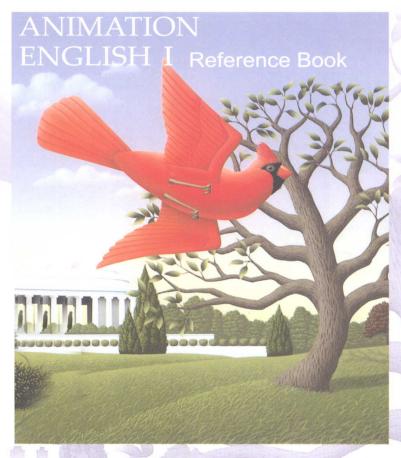
大学专业英语系列教材

大学动漫英语

(上册)辅导用书



主编林郦



大学动漫英语(上册)

辅导用书

Animation English I

Reference Book

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对外经济贸易大学出版社 中国•北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学动漫英语(上册)辅导用书/林郦主编.一北京:对外经济贸易大学出版社,2011 大学专业英语系列教材 ISBN 978-7-5663-0232-8

I.①大… II.①林… III.①英语 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料 IV.①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 224263 号

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大学动漫英语 (上册) 辅导用书 Animation English I Reference Book

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对外经济贸易大学出版社 北京市朝阳区惠新东街10号 邮政编码: 100029 邮购电话: 010-64492338 发行部电话: 010-64492342 网址: http://www.uibep.com E-mail: uibep@126.com

北京山华苑印刷有限责任公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行成品尺寸: 185mm×260mm 8.5 印张 197 千字 2011 年 11 月北京第 1 版 2011 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5663-0232-8 印数: 0 001 - 3 000 册 定价: 16.00 元

出版说明

专业英语是大学英语教学的一个重要组成部分,是促进学生们完成从英语学习过渡到实际应用的有效途径。2004年,教育部在《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》提出了对非英语专业本科生的英语水平要求: 1. 能听懂所学专业的讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点。2. 能在国际会议和专业交流中宣读论文并参加讨论。3. 能借助词典阅读英语原版教材和英语国家报刊杂志上的文章,能比较顺利地阅读所学专业的综述性文献。4. 能用英语撰写所学专业的简短的报告和论文。

鉴于以上要求,对外经济贸易大学出版社推出了一套适合非英语专业本科生使用的"大学英语专业教材"。非英语专业的本科学生在低年级(大一、大二)学习过基础英语课程以后,就需要进入较高层次的、与本专业相关的英语学习。本套教材以教育部提出的英语教学要求为基础,注重非英语专业学生所学英语的实用性,努力提高其用英语交流所学专业知识的能力。

这套教材拟包括艺术类、理工类、财经类、医学类、社科类等几大门类,适合高年级(大三、大四)英语基础已经比较牢固的本科生使用,系统地满足广大非英语专业本科学生对英语学习的个性化要求,实用性及针对性强,是对公共基础英语教材的有效补充。

值得注意的是,本系列教材不是封闭的,它随着教学模式和课程设置的变化, 将不断扩大覆盖面,推出新的教材。

同时,本套教材根据自身特点将选配辅导用书或 PPT 课件、MP3 光盘等立体化教学资源,共广大读者参考。本系列教辅资料请登录 http://www.uibep.com/下载。

对外经济贸易大学出版社外语图书事业部 2011年10月

前言

《大学动漫英语》是一套英语与动画专业相融合的新型高职公共英语教材。该教材以动画职业岗位所需的英语为基本目标,注重学生语言应用能力的培养,进而培养学生借助英语完成目标岗位的工作能力。

该教材从艺术院校学生的英语基础实际出发,注重教材中语言基础知识的权重。 通过对通用词汇、基本语法、听力与口语等语言基本功的训练与专业知识学习实现 了有机的结合。

该教材包含上下两册,每册 10 个单元,每一单元的学习内容贴近实际的动画制作行业技术和商业情景, 不仅覆盖动画技术的发展历史、现状和发展趋势,世界上著名的动漫制作企业、著名的动漫节、著名的动漫作品,而且也包含了动漫制作技术、动漫制作流程,以及重要的做作工具,包括各种软件和专用操作系统等。另外,每一个单元也包含环艺设计相关知识。便于艺术和环境艺术设计等专业的学生学习使用。

本教材上册主要涵盖什么是动画、动画的发展历史、著名的动漫企业、动漫作品、动漫节、绘画、Flash 动画、电脑动画游戏、动画广告、设计定位、风格定位、设计理念表达、建筑装饰材料、庭院布局、展示空间设计等等,同时每个单元都有著名的动画影片的赏析,有背景介绍、剧情简介、语言点、佳句欣赏、听力练习、看听说练习、口语讨论等项目构成。尤其是听写练习,我们选择了对话相对密集,语言比较有特色的部分,用书面练习带动语言训练,旨在把学生带入动画世界,激发学生学习动画英语的热情,调动学生的学习积极性,并积累足够的相关词汇和语法知识,为后面学习与专业知识和职业技能结合更加紧密的课程做准备。

本教材下册的主要内容包括各种动画制作技术,包括动画剧本的写作、动画角色创作、艺术设计、色彩理论、背景构图、动画与音乐、动画表演、全球动画产业等等,还涉及景观小品设计,建筑漫游动画,视觉传达设计等知识。旨在通过英语学习巩固和强化通过其他渠道所学到的专业知识。同时本教材还包括动画制作流程、动画制作软件、动画技术应用等,目的是让同学在动画制作实践过程中使用动画英语。

本教材的课程安排力求系统,不仅有专业文章阅读,实际工作对话、词汇练习、语法练习,每个单元后面还有供选学的扩展材料,以满足不同英语水平的艺术类学生的需求。

本套教材由四部分组成: 学生用书,辅导用书,教师 PPT 课件及配套的多媒体教学光盘。本学生用书的第一章由白光瑞编写,第二,三,四,五章由路丽编写,第六、七、八、九、十章由林郦编写。在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了我校外国专家的热情帮助,动画学院负责人王静老师给予的耐心建议和提供的一些专业资料。动画专业高鸿生老师、色彩构成刘涛老师、环境艺术专业郭明珠、吕苗苗老师、英语系的李毓明和张燕老师也都参加了本书的资料搜集工作,在此,对大家的支持表示衷心的感谢!如果教材中存在欠缺之处,敬请各位专家学者不吝指正。

编写组 2011 年 10 月

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Unit 1

Disney and the First Sound Cartoon 迪斯尼及第一部有声卡通电影



Through introducing the Walt Disney Company and the first sound cartoon Steamboat Willie, this unit aims at leading students into the animation world.

迪士尼其人

迪士尼,即华特·迪士尼(Walter Elias Disney,也译作沃尔特·伊利斯·迪士尼)(1901-1966)。美国动画片制作家、演出主持人和电影制片人,1901年12月5日生于美国伊利诺伊州的芝加哥。他以创作卡通形象米老鼠和唐老鸭闻名。他制作了世界第一部有声动画片《蒸汽船威利》(也译作《威利汽船》或《威廉号汽艇》,1928年)和第一部动画长片《白雪公主》(1938年)。他与哥哥罗伊·迪士尼(Roy Oliver Disney)创办迪士尼兄弟动画制作公司。

华特·迪士尼的很多作品让他成为全球名人,他创造了包括《白雪公主》、《木偶奇遇记》等很多知名的电影,还有米老鼠等动画角色,也是他,让迪士尼乐园成为可能,开创了主题乐园这种形式,而且他在电视节目《迪士尼奇妙世界》(Disneyland)的主持让无数美国人民无法忘怀。他获得了56个奥斯卡奖提名和7个艾美奖。华特·迪士尼于1966年12月15日因肺癌医治无效去世,此时他还在为佛罗里达迪士尼世界操劳,该主题乐园于他去世几年后开幕。

迪士尼动画

迪士尼的动画电影可以划分为迪士尼经典动画(Classics)、迪士尼真人动画(Live Action with Animation)、迪士尼计算机动画(3D Computer Animation)、迪士尼模型

动画(Claymation Animation)、迪士尼电影版卡通(Movietoons Animation)和迪士尼录像带首映(Video Premiere)等类型,其中的经典动画成为迪士尼最主要的象征,开创这种局面的第一部经典动画就是 1938 年发行的动画长片,著名的《白雪公主和七个小矮人》。



Text

Words and Expressions

1. animation [.æni'meifən] n. 活泼, 生气; 卡通制作

In the multimedia environment, we have graphics and text at the same time, we can also add the photograph, animation, good-quality sound, and full motion video.

在多媒体环境中,我们可以同时拥有图形和文本,也可以增加图片、动画、高质量的音响和全动录像。

Lacking animation, variety, or distinction; dull.

无精打彩的, 乏味的缺少生气、变化或差别的; 乏味的

2. **sketch** [skets] n. 素描, 草图 v. 描绘略图, 写生

At the meeting he gives a sketch of recent happenings.

会上他简述了最近发生的事件。

Let me sketch in a little more of our plans,

让我把我们的计划再稍加补充。

Sketch out what you intend to do.

把你要做的事概括地叙述一下。

- 3. **doodle** ['du:dl] n. & v. 乱写, 乱画 Stop doodling on my notebook! 别在我的笔记本上乱画!
- 4. talent ['tælənt] n. 才能, 人才, 天资 She's got such talent.

她有非凡的才能。

Have you got a talent for painting?

你有绘画的才能吗?

What they need most is managerial talent.

他们最需要的是管理人才。

5. entitle [in'taitl] v. 取名为,给予名称,叫做,使有权利

She read a poem entitled The Apple Tree.

她读了一首题为《苹果树》的诗。

He entitled the book Savage Love.

他给这本书取名为《野性的爱》。

The new book is entitled Love Story.

这本新书名叫《爱情故事》。

6. release [ri'li:s] n. 释放,让渡,发行 vt. 释放,让与,准予发表,发射 The new film will be released next month.

这部新电影下个月发行。

He was released from prison after serving his sentence. 他刑满获释。

7. **synchronize** ['siŋkrənaiz] ν. 使同时,同时发生 The sound on a film must synchronize with the action. 影片中的声音必须与动作配合一致。

8. premiere ['premieə(r); pri'miər] v. 初次公演,初演主角

A galaxy of film stars attended the premiere.

一群影星参加了首次公演。

We went to the premiere of their new presentation.

我们去观看了他们的新剧目的首场演出。 9. **nomination** [nomi'neifən] n. 提名,任命,提名权

Who will get the nomination for president?

谁将获得参选总统提名?

His nomination as chief executive was approved by the board.

他被提名为行政总裁的事被董事会批准了。

10. lifetime ['laiftaim] n. 一生,终身

He is a legend in his lifetime for his scientific discoveries.

他的科学发现使他一生成为传奇人物。

It's a once in a lifetime chance.

这是一生难得的机会。

a lifetime guarantee: lifetime membership

终身保障;终身会员资格

11. **individual** [indi'vidjuəl] adi. 个别的; 独有的 n. 个人, 个体

A teacher can't give individual attention to each pupil if his class is large.

如果班上的人数多,老师就不能给予个别辅导了。

She has her own individual way of walking.

她有自己独特的走路姿势。

12. award [ə'wo:d] n. 奖, 奖品 v. 授予, 给予

She has been awarded a scholarship to study at Harvard.

她获得了去哈佛大学读书的奖学金。

The referee awarded a free kick.

裁判员判定罚一个任意球。

The award for this year's best actress went to Meryl Streep.

本年度最佳女演员的得奖者是梅里尔·斯特里普。

omprehension

I.	I. Choose the best answer for each of the following statements or questions according		
	to the text.		
1.	Walter Disney was particularly noted for _		
	A. the creation of Mickey Mouse and Do	nald Duck.	
	B. films he produced		
	C. the public entertainments he organized		
	D. the theme parks he designed		
2.	Walt lived out most of his childhood in	·	
	A. Chicago, Illinois	B. Marceline, Missouri.	
	C. Lewiston, Idaho	D. New York	
3.	Walt was interested in when he	was child.	
	A. selling small sketches and drawings	B. drawing and art	
	C. doing his school work	D. doodling pictures of animals, and nature	
4.	Mickey Mouse made his screen debut in	·	
	A. Plane Crazy	B. Steamboat Willie	
	C. Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck	D. Snow white and Dwarfs	
5.	Walt received Academy Awa	rds and nominations during his	
	lifetime.		
	A. 48, 22 B. 7, 22	C. 22, 48 D. 48, 7	
I	. Complete the following sentences orally	with your partner.	
1.	Who was Walter Elias Disney?		
	Walter Elias Disney was a film produce	er and a popular showman, as well as an	
	Walter Elias Disney was a film produce innovator in animation and theme park des		
2.		ign.	
2.	innovator in animation and theme park des	ign. family?	
	innovator in animation and theme park des How many children were there in Walter's	ign. family? <u>/</u>	
	innovator in animation and theme park des How many children were there in Walter's There were <u>five children in Walter's family</u>	ign. family? the was a child?	
3.	innovator in animation and theme park des How many children were there in Walter's There were <u>five children in Walter's family</u> Was Walter very hard at school work when No. Instead of doing his school work, <u>he do</u>	ign. family? the was a child?	
3.	innovator in animation and theme park des. How many children were there in Walter's There were five children in Walter's family. Was Walter very hard at school work when No. Instead of doing his school work, he do Why Mickey Mouse made his screen debut	ign. family? he was a child? codled pictures of animals, and nature.	
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3. 4.	innovator in animation and theme park des. How many children were there in Walter's There were five children in Walter's family. Was Walter very hard at school work when No. Instead of doing his school work, he down whickey Mouse made his screen debut Mickey Mouse made his screen debut in Sused in a silent cartoon entitled Plane Control	family? A he was a child? Coodled pictures of animals, and nature. In Steamboat Willie rather than Plane Crazy? Steamboat Willie because his talents were first frazy. However, before the cartoon could be notion picture industry.	
3. 4.	innovator in animation and theme park des. How many children were there in Walter's There were five children in Walter's family. Was Walter very hard at school work when No. Instead of doing his school work, he down Why Mickey Mouse made his screen debut Mickey Mouse made his screen debut in Sused in a silent cartoon entitled Plane Coreleased, sound was introduced upon the me How many Academy Awards and nomination	family? A he was a child? Coodled pictures of animals, and nature. In Steamboat Willie rather than Plane Crazy? Steamboat Willie because his talents were first frazy. However, before the cartoon could be notion picture industry.	

略。

III. Complete the following dialogue with your partner according to the directions.

Vocabulary Check

Fill in each blank with "note", "nominate", "instead" or release in their proper forms.

- 1. Walt received twenty-two Academy Awards and forty-eight nominations in his lifetime.
- 2. The police **noted down** no further details about the crime.
- 3. It will take days by car, so let's fly instead.
- 4. I'll do some homework instead of going to the movie.
- 5. Beijing is noted for its historical relics as well as modern heritages.



Further Reading

参考译文:

宫崎骏

宫崎骏(出生于 1941 年 1 月 5 日),日本漫画家和著名电影导演,他创作了许多广受欢迎的动漫故事长片。历经近五十年的动漫职业生涯,宫崎骏赢得了国际的赞誉。他和高畑勋共同创办了吉卜力动画工作室以及动画公司。随着宫崎骏动漫影片的成功,已引起了人们对他的关注,常常把他和美国动画大师沃尔特·迪斯尼、英国漫画家尼克·帕克和罗伯特·赞米克斯作比较。他被命名为《时代杂志》最具影响力的人物之一。

工作之初,宫崎骏在"Toei" 动画工作室担任中间画师,在《格列佛超越月球之旅》影片中他用图画描绘出了自己的观点,最终被采纳为影片的结尾。他在动画行业从事各种工作十多年之后,他导演了第一部动画故事长片《鲁邦三世:卡里奥斯特罗城》,1979年上映。随后,成功创作影片《风之谷》,继而创立了吉卜力工作室,创作了许许多多动画长片,制作《幽灵公主》后,他暂时退出了动画界。

虽然宫崎骏的影片在日本赢得了商业的成功,但直到 1997《幽灵公主》上映之后,他才被西方国家所认可。《幽灵公主》在日本上座率最高——直到 1997 年《泰坦尼克》上映之后它的上座率逐渐降低——赢得了日本奥斯卡颁奖典礼年度最佳动画图片奖。宫崎骏又创作了动画影片《千与千寻》,这部电影超出了《泰坦尼克号》的销售量,高居日本票房榜首,也赢得了日本的奥斯卡颁奖典礼年度最佳图片奖,同时也第一次赢得了美国奥斯卡奖。

宫崎骏影片中经常融入回归性的主题,例如人和自然的关系,人和技术的关系以及和平的难以维持等主题。反映出了宫崎骏的男女平等主义的思想,影片中他创作的主角往往是坚强独立的女孩或年轻女性。宫崎骏也是资本主义和全球化的批判者。他的电影《卡里奥斯特罗城》《天空之城》中演绎了两个传统的反面人物,《风之谷》或《幽灵公主》中呈现了两个道义上含糊不清但却有可取之处的反派角色。

Words and Expressions

1. **prominent** ['prominent] adj. important; famous 重要的; 卓越的, 著名的 she was a prominent member of the city council.

她是市政会重要人物。

He is a prominent physician.

他是位著名的医生。

He is prominent in science.

他是科学界杰出的人物。

2. **feature** ['fi:tʃə] *n*. 特征, 特色; 面貌, 相貌; 特写, 专题节目, (电影的)正片, 故事片

The island's chief feature was its beauty.

这个岛的主要特色是风景秀丽。

The veil she was wearing obscured her features.

她戴的面纱遮掩了她的面容。

3. comparison [kəm'pærisən] n. 比较; 对照

a consideration or estimate of the similarities or dissimilarities between two things or people they drew a comparison between Gandhi's teaching and that of other teachers. 他们把甘地的教学和其他教师的进行比较。

The two books invite comparison with one another.

这两本书很有可比性。

My garden doesn't stand comparison with his.

我的花园无法和他的相比。

4. eclipse [i'klips] vt. deprive (someone or something) of significance, power, or prominence

掩盖(某人或物的)重要性(或地位、声誉),使失色

During the seventies, her acting career was in eclipse.

在七十年代,她的表演生涯黯然失色。

The state of the economy has eclipsed the environment as the main issue.

经济状况超过环境问题而成为主要问题。

常用词组: in eclipse 失势,失色

losing or having lost significance, power, or prominence

His political power was in eclipse.

他失去了政治势力。

be eclipsed by sb. (相形之下)使……黯然失色;使……远不如(某人)

5. incorporate [in'kə:pəreit] vt. contain or include (something) as part of a whole 包含,包括

The shopping centre also incorporates a library and a bank.

商业中心还包括一家银行和一座图书馆。

Some schemes incorporated all these variations.

有些计划包括所有这些变动。

6. **protagonist** [prəu'tægənist] n. (戏剧、电影、小说等的)主人公 the leading character or one of the major characters in a drama, film, novel, or other fictional text the protagonist of a play.

戏里的主角。

主要人物: 首脑人物

the protagonists of big business 大企业的首脑人物

7. vocal ['voukl] adj. 对……敢于直言的,直言不讳的;畅所欲言的 expressing opinions or feelings freely or loudly 畅言无忌的,敢于表达自己的 He was vocal in condemning the action. 他大声疾呼谴责那个行动。

be very vocal about 对……敢于直言的:

women who are very vocal about men's failings 敢于直言男性缺点的女性 be extremely, highly, very vocal about 直言不讳;畅所欲言 a highly vocal opposition group 一个敢于直言的反对派组织

8. ambiguous [æm'bigjuəs] adj. 引起歧义的; 模棱两可的, 含糊不清的 It's an ambiguous statement.

这是一个含糊不清的说法。

The title of this chapter is ambiguous.

这一章的标题含义模糊。

This sentence is ambiguous in sense.

这个句子意思不清楚。

9. antagonist [æn'tægənist] n. 对立 (对抗)者, 对手, 敌手 His antagonist in the debate was quicker than he. 在辩论中他的对手比他反应快。

10. redeeming [ri'di:min] adj. 补偿的, 弥补的

a redeeming feature

sth. good or positive about sb./sth. that is otherwise bad 可弥补欠缺的特点; 可取之处

Her one redeeming feature is her generosity. 慷慨是她的一个优点。

The only redeeming feature of the hotel was the swimming pool. Apart from that, it was the worst hotel I've ever stayed in.

这所旅馆唯一的可取之处就是它的游泳池。除此之外,这可以说是我住过的最糟的旅馆。

8

Indoor Design Style Orientation 室内设计风格定位

参考译文:

风格式样喜好因人而异,设计者的任务是协助房屋的主人完成理想的主观价值朝向,从而运用美学的设计理念来融合成作品。室内设计风格各式各样,但在一个设计中,无论是奢华优雅、现代或是古典、温馨、惬意、现代前卫,还是清新雅致,

各个部分的设计不能偏离总体风格,这表明人们在积极地追求适合自己的风格。室内设计的风格主要可分为:传统风格、现代风格、后现代风格、自然风格以及混合风格等。例如:中国古典风格、古埃及风格、希腊古典风格、古罗马风格、哥特式风格、伊斯兰风格、意大利风格、巴洛克风格、洛可可风格、新古典主义风格、地中海风格、现代风格(现代简约风格)、田园风格,等等。

风格的定位要适合房屋的主人,合适的风格才会让主人感到舒服。风格的定位 要把主人的性格、文化等因素考虑在内。设计师应该尽最大的努力实现人与空间的 完美和谐。

Words and Expressions

1. **subjective** [sʌb'dʒektiv] *adj*. (思想、感情等)主观的,主观的(以个人好恶、观点等为依据)

This is a subjective judgement of her abilities.

这是对她能力的一种主观判断。

2. **aesthetic** [iːs'θetik] *adj*. 有关美的,美学的,审美的,悦目的,雅致的 My aesthetic standards are quite different from his. 我的审美标准与他的大不相同。

That armchair is comfortable but not very aesthetic.

那张扶手椅坐起来舒服, 但不太美观。

3. gorgeous ['go:dʒəs] adj. beautiful; very attractive 美丽的; 华丽的, 豪华的 gorgeous colours and exquisite decoration 迷人的色彩和精美的装饰

She is gorgeous! 她真是个美女!

4. elegant ['eligənt] adj.

pleasingly graceful and stylish in appearance or manner

(外观或举止) 优雅的; 雅致的, 讲究的

She will look elegant in black. 她穿黑色会显得很优雅。

an elegant, comfortable house 一幢舒适雅致的房子

She has a life of elegant ease,她过着风雅悠闲的生活。

an elegant gentleman 举止文雅的绅士

- 5. **contemporary** [kən'tempərəri] *adj.* following modern ideas or fashion in style or design (风格,设计)现代(派)的 contemporary art 现代派艺术
- 6. avant-garde [id:vd:nt'ga:d, ævd:nt-] n. 革新者, (尤指) 艺术上的先锋派 adj. 新的, 开拓的, 先锋的; 前卫的 avant-garde painters 前卫画家 an avant-garde theater piece 前卫剧作品
- 7. take sth. into consideration

think about and include a particular thing or fact when you are forming an opinion or

making a decision (形成看法或作决定时)考虑到, 顾及

The candidates' experience and qualifications will be taken into consideration when the decision is made. 作决定时要考虑候选人的经验和资格。

Taking everything into consideration, the event was a great success. 总的说来,这项活动极为成功。



Grammar 强调句结构

答案

例: 强调主语: It was my father who did the experiment in the lab yesterday evening. 强调宾语: It was the experiment that my father did in the lab yesterday evening. 强调时间: It was yesterday evening that my father did the experiment in the lab. (注意不用 when)

强调地点: It was in the lab that my father did the experiment yesterday evening.

1. C.

强调句的结构是: It+be+强调部分+that(who)+主谓句。强调句的连词只有两个, that 和 who。当强调的部分是人,且为句子的主语时,才用"who",其余用 that。

2. C.

本题易误选为 A. that. 其实本句不是强调句。若是,去掉 It is... that 还应是一个完整的句子。而本句去掉"It is... that", 只剩下 ten years Miss Green returned to Canada. 不成句。因此本句不是强调句。

It is/was +时间+ since... 其中 is<---> has been was <---> had been.

- 3. B.
- 4. C。强调句式由"it is/was+被强调成分+that/who..."构成。本题强调的是时间。not until 意为"直到······才", not 一般放在 until 之前。
- 5. A。此题考查的是强调句的一般疑问句式。强调句的一般疑问句式是"Is/Was+被强调部分+that..."。
- 6. C。此句强调的是时间。
- 7. D。强调句式由"it is/was+被强调成分+that/who..."构成。本句强调的是时间。 not until... 意为"直到······才"。
- 8. B.
- 9. B。此题考查的是强调句的特殊疑问句形式。句中仍然用 that 引导从句。
- 10. D。此题考查的是强调句的一般疑问句式。强调句的一般疑问句式是 "Is/Was + 被强调部分+that..."。succeed in doing sth. 意为 "成功做某事"。