



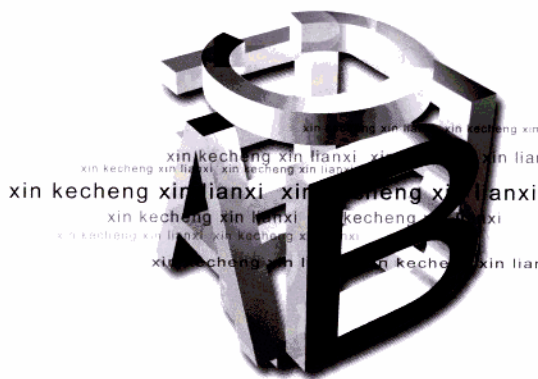
高中新课标 (人教版)



# 新课程 新练习

英语 必修3

与人教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书同步



魔方号新课标系列丛书

新课程 新练习

# 英语

必修3 人教版

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## 写给同学们

2008年秋季,江西省普通高中全面进入新课程实验改革。在新的课改形式下,面对新的课程要求、新的教材,学习怎么学?考试怎么考?万一上课没能抓住老师的讲解要点,课后怎么补?

《新课程 新练习》(高中新课标系列)的出现解决了这些难题,它真正做到了从同步教学的角度出发,对新课改、新教材的“教”与“学”做出了全面、全新的阐释。该套丛书经过高中新课改实验区的试用,在广泛征求意见和建议的基础上进行了全面修订。

丛书具有以下鲜明特色:

**标准制造**——丛书的编写以国家教育部颁布的各学科课程标准为纲,以国家教育部教材审定委员会审查通过的各种教材最新版本为依据,由新课标实验地区特级高级教师编写,并得到国内著名的高中新课程研究专家的指导与审定。

**引领潮流**——丛书贴近高中新课标理念,突出新理念、新思想、新思路。丛书栏目新颖,版式活泼,讲解透彻,题量适中。栏目的设置拓展了学生知识和眼界,有利于学生构建开放的学习体系;语言风格清新流畅,亲和力强,充分尊重学生学习的主体地位。

**与时俱进**——丛书分讲解与练习两部分。充分考虑到课程“新”这一特点,针对学生上课听不懂,下课记不牢的情况,课时讲解细致入微,全面中突出重点,既注重知识的基础性,也体现了知识的综合拓展,还巧妙加入大量的规律点拨和学习技巧提示,“讲”“练”结合,可使学生达到“课课通,题题通”的效果。

**科学实用**——丛书体例设置科学实用,开创了高中教辅“与每课时教学内容严格同步”的教材讲析模式,课时划分一般以教参、标准课时的规定与建议为依据,并参照教学实践,具有普遍性、参照性。同时在课时讲解的基础上设置随堂练习,从而进一步夯实学生的基本功。并按新课标高考题型和规律,设置了单元测试和期末综合测试,既充分考虑全国高考的现状,又真实反映了高中新课标教材教学模式和评价模式。各学科的练习

均有参考答案,并采取单本装订形式,使用起来方便灵活。

编写高中新课标学生助学用书是新的研究课题,从书中难免会存在问题,在此期待你的指正。

同学们,你的成功就是我们的成功,我们愿伴随你一同成长。

智慧在此隐藏,成功从这起步。

丛书策划组



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配套资源与总揽(另附单本)

## Unit 1 Festivals around the world



## 学习策略

1. 通过对国内外节日的种类、节日的由来、节日的作用等的学习,提高学生的社会文化素质,加强跨文化意识;
2. 通过时间、空间、机会等感悟,体验课文中所介绍的有关节日内容;
3. 通过语境、语篇、语感、语用的结合,学会在语境中学习词汇,在语篇中理解词意,在练习中增强语感,在实践中提高语用能力。

## 第 1 课时

## (Warming up, Pre-reading, Reading and Comprehending)

## Warming up

## 知识详解

### 1. Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. 节日就是庆祝每年重要时刻的活动。

【导学】(1) mean *vt. & vi.*

①意思是,意味着,意指(后跟名词、代词、从句、动名词)

eg: What on earth do you mean? 你到底是什么意思?

That would mean war. 那就意味着战争。

The flashing lights mean that the road is blocked.

闪动的灯光表示此路不通。

This new order will mean (us) working overtime.

这一新订单意味着(我们)将加班加点。

②打算,意欲,想要(后跟名词、代词、不定式)

eg: He means you no harm. 他对你并无恶意。

I only meant to help. 我只是想帮忙。

③对……是重要的,有价值,有意义(与 much, little, a great deal 等连用)

eg: Your friendship means a great deal to me.

你的友谊对我极为重要。

His family means nothing to him.

他的家庭对他来说算不了什么。

④mean 后面还可以跟带不定式的复合结构,其基本形式是: mean sb to do sth

eg: I didn't mean you to read the letter.

我没有要你看这封信的意思。

这种句子也可以用于被动结构:

She was never meant to be a teacher.

她根本不适合当教师。

## 例题

I didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ anything, but those apples looked so good that I couldn't resist \_\_\_\_\_ one.

A. to eat; trying

B. to eat; to try

C. eating; trying

D. eating; to try

解析 mean to do sth 想干某事; resist doing sth 抵制住干某事。

答案 A

【导学】(2) celebrate *vt. & vi.* 纪念,庆祝;颂扬,赞美

eg: We celebrated New Year with a party.

我们举行集会庆祝新年。

Tomorrow is his birthday, so we're going to celebrate (it). 明天是他的生日,所以我们要庆祝一番。

Comrade Lei Feng will forever be celebrated as a good example to all. 雷锋同志将永远作为大家的好榜样而备受称颂。

【辨析】celebrate 与 congratulate

①celebrate 表示“庆祝”时,宾语是事,即后接 sth, 其名词 celebration 常构成词组 have/hold a celebration (举行庆祝)

祝会), in celebration of ... (为了庆祝……);

②congratulate 意为“向某人表示祝贺,向某人道贺”,其宾语是受到祝贺的人,可构成短语 congratulate sb on sth/doing sth;名词 congratulation 可构成短语 congratulations to sb on sth/doing sth.

eg: We held a celebration to celebrate National Day.  
= We held a celebration in celebration of National Day.  
为了庆祝国庆节,我们举行了一个庆祝会。

We congratulated him on having passed the examination.

我们祝贺他通过了考试。

We offered our congratulations to them on their success.

我们对他们的成功表示祝贺。

## 2. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festivals that you know. 分组活动并列出你其他三个中国节日。

【导学】 list vi. 列出清单,列在表上,列出/举  
n. 目录,一览表,清单,名单

eg: He listed all the things he had to buy.

他列出了所有他要买的东西。

Please list my name. 请将我的名字列在表上。

【拓展】 make a list of... 意为“列出……的清单”,相当于及物动词 list。

eg: Please make a list of their names.

请把他们的名字列在一张清单上。

## 3. Discuss when they take place, what they celebrate and what people do at that time. 讨论它们(中国节日)是什么时候举行,庆祝的是什么,并说出人们在那天所做的一件事。

【导学】 (1)when they take place, what they celebrate 和 one thing that people do at that time 是 discuss 所带的三个并列的宾语,其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰 one thing。

【导学】 (2)take place 意为“发生,举行”,相当于不及物动词,没有被动语态。指事先计划或预想到的事情的发生。

eg: The meeting took place at 8:00 as planned.

按计划会议在 8 点召开了。

Great changes have taken place in China in the past 10 years. 在过去的 10 年里,中国发生了巨大变化。

【拓展】 ①happen 也是不及物动词,没有被动语态,指一切客观事物或情况的偶然或未能预见地发生, happen 还可以和 to 连用,意为“发生了什么事,碰巧”。

eg: The accident happened yesterday. 事故发生在昨天。

A big earthquake happened in America.

美国发生了一次大地震。

What do you think has happened to him?

你认为他发生了什么事?

②break out 仅用于负面场合,多指灾难、战争、疾病之类现象的突然发生、爆发。

eg: A fire broke out during the night. 火灾发生在夜间。

It's said that a quarrel broke out between them a week ago. 据说他们之间一周前发生了一场争吵。

SARS broke out all over China in the spring of 2003.

2003 年春中国各地爆发了非典。

③come about 属于中性词语。既可用于表达正面事物的发生,又可用于表达负面事物的发生。

eg: Tell me how the accident came about, will you?

请告诉我事故发生的经过,好吗?

The event came about as we had predicted.

事情如我们预料的发生。

### 例题

How did it \_\_\_\_\_ that he won the first prize of lottery tickets again?

- A. come along      B. come on  
C. come up          D. come about

解析 come along 同……一起; come about 产生,发生。此句考查了一个句式: It comes about that... 句意为: 他怎么又一次赢得了彩票一等奖?

答案 D

【导学】 (3)at that time 此短语相当于 at the time or at this time, 意为“这时,那时”,可用于现在时或一般过去时中。意义与用法相近的词组是 at the moment。

eg: I told you at the/that time that I thought you were being foolish. 我当时就跟你说过,我认为你很傻。

At that time, Tom was playing games with other boys.

当时,汤姆正在和其他男孩们玩游戏。

Our manager is having an interview with a newspaper reporter at the time/moment. 我们的经理此刻正在接受报社记者的采访。

### 教材答案

#### Warming up

Suggested answers:

Festivals	Time of Year/date	What does it celebrate?	What people do?
Mid-Autumn Festival	Autumn/fall	The beauty of the full moon, harvest, time with family and friends	Give/Eat mooncakes and watch the full moon with family and friends
Spring Festival	January/February	The end of winter, arrival of spring, lunar New Year, time with family and relatives	Give money in red paper to children, see dragon dances, eat fish, prawns, and dumplings, visit family members
National Day	October 1	The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949	Take time off work, travel to visit family or to see other parts of China, go shopping
Dragon Boat Festival/Duan Wu Festival	The fifth day of the fifth month in lunar calendar	The memory of beloved poet Qu Yuan who died in 278 BC	Eat zongzi, watch dragon boat races, throw rice wrapped in reed leaves into water in memory of Qu Yuan; put herbs on doorways for good health

## Pre-reading and Reading

## 课文对译

## FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

## 节日和庆典

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held

自古以来,世界各地就有各种各样的节日和庆典。

everywhere since ancient times. Most ancient festivals

大多数古老的节日总是

would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring  
庆祝严寒的结束,春季的种植和秋天的收割。

and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebrations would be

有时,在猎人捕获猎物后,也举行庆祝  
held after hunters had caught animals. At that time people  
庆祝活动。

在那个时代,如果食  
would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during  
物难得找到,特别是在寒冷的冬月,人们就会挨饿。

the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many ori-

现在的节日有很多由来,一些是  
gins, some religious, some seasonal, and some for special  
宗教上的,一些是季节性的,一些是纪念特殊的人和事  
people or events.

件的。

## Festivals of the Dead

## 亡灵节

Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy

有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或使祖先得到满足,因为  
the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm.  
祖先们有可能回到世上(给人们)提供帮助,也有可能带来

For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean  
危害。在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要上坟、扫墓、烧香,以缅怀  
graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors. They  
祖先。

他们也  
also light lamps and play music because they think that this  
还点起灯笼,奏响乐曲,因为他们认为这样做可以把祖先引  
will lead the ancestors back to earth. In Mexico, people cele-  
回到世上。

在墨西哥,亡灵节是在  
brate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this im-  
十一月初。

在这个重要  
portant feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and  
的节日日子里,人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物,和装点有  
cakes with "bones" on them. They offer food, flowers and  
“骨头”的蛋糕。

他们向亡者祭献食物,鲜花  
gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween also had  
和礼品。

万圣节也源自人们古老的信念,认为亡  
its origin in old beliefs about the return of the spirits of  
者的灵魂会返回人间。

dead people. It is now a children's festival, when they can

万圣节如今成了孩子们的节日,这天他们可  
dress up and go to their neighbours, homes to ask for  
以乔装打扮上邻居家里要糖吃。

If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the chil-  
dren might play a trick on them.

们了。

## Festivals to Honour People

## 纪念名人的节日

Festivals can also be held to honour famous people.

也有纪念名人的节日。



The Dragon Boat Festival in China honours the famous 中国的端午节(龙舟节),是纪念著名古代诗人屈原的, ancient poet, Qu Yuan. In the USA, Columbus Day is in

美国的哥伦布日是纪念克里斯托弗·哥伦布发现“新大陆”的日子。

World, India has a national festival on October 2 to honour 印度在10月2日有个全国性节日,纪念莫汉达斯·Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped gain India's independence from Britain.

## Harvest Festivals

### 庆丰收的节日

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy

收获与感恩节是非常喜庆的节日。

events. People are grateful because their food is gathered for

越冬粮食收集起来了,农活结束了,人们都心怀感激。 In European

countries, people will usually decorate churches and town 在欧洲国家, 人们通常用花果来装饰教堂和市政厅,在一起聚餐, halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have

meals. Some people might win awards for their farm pro-

有些人还可能因为他们的农产品(参加各种评选)而 duce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome 获奖,比如最大的西瓜或最帅的公鸡。

rooster. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when

中国和日本都有中秋节,这时,人们会赏月。

people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.

在中国,人们还品尝月饼。

## Spring Festivals

### 春天的节日

The most energetic and important festivals are the ones

最富生气而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天,迎来春天 that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of

的日子。 spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people eat dump-

中国人过春节要吃饺子,鱼和肉,还要给孩子们送红 lings, fish and meat and may give children lucky money in

纸包着的压岁钱。 red paper. There are dragon dances and carnivals, and fami-

(他们)舞龙灯,狂欢,全家人聚在一起欢庆阴历 lies celebrate the Lunar New Year together. Some Western

年。 在一些西方 countries have very exciting carnivals, which take place for- 国家有激动人心的狂欢节,通常在二月,复活节前的四十

ty days before Easter, usually in February. These carnivals 天。 狂欢节期间, might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, 人们身着各种艳丽的节日盛装,伴随着鼓噪的音乐,在街头

loud music and colourful clothing of all kinds. Easter is an 游行,昼夜跳舞。

复活节是全 important religious and social festival for Christians around 世界基督徒的一个重要的宗教和公众节日。

the world. It celebrates the return of Jesus from the dead

它庆祝耶稣复活,也欢庆春天和新生命的到来。

and the coming of spring and new life. Japan's Cherry Blossom

再晚些时候,日本就 som Festival happens a little later. The country, covered 迎来了樱花节。

(节日里)整个国 with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with 度到处是盛开的樱花,看上去就像覆盖了一层粉红色

pink snow. 的雪。

People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun

人们喜欢聚在一起吃、喝、玩耍。

with each other. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our

节日让我们享受生活,让我们为自己的习 customs and forget our work for a little while.

俗而自豪,还可以暂时忘掉工作中的烦恼。

## 知识详解

1. Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held every- where since ancient times. 自古以来,世界各地就有各种 各样的节日和庆典。

【导学】(1)of all kinds 作后置定语

a kind of + 单数/复数名词 + 单数谓语动词

eg: There is a kind of tree(s) in the garden whose flowers are very beautiful. 在花园里,有一种树,它的花 很美。

these/those kinds of + 单数/复数名词 + 动词复数

eg: Those kinds of fruit(s) are cheap. 那种水果很便宜。

【拓展】(2)hold vt. 举行

eg. We hold a school meeting every month.

我们每月召开一次校会。

The Motor Show is usually held in February.

汽车展览会通常在二月举行。

【拓展】hold 还有下列常见用法:

①have or keep in one's possession, keep fast or steady, in or with the hand(s), arm(s) or other part of the body

握住,抓紧,抓住

eg: The little boy was holding his mother's hand.

那个小男孩正握着妈妈的手。

He held the rope in his teeth as he climbed the tree.

他爬树时用牙齿咬着绳子。

②keep back, control 压抑,阻止,控制

eg: Nothing can hold back the wheel of history.

什么也无法阻止历史的车轮。

Try to hold the thief until the police arrive.

设法控制住那个小偷,等警察来。

③keep sb/sth in a specified position, manner, attitude  
of relationship 使某人或某物保持特定位置、态度、姿势或关系

eg: Hold yourself still while I take your photograph.  
我给你拍照时,你不动。

Hold your hands out, 把你的手伸出来。

④support, bear the weight of 支持; 承受重量

eg: This nail won't hold such a heavy mirror.

这个钉子承受不住这么重的一面镜子。

Be careful—that branch won't hold you!

当心——那树枝承受不了你的重量!

⑤be filled with; have the capacity to contain 盛, 装, 能够容纳

eg: Will this box hold all your books?

这个箱子能装得下你所有的书吗?

This meeting room can hold 300 people.

这个会议室能够容纳 300 人。

### 例题

People have planted a great many trees in order to \_\_\_\_\_ wind and sand in the desert.

A. hold down

B. hold up

C. hold back

D. hold out

**解析** hold down 压制, 限制; hold up 推迟, 耽搁; hold back 阻挡, 抑制; hold out 伸出。句意: 为了阻挡风沙, 人们在荒漠里种了大量的树。

答案 C

2. At that time people would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. 在那个时代, 如果食物难以找到, 特别在寒冷的冬日, 人们就会挨饿。

**【导学】** (1) be + adj. + to do 是一个重要的句式结构, 不定式所表示的动作形容词所表达意义作出评价。

eg: It was wrong to steal. 偷窃是错误的。

It's easy to say, but it's difficult to do.

说起来容易, 做起来难。

**【导学】** (2) starve vt. & vi. 使饿死; 饿得要死

①vt. 使饿死, 使挨饿; 可用于主动语态和被动语态, 也可以被 half, slowly, fast 等副词修饰。

eg: Nowadays, many people are starving themselves trying to lose weight. 如今, 有许多人正在节食挨饿, 试着减轻体重。

We don't know why the man wanted to slowly starve his dog. 我们不知道, 那个人为什么要慢慢地饿死他的狗。

His horse was half starved. 他的马被饿得半死。

②vi. 饿死, 挨饿, 饿得要死; 常与 to death 连用, 表示程度。

eg: What's for supper? I'm starving!

晚饭吃什么? 我快饿死了!

The poor cat starved to death. 那只可怜的猫饿死了。

③与 for 连用, 表示“渴望, 极需, 缺乏”。

eg: We are starving for knowledge and skills.

我们渴求知识和技能。

### 例题

Many people \_\_\_\_\_ death in the earthquake as a result of the delay of the supplies.

A. were starved to

B. starved to

C. were starved

D. both A and B

**解析** starve 可以是及物和不及物动词, 但如表示“饿死”与 death 连用时, 须与介词 to 搭配。

答案 D

3. Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who could return either to help or to do harm. 有些节日, 是为了纪念死者、取悦祖先, 使他们得到满足, 因为祖先们有可能回到世上帮助他们, 也有可能带来危害。

**【导学】** (1) who could return either to help or to do harm 是一个非限制性定语从句, who 是引导这个定语从句的关系代词, who 在意义上指 the ancestors.

eg: Mrs Smith, who has a lot of teaching experience, will be joining us in the autumn. 史密斯夫人很有教学经验, 她将在秋天来和我们一起工作。

My wife, who is out at the moment, will phone you when she gets back. 我太太现在出去了, 等她回来给你打电话。

**【导学】** (2) either... or 用于表示在两个可能性中任选其一。意为“两者中的任何一个都……”。

eg: either French or Spanish 或法国的或西班牙的

You can either write or phone to request a copy.

既可以写信也可以打电话索取一本。

**【导学】** (3) the dead 死去的人

形容词前面加定冠词 the, 表一类人。

eg: the rich 富人; the poor 穷人; the old 老年人; the young 年轻人

**【探究】** 还有哪些词有类似用法? 他们作主语时动词该用单数还是复数?

动词的现在分词及过去分词前加 the 也可表示一类人。

the living 活着的人; the wounded 伤员, 他们作主语时动词均要求用复数形式。

eg: The wounded were sent to the hospital immediately.

伤员被及时送到了医院。

**【导学】** (4) honour vt. 敬重, 尊敬

eg: Mr Smith was the honoured guest at the party that evening. 史密斯先生是那晚宴上的贵宾。

I feel highly honoured by the kind things you say about

me. 你赞扬我的话使我感到十分荣幸。

Will you honour me with a visit?

如蒙造访,十分荣幸。

**【拓展】** honour *n.* 尊敬,敬重

eg: All of us should show honour to our parents.

我们都应该尊敬父母。

He borrowed 10,000 dollars from me on his honour.

他以人格作担保向我借了 10 000 美元。

Will you do me the honour of dining with me this evening?

今晚我请你吃饭,肯赏光吗?

**【拓展】** honour 尽管为不可数名词,但有“抽象名词具体化”的用法,即其前可加不定冠词,表示“带来光荣的人或物”。具有相同用法的抽象名词还有 help, trouble, worry, disappointment, satisfaction, failure, success, pleasure 等,均可表示“……的人或物”。

eg: Liu Xiang is an honour to our country.

刘翔是祖国人民的骄傲。

**【搭配】** in honour of 为了对……表示敬意

an honoured guest 贵宾

do sb honour/do honour to sb 向某人致敬

on one's honour 以人格担保

one's word of honour 名誉担保

pay a debt of honour 偿还信用借款

put sb on his honour 使某人以人格担保

do sb the honour of 给某人……之荣幸

have the honour of doing/to do 有……之荣幸

do the honours 尽地主之谊

**【导学】** (5) satisfy 在句中是及物动词,意为“使满意/足”。

eg: Nothing satisfies him, he's always complaining.

什么都不能使他满意,他总是抱怨。

The answer won't satisfy him.

这个答案不会使他满意的。

The government tries its best to satisfy the people's needs. 政府竭尽所能来满足人民的需要。

Some people are hard to satisfy. 有些人很难知足。

**【导学】** (6) do harm 损害;危害;伤害

eg: Smoking does great harm to one's health.

吸烟对健康危害极大。

Any kind of pollution will do you harm.

任何污染都会给你带来危害。

**【拓展】** do good 做好事,有好处

eg: Doing morning exercise will do you a lot of good.

做早操对你有很多好处。

You should do good all your life.

你应当一辈子做好事。

4. For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors. 在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要上坟、扫墓、烧香,以缅怀祖先。

**【导学】** in memory of 此短语可理解为 as a way of remembering or being reminded of 纪念

eg: This monument was built in memory of the little hero. 这个纪念碑是为了纪念那个小英雄而建的。

People wrote many moving poems in memory of Premier Zhou. 为了纪念周总理,人们写下了许多感人的诗篇。

**【拓展】** in praise of 歌颂 in honour of 纪念 in search of 寻找 in celebration of 庆祝 in favour of 赞同

### 例题

The leader spoke \_\_\_\_\_ the man who had given his life for the cause.

A. in praise of

B. in praise of

C. to praise of

D. to praise for

**解析** A、C 两项表达有误, D 项应为 to praise. 故本题应选 B 项。

**答案** B

5. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. 他们点起灯笼,奏响乐曲,因为他们认为这样做可以把祖先引回到世上。

**【导学】** (1) because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth 是原因状语从句,原因状语从句中又包含了一个 that 引导的宾语从句。

eg: I did it because I thought I should do it.

我做这事是因为我认为我该做。

**【导学】** (2) lead to 领往;通往;导致

eg: All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

Hard work leads to success. 努力就会成功。

Good study method leads to good grades.

好的学习方法会让你取得好成绩。

**【拓展】** ① lead... to 领……到

eg: lead a guest to his room 领客人到他的房间

② lead sb (to sth) 引导某人/影响某人的言行

eg: What led you to this conclusion?

你是怎样得出这个结论的?

His constant lying led me to distrust all what he said. 他总撒谎,使得我完全不相信他的话了。

③ 动词+介词 to 构成的常用短语有:

look forward to 盼望 turn to 求助于;转向;翻到

pay attention to 注意 stick to 坚持

get down to 开始认真干 object to 反对

belong to 属于 refer to 谈到,涉及,参阅

point to 指向 see to 处理,料理

come to 共计,苏醒 reply to 答复

agree 同意      add 增加  
devote...to... 贡献……给……  
compare...to... 把……比作……

**例题**

The discovery of new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the thief having caught  
B. catch the thief  
C. the thief being caught  
D. the thief to be caught

**解析** lead to 中的 to 为介词, 其后的 the thief 作宾语, 由于 catch 同 the thief 之间是被动关系, 所以应用动名词的被动形式。

**答案** C

6. On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes with "bones" on them. 在这个重要的节日里, 人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物, 和上面装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。

**【导学】** in the shape of. 此短语译为“以某种形式, 呈现某种形式”, 在句中可作表语、状语、补足语或后置定语。

eg: The little cake is in the shape of panda.  
这个小蛋糕是熊猫形状的。

The little boy likes to eat bread in the shape of a little bird. 那个小男孩喜欢吃小鸟状的面包。

The boy placed his toys in the shape of a plane.  
那个男孩将他的玩具摆成了飞机形状。

7. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. 他们向亡者祭献食物、鲜花和礼品。

**【导学】** offer vt. (对神)供奉, 奉献  
eg: He offered (up) a prayer for the return of his health.

他祈求恢复健康。  
They offered (up) a lamb as a sacrifice to the idol.  
他们以羔羊当祭品供给神像。

**【拓展】** ①offer 还可作“提供, 提出, 愿意做, 提议, 出价”等。

eg: He offered me \$2,000 for the car.  
他出2 000美元向我买那辆车。  
They offered a new proposal. 他们提出了一个新的提案。

He offered to help me with my English.  
他表示愿意帮我学英语。

②n. 提供, 提出  
eg: Thank you for your offer of help.  
谢谢你提供帮助。

He promised to make an offer of support.  
他答应给予支持。

**例题**

—If you like I can do some shopping for you.  
—That's a very kind \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offer      B. service  
C. point      D. suggestion

**解析** 考查情景交际, that's a very kind offer 对别人提供的帮助表示礼貌地接受, offer 帮助, 符合题意。又如: They decided to offer the job to Joe. 他们决定把这份工作给乔。再如: You can't just turn down offers of work like that. 你不能那样一一谢绝!

**答案** A

8. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them. 如果邻居什么糖也不给, 那么孩子们就可能捉弄人了。

**【导学】** play a trick on sb 捉弄某人  
eg: They played me a rotten trick.  
他们跟我开了一个很讨厌的玩笑。  
He has played me a mean trick.  
他对我使用卑鄙的手段。(欺骗了我)  
play a trick (tricks) on sb 开某人的玩笑; 捉弄某人

**【拓展】** ①由 play 构成的常用短语还有:  
play a joke on sb 开某人的玩笑  
play a part in 在……中起作用, 扮演角色  
play truant 逃学

②play a trick on 意义相近的短语还有:  
make fun of 取笑, 捉弄(某人)  
laugh at 嘲笑  
make a fool of 愚弄(某人), 出(某人)洋相  
play a joke with 和(某人)开玩笑  
joke with 和(某人)开玩笑

9. India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped gain India's independence from Britain. 在印度, 10月2日是纪念马哈特马·甘地的全国性节日, 他是帮助印度脱离英国而获得独立的领袖。

**【导学】** (1)national adj. 国家的, 民族的  
eg: We are thinking of going to Beijing for holiday on National Day. 我们正在考虑去北京过国庆节。

Do you often visit the National Theatre?  
你经常去国家大剧院吗?

**【导学】** (2)gain vt. 获得, 得到  
eg: He often gains full marks in English examinations.  
他经常在英语考试中得满分。  
Lin Tao gained all the teachers' praise because of his hard work. 林涛因学习勤奋而赢得所有老师的赞赏。

His persistence gained him victory.  
他因坚持不懈而获得成功。

Did you gain the first prize last year?

你去年获得了一等奖吗?

**【导学】** (3)independence *n.* 独立,自主

eg: The independence of the People's Republic of China is meaningful in the history. 中华人民共和国的独立在中国历史上有重要意义。

They are young people who want independence from their parents. 他们是不想依赖父母的年轻人。

Their country won independence in 1956.

他们国家于 1956 年获得独立。

**10. People are grateful because their food is gathered for the winter and the agricultural work is over.** 越冬的粮食收集起来了,农活结束了,人们都心怀感激。

**【导学】** (1)gather *vt. & vi.* 集合;聚集;搜集

eg: Gather your toys up. 把你的玩具收起来。

We gathered very important information.

我们搜集了很重要的情报。

Look! Dark clouds are gathering.

看!天空变得乌云密布。

**【辨析】** collect 与 gather

两者作为动词都可以表示“搜集,聚集”之意,但其用法有所不同。当两者作及物动词用时,其宾语是物。gather 表示将人、物或抽象的东西等分散的东西集中到一起;collect 则有“精心地,有选择地搜集”之意。当两者作不及物动词用时,常可以互换使用。

eg: She is fond of collecting foreign coins.

她喜欢搜集外国硬币。

Black clouds are gathering in the west.

乌云正在西边聚集。

**【导学】** (2)agricultural *adj.* 农业的;农艺的

eg: Scientist are studying new techniques to increase agricultural production. 科学家正在研究新技术以提高农业生产。

China is an agricultural country. 中国是一个农业国家。

**11. In European countries, people will usually decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals.** 在欧洲国家,人们习惯用鲜花和水果来装饰教堂和市政厅,聚在一起用餐。

**【导学】** custom *n.* 习惯;风俗

eg: No one knows when such a custom first came into being. 没人知道这种风俗什么时候形成的。

The custom still survives. 那种风俗仍然流传着。

Many strange customs have survived from early times. 有许多奇怪的习俗源自远古时期。

**【辨析】** custom, practice with habit

custom 指一个社会或团体许多人长期的习惯,即风俗、习俗;也可指个人的习惯,此时相当于 habit;practice 惯例、习俗做法,有时含贬义,既可指许多人也可指一个人长

期做的某件事。habit 只指一个人的习惯,习性。

eg: He makes a practice of taking a bath in the morning. 他习惯在清晨洗澡。

I smoke out of habit, not for pleasure.

我吸烟是出于习惯,而非为了乐趣。

**【拓展】** break a custom 破除习俗

establish a custom 树立习俗

follow/keep up a custom 遵从、遵守习俗

manners and customs 风俗习惯

pay customs 付关税

pass/go through the customs 通关

**12. Some people might win awards for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome rooster.** 有些人还可能因为他们的农产品而获奖,比如最大的西瓜和最帅的公鸡。

**【导学】** (1)award *n.* 奖,奖品;*vt.* 授予;判定

eg: She showed us the athletics award she had won.

她给我们看她赢得的体育运动奖。

The award ceremony begins at 8:00.

颁奖仪式 8 点钟正式开始。

The judges awarded both finalists equal points.

裁判员判给决赛双方相同的分数。

She had been awarded a scholarship to study at Oxford. 她获得了去牛津大学念书的奖学金。

**【辨析】** award 与 prize

award 意为“奖、奖品、奖金”,侧重经过正式裁定而得;prize 意为“奖金”指在比赛中获胜或有特殊贡献时所得的奖励。

eg: He was awarded the first prize for being the best singer. 他作为最佳歌手被授予一等奖。

The gold medal was awarded to Mr Smith for his fine show of vegetables. 史密斯先生因其蔬菜优质在展览中被授予金质奖章。

**【导学】** (2)handsome *adj.* (指男子)漂亮的,英俊的;(指女子)身材秀丽、充满活力而仪态高贵的;(物体等)美观的

eg: The handsome young man over there is a policeman. 那边那个英俊的年轻人是一名警察。

Would you describe that woman as handsome or beautiful? 你觉得那女子是俊俏还是美丽?

What a handsome horse it is!

这匹马真漂亮啊!(这真是一匹骏马啊!)

What a handsome building our library is!

我们的图书馆是多么壮观的一座建筑啊!

**【辨析】** handsome, beautiful 与 pretty

handsome 仅表堂堂,英俊的;主要用于男性,也可指女子俊俏;

beautiful 漂亮悦人的,是普通用语,语气最强,不用于

男性:

pretty 美丽可爱的,多用于小孩、妇女和较细小的东西,语气最弱。

**13. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes. 在中国和日本都有中秋节,在中国,人们还品尝月饼。**

**【导学】** (1) when people admire the moon and give gifts of mooncakes 是一个非限制性定语从句。when 是引导这个定语从句的关系副词,而不是疑问副词。

eg: The Queen's last visit was in May, when she opened the new hospital. 女王上次来访是在五月份,那时她主持了这座医院的落成典礼。

**【导学】** (2) admire vt. 赞美;钦佩;羡慕

① Admire sb/sth

eg: I cannot help but admire his wisdom.

我不得不欣赏他的智慧。

② admire sb for sth 为某事钦佩某人

eg: We admired her for her good manners.

我们钦佩她的行为举止。

I admired him for his success in business.

我佩服他事业有成。

③ admire to do sth 想干某事

eg: I admire to go there. 我很想去那儿。

He doesn't admire to get letters. 他不想收到来信。

**14. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring. 最富有生气而又最重要的节日就是告别冬天,迎来春天的日子。**

**【导学】** (1) that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring 是一个限制性定语从句,修饰前面的 the ones, that 在意义上指代 the ones, 在定语从句中作主语。

eg: This factory is the one that we visited last week.

这家工厂就是我们上周参观过的那一家。

Are these questions the ones that were raised by the students? 这些问题都是由学生提出来的吗?

**【拓展】** that 引导的定语从句与 which 引导的定语从句的区别:

① that 引导的限制性定语从句,既指人,也指物,可代替 who, whom, which, 在从句中作主语、宾语,作宾语时可省略。

eg: He is the man that sells fruits at the market.

他是在市场上卖水果的那个人。

It is the problem that needs careful consideration.

这是个需要仔细考虑的问题。

This is the book (that) I bought for you.

这是我给你买的书。

② which 引导限制性定语从句时只指物,在从句中作

主语和宾语,作宾语时可省略。

eg: The car which is being repaired is my father's.

正在修理的那辆车是我父亲的。

I have found the pen which I lost last week.

我已经找到了上周丢失的钢笔。

The film (which) we saw last night was very wonderful. 我们昨晚看的那场电影非常精彩。

③ 关系代词 that 在定语从句中作介词的宾语时,介词不能放在它的前面,只能放在有关动词的后面。

eg: The room that she lives in is a large one.

The room which she lives in is a large one.

= The room in which she lives is a large one.

④ which 和 as 均可引导非限制性定语从句,代表前面(后面)整个句子的内容,有三点特别值得注意:

a. 放在句首时,只能用 as。

eg: As is known to all, the Great Wall of China has a history of more than 2,000 years. 众所周知,中国的长城有 2000 多年的历史。(as 在定语从句中作主语,不能用 which 替代)

b. as 常译为“正如,正像……”。

eg: The elephant is like a wall, as anybody can see.

大象像一堵墙,这一点大家都看得出来(正如大家看得出来的一样)。

c. which 引导的非限制性定语从句不能放在句首。

eg: He changed his mind, which made the teacher very angry. 他改变了主意,这使得老师很生气。

**【导学】** (2) energetic adj. 精力充沛的;积极的

eg: He must be an energetic tennis player.

他一定是一个精力旺盛的网球运动员。

Are you an energetic supporter of the peace movement?

你是个和平运动的热心支持者吗?

**【导学】** (3) look forward to 盼望

① to 在这里是介词,后面接名词、代词或 v.-ing 形式。

eg: His gallery will open next month. I am looking forward to it. 他的画展将于下月开始,我盼望着它的到来。

I am look forward to hearing from you.

我盼望着收到你的来信。

② 已学过的短语中 to 用作介词的还有:

do harm to 对……有害

do good to 对……有好处

stick to 坚持

lead to 通向……

turn to sb 求助于某人

**15. Some Western countries have very exciting carnivals, which take place forty days before Easter, usually in February. 在一些西方国家有激动人心的狂欢节,通常是在二月份,复活节前的四十天。**

**【导学】** which take place forty days before Easter 是

一个非限制性定语从句, which 是引导这个定语从句的关系代词, 在定语从句中作主语。

eg: He was often late for school, which made his parents very angry. 他上课经常迟到, 这让他父母很生气。

His best film, which won several awards, was about the life of Gandhi. 他的最佳影片, 就是荣获好多奖项的那部, 是关于甘地生平的。

**16. These carnivals might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, loud music and colourful clothing of all kinds.** 狂欢节期间, 人们身着各种华丽的节日盛装, 伴着欢快的音乐, 在街头游行, 昼夜跳舞。

**【导学】** (1) include *vt.* 包括, 包含, 把……包括在内; 把……列进

eg: The price includes postage charges.

这个价钱包括邮资在内。

Your duties include putting the children to bed.

你的工作包括照顾孩子们就寝。

I included meat and milk on the list of things to buy.

我把肉和奶列进了购物单。

**【拓展】** included 为形容词, 而 including 为介词, 常用来构成独立主格结构, 在句中作状语。前者用在名词或代词之后, 后者用在名词或代词之前。

eg: Take all of us, me included.

Take all of us, including me.

把我们全体, 包括我都算在内。

**【辨析】** contain 与 include

两者都有包含之意, 但 contain 侧重内容, 可用于表示包含所含之物的全部或一部分; include 侧重“范围”, 只能用于表示所含之物中的一部分。

## 例题

Detailed instructions are \_\_\_\_\_ in the booklet (小册子), \_\_\_\_\_ the way you get there.

- A. including; included      B. included; including  
C. including; including      D. included; included

**解析** include 为及物动词, 它同 instructions 之间是被动关系, including 为介词, 常位于句尾。

**答案** B

**【导学】** (2) day and night (all the time) 日日夜夜, 整天, 夜以继日, 整日整夜。此短语也可以写成 night and day 或 all day and all night.

eg: I think of my hometown day and night.

我日夜思念着我的家乡。

The beasts and the birds quarrelled all day and all night.

兽类和鸟类整日整夜地争吵。

**【导学】** (3) clothing 是衣服的总称, 包括衣服、鞋帽、被褥, 是集体名词, 不可数, 但可以说 a piece of clothing 或 an article of clothing.

eg: Our clothing protects us from the cold.

衣服帮我们御寒。

In those days we were not able to afford woollen clothing.

在那些日子里, 我们买不起毛衣。

Food here is cheaper than in Britain, clothing, on the other hand is dearer. 这儿的食品比英国便宜, 但衣服贵。

There's nothing but clothing in this cupboard.

壁橱里除了衣服什么都没有。

**【拓展】** ①clothes 指具体的衣服, 包括上衣、下装、内衣、外衣, 只有复数形式, 不能用作单数, 也不能和数词连用, 不能说 a clothes, five clothes, 但可以被 many, a few, these 或形容词性的物主代词所修饰, 作主语时都当复数看待。

eg: Most of her clothes were made by herself.

她的大部分衣服是自己做的。

He wears fine clothes. 他穿着讲究。

②cloth 意为“布”, 是不可数名词, 指做衣服用的材料, 一块布料是 a piece of cloth, 不能说 a cloth.

eg: This piece of cloth is long enough for you to make a shirt. 这块布够你做一件衬衫。

③cloth 和某些词构成复合名词时, 是可数名词, 例如 a table-cloth 一块桌布, a dish-cloth 一块擦碗布, 这时可以简称为 a cloth.

eg: Clean the table with a cloth.

用一块桌布把桌子擦干净。

The waiter dried the glass with a dirty cloth.

那个侍者用一块脏布擦玻璃杯。

## 例题

I need \_\_\_\_\_ cloth, for I'm going to make \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.

- A. a lot of; many      B. much; much  
C. many; many      D. many; a lot of

**解析** cloth 是不可数名词, clothes 是复数名词, 只能用 many 修饰。

**答案** A

**17. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.** (节日里)整个国度到处是樱花盛开, 看上去就像罩上了一层粉红色的雪。

**【导学】** (1) as though/if 意为“好像”, 在连系动词 look 后引导表语从句, as though 引导的从句中谓语动词既可用陈述语气, 也可用虚拟语气。

eg: He orders me about as though I were his servant.

他要我做这做那好像我是他的仆人。

It looks as though Tom is not coming today.

看来汤姆今天不会来了。

The man talks as though he knows everything.

此人谈起来好像无所不知。

He speaks English as if he were an Englishman.

他讲起英语来好像他是英国人似的。

**【注意】** as though 从句中如用虚拟语气,其谓语若与现在事实相反,用一般过去时,be 动词用 were;若与过去事实相反,则用过去完成时。

eg: He treated Mary as though she were his daughter.

他对玛丽好像亲生女儿一样。

She looks as if she had known all the secrets.

她看上去好像已经知道了全部秘密。

Susan is walking slowly as though she were tired.

苏珊走得很慢,好像累了。

**【导学】** (2) be covered with 为……所覆盖

eg: The trees are covered with fruit.

这些树都结满了果实。

**18. People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other. 人们喜欢聚在一起吃喝玩乐。**

**【导学】** fun *n.* (不可数) 乐趣, 娱乐; 玩笑, 令人喜欢的人或物。

eg: You're sure to have a lot of fun at the party to-night.

今晚的宴会你必定会玩得很开心。

There is no fun in spending the evening doing nothing.

晚上无所事事很无聊。

What fun (How enjoyable) it is to play with snow!

玩雪真有趣!

The little monkey is full of fun. 这只小猴子很好玩。

He is a man full of fun. 他是个爱开玩笑的人。

Peter is good fun and we all enjoy being with him.

彼得是个有趣的人,我们都喜欢跟他在一起。

It's great fun playing golf. 打高尔夫球很有趣。

**【拓展】** for fun (for the fun of it/the thing) 非认真地, 开玩笑地, 为了好玩

in fun 开玩笑地, 非故意地

make fun of 取笑, 拿……开玩笑

### 例题

That's not a match. We're playing chess just for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game

**解析** This is not a match. 暗示“(这次)下棋不像比赛那么严肃”。因此不用 habit 习惯, hobby 爱好, game 运动。实际上 for fun 是一习惯用语, 意为“取乐; 非认真地; 当笑话”。又如: I'm learning to cook just for the fun of it. 我正在学做饭, 做着玩而已。

答案 C

**19. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our customs and forget our daily life for a little while. 节日让我们享受生活, 为我们的传统习俗感到自豪, 并且还可以暂时忘却日常生活中的烦恼。**

**【导学】** daily *adj* 每日的, 每天的, 日常的 (常作定语) *adv.* 每日地 *n.* 日报

daily life 日常生活

eg: a daily journey 每日的旅程

a daily newspaper 日报

He gets paid daily. 他按日领工资。

Most newspapers appear daily. 大多数的报纸每日出版。

China Daily 《中国日报》

The People's Daily 《人民日报》

### Comprehending

#### 教材答案

Suggested answers to Exercise 1:

Kinds of Festivals	Names of Festivals	Countries
Festivals of the Dead	Obon	Japan
	Day of the Dead	Mexico
	Halloween	some Western countries
Festivals to Honour People	Dragon Boat Festival	China
	Columbus Day	USA
	festival to honour Gandhi	India
Harvest Festivals	harvest/Thanksgiving festivals	European and other countries
	mid-autumn festivals	China and Japan
Spring Festivals	Spring Festival	China
	Easter and related holidays	some Western countries
	Cherry Blossom Festival	Japan

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

1. Festivals of the dead are for honouring or satisfying dead ancestors or others, who some people believe might return to help or harm living people.
2. Autumn festivals are happy events because people are thankful that food is ready for winter and the hard farm work is finished.
3. At spring festivals, people usually have dances, carnivals and other activities to celebrate the end of winter and the coming of spring.
4. It is important to have festivals and celebrations so we can enjoy life/be proud of our customs/forget our work



for a little while.

5. The Chinese, Japanese and Mexican festivals of the dead all have customs to honour the dead. The Chinese and Japanese go to clean their ancestors' graves, and the Mexicans offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. However, there are some differences. The Mexicans eat special food that looks like bones, something the Chinese and Japanese do not do.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

Three common things might include: food, music, entertainment, being with family and friends, dance, lights or fires, remembering events of people.

Exercise 4:

Students give their own answers.

## 随堂练习一

### I. 单项选择

1. — Have you thought of a topic for your article yet?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about it, but I haven't decided.  
A. will think                      B. have been thinking  
C. had thought                  D. was thinking
2. He wore a skirt on such a cold day, \_\_\_\_\_ we found strange.  
A. what                          B. that  
C. who                            D. which
3. — Who is the beautiful lady there?  
— Do you \_\_\_\_\_ the tall one by the window?  
A. find                            B. point  
C. ask                             D. mean
4. Speak to him slowly \_\_\_\_\_ he may understand you better.  
A. since                          B. so that  
C. for                              D. because
5. The World Cup \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany this year.  
A. took place                    B. hold  
C. played                         D. happened
6. The result of the experiment was very good, \_\_\_\_\_ we hadn't expected.  
A. when                          B. that  
C. which                          D. what
7. \_\_\_\_\_ I know the money is safe, I shall not worry about it.  
A. Even though                  B. Unless  
C. As long as                    D. While

8. Why do you want a job \_\_\_\_\_ you've got such a good one already?

A. that                            B. where  
C. which                         D. when

9. You will succeed in the end \_\_\_\_\_ you give up halfway.

A. even if                        B. as though  
C. as long as                    D. unless

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you've got a chance, you might as well make full use of it.

A. Now that                    B. After  
C. Although                    D. As soon as

11. Have you seen the film *Titanic*, \_\_\_\_\_ leading actor is world famous.

A. its                              B. it's  
C. whose                        D. which

12. A fast food restaurant is the place, \_\_\_\_\_ just as the name suggests, eating is performed quickly.

A. which                        B. where  
C. there                         D. what

13. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others unhappy.

A. who                            B. which  
C. this                            D. what

14. John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, \_\_\_\_\_ was true.

A. he                              B. this  
C. which                         D. who

15. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy was last seen \_\_\_\_\_ near the East Lake.

A. missing; playing  
B. missing; play  
C. missed; played  
D. missed; to play

### II. 完成句子

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (他们会挨饿) if food was difficult to find.
2. Mr Liu, \_\_\_\_\_ (很有教学经验) will teach us history next term.
3. I did it \_\_\_\_\_ (因为我认为我应该做).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (没有收到他的来信), I decided to write again.
5. You promised you should come to the meeting so \_\_\_\_\_ (你必须信守诺言).