

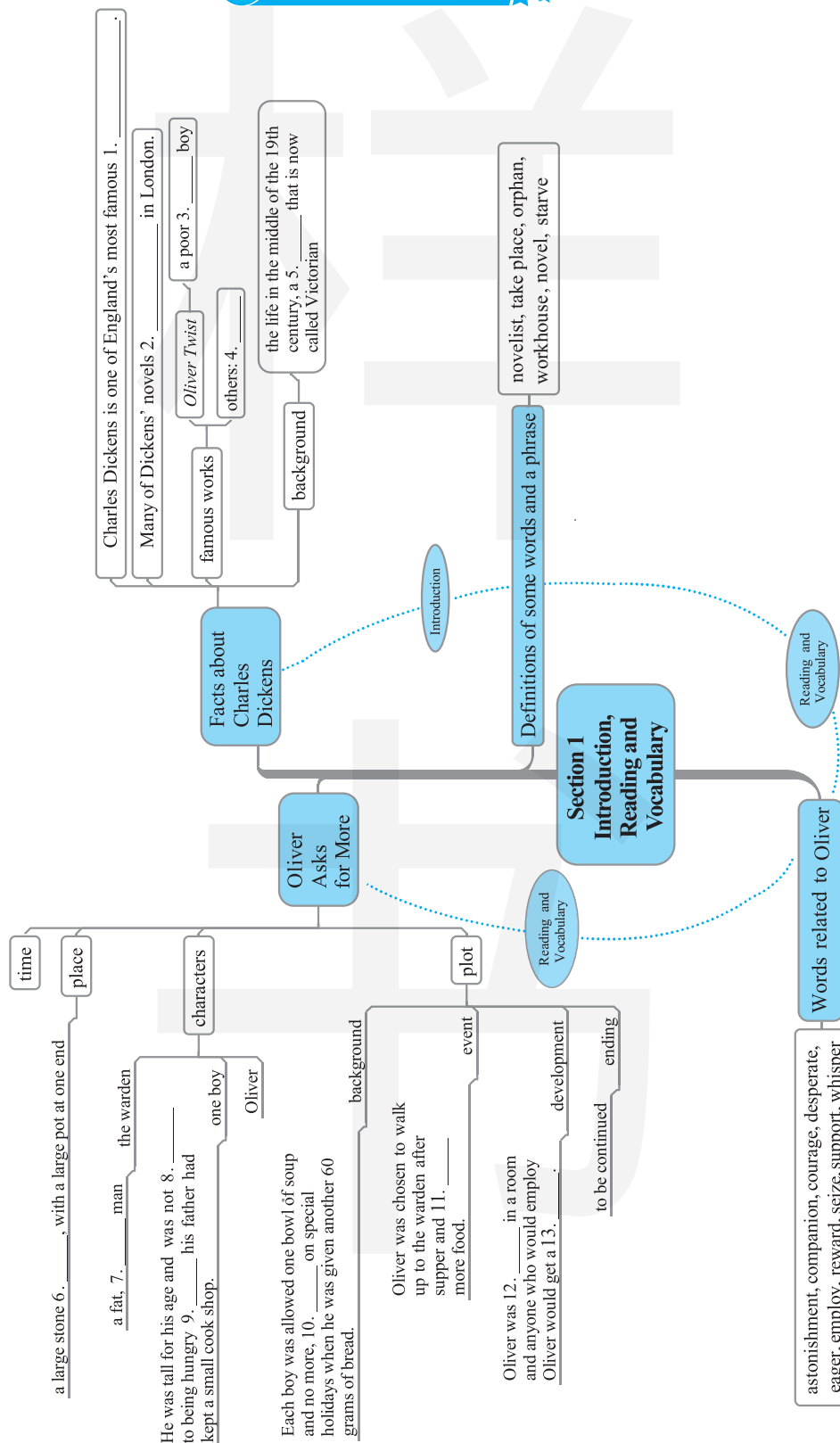
Module 3

Literature

Section 1

Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. The room in which the boys were fed was a large stone hall, with a large pot at one end.

孩子们进食的场所是一间宽敞的大石厅,一口大锅放在大厅的一侧。(教材 P30)

▶ 句式解读

in which the boys were fed 是定语从句,修饰 the room; with 复合结构作伴随状语。

本句中的 with 复合结构是由“with+名词+介词短语”构成的。

▶ 核心单词

feed v. 喂养; 为……提供食品

- (1) We've been feeding the ducks on the river.
我们一直在喂河里的鸭子。
- (2) The money he brings home isn't enough to feed a family of five.
他拿回家的钱不够养活五口之家。

梳理延伸

feed on(牲畜)以……为食
feed...to... 将……喂给……
be fed up with 对……感到厌倦

即时演练 1 用 feed 及其相关短语的适当形式填空

- (1) They have a large family to _____.
- (2) Platypus (鸭嘴兽) is a strange animal that lays eggs but _____ milk _____ its young.
- (3) Butterflies _____ the flowers of garden plants.

2. The warden, helped by two women, served the soup from his pot at meal times.

开饭的时候,管理员从锅里舀粥,有两个女人替他打杂。(教材 P30)

▶ 句式解读

该句为一个简单句,helped by two women 为过去分词短语作非限制性定语,修饰 the warden。from his pot at meal times 是地点状语和时间状语。

▶ 核心单词

serve v. 端上(饭菜等)

- (1) A light meal will be served during the flight.
飞行途中会提供一顿便餐。
- (2) Carolyn served them tea and cake in the garden.
卡洛琳在花园里给他们准备了茶点。

梳理延伸

serve v. 服务; 服役; 供职
He served more than 20 years in the army.
他在军队服役 20 多年。
serve sb. (with) sth. 用某物招待某人
=server sth. to sb.
serve as 作为, 当做
serve the people 为人民服务

即时演练 2 将下列句子翻译成英语

- (1) 她给我端上一杯咖啡。
- (2) 她用一些糖果招待孩子们。
- (3) 必须教育孩子们长大后为国家服务。

3. When they had cleaned their bowls in this way, they would sit staring at the pot with eager eyes, as if they wanted to eat it.

他们这样把碗刮干净后,就坐在那儿,眼巴巴地瞅着汤锅,似乎要把它也吞进肚子。(教材 P30)

▶ 句式解读

该句为一个主从复合句。when 引导时间状语从句,as if 引导方式状语从句。主语 they 与 stare at 是主动关系,故用现在分词短语作伴随状语。

▶ 重点短语

stare at 凝视, 注视, 盯着看

He lifted his head and stared at her.
他抬起头注视着她们。

▶ 核心单词

eager adj. 热切的; 渴望的

She looked at the eager faces waiting for her news.
她看了看那些期待着她的消息的热切的脸孔。

梳理延伸

be eager for sth. 渴望某物
be eager to do/that... 渴望做某事
be thirsty for... 对……渴望

- (1) The girls were bored and seemed eager for new experiences.
女孩们感到腻烦了,似乎对新的体验很渴望。
- (2) He is so eager to learn that he stays late every night.
他太好学了,以至于每晚都熬夜。

eagerness n. 热切, 渴望

即时演练 3 翻译句子

- (1) 我们都求知心切。
- (2) 那家公司急着开辟新的市场。
- (3) Tom is interested in farming and is eager to know everything about the farm.

4. Oliver, who was desperate with hunger and misery, rose from the table and walked towards the master with his bowl and spoon in his hand.

奥利弗已经被饥饿和苦难逼得什么都顾不上了,他从桌边站起来,手里拿着汤匙和碗,朝管理员走去。(教材 P30)

▶ 句式解读

该句为一个主从复合句,其中 who 引导的非限制性定

语从句修饰主语 Oliver; with 复合结构作伴随状语。

核心单词

desperate *adj.* 绝望的

The missing man's family are getting increasingly desperate.

失踪者的家人越来越绝望。

梳理延伸

desperate *adj.* 极度渴望的

desperation *n.* 绝望 desperately *adv.* 绝望地

be desperate for... 极度渴望得到……

be desperate to do... 急切想要做……

(1) The man lost in the desert was desperate for water.

在沙漠中迷失方向的人极度渴望得到水。

(2) She was desperate to see him again.

她非常想再见到他。

(3) Desperation led me to this point.

绝望把我引到这个地步。

即时演练 4 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) Have you got some water? _____ a drink.

(我很想喝一点。)

(2) He _____ find a job.

(他急于找到一份工作。)

(3) He _____ for someone to help him.

(他绝望地四处张望。)

5. He stared **in complete astonishment** at the child and held on to the pot for support.

他瞪着那个孩子，完全惊呆了，手抓着锅以求站稳。

(教材 P30)

句式解读

该句为简单句，其中 and 连接两个并列的谓语动词，in complete astonishment 为状语修饰 stared。

重点短语

in astonishment 惊讶地，吃惊地

(1) I listened to all this in astonishment.

我听了这些十分惊异。

(2) She looked at the box for a long time, and then her eyes opened wide in astonishment.

她看了那个匣子很长时间，然后她的眼睛充满惊讶地睁大了。

温馨提示

在此短语中，介词 in 表示状态、情况，译为“……地”，类似的短语如 in surprise, in fear, 需要不断积累。

梳理延伸

to one's astonishment/surprise 令人吃惊的是

be astonished at/by 对……吃惊

What astonishes sb. is... 令某人吃惊的是……

(1) To my astonishment, the key was in the door.

让我吃惊的是，钥匙就在门上。

(2) As a matter of fact, I'm a little astonished at how well he is doing.

事实上，我真的有点惊讶，他能做得如此好。

即时演练 5 单句改错

(1) I was astonishing at what you said.

(2) To our great astonish, they arrived on time.

(3) All of us admired them for their astonished success.

6. **Not until at least thirty seconds had passed, was the man able to speak.**

至少过了 30 秒钟，他才说出话来。(教材 P30)

句式解读

该句为主从复合句，从句由 until 引导，...not...until 译为“直到……才……”。当 not until 放在句首时，句子要进行部分倒装。

He didn't return until two hours later.

直到两个小时后他才返回来。

可变为：Not until two hours later did he return.

Not until the teacher came in did the students stop talking.

直到老师进来学生们才停止讲话。

Not until next week will the sports meet be held.

直到下周才开运动会。

因此，其结构可总结为：

Not until+ 从句 / 表时间的词 + 助动词 + (主句) 主语 + 谓语 + ……

即时演练 6 将下列句子翻译成英语

(1) 直到 1998 年他才回到家乡。

(2) 昨晚直到父亲回来，我们才开始吃晚饭。

7. **No sooner had the boy spoken these words than the warden hit him on the head with the soup spoon.**

孩子的话刚出口，管理员就操起勺子狠狠地敲他的脑袋。(教材 P31)

句式解读

该句为一个主从复合句，且使用了 no sooner...than... 的倒装句型，当 no sooner 放在句首时，句子要进行部分倒装。no sooner...than... 译为“……就……”。

温馨提示

no sooner...than... 句型中，句子主句要用过去完成时，而从句用一般过去时。在倒装语序中，主句进行部分倒装而从句不变。

(1) I had no sooner reached home than it began to rain.

我一到家，天就开始下雨。

=No sooner had I reached home than it began to rain.

(2) No sooner had he gone to sleep than the telephone rang once more.

他刚要去睡觉，电话就又一次响了。

梳理延伸

类似结构还有:

hardly(+过去完成时)... when(+一般过去时)...
译为“刚……就……”

- (1) We had hardly got in when it began to rain.
我们刚一进来就开始下雨了。
- (2) Hardly had he arrived when she started complaining.
他刚一进来她就开始抱怨。

重点短语

hit him on the head 敲击他的头部

此结构为:

v. (表示打击的动作)+sb.+on/in/by+the+n. (表示身体的部位)

这类动词常见的有: hit, beat, strike, pat, lead 等;
当身体部位较结实时, 用 on; 比较柔软用 in。

- (1) A snowball struck Bob in the stomach.
一团雪球打中鲍勃的腹部。
- (2) The policeman led the blind by the arm across the street.
这个警察拉着盲人的胳膊走过马路。

即时演练 7 完成句子

- (1) No sooner _____ he _____ (arrive) there than the train _____ (leave).
- (2) Hardly _____ I _____ (pick up) the phone _____ I was told that the hotel had been booked up.
- (3) The robber _____ (击打他的头) with a baseball bat.

8. The next morning a notice was **put up** on the door of the workhouse, offering a **reward** to anybody who would employ Oliver Twist.

第二天早上, 济贫院门外边张贴出一张告示, 向愿意雇佣奥利弗的人提供奖赏。

(教材 P31)

句式解读

此句为一个主从复合句, 其中 offering a reward to 是现在分词短语作定语, 说明 notice 的内容; who would employ Oliver Twist 是定语从句, 修饰 anybody。

重点短语

put up 张贴, 挂

I put a few posters up to make the room more beautiful.
我贴了几张海报使得房间看起来更漂亮。

梳理延伸

put up 的其他意思: 举起, 建造, 搭建, 留宿

- (1) They are putting up several new buildings in that block.
他们正在那一街区建几幢新楼房。
- (2) We shall be happy to put you up when you come to town next month.
你们下个月到城里来时我们将很乐意为你提供膳宿。

核心单词

reward n. 酬谢; 奖赏; 赏金

He worked hard all his life but without much reward.

他辛勤一生, 但得到的报酬却很少。

梳理延伸

in reward 作为回报

reward sb. for doing... 因……奖赏某人

It is unfair that he gets very little in reward for his hard work.

他工作很辛苦, 报酬却很少, 这不公平。

reward v. 酬谢, 奖赏

- (1) Success has rewarded my efforts.
成功是我努力的结果(成功酬谢了我付出的努力)。
- (2) The teacher rewarded Tom for his diligence.
老师因汤姆的勤奋而奖赏他。

明辨易混

reward 指对有功绩的事的报答或酬谢, 在讽刺中可指“对坏事的报应”;

award 指在学习或工作中达到了获奖所要求的条件而由官方或上级决定授予的奖励或荣誉, 也可分等级。

即时演练 8 选词填空 (reward/award)

- (1) The best students are _____ special scholarship.
- (2) His effort was _____ with remarkable success.
(put up/take up/bring up)
- (3) Please _____ your plan at the meeting.
- (4) This work will _____ a lot of my time.
- (5) Could you _____ the pictures on the wall?

9. I never **was** more **sure of** anything in my life—that boy will be **hanged**.

这辈子我还从来没有对什么事情这么肯定过——那个孩子将会被绞死。

(教材 P31)

句式解读

本句中破折号用来解释肯定的内容。

重点短语

be sure of 对……肯定, 对……有把握

He wasn't even sure of his mother's name.
他甚至连他妈妈的名字都搞不清。

核心单词

hang v. 绞死, 吊死

He was hanged for murder.

他因谋杀罪而被绞死。

梳理延伸

hang v. 悬挂

Philip hung his coat on a hook behind the door.

菲利普把自己的大衣挂在门后的钩子上。

温馨提示

hang 表示“绞死; 吊死”时, 其过去式和过去分词是 hanged; 而表示“悬挂”时, 其过去式和过去分词是 hung。

即时演练 9 根据汉语意思用 hang 的适当形式完成句子。

(1) I'll _____ if I obey him.

我死也不会听他的话。

(2) Let us _____ the picture on the wall.

我们把照片挂在墙上吧。

(3) A heavy gold necklace _____ around her neck.

她脖子上挂着一条很沉的金项链。

(4) Saddam Hussein _____ soon after he was sentenced to death.

萨达姆·侯赛因被判死刑后不久就被绞死了。

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、根据汉语提示填空

1. A _____ (小说家) creates characters and a plot.
2. The death of their daughter was a _____ (残忍的) blow.
3. She is suffering from lack of _____ (食欲).
4. Will you _____ (喂养) my cat for me?
5. They invoked help in the _____ (绝望的) situation.
6. Jim was a great _____ (支持) to us when our father died.
7. Although my uncle is old, he looks very strong and _____ (健康的).
8. Don't hesitate; _____ (抓住) the first opportunity that comes along!
9. She _____ (锁) her jewels in the safe.
10. She deserves a _____ (酬谢) for her efforts.

二、用方框中所给短语的正确形式填空 (有两个多余选项)

in complete astonishment; hold on; stare at;
no more; all the time; pick out; in a voice;
in a line; be sure of; put up

1. The ship sank below the waves, and was seen _____.
2. It's not polite to _____ a girl in the face.
3. He described the accident _____ shaking with emotion.
4. The children were standing _____, waiting to go into school.
5. When he told them what had happened, they looked at him _____.
6. Can I _____ a profit if I invest?
7. He was struggling to _____ to a rock on the face of the cliff.
8. It's time we _____ the Christmas decorations in the living room.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

1. 这些鞋需要修理。
These shoes need _____.
2. 我的父亲说如果我们相信某事是真的, 就应该坚持。
My father said that if we believe something was true, we should _____ it.
3. 那个小女孩低声地告诉了我一个秘密。
The little girl told me a secret _____.
4. 一块石头打中了他的头部。
A stone hit _____.
5. 他在会上说了些什么我不太清楚。
I am not _____ he has said at the meeting.

四、用课文中所学的词汇完成短文

The boys were 1 (feed) in a large stone hall. Each boy was allowed one bowl of soup and no more, except on special holidays. The bowls never needed washing, because the boys cleaned them with their spoons, trying to eat every 2 of soup. Oliver Twist and his companions slowly 3 (starve) for three months until finally, they became quite 4 with hunger.

One day, they had a meeting. They decided that one of them should walk up to the 5 after supper that evening and ask for more food. It was Oliver Twist who was chosen. That evening Oliver, who was 6 with hunger and misery, walked towards the master to ask for more. The warden stared in complete 7 at him. Not until at least thirty seconds had passed, was the warden able to speak. No 8 had Oliver repeated his requirement than the warden hit him on the head with the soup spoon. Oliver was taken to Mr Bumble, and was immediately 9 in a room. The next morning a notice was put up on the door of the workhouse, offering a 10 to anybody who would employ Oliver Twist.

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

★ 提升微测

一、阅读理解

What Exactly Is a Short Story?

In a recent class some asked “What is a short story?”. My first answer was that it was something that could be read in one sitting and brought an illumination (启示) to the reader, sudden and golden like sunlight cracking through heavy cloud. I went on to say that in my opinion a “real” short story was closer to poetry than to the novel.

Let’s look at some definitions of the short story. My favourite is Benet’s “something that can be read in an hour and remembered for a lifetime”. One writer said, “The theme of a novel will not fit into the framework of a short story; it’s like trying to squeeze a mural (壁画) into the frame of a miniature (微型画). And as in a miniature painting, the details need to be sharp.”

The short story is an example of one aspect of human nature. Often a character undergoes some events and experiences, something that offers him or her change. This is why it’s said that short stories usually “say something”, often a small something. But sometimes delivered with such precision (精确) that the effect is strongly felt, even a life-moment for some readers, something similar to a religious experience or to witnessing a never-to-be-repeated scene in nature.

There is a degree of unity (一致性) in a well thought out short story, one I tend to call its theme. This strong feeling in a novel would indeed tire the reader. But in a short story, it is supposed that he or she will manage.

OK, so let’s form a definition here: A short story is a narrative, rarely over 10,000 words or below 500 words—more commonly 1,500–5,000 words—a single-sitting read, but with enough time and weight to move the reader. It is narrow and focused to produce an effect through the story, most commonly through events affecting some change, or refusal of change, in an individual.

Writer Isabelle Allende once wrote, “Novels are, for me, adding up details, just work, work, work, then you’re done. Short stories are more difficult—they have to be perfect, complete in themselves.”

- We can infer from the opening paragraph that the author is a _____.
A. teacher B. student
C. poet D. painter
- According to the author, the ideal short story should be _____.
A. at least 10,000 words in length
B. below 500 words

C. under 1,500 words

D. around 1,500 to 5,000 words

- The title of this reading suggests that _____.
 - the writer wants to show the difficulties we’ll meet while writing short stories
 - a short story is difficult for novel writers to work out
 - defining the characteristics of a short story is not an easy task
 - short stories are similar to other forms of writing

二、七选五

Public Speaking Training

- Get a coach

_____ 1 _____, so get help. Since there are about a billion companies out there all ready to offer you public speaking training and courses, here are some things to look for when deciding the training that’s right for you.

- Focus on positives

Any training you do to become more effective at public speaking should always focus on the positive aspects of what you already do well. Nothing can hurt confidence more than being told that you aren’t doing well. _____ 2 _____, so good public speaking training should develop those instead of telling you what you shouldn’t do.

- _____ 3 _____

If you find a public speaking course that looks as though it’s going to give you lots of dos and don’ts, walk away! Your brain is so full of what you’re going to be talking about. _____ 4 _____. As far as we’re concerned, there are basically no hard and fast rules about public speaking. Your audience can be your friends.

- You are a special person not a clone

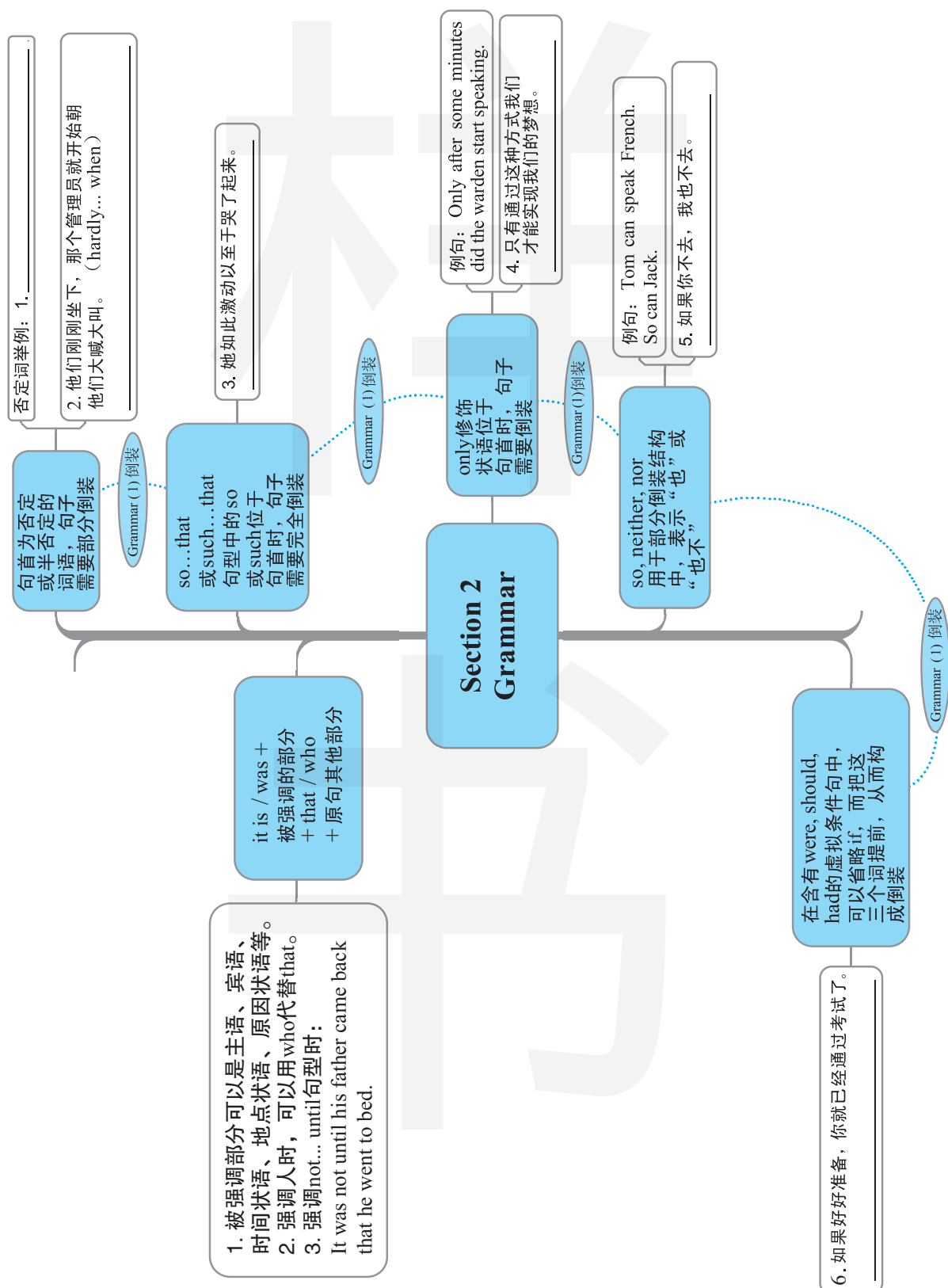
Most importantly, good public speaking training should treat you as a special one, with your own personal habits. _____ 5 _____. Your training course should help you bring out your personality, not try to turn you into someone you’re not.

- You aren’t like anybody else
- You already do lots of things well
- Turn your back on too many rules
- Check the rules about do and don’t
- Whatever the presentation, public speaking is tough
- The one thing you don’t want is for them to fall asleep
- So trying to force a whole set of rules into it will just make things worse

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

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



语法精讲精练

倒装

英语最基本的语序是主语在前,谓语动词在后。但有时由于句子结构的需要或表示强调,就要采用倒装形式。将谓语动词完全移到主语之前称为完全倒装(Full Inversion),只将助动词、情态动词或者 be 动词放到主语之前称为部分倒装(Partial Inversion)。(以下讲解疑问句除外)

On her left sat her husband.

她左边坐着她丈夫。(完全倒装)

Here is the book you want.

你要的书在这儿。(完全倒装)

Only by working hard can one succeed.

只有努力才能成功。(部分倒装)

1. 完全倒装

- (1) 用于 there be 结构之中,除此之外,there 还可以接 appear, exist, lie, remain, seem to be, stand, live, seem, rise, happen, come, go 等,一般都译成“有”的含义,构成完全倒装句。

There is plenty of food in store now.

现在商店里有很多食物。

There seemed to be some noise outside.

外面似乎有什么噪声。

There remained just twenty-eight pounds.

只剩二十八英镑了。

- (2) 表示方位、时间的副词置于句首,且主语是名词,动词多为 be, go, come 等,副词如 here, there, up, down, in, out, away, then, now, off 等。

Out rushed a group of boys.

一群男孩冲出来了。

There goes the bell.

铃响了。

Here comes the bus.

汽车来了。

The door opened and in came the headmaster.

门开了,校长走了进来。

温馨提示

代词作主语时,主谓语序不变。

Here he comes.

他来了。

Away they went.

他们离开了。

- (3) 表示地点或方位的介词词组位于句首,且谓语动词多表示“存在”之意 (be, lie, stand, exist) 的句子中。

In front of the village lies a small river.

村前有一条小河。

Under the table was lying a black cat.

桌子下面躺着一只黑猫。

In a lecture hall of a university in England sits a professor.

在英格兰一所大学的讲堂里坐着一位教授。

East of the city stands a university, which has a history of about 100 years.

城市的东面坐落着一所拥有大约一百年历史的大学。

- (4) “表语 (adj./prep./done)+ 连系动词 + 主语”结构

Present at the meeting were Professor White and his daughters.

出席这次会议的是怀特先生和他的女儿们。

Gone are the days when we had to buy foreign oil.

那些我们不得不买进口油的日子过去了。

- (5) such 置于句首时。(such + be + 主语, 且 be 动词应与其后的主语保持一致。)

Such is my hometown, a beautiful small town.

这就是我的故乡,一个美丽的小镇。

Such are the facts; no one can deny them.

这些就是事实,没有人能否定它们。

2. 部分倒装

- (1) “only+ 副词 / 介词短语 / 状语从句”作状语放在句首时,主句要采用部分倒装。

温馨提示

如果句子为主从复合句,则主句倒装,从句不倒装。

Only in this way can we learn English well.

只有用这种方法我们才能学好英语。

Only when he returned did we find out the truth.

只有当他回来时我们才能查明真相。

温馨提示

only 修饰主语时,句子不倒装。

Only he can answer the question.

只有他才能回答这个问题。

- (2) 表示否定意义的副词或者介词短语置于句首时。

not, nor, never, hardly, seldom, rarely, little; at no time, under no condition, by no means, nowhere, no longer, on no account (决不) 等。

Seldom does he go to the cinema.

他很少去电影院。

Never shall I forget the day when I was admitted to the university.

我永远都不会忘记我被大学录取的那一天。

Hardly do I think it possible to finish the job before dark.

在天黑之前完成这项工作我认为几乎不可能。

Never before have I seen such a moving film.

我从未看过如此感人的电影。

(3) 固定句型:

- ① **Hardly/Scarcely...when/before..., 或 No sooner...than...** (主句用过去完成时, 从句用一般过去时, 且只有主句部分可以进行部分倒装。)

Hardly had he entered the office when he realized that he had forgotten his report.

他一进办公室就意识到他忘记带他的报告。

- ② **not until...** (若 until 后接从句时, 从句不能倒装) Not until yesterday did little John change his mind.

小约翰直到昨天才改变了主意。

Not until he failed in the exam did he realize how serious the problem was.

直到他考试不及格他才意识到自己的问题有多么严重。

- ③ **not only...but (also)...**

Not only did they bring snacks and drink, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.

当他们在森林里野餐时, 他们不仅带着小吃和饮料, 还带着为娱乐而准备的扑克牌。

温馨提示

but also 引导的句子必须使用正常语序。

如果置于句首的 not only...but also 仅连接两个并列词语, 不可用倒装结构。

Not only you but also I am fond of music.

我和你都喜欢音乐。

- ④ **neither..., nor...**

Neither do I know it, nor do I care about it.
我既不知道这件事, 也不在意它。

- ⑤ **So+be/ 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语**
表示“另一个主语也是如此”

Neither/nor...+be / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语
表示“另一个主语也不是这样”

Tom can speak French. So can Jack.

汤姆会说法语, 杰克也会。

If you won't go, neither will I.

如果你不去, 我也不去。

明辨易混

... so... + 主语 + be/ 助动词 / 情态动词

表示“前面主语确实如此”。

His mother told him to go to the film. So he did.

他母亲叫他去电影, 他就去了。

- ⑥ **So+adj./adv. ... that... /Such+n. ...that...**

(that 后面的句子不倒装)

So strange was his appearance that no one could recognize him.

他的外表如此奇怪以至于没有人能认出他来。

So frightened was he that he did not dare to move an inch.

他害怕得动都不敢动。

Such great progress did he make that he was praised.

他取得了如此大的进步以至于受到了表扬。

(4) 形式倒装

- ① 含有 should, had 或 were 的虚拟条件句中, 可以省略 if, 将 should, had 或 were 提到主语前
Were he to go to Tibet by train, he could enjoy the beautiful scenery on the way.

如果他要坐火车去西藏, 他可以欣赏沿途美丽的风景。

Had she been there then, we would have turned to her.

如果当时她在场的话, 我们就向她请教了。

Should they follow our advice, they would win the game.

如果他们听我们的建议的话, 就会赢得比赛了。

- ② **as/though 引导让步状语从句时采用形式倒装的情况**

adj./adv. / 动词原形 / 名词 (不带冠词的单数名词) / 分词 + as + 主语 + 谓语

Clever as he is, he is not hardworking.

尽管他很聪明, 但是不努力。

Hard as he worked, he made no progress.

尽管他工作很努力, 但是没有取得进步。

Try as he would, he might fail again.

尽管他尝试, 但又一次失败了。

Child as he is, he has won a lot of champions.

尽管他是个孩子, 但是他已经获得了很多奖。

强调句型

强调句型可强调句子中的主语、表语、宾语、状语等成分, 但不能强调定语和谓语。被强调部分可以是单词、短语, 也可以是从句。

1. 陈述句的强调句型

It is/was+ 被强调部分 (通常是主语、宾语、表语或状语)+that/who (强调主语且主语指人)+其他部分。

It is I who am to blame. 应该受责备的是我。

It is English that is widely used in the world nowadays.
是英语在当今世界被广泛运用。

It is what he said that made us very angry.

正是他所说的话使我们非常生气。

2. 一般疑问句的强调句型

用法同陈述句的强调形式, 只是把 is/was 提到 it 前面。

Was it this morning that you met Wang Hua?

你是在今天上午遇到王华的吗?

Was it in 1786 that the modern Olympic Games started?

现代奥运会是从 1786 年开始的吗?

3. 特殊疑问句的强调句型

被强调部分(通常是疑问代词或疑问副词)+is/was+it+that/who+其他部分?

When and where was it that their meeting was held?

他们是在何时何地召开会议?

Why is that parking is not allowed here?

这儿为什么不允许停车?

注意:此时 that/who 引导的成分要用陈述句语序。

4. 强调句例句

She met Liu Bing at the airport yesterday.

她昨天在机场碰见了刘冰。

It was **she** that/who met Liu Bing at the airport yesterday.

(强调主语)

It was **Liu Bing** that she met at the airport yesterday.

(强调宾语)

It was **at the airport** that she met Liu Bing yesterday.

(强调地点状语)

It was **yesterday** that she met Liu Bing at the airport.

(强调时间状语)

温馨提示

如果去掉 It is/was 和 that/who 后, 句子仍然完整, 就可断定该句子为强调句。其特点如下: ①构成强调结构的 it 本身无意义; ②强调结构中的连接词一般用 that/who, 不可使用 when/where 等连词, 即使是在强调时间状语或地点状语时也是如此; that/who 不可省略; ③强调结构中只用 is 或 was, 有时也可用“情态动词+be”, 但要注意主谓一致。

It is when he goes to Beijing that we will have been there.

当他去北京时, 我们就已经在北京了。

5. not... until... 句型的强调句

句型结构为: It+is/was+not until+被强调部分+that+其他部分。

普通句: He didn't go to bed until/till his wife came back.

强调句: It was not until his wife came back that he went to bed.

温馨提示

此强调句型只能用 until, 不能用 till。但如果不是强调句型, 且从句放在主句之后, 则 till 和 until 可通用。

即时演练 1 用所给提示词补全句子

- The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once _____ with each other. (they quarrel)
- Never before _____ in greater need of modern public transport than it is today. (the city be)

3. Only in this way _____ to make improvement in the operating system. (you can hope)

4. —You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens. _____. (I do so)

5. Not only _____ interested in football but all the students are beginning to show an interest in it. (the teacher himself be)

6. So difficult _____ it to live in an English-speaking country that I determined to learn English well. (I feel)

7. Only with hard work _____ to get a pay rise. (you can expect)

8. Only when the war was over _____ to his hometown. (the young soldier return)

9. However, an awful accident _____ the other day. (occur)

10. Only when he reached the tea-house _____ it was the same place he'd been in last year. (he realize)

即时演练 2 把下列各句改为强调句(强调画线部分)

11. Mike and Mary helped the old man several days ago.

12. Regular radio broadcasts didn't begin until 1920.

13. She said she would go and she went.

14. He had the training as a young man which made him such a good engineer.

15. —Were all three people in the car injured in the accident?

—No, only the two passengers got hurt.

16. Our first meeting was held in this room.

17. With the help of the local guide the mountain climber was rescued.

18. Did I see you last night at the concert?

19. What he said disappointed me.

20. He didn't go back home after the experiment until midnight.

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、单句改错

- It's burning hot today. So did it yesterday.

- Where was it that you bought in the store yesterday?
—A good book.

- How an interesting role she played in the film!

- It was ten o'clock that he went home.

- No sooner have I got home than it began to rain.

二、句型转换

- The girl rushed out.
Out _____.
- I have never been late for school this term.
Never _____ late for school this term.
- He came to school so early that no other students came.
So _____ to school that no other students came.
- He didn't go to bed until he finished his homework.
Not until he finished his homework _____ to bed.
- I met Li Ming at the railway station yesterday.
_____ at the railway station _____ I met Li Ming yesterday.

三、用倒装或者强调结构将下列句子补充完整

- 在任何时候你都不应该放弃学习。
At no time _____.
- 尽管他是个老师，他也不能说服自己的孩子。(as)
_____, he wasn't able to persuade his own child.
- 铃声一响，老师就进来了。(no sooner...than)
_____ the teacher came in.
- 这是一部动人的电影，他们看完之后全都陷入了沉思。
Such _____ that they were all lost in thought after it was over.
- 你若离开这里，你的医疗保健和其他福利也不会马上取消。
Should _____, your health care and other benefits will not be immediately cut off.

四、根据括号内的提示翻译句子

- 是一位女士接了我的电话。(强调句型)

- 直到半夜他们才到达营地。(not... until 的倒装结构)

- 房子前面有一棵大树。(倒装句)

- 如果你不去，我也不去。(倒装句)

- 尽管他是个孩子，但是那件事情他知道很多。(as)

★ 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。

Lucy: You've been sitting in front of the computer for hours. What are you busy 1?

Tom: I 2 (search) for some materials for my cousin Alice, 3 is writing a school paper.

Lucy: Why doesn't she do it 4?

Tom: She became ill a week ago. She stayed in hospital for three days. So she doesn't have enough time 5 (finish) it.

Lucy: What was wrong with her?

Tom: There was 6 wrong with her stomach. It was serious. Luckily, she recovered fast.

Lucy: Why was there something wrong with her stomach? She is so young.

Tom: She likes eating ice cream. She almost had twice ice cream every day 7 she became ill.

Lucy: She had too much ice cream. It was bad for her stomach.

Tom: You are right. The doctor advised her not 8 (eat) so much ice cream.

Lucy: Do you think she can make it?

Tom: Sure. She 9 (learn) a good lesson. So I think she'll no longer eat ice cream.

Lucy: I also like eating ice cream. Now I think I 10 make a change.

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

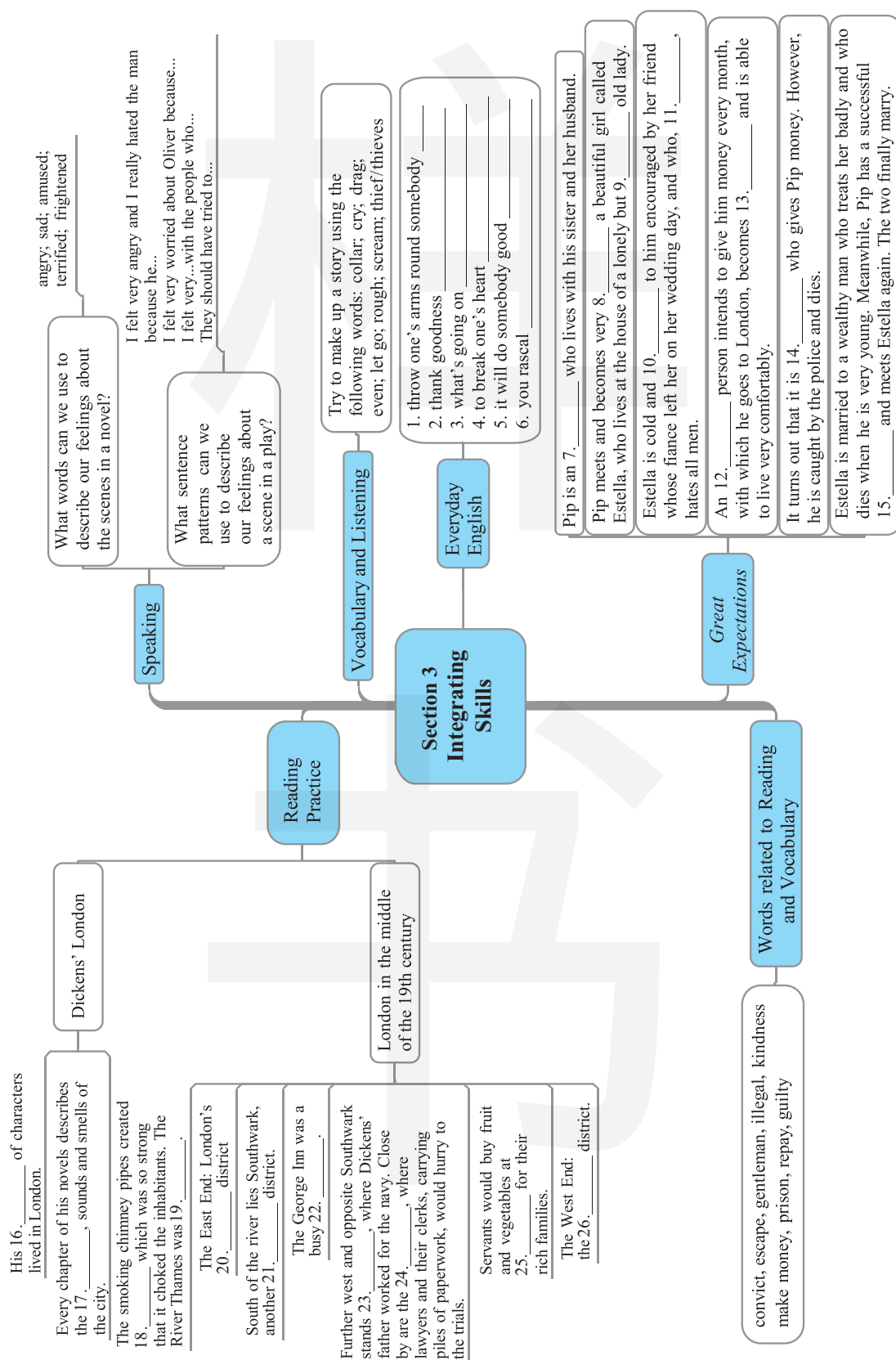
二、短文改错

When I first learned to write in English, I run into many difficulties. The main problem was in that I always thought in Chinese but tried to translate everything into Chinese. My teacher advised me to keep diaries. I followed her advices. Happily it worked. Soon I began to

enjoy talk to myself on paper as I was learning to express me in simple English. One day I wrote a short story and showed to my teacher. She liked it very much that she read it to the class. Everyone said the story was the good one. I was great encouraged by their words.

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. It was a **rough** neighbourhood and it was already dark.

那是一个充满暴力的街区, 是一个黑暗的世界。

(教材 P34)

► 句式解读

本句是一个由 and 连接的并列句, 两个分句均为主系表结构。

► 核心单词

rough *adj.* 多暴力的; 犯罪率高的

He should avoid going to the rough part of town.

他应该避免去城里龙蛇混杂的地区。

梳理延伸

rough *adj.* 粗糙不平的; 艰难的; 粗略的; 粗野的

(1) The first year was rough, but things have gotten better.

第一年很艰难, 但现在已经好起来了。

(2) Can you give me a rough idea of what time you will be home?

你能告诉我你大概什么时候回家吗?

(3) Rugby is a very rough sport.

橄榄球是一项非常粗野的运动。

have a rough time (of...) 遇到(……的)困难

be rough on sb. 对某人很凶/粗暴

(1) If you do not learn the lesson yet, then you will have a rough time in future.

如果你还不接受教训, 吃苦的日子在后面。

(2) Don't you think you were a little rough on her?

你不觉得你对她有点凶吗?

roughly 粗略地, 大致地; 粗暴地

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) 吉普车很适合在高低不平的路面上行驶。

A jeep is ideal for driving over _____.

(2) 我将给你大致估计一下费用。

I'll give you _____ estimate of the costs.

(3) 她在父亲去世后受了很多苦。

She had a really _____ after her father died.

2. Magwitch has **escaped** from prison but is soon caught again and sent to Australia in a prison ship.

马格韦契从监狱中逃了出来, 可不久再次被捕, 被一艘运送囚犯的船运往澳大利亚。

(教材 P37)

► 核心单词

escape *v.* 逃跑

He broke down the locked door and escaped.

他砸开上锁的门后逃走了。

梳理延伸

escape *v.* 逃避, 摆脱 *n.* 逃离; 逃避

(1) They went to the hills to escape the summer heat.

他们去了山中避暑。

(2) The girl had no chance of escape.

那女孩没有机会逃跑。

escape from 从……逃跑

escape doing sth. 逃避做某事

escape punishment/being punished 逃避惩罚

make one's escape 逃跑

have a narrow escape 九死一生, 幸免于难

(1) They went to the hills to escape the summer.

他们去山中避暑了。

(2) Nancy hoped it wouldn't be too long before she could make her escape.

南希希望自己很快就能逃脱。

温馨提示

escape 后跟名词、代词、动名词作宾语, 但不跟动词不定式。

后接动名词时, 表示被动含义要用: being+ 过去分词。

即时演练 2 完成句子

(1) People tried their best to escape _____ the burning building.

(2) You can't to escape _____ (punish).

(3) He narrowly escaped _____ (kill). If the other car had been going any faster, he would certainly have been dead.

3. Some years later, Pip learns that an unknown person **intends** to give him money every month.

几年之后, 皮普得知有一位不知名的人士打算每月给他钱。

(教材 P37)

► 句式解读

that 引导的宾语从句, 说明 learn 的内容。

► 核心单词

intend *v.* 打算

(1) I intend to spend the night there. 我打算在那儿过夜。

(2) I never intended things to turn out the way they did.

我从未想过事情的结果是那样的。

梳理延伸

be intended for 是为……提供/设计的

intend to do sth. 打算做某事

intend sb. to do sth. 打算让某人做某事

intend that... 打算……

intention *n.* 意图, 打算

(1) Those books are intended for children.

那些书是儿童用书。

(2) I intended to do it, but I'm afraid I forgot.

我本打算去做, 但很遗憾, 我忘记了。

(3) It is intended that these meetings will become a regular event. 打算把这些会议定为例会。

温馨提示

had intended to do sth. = intended to have done sth. 表示“本打算做,但事实上没做”的动作,相当于虚拟语气。

I had intended to come to see you yesterday, but I had a lot of work to do.

昨天我本打算来看你的,但是我的工作太多了。

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 我叔叔问我大学毕业时,打算从事什么职业。

I was asked by my uncle what I _____
when I graduated from college.

- (2) 他不打算付账。

He did not intend _____ the bill.

- (3) 够奇怪的是一些为孩子们设计的书很受成年人的欢迎!

Strangely enough, some books _____
have become popular among adults!

4. But its wealth was **distributed** unfairly among the population.

但是其财富并未在人们之间公平分配。(教材 P39)

核心单词

distribute v. 分发, 分配, 分送

- (1) Clothes and blankets have been distributed among the refugees.

已经向难民分发了衣服和毯子。

- (2) Milk is distributed to the local shops by Herald's Dairies.

牛奶是由赫勒尔德乳品公司供应给当地商店的。

梳理延伸

distribute sth. to/among sb. 把某物分给某人/在某人之间分配某物

The manager tried to distribute the work among his employees evenly.

经理把工作尽量平均分配给雇员。

distribution n. 分发, 分配; 配送

温馨提示

动词辨析

distribute “分配, 分发”; attribute “把……归于”; contribute “捐献, 贡献”; discuss “讨论”

即时演练 4 将下列句子翻译成英语

- (1) 老人已经把杂志分发给孩子们了。

- (2) 传单被散发给路人。

- (3) 我们得讨论一下奖品的分发。

5. Few people could ever hope to **attain** an acceptable standard of living.

几乎没人指望能过上一定水准的生活。(教材 P39)

核心单词

attain v. 获得, 达到

- (1) More women are attaining positions of power.

越来越多的女性获得要职。

- (2) After a year she had attained her ideal weight.

一年后, 她达到了理想的体重。

梳理延伸

attain one's goal (=achieve one's goal) 达到目的

attainment n. 获得, 实现; 成就

- (1) We should make sustaining efforts to attain our goal.

我们必须做出不懈的努力来达到目的。

- (2) The attainment of her ambitions was still a dream.

她要实现她的抱负仍是一个梦。

明辨易混

attain	较正式用词, 侧重指通过巨大努力和周密计划而“获得”所需的东西;
win	主要指通过努力、拼搏、斗争、比赛等而“获得”胜利;
get	普通用词, 使用广泛, 可指以任何方式“得到”某物, 未必要经过努力;
earn	侧重指依靠自己的劳动或因付出代价而“获得”相应的报酬或奖惩;
gain	侧重指经过努力或有意识的行动而“取得”某种成就或“获得”某种利益或好处。

即时演练 5 选词填空 (win/earn/attain/get/gain)

- (1) The country _____ its dependence in 1972.
(2) Hemingway once _____ the Nobel Prize for literature.
(3) She opened the door wider to _____ a better look.
(4) His bad manners _____ him a sharp rebuke.
(5) The young man gradually _____ confidence in his ability.

6. Many people suffered from the effects of poor nutrition and even **starvation** because of a lack of food, yet their welfare was of no **concern** to the taxpayers of London.

许多人因缺少食物而遭受营养不良之苦, 有的甚至饿死, 然而伦敦纳税人并不关心他们的福利。(教材 P39)

核心单词

starvation *n.* 挨饿, 饿死

- (1) The lost explorers ate birds' eggs to stave off starvation.
为了避免饿死, 那些迷路的探险者吃鸟蛋充饥。
- (2) The old woman died of starvation. 老妇人饿死了。

梳理延伸

starve *v.* (使) 挨饿; (使) 饿死

starve to death 饿死

starve for(=be starved of) 渴望; 极需, 缺乏

- (1) Nobody will starve to death in three days.
人三天内不吃东西不会饿死。
- (2) The poor children in the streets are starving for food.
街上穷苦的孩子非常需要食物。

concern *n.* 关心, 担心

The recent rise in crime is a matter of considerable public concern.

近来犯罪增多是民众极为关切的事。

concern *v.* 与……有关: 使忧虑, 使担心This study concerns couples' expectations of marriage.
这项研究是关于夫妻对婚姻的期望。

梳理延伸

concerned *adj.* 关心的; 担心的; 有关的, 有牵连的

be concerned about/for 关心……; 为……担心

be concerned in/with 与……有关 / 与……有牵连

as far as sb./sth. be concerned 就……而言; 在……看来

concerning *prep.* 关于, 有关, 涉及

- (1) He was genuinely concerned for our financial difficulties.
他真心地关心我们的经济困难。
- (2) I am not concerned with such things. 我与这些事无关。
- (3) As far as I'm concerned, he can do whatever he likes.
就我而言, 他可以做任何自己喜欢的事情。

即时演练 6 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) 这个男孩在学校很差的表现使他的父母很担心。
The boy's poor performance at school _____.
- (2) 她最近的一部纪录片是关于青年人失业问题的。
Her latest documentary _____ youth unemployment.
- (3) 就我(个人)而言, 我不反对你的决定。
_____, I don't object to your decision.

7. But some Londoners had **accumulated** enormous wealth through trade.但是有一些伦敦人已经通过做生意积累了大量的财富。
(教材 P39)

核心单词

accumulate *vt.* 积累

Dust and dirt soon accumulate if a house is not cleaned regularly.

房屋不经常打扫, 尘土很快越积越多。

明辨易混

accumulate	指长期坚持, 点滴积累, 逐渐地、有规律地收集、堆积;
collect	着重指有计划、有选择地收集、搜集。含有精心挑选并加以整理的意思;
gather	强调把分散或杂乱的东西聚集在一起, 暗示积累过程。用于指人或动物时, 常表示某种程度的必要性或强制性。

即时演练 7 用 accumulate, collect, gather 的适当形式填空

- (1) He likes _____ stamps.
- (2) By investing wisely she _____ a fortune.
- (3) The mother _____ the children around her.

功能交际

本模块的功能交际为 ways of emphasizing, 可以用副词如 well, even, 助动词 do 的不同形式加强语气进行强调, 也可以使用倒装句或者强调句。

He didn't answer **even** my letter.

他甚至连我的信都未回。

The baby is generally healthy, but every now and then she **does** catch a cold.

那孩子的健康状况尚好, 但就是偶尔患感冒。

Only in this way can we wipe out the enemy troops.

只有用这样的方法我们才能消灭敌军。

It was the young woman **who** replied.

给予答复就是那个年轻的女人。

即时演练 1 情景对话(有两个多余选项)

- A. but the pay is not bad
B. What's going on?
C. That's quite a load.
D. Do you mean Professor Li?
E. How great!
F. She knew her subject well and had a great sense of humour.
G. It was he who could make the students sleep in class

A: What subjects are you taking this term?

B: I'm taking Art, Freshman Composition and Physics.

- A: 1
- B: Yes, I know it's going to be a lot of work, but it should be an interesting term.
- A: That's good. I'm going to have to work twenty hours a week at the library.
- B: What do you do there? Do you like it?
- A: I shelve books on the third floor. Sometimes it is boring, 2. Also, I can arrange my hours to suit my class schedule.
- B: What are you taking this term?
- A: French and Biology. I like French, but the Biology

professor is boring.

- B: 3
- A: Yes. 4. By the way, do you know anybody who's better?
- B: My friend said Professor Atkins was wonderful. 5 She really got the class to put their hearts into it the whole term.
- A: Thank goodness. That's wonderful. I'll check if she is teaching this term. If she is, I will try to move into her class.
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

- Oddly enough, that is precisely what I (打算).
- During the war, all foods were (分配) in a planned way.
- I just want to (积累) some useful experience there.
- It has never been her boast that she alone could (完成) the work.
- Chew your food well before you (吞咽) it.
- My greatest (关心) is what she thinks of me.
- Whoever first developed gunpowder, paper, printing and the (指南针) were those kinds of persons.
- Three companies were amalgamated into a (公司).
- I owe you a debt of gratitude which I shall never be able to (报答).
- The subject touches our (幸福, 福利).

二、选择合适的词或者短语并用其适当形式填空

scream escape intend attain concern accomplish
a huge amount of bring...to the attention of

- Small children don't like books that are for adults.
- The cheetah can speeds of up to 97 kph.
- Two of the prisoners who from prison are still at liberty.
- We will manage to the task on time even though it is difficult.
- They decided to launch a campaign to human rights abuses the government.

- She when she saw the child fall off the wall.
- Mister Collins says the research in the last five years has provided new information.
- As far as grammar is , I have grasped it.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

- 忍受着严重的疾病, 她每天晚上都睡不好觉。
 the terrible disease, she can't have a good sleep every night.
- 如果你违犯了法律, 你不会逃脱掉法律的惩罚。
You can't if you break the law.
- 他本来想去, 但进一步考虑后, 打消了这个念头。
He , but on second thoughts, he gave up the idea.
- 在调查谋杀案上投入了大量的时间和精力。
 time and energy have been spent in investigating the murder.
- 面对雾霾, 中国专家们最近一直在讨论如何解决该问题, 但是这需要花费很长一段时间。
Faced with haze, Chinese experts
 how to solve the problem recently, but it may take a long time.

四、情景对话 (有两个多余选项)

- A. If the headline was longer, then nobody would read the article.
- B. What do you usually write for a newspaper?
- C. So which newspaper do you write for?
- D. I don't agree with you.
- E. How about you?
- F. I think the headline is quite important.
- G. I agree with you.

Rose: What do you think makes a person read a newspaper article?

Lucy: 1

Rose: Why do you say that?

Lucy: The headline is bigger than the rest of the text, so it draws people's attention.

Rose: 2 However, I often wonder if the headline presents enough information to the readers.

Lucy: The headline usually tells you the most important information from the article. Isn't that enough?

Rose: 3

Lucy: I suppose so, exactly.

Rose: 4

Lucy: I just write for a local newspaper. It's quite a small office but I love my job.

Rose: Would you like to write for a national newspaper?

Lucy: I hope so. 5

Rose: Oh, I already write for a national magazine. I love my job.

Lucy: Me, too.

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

★ 提升微测 ★

一、补全小对话

1. A: _____?

B: I'm looking for the novel *Oliver Twist*.

2. A: May I speak to Alice, the famous writer?

B: _____

3. A: How often do you read books?

B: _____

4. A: Who is the author?

B: _____

5. A: When you finish the book, I'll get the movie and watch it with you.

B: _____

二、补全长对话

A: Hi, Charlie! 1. _____

B: Hi, Bob. I'm reading a novel.

A: Who's the author?

B: It was written by Charles Dickens.

A: What do you think about it?

B: 2. _____

A: Can I read it when you've done?

B: 3. _____ I'm on chapter 12 now, so I'm almost finished.

A: How many chapters does the book have?

B: 4. _____

A: When do you think you'll finish reading it?

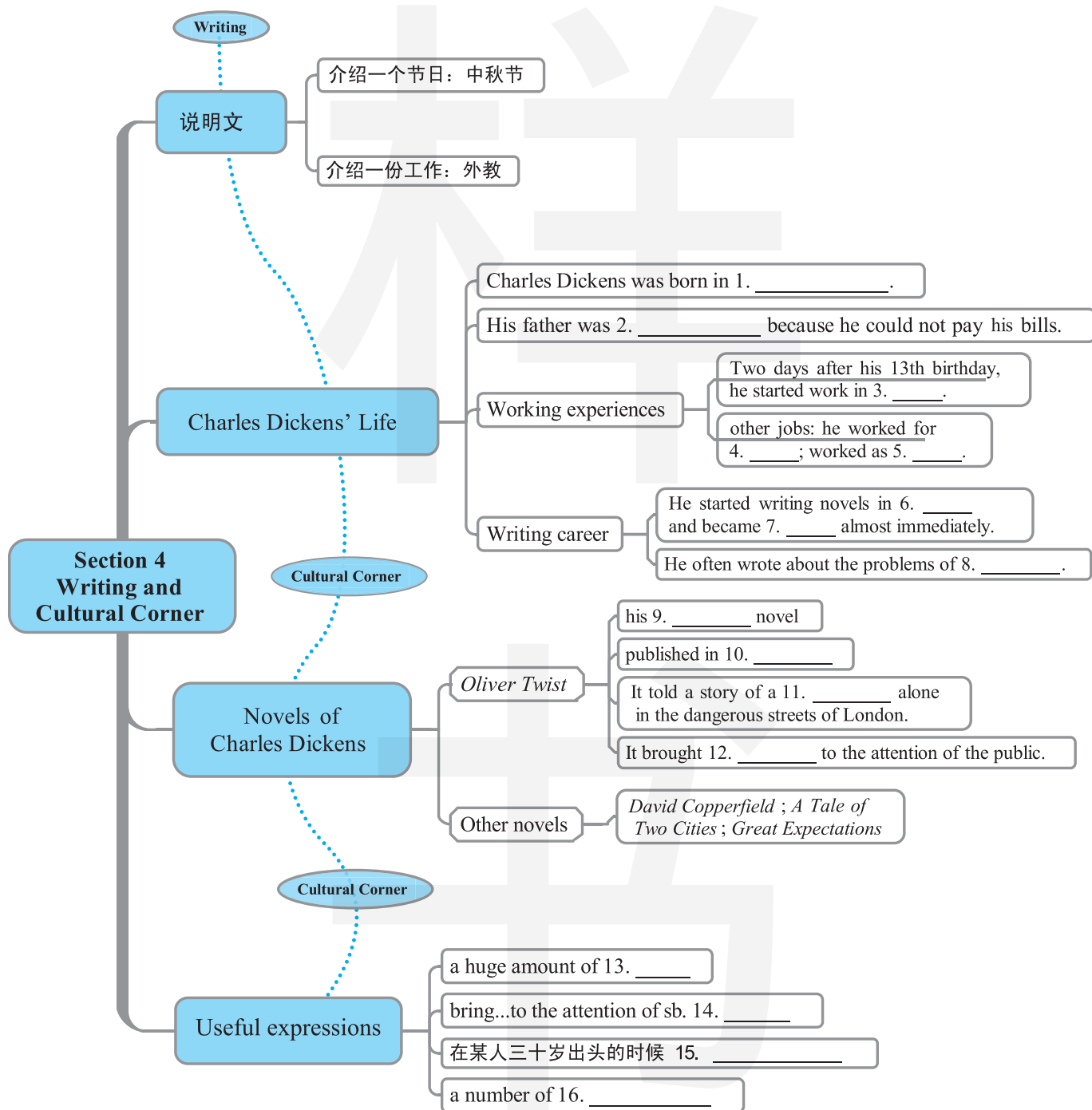
B: 5. _____ I'll give it to you in class then.

A: Thanks. Charlie!

B: No problem. Bob.

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

记叙文(人物介绍)

- 概念: 人物介绍类作文按体裁属于记叙文, 但常在叙述中夹杂议论。
- 内容安排:
 - 常采用“总—分—总”结构。
 - 文章主体介绍人物的主要特点和重要事迹, 叙述时通常按时间顺序, 也可以按成就大小的顺序。
- 语言特征: 记叙文的语言则以生动、真实、贴切为准则。

典例示范

假如你是 Jason, 请给 Melody 写一封信, 介绍你的班主任老师 Helen。

- 要点: 1. Helen 老师的年龄及参加工作的时间;
2. Helen 老师的工作情况;
3. 你对 Helen 老师的整体评价。

要求: 字数在 100—120 词之间; (不能逐一翻译, 可适当增减细节, 使全文更加连贯)

体裁	人称	时态	内容要点
记叙文	第一人称或者第三人称	一般现在时为主	1. 老师的年龄及参加工作的时间 2. 老师的工作情况 3. 你对老师的整体评价

遣词造句

词汇铺路

- 出生于…… / 在……
- 一个……岁的年轻教师
- 身高是……
- 毕业于……
- 奉献于……
- 学识渊博
- 对……要求严格
- 对……很有耐心

句型搭桥

1. 补全句子

- Yao Ming is 2.26 meters _____ and _____ about 140kg.
- He _____ from Shanghai Jiao Tong University.
- He is famous all over the world now. We are _____ of him.

2. 一句多译

- 母亲是个农村中年妇女, 40 多岁。
 - My mother is a middle-aged woman who has been living in a village, and _____.
 - My mother is a mid-aged woman who has been living in a village, already _____.
- 我感动得热泪盈眶。
 - I was _____ deeply moved _____ tears came to my eyes.
 - It was _____ a moving scene _____ tears filled my eyes.

3. 连句成篇

- He is 2.26 meters tall. He weighs 140kg.
- Yao Ming is a basketball player.
- His favourite colour is blue.
- He graduated from Shanghai Jiao Tong University.
- He was born on September 12th, 1980 in Shanghai.
- He enjoys playing computer games, listening to music and reading books.
- We are proud of him.
- In 2002, he joined American Houston Rocket.
- In 1998, he joined China's National Team.
- He is famous all over the world now.

靓点提分

1. 将下句改为非限制性定语从句。

Such is Wang Xiaoping. She was born in China in February. And she was given a gold medal in 1998 for having played an important part in scientific research.

2. 转化成高级句式。

我的老师就是这样一个女人, 善良、勤劳。

My teacher is such a kind and hard-working woman.

- _____
- _____

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

Dear Melody,

Our head teacher, Helen, is now nearly 40 years old. She began her teaching career in our school in 1997.

① All these years she has been devoted to teaching, and has been praised for her hard work many times.

Helen has a large amount of knowledge and is good at teaching as well. All of us enjoy her lessons, ② for she can make them lively and interesting.

③ Helen is also strict with us, which makes us afraid of her sometimes but she can get along very well with each student at the same time. She always encourages us to study hard and raises any questions about our study. With her help, we have made great progress.

④ Not only is she our good teacher, but also our intimate friend. We all love and respect her. And I am sure you will like her, too.

Yours,
Jason

【高分探秘】

(1) 文章总评:

全文结构严谨, 观点鲜明, 要点全面且表达准确。

(2) 亮点纷呈

①使用了短语 be devoted to, 做到了学以致用, 提升了表达的高度。

②用 for 引导的原因状语从句, 补充说明理由, 使得句式结构变得丰富。

③使用了非限制性定语从句, 指代一句话, 使得句与句之间有了关联而且过渡自然。

④使用了 not only 的倒装句式, 既表达清楚了意思, 也进一步强调了笔者对老师的爱戴。同时提升了作文的档次。

要点精讲精练

1. Dickens always had a huge amount of energy.

狄更斯总是精力充沛。

(教材 P41)

重点短语

a huge amount of (=a large amount of) 大量的

梳理延伸

表示“许多, 大量”的结构及其用法

many a good/great many a large/great/good number of many a/more than one	后接可数名词复数, 作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。 后接可数名词单数, 作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。
much a good/great deal of a huge/great/large amount of	后接不可数名词, 作主语时谓语动词用单数。
a lot of (=lots of) plenty of	后接可数名词复数或不可数名词, 作主语时谓语动词的单复数形式根据名词来确定。
a large/great quantity of large quantities of	后接可数名词复数或不可数名词, 作主语时谓语动词的单复数形式要根据 quantity 的单复数形式来确定。

即时演练 1 将下列句子翻译成英语

(1) 这座桥花了一大笔钱。

(2) 他能得到大量的帮助。

(3) 路上车辆很多。

2. However, it brought child poverty to the attention of the public, and for this reason alone it is a very important novel.

但尽管如此, 这部小说使儿童贫困问题得到关注, 就凭这个原因它成为很重要的一部小说。(教材 P41)

重点短语

bring sth. to the attention of sb. (=bring sth. to sb.'s attention) 使某人关注某事

(1) Then they brought that thing to the attention of the leader.
后来他们把那件事向领导作了汇报。

(2) The matter was first brought to my attention earlier this year.
今年的早些时候, 这个问题第一次引起了我的注意。

梳理延伸

pay attention to sth. 注意某事

draw sb.'s attention to sth. 使某人关注某事

fix sb.'s attention on sth. 把某人的注意力集中在某事上

attract/catch/draw sb.'s attention 引起某人的注意

hold/keep sb.'s attention 保持某人的注意力

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) 请注意这个词的用法。

Please _____ the use of the word.

(2) 他挥手想引起我们的注意。

He waved to _____.

(3) 那纯粹是计谋,用以分散人们对他真正目的注意力。

It was all a trick to _____ from his real aims.

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

distribution attain concern accumulate
accomplishment

1. That kind of train can _____ speeds up to 120kph.
2. We will be able to _____ the task on time even if it is hard.
3. These people will also have opportunities to _____ wealth as well.
4. As far as I am _____ she has gone abroad.
5. During the poor period, all foods were _____ in a special way.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

1. 听到这个坏消息,他内心充满恐惧。
He _____ horror at the bad news.
2. 世界上大多数大城市都遭受交通堵塞之苦。
Most of the big cities of the world _____ traffic jam.
3. 这个不关我的事。目前我最关心的是我的学业。
It is _____ mine. My greatest concern is my study at present.
4. 昨晚突然发生地震,导致了很多人的伤亡。
The earthquake broke out last night, _____ many injuries and deaths.
5. 他是如此聪明以至于在两分钟之内就算出了那道数学题。
He is _____ he worked out the math problem in two minutes.

三、句型转换

1. One day, when I heard my mother was seriously ill, I hurried to go home to see her. (用非谓语动词作状语)

2. My mother is kind and hard-working. (用形容词作

状语)

3. She is a weak woman and lives in a poor house alone.
(改成定语从句并用现在完成进行时)

四、翻译句子

1. 他看似很淘气,但他常面带微笑。

2. 从北京大学毕业后,他出国深造。

3. 他不但对科学感兴趣,而且在音乐方面有天赋。

4. 凭着无比的坚毅和决心,他花了10年时间完成了这本书,为这个领域作出重大贡献。

5. 他与学生关系融洽,常与学生通过电子邮件和网上聊天交流。

★ 提升微测

一、将所给的句子排序后组成一篇短文

1. Born into a poor family in Gaomi, Mo Yan, whose original name is Guan Moye, showed great interest in reading and calligraphy (书法) in his early years.
2. With a talent for literature, he won China's highest literary prize—Mao Dun Literature Prize by his book *Frog* in 2011.
3. Having graduated from the PLA Academy of Arts in 1986, Mo Yan went on further education and received a Master's Degree in Arts from Peking University five years later.
4. To all Chinese's excitement, he became the first Chinese writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, which will certainly make great contributions to the

development of Chinese literature.

5. What's more, not only is he outgoing but he also has a strong sense of humour.

二、用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文

1. Marie Curie was born in an intellectual family.
2. She showed great interest in physics when she was young.
3. She had no chance of being admitted to a university in Poland.
4. She went to France for further studies and received a degree in physics.
5. She has strong will and great determination.
6. Madame Curie achieved great success in discovering radium.
7. It enabled her to win the Nobel Prize.
8. She is regarded as the greatest woman scientist on account of what she did.

三、书面表达

假如格林夫人是你的邻居，请你根据以下提示，以 Mrs Green—My Neighbour 为标题，写一篇介绍她的短文。

提示：

1. 格林夫人来自美国，是你的邻居；
2. 她是个金发碧眼的中年妇女，她平易近人，和蔼可亲；
3. 她经常鼓励你说英语，使你的英语水平有很大提高；
4. 她很有耐心，很受邻居们喜欢；
5. 下个月她就要回美国了，大家祝她身体健康，旅途愉快。

Mrs Green—My Neighbour

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. A new difficulty has a _____ when we carry out the plan.
2. You must q _____ smoking. Most important of all, you should start taking exercise.
3. We brought along pieces of old bread and f _____ the birds.
4. Dinner is s _____ between 7 pm and 10 pm in my company.
5. We need to try our best to a _____ our goals.
6. The prisoner was shot while trying to _____ (逃跑).
7. We must try to live in peace and _____ (和谐) with those around us.
8. Is this bridge strong enough to _____ (承受, 支撑) heavy lorries?
9. Police are offering a _____ (奖励, 酬劳) for information leading to the man being caught.
10. Some people had _____ (打算, 意图) to visit Japan, but they canceled the plan because of some political reasons.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

used to feel at home search for at sight
be eager to a large number of as a result of
a lack of bring...to the attention of... try out

1. The company _____ expand into the new market.
2. Scientists are still _____ a cure for the common cold.
3. _____ world famous paintings are on show in this

exhibition.

4. _____ the strike, bus services in the city are practically out of order.
5. Stress and tiredness often result in _____ concentration.
6. I _____ get up early and take an hour's walk before breakfast.
7. How to _____ taking exercise _____ more students is puzzling us very much.
8. I began to _____ in the new school when I saw some familiar faces.

三、单句改错

1. Owls feed mice and other small animals.

2. As Party members, we should serve for the people heart and soul.

3. The chair was intended to you, but he took it away.

4. She spends a large number of money on clothes every year.

5. Only then did Oliver understood his situation.

6. He has no sooner left home than it began to rain.

7. That was Oliver Twist who was chosen.

8. "The moment I heard it," he said, "I knew it was

completely new kind of music.”

9. At the end of the road stand a gas station.

10. In spite of many invitations, he would always decline to visiting Oxford.

四、句型转换

1. Although you might try, you can't make up for the lost time.

→ _____, you can't make up for the lost time.

2. They worked so hard that they finished their work ahead of time.

→ So hard _____ that they finished their work ahead of time.

3. I didn't go to bed until I finished my homework last night.

→ It _____ I finished my homework last night _____ I went to bed.

→ Not until _____ my homework last night _____ to bed.

4. I had hardly arrived when I had a new problem to deal with.

→ Hardly _____ when _____ a new problem to deal with.

5. Shakespeare was not only a famous playwright, but he was also an excellent actor.

→ _____ Shakespeare a famous playwright, but he was also an excellent actor.

五、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 这个节目是为孩子们编排的。

This programme _____ children.

2. 在信上签字的应该不是你而不是我。

It ought to be you _____ I that sign the letter.

3. 直到2012年12月21日过去，很多人才意识到世界末日的预言是错误的。

_____ December 21, 2012 passed _____ many people realize the prediction about the end of the world was wrong.

4. 你能把这些账目整理得井井有条吗？

Can you _____ the accounts _____?

5. 我们在所做的事情中投入的爱最有益于我们的工作。

_____ the love _____ we put into what we do benefits our work most.

六、翻译句子

1. 直到车撞在了一棵大树上，他才停下车。（用 not until倒装句）

2. 她一见到他就笑。（no sooner... than）

3. 一些记者开始让公众关注食品问题。

4. 她一生都致力于照顾生病和需要帮助的人。

5. 我下班早退给老板留下了不好的印象。

七、补全对话（有两个多余选项）

- A. Glad to see you.
B. What's the story about?
C. What's that around your neck?
D. Maybe you put it in your schoolbag.
E. Do you have the key to the classroom?
F. You're going to school rather early today.
G. So you want to get to the classroom earlier to make some preparation.

A: Hi, John.

B: Hi, Lucy. 1

A: Yes. I'm required to tell a story in English before the

lesson begins.

B: Oh, I see. 2

A: You're right. I need to practise on the stage before they all come.

B: 3

A: Yes, here, in my pocket... Oops, where is it?

B: Don't worry. 4

A: No, not in the bag, either. I'm afraid I left it at home.

B: 5

A: Aha! It's just the key to the classroom! Thank you so much.

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

八、语篇填空

Oliver Twist and his companions 1. _____ for three

months because they were 2. _____ one bowl of soup and no more at meal times. Their bowls never needed 3. _____, as they cleaned them with their spoons. The boys decided to choose one to ask the warden for more food. Oliver Twist, who was 4. _____, was also 5. _____ with hunger and misery so he asked the warden for more after supper. The warden stared in 6. _____ at the child and 7. _____ on to the pot for 8. _____. No sooner had Oliver Twist told the warden that he wanted some more 9. _____ the warden hit him on the head with the soup spoon and then 10. _____ his arms.

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

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812 in Portsmouth. His parents were John and Elizabeth Dickens. Charles was the second of their eight children. Money was a constant concern for his family. The expenses of having a large family were too much for his father's salary. In fact, when Charles was just four months old, the family moved to a smaller house to cut expenses.

From a very young age Charles dreamed of becoming a gentleman. He wanted education. However, when he was 12, it seemed his dreams would never come true. His parents did have some limited funds put aside to send one of their children to university. It was as if they were placing all their bets on one child. But Charles was not that child. Charles' education was unplanned, but he supplemented (补充) it with constant reading, particularly of the eighteenth century novels in

his father's small library.

Later, Charles was removed from school and sent to work in a factory to help support the family. He was poorly clothed, ill-fed and forced to live in the cheapest place. Charles was deeply influenced by these experiences. His childhood's poverty, although unknown to his readers until after his death, had a heavy influence on Dickens' later views on social reform and the world he created through his fiction. He knew those kinds of feelings. He was lost at that time when he worked hopelessly in the factory. That period was so bitter to the sensitive (敏感的) boy. When he was a successful, happy man, he could not look back upon it without tears in his eyes.

Luckily the situation improved within a year. Charles was released from his duties at the factory.

1. As a boy, Charles Dickens' desire was _____.

A. to be a writer B. to be a gentleman

- C. to work in a factory D. to support his family
2. From the second paragraph we can infer that _____.
 A. Charles Dickens gave up his dream when he was 12
 B. Charles Dickens enjoyed the hard time in his childhood
 C. Charles Dickens was not the best child in his parents' eyes
 D. Charles Dickens' parents didn't think education was important
3. When Charles Dickens was young, he was greatly influenced by _____.
 A. his poor clothes and bad food
 B. his family's frequent move
 C. his constant reading at home
 D. his leaving school to work and his family's poverty
4. What can we know about Charles Dickens?
 A. He started to work in the factory in 1822.
 B. He had worked in the factory for many years.
 C. He felt confused when working in the factory.
 D. He received a good education when he was young.

二、七选五

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Of all the famous English writers, probably the best known is William Shakespeare. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564 on April 23rd. His father was an important man in town, so Shakespeare had a good upbringing. Shakespeare probably went to school (although no records survive to prove this) but not university. 1

2 He began working in his hometown of Stratford but by 1592, he was writing in London. He

became rich enough to buy a house in the capital and one in Stratford. He wrote sad stories called tragedies, like *Romeo and Juliet*, funny stories or comedies, romantic stories and stories about historical figures such as *Julius Caesar*.

Shakespeare died on his birthday in 1616, almost 400 years ago. But why is his work still popular today?

His work looked at common human themes, such as betrayal, murder, lust, power, ambition and love. 3 They are also the themes we see in modern soap operas and Hollywood films. Even though his theatre, The Globe, was burned down in 1613, and it was rebuilt in London in 1997. 4

Shakespeare's influence on the English language can still be felt today. We talk about "fair play", meaning honest behaviour but this phrase was first used by Shakespeare. 5 And it was Shakespeare who came up with the expression to disappear "into thin air" which we still use today when we lose something.

Shakespeare's works have been translated into every major language in the world. And perhaps we'll still be as fascinated by his works 400 years from now as we've been for almost the last 400.

- A. He coined the phrase "you can have too much of a good thing".
- B. These themes are as much a part of human nature today as they were all those years ago.
- C. Shakespeare wrote 38 plays and 154 sonnets (a sonnet is a kind of poem).
- D. William Shakespeare is one of the greatest writers in England.
- E. *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello* and *Macbeth* are all tragedies by Shakespeare.
- F. You can still see his plays performed there today.
- G. He got married when he was 18 to Anne Hathaway and the couple had 3 children.

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

三、完形填空

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is one of the most loved children's books of all time, and many adults enjoy it as well. It 1 the story of a young girl named Alice, who follows a rabbit 2 a magical world called Wonderland. She has many 3 which seem to change the rules of reasoning or 4 sense. The 5 of the book comes from its 6, interesting story, and art work.

Charles later wrote the story down 7 the name of *Alice's Adventures Under Ground* and gave it to Alice as a Christmas present. Later, he gave a copy to his friend George MacDonald. George read it to his children and they loved it. George 8 to Charles that he make a book from his 9. Charles then wrote more parts to the story 10 it was around 35,000 words. It was first printed in 1866, with art work by John Tenniel, under the name of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. The book was a(n) 11 success.

One of its first fans was Queen Victoria. She immediately requested a 12 of all of Lewis Carroll's works. She was 13 to find that they included many works on 14. 15, Charles Dodgson was a highly respected mathematician. This can be seen in many puzzles and plays on 16 that appear in his books and poems.

17 the story was first printed, it has 18 selling up to the present day. It has been 19 into over fifty languages and has had several movies 20 on it. The story is even mentioned in the popular 1999 film *The Matrix* by the character Morpheus.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. tells | B. speaks |
| C. talks | D. says |
| 2. A. coming | B. entering |
| C. going | D. running |

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 3. A. experiments | B. expressions |
| C. hardships | D. experiences |
| 4. A. ordinary | B. normal |
| C. common | D. regular |
| 5. A. popularity | B. preparation |
| C. opportunity | D. opposition |
| 6. A. image | B. impression |
| C. imagination | D. improvement |
| 7. A. in | B. under |
| C. for | D. at |
| 8. A. suggested | B. said |
| C. lied | D. pointed |
| 9. A. novel | B. story |
| C. film | D. puzzle |
| 10. A. unless | B. when |
| C. while | D. until |
| 11. A. slow | B. low |
| C. immediate | D. informal |
| 12. A. correction | B. collection |
| C. competition | D. connection |
| 13. A. surprised | B. disappointed |
| C. upset | D. angry |
| 14. A. history | B. politics |
| C. geography | D. math |
| 15. A. In order | B. In fact |
| C. In place | D. In conclusion |
| 16. A. addressing | B. discussing |
| C. reasoning | D. greeting |
| 17. A. Since | B. After |
| C. When | D. Before |
| 18. A. let | B. found |
| C. left | D. kept |
| 19. A. translated | B. made |
| C. spelled | D. written |
| 20. A. put | B. taken |
| C. based | D. relied |

四、语法填空

Juliet: Adam, how about buying a storybook for Tom?

Something 1 (benefit) to a two-year-old.

Adam: That's a good idea. We can read stories to him every night. Do you have any good ones in 2?

Juliet: Yes. I checked online this afternoon and 3 (find) a book I'm very interested in—Mem Fox's *Time for Bed*.

Adam: I've never heard of Mam Fox before. Who is she?

Juliet: 4 was born in Melbourne, Australia in 1946, but she 5 (bring) up in Zimbabwe, Africa.

Adam: What did she write?

Juliet: 6 *Time for Bed*, she also wrote *Possum Magic*, 7 was published in 1983. But it still remains the best-selling picture book in Australia.

Adam: Did she write any other books?

Juliet: Yes. In the last ten years, she has written her autobiography, several books for teachers and also the book *Reading Magic*.

Adam: I guess that's about the effect of reading.

Juliet: Yes, it's all about the effect of 8 (read) aloud to children. She has written over 30 books for children and adults.

Adam: She sounds like a great 9 (children) author.

Juliet: I think 10. We'll have to try one of her

books and see.

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

五、短文改错

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(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。

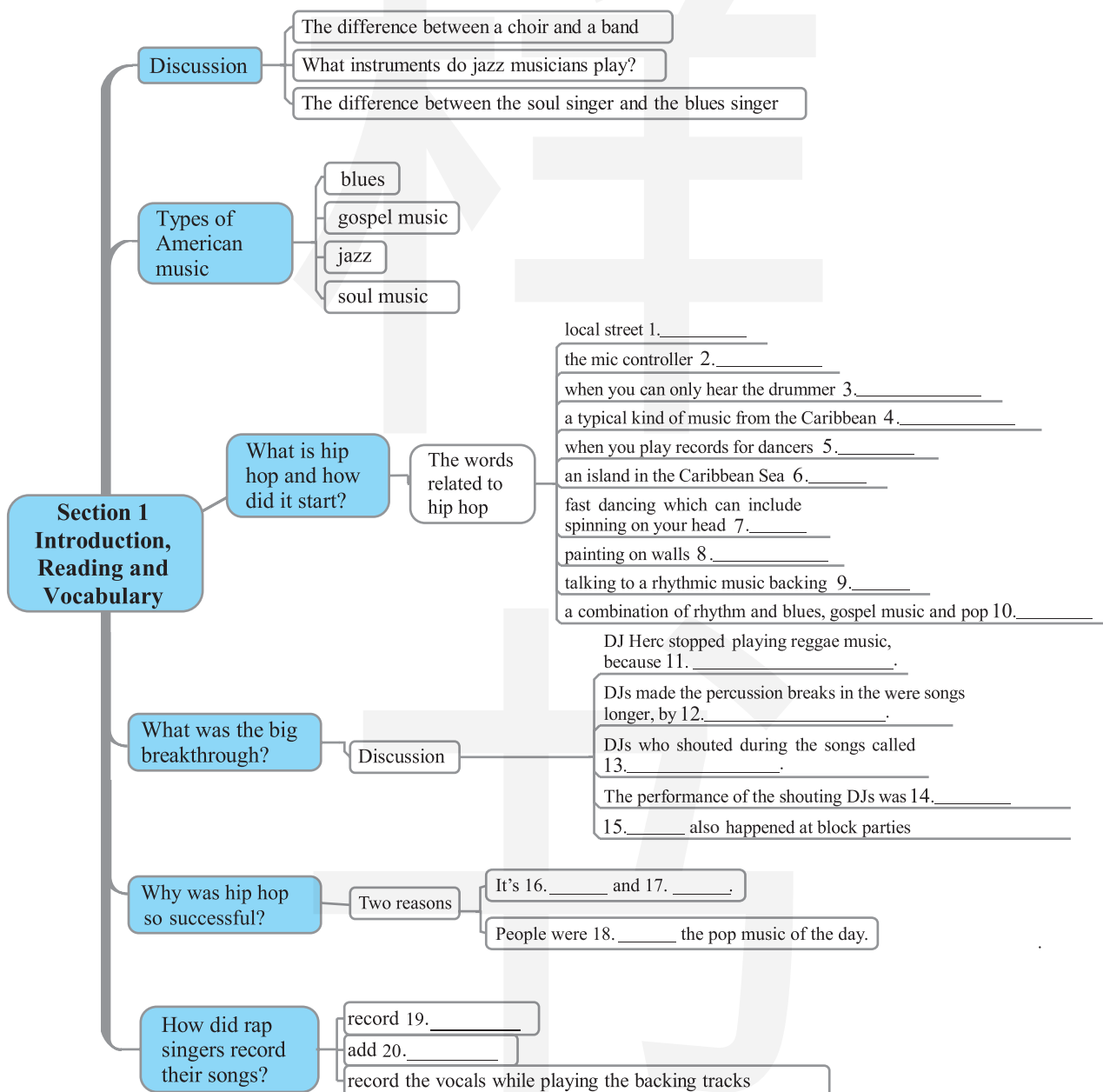
When I was a senior in a high school, I had a teacher calling Mrs Smith. She taught maths and she has an important effect on me. She was fill of love for us. She had our class to make posters and hang it around the school. She taught us that one kindly act can go long way. Well, Mrs Smith passed away just a couple of year ago after a long battle with the lung cancer. I'll never forget how a wonderful and sweet lady she was. I am blessed to have been known her. I am going to be a teacher like her and I'll always remember her kindness.

Module 4

Music Born in America

Section 1 Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. The words of early blues songs often **consisted of** a single line repeated two or three times before changing.

早期的蓝调歌曲通常包含一句要反复唱两三遍才换的歌词。(教材 P43)

► 句式解读

本句是一个简单句。repeated two or three times 是过去分词短语作后置定语；before changing 是介词短语作状语。

► 重点短语

consist of 由……构成，由……组成

- (1) This English Group consists of 20 members.
这个英语学习小组由 20 名成员组成。
- (2) The buffet consisted of several different Indian dishes.
这顿自助餐由几种不同的印度菜组成。

温馨提示

consist of 不用于进行时态和被动语态。

梳理延伸

be made up of/be composed of 由……组成

The committee is made up of representatives from every state.

该委员会由来自每个州的代表组成。

consist in 在于，决定于

True wealth does not consist in what we have, but in what we are.

真正的财富不是我们拥有的财产，而是我们自身的价值。

即时演练 1 用 consist 及其相关短语的适当形式填空

- (1) Carbon dioxide _____ carbon and oxygen.
- (2) This is a charity committee _____ ten members.
- (3) Happiness does not _____ how many possessions you own.

2. The DJs at block parties in the 1970s played a lot of soul music and they noticed that people preferred the percussion breaks in the songs because they were the best parts to dance to.

20 世纪 70 年代街区舞会上的唱片播放员 (DJ) 播放很多灵乐，他们注意到大家很喜欢乐曲中的打击乐，因为播放打击乐时最适合跳舞。(教材 P44)

► 句式解读

并列连词 and 连接两个句子，动词不定式 to dance to 作定语。

梳理延伸

- (1) 由 only, very first, last, next 以及序数词或形容词最高级修饰的名词后常接不定式作定语。
- (2) 常接动词不定式作定语的名词有：ability, ambition, attempt, chance, courage, time, decision, effort, failure, moment, promise 等。

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

- (1) 他已经实现了成为一个作家的志向。
He has fulfilled his ambition _____.
- (2) 他总是最后一个离开办公室。
He is always the last one _____.
- (3) 他的第一本书下个月要出版，这本书基于一个真实的故事。
His first book _____ next month is based on a true story.

3. This is a **technique** used by DJs in Jamaica.

这是牙买加唱片播放员使用的一种手法。

(教材 P44)

► 句式解读

本句是一个主系表结构的简单句，其中 used by DJs in Jamaica 为过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 a technique，且构成被动关系。

► 核心单词

technique n. 技巧；手法

- (1) In mathematics, we use many techniques of problem-solving.
在数学中，我们使用许多不同的解题方法。
- (2) There are various techniques for dealing with industrial pollution.
处理工业污染有很多不同的技术。

明辨易混

technique	表示“技巧”，是针对方法和技巧而言的，尤其指音乐、艺术、体育、写作等方面的“技巧”；
technology	表示“技术”，通常指工业技术或科学技术等，是指科学知识在实践中的总体运用。

This musician has perfect technique.

这个音乐家有极高的技巧。

Computer/Medical technology is changing the world.

电脑/医疗技术正在改变世界。

即时演练 3 翻译句子

- (1) 在许多体育运动中，力量不如技巧重要。

(2) 我们需要你们的技术支持。

(3) 在发展现代技术方面英国落后于日本。

4. ...but Herc and other DJs made them longer by using two records on two turntables, **side by side**.

……但是埃尔克和其他的唱片播放员利用摆放在一起的两个唱盘上的两张唱片,使打击乐播放时间更长。

(教材 P44)

► 句式解读

make them longer 是复合结构,意为“使它们播放得更长”,by using... 是介词短语作方式状语。

► 重点短语

side by side 并列; 并肩

(1) We walked along the beach, side by side.
我们并排走在沙滩上。

(2) Local citizens worked side by side with emergency crews to pull their neighbours out of the rubble.
当地居民和救援人员齐心协力,把邻居从瓦砾中救出来。

梳理延伸

类似结构的短语:

little by little 逐渐地

inch by inch 一点一点地,缓慢地

one by one 一个一个地,逐一

step by step 一步一步地

day by day 一天天地,逐渐地

hand in hand 手拉手;密切相关

face to face 面对面

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地;齐心协力地

neck to neck 齐头并进

(1) They walked hand in hand in the street.
他们携手漫步街头。

(2) He tried to avoid meeting the boss those days, but happened to run into him face to face on the stairs.
那些天他努力回避老板,但却无意中在楼梯上跟他碰了个对面。

即时演练 4 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) 这只小船在湖中左右摇摆。

The small boat was shaking _____ on the lake.

(2) 总经理和董事长并排坐在桌子后面。

The general manager and the chairman are sitting behind the desk _____.

(3) 他渐渐地被这家人接受了。

_____ he became accepted by the family.

5. Later, they experimented with different vocal and rhythmic **approaches**, using rhyming words, often words from African-American culture.

后来他们尝试用不同的发声和韵律方式,使用的押韵词汇常来自非籍美洲人的文化。(教材 P44)

► 句式解读

本句是简单句,using rhyming... 是现在分词短语作方式状语。

► 核心单词

approach *n.* 方法; 方式

He decided to adopt a different approach.

他决定采用一种不同的方法。

梳理延伸

approach *n.* 途径; 接近

v. 靠近; 着手(处理)

(1) We have got information of the storm's approach in advance.

我们事先已经得到暴风雨来临的消息。

(2) All the approaches to the palace were guarded by troops.

通往宫殿的所有道路都有部队把守。

(3) The time is approaching when we must think about buying a new house.

到了我们必须要考虑买新房子的时候了。

“……的方法”的表达方式

the approach to...

the way of doing sth./to do sth.

means of doing sth.

method of doing sth.

明辨易混

approach	是学习或研究问题的方法,常构成 approach to + <i>n.</i> /doing 结构;
way	指单一技巧或整套操作过程,对于方法或操作过程本身是好坏不作任何评价。常构成 way + to do/of doing 结构;
method	多表示抽象的理论方法,而且强调以效率和准确性为目的。常构成 method + of 结构;
means	手段,方法;工具。常构成短语 by means of.

即时演练 5 根据语境完成句子

(1) Are there any _____ to contact you while you're in Africa?

(2) 90% of the parents said there were significant differences in their _____ to educating their children compared with that of their parents.

(3) They were able to locate the ship by _____ of radar.

6. “**The moment** I heard it,” he said, “I knew it was a completely new kind of music.”

“我一听，”他说：“就知道这是一种全新的音乐。”

(教材 P45)

► 句式解读

the moment 是名词性短语用作连词，相当于 as soon as，表示“一……就……”。

I found myself in an entirely new world the moment I arrived in Beijing.

我一到北京就感到耳目一新。

He said he'd phone you the moment he got home.

他说他一到家就给你打电话。

梳理延伸

表示“一……就……”，引导时间状语从句的名词或副词还有 the minute, the second, the instant, instantly, immediately, directly 等。

I found myself in an entirely new world immediately I arrived in Beijing.

我一到北京就感到耳目一新。

即时演练 6 用括号内所给单词或短语翻译句子

(1) 他一来，你就可以离开。(immediately)

(2) 我一见到你就认出你来了。(the moment)

(3) 客人一来就告诉我。(the instant)

7. Secondly, people **were bored with** the pop music of the day—disco music and rock music **were both in decline** in the mid-1970s.

其次，人们厌倦了当时的流行音乐——20 世纪 70 年代中期迪斯科舞曲和摇滚乐都在走下坡路。

(教材 P45)

► 重点短语

be bored with 对……感到厌烦

(1) He was bored with their conversation.

他对他们的谈话感到厌烦。

(2) Are you bored with your present job?

你对现在的工作厌倦了吗？

梳理延伸

bore v. (尤因啰嗦) 使厌烦

bored adj. 厌烦的；烦闷的

get/be tired of 对……感到厌烦

(1) I won't bore you with all the technical details.

我不想讲技术上的细节，让大家听得厌烦。

(2) After a while I got bored and left.

过了一会儿，我觉得无聊就走了。

(3) She's getting tired of going into that office every day.

她逐渐厌烦了每天走进那个办公室。

in decline 在下降；在衰退中

(1) The number of tourists to the resort was in decline last year.

去年，这个旅游胜地的游客在减少。

(2) There's a widely held belief that educational standards are in decline.

许多人认为教育水准在下降。

梳理延伸

go/fall into decline 开始衰退

on the decline 在下降，在衰退中

decline to do sth. 拒绝做某事

The number of robberies in this area is on the decline.

这个地区的抢劫案在减少。

即时演练 7 填入 bore 的适当形式

(1) The _____ speech made all of us rather _____.

(2) I enjoy your company, but your brother _____ me.

即时演练 8 完成句子

但是如果是为阿什利·威尔克斯买一条裤子的话，我恐怕一定要拒绝借钱了。

But if it's to buy a new pair of breeches for Ashley Wilkes, I fear I must _____ it.

即时演练 9 句型转换

His health is declining.

→ His health is _____.

8. Hip hop **took advantage of** that and provided a kind of disco music for people who hated disco!

嘻哈音乐利用了这一点，为那些不喜欢迪斯科的人们提供了别样的迪斯科音乐！

(教材 P45)

► 句式解读

该句为一个并列句，and 连接两个谓语动词，who 引导的定语从句修饰 people。

► 重点短语

take advantage of 利用

(1) They took full advantage of the hotel's facilities.

他们充分利用旅馆的设备。

(2) I took advantage of the good weather to paint the shed.

我趁天气好给棚屋刷上油漆。

梳理延伸

have/gain/win an advantage over sb. 胜过某人

to the advantage of sb. = to sb.'s advantage 对某人有利

be at an advantage 处于优势

have the advantage of 有……的优势

She's got the job because she has an advantage over others of knowing many languages.

她因为有别人所没有的懂多种语言的优势,所以获得了这份工作。

即时演练 10 将下列句子翻译成英语

(1) 我们充分地利用了这些自然资源。

(2) 她具有受过良好教育的优势。

(3) 在足球运动员的技术上,他们比其他人占优势。

9. Songs that are spoken **rather than** sung are called rap.

被说而不是被唱的歌曲被称作说唱乐。(教材 P46)

重点短语

rather than 而不是

(1) Rather than risk breaking up his marriage he told his wife everything.

他不愿冒险破坏自己的婚姻,于是把一切都告诉了妻子。

(2) I think you'd call it a lecture rather than a talk.

我觉得你应管这个叫训斥,不是谈话。

梳理延伸

other than 除……之外

or rather 更确切地说

would rather... than...=rather than... would...

宁愿……也不愿……

prefer to do... rather than do... 与其做……不如做……

(1) He came home very late last night, or rather very early this morning.

他昨天深夜才回家,或者更确切地说,是今天凌晨。

(2) I'd rather play tennis than swim.=Rather than swim, I would play tennis.

我宁愿打网球,也不愿游泳。

温馨提示

(1) rather than 用作并列连词,连接两个平行结构。

(2) rather than 连接两个名词或代词作主语时,谓动词应与 rather than 前面的名词或代词在人称和数上保持一致。

(3) rather than 后接不定式时,不定式可以带 to,也可以不带 to;但 rather than 位于句首时,则只能接不带 to 的不定式。

即时演练 11 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) I prefer to go there on foot _____ (而不愿) take a bus.

(2) I _____ (宁愿) that you hadn't done that.

(3) What we expect from you is working hard _____ (而不是) hardly working.

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

- Cats have over one hundred v _____ sound.
- The best a _____ to learning a foreign language is the study of the spoken language.
- It is reported that the temperature will d _____ sharply in one or two days.
- A man who can think will always have an a _____ over others.
- The road was dark and then the moon e _____ from behind the clouds.
- The electronics aboard the new aircraft are very _____ (复杂).
- I can't dance to music without a good _____ (节奏).
- His job is to observe the _____ (运动) of clouds and the changes in temperature.
- The _____ (技巧) of the drawing depends on the

ability of the observer.

10. The pianist forgot his music so he just had to _____ (即兴演奏).

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空(有两个多余短语)

at the beginning according to side by side
be in decline take advantage of no longer
at the same time at first be bored with
make an impression on

- A line of soldiers, vehicles, or equipment stand _____ in close order.
- _____ of the speech the chairman cracked a joke.
- _____ our records, the books you have borrowed should now be returned to the library.
- _____ we didn't realise the severity of her

wounds.

5. The old technology is _____ used nowadays.
6. You can do anything you want but not everything _____.
7. You should _____ this opportunity, for it may not occur again.
8. The girl talked eloquently in order that she could _____ the interviewers.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

1. 在这个国家农民只占人口的一小部分。
Farmers only _____ a small section of the population in this country.
2. 这些年轻人随着节奏起舞。
The young _____ the rhythm.
3. 所有的电子计算机虽然种类不同,但它们都是由五个部件组成的。
All electronic computers _____ five units although they are of different kinds.
4. 很多较小的鱼类也在减少。
Many of the smaller fish are also _____.
5. 除了一些小瑕疵之外,这不失为一件优秀的作品。
It's a good piece of work, _____ a few slight faults.

四、用课文中所学的词汇完成短文

I'm fond 1 delightful music, 2 which I often dance. I always take 3 (disadvantage) of every chance to improve my skills.

Two months ago, I joined a club 4 (consist) of twelve members, 5 I practised dancing and singing with others side 6 side. Apart 7 these, we created songs of our own, 8 gave us endless pleasure.

As far as I am 9 (concern), music improves our life standard a lot. Without music, we would suffer from loneliness and unhappiness. And it would 10 (strong) influence the quality of our life.

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

提升微测

一、阅读理解

The crowd cheered and cheered. The man with the horn waved and smiled his great, happy smile. "More!

More!" cried the crowd. And Louis Armstrong took his horn and began to play again. Here he was in England. Now as a famous man, he was rich. He knew many important people. Wherever he went, people knew his name. They wanted to hear his music. As Louis played the sad, slow songs, he thought of his home in New Orleans. He lived there as a boy. How many years ago was it? It was a busy, exciting city. But Louis' family was very poor. He went to work to help his mother. He also went to school. One of Louis' teachers asked him to be in the school band. "This horn is yours until you leave our school," his teacher said. Louis' music was jazz and he loved it. He remembered all the music he heard. He didn't learn to read music until he was a man.

When he left school, he played in many bands. He loved his work and people loved him. They knew he had a wonderful talent. Louis played on the boats that sailed up and down the river. He played in little towns and in big cities. Louis' horn had as many sounds as ten horns sometimes slow and sweet; sometimes fast and hot. His music was always strong and exciting. "He does make wonderful music," said the man who listened happily. "Yes," said another man, "he makes that horn speak." Then the music ended and the crowd cheered. Louis Armstrong spoke with tears in his eyes, "I think, my friends, you can listen to as much jazz as I can play. I thought jazz was my music, but now I understand it is ours. Isn't it beautiful how music brings us together?"

1. What music did Armstrong play?
A. Jazz music. B. Classical music.
C. Rock music. D. Pop music.
2. When did he learn to read music?
A. When he was less than 14 years old.
B. When he was in the school band.
C. After he became a grown-up.
D. After he went to school.
3. What was Louis Armstrong most famous for?
A. His great happy smile.
B. His sad and slow songs.
C. His wonderful jazz music.
D. His beautiful speech.
4. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
A. Musician B. A Beautiful Horn
C. Sweet Smiles D. The Man with the Horn

二、完形填空

The Grand Ole Opry, in Nashville, Tennessee, has always been America's most important concert hall for country music. Every Saturday night the place is filled to the ceiling with country music 1.

One 2 in January 1967, was a very 3 night

at the Opry. For the first time, a 4 man was an attraction. 5 music had always been thought of as “white music”. For many, it was a strange 6 to see Charley Pride step 7 the Opry stage. Some people felt 8 about whether a black man could sing country songs. 9 Charley’s smooth voice quickly 10 over the Opry 11. Charley was so good that before long, he was country music’s biggest 12.

Like many country singers, Charley was 13 on a farm. He spent his youth milking cows and picking cotton. But he knew he wasn’t going to make 14 his career. Later he became a baseball player.

Charley made it to a major league team. But he didn’t stay on for more than one season.

In the winter, after the baseball season, Charley 15 at a local nightclub. One evening, Red Sovine, a great country music star, 16 Charley. Red told Charley to forget about 17 and go for a singing career.

Charley took the 18 and became a true hit-maker (焦点). His 19 were always near the top on the list. Some were Number One all over the country.

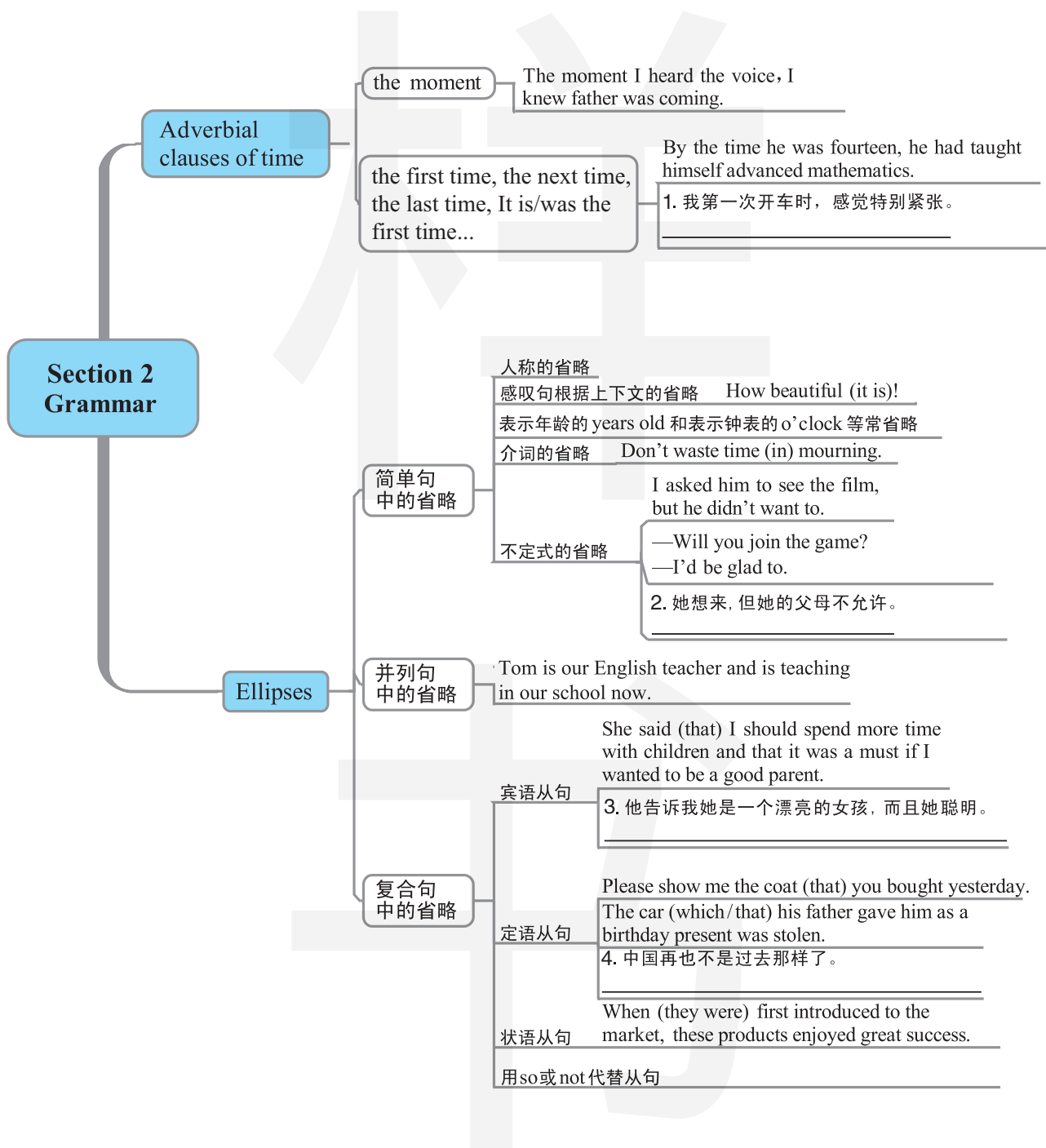
Today Charley Pride is 20 one of the biggest stars in country music. But he says his real wish is to own a baseball team.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. people | B. sound |
| C. fans | D. bands |
| 2. A. Saturday | B. day |
| C. time | D. concert |
| 3. A. cold | B. special |
| C. dark | D. successful |
| 4. A. young | B. famous |
| C. strong | D. black |

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 5. A. Classic | B. Country |
| C. Popular | D. Light |
| 6. A. look | B. sight |
| C. event | D. evening |
| 7. A. to | B. up |
| C. for | D. onto |
| 8. A. unsure | B. curious |
| C. bad | D. excited |
| 9. A. Then | B. As |
| C. But | D. So |
| 10. A. took | B. won |
| C. flowed | D. carried |
| 11. A. hall | B. crowd |
| C. concert | D. singers |
| 12. A. winner | B. player |
| C. star | D. fan |
| 13. A. known | B. raised |
| C. trained | D. found |
| 14. A. singing | B. labouring |
| C. sports | D. agriculture |
| 15. A. sang | B. played |
| C. fought | D. worked |
| 16. A. made | B. heard |
| C. helped | D. let |
| 17. A. music | B. jobs |
| C. baseball | D. agriculture |
| 18. A. career | B. change |
| C. order | D. advice |
| 19. A. fans | B. pictures |
| C. records | D. concerts |
| 20. A. still | B. again |
| C. even | D. yet |

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



语法精讲精练

时间状语从句

在句中作时间状语的句子称为时间状语从句。时间状语从句可以置于句中、句末,表示强调时,也可以置于句首。

1. 时间状语从句常见的引导词有: when, while, as, no sooner... than..., hardly/scarcely... when..., until/till, since, before, after, as soon as 等。

As she left the room she remembered that book.

她离开房间时想起了那本书。

No sooner had she seen him than she smiled.

她一见到他就笑了。

I won't stop shouting until you let me go.

你不放我走我就一直喊。

It may be many years before we meet again.

可能要过许多年我们才能再见面。

2. 名词性短语充当连词,引导时间状语从句的有: the moment/minute, the first time, (the) next time, every time 等。

She promised me that she would come to see me the moment she came here.

她答应我一到这儿就来看我。

The first time I saw her I realised that she was a girl with much knowledge.

我第一次见到她就知道她是一个知识渊博的女孩。

He'd let me down more than once so the next time he asked me for a favour I would give him the brush-off.

他已不止一次地令我失望,因此下次他求我帮忙时,我也让他碰碰钉子。

3. 副词充当连词,引导时间状语从句的有: immediately, directly, instantly 等。

Immediately you begin to speak, he gives you his full attention.

你只要一开始说话,他就会全神贯注地听。

I went home directly I had finished work.

我一干完活就回家了。

4. 使用引导时间状语从句的连词应注意的问题:

- (1) no sooner... than... 和 hardly/scarcely... when... 结构中,前面的主句用过去完成时,后面的从句用一般过去时。当 no sooner 和 hardly/scarcely 放在句首时,主句要部分倒装。

We had hardly begun/Hardly had we begun our walk when it began to rain.

我们刚开始就下起了雨。

- (2) till/until 引导时间状语从句时,主句的谓语动词必须是肯定形式的延续性动词或否定形式的非延续性动词。

He lived in California until he was 20.

他在加利福尼亚州一直居住到 20 岁。

Until she spoke I hadn't realised she was a foreigner.

她要是不说话,我还一直不知道她是外国人。

- (3) not... until 结构用于强调句时,until 前置,与 not 一起放在强调结构中。not until 放在句首时,主句要部分倒装。

It was not until he got seriously ill that he knew the importance of health.

直到他得了重病,他才知道健康的重要。

Not until he got seriously ill did he know the importance of health.

直到他得了重病,他才知道健康的重要。

- (4) since 引导时间状语从句时,从句用一般过去时,主句用现在完成时。

Where have you been since I last saw you?

自从我上次见到你以后,你到哪儿去了?

She has been living a hard life since her husband died.

自从她丈夫死后,她一直过着艰苦的生活。

5. 引导时间状语从句时, when, as, while 的区别

when 可与延续性动词或短暂性动词连用,从句动作可以发生在主句动作之前、之后或与主句动作同时发生; while 只可与延续性动词连用,从句动作与主句动作同时发生; as 常与延续性动词连用,从句动作与主句动作同时或几乎同时发生。

When we got to the bus stop, the bus had left.

当我们到公交车站时,车已经开走了。

Someone called while you were out.

你出去时有人给你打电话了。

The children sang songs as they went home.

孩子们一边往家走,一边唱着歌。

6. before, since 和 when 引导时间状语从句时的固定句型

- (1) "It will be/was + 时间段 + before 从句(从句用一般现在时或一般过去时)" 意为 "还需要多久就……/ 过了多久才……"。

Several years went by before I realized that David had lied to me.

几年之后我才意识到戴维对我撒了谎。

- (2) "It won't be/wasn't + 时间段 + before 从句(从句用一般现在时或一般过去时)" 意为 "不用多久就……/ 没过多久就……"。

It wasn't long before he came back.

他没过多久就回来了。

- (3) "It has been/is + 时间段 + since 从句(从句用一般现在时,或 since 后接过去的时间点)" 意为 "自从……有多长时间"。

It's over twenty years since we last met.

从我们上次见面以来已经 20 多年了。

- (4) "It was + 时间点 + when 从句(从句用一般过去时)" 意为 "当……时,时间是……"。

It was five o'clock when Mr. Smith got home.
史密斯先生回家时，已经5点了。

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

- 我第一次到张家界旅游，它的美景就给我留下深刻的印象。
_____, Zhangjiajie, I was deeply impressed with its beautiful scenery.
- 他到家的那天，他父亲已经去世了。
_____, his father was already dead.
- 你下次来时，请带字典。
_____, please bring your dictionary.
- 每次我感冒都头疼。
_____, I had pain in the head.
- 随着年龄的增长，我们也变得聪明些了。
We get wiser _____.

省略

为了避免重复，可以省略句中的一些成分，这种现象叫省略(Ellipses)。常可省略句子中的主语、谓语、表语、部分谓语(+宾语)、不定式符号to后的动词原形及其后的词语和句子中的一部分。

1. 省略主语

- (You) Leave him in peace! 不要去打扰他!
(I) Don't know. 我不知道。
(It) Looks like rain. 像是要下雨了。

温馨提示

- 祈使句中通常省略主语 you。
- 在口语交际中常省略交际双方都清楚的主语，如 I, you, it 等。

2. 省略谓语

Who (comes) next? 谁下一个来?
Bob has done his homework, but Tom hasn't (done his homework).
鲍勃已经做了家庭作业，但是汤姆却没有。
John was the winner in 2011 and Bob (was the winner) in 2012.
约翰是2011年的获胜者，鲍勃是2012年的。

3. 省略表语

在口语中，省去表语的情况比较普遍。
—Are you ready?
—Yes, we are (ready).
——你们准备好了吗?
——是的，我们准备好了。

4. 状语从句中的省略

在时间、地点、条件、方式或让步状语从句中，如果主句、从句的主语一致，且从句的谓语部分含有

be 动词，或从句是“it + be 动词 + 表语”结构时，为了简化句子成分，常把从句中的主语和 be 动词省略。

Once (they were) in bed, the children usually stay there.

这些孩子一旦上了床，通常就不再下来了。

If (it is) possible, you'd better go there by yourself.

如果可能的话，你最好一个人去那里。

5. 动词不定式的省略

(1) 不定式(短语)在句中重复出现时，后面的句子可省略 to 后的成分，以使句子更加简练。

I meant to write to you, but I forgot to (write to you).

我本打算给你写信的，但忘了。

—Why didn't you attend my party last evening?

——昨天晚上你为什么没有参加我的宴会呀?

—I had planned to (attend your party), but I had so much work to do.

——我本打算去的，但我有太多的工作要做。

(2) 如果不定式中含有 be, have, have been 时，常保留。

即时演练 2 补全小对话

- Can you climb that tree, my boy?
— _____?
- Would you like to join me for a quick lunch before class?
— _____, but I promised Nancy to go out with her.
- What he said really surprised you. Is it true?
— No, but _____ he said it.
- Is Linda going back to China to see his parents this summer?
— I have no idea, but _____.
- Let's go and have a good drink tonight.
— _____? Have you got the first prize in the competition?

- A. I'd like to
B. Me
C. What for/Why
D. the way
E. I imagine so

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

即时演练 3 同义句转换(每空一词)

- I found myself in an entirely new world as soon as I arrived in Beijing.
→ I found myself in an entirely new world _____ I arrived in Beijing.
→ I found myself in an entirely new world _____ I arrived in Beijing.

→ _____ had I arrived in Beijing when I found myself in an entirely new world.

→ _____ had I arrived in Beijing than I found myself in an entirely new world.

(2) If it is necessary, we shall send a telegram home.

→ _____, we shall send a telegram home.

(3) John likes collecting stamps but he hates listening to music.

→ John likes collecting stamps but _____ to

music.

(4) Someone has used my mobile phone, but I don't know who has used it.

→ Someone has used my mobile phone, but I don't know _____.

(5) If I had known his telephone number, I would have called him up.

→ _____ his telephone number, I would have called him up.

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、用适当的连词填空

1. A good storyteller must be able to hold his listeners' curiosity _____ he reaches the end of the story.

2. Mary clapped her hand over her mouth _____ she realised what she had said.

3. How long do you suppose it is _____ he left for Japan?

—No more than half a month.

4. _____ years go by, China is getting stronger and richer.

5. I thought she was the very girl that I should marry _____ I met her.

二、句型转换, 每空一词

1. He didn't go to bed until his father came back.

= _____ his father came back _____ he go to bed.

2. When it is possible, come to visit us.

= _____, come to visit us.

3. I was sleeping and at this time there was a knock on the door.

=I was sleeping _____ there was a knock on the door.

4. As soon as he came home, he told me the news.

= _____ he came home, he told me the news.

5. She was honest but she was poor.

=She was honest but _____.

三、根据所给的汉语提示完成句子

1. 随着时间的推移, 我们对自己周围的事物有了更好的理解。

_____, we have a better understanding

of things around us.

2. 这件上衣比那件好, 但这件的价格是那件的两倍。

This coat is better than that one, _____.

3. 自格林先生三年前来到中国, 他就在那所学校教书。

Mr. Green has taught in that school _____.

4. 我到校时, 已经开始上课了。

_____ the class had already begun.

5. 她来的时候我会告诉她让她等你的。

_____, I shall tell her to wait for you.

四、翻译句子

1. 我一见到他就告诉他这个消息。

2. 到 18 岁的时候, 她已大学毕业了。

3. 他刚做完试卷, 铃声就响了。

4. 如果你想做你就可以做。

5. 爷爷在读报纸的时候, 会时不时地点点头。

★ 提升微测

一、语法填空

Can you play a musical instrument? In order to play 1 (beautiful), it's important to practice. The average person plays an instrument for a few years when he or she is young before eventually (最终地) giving it up. But that hasn't been the case with Tony Boland, an old

man of 79, 2 lives in a town of US.

Boland last month joined a primary school band in the town where he lives, according 3 the local newspaper. He is a 4 (talent) flute player. After spending over 10 years in 5 (volunteer) at the school, he asked to join the band to go on with his playing. The band's 6 (direct) was very happy to admit him as a member of the band.

Now Boland believes that his place in the band is 7 (benefit) to him. Also, the young students 8 (impress) by him. Almost all of 9 think that he is really a very experienced player. Some of them even told the newspaper, "All of us make mistakes when we play, 10 he doesn't."

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：把缺词处加一个漏字符号（Λ），并在其下面写出该加的词。

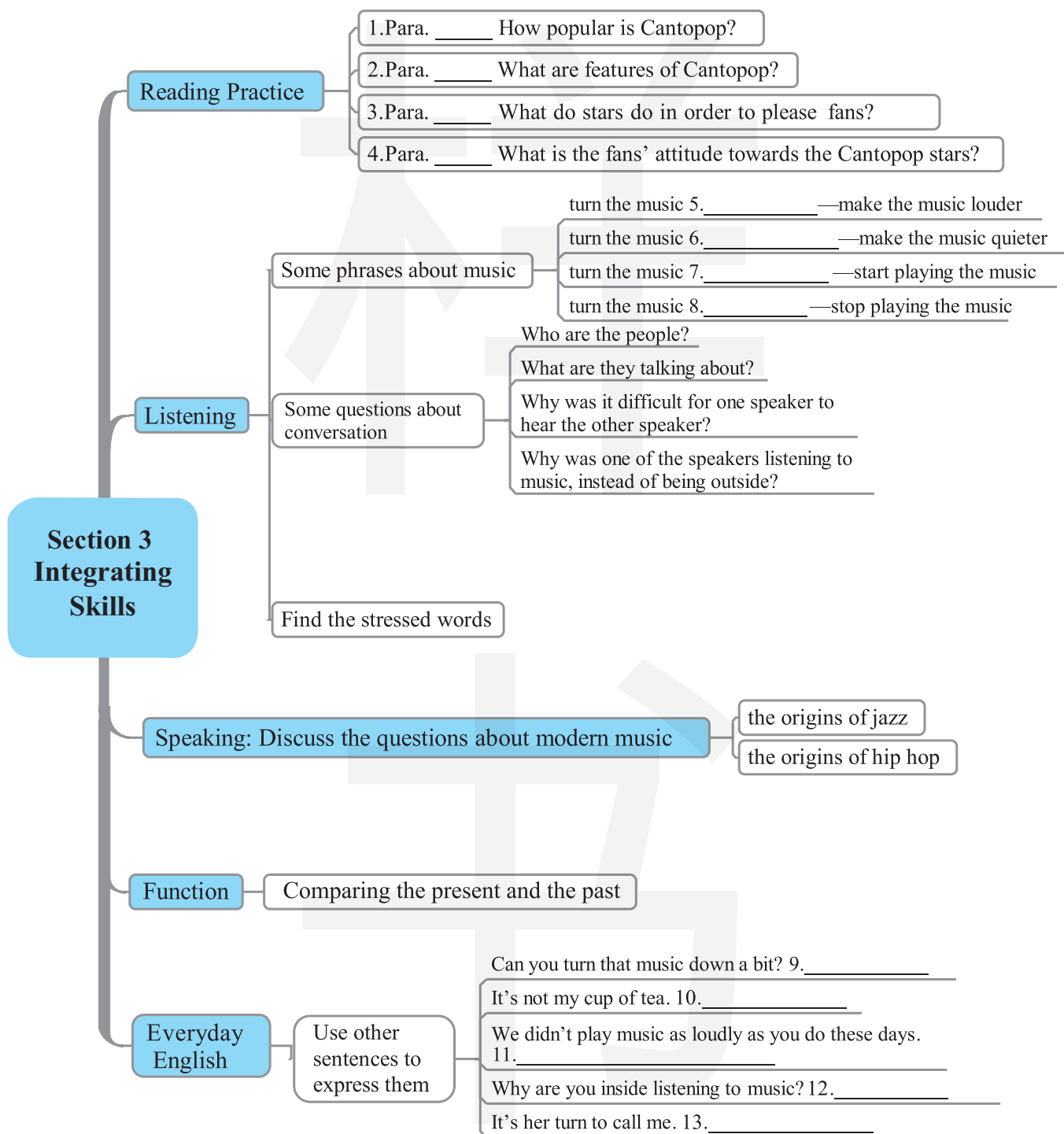
删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

When I was ten years old, I went to Yangzhou with two American. I became their guide. First, we went to the Slender West Lake. They wanted to look around the lake by boat. After buy the tickets, we got into the boat. We went around seeing the beautiful sight. After that, we went shopping. The sellers couldn't spoke English. Though it was very harder, I tried my best listen to their words carefully and translate the sentences. They bought some little things with their help. Next, we went to a small zoo but took some pictures. When we felt hunger, we went out and had a lunch. After lunch, we visited some old house and learned more about Chinese history.

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. In my **case**, when I'm trying to concentrate and get an essay written or do some revision, I listen to some music, because without it, it's too quiet and I would fall asleep.

对我而言,我试图集中精力去写论文或复习时,我就听一些音乐,因为没有音乐就太静了,我会睡着的。

(教材 P52)

► 句式解读

本句是一个多重复合句,when 引导时间状语从句, because 引导原因状语从句。本句还含有“get + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构。

► 核心单词

case *n.* 状况,情形

In many cases standards have improved.
在许多情况中标准已经提高了。

梳理延伸

in case 以防万一,以防
in case of 要是……,在……的时候
in any case 无论如何,不管怎样
in no case 绝不,在任何情况下都不
in this/that case 这样/那样的话,既然如此

即时演练 1 将下列句子翻译成英语

- (1) 如有任何困难,立即给我打电话。

- (2) 无论如何你必须按时到达那里。

- (3) 他们决不放弃他们的计划。(使用部分倒装)

2. But if I'm listening to loud music or rap or rock, my handwriting starts getting very bad and my thoughts don't stay **in order**.

但是,如果我听太吵的音乐、说唱乐或摇滚乐,我的书写就开始变糟,并且思绪开始混乱。(教材 P52)

► 句式解读

本句是一个主从复合句,if 引导条件状语从句。

► 重点短语

in order 有序地

- (1) Everything is in order. 一切都办妥了。
(2) Then they call out our names in order and we answer yes or no.
随后,他们依次点我们的名字,我们则回答到与否。

梳理延伸

put... in order 把……整理好

in good order 有条不紊,整齐;情况正常

out of order 次序紊乱;出故障,失灵

keep order 维持秩序

keep sb. in order 使某人遵守秩序

in order of... 以……的顺序

- (1) He put his papers in order before he left the office.

离开办公室前,他把文件整理好。

- (2) She kept everything in the room in good order.

她把房间收拾得井然有序。

- (3) My clock was out of order and waked me up at three o'clock this morning.

我的闹钟坏了,今天凌晨三点就把我叫醒了。

即时演练 2 用 order 短语完成句子

- (1) The phone at the street corner is _____ again, so we have to look for another phone.

- (2) Please line up _____ height.

- (3) Please remember to _____ the books _____ before leaving the room.

- (4) He arrived early _____ catch the first bus.

- (5) She left early _____ she could arrive on time.

3. The teacher told us that she would **try out** the theory and play us some classical music before the next test and see if we get better test scores!
老师告诉我们她会试验一下这个理论,她会在下一次考试之前给我们放点古典音乐,看看我们的考试分数是否有所提高!

(教材 P52)

► 句式解读

本句是主从复合句,that 引导宾语从句,说明老师告诉的内容,if 引导 see 的宾语从句,意为“是否”。

► 重点短语

try out 尝试

Jamie could hardly wait to try out his new bike.

杰米迫不及待地想试一下他的新自行车。

梳理延伸

try out 试用

try on 试穿;试戴

try out for 参加选拔;争取成为

have a try 试试看,尝试一下

- (1) I'm trying out a new computer.

我在试用一台新电脑。

- (2) Try on the shoes before you buy them.

买鞋前要先试穿一下。

- (3) In high school, I tried out for all the female leads.

上中学时,凡是选女主角我都要去试试。

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子

- 他哥哥的榜样力量激励他参加足球队的选拔。
His brother's example inspired him to _____ the football team.
- 我将努力实现我的梦想。
I will _____ make my dream come true.
- 他来到英国,要在音乐事业方面碰碰运气。
He came to England to _____ at a musical career.

4. But Cantopop expresses only **harmony** and **virtue**, and Hong Kong is **blessed with** the most **conventional music scene in the world**.

但是粤语流行音乐却表现了一种和谐美,香港有幸成为世界上最传统的音乐基地。(教材 P53)

核心单词

harmony *n.* 融洽,一致

- This will bring us all into harmony.
这将使我们大家和睦融洽。
- I do believe it is possible for different ethnic groups to live together in harmony.
我确信不同民族的人民可以融洽相处。

梳理延伸

harmonious *adj.* (关系)融洽的;(声音,颜色)和谐的

be in harmony with 与……协调;与……一致

work/live in harmony 融洽地工作/生活

Your suggestions are not in harmony with the aims of this project.

你的建议与本项目的目标不符。

重点短语

be blessed with 有幸

- She was very blessed with beauty and brains.
她很幸运,集美貌和智慧于一身。
- We're both blessed with good health.
我们俩都有福气,身体很好。

梳理延伸

bless *v.* 祝福;祈祷

blessed *adj.* 令人愉快的,快乐的;神圣的(仅用于名词前)

bless sb. 愿上帝保佑某人(表示喜欢某人或对某人所做之事满意等)

- God bless you.
愿上帝保佑你。
- You've bought me a present? Bless you!
你给我买了一个礼物是吗?太感谢你了!

即时演练 4 根据汉语提示完成句子

- 你昨天的所作所为与我们的计划不一致。
What you did yesterday was _____ our plan.

- 谈话的内容该与周围的环境相协调。
The conversation should be _____ the surroundings.

- 目前我们与邻居的关系不是很融洽。
Relations with our neighbours _____ at the moment.

- 那些在国外学习的孩子将有机会去体验一种完全不同的文化。

Those children who study abroad will _____ an opportunity to experience a totally different culture.

- 中国享有悠久的文明历史。
China _____ a long history of civilization.

5. Hong Kong stars work hard, and the **pace** is **hot**.

香港的明星们工作很努力,进度也都很迅速。

(教材 P53)

核心单词

pace *n.* 速度;步伐

She slowed down her pace so that I could keep up with her.

她放慢了步调以便我能跟上她。

梳理延伸

pace *v.* 调整步伐;踱来踱去

How do they pace their steps?

他们是怎样调整步伐的?

at a fast/low pace 以快/慢的速度

keep pace with 与……并驾齐驱,与……齐头并进

Social media continues to grow at a fast pace.

社交媒体继续快速增长。

即时演练 5 根据汉语提示完成句子

- He walked the horse _____ (缓步)
- Scientists have to work hard to _____ (与……齐头并进) modern discoveries and developments.

6. **Otherwise**, he will soon be abandoned by his **company and his fans**.

不然他很快就会被公司和歌迷遗弃。(教材 P53)

核心单词

otherwise *adv.* 否则,要不然

Seize the chance, otherwise you will regret it.

抓住机会,要不然你会后悔的。

温馨提示

如果句中叙述的是一种与事实不符的假设,otherwise 后的句子要用虚拟语气。

即时演练 6 补全句子

- You have to go now, _____ you will miss your bus.
- Mr. Smith was having a meeting at that time; otherwise he _____ (come) over to help me.

即时演练 7 将句子翻译成英语

这所房子租金贵了点,但在其他方面倒是令人满意的。

7. When new albums **come out**, the stars are marketed like consumer products, as teenagers spend their allowance on the latest songs.

当新专辑发行时,明星就会像消费产品一样被推向市场,青少年会用自己的零花钱买最新的歌曲。

(教材 P53)

重点短语

come out 出版

That magazine comes out every Monday.

那份杂志每星期一出版。

梳理延伸

come out 出来;开花;真相大白;结果是

come across 偶然遇见;被理解

come up 被提出

come up with 提出;想出

come about 发生

come into... 进入;进入……状态

when it comes to... 当谈及到……

(1) The stars came out as soon as it was dark.

天一黑星星就出来了。

(2) Some flowers have begun to come out.

有些花现在已经开始开花了。

即时演练 8 写出下列各句中 come out 的含义

(1) The whole story came out during the process of trial.

(2) Roses will come out late because of the cold weather.

(3) The rain stopped and the sun came out.

(4) The magazine comes out once a month.

(5) The coat didn't come out the way I had expected.

8. It's **far from** being a part-time job. 那已远远不是一份兼职工作。

(教材 P53)

重点短语

far from 完全不

(1) Conditions are still far from ideal.

条件仍很不理想。

(2) Far from helping the situation, you've just made it worse.

你那样非但于事无补,反而把事情弄得更糟了。

温馨提示

far from 结构中, from 是介词,后接名词、动词的 -ing 形式,但有时直接接形容词,省略 being。

梳理延伸

as far as 远到

by far (修饰比较级,最高级)……得多;最

so far 到目前为止

as/so far as I'm concerned 就我而言

as/so far as sth. is concerned 就某事而论,至于某事

as/so far as I know/can see 就我所知/依我看

即时演练 9 将下列句子翻译成英语

(1) 到目前为止,他还没有交作业。

(2) 这个问题并不容易。

(3) 在我看来,每个人都应该有公平的机会。

9. The fans are **devoted to** their stars.

歌迷们非常喜欢他们的明星。

(教材 P53)

核心单词

devoted *adj.* 狂热的;挚爱的;忠诚的

They were devoted to each other throughout their marriage.

他们在整个婚姻期间都是恩恩爱爱的。

梳理延伸

devote *v.* 为……付出时间/努力/金钱等

devote sth. to + *n./pron./v.-ing* 把……奉献给……

devote oneself to 献身于,奉献

be devoted to 对……专一,专注;非常喜欢……

devotion *n.* 奉献;忠心

(1) She devoted herself full-time to her business.

她把全部时间都倾注在自己的生意上了。

(2) The meeting will be devoted to health and safety issues.

这次会议将集中讨论健康和安全问题。

(3) Most of his spare time was devoted to the translation of those works.

他把大部分的闲暇时间都用于翻译那些作品。

(4) She devoted herself to her children.

她把自己全部的心力都倾注到她的孩子身上。

(5) What we have done shows our devotion to our country.

我们所做的一切表明我们对国家的忠诚。

即时演练 10 将下列句子翻译成英语

(1) 他开始研究生态学,并决心将他的一生献身于这门学科。

(2) 他退休后将把精力花在园艺上。

(3) 他年轻时, 常常专心刻苦学习功课。

功能交际

本模块的功能交际为 comparing the present and the past. 常见的表示对比的功能用语有: used to do sth./ didn't use to do; as... as; the same... as...; such... as...; 比较级 + than...; on the contrary; on the other hand; in contrast.

即时演练 1 情景对话(有两个多余选项)

- A. You were as lucky as we are now.
- B. What did you do then?
- C. turn the TV down a bit.
- D. When I was your age, we used to spend much more time in the open air than you do.
- E. Musicians were more serious in the old days.
- F. Pop music is much noisier now than it was when we were young.

G. we're lucky to have more choices now than you used to.

A: Tom, 1 It's too noisy.

B: Oh, no, Mum. It's the music of my favourite band.

A: So what? You can't make it so loudly anyway. 2

B: Maybe that's true, but we love it.

A: Tom, it's not good for you to listen to such noisy music.

What's more, you can't stay at home and watch TV for such a long time. 3

B: 4

A: Lots of things, such as swimming, climbing mountains, flying kites...

B: We do the same things, Mum. The only difference is that 5

A: That's not the excuse.

B: I bet you would have done the same things as we do now if you had had as many choices.

A: Nonsense.

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

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

rise raise arise

- He _____ and walked to the window.
- He _____ his hat to me as a sign of respect.
- The birds also attack crops when the opportunity _____.
- The people's living standard has greatly been _____.
- Her temperature is still _____.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- 我认为爵士乐是复杂的、有节奏的。
I think jazz is _____ and _____.
- 那位音乐家利用一种手法来尝试新的节奏。
The musician _____ a _____ to _____ a new _____.
- 人们厌倦了摇滚乐, 它开始衰退了。
People _____ rock music, which was in _____.
- 我们要采用一种新方法而不是遵循传统的方式。

We need to adopt a new _____ follow the _____ way.

- 他们之间的不和出现了, 因此他们不能和睦生活了。
The _____ between them _____, so they couldn't live in _____.

三、将下列句子翻译成英语

- 请给我五分钟时间把房间整理好。

- 我们一定要和社会的快速发展齐头并进。

- 保佑我们的国家永远享有和平和繁荣。

- 顺便问一下, 我面试的时候怎样才能给老板留下好印象?

- 过了很久我们才弄清事实。

四、情景对话(有两个多余选项)

- A. How about rock and roll?
- B. Do you like classical music?

- C. But it's very boring.
 D. Do you have any taste for pop music?
 E. Don't you think it's a little out of fashion?
 F. But it's so exciting.
 G. And that's my difference.

W: I really enjoy pop music very much. 1

M: I don't think so, but I like classical music.

W: What? Nowadays, few young people like classical music.

M: That's true. 2

W: You always want to be different. 3

M: I cannot bear rock music. You know, it's too loud.

W: 4

M: That's the very reason why I dislike it. I love music that is quiet and peaceful.

W: 5

M: Oh, no. I don't want to be in fashion.

提升微测

一、补全小对话

1. A: _____
 B: I am an extra-large.
2. A: _____
 B: I hope to be back next Sunday.

3. A: Mike, how do I look in these blue jeans?

B: _____

4. A: I would be happy to help you with your fashion change!

B: _____

5. A: I don't know many of the customs and manners in the US _____

B: Sure.

二、补全长对话

Jim: The wind was blowing hard last night, wasn't it?

Mary: Yes. I think it was strong enough to blow down trees.

Jim: I couldn't fall asleep long after I got into bed.

Marry: 1. _____

Jim: Three days? Terrible! It's windy in spring in Beijing, but we seldom have such a big wind.

Mary: Yeah. 2. _____

Jim: I always take a bus to school when it's windy. How about you?

Mary: 3. _____ His workplace is just near our school.

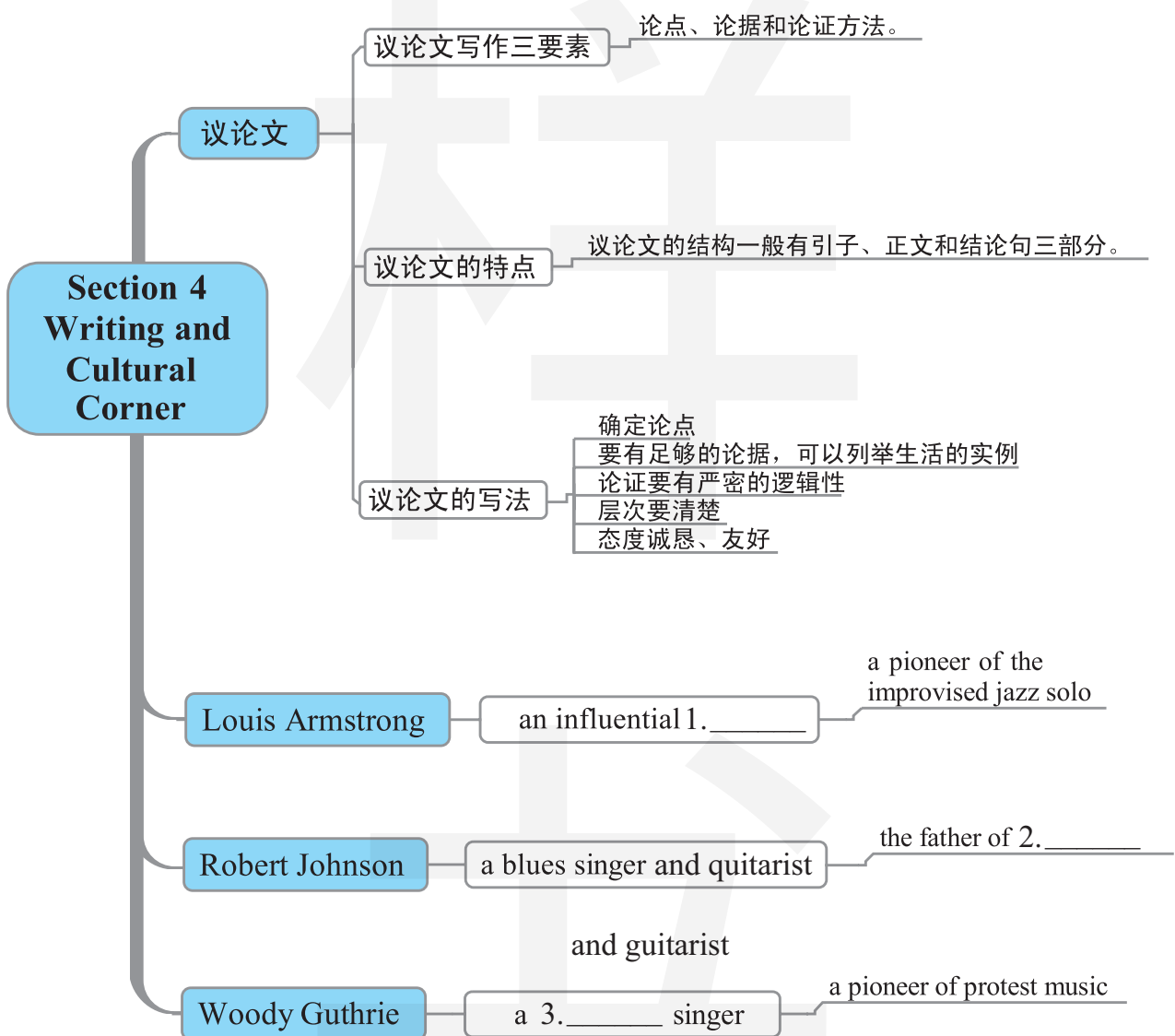
Jim: How lucky you are! By the way, 4. _____

Mary: Ugh, no. I was really busy last weekend. 5. _____ So you went to his concert?

Jim: Yeah. It was quite a success. Oh, the wind is getting stronger now. Let's hurry home!

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

议论文

本模块的写作题材是议论文，主要介绍个人的学习习惯，也可以是应用文，如发言稿等。文章可以介绍你个人的学习方法，习惯的养成过程等。写作时，要围绕主题安排内容，切忌写得松散，建议每段有主题句。

典例示范

假如你应邀参加学校组织的“英语学习师生座谈会”，请你根据下面所提示的信息，用英语写一篇发言稿，简单介绍自己英语学习的情况，并对学校今后的英语教学提出建议。

自己英语的学习情况：

1. 英语学习的目的；
2. 英语学习的方法；
3. 课外自学途径。

对学校英语教学的建议：

请根据自己的经历与感想，提出两至三点建议。

注意：1. 对所给要点逐一陈述，适当发挥，不要简单翻译；

2. 词数 100 左右。文章的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear teachers and schoolmates, it's a great pleasure for me to be here today and share my experience of learning English with you.

Thank you for listening.

学会审题

体裁	人称	时态	内容要点
应用文 / 发言稿	第一人称为主	一般现在时为主	目的；方法；自学途径；建议

遣词造句

词汇铺路

1. 对……感兴趣
2. 使用
3. 另外，此外
4. 提建议
5. 掌握；理解
6. 众所周知
7. 通过……的方法

句型搭桥

1. 同义句转换

- (1) Don't refer to the dictionary when you come upon a new word every time.
=Don't refer to the dictionary _____ you come upon a new word.
- (2) I have learned English for three years.
=It is three years _____.
- (3) While I was waiting, I was reading some magazines.
=While _____, I was reading some magazines.

2. 一句多译

- (1) 我刚一到家，天就下雨了。

- (2) 他退休后将把精力花在园艺上。

- (3) 他的表演给我留下了深刻的印象。

3. 连句成篇

- (1) They may want to achieve their fantastic goals in their life journey so that they work hard at their lessons.
- (2) Of course, there may be many other reasons.
- (3) As far as I am concerned, some children may work hard because their parents promise them money.
- (4) As we all know, children may work hard at their lessons due to different factors.
- (5) But in most cases, money encouragement doesn't work much in the long term if they don't know the importance of doing well in their lessons.
- (6) They may be encouraged to work hard at school by their teachers or parents through their praises and encouragements.
- (7) Therefore, I don't think parents should promise their children money to inspire them to work hard at their lessons.

靓点提分

按要求改写和翻译句子

1. Usually I memorize 20 new words per day and put them to use whenever it is possible. (改为省略句)

2. 另外,我还通过网络和其他资源进行学习。(运用恰当的关联词)

3. Finally, I suggest we have more English activities.
(改为被动句)

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

Dear teachers and schoolmates, ^① it's a pleasure for me to be here today and share my experience of learning English with you. I am interested in English, ^② hoping to be an interpreter in the future. As is known to all, it is of great importance to learn English well. Usually, I memorize 20 new words per day, putting them to use whenever possible. I often listen to English programmes on TV and on the radio. ^③ What's more, I learn from the Internet and other resources more often than not.

Now I'd like to make some suggestions on English teaching and learning in our school. Firstly, ^④ in order to have a better grasp of what we have learned, we are supposed to be given more opportunity to put it to use. Secondly, I hope our teachers can recommend more interesting books and magazines and give us more free time to read them. Finally, ^⑤ I suggest more English activities should be provided for us students, such as English contests, English Corners and so on.

Thank you for listening.

【高分探秘】

(1) 文章总评

全文目的表达明确,很具有说服力;要点全面且表达准确。

(2) 亮点纷呈

①开头简洁而地道,做到了学以致用。

②使用到了现在分词作状语,句式更高级,也是本篇文章的一大亮点。

③关联词使用准确得当,使得文章条理清晰。

④使用不定式表目的,使得文章结构多样。

⑤虚拟语气中又使用了被动语态,提升了文章的档次。

要点精讲精练

1. ... I wanted black music to **make an impression on** white audiences...

……我希望黑人音乐给白人听众留下印象……

(教材 P55)

重点短语

make an impression on sb. 给某人留下印象

He made a strong impression on me.

他给我留下了深刻的印象。

梳理延伸

make no impression on sb. 对某人不起作用

be impressed by/with/at 留下印象; 受感动; 欣赏

impress sb. with... 以……给某人留下印象

(1) I was very impressed by/with/at his performance.

他的表演给我留下了深刻的印象。

(2) The girl impressed her friends with her sense of humour.

这女孩的幽默感给她的朋友们留下了深刻的印象。

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) 她的演讲给听众留下了相当好的印象。

Her speech _____ the audience.

(2) 这本书给我留下了深刻的印象。

The book had _____ me.

(3) 我想能让观众视自己为影片中的角色的电影会给观众留下深刻的印象。

I think viewers will _____ a film that allows

them to be a character in the film.

2. "My message is that it doesn't matter if you're black, white, fat, thin, old and young..."

"我想告诉大家的是,不管你是黑人还是白人,肥胖还是瘦小,年长还是年幼,这些都不重要……"

(教材 P55)

句式解读

本句为多重复合句。that引导表语从句,在表语从句中,它是形式主语,if从句是真正的主语。if意为“是否”,可以替换为whether。

句型结构: It matters/doesn't matter (to sb.) + 从句表示“(对某人来说)有关系,重要/没关系,不重要”。

梳理延伸

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

It matters a lot/a great deal/much+ 从句……非常重要。

What's the matter (with...)? (……)怎么了?

a matter of... (是)一个……的问题

to make matters worse = what's worse 更糟糕的是

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) 你是否参加她的生日晚会非常重要。

_____ you will take part in her birthday party or not.

(2) 对他们来说这是生死攸关的问题。

It is _____ for them.

(3) 她工作丢了,更糟糕的是,她的房子和孩子也没了。

She had lost her job. _____, she'd lost her house and her children, too.

课时达标微测

★ 基础微测

一、用所给短语的适当形式填空

be bored with rather than be devoted to
take advantage of consist of

1. She _____ the children's absence to tidy their rooms.
2. The children _____ eating the same kind of box lunch every day.
3. I would prefer to spend the weekend at home _____ drive all the way to the outside of the city.
4. His breakfast _____ dry bread and a cup of tea.
5. She _____ her career.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 其他人怎么看她对她说来极为重要。
_____ what other people think of her.
2. 车子坏了，更糟的是，天开始下起雨来。
The car had broken down, and _____, it was beginning to rain.
3. 一回到家里，我就把花在花瓶里插好。
I arranged the flowers in the vase _____.
4. 他的解释一点儿也不令人满意。
His explanation was _____.
5. 他正在街上走着，这时遇到了一个老朋友。
He _____ he met an old friend.

三、句型转换

1. I will advise you how to learn English well.
= I will _____ you _____ how to learn English well.
2. As he didn't know what he should do next, he went to ask his teacher for help.
= _____ what to do he _____ his teacher for help.
3. I'd like to talk with you.
= I _____ a word with you.
4. The new teaching method connects education with pleasure.
= The new teaching method _____ education with pleasure.

5. His theory was so advanced that few people could understand it then.

=His theory was _____ advanced for _____ people _____ at that time.

四、根据汉语意思翻译下列句子

1. 没有足够的英语词汇量，我们在听、说、读、写方面会有很多困难。

2. 在我们的学习中，我们觉得扩大词汇量是困难的。

3. 我没太注意单词的学习，特别是单词的拼写。

4. 现在我开始意识到了单词的重要性。

5. 随着时间的推移，我们对幸福有了更好的理解。

★ 提升微测

一、将所给的句子排序后组成一篇短文(与写作相关)

1. It is important that we should form good habits.
2. Moreover, whichever subject you study, thinking is the fundamental factor rather than just direct reciting, which is useless.
3. Still, I learn to sum up what has been learned, seize every chance to learn and make use of all kinds of learning resources.
4. So I develop the habit of thinking and solving problems with the help of reference books, for example, a dictionary.
5. There is no doubt that making a suitable timetable is the first necessary step, so I always make a schedule for study.

二、用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文

1. In our study, we find it difficult to enlarge our vocabulary.
2. We easily forget the words we have learned.
3. In the past I didn't pay much attention to word study, especially to word spelling, thinking there is no word test.
4. Now I come to know the importance of words.

5. I will strengthen the intensive reading, studying the words in the contexts to improve my English.

三、书面表达

假设你是李华，最近发现你的好友林涛经常不参加学校组织的课间跑操活动 (the running during the break time)，也很少在课外参加体育活动，根据以下要点，用英语给他写封信，交流对体育运动的看法。

1. 发表自己的看法
2. 简要说明原因
3. 提供建议和帮助

注意：1. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
2. 作文开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。
词数 100 左右。

Dear Lin Tao,

I'm sorry to find that _____

Yours,
Li Hua

模块基础检测

一、根据句意和所给的汉语提示填空

1. _____ (美德) is fairer far than beauty.
2. The project was completed ahead of the _____ (时间表).
3. The _____ (最后期限) is drawing near; we can't delay any more.
4. He was a _____ (先锋) in the use of X-rays.
5. They _____ (抗议) to the mayor that the taxes were too high.
6. The recent _____ (下降) in the dollar has put a bigger pressure on the economy.
7. New problems _____ (出现) as they discussed further.
8. The artist combined different _____ (技巧) in the same painting.
9. We have considered the problem from every _____ (方面).
10. We have seen many _____ (复杂的, 高级的) modern weapons in the museum.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有一个多余短语)

side by side be impressed with rather than
consist of experiment with the moment
in decline take advantage of out of order

1. I _____ one young man at my lectures.
2. We had better _____ the warmer weather by going for a walk this afternoon.

3. Even though they have been living _____ for twenty years, the neighbours are not very friendly to each other.
4. I would prefer to spend the weekend at home _____ play basketball outside.
5. A table tennis match shall _____ the best of three games or the best of five games.
6. If you will _____ the material, you must take the consequences.
7. Industry in Britain has been _____ since the 1970s.
8. They went wild with joy _____ they heard the news.

三、用适当的介词或副词填空

1. This club consists _____ more than 200 members.
2. His speech made a deep impression _____ me.
3. He is blessed _____ excellent health.
4. I'm _____ from being happy in my present job, and I'm bored with it.
5. The teacher experimented _____ a new teaching method.
6. Alcoholic drink can have a bad effect _____ your body.
7. Take a hat with you _____ case the sun is very hot.
8. Can you provide accommodation _____ thirty people?
9. She stood side _____ side with the accused.

10. His interest in computer games is now _____ decline.

四、句型转换（每空一词）

1. The instant the clown appeared on stage, the audience folded up.

→The _____ the clown appeared on stage, the audience folded up.

2. On his arrival at the airport, he called a taxi.

→_____ he arrived at the airport, he called a taxi.

3. In our school, there are 40 classes, each of which has more than 50 students.

→In our school, there are 40 classes, with each of them _____ more than 50 students.

4. It is the manager not you that should be to blame for the incident.

→The manager _____ you should be to blame for the incident.

5. We should make use of all possible chances to practice speaking English.

→We should _____ all possible chances to practice speaking English.

五、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 我喝了一杯清爽的饮料。

I had a _____.

2. 他们将在音乐舞台上度过余生。

They won't _____ for the rest of their lives.

3. 他的工作一点儿也不令人满意。

His work was _____.

4. 他们在音乐会上呼喊他们的名字，请求他们的签名照。

They yell their names at concerts and _____ autographs.

5. 那位医生决心一生都致力于艾滋病的研究。

The doctor is determined to _____ AIDS.

六、翻译句子

1. 交警正在寻找证据以证明被指控人的罪行。

2. 你现在得走了，要不然就赶不上公共汽车了。

3. 他总是试图穿新衣服给人留下印象。

4. 这个主意不错，但是我们需要在实践中试验一下。

5. 他们意识到了与环境相协调的必要。

七、补全对话（有两个多余选项）

A. See you.

B. Yes, of course.

C. How about listening to the music video together after school?

D. That's a good idea!

E. Let's make it 6:00 pm under the biggest cherry blossom tree (樱花树).

F. I agree.

G. What's its name?

A: Hi, Jim! Have you seen the film *Frozen*?

B: 1 It's such a wonderful movie.

A: 2 And the theme song is great, too.

B: Sure, but I forget its name. 3

A: *Let it go*.

B: Oh, yes. The lyrics are fantastic and I love the song that I can sing to.

A: Me, too.

B: 4

A: Good idea! When should we meet?

B: 5

A: OK. I'll be there on time. Be there or be square.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

八、语篇填空

Hip hop is an American cultural movement which started in the 1970s at block 1 in New York, especially in a district called the Bronx. There are four main 2 of hip hop: break dance and graffiti art plus two types of hip hop music—Dj-ing and rapping. Rapping is also 3 as MC-ing. There was

the breakthrough. DJ Herc, one of the most popular Jamaican DJs at the time, noticed that New York 4 didn't really like reggae music, so he started playing other kinds of music, 5 rock and disco music. They 6 with different vocal and rhythmic 7, using rhyming words. At the same time, people started 8 at block parties. Because it's 9 and easy and because people were bored with the pop music of the day, hip hop became 10.

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

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

Ask people “What is country music?” and you are likely to get a wide variety of answers. With so many different theories about how the music has developed and who the best musicians are, everyone has their own definition of the sound and style of country music!

Country music includes a range of musical styles from “hillbilly” and “honky-tonk” to traditional Irish folk music and modern pop. Even rock bands like the Rolling Stones have recorded songs which could be classified as country.

Although the traditions of country music can be traced back over centuries, the term “country” is a relatively modern invention. In 1944, the American magazine, *Billboard*, started listing the “most played folk records” on juke-boxes (自动点唱机) in America. By late 1940s, “folk” was replaced by “country and western”. The “western” part of the title was dropped

in 1962 when the *Billboard* chart was renamed “Hot Country Singles”. In Britain the music is still referred to as “country and western”. But if you were to use this term in Nashville, USA, the home of country music, people would wonder where you had been all these years.

Country music owes a lot to the folk songs which were brought across the Atlantic by British emigrants and passed down the generations. These songs told stories about love, family life and tragedy. Country songs tell colourful stories about the trials of real life, tragic tales of heart-break, marital problems, poverty, and even death.

Country stars like Patsy Cline, Tammy Wynette, Johnny Cash and Dolly Parton have close relationships with their audience and they have taken country music to new fans all over the world.

1. According to the passage, when did the term “country music” probably appear?

- A. In the 1940s. B. In 1962.
C. Centuries ago. D. In 1940.
2. The followings are classified as country music EXCEPT _____.
A. modern pop
B. traditional Irish folk music
C. modern Jazz
D. Patsy Cline's songs
3. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. People in Nashville have dropped the "western" part for many years.
B. The term "country and western" is still popular now in Nashville.
C. Nashville is no longer the home of country music.
D. People in Nashville don't know about the term "country and western" at all.
4. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. folk music has a longer history than country music
B. rock bands cannot record country music
C. country music has nothing to do with real life
D. country music refers to the folk songs

二、语法填空

阅读下面短文，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。

Last year, my brother and I went to Miami for a vacation. Some of my friends who had been there before said 1 was a wonderful holiday destination. Before we went, we had planned for months. When the day came, we were ready.

After our plane landed, we went to the hotel. We had made our reservation six months 2 (early),

but the man at the front desk said there had been a mistake. We 3 (tell) that our rooms hadn't been reserved for that week, 4 for the week after. I didn't understand 5 this would happen and my credit card had already been charged 6 the reservation. What's worse, the hotel had been fully booked. When we were wondering what to do, the manager came out. She was 7 (surprise) helpful. She apologised for the mistake and gave us a spare VIP room on 8 top floor. We had never stayed in such an amazing room, and we weren't charged extra.

The next day, my brother and I went to the beach 9 we watched some people play volleyball. We got a little 10 (sunburn), but the day had been so relaxing that we didn't mind.

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

三、完形填空

The young boy and his father sat quietly watching the snow fall on a snowy Saturday afternoon.

"Dad, my friend told me that every snowflake is 1. But they look all the same to me. How can we tell?" the child asked.

Dad felt it was his 2 to give a more satisfying answer. "Son, snowflakes are like people. We each are 3 in a very special way. We can test it right now," he said.

The child stood up, put out his hands, and 4 as snowflakes landed on his gloves. "These snowflakes are all different on my gloves, but those in the yard look the same.

Together they are even more 5 and striking. Then if people are like snowflakes, why don't

they 6?”

“Choice,” Dad said. “Their choices 7 them what they are.”

“8 choice is a bad thing?” the boy asked.

“Oh, no. Only when we choose the 9 things.”

“How do we tell right from wrong?” the child asked.

Dad was given the chance to build upon the foundation of his son’s 10. He reached down and began to 11 with the snow. He 12 the snow into two sides, three large snowballs on one side and several smaller ones on the other.

“Which side did the right thing?” he asked the boy.

The child looked at both sides but 13 answer. Then Dad placed the three larger snowballs on top of each other.

“It’s a snowman! The side 14 made me snowman!” the boy replied with 15.

“Yes, all these people came together and recognised how special each of them was, so they joined in a(n) 16 to build up mankind,” Dad said.

The child then stood up and 17 an arm full of the smaller snowballs. One by one he began to throw them at the other small piles of snow. He said, “This is what happens when people can’t work together. They have a(n) 18.”

Dad was shocked. He stood up, lifted the boy and 19 him tightly, whispering to him, “I hope that you will learn to work and live together. I hope you will make the right 20 and learn to build the best snowman ever.”

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. similar | B. different |
| C. freezing | D. special |
| 2. A. challenge | B. trouble |
| C. responsibility | D. position |

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 3. A. private | B. associated |
| C. unique | D. isolated |
| 4. A. inspected | B. watched |
| C. glanced | D. glared |
| 5. A. beautiful | B. effective |
| C. comfortable | D. significant |
| 6. A. get along | B. take care |
| C. cheer up | D. break up |
| 7. A. remain | B. appear |
| C. become | D. make |
| 8. A. Though | B. However |
| C. So | D. While |
| 9. A. exact | B. coincident |
| C. fortunate | D. wrong |
| 10. A. interest | B. concern |
| C. worry | D. faith |
| 11. A. communicate | B. work |
| C. mix | D. relate |
| 12. A. separated | B. divided |
| C. distinguished | D. parted |
| 13. A. couldn’t | B. shouldn’t |
| C. wouldn’t | D. needn’t |
| 14. A. that | B. what |
| C. how | D. when |
| 15. A. disappointment | B. frustration |
| C. enthusiasm | D. humour |
| 16. A. power | B. effort |
| C. organization | D. attempt |
| 17. A. gathered | B. sorted |
| C. threw | D. formed |
| 18. A. war | B. debate |
| C. agreement | D. negotiation |
| 19. A. trembled | B. swung |
| C. pulled | D. held |

20. A. steps B. turns
C. choices D. points

四、七选五

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to free your imagination

Believe in yourself

Why is it important to use your imagination? 1 It came from an idea that probably sounded crazy at first. So you should believe in your ideas.

Get inspired

If your imagination needs a kick-start, take inspiration from other people. 2 Exposing (使受影响) yourself to all this creativity is certain to get you thinking.

Make it

3 Just pay attention in class, ask questions if you're not sure about anything, try your hardest and don't talk during lessons. Easy!

Act up

Spend an afternoon pretending (假装) to be someone else. Use your imagination to create funny characters for your friends to pretend to be, too. Give them cool clothes and have a laugh. 4

Dreamy ideas

When you sleep, your mind can throw out amazing ideas in the form of dreams. People have been known to have created parts of songs in their sleep! 5 Who knows where they could lead?

Write it

Read a story, then stop three quarters of the way through. Then get a pen and paper, or sit at your computer, and make up your very own ending! Let your imagination go crazy.

- A. Read a new book or check out works of art.
B. Want to stay on the good side of your teachers?
C. Whoever comes out of character first has to be punished!
D. So keep a dream diary and start writing down your ideas.
E. If you are a shy person, imagine someone who you want to be.
F. It can give us good feelings as we let our imagination take over.
G. Every idea and invention in the world first started in someone's imagination.

五、短文改错

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

Nearly five years before, and with the help by our father, my sister and I planted some cherry tomatoes (圣女果) in our back garden.

Since then—for all these year—we had been allowing tomatoes to self seed where they please. As result, the plants are growing somewhere. The fruits are small in size, but juicy and taste. There are so much that we often share them with our neighbours. Although we allow tomato plants to grow in the same place year after year, but we have never had any disease or insect attack problem. We are growing wonderfully tomatoes in our garden.