**主观题专项练习3**

**Grammar**

I was standing in the checkout line behind a woman who looked to be in (21) \_her\_ 60s. When it was her turn to pay, the cashier greeted her by name and asked her how she was doing.

a person in one’s thirties

The woman looked down, (22) \_shook\_ (shake) her head and said: "Not so good. My husband just lost his job and my son is up to his old tricks again. The truth is, I don't know how I'm going to get through the holidays."

Then she gave the cashier food stamps.

My heart ached. I wanted to help but didn't know how. (23) \_\_Should\_\_ I offer to pay for her groceries or ask for her husband's resume?

As I walked into the parking lot, I saw the woman (24) \_\_returning\_\_ (return) her shopping cart. I remembered something in my purse (25) \_\_that\_\_ I thought could help her. It wasn't a handful of cash or an offer of a job for her husband, but maybe it would make her life better.

My heart pounded as I approached the woman.

"Excuse me," I said, my voice trembling a bit. "I couldn't help overhearing what you said to the cashier. It sounds like you're going through a really hard time right now. I'm so sorry. I'd like to give you something."

I handed her the small card from my purse.

When the woman read the card's only two words, she began to cry. And through her tears, she said: "You have no idea (26) \_what\_ this means to me."

\*Sth mean a lot/ much/ everything/ nothing to sb对某人意味着（重要性方面）

I was a little startled by her reply. (27) \_Not having done\_ (not do) anything like this before, I didn't know what kind of reaction I might receive. All left for me (28) \_\_to say\_\_ (say) was: "Oh. Would it be OK to give you a hug?"

分词完成式+否定式（not放在分词前）

All ( that was) left (for me) to say was... (不定式主表被)

(29) \_\_After\_\_ we embraced, I walked back to my car -- and began to cry, too.

The words on the card?

"You Matter."

A few weeks earlier, a colleague gave me a similar card (30) \_\_as\_\_ encouragement for a project I was working on. When I read the card, I felt a warm glow spread inside of me. Deeply touched, I came home and ordered my own box of You Matter card and started sharing them.

First and foremost, it is in the group discussion and exchange that we students can have a thorough idea (26) \_\_what\_\_\_ our peers are reading for the moment, serving as a driving force for our own reading journey.

**Summary Writing**

For thousands of years, people have sailed across the oceans to trade, explore, and transport goods. However, not every ship arrives at its port of destination. Weather, war, navigation mistakes, and bad luck have caused many ships to sink to the bottom of the ocean. These shipwrecks, which are estimated to number more than three million, have long fascinated us. In addition to being historically important, they sometimes contain great riches.

Historical research is a key motivator for shipwreck hunters. Ships carrying documents and artifacts can teach us about ancient civilizations and important events. For instance, in 1977 the Pandora, which sank in 791, was discovered off the coast of Australia. The findings from the ship helped us understand the events surrounding the famous *mutiny*（暴动） on another ship -- the Bounty. Another important discovery off the US coast in 1996 is widely believed to be the Queen Ann's Revenge, the flagship of the private Blackbeard.

Profit is another motive for shipwreck exploration, as companies use advanced sonar, robots, and retrieval equipment to find treasure ships. One such firm is Odyssey Marine Exploration. The company has found hundreds of ships, including, in 2007, a Spanish sailing ship containing 500,000 silver coins. The ship, which sank 200 years ago in the Atlantic Ocean, carried a treasure estimated to be worth $500 million. Soon after the discovery, a long legal battle over ownership rights took place between the company and the Spanish government. Cases like these are part of an ongoing debate about protecting historically important ships from treasure hunters.

Analysis:

For thousands of years, people have sailed across the oceans to trade, explore, and transport goods. However, not every ship arrives at its port of destination. Weather, war, navigation mistakes, and bad luck have caused many ships to sink to the bottom of the ocean. (background) These shipwrecks, which are estimated to number more than three million, have long fascinated us. (leading to the topic) In addition to being historically important, they sometimes contain great riches.(explaining why shipwrecks fascinate people)

Historical research is a key motivator for shipwreck hunters.(motivator 1) Ships carrying documents and artifacts can teach us about ancient civilizations and important events.(explanation) For instance, in 1977 the Pandora, which sank in 791, was discovered off the coast of Australia. The findings from the ship helped us understand the events surrounding the famous *mutiny*（暴动） on another ship -- the Bounty. Another important discovery off the US coast in 1996 is widely believed to be the Queen Ann's Revenge, the flagship of the private Blackbeard.

Profit is another motive for shipwreck exploration(motivator 2), as companies use advanced sonar, robots, and retrieval equipment to find treasure ships. (explanation) One such firm is Odyssey Marine Exploration. The company has found hundreds of ships, including, in 2007, a Spanish sailing ship containing 500,000 silver coins. The ship, which sank 200 years ago in the Atlantic Ocean, carried a treasure estimated to be worth $500 million. Soon after the discovery, a long legal battle over ownership rights took place between the company and the Spanish government. Cases like these are part of an ongoing debate about protecting historically important ships from treasure hunters. (a new piece of information)

Referenced answer:

Various factors have caused ships to sink in the ocean[1’]. Historical importance and profits are the two main driving forces for shipwreck explorations[1’]. Key information about ancient civilizations and important events can be obtained from the wreckage[1’]. **Besides**, huge treasures can also be found by using advanced equipment[1’]. **However**, the finding of the treasure sometimes sparks/triggers legal debate over/about/on ownership[1’].(60words)

shipwreck: A shipwreck is a ship which has been destroyed in an accident at sea. 失事船只

sink-sank-sunk 沉没 a sunken(adj.) ship 沉船

wreckage n. 残骸

**Translation**

1. 新颁布的禁烟令得到了广大市民的支持。（ban）

The newly-issued ban **on** smoking has been supported by most citizens.

\*issue vt. 颁布 issue a decree 颁布法令 newly-issued adj.

release a film/book/record/product 上映电影/发行书/唱片/推出产品

\*ban v./n. 制定/解除燃放烟火的禁令 **impose/put/lift a ban on setting off fireworks**

禁止某人做某事 ban/prohibit sb from doing sth=forbid sb to do sth

注意时态

1. 出乎我的意料，年轻人对中国古诗词显示出了极大的热情。（passion）

Beyond my expectation, young people showed tremendous passion **for** ancient Chinese poetry.

1）to one’s surprise 令某人吃惊的是

2）注意时态！

3）passion for sth 注意介词

1. 共享单车不仅解决了最后一里路的问题，而且还有助于改善空气质量。（Not only）

Not only do shared bicycles solve the last-mile problem but also **they** help improve air quality.

//Not only **have**... **solved**...

1）注意Not only...but also倒装时，后半部分要有主语，正常语序时可加可不加，如：

Shared bikes not only have solved ... but also help...

2）注意主谓一致（Not only does shared bicycles...❌!）

如果用**the** shared bike(冠词要加上)，谓语用单数，Not only does the shared bike solve... but it also...

3）注意时态一致，前后都用现在时态或者都用过去时态，如Not only **did** shared bikes solve ... but also they **helped**...

4）contribute to sth 促成；导致（没有contribute to do sth的表达❌!）

1. 一考定终身的日子已经一去不复返了，但不可否认的是考试越多，学生压力越大。（denying）

**Gone are the days when** one examination could determine students’ fate, but **there** is no denying that **the more** examinations **they have**, **the more** stressful **they will feel**. **(the more...the more注意后面有主谓结构)**

**There’s no denying (the fact) that...**

**the more... the more... 典型翻译考题(答案见下一页)：**

事实证明，你尝试的越多，就越有可能提前取得成功。(the more…)

我们栽种越多的树，空气中的氧气含量就会上升得越快。（the more…the more…）

一般而言，一个人对时尚越热衷，他在衣着上的花费就越多。(the more…the more…)

实验结果与我们所期望的大相径ing与我们期望的大相近d dt a booking- \_\_\_e to succeed.庭，但我们相信探索越多，就越可能成功。（likely）

人们总是坚持这一信念你愈接近大自然，就愈能了解它的美。 (the more…, the more…)

学生们接触到金融问题的年龄越小，就越有可能成为能有效地管理资产且有责任心的成年人。（expose）

\*the more... the more...越...就越...

事实证明，你尝试的越多，就越有可能提前取得成功。(the more…)

It has been proved that the more you try, the more likely you are to achieve success in advance.

我们栽种越多的树，空气中的氧气含量就会上升得越快。（the more…the more…）

The more trees we plant, the more rapidly the amount of oxygen in the air will rise.

一般而言，一个人对时尚越热衷，他在衣着上的花费就越多。(the more…the more…)

Generally speaking, the keener one is on fashion, the more money he will spend on clothes.

实验结果与我们所期望的大相径ing与我们期望的大相近d dt a booking- \_\_\_e to succeed.庭，但我们相信探索越多，就越可能成功。（likely）

The result of the experiment is totally different from/contrary to what we have expected, but we believe (that) the more we explore, the more likely we are to succeed.

人们总是坚持这一信念你愈接近大自然，就愈能了解它的美。 (the more…, the more…)

People always hold to the belief that the closer you are to the nature, the more you will appreciate her beauty.

学生们接触到金融问题的年龄越小，就越有可能成为能有效地管理资产且有责任心的成年人。（expose）【2018-普陀区一模】

The younger the students are when (they are) exposed to financial issues, the more likely they are to become responsible adults who can manage their finances effectively.