



教材全析

“春雨奖学金计划”指定用书

· 配国标人教版 ·



英语

选修(8)

总主编 严 军 本册主编 张海红

YINGYU

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成功贵在坚持

骐骥一跃，不能十步；弩马十驾，功在不舍。同样，成功的秘诀不在于一蹴而就，而在于你是否能够持之以恒。

曾有这样一个故事。

1987年，她14岁，在湖南益阳的一个小镇卖茶，1毛钱一杯。因为她的茶杯比别人大一号，所以卖得最快，那时，她总是快乐地忙碌着。

1990年，她17岁，她把卖茶的摊点搬到了益阳市，并且改卖当地特有的“擂茶”。擂茶制作比较麻烦，但也卖得好价钱。那时，她的小生意总是忙忙碌碌。

1993年，她20岁，仍在卖茶，不过卖的地点又变了，在省城长沙，摊点也变成了小店面。客人进门后，必能品尝到热乎乎的香茶，在尽情享用后，他们或多或少会掏钱再拎上一两袋茶叶。

1997年，她24岁，长达十年的光阴，她始终在茶叶与茶水间滚打。这时，她已经拥有37家茶庄，遍布于长沙、西安、深圳、上海等地。福建安溪、浙江杭州的茶商们一提起她的名字，莫不竖起大拇指。

2003年，她30岁，她的最大梦想实现了。“在本来习惯于喝咖啡的国度里，也有洋溢着茶叶清香的茶庄出现，那就是我开的……”说这句话时她已经把茶庄开到了香港和新加坡。

还有一个故事。

新生开学，“今天只学一件最容易的事情，每人把胳膊尽量往前甩，然后再尽量往后甩，每天做300下。”老师说。

一个月以后有90%的人坚持。

又过一个月的仅剩80%的人。

一年以后，老师问：“每天还坚持300下的请举手！”整个教室里，只有一个人举手，他后来成为了世界上伟大的哲学家。

这是两个真实的故事，让我们记住他们的名字吧！孟乔波和柏拉图，一个卖茶的商人和一个伟大的哲学家。

从这两个故事中可以发现：成功没有秘诀，贵在坚持不懈。任何伟大的事业，成于坚持不懈，毁于半途而废。其实，世间最容易的事是坚持，最难的，也是坚持。说它容易，是因为只要愿意，人人都能做到；说它难，是因为能真正坚持下来的，终究只是少数人。巴斯德有句名言：“告诉你使我达到目标的奥秘吧，我唯一的力量就是我的坚持精神。”

人的一生又何尝不是如此？从“昨夜西风凋碧树，独上高楼，望尽天涯路。”到“衣带渐宽终不悔，为伊消得人憔悴。”再到“众里寻她千百度，蓦然回首，那人却在灯火阑珊处。”都应该坚持，坚持生命的困惑、领悟和真谛。只有如此，在你到暮年的时候，细细回想起来，才会觉得没有虚度曾经美好的年华，才会觉得自己的整个生命都充满价值。

“一切的现在都孕育着未来
未来的一切都生长于它的昨天
希望，并且为它奋斗
请将这一切放在你的肩上……”



我们的目标是：

将教材讲深、讲透、讲到位

致读者

亲爱的同学：

这是一柄神奇的金钥匙，为你打开通向桂冠的大门；

这是一座心灵的桥梁，连接着你高远的志向、你的梦想和你书海搏击的身姿。

在新学期到来之际，《教材全析》带着春雨名师的体温，带着春雨人殷殷的嘱托与期盼，悄然来到你的身边。

依据最新《课程标准》，将各学科的全部重点、难点、疑点和易错点一网打尽，全方位的精细讲解与分层级的梯度练习无缝对接——《教材全析》事半功倍的奇妙功效将让你在使用途中渐次感知。

名言警句

精选国内外名人名言、谚语和时下流行英语名句，知识性强，趣味十足。

话题情境

巧设情境，缘情入理，激发学生阅读、探究兴趣。

自主梳理

全面梳理教材中的重点词汇、短语和句型，让学生把书读薄，决胜考场。

教材语篇

严谨、准确的汉语翻译，有助于学生更清晰、精确地把握语言基础知识。

语言要点

全面、深入解析教材重、难、疑点，将教材讲深、讲透、讲到位。



A land of diversity

名言警句

一句话可以改变一生。

You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success. 你必须相信自己，这是成功的秘诀。

——Charles Chaplin 卓别林

I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past. 我不缅怀过去的历史，而致力于未来的梦想。

——T. Jefferson 杰弗逊(美国第3任总统)

Life itself, without the assistance of colleges and universities, is becoming an advanced institution of learning.

没有学院和大学的帮助，人生本身也正在变成一所高等学府。

——Thomas Alva Edison 爱迪生

Our success has really been based on partnerships from the very beginning.

话题情境

探究新知的乐趣从这开始。

原文

California is the most populous state and still growing. It is also the third largest; only Alaska and Texas surpass it. A Pacific state, California is bordered by Oregon to the north, Nevada and Arizona to the east, Mexico to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

译文

加州是美国人口最多的州，而且人口仍在增长。它也是第三大州；只有阿拉斯加和德克萨斯州超过它。加州属于太平洋地区，它北部与美国俄勒冈州接壤，东接内华达州和亚利桑那州，南面墨西哥，西临太平洋。

自主梳理

把书读薄，决胜考场！

本单元交际用语是鼓励对方进行交流
Cool. Sounds great. Really?
太棒了！听上去不错。真的吗？
Such as?
举个例子说说。
And what about...?
那么……怎么样？

主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句
What attracts people to California is its pleasant climate and relaxed lifestyle. (subject clause)
加利福尼亚宜人的气候以及休闲的生活方式吸引人们来到了这里。
This is why today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language. (predicative clause)
这就是为什么今天还有40%的加利福尼亚人仍然把西班牙语作为第一或第二语言的缘故。

教材语篇

英汉对照，知晓不惑

原文

CALIFORNIA
California is the third largest state in the USA but has the largest population. It also has the distinction of being the most multicultural state in the USA, having attracted people from all over the world. The customs and languages of the immigrants live on in their new home. This diversity of culture is not surprising when you know the history of California.

译文

加利福尼亚
加利福尼亚是美国的第三大州，而且是人口最多的州。加州与众不同之处在于它也是美国最具多元文化的一个州，它吸引了来自世界各地的人们。这些移民的风俗习惯以及语言在他们的新家都得以延续。当你了解了加利福尼亚的历史，你就不会对其文化的多样性感到惊奇了。

语言要点

锁定中考考点，洞悉命题意图

Exactly when the first people arrived is what we now know as California, no one really knows. 第一批人具体何时到达加州，至今尚无人知晓。

(1)本句为强调宾语而将其提前，正常的顺序应该是 No one knows exactly when...

这是英语中为强调其动作的对象经常用的方式。再如： They asked for lots of silk and thread, and this they kept for themselves.

让学习快乐、高效、无障碍

也许，你是“春雨教育”图书的老朋友；也许，你是春雨人的新相识，选择了怀抱理想的春雨人，选择了曾托举数千学子成功跨入清华、北大之门的“春雨教育”品牌图书，你就选择了快乐的学习历程，选择了胜利的桂冠，选择了梦想的成功！

关注“春雨奖学计划”吧。如果你成功了，别忘了让我们分享你的经验和喜悦。我们盼望你成为“龙虎榜”中的一员，盼望你的照片和你的学习感悟成为激励下一届同学的生动资料。

你搏击的路上，有《教材全析》一路相伴，那是春雨人在为你的拼搏加油，那是春雨人在为你的成功喝彩。

教材全析

Unit 1 A land of diversity

课时同步

长江版英语教材

I. 单词拼写

1. What p _____ of alcohol does this Whiskey contain?
2. Since the m _____ of the voters supported her, she became the first woman president of the country.
3. The commission d _____ him to be the winner.
4. All the pieces of l _____ transported by the railway must be checked to see whether there are dangerous articles in them.
5. He seated himself in a comfortable sofa, smiling. A _____, he had known the satisfactory result.

II. 翻译

1. 人们认为，最近很可能要召开一次重要的会议。(it is believed that...)
2. 他突然想起一个主意，该成立一个小组来替超市散发广告。(occur to)
3. 跟他合作真是太愉快了，他总是替别人着想。(team up with)
4. 通过磋商，他们达成了一个条约。(by means of; agree on)
5. 吸收别人的经验仅仅是第一步，下一步应该是把它运用到实践中。(take in)

语法

一起来梳理语法知识的脉络吧！

在句法作用上与名词短语等同的各种从句统称为名词性从句(Nominal Clause)。根据其句法作用，名词性从句可以分为：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。大多数的名词性从句与主句的关系不同于定语从句和状语从句，即，名词性从句如果省略，句子往往会不完整。

1. 名词性从句的连接词

- (1) that: 没有词义，在句中不担任成分。
- (2) wh-疑问词：保留疑问词义，在句中担任一个成分。
- (3) 名词性连接词：这类连接词不同于前两类，不像 wh-类疑问词那样具有疑问意义，同时本身又是先行词与另一个关系代词或关系副词的结合。这类词可分为以下三类：

① 名词性连接代词

what/whatever/who/whoever/whom/whomever/which/whichever

② 名词性连接副词

when/where/how/why
③ 名词性连接限定词(可以跟其他名词)

what/whatever/which/whichever

2. 主语从句

- (1) 由 that 引导的从句可以位于句首，但常见的形式是

形式主语：
That she became a poet may have been due to her mother's influence. 她成为诗人可能是由于母亲的影响。

It struck me that we ought to make a new plan.

写作

作文和演讲、长篇演讲稿

重庆市位于长江与嘉陵江交汇处，是我国西南最大的工商业城市，是该地区的经济中心。1997 年定为中央直辖市。重庆历史悠久，3,000 多年前就为周代巴国都城。重庆依山傍水，风貌独特，享有山城之美誉。冬季短暂，多雾，故有“雾都”之称；夏季炎热，故又有“火炉”之称。重庆经济较发达，列西南各城市之首。悠久的历史 and 秀丽的山川给重庆留下和造就了许多文化风景名胜，是西南地区著名的旅游胜地。

【写作提示】

根据上文信息，写一篇介绍重庆市的说明文。要求语言流畅，内容充实，不少于 120 字。

【写作思路】

- (1) 认真看写作要求。文章的体裁是说明文。
- (2) 理清思路。先写什么、后写什么；什么是重点，应重点写，什么是非重点，可以略写。
- (3) 设计应用的句型。当然，应学会用英语思考，运用恰当的句式。
- (4) 避免句式的一致。句式要求有变化，不单调。

高考真题

真题类型：一词多义。

经典例题

【例 1】(2009·四川) News came from the school office Wang Lin had been admitted to Beijing University.

- A. which B. what
C. that D. where

【解析】

考查名词性从句的用法。在该题中 that 引导了一个同位语从句来解释说明 news 的内容，由于该题把同位语从句后置了，所以很多考生由于不能正确分析句子结构而错误选择了 D 项。

最新题型

活用之妙，存乎一心。

阅读表达

阅读表达题是山东省高考改革的一大特色，是对开放性、灵活性、选择性等主观试题的研究和尝试，强化语言运用能力，体现“用英语做事”的课程理念，给教师提供了培养学生的文化意识、情感态度等人文素养的新途径，对推动新课改的纵深发展有着十分重要的意义。

阅读表达设题类型主要有以下几种：

- (1) 概括文章大意、标题，或指出作者写作的主要意图；
- (2) 补全文章中空缺的句子；

课本习题

不需要答案哦！

COMPREHENDING

Answer key for Exercise 1:

15,000 years ago: First settlers crossed the Bering Strait in the Arctic to America. These people are now known as Native Americans.

语法

详细讲解各单元中的语法，带领学生领略语法世界的精彩。

写作

专项指导各单元的作文体裁，探究写作策略，精辟点评优秀范例。

高考真题

针对每个单元，随机进行语法、句型、题型等的专项归纳，指出运用与解题时的注意事项。

最新题型

领略全国各地的最新高考题型，把握高考脉搏。

课本习题

细致分析课本习题答案，点拨语法，提高学生理解能力。

课时同步

精选与课本相关联的名校试题，引领学生的能力提升。

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A land of diversity

名言睿语

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——T. Jefferson 杰弗逊(美国第3任总统)

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——Thomas Alva Edison 爱迪生

Our success has really been based on partner-ships from the
very beginning.

我们的成功从一开始就基于合作。

——Bill Gates 比尔·盖茨

话题情境

探究新知的乐趣从这里开始。

原文

California is the most populous state and still growing. It is also the third largest; only Alaska and Texas surpass it. A Pacific state, California is bordered by Oregon to the north, Nevada and Arizona to the east, Mexico to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

In California, tourists can see a varied and beautiful landscape that includes mountains, valleys, and waterfalls. The state shares the Sierra Nevada, a mountain range named after the highest mountain range in Spain, with the state of Nevada. One can also see Mount Whitney, the highest mountain peak in the United States outside of Alaska. And in Redwood National Park, one can see the world's tallest tree, at about 370 feet.

In addition to its places of great heights, California also shares Death Valley, the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere, with Nevada. Be careful if you visit; temperatures can reach a deadly 134 degrees F. Besides Death Valley, California also contains Salinas Valley, John Steinbeck's childhood home, and the inspiration for much in his novels, especially the plight of poor farm workers. And one can also experience see spectacular waterfalls, fantastic rock formations, and huge sequoias at Yosemite National Park.

译文

加州是美国人口最多的州,而且人口仍在增长。它也是第三大州;只有阿拉斯加和德克萨斯州超过它。加州属于太平洋地区,它北部与美国俄勒冈州接壤,东接内华达州和亚利桑那州,南面墨西哥,西临太平洋。

在加州,游客可以看到各种美丽的景观,包括山脉,峡谷和瀑布。加州与内华达州共有以西班牙最高山脉命名的内华达山脉。还可以看到阿拉斯加以外的美国最高山脉——惠特尼山。在红木国家公园,人们可以看到世界上最高的树,约370英尺。

除了其具有高度的地方,加州还同内华达州共同拥有西半球的最低点——死亡谷。如果您想参观就要注意了,那的温度可以达到致命的134度。除了死亡谷,加州还有萨利纳斯河谷,约翰·斯坦贝克儿童之家,和他小说中很多的灵感,尤其是穷苦的农场工人的困境。在那还可以体验在约塞米蒂国家公园看到壮观的瀑布,梦幻般的岩层,以及巨大的红杉。

自主梳理

把书读薄,决胜考场!

交际用语

本单元交际用语是鼓励对方进行交流

Cool. Sounds great. Really?

太棒了!听上去不错。真的吗?

Such as?

举个例子说说。

And what about...?

那么……怎么样?

主要语法

主语从句,宾语从句和表语从句

What attracts people to California is its pleasant climate and relaxed lifestyle. (subject clause)

加利福尼亚宜人的气候以及休闲的生活方式吸引人们来到了这里。

This is why today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language. (predicative clause)

这就是为什么今天还有40%的加利福尼亚人仍然把西班牙语作为第一或第二语言的缘故。

常用句型	However, it is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fifteen thousand years ago. 然而,可能至少在 15,000 年以前美洲土著人就住在加利福尼亚了。 It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities will be so great that there will be no major racial or cultural groups, but simply a mixture of many races and cultures. 人们认为,要不了多久,多种国籍的混合将会非常之大,以至于不可能存在一种主要的种族或文化群体,而只是多种族多文化的混合体。
重点词汇	1. _____ <i>n.</i> 手段;方法 2. _____ <i>n.</i> 大多数;大半 3. _____ <i>n.</i> 百分比;百分率 4. _____ <i>n.</i> 飞行器;航空器;飞机 5. _____ <i>n./adj.</i> 社会主义者;社会党人;社会主义者的 6. _____ <i>vi.</i> 发生;出现 7. _____ <i>n.</i> 牛(总称) 8. _____ <i>n.</i> 行李 9. _____ <i>adj.</i> 显而易见的;显然的;表面上的 10. _____ <i>vi./n.</i> 滑动;滑行;滑跤;滑倒 11. _____ <i>vt. & n.</i> 租用;雇用 12. _____ <i>vt.</i> 插入;嵌入
词汇延伸	1. means <i>n.</i> _____ <i>pl.</i> 2. majority <i>n.</i> _____ <i>adj.</i> 3. nationality <i>n.</i> _____ <i>n.</i> _____ <i>adj.</i> 4. socialist <i>n./adj.</i> _____ <i>n.</i> _____ <i>n.</i> _____ <i>adj.</i> 5. indicate <i>v.</i> _____ <i>n.</i> _____ <i>n.</i> _____ <i>adj.</i>

- 重点短语
1. by means of _____
 2. declare war on _____
 3. achieve one's dream _____
 4. make a life _____
 5. the gold rush _____
 6. choose to do _____
 7. slip down _____
 8. take in _____
 9. a great many _____
 10. freezing cold _____
 11. attempt to _____
 12. turn to crime _____
 13. take over _____
 14. from that time on _____

自我评估

【重点词汇】

1. means 2. majority 3. percentage 4. aircraft
5. socialist 6. occur 7. cattle 8. luggage
9. apparent 10. slip 11. hire 12. insert

【词汇延伸】

1. means 2. major 3. nation; national
4. society; socialism; social
5. indicator; indication; indicative

【重点短语】

1. 以……方法 2. 跟……宣战 3. 实现梦想
4. 习惯新的生产方式;谋生 5. 淘金热
6. 选择做某事 7. (沿……)滑下
8. 吸收;接纳 9. 很多;大量的 10. 极冷;冰冷
11. 试图做某事 12. 走上犯罪道路 13. 接手
14. 从那时开始

Warming Up, Pre-reading & Reading

教材语篇

英汉对照,知晓不难

原文

CALIFORNIA

California is the third largest state in the USA but has the largest population. It also has the distinction of being the most multicultural state in the USA, having attracted people from all over the world. The customs and languages of the immigrants live on in their new home. This diversity of culture is not surprising when you know the history of California.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Exactly when the first people arrived in what we now know as California, no one really knows. However, it is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fifteen thousand years ago. Scientists believe that these settlers crossed the Bering Strait in the Arctic to America by means of a land bridge which existed in prehistoric times. In the 16th century, after the arrival of the Europeans, the native people suffered greatly. Thousands were killed or forced into slavery. In addition,

译文

加利福尼亚

加利福尼亚是美国的第三大州,而且是人口最多的州。加州与众不同之处在于它也是美国最具多元文化的一个州,它吸引了来自世界各地的人们。这些移民的风俗习惯以及语言在他们的新家都得以延续。当你了解了加利福尼亚的历史,你就不会对其文化的多样性感到惊奇了。

美洲土著人

最早一批人具体是在什么时候来到我们现在了解的加利福尼亚地区的,谁也说不清楚。然而可能至少在 15,000 年以前美洲土著人就住在加利福尼亚了。科学家们认为这些迁居者通过一条史前时期曾经存在的大陆桥穿越北极地区的白令海峡到达美洲。欧洲人在 16 世纪来到这儿后,土著人遭受了极大的苦难,成千上万的人被杀害或被迫成为奴隶。此外,欧洲人带来了疾病,使许多

tion, many died from the diseases brought by the Europeans. However, some survived these terrible times, and today there are more Native Americans living in California than in any other state.

THE SPANISH

In the 18th century California was ruled by Spain. Spanish soldiers first arrived in South America in the early 16th century, when they fought against the native people and took their land. Two centuries later, the Spanish had settled in most parts of South America and along the northwest coast of what we now call the United States. Of the first Spanish to go to California, the majority were religious men, whose ministry was to teach the Catholic religion to the natives. In 1821, the people of Mexico gained their independence from Spain. California then became part of Mexico. In 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico, and after the war won by the USA, Mexico had to give California to the USA. However, there is still a strong Spanish influence in the state. That is why today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language.

RUSSIANS

In the early 1800s, Russian hunters, who had originally gone to Alaska, began settling in California. Today there are about 25,000 Russian-Americans living in and around San Francisco.

GOLD MINERS

In 1848, not long after the American-Mexican war, gold was discovered in California. The dream of becoming rich quickly attracted people from all over the world. The nearest, and therefore the first to arrive, were South Americans and people from the United States. Then adventurers from Europe and Asia soon followed. In fact, few achieved their dream of becoming rich. Some died or returned home, but most remained in California to make a life for themselves despite great hardship. They settled in the new towns or on farms. By the time California elected to become the thirty-first federal state of the USA in 1850, it was already a multicultural society.

LATER ARRIVALS

Although Chinese immigrants began to arrive during the Gold Rush Period, it was the building of the rail network from the west to the east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s. Today, Chinese-Americans live in all parts of California, although a large percentage have chosen to stay in the “Chinatowns” of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Other immigrants such as Italians, mainly fishermen but also wine makers, arrived in California in the late 19th century. In 1911 immigrants from Denmark established a town of their own, which today still keeps up their Danish culture. By the 1920s the film industry was well established in Hollywood, California. The industry boom attracted Europeans including many Jewish people. Today California has the second largest Jewish population in the United States.

Japanese farmers began arriving in California at the beginning of the 20th century, and since the 1980s a lot more have settled there. People from Africa have been living in California since the 1800s, when they moved north from Mexico. However, even more arrived between 1942 and 1945 to work in the ship and aircraft industries.

人感染而死。不过,还是有一些人经历了这些恐怖时期而活了下来。今天住在加利福尼亚的美洲土著人比任何其他州的都要多。

西班牙人

在18世纪的时候,加利福尼亚是由西班牙统治的。西班牙士兵最早是在16世纪初期来到南美洲的,他们同土著人打仗,夺去了他们的土地。两个世纪以后,西班牙人在南美洲的大部分地区定居下来,而且还在我们现在称之为美国的西北沿海地区住下来。在首批移居加州的西班牙人中,大部分是宗教人士,他们的职责是向原住民传授天主教。1821年,墨西哥人从西班牙获得了独立。加利福尼亚于是成了墨西哥的一部分。1846年美国向墨西哥宣战,美国赢得战争的胜利之后,墨西哥被迫把加利福尼亚割让给美国。但是,这个州至今仍然保留着很强的西班牙的影响。这就是为什么今天还有40%的加利福尼亚人仍然把西班牙语作为第一或第二语言的缘故。

俄罗斯人

在19世纪初期,一批最初到阿拉斯加的俄罗斯猎人开始在加利福尼亚定居下来。今天,住在圣弗朗西斯科(旧金山)及其周边地区的美籍俄罗斯人约有25,000人。

金矿工

1848年,在美国同墨西哥战争之后不久,在加利福尼亚发现了金矿。发财梦很快就吸引了世界各地的人。距离最近因而来得最早的是南美洲人和美国人,随后跟着来的有欧洲和亚洲的探险家。事实上很少有人圆了发财梦。许多人死了或回家了,但是尽管条件十分艰苦,多数人仍然留在了加利福尼亚劳作谋生,在新的城镇或农场里定居下来。到1850年加利福尼亚成为美国第31个州的时候,它已经是一个有着多种文化的社会了。

后来的移民

虽然中国移民在淘金热时期就开始来到(美国),但是更大批量的中国移民却是在19世纪60年代为了修建贯穿美国东西海岸的铁路而来的。今天,加利福尼亚州各地都有美籍华人居住,尽管有很大比例的华人还是选择住在洛杉矶和圣弗朗西斯科(旧金山)的“中国城”里。

19世纪后期,其他国农业用地的移民,比如意大利人来到加利福尼亚,他们主要是渔民,也有些是制酒工人。1911年,丹麦移民建立了自己的城镇,至今仍然保留着丹麦文化。20世纪20年代,电影业在加利福尼亚州的好莱坞建立了起来。这个新兴的行业吸引了欧洲人,包括许多犹太人。今天,加利福尼亚的犹太人口在美国占第二位。

日本农民是在20世纪初期开始到加利福尼亚来的,而从20世纪80年代以来有更多的日本人在加利福尼亚定居了。非洲人从19世纪就在加利福尼亚住下来,他们是从墨西哥向北迁来的。然而,更多的非洲人是在1942年至1945年期间来到加利福尼亚的,当时他们是到船厂和飞机厂工作的。

MOST RECENT ARRIVALS

In more recent decades, California has become home to more people from Asia, including Koreans, Cambodians, Vietnamese and Lao-tians. Since its beginning in the 1970s, the computer industry has attracted Indians and Pakistanis to California.

THE FUTURE

People from different parts of the world, attracted by the climate and the lifestyle, still immigrate to California. It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities will be so great that there will be no distinct major racial or cultural groups, but simply a mixture of many races and cultures.

语言要点

锁定重难点, 实现各个击破

1. Exactly when the first people arrived in what we now know as California, no one really knows. 最早一批人具体在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。

(1) 本句为强调宾语而将其提前, 正常的顺序应该是 No one knows exactly when...

这是英语中为强调其动作的对象经常用的方式。再如:

They asked for lots of silk and thread, and this they kept for themselves.

他们(向国王)要了大批的丝线, 而这些他们都据为已有。

The Whites don't like kung fu movies, yet, Jackie Chen, they like best.

史密斯夫妇不喜欢功夫片, 但 Jackie 成, 却是他们最喜欢的。

(2) what we now know as California 是名词性从句, 作介词 in 的宾语。这是本单元的语法, 也是高考中的重点之一。这将在语法部分中较为详细地介绍。

活学巧用

1. Today more than 6 billion people live on _____ we call the earth.
A. as B. which
C. what D. that
2. After _____ seemed like hours he came out with a bitter smile.
A. which B. it
C. what D. that
3. The judge paid no attention to _____ he had just lost his wife.
A. that B. which
C. what D. the fact that
4. _____ she couldn't understand was _____ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.
A. What; why B. That; what
C. What; because D. Why; that

2. Scientists believe that these settlers crossed the Bering Strait in the Arctic to America by means of a land bridge which existed in prehistoric times. 科学家们认为, 这些迁居者通过史前时期曾经存在过的大陆桥, 穿越北极地区的白令海峡到达美洲。

(1) strait 海峡

the Straits of Dover 多佛海峡

最近期的移民

在最近的几十年里, 加利福尼亚成了亚洲人的家, 包括柬埔寨人、朝鲜人、越南人和老挝人。从 20 世纪 70 年代开始发展计算机工业以来, 加利福尼亚又吸引了印度人和巴基斯坦人的到来。

未来展望

世界各地的人, 由于受气候条件和生活方式的吸引, 仍然在继续迁入加利福尼亚。人们认为, 要不了多久, 多种国籍的混合将会非常之大, 以至于不可能存在一种主要的种族或文化群体, 而只是多种族, 多文化的混合体。

the Bering Strait 白令海峡

[辨异]

strait 与 channel

strait 是一般用语, 而 channel 指比其广阔的海峡。

the English Channel 英吉利海峡

(2) by means of 通过(方式); 用; 依靠

We express our feelings by means of words.

我们用语言来表达感情。

[辨异]

means, way 与 method

在表达“方法; 方式”时, 三者意义相同, 但主要表现在搭配不同; means 多与 by 搭配, 而 way 多与 in 搭配, 而 method 则常与 with 搭配。

Ships usually communicate by means of flags.

船只通常用旗语交流。

English words are not always spelled in the way they sound.
英语单词读音和拼写并不总是一致。

[链接]

由 means 构成的词组:

by all means ①一定; 务必 ②好的; 当然

by any means 无论如何; 以任何手段

by fair means or foul 不择手段地

by no means 决不

by some means or other 用某种方式

ways and means 方法; 办法

by this means 通过这种方式

活学巧用

5. At last they found the way _____ which they could heat the liquid without damaging the tubes.
A. in B. by
C. with D. on
6. _____ should we accept the unfair agreement.
A. By all means B. By this means
C. By no means D. By any means

[易错警醒]

exist 的词性:

vi. (不及物动词), 其非谓语形式作定语时常用现在分词。

[辨异]

① Water doesn't exist on the moon.



②There is no water existing on the moon.

月球上没有水存在。

3. In addition, many died from the diseases brought by Europeans. 此外,欧洲人带来了疾病,许多人染病而死

(1) in addition 另外;此外(= besides adv.)

The police sent the lost boy back home, in addition, they bought him some new clothes.

警察把迷路的孩子送回家,另外还给他买了些新衣服。

I paid the bill, and another 10 dollars to the servant in addition as tip. 我付了帐,另外又付了10元给服务生作为小费。

链接

in addition to 除……之外(= besides prep.)

In addition to the free textbooks, the school offered the poor children some exercise books. 除免费的课本外,学校还给一些贫穷的学生提供了练习本。

活学巧用

7. The visit of the Premier Wen brought us lots of chances of trade, and Chinese people's friendship _____.

- A. besides B. in addition
C. beside D. in addition to

8. _____ hunting animals and birds for food, kooris _____ roots and nuts.

- A. Adding; got B. Add; gathered
C. In addition to; collected D. In addition to; gathered

(2) die from 死于

121 people died from earthquake in January last year.

去年一月地震中死了121人。

Three girls and a boy died from the car accident, five other children injured.

车祸中三个女孩和一个男孩死亡,另外五个孩子受伤。

对比

die from 与 die of

一般地说, die of 通常表示死于内部原因,如情感、冷冻、疾病等; die from 多表示死于外部原因,如事故、工作、粗心及不明原因等。

4. Of the first Spanish to go to California, the majority were religious men, whose ministry was to teach the Catholic religion to the natives. 在首批移居加利福尼亚的西班牙人中,大部分是宗教人士,他们的职责是向土著人传授天主教

(1) of the first Spanish to go to California 在本句中充当 majority 的定语,将其提前也是为了强调。如:

Of all the planets of the sun, the earth is the only one on which there is life.

在太阳的行星中,地球是唯一一个有生命存在的。

(2) 不定式在 of 短语中充当定语。一般说来,序数词的修饰语通常是不定式而不用分词。如:

The first to put forward the theory was President Andrew Johnson. 首次提出这个理论的是安德鲁·杰克逊总统。

At a meeting, leaders are usually the last to turn up.

开会时领导往往是最后到场。

(3) majority 大多数;大半;大多

①动词可用单数或复数。如:

The majority of people seem/seems to prefer TV to radio.

大部分人似乎喜欢看电视而不喜欢听收音机。

The majority was/were in favor of the proposal.

多数人赞成这个建议。

②(over sb) 超过对方的票数。如:

She was elected by a majority of 3749.

她以超过对方3749票当选。

活学巧用

9. No one knows how the first settlers _____ in what we call America now managed to survive.

- A. arrived B. arriving
C. having arrived D. to arrive

5. Today, Chinese-Americans live in all parts of California, although a large percentage have chosen to stay in the "Chinatowns" of Los Angeles and San Francisco. 今天,加利福尼亚的所有地区都有美籍华人,尽管有很大比例的华人还是选择住在洛杉矶和旧金山的“中国城”里。

(1) percentage n.

①百分比;百分率

The figure is expressed as a percentage.

那数字是以百分比表示的。

The salesmen get a percentage on everything they sell.

这些推销员可以从推销的商品上获得一定百分比的佣金。

②比例;部分

What percentage of his income is taxable?

他的收入有多少需纳所得税?

An increasing percentage of the population own their own homes. 自己有房子的人占人口比例越来越大了。

(2) choose v. 选择;挑选;选取

She had to choose between giving up her job and hiring a nanny. 她得在放弃工作和雇用保姆两者之间做一选择。

We offer a wide range of holidays to choose from.

我们提供各种旅游度假方式可供选择。

辨析

choose, select, pick

choose 选择;挑选,是最普通的用语;select 精选,是指从同类的许多东西中仔细辨别后选择;pick 挑捡,有仔细而挑剔的含义。如:

You can choose a book from these.

你可以从这些书中选一本。

We selected some of the soldiers as pioneers.

我们挑选了一些战士当先锋。

Will you help me pick strawberries?

你帮我挑捡一下草莓好吗?

活学巧用

10. Finding it difficult to publish their words, they _____ to use men's names.

- A. picked B. decided on
C. chose D. selected

11. —I'd like to buy a new cell phone.
—Well, we have several models for you _____.
A. to choose B. to choose from
C. to be chosen D. to choose them
12. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know _____.
A. where to choose B. to choose what
C. which to choose D. to choose which

【拓展·联想】

请说出下列句子中画线部分的具体含义:

1. He had \$ 20, but that was not nearly enough for the trip.
2. By no means can theory be separated from practice.

课时同步

长风破浪会有时!

I. 单词拼写

1. What p _____ of alcohol does this Whiskey contain?
2. Since the m _____ of the voters supported her, she became the first woman president of the country.
3. The commission d _____ him to be the winner.
4. All the pieces of l _____ transported by the railway must be checked to see whether there are dangerous articles in them.
5. He seated himself in a comfortable sofa, smiling. A _____, he had known the satisfactory result.

II. 翻译

1. 人们认为,最近很可能要召开一次重要的会议。(it is believed that...)
2. 他突然想起一个主意,该成立一个小组来替超市散发广告。(occur to)
3. 跟他合作真是太愉快了,他总是替别人着想。(team up with)
4. 通过磋商,他们达成了一个条约。(by means of; agree on)
5. 吸收别人的经验仅仅是第一步,下一步应该是把它运用到实践中。(take in)

III. 阅读理解

Deserts are found where there is little rainfall or where rain for a whole year falls in only a few weeks' time. Ten inches of rain may

be enough for many plants to survive if the rain is spread throughout the year. If it falls within one or two months and the rest of the year is dry, those plants may die and a desert may form.

Sand begins as tiny pieces of rock that get smaller and smaller as wind and weather wear them down. Sand dunes(沙丘) are formed as winds move the sand across the desert. Bit by bit, the dunes grow over the years, always moving with the winds and changing the shape. Most of them are only a few feet all, but they can grow to be several hundred feet high.

There is, however, much more to a desert than sand. In the deserts of the southwestern United States, cliffs and deep valleys were formed from thick mud that once lay beneath a sea more than millions of years ago. Over the centuries, the water dried up. Wind, sand, rain, heat and cold all wore away at the remaining rocks. The faces of the desert mountains are always changing very, very slowly as these forces of nature continue to work on the rock.

Most deserts have a surprising variety of life. There are plants, animals and insects that have adapted to life in the desert. During the heat of the day, a visitor may see very few signs of living things, but as the air begins to cool in the evening, the desert comes to life. As the sun begins to rise again in the sky, the desert once again becomes quiet and lonely.

1. Many plants may survive in deserts when _____.
A. the rain is spread out in a year
B. the rain falls only in a few weeks
C. there is little rain in a year
D. it is dry all the year round
2. Sand dunes are formed when _____.
A. sand piles up gradually
B. there is plenty of rain in a year
C. the sea has dried up over the years
D. pieces of rock get smaller
3. The underlined sentence in the third paragraph probably means that in a desert there is _____.
A. too much sand B. more sand than before
C. nothing except sand D. something else besides sand
4. It can be learned from the text that in a desert _____.
A. there is no rainfall throughout the year
B. life exists in rough conditions
C. all sand dunes are a few feet high
D. rocks are worn away only by wind and heat

Learning about Language

语言要点

锁定重难点, 实现各个击破

1. occur vi.

(1) 发生; 产生

Death occurred about midnight, the doctor says.
医生说大约是在半夜死的。

(2) 存在; 被发现

The disease occurs most frequently in rural areas.
那种疾病多见于农村地区。

(3) occur to sb 想到; 想起(主语为物)

An idea has occurred to me. 我有主意了。

Did it ever occur to you that...? 你可曾想到……?

活学巧用

13. 改错:

An idea occurred to me I could make an ad on the Internet.

2. indicate v.

(1) 指示; 指出; 在仪表盘上显示出
a sign indicting the right road to follow
指示应走的道路的标记

With a nod of his head, he indicated to me where I should

sit. 他点头示意我应坐的地方。

(2) indicate sth to sb(简要或间接)表示某事物

The minister has indicated that he may resign next year.

该大臣示意他明年可能辞职。

He has not indicated how he proposes to react.

他未表示打算做何回应。

(3)(多用于被动语态)显示需要(某事物); 显示(某事物)可取; 要求

With the government's failure to solve the problem of unemployment, a fresh approach is indicated.

鉴于政府未能处理好失业问题,有必要采取新的措施。

活学巧用

14. A red sky at night that _____ the following day will be fine.

A. suggests

B. shows

C. indicates

D. predicts

3. mark out

(1) 画线标出某物的界限

mark out a tennis court, car-park, etc

画出球场、停车场等的界限

(2) 选择(某人)(多用于被动语态,与 for 连用,表用途)

a woman marked out for early promotion

被选定尽早晋升的女子

[链接]

mark 组成的词组:

full marks 满分; 极出色

hit/ miss the mark 做成/ 未做成某事

make one's mark 出名; 成功

on your marks (径赛口令)各就位

mark time 原地踏步; 等待时机

mark you 尽管如此; 反正

mark sb down 给某人考试成绩减分

mark sth down 减某物的价格

mark sth off 标明界限以隔开某物

mark sth up 在成本价上加百分比; 提高某物的价格

活学巧用

15. This plot is _____ for a gymnasium.

A. cut off

B. taken out

C. marked out

D. got away

16. I will mark _____ everything you say. It is helpful to the students.

A. up

B. down

C. out

D. off

4. take in

(1) 订阅(报刊)

I take in *China Daily* and *Crazy English* every year.

我每年订阅《中国日报》和《疯狂英语》。

Which newspaper do you take (in)? 你订哪份报刊?

(2) 欺骗; 上当

They were completely taken in by his story.

他们完全被他的谎言欺骗了。

(3) 听进去; 领会

She read a few poems, but did not take them in.

她读了几首诗,但没有理解。

We stepped out of the car in an attempt to take in the full beauty of the scenery.

我们从车里走出来,想充分领略这里的风光。

(4) 接(活干); 收留; 吸收

She sometimes takes in work to do at home.

她有时候接活在家干。

Those with houses standing took in the homeless.

还有房子的人就把没了家的人接到家里住。

There they were taken in by an aged couple.

就在那里,一对老夫妻收留了他们。

We plan to take in more new Party members.

我们计划吸收更多新党员。

活学巧用

17. 改错:

The children lost their parents and homes, so the refugee took in them.

18. Why not _____ tennis? It will help you keep fit.

A. take up

B. take in

C. take on

D. take after

【拓展·联想】

请说出下面句子中画横线部分的确切意思:

It occurred to me that I had seen her somewhere before.

语法特区

一起来领略语法世界的精彩吧!

在句法作用上与名词短语等同的各种从句统称为名词性从句(Nominal Clause)。根据其句法作用,名词性从句可以分为:主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。大多数的名词性从句与主句的关系不同于定语从句和状语从句,即,名词性从句如果省略,句子往往会不完整。

1. 名词性从句的连接词

(1) that: 没有词义,在句中不担任成分。

(2) wh-疑问词:保留疑问词义,在句中担任一个成分。

(3) 名词性连接词:这类连接词不同于前两类,不像 wh-类疑问词那样具有疑问意义,同时本身又是先行词与另一个关系代词或关系副词的结合。这类词可分为以下三类:

① 名词性连接代词

what/ whatever/ who/ whoever/ whom/ whomever/ which/

whichever

② 名词性连接副词

when/ where/ how/ why

③ 名词性连接限定词(可以跟其他名词)

what/whatever/which/whichever

2. 主语从句

(1) 由 that 引导的从句可以位于句首,但常见的形式是用形式主语:

That she became a poet may have been due to her mother's influence. 她成为诗人可能是由于母亲的影响。

It struck me that we ought to make a new plan.

我忽然想起我们应该制定一个新的计划。

(2) 由 wh-疑问词引导的从句可以前置,也可以借助于 it 后置:

Who will come to the meeting remains unknown.

谁来参加会议还不知道呢。

It does not matter much what he says.

他说些什么无关紧要。

注意:①whether 引导的从句可以位于句首,而 if 引导的从句只能位于主句后。

②在疑问句中,wh-疑问词引导的从句不能位于句首。

(3) 由名词性连接词引导的从句,这类从句只能位于句首:

Whatever I have is at your service.

我所有的一切都供你使用。

Who is not for us is against us.

不赞成我们的人就是反对我们的人。

Where she went was Manchester. 她去的地方是曼彻斯特。

3. 宾语从句

宾语从句包括:直接宾语从句、间接宾语从句和介词宾语从句。

(1) 直接宾语从句由 that(常可以省略)、wh-疑问词以及名词性连接词或限定词引导:

I told him (that) I would come back soon.

我告诉他我很快就回来。

I asked him how he was getting on. 我问他他的情况如何。

Whatever he does he does well. 他干什么干得漂亮。

注意:由 that 引导的宾语从句后如果有补足语,需用形式宾语 it,而把从句后置。

I heard it said that he had gone to Australia.

我听说他去了澳大利亚。

(2) 间接宾语从句

间接宾语从句只能由名词性连接词引导:

He gave whoever came over a form.

他给走过来的每个人发了一份表格。

(3) 介词宾语从句

①由 that 引导:

仅限于 in, except, but 等几个介词:

These twins differ only in that one has some yellow hairs.

这对双胞胎的区别仅在于其中一个有些黄头发。

He has no special fault except that he smokes too much.

他除了吸烟太多以外没什么特别的毛病。

②由 wh-疑问词引导:

They were arguing about what was to be done.

他们在争论该做什么。

注意:if 引导的从句不可做介词宾语。

③由名词性连接词引导:

He wrote an article on why the project failed.

他写了一篇文章,论述这项计划失败的原因。

(4) 在某些表示心理的形容词后的名词从句,也可以看作宾语从句:

I am afraid (that) I might hurt his feelings.

我担心会伤了他的感情。

Are you certain whose daughter she is?

你敢肯定她是谁的女儿吗?

4. 表语从句

表语从句可由 that, wh-及名词性连接词引导:

Your greatest fault is that you are careless.

你最大的毛病是太粗心。

What is troubling us is where we can collect enough fund.

使我们伤脑筋的是从哪儿找到足够的基金。

That is why I don't go there any more.

那就是我不再去那儿的原因。

5. 同位语从句

同位语从句表示与之同位的中心名词的实际内容。可以跟同位语从句的名词有: fact, news, idea, hope, report, opinion, order, question, problem, belief, truth, answer, theory, decision, discovery, conclusion, statement, promise 等。而同位语从句常可由 that, wh-疑问词或名词性连接词引导:

The news that he intended to return gave us much pleasure.

他打算回来的消息让我们很高兴。

It is difficult to answer your question why I was so interested in music. 很难回答你提出的我为什么对音乐感兴趣的问题。

注意:(1) 如果句子的谓语较短,以 that, wh-引导的同位语从句常可与中心名词分开:

Suddenly the thought came to him that he could go blind.

他突然想到自己有可能失明。

The question occurred to me what I should say when he came. 我脑子里突然出现这个问题:他来的时候,我该对他说什么。

(2) 区别于定语从句

①同位语从句用来表明中心名词的具体内容;而定语从句则是对先行词加以修饰、限制、描绘或说明。

②同位语从句中的中心名词仅限于为数不多的具有一定内容含义的抽象名词;定语从句的修饰对象则不计其数。

③引导同位语从句的 that 在从句中不做任何成分;引导定语从句的 that 在从句中做主语、宾语或表语。

④由于同位语从句表示中心名词的具体内容,从语义来说,它具有相当于表语从句或宾语从句的作用;而定语从句则没有这种作用。如:

The news that our team had won was known to all. (The news was that our team had won.) 所有人都知道了我们队获胜的消息。

The police reported that the drugs had been found appeared in the press yesterday. (The police reported that the drugs had been found.) 警方昨天在报刊上报道说毒品已被找到。

语法专练

- Can Mother find out _____ the gold ring?
A. where Alice had put B. where had Alice out
C. where Alice has put D. where has Alice put
- _____ we need money is quite clear.
A. If B. What
C. That D. \
- _____ the car can be used has not been known yet.
A. If B. What
C. That D. Whether
- _____ 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
- The fact _____ he is a model teacher is well-known.
A. what B. which
C. why D. that
- They expressed the hope _____ they would come over to China again.
A. which B. whom
C. what D. that
- Word came _____ his poem won the first prize.
A. that B. whether
C. as D. because
- Sometimes we are asked _____ we think the likely result of an accident will be.
A. that B. what
C. if D. whether
- China is not _____ she used to be.
A. that B. which
C. like D. what
- Have you any idea _____ she did it?
A. what B. why
C. with who D. about that

课时同步

长风破浪会有时!

I. 用适当的介词和副词填空

- There happened an accident _____ which one was killed and three others were injured.
- Now the manager has had a good idea _____ what to do next.
- The team hardly felt _____ taking a bath after the bitter match.

- Seeing the poor homeless girl by the roadside, the old couple took her _____.
- On the way up the mountain, we had a very good view _____ the scenery all the way in the bus.

II. 单项选择

- Perseverance is a kind of quality and that's _____ it takes to do anything well.
A. what B. that
C. which D. why
- It seems that he has succeeded at last in the USA.
—Yeah, but you can never imagine _____.
A. what a hard life he has experienced
B. what he has experienced a hard life
C. he has experienced what a hard life
D. what a hard life has he experienced
- After ten years, he changed a lot and look different from _____ he used to be.
A. that B. whom
C. what D. who
- Information has been put forward _____ more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.
A. while B. that
C. when D. as
- The reason _____ she gave for not present was _____ the heavy snow prevented her coming.
A. /; because B. why; because
C. /; that D. why; whether
- The question he asked was _____ the electrical equipment should be stored.
A. what B. which
C. where D. because
- She always dresses well, but the trouble is _____ the clothes she is wearing don't go with each other very well.
A. even if B. whether
C. that D. if
- She won the first prize in the speech contest and _____ surprised us.
A. which B. it
C. as D. who
- It is not yet clear _____ of those will be chosen to do the job.
A. that B. which
C. whose D. whom

Using Language

教材语篇

英汉对照, 知晓不难

原文

GEORGE'S DIARY 12th—14th JUNE

Monday 12th, June

Arrived early this morning by bus. Went straight to hotel to drop

译文

乔治的日记(6月12日~14日)

6月12日 星期一

清晨乘公共汽车抵达,直赴饭店,放下行李,洗澡、剃