

高中

英语

课外  
练习

第三册 (上)

高中英语课外练习编写组编  
北京教育出版社

ENGLISH

# 高中英语课外练习

第三册（上）

高中英语课外练习编写组 编

北京教育出版社

高中英语课外练习 第三册 (上)  
GAOZHONG YINGYU KEWAI LIANXI, DISANCE (SHANG)  
高中英语课外练习编写组 编

\*

北京教育出版社出版  
(北京北三环中路6号)  
邮政编码:100011

网 址: [www.bph.com.cn](http://www.bph.com.cn)  
北京出版社出版集团总发行  
新华书店经销  
北京市瀛洲印刷厂印刷

\*

787×1092 16开本 9.75印张 180000字  
2001年8月第1版 2001年8月第1次印刷  
印数 1-8000

ISBN 7-5303-2357-1  
G·2330 定价:10.00元

## 出版说明

为了适应教育部的教育改革精神，加强素质教育，注重能力培养，有效地减轻学生过重的课业负担，帮助学生更有效地完成学习任务，熟练掌握和运用基础知识，从而提高分析问题、解决问题的能力，我们组织了北京市具有丰富教学经验的特、高级教师，编写了这套课外练习。

这套课外练习是依据现行教学大纲和最新教材编写的，分别供各年级学生使用。高中部分包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物等六科，初中部分包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、地理、历史、生物等八科。每册均完全配合最新修订的教材，按单元（或章、节）同步编写，既体现了教学的重点、难点、知识点，又充分注意了对知识的综合利用、融会贯通，是一套符合学生实际，实用性很强的同步练习。

为了适应不断发展的教育改革形势和要求，本套书在每年重印前均进行修订，以使其尽量完善。编写过程中难免错漏，敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

北京教育出版社

# CONTENTS

Unit	Page
1. Madame Curie .....	( 1 )
(Grammar Attributive Clause) .....	( 1 )
2. Captain Cook .....	( 10 )
(Grammar Gerund) .....	( 10 )
3. Australia .....	( 16 )
(Grammar Present Participle) .....	( 16 )
4. Feed the World .....	( 24 )
(Grammar Noun Clause) .....	( 25 )
5. Advertising .....	( 31 )
(Grammar Past Participle) .....	( 31 )
6. Mainly Revision .....	( 39 )
(综合练习试题) .....	( 39 )
7. Angkor Wat .....	( 51 )
(Grammar The Tense(1)) .....	( 52 )
8. A Person of Great Determination .....	( 64 )
(Grammar The Tense(2)) .....	( 65 )
9. Gymnastics .....	( 76 )
(Grammar Agreement) .....	( 77 )
10. The Trick .....	( 84 )
(Grammar The Voice) .....	( 85 )
11. The Merchant of Venice .....	( 96 )
(Grammar Infinitives) .....	( 97 )
12. Mainly Revision .....	( 113 )
(综合练习试题) .....	( 114 )
<b>Keys</b> .....	( 125 )

## Unit 1 Madame Curie

### PART ONE WORD STUDY

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the proper form. Some can be used more than once when necessary:

A. admit, devote...to, succeed(in), believe in, have effect on, admire, belong to, be determined to do sth.

1. The senior three students \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ more time to study.
2. Her devotion to her children should be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Junior students are not \_\_\_\_\_ to the club. It is only for the seniors.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of China to the United Nation \_\_\_\_\_ great \_\_\_\_\_ the whole world.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ in our effort to start the car. It finally started to move.
6. The wet summer was \_\_\_\_\_ by a beautiful autumn.
7. A lot of children \_\_\_\_\_ Father Christmas.
8. Tigers \_\_\_\_\_ cat family.

B. willing, give off, work at, disadvantage, shock, in honour of, set off, post, cure, courage

1. He is not good at speaking English, but he is \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. I have a class of willing students and they have showed great \_\_\_\_\_ to study.
3. On the National Day, we will \_\_\_\_\_ fireworks.
4. When water boils, it \_\_\_\_\_ steam.
5. If you don't speak good English, you'll be at a big \_\_\_\_\_ when you try to get a job.
6. His sudden death was a \_\_\_\_\_ to all of us.
7. A party was held \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen visiting our company.
8. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ at the Capital High School. She works as the chief secretary.
9. This medicine will \_\_\_\_\_ you of your cough.
10. She never had the \_\_\_\_\_ to tell her parents the truth.

### PART TWO GRAMMAR

#### 定语从句 (Attributive Clause)

定语从句是用来修饰、描述或提供有关名词、代词或整个主句信息的从句。它在整个句子中起形容词的作用。被修饰的名词,语法上称作先行词。定语从句由关系代词或关系副词引导。关系代词和关系副词不仅起引导定语从句、连接先行词的作用,同时还充当定语从句中的一个成分,如:主语、宾语、介词宾语、表语、定语或状语等。定语从句由下列关系代词和关系副词引导:

- (1) who, whom, that

(2) which, that

(3) whose

(4) when

(5) where

(6) why

## 一、修饰、指代人物

### 1. 关系代词作主语

关系代词 who, that 引导的从句修饰、指代人物, 在从句中作主语。

例: I thank the woman.

She helped me.

a. I thank the woman who helped me.

b. I thank the woman that helped me.

### 2. 关系代词作宾语

关系代词 whom, who, that 在从句中作动词宾语时, 修饰、指代人物。Whom 是宾格形式, 常用于较正式的英语中。Who 和 that 常用于口语和非正式的英语中。在口语和非正式英语中更多的情况下, 作动词宾语的关系代词常被省略。

例: The man told me to come back.

I saw him in the office.

a. The man whom I saw in the office told me to come back.

b. The man who I saw in the office told me to come back.

c. The man that I saw in the office told me to come back.

d. The man I saw in the office told me to come back.

我在办公室见到的那位男士叫我回去。

注意: (1) 引导从句的关系代词一定要放在从句的最前面, 例如: 从句 whom I saw in the office, 虽然关系代词 whom 在句子中作动词的宾语, 也应放在从句的最前面。

(2) 从句应尽可能地紧跟在所修饰的名词后面。从句 whom I saw in the office 是用来修饰 the man, 所以应放在 the man 后面。

### 3. 关系代词作介词宾语

当关系代词在从句中作介词的宾语时, 在正式英语中, 往往将介词提到关系代词前面。

例: The woman spoke French.

I traveled with her.

a. The woman with whom I travelled spoke French.

和我一起旅行的那位女士讲法语。

注意: 在这类句子中修饰、指代人物时, 只能用 whom。关系代词不可以用 who 或 that。也不可以省略关系代词。

在口语和非正式英语中, 介词往往放在原来的位置, 即在谓语动词之后。在这种情况下, 关系代词可以是 who/whom/that, 也可以省略。

b. The woman whom I travelled with spoke French.

c. The woman who I travelled with spoke French.

d. The woman that I travelled with spoke French.

e. The woman I travelled with spoke French.

## 二、修饰、指代事物

关系代词 *that*, *which* 引导的从句用来修饰、指代事物,它们在从句中可以作句子的主语也可以作宾语。

### 1. 关系代词作主语

例: Did you hear about the earthquake?

It happened in San Francisco last week.

a. Did you hear about the earthquake that happened in San Francisco last week?

b. Did you hear about the earthquake which happened in San Francisco last week?

你听说上星期在旧金山发生的地震了吗?

关系代词 *that* / *which* 引导的定语从句修饰名词 *earthquake*。在从句 *that* / *which* happened in San Francisco last week 中作句子的主语。

注意:当关系代词在从句中作主语时不能省略。a. b. 两例句意思一样。*Which* 要比 *that* 正式一些。

### 2. 关系代词作宾语

例: The movie wasn't very good.

We saw it last night.

a. The movie that we saw last night wasn't very good.

b. The movie which we saw last night wasn't very good.

c. The movie we saw last night wasn't very good.

我们昨晚看的那部电影不怎么样。

关系代词 *that* / *which* 引导的从句修饰名词 *the movie*。在从句 *that* we saw last night 中, *that* / *which* 作动词 *saw* 的宾语。关系代词作动词宾语的时候可以省略。

### 3. 关系代词作介词宾语

在从句中,如果关系代词是作介词的宾语,正式英语中需要前置,即将介词置于关系代词之前。

例: He is standing on a chair.

Is it firm enough?

a. Is the chair on which he is standing firm enough?

他站的那把椅子结实吗?

on which he is standing 是 *which* 引导的从句,修饰 *the chair*。*Which* 在从句中作介词 *on* 的宾语。在英语口语和非正式的英语中,介词可以放在动词的后面。关系代词可以用 *which*, *that*, 也可以省略。

b. Is the chair which he is standing on firm enough?

c. Is the chair thathe is standing on firm enough?



d. Is the chair he is standing **on** firm enough?

在例句 b. c. d. 中, 从句 *that he is standing on* 中的介词后置, 关系代词作介词 *on* 的宾语, 可以用 *that/which*, 也可以省略。

#### 4. 应该使用 *that* 的情况

有些情况下, *that* 不能与 *which* 交换使用。

(1) 当从句修饰不定代词, 如 *all, everything, something, little, much, none, the only, those* 等时, 必须用 *that* 来引导从句。在从句中 *that* 作动词的直接宾语时, 可以省略。

例: Listen, there is something (**that**) I must tell you.

听着, 有些事情我必须告诉你。

(2) 如果先行词被上述不定代词所修饰时, 引导从句的关系代词也应用 *that*。

例: **All** the apples (**that**) we picked were sent to the factory.

我们摘的所有的苹果都送到工厂去了。

(3) 如果先行词被形容词最高级或序数词所修饰, 从句应用 *that* 引导。

例: This is **the best** novel (**that**) I know.

这是我所知道的最好的一部小说。

(4) 如果先行词被序数词所修饰, 从句应用 *that* 引导。

例: **The first** English film (**that**) interested me was *Gone with the Wind*.

第一部使我感兴趣的英文电影是《飘》。

### 三、表示所有格关系

*Whose* 用来表示所属关系, 它的意思相当于 *his, her, its, their* 等。*Whose* 可以用来修饰人, 也可以修饰物。*Whose* 和它所修饰的名词都置于句首。

#### 1. 修饰人物

例: The man called the police.

**His** wallet was stolen.

The man **whose** wallet was stolen called the police.

钱包被窃的那个男人给警察打了电话。

*Whose* 引导的从句 *whose wallet was stolen*, 修饰 *the man*。*Whose* 在从句中起定语作用, 修饰 *wallet*, 意思是 *his*。

#### 2. 修饰事物

例: I'm working in the house.

**Its** walls are made of glass. (The walls of the house are made of glass.)

I'm working in the house **whose** walls are made of glass.

我在那座四面墙都是玻璃的房子里工作。

*whose walls* = *the walls of the house*

*whose* = *of which*

### 四、修饰表示时间的名词

*When* 引导的从句往往是用来修饰一个表示时间的名词, 如: *time, year, month, day, century* 等等。*When* 在从句中起时间状语的作用。

例: I'll never forget the day.

I met you then (on that day).

a. I'll never forget the day when I met you.

b. I'll never forget the day on which I met you.

我永远也忘不了见到你的那一天。

例句 a. 中 when 引导的从句修饰 the day。When 在从句中起时间状语的作用,意思是 on the day。因此,when 可以用 on which 替代。

例: 1949 is the year.

The new China was founded then (in that year).

a. 1949 is the year when the new China was founded.

b. 1949 is the year in which the new China was founded.

1949 年是新中国成立的那一年。

When 引导的从句修饰表示时间的名词 the year。When 在从句中作时间状语,意思是 in that year。在此句中,when 可以用 in which 来替换。在例句 b. 中,which 指代的是 the year。

例: 7:50 is the time.

My plane arrives then (at that time).

a. 7:50 is the time when my plane arrives.

b. 7:50 is the time at which my plane arrives.

7:50 是我乘坐的飞机到达的时间。

When 引导的从句修饰名词 the time, when 在从句中作时间状语,意思是 at that time。在这句话中,when 可以用 at which 替代。

## 五、修饰表示地点的名词

Where 引导的从句用来修饰表示地点的名词,例如:city, country, room, house 等。Where 在从句中起地点状语的作用。

例: The building is very old.

He lives there (in that building).

a. The building where he lives is very old.

b. The building in which he lives is very old.

c. The building which he lives in is very old.

d. The building thathe lives in is very old.

e. The building he lives in is very old.

他住的那座楼很旧。

a. Where 引导的从句修饰名词 building。Where 在从句中作地点状语,意思是 in that building。

b. 介词前置。

c. d. e. 介词在原来的位置上。如果用 where 引导从句修饰名词,从句中就不必使用介词,否则就必须使用介词。

例: That is the park.

We are going to have a picnic **there** (at that park).

- a. That is the park **where** we are going to have a picnic.
- b. That is the park **at which** we are going to have a picnic.
- c. That is the park **which** we are going to have a picnic.
- d. That is the park **that** we are going to have a picnic.
- e. That is the park **we are going to have a picnic**.

那就是我们将去野餐的公园。(我们将在那个公园野餐。)

Where 的意思是 at the park, 可以用 at which 替换。

#### 六、修饰表示原因的名词, 如 reason

例: I don't know the reason why he wanted to go.

#### 七、非限定性定语从句

限定性定语从句起限制、确定先行词的作用, 用来说明先行词的特征与属性。如果省略, 就会影响句子的意思。

非限定性定语从句则是起补充信息的作用, 如果省略, 并不会影响句子的意思。非限定性定语从句与主句用逗号分开。非限定性定语从句常用于书面语。

1. ① My friend **who** had been driving all day suggested stopping at the next town.

我那位开了一整天车的朋友建议到下一个镇子停下。

这是一个限定性定语从句。这句话的含义是说还有其他不开车的朋友。

- ② Peter, **who** had been driving all day, suggested stopping at the next town.

彼特开了一整天车, 他建议到下一个镇子停下。

这是一个非限定性定语从句的句子, 它只起补充信息的作用。如果将从句

**who** had been driving all day 略掉, 也不会影响句子的原意。

2. The books, **which** you can get at any bookshop, will give you all the information you need.

这些书将为你提供所需要的所有信息, 你可以在任何一家书店买到。

3. Ann, **whose** children are at school all day, is trying to get a job.

安的孩子整天都在学校, (所以) 她试图找一份工作做。

注意: 在非限定性定语从句中, 只有 wh- 的代词可以使用。无论指人或指物都不能使用 that。

#### 定语从句练习

1. All \_\_\_\_\_ is needed is more time.

A. which

B. that

C. where

D. /

2. Is oxygen the only gas \_\_\_\_\_ helps fire burn?

A. which

B. /

C. that

D. it

3. Those \_\_\_\_\_ not only from books but through practice will succeed.

A. who learn

B. who

C. who learns

D. that

4. Finally, the thief handed over everything \_\_\_\_\_ he had stolen to the police.

A. that

B. which

C. whatever

D. all

5. This is just the place \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last year.

- A. where                      B. that                      C. when                      D. why
6. This is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
 A. where we stayed                      B. at which we stayed it  
 C. which we stayed                      D. where we stayed at
7. Is that the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you are in favor of the proposal?  
 A. what                      B. of which                      C. why                      D. for
8. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ she sent her friend is very famous.  
 A. to whom                      B. to whose                      C. whom                      D. at whom
9. My neighbors used to give me a hand in time of trouble, \_\_\_\_\_ was very kind of them.  
 A. who                      B. that                      C. which                      D. it
10. This is the only one of the students \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
 A. who knows                      B. who know                      C. that know                      D. which knows
11. \_\_\_\_\_, the compass was first made in China.  
 A. It is known to all                      B. As is known to all  
 C. It is known that                      D. We all know
12. He was a foreigner, \_\_\_\_\_ I knew from his accent.  
 A. which                      B. as                      C. that                      D. A and B
13. Do you know the girl \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. whom he often talk to                      B. to who he often talks  
 C. to that he often talks                      D. he often talks to
14. The world \_\_\_\_\_ we live is made up of matter.  
 A. on which                      B. of which                      C. at which                      D. in which
15. The foreign guests, \_\_\_\_\_ were government officials, were warmly welcomed at the airport.  
 A. most of them                      B. most of that                      C. most of whom                      D. most of those
16. There are many desks and chairs in the classroom, none of \_\_\_\_\_ was new.  
 A. them                      B. which                      C. those                      D. that
17. There are no children \_\_\_\_\_ love their parents.  
 A. that do not                      B. who does not                      C. that does not                      D. who doesn't
18. She often wears the same kind of skirt \_\_\_\_\_ her twin sister does.  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. as                      D. what
19. They spent their first evening in the hotel watching TV, \_\_\_\_\_!  
 A. that they couldn't understand  
 B. which they couldn't understand  
 C. as they couldn't understand  
 D. despite they couldn't understand
20. I tried to concentrate, \_\_\_\_\_ I found very difficult, because it was so noisy outside.  
 A. who                      B. which                      C. that                      D. what

### PART THREE READING COMPREHENSION

The Articles of Confederation, the first constitution(宪法) of the United States, loosely joined the thirteen original states. The Articles were in effect from 1777 until 1789, when a new constitution for a new union with a government of strong powers was adopted.

The congress (国会) under the Articles had very little power. It could not collect taxes or enforce its orders. About all it could do was to maintain an army and a navy, establish post offices, borrow money, and manage the foreign affairs of the nation. Because the Articles soon proved too weak for a growing country and because many people had no respect for the congress or its laws, there were demands for a stronger central government.

These demands led to the new Constitution which went into effect in 1789 and ended the government under the Articles of Confederation. Although the Articles had faults, they were important to the colonies because they helped to bring them together and to show that a union of states was feasible (可行的).

1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. The Constitution of 1789.
  - B. The thirteen original states.
  - C. How to keep the government strong.
  - D. The first constitution of the United States.
2. What is the best description of the Articles of Confederation?
  - A. They commanded a great deal of respect.
  - B. They tightly joined the original states.
  - C. They gave much power to the first congress.
  - D. They were not good enough for a strong central government.
3. What was the congress under the Article not empowered to do?
  - A. Collect taxes.
  - B. Borrow money.
  - C. Maintain a military.
  - D. Establish a postal system.
4. Why were the Articles of Confederation important?
  - A. They helped the young country to grow.
  - B. They brought some unity to the new country.
  - C. They ended the government under the Constitution of 1789.
  - D. They provided for a strong centralized government.

### PART FOUR LISTENING COMPREHENSION

听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

1. What does the woman mean?
  - A. She doesn't have a bicycle.

- B. She has lent her bicycle to someone else.  
C. She refuses to lend him her bicycle.
2. How is the woman going to travel?  
A. By bus.            B. By air.            C. By car.
3. What will the man do?  
A. Lend her a color pen.  
B. Let her have his color pen.  
C. Borrow a color pen from her.
4. What will the woman do this evening?  
A. Say good-bye to her friend at the airport.  
B. Meet her friend at the airport.  
C. See a film with the man.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5—7 题。

5. How large is the buyer's family?  
A. It is made up of a couple and four children.  
B. It includes a man and his wife.  
C. He and his wife have six children.
6. How did the man learn about the house?  
A. His wife told him about it.  
B. He read about it in the newspaper.  
C. He saw it on South Florida Street.
7. What is the man most worried about?  
A. The size of the house.  
B. The appearance of the house.  
C. The down payment on the house.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 8—10 题。

8. What do people like to do today?  
A. They like to cook meals themselves.  
B. They like to have meals in the restaurants.  
C. They like to go out to have meals.
9. What will winter holidays be like in the future?  
A. Winter holidays will be much longer than summer ones.  
B. Winter holidays will be more important than summer ones.  
C. Winter holidays will be more welcomed by people than summer ones.
10. In today's world, when are the children taught how to work?  
A. When they grow up.  
B. When they are young.  
C. When they are in their twenties.

## Unit 2 Captain Cook

### PART ONE WORD STUDY

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the proper form. Some can be used more than once when necessary:

A. defeat, skill, defend, exist, plain, chart, local, astonish, disaster

1. \_\_\_\_\_ workers are needed to do the job.
2. The English team was \_\_\_\_\_ by three goals to one in the match.
3. Helicopters are taking food supplies to the \_\_\_\_\_ area.
4. The bad weather contributed to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the navy, which suffered a heavy loss.
5. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the progress of Tom's illness.
6. Please explain it in \_\_\_\_\_ English or you might make it more difficult to understand.
7. We use airplanes for transportation between cities, but not for \_\_\_\_\_ transportation. We use cars, buses and subways inside the city.
8. Our human beings could not \_\_\_\_\_ without water or air.
9. The villagers took up guns to \_\_\_\_\_ their town from the enemy attack.
10. The seamen were \_\_\_\_\_ to see the large animals jumping on two legs, which they had never seen before.

B. (be) in charge of, celebrate, botany, strait, (be) suitable for, take ... by surprise, take ... interest in

1. Great Britain is separated from France by the English \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Jenny decided to \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends when she finally got the job.
3. He was minister \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear industry of the country.
4. The dinner was in \_\_\_\_\_ of Tommy's fifth birthday.
5. The sudden cold weather \_\_\_\_\_ us all \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This flat (house) is not \_\_\_\_\_ families with children. It is a bit too small.
7. George graduated from biology department majoring in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ in your work, you will do it well.

### PART TWO GRAMMAR

#### 动名词 (Gerund)

动名词是一个动词的 -ing 形式, 在句子中起名词的作用, 例如, walking, playing, running 等等。动名词在句子中可以用作主语, 动词宾语, 介词宾语和表语等成分。

一、动名词在句子中作主语: (Subject of a sentence)

- ① Riding a horse is fun.

骑马非常有意思。

- ② Mastering a second language takes time and patience.

掌握一门外语需要时间和耐心。

- ③ Hearing the other side of the story is necessary.

倾听不同意见是很有必要的。

- ④ Teaching is my full time job.

教书是我的全日工作。

## 二、动名词作部分动词的宾语: (Objects of certain verbs)

1. 下列动词后须使用动名词作宾语: finish, appreciate, avoid, delay, enjoy, consider, miss, mind, keep, discuss, imagine, admit, escape, risk, resist, understand, stand, practise, complete, prevent, suggest, save, spend (time doing)

- ① We finished eating at 7:30 last night.

我们昨晚 7:30 吃完晚饭。

- ② I don't enjoy being laughed at by other people.

我不喜欢被其他人嘲笑。

- ③ It kept raining for three days.

雨持续下了三天。

- ④ We appreciate having had the opportunity to meet the king.

我们非常感激能得到面见国王的机会。

2. 英语中部分动词可以由动名词和不定式作宾语, 但意思有所不同, 这些动词包括: remember, forget, stop, try, regret, help, need, prefer, mean, be sorry for-ing/ be sorry to do

- (1) a. I remember driving along the river before the accident happened.

我记得事故发生前, 我沿着河畔在开车。

- b. He never remembers to water the plant.

他总也记不住给植物浇水。

- (2) a. I'll never forget seeing the Alps for the first time.

我永远也不会忘记第一次看见阿尔卑斯山的情景。

- b. She forgot to buy some milk.

她忘记买牛奶了。

- (3) a. The girl couldn't help crying when she heard the sad story.

听到这个凄惨的故事, 女孩禁不住大哭起来。

- b. Could you help me (to) paint the house?

你能帮助我粉刷房屋吗?

- (4) a. He regretted saying that immediately.

他说完立刻就感到后悔了。

- b. We regret to tell you that you have not been accepted on the MBA course.

我很遗憾地告诉你, 你没有被 MBA 课程班录取。

- (5) a. The classroom needs cleaning. It is too dirty.

教室需要打扫。太脏了。



b. I need to know your opinion.

我需要知道你的看法。

(6) a. Try listening to some classical music — it's very relaxing.

试试听点古典音乐，很令人放松的。

b. She tried to catch up with her classmates.

她尽全力追赶她班上的同学们。

(7) a. I won't take English lessons if it means studying all the time.

如果学习英语意味着投入全部的时间的话，那我就不选这门课了。

b. I mean to finish reading the book by Christmas.

我打算圣诞节前看完这本书。

(8) a. I'm sorry for giving you so much trouble.

对不起，给您添了这么多的麻烦。

b. I'm sorry to hear that you won't be able to come.

听说你不能来了，我感到很遗憾。

3. 在 like, dislike, love, hate, prefer 这些词后面使用动名词表示抽象或泛指的动作，不定式表示比较具体的一次行为。

4. go + shopping / swimming / fishing / hunting / skiing / bowling / dancing / hiking / mountain-climbing

三、动名词作介词宾语：(Object of a preposition)

1. ① I'm used to sleeping with the windows open.

我习惯开着窗子睡觉。

② We are interested in learning more about your work.

我们对你的工作很感兴趣，想多了解点有关情况。

③ The Americans succeeded in landing on the moon.

美国人成功地登上了月球。

2. by + doing sth.

① Pat turned off the tape recorder by pushing the stop button.

派特按下停止键，关上了录音机。

② We show other people that we are happy by smiling.

我们通过微笑表示高兴。

③ Wang improved his English by watching films.

通过看电影，王提高了他的英语水平。

四、与动名词连用的短语：(Special expressions with-ing form)

- have fun doing sth.
- have a good time doing sth.
- have trouble (in) doing sth.
- have difficulty (in) doing sth.
- have a hard time doing sth.
- sit/ stand/ lie + place + doing