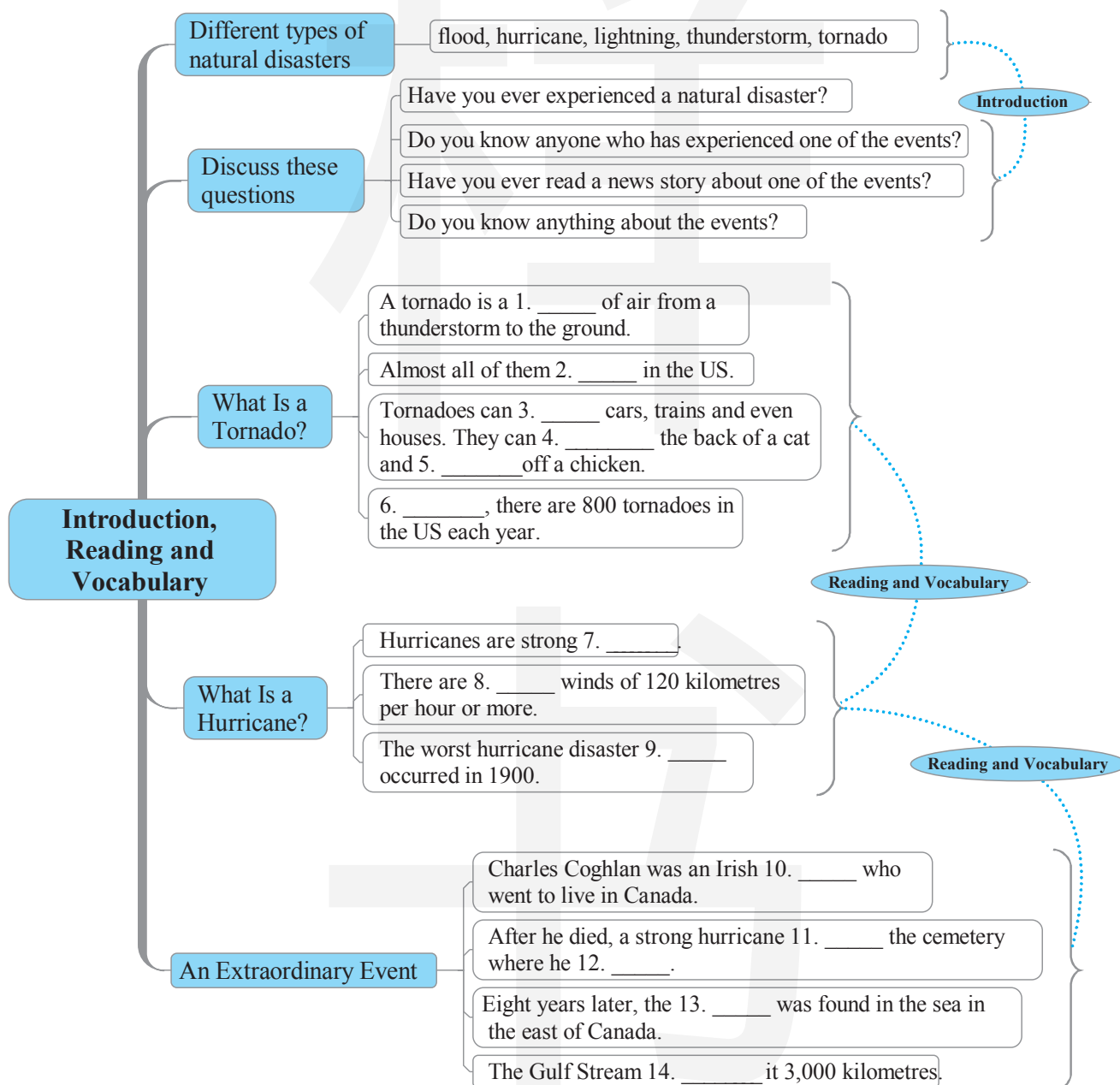


Module 3

The Violence of Nature

Section 1 Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. Do you know anyone who has **experienced** one of the events?

你认识曾经经历过这些灾难之一的人吗？(教材 P21)

核心单词

experience *vt.* 经历

Children need to experience things for themselves to learn from them.

孩子需要亲身经历事情并从中学习。

关键点拨

experience 作为动词常与下列名词连用，形成主谓关系：(experience) difficulty/growth/increase/ life/ loss/pain/problem/sense etc.

experience 作为名词常与下列动词连用，形成动宾关系：draw/gain/lack/learn/provide/share etc. (experience)

experience 作为可数名词词意为“经历”，常用复数形式；作为不可数名词词意为“经验；阅历”。

(1) The two children in this story have been through a lot of bad experiences.

故事里的两个孩子有很多不幸的经历。

(2) My English teacher has a lot of experience in teaching.

我的英语老师有丰富的教学经验。

梳理延伸

常见用法：

learn by/from experience 从经验中学

have much teaching/working experience 教学 / 工作经验丰富

派生词：

experienced *adj.* 有经验的，熟练的

be experienced in 在……方面有经验

即时演练 1 根据句意及汉语提示填空

- (1) She has no _____ (经验) in cooking.
- (2) Please tell us of your _____ (经历) while in Africa.
- (3) Our country _____ (经历) great changes in the last thirty years.
- (4) He is _____ (有经验的) in looking after children.
- (5) Hearing his travelling _____ (经历), I knew that he was an _____ (有经验的) traveller.
- (6) _____ (经历了) many failures, I have the courage to meet all challenges.

2. For example, what causes them?

例如，它们是由什么造成的？

(教材 P21)

What caused his illness?

是什么引发了他的病？

The old car has caused me a lot of trouble.

这辆旧车给我带来了麻烦。

[注意] cause 作动词时后接名词、代词作宾语，也可接不定式复合宾语，还可接双宾语。

梳理延伸

cause *n.* 原因，起因。后可接 of 短语或不定式。

The cause of the accident was carelessness.

这场事故是由粗心导致的。

辨析 cause 和 reason：

cause 强调导致某种结果的原因，即指事物发生的直接原因；

reason 作名词，意为“理由，原因”，着重指在逻辑推理上引出的结论的原因，其后介词多用 for。

注意：cause 后不接 why 引导的定语从句，而 reason 后则可。

(1) The heavy rain was the cause of the flood.

这场大雨导致了洪水。

(2) He has no good reason for doing that.

他没有正当理由那么做。

(3) The reason why he died young was that he didn't pay attention to his health.

因为他没有注意身体，年纪轻轻就去世了。

即时演练 2 根据语境完成句子

- (1) The lack of eco-friendly habits among the public is thought to be a major _____ of global climate change.
- (2) Fires are one of the _____ of the decrease of the forests.
- (3) There is a _____ for every important thing that happens.

3. Almost all of them **occur** in the US, in the area from Texas in the southeast to South Dakota in the north.

几乎所有的龙卷风都发生在美国，从东南部的得克萨斯州到北部的南达科他州之间。(教材 P23)

核心单词

occur *vi.* 发生

- (1) Major earthquakes like this occur very rarely.
像这样大的地震很少发生。
- (2) He decided then that he wouldn't let that situation occur again.
那时他就下定决心，不会让这样的情况再次发生。

梳理延伸

常见用法:

(an idea/a thought/a plan etc.) occur (s) to sb.

某人想到……; ……出现在某人头脑中

It occurs to sb. to do sth.

某人想到做某事

It occurs to sb. (that...) 某人想到……

(1) A good idea occurred to me while I was driving home.

我开车回家时, 突然想起了一个好主意。

(2) It didn't occur to him that she would refuse his invitation.

他没有想到她会拒绝他的邀请。

辨析 occur, happen, take place, break out 和 come about:

| | |
|------------|--|
| occur | 往往表示事情发生的偶然性, 也可指在指定的时间“发生、出现”, 还可表示抽象事物, 如思想等的“产生”。在以具体事物或事件作主语时, 可与 happen 互换。 |
| happen | 属一般用语, 指事物或情况偶然或未能预见地发生; 后接不定式或用在 It happened that... 句型中, 意为“恰好、刚好、偶然”。... happen to sb. “事情发生在……身上; 临到……头上”。 |
| take place | 多指发生了事先计划或预想到的事情, 还可表示“举行”。 |
| break out | 指(战争、火灾、疾病等)突然发生。 |
| come about | 发生, 产生(尤指不受控制地发生, 常与 how 连用)。 |

即时演练 3 用 occur (to), happen (to), take place, break out 或 come about 的适当形式填空

- This story _____ (发生) in 1949.
- It never seems to _____ (想起) my children to contact me.
- A fire _____ (发生) during the night.
- The December Ninth Movement _____ (发生) in 1935.
- This is the best thing that has ever _____ to me.

4. Tornadoes can **pick up** cars, trains and even houses and put them down in the next street — or even in the next town.

龙卷风能卷起汽车、火车, 甚至房子, 把它们卷到旁边的街道——甚至能卷到邻近的城镇。(教材 P23)

重点短语

pick up 卷起, 掀起; 拾起, 拿起

The boy picked up the hat for the old man.

那个男孩替老人把帽子拾了起来。

梳理延伸

pick up 还可表示“取(物), 接(人); (无意中)学会; 加(速度); 接收; 收拾, 整理; (健康、景气)恢复, 变好”。

(1) The school bus picks up the children three times every day.

校车每天接孩子三次。

(2) He picked up English when travelling in America.

他在美国旅行时学到了一些英语。

(3) He picked up the information from the magazine.

他从杂志上得到的这消息。

(4) You should pick up the tools after work.

工作结束后应该把工具收拾好。

(5) The economy is finally beginning to pick up again.

最终经济开始恢复。

即时演练 4 用 take up 或 pick up 填空

- After staying in hospital for long, the patient was advised to go to the seaside to _____ his health.
- His uncle left a job in the city to _____ farming.

5. They can destroy houses, but leave the furniture inside exactly where it was.

它们能毁掉房子, 却把房内的家具留在原处。(教材 P23)

句式解读

本句是并列句, 其中 leave the furniture... where it was 是复合宾语结构, 为“leave + 宾语 + 宾补”结构。where it was 是从句, 在句中作宾语补足语。注意该句式与 where 引导的状语从句的区别。

We must camp where we can get water.

我们必须在能找到水的地方露营。(where 从句在句中作状语)

You'd better make a mark where you have any questions. 你最好在有问题的地方做一下标记。(where 从句在句中作宾语)

即时演练 5 确定画线部分的句子成分(宾补或状语)

- If a person is badly injured in an accident, you'd better leave him where he is. ()
- You are free to go wherever you like. ()

6. On average, there are 800 tornadoes in the US each year, causing about 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries. 平均来说, 美国每年发生800次龙卷风, 造成大约80人死亡、1,500人受伤。(教材 P23)

句式解读

该句中 causing... 为现在分词作状语表示结果。现在分词作结果状语时通常放在句子后面。

Her husband died ten years ago, leaving her with three children.

她丈夫十年前去世了, 撇下她和三个孩子。

现在分词作结果状语与不定式作结果状语的区别:

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 现在分词 作结果状语 | 多表示一种“自然而然、顺理成章”的结果。 |
| 不定式作结果状语 | 多表示“出乎意料”的结果。 |

(1) It rained heavily, causing severe flooding in that country.

大雨滂沱, 造成了那个国家洪水泛滥。

(2) I hurried there, only to find that all of my friends had left.
我匆匆赶到那里, 结果发现朋友们都走了。

即时演练 6 用所给动词的适当形式填空

(1) A small plane crashed into a hillside five miles east of the city, _____ (kill) all four people on board.

(2) The glass doors have taken the place of the wooden ones at the entrance, _____ (let) in the natural light during the day.

(3) Hearing the news, he rushed out, _____ (leave) the book _____ (lie) open on the table and disappeared into the distance.

重点短语

on average 平均

(1) The price of the egg is ten yuan per kg on average.
鸡蛋价格平均为每千克10元。

(2) 400 people a year die of this disease on average.
平均每年有400人死于这种疾病。

梳理延伸

average *n.* 平均数, 平均水平; *adj.* 一般的, 通常的, 平均的

常用短语:

above (the) average 在平均水准以上

below (the) average 在平均水准以下

the average of... ……的平均数

(1) Susie's school work is well above/below average.
苏西的学习成绩远远高于/低于平均水平。

(2) The average of 4, 6 and 8 is 6.
4, 6, 8 的平均数是 6。

(3) The employees' average income in this company is about \$1,500 a month.
这家公司的员工平均收入大约是每月1,500美元。

即时演练 7 根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) We fail one student per year _____ .
我们平均每年有一个学生不及格。

(2) These marks are well _____ .
这些分数远在一般水平以上。

(3) The _____ of the students is 19.
学生的平均年龄是19岁。

7. By the late 1890s, he had moved to Galveston, where he died in 1899, a year before the hurricane struck.

19世纪90年代后期, 他迁居加尔维斯顿, 直到1899年在那里去世, 也就是飓风袭击的前一年。

(教材P23)

句式解读

本句是复合句, 其中 where 所引导的从句在句中作非限定性定语从句, 修饰先行词 Galveston; a year before the hurricane struck 作 1899 的同位语。

非限定性定语从句的作用是对所修饰的成分作进一步说明, 通常和主句用逗号隔开, 不受主句影响, 如将从句拿掉, 其余部分句意仍然完整。先行词为人名、地名等唯一性名词时通常用非限定性定语从句修饰。

(1) He was eager to go to the hospital to see his stepmother, whom he loved and respected as his own mother.

他渴望到医院看他的继母, 那个他既爱又尊敬的如他亲生母亲一样的妈妈。

(2) After graduation, I decided to stay in Harbin, where I spent my childhood and four years of college life.

毕业后, 我决定留在哈尔滨, 在这里, 我度过了自己的童年和四年的大学时光。

即时演练 8 用适当关系词完成下列定语从句

(1) I visited Daqing last year, _____ is a oil city.

(2) Have you seen the film *Titanic*, _____ leading actor is world famous?

8. The cemetery where Coghlan was buried was destroyed by the hurricane and Coghlan's coffin ended up in the sea.

掩埋科格伦的公墓被飓风摧毁, 他的棺材最后被卷入了大海。

(教材P23)

重点短语

end up 结果为……; 以……结束

Every time they went dancing they ended up in a bad mood.

每次他们去跳舞, 都会不欢而散。

梳理延伸

含 end 的常见短语:

end up as 最后成了, 最后是

end up (in) doing 最后……结束

end up in sth. 以……为结果

比较:

end up with 以……结束

begin/start with 以……开始

(1) She ended up as the head of the company.
她最终成为了这家公司的老板。

(2) Most slimmers end up putting weight back on.
大多数减肥者最终又回到了原来的体重。

即时演练 9 填入适当的介词

- (1) She ended up her speech _____ a short poem.
 (2) I thought we were going straight home, but we all ended up _____ Tom's place.

- (3) In English, if new words continue to be used for at least five years, they generally end up _____ the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

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

- Lots of changes have o_____ in our town in the past five years.
- The farmers have e_____ what hardships mean.
- He sat there silently, with his head b_____ in his hands.
- Many people didn't have any preparation in their minds when the earthquake s_____ the city.
- One's death may be heavier than Mount Tai or lighter than a f_____.
- After arguing _____ (激烈地), they reached an agreement.
- This shop sells all kinds of _____ (家具).
- Many people say too much _____ (暴力) is shown on TV.
- An earthquake and a flood are natural _____ (灾难).
- The high tree was struck by _____ (闪电).

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空(有两个多余短语)

on average pick up end up take off occur to
by the end of of all time

- Tornadoes can _____ cars, trains and even houses.
- It suddenly _____ him that he forgot to attend the meeting.
- _____, vegetarians are slimmer than meat eaters.
- His first experiment _____ in failure.
- The plane _____ despite the fog.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

- His careless driving _____
他的粗心驾驶使他送了性命。
- _____, very few people really understand the problem.
根据我的经验,真正理解这个问题的人很少。
- The party _____ the singing of *You and Me*.
聚会以《我和你》这首歌结束。
- I was able to _____ on the shortwave radio.

我能用短波收音机收听到你的信号。

5. Please _____ the magazines _____ they were when you go away.

当你离开时,请把杂志放回原处。

四、用课文中所学的词汇完成短文

A tornado is a rotating column of air from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most 1 have winds of more than 400 kilometres per hour. Almost all of them 2 in the US, in the area from Texas in the southeast to South Dakota in the north. Tornadoes can 3 cars, trains and even houses and put them down in the next street—or even in the next town. They can 4 the fur 5 the back of a cat and the feathers off a chicken. They can 6 houses, but 7 the furniture inside exactly where it was. 8, there are 800 tornadoes in the US each year, 9 about 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries. The worst tornado of all time occurred in 1925, 10 three US states: Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. By the time it ended, more than 700 people had been killed and 2,700 had been injured.

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

提升微测

一、阅读理解

Snowstorms are storms in which large amounts of snow fall. Snow is less dense (密度大的) than liquid water. Therefore, an amount of water that would produce as much as 20cm of snow. 5cm of snow is enough to create serious traffic problems, because the roads become so slippery (滑的) that the cars can easily turn over. This is particularly true in places where snowfall is uncommon, such as Atlanta, Seattle, London, Canberra and Vancouver. In places where snowfall is common, such as Detroit, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, such small snowfalls rarely cause problems though snowfalls can reach up to 15cm.

Large snowstorms can be quite dangerous: a 15cm snowstorm will cause automobiles to become stuck (困住) easily. Snowstorms over 30cm especially in southern or generally warm climates will cover the roofs of some

homes and can cause a loss of power. Dead trees can also be brought down by the weight of the snow, especially if it is wet or very dense.

Snowstorms are usually considered less dangerous than ice storms; however, the snow can bring secondary dangers. Mountain snowstorms can produce avalanches (雪崩). An additional danger, following a snowy winter, is spring flooding if the snow melts suddenly due to big rise in air temperature. Deaths can occur from car accidents due to slippery roads, fires or carbon monoxide (一氧化碳) poisoning due to changed heating methods after a storm causes a power cut, or heart attacks in people clearing heavy wet snow.

- What's the main idea of the passage?
 - How snowstorms form.
 - In which countries snowstorms happen frequently.
 - A brief introduction to snowstorms.
 - The ways to manage the risks of snowstorms.
- In _____, 5cm of snow can create serious traffic trouble.
 - Vancouver
 - Toronto
 - Quebec City
 - Detroit
- Which of the following examples is NOT mentioned in the second paragraph?
 - Cars can become stuck in the snow easily.
 - Snowstorms can cause power loss.
 - Roofs can collapse due to the weight of the snow.
 - Dead trees can fall down under the weight of the snow.
- Which of the following statements is NOT a secondary danger snow brings?
 - Spring flooding caused by snow.
 - Deaths in accidents caused by slippery roads.
 - Fires caused by the changed heating methods.
 - Heart disease because of the changing climate.
- Where is this passage most probably taken from?
 - Weather report.
 - Guidebook.
 - Science textbook.
 - News report.

二、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。

1 The goal here is to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, which are closely associated to the big problem of global warming.

Strategy 1: Bring your own cup to Starbucks

You'll get a 10 cent discount, and it's one less paper

cup to end up in a landfill. While you're there, pick up some free bags of spent coffee grounds to use as "green" fertilizer in your garden.

The payoff: 2

Strategy 2: Turn off your computer

When in standby mode, your PC is still using energy.

3

The payoff: Turning off a monitor for 40 hours a week may only save \$5 a month, but it reduces CO₂ by 750 pounds.

Strategy 3: Reuse plastic bags

Instead of throwing away 100 billion plastic bags a year, try and get a second, third, or tenth use out of them. Better yet, next time you shop, try a reusable bag.

The payoff: 4 The amount of oil it would take to make just 14 plastic bags would run your car for one mile.

Strategy 4: Use recycled paper in the bathroom

Most of the toilet paper we use is made from trees found in forests previously untouched by humans.

The payoff: If every household replaced one roll of toilet paper with a recycled one, 424,000 trees would still be standing. Look for eco-paper towels too.

Strategy 5: Buy energy-efficient appliances (电器)

Replace the old fridge with an Energy Star appliance and you'll use 15 percent less energy. 5

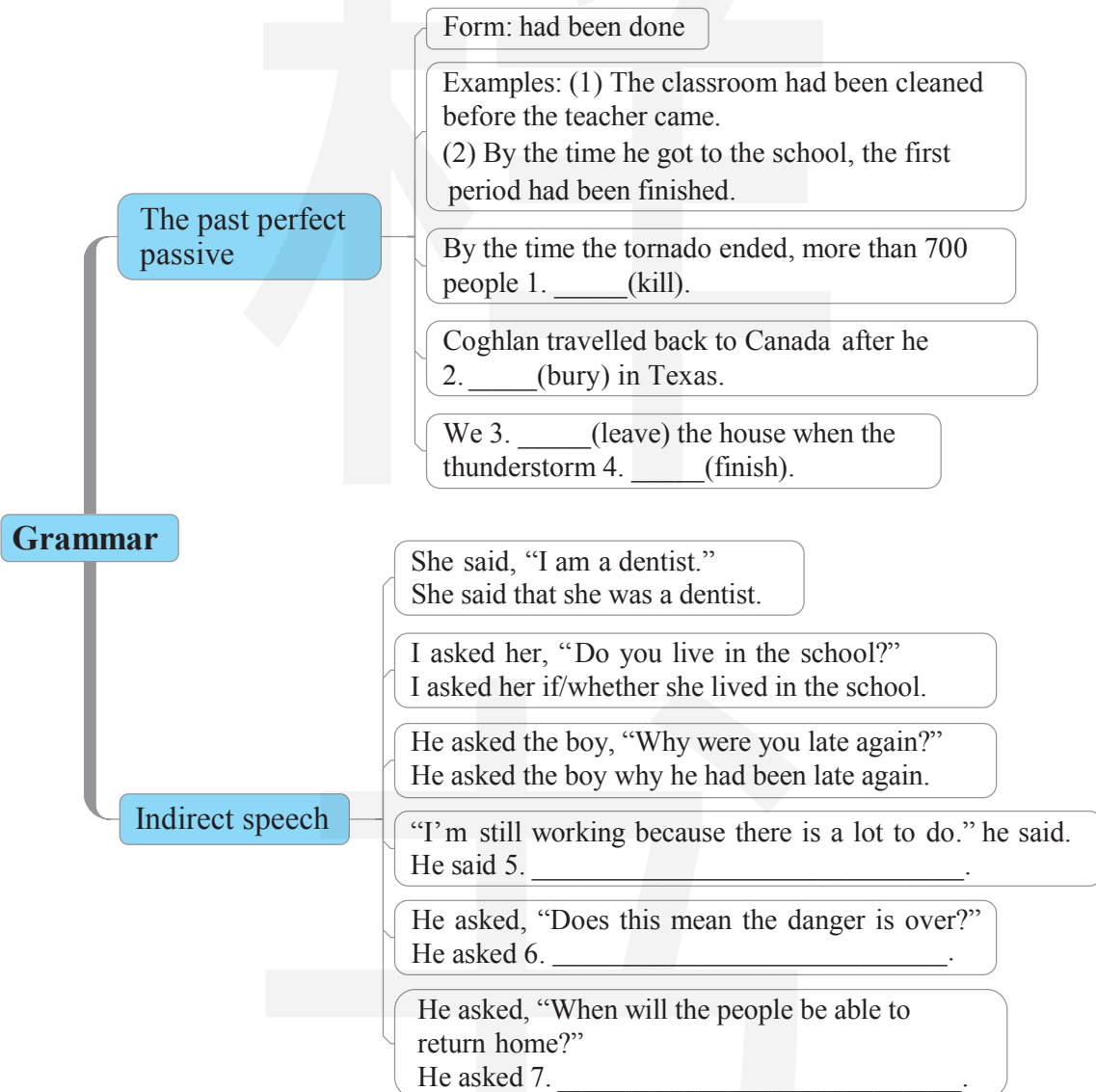
The payoff: If we all used one Energy Star appliance at home, it would be like planting 1.7 million acres of new trees.

- You can be proud of yourselves, even if you can only make one or two of these green changes.
- Adding green to your garden is beautiful and earth-pleasing.
- It might be a little expensive to buy, but you'll save money on your electricity bills and help the environment.
- In fact, 75 percent of electricity used in your home comes from electronics that are turned off.
- You're reducing pollution.
- The store won't create more waste when they throw away a cup.
- Just one tree will help make cleaner air and save the environment from 5000 pounds of hot carbon dioxide each year.

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

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

核心单词

ruin vt. 毁坏

- (1) The heavy rain ruined our holiday.
大雨把我们的假期彻底毁了。
- (2) The flood ruined the crops.
洪水毁坏了庄稼。

梳理延伸

ruin n. 毁灭; [pl.] 废墟, 遗迹

常用短语: in ruins 成为废墟, 遭到严重破坏

- (1) His rashness led ultimately to his ruin.
他的鲁莽最终导致了他的毁灭。
- (2) We visited the ruins of the temple.
我们参观了那个庙宇的遗迹。
- (3) An earthquake left the whole town in ruins.
地震过后, 全城到处是颓垣断壁。

辨析 ruin, damage, destroy:

三者都含有“破坏; 毁坏”的意思。

ruin 表示破坏严重, 以至于不能修复, 但这种破坏不像 destroy 那样毁灭某物, 而是强调致使该物的使用价值发生了变化。用作动词时, 它作“使毁灭”“使崩溃”“弄糟”解; 用作名词时, 它表示“毁灭”“瓦解”“废墟”等抽象概念。

ruin 也有借喻的用法。

damage 指部分“损坏”“损害”“破坏”或指使用价值有所降低。它可以用作动词, 也可以用作名词, 用作名词时常与 to something 连用。

destroy 只能用作动词, 指彻底破坏, 以至于不可能修复, 常作“破坏”“毁灭”解, 也可以指希望、计划等被打破。

即时演练 1 用 ruin, destroy 或 damage 填空

- (1) 暴风雨毁坏了这个地区数以百计的房屋。
Hundreds of houses in the area were _____ by the storm.
- (2) 地震几乎毁灭了整个城镇。
The earthquake _____ almost the whole town.
- (3) 自“卡特里娜”飓风之后, 该城市仍留有許多废墟。
Since Katrina the city is still much in _____.

语法精讲精练

过去完成时的被动语态

过去完成时表示在过去某一时刻或动作之前已经发生或完成的动作或状态。常放在像 said, told,

thought, wondered 等动词过去式后面, 表示在这些动作之前已经发生的动作或状态。时间状语常可用 by, at the end of, before 构成的短语或 when, after, until 等引导的从句或通过上下文来表示, 也可和 for 或 since 引导的表示一段时间的短语或从句连用。

一、一般过去时和过去完成时的用法比较:

过去完成时既可以表示在过去某一个时间或动作之前就发生或完成的动作, 也可表示过去发生的某一动作一直持续到过去的另一个时间或动作。它和一般过去时的区别主要在于时间的参照点上, 过去完成时用于表示“过去的过去”。

二、现在完成时和过去完成时的用法区别:

现在完成时强调过去动作对现在的影响或结果, 而过去完成时强调过去某一动作对过去另一时间产生的影响或结果; 现在完成时和过去完成时都可和表示一段时间的状态连用, 但现在完成时表示某一动作或状态从过去某一时间延续到现在, 而过去完成时表示从过去的某一个时间延续到过去的另一个时间。

- (1) The little girl cried her heart out because she had lost her toy bear.
因为丢了玩具熊, 小女孩哭得特别伤心。
- (2) Many people have suffered much from the endless increasing price.
无休止的涨价使很多人痛苦不堪。
- (2) He said he had worked in that factory for almost 20 years.
他说他已经在那家工厂工作了近二十年。

过去完成时的被动语态是把过去完成时和被动语态结合在一起的一种语法现象。从时态上看是“过去的过去”, 即在过去某一时间以前已经发生或完成的动作或状态; 从语态上讲是“被动的”, 即主语是谓语动词的动作承受者。构成: had + been + 过去分词 (done)。

过去完成时的被动语态主要用在含有被动形式的间接宾语或宾语从句中, 常放在像 said, told, thought, wondered 等动词过去式后面, 表示在这些动作之前已经发生的动作或状态, 且从句的主语和谓语动词之间含有动宾关系。

- (1) I had been at the bus stop for 30 minutes when a bus finally came.
我在公共汽车站等了30分钟后公共汽车终于来了。
- (2) My classmate told me that he had been punished by his teacher.
我同学告诉我, 他受到了老师的惩罚。
- (3) Tom told me that he had been criticised by his teacher for his carelessness.
汤姆告诉我由于他的粗心大意, 他受到了老师的批评。

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子

- (1) The stadium _____ by the end of last year.
到去年底,这座体育馆已经完工。
- (2) Much work _____ before the boss came.
在老板到来之前,很多工作已经做完。

间接引语

直接引述别人的原话,叫做直接引语,用自己的话转述别人的话,叫做间接引语。直接引语若改为间接引语,在语序、人称、时态和状语方面要作相应变化。

- (1) She said, "Our train will arrive in five minutes."
→She said (that) their train would arrive in five minutes.
(陈述句变为以that引导的宾语从句。)
她说:"我们的火车将在五分钟后到达。"
- (2) The teacher said, "Have you all understood me?"
→The teacher asked if we had all understood him.
(一般疑问句变成由if/whether引导的宾语从句。)
老师问:"你们都听懂了吗?"
- (3) George said, "When will you get back from Shanghai, Mike?"
→George asked Mike when he would get back from Shanghai.
(特殊疑问句变为由who/what/when等词引导。)
乔治问:"你什么时候从上海回来,迈克?"

直接引语若改为间接引语在语序、人称、时态和状语等方面变化规则如下:

时态变化:

| 直接引语中所用时代 | 间接引语中所用时代 |
|-----------|-----------|
| 一般现在时 | 一般过去时 |
| 一般过去时 | 过去完成时 |
| 一般将来时 | 过去将来时 |
| 现在完成时 | 过去完成时 |
| 现在进行时 | 过去进行时 |
| 过去完成时 | 过去完成时 |

指示代词和时间状语、地点状语的变化:

| 类型 | 直接引语 | 间接引语 |
|------|--------------|-----------------|
| 指示代词 | this | that |
| | these | those |
| 时间状语 | now | then |
| | today | that day |
| | this week | that week |
| | last week | the week before |
| | two days ago | two days before |
| 地点状语 | next week | the next week |
| | here | there |

关键点拨

直接引语变间接引语时态不变的情况:

直接引语是客观真理、谚语或名人名言时。

当引语中有明确的过去时间作状语时,间接引语仍然用一般过去时。

当直接引语是过去完成时态时。

当直接引语表示客观时刻表时。

如果在当天当时转述别人的话时,时间状语不变;

如果在当地转述,地点状语和动词也不必改变。

如果直接引语是祈使句,变为间接引语时,句子的谓语动词要使用含有祈使意义的词,如 tell, ask, order, advise, invite, remind, request, warn 等,间接引语的动词改为不定式。如果祈使句为否定式,在动词不定式前加 not。

- (1) He said, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

→He said where there is a will, there is a way.

他说:"有志者,事竟成。"

- (2) She said, "I will be back tonight."

→She said that she will be back tonight.

她说:"我今晚回来。"

- (3) The teacher said to the students, "Please read the passage and find the answers to the following questions."

→The teacher asked the students to read the passage and find the answers to the following questions.

老师对学生们说:"阅读这篇文章并找出所给问题的答案。"

即时演练 3 将下列直接引语改为间接引语或间接引语改为直接引语

- (1) Linda said, "I am not the girl you are looking for."

- (2) He said, "Your younger brother broke it yesterday."

- (3) I told him that I had lost my money and that I would find it.

- (4) She asked whether I would be free the next day or not.

- (5) Mother told Peter to buy some vegetables for her.

即时演练 4 单句改错

- (1) They want to know how they can do to help us.

- (2) No one can be sure what will man look like in a million years.

- (3) They have no idea at all which place he has gone.

(4) Can you make sure on which Alice has put the gold ring?

(5) The patient was warned to not eat oily food after the operation.

即时演练 5.1 句型转换

(1) The teacher asked, "How did you repair it?"

(2) My father said, "Practice makes perfect."

(3) She asked, "Is this book yours or his?"

(4) The mother said, "Tom, get up early, please."

(5) He said, "I've left my book in my room."

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

- Shakespeare's play *Hamlet* _____ (make) into at least ten different films over the past years.
- Were you surprised by the ending of the film?
—No, the story _____ (tell) many times, so I already knew it well.
- The school board is made up of parents who _____ (elect) to make decisions about school affairs.
- The manager was said to have arrived back from Paris where he _____ (meet) some European business partners.
- Bob called to tell his mother that he couldn't enter the house, for he _____ (leave) his key at school.

二、单句改错

- Please tell us your experience in America.

- Carelessness is often the cause for fires.

- Furniture are often made of wood.

- It occurred him that he was going to phone her.

- The building has been in ruin since that big fire.

三、根据所给的汉语完成句子

- _____ (幸存者) of the accident were rushed to the nearest hospital.
- James usually _____ (醒来) early.
- _____ (居民) of Westville complained about the

town's bus system.

- After he retired from football he became a sports _____ (记者) for the Gazette.
- His glasses were _____ (埋在) under a pile of papers.

四、句子翻译

- 在过去的几百年里, 我们经历了频繁的自然灾害, 例如洪水、干旱、地震、风暴。

- 根据很多调查中的警告可知, 这些自然灾害导致了数百万人死亡。

- 这给整个世界带来了破坏。

- 现在越来越多的人意识到这些灾害与我们对地球所做的一切有很大关系。

- 我们砍伐了太多的树木; 而且更糟的是, 我们丢弃了太多的废物, 这严重污染了环境。

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。

Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia, on August 27th, 1910. She attended the government school near her home until she was eighteen. At that time, some doctors and nurses from Yugoslavia were working in India, and they often 1 (write) to the school about their work. She decided to join them one day.

When 2 (leave) school, she went first to Britain. Then a year later she went to India, where she began to train as a teacher. After 3 (train), she was sent to Calcutta, 4 she taught geography at a school and soon after became headmistress (女校长).

5, although she loved teaching, in 1946 Mother Teresa left the school and went to work in the poor parts of Calcutta. Later she trained to be a nurse in Panta, 6 then began her work 7 (help) the poor and comforting the dying in the streets of the city. Slowly, 8 came to help her, and her work spread to other parts of India.

Mother Teresa is now a well-known person. Many photos have been taken of her, as she travels the world to open new schools and hospitals in poor countries. In 1979, she was 9 (give) the Nobel Peace Prize for the lifetime of love and 10 (serve) she has given to the poor.

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

二、短文改错

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

的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

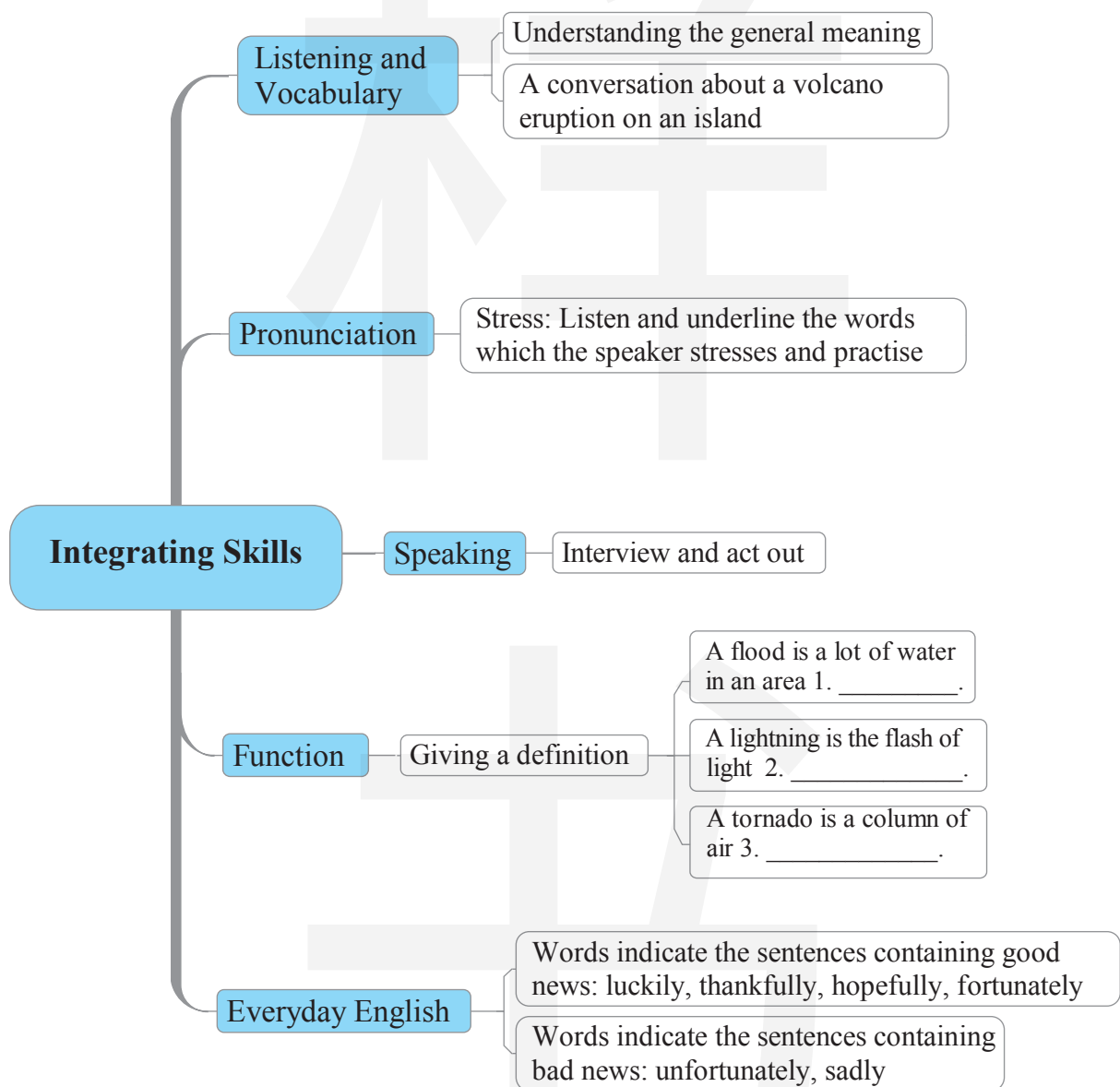
注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

When I was in high school, most of my friend had bicycles. I hoped I could also have it. One day I saw a second-hand bicycle, that was only one hundred yuan. I asked my father the money. But he said he could only give me half of the money. He should find the other half myself. So I went to sell newspapers after the school. My father was pleasing when I showed him the money a month after. He gives me the other fifty. You can imagine what happy I was when I rode to school on my own bicycle.

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. When the lava reached the sea, there was the **possibility** of a huge tidal wave which could flood half the island.

当岩浆到达大海时,有可能引起巨大的海啸,它能淹没半个岛屿。(教材 P25)

► 句式解读

本句中出现了 there is/was the possibility of... 结构表示“有……的可能性”。另外, there is/was the/ a possibility 后面跟 that 引导的同位语从句,表示 possibility 的具体内容。

本句中出现了一个定语从句,即 which could flood half the island 修饰前面的 a huge tidal wave. which 作为关系词,在从句中充当主语。

- (1) There was no possibility of putting off the party.
聚会不可能延期。
- (2) Is there any possibility of your getting to London this week?
本周你有可能去伦敦吗?
- (3) Take your umbrella because there's a possibility that it will rain.
带上伞吧,因为有可能下雨。

梳理延伸

其他常用的 There is no + 名词结构

There is no need to do sth./for sth. 不需要做某事

There is no difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事不费力

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

There is no doubt that/of... 毫无疑问地……

There is no telling that... 难以预料……

There is no knowing that... 无从知道……

There is no wonder that... 难怪……

There is no good doing sth. 做某事没有用

即时演练 1 根据句意及汉语提示填空

- (1) — Is there any _____ (可能性) you could pick me up at the airport?
— No problem.
- (2) _____ (不必) for you to wait.
- (3) _____ (没有用) criticising the boy. After all, he is too young to control himself.

► 核心单词

possibility *n.* 可能; 可能性

梳理延伸

派生词:

possible *adj.* 可能的

possibly *adv.* 大概; 也许

impossibility *n.* 不可能

常用句型:

It is possible/a possibility for sb. to do sth. 某人有可能做某事

It is possible/a possibility that... 有可能……

(1) It isn't remotely possible that you will be chosen to go.
挑选你去的的可能性并非很小。

(2) It is an impossibility for you to do so.
你那样做是不可能的事。

辨析 possible, probable 和 likely:

这三个词均可表示“可能的”,但区别在于:

possible 表示客观上潜在的可能性,也许实际发生的可能性并不大。possible 一般不用表示人的词作主语,通常使用形式主语 it。

probable 指有实际的依据或逻辑上合乎情理的推测,比 possible 表示的可能性大,一般不用表示人的词作主语。常用结构有: sth. is probable. It is probable + that 从句。

likely 强调表面上看来有可能,与 probable 意思接近,有时可以互换。常用结构有:

主语(人或物) is likely to do sth. 和 It is likely that 从句。

即时演练 2 用所给词的适当形式填空

- (1) There is _____ (possible) that he will recover from his operation.
- (2) If you sleep short of 7 hours, you are three times _____ (like) to catch a cold.

2. Ash and lava poured down the mountain, **setting fire to hundreds of houses.**

火山灰和岩浆从山上倾泻而下,点燃了数百所房子。

(教材 P25)

► 句式解读

现在分词短语 setting fire to hundreds of houses 作结果状语。

► 重点短语

set fire to... = set... on fire 放火(焚烧)

- (1) They set fire to vehicles outside that building.
他们纵火焚烧了停在那幢大楼外的车辆。
- (2) Lightning set several buildings on fire.
闪电烧着了几栋大楼。

梳理延伸

含 fire 的常用短语:

catch fire 着火; 起火 (强调动态)

be on fire 着火 (强调状态)

put out a fire 扑灭大火

make a fire 生火, 点火

play with fire 玩火; 冒险

即时演练 3 用 fire 的相关短语完成句子。

- (1) —The cinema was _____ last night.
—Someone must have _____ it.
- (2) The campers began to _____ from the dry branches to cook their lunch, which made their tent _____.
- (3) In that terrible rebellion (叛乱), a great many houses _____, most of which were burnt to the ground.
- (4) —The house _____ and was destroyed.
—Who _____ it?

功能交际

下定义

本模块的功能交际是下定义。在英语学习的过程中, 学会用英语下定义, 能使我们更准确地了解单词及句子的真正含义。如何用英语下定义, 请看如下例句:

- (1) A flood is a lot of water in an area which is usually dry.
洪水就是在通常干燥的地区出现大量的水。
- (2) A lightning is the flash of light which occurs during a thunderstorm.
闪电就是发生在雷雨期间一闪而过的光。
- (3) A tornado is a column of air that turns very quickly.
龙卷风就是一个转动非常迅速的空气柱。

通过例句可知, 下定义就是对一个事物做出正确和完整的解释, 并揭示其区别于其他事物的特有标准、限制、质量等。学会用英文下定义不仅能帮助我们准确理解事物本身, 同时可以有效培养我们用英语

思维学习英语的习惯和能力。

即时演练 4 从列表中选择相应的词填入空白处

snow hurricane sandstorm rain thunderstorm

- (1) _____ is water that falls in small drops from clouds in the sky.
- (2) _____ is soft white pieces of frozen water that falls from the sky in cold weather and covers the ground.
- (3) A _____ is a storm in a desert in which sand is blown into the air by strong winds.
- (4) A _____ is a storm that has very strong fast winds and that moves over water.
- (5) A _____ is a storm with thunder, lightning and heavy rain.

即时演练 5 情景对话 (有两个多余选项)

- A. Thankfully
- B. Sadly
- C. Luckily
- D. Generally
- E. Hopefully
- F. Surprisingly
- G. Unfortunately

A: Did you go to the cinema last night?

B: Yes, I did. 1 I was late.

A: Why? What happened?

B: Well, I was riding quickly when suddenly a boy ran into the road.

A: You hit him?

B: No, I stopped quickly. 2 the boy missed the bike, but I fell off my bike.

A: What happened then?

B: 3, I was able to get up with the help of the boy.

A: Ah, that's good. 4 you didn't miss too much of the movie.

B: I wish I hadn't. But it had been over when I got there. 5, I went home.

A: It's really a pity.

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. This is the _____ (warn) that I give to you. If you are late again, you will not be able to continue studying this subject.
2. We walked around the _____ (ruin) of the ancient city and were amazed at its original design.
3. Don't expose children to much _____ (violent) on TV.

4. Is there any _____ (possible) that we can finish the difficult task in such a short time?
5. _____ (fortunate) there was someone at hand, so we asked him to deliver the message at once.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

1. He bought his wife _____ evening dress.
他为妻子买了一件新的漂亮的绿色丝绸晚礼服。
2. The police warned us _____.

警察警告我们夜间不要出门。

3. We were wet all over _____
_____.

等我们回家时,浑身都湿透了。

4. She was standing _____ the fireplace
and her dress _____.
她站得离壁炉太近了,衣服都烧着了。

5. _____ that you could finish
the book in one hour?
你有没有可能1小时内读完这本书?

三、句型转换(每空一词)

- China is no longer the China in the past.
China is no longer _____.
- Some students can understand the foreigner, but others can't.
_____ student can understand the foreigner.
- Nobody knew that it was going to be different from other planets which go round the sun.
Nobody knew that it was going to be different from other planets _____ the sun.
- Others, called amphibians, were able to live on land as well as in the sea.
Others, _____ called amphibians, were able to live on land as well as in the sea.
- Last month I was lucky enough to have a chance to make a trip into space.
Last month I was _____ that I had a chance to make a trip into space.

四、情景对话(有两个多余选项)

- A. And what's this?
B. Why was it so bad?
C. Yes, it was wonderful.
D. What was Florence like?
E. Let's return to the good parts.
F. Sure. What was your holiday like?
G. Well, did you like your hotel there?

A: Mary, do you want to see the pictures of my holiday in Italy?

B: 1

A: Ah, it was great! The food was great. The wine was great! But the traffic was terrible!

B: 2

A: Those Italians are crazy drivers! I don't want to think about it!

B: OK. 3

A: Yes, so here's a picture of the Tower of Pisa.

B: How nice!

A: It was raining that day, but it was still wonderful. We climbed to the top!

B: 4

A: That's a photo of the Arno River. That's the "Ponte

Vecchio", an old bridge.

B: 5

A: It was very interesting. There were beautiful old buildings in the city, and lots of wonderful museums.

B: That's nice.

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

提升微测

一、补全小对话

- A. She falls ill.
B. No problem.
C. Not at all.
D. Luckily.
E. Have a good time.

1. A: Do you mind if I record your lecture?

B: _____. Go ahead.

2. A: Is there any possibility that you could finish the task by Friday?

B: _____.

3. A: Thank God; you're safe!

B: _____, we had plenty of warnings.

4. A: I'm going to the picnic this weekend.

B: _____.

5. A: What's the matter with her?

B: _____.

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

二、补全长对话(有两个多余选项)

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

B: 1 They really suit you, Mary!

A: Thanks, you know, these kinds of jeans are in style now.

B: 2

A: I mean... they are very popular these days; everyone is wearing them!

B: You are great at keeping up with fashions.

A: Well, 3

B: Perhaps you can help me pick out a pair of jeans now, since you are an expert.

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

B: 5

A. See you then.

B. No problem!

C. I am a girl after all.

D. Wow, great!

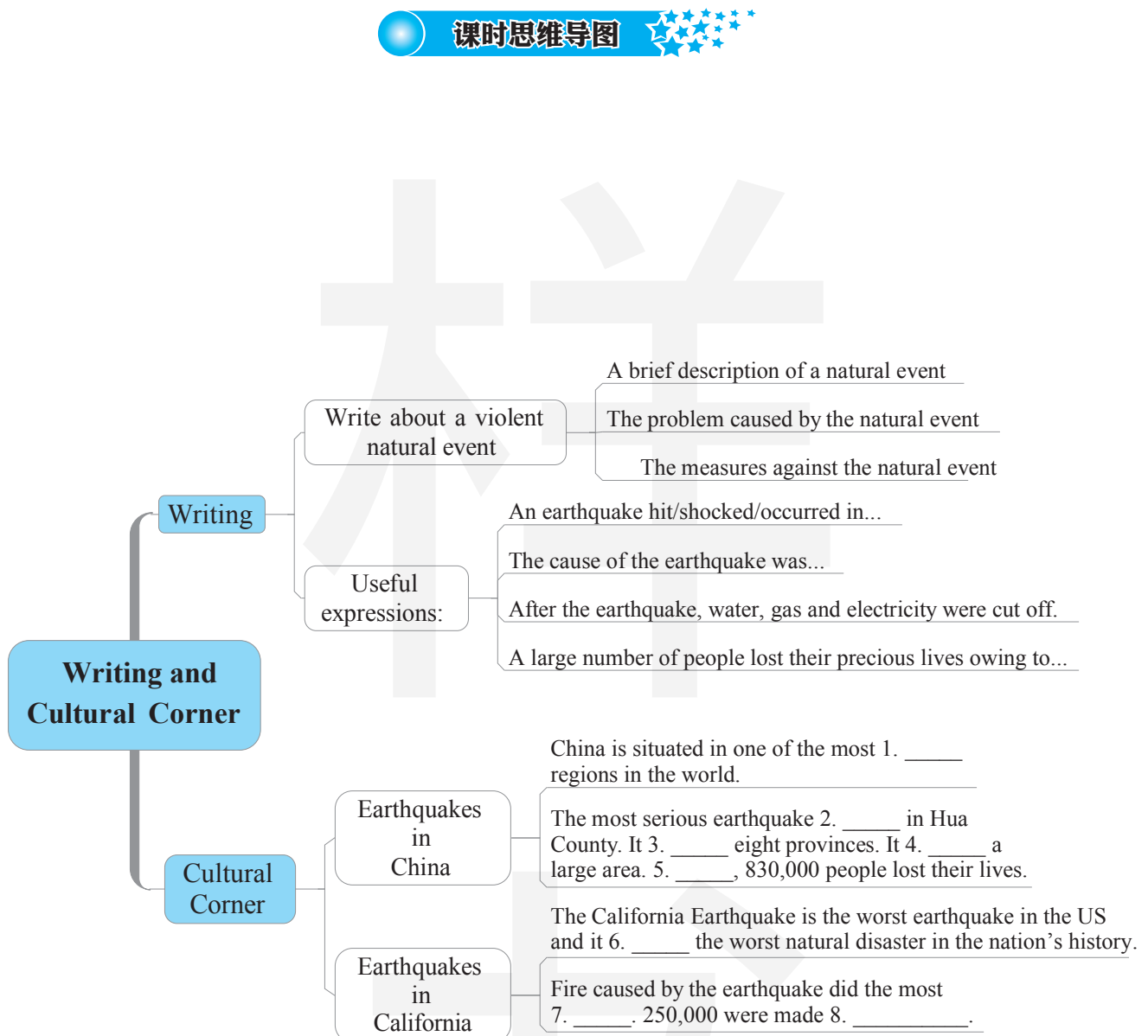
E. What do you mean?

F. Thank you so much!

G. Any suggestions?

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

说明文

本模块的写作文体是介绍自然灾害的说明文。描述自然灾害首先要说明该灾害的基本情况,然后根据选择角度,简明扼要而又重点突出地介绍,力求真实准确,恰如其分。

自然灾害类说明文一般包括以下几点:灾害发生的时间,地点等;灾害的危害及其发生规律;补救措施;经验教训或建议。

自然灾害类说明文的特点

1. 时态相对统一:多用一般现在时和一般过去时,有时为了表达的需要会在个别地方采用其他时态。
2. 一般采用客观表述,避免主观色彩。叙述格式比较固定。通常为:事件→描述灾害→提出建议等。

典例示范

1976年7月28日我国唐山发生大地震,造成约25万人死亡,2008年5月12日四川汶川发生大地震,死亡近万人,2010年4月14日青海玉树发生大地震,有近两千人死亡。这些地震不仅造成人员伤亡,而且还毁坏桥梁建筑,供水供电中断,大量人员无家可归。请写一篇说明文,说明减少建筑物在地震中受毁应采取的措施。

要点: 1. 地球两个板块相连接的地方不要建房;
2. 把房屋建在岩石上,而不建在沙地上;
3. 把房屋建得尽可能牢固。

注意: 1. 内容应包括所有以上要点;
2. 词数: 120左右。

学会审题

| 体裁 | 人称 | 时态 | 内容要点 |
|-----|------|--|---|
| 说明文 | 第三人称 | 当叙述过去发生的事情时,应用一般过去时;当说明措施时,应用一般将来时,或现在时。 | 本文可采用以下结构: 第一段先叙述以前发生的地震;第二段写应采取的措施。 |

遣词造句

词汇铺路

1. 自然灾害 _____
2. 造成死亡 _____
3. 造成破坏 _____
4. 失去生命 _____
5. 采取措施 _____
6. 预防地震 _____
7. 无家可归 _____

句型搭桥

1. 补全句子

- (1) 听到消息,政府立即采取行动。

_____, the government took immediate action.

- (2) 相反他们尽可能去重建家园。

Instead they _____ to rebuild their own homes.

- (3) 许多的志愿者主动帮忙。

Lots of volunteers _____.

2. 连词成句

- (1) happened, they, so, it, frightened, were, when

- (2) fell, bridges, were, down, destroyed, buildings, and

- (3) sent, rescue, to, a, were, from, soldiers, many, people, danger, great, the

3. 一句多译

1976年7月28日我国唐山发生了大地震。

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

靓点提分

| | | |
|----|------|---|
| 词汇 | 初级词汇 | earthquake, die, much food, save, try one's best to do, be dead, fall down, cut off |
| | 高级词汇 | lose one's life, be/become homeless, cause damage/deaths/injuries, death toll, take action/measures/steps to do sth. quantities of food, rescue people from danger, offer to do |
| 句式 | 初级句式 | There was a strong earthquake in Tangshan on July 28th, 1976. They tried their best to do... |
| | 高级句式 | A terrible earthquake hit Tangshan on July 28th, 1976. A strong earthquake struck Tangshan on July 28th, 1976, causing 250,000 deaths. On July 28th, 1976, a strong earthquake occurred in Tangshan. July 28th, 1976 saw an earthquake in Tangshan. They did what they can do to... |

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

A strong earthquake struck Tangshan on July 28th, 1976, ^①causing 250,000 deaths. On May 12th, 2008, another earthquake, occurred in Wenchuan, Sichuan Province, ^②which made nearly 10,000 people lose their lives. April 14th, 2010 also ^③saw an earthquake in Yushu, Qinghai Province, ^④which killed nearly 2,000 people. These terrible earthquakes ^⑤not only caused many deaths and injuries but made bridges and buildings destroyed, water and electricity supply cut off and many people homeless.

^⑥In order to prevent the earthquake, we should take some measures. ^⑦Firstly, we mustn't build houses ^⑧where two plates join. Secondly, buildings should be put up on rocks but not on sands. Lastly, houses that are built should be ^⑨as strong as possible, which is very important.

^⑩As long as we take these necessary measures, we will prevent so many houses and buildings from being destroyed in the disaster like earthquakes.

【高分探秘】

(1) 文章总评

全文结构严谨，过渡自然，语言运用严谨并且富于变化，值得鉴赏。

(2) 亮点纷呈：

①causing 现在分词作结果状语

②which 引导非限制性定语从句

③see 的特殊意义用法

④which 引导非限制性定语从句

⑤not only, but (also) 并列句式的运用

⑥In order to prevent the earthquake 表目的

⑦Firstly, Secondly, Lastly 的运用使句子过渡自然

⑧where 引导的定语从句

⑨as... as 引导的比较级句型和 which 引导的非限制性定语从句

⑩as long as 引导的条件状语从句

要点精讲精练

In all, 830,000 people lost their lives.

总共 83 万人丧生。

(教材 P29)

重点短语

in all 总共；合计

We have 57 students in our class in all.

我们班共有 57 名同学。

梳理延伸

辨析 in all/above all/after all/at all/first of all :

in all 意为“总共”，一般放在句首或句尾，与 in total 可以互换。

above all 意为“首先，尤其是，更重要的是”，强调重要性，置于句首、句中或句末。

after all 意为“毕竟，终究”，表示结果与预想的不同，通常置于句末或句首。

at all 常用在肯定句、疑问句中，意为“竟然，根本不”；not... at all 意为“一点也不，根本就不”。

first of all 意为“首先，最先”，用以强调次序。

即时演练 1 用 in all, above all, after all 或 at all 完成句子

- There are about 100 journalists attending the press conference _____.
- _____, you should know the importance of learning the subject.
- You shouldn't have scolded the boy _____; he is a child after all.
- The teacher said there were twelve students _____ who had failed in the exam.
- I'd like to buy a house which is modern, comfortable, and _____ in a quiet neighbourhood.
- I can't understand the humour in the English joke. _____, I'm a foreigner and know little about the British culture.

课时达标微测

一、用所给单词的适当形式完成句子

- We don't know whether these chemicals are _____ (danger) to humans or not.

- Computer technology makes it _____ (possibility) for many people to work at home.
- Encourage students to take an _____ (act) part in

discussions.

4. It's not _____ (nature) for a child of his age to be so quiet.
5. The school was completely _____ (destruction) by fire.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

1. There were twelve of us for dinner _____ (总共).
2. There has been a _____ (全球) decrease in the number of whales.
3. If you have an _____ (活跃的) mind or imagination, you are always thinking of new things.
4. Don't put any hot things on the table—you'll _____ (损坏) the surface.
5. His lectures _____ (涉及) the topic totally.

三、用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文

1. It had rained for four days.
2. The river finally flowed over its banks and flooded the town.
3. Hundreds of residents left their homes.
4. Water flowed down the streets and into their houses.
5. No one died in the floods.
6. It has caused a lot of damage and many people are now homeless.

★ 提升微测 ★

一、将所给的句子排序后组成一篇短文

1. So some measures must be taken to deal with these frightening natural disasters.
2. First of all, building strong warning systems is very necessary, which will help people get ready for the disasters, so we may greatly reduce the loss.
3. As we all know, there have been more and more natural disasters in recent years such as floods, droughts, earthquakes and so on, which have caused a great loss to our lives and possessions.
4. Last but not least, countries should cooperate with

each other, setting up powerful rescue systems to reduce the damage in the stricken regions.

5. Secondly, the whole world should spare no effort to protect the environment in order to avoid some natural disasters caused by human activities.

二、用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文

1. My family had just finished breakfast.
2. The house started shaking and we heard a loud noise.
3. I immediately pushed my grandchildren out of the door to safety.
4. The house fell down.
5. My neighbours were less lucky: both parents died.
6. Their three children were seriously injured.

三、书面表达

根据下面提示, 简要介绍青海玉树地震灾害情况。

1. 时间: 2010年4月14日上午7:49;
2. 地点: 青海玉树;
3. 程度: 7.1级地震;
4. 损失: 2,698人丧生, 270人失踪, 12,135人受伤; 几乎一切变成废墟, 成千上万人无家可归;
5. 帮助: 很多志愿者提供帮助, 来自全国各地提供的食品、衣物等;
6. 前景: 灾区人民重建家园。

要求:

1. 要点齐全, 可适当增加细节, 使内容连贯;
2. 补充词汇: ①震级magnitude ②志愿者volunteer
3. 词数: 100左右。

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. You will completely r_____ the flowers if you touch them.
2. This is your last w_____—if you are late again, you'll lose your job.
3. There is no p_____ that he will win the game because he hasn't been trained much at all.
4. I'd like to help you but u_____ there is nothing I can do.
5. Since the volcano e_____, many new houses have been rebuilt.
6. _____ (幸运地) for him, he escaped injury from the accident.
7. "Are you free tonight?" he asked _____ (满怀希望地).
8. _____ (谢天谢地), the lost boy returned home, tired but safe.
9. In _____ (早先的) times, I did not realise how valuable time is.
10. Experiencing an earthquake is a _____ (吓人的) experience for everyone.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

pick up take off end up on average set fire to
put out put down in all lose one's life
of all time

1. The plane _____ despite the bad weather.
2. When Mary found that somebody had stolen her

doll, she _____ crying her heart out.

3. The fire _____ finally _____ after the building had caught fire for an hour.
4. It takes me a week to read a book, _____.
5. Make sure that you _____ every word she says.
6. — The building was on fire for two hours last night.
— Someone must have _____ it.
7. He is one of the greatest musicians _____.
8. Her health soon _____ after a few days' rest.

三、单句改错

1. We are considering the possibility to do the job ourselves.

2. What struck us deepest was their high spirits.

3. It never occurred her that he would be so displeased.

4. The good news is what income is rising fast and people's living standards continue improving.

5. "Will there be any food left over?" he asked hopeful.

6. She asked me if I had already got well or not.

7. The worst drought occurred in East Africa in 2011,

affected many local people.

8. —When are you leaving?

—My plane took off at 10:15.

9. Does she have experiences of teaching?

10. Unemployment is a major cause for poverty.

四、句型转换

1. I'm full of experience working in a restaurant. (用 be experienced in 改写)

2. It suddenly occurred to him that he had left keys in the office. (用strike改写)

3. He dropped the cup and broke it into pieces. (把画线部分改成非谓语动词短语)

4. "Do some shopping for me, please", he said to her. (改为间接引语)

5. She said to me, "I lived here five years ago." (改为间接引语)

五、根据所给的汉语补全句子

1. This park, located in the city centre, _____
_____ about 18,000 square metres.

这个公园位于市中心，占地约18,000平方米。

2. It was the flood that _____

many places in the south.

正是这场洪水使南方许多地区遭受了重大损失。

3. You are the kindest man that I _____.

你是我所见过的最善良的人。

4. He _____ in a sailing accident.

他在一次航行事故中丧生。

5. In his spare time, David often _____

_____ out-of-school activities.

在空闲时间，戴维经常积极参加课外活动。

六、句子翻译

1. 在那不停的噪声中，你怎么能工作下去呀？

2. 你还记得那些为国家献出生命的人吗？

3. 他设法上了楼。

4. 他已经被提醒，汽车那个样子开起来有危险。

5. 别让她在外边雨中等着。

七、语篇填空

Hurricanes are strong tropical storms; 1 usually occur in the southern Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. There are 2 average six Atlantic hurricanes each year. The 3 (bad) hurricane disaster of all time 4 (occur) on the 5 (eight) September 1900 in Galveston, Texas.

A tornado is a rotating column of air from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent have 6 (wind) of more than 400 kilometres per hour.

Tornadoes can pick up cars, trains and even houses.

They can destroy houses, 7 leave the furniture inside exactly 8 it was. The worst tornado of all time occurred in 1925, 9 (affect) three US states.

By the time it ended, more than 700 people 10 (kill) and 2,700 had been injured.

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

“Earthquake?” The word flashed in my brain. A roaring sound filled my ears. I tried to slide beneath my desk. The desk did a wild tap dance, slipping and sliding towards the centre of the room. I twisted my body and grabbed at the windowsill behind me, somehow kicking free of my dancing chair. I tried to stand. My legs skated away as if on a bucking escalator.

My fingers shook, grasped and held the windowsill tightly. Somewhere through the roar sounded the terrified scream of some wounded animals. I looked behind me and tried to steady my gaze on the other kids but the scene was a dizzy nightmare. Some of the class were sitting in the middle of the room, surrounded by chairs and desks. One girl was screaming. A boy was trying to claw his way across the floor to the door in a crazy overarm crawl.

My grip froze me to the windowsill. I cried aloud, “I’m going to die. I’m going to die. Save me. I’m not ready to die. I’m not ready!” I hunched forward on my knees and pressed my face against my clenched fingers. I looked at the backs of my fingers and stupidly noticed the fragile pale hairs growing out of the pores. The fingers would soon cease to exist.

Somehow the impending horror of my death was too terrible to even cry about.

Suddenly, I became aware that the rocking had ceased. Perhaps I wasn’t going to die.

- The roaring sound was made by _____.
A. a wounded animal B. people screaming
C. children running D. an earthquake
- When I clenched the fingers, I was _____.
A. afraid B. angry
C. injured D. impatient
- Paragraph Two describes the _____.
A. injuries suffered by “me”
B. effects of a bad nightmare
C. disorder in the classroom
D. “my” fear of death
- At the end of the passage there is a feeling of _____.
A. fear B. hope
C. unhappiness D. excitement

二、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。

There is an English saying, “1” Until recently, few people took the saying seriously. Now, however, doctors have begun to look into laughter and the effects

it has on the human body. 2

Tests were carried out to study the effects of laughter on the body. People watched funny films while doctors checked their heart, blood pressure, breathing and muscles. It was found that laughter had similar effects to physical exercise. 3 If laughter exercises the body, it must be beneficial.

Other tests have shown that laughter appears to be able to reduce the effect of pain on the body. In one experiment doctors produced pain in groups of students who listened to different radio programs. The group that tolerated the pain for the longest time was the group which listened to a funny program. 4

5 They have found that even if their patients do not really feel like laughing, making them smile is enough to produce beneficial effects similar to those caused by laughter.

A. Laughter can prolong (延长) one's life.

B. As a result of these discoveries, some doctors in the United states now hold laughter clinics in which they help to improve their patients' condition by encouraging them to laugh.

C. The reason why laughter can reduce pain seems to be that it helps to produce a kind of chemicals in the brain which diminish (减少) both stress and pain.

D. It increases blood pressure, the heart beating and breathing; it also works several groups of muscles in the face, the stomach and even the feet.

E. Although laughter helps cure the disease, doctors still cannot put this theory into clinic practice.

F. Laughter is the best medicine.

G. They have found that laughter really can improve people's health.

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

三、完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Last Sunday I saw the worst storm in years. It 1 suddenly in the mid-afternoon and 2 more than three hours. At first, the sky grew 3 all of a sudden. Within minutes, forks of lightning forced a way into the sky. Then it was 4 by the boom-boom-boom of 5. A very strong wind blew into my room. My valuable notes, 6 on my desk in the room, 7 high into the air. I jumped up to 8 them but unluckily a few sheets 9 out of the open window. 10 I ran out to get the notes, big drops of rain began to 11.

As soon as I ran into the house, the 12 began to pour in waves. I 13 to close the windows. I did it but was wet all over. I 14 myself with a towel. Then I heard a sudden loud 15 from the back of the house. I ran out of the room to 16 what it was. A tree was broken. Part of its big branch lay 17 the floor. The table was 18 into pieces. It would 19 a lot of work to rebuild it. However, we were 20 that no one was hurt.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. fell | B. reached |
| C. came | D. went |
| 2. A. lasted | B. kept |
| C. flowed | D. blew |
| 3. A. bright | B. grey |
| C. blue | D. dark |

4. A. followed B. caused
C. made D. brought
5. A. rain B. thunder
C. wind D. storm
6. A. placing B. putting
C. lying D. picking
7. A. threw B. jumped
C. flew D. rose
8. A. take B. catch
C. draw D. stop
9. A. moved B. came
C. ran D. sailed
10. A. Before B. As
C. During D. Since
11. A. fall B. rain
C. drop D. burst
12. A. storm B. water
C. wind D. rain
13. A. walked B. fought
C. went D. got
14. A. dried B. cleaned
C. swept D. helped
15. A. cry B. scream
C. voice D. sound
16. A. learn about B. look for
C. see into D. find out
17. A. across B. through
C. over D. pass
18. A. turned B. changed
C. broken D. found
19. A. give B. pay

- C. spend D. take
20. A. sorry B. afraid
C. thankful D. careful

四、语法填空

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

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.

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（^），并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Yesterday my husband received a letter from a lady who had been her student in middle school. She wrote it

so she wanted to thank him for the greatly influence he had on her life.

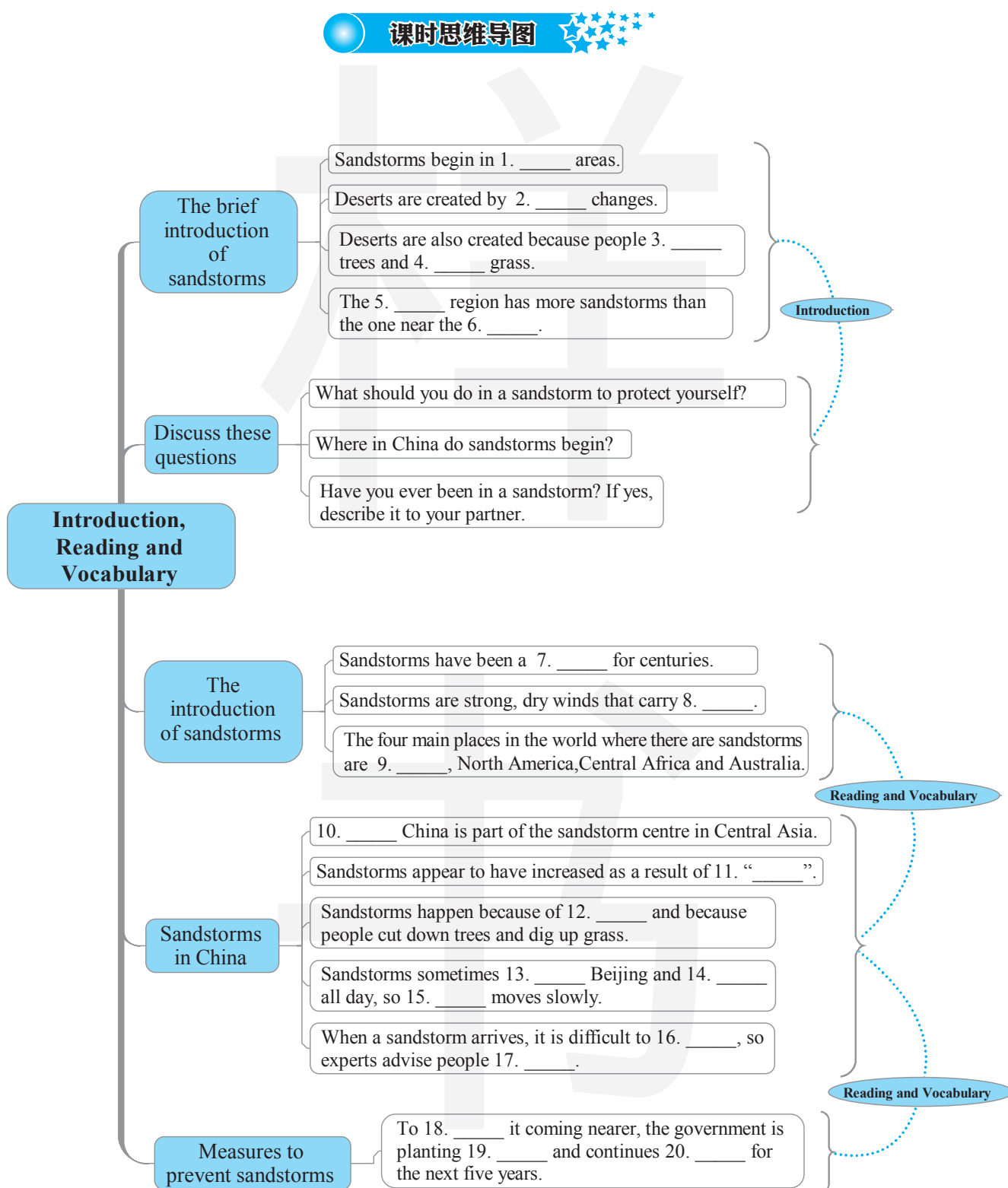
She wrote, “You were the teacher who helped me discovering my talent for maths. Before you taught us, I had never thought I will love it. To my surprise, you magically showed the beauty of maths for me. Gradually my interest in it was increased. Thanks to your teaching, I made continuous progresses in maths, and finally made my mind to study it as my major in university. Now I am an accountant of the big company. You played an important part. Thank you !”

Module 4

Sandstorms in Asia

Section 1 Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. Sandstorms from Asia have **blown** across the Pacific Ocean to America.

从亚洲产生的沙尘暴刮过太平洋,到了美洲。

(教材 P31)

核心单词

blow v. 吹; 刮

- (1) A cold wind blew from the east.
东边吹来一股冷风。
- (2) You are not blowing hard enough!
你没有使劲吹!
- (3) I was almost blown over by the wind.
我被风刮得快站不住了。

即时演练 1 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) She _____ onto her coffee to cool it down.
她正在把咖啡吹凉。
- (2) The winds had been steadily _____ from the west.
一直在刮西风。

2. What should you do in a sandstorm to **protect** yourself?

沙尘暴中你应该做什么来保护自己? (教材 P31)

核心单词

protect v. 保护; 防护

Are we doing enough to protect the environment?
保护环境我们做得够吗?

梳理延伸

protect sb./sth. from/against 保护某人/某物免受……的伤害

protection n. 保护

protective adj. 保护的; 防护的; 爱护的

- (1) Physical exercise can protect you against heart disease.
体育锻炼可以预防心脏病。
- (2) The cover protects the machine from dust.
罩子防止灰尘落进机器里。
- (3) Magee pulled up his collar as protection against the breeze.
马吉竖起了衣领来挡风。
- (4) Sunscreen provides a protective layer against the sun's harmful rays.
防晒霜提供了一层抵挡阳光中有害光线的防护层。
- (5) I can't help feeling protective towards my kids.
我总想保护我的孩子。

即时演练 2 用 protect 的适当形式填空

- (1) There is evidence that Vitamin C gives _____

against cancer.

- (2) Troops have been sent to _____ aid workers against attack.

- (3) She had been extremely _____ towards him as a teenager.

3. If you are in a desert, what is the first **sign** of a sandstorm?

如果你在沙漠中,沙尘暴来临的第一个征兆是什么?

(教材 P31)

核心单词

sign n. 迹象; 征兆; 预兆; 招牌; 标志

- (1) Headaches may be a sign of stress.
头痛可能是有压力的表现。
- (2) Call the police at the first sign of trouble.
一有闹事的苗头就给警察打电话。
- (3) The weather shows no sign of improving.
天气没有丝毫转好的迹象。
- (4) The sign on the wall said "Now wash your hands".
墙上的牌子写着“请洗手”。

明辨易混

sign与symbol

两者都含有“标志”之意。sign强调纸上、牌子上等明确写着一些信息,以之为标志;而symbol则强调一个特定的人、符号、数字等有其固定的意义,“象征”着某事物。

- (1) Follow the signs for the city centre.
按照标牌的指示到市中心。
- (2) White has always been a symbol of purity in Western cultures.
在西方文化中,白色一向象征着纯洁。
- (3) What is the chemical symbol for copper?
铜的化学符号是什么?

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) Mandela became a _____ of the anti-segregation struggle.
曼德拉成为了反种族隔离斗争的象征。
- (2) His failure to write is no _____ that he has forgotten you.
他没有给你写信并不表示他已把你忘了。

4. Sandstorms have been a **major** disaster for many Asian countries for centuries.

数个世纪以来,沙尘暴对许多亚洲国家都是个大灾难。

(教材 P32)

核心单词

major adj. 较大的; 较多的; 重大的

- (1) The major part of the audience were laughing.
大部分观众在笑。

- (2) The play is a major success.
这出戏大获成功。
- (3) New York is a major American port.
纽约是美国的一大港口。

梳理延伸

majority *n.* 多数; 大多数

minor *adj.* 较小的; 较少的; 较轻微的

- (1) The majority of people have realised the importance of protecting the environment.
大多数人意识到了保护环境的重要性。
- (2) He was given a minor part in the play.
他被分派在剧中担任一个小角色。
- (3) History is his minor subject.
历史是他的副修科目。

即时演练 4 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) The _____ of students find it quite hard to live on the money they get.
大多数学生觉得很难靠他们得到的那点钱生活。
- (2) There is a _____ problem with parking in London.
在伦敦, 停车是个大问题。
- (3) They played only a _____ role in the local government.
他们在当地政府只发挥着很小的作用。
5. Scientists have tried many ways to solve this problem and in China, a mass campaign has been started to help solve it.
科学家尝试了很多方法来解决这一问题, 而中国则发起了一场全民运动来帮助解决这一问题。

(教材 P32)

核心单词

solve *v.* 解决(问题); 破解(难题)

- (1) Charlie thinks money will solve all his problems.
查理认为钱会解决他所有的问题。
- (2) Being with friends does not necessarily solve this feeling of loneliness.
跟朋友在一起并不一定能消除这种孤独感。

梳理延伸

solution *n.* 解决方法; 解决方案

- (1) His plan does not offer a real solution to the problem.
他的计划并未提供一个真正解决问题的方法。
- (2) Both sides are trying to find a peaceful solution.
双方都在努力寻找和平的解决方法。

即时演练 5 用 solve 的适当形式填空

- (1) There is no perfect _____ to all of our problems.
- (2) More than 70% of murder cases _____ last year.

核心单词

mass *adj.* 大规模的; 大量的

Radio can reach mass audience.

无线广播能够覆盖大量的听众。

梳理延伸

mass也可作名词, 构成短语a mass of或者masses of, 表示“大量的; 许多”

A mass of people stood before the teaching building.
许多人站在教学楼前。

温馨提示

a mass of 和 masses of 后可跟可数名词复数或不可数名词, 且谓语动词与该名词的数保持一致。

即时演练 6 单句改错

- (1) Masses of balloons was rising.

- (2) There was a huge mass of people at the concert.

6. They are often so thick that you cannot see the sun, and the wind is sometimes strong enough to move sand dunes.

沙尘密度常常如此大以至于你都看不见太阳, 风有时候大到能移动沙丘。

(教材 P32)

句式解读

这是一个由并列连词 and 连接的并列句。前半部分含有一个 so + *adj.* + that 从句结构, 意为“如此……以至于……”, 其中 that 引导的是结果状语从句。后半部分含有一个 *adj.* + enough + to do 结构, 意为“足够……”。

- (1) The problem was so difficult that none of us could work it out.
这道题很难, 我们没有一个人能做出来。
- (2) The rooms are all large enough to take a third bed.
这些房间都很大, 足够放下第三张床。

即时演练 7 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) Surely no one would be _____ him the money.
肯定没有人会傻到把这笔钱借给他。
- (2) The fog was _____ we couldn't see each other even we were only 2 metres apart.
雾如此大, 以至于我们彼此虽然只有两米之遥, 却看不见对方。

7. To have been caught in a sandstorm was a terrible experience.

被困在沙尘暴中是一次糟糕的经历。

(教材 P32)

重点短语

be caught in 遭遇……; 被困在……中

- (1) I am late because I was caught in a heavy traffic jam.
我迟到了, 因为我遇上了严重堵车。
- (2) Jack was caught in the rain and caught a cold.
杰克淋了雨, 感冒了。

即时演练 8 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

I thought I would arrive at the village within 3 hours, but unluckily, I _____ and I have been stuck here so far.

我原以为三个小时就可以到那个村子了, 但不幸的是, 我遭遇了暴风雨, 到现在我还困在这儿呢。

8. There was nothing to be done.

什么也干不了。

(教材 P32)

句式解读

句中 to be done 作 nothing 的定语。

明辨易混

to do 与 to be done 作定语

(1) There is a lot to do.

有很多事情需要做。(强调事情由“你”来做)

(2) There is a lot to be done.

有很多需要被做的事情。(指事情可以由包括“你”在内的任何人来完成)

即时演练 9 用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成句子

- (1) — What can I do for you, sir?
— I have some clothes _____ (wash).
- (2) I can't go out with you. I have a lot of homework _____ (finish).

9. You just had to hope you'd survive.

你只能祈祷希望自己活下来。

(教材 P32)

核心单词

survive v. 活下来; 幸存; 幸免于难; 仍然存在

- (1) She survived the attack.
她在袭击中幸免于难。
- (2) The main building was destroyed, but the library still survives as a museum.
主楼被毁, 但图书馆仍留存至今, 用作了博物馆。
- (3) Some strange customs have survived from earlier times.
有些奇怪的风俗源远流长。
- (4) Many birds didn't survive the winter.
很多鸟都没有活过那个冬天。

即时演练 10 单句改错

The old man was survived the storm.

10. Sandstorms in China appear to have increased in recent years as a result of “desertification”.

因为“荒漠化”越发严重, 中国近来发生沙尘暴的次数明显增加了。

(教材 P32)

句式解读

本句中含有 appear to have done 这一结构, 意为“似乎已经……”。

- (1) She looks more than happy. She appears to have passed the driving test.
她看起来非常高兴, 似乎是已经通过了驾照考试。
- (2) The room is so neat. It appears to have been tidied just now.
房间如此整洁, 似乎刚被人整理过。

即时演练 11 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) He is upset. He appears _____ his most valued stamp.
他很难过, 似乎把他最珍爱的邮票弄丢了。
- (2) The house appears _____.
房子看起来像被洪水淹过。

11. This is a process that happens when land becomes desert because of climate changes and because people cut down trees and dig up grass.
“荒漠化”是土地变成沙漠的过程。这一进程之所以会发生, 是因为气候变化以及人们砍树、挖草。

(教材 P32)

核心单词

process n. 进程; 过程

- (1) Giving up the drug was a long and painful process for him.
戒毒对他是个漫长而痛苦的过程。
- (2) We're in the process of selling our house.
我们正在出售自家的住宅。

梳理延伸

process v. 加工; 处理

- (1) Goats' cheese may be processed in many ways.
可以采用很多方法加工山羊奶干酪。
- (2) All university applications are processed through this system.
所有大学入学申请都是通过这个系统进行审核的。

重点短语

cut down 砍倒(树木); 削减; 缩减

- (1) Plant a tree where you cut one down.
在哪儿砍了一棵树, 就在哪儿种一棵树。
- (2) We need to cut the article down to 1,000 words.
我们得把这篇文章压缩到一千字。

重点短语

dig up 掘起; 挖掘出; 发现; 查明

- (1) An old Roman vase was dug up here last month.
上个月在此地挖出了一个古罗马花瓶。
- (2) Tabloid newspapers love to dig up scandal.
通俗小报热衷于刨丑闻。

即时演练 12 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) By getting the design right, you can _____ accidents.
改进设计可以减少意外事故。
- (2) Save time for yourself by _____ your shopping to twice a week.
把去商店购物减少到一周两次, 以此为你自己节省些时间。
- (3) They're _____ the road just outside my flat.
他们就在我的公寓外挖路。
- (4) The journalists have _____ some astonishing facts about the company.
记者们查到一些该公司令人震惊的事情。

12. Sandstorms sometimes **affect** Beijing.

沙尘暴有时会影影响北京。

(教材P32)

核心单词

affect v. 影响; 打动

- (1) How will these changes affect us?
这些变化对我们会有什么影响?
- (2) We were all deeply affected by her death.
对她的去世我们都深感悲痛。

梳理延伸

effect *n.* 效应; 影响; 结果

have an effect on 对……有影响

- (1) I can certainly feel the effect of too many late nights.
我当然能感受到熬夜太多产生的影响。
- (2) The stage lighting gives the effect of a moonlit scene.
舞台灯光产生出月下景色的效果。
- (3) The little girl's death had a great effect on him.
小女孩的死对他产生了极大的影响。

即时演练 13 用适当的词填空

- (1) He pulled hard, but without any noticeable _____.
- (2) The mother _____ badly. She broke down completely.
- (3) Modern farming methods can have _____ harmful _____ the environment.

13. Citizens **wake up to** an orange sky and strong winds that cover the city in a thick, brown-yellow

dust.

居民醒来时, 看到昏黄的天空, 狂风夹着黄沙在城里肆虐。
(教材P32)

重点短语

wake up to 醒来发现; 开始觉察到

- (1) She woke up to a bird's song.
她伴着鸟儿的歌声醒了过来。
- (2) He hasn't woken up to the seriousness of the situation.
他还没有意识到形势的严重性。

即时演练 14 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) The West began to _____ to the danger they faced.
西方国家开始警觉到它们所面临的危险。
- (2) People are _____ at last to this threat.
人们终于逐渐意识到这一威胁。

14. The storms sometimes continue all day and traffic moves very slowly because the thick dust makes it difficult to see.

暴风有时持续一整天, 车辆开得很慢, 因为浓浓的尘埃降低了能见度。
(教材P32)

句式解读

makes it difficult to see 中, it 作形式宾语, to see 是真正的宾语。

I find it difficult to do the job well.

我发现要把这份工作做好很难。

即时演练 15 单句改错

I find an honour to be invited to speak here.

15. The Chinese Central Weather Station can **forecast** a sandstorm some weeks before it arrives in Beijing, but the **strength** of the storm sometimes surprises people.中国中央气象台可以在沙尘暴袭击北京数周前预报它, 但沙尘暴的威力有时相当惊人。
(教材P32)

核心单词

forecast v. & n. 预报; 预告

- (1) Rain has been forecast/forecasted for the weekend.
预报说周末有雨。
- (2) He forecasts that average salary increases will remain around 4%.
他预测工资平均增长将维持在4%左右。
- (3) In Mid-Atlantic, even if you should happen to have a forecast of heavy weather to come, there is nowhere to hide.
在大西洋中部, 即使碰巧预测到有恶劣天气来临, 你也无处躲藏。

温馨提示

forecast的过去式和过去分词有两种形式: forecast和forecasted.

即时演练 16 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

- (1) Weather conditions _____ every day over radio and on TV.
每天, 广播及电视上都会预报天气状况。
- (2) _____ says the good weather will last.
天气预报说天气将持续晴好。

核心单词

strength *n.* 力量; 力气

- (1) She didn't have the strength to walk any further.
她再也没力气往前走了。
- (2) He had a physical strength that matched his appearance.
他的体力与他的外形相称。
- (3) She has a remarkable inner strength.
她有非凡的意志力。

梳理延伸

strong *adj.* 强壮的; 强的; 强劲的

- (1) He's strong enough to lift a car!
他力气大得能抬起一辆汽车!
- (2) Stay indoors in the middle of the day, when the sunlight is strong.
中午阳光强烈的时候待在室内。

strengthen *v.* 加强; 增强; 巩固

- (1) Repairs are necessary to strengthen the bridge.
为加固这座桥而进行修补是必需的。
- (2) Her position in the party has strengthened in recent weeks.
最近几个星期以来, 她在党内的地位有所增强。

即时演练 17 用适当的词填空

- (1) There is _____ evidence of a link between exercise and a healthy heart.
- (2) That's too much for my _____.
- (3) He stressed the need to _____ their relationship.

16. To be cycling in a sandstorm is **frightening**.

在沙尘暴中骑车真可怕。

(教材P32)

核心单词

frightening *adj.* 吓人的; 可怕的

- (1) Going into hospital can be a very frightening experience for a child.
去医院对小孩子来说可能是一次可怕的经历。
- (2) It is frightening to think what damage it would do.
想到它可能造成怎样的破坏, 真叫人不寒而栗。

梳理延伸

frightened *adj.* 受惊的; 害怕的

frighten *v.* 使害怕; 使惊吓

- (1) Computers used to frighten me, but not now.
电脑过去让我害怕, 但现在不了。
- (2) Don't stand so near the edge! You're frightening me.
别站得那么靠边! 你要把我吓坏了。
- (3) I was frightened of being left by myself in the house.
我害怕一个人被留在屋里。
- (4) The boy was frightened to speak.
那男孩子不敢说话。

即时演练 18 用适当的词填空

- (1) She's _____ that she would be found soon.
- (2) The news of war really _____ me.
- (3) What can we do to make the experience less _____?

17. It's difficult to **breathe** and the dust makes me ill.

呼吸很困难, 沙尘使我感到恶心。

(教材P32)

核心单词

breathe *v.* 呼吸

- (1) She was beginning to breathe more easily.
她的呼吸开始顺畅了些。
- (2) She breathed slowly in and out.
她缓缓地吸气、吐气。
- (3) He hardly dared breathe in case they heard him.
他几乎不敢呼吸, 唯恐他们听到他的声音。

梳理延伸

breath *n.* 呼吸

take a deep breath 深呼吸

hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

out of breath 上气不接下气

- (1) How long can you hold your breath for?
你能屏气多长时间?
- (2) Take a deep breath and try to relax.
深呼吸, 尽量放松。
- (3) I was a bit out of breath after the run.
跑步后我有点儿上气不接下气。

即时演练 19 单句改错

- (1) Smoking gives you bad breathe.

- (2) I can't breath properly.

- (3) When she finally came in, she was out of her breath.

18. To prevent it coming nearer, the government is planting trees.

为了防止沙漠离北京更近，政府正在采取植树行动。
(教材P32)

核心单词

prevent v. 阻止；防止

(1) No one can prevent you from attending this meeting.

没人能阻止你参加这次会议。

(2) A good sun cream will help prevent sunburn.

好的防晒霜有助于防止皮肤晒伤。

明辨易混

prevent sb. (from) doing, stop sb. (from) doing, keep sb. from doing

prevent sb. (from) doing, stop sb. (from) doing和keep sb. from doing都表示“阻止某人做某事”，但用法略有不同，前二者在主动语态中可省略from，而keep sb. from doing中的from不能省略。在被动语态中，三者的from均不能省略。

即时演练 20 单句改错

(1) We were prevented seeing anything by the heavy fog.

(2) The fire kept us going into the house.

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

- He moved the stone with all his s_____.
- He said this would p_____ companies from creating new jobs.
- He was f_____ at the thought of the coming exam.
- Email has made _____ (大规模的) mailings possible at the touch of a button.
- Be quick or we'll be c_____ in a shower.
- The police said there was no s_____ of a break-in.
- Our school is in the p_____ of moving to the new site.
- Our friendship has largely _____ (巩固；加强) over the years.
- The violent thunderstorm f_____ the kid to death.
- He lit his cigarette and b_____ a cloud of smoke across the table.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空（有两个多余选项）

wake up to cut down wake up cut up dig up
cut in cut off

- When Jason failed to pay his bill, the network company _____ his Internet connection.
- I was just talking to Margaret when Jackson _____.
- My uncle hasn't been able to give up smoking, but at least he has _____.
- People haven't yet _____ the harm of the product.
- The lawyer tried to _____ all the particulars of the case as soon as possible.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

1. Her _____ expression drove the children off.
她可怕的表情把孩子们赶跑了。

2. A lot of old coins of the Song Dynasty were _____
_____ in our village.
许多宋朝的古钱币都是在我们村挖掘出来的。

3. The country recently tightened its waters controls near the island to _____ its fishing boats _____
_____ in the sea.
该国最近加强了在该岛附近的海事巡逻来防止其渔民在海上遇袭。

4. It was _____ I didn't want to leave the room at all.
天气如此冷，我根本不想离开房间。

5. Many of the homes weren't _____ against flood damage.
许多家庭都没有投水灾险。

四、用课文中所学的词汇完成短文

Sandstorms have been a 1 disaster for many Asian countries for centuries. And China has started a 2 campaign to help 3 it. Sandstorm began in desert areas. In recent years, sandstorms appear to have increased as a 4 of "desertification", which is a 5 that happens when land becomes desert because of climate changes and because people cut 6 trees and 7 up grass. It's said that it is very 8 because the winds can be very strong, making it difficult to 9. If you want to go out, you'd better wear a mask. The government is taking action and a lot of trees have been planted to 10 sandstorms coming nearer.

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

★ 提升微测

一、阅读理解

Most of the sandstorms that had swept China last year came from foreign land, a Chinese official in charge of desertification control said on Monday. And the invasion (入侵) could partly explain the frequent sandstorms in the country in recent years despite its achievements in desertification control.

Since the start of last spring, the north and northwestern Chinese regions had been hit by 17 sandstorms, of which, a dozen came from foreign land.

Situated in the central-Asia sandstorm region, one of the world's four largest sandstorm sources, China suffers from sandstorms outside the country. The other three major sources are in Africa, North America and Australia.

The land suffering from desertification has been decreasing by 7,585 kilometres annually in China, and the area of sandy land has also been falling by 1,284 kilometres a year.

The shrinkage (收缩) forms a clear contrast to the fact that the land suffering from desertification and sandy feature was added by 10,400 square kilometres and 3,436 square kilometres late last century, respectively.

Currently, the desertification land in China makes up 2.64 million square kilometres, accounting for 27.46 percent of the nation's land, and its sandy land totals 1.74 million square kilometres, accounting for 18.1 percent of the country's total.

- Where did most of the sandstorms in China last year come from?
 - The northwestern Chinese regions.
 - The northern Chinese regions.
 - The western part of China.
 - Foreign countries.
- What does the underlined word "decreasing" in Paragraph 4 mean?
 - Going down.
 - Going up.
 - Coming from.
 - Taking up.
- From the passage, we can infer that _____.
 - the land in China suffering from desertification has been increasing greatly
 - China has made achievements in its own desertification control
 - the desertification land makes up nearly half of China's territory (领土)
 - little progress has been made in controlling desertification in China
- The passage may be found in the column of a _____ magazine.
 - entertainment
 - health
 - weather
 - environment

二、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 Deal with Stress during a Job Interview

The stress of being unemployed is a heavy burden to bear. But the stress of a job interview can be very hard to deal with. Here are a few steps to help you deal with stress during a job interview.

1 Knowing more than just basic information about your possible new job will better prepare you for the interview. Know your resume. Practise answering questions regarding your education, work experience and skill level without referring to it. When you can do this, you are ready for the interview.

Use past interviews as a reference point. 2 This will help relieve stress in future interview situations. Avoid stress during an interview by forgetting worry. Trust yourself and do your best in every situation, and you will have nothing to stress about.

Dress properly for the position. Usually, corporate jobs require formal dressing. This includes a suit for men or women, dressy footwear and minimal jewellery. 3 Your clothing should always be clean and neat.

Take a deep breath. 4 Practise deep breathing right before your interview and slow breathing during the interview.

Ask your interviewer for his or her overall impression of you at the end of your meeting. This way, you won't have to stress over what he or she thought of you, and you can approach your next meeting with confidence.

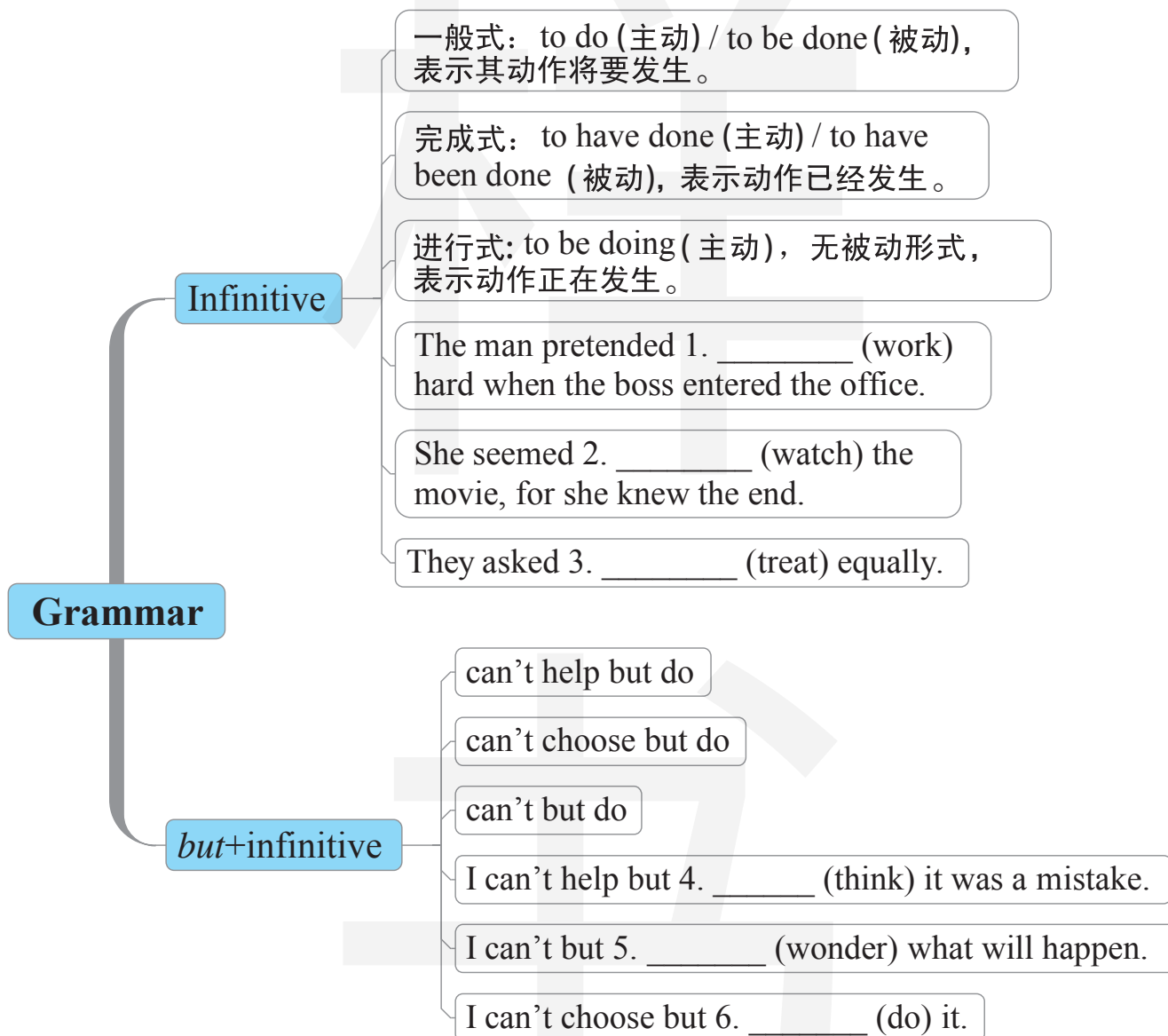
5 Explain how much you enjoyed speaking during the meeting and include a reminder of how you could benefit the company.

- Ignore embarrassing situations.
- Breathing deeply and slowly can really reduce stress.
- Send a thank-you note within three days of your interview.
- Sleep six to eight hours for two nights before the interview.
- More casual environments allow you to wear slacks or jeans.
- Familiarise yourself with the company that is interviewing you.
- Examine what went wrong so that you can avoid repeating the same mistake.

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

Section 2 Grammar

课时思维导图



语法精讲精练

动词不定式

一、动词不定式基本形式

动词不定式由“to+动词原形”构成。其否定形式为not to do; 被动形式为to be done。

动词不定式没有人称和数的变化, 具有名词、形容词和副词等的句法功能, 可以担当除谓语外的任何句子成分, 即主语、宾语、补语、表语、定语、状语。

动词不定式的各种形式及其意义

| 形式 | | 与相关名词的关系 | 与句子谓语动词的时间关系 |
|-------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 一般式 | to do | 主动 | 与谓语动词同时发生或在其之后发生 |
| | to be done | 被动 | |
| 完成式 | to have done | 主动 | 发生在谓语动词之前 |
| | to have been done | 被动 | |
| 进行式 | to be doing | 主动 | 与谓语动词同时进行 |
| 完成进行式 | to have been doing | 主动 | 开始于谓语动词之前, 并一直延续到谓语动词的开始或继续进行 |

二、动词不定式基本用法

1. 不定式作主语

一般位于句首, 谓语动词用单数。

(1) To go to college is our dream.

上大学是我们的梦想。

(2) To learn a foreign language well is difficult.

学好外语很难。

温馨提示

为了平衡句子, 通常用it作形式主语, 而不定式是真正的主语, 即构成句式It's + 名词/形容词 (+ for/of sb.) + to do sth.

(1) It's so kind of you to help me.

你能帮我太好了。

(2) It's necessary for us to bring umbrellas.

我们有必要带伞。

2. 不定式作宾语

不定式短语作宾语时, 如果还带有宾语补足语, 往往把不定式放在宾语补足语之后, 而用it作形式宾语。

I find it interesting to study history.

我发现学习历史很有趣。

3. 不定式作宾语补足语

在作某些动词的补足语时, 如feel, hear, see, notice, watch, observe, have, let, make等, 不定式不带to。但如果变成被动结构时, 就必须带to。

(1) I often hear him sing the song.

我经常听到他唱这首歌。

(2) He is often heard to sing the song.

有人经常听到他唱这首歌。

4. 不定式作表语

(1) My job is to help patients.

我的工作是帮助病人。

(2) My dream is to go to the Moon.

我的梦想是去月球。

5. 不定式作定语

不定式作定语, 置于被修饰的名词或代词后。

(1) Volunteering gives you a chance to change life.

做志愿工作给你提供一个改变生活的机会。

(2) The airport to be completed next year will help promote tourism in this area.

明年竣工的机场将帮助促进本地区旅游业的发展。

温馨提示

作定语的不定式如果是不及物动词, 或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具等, 不定式后面须带有相应的介词。但当不定式所修饰的名词是time, place或way时, 不定式后面的介词习惯上省去。

(1) Please give me a knife to cut with.

请给我一把刀切东西。

(2) There is nothing to worry about.

没什么可担心的。

(3) He had no money and no place to live.

他没有钱, 也没有地方住。

当作定语的不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的承受者时, 不定式既可以用主动语态, 也可以用被动语态, 但其含义有所不同。

(1) Do you have anything to send?

你有什么东西要寄吗? (不定式to send的动作执行者是“你”)

(2) Do you have anything to be sent?

你有什么要寄的东西吗? (不定式to be sent的动作执行者是“我”或“别人”)

6. 不定式作状语

不定式作状语, 可以表示目的、原因、结果等。

(1) I came here to see you.

我来见你。(目的)

- (2) To learn English well, you need read a lot.
为了把英语学好, 你得多读。(目的)
- (3) I'm glad to see you.
见到你我很高兴。(原因)
- (4) You're old enough to go to school.
你够年龄上学了。(结果)
- (5) He hurries to school, only to find nobody there.
他匆忙赶到学校, 结果却发现一个人也不在那儿。(结果)

温馨提示

不定式作状语表示目的时, 可以用in order to或so as to 替换, 其中in order to位置可以在句首, 也可以在句中, so as to只可置于句中。

三、but + 动词不定式

动词不定式在but, except, besides等表示“除了”之意的词后面时, 如果这些词之前有行为动词do的任何形式, 那么这些词后的不定式可以省略“to”。另外, 在can't choose but和can't help but等后面的不定式也省略“to”。

即时演练 1 用所给动词的适当形式填空

- (1) He pretended _____ (read) a book when she came in.
- (2) He told me _____ (leave) at 6:30.
- (3) I stopped the car _____ (take) a short break as I was feeling tired.
- (4) If they win the final tonight, the team are going to tour

around the city _____ (cheer) by their enthusiastic supporters.

- (5) Tom took a taxi to the airport, only _____ (find) his plane high up in the sky.
- (6) The decision _____ (make) at the meeting will influence the future of our company.
- (7) I have a lot of readings _____ (complete) before the end of this term.
- (8) Having finished her project, she was invited by the school _____ (speak) to the new students.
- (9) After receiving the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress, Anne Benedict went on _____ (thank) all the people who had helped her in her career.
- (10) The engine just won't start. Something seems _____ (go) wrong with it.

即时演练 2 单句改错

- (1) We were very excited hearing the news.

- (2) To base an important decision more on emotion than on reason, you'll regret it sooner or later.

- (3) I remembered locking the door before I left the office, but forgot to turn off the lights.

- (4) Lee could not help but to agree with her.

- (5) I'm afraid I can't help cleaning the house because I have a meeting to attend.

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. He did nothing but _____ (complain).
2. I can't choose but _____ (accept) it.
3. George returned after the war, only _____ (tell) his wife had left him.
4. As Jack had left his membership card at home, he wasn't allowed _____ (enter) the sports club.
5. The idea they have come up with sounds great, but it remains _____ (see) whether it works well in practice.

二、句型转换

1. It seems that we have lost the ability of face-to-face communication.

We _____ the ability of face-to-face communication.

2. He did nothing. He only waited.

He did nothing _____.

3. I want to improve my English. I practise speaking with my deskmate every day.

_____, I practise speaking with my deskmate every day.

4. He could do nothing. He could only turn to his father for help.

He could _____ to his father for help.

5. It was reported that the village had been flooded.

The village _____.

三、根据所给的汉语完成句子

1. I can't help but _____ (觉得被骗了).
2. He is the only American _____ (待过) on the land.

3. It's unfortunate for you _____ (淋雨) yesterday.
 4. I can't but feel we _____ (无权破坏自然).
 5. A week later, the wind seemed _____ (似乎在变小) at last.

四、句子翻译

1. 五年前, 他什么都不干, 只抱怨自己的家庭背景。

 2. 我惊讶地发现邮局就在我们学校的对面。

 3. 有些国家在努力拯救森林。

 4. 超过二十万人被迫离开了自己的家。

 5. 明天的天气使举办运动会不可能了。

提升微测

一、语法填空

阅读下面的短文, 在空白处填入括号内单词的正确形式。

How to Protect Our Environment

Our environment is getting worse and worse now. People 1 (throw) their garbage here and there.

Factories make more and more dirty water that 2 (pollute) the rivers and lakes. What should we do? There are several measures 3 (take).

Firstly, citizens should plant more trees in the city, which 4 (be) very useful and important to us. Trees can take in carbon dioxide and 5 (give) out oxygen without which we cannot live for even a few minutes.

Secondly, people should be advised not 6 (use) plastic bags in department stores and supermarkets. Meanwhile, people should be encouraged 7 (use) paper bags or cloth bags.

Thirdly, the government should pass some laws

8 (protect) the environment and 9 (close) down some factories which pollute our rivers and atmosphere.

10 (take) action from now on and our world will be more beautiful!

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

二、短文改错

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

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 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;

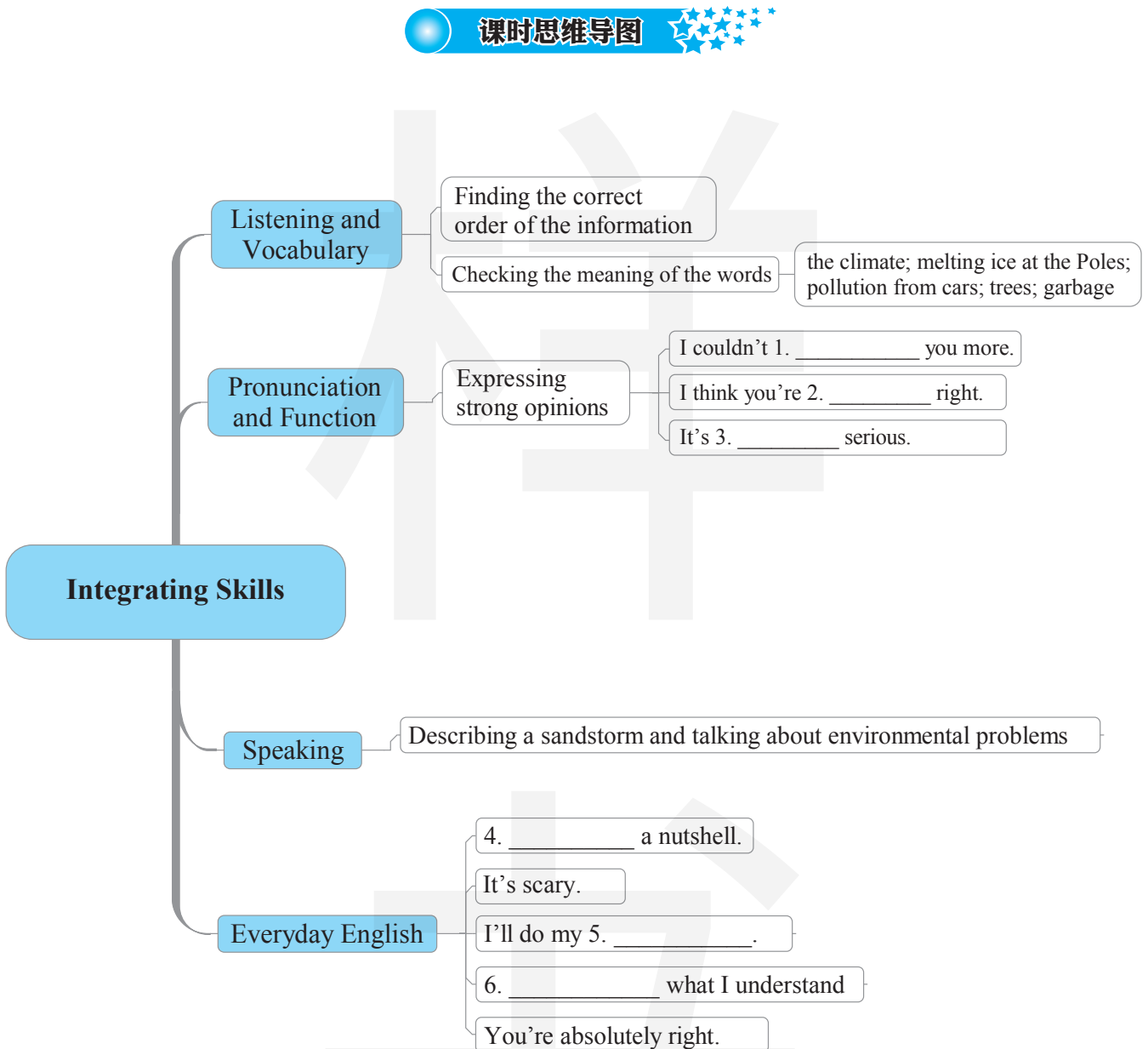
2. 只允许修改10处, 多者(从第11处起)不计分。

John Brown is a London taxi driver, and he love going to the theatre. Last week his mother gave her two tickets for a play. The tickets were on Sunday evening. Then John read some reviews of the play, which said it was a terribly one. He wouldn't go to see a play no one liked. Therefore, two hours before the play started, he left the ticket on the back seat of his taxi. Surely someone who wanted see the play would take them.

However, while John went back home, the tickets were still there. In the fact, there were four tickets on the seat. Someone has placed another pair of tickets on top of them.

Section 3 Integrating Skills

课时思维导图



要点精讲精练

1. What is the most **urgent** problem of all?

所有问题中最急迫的是什么问题? (教材P35)

► 核心单词

urgent *adj.* 紧急的

He was in urgent need of medical attention.

他急需治疗。

梳理延伸

urgently *adv.* 紧急地; 迫切地Improved health and education are urgently needed.
迫切需要改善健康和教育。

即时演练 1 用 urgent 的适当形式填空

- (1) He went over to Smith and spoke to him in a low and _____ voice.
- (2) "Do you see it?" he asked _____.

2. Trees **take in** carbon dioxide and **give out** oxygen.

树木吸收二氧化碳, 放出氧气。 (教材P35)

► 重点短语

take in 吸收; 理解; 记住; 收留

- (1) Fish take in oxygen through their gills.
鱼用鳃吸入氧气。
- (2) He watches the older kids, just taking it all in.
他看着大一点的孩子, 把一切都记在了心里。
- (3) He was homeless, so we took him in.
他无家可归, 我们便收留了他。

梳理延伸

take on 雇用; 承担; 呈现**take over** 接管**take up** 开始从事; 占据(时间或空间)**take off** 脱衣服; (飞机)起飞; 迅速流行; 成功**take down** 拿下; 记下; 写下; 拆除

- (1) They're taking down the old buildings.
他们正在拆除旧建筑。
- (2) Do you think robot journalists will completely take over one day?
你认为机器人记者有一天会完全取代人的工作吗?
- (3) He left the city to take up farming.
他离开了城市, 开始务农。
- (4) The singer took off overnight.
那个歌手一夜之间就走红了。

即时演练 2 用 take 的相关短语完成句子

- (1) I couldn't _____ why you are angry.
我无法理解你为什么生气。

- (2) He stood up, went to his bookshelf and _____ a book.

他站起来走到书架跟前, 取下一本书。

- (3) According to the young man, the plane exploded shortly after it _____.

据那位小伙子说, 飞机起飞后不久就爆炸了。

- (4) Don't worry, it wouldn't _____ too much of your time.

不用担心, 这不会占用您多长时间。

► 重点短语

give out 放出; 发出; 耗尽; 用光; 累坏

- (1) The oil lamp gave out dim light.
油灯发出微弱的光。
- (2) Some people were giving out leaflets at the entrance.
一些人正在入口处散发传单。
- (3) He plans to stay there until his money gives out.
他计划在那里待到钱花完为止。
- (4) Just as I approached the town, my legs gave out.
正当我接近城镇时, 我的两条腿累坏了。

梳理延伸

give away 赠送; 泄露**give in** 屈服; 投降**give off** 发出(气味、光、热、声音等)**give up** 放弃

- (1) They felt like they were giving away company secrets.
他们觉得自己正在泄露公司的机密。
- (2) They said they wouldn't give in.
他们表示他们不会屈服的。
- (3) If plastic is burnt, it'll give off poisonous gas.
要是塑料被烧, 就会发出有毒的气体。
- (4) They have given up all hope of finding the two swimmers.
他们对两位游泳者的生还已经不抱希望了。

即时演练 3 用 give 的相关短语完成句子

- (1) He decided to _____ most of his money to charity.
他决定把大部分钱捐给慈善事业。
- (2) Unlike other Western women, she didn't _____ her family name after she got married.
与其他西方女性不同的是, 她结婚后没有放弃自己的姓。
- (3) She was a strong-minded player and never _____ to any difficulty.
她是个意志坚强的选手, 从不屈服于任何困难。

3. He does nothing but **complain**.

他除了抱怨什么事儿也不干。

(教材P36)

核心单词

complain *v.* 抱怨; 发牢骚

- (1) He complained (to the waiter) that his meal was cold.
他(向服务员)抱怨说他的饭菜是凉的。
- (2) The girl kept complaining about her former boss in the interview.
那个女孩在面试过程中一直在抱怨自己的前任老板。

梳理延伸

complaint *n.* 抱怨; 控诉; 委屈; 怨言

- (1) The most common complaint is about poor service.
最常见的投诉是服务差。
- (2) I believe you have a complaint against one of our nurses.
我相信你对我们的一位护士有怨言。
- (3) I'd like to make a complaint about the noise.
我要就噪音问题提出投诉。

即时演练 4 用 complain 或 complaint 完成句子

- (1) Neighbours would _____ to the police about the dogs' barking.
- (2) If you wish to make a _____, you should see the manager.

4. Suppose there has been a bad sandstorm in your city.

假设你所在的城市发生了一场严重的沙尘暴。

(教材P37)

核心单词

suppose *v.* 认为; 推断; 假定

- (1) Prices will go up, I suppose.
我觉得物价会上涨。
- (2) Why do you suppose he refused the gift?
你觉得他为什么拒绝了那份礼物?
- (3) Let us suppose, for example, that you are married with two children.
比方说, 我们假设你成家了, 还有两个孩子。
- (4) Suppose he is dead, what then?
假设他死了, 那怎么办?

梳理延伸

be supposed to be/do 本应该……; 人们认为……

- (1) He's supposed to be the greatest scientist of the 20th century.
他被认为是20世纪最伟大的科学家。
- (2) You are supposed to be at school.
你现在本应该在学校。

即时演练 5 单句改错

- (1) How come she is here? She supposed to be studying abroad.

- (2) Supposed you are President of the US. What would you say to your people?

5. You interview a man who has cycled to work in the sandstorm.

你采访一个在沙尘暴中骑自行车去上班的人。

(教材P37)

核心单词

interview *v. & n.* 采访; 面试; 访问

- (1) Next week, I'll be interviewing Spielberg about his latest movie.
下周我将采访斯皮尔伯格, 请他谈论他的最新电影。
- (2) The police want to interview you about the accident.
警察想就这起事故对你进行讯问。
- (3) I'll have a job interview tomorrow.
我明天得去参加求职面试。

梳理延伸

interviewer *n.* 采访者; 主持面试者

interviewee *n.* 被采访者; 被面试者

即时演练 6 用 interview 的适当形式填空

- (1) He has an _____ next week for the manager's job.
- (2) Of all the _____, only 3 would be accepted.
- (3) The reporter asked his _____ many questions.
- (4) I sent a thank-you note to the _____ 2 days after the job _____.

6. You felt frightened but you put on a mask and cycled to work in the sandstorm.

你很害怕, 但你戴上面具, 骑自行车去上班。

(教材P37)

重点短语

put on 穿上; 戴上; 上演; 增加

- (1) He put on his glasses to read the letter.
他戴上眼镜读信。
- (2) He's putting on weight.
他的体重在增加。
- (3) They're putting on *Hamlet* next week.
他们下周演出《哈姆雷特》。

梳理延伸

put forward 提出(建议)

put off 推迟; 拖延; 关掉

put away 把……收起; 放好

(1) He put forward a plan for the committee to consider.

他提出一项计划让全体委员审议。

(2) Don't put off going to the dentist.

别迟迟不去看牙医。

(3) Please put the light off.

请把灯熄了。

(4) She put her clothes away in the closet.

她把衣服收好放在衣橱里。

即时演练 7 用 put 的相关短语完成句子

(1) The fruit should be carefully _____ in the fridge.

(2) These were the arguments which Carson _____.

(3) Don't _____ till tomorrow what you can do today.

(4) He had _____ over 20 pounds.

7. Think of ten things we need to do to improve the environment and say why.

想十件为了改善环境我们需要做的事并说明为什么。(教材P37)

核心单词

improve v. 改进; 提高; 增进

(1) The weather improved later in the day.

那一天晚些时候天气转好了。

(2) The houses have been improved by the addition of bathrooms.

增建浴室以后, 这些住房的条件改善了。

梳理延伸

improvement n. 改进; 改善

There was no immediate improvement after the operation.

手术后病情没有立即好转。

即时演练 8 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

(1) Great efforts have been made _____ _____ _____.

(公司)做了很大努力来改善我们的工作条件。

(2) There has been _____ in our relationship.

我们的关系有很大改善。

8. Compare your solutions, without looking at the reading passage or any notes you have made.

比较你们的解决方案, 不要看阅读文章或者你们做的任何笔记。(教材P37)

核心单词

compare v. 比较; 对比; 把……比作

(1) Compare the main characters of the two novels.

将这两本小说中的主人公进行比较。

(2) I haven't got anything to compare it to.

我没有任何东西可与之相比。

梳理延伸

compare A with B 把A与B进行比较

compare A to B 把A比作B

compare with/to 与……相比

(1) We often compare human body to a machine.

我们经常把人体比作一台机器。

(2) Compare this book with yours and find what's different.

把这本书与你的比较一下, 看看有什么不同。

(3) Compared with/to our small flat, Bill's house

seemed like a palace.

与我们的公寓相比, 比尔的房子就好像宫殿。

即时演练 9 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

(1) The fee is low, _____ that at many other private schools.

与其他许多私立学校相比, 这儿的学费算是低的。

(2) We carefully _____ the first report _____ the second.

我们仔细比较了第一份报告和第二份报告。

9. Agree to spend an hour together each week speaking English.

商量好一周一起花一个小时说英语。(教材P37)

核心单词

agree v. 取得一致意见; 同意; 赞成

We agreed the idea was a great one.

我们一致认为这个主意不错。

梳理延伸

agree with sb. 同意某人的观点、看法等

agree to do sth. 同意做某事; 达成一致意见做某事

agree with sth. 同意某事

agree on sth. 就某事达成一致意见

(1) I agree with them about the need for change.

我同意他们需要变革的意见。

(2) Have you agreed on where to spend the holiday?

你们就到哪儿度假达成一致意见了吗?

(3) She agreed to let me go early.

她同意让我早走。

即时演练 10 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

(1) Can we _____ a date?

我们能敲定一个日期吗?

- (2) Unfortunately, nobody _____ my suggestion.

不幸的是, 没人同意我的建议。

- (3) We _____ meet again the following Monday.
我们同意下周一再见面。

功能交际

表达强烈意见

本模块需要掌握一些表达强烈意见的情态动词及一些惯用语。

情态动词

1. need 需要做某事

否定式: needn't 不需要做某事

疑问句: Need...?

对疑问句的肯定回答: Yes, ... must.

对疑问句的否定回答: No, ... needn't.

2. must 必须做某事

否定式: mustn't 决不能做某事

疑问句: Must...?

对疑问句的肯定回答: Yes, ... must.

对疑问句的否定回答: No, ... don't/doesn't have to. / No, ... needn't.

3. should 应该做某事

否定句: shouldn't 不应该做某事

疑问句: Should...?

对疑问句的肯定回答: Yes, ... should.

对疑问句的否定回答: No, ... don't/doesn't have to. /

No, ... needn't.

惯用语

- (1) I couldn't agree with you more.

我非常同意你的看法/意见。

- (2) It couldn't be worse.

不可能(比这)更糟糕了。

- (3) in a nutshell

总而言之

- (4) It's scary.

太可怕了。

- (5) I'll do my best.

我会尽力的。

- (6) from what I understand

以我的理解来看

- (7) You're absolutely right!

你完全正确。

- (8) It's extremely serious.

情况非常严重。

即时演练 11 根据句意和所给单词的首字母完成句子

- (1) Jim knew a _____ nothing about the business when he entered the firm.
(2) The weather couldn't be w _____ and we were stuck there for about a week.
(3) It's a s _____ movie; you shouldn't take the kids to it.
(4) The situation is e _____ serious. We must act now.
(5) I couldn't a _____ with you more on this point.

课时达标微测

基础微测

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. This had a bad _____ (affect) on the future of both mother and son.
2. I can't help but _____ (complain) about the weather.
3. When _____ (compare) with the universe, the solar system is very small.
4. Measures have been taken to clean the river _____ (pollute) with chemical waste from nearby factories.
5. Much industry garbage can be _____ (reuse) with this new technology.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子(每空一词)

1. Alcohol _____ drivers.
酒精对司机有坏影响。
2. The weather couldn't _____.
这天气最糟糕了。
3. _____ I understand, you can do whatever you like.
对我个人来说, 你怎么做都可以。
4. _____ nutshell, it is really amazing.
简言之, 这确实令人惊奇。

三、情景对话(有两个多余选项)

1. A: Must I come before 7:00?

B: _____ The meeting will not begin until 9:00.

2. A: We must act now to help protect the environment.

B: _____

3. A: Need I hand in my paper tomorrow?

B: _____ It's the deadline.

4. A: _____ you were a naughty boy when you were at school?

B: That's right.

5. A: How was the movie last night?

B: _____ I was nearly frightened to death.

A. I couldn't agree with you more.

B. It's scary.

C. From what I understand,

D. in a nutshell

E. It's extremely serious.

F. No, you needn't.

G. Yes, you must.

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

★ 提升微测

一、补全短对话

1. A: Must you come in now?

B: I'm sorry, but it's _____ 1 _____.

2. A: No one can be _____ 2 _____ with Yao Ming in playing basketball.

B: Oh, you are really his big fan.

3. A: How did your _____ 3 _____ with the manager go?

B: I'm not sure. He seemed interested in my experience, but he didn't ask for references.

4. A: It's so hot. How can I work?

B: You are always _____ 4 _____, but it won't help at all.

5. A: I can't help but feel _____ 5 _____ about the destruction

of tropical forests. It is one of the most serious environment problems today.

B: I couldn't agree with you more.

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

二、补全长对话

Teacher: Before we start, do any of you have questions about the group work we're going to do?

Boy 1: What if somebody in my group isn't doing any work?

Teacher: If you talk to the person about it and it doesn't help, please let me know as soon as _____ 1 _____, so we can _____ 2 _____ the problem. Anyone in the group should feel free to let me know. I also want you to remember that you should all actively participate in the discussion. This _____ 3 _____ your mark. I will be watching this closely and asking everyone to fill out a form after you've done it _____ 4 _____ evaluate group members' performance.

Girl 1: Why do we need to do group work? I work best on my _____ 5 _____.

Teacher: Good question. Can anyone answer Carol?

Girl 2: When we _____ 6 _____ school and go to university or get a job, we'll have to work with other people a lot, so it's good to learn how to do it now.

Teacher: Couldn't have said it _____ 7 _____. Any other questions?

Boy 2: Do we have to _____ 8 _____ our group members outside school hours?

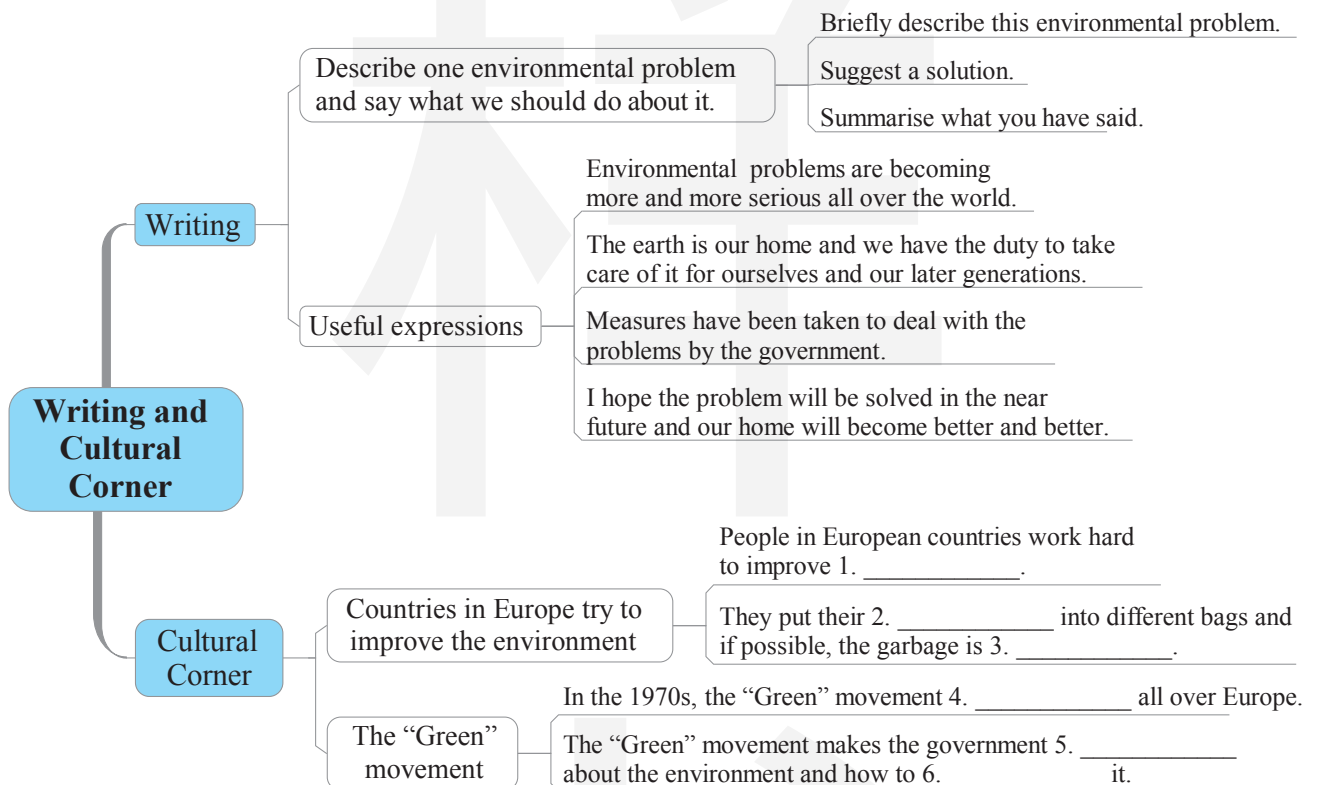
Teacher: If you can get all your work done during school-time, then no. _____ 9 _____ not, then your group should arrange to meet outside of school _____ 10 _____ and choose a time that's best for most people in the group.

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

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

Section 4 Writing and Cultural Corner

课时思维导图



写作微技能

如何写好问题解决方案建议

问题解决方案的建议,一般要包括以下内容:呈现问题、分析导致问题的原因、讨论解决方案及其可行性。

典例示范

根据下列表格中的内容,写一篇关于沙尘暴的文章,词数100左右。

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| 沙尘暴的现状 | 席卷中国北方很多地区 |
| 沙尘暴出现的原因 | 砍树挖草; 过度放牧 (overgrazing) |
| 防治的方法 | 至少列举三点 |

学会审题

| 体裁 | 人称 | 时态 | 内容要点 |
|-----|------|-------|---|
| 议论文 | 第一人称 | 一般现在时 | 1. 沙尘暴的现状: 席卷中国北方很多地区 2. 沙尘暴出现的原因: 砍树挖草; 过度放牧 3. 防治的方法: (1) (2) (3) |

遣词造句

词汇铺路

- 席卷 _____
- 砍树 _____
- 挖草 _____
- 防治 _____

范文悦读

【范文呈现】

Sandstorms

Recently, sandstorms have swept across many cities and areas of North China, ①polluting the air and disturbing people's daily life and work.

Why are there so many sandstorms now? First, many trees are cut down and a lot of grass is dug up. Besides, overgrazing also changes the grassland into desert, ②which results in more sandstorms. ③Though the sandstorm is such a serious problem, there are still some ways to prevent it from happening. First of all, we should persuade people not to destroy trees and grass, and at the same time encourage them to plant more trees and grass. Second, the government should pass laws and regulations to punish those ④who cut down trees and overgraze. Finally, scientists should ⑤work out some proper ways to improve the environment.

- 扰乱生活 _____
- 导致 _____
- 想办法 _____

句型搭桥

1. 同义句转换

The sandstorm is such a serious problem, but there are still some ways to prevent it from happening.

_____ the sandstorm is such a serious problem, there are still some ways to prevent it from happening.

2. 连词成句

(1) some ways, happening, to prevent, there are, it, still

(2) the environment, work out, some, ways, scientists, proper, to improve, should

3. 一句多译

过度放牧把草地变成了沙漠,这也导致了更多的沙尘暴。

(1) Overgrazing changes the grassland into desert, _____ it causes more sandstorms.

(2) Overgrazing changes the grassland into desert, which _____ more sandstorms.

(3) Overgrazing changes the grassland into desert, _____ more sandstorms.

靓点提分

| | | |
|----|-------|---|
| 词汇 | 初级词汇 | cause |
| | 高级词汇 | lead to; result in |
| 句式 | 初级过渡词 | First, second, third ... |
| | 高级过渡词 | First of all, in addition, what's more... |

【高分探秘】

(1) 文章总评:

全文结构严谨,条理清楚,且使用了一定的高级词汇和复杂句式,使行文内容错落有致,值得借鉴。

(2) 亮点纷呈:

①中用到了 v-ing 作结果状语,使句子结构更紧凑。

②使用了非限制性定语从句,修饰前面的整句话,将两部分进行了有效的衔接,且使用了短语 result in, 使句子大为增色。

③此处使用了 though 引导的让步状语从句,将两个句子进行了有效的衔接,且使用了短语 prevent... from doing, 展现了丰富的用词。

④此处使用由 who 引导的定语从句,使两句话之间结构紧凑,信息连贯。

⑤此处用 work out 这一短语使语言显得活泼生动,富有生机。

此外, first of all, second, finally 等一系列过渡词的使用,使文章条理清晰、结构严谨。

要点精讲精练

1. Briefly describe this environmental problem.

简要描述这个环境问题。

(教材P38)

核心单词

briefly *adv.* 简短地; 简要地; 短暂地

(1) He had spoken to Emma only briefly.

他和艾玛只讲了短短的几句话。

(2) Let me tell you briefly what happened.

我来大致给你讲一下所发生的事情吧。

梳理延伸

brief *adj.* 短暂的; 简洁的

(1) He had a brief role in that play.

他在那部戏里扮演一个出场不多的角色。

(2) The president made a brief statement.

校长做了简短的讲话。

即时演练 1 用 brief 的适当形式填空

(1) There was a _____ rain this morning.

(2) _____, the argument is as follows.

2. Here are some sentence patterns to help you.

这儿有一些可以帮助你(表达)的句式。(教材P38)

核心单词

pattern *n.* 模范; 典范; 模具; 模式

(1) The student is a pattern of what a good student should be.

这个学生是好学生的一个典范。

(2) The thefts all seem to follow a similar pattern.

所有这些偷窃案似乎同出一辙。

即时演练 2 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

Can you help me find a coat with _____ as this one?

你能帮我找一件与这件衣服款式相同的外套吗?

3. Below are some suggestions for language you can use.

以下是一些可用语言的建议。

(教材P38)

句式解读

这是一个倒装句。正常语序是 Suggestions for language you can use are below。因为句子的主语带有一个定语从句, 为了避免头重脚轻, 句子采用了倒装这一句式。Among the books are 3 novels that were written by Lu Xun.

这些书中有 3 本是鲁迅写的小说。

即时演练 3 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词

_____ the list of students that have been

accepted.

下面是入选同学的名字。

4. Finally, write two or three sentences that summarise what you have said.

最后, 写两句话总结你所说的内容。(教材P38)

核心单词

summarise *v.* 总结; 概述; 概括

To summarise, I agree with a large part of his argument.

总的来说, 我同意他的大部分论点。

梳理延伸

summary *n.* 总结; 概括; 概要

in summary 总之

(1) The following is a summary of our conclusions.

现将我们的几点结论综述如下。

(2) In summary, do not sell your house.

总之, 不要卖掉你的房子。

即时演练 4 单句改错

The result of the survey can summarise as follows.

5. One major environmental problem is cars, because they pollute the air with carbon dioxide. 一个主要的环境问题来自汽车, 因为它们排放二氧化碳, 污染空气。(教材P38)

核心单词

pollute *v.* 污染

(1) Look at the way we're polluting the entire planet.

看看人类是如何污染整个地球的。

(2) Stay away from the books which pollute the mind.

要远离毒害思想的书籍。

梳理延伸

pollution *n.* 污染polluted *adj.* 受污染的; 被弄脏的

(1) What can we do to stop the air pollution?

我们能做些什么来阻止空气污染?

(2) The project aims to clean up polluted land.

该项目旨在整治受污染的土地。

即时演练 5 用 pollute 的适当形式填空

(1) The river used to be one of the most _____ areas in the world.

(2) The factory _____ the river since last year.

(3) The cost of _____ control must be considered.

6. The garbage is then taken away and, if possible, recycled.

然后垃圾被带走, 如果可能的话就会回收利用。

(教材P39)

► 句式解读

if possible 是个省略句,完整的句子是 if it is possible.

梳理延伸

类似的结构还有:

if not. 如果不是这样的话。

if ever. 如果曾经发生过。

if any. 如果有(一些)的话。

if so. 如果这样的话。

(1) Do you have a good English dictionary? If not, I advise you to get a latest copy of *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*.

你有本不错的英语词典吗? 如果没有, 我建议你买本最新版的《朗文当代高级英语词典》。

(2) They think she may try to phone. If so, someone must stay here.

他们认为她可能来电话。如果这样的话, 就得有人守在这儿。

(3) Snow seldom, if ever, occurs at these latitudes. 这些纬度地带即使下雪也很少。

即时演练 6 用 if so, if ever, if any 或 if not 填空

- The climate here is quite pleasant, the temperature rarely, _____, reaching 30°C in summer.
- The weather forecast says it will rain heavily next week. _____, the sports meeting will have to be put off.
- The young man is very selfish. He has few, _____, friends.

7. The "Green" movement tries to get governments to think **seriously** about the environment and how to look after it.

绿色行动试图让政府深思环境问题及如何保护环境的问题。

(教材P39)

► 核心单词

seriously *adv.* 严肃地; 严重地

- It's time we talked seriously about our relationship. 我们该认真谈谈我们的关系了。
- I'm seriously worried about Ben. 我非常担心本。

梳理延伸

take sth./sb. seriously 认真对待某事/某人

As a teacher, it is important that the kids take you seriously.

作为老师, 很重要的一点就是要让孩子们把你当回事。

► 句式解读

本句中 get 为使役动词, 后接不定式的复合结构。get sb. to do 表示“使某人做某事”, 与 have/make sb. do 表达的意思相同, 但 get 后必须接带 to 的不定式, 而 have/make 后接不带 to 的不定式。

We must get our teachers to join us in the party.

我们一定要请我们的老师来参加聚会。

即时演练 7 单句改错

(1) Who made you to come here?

(2) I have got the boy leave the room.

8. It collects **information** about how industry is damaging the environment and gives this information to newspapers.

它收集关于工业破坏环境的信息, 并把这些信息披露给报纸。

(教材P39)

► 核心单词

information *n.* 信息; 情报; 资料

(1) Can you give any information about the writer?

你能提供一些关于这位作家的信息吗?

(2) For further information on the diet, write to us at this address.

欲知规定饮食的详情, 请按这个地址给我们写信。

(3) How much information have you collected about the company?

关于这家公司的信息, 你收集了多少?

即时演练 8 单句改错

He refused to comment before he had seen all the informations.

9. **Look through** the reading passages and activities in this module.

浏览一下本模块的阅读文章和活动练习。(教材P40)

► 重点短语

look through 浏览; 快速查看

I started to look through the mails as soon as I got home.

我一回到家就开始查看邮件。

梳理延伸

look after 照顾

look for 寻找

look up 向上看; 查找

look into 调查

(1) One should not look after one's own interests alone. 一个人不应当只顾自己的利益。

(2) People are leaving the countryside to look for work in the cities.

人们离开农村到城里找工作。

(3) Many people have to look up the meaning of the word in the dictionary.

很多人都要查词典才能知道这个词的意思。

(4) The government will look into how to reduce unemployment.

政府将研究如何降低失业率。

即时演练 9 用 look 的相关短语完成句子

- (1) Terry, please _____ from your cellphone when Grandma is talking to you.
- (2) Would you please _____ the paper for me and see if there are any serious mistakes?
- (3) Don't _____ any help from him.

课时达标微测**★ 基础微测****一、用所给单词的适当形式完成句子**

- I had a lot of difficulty _____ (solve) the problem.
- Eventually, we got the company _____ (sign) the papers.
- Do you know about any _____ (organise) that collects old clothes?
- The food grown on the _____ (pollute) land is not safe to eat.
- Sorry, sir, but you are not allowed _____ (park) here.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子 (每空一词)

- Before the meeting, he spent a few minutes _____ the reports.
会议开始前, 他花了几分钟浏览了一下那些报告内容。
- He will, _____, transfer to a better university.
如果可能的话, 他会转入一所更好的大学。

- It's only a joke. Don't _____ it _____.
只是开个玩笑, 别当真啊。
- I have never read a _____ novel.
这是我读过的最有趣味的小说。
- Please give a _____ yourself.
请你简要介绍一下你的情况。

★ 提升微测**用适当的关联词将所给的句子改写成一段短文**

- A lot of students take phones to school.
- They can stay in touch with their friends and family wherever they are.
- The mobile phone is a way to have fun.
- There are some problems with using mobile phones.
- The ring of phones can disturb teachers and other students in the classroom.
- Some students can spend too much money and time on phone calls and sending text messages.

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

- I'm f_____ of walking home alone in the dark.
- Does your company have enough money for an advertising c_____?
- She didn't even have the s_____ to stand up after the operation.
- The students c_____ that they didn't get enough sleep.
- The fog p_____ the tourists from seeing the scenery.
- What can we do to _____ (保护) ourselves from catching a cold?
- An unhappy home _____ (环境) can affect a child's behaviour.
- There is clear _____ (证据) that the company is losing money due to the economic situation at home.
- It is hard for human beings to _____ (预报) an earthquake accurately.
- All the information must be _____ (处理) before we get the final result.

二、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (有两个多余短语)

dig up cut down wake up wake up to cut off
cut in take in give out give away take off

- One of his fingers _____ in the accident.
- _____ on fatty food and alcohol if you want to lose weight.

- I'll _____ the boys when it's time to leave.
- Before you translate a sentence, you should first _____ the meaning of the words.
- I decided to _____ the money to the first person I came across who deserved it.
- She _____ before I finished my words.
- More and more people have _____ the harm of cellphones.
- Try to _____ more about his past so that we can find his weakness.

三、单句改错

- Because of her last experience, she is now frightening to go out at night.

- Nowadays people are more concerning about the environment.

- There was very few evidence against the two men.

- This cake is absolute delicious.

- There is something very scared about him.

- Why was your shop broken into while under the protect of the local police?

- Don't let your children to play with fire.

8. She was made take another test.

9. I'm saving up to buying a computer.

10. We were surprised to finding him there.

四、句型转换(每空一词)

1. The man is going to be interviewed. He is my friend.

→ The man _____ is my friend.

2. He is a smart boy. Everybody likes him very much.

→ He is _____ a boy _____ everybody likes him very much.

3. The weather was terribly bad.

→ The weather couldn't _____.

4. We made every effort so that the boy wouldn't die.

→ We made every effort _____ the boy _____.

5. George returned from the hospital and was told his company had been bankrupt.

→ George returned from the hospital only _____ his company had been bankrupt.

五、根据所给的汉语补全句子(每空一词)

1. I _____ (遇到了) a heavy rain on the way home from school.

2. I think that desertification is the most frightening disaster we _____ (经历过的).

3. He _____ (一觉醒来) to find himself alone in the house.

4. The weather forecast says it will rain all day tomorrow. _____ (如果这样), I'll have to stay at home.

5. He didn't _____ (认真考虑) about the job offer.

六、句子翻译

1. 昨天晚上他打了一晚上电脑游戏, 其他什么也没干。

2. 他吸进了过多有毒气体。

3. 这只狗刨出了我埋在园子里的那只死鸟。

4. 你觉得这种药能保护你免受那种疾病的伤害吗?

5. 我昨天接受了一个秘书职位的面试。

七、语篇填空

Some countries are better at looking 1 the environment. In Europe, 2 example, Germany and the northern European 3 (country) work very hard 4 (improve) the environment. People in countries such as Germany put 5 garbage into different bags—paper in one bag, plastic in another bag, etc. The garbage is then taken away 6, if possible, 7 (recycle). CFCs, chemicals which are found in refrigerators and aerosol cans, 8 (allow). There are laws that do not allow people to burn too much coal.

In 9 1970s, as people learnt more about environmental problems, the “Green” movement began and soon spread all over Europe, 10 (try) to get governments to think seriously about the environment and how to look after it.

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

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

模块提升检测

一、阅读理解

Using too much water or throwing rubbish into our rivers are clear ways that humans can put our water supply in danger, but we also affect our water supply in less obvious ways. You may wonder how paving (铺路) a road can lead to less useable fresh water. A major part of the water we use every day is groundwater. Groundwater does not come from lakes or rivers. It comes from underground. The more roads and parking lots (停车场) we pave, the less water can flow into the ground to become groundwater.

Human activity is not responsible for all water shortages. Drier climates are of course more likely to have droughts (干旱) than areas with more rainfall, but in any case, good management can help to make sure there is enough water to meet our basic needs.

Thinking about the way we use water every day can make a big difference, too. In the United States, a family of four can use 1.5 tons of water a day! This shows how much we depend on water to live, but there's a lot we can do to lower the number.

You can take steps to save water in your home. To start with, use the same glass for your drinking water all day. Wash it only once a day. Run your dishwasher (洗碗机) only when it is full. Help your parents fix any leaks in your home. You can even help to keep our water supply clean by recycling batteries instead of throwing them away.

- Which of the following is most likely to lead to less groundwater?
 - Using river water.
 - Throwing batteries away.
 - Paving parking lots.
 - Throwing rubbish into lakes.
- We can infer from the text that _____.
 - all water shortages are due to human behaviour
 - it takes a lot of effort to meet our water needs
 - there is much we can do to reduce family size
 - the average family in America makes proper use of water
- The last paragraph is intended to _____.
 - show us how to fix leaks at home
 - tell us how to run a dishwasher
 - prove what drinking glass is best for us
 - suggest what we do to save water at home
- The text is mainly about _____.
 - why paving roads reduces our water
 - how much we depend on water to live
 - why droughts occur more in dry climates
 - how human activity affects our water supply

二、七选五

Life comes in a package, which includes love and hate, happiness and sorrow, failure and success, hope and despair. Life is a learning process. Experiences in life teach us new lessons and make us a better person. With each passing day we learn to handle various

situations.

Love and hate

Love plays a key role in our life. Love makes us feel wanted. In the early stage of our life, our parents show us with unconditional love and care. They teach us about what is right and wrong, good and bad.

1 Only after we get married and have kids can we understand and become sensitive to others' feelings. On the contrary, hate cannot solve any problems, but makes things worse. Thus, we'd better hate less and love more.

Happiness and sorrow

Material happiness is short-lived, but happiness achieved by bringing a smile to others gives a certain level of fulfillment. 2 No mind is happy without peace. We realise the true value of happiness when we are in sorrow. Sorrow is basically due to death of a loved one, failure or despair. But these things are temporary and will pass away anyhow.

Failure and success

Failure is the path to success. It helps us to touch the sky, teaches us to survive and shows us a specific way. Success brings in money, fame, pride and self-respect. 3 The only way to show our gratitude for success is by being modest, polite and respectful to the less fortunate ones.

Hope and despair

Hope is what keeps life going. Hope makes us dream and builds patience and confidence in us. Life teaches us not to despair even in the darkest hour because after every night there is a day. Nothing remains the same. 4

Life teaches us not to regret over yesterday, for it was passed and is beyond our control. Tomorrow is unknown, for it can either be bright or dull. 5

- A. Every defeat is a small part of victory.
- B. Peace of mind is the main link to happiness.
- C. But we always tend to take this for granted.
- D. Happiness is always what we want to achieve.
- E. It's important to keep our head on our shoulder.
- F. The alternative is to work hard today to enjoy a better tomorrow.
- G. We have only one choice — keep moving on with hope in life.

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

三、完形填空

During Hurricane Sandy last year, the garage and basement of Christine O'Donovan's house in New York were flooded, and two cars, years of paperwork, and photos were 1. Still, her husband, five children (ages 2 to 12), and an adopted dog named Buster remained 2. Six months earlier, she'd taken Buster 3 after finding the six-month-old puppy (小狗仔) left 4 to a telephone pole.

Just a month later, 5, as construction workers repaired the house, Buster dashed through the open front gate and 6. "I was extremely sad," O'Donovan says. All the searches for him were 7. Weeks later, O'Donovan got a text from a friend, 8 her to look at a Facebook page that lists 9 scheduled to be killed at New York City shelters the next day. 10 enough, when O'Donovan visited the website, there was a picture of Buster, who was apparently to be put to sleep eight 11 later, early the next morning. The shelter was closed for the night and wouldn't 12 again to the public until 8 a.m. "I'm thinking, how am I going to get him 13 they do this?" says O'Donovan. The

next morning, she drove to the 14 with all five kids. She asked the woman at the front desk if Buster was still there. When the woman replied yes, “it was like a thousand pounds 15 my shoulders,” says O’Donovan. To 16 her ownership, she told the assistant, “17 me to the back where he is, and you will see he’s my dog.” When Buster spotted his 18, he went wild, barking, jumping and licking O’Donovan’s face. She burst into 19. The shelter worker needed nothing 20 and Buster went home.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. destroyed | B. injured |
| C. hurt | D. exposed |
| 2. A. dead | B. lucky |
| C. safe | D. healthy |
| 3. A. away | B. home |
| C. out | D. up |
| 4. A. stuck | B. fixed |
| C. joined | D. tied |
| 5. A. however | B. but |
| C. therefore | D. nevertheless |
| 6. A. died down | B. showed up |
| C. ran off | D. rushed in |
| 7. A. in place | B. in vain |
| C. by design | D. by chance |
| 8. A. wishing | B. preventing |
| C. stopping | D. telling |
| 9. A. people | B. children |
| C. animals | D. Buster |
| 10. A. Strangely | B. Sadly |
| C. Well | D. Sure |
| 11. A. days | B. hours |
| C. minutes | D. weeks |
| 12. A. open | B. close |
| C. work | D. give |

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 13. A. after | B. since |
| C. before | D. when |
| 14. A. dog | B. shelter |
| C. house | D. website |
| 15. A. lifted off | B. put on |
| C. went away | D. came to |
| 16. A. make | B. gave |
| C. prove | D. produce |
| 17. A. Tell | B. Take |
| C. Help | D. Bring |
| 18. A. mother | B. mend |
| C. baby | D. owner |
| 19. A. laughter | B. tears |
| C. flames | D. love |
| 20. A. better | B. best |
| C. most | D. more |

四、语法填空

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Beijing had been in dust as a strong sandstorm 1 (blow) hundreds of miles from northern China to the nation’s capital. In Tian’anmen Square, the mass of dust covered monuments and visitors wore masks 2 (avoid) the dust and soil. The experts gave a level-five pollution warning and suggested citizens 3 (stay) indoors. Statistics from Beijing’s Environment Protection Bureau showed Saturday’s air quality was among the worst in the year.

Beijing has suffered from sandstorms quite long — 4 (include) a single example in April 2006 when 300,000 tons of sand poured down on 5 city. A lot of people did nothing but 6 (complain) about the sandstorms years ago. In recent years, scientists have tried many ways to solve this problem. Many scientists

think that grass is much more 7 (effect) than trees at stopping sandstorms, and it does not need to be planted. Simply protect it, 8 it will grow. Trees use groundwater, while grass uses only rainwater.

Experts say the sandstorms are mainly caused by desertification in recent decades. Sandstorms have become one of the 9 (great) environmental threats to China in the 21st century. China still has a lot of things 10 (do) in dealing with the problem.

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：在缺词处加一漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写

出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Last night I am getting ready for the coming examination when the noise from my neighbour interrupted me. The noise went on and on. It was too loud that I could hardly pay attention to my study any longer. But I went to my neighbour's house and say to him, "Excuse me, would you please turn down the TV? I'm preparing for tomorrow's examination." Hear these words, he felt ashamed and his face turned to red. And he said, "OK, I will. I'm very sorry to have made so much noise. Just now, the football game was very wonderfully. I was too exciting to control myself. I won't do that again. Good lucky in your coming examination." After that, I went on with his study.