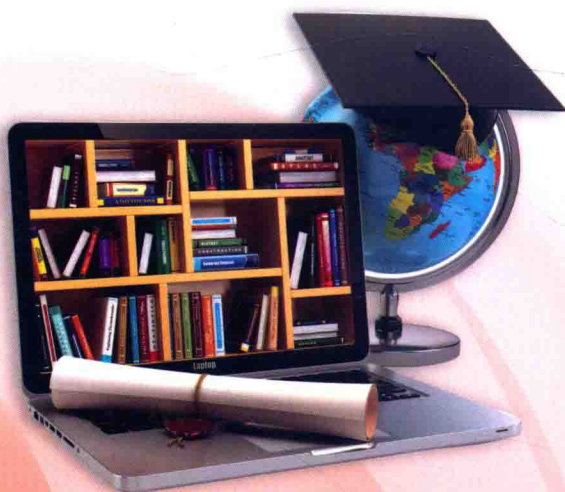


应用型高等院校改革创新示范教材

# 大学英语4

主 编 高 源

副主编 高 飞 赵 瑶 张喜秋



中国水利水电出版社  
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APPLICATION-ORIENTED&INNOVATIVE&TYPICAL

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贵州师范学院内部使用



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www.waterpub.com.cn

• 北京 •

## 内 容 提 要

本系列教材是根据教育部《关于全面提高高等教育质量的若干意见》（教高〔2012〕4号）的指示精神编写的。

本系列教材共4册，本书为第4册，共有10个单元，每单元都覆盖1个或2个主题。每单元都包括Section A和Section B两个部分：Section A包括课文及对应练习；Section B包括课文、对应练习及大学英语四级考试相关内容。为了更好地巩固语言基础，在每单元最后都加入了重难点语法的专题强化训练。

本书的主要目的是训练学生的听说读写能力。为了帮助学生加深对课文的理解，每篇课文后都附有问题，这些问题也可用于进行口语练习。

本书可作为应用型大学本科各专业英语课程的教材，也可作为大学英语四、六级考试的辅导材料，还可供广大英语爱好者学习参考。

## 图书在版编目（C I P）数据

大学英语. 4 / 高源主编. — 北京：中国水利水电出版社，2019.6  
应用型高等院校改革创新示范教材  
ISBN 978-7-5170-7895-1

I. ①大… II. ①高… III. ①英语—高等学校—教材  
IV. ①H319.39

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2019)第172161号

策划编辑：杜 威 责任编辑：张玉玲 加工编辑：张 霓 封面设计：李 佳

书 名	应用型高等院校改革创新示范教材 大学英语4 DAXUE YINGYU 4
作 者	主 编 高源 副主编 高飞 赵瑶 张喜秋
出版发行	中国水利水电出版社 (北京市海淀区玉渊潭南路1号D座 100038) 网址: <a href="http://www.waterpub.com.cn">www.waterpub.com.cn</a> E-mail: <a href="mailto:mchannel@263.net">mchannel@263.net</a> (万水) <a href="mailto:sales@waterpub.com.cn">sales@waterpub.com.cn</a> 电话: (010) 68367658 (营销中心)、82562819 (万水)
经 售	全国各地新华书店和相关出版物销售网点
排 版	北京万水电子信息有限公司
印 刷	三河市鑫金马印装有限公司
规 格	184mm×260mm 16开本 12印张 300千字
版 次	2019年6月第1版 2019年6月第1次印刷
印 数	0001—3000册
定 价	38.00元

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# 前 言

本系列教材是根据教育部《关于全面提高高等教育质量的若干意见》(教高〔2012〕4号),考虑到应用型本科院校大学生入学时英语水平参差不齐和需要参加全国大学英语四、六考试的现状,经过充分的调研,在研究、对比和分析了几套同类教材和历年考试真题、模拟题的基础上编写而成的。

本系列教材共4册,本书为第4册,共有10个单元,每单元都包括Section A和Section B两个部分:Section A包括课文及对应练习;Section B包括课文、对应练习及大学英语四级考试相关内容。为了更好地巩固语言基础,在每单元最后都加入了重难点语法的专题强化训练。

本书的主要目的是训练学生的听说读写能力。为了帮助学生加深对课文的理解,每篇课文后附有问题,这些问题也可用于进行口语练习。

单词和短语部分是课文中出现的单词和短语,并给出了单词的国际音标、词性和中文释义。

注释是针对课文的,主要包括两个方面的内容:一是从语法、词汇等方面对课文的难点、重点进行解释;二是补充与该单元有关的其他日常用语,扩大学生的知识面。

练习是针对本单元的重点内容而设计的,主要目的是巩固课文中出现的重点生词和短语,同时也补充了一些教学中行之有效的其他题型。

为了扩大学生的知识面,在每单元Section B中的练习部分都增加了全国大学英语四级考试相关练习。

参加本书编写的有山东交通学院基础教学部的赵瑶(编写第1~3单元)、高源(编写第4~6单元)、高飞(编写第8~10单元)、张喜秋(编写第7单元)。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,难免出现纰漏,恳请大家批评指正!

编者

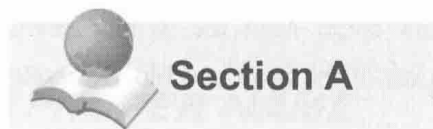
2019年4月于威海

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# Unit 1 Health



## TEXT

### For Heart Health — Seeing is Believing

When it comes to having a healthy body, seeing may be believing.

Experiments suggest that people who see detailed pictures of their clogged arteries may be more likely to stay healthy than people who do not. The latest experiment was done in Sweden. Researchers there studied just over 3,500 people. These individuals were between 40 and 60 years of age. Each person had at least one risk factor for heart disease, but no signs of the disorder.



The researchers divided these subjects into two groups. One group received what was called usual care — like taking medicine or talking with health care workers about heart disease. However, the members of the other group got to see pictures of their arteries. Researchers also gave them personalized guidance on why those pictures might be a sign of future health problems. One year later, the people who saw the images of their own arteries had fewer risk factors for heart disease than those who did not see pictures.

The researchers reported their findings in *The Lancet*. The lead writer of a report on the study was Ulf Naslund of Umea University. In an email to the Reuters news agency, he explained that the best ways to keep your arteries healthy is to follow a healthy lifestyle. He said that means do not smoke, drink less alcohol, eat healthy food, exercise and take the right medications to lower cholesterol and high blood pressure. There are plenty of treatments, Naslund noted. That is not the problem. The problem, he said, is that people do not take steps to improve their condition or take their medicines.

That is where the “seeing” part may help.

Doctors warn that many people think they have healthy hearts but, actually, they do not. Atherosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, can be a silent killer. It takes many years to develop and

patients may show no symptoms until the condition is severe and difficult to treat. Because it is a silent killer, experts say patients only remember a small part of what their doctor tells them to do. Seeing a picture is much more effective. To use a popular English expression, "A picture is worth a thousand words."

Each year around the world, about 17.9 million people die from some form of cardiovascular disease. That is 31% of all deaths worldwide. These numbers come from the World Health Organization (WHO). Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are disorders of the heart and blood vessels. The WHO website published the advice about heart health:

Tobacco use, an unhealthy diet, and physical inactivity increase the risk of heart attacks and strokes.

Exercising for at least 30 minutes every day of the week will help to prevent heart attacks and strokes.

Eating at least five servings of fruit and vegetables a day, and limiting your salt intake to less than one teaspoon a day, also helps to prevent heart attacks and strokes.



## NEW WORDS

clogged [klɒgd]	adj. 阻塞的; 堵住的
artery ['ɑ:təri]	n. 动脉; 干道; 主流
disorder [dɪs'ɒdə]	n. 混乱; 骚乱
	v. 使失调; 扰乱
personalized ['pɜ:sənəlaɪzd]	adj. 个性化的; 个人化的
guidance ['gaɪdəns]	n. 指导, 引导; 领导
cholesterol [kə'lestərɒl]	n. [生化] 胆固醇
atherosclerosis [ˌæθəroʊskli'rəʊsɪs]	n. [内科] 动脉粥样硬化; 动脉硬化
symptom ['sɪmptəm]	n. [临床] 症状; 征兆
severe [sɪ'viə]	adj. 严峻的; 严厉的; 剧烈的; 苛刻的
popular ['pɒpjələ]	adj. 流行的, 通俗的; 受欢迎的; 大众的; 普及的
cardiovascular [ˌkɑ:diəʊ'væskjələ]	adj. [解剖] 心血管的
vessel ['vesl]	n. 容器; 船, 飞船; 血管
tobacco [tə'bækəʊ]	n. 卷烟; 烟草
inactivity [ˌɪnæk'tɪvɪti]	n. 静止; 不活泼; 休止状态
prevent [prɪ'vent]	v. 预防, 防止; 阻止; 妨碍
intake ['ɪnteɪk]	n. 吸入, 进气; (液体等) 进口; 摄入, 摄取



## PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

at least

至少

heart attacks	心脏病
unhealthy diet	不健康饮食
silent killer	无声的杀手
take steps to	采取措施
die from	死于
when it comes to	说到；提及

## PROPER NAME

<i>The Lancet</i>	《柳叶刀》(杂志名)
Umea University	于默奥大学(瑞典)
the Reuters	路透社(英国)

## NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. Experiments suggest that people who see detailed pictures of their clogged arteries may be more likely to stay healthy than people who do not.

有实验表明，看到动脉阻塞的详细图片的人可能比没有看到的人更有可能保持健康。

suggest 为动词后接 that 引导宾语从句，该从句中又套入了由 who 引导的定语从句，其先行词为 people。

2. The lead writer of a report on the study was Ulf Naslund of Umea University. In an email to the Reuters news agency, he explained that the best ways to keep your arteries healthy is to follow a healthy lifestyle.

该研究报告的首席作者是于默奥大学的纳斯隆德(Ulf Naslund)。在给路透社的一封电子邮件中，他解释称，保持动脉健康的最佳途径是遵循健康的生活方式。

3. Each year around the world, about 17.9 million people die from some form of cardiovascular disease. That is 31% of all deaths worldwide. These numbers come from the World Health Organization (WHO).

全球每年约有 1790 万人死于某种形式的心血管疾病。这占全球死亡人数的 31%。这些数据来源于世界卫生组织(WHO)。

cardiovascular disease 心血管疾病

World Health Organization (WHO) 世界卫生组织

## TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT

### 为了心脏健康——眼见为实

说到拥有健康的体魄，也许眼见才能为实。

有实验表明，看到动脉阻塞的详细图片的人可能比没有看到的人更有可能保持健康。

最新的这次实验是在瑞典进行的。研究人员对 3500 多人进行了研究。这些人的年龄在 40 到 60 岁之间。每个人都至少有一项罹患心脏病的危险因素，但是没有这种疾病的迹象。

研究人员将这些受试者分为两组。其中一组受试者接受所谓的“常规治疗”，如服药或与医护人员谈论心脏病。然而，另一组受试者看到了自己动脉的图片。研究人员还为他们提供了个性化指导，向他们解释了这些图片可能是未来健康问题的征兆的原因。一年后，那些看到自己动脉图片的受试者比没有看到图片的人罹患心脏病的风险因素更少。

研究人员在《柳叶刀》杂志上报道了他们的发现。该研究报告的首席作者是于默奥大学的纳斯隆德（Ulf Naslund）。在给路透社的一封电子邮件中，他解释称，保持动脉健康的最佳途径是遵循健康的生活方式。他说，这意味着不要吸烟，少饮酒，饮食健康，勤锻炼，服用对症的药物来降低胆固醇和高血压。纳斯隆德指出，治疗方法有很多。但是这不是问题所在。他说，问题是人们没有采取措施改善自身的状况，也没有服药。

这就是“看得见”的部分可能起作用的地方。

医生警告称，许多人认为自己的心脏很健康，可事实并非如此。动脉粥样硬化（动脉硬化）可能是一个无形的杀手。它会潜伏多年而且病人可能没出现任何症状，直到病情严重甚至药石无灵。专家指出，因为动脉硬化是一个无形的杀手，因此病人只记得医生嘱咐的小部分内容。而看图片的效果更加强烈。用一句流行的谚语来表达，“百闻不如一见”。

全球每年约有 1790 万人死于某种形式的心血管疾病。这占全球死亡人数的 31%。这些数据来源于世界卫生组织（WHO）。心血管疾病（CVDs）是心脏和血管类疾病。世界卫生组织网站提供了以下有关心脏健康的建议：

吸烟、不健康饮食和缺乏体育锻炼会增加心脏病发作和中风的风险。

一周至少每天锻炼 30 分钟有助于预防心脏病和中风。

每天至少吃五类水果和蔬菜，盐的摄入量控制在一茶匙以内，也有助于预防心脏病和中风。

## EXERCISES

### QUESTIONS

1. What's your opinion about the saying "A picture is worth a thousand words"?
2. What advice does WHO publish for heart health?
3. How do you keep healthy?

### Vocabulary Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary. Each word can be used only once.

tobacco	severe	clogged	intake	symptom
personalized	guidance	disorder	prevent	vessel

1. The more information you gather, the more you can make your email \_\_\_\_\_ communications.
2. If you have an underlying \_\_\_\_\_, go to the doctor.
3. I believe it is time to ban \_\_\_\_\_ advertising altogether.
4. He was subjected to \_\_\_\_\_ criticism.
5. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the trouble from spreading.
6. The waterpipe is \_\_\_\_\_ up.
7. Your \_\_\_\_\_ of alcohol should not exceed two units per day.
8. Children need discipline, but they need \_\_\_\_\_ even more.
9. This is one of the most common \_\_\_\_\_ of cold.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is sailing from Hong Kong to Shanghai.



### Phrase Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

at least

silent killer

when it comes to

heart attacks

take steps to

unhealthy diet

1. I resolved to visit my grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ once a year.
2. Very vigorous exercise can increase the risk of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Multivitamins and other dietary supplements will not replace an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It's called the "\_\_\_\_\_" because the only way to find out if your pressure is high is to check it.
5. She is not content with her present lot and wishes to \_\_\_\_\_ improve it.
6. They are inexperienced \_\_\_\_\_ decorating.



### Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 要说照相，我不是内行。

2. 运动太过剧烈会增大心脏病发作的风险。

3. 她对自己目前的生活并不满意，希望能采取措施改善它。

4. 我决定每年至少要去看望祖母一次。

## Section B

### TEXT

#### “Face Blind” People Cannot Remember Faces

Some people are great at remembering faces. Once they meet you, they never forget how you look. They might say things like, “I never forget a face.” or “I’m really good with faces.” For some people, remembering a face can be difficult. You may have to meet them several times before they can recognize you. For others, remembering a face is simply impossible. Such people have a condition of the brain called “face blindness”. Its actual name is developmental prosopagnosia, or DP for short.



Experts say DP can differ greatly from patient to patient. In less severe cases, people are unable to describe the face of someone they have just met. In severe cases, people cannot even recognize their own children in a group photograph.

Many people who have DP show no clear signs. Take, for example, Dacia Reid.

If you met her, you probably would not know that she suffered brain damage as a child. There would be no sign of it until you meet her a second time. She would not remember how you looked. Reid has mostly recovered from her injuries. But now, she suffers from face blindness.

Face blindness was once thought to be very rare. But recent studies have shown that it might be more common than experts had thought. The latest study on face blindness came from the Prosopagnosia Research Centers at Dartmouth College in the United States. The National Science Foundation provided financing for that research.

Bradley Duchaine is a professor of psychological and brain sciences at Dartmouth College. He worked closely on this study with Guo Jiahui, also of Dartmouth. Duchaine says that the research showed “neural abnormalities in many people with DP are more widespread than previous studies have suggested”.

The researchers studied how people recognize and process faces. They compared 22 patients with DP to 25 other people. The researchers showed all the subjects videos of faces, bodies, physical objects and other images. Then they used functional magnetic resonance imaging, or fMRI, to measure activity in each person’s brain. An fMRI can identify chemical and other changes resulting from blood flow.

One test involved famous faces. The researchers wanted to find out if the subjects could recognize pictures of famous people. The woman we spoke about earlier, Dacia Reid, took part in the study. When shown famous faces, she drew a blank with actor George Clooney.

“Eh! I don’t know.”

... and former President George Bush.

“Ah, I don’t know.”

However, she could identify actor John Travolta because of one specific feature.

“Um, John Travolta. Yeah, baby! That chin. You can’t deny the chin.”

Duchaine says that studying face blindness may help researchers understand how the brain works. “My main interest is trying to understand the organization of the normal brain, and we use these brains that have suffered brain damage to try to make inferences about the way the normal brain operates.”

For example, Duchaneie says his team wanted to see if the brain recognized people and things in the same way. So, the researchers tested how well people with face blindness could recognize common objects, such as cars. They found that people with DP may not have been able to remember faces, but they could recognize objects, scenes and bodies.

“And so imagine that we find somebody who suffered brain damage. And they can’t recognize faces any longer, but they still recognize cars in a parking lot and they can recognize scenes and things like that.” He says that suggests that faces are processed differently in the brain.

Duchaine says this study on face blindness will not directly lead to any treatments. However, he said it could lead to a deeper understanding of how we all remember the world around us. “We hope that by really developing and understanding face processing itself — that will provide us with a model for understanding how other parts of the brain work.”



## NEW WORDS

recognize ['rekənaɪz]

vt. 认出, 识别; 承认

vi. 确认, 承认; 具结

describe [dɪ'skraɪb]

vt. 描述, 形容; 描绘

damage ['dæmɪdʒ]

n. 损害; 损毁; 赔偿金

vi. 损害; 损毁

rare [rɛə]

adj. 稀有的; 稀薄的; 半熟的

adj. 杰出的; 极度的; 非常好的

adv. 非常; 极其

vi. 用后腿站起; 渴望

foundation [faʊn'deɪʃən]

n. 基础; 地基; 基金会; 根据

financing [fɪn'ænsɪŋ]

n. 融资; 财务; 筹措资金

psychological [ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl]	adj. 心理的; 心理学的; 精神上的
neural ['njuə(ə)l]	adj. 神经的; 神经系统的
abnormality [ˌæbnɔr'mæləti]	n. 异常; 畸形, 变态
widespread [ˌwaɪd'spred]	adj. 普遍的, 广泛的; 分布广的
functional [ˈfʌŋkʃənəl]	adj. 功能的
magnetic [mæg'netɪk]	adj. 地磁的; 有磁性的; 有吸引力的
resonance ['rezənəns]	n. [力] 共振; 共鸣; 反响
chemical ['kemɪk(ə)l]	n. 化学制品, 化学药品 adj. 化学的
specific [spə'sɪfɪk]	adj. 特殊的, 特定的; 明确的; 详细的; [药] 具有特效的 n. 特性; 细节; 特效药
deny [dɪ'naɪ]	v. 否定, 否认; 拒绝给予; 拒绝……的要求
inference ['ɪnfərəns]	n. 推理; 推论; 推断
model ['mɒdl]	n. 模型; 典型; 模范; 模特儿; 样式 vt. 模拟; 塑造; 模仿 vi. 做模型; 做模特儿 adj. 模范的; 作模型用的

## PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

for short	作为简称; 作为缩写
recover from	恢复健康; 复原
result from	由……产生; 由……引起
take part in	参加; 参与

## NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. For others, remembering a face is simply impossible. Such people have a condition of the brain called “face blindness”. Its actual name is developmental prosopagnosia, or DP for short.

而对其他人来说, 记住一个人的长相简直是不可能的事。这类人患有一种名为“脸盲症”的脑部疾病。这种疾病的实际名称是“发展性面孔失认症”, 简称 DP。

developmental prosopagnosia 发展性面孔失认症, 主要特点之一为患者对别人的脸部特征失去辨认能力。

2. The latest study on face blindness come from the Prosopagnosia Research Centers at Dartmouth College in the United States. The National Science Foundation provided financing for that research.

针对脸盲症的最新研究由美国达特茅斯学院的面容失认症研究中心进行。美国国家科学基金会为这项研究提供了资助。

3. Then they used functional magnetic resonance imaging, or FMRI, to measure activity in each person's brain. An FMRI can identify chemical and other changes resulting from blood flow.

然后他们用功能性磁共振成像（简称 FMRI）技术来测量每个人脑部的活动情况。功能性磁共振成像技术可以识别出血液流动造成的化学变化和其他变化。

## TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT

### 脸盲症患者记不住别人的脸

一些人很擅长记住他人的脸。他们见到你后，就永远不会忘记你的长相。他们可能会说，“我从不会忘记别人的长相。”或“我非常擅长记住他人的长相。”但对有些人来说，记住别人的长相可能很难。你可能要和他们见好几次面，他们才会认出你。而对其他人来说，记住一个人的长相简直是不可能的事。这类人患有一种名为“脸盲症”的脑部疾病。这种疾病的实际名称是“发展性面孔失认症”，简称 DP。

专家表示，发展性面孔失认症患者的表现可能有很大不同。在不太严重的情况下，人们无法形容他们刚刚见过的人的长相。而在严重的情况下，人们甚至无法在集体照中认出自己的孩子。

许多发展性面孔失认症患者没有明显症状。比如，达西亚·里德。

如果你见过她，你可能不会知道她小时候遭受过脑损伤。在你第二次见到她时，才会有些迹象表现出来。她不会记得你的长相。里德的伤势已经基本上恢复了。可是现在她患有脸盲症。

脸盲症曾被认为是罕见的疾病。但是最近的研究表明，这种疾病可能比专家认知的要常见得多。针对脸盲症的最新研究由美国达特茅斯学院的面容失认症研究中心进行。美国国家科学基金会为这项研究提供了资助。

布拉德利·杜查是达特茅斯学院的心理学和脑科学教授。他和同样来自达特茅斯学院的郭佳惠（音译）在这项研究中进行了密切合作。杜查表示，研究显示，“许多发展性面孔失认症患者表现出的神经系统异常现象比此前研究所表明的要更广泛”。

研究人员对人们识别和处理他人长相的方式进行了研究。他们将 22 名发展性面孔失认症患者和另外 25 个人进行了对比。研究人员向所有实验对象展示了脸部、身体和物体的视频以及其他图像。然后他们用功能性磁共振成像（简称 FMRI）技术来测量每个人脑部的活动情况。功能性磁共振成像技术可以识别出血液流动造成的化学变化和其他变化。

其中一项测试是识别名人面孔。研究人员想知道实验对象能否识别出著名人物的照片。

上文提到的那名女性达西亚·里德参加了这项研究。在看名人的照片时，她没有认出演员乔治·克鲁尼。

“啊！我不知道。”

她也没有认出美国前总统乔治·布什。

“啊，我不认识。”

但是，她凭借一个具体特征认出了约翰·特拉沃尔塔。

“啊，这是约翰·特拉沃尔塔。耶！他的下巴，不可否认，他的下巴很特别。”

杜查表示，研究脸盲症也许能帮助研究人员理解大脑的工作原理。“我的主要关注点是试图去理解正常大脑的组织，我们用遭受过脑损伤的大脑去推断正常大脑的运作方式。”

举例来说，杜查说他的团队希望了解大脑是否以同样的方式识别人和物。因此，研究人员对脸盲症患者在识别汽车等常见物品上的表现进行了测试。他们发现，发展性面孔失认症患者可能无法记住他人的长相，但是他们能识别出物体、风景和身体。

“想象一下，我们发现一些得过脑损伤的人，他们无法识别出他人的长相，但是他们能识别出停车场的汽车，也能识别出风景之类的东西。”他说，这表明大脑中的人脸识别程序是不同的。

杜查表示，这项脸盲症研究不会直接带来任何治疗方法。但是，他说这一研究能使人们更加了解我们记住周围世界的方式。“我们希望，开发并理解面部处理能为我们提供了解大脑其他区域运作方式的模型。”



## EXERCISES



## QUESTIONS

1. What is developmental prosopagnosia, or face blindness?
2. Do people who have DP show clear signs?
3. What is the main purpose of Bradley Duchaine's research?
4. Will Bradley Duchaine's research on face blindness directly lead to the treatments?



## Vocabulary Exercises

*Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary. Each word can be used only once.*

foundation	chemical	psychological	widespread
resonance	widespread	damaged	specific

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ support for the new proposals.
2. It improves your physiological and \_\_\_\_\_ well being.
3. The issue strikes at the \_\_\_\_\_ of our community.
4. She declined to be more \_\_\_\_\_ about the reasons for the separation.
5. The relevant \_\_\_\_\_ reactions have complex causes which involve both heredity and the environment.
6. He maliciously \_\_\_\_\_ a car with a baseball bat.
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ support for the new proposals.

8. His voice had lost its \_\_\_\_\_; it was tense and strained.



## Phrase Exercises

*Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below. Change the form if necessary. Each phrase can be used only once.*

for short      result from      take part in      recover from

1. He's still \_\_\_\_\_ his operation.
2. Artificial Intelligence (or AI, \_\_\_\_\_) is the name given to any attempt to have computers gain attributes of the human mind.
3. Scientists suggest that this may \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol's effect on visual perception abilities.
4. However, most of the parents thought their children would miss out if they did not \_\_\_\_\_ such activities.



## Cloze

*Read the following passage carefully and choose the best word or phrase to fill in each blank.*

- |                |               |                |             |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| A) ability     | B) associated | C) consciously | D) constant |
| E) control     | F) damage     | G) described   | H) equals   |
| I) exclusively | J) innovated  | K) regularly   | L) relates  |
| M) sources     | N) undermine  | O) vehicles    |             |

Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious 1 occurring in the developing world. The figures include a number of costs 2 with air pollution. Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year. The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes 3 like home heating and cooking, has remained 4 over the past several decades despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation. Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray 5 it as an "urgent call to action." "One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little 6," he said. The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income 7 nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low-and middle-income countries live in places where they 8 experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution. But the problem is not limited 9 to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U.S. as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel(柴油) 10 have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.



## 定语从句（一）

在复合句中作定语，修饰主句中的某一名词或代词的从句，叫作定语从句。

被定语从句所修饰的词叫先行词，位于从句之前。定语从句由关系代词 *that*、*which*、*who*、*whose*、*whom* 和关系副词 *when*、*where*、*why* 引导。

定语从句的基本结构为：

先行词 + 关系代/副词 + 句子

**考点 1.** 关系代词：*that*、*which*、*who*、*whom*、*whose*。关系副词：*when*、*where*、*why*。

a. *that*：既可指人，也可指物，作主语，不能省略；作宾语，可以省略；不引导非限定性定语从句。

b. *which*：指物，作主语，不能省略；作宾语，可以省略。可引导非限定性定语从句。

c. *who*：一般指人，作主语，不能省略；作宾语，可以省略（常用 *whom*）。

d. *whose*：作定语，表示所属关系。

e. *when*：作时间状语。*When* = 介词 + *which*。

f. *where*：作地点状语。*where* = 介词 + *which*。

I want to know the place *where* (= *in which*) I was born.

g. *why* 作原因状语，其先行词常常是 *the reason*。*why* = *for which*。

That is the reason *why* (= *for which*) I'm late.

**考点 2.** 当关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，定语从句的谓语动词形式由先行词定。



## Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes the following sentences.

- There are lots of things \_\_\_\_\_ I need to prepare before the trip.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. whom                      D. whose
- Do you think most students prefer tests \_\_\_\_\_ have easy questions?  
A. who                      B. where                      C. that                      D. it
- Sorry, we don't have the coat \_\_\_\_\_ you need.  
A. what                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. which
- Jamie is a young cook \_\_\_\_\_ wants to improve school dinners.  
A. who                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. which
- I like the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ classes are very interesting and creative.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. what                      D. whose
- Can you lend me the book \_\_\_\_\_ the other day?  
A. about which you talked                      B. which you talked