

Longshine

朗声四维英语

英语语法系列丛书



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

黄自成 李义启 马远庆 编著

高中新课程

英语语法达标教程

依据国家英语课程标准

开创英语语法校本教程

自主合作探究达标规律

决胜高考英语水到渠成



广州出版社

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前言

英语作为一门语言，其语音、词汇和语法是三大基本要素。一段时间以来，不少人倡导交际教学理念，注重语言交际，也有人提出淡化语法，由此引发全国上下多年的纷争。国家实施新课程，英语教育教学迎来了春天，尤其是高中新课程实验的启动，全国基础教育教学改革创新方兴未艾。英语教育教学依据新课程理念，还英语教学本来面目，已成为改革创新的主旋律，语法教学又为人们所关注，被列为教学的重点之一。

其实，国家高中新课程设置必修课、选修课和校本课程，知识与技能分模块教学，学业评价按学分认定验收。这一系列的改革给语法教学提供了科学合理的空间与便利。这本高中新课程《英语语法达标教程》正是为顺应课改精神和要求，为同学们学习、研修英语语法而编写的必要的校本课本。

《英语语法达标教程》依据国家普通高中《英语课程标准》（实验稿）的八级教育教学要求，定位为高中英语任意选修课程，按 18 个课时和 48 个自主学习的学时设计和编写；全书按三大教学模块、分 18 个单元，整合涵盖课标 24 个语法项目。每个单元的安排大致如下：

Aims（目标）

这里列出学习目标，使同学们对该单元的学习内容有所了解，并知道在该单元学习要掌握些什么。

Warm up（热身）

这一部分主要通练习与训练，激活对本单元语法的回顾与反思，并引导同学们将课本学到的知识与《英语课程标准》和高考的要求联系起来，为本单元的学习做准备。

Grammatical Gists（语法精要）

这一部分针对性热身引导出的语法项目进行归纳与拓展，重点着眼于该语法项目在语言使用时的功能，并通过理解与识别，以简单的英语和图表，精确地加以描述和规律地概括与总结。同时配以一定量的自主练习。

Pre-task

这一部分主要是语言的输入，采用概括、类比和类推训练的方法呈现语法重点和难点，再通过结构与意义的分析与训练，强化本单元的语法概念，较好地将英语语法知识点与高考英语语法考点有机的结合与呈现。同时，每单元还安排有形象生动、朗朗上口的“助记口诀”，帮助同学们领会和记忆。

While-task

这一部分承转、吸收和内化 Pre-task 的主要内容。依据重点内容，分门别类设计练习题，进行分层训练，以求更好的巩固和提高。

Post-task

这一部分是语言的输出。主要安排的是课后自测，全书 18 个单元设计有 1,000 分的语法试题，其命题设计遵循内容决定形式的原则和高中学生的认知规律，一切从实效出发，许多测试题都由高考原题改造和创新而成。为加强和巩固学习效果，配合安排了高考语言知识及运用的重要题型：语法填空和完形填空。

本书由黄自成、李义启、马远庆编著。为方便使用，书后有两个附录和训练答案，并配套编有练习册，以加强学习和巩固的效果。由于编者水平有限，书中出现的错误和不足，敬请老师和同学们批评指出。



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Unit 1 名词



1 名词的数

2 名词的格

3 名词的用法



Warm up

Please read the following sentences and discuss what member each underlined word is used as. Then in pairs, translate the sentences into Chinese. Ok? Follow me:

- 1 I turn on the television and watch the children's programmes and old movies until about half past ten.
(北师大版 模块 1) ⇨句中的三个名词均作宾语。
- 2 The spaceship, called Shenzhou V, was carrying China's first astronaut, Yang Liwei. (北师大版 模块 1)
⇨所有格 China's 作定语修饰宾语 astronaut; Yang Liwei 作宾语 astronaut 的同位语。
- 3 This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because almost seven thousand tons of amber were used to make it. (人教版 模块 2) ⇨gift 作主语; the Amber Room 作表语; name 作主语 which 的补足语。
- 4 Taking these drugs is known as "doping" and although they enhance performance, they also cause serious health problems in later life for those who abuse them. (北师大版 模块 7) ⇨performance 作动词 enhance 的宾语; 名词 health 作定语修饰名词 problems.
- 5 She came out of a garden to where Will was standing. (外研版 模块 6) ⇨garden 作介词 of 的宾语。

参考译文:

1. 我打开电视收看一些儿童节目和老影片, 一直看到大约 10 点半钟。
2. 这艘太空船叫神州 5 号, 此刻正运载着杨利伟——中国第一位宇航员。
3. 这件礼物叫琥珀房, 其命名是因为它几乎用了 7 千吨的琥珀制作而成的。
4. 服用这些广为人知的“兴奋剂”虽然可以提高成绩, 但是该药物也会给滥用者日后的生活带来严重的健康问题。
5. 她走出花园, 向威尔站着的地方走去。

名词精要

名词 (Noun) 表示人或事物的名称, 可以作主语、宾语、定语、表语、补语等成分。名词与介词搭配构成介词短语等。

1 可数名词与不可数名词

不可数名词包括: 物质名词如 water, food, wood, steel, sand, tea, coffee, grain 等; 抽象名词如 fun, wealth, weather, worry, patience, time, health, happiness, information, life (生活) 等; 专有名词如 Korea, London 等。不可数名词没有复数, 不可直接与不定冠词连用。

2 可数名词的单、复数

- 1) 有些名词如 news, maths, physics, politics 等形式是复数, 但意义是单数, 谓语要用单数形式; 有些名词如 police, people 等只有复数形式, 谓语也要用复数形式。
- 2) 集合名词如 family, team, class, army 等作主语时, 如指代整体, 谓语动词用单数形式; 如指代其中各个成员, 谓语动词用复数形式。
- 3) 名词作定语, 一般用单数, 但用 man, woman 作定语修饰复数名词时要变为复数, 如 two women doctors.
- 4) 注意单、复数同形名词的用法。fish 指鱼的“种类”表示复数时用 fishes, 指鱼的“条数”时单数、复数都用 fish.
- 5) 表示姓氏的名词复数与 the 连用时表示“……一家人”。



Pre-task

概括与类比

1 Write out what you find out, according to the singular and plural changes.

singular and plural changes	General & special	Other examples
1. goose→geese 鹅; tooth→teeth 牙; man→men 男人; woman→women 女人	woman→women 形变 后位, 音变前位	
2. a deer→three deer 鹿; a sheep→five sheep 绵羊; a swine→nine swine 野猪; a Chinese→two Chinese 中国人; a Swiss→ten Swiss 瑞士人; a Japanese→six Japanese 日本人	不变应万变	
3. mouse→mice 老鼠; ox→oxen 牛; penny→pence 英便士; bacterium→bacteria 细菌; medium→media 新闻媒介; phenomenon→phenomena 现象	典型个例, 逐词记忆	
4. passer-by→passers-by 过路人; brother-in-law→brothers-in-law 内弟; runner-up→runners-up 亚军; editor-in-chief→editors-in-chief 主编; go-between→go-betweens 中间人; shoe-maker→shoe-makers 鞋匠	在主体词上变化	
5. a woman writer→three women writers 女作家; a gentleman lawyer→some gentlemen lawyers 男律师	两个主体词均变化	
6. compasses 圆规; cross-roads 十字路口; clippers 指甲剪; jeans 牛仔裤; gloves 手套; spectacles 眼镜; pants 裤子; socks 短袜; scissors 剪刀	主体构件成双	
7. as follows 如下; do exercises 做操; fix one's eyes on 关注; keep one's eyes open 留心; make repairs 修理; make friends with 与……交朋友; make preparations for 为……做准备; shake hands with 同……握手; take turns 轮流	有反复与互动	
8. room 空间→a room 房间; iron 铁→an iron 电熨斗; word 消息→a word 词、话; wonder 惊奇→a wonder 奇观; will 意志→a will 遗嘱; failure 失败→a failure 失败的人(事); success 成功→a success 成功的人(事)	同形异义	
9. difficulty 困难→difficulties 难事; game 游戏→games 运动会; manner 方式→manners 礼貌; people 人们→peoples 民族; work 工作→works 工厂、著作; wood 木头→woods 树林	由抽象的概念到具体的实例	
10. a pleasure 一件乐事; a knowledge 一门知识; a voice 一种声音; a walk 一次步行; a rest 一次休息; a help 一个帮手; a surprise 一次惊奇; a success 成功的事或人	由抽象的概念到具体的行为	
11. courage 勇气; fun 乐趣; furniture 家具; peace 和平; homework 家庭作业; health 健康; wealth 财富; strength 力量	抽象的概念与总称	



温馨提示

- 1 教师阅览室 the teachers' reading-room; 在他婶子家 at his aunt's (house); 男式服装 men's clothes; 童鞋 children's shoes.
- 2 其中一些女孩子 some of the girls; 七个男孩之一 a boy of seven; 上海这座城市 the city of Shanghai; 我的一个老朋友 an old friend of mine.
- 3 王和张各自的房间 Wang's and Zhang's room; 王和张共有的房间 Wang and Zhang's room.

II Make an analogy of the words and do exercises.

概念归纳	类推训练 (单数变复数)
<p>不规则名词的复数变化:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 变内部元音字母: foot→feet 脚; 英尺 2. 单数、复数同形: a fish→some fish 鱼; 8 jin (斤)/5 yuan (元)/200 mu (亩)/50 li (里)/6 fen (分) 3. 完全不规则: child→children 孩子 4. 复合名词的数, 一般把第一个名词即主体词变成复数; 无主体词的在词尾加 s 构成复数: looker-on→lookers-on 旁观者; story-teller→story-tellers 说书人; grown-up→grown-ups 成年人 5. 由 man/woman + 名词构成的复合词变复数时, 前后都变: a man/woman waiter→two men/women waiters 6. 有些名词只有复数形式: clothes 衣服 7. 在短语中只用复数形式的名词: fix one's eyes on 关注 8. 少数名词属兼类名词, 作不可数名词时表示抽象概念或物质, 作可数名词时表法具体事物: beauty 美→a beauty 美人; character 性格→a character 人物; duck 鸭肉→a duck 鸭; exercise 锻炼→an exercise 练习 9. 有些名词有单数和复数形式, 但意思不同: brain 脑子→brains 智能; custom 风俗→customs 关税; 海关 10. 有些抽象名词在中国人看来不可数, 但在英语中可在前面加 a 或 an, 转化为个体名词: a business 一家公司; a pity 令人惋惜的事 11. 常用不可数名词 (包括物质名词和抽象名词): advice 建议; baggage (AmE)/luggage (BrE) 行李 <p>名词的格:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. 表示有生命的東西的名词或表示时间、空间、距离、价格、重量等名词的所有格: 单数名词和不以-s 结尾的复数名词在词尾加 "s"; 以-s 结尾的复数名词在词尾只加 "'", 如: Kate's dog; an hour's drive; yesterday's paper, the twins' doll; Engels' / Engels's works; 注: ①两人共有的东西, 只在后一个词尾加 "s": Jim and Bob's desk; ②表示住宅、商店、诊所等地方, 所有格之后的名词可省略: go to the barber's (shop) 13. 表示无生命东西的名词所有格: 在名词前加介词 of 构成介词短语, 表示前者属于后者 (少数表示有生命的名词也可如此), 如: the map of China, that car of Bob's 14. 复合名词或名词短语的所有格: 仅在最后一个名词后加 "s", 如: her brother-in-law's piano 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. goose _____ tooth _____ man _____ woman _____ 2. a deer→three _____ a sheep→five _____ a swine→nine _____ a Chinese→two _____ a Swiss→ten _____ a Japanese→six _____ 3. mouse _____ medium _____ penny _____ ox _____ bacterium _____ phenomenon _____ 4. passer-by _____ brother-in-law _____ runner-up _____ editor-in-chief _____ go-between _____ shoe-maker _____ 5. a woman writer _____ a gentleman lawyer _____ 6. 圆规 _____ 剪刀 _____ 手套 _____ 眼镜 _____ 裤子 _____ 短袜 _____ 指甲剪 _____ 牛仔裤 _____ 十字路口 _____ 7. as _____ 如下 _____ do _____ 做操 keep one's _____ on 留心 _____ make _____ 修理 make _____ with 与……交朋友 make _____ for 为……做准备 shake _____ with 同……握手 take _____ 轮流 8. room _____ →a room _____ iron _____ →an iron _____ word _____ →a word _____ wonder _____ →a wonder _____ will _____ →a will _____ failure _____ →a failure _____ success _____ →a success _____ 9. difficulty _____ →difficulties _____ game _____ →games _____ manner _____ →manners _____ people _____ →peoples _____ work _____ →works _____ wood _____ →woods _____ 10. a pleasure _____ a knowledge _____ a voice _____ a walk _____ a rest _____ a help _____ a surprise _____ a success _____ 11. courage _____ fun _____ furniture _____ peace _____ homework _____ health _____ wealth _____ strength _____ 12. 教师阅览室 _____ 在他婶子家 _____ 男式服装 _____ 童鞋 _____ 13. 其中一些女孩子 _____ 七个男孩之一 _____ 上海这座城市 _____ 我的一个老朋友 _____ 14. 王和张各自的房间 _____ 王和张共有的房间 _____

续表

概念归纳	类推训练 (说出下列句子中划线名词的句法功能)
<p>名词的句法功能: 名词可以作主语、宾语、表语、补语、定语、同位语、状语、称呼语。</p> <p>注意: 名词作定语的原则: ①表示材料或性质, 如: apple trees; cloth shoes; paper money; stone bridge; ②表示作用或用途, 如: coffee cup; fire wall; evening dress; ③有些名词无相同意义的形容词, 故用该名词作定语, 如: family tree; post office; team leader; ④名词作定语多用单数, 但也有例外, 如: sports meet; men cooks; parents meeting; goods train</p>	<p>15. <u>Earth</u> Day was first observed in <u>spring</u> of 1970.</p> <p>16. If the <u>surface</u> temperature of the planet, <u>earth</u>, rises further in the future, it is likely that these <u>declines</u> will continue.</p>

部分答案:

2. deer; sheep; swine; Chinese; Swiss; Japanese 5. three women writers; some gentlemen lawyers
8. room 空间→a room 房间; iron 铁→an iron 电熨斗; word 消息→a word 词、话; wonder 惊奇→a wonder 奇观; will 意志→a will 遗嘱; failure 失败→a failure 失败的人(事); success 成功→a success 成功的人(事)
9. difficulty 困难→difficulties 难事; game 游戏→games 运动会; manner 方式→manners 礼貌; people 人们→peoples 民族; work 工作→works 工厂、著作; wood 木头→woods 树林
11. 勇气; 乐趣; 家俱; 和平; 家庭作业; 健康; 财富; 力量 15. Earth 作定语; spring 作宾语
16. surface 作定语; temperature 作主语; earth 作同位语; declines 作主语

助记口诀



- 单数变为复数式, 后加 s 统言之, 有些名词须注意, 要加 s 先加 e. 尾音 [s, z, ʃ] 和 [tʃ], 还有辅音加 o 时。辅音加 y 变 ie, f 结尾改 ve. 少数名词不规则, 男女脚牙鹅孩子, 日本绵羊中国鱼, 特殊变化要牢记。
- 各国人的单、复数变化口诀
中日不变, 英法 a、e 变, 其他 s 加后边。
- 以 -f (e) 结尾的名词复数
树叶半数自己黄, 妻子拿刀去割粮, 架后窜出一只狼, 就像强盗逃命忙。

结构与意义

1. Would you circle the appropriate part to complete the sentences below? Have a try!

Example: Elizabeth Blackwell fought for woman's / women's rights.

- Miss Smith is a friend of Mary's mother's / Mother's of Mary.
- About four metres long, the room served as a small reception / reception's hall for important visitors.
- Changes in the sun / sun's energy affects our planet's / planet temperature.
- The strongest hurricanes in the present climate may be upstaged by even more intense hurricanes over

the next century as the earth's/earth climate is warmed by increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

5 He is wondering whether man's/men's hearts are beating faster than woman's/women's.

答案解析:

1. Mary's mother's. Mary's mother's = Mary's mother's friends.
2. reception. 这里应该用名词作定语表示中心名词 hall 的用途或类别。
3. sun's; planet's. 这里应该用名词所有格作定语表示所属关系, the sun's energy “太阳的能量”; the planet's temperature “行星的气温”。
4. earth's. 这里应该用名词所有格作定语表示所属关系, “地球的气候”。
5. men's; women's. 这里应该用复数形式的所有格 men's 和 women's 作定语。

II Please complete the following passage with the words: news / mail / patients / comfort / effort / family, using their proper form. OK?

By the end of the third week in a medical center in Virginia, about 35,000 pieces of 1 had been received and sorted. As 2, we opened letter after letter. They gave us 3 and became a source of strength for us.

参考答案: 1. mail 2. a family 3. comfort



While-task

识别与理解

I Read and analyze.

1. LIU Xiang won the gold medal of the men's 110m hurdles in the 28th Olympic Games in Athens in August, 2004, which made him China's first Olympic hurdle hero.
⇒hero 作宾语 him 的补足语; 所有格 China's 作定语修饰 hero.

参考译文: 2004 年 8 月, 刘翔在第 28 届奥林匹克运动会上赢得男子 110 米跨栏金牌, 这使他成为 中国 第一位奥林匹克跨栏 英雄。

2. Lance Armstrong, 7-time Tour De France winner, is said that his heart is almost a third larger than that of an average man. ⇒winner 是主语 Lance Armstrong 的同位语。

参考译文: 兰斯·阿姆斯特朗, 七次蝉联世界环法自行车赛冠军, 据说他的心脏比一般人的心脏几乎大了三分之一。

3. A famous war hero was elected president in the election of 1868. ⇒president 是主语 hero 的补足语。

参考译文: 一位著名的战争英雄在 1868 年的选举中当选为 总统。

4. There are usually at least two ways of looking at every question. ⇒ways 作主语。

参考译文: 看待每个问题的方法通常至少有两种。

5. He dropped the coffee cup and broke it. ⇒coffee 作定语, 修饰 cup. 名词作定语表示所修饰的中心名词的用途、功能、类别等。coffee cup “咖啡杯”。

参考译文: 他把这个咖啡杯摔破了。

6. John Lewis was known for his creativity. ⇒creativity 作介词 for 的宾语。

参考译文: 约翰·刘易斯以他的 创造性 而闻名。

7. He was a skilled piano player and musical director of the Modern Jazz Quartet for almost fifty years.

⇒piano 作定语修饰 player; director 与 player 并列作表语。

参考译文: 他是一位娴熟的钢琴家和几乎有 50 年历史的、有音乐天赋的现代爵士四部合奏曲乐队的 指挥。

8. Mister Lewis was responsible for the group's sound and its identity. ⇒所有格 the group's 作定语修饰 sound.

参考译文: 刘易斯先生对这个 小组 的声音和身份负责。

II Choose proper words to complete the following sentences.

fun way heart coffee coincidence

1. This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____.
2. No matter what you do, you should put your _____.

into it.
3. It can't be a _____ that four jewelry stores were robbed in one night.

III Choose the best two answers.

1. a) Harry Potter handed _____ of wine to his good friend.
b) Harry Potter put on his _____ to read the novel.
A. glass B. glasses
C. a piece of glass D. a glass
2. a) China has been making _____ for two thousand years.
b) Two thousand _____ were sent round the town.
A. paper B. a paper
C. papers D. the paper
3. a) Someone is asking for you. Maybe he will have _____ you.
A. the word with B. a word with
C. some words to D. words to
b) Linda is not a woman who used to have _____ with her husband. She acts as a lady now.
A. a word B. the word
C. words D. some words
4. a) His uncle was out of _____ last year.
b) The _____ his uncle wrote last year sell well.
A. work B. a work
C. works D. working
5. a) Pay attention to the traffic _____ driving on the highways.
b) Make _____ where you come across new words.
A. message B. information
C. marks D. signs

IV Use the proper form of the words to complete the following passage.

dog	threat	way	equipment	smell
nose	group	agriculture	product	traveler

Diseases, insects and animals all can threaten agriculture. Often the 1 of attack comes from foreign organisms (有机体). The United States Department of Agriculture has many 2 to protect American 3. One of such method is the Beagle Brigade.

The Beagle Brigade is a 4 of non-aggressive (不侵犯的) dogs and their human partners. The 5 work with U-S-D-A inspectors (巡视员) and X-ray 6 to prevent the entry of banned agricultural 7 into the United States. They search 8 belongings for banned fruits, plants and meat that could carry harmful organisms. All dogs have 9 that are well built for smelling. Their noses are designed to

receive and trap 10.

V Work in pairs and use the following words in the correct form to complete the sentences below.

1. enjoyment / appreciation / entertainment / reputation
a. Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China. (NMET 2004 上海)
b. Chinese arts have won a good _____ for a lot of people outside China.
c. Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China, much to their _____.
2. reach / hand / hold / place
a. I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____. (NMET 2004 天津)
b. I keep medicines on the top shelf in order not to let the children catch _____ of them.
c. When I am at home, I leave apples on the tea table, keeping them at _____ and within the children's reach.
3. height / length / distance / way / space
a. The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles. (NMET 2004 全国)
b. The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen at a _____ of 1,708m above the ground.
c. The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a river 60 miles in _____.
4. 根据语境提示, 用 clothes, clothing 和 dress 填空, 完成句子。
a. She was in special _____ for the company party.
b. Fine _____ make the man.
c. My mother bought an article of _____ from the store.
5. 根据语境提示, 用 family, house 和 home 的适当形式填空, 完成句子。
a. My _____ are very well.
b. There are many new _____ in our village.
c. Please come to my _____ for supper tomorrow afternoon.
6. 根据语境提示, 用 incident, accident 和 event 的适当形式填空, 完成句子。
a. The program describes the historic _____ of 1979.
b. On the very day, before I left, an _____ occurred.
c. His father and mother were killed in a carriage _____.
7. 根据语境提示, 用 nation, state 和 country 的适当形式填空, 完成句子。
a. The railways were once privately owned, but are now under _____ control.
b. The president spoke on radio to the _____.

- c. He didn't know much about foreign _____.
8. 根据语境提示, 用 salary, income, pay, wage 和 fee 的适当形式填空, 完成句子。
- a. The workers went on strike for higher _____.
- b. How much is the membership _____?
- c. She told me that the company could not afford to pay _____ such large _____.
- d. What is my monthly _____?
- e. What is your _____ from your job?



Post-task

课后自测

I Choose the best answer. (1 × 2 × 15 = 30 分)

- Despite such a big difference in _____ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special. (NMET 2007 湖北)
 - point
 - idea
 - attitude
 - sight
- You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
— Taking plenty of exercise every day. (NMET 2007 福建)
 - power
 - strength
 - force
 - energy
- One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____. (NMET 2007 天津)
 - bills
 - expenses
 - prices
 - charges
- It has been ten years since the Labour Party came to _____ in that country.
 - power
 - control
 - force
 - change
- _____ will make a trip around the world during the coming summer holidays.
 - The Evens
 - The Evens'
 - The Evenses
 - The Evenses'
- A new chemical _____ will be set up soon.
 - working
 - works
 - work
 - job
- We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
 - way
 - choice
 - possibility
 - selection
- She lived in Beijing until she was fifty, and then spent the _____ of her life in Shanghai.
 - part
 - latter
 - whole
 - rest
- 根据提示, 用 trip, journey, travel, tour 和 voyage 的适当形式填空, 完成句子。
 - In all his life, he _____ to almost every corner of the world.
 - They made a bus _____ to the town.
 - Have you watched the 25-episode-TV series _____ to the West (Xi You Ji)?
 - I made a _____ of China.
 - The ship set out on a long _____.
- Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
 - touch
 - relation
 - connection
 - friendship
- Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.
 - salary
 - value
 - bill
 - income
- Their _____ involved chemistry, medicine, physics, mathematics, engineering, computer science — almost every area of science.
 - tempest
 - research
 - talent
 - character
- Two new American studies are adding to our understanding of women and their _____ of smell.
 - sense
 - feeling
 - idea
 - thought
- The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore at a _____ of 1,708 m above the ground can be seen.
 - length
 - distance
 - height
 - space
- Chinese arts have won a good _____ for a lot of people outside China.
 - enjoyment
 - appreciation
 - entertainment
 - reputation
- In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to make _____ with the government by radio.
 - contact
 - contrast
 - connection
 - conflict
- Compare and make differences. 选择下列每组易混名词的适当形式填空, 使句子完整正确。(1 × 3 × 5 = 15 分)
 - floor / ground / field
 - When I entered the room, I saw a book on the _____.

- b. He lay on the _____ and stared up at the sky.
c. While the farmers were working in the _____, they dug many treasures out.
17. home / family / house
a. She is good at keeping _____. She regularly does all the cleaning, cooking etc. in a house for her parents.
b. She was born in Italy, but she's made Charleston her _____.
c. This house isn't big enough for a _____ of seven.
18. noise / sound / voice
a. The couple were singing in the next room. I could hear their lovely _____.
b. The baby is sleeping. Try not to make a _____ when you go upstairs.
c. This sound engineer apologized for the loss of _____ during that report.
19. place / room / space
a. Is there any _____ for me in the car?
b. She had never been back to the _____ where the accident happened.
c. There's _____ for a table and two chairs.
20. error / mistake / fault / duty
a. The bill was sent to the wrong person because of a computer _____.
b. "I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all," said the boy.
c. I'm sorry, this letter is addressed to you—I opened it by _____.

III Cloze 完形填空 (1×1.5×10=15分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21~30各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项。

Wouldn't it be great if we didn't have to remember passwords (密码) ever again? If we could just sit in front of

our computers and be 21 logged in (登录)? Crave mentions how NECSoft BiodeLogon system uses face recognition technology to log you on to Windows, rather than using a 22. All you need is a webcam and your pretty face to 23 your PC. No more 24, confusing passwords to remember or change every few months.

After doing a little research, I found this type of 25 already available to consumers via a relatively 26 application called Facecode. The 27 requires the use of a webcam to recognize and log PC users into their systems. You can add as many 28 as you want, provided they each have a Windows account. If the system 29 to recognize your 30, you can recall the Windows user name and password by using a hot-key combination. (NMET 2007 广东)

21. A. automatically B. personally
C. correctly D. occasionally
22. A. face B. password
C. software D. system
23. A. access B. connect
C. recognize D. remember
24. A. simple B. complicated
C. special D. useful
25. A. computer B. technology
C. password D. application
26. A. independent B. infrequent
C. inexpensive D. instant
27. A. account B. consumer
C. designer D. software
28. A. users B. passwords
C. systems D. computers
29. A. begins B. tries
C. fails D. stops
30. A. account B. name
C. password D. face

自测反思实录表

完成时间	成绩	失分题号	失误与防范札记
参数	分		
分钟	分		
30 分钟	总分 60		

Unit 2 代词



1 代词的分类

2 代词的用法



Warm up

Please read the following sentences and discuss what member each underlined word is used as. Then in pairs, translate the sentences into Chinese. Ok? Follow me:

- 1 We have a long summer vacation! (外研版 模块1) ⇒ we 是人称代词, 作主语。
- 2 The government wanted to make Microsoft into two companies so that neither of them was so strong nor so rich. (人教版 模块1) ⇒ neither 专指“两者中都不”, 作主语。
- 3 For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself. (人教版 模块1) ⇒ it 作主语, 表示天气、气候。这里不是说某人很温暖, 而是说“天气、气候”温暖。
- 4 The bikes are parked at special parking places and people who want to use them have to take them to another special parking place that has enough room. (北师大版 模块3) ⇒ another 指“(三者以上之中) 另外一个”, 作定语。
- 5 Charles Gray decided to drop out and has discovered that having only a little money makes you free. (北师大版 模块4) ⇒ a little “一点”作定语修饰 money。

参考译文:

1. 我们的暑假可长啊。
2. 政府要将微软分成两家公司, 以便两家的实力与财力能势均力敌。
3. 比如说, 那天晚上天气很暖和, 我有意不睡觉撑到11点半, 为的是独自好好观赏一次月亮。
4. 自行车停放有专用场地, 使用的人必须把自行车停放在另一个有空位的专用场地。
5. Charles Gray 决意退学, 此刻他才发现只要有那么一点点钱就可获得自由。

代词精要

1 代词的种类

代词 (Pronoun) 是代替名词的一种词类。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的功能。英语中的代词, 按其意义、特征及在句中的作用分为: 人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、自身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词八种。

		第一人称		第二人称		第三人称			
		单数	复数	单数	复数	单数			复数
人称代词	主格	I	we	you		he	she	it	they
	宾格	me	us			him	her		them
物主代词	形容词性	my	our	your		his	her	its	their
	名词性	mine	ours	yours			hers		theirs
反身代词		myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves	himself	herself	itself	themselves
相互代词		each other (两者) one another (三者或三者以上)				相当于名词、形容词; 作宾语、定语 (作定语时加 's)			
指示代词		单数	this	that		在句子中作主语、表语、宾语和定语			
		复数	these	those					
不定代词		anyone / anybody, some / somebody, everyone / everybody, no one / nobody, anything, everything, something, nothing, any, every, each, some, many, much, all, both, several, either, neither, another, others, the other(s), one, ones, few, a few, little, a little				这些不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质, 因此, 在句中可以作主语、宾语、表语、定语和同位语等。它们既有单、复数之分, 又有修饰可数名词与不可数名词的区别。			
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what				用在特殊疑问句中, 详见“句子种类”一章			
连接代词		who, whom, whose, which, what, that				用在名词性从句中, 详见“主从复合句”一章			
关系代词		who, whom, whose, which, what, that, as				用在定语从句中, 详见“主从复合句”一章			

2 many 与 much

many 和 much 都表示“许多”, 但是 many 用来修饰可数名词, much 修饰不可数名词, 二者都可用作主语、宾语和定语。如:

Many of the students often go shopping.

I have much to do.

There is not much water in the cup.

3 few, little, a few, a little

few 和 little 表示“没有多少”, 含否定意义; 而 a few 和 a little 表示“有一些, 有几个”, 含肯定意义。另外, few 与 a few 修饰可数名词; little, a little 修饰不可数名词。它们在句中常用作定语、主语和宾语。如:

He knows a little English.

Few of them could speak English.

I know a little about Japanese.

4 other, others, the other, the others 与 another

other 意为“另外的”, 作定语, 常与复数名词连用, 但如果前面有 the, this, that, some, any, each, every, no, none, one, or 以及形容词性物主代词时, 则可与单数名词连用。如: other boys, all other beauty, no other way, the other one, any other plant, every other day, some other