

Unit 13 We're trying to save the earth!

第一课时 Section A(1a-2d)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. The park was l ittered with rubbish everywhere years ago, but now it is so clean.
2. It is said that there is an old ship at the b ottom of the lake.
3. I like mobike because there are many a dvantages of riding it.
4. China is trying to persuade people to use fewer p lastic bags when shopping.
5. —What do you do for the environment protection?
—I ride a bike to work instead of d riving (drive).

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I saw two fishermen (fisherman) selling fish in the market.
2. He was given a wooden (wood) bed with a blanket to spend the night.
3. Building the road from Beijing to Xinjiang took years and cost (cost) a lot of money.
4. The government should try to reduce the number of cars instead of building (build) more roads.
5. The best method to protect the environment is to avoid pollution (pollute).



三、选择填空。

- (**B**) 1. —Write some words related to different kinds of pollution in the box below. Then _____ more words.
—OK. I will do it right now.
A. fill B. add C. plus D. increase
- (**B**) 2. —Don't litter the river, or you'll _____ a beautiful place into an ugly one.
—Sorry, I won't do that again.
A. get B. turn C. grow D. become
- (**A**) 3. —Factories are pouring waste into the river.
—The government should _____ them _____.
A. close, down B. put, down C. pull, down D. take, down
- (**D**) 4. —When you keep goldfish, it is a good idea to put some stones at the _____ of the tank (鱼缸).
—So the fish can hide behind them?
A. middle B. top C. front D. bottom
- (**D**) 5. —Now people have to pay some money for _____ bags in supermarkets.
—Yes. Because they are bad for the environment.
A. big B. paper C. cloth D. plastic
- (**D**) 6. —It's dangerous to drive after drinking.
—That's true. It can increase the _____ of traffic accidents.
A. advantage B. stress C. safety D. risk
- (**C**) 7. —Don't keep the water _____ while brushing your teeth.
—Sorry. I forgot to turn it off.
A. jumping B. rushing C. running D. leaving

- (**B**) 8. —To _____ the air pollution, we should not smoke.
—I can't agree with you more.
A. cut off B. cut down C. cut into D. cut up
- (**B**) 9. —Timmy is so lazy, but his parents spent a lot of money on his after-school classes.
—I think they are _____ money on their son.
A. using B. wasting C. saving D. littering
- (**D**) 10. —Why do so many people move to the countryside?
—The _____ of living there is that it's quiet.
A. result B. rule C. story D. advantage

四、选择合适的句子补全对话。

1. —I failed again in the exam.
— **A**
2. —May I help you, young lady?
— **E**
3. —Please mind your head, sir.
— **B**
4. —It will take only about 50 minutes to travel to Mount Wuyi.
— **C**
5. —His cat died from hunger.
— **D**

- A. I am sorry to hear that.
B. Thanks a lot.
C. Wow, how exciting! I can't wait.
D. It is cruel of him to do that.
E. Yes, please.

五、阅读理解。

We all know that recycling rubbish is very important. But sometimes it is not so convenient when we can't find a recycling bin nearby.

Now a team of middle school students from the US has solved that problem by designing their Recycling Bin app (应用程序).

This app encourages people to recycle. It provides users with a map of local recycling centers. And it allows them to save places as favorites on it. This app also reminds users to recycle.

The group of nine sixth-graders is from STEM Center Middle School. They came up with the idea as part of a school project for the Verizon Innovative App Challenge. Their school provided professional app training. It gave 10 teams Samsung tablets (平板) as prizes.

The Challenge wanted to develop students' interest in science, technology and engineering. In this contest, students showed an app design that could solve a problem in their school or city. The nine students came up with the idea for Recycling Bin when they saw a need for more recycling.

"We thought that this would really help a lot of people," Jaden Hilkemann, 12, told *Time For Kids*.

They kept their design easy so that anyone could use it. Now the free Recycling Bin app has been put into use in the Google Play app store for Android phones or tablets.

"I was so excited when it went up at the app store," Seralyn Blake, 12, said. "A lot of my family members downloaded (下载) the app. It was pretty cool."

- (**B**) 1. Recycling Bin app is designed by some _____.
A. teachers B. students C. scientists D. parents
- (**C**) 2. In Paragraph 3, "it" refers to _____.
A. a rubbish bin B. the school C. the map D. rubbish
- (**B**) 3. The Verizon Innovative App Challenge is _____.
A. organized by some students B. part of a school project
C. providing every student with a tablet D. encouraging people to recycle
- (**A**) 4. Recycling Bin app is not _____.
A. hard to use B. cheap to buy C. easy to download D. useful in life
- (**D**) 5. The best title for this report is "_____".
A. STEM Center Middle School B. Google Play App Store
C. Time for Recycling D. A Winning App

第二课时 Section A (3a-4c)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- Many of you have h heard of shark fin soup.
- There are two governmental g roups called WildAid and the WWF against “finning”.
- Sugar can be h armful to our teeth.
- Don't kill the dog. It is c ruel to do that.
- Human beings are at the top of the food c hain in the ecosystem.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Many people think that sharks are too strong to be endangered (danger).
- Millions of the sea animals are caught and traded (trade) every year.
- I know sharks are the strongest (strong) in their food chain.
- Environmental (environment) protection is everyone's duty.
- We must take action (act) to protect the environment.



三、选择填空。

- (**B**) 1. —That brother of hers is always asking questions.
—But he is full of _____ ideas.
A. shining B. bright C. lively D. pleasant
- (**C**) 2. There _____ be some sugar in the tea, because it is sweet.
A. have to B. shall C. must D. needs
- (**A**) 3. —Sometimes human beings are cruel to animals around us.
—You hit it. People often catch bears and _____ their paws.
A. cut off B. put off C. get off D. take off
- (**B**) 4. —What should we do if factories often pour dirty water into the river?
—We need to _____ laws to stop them.
A. create B. develop C. invent D. find
- (**D**) 5. —What did John do?
—He fell asleep _____ he was listening to the music.
A. as soon as B. after C. before D. while
- (**D**) 6. —Which is at the _____ of the food chain in the African Forest?
—I think it is the lion.
A. beginning B. end C. middle D. top
- (**A**) 7. —The number of the dolphins in Changjiang river has _____ these years.
—Maybe these years people polluted the river a lot.
A. fallen B. dropped C. lowered D. jumped
- (**B**) 8. —Are you fond of the graduation show at the end of this month?
—Sorry. I can't _____ to do anything for it.
A. offer B. afford C. prepare D. prefer
- (**B**) 9. —I argued with my parents yesterday.
—Sorry to hear that. You should _____ the relations between your parents and you.
A. change B. improve C. use D. save
- (**A**) 10. —How long can I _____ the book?
—For two weeks.
A. keep B. borrow C. lend D. buy

四、根据汉语意思补全句子,每空一词。

1. 电在我们的日常生活中起着重要作用。

Electricity plays an important part in our daily life.

2. 你的抽屉真是一片混乱,你介意清理一下吗?

Your drawer is really a mess. Would you mind cleaning it up?

3. 我们必须减少水的用量。

We must cut down the amount of water we use.

4. 昨天晚上我们县城的电被切断了。

Electricity was cut off in our town last night.

5. 你曾经参加过环境课题的活动吗?

Have you ever taken part in an environmental project?

6. 我想这个城市里的每个人都在尽力改善环境。

I guess everyone in this city is trying his best to improve the environment.

7. 这个妇女承担不起她儿子的教育费用。

The woman couldn't afford the cost of her son's education.

8. 你曾经考虑过这些东西如何能被切实地充分利用吗?

Have you ever thought about how these things can be actually put to good use?

9. 他的哥哥花了 50 美元买了双新鞋。

His brother paid 50 dollars for his new shoes.

10. 我们应该使用可再次利用的袋子而不是塑料袋子。

We should use reusable bags instead of plastic ones.

五、完形填空。

Morris S. Schwartz, an American educator, is better known to millions of people throughout the world, simply as Morrie. This man is old in 1 yet young in spirit. He taught me 2 that I'd never thought about before; how to live a meaningful life and how to 3 with no regrets.

Maybe it's not just me who ever thought 4 this. With his story and 2.8 million copies of *Tuesdays with Morrie* in print, which had been on the best-seller list 5 for two years and had been translated into 22 languages, he made everyone realize that our life is 6. Every little thing we do is gold. Morrie 7 millions of people. He was never afraid to use that simple word with a big meaning. Nowadays many people can't say out loud LOVE. For him, love is the 8 of life.

One day a year ago, I was low-spirited, feeling every little thing I had done was wrong. Even if it was an unimportant 9, I felt as if it was the biggest one I had ever made in my life. Then I started blaming myself for what I'd done. 10 in the same day, I felt that my life was terrible, as though there was no 11 for me. But then I remembered Morrie had said that the most important thing in life is to learn how to 12 love and let it come in. Sometimes you can't believe what you see; you have to believe what you 13. He said that happiness comes from understanding your life's meaning and then doing your best to 14 that purpose; Morrie made me think that I should forgive myself for not doing the things that I should have done. He taught me to appreciate every 15 I have by living in a loving way.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A) 1. A. age | B. help | C. pity | D. pride |
| (D) 2. A. nothing | B. everything | C. anything | D. something |
| (B) 3. A. stop | B. die | C. fail | D. work |
| (A) 4. A. like | B. against | C. through | D. without |
| (B) 5. A. waiting | B. running | C. filling | D. happening |
| (D) 6. A. peaceful | B. cruel | C. free | D. valuable |
| (A) 7. A. inspired | B. admired | C. trusted | D. remembered |
| (C) 8. A. beginning | B. importance | C. point | D. lesson |
| (D) 9. A. project | B. part | C. discovery | D. mistake |
| (D) 10. A. Perhaps | B. Always | C. Never | D. Later |
| (A) 11. A. love | B. choice | C. energy | D. doubt |
| (D) 12. A. give | B. share | C. express | D. find |
| (B) 13. A. hear | B. feel | C. receive | D. guess |
| (C) 14. A. forget | B. praise | C. realize | D. reflect |
| (A) 15. A. minute | B. step | C. time | D. person |

第三课时 Section B (1a-1e)

自主导学

一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. It was too late to s ave the woman, and she died at last.
2. To make less waste, we can use r ecycling bags instead of plastic bags.
3. Now that the air has become badly p olluted, we have to keep cleaning it.
4. To recycle books and paper is easy, but it is very important for protecting the e nvironment.
5. I can't a fford the car because I don't have enough money.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. You had better take your own bags when shopping (shop).
2. What was the air pollution caused (cause) by?
3. Can the book be brought (bring) back to my room?
4. They have great difficulty (difficult) in getting to the top of the mountain.
5. He is looking forward to becoming (become) a scientist.
6. Don't use paper napkins (napkin), for they will pollute the environment.

综合提升

三、选择填空。

- (A) 1. —Students in America needn't buy any textbooks.
—I heard of that before. The students there often keep _____ their textbooks.
A. recycling B. using C. buying D. saving
- (D) 2. —How are you getting on with your work?
—I can't do it _____ any longer. I'll have to get some help.
A. lonely B. quietly C. hard D. alone
- (D) 3. —Sorry, Miss Liu. I left my workbook at home. Must I hand it in today?
—No, you _____. You _____ bring it here tomorrow.
A. mustn't, should B. can't, must C. mustn't, may D. needn't, can
- (B) 4. —What is your way to save water.
—I usually _____ the tap(水龙头) when I brush my teeth.
A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up D. turn down
- (C) 5. —I have just read a book _____ gives ideas about how we can save the environment.
—Really? What have you learned from the book?
A. where B. what C. that D. whether
- (C) 6. —There is often so much rubbish in the river.
—Yes. Luckily, to clean the river, many actions _____.
A. are taking B. are going to take C. are going to be taken D. are going to be taking
- (A) 7. —Have you _____ Hanhan?
—Of course. He is a writer and race driver.
A. heard of B. heard from C. learned D. learned from
- (B) 8. —Who looked after your sick grandmother in hospital?
—My father did that _____. He didn't want anybody else's help.
A. in fact B. in person C. in total D. in disagreement
- (B) 9. —What else does the notice _____?
—We should take our own shopping bags while shopping.
A. talk B. say C. report D. read
- (A) 10. —You should stop riding in cars and start riding bikes.
—_____. It would take me 45 minutes to school by bike.
A. No way B. No problem C. No matter D. No discussion

四、选择方框内的词或短语并用其正确形式填空。

pay, spend, cost, take, afford, waste

- How much should I **pay** for the book?
- It **took** the government three days to clean the lake.
- If you take a shower for a long time, you're **wasting** water.
- We have **spent** much time and money in making the air cleaner.
- He ordered the police to catch the murderer at any **cost**.
- I never dreamed that I would be able to **afford** a home here.

turn on, open, attend, join, instead, instead of

- Last night I **turned on** the computer and watched a film online.
- When I **opened** my eyes I saw a smiling man standing in front of me.
- He forgot the time and did not **attend** the meeting.
- We are learning how to stop pollution **instead of** cleaning.
- He **joined** the people who were protecting the environment for free.
- If you can't write your name, draw a circle **instead**.

五、阅读理解。

One day, Tom was walking through the woods with his axe. Suddenly he heard a sapling (树苗) call to him, "Please clear away those bushes for me, kind friend. I wish you would. They will not let me have free play. I have no room to spread my roots. They cover above my head, and keep away all the wind that will blow me and all the sunlight that will fall on me."

"If these terrible bushes are not there, I can start to grow very well, and you would find that I will be the pride of all this place in a year. My leaves and branches should cover this place. But now, as you see, I'm just a small sapling," the young tree added.

It sounds reasonable. Tom could say nothing but to do his friend a favor, so he took out his axe. Finally, he cut down all the bushes around the sapling, and cleared a tiny space round it. The young tree was quite satisfied with this.

Time flies. The sapling's good days didn't last long. The heat was so plentiful that he could not bear it. And then he was **lashed** with ice and rain. At last, a very bad storm took all his leaves and branches away. The sapling stood there alone, and he was nearly going to die.

"Oh! Foolish guy," a snake saw all this and said, "it was yourself that caused your disaster."

If the sapling can stay in the bushes and enjoy their kind shelter (庇护), neither heat nor wind will hurt him. Even a storm can do nothing to him. Maybe he would grow to be a big tree as he dreamed, even taller and stronger.

We always believe we can live better by ourselves. In fact, many people around us are our real friends who can help us through thick and thin. We need love, and we also need to love others.

- (**B**) 1. What happened when Tom was walking in the woods one day?
- A young tree asked Tom to play with him.
 - A young tree asked Tom to cut down the bushes around him.
 - The bushes kept away all the wind from Tom.
 - A heavy storm came and made Tom all wet.
- (**A**) 2. The sapling believed that if the bushes were not around him, _____.
- he would become the biggest tree there
 - other trees would cover above his head
 - all the sunlight would only fall on him
 - he would be blown away by the wind
- (**D**) 3. The word "**lashed**" most probably means "_____".
- bore
 - saved
 - fed
 - hit
- (**C**) 4. What caused the sapling's disaster?
- The bad weather.
 - Tom hurt the sapling's leaves and branches.
 - The bushes around him had been cut down.
 - Other plants didn't want to shelter him anymore.
- (**C**) 5. What does this story mainly tell us?
- Your help sometimes may hurt others.
 - Everyone may have a bad luck.
 - Loving others is to love ourselves.
 - One day you can still be a big tree.

第四课时 Section B (2a-self-check)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. It's a good habit to use n apkins at meals but we should try to use fewer.
2. The p resident of our country Xi Jinping will visit America soon.
3. Many poets and artists get their i nspiration from nature.
4. If you put that machine u pside down, it will be broken.
5. The bottle fell onto the ground, but it didn't break. It was made of m etal.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. We all like the teachers whose class is interesting and creative (create).
2. It's an unusual (usual) lesson for me and I'm learning a lot from it.
3. The bank recently (recent) opened a branch in Germany.
4. The protection (protect) of the environment is one of the important policies of the Chinese government.
5. Our aim is to make people aware of the importance (important) of animal protection.



三、选择填空。

- (A) 1. —What do you think of Mary?
—She is a(n) _____ girl and she can turn some of the waste into fine art works.
A. creative B. brave C. outgoing D. strange
- (A) 2. —It is so hard. What is it made _____?
—Some paint covers it, so it is hard to say.
A. of B. in C. from D. through
- (D) 3. —Excuse me. May I use your eraser, please?
—Sure. _____!
A. Watch out B. Well done C. Follow me D. Go ahead
- (D) 4. —What did you do after leaving school?
—I _____ a small business in Shanghai.
A. put up B. fix up C. look up D. set up
- (C) 5. —Is your father busy?
—Yes. He is _____ a shelf to the wall.
A. taking B. repairing C. fixing D. hanging
- (B) 6. —Do you know what the clothes on the show are made of?
—Waste paper. You see, waste things can _____ to life.
A. bring back B. be brought back C. take away D. be taken away
- (A) 7. The wall is dangerous. We'd better _____ or it may hurt people.
A. pull it down B. pull it over C. pull it up D. pull it back

- (C) 8. —What's the meaning of the activity "Let's Save"?
—Paper shouldn't _____ in everyday life.
A. waste B. wasted C. be wasted D. is wasted
- (A) 9. —I'm very nervous because there will be a big exam tomorrow.
—_____. I'm sure you can make it.
A. Take it easy B. Take your time C. Go ahead D. Enjoy yourself
- (D) 10. The _____ you came up with works out well and we will make more money.
A. problem B. picture C. transportation D. method

四、词和短语选择填空。

阅读下面 5 个句子,然后用方框中所给的单词或短语填空,使每个句子在结构和意义上正确。(提示:选项中有一个是多余的)

waste, recycle, pulled down, cut off, instead of, harmful

- Many of the old buildings in her neighborhood were pulled down.
- Well, to cut down air pollution, we should take the bus or subway instead of driving.
- When people catch sharks, they cut off their fins and throw the sharks back into the ocean.
- This is not only cruel, but also harmful to the environment.
- Nothing is a waste if you have a creative mind.

五、词组填空,每空一词。

- I often throw away (扔掉) all the waste in my house before the new year is coming.
- I cut the big watermelon into small pieces (小块).
- The farmer has set up (建立) a shop online to sell the fruits from his farm.
- He is a famous doctor and he always bring his dying patients back to life (恢复生命).
- Please turn your book upside down (倒放) to see the answer.

六、阅读理解填词。

In the future, more and more people will live in cities. Then there will be more and more environmental problems in our cities.

Dealing with the l 1 in our daily life will become one of the most important problems. This is because rubbish can not only do harm to the environment but also cause many health problems. E 2 are trying to find different ways of dealing with rubbish. First, we should d 3 rubbish into different kinds. We can r 4 newspapers, glass and many kinds of other things. Used tins(锡罐) are also r 5 for they can be made into beautiful handicrafts(手工艺品). Some h 6 rubbish can be buried so that it will cause less pollution.

P 7 water is also a big problem. We must deal with it properly before we let it flow into the river. Otherwise, it might kill hundreds of thousands of fish and water plants.

So far, our country has made many l 8 to protect the environment. Those who break them will be punished.

We have only one e 9. We must try our best to save it. Remember that to love the environment is to love ourselves.

Let's take a 10 from now on.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. l <u>itter</u> | 2. E <u>xperts</u> | 3. d <u>ivide</u> | 4. r <u>ecycle</u> | 5. r <u>eusable</u> |
| 6. h <u>armful</u> | 7. P <u>olluted</u> | 8. l <u>aws</u> | 9. e <u>arth</u> | 10. a <u>ction</u> |

Unit 13 易考难点提炼

【易拓词汇】

1. afford 动词

用法一 意为“买得起;担负得起”,通常与 can, could, be able to 连用,多用于否定句中。

They couldn't afford \$ 50 for a ticket.

他们拿不出 50 美元买一张票。

用法二 后面常跟带 to 的动词不定式。

We can't afford to go abroad this summer.

今年夏天我们没有足够的钱出国。

2. work 动词;名词

用法一 不及物动词,意为“工作;劳动;干活”。

She works in a restaurant. 她在一家饭店工作。

用法二 不及物动词,意为“(机器等)运转;活动”。

The machine doesn't work. 机器坏了。

用法三 不及物动词,意为“起作用;行得通”。

Your suggestion works well. 你的建议很有效。

用法四 不可数名词,意为“工作”。

He has too much work to do. 他要做的太多。

用法五 可数名词,表示“著作;作品”,常用复数形式。

The man gained his wealth by printing works of famous writers.

那人通过印刷著名作家的作品而赢得他的财富。

3. cost 名词;动词(cost, cost)

用法一 名词,意为“费用;代价;成平”。

He is determined to win at any cost.

他决心无论如何要争取胜利。

用法二 动词,意为“花费(金钱)”,无被动语态,主语是物,后可接双宾语,常用句子结构为 sth. costs (sb.) ...

The English dictionary cost me more than 100 yuan.

这本英语词典花了我一百多元。

用法三 动词,意为“使用掉;使付出(劳动力、麻烦或生命等)”,不能用于时间。

My dream is sure to come true no matter what it costs.

不管花多大的代价,我一定要实现自己的梦想。

【易考句型】

1. Not only can the art bring happiness to others, but it also shows that even cold, hard iron can

be brought back to life with a little creativity.

“not only ... but also ...”是一个并列连词词组,其意思基本等于“both ...and ...”。

使用 not only ... but also ...时须注意以下几点:

(1) not only 与 but also 后面所连接的词的词性必须对等。

They completed the project not only punctually but also perfectly.

他们不仅准时完成工程,而且完成得很出色。

(2) not only 只能连用,而 but also 既可连用,也可分开用。

This program is not only boring, but it also wastes a lot of time.

这个节目不仅乏味,而且还浪费许多时间。

(3) 连接主语时,谓语动词的数应与 but also 后主语的数保持一致。

Not only you but also Mr. Zhang teaches in this college.

不仅你,张老师也在此学院教书。

(4) not only 放在句首,后接句子时要用倒装结构(此用法初中生只了解,不要求掌握)。

Not only had the poor man been fined, but also he had been sent to prison.

这个可怜的人不仅被罚款,而且被关进监狱。

2. Which parts need to be improved?

need 后加带 to 的不定式,证明 need 为实义动词,而非情态动词,这时 need 有人称和数的变化。

He needs to get up early.

他需要早起。

辨析: need to be done, need doing 与 need to do
need doing = need to be done, 现在分词 doing 表被动“需要被做”。

My watch needs repairing. = My watch needs to be repaired.

我的表需要修了。

【易错点睛】

1. take, spend, pay & cost

take, spend, pay 和 cost 都可以表示“花费”,但它们的用法各有不同。

(1) take 多表示花费时间,常用于 It takes sb. some time to do sth. 这一句型中,其中 it 作形式主语。

It usually takes me 40 minutes to cook the dinner.

通常情况下,我需要 40 分钟做晚餐。

(2) spend 多表示花费时间和金钱,主语通常是人,常用于 sb. spend(s) some time / money on sth. 或 sb. spend(s) some time / money (in) doing sth. 句型。

David spent 2,000 yuan on the new machine.

David 花 2,000 元买了这台新机器。

My father spends an hour (in) watching the news on TV every day.

我父亲每天观看 1 个小时的电视新闻。

(3) pay 多表示花费金钱,主语通常是人,常用于 sb. pay(s) some money for sth. 句型。

Tommy paid 20 yuan for his breakfast yesterday.

Tommy 昨天付了 20 元钱买早餐。

(4) cost 多表示花费金钱,主语通常是物,常用于 sth. cost(s) (sb.) some money 句型。

The new dress cost Linda 88 yuan.

这件新礼服花了 Linda 88 元钱。

2. no longer & not...any more/not...any longer

(1) not...any longer 和 not...any more 两个短语都和 no longer 同义,表示“不再”,但它们侧重的方面不同。

(2) no longer 和 not...any longer 侧重时间。

He no longer lives here. = He doesn't live here any longer.

他不在这儿居住了。

(3) not...any more 侧重程度和数量。

You can drink no more. = You can't drink any more.

你不能再喝了。

【反馈练习】

一、根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词。

1. 她失业了,再也无法负担几个孩子的教育。

She was out of work, so she could no longer afford her children's education.

2. 这本书是他的作品之一。

The book is one of his works.

3. 我的车需要维修。

My car needs repairing.

4. 不仅空气,水也是污染的。

Not only air but also water is polluted.

5. 我觉得好多了,因为药生效了。

I feel much better, because the medicine works.

二、选择填空。

(B) 1. —It is my honor to invite you to dinner with us.

—Don't say that. It will _____ me great pleasure to have dinner with you.

A. give B. afford
C. provide D. pass

(C) 2. —What do you think of Tom?

—He is the man who is hard to _____, so nobody in our office is his friend.

A. deal with B. do with
C. work with D. go with

(A) 3. —How much is the chair?

—It _____ me 20 dollars.

A. cost B. took
C. spent D. paid

(A) 4. —How dirty the bucket is!

—That is true. It _____ cleaning.

A. needs B. should
C. must D. has to

(B) 5. —Why does he volunteer as a doctor in a hospital?

—Working there will afford him useful _____.

A. past B. experience
C. experiments D. history

语法考点专题突破十三——句子类型

1. 简单句的定义

只含有一个主语 + 谓语结构的句子,就是简单句。

2. 简单句的五种基本形式和使用

简单句在实际运用的过程中,根据包含的句子成分的不同可分为以下五种基本句式结构。

主语 + 谓语,如:He failed.

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语,如:Mary likes me.

主语 + 双宾语动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语,如:Tom bought me an apple.

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语,如:Peter makes me happy.

主语 + 系动词或 be 动词 + 表语(形容词、名词或介词短语),如:He remains in the room.

任何时候,如果一个中文句子过长,要表达成英文时,都可以分析句子结构,把中文含义剖析成若干个简单句子进行表达。同时,要注意英语中有一个特殊的语法现象:如果一个句子的主语或宾语是动词短语且比较长,为了避免出现长主语或长宾语,往往会用一个单词 it 来取代相应的长主语或长宾语,而把真正的主语或宾语用不定式放在句子的末尾。语法上把 it 叫形式主语或形式宾语。

Watching TV on the sofa for long is bad.

= It is bad to watch TV on the sofa for long.

He found lying on the ground cold.

= He found it cold to lie on the ground.

3. 从句的类型和使用

当两个简单句放在一起时,如果有 and 或 but 连接在一起,两个句子地位对等,则称为并列句。反之,如果两个句子地位和作用不对等,更加重要并起主导作用的叫主句,作用不重要,处于从属地位的叫从句。一个句子补充交代另一个句子发生的时间、地点、原因等构成状语从句,引导词有 when, if, because, as, although 等;一个句子充当另一个句子的主语或宾语,构成主语从句或宾语从句,引导词有 that(引导宾语从句时常常被省略),if/whether 或特殊疑问词(when, where 等);一个句子充当另一个句子的定语叫定语从句,引导词有关系代词 that, which, who, whom, whose 和关系副词 when, where 等。

一、状语从句检测题。

- (A) 1. _____ I got back, I found my mother cooking for me.
A. When B. Before C. Since D. Although
- (C) 2. If Nancy _____ the exam, she will go to Australia for English study.
A. pass B. passed C. passes D. will pass
- (A) 3. I hate traveling by air _____ you usually have to wait for hours before the plane takes off.
A. because B. though C. until D. unless
- (D) 4. I will go to visit my aunt in England _____ the summer holidays start.
A. while B. since C. until D. as soon as
- (B) 5. If our government _____ pay attention to the safety of food, our health _____ in danger.
A. isn't, is B. doesn't, will be C. won't, is D. isn't, will be
- (C) 6. —George, how can you prove the earth is round?
—I can't, sir. _____, I never said it was.
A. Then B. However C. Besides D. Instead
- (B) 7. Please hold on to your dream _____ one day it comes true.
A. if B. until C. unless D. though
- (D) 8. —You have been in Neijiang very long, haven't you?
—Yeah. _____ my parents came here.
A. For B. As C. When D. Since
- (D) 9. _____ you have tasted it, you can't imagine how delicious the dishes are.
A. Because B. Although C. When D. Unless
- (D) 10. I still remember my first teacher _____ we haven't seen each other for many years.
A. for B. because C. since D. though

二、宾语从句检测题。

- (C) 1. —Please tell me _____ the scarf?
—She bought it online, I guess.
A. if Alice liked B. when Alice bought
C. where Alice bought D. how much did Alice pay for
- (A) 2. —Have you asked the policeman _____?
—Yes. He told us to turn onto Main Street. It is on the right.
A. if there is a bank near here B. how can we get to the nearest bank
C. where can we find a bank D. when we can go to the nearest bank
- (B) 3. —Could you tell me _____?
—At the end of July.
A. how often he heard from his pen pal B. how soon he will be here
C. that he went on vacation D. when you will start your vacation
- (A) 4. I don't remember _____ the book yesterday.
A. where I put B. where did I put C. where will I put D. where I will put
- (B) 5. —Did the radio say _____?
—Yes, from Hunan.
A. how the bad rice came B. where the bad rice came from
C. how did the bad rice come D. where did the bad rice come from
- (D) 6. —Miss Lee, I didn't catch what you said. Could you tell me _____ again?
—OK.
A. what should we take B. where shall we meet
C. when we would start D. how we will get there
- (B) 7. What a nice paper fish! Can you show us _____ you make it?
A. whether B. how C. why D. what
- (D) 8. —Do you know _____?
—He is a dentist.
A. where he is from B. where is he from
C. what does his father do D. what his father is
- (C) 9. —Do you know _____ the girl in blue is?
—I am not sure. Maybe a teacher.
A. whose B. how C. what D. which
- (D) 10. —Excuse me, could you tell me _____?
—Sure, madam. You can try www.taobao.com.
A. whether can I join in the group-buying B. if I can join in the group-buying
C. how can I join in the group-buying D. where I can join in the group-buying

三、定语从句检测题。

- (A) 1. People are talking about the old houses _____ Jackie Chan bought in Anhui 20 years ago.
A. which B. where C. who D. when
- (C) 2. It is bad for health to hurry to move into a house _____ has new furniture in it.
A. who B. where C. that D. /
- (D) 3. She is the girl _____ invention got the first prize in the school competition.
A. who B. what C. that D. whose
- (D) 4. —What kind of music do you like?
—I like the music _____ I can dance to.
A. because B. when C. who D. that
- (D) 5. She hates people _____ don't help others when they have trouble.
A. whose B. / C. whom D. who
- (C) 6. Being blind is something _____ most people can't imagine.
A. who B. what C. that D. whom
- (A) 7. The palace museum is the best place _____ I have ever visited.
A. that B. which C. where D. what
- (A) 8. —Do you know Mo Yan?
—Of course. He is the famous writer _____ won the Nobel Prize in 2012.
A. who B. whom C. which D. what