

# 高中课程新学案 YINGYU

# 英语

选修 8.9

主编 崔广进

GAO ZHONG KE CHENG XIN XUE AN



明天出版社  
TOMORROW PUBLISHING HOUSE

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高中课程新学案

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明天出版社出版

(济南经九路胜利大街39号)

<http://www.sdpress.com.cn>

<http://www.tomorrowpub.com>

山东省新华书店发行

889x1194毫米 16开本

2008年1月第1版

ISBN 9 787114

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# G 高中课程新学案

## GAO ZHONG KE CHENG XIN XUE AN

### 前言

为了帮助同学们更好地学习和使用人教版高中英语新课标教材,为同学们提供更多的动手、动脑、动口的时间和空间,提高自主学习的能力;为了使教师从过重的备课和讲课中解脱出来,把更多的时间用于教学研究,进一步提升教学的档次和实效,我们组织优秀骨干教师和教研人员,在充分调查研究并总结高中教学改革经验的基础上,编写了这套全新的教辅用书——《高中课程新学案》。

《高中课程新学案》的突出特点是:体例设计新颖,充分体现新课程标准的要求,教与学互动,讲与练结合,强调自主探究,重视基础,适度拓展和提高。这既符合素质教育的要求,也符合高中学生参加高考选拔的需要。

《高中课程新学案》按教材结构和新授课特点编写,每个单元设计一个学案,每个学案分“学海导航”、“学习探究”、“自我测评”和“拓展提高”四个板块。

**学海导航:**目的是给学生展示学习目标,引导学生了解该单元即将学习的主要内容;激活并补充与该单元相关的背景知识。

**学习探究:**由 About the texts, Words and phrases, Grammar 和 Writing 组成,目的是引导学生自主学习、自主探究,全面落实新课程标准所确立的“知识与能力”、“过程与方法”、“情感态度与价值观”的教学目标。

**自我测评:**让学生在实际练习中自我检测学习的情况,进一步理解、掌握和巩固基础知识。

**拓展提高:**以高考常见题型为依托,引导学生运用所学的知识和方法解决实际问题,提高学生的综合素质。

尽管我们在编校过程中,字斟句酌,题题推敲,力求奉献给读者一件精品,但限于时间和我们的认识水平,书中难免不足和缺陷。恳请广大师生在使用过程中,把发现的问题和修改意见及时反馈给我们,供再版修订时参考。

编者

2007年12月

# 目 录

## CONTENTS

### 选修 8

Unit 1	A land of diversity .....	(1)
Unit 2	Cloning .....	(20)
Unit 3	Inventors and inventions .....	(39)
Unit 4	Pygmalion .....	(58)
Unit 5	Meeting your ancestors .....	(78)

### 选修 9

Unit 1	Breaking Records .....	(98)
Unit 2	Sailing the oceans .....	(117)
Unit 3	Australia .....	(137)
Unit 4	Exploring plants .....	(157)
Unit 5	Inside advertising .....	(178)
2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷) .....		(198)



# Unit 1 A land of diversity

临沂一中 王宏敏

## 学海导航

### I. Looking Ahead

Categories	Language items
Vocabulary	<p>strait; means; slavery; Spain; majority; Catholic; Mexico; immigration; percentage; Denmark; Danish; aircraft; Korea; Korean; Pakistan; mix; mixture; nationality; racial; applicant; socialist; occur; central; cattle; indicate; swap; luggage; tram; apparent; apparently; slip; bakery; ferry; hire; seagull; insert; react</p> <p>the Bering Strait; by means of; the Pacific; make a life; occur to; team up with; mark out; take in; a great/good many</p>
Sentence patterns	<p>1. Exactly when the first people arrived in what we now know as California, no one really knows. (宾语前置)</p> <p>2. By the time California became the thirty-first state of the United States of America in 1850, it was already a multicultural society. (by the time + 从句)</p> <p>3. ...it was the building of the railway from the west to the east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860. (强调句)</p>
Functional items	<p>1. <i>How to encourage others to speak</i> Cool. Sounds great. Really? So tell me what it is really like.      Oh, I see. Such as? And what about...? That's interesting.</p> <p>2. <i>Direction and position</i> along the northwest coast of...      from the west to the east coast on the east coast      to the north of... in the southern part of...      in the far south of... on the Mississippi River      about 160km/not far from... in the state of Louisiana</p>
Grammar	<p><i>Revise Noun Clauses as the Subject, Object, and Predicative:</i> What attracts people to California is its pleasant climate and relaxed lifestyle. Most applicants know <u>that they have very little chance of getting a visa.</u> This is <u>why today over 40% of California speak Spanish as a first or second language.</u></p>
Writing	Non-chronological report; description of a place

### II. Background Reading

#### A

A look at the history of the United States indicates that this country has often been called "a melting pot", where various immigrants and ethnic groups have learned to work together to build a unique nation. Even those "original" A-



mericans, the Indians, probably walked a land bridge from Asia to North America some thousands of years ago. So, who are the real Americans? The answer is that any and all of them are! And you, no matter where you come from, could also become an American should you want to. Then you would become another addition to America's wonderfully rich "nation of immigrants".

The United States is currently changing from being a nation of immigrants of mainly European **descent** to one of immigrants from other parts of the world, such as Asia and Latin America. The number of recent immigrants has greatly increased. They desire to escape economic hardship and political **oppression** in their native countries as well as the desire to seek a better education and a richer life in America, "the land of opportunity". Although there are frequent conflicts between the cultures they have brought with them from the "old country" and those found in America, most immigrants learn to adjust to and love their adopted land.

Americans have also learned much from the customs and ideas of the immigrants and are often influenced by them in **subtle** and interesting ways. Immigrants bring their native cultural, political, and social patterns and attitudes, varied academic and religious backgrounds, as well as their ethnic arts, sports, holidays, festivals, and foods. They have greatly enriched American life.

For immigrants from all parts of the world, the United States has been a "melting pot" in which the foreigners have sometimes remained culturally and **linguistically** what they were in their native lands even as they move toward becoming citizens of the United States, a country whose people share a common cultural outlook and set of values. The melting pot does not melt away all recollections of another way of life in another place — nor should it. On the contrary, immigrants should preserve the languages, skills, religions, customs and arts of their own **heritage**, even while they are working towards entering the mainstream of American culture.

Notes:

1. **descent** 后裔 2. **oppression** 压迫 3. **subtle** 细微的 4. **linguistically** 语言上地 5. **heritage** 遗产

Questions:

1. What's the best title of the passage?

2. Why has the United States been called "a melting pot"?

3. Why have more immigrants come to the United State in recent years?

4. How have immigrants enriched American life?

## B

By looking at a map of North America, it is often hard to appreciate just how important the Great Lakes are. But, when we begin to look at some of the statistics, it is easy to see that the Great Lakes are an important part of the region in which they are located. If you placed all five of the Great lakes together, and measured the area that they covered, you would discover that the Great Lakes would cover more than 94,000 square miles! Of the five Great Lakes, Lake Superior is the largest; you could actually place all of the water from the other lakes into Lake Superior and Lake Superior would never overflow! As a water system, though, the Great Lakes are the second largest supply of fresh water **comprising** over 21% of the world's fresh water supply. Only the polar ice caps contain more fresh water than the Great Lakes. Of the five Great Lakes, there is only one that is located, entirely, in the United States — Lake Michigan.

Due to the fact that the Great Lakes cover such a large area, the climate is different in different areas. While the northern part is very cold and the area is covered by dense forests, the southern area is warmer and is much more urban. These differences also imply that there are different concerns in the different regions because the Great Lakes are used differently by the people in each region. One example of this is Lake Superior. Due to the cool climate, poor soils, dense forests, and sparse population, there is only a minimal amount of pollution that enters Lake Superior each year, whereas Lake Erie is the most polluted of the five Great Lakes due to its small volume and the rich soil which creates many agricultural opportunities.

## Notes:

1. **comprise** 组成 2. **dense** 浓密的 3. **sparse** 稀少的 4. **minimal** 极少的 5. **whereas** 然而

## Questions:

Read the passage carefully and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- ( ) 1. Only by looking at a map of North America can it be seen how important the Great Lakes are.  
 ( ) 2. The Great Lakes are the second largest supply of fresh water.  
 ( ) 3. Lake Superior is the largest of the five Great Lakes, covering more than 94,000 square miles.  
 ( ) 4. No lake is located entirely in the United States.  
 ( ) 5. Lake Erie is the most polluted of the five Great Lakes due to its small volume.  
 ( ) 6. Lake Michigan is the least polluted of the five Great Lakes.

## C

With the US, outdoor vacations are popular, for example at the Grand Canyon or Yosemite or Yellowstone or the national parks or forests. Young people may go walking or camping in the mountains. Many people have small trailer in which to travel, or if they are in a car, they may stay at Motels on the journey. Disneyland and Disneyworld are also popular and people can go skiing in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

It is also very common to use vacations to visit relatives who may live in states a long distance away. Some children go to summer camp for a holiday during the summer vacation, where they do special activities, such as sports or crafts.

When Americans want a holiday for sun and rest, they usually go to Florida, Hawaii, Mexico or the Caribbean. They may go to Europe for culture, for example, to see art, plays, and places of historic interest.

In Britain, many people like to go to the seaside for holidays. There are places near the sea, such as Blackpool, Scarborough and Bournemouth, where there is plenty to do even if it rains. In a traditional British seaside holiday, the children can watch a Punch and Judy Show, eat candy floss and rock and make sandcastles, while older people can hire a deckchair to sit on the beach. People also like to go to the country, especially to walk in places like Scotland, Wales and the Lake District.

When the British go abroad they usually want to go somewhere warm. Spain and Spanish islands of Majorca and Ibiza are popular as are other places in southern Europe. For skiing, people often go to the Alps.

## Notes:

1. **trailer** 拖车 2. **candy floss** 棉花糖

## Questions:

1. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the outdoor activities of Americans and the British  
 B. where Americans and the British stay when they go on a holiday  
 C. popular holiday places for Americans and the British  
 D. what Americans and the British do during the holidays
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A. Young Americans are likely to go walking or camping in the mountains.  
 B. If Americans travel in a car, they may stay at Motels on the journey.



- ad 511 C. American people usually use vacation to visit relatives who live far away.  
 512 D. American people can go skiing in Disneyland and Disneyland.  
 513 3. Americans usually go to the following places for sun and rest EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 514 A. Europe B. Florida C. Hawaii D. Mexico  
 515 4. In a traditional British seaside holiday, older people can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 516 A. watch a Punch and Judy Show B. hire a deckchair to sit on the beach  
 517 C. make sandcastles D. eat candy floss and rock  
 518 5. What do you think is the possible reason why the British usually want to go somewhere warm when they go a-  
 519 broad?

## 学习探究

### I. About the texts

#### A. California

1. Read the first paragraph and the headings of the reading passage quickly and guess what it talks about.

2. Read the passage again and choose the best answers.

1) After the arrival of the Europeans in the 16th century, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. native people were killed or forced into slavery  
 B. many native people died from diseases brought by Europeans  
 C. none of the native people could survive the terrible times  
 D. both A and B

2) Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. During the Gold Rush Period many people went to California in the hope of becoming rich quickly.  
 B. Actually very few gold miners became rich.  
 C. During the Gold Rush Period many Chinese immigrants arrived in California only to find gold.  
 D. California became a state of the US two years after the gold was discovered there.

3) Which of the following is correct?

- A. California became part of Mexico in 1846.  
 B. California became the thirty-first state of the United States of America in 1848.  
 C. In 1848, gold was discovered in California.  
 D. In 1846, immigrants from Denmark established a town of their own.

4) From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. between the late 19th century and the early 20th century Italian and Danish immigrants came to California to make wine.  
 B. by the 1930s many Jewish people came to California because they were attracted by the film industry.  
 C. African people came to California to work in the ship and aircraft industry.

3. Read the passage again carefully and fill in the blanks.

1) In the 18th century, California \_\_\_\_\_ by Spain.

2) In 1821, California became \_\_\_\_\_ of Mexico.

3) In 1846, the United States \_\_\_\_\_ on Mexico. After it lost the war, Mexico had to \_\_\_\_\_

California to the United States.

- 4) In 1848, \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered in California and \_\_\_\_\_ of becoming rich \_\_\_\_\_ people from all over the world.
- 5) In 1850, California became \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.
- 6) In the 1860s, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the railway from the west to east brought a large number of \_\_\_\_\_ to California.
- 7) In the late 19th century, Italians, mainly \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, arrived in California.
- 8) In 1911, immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_ established a town of their own.
- 9) By the 1920s the \_\_\_\_\_ was well established in Hollywood, California. The film industry attracted Europeans including many \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) Between 1942 and 1945, many Africans came to California to work in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ industries.
- 11) Since the early 1970s, the computer industry has attracted Indians and \_\_\_\_\_ to California.
- 12) In more recent decades, California has become home to people from Asia, including \_\_\_\_\_, Vietnamese and Laotians.

B. Read the passage "George's diary 12 - 14 June" and fill in the blanks.

On Monday, after arriving early in the morning, George went straight to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ luggage. Then he went \_\_\_\_\_. He first rode on \_\_\_\_\_ and got a spectacular view of \_\_\_\_\_ and the city. Later, he had lunch at \_\_\_\_\_.

On Tuesday, George \_\_\_\_\_ a couple from his hotel and \_\_\_\_\_ a car. They spent all day \_\_\_\_\_. In the evening, they went to \_\_\_\_\_.

On Wednesday, George took a ferry to \_\_\_\_\_ to visit a famous \_\_\_\_\_. On the way there, he had a good view of \_\_\_\_\_.

C. Read the text "Louis Armstrong: the grandfather of jazz" carefully and match the year with the important events of Louis Armstrong's life.

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1901 | a. Got a job in the best jazz band in town     |
| 1913 | b. Travelled to Europe                         |
| 1917 | c. Born in New Orleans                         |
| 1922 | d. Began travelling to other cities in the USA |
| 1924 | e. Died  |
| 1932 | f. Arrested and sent to a problem boys' school |
| 1971 | g. Began recording his music                   |

D. Explanations of some difficult sentences.

1. Exactly when the first people arrived in what we now know as California, no one really knows. 最早一批人具体是什么时候来到我们现在所知道的加利福尼亚地区的,谁也说不清楚。

本句是个宾语前置的句子。no one really knows 是主句, exactly the first people arrived in what we now know as California 是 know 的宾语从句,其中,从句 what we now know as California 作介词 in 的宾语。

2. By the time California became the thirty-first state of the United States of America in 1850, it was already a multicultural society. 到 1850 年加利福尼亚成为美国的第 31 个州的时候,它已经成为一个多元文化的社会。

在本句中,名词短语 the time 起一个连词的作用,其后省略了 that,接从句作 \_\_\_\_\_ 状语。

"by + 时间"意为"不迟于(= not later than);一到(= as soon as);当某时候到了[= when (the time indicated) comes];到……时为止"等。时间上有过去、现在和将来之别;主动词本身有动作与状态之分,其时态可为一般式或完成式。"by + 时间"与动作性强的主动词连用时多用于完成式;与表状态的主动词连用多用于一般式。如:

1) By the time he was fourteen years old, he had learned maths all by himself.

2) By the time the security guards had realized what was happening, the gang were already inside the bank.

翻译:

3) 你回来以前我就把它做完了。

4) 到世纪末人口已经达到四百万左右。

3. ...it was the building of the railway from the west to the east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860. ....,但是更大批量的移民却是在 19 世纪 60 年代为了修建贯穿美国东部海岸的铁路而来到加利福尼亚的。

本句是一个\_\_\_\_\_句,其基本结构是\_\_\_\_\_,句子的主语是\_\_\_\_\_,谓语是\_\_\_\_\_。用此句型翻译下面的句子:

1) 昨天晚上在实验室里做实验的是我的父亲。

2) 我父亲是在昨天晚上在实验室做的实验。

4. Built in 1873, the cable car system was invented by Andrew Hallidie, who wanted to find a better form of transport than horse-drawn trams. 缆车系统建于 1873 年,是由安德鲁·海利迪发明的,他试图找到一种比马拉的轨道车更好的交通方式。

本句的主句是\_\_\_\_\_。built in 1873 是-ed 分词短语作状语,与 the cable car system 构成\_\_\_\_\_关系。who wanted to find a better form of transport than horse-drawn trams 是\_\_\_\_\_从句,修饰\_\_\_\_\_。

5. Apparently he'd been shocked when he saw a terrible accident in which a tram slipped down the hill dragging the horses with it. 他曾经看到过一次可怕的交通事故:一辆马车连同拉车的马一起从山上滑了下去,很明显这让他受到了极大的震惊。

本句的主句是\_\_\_\_\_,when he saw a terrible accident in which a tram slipped down the hill dragging the horses with it 是\_\_\_\_\_从句,其中又含有一个由介词 in + which 引导的\_\_\_\_\_从句。

## II. Words and phrases

A. Find the meanings and usages of some key words and phrases in this unit.

1. means n.

Translate the following sentences and pay attention to the underlined words and phrases.

1) Taking a plane is the quickest means of getting there.

2) All possible means have been tried.

3) He hoped to achieve his goal by peaceful means.

4) Thoughts are expressed by means of words.

Refer to your dictionary and tell the differences of the underlined words.

5) By some means or other we must come to know where he is.

6) The educational methods of the West were also introduced.

7) We admired him for the way in which he faced his difficulties.

Summary:

\_\_\_\_\_ 是指一种中介手段,人们借助它来取得所需要的结果,常与介词 by 搭配。

\_\_\_\_\_ 则通常是指用于解决具体问题的具体方法,而不是方式或手段,尤其是指已被人了解和运用的方法。

\_\_\_\_\_ 往往是指做具体的某一件事所采用的方法或行事方式,它具有个别性或未知性,也具有直接性,常和 in 搭配。

## 2. majority n.

Read the sentences and match the two meanings of the word "majority" with each sentence.

a. the larger number or amount of; most

b. the difference in number between a large and a smaller group

\_\_\_\_\_ 1) The majority of doctors agree that smoking is extremely harmful to health.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2) The majority of soil was carried away by the floods.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3) At the meeting, young people were in the majority.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4) He was elected by a large majority/by a majority of 3240 votes.

## 3. percentage n.

Translate the following sentences and pay attention to the usage of the word "percentage".

1) What percentage of the population is/are overweight?

2) A high percentage of the female staff are part-time workers.

Compare the differences between "percent" and "percentage".

3) Twenty per cent of the forest was destroyed.

4) Prices have risen by 3 percent in the past few months.

5) A large/great percentage of schoolbooks have pictures in them.

6) The percentage of school leavers that go to university is about five percent.

Summary:

\_\_\_\_\_ 常和具体数字一起使用;而 \_\_\_\_\_ 一般不和具体数字一起使用,表示全部中的一部分。

## 4. mix v. & n.

Read the following sentences and find out the part of speech of the word "mix" and the meanings of the underlined words and phrases in each sentence.

1) Please help me to mix butter and sugar together.

2) I don't like to mix business with pleasure.

3) Oil does not mix with water.

4) They don't mix much with the neighbours.

5) Why don't you mix our guests a cocktail?

6) There was a strange mix of people at the party.

## 5. occur vi

Find the synonym of the word "occur" in each sentence.

1) A good idea occurred to me all at once. \_\_\_\_\_

2) It had never occurred to him that she might be against him. \_\_\_\_\_

3) When did the accident occur? \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. indicate vt.

Find out the meaning of the word "indicate" in each sentence.

1) Research indicates that men find it easier to give up smoking than women.

2) A sky with no cloud indicates fine weather the next day.

- 3) The government has indicated that it intends to cut tax.  
 4) She took out a map and indicated the quickest route to us.  
 5) Don't forget to indicate before turning.

7. **apparent** *adj.*

*Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

- 1) Their apparent grief turned to crazy laughter in a minute.  
 2) It was apparent that he knew nothing about how to repair cars.  
 3) I wasn't there, but apparently, it was a good party.  
 4) She managed to climb out of the car, apparently unhurt.

8. **react** *vi.*

*Read the following sentences and find out the meanings of the underlined phrases.*

- 1) How did your mother react to the news?  
 2) Children tend to react against their parents by going against their wishes.  
 3) Iron reacts with water and air to produce rust.

9. **take in**

*Read the following sentences and translate the underlined phrases.*

- 1) He had nowhere to live in, so we took him in.  
 2) The dress needs to be taken in.  
 3) They listened to my lecture, but how much did they take in, I wonder?  
 4) Don't let yourself be taken in by these politicians.  
 5) The tour takes in four European countries.

*Refer to your dictionary and fill in the blanks with the following phrases in the right forms.*

take apart; take away; take back; take off; take out; take on; take over; take up

- 6) The plane is going to \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
 7) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the knife \_\_\_\_\_ from the little boy.  
 8) I'm feeling too tired to drive any more; will you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 9) His face \_\_\_\_\_ a worried expression.  
 10) \_\_\_\_\_ the watch \_\_\_\_\_ and see if you can see what's wrong with it.  
 11) John \_\_\_\_\_ acting while he was at college.  
 12) I'm sorry I was rude; I \_\_\_\_\_ everything I said.  
 13) Please \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of paper and write down your names on it, OK?

10. **a good/great many**

*Translate the following sentences.*

- 1) We received a good many offers of support.  
 2) There are a great many reasons why you shouldn't do it.

*Can you think of other phrases that have the same meaning?*

B. Summary of some key words and phrases in this unit.

Words & phrases	Main usages	Knowledge broadening
means	n. 手段; 方法(单复数同形) by means of 用……办法; 借助……	与 method, way 的用法区别

Words & phrases	Main usages	Knowledge broadening
majority	<i>n.</i> 大多数;大部分 the majority (of + <i>n.</i> [C/U]) + <i>v.</i> (sing./pl.) in the majority 拥有多数的;占多数(投票时)多得的票数(多用单数)	反义词: minority The minority is subordinate to the majority.
percentage	<i>n.</i> 百分比;百分率(与 of 搭配) a high/large/small percentage 比率高/大/小	与 percent 的用法区别
mix	<i>vt.</i> 使混合;拌和 mix A with B/mix A and B (together) 调配;调制 mix sth. (for sb.)/mix sb. sth. <i>vi.</i> A mix with B 混合;交往;交际 <i>n.</i> 混合;结合	mixture <i>n.</i> 混合物;混合 Shake the mixture before taking it. We listened to the news with a mixture of surprise and horror. mixed <i>adj.</i> 混合的
occur	<i>vi.</i> 发生;出现 (occurred, occurring) occur to (某人) 想到	occurrence <i>n.</i> 发生 happen, take place come into one's mind
indicate	<i>vt.</i> 表明;暗示;示意;指出 (+ <i>n.</i> /pron. / clause) <i>v.</i> (以手势、指示灯等)指示(自己车子的车行方向)	indication <i>n.</i> 表明;迹象 indicative <i>adj.</i> 指示的;暗示的
apparent	<i>adj.</i> 显而易见的;显然的;表面上的(作定语或表语) It's apparent that...很明显	apparently <i>adv.</i> 据我所知;显然地;显而易见地 同义词: obvious
react	<i>vi.</i> 反应(to);反抗,反对(against);发生化学反应(with)	reaction <i>n.</i>
take in	接纳;改小;理解;欺骗;包括	take away 拿走,夺去;take apart 拆开,拆散;take along 随身携带;take back 收回,带回;take down 取下,记下;take off 脱下,取消,起飞;take on 呈现;take up 着手处理,占据(时间等),开始从事;take out 拿出,去掉;take over 接手,接管
a good/great many	许多;很多(修饰可数名词复数)	a lot of; lots of; a (large) number of; plenty of; many a; a (large) amount of; a great/good deal of; a large quantity of; quantities of; masses of

## C. Practice.

- You fool! How can you let such a chance \_\_\_\_\_ through your fingers.  
A. ski                      B. spread                      C. slip                      D. glide
- People have \_\_\_\_\_ views on the policy published recently, because not everybody is in favor of it in the survey.  
A. excited                      B. surprised                      C. frightened                      D. mixed
- Every possible means \_\_\_\_\_ to help the poor people in Africa.  
A. have tried                      B. have been tried                      C. has tried                      D. has been tried



4. It's a pleasure to \_\_\_\_\_ such an excellent worker.  
A. team up with    B. catch up with    C. put up with    D. keep up with
5. \_\_\_\_\_ water is needed.  
A. Quantities of    B. A quantity of    C. A good many    D. A great number of
6. — What attracts people to California is its pleasant climate and relaxed lifestyle.  
— This is \_\_\_\_\_ each year a great number of people from all over the world try to \_\_\_\_\_ to California.  
A. how; immigrate    B. why; immigrate    C. because; remove    D. why; remove
7. The seawater takes \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of heat in summer.  
A. up    B. in    C. over    D. off
8. It didn't \_\_\_\_\_ him that she would refuse his invitation  
A. happen to    B. adjust to    C. belong to    D. occur to
9. The young actress looked so charming in her beautiful dress that we took \_\_\_\_\_ pictures with her.  
A. a great many of    B. masses of    C. the number of    D. a large amount of
10. — What \_\_\_\_\_ of students in your school go to college?  
— 97 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. percent; percentage    B. percentage; percentage  
C. percent; percent    D. percentage; percent
11. \_\_\_\_\_ majority of my books \_\_\_\_\_ kept in the study.  
A. A; is    B. A; are    C. The; are    D. The; is
12. The airline has ordered 25 new \_\_\_\_\_. Which one is WRONG?  
A. aircraft    B. aircrafts    C. airplanes    D. planes
13. He has twenty \_\_\_\_\_ on his farm.  
A. cattles    B. cattle    C. cow    D. oxes
14. His proposal is \_\_\_\_\_ to all of us and you do not need to tell us more about it.  
A. apparent    B. appearing    C. approaching    D. apart
15. I asked him where my sister was and he \_\_\_\_\_ the shop opposite.  
A. pointed    B. showed    C. indicated    D. led

### III. Grammar

#### Revision of Noun Clauses (as the Subject, Object and Predicative)

##### Find the rule

在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词从句(Noun Clauses)。名词从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语等,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词从句又可分别称为\_\_\_\_\_从句、\_\_\_\_\_从句、\_\_\_\_\_从句和\_\_\_\_\_从句。

引导名词性从句的连词主要有三类:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_: that, whether, if (在从句中不担任句子成分)
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_: who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever, whomever (在从句中担任主语、宾语、表语或定语)
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_: when, where, why, how (在从句中担任状语)
1. 主语从句考查热点
- 1) 主语从句通常情况下可使用 it 做形式主语,而将从句置于句末。例如:  
It is not clear whether he will leave for London or not.  
It is not known yet when the plane will take off.  
但 what 及带 -ever 类疑问词引导的主语从句不能用 it 代替其作形式主语。
  - 2) who 和 whoever 均可引导主语从句,但 who 引导的主语从句是整个句子作主语,指的是某一件事情或情况;而 whoever (= anyone who) 引导的主语从句是人作整个句子的主语,而不是整个句子。例如:

Who has broken the window is not found out yet. (“谁打碎玻璃”这件事尚未查清)

Whoever has broken the window must pay for it. = Anyone/The person who has broken the window must pay for it. (打碎玻璃的人必须赔偿)

- 3) 主语从句放句首时只能用 whether 不能使用 if 来引导,但是如果是 it 作形式主语放句首,则两者都可以。例如:

Whether the mid-term exam will be put off is not decided yet.

It is not clear yet if / whether the Chinese football team can win the game.

- 4) what 与 whatever 的区别: whatever 表增强语气;意为“无论……”、“任何……”。

What he said is true. 他所说的都是真的。

Whatever he said is true. 他说的任何话都是真的。

## 2. 宾语从句考查热点

- 1) 关于 that 的省略: that 引导宾语从句时,在口语或非正式文件中可以省略。但是,当谓语动词后出现多个并列的宾语从句时,往往只有第一个 that 可以省略。例如:

Xie Lei told me (that) she feels much more at home now and that things that had seemed very strange at the beginning now appear quite normal.

- 2) 宾语从句的否定转移: 在 think, believe, suppose, expect 等动词之后,宾语从句中谓语的否定常转移到主句的谓语上。例如:

I don't think what he has said is true.

I didn't expect he could be back so soon.

注:此种用法主句的主语必须是第一人称 I 或 we,而且它的反意疑问句的助动词由从句的助动词来定。

I don't think he can do it, can he?

I don't think you are right, are you?

- 3) 时态搭配: 如果主句是过去的时态(包括一般过去时,过去进行时),那么从句的时态一定要用相对应的过去的某种时态。

We were all surprised when he made it clear that he would leave office soon.

He asked the students whether they had finished their homework.

但若宾语从句表示的是科学道理、客观真理、经常性的习惯动作以及现在依然存在的动作、状态等时,则仍应用现在范畴的时态。例如:

The teacher told us that the earth is round and that it moves around the sun.

- 4) 在接复合宾语的句子中,为了保持句子平衡,用 it 作形式宾语,将从句放于句尾,构成“主 + 谓 + it + 宾语的补语 + 宾语从句”结构,常接复合宾语的动词有: make, find, see, hear, feel, think, consider 等。例如:

She made it a rule that she got early every morning.

I think it necessary that we take plenty of hot water every day.

- 5) 只用 whether 而不用 if 的情况: 当宾语是不定式时; 当与 or not 连用时; 做介词的宾语时; 为了强调, 将宾语从句放在句首时。例如:

I don't know whether to go or to stay.

It all depends on whether you have enough time.

Whether you are right or not, I don't know yet.

## 3. 表语从句考查热点

- 1) 可接表语从句的连系动词有 be, look, seem, sound, appear, remain 等。

China is no longer what she used to be.

The question remains whether they will be able to help us.

At that time, it seemed as if I couldn't think of the right word.

- 2) 从属连词 because, as, as if, as though 也可以引导表语从句。

It's just because he doesn't know her. 这是仅仅因为他不认识她。

Things are not always as they seem to be. 事物并不总是如其表象。

He looks as if he's tired. 他好像累了。

3) if 不能引导表语从句, 只能用 whether。

My question is whether he left (or not). 我的问题是 他是否离开了。

4) what 引导的主语从句表示结果, 或名词 reason/cause 作主语时, 后面的表语从句表示原因时要用 that 引导, 不能用 because。例如:

The reason why he was late was that he didn't catch the early bus.

The cause of the accident was that the driver had drunk too much before driving.

5) because 与 why 的区别: because 用于结果已于前述、需要补述原因时, 即“先果后因”的倒序法; 而 why 则用于原因已于前述、需进一步说明其结果的情况, 即“先因后果”的顺序法。例如:

He didn't come to school yesterday. That was because he was ill. 他昨天未来上学, 那是因为他病了。  
(didn't come to school 是结果, was ill 是原因)

He was ill yesterday. That was why he didn't come to school. 他昨天病了, 那就是他之所以没有来上学的原因。  
(was ill 为原因, didn't come to school 为结果)

6) that 引导表语从句时, 一般不能省略, 但是在非正式文体中, 也可以省略。如:

The trouble is (that) he is ill.

### Apply the rule

Part 1. Decide whether the following sentences contain Noun Clauses and what clauses they are.

1. China is no longer what it used to be.
2. It was snowing when he arrived at the station.
3. How he persuaded the manager to change the plan is interesting to us all.
4. The news that you told me yesterday was really disappointing.
5. The news that they had won the game soon spread over the whole school.
6. He spoke as if he understood what he was talking about.
7. Do you remember the teacher who taught us English at middle school?
8. I wonder why she refused my invitation.

Part 2. Fill in the blanks with the proper conjunctions.

1. I can't decide \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary I should buy.
2. That's \_\_\_\_\_ he refused my invitation.
3. I am very interested in \_\_\_\_\_ he has improved his pronunciation in such a short time.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ we need is more time.
5. He looked \_\_\_\_\_ he knew everything.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ they will meet has not been decided yet.
7. Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you are waiting for.
8. Is that \_\_\_\_\_ you are looking for?
9. Would you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the nearest post office is?
10. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he will agree to the plan or not.

### Practice

1. \_\_\_\_\_ we need money is quite clear.  
A. If                      B. What                      C. That                      D. \
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the car can be used has not been known yet.  
A. If                      B. What                      C. That                      D. Whether
3. \_\_\_\_\_ we can't understand is \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't join us in our discussion.  
A. That; why              B. Which; how              C. What; what              D. What; why
4. Could you tell me where we \_\_\_\_\_ next week.