**20190702 Unit 1A 课后练习 语法**

**短文 P111 (201310 完形补文)**

**The Power of Language**

Language is something that defines (define) us as humans. When language is \_\_\_\_ (use) well, it can bring out very deep feelings in others, and encourage others to take \_\_\_\_(act). Sometimes in poetry a certain phrase can bring \_\_\_\_(tear) to the eyes and move us deeply. When we use language to express our true feelings to someone, it can open and \_\_\_\_(deep) the connection between us. Language is a very \_\_\_\_(power) tool. How we use language shapes our world. How we use self-talk \_\_\_\_(direct) shapes our experience of both ourselves and the world. How we deliver \_\_\_\_(communicate) shapes the way the world \_\_\_\_(respond) to us. We can use language more \_\_\_\_(effective). And this clearly influences the health and power of our \_\_\_\_(person) relationships and business relationships.

1. When language is used(use) well, 被动 be + 过去分词

2. encourage others to take action(act) 词组 take action 采取行动

3. bring tears(tear) to the eyes 词组 bring tears to the eyes 使人流泪

4. it can open and deepen(deep) the connection can后面用动词,and连接相似成分

5. a very powerful(power) tool 修饰名词tool用形容词

6. directly(direct) shapes our experience 直接塑造了我们的经历 修饰动词shapes用副词directly

7. we deliver communication(communicate) 固定表达deliver communication 进行交流

8. the world responds(respond) to us 世界回应我们 动词用三单式

9. use language more effectively(effective). 更有效地使用语言 修饰动词短语use language用副词effectively

10. our personal(person) relationships 我们的个人关系 修饰名词relationship用形容词personal

**短文 P112**

To become a flexible reader, you need to know how to select and use a reading style that is consistent with your purpose for reading. Knowing when and how to use different reading styles will make you a flexible reader. Study reading is the reading style used by flexible readers when their purpose is to read difficult material at a high level of comprehension. When using the study reading style, you should read at a rate that is slower than your normal reading rate. Furthermore, as you read you must challenge yourself to understand the material. Study reading will often require you to read material more than once to achieve a high level of comprehension. Sometimes, reading the material aloud will also help you improve your comprehension.

要成为灵活的读者，就要知道如何选择和使用一种与你的阅读目的相一致的阅读方式。知道在何时和如何使用不同的阅读方式，能够让你成为灵活的读者。研究型的阅读，是在阅读困难的需要高度理解的材料时，灵活读者所采用的阅读方式。当采用研究型阅读方式时，你就以比平常要慢的阅读速度。而且在阅读时还要挑战自我，力求理解材料。研究型阅读常常需要你反复阅读已达到高度理解。有时，大声朗读也会帮助你提高理解力。

**练习**

1. a flexible \_reader\_\_\_ (read)

2. you need to \_V\_\_\_

3. how to \_\_v\_\_ and \_\_v\_\_ a reading style

4. a \_reading\_\_\_ (read) style

5. is \_\_consistent\_\_ (consistency) with…

6. is consistent with your \_n\_\_ for reading

7. your purpose for \_reading\_\_\_ (read)

8. \_\_Knowing\_\_ (know) when and how to use different reading styles

9. Knowing \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ to use different reading styles

10. use \_\_different\_\_ (difference) reading styles

11. will \_\_v\_\_ you a flexible reader

12. the reading style \_used\_\_\_ (use) by flexible readers

13. their \_\_n\_\_ is to read difficult material

14. read \_\_adj\_\_ material

15. at a high \_\_n\_\_ of comprehension

16. at a high level of \_\_comprehension\_\_ (comprehend)

17. When \_using\_\_\_ (use) the study reading style, you should read…

18. at a \_\_n\_\_ that is \_slower\_\_\_ (slow) than your normal reading rate

19. \_\_adv\_\_, as you read you must challenge yourself

20. you must \_\_v\_\_ yourself

21. you must challenge \_\_yourself\_\_ (you)

22. challenge yourself to \_do\_\_\_ the material

23. Study reading will \_\_adv\_\_ require you to

24. Study reading will often \_\_v\_\_ you to

25. read material \_\_more\_\_ (much) than once

26. to \_\_do\_\_ a high level of comprehension

27. \_\_adv\_\_, reading the material aloud will…

28. \_reading\_\_\_ (read) the material aloud will…

29. will \_adv\_\_\_ help you

30. help you \_v\_\_\_ your comprehension

**解析**

1. a flexible reader (read) 一个灵活的读者。read读，动词。reader读者，名词。

2. you need to know 你需要知道。need to do 需要做某事，动词原形

3. how to select and use a reading style 如何选择和使用一种阅读方式。and连接两个动词

4. a reading (read) style 一种阅读方式。用动词ing修饰名词，如sleeping beauty, smiling faces, swimming pool, manufacturing technology

5. is consistent (consistency) with 和…相一致。这个词组用形容词。consistent 形容词。consistency 名词

6. is consistent with your purpose for reading 和你的阅读目的相一致。your后面接名词

7. your purpose for reading (read) 你的阅读目的。介词for后面需接名词，如果遇到动词，需用ing

8. Knowing (know) when and how to use different reading styles 知道在何时和如何使用不同的阅读方式。做主语，需用动词的ing形式

9. Knowing when and how to use different reading styles 用and连接when和how. 注意这里不能用what, which

10. use different (difference) reading styles 使用不同的阅读方式。修饰名词短语reading styles用形容词different

11. will make you a flexible reader 会让你成为一个灵活的读者。will后面加动词原形

12. the reading style used (use) by flexible readers 被灵活的读者所使用的阅读方式。分词短语作补充说明成分，被动，用过去分词

13. their purpose is to read difficult material 他们的目的是读困难的材料。their后面接名词

14. read difficult material 读困难的材料。修饰名词material用形容词

15. at a high level of comprehension 高水平的理解。a后面接名词或名词短语

16. at a high level of comprehension (comprehend) 高水平的理解。介词of后面接名词。comprehend理解，动词。comprehension理解，名词。

17. When using (use) the study reading style 当使用研究型阅读方式时。这是when的省略形式when doing

18. at a rate that is slower (slow) than your normal reading rate 用比平常更慢的阅读速度。a后面接名词。句子里有than, 考查比较级。

19. Furthermore, as you read you must challenge yourself 此外，当你读时你必须挑战自己。单独一个词用逗号隔开，修饰整句话，用副词。furthermore此外，而且，副词。

20. you must challenge yourself 你必须挑战自己。must后面接动词原形。

21. you must challenge yourself (you) 你自己

22. challenge yourself to understand the material 挑战你自己去理解材料。to后面通常接动词原形

23. Study reading will often require you to 研究型阅读通常要求你…。不填空，will require可以直接连起来。修饰动词require用副词often.

24. Study reading will often require you to 研究型阅读通常要求你…。will后面加动词原形

25. read material more (much) than once 阅读材料不止一次。句子里有than, 考查比较级。词组more than once, 不止一次

26. to achieve a high level of comprehension 达到高水平的理解。to后面常接动词原形

27. Sometimes, reading the material aloud will… 有时，大声朗读材料将…。修饰整句话，用副词sometimes

28. reading (read) the material aloud will… 大声朗读材料将…。做主语，需用reading

29. will also help you 也会帮你。修饰动词help, 用副词also

30. help you improve your comprehension 帮助你提高你的理解力。词组help sb do sth, 中间用动词原形

**短文 P112** (太短，不适合出题)

As you learn the language, focus not only on the words and their meanings, but also on the way the words come together to make phrases. Learning how phrases come together in English will come with continued submersion in the language. For example, the word “kick” can mean many different things depending on how it is used in a phrase. When you say, “He kicked the ball”, you are using the word as a verb that means to strike the ball with the foot. On the other hand, you could say, “I get a kick out of that TV show.” This means that you enjoy the TV show, and has nothing to do with striking something with a foot.

你在学习语言的时候，不仅要专注于单词及其意思，而且还要专注于单词组合成短语的方式。学习英语中的短语是如何组合在一起，这将伴随着在语言中的持续沉浸。例如，这个单词“kick”能够表示许多不同的事，这取决于它是如何在短语中使用的。当你说“他kick球”，你把这个词用作动词，意思是用脚踢这个球。另一方面，你可以说，“我get a kick out of电视节目中。”这意思是你很喜欢这个电视节目, 并且和用脚踢什么东西无关。

**练习**

1. focus not only on the \_words\_\_\_ (word) and their meanings

2. focus not only on the words and their \_means\_\_\_ (mean)

3. but also on the way the words come together to make \_\_\_\_

4. \_\_learing\_ (learn) how phrases come together in English will come with…

5. will come with continued \_n submersion\_\_\_ (submerse) in the language

6. can \_v\_\_ many different things

7. can mean many \_different\_\_ (difference) things

8. can mean many different \_things\_\_ (thing)

9. can mean many different things \_depending\_\_ (depend) on how it is used in a phrase

10. depending on how it is \_used\_\_ (use) in a phrase

11. you are \_using\_\_ (use) the word as a verb be doing

12. a verb that \_means\_\_ (mean) to strike the ball with the foot

13. a verb that means to strike the ball with the \_\_n\_

14. On the other \_hand(n)\_\_,

15. This means that you \_\_v\_\_ the TV show

16. has \_过去分词\_\_\_ to do with striking

17. has nothing to do with \_n\_\_\_ (strike) something with a foot

**解析**

1. focus not only on the words (word) and their meanings 不仅专注于单词及其意思。the后加名词，这里考查名词复数。后面的their也表明前面应该用复数

2. focus not only on the words and their meanings (mean) 不仅专注于单词及其意思。their后面加名词，同时因为前面是words, 因此相应用meanings

3. but also on the way the words come together to make phrases 还要专注于单词组合成短语的方式

4. Learning (learn) how phrases come together in English will come with… 学习英语中的短语是如何组合在一起…。做主语，需用动词的ing形式。虽然learn还有个名词形式learner, 但要注意，这里是动词短语learn how phrases come together整体做主语，因此需用ing,

5. will come with continued submersion (submerse) in the language 将伴随着在语言中的持续沉浸。介词with后面接名词或名词短语。continued持续的，形容词

6. can mean many different things 能指很多不同的事物。can后面接动词原形mean

7. can mean many different (difference) things 能指很多不同的事物。修饰名词things用形容词different

8. can mean many different things (thing) 能指很多不同的事物。many后面一般需接名词复数

9. can mean many different things depending (depend) on how it is used in a phrase 能够表示许多不同的事，这取决于它是如何在短语中使用的。分词短语作补充说明成分depending on…, 此外还需记几个常用的如based on…, including…, regarding… (关于)，provided… (如果，倘若)，given…(考虑到)

10. depending on how it is used (use) in a phrase 取决于它是如何在短语中被使用的。被动is used, 被使用

11. you are using (use) the word as a verb 你把这个单词用作动词。这里是正在进行时are using, 正在使用，不是被动

12. a verb that means (mean) to strike the ball with the foot 一个动词意思是用脚踢球。考查动词的三单式

13. a verb that means to strike the ball with the foot 一个动词意思是用脚踢球。the后面加名词

14. On the other hand, 另一方面。这是个词组

15. This means that you enjoy the TV show 这意思是你很喜欢这个电视节目。句子必须有动词，从句也不例外。而且，当两个具有名词性质的词you和the TV show放在一起，中间要么用连词，要么用动词使之具有逻辑联系

16. has nothing to do with striking 和用脚踢无关。词组have nothing to do with和…无关，have something to do with和…有关

17. has nothing to do with striking (strike) something with a foot 和用脚踢无关。介词with后面接名词，如果后面是动词短语，则需用ing形式