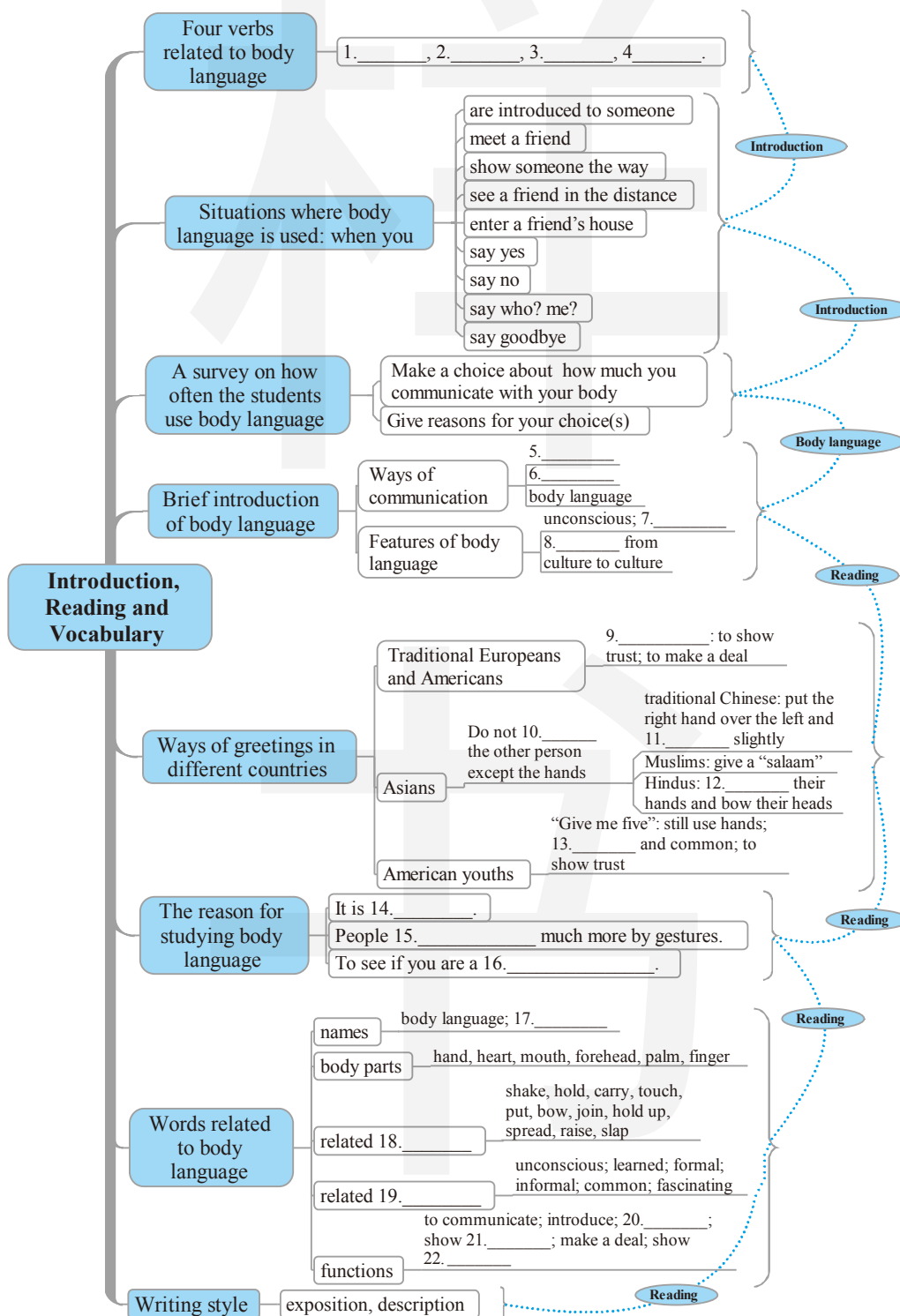


Module 3

Body language and non-verbal communication

Section 1 Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. When in Rome, Do as the Romans Do.

入乡随俗。

(教材 P22)

► 句式解读

when in Rome 是一个省略的时间状语从句,完整的句子应是: when you are in Rome.

梳理延伸

有些时间、条件、让步等状语从句,如果从句谓语含有 be 动词,主语又和主句主语一致或主语是 it,常可以省略从句的主语和谓语一部分(特别是 be 动词)。

比如 when, while, once, before, till/until, whenever, if, unless, though 等引导的从句。

Come and give me a hand if (it is) possible.

Though (he was) tired, he went on practising it.

即时演练 1 翻译句子

(1) 过马路时再小心都不为过。

(2) 如果没有必要,你最好不要查字典。

2. Indeed, body positions are part of what we call "body language".

事实上,身体的姿态是我们所说的“肢体语言”的一部分。

(教材 P22)

句式解读

what 引导了一个宾语从句,作介词 of 的宾语。what 在名词性从句中一般理解为“……的东西或事物”。

[Indeed], body positions are part of
宾语从句

what we call "body language".

(1) Nobody knows what will happen next.

没有人知道接下来会发生什么。

(2) We are what we eat.

吃什么决定了我们是什么样的健康状况。

即时演练 2 翻译句子

(1) 他说什么并不重要。

(2) 照你认为对的去做。

3. Like other animals, we are on guard until we know it is safe to relax.

跟动物一样,我们会保持警觉,直至知道安全的时候才放松。

(教材 P22)

► 句式解读

until 引导了一个时间状语从句,在该句中, it is safe

to relax 是宾语从句,作 know 的宾语。在该宾语从句中, it 是形式主语,动词不定式 to relax 是真正的主语。

表语

[Like other animals], we are on guard

状语从句

[until we know it is safe to relax].

► 重点短语

on guard (保持)警惕;值班

(1) All of us should be on our guard against thieves.

我们都要提防小偷。

(2) Who was on guard when the fire broke out?

火灾发生时是谁在值班?

梳理延伸

on duty 当值 on holiday(vacation) 在度假

on show 在展出 on business 出差

on fire 着火 on sale 出售

Are you here on duty or for pleasure?

你在这里办公事还是游玩?

The house was on fire.

这房屋失火了。

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

(1) 他上午九点上班,下午五时下班。

He goes _____ at 9 am and comes _____ at 5 pm.

(2) 谨防扒手。

Be _____ against pickpockets.

(3) 他在我不提防时袭击我。

He struck me while I was _____.

(4) 我们的经理本周休假。

Our manager is away _____ this week.

(5) 这房屋失火了。

The house was _____.

4. So the gesture is saying, "I trust you. Look, I'm not carrying a threatening weapon."

因此,这种手势的意思是:“我信任你。瞧,我没带威胁性的武器。”

(教材 P22)

► 核心单词

threatening adj. 恐吓的,威胁的

(1) Tom's father threatened to beat him if he stole again.

汤姆的父亲威胁他如果再偷东西就打他。

(2) There is a real threat of war, so we should be on guard.

确有可能发生战争,因此我们应保持警惕。

梳理延伸

threat n.(C,U) 威胁,恐吓;凶兆

threaten v. 威胁,恐吓;危及

温馨提示

-en, en- 是动词词缀, 可以接在某些形容词或名词后或前构成动词, 意思为“使……变成”。

broaden (使加宽)	darken (变黑)
deepen (加深)	shorten (缩短)
sharpen (削尖)	strengthen (加强)
enlarge (使扩大)	enrich (变丰富)
encourage (鼓励)	enjoy (享受……的乐趣)

即时演练 4 单句语法填空

- (1) David threatened _____ (report) his neighbour to the police if the damages were not paid.
- (2) Antelopes are under the _____ (threaten) of extinction.

5. We shake hands when we **make a deal**.

当我们达成一项协议时, 我们就握手。(教材 P22)

重点短语

make/do a deal (with) 和……达成协议

I will do a deal with you.

我将和你达成协议。

梳理延伸

It's a deal. 好的, 成交。

a great/good deal of 大量, 许多

deal in 经营, 买卖 (某一产品)

deal with 处理, 应对

温馨提示

do with 和 deal with 表示“处理, 应对”时用法不同, do with 与 what 连用, deal with 与 how 连用。

What do you do with the difficulties you face?

=How do you deal with the difficulties you face?

你怎么处理你面对的困难?

即时演练 5 翻译句子

- (1) 我们将如何处理这问题?

- (2) 我过去常常见到他。

- (3) —\$10,000 for your car.
—_____ (一言为定)。
- (4) 他是一家经营各种商品的商店的店主。

- (5) 买这房子花了很大一笔钱。

6. Greetings in Asian countries do not **involve touching the other person, but they always involve the hands.**

亚洲国家人们打招呼不可以碰触他人, 但他们总是会用到手。
(教材 P22)

核心单词

involve vt. 包括, 需要; 使陷入 (麻烦), 使卷入 (复杂或困难的情况); 牵涉, 涉及

Michelle found a job as a high school teacher which involved spending quite a lot of time with students.

米歇尔找到了一份高中老师的工作, 这份工作需要花大量时间和学生们在一起。

梳理延伸

involved (与某活动) 有关联的; 复杂的
involve...in

be/get involved in 被卷入……中; 包含在……中; 专心于

involve doing... 包括做……, 需要做……

They are deeply involved in debt.

他们深陷债务中。

Don't involve yourself in unnecessary expense.

不要使自己陷入一些不必要的开销中。

温馨提示

an involved sentence (involved 作前置定语, 意思是“复杂的”)

the people involved (involved 作后置定语, 意思是“牵涉其中的”)

即时演练 6 根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

- (1) 听说的我会忘记, 教给的我会记住, 与我相关的我才能真正学会。
Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember.
_____ me and I learn.
- (2) 家长应当参与孩子在学校的教育。
Parents should _____ their children's education at school.
- (3) 这次车祸涉及多少车辆?
How many cars _____ the crash?
- (4) 他正在专心地画画。
He was involved in _____.
- (5) 他的工作需要偶尔出差。
His job involves _____.

7. One person then **holds up his hand, palm outwards and five fingers spread.**

说完后这个人举起手, 掌心向外, 五指展开。

(教材 P22)

句式解读

本句是一个简单句, “palm outwards and five fingers spread” 是独立主格, 在句中作状语。

palm outwards (名词 + 副词)

five fingers spread (名词 + 过去分词)

独立主格结构的构成:

名词 (或代词) + 现在分词 / 过去分词;

名词 (或代词) + 不定式;

名词 (或代词) + 形容词;

名词 (或代词) + 副词;

名词(或代词)+介词短语等。

- (1) The meeting **being over**, all of us went home.
开完会后我们都回家了。
- (2) Her work **done**, she sat down for a cup of tea.
她干完了活,坐下来喝茶。
- (3) An important lecture **to be given** tomorrow(=As an important lecture will be given tomorrow), the professor has to stay up late into the night.
因为明天要发表一个重要的演讲,教授不得不熬夜到很晚。
- (4) An air accident happened to the plane, nobody **alive**.
那架飞机遭遇了空难,无人生还。
- (5) Mary was sitting **near the fire**, her back towards the door.
玛丽靠近火炉坐着,背对着门。

即时演练 7 用所给动词的适当形式填空

- (1) The party will be held in the garden, weather _____ (permit).
- (2) Bats are surprisingly long-lived creatures, some _____ (have) a life span of around 20 years.

核心单词

spread *vt. & vi.* 张开, 伸展

- (1) "I may delay my plan," he spread out his hands.
他张开双手说: "我可能要推迟我的计划了。"
- (2) Let's spread the table cloth and be ready for the dinner.
咱们铺上桌布准备吃饭吧。
- (3) The market women had spread their goods on the pavement.

女商贩们在人行道上把货物摆开了。

梳理延伸

spread 还有“(消息、疾病等)传播,蔓延;涂抹;伸展,延伸,扩展;(使)伸长;(使)散开;使(铺开)分配,分摊”等含义。

即时演练 8 请写出下列句子中 spread 的含义

- (1) A green valley spread out before us. ()
- (2) The work will be spread among all of us. ()
- (3) The word spread that he had left office. ()
- (4) The wind was strong and the fire spread quickly. ()
- (5) You can spread the toast thinly with butter before eating it. ()

重点短语

hold up

梳理延伸

hold up 使耽搁;持枪抢劫;支撑
hold back 阻止;抑制(感情);隐瞒(消息)
hold down 阻止(某人),制止;限制
hold on 继续(坚持)下去;等一下(别挂断电话)
hold on to 抓紧;保留或保有某物
hold out 伸出;提供(机会);坚持;维持

即时演练 9 用适当的介词或副词填空

- (1) The building work has been held _____ by bad weather.
由于天气不好,建筑工程被耽搁下来了。
- (2) The roof is held _____ by pillars.
屋顶是由柱子支撑着的。
- (3) The water won't hold _____ much longer.
水维持不了多久。
- (4) You must be holding _____ something from me.
你一定对我隐瞒着什么。
- (5) Hold _____, please. I'll check the date for you.
请别挂电话,我为您核实一下日期。

8. People give away much more by their gestures than by their words.

比起通过他们的语言,人们通过身势语泄露了更多。

(教材 P22)

重点短语

give away 分配,分送;赠送;(有意或无意地)泄露

- (1) The headmaster gave away the prizes at the sports meet.(分发)
- (2) He gave away all his money.(赠送)
- (3) Don't give away my secret.(泄露)

梳理延伸

give back 归还;恢复
give in 屈服;让步
give off 放出(气体、热、光等)
give out 分发;用完,耗尽;发出
give way to 给……让路;被……代替
give up 放弃

即时演练 10 根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词

- (1) 他的口音说明他是广东人。
His accent _____ as a native of Guangdong.
- (2) 他学习更刻苦了,不向任何困难屈服。
He studied even harder and refused to _____ any difficulties.
- (3) 到了月底我的钱快花光了。
Towards the end of the month my money began to _____.
- (4) 如果一个人睡眠不足的话,他当天的行为就会暴露他的情况。
If a person has not had enough sleep, his actions will _____ during the day.
- (5) 他尽可能不透漏信息。
He _____ as little information as possible.

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. C_____ between the old and the young is not so difficult as you think.
2. They were u_____ of being watched.
3. Don't i_____ me in your quarrel.
4. The tastes of men v_____ a lot.
5. I s_____, greatly shocked, as the drinks soaked his white shirt.
6. And these days, a good _____ (交易) is something few of us can afford to pass up.
7. Don't _____ (恐慌). There is no danger!
8. We came at the _____ (请求) of Mr Black.
9. I thought it was another chance to repay someone for the _____ (恩惠) I'd been given decades earlier.
10. The _____ (非正式的) dress is OK at this party.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

up and down give away on guard
by accident hold up make a deal get involved in
deal with communicate with

1. We met yesterday _____ at the airport.
2. The raft floated _____ on the river.
3. They _____ by fog.
4. Young people sometimes complain of not being able to _____ their parents.
5. The soldier is _____.
6. It was reported that the mayor _____ some criminal activities.
7. What is the best way of _____ young criminals?

三、根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

1. 我们能够用电话同世界上的大部分地区联系。
We can _____ people in most parts of the world by telephone.
2. 他把大量的钱花在他的实验上。
He spent _____ money on his experiment.
3. 她整晚都在专心致志地读书。
She _____ reading all night.
4. 他无视邻居们要他别那样吵闹的要求。
He ignored the neighbour's _____ make less noise.

5. 他把大部分钱都捐赠给了慈善事业。

He _____ most of his money to charity.

四、用课文中所学的词汇完成短文

We communicate with more than just spoken and written words. We see examples of 1. _____ body language very often, yet there is also "learned" body language, which 2. _____ from culture to culture. Every culture has developed a 3. _____ way to greet strangers to show them we are not 4. _____. Greetings in Asian countries do not 5. _____ touching the other person. 6. _____ in China, when we greet someone, we put the right hand over the left and 7. _____ slightly. American youths often greet each other with the 8. _____, "Give me five!" Body language is 9. _____ for anyone to study. People give away much more by their 10. _____ than by their words.

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

★ 提升微测

一、阅读理解

Gestures are the "silent language" for every culture. We point a finger or move another part of the body to show what we want to say. It is important to know the body language of every country or we may be misunderstood.

In the United States, people greet each other with a handshake in a formal introduction. The handshake must be firm. If the handshake is weak, it is a sign of weakness or unfriendliness. Friends may place a hand on the other's arm or shoulder. Some people, usually women, greet a friend with a hug.

Space is important to Americans. When two people talk to each other, they usually stand about 2.5 feet away and at an angle (一定角度), so they are not facing each other directly. Americans get uncomfortable when a person stands too close. They will move back to have their space. If Americans touch another person by accident, they say "Pardon me" or "Excuse me".

Americans like to look at the other person in the eyes when they are talking. If you don't do so, it means you are bored, hiding something, or are not interested. But when you stare at someone, it's not polite.

For Americans, thumbs-up means "yes", "very good"

or “well done”. Thumbs-down means the opposite. To call a waiter, raise one hand to head level or above. To show you want the check, make a movement with your hand as if you are signing a piece of paper. It is all right to point at things but not at people with the index finger (食指). Americans shake their index finger at children when they scold (责备) them and pat them on the head when they admire them.

Learning a culture's body language is sometimes confusing (令人困惑的). If you don't know what to do, the safest thing to do is to smile.

- When you shake hands with an American, you should _____.
A. shake his or her hand gently
B. shake his or her hand firmly
C. give him or her a hug afterward
D. put your hands on his or her shoulder
- In the US, if you stand too close to people, they usually _____.
A. keep still
B. feel friendly
C. hit you angrily
D. get uncomfortable
- When an American gives you the thumbs-up, he, in fact _____.
A. expresses his satisfaction to you
B. means that you are number one
C. needs to call a waiter
D. wants to please you
- What is the main idea of the text?
A. Every country has its own gestures.
B. People greet each other by shaking hands in America.
C. Learning a culture's body language is very important and necessary.
D. It is all right to point at things but not at people with the hand and index finger.

二、七选五

Which is the most difficult language?

We are often asked what is the most difficult language to learn. It's a difficult question to answer because there are a lot of things to consider. 1 Therefore, the question of how hard a language is to learn only occurs in second language learning.

2 For example, a native speaker of Spanish will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese. That's because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different. 3 Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn. However, for Japanese speakers, the writing will be less of a challenge than it will be for people from languages using the Roman alphabet.

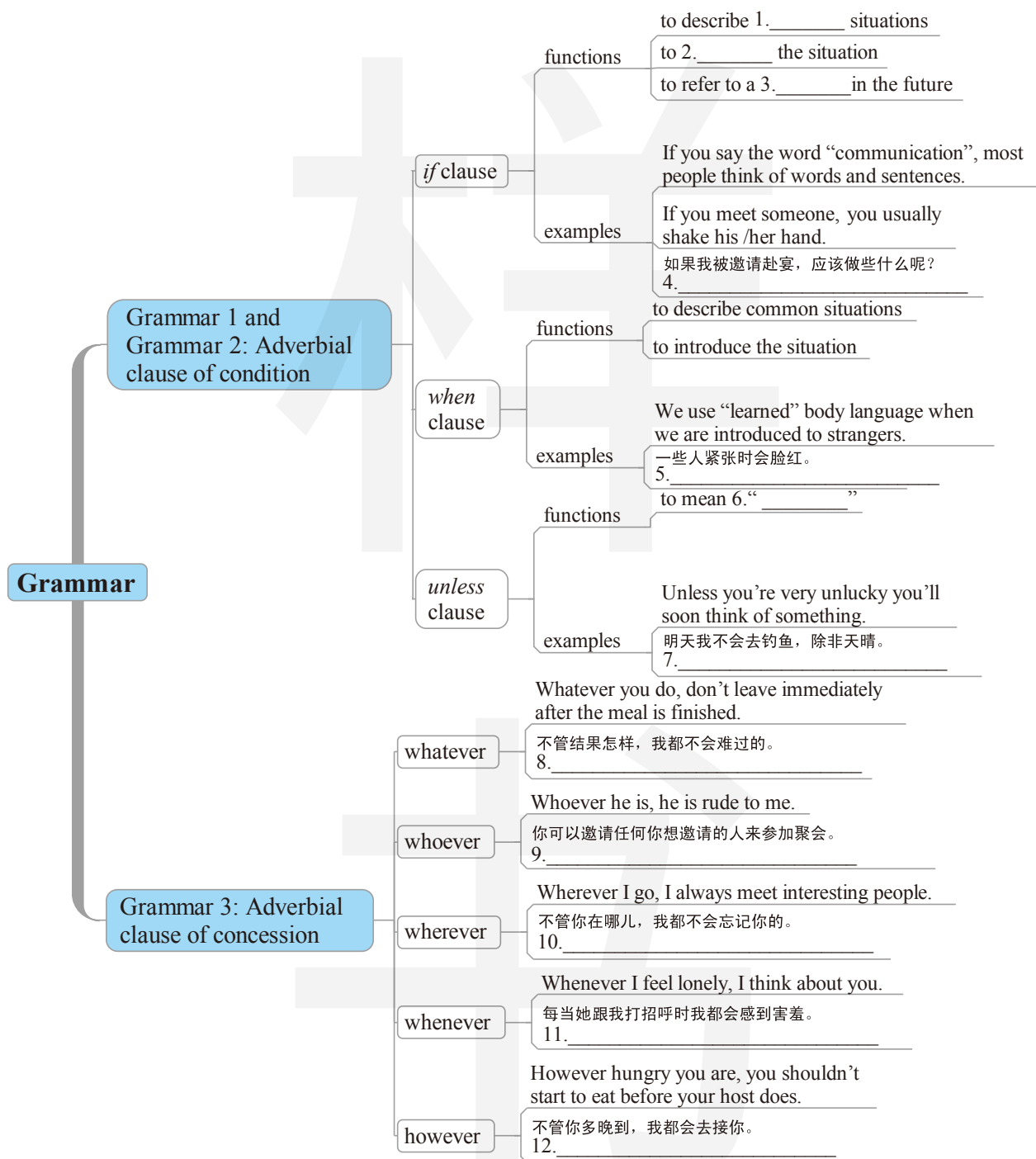
Natural ability for language learning is another factor. Some people can learn languages naturally and easily without much effort, while others find it very difficult. One's desire for learning also matters. 4 Moreover, teachers and the learning environment play an important role as well.

5 It depends on so many factors. No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language will be easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge. However, that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it's impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

- A. First language is an important factor.
B. It's easy to learn one's mother tongue.
C. There is no single answer to this question.
D. People usually find it easier to learn a language in a fun way.
E. That's why people who need to use a language often learn it faster.
F. As a first language, or mother tongue, the differences are unimportant.
G. The more different a language is from our mother tongue, the harder it will be to learn.

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



语法精讲精练

条件状语从句和让步状语从句

1. 条件状语从句

If you say the word “communication”, most people think of words and sentences.

如果你说“communication”(交流)这一词时,大部分人想到的是词语和句子。

We use “learned” body language when we are introduced to strangers.

当我们被介绍给陌生人时,我们用习得的肢体语言。

条件状语从句分为真实条件句和虚拟条件句两种。

假设的情况有可能发生的条件句叫做真实条件句;

若假设的情况根本不可能发生或发生的可能性不大的条件句叫做虚拟条件句。

条件状语从句常用 if(如果), unless(除非)引导。

此外,条件状语从句也用 suppose(倘若), so/as long as(只要), on condition that(如果;条件是), in case(如果;万一), once(一旦), when(倘若)等引导。

(1) If you fail in the exam, you will let your parents down.

如果你考试不及格,你会让你父母失望的。

(2) I'll go there tomorrow unless it rains.

除非下雨,否则我明天就去那里。

(3) Suppose (that) we had not helped him, what would have happened?

假定我们当时没有帮助他,将会发生什么事情呢?

(4) You may borrow my book as long as you keep it clean.

只要你保持书的清洁,你就可以把我的书借去。

(5) You can go swimming on condition that you don't go too far from the river bank.

你只有在不远离河岸的条件下才可以去游泳。

(6) In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.

如果我忘记了,请提醒我的诺言。

(7) Once you understand this rule, you will have no further difficulty.

一旦你了解了这个规则,就不会再有困难了。

(8) Why do you want more money when you have got enough already?

既然你已经有足够的钱了,为什么还要更多呢?

注意:条件状语从句一般考查三点:

(1) 在条件状语从句中常用一般现在时表示将要发生的动作。

I will come to see you if I have time.

(2) if, unless, in case 是考查重点。

(3) when 还可表条件,这一点不可忽视。意思是:既然,考虑到。如:

How can they learn anything when they spend all their spare time watching television?

他们把所有空闲的时间都用来看电视了,还能学到什么东西呢?

2. 让步状语从句

Whatever you do, don't leave immediately after the meal is finished.

无论你做什么,请不要在进餐刚结束就立即离开。

However hungry you are, you shouldn't start to eat before your host does.

无论你多么饿,都不应该在主人开始吃之前吃。

表示“虽然、尽管、即使”等概念的状态从句叫让步状语从句。

让步状语从句常用 though(虽然), although(虽然), as(尽管), even if/though(即使), no matter + 疑问词, 疑问词 + -ever(不管、无论……), whether... or(不论……还是……)等引导。

(1) Although/Though we communicate with words, body and non-verbal languages are also popular in daily communications.

虽然我们用语言进行交流,但是体态语和非语言交际在日常交际中也非常受人欢迎。

(2) Child as/though he was, he knew what was the right thing to do.

虽然他是一个孩子,但他知道该做什么。

(3) I won't come to the concert even though I have nothing else to do.

尽管我没有其他的事情可做,我也不会去参加音乐会。

(4) Whatever happened, he would not mind.

无论发生了什么,他都不会介意的。

(5) However expensive it may be, I'll take it.

无论它可能有多贵,我都要买下它。

(6) Whether you can see the moon or not, it is always round.

不论你能否看得见月亮,月亮总是圆的。

注意:

(1) as 引导让步状语从句时,要用倒装结构,即表语或状语(形容词、副词、分词、实义动词原形)提前,如果表语部分是单数可数名词,该名词位于句首时其前不用冠词。

though 引导让步状语从句时,可以用倒装结构也可以不用倒装结构。

Object as you may, I'll go.

纵使你可能反对,我也要去。

Hard as he works, he makes little progress.

尽管他学习很努力,但几乎没取得什么进步。

Threatening as their words are, we still do what we should.

尽管他们说的话很吓人,但我们依然做我们应该做的事情。

Farmer as/though he is, he writes poems quite well.
虽然他是农民，但是他的诗歌写得很好。

- (2) 疑问词 +ever 的含义为“无论……都……；不管……都……”，在口语中常可改为 no matter + 疑问词，但 no matter + 疑问词结构只能引导让步状语从句，而疑问词 +ever 还可以引导名词性从句。

Whoever/No matter who you are, you must keep the law.

不管你是谁，你都要遵纪守法。（whoever 引导让步状语从句）

Whoever comes will be welcome.

不管谁来都会受到欢迎。（whoever 引导主语从句）

- (3) however 引导让步状语从句时，后面要加上所修饰的形容词或副词。

No matter how/However often I ring, no one will answer.

不管我怎么频繁地按铃都没人应答。

即时演练 1 根据语境填入适当的连词

- _____ we have enough evidence, we can't win the case.
- She says that she'll have to close the shop _____ business improves.
- It is hard for the Greek government to get over the present difficulties _____ it gets more financial support from the European Union.
- You can borrow my car _____ you promise not to drive too fast.

- The little boy won't go to sleep _____ his mother tells him a story.

- I'm afraid that the passengers will have to wait at the airport for another day _____ the fog doesn't clear up.

即时演练 2 根据汉语补全句子

- 我真的不喜欢那位作者，尽管我不得不承认他的书是非常令人兴奋的。

I don't really like the author, _____.

- 尽管历史不可以改变，但我们可以学到一些经验去面对未来。

Lessons can be learned to face the future, _____.

- 一旦你开始更健康的饮食方式，体重的控制就会变得容易得多。

_____, weight control will become much easier.

- 除非你全身心投入你的工作，否则你永远不会取得成功。

You will never gain success _____.

- 我将外出一段时间。万一有重要的事情发生，请立即打电话给我。

I'll be out for some time. _____, call me up immediately.

- 这本书里所有的照片都来自 20 世纪 50 年代，除非特别标注。

All the photographs in this book, _____ otherwise, date from the 1950's.

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

- _____ (when) I have to give a speech, I get extremely nervous before I start.
- No matter what _____ (difficult) lies in our way, it can't prevent us from realising our dream.
- _____ (try) as he might, he can't work out this problem.
- If _____ (accept) for this post, you will be informed within a week.
- Though _____ (tire), he stayed up late.

二、单句改错

- Since developed countries have given some financial help to poor countries, they need to give much more.

- The little boy was allowed to go swimming in condition that he kept near the other boys.

- She says that she'll have to close the shop if business improves.

- What will you do if it will rain tomorrow?

- He tried his best to solve the problem, whatever difficult it was.

- Even so you disagree with her, she's worth listening to.

三、根据所给汉语完成句子

- He is sure to come, _____ (除非他有急事).

- _____ (尽管她是个孩子), she had to support her family by selling newspaper.

3. —You will go to attend Jack's birthday party?
—Yes, _____.
4. I'll go _____ tomorrow(即使明天下雨).
5. _____(不管多忙), he studied English every day.

四、翻译句子

1. 只要你按时归还我的自行车, 你就能用它。

2. 即使你如此说, 我也不会相信它。

3. 除非被邀请, 否则我不会去参加聚会的。

4. 不管多晚, 他妈妈都会等他一起吃晚餐。

5. 坐公交车去吧, 不要骑自行车, 万一下雨呢。

★ 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。

A rich man wanted to do something for the people of his town. 1 he wanted to find out who was good enough to get his help first. So he placed 2 very large stone in the centre of the main road into town. Then he 3 (hide) behind a tree and waited. Soon an old man came along.

"Who put this stone here?" said the old man, but he did not try to remove the stone. Instead, with some 4 (difficult) he passed around the stone and continued on his way. More and more people came and did the same thing. They were 5 (anger) about the stone but nobody tried to remove it. Late in the afternoon a young man came along. He saw

the stone, 6 (say) to himself, "The night 7 (be) very dark. Some neighbours will come along later in the dark and will fall against it."

Then he began to move the stone. He pushed and pulled with all his 8 (strong) to move it to one side. To his surprise, 9 the stone, he found a bag of money and this message, "This money is for your 10 (kind)".

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(Λ), 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: 在错的词下面画一横线, 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;

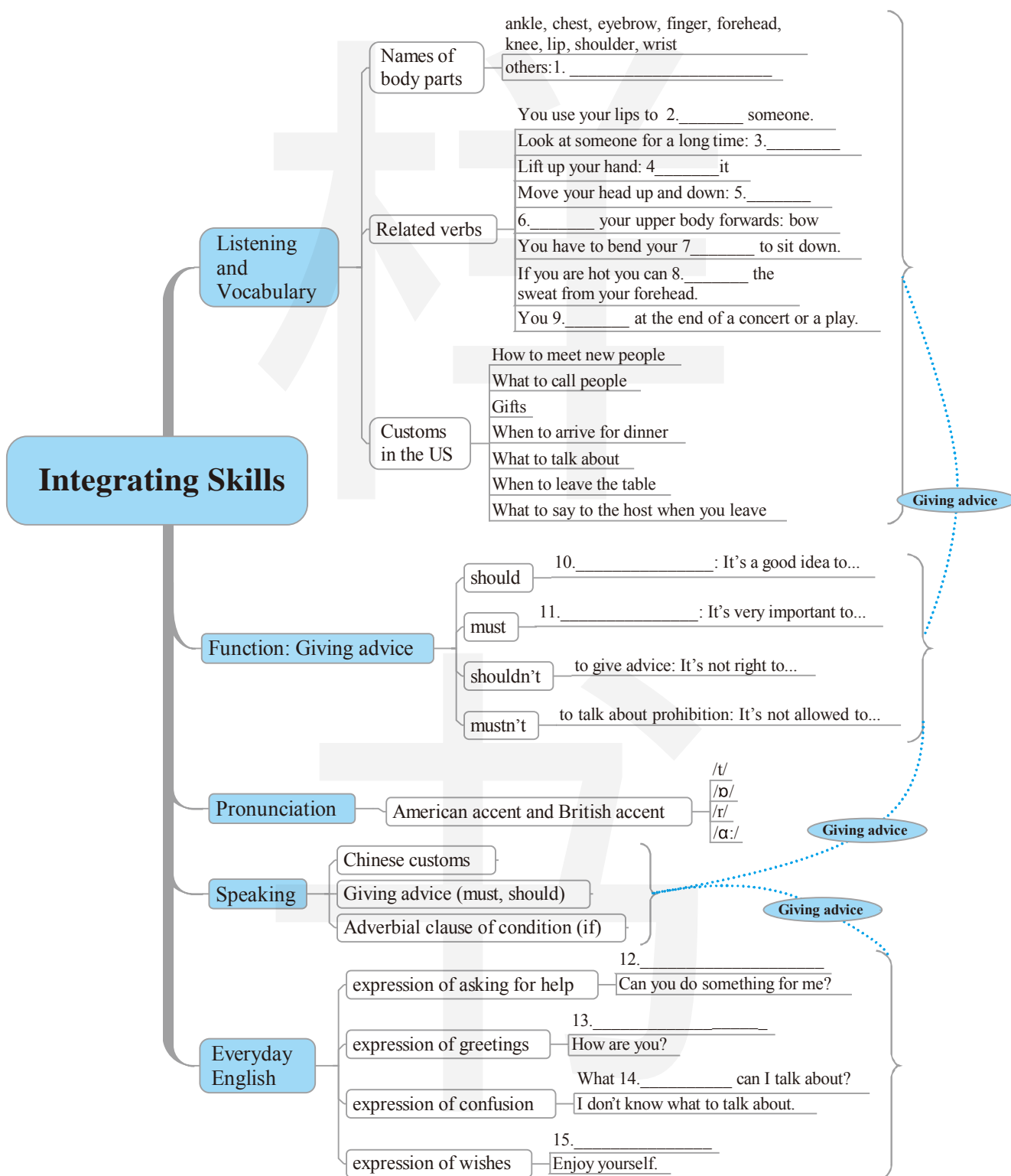
2. 只允许修改10处, 多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Dear editor,

I am a high school student. A few days before, one of my very good friends told me that he was going to stop the school. He said that he want to start his own business. I tried my best to get him change his mind, but failed. I know it is difficult of him to change his mind. He is not doing so good in his studies, yet I want to insist that I give it a try. The process is more important than the result. Now there are only 90 days leaving before the test. I am not sure that his decision is right or wrong. I needed your advice.

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. In Thailand you mustn't touch someone on the head, even by accident.

在泰国,一定不要碰别人的头,即使是偶然地。

(教材 P25)

重点短语

by accident 偶然地,意外地

(1) I ran into an old friend in the street by accident.

我在街上偶然碰到了一位老朋友。

(2) You might cut yourself by accident.

你或许会意外伤到自己。

梳理延伸

by chance = accidentally 偶然地

by no accident 并非偶然

by mistake 错误地

by design = on purpose = deliberately 故意地;特意地

Whether by accident or design, he arrived too late to help us.

无论是意外或故意,他到得太迟了,帮不上我们的忙。

Was the world made by design or did it come into existence by chance?

宇宙是按照计划造成的,还是偶然产生的?

I took your umbrella by mistake.

我错拿了你的雨伞。

He has left the book here on purpose for you to read.

他有意把这本书留在这儿让你读。

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) 这个发明纯属意外。

The invention was made quite _____.

(2) 哥伦布发现新大陆纯属偶然。

Columbus's discovery of the "New World" took place _____.

(3) 她有时故意做些事来气我。

She sometimes does things _____ just to annoy me.

2. In Russia you must make a toast every time you take a sip from your glass.

在俄国,你每一次从杯子里抿一小口时,都要向别人祝酒。

(教材 P25)

句式解读

本句包含一个时间状语从句, every time 每次, 在这里用作连词, 引导时间状语从句。类似的名词作从属连词的还有:

the first (second,...) time 第一(二,……)次; next time 下次; each time 每次; the moment/minute/second/instant = as soon as 一……就……

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

(1) 他每次来哈尔滨,总会来看我。

_____ he came to Harbin, he would call on me.

(2) 他第一次遇见她就爱上了她。

He fell in love with her _____ he met her.

(3) 上次我们说话时,他说还需要两天。

_____ we talked he said he needed another two days.

(4) 下次我去那儿,我将给他买些好东西。

_____ I go there, I will buy him something nice.

3. If your mind goes blank, try not to panic.

如果你脑子里一片空白,尽量不要惊慌。(教材 P26)

重点短语

go blank 变得一片空白

My mind went blank when asked by the teacher.

当被老师提问时,我的脑子一片空白。

梳理延伸

blank adj. 茫然的,空虚的,无兴趣的,无表情的

go + adj. 变得怎么样,表状态

There was a blank look on his face.

他的脸上毫无表情。

His future looks blank.

他的前途似乎很暗淡。

go blind/mad 变瞎/疯

Fish soon goes bad in hot weather.

鱼在热天不久就变坏了。

The children went wild with excitement.

孩子们兴奋得发狂。

即时演练 3 翻译句子

(1) 他愁得头发灰白。

(2) 如果这种疼痛不很快消失的话,他会发疯的。

功能交际

本模块的交际功能是为他人提供建议,有时会用情态动词 should/shouldn't 和 must/mustn't。它们在不同的情境下,语气有所差别,如例句所示:

A: Hi, Frank. I will go to Thailand to have a trip, and I want to ask you for some cultural advice.

嗨,弗兰克,我将要去泰国旅行,想跟你请教一些文化上的建议。

B: Hi, Lily. In Thailand, you should put your hands in front of your face as if you were praying and nod your head. You shouldn't lose your temper in public. Otherwise, you will attract people's surprised eyes. The most important is that you mustn't even touch a child on the head because the head is considered sacred and inviolable. Of course, if you want to go to a temple, you must follow the rules of the temple.

嗨, 莉莉, 在泰国, 你应该把你的手放在你的脸前面好像你在祈祷一样并点头。不要在大庭广众之下发脾气, 否则会引起人们诧异的目光。最重要的是一定要碰别人的头即使是小孩子, 因为头被认为是神圣不可侵犯的。当然, 如果你要去寺庙的话, 一定要遵守寺庙的规定。

A: Thank you so much. 非常感谢。

在表示建议时, must 和 should 的主要区别体现在语气上, should 表示比较委婉地建议, 而 must 在语气上则比较强烈些, 同样, 否定形式 shouldn't 比 mustn't 的语气弱些。

即时演练 4 情景对话 (有两个多余选项)

- A. I like honey.
- B. Does it really work?
- C. I'm sorry to hear that.
- D. You should go to bed to have a good rest.
- E. What's more?
- F. Why not take the doctor's advice?
- G. Oh, I think you should drink some hot water with some honey.

A: I am ill.

B: (1) What can I do for you?

A: I got a fever, and I always feel thirsty.

B: (2)

A: (3)

B: It is worth trying.

A: I'd try it later. (4)

B: (5)

A: Thank you so much.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用所给短语的适当形式填空

do sb. a favour make a toast switch on
in favour of on earth

- Are you _____ workers' control of companies?
- Please _____ the light.
- What do you _____ think of the plan?
- Let's hold up our glasses and _____ to our friendship.
- Would you _____ and turn off that light?

二、根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

- 他盯着这个单词, 努力想记起它的意思。
He _____ the word trying to remember its meaning.
- 你能否帮个忙打个电话给我妈妈?
Will you _____ and make a call to my mother?
- 这张水彩画在稍远处看起来更漂亮。
The water-colored picture looks more beautiful _____.
- 我上下打量了一下这个陌生人。
I looked at the stranger _____.
- 在那些无聊的会议上, 人们通常一动不动地坐着, 面无表情, 或者在白纸上乱涂乱画。
At those boring meetings, people usually sit still, _____

_____, or scrawl on blank paper.

三、句型转换 (每空一词)

- Can you give me a ride to the station?
Can you give me a _____ to the station?
- I met her quite by chance when I went shopping yesterday.
I met her quite _____ when I went shopping yesterday.
- I'd like to toast the bride and groom.
I'd like to _____ to the bride and groom.
- She looked puzzled.
She looked _____.
- He doesn't like to drink, so if the boss wants him to make a toast, he usually doesn't drink much.
He doesn't like to drink, so if the boss wants him to make a toast, he usually _____.

四、情景对话 (有两个多余选项)

- A. It's too cold and windy to walk, Mum.
- B. Oh, OK. Let me get my jacket.
- C. Go... go where?
- D. Mum, can I use the car?
- E. It's close, and it's a lovely autumn evening.
- F. Oh. Well, maybe I'll watch a movie on TV instead.
- G. Yeah, I'm going to the movies.

A: 1

B: The car?

A: 2B: Why don't you walk to the theatre? 3A: 4

B: Sorry, dear. Your dad has the car.

A: 5

★ 提升微测

一、补全小对话

- A. Why don't
B. I wouldn't smoke.
C. You'd better be
D. But why not
E. You should

- A: I'm as strong as a horse, and I'm just healthy.
B: Do not be so sure. more particular about your food.
- A: Be quiet. The baby is sleeping. You shouldn't have made so much noise.
B: take the baby to the next door where it's quiet?
- A: Oh, my God! The traffic is crawling (爬).
B: we take a different route?

4. A: Smoking made my lung ache.

B: give it up gradually.

5. A: It's too expensive to buy a flat.

B: If I were you,

二、补全长对话

- A. I'll be glad to tell you what I think.
B. I'm sorry to think it's not too excellent.
C. It's my pleasure.
D. If I were you, I would change the beginning.
E. But you should talk about your family too.

A: Betty, would you please read this letter I've written? I'd like your opinion.

B: 1

A: Good!

B: 2 You should write your education because people often judge a person by his ability.

A: Good idea. How do you feel about the second part?

B: 3 You'd better say something about your work experience.

A: You're right, and I'll change it soon. What about the last part?

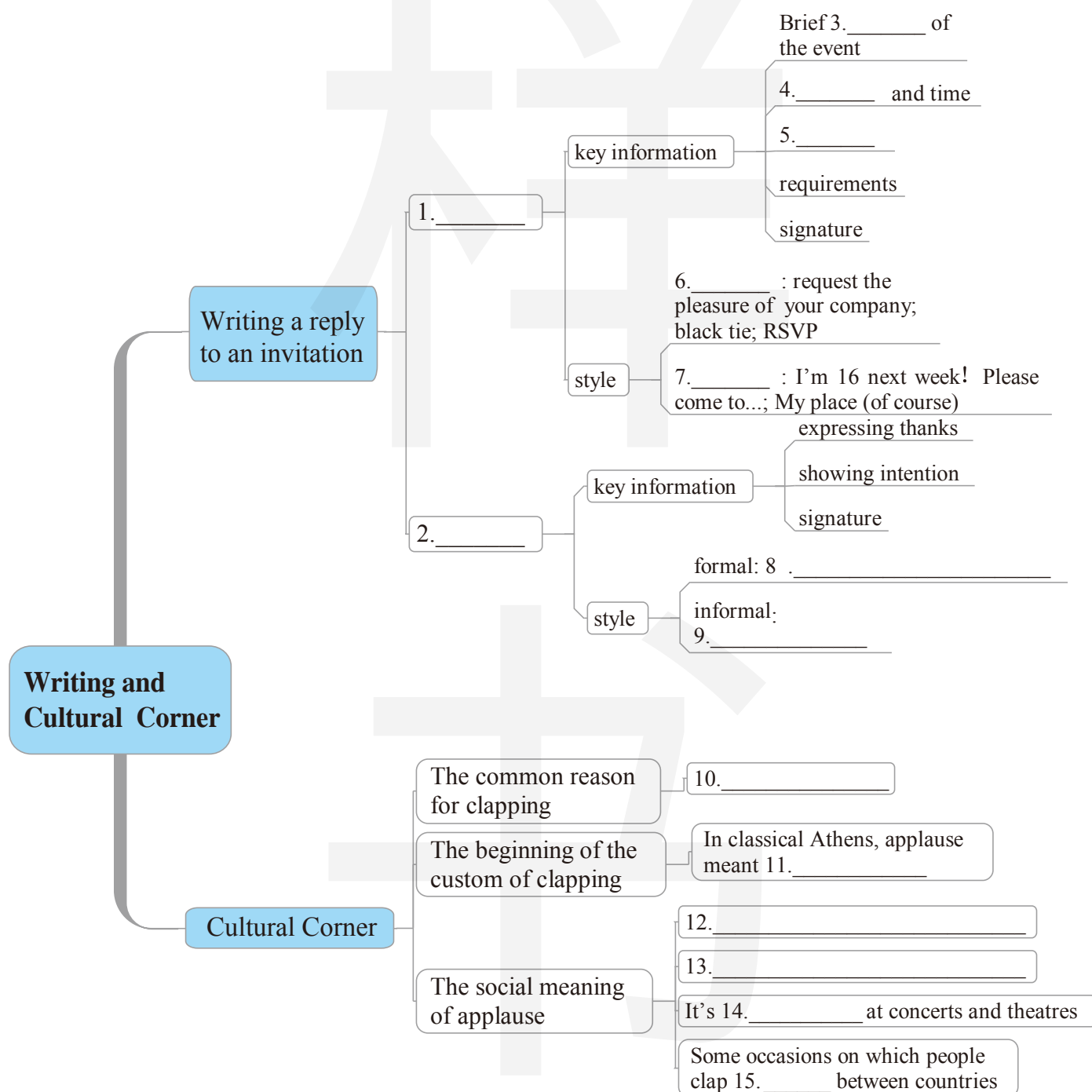
B: Good. 4

A: That's very wonderful. Thanks for your help.

B: It doesn't matter. 51. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

请柬及其回复

请柬是生活中常用的一种文体,主要用来邀请某人参加宴会、庆祝活动或会议等。

正式的请柬多采用居中、均排的方式书写,书写模板如下:

邀请人姓名

request the pleasure of

被邀请人姓名

company at ... (活动内容)

on... (活动日期)

at... (活动时间)

in/at... (活动地点)

R. S. V. P. (敬请回复)

INVITATION CARD

Mr... (邀请者)

头衔

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr and Mrs... (被邀请者)

at a dinner party

in honour of Mr... (邀请者)

头衔

at... (钟点) pm

On Saturday, Sept. the 1st, 2015

at the... Hotel, in... Avenue

RSVP

Tel:...

Dress: informal

INVITATION CARD

On the occasion of

the sixtieth anniversary of the founding
of the People's Republic of China (事由)

the... (举办单位)

requests the honour of your presence

at the reception to be held

in... (举办场所)

at... (钟点) pm

on Thursday, Oct. 1, 2009

这种格式的请柬非常正式。在考试时,通常考的是非正式的请柬,即邀请信。邀请信与普通信件的模式基本相同,首先是称呼,然后将事情,也就是活动内容、活动日期、时间以及地点都写清楚,最后是落款。在回复请柬或邀请信时,通常也采用书信的格式,不管是否接受邀请,首先都要表示感谢。若接受,就表明自己非常高兴能够参加活动;若拒绝,要写清拒绝的原因,并对此表示遗憾,另外要表达对活动的良好祝愿。

邀请信的回复

邀请信的复信要求简明扼要,在书写时应注意以下几点:

1. 接受邀请的复信中应重复写上邀请信中的某些内容,如邀请年、月、日,星期几、几点钟等,如“I'll be delighted to attend your luncheon next Friday, May the fifth, at twelve o'clock”。
2. 邀请信的复信中应明确表明接受邀请还是不接受邀请,不能含糊其词,如不能写“I'll come if I'm in town.”这类的话,以使得对方无法做出安排。在接受邀请的复信中,应对受到邀请表示高兴。谢绝的复信中应阐明不能应邀缘由。

1. 对迟复邀请表示歉意

Dear Mr Jackson,

Please accept my apologies for the delay in acknowledging your invitation for lunch/dinner/ cocktails on September the fourth, this year. I have been away from the office and only just returned.

Luckily, I have no other plans for the date you mention, and shall be happy to see you at 6 at the Black Swan Restaurant.

Cordially,

× × ×

亲爱的杰克逊先生:

未能对您发来的出席今年9月4日举行的午宴/晚宴/鸡尾酒会的邀请给予及时答复,深表歉意。我因近期一直在外,刚刚返回。

幸运的是,我在那天没有其他安排,很愿意6点钟在黑天鹅餐厅与您会面。

诚挚的

2. 对不能参加而迟复邀请表示歉意

Dear Mr Hovell,

Please accept my apologies for the delay in acknowledging your invitation for lunch/dinner/cocktails on September the fourth, this year. I have been away from the office and only just returned.

Unfortunately, I have other plans for the date you mention, but shall be happy to make a date for some other convenient time.

Cordially,

× × ×

亲爱的霍维尔先生:

未能对您发来的出席今年9月4日举行的午宴/晚宴/鸡尾酒会的邀请予以及时答复深表歉意。我因一直外出,刚刚返回。

很遗憾,由于在那天有其他事务安排,故不能赴约。但我很愿意在以后方便的时候前去拜会。

诚挚的

典例示范

请柬(邀请信)

假设你是李华,是英语系学生会主席。请写一封120词左右的信给威廉姆教授,请他于6月4日做一个有关当代美国文学的报告。

学会审题

体裁	邀请信应用文
人称	第三人称(正式请柬); 第一人称(邀请信)
时态	一般将来时
内容要点	1. 活动内容; 2. 活动时间; 3. 活动地点。

遣词造句

词汇铺路

- 代表某人 _____
- 讲座 _____
- 某方面的专家 _____
- 感激 _____
- 话题 _____
- 适合 _____
- 也, 还 _____
- 期待 _____
- 从……中受益 _____
- 智慧 _____

句型搭桥

1. 同义句转换

- (1) 如果你们能参加, 我们将非常高兴。

We _____ if you could join us.

We _____ if you could join us.

- (2) 如果你能来, 我会非常高兴的。

It's _____ if you could come here.

I _____ if you could come here.

- (3) 我很想来, 但是我不能, 因为……

I'd _____ but I can't because...

_____ be able to come because...

2. 连词成句

- (1) on behalf of, to invite you, I am writing, the English Department, to give a lecture, in our college

- (2) We, if, give a lecture, would be, on, "Contemporary American Literature", on June 4, very grateful, you, could, to students, of the English Department

- (3) benefit from, looking, the opportunity, wisdom, We're, forward, great, to, to, your, and lecture

3. 一句多译

- (1) 我代表英语系写信邀请您到我们学院做演讲。

I am writing _____ the English Department to invite you to _____ in our college.

I am writing _____ the English Department to invite you to _____ in our college.

- (2) 我们想了解……

- (3) 如果你能……我们将十分感激。

- (4) 我们期待着……

- (5) 我们正盼望着从您非凡的智慧和演讲中获益的这次机会。

We're _____ the opportunity to your great wisdom and lecture.

We will _____ your greatly wise lecture.

靓点提分

词汇	初级词汇	happy, wait for
	高级词汇	appreciate, on behalf of, look forward to
句式	初级句式	We would be glad if you...
	高级句式	We would appreciate it if you could...

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

Dear Mr Williams,

① I am writing on behalf of the English Department to invite you to give a lecture in our college. We know that you are an expert on American literature. As English majors, we would like to know something about American literature. ② We would be very grateful if you could give a lecture on "Contemporary American Literature" to students of the English Department on June 4. If this subject does not suit you, any other similar topic would be welcome as well.

③ We're looking forward to the opportunity to benefit from your great wisdom and lecture.

Yours truly,
Li Hua

【高分探秘】

- (1) 文章总评:

全文简洁明了, 过渡自然, 措辞得体礼貌, 语言富有变化。

- (2) 亮点纷呈

①中现在进行时态的使用非常贴切、地道。且应用了 on behalf of 这样的高级词汇, 提升了语言档次。②中 We would be very grateful if you could 的使用礼貌得体, 胜过任何措辞。③中运用进行时态自然表达出对受邀人的期待及尊重, 使人读来亲切。

要点精讲精练

1. But some occasions on which people clap change from one country to another.

但是人们鼓掌的一些场合各国之间也是不同的。

(教材 P29)

► 句式解读

本句是一个复合句。句子的主句是 But some occasions change from one country to another。句中 on which people clap 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 occasions。occasion 意为“场合”, 在定语从句中作介词 on 的宾语, 介词短语作地点状语, 故用 on which 引导定语从句。

- (1) What're the occasions on which/where the word can be used?
这个词可以被用在什么场合?
- (2) I often think of those occasions on which/when we had a happy time together.

我经常想起那些我们在一起度过的快乐时光。

梳理延伸

occasion 后的 on which 根据句子所强调的是地点或时间也可改为 where 或 when。与 occasion 作定语从句先行词情况类似的抽象名词还有 case, situation, point, stage 等。

即时演练 1 填入适当的系代词或关系副词

- (1) The sales director is a position _____ communication ability is just as important as sales skills.
- (2) It's helpful to put children in a situation _____ they can see themselves differently.
- (3) This is a suitable occasion _____ he is looking for to practise the drill and vocabulary.
- (4) This is not the occasion _____ she should be dressed like that.

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、用所给单词或短语的适当形式完成句子

judge infectious in competition with
perform funeral favour universal classical
live a sign of

1. We clap at the end of a _____ concert to say thank you to the performers.
2. Clapping at concerts and theatres is a _____ habit.
3. He was _____ ten other people for the job.
4. _____ from his expression, he has passed the final examination.
5. She prefers pop music and jazz to _____ music.
6. Applause was _____ being part of the community.
7. Laughter is _____, and spreads very quickly.
8. Our team _____ well in the match yesterday.
9. Could you do me a _____ and turn on the TV?
10. He flew home to arrange for his father's _____.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

1. 他在中国的首场演出将在今晚举行。
_____ in China will be given tonight.
2. 在除夕我们经常打开电视看现场直播的春节晚会。
On New Year's Eve we often turn on the TV and watch the _____ gala (晚会) of the _____.

3. 在古代雅典, 掌声代表评判和参与。
In ancient Athens, _____ meant _____ and taking part.
4. 这种场合你必须保持沉默。
This is just the occasion _____ you have to keep silent.
5. 各国的生活方式有所不同。
The _____ style is different _____ one country _____ another.

三、句型转换

1. 我将不胜感激, 如果你能前来参加我的生日宴会。
I would _____ if you could attend my birthday party.
I would _____ if you could attend my birthday party.
It's _____ if you could attend my birthday party.
It would give me _____ to have your presence at my birthday party.
2. 请提前告知我们是否能来。
_____ let us know whether you come or not _____.
Let us know if _____ for you or not _____.
We would _____ your acceptance or not _____.

四、翻译句子

1. 你会友善地接受我的歉意吗?

2. 未能对您发出的午宴邀请予以及时回复。

3. 我因一直外出，刚刚返回。

4. 很遗憾，由于有其他事务安排，故不能赴约。

5. 我很愿意在以后方便的时候前去拜会。



一、将所给的句子翻译并排序后组成一篇短文

1. 我希望你这周没有什么活动安排。
2. 我们希望没有什么事情会阻碍你。
3. 我希望您能同我们一起共度周末。
4. 准备乘哪一班火车，请一定告诉我们，好让鲍勃到车站迎接你们。
5. 我们等待着你的光临。

二、用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文

1. I'm Li Hua, chairman of the Students' Union of Yucai Middle School.
2. My school is close to your university.
3. Could you come as a judge at our English speech contest to be held in our school on June 15?
4. It will start in the Room 501 at 2:00 pm and last for about three hours.
5. Ten students will deliver their speeches on the given topic "Man and Nature".
6. You have great experience in this field.

7. It's our great honour to hear your wonderful comments and fair judgement.

8. We hope that you will accept our invitation.

9. Is it convenient for you?

10. I am looking forward to your reply.

三、书面表达

假定你是李华，你的一位美国朋友 Jane 在中国学习中文两年，即将回国。现在由你给她发 E-mail，邀请她参加为她举办的欢送会，要点如下：

(1) 祝贺她顺利通过考试，她的学习进步很大，为她骄傲；

(2) 感谢她帮助你们学习英语；

(3) 时间：本周六晚六点；

(4) 地点：阳光俱乐部 (The Sun Club) 302 房间；

(5) 路线：在她所住宾馆门口乘坐 332 路公共汽车可直达。

注意：

(1) 须包括以上主要内容，可以适当增加细节，使内容连贯；

(2) 词数：100 左右。开头已给出，不计入总词数；

(3) 参考词汇：欢送会 farewell party。

Dear Jane,

Congratulations on your passing all the exams.

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

- More than 30 software firms were i _____ in the project.
- C _____ with other countries was difficult in ancient times.
- I didn't mind at all. I _____, I was pleased.
- The heights of the plants v _____ from 8 cm to 20 cm.
- Gail was lying in the sun looking very r _____ and happy.
- The woman was badly injured in the accident but she is still _____ (有意识的).
- Usually, women are gentle and not as _____ (具有攻击性的) as men.
- The incident _____ (威胁) to ruin his chances in the election.
- After he drank some wine, Tom was _____ (稍微地) drunk.
- There are also many people who are interested in Chinese _____ (传统的) medicine, painting and calligraphy.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空(有两个多余短语)

give away by accident make a deal on guard
hold up get involved in lift up up and down
in favour of be conscious of

- He encourage his students to _____ every activity

in class.

- My father walked _____ in the room as if he was thinking something important.
- The flight _____ because of bad weather.
- People _____ much more by their gestures than by their words.
- In Thailand you mustn't touch someone on the head, even _____.
- She is always _____ against her neighbours, thinking they may hurt her or take her kid away.
- It is also the responsibility of the general public to _____ the dangers of smog.
- My husband and I _____ that we helped our daughter buy the house.

三、单句改错

- Whatever much he studies, he finds it is not enough.

- In China men usually shake hand with each other when they meet in the street.

- We all agree that's rude to point your finger to others.

- Your mother is busy with cooking dinner in the kitchen.

- If you are unconscious towards something, you don't know it is happening.

- In Thailand you mustn't touch someone on his

head, even by chance.

7. —What have you been busy doing recently?

—Practise playing a piano.

8. Though we have not much in common with each other, but we get along quite well.

9. Generally speaking, rolling one's eyes are to say "I can't believe it".

10. The soldiers are on the guard against the attack from the enemy.

四、句型转换

1. If weather permits, they will go for an outing tomorrow.

= _____, they will go for an outing tomorrow.

2. It is difficult to understand what he said.

=What he said is difficult _____.

3. A small car is big enough for a family of three unless you need more space for baggage.

=A small car is big enough for a family of three _____ you _____ need more space for baggage.

4. He feels proud of the achievements he has made in the past twenty years.

=He feels proud of _____ in the past twenty years.

5. Can you help me to turn off the light?

=Can you _____ and turn off the light?

五、根据所给的汉语补全句子

1. The learned body language _____ (在不同的文化各不相同).

2. We requested that you _____ (应该知晓发生了什么).

3. She bought the new computer _____ (在她三个孩子的要求下).

4. I missed seeing my brother off at the airport because _____ (我困在交通堵塞中).

5. _____ (每次我失败), my friends would comfort and encourage me.

六、翻译句子

1. 无论我走到哪里, 我总能遇到有趣的人。

2. 这房间住起来很舒服。

3. 即使你的大脑变得一片空白, 也尽量不要害怕。

4. 别把别人牵涉进你的麻烦中去。

5. 究竟我能谈论些什么呢?

七、补全对话(有两个多余选项)

A: Hi, Li Hong. 1 What's the problem?

B: Look, Bill, can I ask you a favour? I need some advice about what to do in the USA. You know I am off to the States.

A: Oh, you mean customs? Of course.

B: For example, 2

A: Shake hands at the first meeting.

B: What shall I do if I'm invited to dinner?

A: 3 Some flowers or a bottle of wine. And it's usual for people to open gifts when they receive them, so don't be surprised.

B: OK.

A: Be more or less on time, not very early and not very late.

B: What on earth can I talk about?

A: It's best to avoid any heavy-going conversation topics. 4

B: Oh, good idea.

A: Oh, and 5

B: Yes?

A: I know you'll really enjoy yourself so be sure to have a great time!

- A. When you are invited to someone's home, it's a good idea to bring a gift for your host.

B. In difficult situations I always talk about the weather.

C. If you have a meal don't start eating before everyone is served.

D. You look a bit fed up.

E. That's right, Bill. I'm going to stay in America for three months.

F. what should I do when I meet new people?

G. one last thing to remember...

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。

Think of the word “communication”, and you will

think of 1 (speak) words. But in our daily life, we use both words and body language to express 2 (oneself) and communicate with others. We can see examples of 3 (conscious) body language very often, yet there is also learned body language. In fact, learned body language varies 4 culture to culture. So every culture has developed a formal way to greet strangers, to show them we are not aggressive. 5 (tradition), Europeans and Americans shake hands. They do this with the right hand. Because one cannot be holding a weapon if one's right hand is busy 6 (greet) someone. It means I trust you and I'm not carrying a 7 (threaten) weapon.

Greetings in Asia don't involve touching the other person, but they always involve the hands. Even in 8 (formal) situations, people still use their hands as a gesture of trust. For example, American youths often greet each other with the expression, “Give me five!” Nowadays, it is quite 9 common greeting.

It's fascinating for anyone to study body language. One gives 10 much more by his gestures than by his words. Have a look at your friends or family members and see if you are a mind reader.

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

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

Handshaking, though a European practice, is often seen in big cities of China. Nobody knows exactly when the practice started in Europe. It is said that long long ago in Europe when people met, they showed their unarmed hands to each other as a sign of goodwill. As time went on and trade in cities grew rapidly, people in cities began to clap each other's hands to make a deal or to reach an agreement. This

practice was later changed into shaking hands among friends on meeting or leaving each other. “Let's shake (hands) on it” sometimes means an agreement is reached.

Do the Europeans shake hands wherever they go and with whomever they meet? No. Sometimes the Chinese abroad reach out their hands too often to be polite. It is really very impolite to give your hand when the other partner, especially when it is a woman,

shows little interest in shaking hands with you and when the meeting does not mean anything to him or her. Even if, for politeness, he holds out his unwilling hand in answer to your uninvited hand, just touching it slightly. There is generally a misunderstanding among the Chinese that westerners are usually open and straightforward, while the Chinese are rather reserved (保守的) in manner. But in fact some people in western countries are more reserved than some Chinese today. So it is a good idea to shake hands with a westerner only when he shows interest in further relations with you.

- In the old days in Europe, people put out their unarmed hands to each other _____.
A. to make a deal B. to greet each other
C. to show friendliness D. to reach an agreement
- The first paragraph mainly tells us _____.
A. where handshaking was first practised
B. how handshaking came about
C. about the relationship between handshaking and trade
D. about the practice of handshaking both in Europe and in China
- According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
A. Westerners are more reserved than the Chinese.
B. Westerners are unwilling to shake hands.
C. We should make a judgement before shaking hands.
D. We shouldn't shake hands with European women.
- The main purpose of the text is _____.
A. to tell us some differences between the East and the West
B. to offer us some important facts about handshaking

- to introduce some different customs in the West to us
- to give us some advice before we travel abroad

二、七选五

Does this situation seem familiar to you? Your English is going well, the grammar is now familiar, the reading comprehension is no problem, and you are speaking fluently. 1 First, remember that you are not alone. Listening is probably the most difficult job for almost all English learners. The most important thing is to listen as often as possible. 2 The Internet is really a useful tool for English learners.

Once you begin listening, you might still feel unhappy by limited understanding. 3 Here are some suggestions I give my students:

- Accept the fact that you are not going to understand everything.
- Stay relaxed when you don't understand, and try listening to the material for more times.
- Don't translate everything into your native language.
- 4 Don't concentrate on details before you have understood the main ideas.
- Listen to something you enjoy.

I remember the problems I had in understanding German when I first went to Germany. At first, when I didn't understand a word, I translated it in my mind. This method didn't help much. 5 Firstly, translating creates difficulty between the listener and the speaker. Secondly, most people often repeat themselves. By keeping calm, I noticed that even if I didn't pay much attention I could usually understand what the speaker had said.

- A. What should you do?
- B. Listen for the general idea of the conversation.
- C. But you can't follow a native English speaker at all!
- D. But listening is a problem for most of the beginners!
- E. Therefore, what you need to do is to find listening resources.
- F. Then, after the first six months, I discovered two extremely important facts.
- G. However, after several weeks, I got used to the new environment in Germany.

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

三、完形填空

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks 1 than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more 2 than we realise. In fact, non-verbal (非语言) communication takes up about 50% of what we really 3. And body language is particularly important when we attempt to communicate across cultures. Indeed, what is called body language is so 4 a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed. And misunderstandings occur as a result of it. 5, different societies treat the 6 between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having 7 contact (接触) even with friends, and certainly not with strangers. People from Latin American countries, 8, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in conversation, it may look like a Latino is 9 a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving 10. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep 11 — which the Latino will in return regard as 12.

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people talk. And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from different cultures, there's a strong possibility of 13. But whatever the situation is, the best 14 is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be 15.

1. A. straighter B. louder

- C. harder D. further
2. A. sounds B. invitations
- C. feelings D. messages
3. A. hope B. receive
- C. discover D. mean
4. A. well B. far
- C. much D. long
5. A. For example B. Thus
- C. However D. In short
6. A. trade B. distance
- C. connection D. greeting
7. A. eye B. verbal
- C. bodily D. telephone
8. A. in other words B. on the other hand
- C. in a similar way D. by all means
9. A. disturbing B. helping
- C. guiding D. following
10. A. closer B. faster
- C. in D. away
11. A. stepping forward B. going on
- C. backing away D. coming out
12. A. weakness B. carelessness
- C. friendliness D. coldness
13. A. curiosity B. excitement
- C. misunderstanding D. nervousness
14. A. chance B. time
- C. result D. advice
15. A. noticed B. treated
- C. respected D. pleased

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。

I was being interviewed for a financial expert position

in a small town. Before the interview, I prepared 1 (good) and believed they would like me. 2, as I met the interviewers, one of them put her arms across her chest, 3 (stare) at me. When I entered the office, this interviewer sat to the right of the male interviewer. During the interview, she remained with her arms 4 (cross). 5 (late) on, she actually started pushing her chair away from me and the male interviewer.

Seeing this, I gave 6 my plan for the position. The female interviewer was in charge of the department. I explained to them that I believed, through body language, that I was not the 7 they needed. As I left the room, she was still sitting in the same gesture. Outside the room, the male interviewer asked me why I didn't want the position. I explained that body language was a powerful method of 8 (communicate). But I had received a strong signal of 9 (like) from the female interviewer. She gave away the fact that she didn't want me 10 (conscious). I encouraged him that the right person for them was out there and I knew I had made a wise decision.

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

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: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号(^), 并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

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。

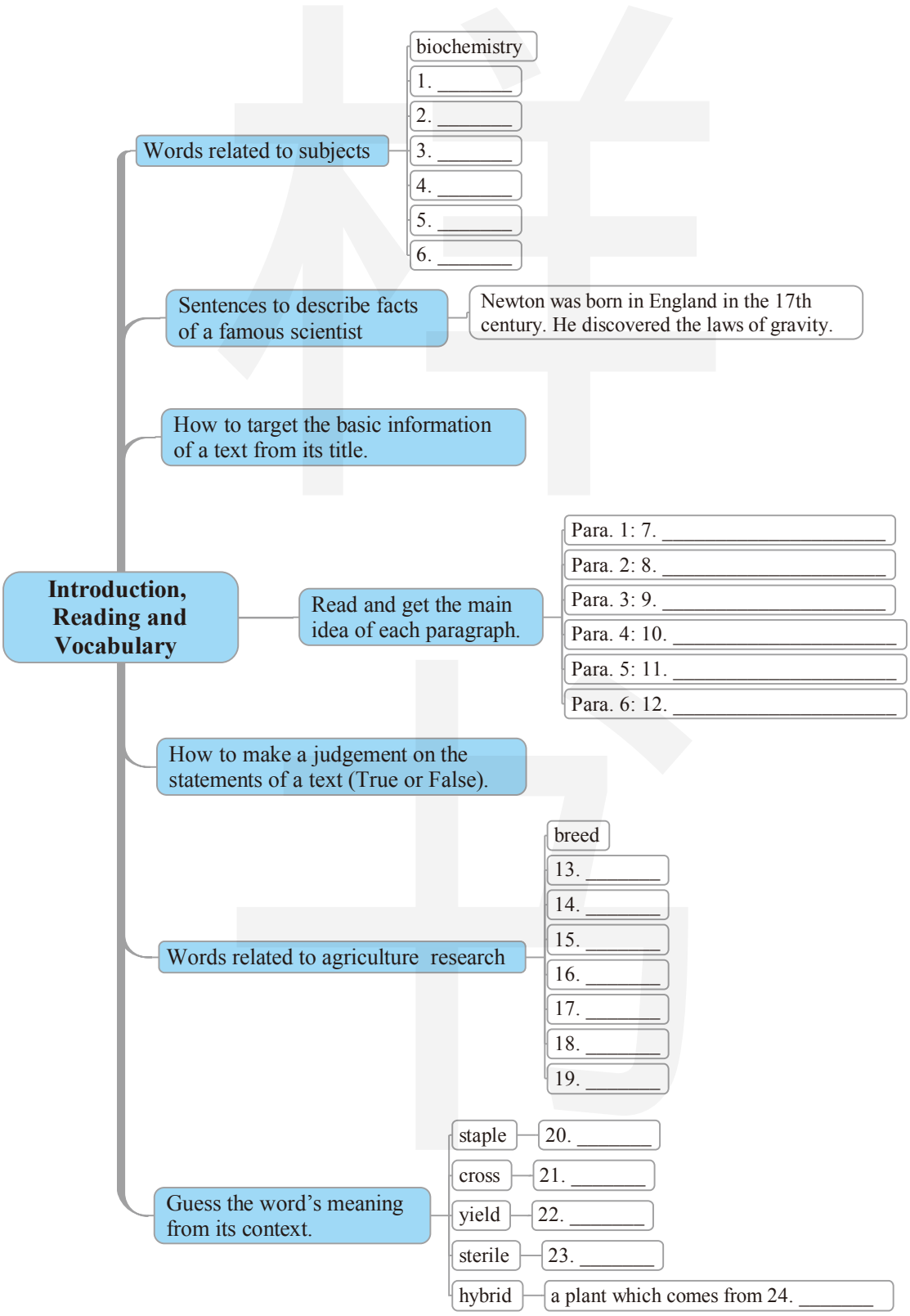
Once a man got on a bus for New York. He hid herself in the toilet, because he did not want to pay. But the passenger saw him. She tapped the person in front of her on the shoulder and say, "There's a bum (流浪汉) in the toilet. Tell the bus driver." The message was pass from person to person. But anywhere along the way, it told that there was a bomb in the toilet. The driver immediate stopped the bus and telephoned the police. When the police came, they told the passengers to get off the bus or stay far away. Then they closed the highway, which resulted from a traffic jam. The police searched for several hour. Of course they found no bomb at all!

Module 4

Great Scientists

Section 1 Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. In the rice-growing world, the Chinese scientist, Yuan Longping, is a leading figure.

在水稻种植界，中国科学家袁隆平是一位重要人士。
(教材 P32)

核心单词

figure *n.* 人物

The centre figure in the painting is the artist's daughter.
画中间的那个人是画家的女儿。

梳理延伸

figure *n.* 数字；体态，身材；图（形）；（雕塑或画出的）形象，人物；

vt. 计算；想象，认为

the latest sales figures 最新的销售数字

a square figure 一个方形

keep one's figure 保持体态苗条

figure out 计算出；想出；弄明白

即时演练 1 请写出下列句子中 figure 的含义

- (1) Tom is an important figure in the small town. ()
- (2) The figure on Page 15 shows the changing of the rainfall in this area. ()
- (3) I will exercise more to keep my figure. ()
- (4) Add all the figures, and you'll get a large one. ()
- (5) I saw a lonely figure on the beach. ()
- (6) We must figure out how to solve the problem. ()
- (7) The present situation is very complex, so I think it will take me some time to figure out its reality. ()

2. Yuan Longping was born and brought up in China.

袁隆平生长在中国。
(教材 P32)

重点短语

bring up 培养，养育

- (1) I was brought up by my aunt.
我是被我姑姑抚养长大的。
- (2) They were brought up to respect the elders.
他们从小就被教导要尊重长辈。

梳理延伸

bring up 提出；呕吐

bring about 导致，引起；带来

bring down 使降低，降价

bring back 把……带回，使恢复；使记起

bring forward 提出

bring in 赚钱；引进；收割庄稼

bring out 拿出；清楚地显示；阐明

明辨易混

bring up 表示孩子在家里受到的道德和社交训练；
educate 表示人们在学校等场所受到的特别是智能和文化方面的训练。

即时演练 2 用 bring 的相关短语的正确形式填空

- (1) His idea of having weekly family meals together, which seemed difficult at first, _____ many good changes in their lives.
- (2) Born into a family with three brothers, David _____ to value the sense of sharing.

3. He thought that the key to feeding people was to have more rice and to produce it more quickly.

他想，养活世人的关键是更多更快地生产水稻。

(教材 P32)

句式解读

- (1) the key to feeding people was to have more rice and to produce it more quickly 是 that 引导的宾语从句，作 thought 的宾语。
- (2) the key to 意为……的关键，其中 to 是介词，其后要跟名词、代词或动名词。
- (3) to have more rice and to produce it more quickly 是 and 连接的并列的不定式短语，在句中作表语。不定式短语作表语，对主语进行解释说明，一般表示具体的动作，特别是将来的动作。
My task is to take good care of you.
我的任务就是照顾好你。
The key to success is good preparation.
成功的关键是准备充分。
The driver probably holds the key to solving the crime.
那位司机很可能掌握破获这一犯罪案件的关键证据。

温馨提示

在现代英语中，作表语的不定式符号 to 往往省略，特别是当句中含有 do 的某种形式时。

The first thing for you to do is (to) clean it and peel it.
你需要做的第一件事就是把它洗净，削皮。

即时演练 3 改错

- (1) The key to keep this country a comfortable and clean place to live in is to control industrial pollution.
 - (2) The key of the problem between the landlady and the tenant is to sign an agreement accepted by both of them.
4. He thought there was only one way to do this—by crossing different species of rice plant, and then he could produce a new plant which could give a higher yield than either of the original plants.
他认为，唯一的方法是使不同种类的水稻杂交，这

样就能产生比原先任何一种水稻产量都要高的新品种。(教材 P32)

► 句式解读

[He thought] [there was only one way to do this—by
↓
主句
crossing different species of rice plant,] and then he
↓
宾语从句
could produce a new plant (which could give a higher
↓
先行词
yield than either of the original plants).
↓
定语从句

梳理延伸

- (1) (one) way to do sth. = (one) way of doing sth.
做某事的方法
- (2) by doing sth. 通过做某事
He had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.
他有一种奇特的办法, 能使他上的课生动有趣。
What is the best way to clean it?
清理这个最好的方法是什么?
You can improve your spoken English by practising it as much as possible.
你可以通过尽可能多的练习来提高英语口语。

即时演练 4 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 他通过努力学习通过了考试。
He passed the exam _____.
- (2) 但愿我懂得一种快速致富的手段。
I wish I knew a way of _____ quickly.
- (3) 尽量用你自己的方式来表达这个意见。
Try to find your own way to _____.

► 核心单词

original *adj.* 原来的; 最初的

- (1) The original price of the car was a bit too high.
这辆汽车的原价太高了点。
- (2) He is an original dramatist.
他是个有独创性的剧作家。
- (3) The original painting is in a museum in Vienna.
这幅画的原作收藏在维也纳的一家博物馆里。

梳理延伸

original *n.* 原著; 原物; 原文
origin *n.* 起源; 开端; 出身
country/place of origin 原产国 / 出生地
originate *vi.* (in/from/with) 起源; 开始; 起因
originality *n.* 独创性; 创造性
originator *n.* 创始人; 发明人

即时演练 5 根据汉语提示, 用 original 的正确形式填空

- (1) 他们听从了他的劝告, 取消了原来的计划。
They accepted his advice and cancelled the _____ plan.
- (2) 最初的大爆炸创造了宇宙。
The _____ big bang created the universe.
- (3) 这部电影源自一部小说。
The film _____ from a novel.
- (4) 它的起源逐渐被淡忘。
Its true _____ was gradually forgotten.
- (5) 那次会议原本定于 8 月 10 日召开, 但是后来突然发生了泥石流, 我们只好使会议延期。
The conference was _____ fixed for the 10th, August, but later the unexpected landslide (泥石流) made us put it off.

5. Then he began his search for a special type of rice plant.

接着, 他开始寻找一种特殊的稻种。(教材 P32)

► 重点短语

search for 寻找, 搜寻

He who would search for pearls must dive below.
欲索珍珠就要潜到水底。

梳理延伸

- (1) search for = look for 搜寻, 寻找
search sb./someplace 搜身 / 搜查某地
search sb./someplace for... 在某人身上 / 某地寻找……
- (2) in search of = in one's/the search for 寻找

即时演练 6 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) 警察正在搜索树林, 寻找失踪的孩子。
The police are _____ the woods _____ the lost child.
- (2) 科学家们正在寻找治疗这种疾病的方法。
Scientists are _____ a cure for the disease.
- (3) 警察搜查小偷的身上, 发现他并没有带武器。
The police _____ but found no weapon on him.

6. As a result of Yuan Longping's discoveries Chinese rice production rose by 47.5 percent in the 1990's.

由于袁隆平的发现, 中国的水稻产量在 20 世纪 90 年代增长了 47.5%。(教材 P32)

► 核心单词

result *n.* 结果, 效果 *v.* 发生; 导致

The result of the game was five to nothing.
比赛结果是五比零。

梳理延伸

as a result 因此; 结果
 without result 毫无结果
 result from 由……产生; 因……而产生
 result in 导致
 His success results from working hard.
 他的成功来自勤奋。
 Their profligate lifestyle resulted in bankruptcy.
 他们挥霍的生活方式导致破产。
 As a result, there is often trouble in American families.
 因此, 美国家庭中常常会出现麻烦事。

即时演练 7 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) 这一车祸造成他的死亡。
 The accident _____ his death.
 (2) 他父亲病得很厉害, 结果他没跟我们一块儿去。
 His father was seriously ill; _____ he did not go with us.
 (3) 交通事故是因为下雪而发生的。
 The traffic accident _____ the snow.

7. 50 thousand square kilometres of rice fields were converted to growing vegetables and other cash crops.

5 万平方千米原来的稻田现在被用来种植蔬菜和其他经济作物。
 (教材 P32)

核心单词

convert *vt.* 改变; 转换

I want to convert some RMB into US dollars.
 我想把一些人民币换成美元。

梳理延伸

convert (sth.) to/into sth. 把……转变成……
 convert sth./sb. from...to... 把某物/人由……改变为……
 convert to Christianity 改信基督教
 conversion *n.* 转变, 变换

即时演练 8 根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

- (1) 太阳能电池能把阳光的能量转化为电能。
 The solar cell can _____ the energy of sunlight _____ electric energy.
 (2) 所有的银行票据都兑换成了现金。
 All the bank bills _____ cash.
 (3) 这个房间由厨房改成了厕所。
 The room was _____ a kitchen _____ a toilet.

8. The new rice replaced vegetables in 50 thousand square kilometres.

在 5 万平方千米的田地里, 这种新的水稻代替了蔬菜。
 (教材 P32)

核心单词

replace *vt.* 取代, 以……代替; 放回原处

- (1) Typewriters have basically been replaced by

computers.

打字机已经基本上被电脑替代了。

- (2) You have to replace the books on the shelves before you leave.
 你离开之前必须把书放回书架上。

梳理延伸

replace sb./sth. with sb./sth. 用……替换……
 be replaced by 被……替代
 replace sb./sth. = take the place of sb./sth. = take one's place 代替某人或某物
 in place of sb./sth. = in one's place 代替某人/某物
 replace sth. + *prep.* / *adv.* 把某物放回……

即时演练 9 根据汉语意思, 用 replace 的正确形式填空 (每空一词)

- (1) 所有的旧地毯都需要更换。
 All the old carpets need _____.
 (2) 不吃正餐, 改吃点心, 这不是什么好主意。
 It is not a good idea to miss meals and _____ them _____ snacks.
 (3) 阅览完杂志后请放回原处。
 _____ the magazines after _____.
 (4) 她不能去参加会议, 所以她的助手代她出席。(一句多译)
 She couldn't attend the meeting so her assistant replaced her.
 She couldn't attend the meeting so her assistant _____ her.
 She couldn't attend the meeting so her assistant _____ her.
 She couldn't attend the meeting so her assistant _____ her.
 She couldn't attend the meeting so her assistant attended it _____ her.
 She couldn't attend the meeting so her assistant attended it _____ her.

9. A yield refers to quantity.

产量指产品的数量。

(教材 P33)

核心单词

quantity *n.* 数量

- (1) Your work has improved in both quality and quantity this term.
 本学期你的作业在质量上和数量上都有提高。
 (2) Mathematics is the science of pure quantity.
 数学是纯粹关于数量的科学。

温馨提示

a large quantity of 或 large quantities of 可以修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词。不可数名词作主语时, 谓语的动词的单复数与 quantity 的单复数形式一致。

即时演练 10 根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

- 他在教育孩子方面花了许多钱。
 (1) A quantity of money _____ in bringing up his children.
 (2) Quantities of money _____ in bringing up his children.

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. Brazil is the world's largest p_____ of coffee.
2. An educator must first e_____ himself.
3. I don't like this idea. I'm sticking to my o_____ one.
4. Steel p_____ dropped by more than 50%.
5. We e_____ rice but import wheat.
6. We should do our best to save endangered _____ (物种).
7. There are two leading _____ (人物) in the play.
8. Her school report shows that she is weak in arithmetic and _____ (生物学).
9. Attention must be paid to the proper use and the _____ (培育) of animals.
10. The country is heavily depended on its exports of _____ (农业).

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空(有两个多余短语)

bring up large quantities of bring back,
convert...into
replace...with figure out take place

1. We have _____ the old computer machine _____ a new one.
2. _____ light industrial products are transported to the countryside.
3. His parents died when he was a baby and he _____ by his aunt.
4. The hotel is going to _____ a nursing home.
5. I can't _____ why he is absent.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

1. 这项研究得到了政府的支持。
The research _____ the government.
2. 如果你大量购买, 价格会很便宜。
It's a lot cheaper if you buy it _____.
3. 这儿的夏天不常下雨, 因此我们不得不给菜园浇水。
It doesn't often rain in the summer here. _____, we have to water the vegetables garden.
4. 身体健康的关键是饮食和运动。
Diet and exercise are _____ good health.

5. 她以卖保险为生。

She earns her living _____.

四、用课文中所学的词汇完成短文

Mr Zhang is a well-informed person in my village, he is 1 as an expert of farming here. In fact he didn't receive a good 2, neither 3 from a famous university. He was only 4 by his grandpa, an 5 farmer. His grandpa is also an important 6 in our village. He is 7 his wisdom. Whenever big ceremonies happen, other villagers always think of him and 8 invite him to give some suggestions. Now Mr Zhang 9 his grandpa in giving others tips, and even he has set up his 10 website to serve more people.

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

★ 提升微测

一、阅读理解

Albert Einstein had a great effect on science and history, and his achievement was even greater than that of a few other great scientists have achieved. An American university president once commented that Einstein had created a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be some time before the average mind understands fully the identity (特性) of time and space and so on—but even ordinary men understand now that the universe is something larger than ever thought before.

By 1914 the young Einstein had gained world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. He had few duties, little teaching and unlimited opportunities for study, but soon his peace and quietness were broken by World War I.

Einstein hated fighting and killing. The misery of war affected him deeply, and he sat unhappily in his office doing little. He lost interest in his research. Only when peace came in 1918 was he able to get back to work.

In the years following World War I honours were increasingly put on him. He became the head of the Kaiser Whihem Institute of Theoretical Physics. But he himself refused the effort to put him in a position far above other people. He was well known for his humble (谦虚的) manner. He often said that his success would certainly

have been achieved by others if he had never lived.

- The main idea of Paragraph 1 is _____.
A. the difference between science and history
B. the feeling of an American university president towards Einstein
C. the change in human thought produced by Einstein
D. the difficulty of Einstein's thought to others
- According to the American university president, _____.
A. everyone understands Einstein's theory today
B. Einstein achieved more than any other scientists in history
C. the theory of relativity can be quickly learned by everyone
D. our ideas about the universe are different today from those in the past because of Einstein
- Between 1914 and 1918 Einstein _____.
A. received world-wide praise
B. had no chance for study
C. almost did nothing in his office
D. still continued his scientific research
- Einstein did his greatest work _____.
A. after World War I
B. when he was young
C. during World War I
D. after he left Europe

二、七选五

1. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell

some to your neighbour and some to the local manager of the supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. 2. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steel worker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

3. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets, gas stations and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labour in the labour market.

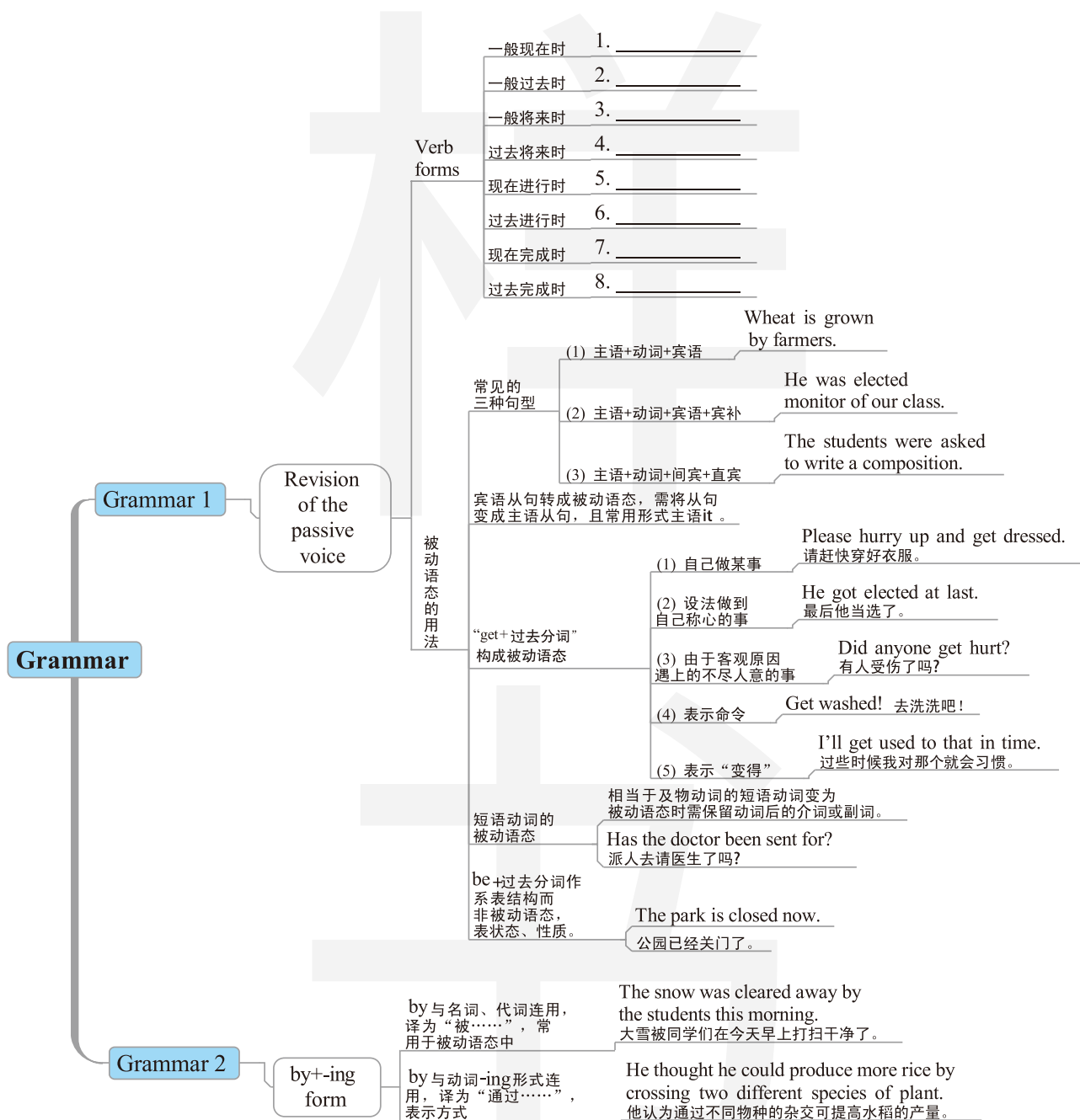
4. But for each person or business that is making and selling something, it is very concrete (具体的). If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. 5. It is telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

- The market may be something abstract.
- The sellers are always smarter than buyers.
- When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market.
- The market is a concept.
- One has to make his ends meet when shopping.
- The market is telling you something.
- Your efforts are being directed by the market.

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

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



语法精讲精练

被动语态

被动语态的概念:

语态是动词的一种形式,用来表明主语与谓语动词之间的关系。英语动词有两种语态:主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者,被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

被动语态的构成:

被动语态由“be + 动词的过去分词”构成,动词be有人称、数和时态的变化,其变化规则与be作为系动词的变化完全一样。

各种时态的被动语态的谓语动词形式如下(以动词do为例):

一般现在时 am/is/are + done

一般过去时 was/were + done

一般将来时 shall/will + be + done

过去将来时 should/would + be + done

现在进行时 am/is/are + being + done

过去进行时 was/were + being + done

现在完成时 have/has + been + done

过去完成时 had + been + done

将来完成时 shall/will + have been + done

(1) English is taught in most schools.

大多数学校都教英语。

(2) Their wedding was held in a church.

他们的婚礼在一个教堂举行。

(3) Do you think the book will be reprinted?

你认为这本书会重印吗?

(4) He knew he would be punished for it.

他知道自己会为此受到惩罚。

(5) The room is being cleaned at the moment.

房间此刻正在被打扫。

(6) Has the mail been delivered yet?

邮件已经投递了吗?

(7) The vegetables didn't taste good. They had been

cooked for too long.

蔬菜不好吃,煮的时间太长了。

梳理延伸

(1) 带情态动词的被动结构。其形式为:情态动词 + be + 过去分词。

The question needn't be discussed. 这个问题不必讨论。

The classroom must be cleaned at once.

这个教室必须立即打扫。

(2) 有些动词可以有两个宾语,在用于被动结构时,主动结构中的间接宾语变为主语时,直接宾语仍然保留在谓语后面;直接宾语变为主语时,间接宾语前通常加上介词for/to。

He was asked a number of questions at the press conference.

在记者招待会上人们问了他很多问题。

A new MP4 was given to him as a birthday present.

他收到了一个新MP4作为生日礼物。

(3) 在使役动词 have, make, get 以及感官动词 see, watch, notice, hear, feel, observe 等后面不定式作宾语补足语时,在主动结构中不定式to要省略,但变成被动结构时,要加to。

We heard him sing in his room just now.

→ He was heard to sing in his room just now by us.

我们刚才听到他在房间中唱歌。

(4) 由动词短语构成的被动语态:

有些不及物动词后面跟上介词或副词后,变成一个动词短语,相当于一个及物动词,就可以构成被动语态。这时要把这个动词短语看作一个整体,不能分开。其中的介词或副词也不能省略。

The meeting is to be put off till next Friday.

这个会议将要被延迟到下周五举行。

关键点拨

在下列情况中,谓语形式是主动的,但具有被动的含义。

(1) “系动词 look, sound, feel, taste, smell, prove, appear + 形容词”构成的系表结构,主动形式表示被动意义。

The food tastes delicious.

这种食物品尝起来很可口。

(2) 表示主语的某种属性特征的动词,常用主动表被动。常见的有: dry, cut, lock, open, read, sell, shut, wash, wear, write 等。此时句子的主语一般是物,而且这些动词常和表示行为的状语,如 well, easily 或与否定词连用构成否定句。

The apples sell well. 这些苹果很好卖。

The door won't shut. 这门关不上。

(3) 动词 want, need, require 后接动名词的主动形式表示被动意义,这时动名词和句中主语存在逻辑上的被动关系。

The room needs cleaning. 相当于 The room needs to be cleaned. 这间房屋需要打扫。

(4) sth. be worth doing. 动名词和句中主语存在逻辑上的被动关系。

The film is well worth seeing. 这部电影很值得一看。

即时演练 1 用所给动词的适当形式填空

(1) The famous musician, as well as his students, _____ (invite) to perform at the opening ceremony of the

2012 Taipei Flower Expo.

- (2) We are confident that the environment _____
(improve) by our further efforts to reduce pollution.
- (3) They are living with their parents for the moment
because their own house _____ (rebuild).
- (4) After school we went to the reading room to
do some reading, only to be told that it _____
(decorate).
- (5) —Can we sit at the table near the window?
—I am sorry, but it _____ (take) already.

by + v. -ing 的用法

by + v. -ing 表示“以某种方式进行”，引导的成分作方式状语。

- (1) You can get in touch with her by sending an e-mail.
你可以发电子邮件和她取得联系。
- (2) Switch it on by pressing the button.
按下这个开关启动它。

梳理延伸

by 的其他用法:

- (1) 涉及交通工具的名词时用 by, 但名词须用单数, 其前不加冠词或任何修饰语。如: by bike, by taxi, by plane, by ship/boat, by train, by spaceship 等。不涉及交通工具的名词时用 by, 名词前不带冠词, 如: by sea, by water, by land, by rail, by air, by road 等。
It takes a long time to go there by train; it's quicker by road.
乘火车去那儿要花很长时间, 走公路比较快。

- (2) by 与 the... 连用, 表示时间或度量单位。
rent a car by the day/ the week/ the month
按日/周/月租用汽车
sell sth. by the dozen/ the yard/ the ton
论打/码/吨卖某物
pay sb. by the day/ hour...
按天/小时……付款给某人
He hired a bicycle by the day.
他按日租用自行车。
The eggs are sold by the dozen.
这些鸡蛋按打出售。

- (3) 按重量/长度/高度/体积等计算, 不加 the。
by weight/ length/ height/ volume
Bananas are usually sold by weight.
香蕉通常按重量出售。

- (4) 表程度或数量。
The production of the factory has increased by 50% this year.
今年这家工厂的产量增长了 50%。

- (5) 表示尺寸。
This room is forty feet by twenty.
这个房间长 40 英尺, 宽 20 英尺。

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 他靠挨门挨户乞讨为生。
He makes a living _____.
- (2) 你可以透过这个望远镜看到星星。
You can see the stars _____.
- (3) 靠起得早, 我早晨有一小时的时间阅读英语。
_____, I can have an hour for reading English in the morning.
- (4) 身体是靠锻炼强壮的。同样, 大脑是靠学习开发的。
Our bodies are strengthened _____. Similarly, our minds are developed _____.

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

carry out at present export
make a breakthrough transform...into

1. Researchers learn things when they _____ the experiment.
2. They sell bananas to the home market but they don't _____.
3. She is busy _____ and can't speak to you.
4. Scientists have _____ in the treatment of cancer.
5. A steam engine _____ heat _____ power.

二、单句改错

1. They built a better engine from changing the design.
2. The books written by the famous scientist will be publishing next year.
3. Great changes have been taken place in our country.
4. The little bird escaped out the cage.
5. The designer sticks by his own original design.
6. A maths problem was discussed when I entered the classroom.
7. This kind of rice tastes nice and sold well.

三、根据所给的汉语完成句子

1. 请你保持安静好吗? 正在播放天气预报, 我想听听。
Would you please keep silent? The weather report _____
_____ and I want to listen.

2. 她姐姐1998年离开家，自从那时起就再也没有听说过她的消息。

Her sister left home in 1998, and she _____ since then.

3. 这块布很好洗。

The cloth _____.

4. 她比她的弟弟高两英寸。

She's taller than her younger brother _____.

5. 他借助电脑完成了家庭作业。

He finished the homework _____ the computer.

四、翻译句子

1. 她身材好。

2. 他由爷爷奶奶在农村抚养长大。

3. 那座楼房改成学校了。

4. 这一车祸造成他的死亡。

5. 她靠写作挣钱。

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。

Ferris wheels are large circles that extend high into the air. People 1 (sit) or stand in small boxes attached to the structure and 2 (lift) into the air and back down to Earth. The Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, 3 (build) for the Centennial Exposition in 1889. The first real Ferris wheel 4 (build) in 1993 for the world's fair called the Colombian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois. Officials in Chicago 5 (want) an exciting new structure that would interest large numbers of people as well.

American bridge builder and engineer George Washington Gale Ferris had the answer. He 6 (propose) a seventy-six metre high "observation wheel" for the wheel. Some people said it could not 7 (do). They said it was too big and too dangerous to lift people

so high that they could be threatened by blowing wind.

Mr Ferris agreed to build the wheel with his own and other private money. His proposal 8 (approve). His wheel operated for the first time at the fair in Chicago. It could carry more than one thousand four hundred riders. Each rider paid fifty cents 9 (ride) around the full circle two times for ten minutes. Reports said more than one million people rode that first Ferris wheel in the nineteen weeks it 10 (operate) at the fair. People started calling it after the name of its inventors.

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

二、短文改错

假如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。

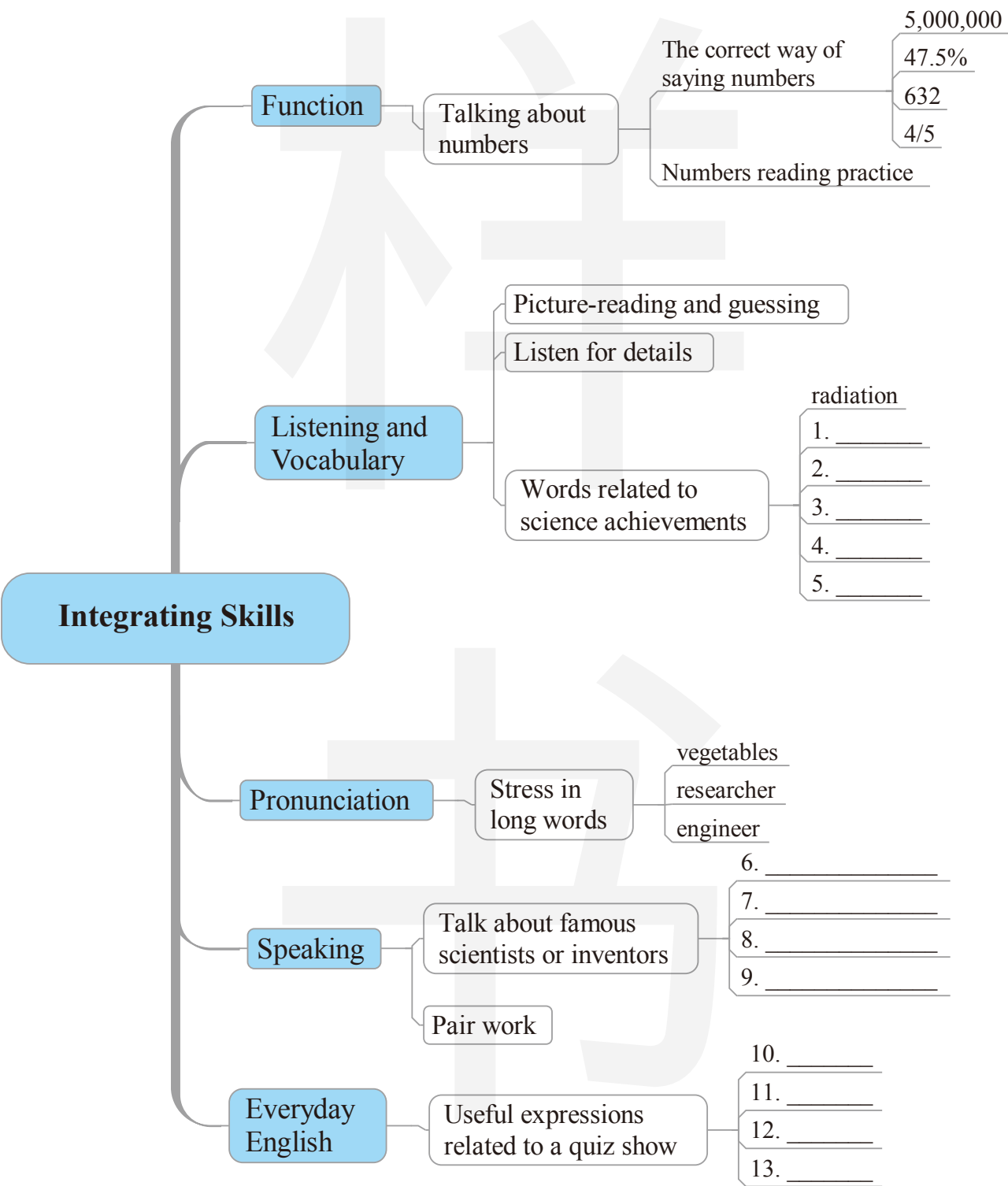
注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一次；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

My daughter, who is thirteen, is not a emotional person. Imagine how surprising I was the other day when she told me that she had been given a school friend of hers a hug every day. That was why she realised the girl "wasn't getting a lot love at home". It seems that she not only reached out to her friend these days but to her teachers and other children as well as. I thought that was awesome! So, I gave she a card for her act of kindness and told her all for it. She liked the idea very much that she decided to find someone else to give the card so they could continue passing it forward!

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. What is Einstein known for?

爱因斯坦因什么而出名?

(教材 P36)

重点短语

be known for 因……而出名 / 闻名

- (1) Hangzhou is known for the West Lake.
杭州因西湖而出名。
- (2) The French are known for their love of their language.
法国人热爱自己的语言是出了名的。

梳理延伸

be known as 作为……而出名; 被称为……

be known to 被……所熟知

Liu Huan is known as a singer.

刘欢作为一个歌手而出名。

即时演练 1 用 as, for 或 to 填空

- (1) Guilin is known _____ her beautiful mountains and rivers.
- (2) He is known _____ all in our village.
- (3) We're sure you'll be well-known _____ an artist.

2. His book *A Brief History of Time* was published in 1988 and is still a best-seller.

他的著作《时间简史》于 1988 年出版, 至今仍是一部畅销书。

(教材 P37)

核心单词

brief adj. 简短的; 简洁的

- (1) Please be in brief because I am in a hurry.
我有急事, 请长话短说。
- (2) He wrote me a brief letter because of the shortage of time.
由于时间紧迫, 他给我写了一封短信。

梳理延伸

in brief 简言之

briefly adv. 简要地; 扼要地

to be brief 简单地说, 简言之 (用作插入语)

类似的表达: in short 总之

in a word 总之, 简言之

in a nutshell 简言之

明辨易混

in brief 着重于突出重点, 不拖泥带水。

in short 多用来指在较长的叙述后, 长话短说, 带有“综上所述”的意思。

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子

信很长, 但简言之, 他拒绝了。

It was a long letter. But _____, he said "No".

3. He was born in 1942 in Oxford and graduated from Oxford University.

他 1942 年出生在牛津, 后又从牛津大学毕业。

(教材 P37)

核心单词

graduate vi. 毕业; n. 毕业生

- (1) He graduated in law from Peking University.
他毕业于北京大学法律系。
- (2) He's a graduate of Harvard in medicine.
他是哈佛大学的医学毕业生。
- (3) After graduation from college, he devotes himself to scientific research.
大学毕业后, 他致力于科学研究事业。

梳理延伸

graduate n. 毕业生

graduation n. 毕业

graduate from 从……毕业

graduate in 毕业于 (某专业)

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子

这些学生都毕业于牛津大学。

These graduates all _____ Oxford University.

4. In the 1960's he was diagnosed with motor neurone disease.

在 20 世纪 60 年代, 他被诊断患有运动神经元病。

(教材 P37)

核心单词

diagnose vt. 诊断

- (1) The doctor diagnosed the illness as pneumonia.
医生诊断此病为肺炎。
- (2) He was diagnosed with influenza.
他被诊断患了流行性感冒。

梳理延伸

diagnose sb. with sth. 诊断某人患有……

diagnose sth. as sth. 诊断……是……

即时演练 4 翻译句中 diagnose 的含义

- (1) He diagnosed the trouble that caused the engine knock. ()
- (2) The doctor diagnosed his illness as malaria (疟疾). ()

5. This paragraph talks about Hawking's personal life.

这段讲述了霍金的个人生活。

(教材 P37)

核心单词

personal adj. 个人的

In my personal opinion, I am against the plan.

依我个人的意见, 我反对这个计划。

梳理延伸

personally *adv.* 就个人而言
personality *n.* 个性; 性格; 人格

明辨易混

personal 强调“个人的”, 与“他人的”相对。
private 强调“私人的”, 与“公有的”相对。

即时演练 5 用 personal 或 private 填空

- (1) The car is for your _____ use only.
(2) He never talks about his _____ life at work.

6. Albert Einstein got a job in an office to **earn his living**.

艾伯特·爱因斯坦在一家办公室里找了一份工作来谋生。
(教材 P37)

重点短语

earn one's living 谋生

- (1) She earns her living by teaching. 她以教书为生。
(2) His father earned his living as a part-time secretary.
他爸爸靠做兼职秘书为生。

梳理延伸

make a/one's living 谋生

即时演练 6 同义句转换

He makes a living by selling shoes.
He _____ living by selling shoes.

7. Albert Einstein left Germany when Hitler **came to power** and went to work in the US.

在希特勒执政时艾伯特·爱因斯坦离开德国去美国工作。
(教材 P37)

重点短语

come to/into power (开始) 掌权; 上台

When did the labour government come to/into power?
工党政府什么时候执政的?

梳理延伸

in power 当权的, 掌权的
beyond one's power 不能胜任, 力所不能及
in/within one's power 有能力; 力所能及
put... into power 使……执政/上台

温馨提示

be in power 当权的, 掌权的(指状态)
come to (into) power 掌权(指动作)

即时演练 7 单句改错

What political party came to power in France now?

8. Well done! means congratulations!

“Well done!” 表示“祝贺”。
(教材 P38)

重点短语

Well done! 做得好! 真棒! (用于赞扬对方成功)

- (1) —I've passed the driving test.
—Well done!
——我通过驾驶考试了。
——太棒了!
(2) They gave him a congratulation for a job well done.
他们对他出色完成工作表示了祝贺。

温馨提示

well-done *adj.* 干得好的; (食物) 煮透的; 完全熟透的

This is too rare. Will you make it well-done, please?
这太生了, 请你煮熟一点儿好吗?

即时演练 8 根据情境填空

—We won the football match held by our school.
—_____!

功能交际

在日常交际过程中, 我们经常需要准确地表达整数、分数、小数、百分数等各类数字, 其正确的表达方式有以下几种:

- There are 3,000 (three thousand) voters on the electoral rolls. 在选举名单上有三千选民。
- There are hundreds of people in the hall.
在大厅里有数百人。
- At least $\frac{2}{3}$ (two-thirds) of the class have had colds.
班级里至少三分之二的人得了感冒。
- My height is 1.65 (one point six five) metres.
我的身高是 1.65 米。
- As a result of Yuan Longping's discoveries Chinese rice production rose by 47.5% (forty-seven point five percent).
由于袁隆平的发现, 中国的大米产量提高了 47.5%。

温馨提示

根据数字形式的不同, 在表达的过程中应注意:
hundred, thousand, million, billion 这几个词前有具体数字时, 用单数形式表达, 但在表示数以百计、数以千计时, 则用 hundreds of..., thousands of... 形式表达。在读分数时, 分数中分子用基数词表示, 分母用序数词表示。先读分子, 后读分母。当分子大于 1 时, 分母要加“s”。在表达一个一百以上的非整数数字时, 后两位(十位和个位)前要用 and 与百位连接。

即时演练 9 根据所给数字写出英语

- (1) 7,370,000
(2) 2,000

(3) 25.5%

(4) 170.8

(5) 3/5

即时演练 101 完成对话

- A. In this way
B. Is that true
C. The same with me
D. I'm glad to meet you here
E. You're welcome.
F. He's an actually awesome man
G. I couldn't agree with you more

A: Hello. Zhang Wei. (1) _____.

B: Hello. Zhao Guang. Nice to meet you, too. Do you know who will give us a report?

A: It is the great expert on hybrid rice —Yuan Longping.

B: (2) _____? I'm lucky to have a chance to listen to his speech.

A: (3) _____. It is Yuan Longping who's made a breakthrough on the hybrid rice.

B: That's right. Yuan developed a new way to make the rice product increase by 45 percent. (4) _____, many poor people have enough food to eat.

A: (5) _____.

B: Exactly. Oh, time is up. Let's enter the hall.

A: All right. Let's go.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (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

best-seller award come to power
be known for in the area of

- His second book turned out to be a _____.
- There is still room for future improvement, especially _____ security.
- As soon as their party _____ they changed the law.
- France _____ its wine.
- In 1921, Albert Einstein _____ the Nobel Prize for Physics.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

- 去年只有30名学生获得汉语学士学位。
Only thirty students _____ a Chinese degree last year.
- 她靠做自由撰稿记者来维持生计。
She _____ a freelance journalist.
- 此病被诊断为癌症。
The illness _____ cancer.
- 这段话讲述了霍金的个人生活。
This paragraph talks about Hawking's _____.
- 被称为“泉城”的济南因它的七十二泉而为我们所熟知。
Ji'nan _____ us _____ "Spring City" _____ its 72 springs.

三、句型转换(每空一词)

- We all know that the earth is round.

①→_____ to us all _____ the earth is round.

②→_____ to us all is _____ the earth is round.

③→_____ to us all, the earth is round.

④→_____, the earth is round.

- He has made great progress in English.

→His English _____.

- You will be successful if you work hard.

→You will be successful _____.

- Researchers learn things when they carry out experiments.

→Researchers can learn things _____ experiments.

- The government supported the research.

→The research _____ the government.

四、情景对话(有两个多余选项)

- A. For example.
B. How often do you play it?
C. Who do you play with together?
D. Like what?
E. We can play together.
F. Where do you go?
G. Yes, I was there once.

A: Hi, Mike. Haven't seen you for ages! How are you doing?

B: Can't complain. I'm busy with my experiments in the lab, but after work I often play some sports.

A: 1

B: Like tennis, running and golf.

A: Golf? That's also my favourite game.

B: Oh, really?

A: 2

B: I usually play about once a month. What about you, Susan?

A: I play every Sunday.

B: Even when it rains?

A: Yes, even when it rains. I never miss a game on Sunday.

B: 3

A: The Country Club. Do you know it?

B: 4

A: That's great! So you know the place.

B: Yes, of course. You're going to play next Sunday, I suppose.

A: Let me see...

B: 5

A: Oh, I'd love to. What time shall we meet?

B: Let's meet at the clubhouse at 1:30 in the afternoon.

A: Good. See you then.

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



一、补全小对话

- A. wait for me
- B. Well done
- C. No problem
- D. I would like to
- E. on a diet

1. A: Wilson, you'd better make an appointment for a meeting with the chief manager.

B: _____.

2. A: Alice, I'll be going back to London in another

week. I'll write to you when I get home. Will you write back?

B: Sure. _____.

3. A: Will you _____ for a moment? I left my key in the car.

B: Certainly.

4. A: Another piece of meat pie?

B: No, thanks. Really, I am _____.

5. A: Mum, I have passed the driving test.

B: _____, Honey.

二、补全长对话

(When Sara came home from work, she found her mother in an anxious state.)

Sara: What's wrong, Mum? You seem upset.

Mum: It's your y1 sister Jill. She should have been here an hour ago.

Sara: Don't w2, Mum! It's not all that late and she has probably not r3 how late it is. I think she'll be here soon.

(Just then Sara's brother Peter came into the kitchen.)

Peter: What's up? Mum's on the phone and she seems as though she's going to cry.

Sara: It's Jill. She should have r4 home by now and Mum's getting anxious.

Peter: You needn't feel so anxious, Mum! You know what teenage girls are like. I'm s5 she's all right.

Mum: I can't help but be concerned. I've just rung Lucy and she said Jill left her outside the cinema ages ago to get the bus home.

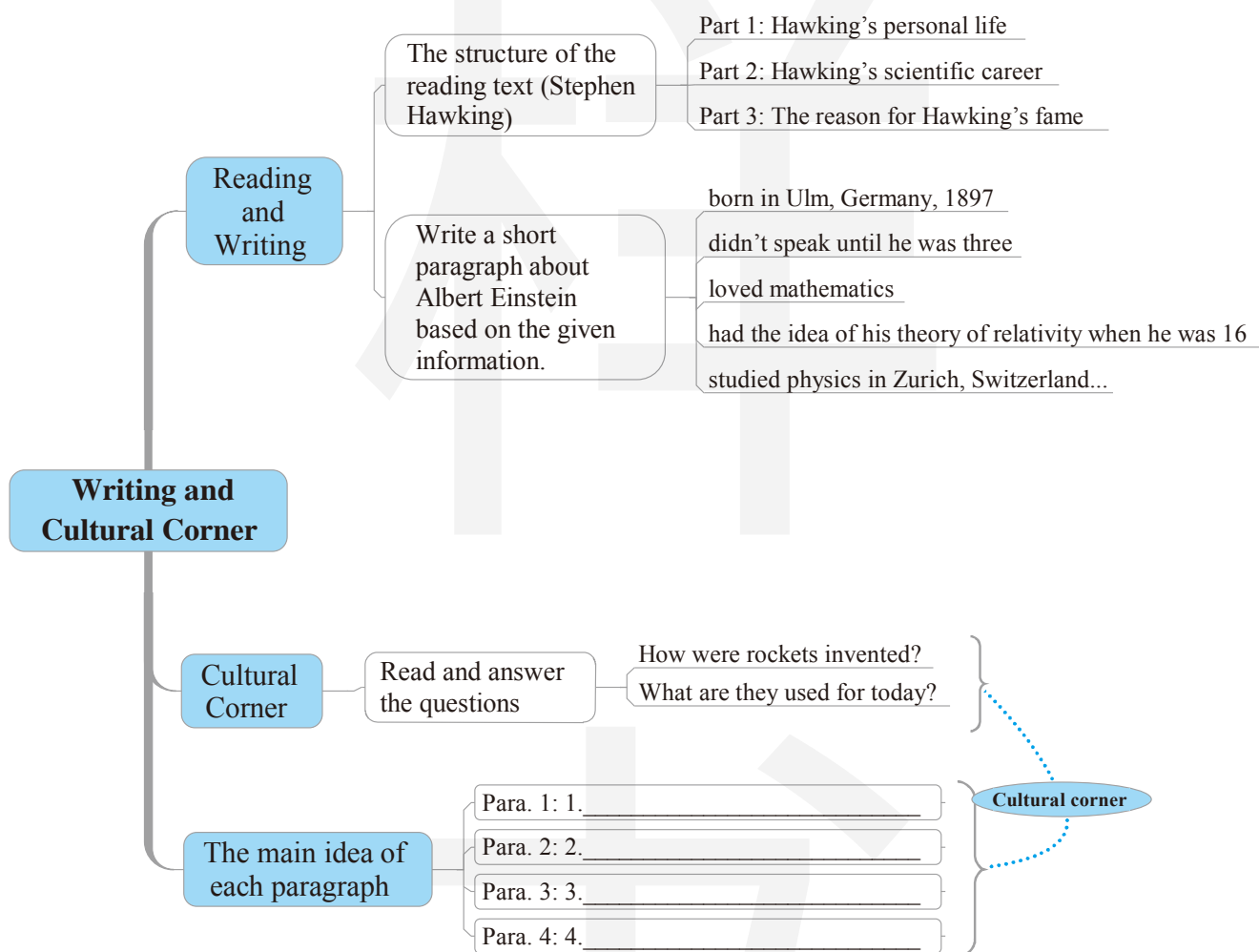
Peter: Well, the bus service isn't very frequent in the evenings. Perhaps she m6 one and is waiting for another. Have you tried p7 her on her mobile?

Mum: Yes, but there's no reply. That made me even more worried. I think s8 must have happened to Jill. Do you think we should call the p9?

Sara: Calm down, Mum! You'll make yourself ill. Perhaps she switched her mobile o10 in the cinema and forgot to switch it back on again. Or it may need to be charged.

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

人物传记

1. 传记是记载人物生平事迹的一种文体。传或小传是记叙他人生平的文章;自传是自述生平的文章。
2. 人物传记一般包含三部分内容:人物概括介绍——主要事迹——总体评价。
3. 人物传记一般按时间顺序来写。
4. 人物传记语言要不饰美,不隐恶,实事求是。
5. 人物传记时态要视情况而定,若写人物的过去就用过去时态,若写人物的现在或将来,就用现在时态或将来时态。

典例示范

根据提示信息,写一篇 Steve Jobs (史蒂夫·乔布斯) 的人物传记, 100 词左右。

姓名: 史蒂夫·乔布斯 (Steve Jobs)。

出生日期: 1955 年 2 月 24 日。

主要经历:

- (1) 1976 年, 成立苹果公司 (Apple Inc);
- (2) 1985 年, 乔布斯离开苹果公司;
- (3) 1997 年, 回到苹果公司担任首席执行官 (CEO) 职务;
- (4) 2011 年 8 月 24 日, 辞去苹果公司首席执行官职务;
- (5) 2011 年 10 月 5 日逝世。

主要成就: 乔布斯被视作 iPad、iPhone 等知名电子产品的缔造者, 这些电子产品改变了现代通讯、娱乐乃至人们的生活方式。

学会审题

体裁	人物传记
人称	第三人称
时态	主要使用过去时
内容要点	1. 人生经历; 2. 主要成就; 3. 总体评价。

遣词造句

词汇铺路

1. 出生于_____
2. 担任_____
3. 在……岁时_____
4. 电子产品_____
5. 通讯_____
6. 娱乐_____

句型搭桥

1. 补全句子/同义句转换

(1) 在 2011 年, 他宣布不再担任 (苹果公司) 首席执行官职务。

In 2011, he _____ he would _____ serve

as the CEO.

In 2011, he _____ he would _____ serve as the CEO _____.

In 2011, he _____ that he would _____ serve as the CEO.

- (2) 史蒂夫·乔布斯被视作 iPad、iPhone 等知名电子产品的缔造者。

Steve Jobs _____ the founder of iPad, iPhone and some other famous electronic products.

Steve Jobs _____ the founder of iPad, iPhone and some other famous electronic products.

2. 连词成句

- (1) on February 24, was, 1955, Steve Jobs, born

- (2) would, declared, He, he, serve, no longer, as the CEO

- (3) He, On 5th, October, died, 2011, at the age of 56

3. 一句多译

- (1) In 1976, he was 21 years old.

At that time he set up Apple Inc.

(用状语从句合并句子)

- (2) In 1985, Steve Jobs left Apple Inc.

In 1997 he returned.

He served as the CEO of Apple Inc.

(合并成一个句子)

Steve Jobs left Apple Inc. in 1985, _____, in 1977 he _____ the CEO of Apple Inc.

- (3) These products have changed the way of modern communication. They changed the way of entertainment, and the way of the lifestyle of people.

(用并列成分简化句子)

These products have changed _____ the lifestyle of people.

靓点提分

词汇	初级词汇	begin, go back, work as
	高级词汇	founder, no longer, serve as, at the age of, set up
句式	初级句式	In 1976, he was 21 and set up Apple Inc.
	高级句式	In 1976, when he was 21 years old, he set up Apple Inc. known as Father of Apple Inc. 分词短语作定语。

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

Steve Jobs, ① known as Father of Apple Inc., was born on February 24, 1955. ② When he was 21 years old, he set up Apple Inc. Steve Jobs left Apple Inc in 1985 and twelve years later, in 1997 he returned and served as the CEO of Apple Inc. In 2011, he declared ③ that he would no longer serve as the CEO. On 5th, October, 2011, he died at the age of 56.

Steve Jobs ④ is looked upon as the founder of iPad, iPhone and some other famous electronic products. These products have changed the way of modern communication and entertainment, even the lifestyle of people.

【高分探秘】

(1) 全文简洁, 明快, 实事求是。语言富于变化, 值得一读。

(2) 亮点学习: ① 用过去分词短语作 Steve Jobs 的后置定语, 文章一开头就抢眼球。② when 引导的从句进一步明确了主句中谓语发生的时间。③④ 分别使用高级的表达方式, 提升了文章的档次。

要点精讲精练

1. Today rockets are very **advanced** machines which we can use to send astronauts into space.
现在火箭是非常先进的机器, 我们能够通过它把航天员送到太空。
(教材 P39)

核心单词

advanced *adj.* 先进的, 高级的;
Ancient China was an advanced civilisation.
古代中国是个先进的文明国家。

梳理延伸

advance *vt.* 前进, 提前;
n. 前进, 提升;

in advance: ahead of time 提前

Our work is advancing smoothly.

我们的工作正在顺利地开展。

The president has done his utmost to advance the national interest.

总统已尽了最大努力来增大国家的利益。

The date of the meeting was advanced by four days.

会议提前四天召开。

Could you arrange a taxi for me in advance?

你能提前为我安排一辆出租车吗?

即时演练 1 根据句意, 完成句子

- (1) 我应该预先告诉你, 我不是一名很好的舞蹈家。

I should warn you _____ that I'm not a very good dancer.

- (2) 他这个昔日浪子, 今日成了一名先进工作者。

A former loafer, he is an _____ worker.

2. The Chinese discovered that the gas **escaping** from the tube could lift it into the air.

中国人发现从竹筒里漏出的气体可以使其飞向空中。

(教材 P39)

核心单词

escape *vi. & vt.* 逃跑; 逃避

There is no way to escape doing the task.

无法逃避这项工作。

梳理延伸

escape *n.* 逃跑; 逃避; 逃脱

escape from/out of... 从……漏出; 从……逃跑

escape (doing) sth. 逃脱(做)某事

escape one's attention/notice 逃过某人的注意

have a narrow escape 九死一生

make one's escape 逃跑

即时演练 2 根据句意, 完成句子

- (1) 我恐怕不记得你的名字了。

I'm afraid your name _____.

- (2) 你逃脱了惩罚, 真幸运。

You are lucky to escape _____.

3. The tubes were **attached** to a long stick which helped keep the rocket moving in a straight direction.

竹筒被系在一根用来帮助火箭直线运动的长长的木棍上。
(教材 P39)

核心单词

attach *vt.* 系, 贴; 附加; 依恋

She attached a cheque to the order form.

她在订单上附上了一张支票。

梳理延伸

attach...to... 把……系在(附在)……上

be attached to 附属于, 隶属于, 喜欢

attach importance to 重视……, 认为……是重要的

attachment *n.* 附件, 依恋

She attaches great importance to regular exercise.

她对常规训练极为重视。

I am deeply attached to this novel.

我非常喜欢这部小说。

即时演练 3 根据句意,完成句子

- (1) 父母认为教育很重要。他们会尽其所能给予孩子那份无价的礼物。

Parents _____ education.
They will do their best to give their children that priceless gift.

- (2) 我们在把东西归档前先给它们贴上标签。

We _____ labels _____ things before we file them away.

4. When the smoke cleared Wan Hu and his chair had disappeared.

烟雾消散后,万虎和他的椅子已消失得无影无踪了。

(教材 P39)

核心单词

clear *vi.* (烟雾) 消散

- (1) It was a fine day once the heavy fog had cleared.
雾消散后是个晴天。

- (2) The school has decided to clear out all the classrooms and laboratories these days.

学校决定这几天对所有教室和实验室进行大扫除。

- (3) The waiter hurried to clear away the pieces of the broken plates.

服务员赶紧把盘碟的碎片打扫干净。

梳理延伸

clear *v.* 使清楚; 扫清; 变清澈

adj. 清澈的; 清晰的; 畅通的

clear away 把……清除掉; 收拾

clear up 整理; 天气放晴; 消除(疑虑、误会等)

clear off 迅速离开

clear out 整理; 除掉

make... clear 讲清楚, 清楚表明

即时演练 4 用 clear 的相关短语填空

- (1) The mystery was _____ when he admitted he had been there all the time.
(2) Our job is to _____ the rubbish.

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用所给单词的适当形式完成句子

advance explode clear attach escape

- It is reported that the terrorists _____ a bomb in a store, causing five deaths and twenty injuries.
- No one can _____ being punished if he breaks the law.
- If the weather _____, we can go out for a walk.
- With the skin gone, to what can the hair _____ itself?
- A month has passed and the work _____.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

- 因锅炉爆炸,许多人受了伤。
The boiler _____ and many people _____.
- 这个士兵从敌人的监狱里逃了出来。
The soldier _____ the enemy's prison.
- 火箭在一条直线的方向移动。
The rocket moves _____ a _____ direction.
- 请随信附上样品。
Please _____ the sample _____ the letter.
- 这两个国家已经打了五年仗了。
The two nations have been _____ each other for 5 years.

三、句型转换

- It is said that he works hard.
He _____ to work hard.
- It is believed that the plane flies higher than a bird.
The plane _____ to fly higher than a bird.
- It is said that they have come back.
They are said _____ back.
- They often made fun of her at school.
She was often _____ at school.
- The boss made them work fourteen hours a day.
They _____ fourteen hours a day.

四、根据汉语提示完成句子

- 那本书难懂。
The book is difficult _____.
- 去年他被选为工会主席。
He _____ Chairman of the trade union last year.
- 这花闻起来很好闻。
The flower _____ wonderful.
- 村里的人都了解她。
She _____ all in her village.
- 她让我等了一个小时。
She _____ for an hour.



一、将所给的句子排序后组成一篇短文

1. He is near-sighted but a handsome boy with a pair of glasses on his nose.
2. Li Hua is open-minded and optimistic and also a friendly guy.
3. He gets along well with the students and always communicates with them by e-mail or Internet.
4. In 1989, he studied in a university in London and was awarded a PhD degree in 1996.
5. In his spare time, he likes playing badminton and volleyball with his classmates.

二、用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文

1. Some people say yes to the opinion of making friends online. Chatting online, students can express their feelings and opinions more freely and even get help with their foreign language studies.
2. Their normal studies will be much affected.
3. Others think students should not make online friends. They think it a waste of time to make friends online, which should be spent more meaningfully on their studies.
4. Some students may even get cheated online.
5. From my point of view, we students should think of

their study, health and safety first. As for friendship, we can easily find it in our classmates and other people around us.

三、书面表达

请根据下列提示写一篇 100 词左右的短文。

1. 季羨林是我国著名的古文书学家、历史学家和作家。1911 年出生于山东，家境贫寒，自幼离家求学。
2. 1930 年他考入清华大学主修西方文学。5 年后赴德学习古代语言并获博士学位。1946 年季羨林回国。同年秋季在北大任教。
3. 多年来，季羨林积极参与东西方文化交流活动，同时写下了很多文学作品。由于在文化交流上的杰出贡献，季羨林在国内外被誉为东方国学大师。
4. 参考词汇：古文书学家 paleographer

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. She suffered from a serious disease and died at an a _____ age.
2. We c _____ his birthday by holding a party.
3. A young woman _____ (清除) away their empty cups.
4. The letter I had left on my desk had _____ (消失).
5. I have read a _____ (传记) of Abraham Lincoln.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

escape from bring up at war by accident
bring out attach instead of

1. The two families are _____ with each other.
2. She _____ a stamp to the envelope and mailed it.
3. Rockets were probably invented _____ about 2,000 years ago.
4. The bird that I had fed for half a year _____ the cage the other day.
5. This is the village where the hero was born and _____.

三、单句改错

1. If we across two plants, we will produce a new plant.
2. She made her living from teaching the piano.
3. The research was supporting by the government.
4. A large quantity of money has spent in bringing up children.
5. Ten students escaped out their classroom without being noticed.

四、句型转换

1. He was late because of the heavy rain.
He was late _____ the heavy rain.
2. We lead a quiet life in the countryside.
We _____ a _____ in the countryside.
3. Jane is taller than any other girl in her class.
Jane is taller than any _____ girls in her class.
4. About one fourth of the students attended the meeting.
About _____ of the students attended the meeting.
5. Scientists are working hard to search for a cure for the disease.
Scientist are working hard _____ a cure for the disease.

五、根据所给的汉语补全句子

1. 他花了好几天才弄明白那道题。
It took him a couple of days to _____ the problem.
2. 他用他最喜欢的方式去处理他的生意。
He has his favourite _____ his business.
3. 卡车上发现藏有大量武器。
_____ arms were discovered hidden in the truck.
4. 据说他们发现了一颗新星。
_____ that they have discovered a new star.
5. 他昨天晚上确实被雨淋了。
He did _____ in the rain last night.

六、翻译句子

1. 这个桃尝起来味道不错。

2. 他按下门铃，试图叫醒他的妻子。

3. 这本小说不值得读。

4. 她站起来做了简短的演说。

5. 他幸运地逃过了惩罚。

七、补全对话（有两个多余选项）

A: Hi, Jack, 1

B: Not very well.

A: Why? Look like you're feeling very down! 2

B: Nothing.

A: Come on. For a man who's feeling so, there're usually two reasons. Either his career is going downhill, or he has a broken heart. 3

B: Well, you're right. I just broke up with Jane.

A: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you two were made for each other.

B: Well, you never know. I'm ready for a commitment and want to settle down, but she says she wants to spend more time on her career while she's still young.

A: 4 It's always difficult to choose between career and family.

B: Maybe you're right.

A: Jack, I don't know what to say to comfort you, but

cheer up! There's plenty of fish in the sea and you will find your soul mate, your perfect match!

B: 5 You know, we were together for almost five years. It's really hard...

A. Since you're so successful, it must be the other.

B. Yeah, but it's hard to forget her at the moment.

C. how have you been?

D. Yeah, but it is easy to forget everything.

E. What happened?

F. So you're not successful.

G. Well, you can't blame her.

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。

Yuan Longping is a 1 figure in the rice-growing world. He was born and 2 in China. As a boy he was educated in many schools and interested in plants, so he was given the 3 "the student who asks questions". As a young teacher, he began experiments in crop 4. He thought there was only one way to have more rice quickly. That was to cross different 5 of rice plant. Then he began to search for a special type of rice plant. Finally, a naturally 6 male rice plant was discovered in 1970. This was a 7. As a result of his discovery, China's rice production rose 8 47.5% in the 1990s. And 50 thousand square kilometres of rice fields were 9 to growing vegetables and other cash crops. Following this, the new hybrid rice was 10 to other countries.

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

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

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

Elizabeth Freeman was born about 1742 to African American parents who were slaves. At the age of six months she was acquired, along with her sister, by John Ashley, a wealthy Massachusetts slaveholder. She became known as “Mumbet” or “Mum Bett”.

For nearly 30 years Mumbet served the Ashley family. One day, Ashley’s wife tried to strike Mumbet’s sister with a spade. Mumbet protected her sister and took the blow instead. Furious, she left the house and refused to come back. When the Ashleys tried to make her return, Mumbet consulted a lawyer, Theodore Sedgewick. With his help, Mumbet sued (起诉) for her freedom.

While serving the Ashleys, Mumbet had listened to many discussions of the new Massachusetts constitution. If the constitution said that all people were free and equal, then she thought it should apply to her. Eventually, Mumbet won her freedom—the first slave in Massachusetts to do so under the new constitution.

Strangely enough, after the trial, the Ashleys asked Mumbet to come back and work for them as a paid employee. She declined and instead went to work for Sedgewick. Mumbet died in 1829, but her legacy lived on in her many descendants (后

裔). One of her great-grandchildren was W.E.B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the NAACP, and an important writer and spokesperson for African American civil rights.

Mumbet’s tombstone still stands in the Massachusetts cemetery where she was buried. It reads, in part: “She was born a slave and remained a slave for nearly thirty years. She could neither read nor write, yet in her own sphere she had no superior or equal.”

1. What do we know about Mumbet according to Paragraph 1?
 - A. She was born a slave.
 - B. She was a slaveholder.
 - C. She had a famous sister.
 - D. She was born into a rich family.
2. Why did Mumbet run away from the Ashleys?
 - A. She found an employer.
 - B. She wanted to be a lawyer.
 - C. She was hit and got angry.
 - D. She had to take care of her sister.
3. What did Mumbet learn from discussions about the new constitution?
 - A. She should always obey her owners’ orders.
 - B. She should be as free and equal as whites.
 - C. How to be a good servant.
 - D. How to apply for a job.

4. What did Mumbet do after the trial?
- A. She chose to work for a lawyer.
- B. She founded the NAACP.
- C. She continued to serve the Ashleys.
- D. She went to live with her grandchildren.
5. What is the text mainly about?
- A. A story of a famous writer and spokesperson.
- B. The friendship between a lawyer and a slave.
- C. The life of a brave African American woman.
- D. A trial that shocked the whole world.

二、七选五

What makes one person more intelligent than another? What makes one person a genius, like the brilliant Albert Einstein, and another person a fool? Are people born intelligent or stupid, or is intelligence the result of where and how you live? 1

We know, however, that just being born with a good mind is not enough. In some ways, the mind is like a leg or an arm muscle. 2 Mental exercise is particularly important for young children. Many child psychologists think that parents should play with their children more often and give them problems to think about. 3 If, on the other hand, children are left alone a great deal with nothing to do, they are more likely to become dull and unintelligent.

4 According to some psychologists, if parents are always telling a child that he or she is a fool or an idiot, then the child is more likely to keep doing silly

and foolish things. So it is probably better for parents to say very positive things to their children, such as “That was a very clever thing you did.” Or “ 5 ”

- A. It needs exercise.
- B. You are such a smart child.
- C. What people want to express is like this.
- D. A healthy body contributes to one's intelligence.
- E. Parents should also be careful about what they say to young children.
- F. The children are then more likely to grow up brightly and intelligently.
- G. These are very old questions and the answers to them are still not clear.

三、完形填空

Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin (青霉素), was on his way to Belfast. The Nobel Prize winner was going to 1 an important lecture there.

When he arrived at Heathrow Airport, he was 2 and annoyed to find his flight overbooked, and that he and other passengers had no seats. The clerk was very apologetic, and 3 that the government had booked fifty 4 at the last moment. That meant that “ordinary” 5 were bumped—simply thrown 6 the flight.

“But I’ve had this ticket for over a month,” Fleming insisted, “it’s not 7 and I must get to Belfast 8.”

“I’m terribly sorry, sir. But the government passengers are 9 priority (优先) passengers travelling

on important business. It's 10 for them to take a later flight."

Just 11 Fleming was going to demand what the important business was, a group of government passengers arrived to check in. Fleming turned to the leader of the group.

"I'd like to know what is so urgent about your business 12 we ordinary passengers 13 wait for another flight."

The man replied, "Oh, it's a matter of 14 urgency. Sir Alexander Fleming is giving a lecture in Belfast tonight, and we can't 15 it!"

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. have | B. attend |
| C. give | D. hear |
| 2. A. surprised | B. excited |
| C. frightened | D. disappointed |
| 3. A. insisted | B. proved |
| C. explained | D. declared |
| 4. A. books | B. seats |
| C. rooms | D. stamps |
| 5. A. people | B. officers |
| C. officials | D. passengers |
| 6. A. to | B. onto |
| C. off | D. for |
| 7. A. fair | B. right |
| C. equal | D. satisfactory |
| 8. A. now | B. then |
| C. today | D. tomorrow |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 9. A. all | B. both |
| C. really | D. almost |
| 10. A. reasonable | B. funny |
| C. impossible | D. unnecessary |
| 11. A. after | B. as |
| C. because | D. then |
| 12. A. as | B. when |
| C. that | D. now that |
| 13. A. must | B. should |
| C. ought to | D. have to |
| 14. A. little | B. great |
| C. some | D. no |
| 15. A. catch | B. get |
| C. miss | D. lose |

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。

There was once a boy who had a temper. His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he 1 hammer a nail into the back of the fence.

The first day the boy 2 (drive) 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered 3 (gradual) decreased. He discovered 4 was easier to hold his temper than to drive nails into the fence.

Finally the day came 5 he didn't lose his temper. He told his father and his father suggested that

the boy now 6 (pull) out one nail for each day so that he was able to hold his anger. The days passed and the boy told his father that all the nails were gone.

The father took the boy 7 the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "Look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar (疤痕) just like the 8 on the fence. It won't matter how many times you say I am sorry, 9 wound is still there. A verbal wound is as bad as a physical one. Friends are very rare. They make you smile and encourage you 10 (success). They lend an ear, and always want to open their hearts to us."

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：在缺词处加一个漏词符号(^)，并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

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。

In recent years, study abroad has been popular in our country. More and more middle school students would like to go to abroad. Is it good to study abroad? In my opinion, on one hand, it had some advantages. Studying abroad can provide better learning condition. People can make rapid progress on their foreign language study and it can also help widen their view. Meanwhile, young students can learn advancing science and technology foreign countries and spread cultures of different nations. On the other hand, it has disadvantages. For example, because the lack of living experience and poor ability to take care of themselves, these young students may feel alone and homesick. In addition, highly living expenses and tuition fees will become a heavy burden upon their parents.