

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新  
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

# 英语

## 基础训练

选修 9

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# 使用指南

## Unit #

### 单元目标锁定

课前预览，使你做到胸中有数，有的放矢；课后回眸，助你评估学习效果。

### 求知全程设计

从细节到整体理解课文，由感性到理性感悟知识，边学边练，即时运用——你的每单元的学习过程都将成为自主探索、自觉实践、自我发展的过程。

● **课文理解** 快速阅读，把握主旨；潜心研读，明了细节；推理判断，洞察意图——用心去做，每篇课文都会是你培养阅读技能的好工具！

● **知识探索** 观察范例→动脑思考→归纳规则→即时运用——本书编者遵循学习规律，为你提供了语言知识学案，尝试一下，看看是否学得快、记得牢、用得活？

\* **词汇学习** 观察重点单词和短语的经典例句，归纳其用法，即时巩固运用，动脑、动口、动手，练就词汇运用基本功。

\* **句型研究** 教材中的固定句式、长句难句均为你呈现出来，先由你观察思考，再为你分析讲解。积累句型知识，为你的写作添彩；学会分析复杂句型，为你的阅读铺就坦途。

\* **语法专攻** 为每单元语法项目提供专门的讲解与练习，并通过“高考链接”栏目，让你提炼考点，总结规律。

### 学习效果评估

通过灵活多样的题型让你自查评估各单元知识目标和技能目标的落实。

● **知识目标** 通过单词拼写、词组活用、句型翻译（或句型转换）、课文重组等题型使你将基础知识落到实处。

● **能力目标** 编者用最新山东高考题型为你精心设计了听、读、写练习，认真、定时去做，你的综合语言运用能力就会不断提高。

### 国际视野开拓

对各单元涉及的文化现象给予解释，补充必要的文化背景知识，帮你探究背景知识、拓宽学习渠道、增强文化意识、提高人文修养。

### 策略方法借鉴

系统介绍各种行之有效的英语学习策略和方法技巧，使你在学习中少走弯路、事半功倍。

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# Unit 1 Breaking records

## 单元目标锁定

话题	Guinness records	
	Sports	
	Surpassing physical limits	
词汇	单词	hurdling boxing lunge approximate conventional laughter reality adjustment tough extreme vomit gymnastics gymnastically unfit fascinate meditation spiritual marathon urge accomplish motivation devotion soul sacred deed conception tact regret repentance wisdom virtue noble doom bid juggle triathlon amateur champion therefore springboard economics entire attain profile courageous appreciate accountant receptionist lawyer politician scarf zip underwear overcoat salary wage
	词组	in reality ahead of rather than an amount of focus on concentrate on compute in train as in one's teens
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. While Ashrita makes standing on top of a 75 cm Swiss ball look easy, it is not.</li> <li>2. It takes a lot of concentration and a great sense of balance to stay on it.</li> <li>3. And what about somersaulting along a road for 12 miles?</li> <li>4. Covering a mile in the fastest time while doing gymnastically correct lunges is yet another event in which Ashrita is outstanding.</li> <li>5. Imagine doing this for a mile!</li> <li>6. Since that time in the early 1970s, Ashrita has been one of Sri Chinmoy's students.</li> </ol>	
语法	The Subject (主语)	

## 求知全程设计

### 课文理解

#### Text A

#### ★ 主旨归纳

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
A. Anyone can break the Guinness records if he likes.

- B. It is in fact quite easy to break a Guinness record.
- C. Self-esteem is quite vital for any success.
- D. We can use our spirit to accomplish anything.

★ 细节理解

2. Ashrita now holds \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. more than 20 Guinness records
  - B. over 20 Olympic Games records
  - C. the most Guinness records worldwide
  - D. more than 93 Guinness records
3. Which of the following isn't mentioned in the passage?
  - A. The record he broke in Oceania.
  - B. The record he broke in Asia.
  - C. Whether he broke a record in Africa.
  - D. Whether he broke any record in Europe.
4. What do you think of Ashrita's activities?
  - A. Healthy.
  - B. Conventional.
  - C. Funny.
  - D. Reasonable.

★ 推理判断

5. According to the passage, who has the biggest influence on Ashrita's life?
  - A. His Father.
  - B. His coaches.
  - C. His PE teacher.
  - D. Sri Chinmony.

**Text B**

★ 主旨归纳

1. The passage mainly introduces to us some \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. famous bicycle races
  - B. Olympic Games record holders
  - C. outstanding athletes
  - D. Guinness record holders

★ 细节理解

2. \_\_\_\_\_ defeated cancer and continued to win great achievements.
  - A. Martin Strel
  - B. Lance Armstrong
  - C. Fu Mingxia
  - D. Michellie Jones
3. How many years has Martin Strel been a professional marathon swimmer?
  - A. 30.
  - B. 6.
  - C. 54.
  - D. 8.
4. Who once won the Olympic Games gold medal?
  - A. Lance Armstrong.
  - B. Michellie Jones.
  - C. Martin Strel.
  - D. Fu Mingxia.

★ 推理判断

5. Martin Strel's next goal is most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Yellow River (3,395 miles) or the Ob-Irtysh (3,362 miles)

- B. the Amazon (4,000 miles) or the Nile (4,160 miles)  
 C. Lake Superior (82,414 sq. km) or Lake Victoria (69,485 sq. km)  
 D. the Atlantic Ocean or the Indian Ocean

## 知识探索

### ★ 词汇学习

#### A. 重点单词

##### 1. appreciate

##### 【观察思考】

His abilities were not appreciated in this firm. 他的能力在这家公司不受器重。

We all quite appreciate your timely help. 我们都很感激你及时的帮助。

I'd appreciate it if you turn down the radio. 请你把收音机音量调低一些。

##### 【归纳用法】

◇ *v.* 感激;鉴赏;赏识;欣赏。后跟名词、动词的-ing形式。

◇ 可以构成“appreciate+it+从句”结构,表示说话人的喜好,其中it为形式宾语。

##### 【拓展探究】

与“appreciate+it+从句”用法类似的还有 like, love, hate, dislike 等表示好恶意义的词汇。例如:

I hate it when people talk with their mouths full. 我讨厌人们满嘴食物时说话。

We love it when the piece of music is played this way. 我们很喜欢这样来演奏这段音乐。

##### 【巩固运用】

##### 单项选择题

- 1) I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer.  
 A. that                      B. it                      C. what                      D. which
- 2) My mind could not \_\_\_\_\_ the idea that he would be too busy working late.  
 A. create                      B. support                      C. appreciate                      D. accept

##### 2. devotion

##### 【观察思考】

He never regretted his devotion to helping the poor. 他从来没有为他对穷人的帮助感到后悔。

The old scientist's devotion to his research all his life paid off at last—he was given the Nobel Prize. 这位老科学家一生致力于他的研究终于得到回报——他被授予诺贝尔奖。

##### 【归纳用法】

◇ devotion *n.* 奉献,贡献。其后面的 to 为介词,后面跟名词或动词的-ing形式。

◇ devote... to+*n.* /doing 结构中的 to 为介词,后跟名词或动词的-ing形式,类似的结构还有:dedicate... to..., lead... to..., get down to, look forward to 等。

##### 【拓展探究】

◇ devote *v.* 专心、致力于,把……专用于,把……奉献于(devote... to+*n.* /doing)。例如:



He has devoted his life to helping blind people. 他一生致力于帮助盲人。

I don't think we should devote any more time to this problem. 我认为我们不应该再在这个问题上花费时间了。

Several pages of the paper were devoted to an account of the election. 报纸的好几个版面用来报道选举的情况。

◇ devoted *adj.* 挚爱的, 忠实的; 献身于……的; 孝顺的。例如:

We all think Mr. Lee is a devoted father/husband. 我们都认为李先生是个慈爱的父亲/忠实的丈夫。

### 【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) Her son, to whom she was \_\_\_\_\_, went abroad ten years ago.  
A. loved                      B. cared                      C. devoted                      D. affected
- 2) On getting to wenchuan, the doctor got down to \_\_\_\_\_ the injured.  
A. rescue                      B. rescuing                      C. rescued                      D. being rescued

3. **reality**

### 【观察思考】

It is more important to put theory into reality. 把理论付诸实施更重要。

In reality, he knew nothing about me because he was lying. 事实上, 他对我一无所知, 因为他在撒谎。

### 【归纳用法】

◇ reality *n.* 事实; 实践; 真实; 现实

### 【拓展探究】

◇ real *adj.* 真实的, 真正的, 真的; 实在的, 非想象的; (用于加强语气) 完全的, 非常的

◇ really *adv.* 事实上, 真正地; 非常, 完全地

◇ realize *v.* 了解, 领悟, 认识到; 使(目的、希望、恐惧等)实现

◇ realistic *adj.* 实际的, 现实的; (文学、艺术作品等)逼真的, 栩栩如生的。例如:

I wonder if your watch is real gold. 我想知道你的手表是真金的吗。

What was the real reason for your absence? 你没来的真实原因是什么?

Most people are fond of stories of real life. 大部分人喜欢真实生活的故事。

That cake is a real treat! 那种蛋糕味道好极了!

I really don't want more coffee. 我真的不想再喝咖啡了。

He didn't realize he had made a great mistake. 他没有意识到自己犯了一个很大的错误。

She realized her ambition of becoming an actress. 她实现了当演员的抱负。

Xu Beihong is famous for his realistic drawings of horses. 徐悲鸿以他栩栩如生的马画而著名。

◇ 近义词: true *adj.* 符合事实的; 实在的; 纯正的。例如:

He told me about his amazing new job—it sounded almost too good to be true. 他告诉我他那令人惊羡的工作——听起来太好了, 几乎不能令人相信。

True love should last for ever. 真正的爱情应该天长地久。

**【巩固运用】**

## 单项选择题

- 1) My sisters and I sat around the fire, not \_\_\_\_\_ that the universe would suddenly change its course.  
A. hoping                      B. admitting                      C. realizing                      D. believing
- 2) A silence fell as we looked at each other, then I \_\_\_\_\_ what he wanted. I hold out a 500 naira note, "Take it."  
A. asked                      B. imagined                      C. reminded                      D. realized

## 4. fascinate

**【观察思考】**

However, he was fascinated by the Guinness Book of World Records. 然而,他对吉尼斯世界纪录很着迷。

Science has always fascinated me. 科学总是让我着迷。

Anything to do with airplanes and flying fascinates him. 任何有关飞机和飞行的事都让他感到着迷。

I was fascinated to hear about his travels in Bhutan. 我对他在不丹的旅行经历很着迷。

**【归纳总结】**

◇ fascinate 是动词,它的现在分词和过去分词都能用作形容词。现在分词常被用来说明事物,而过去分词常被用来修饰人。类似的单词还有 interest, move, surprise, excite, disappoint, encourage, amuse, astonish, shock 等。

◇ fascinate *vt.* to interest someone a lot 使……着迷

◇ fascinated *adj.* extremely interested 着迷的;专注的

◇ fascinating *adj.* extremely interesting 迷人的;吸引人的

◇ fascination *n.* 迷惑;魅力;着迷

**【巩固运用】**

## 句型转换

A: The miraculous land of Australia fascinates me greatly.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ the miraculous land of Australia.

B: The miraculous land of Australia \_\_\_\_\_ me.

## 5. urge

**【观察思考】**

He had been urged by his spiritual leader to enter the marathon even though he had done no training. 虽然他没有接受过任何训练,他的精神领袖力劝他报名参加马拉松。

Lawyers will urge the parents to take further legal action. 律师劝导这些父母采取进一步合法行动。

Investigators urged that safely procedures at the site should be improved. 调查人员主张应当改善工地的安全措施。

The crowd was cheering and urging her on all through the race. 人们欢呼着鼓励她继续完成比赛。





The urge to steal is very strong in many of the young men we look after here. 偷窃的冲动在我们看管的许多青年人身上表现得很强烈。

### 【拓展探究】

- ◇ urge *vt.* to strongly advise or try to persuade someone or do a particular thing 催促；力劝
- ◇ urge sb. on 鼓励某人(完成某事)
- ◇ urge *n.* 冲动
- ◇ urge 后跟从句时常用 should 跟动词原形。类似的动词还有 suggest, order, demand, advise, insist, request, command 等。

### 【巩固运用】

#### 1) 单项选择

It was urged that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the thief should punish
- B. the thief was punished
- C. the thief be punished
- D. the thief be not punished

#### 2) 句型转换

A: I urged her to see the doctor at once.

B: I urged that \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor at once.

#### 6. regret

### 【观察思考】

To regret one's errors to the point of not repeating them is true repentance. 对自己的错误悔恨到永不再犯的地步是真正的悔恨。

I have always regretted not having studied hard at school. 我总后悔在学校没有努力学习。

We regret to announce the cancellation of flight B 205 to Madrid. 我们很遗憾地宣布飞往马德里的 B 205 次航班被取消了。

### 【拓展探究】

- ◇ regret *vt. & vi.* 后悔, 感到遗憾
- ◇ regret *n.* 后悔, 遗憾
- ◇ regret to do sth. 意思是“遗憾地去做某事”; regret doing sth. 则表示“后悔做了某事”; 类似的还有 mean to do sth. 表示“打算做某事”, mean doing sth. 表示“意味着”。

### 【巩固运用】

#### 单项选择

1) I \_\_\_\_\_ that Mr. Smith is not at home.

- A. regret to say
- B. regret saying
- C. am regretted to say
- D. regretful said

2) He regretted \_\_\_\_\_ to come because I had an important meeting to attend.

- A. being unable
- B. unable
- C. being not able
- D. not to be able

## 7. bid

## 【观察思考】

A foreign collector has bid \$ 500,000 for the portrait. 一位外国收藏家出价 50 万美金买走这幅画。

What am I bidding for this fine vase? 我应该出多少钱来买这个精美的花瓶呢?

Paris is bidding to host the next Olympic Games. 巴黎正努力申办下一届奥运会。

I made a bid of \$ 150 for the painting. 我用 150 美元买下这幅画。

She made/put in a bid of \$ 68,000 for the flat, which was accepted. 那所房子她投了 68 000 美元,结果中标了。

## 【归纳用法】

◇ bid *vt.* & *vi.* to offer to pay a price or to provide services for a price 出价,投标

◇ bid *n.* 出价,投标,努力争取

◇ bid 的过去式为 bid/bade;其过去分词为 bid/bidden

◇ bid for... 投资买……;花钱买……

◇ bid to do... 投资……;花钱做……

## 【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) \_\_\_\_\_ (他出价 1 000 美元买) a Victorian chair last week.

2) The two men ended up \_\_\_\_\_ (互相竞争) 以取得一项新工程的营造权)。

## B. 重点词组

## 1. rather than

## 【观察思考】

While these activities might seem childish and cause laughter rather than respect, in reality they require an enormous amount of strength and fitness as well as determination. 这些活动看起来有些孩子气,会令人发笑而不是让人肃然起敬。但事实上,这些活动除了需要决心外,还需要力气和健康的体魄。

I think I'd like to stay at home this evening rather than go out. 我今天晚上想呆在家里,不想出去。

They were shouting rather than talking. 与其说他们在谈话,不如说他们在喊叫。

## 【归纳用法】

◇ would rather... than... 宁愿……,不愿……(后面跟动词原形)

◇ would rather that... 宁愿……;想……(后面跟从句,从句要使用虚拟语气)

◇ prefer... rather than... 喜欢……,而不喜欢……;想……,而不想……

◇ other than 除了……之外

◇ or other 更确切地说,更准确地说

## 【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) I \_\_\_\_\_ (宁愿挨饿也不愿偷窃)。

2) I would rather that \_\_\_\_\_ (他不了解这件事).

3) He paid much money for the new house, \_\_\_\_\_ (更确切地说是花了大约 8 万元).

## 2. amounts of; an amount of

### 【观察思考】

Small amounts of land was used for keeping animals. 少量的土地被用来饲养动物。

He paid regular amounts of money to a charity. 他定期给慈善机构捐献一定数量的钱。

The new tax caused a huge amount of public anger. 新的税收制度激起了众怒。

You would not believe the amount of trouble I have had with the car. 你简直无法相信这辆车给我带来了那么多的麻烦。

### 【拓展探究】

◇ an amount of, amounts of, a large/huge amount of... 修饰不可数名词。另外,用来修饰不可数名词的短语还有 a great deal of, a sum of 等。

◇ 用来修饰可数名词的短语有: a great number of, a good many 等。

◇ 既可以用来修饰可数名词,也可以修饰不可数名词的短语有: a lot of/lots of, a quantity of/quantities of, plenty of 等。

### 【巩固运用】

单句改错

1) The server is designed to store huge amount of data.

2) He was fined \$ 300,000, the amount that would ruin the average householder.

## 3. focus sth. on/upon sth.

### 【观察思考】

Tonight's programme focuses on the way that homelessness affects the young. 今晚的节目聚焦无家可归对青少年的影响。

When the kitchen is finished, I am going to focus my attention on the garden and get that sorted out. 厨房完工了,我准备把注意力集中在花园,把它弄好。

### 【归纳用法】

◇ focus one's attention/mind/eyes on/upon 的同义词组为: concentrate... on/upon

### 【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) Each exercise \_\_\_\_\_ (都集中在) a different grammar point.

2) The visit helped to \_\_\_\_\_ (把全世界的注意力都集中在) the plight of the refugees.

## ★ 句型研究

### A. 固定句型

1. I would appreciate it if... 如果……,我将很感激。

### 【观察思考】

Let's walk it back to the hotel. 我们走着回宾馆吧。



We had a good time of it. 我们玩得很痛快。

I hate it that people speak with a mouthful of food. 我讨厌人们满嘴事物说话。

### 【归纳用法】

◇ 本句式中 it 为代词,指代下文要谈到的内容。

### 【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (请注意) that all the doors are closed.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (我认为) that we should protect animals and plants for the earth and ourselves.

### 2. It takes time/money/courage... to do...

### 【观察思考】

It takes a lot of concentration and a great sense of balance to stay on it. 站在地球上是需要极大的注意力和平衡感的。

It took us all day to drive home. 我们开车回家花了一整天。

It took me ages to find a present for Dad. 我花了很长时间才给父亲找到一件礼物。

It takes courage to admit you are wrong. 承认错误是需要勇气的。

### 【归纳用法】

◇ take 表示花费时间、金钱、勇气或各种努力,主语可以是人或物。

◇ cost 则指“花费,失去”,主语是物。

◇ spend 的主语是人,指花费时间、金钱,常用于 spend money/time on sth. 或 spend money/time (in) doing sth. 结构。

### 【归纳用法】

单项选择

- 1) It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot to buy a house in this part of London.  
A. takes                      B. costs                      C. spends                      D. pays
- 2) It'll \_\_\_\_\_ you money to have your roof mended.  
A. cost                      B. take                      C. spend                      D. pay
- 3) His affairs \_\_\_\_\_ him his marriage.  
A. cost                      B. take                      C. spend                      D. pay

### 3. with 复合结构

### 【观察思考】

In fact, he often wears a T-shirt with Sri Chinmoy's words on the back. 事实上,他经常穿着体恤衫,后面写着 Sri Chinmoy 的话。

The thief was brought in, with hands tied back. 小偷被带了进来,双手被困在背后。

We lay in bed with the window open. 我们开着窗子躺在床上。

She was knitting, with the television on. 她看着电视编织衣服。

We jumped into the water with bullets whizzing past our ears. 子弹在耳边呼啸着,我们便跳进了水里。

### 【归纳用法】

◇ with 的复合结构,在句子里做定语、状语,表示伴随状况。这种结构通常是:with+n./

*pron. (adj. /adv. /verb-ing/verb-ed/to do...)*

【巩固运用】

1) 单句改错

① She lay there, with her eyes close.

② Night came on, they set off for home.

③ With a lot of things settled, the newly-elected president will have a hard time.

2) 翻译句子

① He stood \_\_\_\_\_ (背靠着门).

② Don't speak \_\_\_\_\_ (满嘴食物时).

③ He was very upset \_\_\_\_\_ (母亲住院了).

4. while (when, if, though, than, unless) 引导的从句

【观察思考】

While there, she decided to make a comeback and went on to compete at the Sydney Olympic Games. 就在大学里,她决定复出参加奥运会。

Look out for cars when (you are) crossing the street. 过街时当心车辆。

If (the things are) not well managed, the things can be harmful. 如果管理不善,这些东西可能有害。

We will not finish the work unless (we are) given more time. 如果不给更多的时间,我们完不成工作。

He came earlier than (he was) expected. 他比预料的要来得早。

Though (they were) reduced in numbers, they gained in fighting capacity. 虽然他们人数减少了,但是他们的战斗力却增强了。

If (it is) possible, I should like to have two copies of it. 如果有可能的话,我希望要两本。

【归纳用法】

◇ 有些表示时间、地点、条件、方式或让步等的状语从句中,如果其主语和主句的主语相同,或其结构形式为 *It is + adj. ...* 时,该状语从句可以进行省略(通常是将主语和谓语的一部分省去)。省略后成为:连接词 + *v-ing/v-ed/adj. /n. /adv. /介词短语*。

【巩固运用】

汉译英

1) 在家的的时候要帮妈妈做家务。

2) 加热的时候,水可以发出水蒸气。

3) 小的时候,我很喜欢踢足球。

4) 谈话的时候看着对方的眼睛是礼貌的。

## B. 长句难句

1. **Over the last 25 years, he has broken approximately 93 Guinness records.** 在过去的 25 年中,他创造了差不多 93 项吉尼斯世界纪录。

含有 in/over the last/past+时间段的时间状语时,谓语动词使用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。该短语和“these+时间段”或“in recent+时间段”结构意义和用法相同。

例如:

Over the past three years, the boy has been helping the disabled old lady. 在过去的 3 年中,这个孩子一直帮助这位残疾老太太。

In the past 20 years, Mr. Lee has been working in this factory. 最近 20 年,李先生一直在这家工厂工作。

2. **While these activities might seem childish and cause laughter rather than respect, in reality they require an enormous amount of strength and fitness as well as determination.** 尽管这些活动可能看上去很孩子气而引起人们大笑,而不是让人尊重,但事实上,他们(这些活动)需要很大的力气和身体健康,同时还需要毅力。

1) while 在本句中引导让步状语从句,表示“尽管,虽然”。例如:

While he thought I was talking about his daughter, I talked mine. 尽管他认为我在说他的女儿,但事实上我是在谈我自己的女儿。

While he disliked sports, he insisted going to see his son's match. 尽管他不喜欢体育,但是他坚持去看他儿子的比赛。

2) require 后面跟宾语从句时,从句的谓语动词使用虚拟语气(should+动词原形),其中 should 可省略。例如:

All the teachers required their homework be finished before Friday. 所有的老师都要求他们的作业在星期五之前完成。

It is required that the plan be carried out ahead of time. 按要求,计划必须提前完成。

3. **Covering a mile in the fastest time while doing gymnastically correct lunges is yet another event in which Ashrita is outstanding.** 做着体操动作在最短的时间里走一英里是阿西里塔表现突出的一项运动。

1) while doing 可转换成 while he is doing,是时间状语从句的省略。

2) in which Ashrita is outstanding 是定语从句,修饰先行词 event。

3) covering a mile in the fastest time while doing gymnastically correct lunges 为动词的-ing 形式用作主语,谓语动词使用单数。例如:

Looking after the baby is my job for the moment. 照看这个婴儿是我目前的工作。

Watching TV was the only thing that he did this morning. 他今天上午干的唯一的一件事就是看电视。

4. **When Ashrita came third in a 24-hour bicycle marathon in New York's Central Park in 1978, he knew that he would one day get into the Guinness Book of World Records.** 1978 年在纽约中心公园,当阿西里塔在自行车 24 小时马拉松比赛中获得第三名时,

他知道有一天他会进入吉尼斯世界记录。

come third 近似于 win the third place 取得第三名。例如:

He came first in the examination and Betty came third. 他在考试中得了第一,贝蒂得了第三名。

5. **Every time Ashrita tries to break a record, he reaches a point where he feels he cannot physically do any more.** 每一次阿西里塔想打破纪录时,他感觉自己的身体达到了极限,无法再度创新。

1) 在本句中 every time 为连词,连接时间状语从句 Ashrita tries to break a record。表示时间的名词短语如 every day, next Friday, last year 或副词如 immediately, directly 可以用作连词,连接时间状语从句。例如:

Every time I meet him, he wears a big smile. 每次我见到他,他都面带微笑。

Immediately I meet him, I will tell him the result of the experiment. 我一见到他就告诉他实验结果。

2) 名词 point, situation, case 等带有定语从句时,其引导词往往是 where 或介词 + which。例如:

We got to such a point where we had to make a change in the way of doing it. 我们到了一个必须对做事的方法进行改变的关键点了。

I meet with many such cases in which a student knows the words well but can't understand the sentence. 我遇到过很多这样的情况:学生认识单词,但是不能理解句子的含义。

## ★ 语法专攻

### 主语的用法

#### 【语法精析】

1. 名词、代词、数词作主语。例如:

A dictionary is very useful when you learn English. 词典在英语学习中很有用。

He has been looking for a better job recently. 最近他一直在找一份好工作。

Five plus two is seven. 五加二等于七。

2. 动词的-ing 形式和动词不定式作主语。例如:

Doing morning exercise can build up your body. 晨练可以使你强身健体。

To say is easier than to do. 说起来容易做起来难。

3. 从句作主语。例如:

It is important that you kept on time when going for a job interview. 求职面试时守时很重要。

What he wants to do right now is go home to sleep. 他此刻想做的是回家睡觉。

#### 【巩固运用】

##### 单项选择

- 1) What I say and think            none of your business.

A. is      B. be      C. are      D. being

- 2) Whether he comes to the party            too much.

- A. not matter      B. do matter      C. don't matter      D. doesn't matter
- 3) Those three minutes \_\_\_\_\_ the worst I had ever spent.
- A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
- 4) A library with five thousand books \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation as a gift.
- A. is offered      B. has offered      C. are offered      D. have offered

## 【经典考题链接】

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ felt funny watching myself on TV. (2007 • 全国卷)
- A. One      B. This      C. It      D. That
- 2) Does \_\_\_\_\_ matter whether he can finish the job on time? (2007 • 广东汕头模拟)
- A. this      B. that      C. he      D. it
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ he referred to in his article was unknown to the general reader. (2007 • 上海卷)
- A. That      B. What      C. Whether      D. Where
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ team wins on Saturday will go through to the national championships. (2006 • 山东卷)
- A. No matter what      B. No matter which
- C. Whatever      D. Whichever
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ matters most in learning English is enough practice. (2007 • 全国卷)
- A. What      B. Why      C. Where      D. Which

## 学 习 效 果 评 估

## 知识目标

## 单词拼写

根据汉语和首字母提示写出下列单词的正确形式。

- At any hotels, you can get help from the r \_\_\_\_\_ or the managers.
- Before put into reality, this policy should be examined and given necessary \_\_\_\_\_ (调整).
- The young pianist played so splendidly that all the audiences were f \_\_\_\_\_ with it.
- The boy's another failure at his exam threw his father into e \_\_\_\_\_ anger.
- As long as you work hard, you are sure to a \_\_\_\_\_ your goals.
- It took him a \_\_\_\_\_ three years to write this book.
- The old man's \_\_\_\_\_ (付出, 奉献) to helping deserted children paid off—many of them regarded him as their parent.
- The church was grand and \_\_\_\_\_ (神圣), which drew many tourists to visit it ever year.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ (感激, 欣赏) to help teachers collect and hand out homework at school.
- Few people possess the \_\_\_\_\_ (智慧, 才智) as Albert Einstein in the world.



### 词组活用

选择合适的词组填空,使句子通顺完整。

break a record   ahead of   compete in   in one's teens   in reality   be fascinated by  
have a passion for

1. It's reported that nearly 10,000 athletes will \_\_\_\_\_ in the Beijing Olympic Games.
2. He came to like football when he was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction.
4. Mr. Lee said he knew nothing about the girl, but \_\_\_\_\_ he was his uncle.
5. The worker worked very hard to finish the job \_\_\_\_\_ time.
6. The students \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball match and forgot to go home.
7. Liu Xiang \_\_\_\_\_ of men's 100-hurdle race last year.

### 句型转换

在B句中填入合适的词,使之在意义上同A句相同或相近。

1. A: Professor Smith spent nearly five years in writing the book on DNA.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ Professor Smith nearly five years \_\_\_\_\_ the book on DNA.
2. A: I am to be grateful to you if you can lend me a hand.  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ if you can help me with this.
3. A: When we grow older, we will gradually understand time is valuable.  
B: When we grow older, we will \_\_\_\_\_ time is valuable.
4. A: In men's 100-meter race of the school sports meet, Jack was second to none and Mike got bronze medal.  
B: In men's 100-meter race of the school sports meet, Jack was the \_\_\_\_\_ and Mike \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A: I'm told that Little Betty, aged 8, is gifted for playing the piano.  
B: I'm told that Little Betty, \_\_\_\_\_ 8, is gifted for playing the piano.

## 能力目标

### 第一部分:听力

#### 第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where is the man now?  
A. In a shop.                      B. At the doctor's.                      C. In the office.
2. How much should the woman pay?