never mind. Come and sit down.

5. A: Do you think that housing price will keep going up in the years to come?

B: Sorry, _____.

二、补全长对话（有两个多余选项）

—Debbie! I can't believe it! I haven't seen you for ages.

—Dorothy! It's really a nice surprise! 1

—Pretty good. 2

—I wish I could. But I'm on my way out. I have to be in the city in an hour.

— 3

—There's a lot of traffic and I really have to get going.

You know where I live.

—Why don't you drop in one evening?

—I'll do that. 4 Let's keep in touch.

—I'd really like to. I'll talk to you soon, Debbie. I'm glad I ran into you.

— 5

A. Take care.

B. How are you?

C. Where have you been?

D. Can you join me?

E. Come on. Just for a minute.

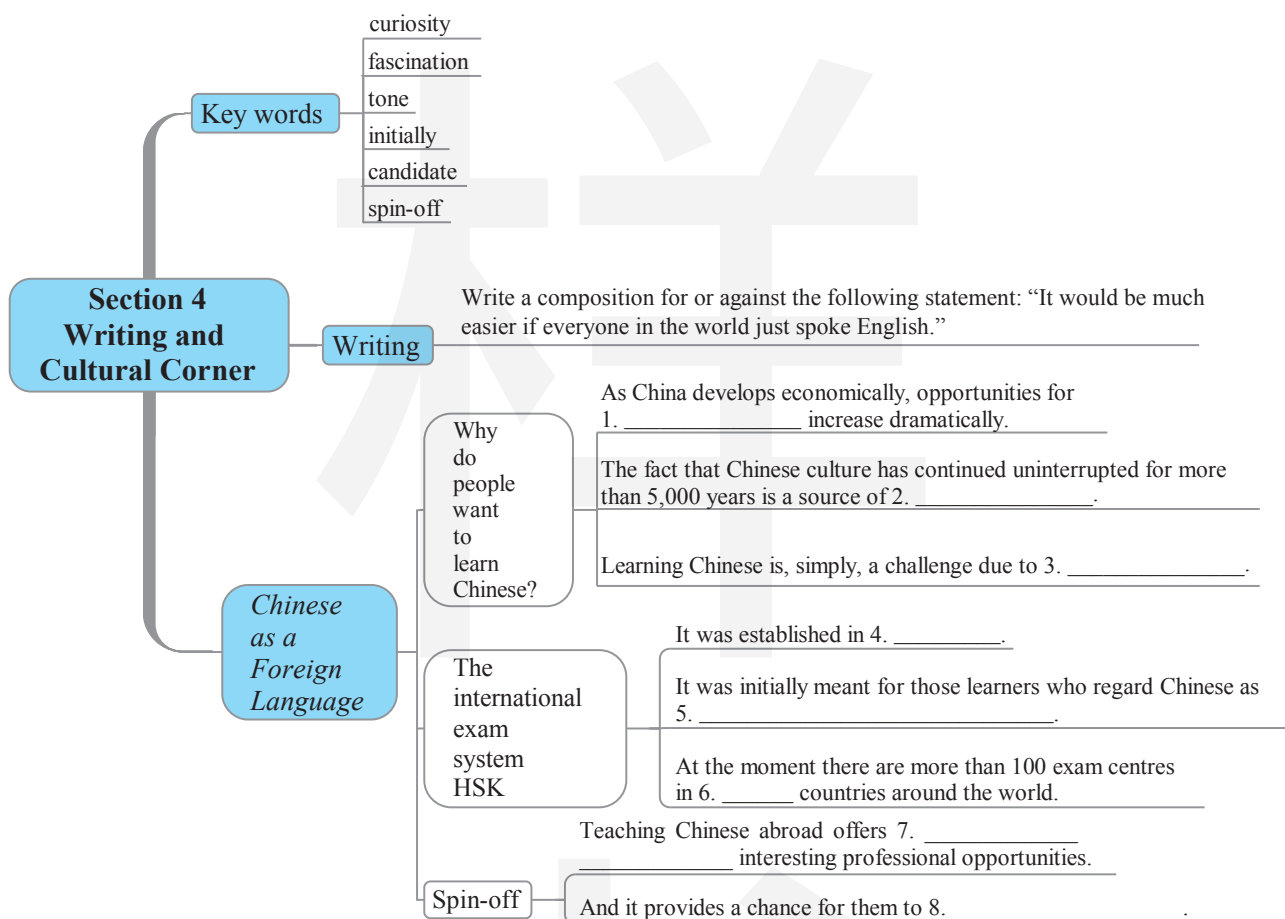
F. And you should feel free to call or visit me.

G. It's been a whole year since we saw each other last time.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

观点辩论类议论文

议论文以“说服”为目的，在文中提出某种观点并证明其合理性，写议论文要抓住三个要点：论点、论据和论证。观点辩论类议论文要求学生针对某一话题陈述正反两方面的观点，最后表明自己的观点，考查的是同学们的思辨能力和语言表达能力。本模块的写作任务是对一场辩论赛的描述，结尾段对辩论场面有具体总结即可。

► 典例示范

某英文杂志正在举办以 “It would be a good thing if everyone in the world just spoke English. Do you agree? Why/Why not?” 为主题的征文活动，请你以此为题，写一篇英语短文。

内容包括：1. 你的观点；2. 你的理由；3. 你对现状（或前景）的看法。

► 学会审题

体裁	人称	时态	内容要点
议论文	第三人称	一般现在时 一般将来时	1. 你的观点； 2. 你的理由； 3. 你对现状（或前景）的看法。

► 遣词造句

词汇铺路

1. 热门话题 _____
2. 持有……的观点 _____
3. 解释（某种）观点 _____
4. 丢失有趣的文化元素 _____
5. 失去民族认同感 _____
6. 综上所述 _____
7. 扮演一个重要角色 _____

句型搭桥

1. 根据英文提示或中文补全句子
 - (1) Communication would be easier and _____ (smooth).
 - (2) There would be less _____ (误解).
 - (3) There would be less _____ (culture) differences.
2. 翻译句子
 - (1) 学生是否应该假期待在家里已经变成了一个热

门话题。

- (2) 有些同学认为只讲英文在很多方面比讲各种语言好。然而有些人争辩道，有多种语言更好。

- (3) 在我看来，我更赞成有各自语言。

3. 连句成篇

- (1) On the other hand, if everyone spoke just English, the world would be a less interesting place. We would lose many fascinating elements of culture.
- (2) Some people think that it would be better if everyone in the world spoke English. Firstly, life would be much easier. You could talk to everyone easily and understand everything you read.
- (3) Also, people would lose their national identity.
- (4) Furthermore, business and politics would be easier, as all communications and negotiations could be done directly.
- (5) What's more, it would be faster and cheaper because there would be no need for translators and interpreters.

► 靓点提分

1. 将下句改为非限制性定语从句。

People would lose their national identity. It makes the world boring.

2. 很多理由解释我的选择。(account for)

There are many reasons _____ my choice.

3. 如果人们各自说各自的语言，人们可以享受一个多彩的世界，无暇觉得无聊。（用with的复合结构完成）

If people speak their own languages, people can enjoy a colourful world, _____

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

①Recently, with the advance of the society, whether people should just speak English or not has become a hot topic. Our class have a discussion about it. Some students hold the opinion that it would be much easier if everyone in the world just spoke English. Others, however, argue that it wouldn't. ②Personally, I would prefer that it wouldn't be easier.

There are two reasons that account for it. ③Firstly, I think if everyone spoke just English, the world would be a less interesting place. We would lose many fascinating elements of culture. ④Next, people would lose their national identity, which makes the world boring.

⑤From what has been discussed above, in my opinion, English plays an important role in people's life, so it would be much better if people speak their own languages, for people can enjoy a colourful world, with no time for boredom.

【高分探秘】

(1) 文章总评:

文章的结构很清楚,内容和要点把握得也比较完整。本文十分符合议论文的要求。第一段中直接点题,指出了作者自己的观点。要点的把握全面而且结构的组织清晰。本文运用多种复杂句式和出彩短语。

(2) 亮点纷呈:

①主语从句介绍出背景句,自然引出话题,且显示出语言功底。

②首段明确表达文章论点。结构十分明晰,同时句式使用得熟练而准确。

③连接词使用使要点罗列清晰。并使用了高级词汇以及非限定性定语从句。

④观点新颖,见解独到。

⑤标志性短语的使用再次强调论点,文章首尾呼应,一气呵成。

要点精讲精练

1. It is estimated that 1.3 billion people will use English as either a first or a second language by 2050.

据估计,到2050年13亿人将使用英语作为第一或第二语言。(教材P51)

句式解读

本句含有句型 It is estimated that..., It 为形式主语,真正的主语是由 that 引导的名词性从句,作主语从句。

主语从句 / 名词性从句 方式状语
It is estimated that 1.3 billion people will use English [as either a first or a second language] [by 2050].
时间状语

梳理延伸

类似的句型

It is estimated that... 据估计

It is believed/said that... 据说

It is claimed that... 据称

It is reported that... 据报道

It is thought that... 人们认为

It is expected that... 据估计

It is believed that the house was built in 1735.

据说这房子建于1735年。

It is estimated that smoking cause 100,000 deaths every year.

据估计每年香烟造成100,000人死亡。

2. New dialects acquire their own complex features until they become real languages in their own right.

新的方言会形成自身的复杂特性直到它们自己成为真正的语言。(教材P51)

明辨易混

acquire	指经过不断努力和逐渐积累的过程而取得的,有一经获得即成永久之意,尤指获得技术,知识等,也指养成习惯。
achieve	强调由于极大的努力,克服困难后达到目标,通常指获得成功或成就。
obtain	指经过努力或付出代价或经过很长时间才得到了心仪已久的东西。

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 我个人认为以他的能力不可能在那个有名的公司找到一份工作,但他找到了。

Personally I think it is far beyond reach of his ability to get a position in the well-known company but he _____ it.

- (2) 如果你想在这儿生存,你最好学会技术并熟练应用。

If you want to survive here, you'd better _____ skills and use them well.

- (3) 他一直努力实现梦想。

He has been making great efforts to _____ his ambitions.

3. Experts are convinced that this will happen in the future as more and more people learn English and call it their own.

专家确信,随着越来越多的人说英语并且说自己的英语,这会在未来发生。(教材 P51)

核心单词

convince v. 使确信

Her arguments didn't convince everyone, but changes were made.

她的言论并没有说服每个人,但改变已经发生。

梳理延伸

convince sb. that 使某人相信

Howard's words convinced me that he was innocent but I was wrong.

霍华德的一番话使我相信他是无辜的,而我错了。

convince sb. of sth. 劝说某人相信某事

The officials were eager to convince us of the safety of the nuclear reactors.

那些官员急切地说服我们那个核反应堆是安全的。

be convinced that 相信某事

Peasants were convinced that they were the rightful owners of the lands.

农民们确信他们是土地的合法拥有者。

convince sb. to do sth. 劝说某人做某事

Mrs. Parker convinced her employer to donate money to the city charities.

帕克夫人劝说她的雇主捐钱给城市的慈善机构。

convincing adj. 有说服力的

The more he said, the less convincing he was.

他说得越多,就越没有说服力。

即时演练 2 用 convince 的恰当形式填空

- (1) I was fully _____ that he knew the truth.
 (2) I couldn't _____ him of his mistake.
 (3) The doctor _____ me to stop smoking.
 (4) There is _____ evidence that smoking causes heart disease.

课时达标微测**基础微测****一、根据所给单词或中文提示,用其适当形式完成句子**

- His _____ words finally _____ me, and I was _____ that he was innocent. (convince)
- You've got nothing to _____ (抱怨) about.
- We hope to _____ (获得) the knowledge in the happiness.
- The troops are doing a s _____ (excellent 同义词) job of keeping the peace.
- What you say is not _____ (有关的) to the matter in hand.
- I make it clear to him that I _____ (拒绝) his proposal.
- We can _____ (战胜) our difficulties.
- Many young people could not _____ (抵制) the spiritual pollution.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 我深信写日记的价值。
I _____ of the value of keeping a

diary.

2. 第一次,她意识到她处境中的潜在危险。

For the first time she realised _____ of her situation.

3. 紧张感和冲突矛盾在亲子之间是难以避免的。

_____ and _____ are inescapable between parents and teenagers.

4. 这次石油的新发现对这个地区的经济有着极大的重要性。

This new discovery of oil is of great _____ to this area's economy.

5. 女巫将他们全变成了石头。

The witch had _____ them all _____ stone.

三、句型转换

1. Recently, whether students should spend holiday at home or traveling has become a hot topic among people.
=Recently, _____ has become a hot topic among people whether students should spend holiday at home or traveling.
2. Many students has already approved of the plan.
=Many students has already given their _____ to the

plan.

3. Personally, I would prefer traveling during summer holiday.

=Personally, I am _____ traveling during summer holiday.

=Personally, I would rather _____ during summer holiday than _____ (stay) at home.

4. There are two reasons for this.

=There are two reasons that _____ this.

5. The summer holiday provides us with a good opportunity to have a good rest.

=The summer holiday _____ us a good opportunity to have a good rest.

四、将所给的句子排序后组成一篇短文

1. Personally, I would prefer traveling during summer holiday because I think it has more advantages.
2. Next, it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons(开阔视野), which cannot be done in a classroom.
3. Recently, whether students should spend holiday at home or traveling has become a hot topic among people, especially among students.
4. To start with, the summer holiday provides us with a good opportunity to have a good rest.
5. Some students hold the opinion that going traveling is better than staying at home in many ways.
6. From what has been discussed above, in my opinion, it would be much better to stay at home, for I can do what I like.
7. There are two reasons for it. Firstly, I think it's both convenient and comfortable.
8. Of course, choosing to stay at home also has advantages to some extent.
9. What's more, they can save money for other purposes.
10. Others, however, argue that staying at home is much better.

★ 提升微测

一、将所给的句子排序后组成一篇短文

1. Personally speaking, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, for it will do us more good than harm, so I support it.

2. Most of the students are in favour of it. However, the others are strongly against it.

3. Here are the reasons.

4. Our opinions are divided on this topic.

5. Recently we've had a discussion about whether we should do social practice.

二、用适当的关联词填空,完成短文

____ 1 ____, the pros think middle school students should do social practice. They believe social practice can help them know more about the things around them and give them much experience. ____ 2 ____ doing so, the students' ability can be developed. ____ 3 ____, they can put what they have learned from the books into practice. ____ 4 ____, the cons think middle school students don't have to do social practice, because they are too young to fit the world. They say it's a waste of money and energy. ____ 5 ____, there are no such chances.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

三、书面表达

最近,你校同学参加了某英文报组织的一场辩论。辩题是“中学生要不要参加社会实践?”。请你根据以下所提供的信息,给报社写一篇短文,客观地介绍辩论情况。题目已经给出。

正方: 1. 有助于了解社会, 获得经验;

2. 有助于培养能力, 学以致用。

反方: 1. 太年轻, 不能很好地适应社会;

2. 浪费时间、精力, 也没有机会。

参考词汇: 辩论 debate; 正方 the pros; 反方 the cons

A Heated Debate

模块基础检测

一、根据句意和所给的首字母或汉语提示填空

1. I _____ you begin to speak, he gives you his full attention.
2. This tree is always r _____ by its extremely beautiful silvery bark.
3. It doesn't m _____ what you wear, as long as you look neat and tidy.
4. What c _____ in learning is determination and confidence.
5. In everyday communication, information c _____ by gestures and tone of voice is often misunderstood.
6. The BBC received a stream of _____ (抱怨) about the programme.
7. What experience do you have that is _____ to (与……相关) this position?
8. Elsie _____ (习得) a good knowledge of Chinese.
9. Researchers are firmly _____ (相信) of a genetic cause for the disease.
10. Each person's fingerprints are _____ (独一无二的).

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空(有两个多余短语)

be relevant to let... down be fully convinced
get down to lie in a number of turn... into
be opposed to complain about be held up

1. Employees _____ bitterly _____ working conditions.

2. _____ new products have been successfully produced.
3. I really need to _____ my studies.
4. The Rocket team _____ fans _____ by losing the game.
5. The building work has _____ by bad weather.
6. What experience do you have that _____ this position?
7. Father _____ doing shopping on Sunday because the streets and supermarkets are full of people.
8. Her failure _____ her innocence and impatience.

三、单句改错

1. It seems that Linda has no hobbies more than reading fiction novels.

2. He made a long speech, so I couldn't make out what he intended to tell us.

3. — Have you eaten all the bread by yourself?
— No, the rest were eaten by Susan.

4. We visited the museum built in honour of those that had died in the war.

5. — Why do you get so bored with your companion?
— Well, he let me down every now and then for no reason.

6. The dictionary isn't expensive but it is great significance.

7. I resist to be made fun of and I've never laughed at the other students.

8. Don't touch the wire. It's dangerous. Leave it there it is.

9. — What makes you so worried?
— Because I'm putting on weight.

10. — Did you give him the book?
— Yes, I gave it to him instant I saw him.

四、句型转换

1. She stayed at work late in order to complete the report in time.
= She stayed at work late _____.
2. I wrote down her name in order not to forget it.
= I wrote down her name _____.
3. I gave up my job in order to take care of my mum.
= I gave up my job _____.
4. While horse riding is an expensive pastime, more and more people are taking it up.
= Horse riding is an expensive pastime, _____.
5. The temperature is below freezing, but it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.
= _____ the temperature is below freezing, it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.

五、根据汉语提示补全句子

1. 这对双胞胎兄弟看起来如此相像以至于很难分辨出来。
The twin brothers look so much alike that it is difficult to _____.
2. 作为老师,他非常清楚如何向学生表达他的想法。
As a teacher, he knows exactly how to _____ to the students.
3. 警察试图阻止这些人之间的冲突。
They police tried to _____ between these people.
4. 这是我自己的观点,如果它冒犯了你,我抱歉。
This is my own idea and I'm sorry if it has _____.
5. 无论他如何努力,也不能改变她的想法。
_____ he tried, he could not change her mind.

六、翻译句子

1. 你有相关经验吗?(relevant)

2. 我真的需要开始抓紧自己的学习了。(get down to)

3. 火箭队输了这场比赛,这令球迷们很失望。(let down)

4. 我们班的很多学生已经意识到学英语的重要性了。(a huge number of)

5. 尽管他比较年轻,但是在交际方面却比你强。(be superior to)

七、补全对话（有两个多余选项）

- A. I just hope you'll invite me to stay when you get settled.

B. But where are you going to live?

C. Why will you leave us?

D. What made you decide to do that?

E. Sounds great.

F. Are you taking your dog with you?

G. You're probably right.

— Hi, Jenny. Is it true you're moving to London?

— Yes, it is.

— 1

— Work, mainly. I'm sure I'll be able to find a job there.

— You're probably right. 2

— I hope I'll find a flat to share with somebody. That way it will be cheaper.

— Yes, that's a good idea. 3

— No, I don't think so. My parents have offered to take care of it. And I don't think it would be happy in the city.

— 4 But aren't you afraid of moving to such a big place, especially after living in a small village?

— Not really. I think I'll enjoy myself. There's so much to do there. I expect I won't miss the countryside much and I can always come back and visit.

— Well, 5

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

八、语法填空

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Future of English

Ever since the end of the 19th century, English 1 (spread) around the world. More people now speak English 2 a native language. 3 is estimated that 1.3 billion people will use English as either a first 4 second language by 2050. 5 (tradition), British English has been taught across the world, but in the future, experts believe that the shape and grammar of English will be determined in the rest of the world.

Researchers are now investigating a new pattern of using English 6 is a new form of the language with 7 (change) in grammar, pronunciation and meaning. Often meanings and words from other languages that find their way into English 8 (produce) a new dialect. All these processes are a form of 9 (nature) evolution. Experts are convinced that this will happen 10 more and more people learn English and call it their own.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

Education is vital to a nation which holds the reins of economy over the world, so it is very important to an individual who strives for better livelihood in a highly competitive society like the Americans'.

New technology and automation create opportunities as well as challenges to the American people. Machines now take the sweat out of labor, and computers perform tedious mental chores. They have eliminated many of the menial, dirty or dull jobs, but also entail challenges

that can be met only by a better prepared work force. More education and more skill will be the chief requisite for a job.

In the United States, primary schools and high schools offer a broad education to provide a sound foundation in English, mathematics, arts and physical and social sciences. Subordinate to the broad education, both college preparatory and vocational courses are taught under one roof in the comprehensive high schools. Academic, business and technical courses are taught in the 2-year community and junior colleges. Many of their graduates decide they need more schooling and go on to regular colleges and universities. Skill centres in many large cities provide trainings and retrainings for youngsters who leave high school and want to qualify for skilled occupations in industries or sub-professional and technical jobs in service fields.

Vocational high schools provide “marketable skills” to young men and women who will never go to colleges. Also there are technical institutes under federal sponsorship and a vast range of in-school and on-the-job training programs financed by labor departments and industries.

- What does better education mean to the American people?
 - Education makes them learn how to use modern machines.
 - Education makes students be able to communicate with foreigners.
 - Education includes English, mathematics, arts, physical and social sciences.
 - Education makes a person get well-paid job.
- What have advanced technology and automation done to Americans?
 - Created chances and challenges to the Americans.
 - Forced them to get high position in their work.
 - Made them manage to earn much more money.
 - Given them chances to communicate with foreigners.
- What courses are available in a comprehensive high schools?
 - Academic courses.
 - Mathematics.
 - Technical courses.
 - Vocational courses.
- What trainings are available to young people who do not go to colleges after they graduate?
 - Trainings in junior colleges.
 - Trainings in skill centres.
 - Trainings in work.
 - Trainings in community colleges.
- Which of the following is the major requirement for a job?
 - More education.
 - More skill.
 - More chances.
 - Both A and B.

二、七选五

Everyone needs a break, and vacations are not meant for serious study. 1 The Spring Festival is coming up so this is the perfect time to discuss some great English language literature to take on a long train journey.

Before getting into the recommendations, you need to determine your English reading comprehension level. If you're at the beginner's level, there are two options: reading a children's book or reading a book that you've read in Chinese translation. 2 If you're at the intermediate level, popular books like pop fiction, mysteries and thrillers are good options. For advanced readers, classic works of literature or modern prize winners (Nobel, Pulitzer) are good options.

3 When I pick up a book I like, even though the first few chapters are really hard to get through, I would try to get accustomed to the language the author uses. Generally, after the first few chapters, things get a lot easier, especially if I get involved in the story.

Another great way to keep yourself motivated is to find a friend who's interested in reading the same book. You can make goals that you both want to achieve. 4

Some quick recommendations: Harry Potter, start with the first book and go on from there; the Narnia series; anything by U.S. writer Michael Crichton; and if you like horror, U.S. writer Stephen King is always unusual and fun. 5 Happy reading!

- A. If you pick a book which is so challenging, it will be too stressful.
 B. The most important thing is to pick a book that you're really interested in.
 C. You may also enjoy your reading when hanging out with your family.
 D. You should just find a topic or author you're interested in, and the rest will go from there.
 E. You can also discuss plot lines or vocabulary issues with each other by SMS or email.
 F. Instead, they're a great way to take a break and enjoy a good book.
 G. This will help you get over any unfamiliar words or phrases, since you're already familiar with the story.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

三、完形填空

Once upon a time the colors of the world started to quarrel. Green said, "Clearly I am the most important. I am the sign of life and hope. I was chosen for grass, trees and leaves. Without me, all animals would 1."

Blue interrupted, "You only think about the 2, but consider the sky and the sea. 3 the water that is the basis of life and drawn up by the clouds from the deep sea. Without my peace, you would all be 4."

Yellow chuckled (笑道), "You are all so serious. I bring laughter, fun, and 5 into the world."

Orange started next to blow her trumpet, "I am the color of health and strength. I may be 6, but I am precious for I serve the needs of human life. When I fill the sky 7, my beauty is so striking that no one gives another 8 to any of you."

Red could stand it 9 and he shouted out, "I

am the ruler of all of you. I am the color of danger and of bravery. I am willing to 10 truth. I am also the color of passion and of love."

Then came Purple and Indigo (深蓝)...

The colors went on boasting, each convinced of his or her own 11. Their quarreling became louder and louder. Suddenly there was a startling flash of bright lightening thunder. Rain started to pour down 12. The colors crouched (蜷缩) down 13, drawing close to one another for comfort.

In the midst of the clamor (叫嚷), rain began to speak, "You foolish colors, fighting 14 yourselves, each trying to dominate 15. Don't you know that you were each made for a special purpose, 16? Join hands with 17 and come to me."

Doing as they were told, the colors 18 and joined hands. They formed a colorful rainbow. From then on, whenever a good rain 19 the world, a rainbow appears in the sky. They remember to 20 one another.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. stay | B. leave |
| C. go out | D. die |
| 2. A. earth | B. moon |
| C. star | D. sun |
| 3. A. That is | B. I am |
| C. It is | D. This is |
| 4. A. anything | B. nothing |
| C. something | D. everything |
| 5. A. warmth | B. sadness |
| C. depression | D. anxiety |
| 6. A. usual | B. normal |
| C. common | D. scarce |
| 7. A. at midnight | B. at noon or at night |
| C. at sunrise or sunset | D. during the day |
| 8. A. gift | B. honor |
| C. thought | D. respect |
| 9. A. for more | B. any more |
| C. very much | D. no longer |
| 10. A. turn to | B. fight for |

- C. struggle with
11. A. superiority
C. inferiority
12. A. gently
C. violently
13. A. with care
C. by chance
14. A. amongst
C. for
15. A. others
C. the other
16. A. equal and simple
C. more or less
17. A. each other
C. one another
18. A. combined
C. united
19. A. cleans
C. brightens
20. A. appreciate
C. ignore
- D. bend over
B. disadvantages
D. weakness
B. quietly
D. peacefully
B. in fear
D. on purpose
B. by
D. against
B. themselves
D. the rest
B. ordinary and similar
D. unique and different
B. me
D. them
B. separated
D. divided
B. washes
D. dampens
B. quarrel with
D. praise

四、语法填空

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

A friend's grandfather came to America from Eastern Europe. After 1 (settle) down at Ellis Island, he went into a cafeteria in Manhattan to get something 2 (eat). He sat down at an empty table and waited for someone to take his order. Of course nobody did. 3 (final), a woman with a tray full of food sat down opposite him and informed him 4 a cafeteria worked.

"Start out at that end," she said. "Just go along the line and pick out what you want. At 5 other end they'll tell you how much you have to pay."

"I soon 6 (learn) how everything works in America," the grandfather told the friend. "Life's a cafeteria here. You can get anything you want as long as you are 7 (will) to pay the price. You can even

get success, 8 you'll never get it if you wait for someone to bring it to you. You have to get up and get it yourself."

You can't change the inevitable. The only thing you can do 9 to control your attitude. Once you reach that point in life, happiness and 10 (satisfy) can't be too far away.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

五、短文改错

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Dear Diary,

Here I am in the middle of a city, 350 miles far away from our farmhouse. Do you want to know why we move last week? Dad lost his job, and as Mom explained, "He was lucky to find other one." His new job meant I had to say goodbye to my classmate, my school or just everything else I love in the world. To make matters bad, now I have to share a room with my younger sister, Maggie. Tomorrow is first day of school. I am awfully tiring, but I know I will never fall sleep.

Good night and remember, you, dear diary, is my only souvenir from my past life and my only friend.

Yours,

Rosemary