

ENGLISH

随堂练习与测评

英语拓展模块

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前 言

本书以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为依据，以《河北省中等职业学校对口升学考试英语复习指南》为准绳，分单元归纳总结知识点、考点，结合大多数对口升学学生基础薄弱等问题，特组织一批经验丰富的一线教师编写的。

根据多年的教学经验，我们深入挖掘教材，密切关注近几年的高考走向，在编写中由点到面，由浅入深，将重点、难点和考点紧密衔接，培养学生自主学习的能力，注重对学生思维的培养和应试能力的提升。让老师们轻松地教，让学生愉快地学。

本书按教材单元编写，每个单元都由五个课时组成，分别为单词短语，阅读，语法，日常用语，写作，完全与教学实际同步。每一部分的讲解力求帮助学生深刻理解所涉及的教学内容，所设置的课堂练习等环节力求帮助学生巩固当堂所学知识，夯实基础，培养能力。同时对每个单元的知识点进行梳理，由词到句，由句到篇，使同学们更好地了解每个单元的学习目标，掌握每个单元的学习内容。

由于时间仓促，书中难免存在疏漏，恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1 Social Communication

第一课时

考纲词汇: native pretend misunderstand soap admit politely explain rude
lost switch conversation face whenever audience overview
必会短语: native language be tolerant of... pretend to do ask for... explain sth. to
sb. with confidence have trouble (in) doing sth. feel left out now that

第一部分

Words and Useful Expressions



一、单词短语精讲

1. tolerant *adj.* 容忍的; 宽容的 tolerance *n.* 宽容, 容忍; 限度

be tolerant of/towards... 对……宽容

eg. Mr. Smith is not tolerant of your mistake.

译: _____

2. annoy *v.* 使不悦; 恼怒 annoyed *adj.* 恼怒的; 不高兴的

be/become annoyed with sb. 生某人的气

be/become annoyed at sth. 讨厌某事

eg. He is never annoyed _____ me. (with/at)

译: _____

We are annoyed _____ his saying that. (with/at)

译: _____

3. pretend *v.* 假装

pretend to do... 假装要做……

pretend that... 装作……

eg. He pretended not to know the facts.

译: _____

He pretended to be reading a book when the boss entered.

译: _____

He pretended that he was ill so that he could stay at home.

译: _____

4. misunderstand *v.* 误会; 误解; 曲解 _____ *v.* 理解; 明白

5. ask for sth. 要求 (某物) ask sb. for sth. 向某人要求某事物

刚才他要了一杯茶。

译: _____

刚才他跟我要了一杯茶。

译: _____

6. admit *v.* 承认, 容许 (admitted/admitted)

I admitted my fault.

译: _____

If you are late, I may not admit you to take the exam.

译: _____

7. politely *adv.* 礼貌地 polite *adj.* 礼貌的 be polite to ……对……有礼貌

I am _____ to my teachers. (polite/ politely)

We usually answer teachers' questions _____. (polite/ politely)

8. explain *v.* 解释; 说明 explanation *n.* 解释; 说明

Please give me an _____ why you were late this morning. (explain/ explanation)

He _____ why he was late at last. (explain/ explanation)

explain sth. to sb. 向某人解释、说明某事

(explain 不能带双宾语, 因此不能说 explain sb. sth.)

eg. Please explain this rule to us. 请把这个规则给我们解释一下。

9. rude *adj.* 无礼的; 粗鲁的 be rude to sb. 对某人无礼

rudely *adv.* 无礼地; 粗鲁地 rudeness *n.* 粗鲁

He is always _____ to his classmates. (rudely/ rude/ rudeness)

He often talks to us _____. (rudely/ rude/ rudeness)

His _____ made us angry. (rudely/ rude/ rudeness)

10. lost *adj.* 迷失的, 迷茫的 get lost 迷路

We got lost in the forest yesterday.

译: _____

We will feel lost if we can't pass the exam.

译: _____

11. switch *v.* 转换, 转向, 开关

switch to...转而谈论……/转换到……

I don't like this TV play, let's switch to another program.

译: _____

After answering this question, he suddenly switched to a discussion of another question.

译: _____

switch...on/off 开/关 (电器设备等)

请把电视打开。译: _____

Would you mind my switching the radio off?

译: _____

12. leave out 忽视, 遗忘, 忽略

Don't let your friend feel _____ (leave out) when they are in your home.

13. face *v.* 面向, 面对 face danger _____

face to the south _____

n. 脸, 面部 make a face _____

face to face _____

14. bless *v.* & *n.* 保佑; 祝福

God bless you! 译: _____

(本句中的 bless 不加 es, 是一种假设语气的现在时, 这句话是对人的一种祝福)

15. whenever conj. 无论什么时候, 每当 (引导时间状语从句)

Whenever we meet with difficulties, they come to help us.

译: _____

不管你何时走你都必须得告诉我。

译: _____

二、课堂练习

用本课所学单词的正确形式完成句子。

1. French is not my n _____ language.
2. The rules of e _____ are not so strict nowadays.
3. Don't m _____ what I'm trying to say.
4. There is great difference between s _____ and s _____ in pronunciation.
5. He cannot refuse if you ask p _____.
6. He made a r _____ gesture at the driver of the other car.
7. I feel l _____ and lonely in a strange town alone.
8. The heating is on a time s _____.
9. I had a long c _____ with her the other day.
10. A sincere c _____ boosts one's morale.
11. I am aware of the difficulties we f _____.
12. May God b _____ you with a long life!
13. The a _____ cheered and clapped.
14. The opening chapter gives a general o _____ of the subject.
15. My fever has gone, but I have a c _____.

第二部分

Reading 1



一、难句解析

1. Americans are usually tolerant of non-native speakers who have some trouble understanding English. 美国人对理解英语有困难的非本国人一般比较体谅。

(1) 句中画线部分为 who 引导的 _____ 从句, 用来修饰 _____.

(2) be tolerant of/towards... 对……宽容, 体谅, 原谅。

eg. My teacher are not tolerant of my mistake. 我的老师不原谅我的错误。

() I can't _____ what she said.

A. tolerant of B. be tolerant to C. be tolerant of D. tolerant to

(3) have some/no trouble (in) doing sth. = have trouble with sth. 在……方面有(无)麻烦。

类似的有: have some/no difficulty (in) doing sth. 在……方面有(无)困难

eg. Did you have much trouble _____ (find) jobs?

They had no difficulty _____ (find) my home.

2. But they became annoyed when a person pretends to understand but doesn't really and then creates problems because of misunderstanding what was said. 但是当一个人不懂装懂,并且由于误解所说的话而造成问题时,他们会烦恼的。

(1) 句中画线部分为 what 引导的_____从句, 做动词 understand 的_____语。

(2) be/become/get annoyed with sb. 生某人的气; be annoyed at sth. 讨厌(某事/某物)。

eg. He is never annoyed _____ (at/with) me.

译: _____

I am _____ (annoy) at these flies. 我讨厌这些苍蝇。

(3) pretend (not) to do ... 假装(不)……

pretend that... 装作……

eg. He pretended not to know the facts. 他假装不知实情。

He pretended that he was ill so that he could stay at home.

译: _____

() They pretended _____ when the teacher came in.

A. read B. reading C. to be reading D. be read

(4) because of + n. /doing 原因状语

because + 句子 conj. 引导 状从/表从

eg. There were many homeless people _____ an earthquake (because/because of)

We could not cross the river _____ the water had risen. (because/because of)

I think it's _____ you are doing too much. (because/because of)

3. No one wants "soap" when he asked for "soup". 当我们想要汤时, 没人想得到肥皂。

(1) 此句中画线部分为 when 引导的_____从句。

(2) ask for 要求(某物), 索要; ask sb. for sth. 向某人要……

eg. He asked for a cup of coffee just now. 刚才他点了一杯咖啡。

Don't ask for trouble. 别找麻烦。

刚才他向我要了一杯咖啡。

译: _____

4. Second, it is quite rude to talk with a person in your native language and leave your American friends standing there. 其次, 你用母语和一个人交谈而让美国朋友冷落一边是非常不礼貌的。

(1) It is quite rude to do... 做……是相当粗鲁的。

其中 it 充当_____, to do... 充当_____

学习英语很容易。译: _____

(2) leave + 宾 + 补 (*adj. / prep. phrases / doing* 其逻辑主语就是前面充当宾语那个名词或代词) 让…… (处于某种状态)

eg. You'd better leave the windows open. 译: _____

Don't leave her standing outside. 译: _____

Leave her where she is. 译: _____

5. Americans certainly will feel lost because they can't understand the conversation and may also feel that you are talking about them or saying something you don't want them to hear. 这些美国人一定会不知所措, 因为他们听不懂你们的谈话, 他们也可能觉得你们是在谈论他们或者你们在说一些不想让他们听到的事。

(1) 本句中划 because 引导一个原因状语从句, 表示 feel lost 的原因。

在上述原因状语从句中, that 引导宾语从句, 做 feel 的宾语。

在上述宾语从句中, you don't want them to hear 是定语从句, (省略了做宾语的引导词 that), 用来修饰限定前面的 something。

(2) feel lost = feel at sea _____

6. If you must switch to your native language to explain something to a non-English speaker, at least tell your American friends so that they don't feel left out. 如果你必须转换成母语向一个不讲英语的人解释什么, 至少要告诉你的美国朋友一下, 以便他们不至于觉得受到冷落了。

(1) 画线部分是 so that 引导的_____状语从句。

(2) switch to 转而谈论; 转换到…… switch on/off 开/关 (电器等设备)

eg. I don't like the TV play, let's switch _____ (to/on/off) another program.

It is too noisy, would you mind my switch the radio _____ (to/on/off) .

(3) explain sth. to sb. 向某人解释

() Please explain this rule _____ her.

A. of

B. to

C. for

D. with

(4) at least 译: _____

(5) so that... /that.../in order that... “为了……/以便……”, 引导目的状语从句。从句常常使用 may/might/can/could/shall/should/will/would 等情态动词。

eg. They started early that they might arrive on time.

译: _____

(6) leave out 省去, 遗漏, 不考虑 feel left out _____

7. Third, learn just a few more polite English expressions, and you will be ready to face the world of American with confidence. 第三, 只要再学习那么几句英语的礼貌用语, 你就会有把握地面对美国人了。

(1) English expressions 英语表达。

(2) be ready to do 准备好……/愿意; 乐意/易于。

eg. He is always ready to help others. 译: _____

Don't be ready to get angry. 译: _____

(3) with confidence 充满自信地。

8. The polite response to a compliment about your looks is "Thank you." 别人夸你的外貌和工作时, 有礼貌的回答是 "Thank you."。

the response to ... 对……的回应

in response to 作为对……的回答/回应

() The government acted in _____ our request.

A. response B. response to C. respond D. respond to

9. It may not seem suitable, but the correct response is "God bless you!" 这听起来似乎不合适, 但正确的回答是 "上帝保佑你!"

(1) suitable 合适的 be suitable for... 适合于……

eg. Is he suitable for the job? 译: _____

(2) God bless you! 译: _____

10. Now that you've studied this quick overview of manners in the US, you're ready to be polite in English. 既然你已经对美国的礼貌有了简单的了解, 那么你就可以有礼貌的运用英语了。

(1) ...this quick overview of... 对……的简要了解

(2) now that 既然…… 引导让步状语从句

eg. Now that you have come, you may stay here for some days.

译: _____

二、知识回顾

1. 对……宽容, 体谅, 原谅 _____

2. 在……方面有(无)麻烦 _____

3. be/become/get annoyed with sb. _____

4. be annoyed at sth. _____

5. pretend not to do ... _____

6. ask for _____

7. 向某人要…… _____

8. It is quite rude to do... _____

9. feel lost _____

10. 转而谈论; 转换到…… _____

11. 开/关(电器等设备) _____

12. 向某人解释 _____

13. at least _____

14. 为了……/以便…… _____

15. leave out _____

16. feel left out _____
 17. 准备好……/愿意; 乐意/易于 _____
 18. 充满自信地 _____
 19. 作为对……的回答/回应 _____
 20. now that _____

三、课堂练习

- () 1. —What is your _____ language?
 —Chinese.
 A. native B. rude C. lost D. facial
- () 2. Could you _____ his words.
 A. tolerant of B. be tolerant of C. tolerant to D. be tolerant to
- () 3. He pretended _____ me when I greeted him.
 A. see B. not to see C. not seeing D. to not see
- () 4. What he said made me _____.
 A. annoying B. to annoy C. annoy D. annoyed
- () 5. Would you mind _____ the reason to me ?
 A. explaining B. to explain C. explained D. explain
- () 6. She is a teacher _____ a lawyer.
 A. than B. other than C. any other D. rather than
- () 7. The polite response _____ a compliment about your looks is “Thank you” .
 A. of B. to C. at D. with
- () 8. _____ you have finished your job, you can go with me.
 A. Now that B. Now C. Because D. That
- () 9. Don't leave her _____ outside.
 A. wait B. waited C. waiting D. to wait
- () 10. He admitted _____ the window by chance.
 A breaks B. breaking C. broke D. broken
- () 11. Some people would _____ when they go abroad for the first time.
 A. feel lost B. felt lost C. feel lose D. feeling lost
- () 12. Driving after drinking is _____ trouble.
 A. asked B. asks for C. asked for D. asking for
- () 13. You may come to see me _____ you like.
 A. when B. as C. whenever D. why
- () 14. We must hurry _____ we can get there early.
 A. so that B. in order C. in order to D. so as to
- () 15. We have some trouble _____ your home.
 A. find B. to find C. finding D. found

第二课时

考纲词汇: communicate means contact engage wave shake rather finger
form symbol consider taste president thus proper comfortable
必会短语: by means of... be engaged in for instance agree with have difficulty in
doing... take...for example rather than with the help of

第一部分

Words and Useful Expressions



一、单词短语精讲

1. nonverbal *adj.* 非言语的; 不用文字 _____ *adj.* 言语的; 口头的; 动词的

2. communicate *v.* 交际, 通信, 交流 communication *n.* 交际; 通信; 交流

communicate with... _____

你喜欢和你的父母交流吗? 译: _____

3. means *n.* 方法, 手段 by means of... _____

By means of speaking English as much as possible, he improved his English.

译: _____

Her mother keeps fit by means of doing exercises.

译: _____

4. gesture *n.* 手势, 姿势

我们可以通过手势与彼此交流。

译: _____

5. facial *adj.* 面部的 _____ *n.* 面部 *v.* 面对; 朝向; 对着

facial expression _____

6. engage 使从事; 忙于 be engaged in... _____

The old lady is engaged in making clothes for her children.

译: _____

The old man is engaged in teaching all his life.

译: _____

7. instance *n.* 例子, 实例

for instance “_____” (用来举例说明某一论点或情况, 可以和 for example 互相换用, 没有差别, 在句中做独立成分)

Several of his friends came: Ben, Tom and Mike, for instance.

译: _____

There was something strange about each of the man, for instance, Jane couldn't speak.

译: _____

8. (1) agree with 赞同, 同意 (表示同意某人或某人的意见看法, 即持同一观点)

I don't agree with you. 我不同意你的意见。

(2) agree to 同意 (表示同意某项建议, 安排, 计划等)

(3) agree on 就……达成一致意见 (指双方通过协商而取得一致意见或达成协议)

练一练 (选用合适的介词 with/on/to 填空并翻译句子)

(1) I agree _____ what you say. 译: _____

(2) We agreed _____ their arrangement. 译: _____

(3) We agreed _____ the price. 译: _____

9. disagreement *n.* 异议; 不同意 _____ *n.* 同意; 一致

10. have difficulty (in) doing... 做……有困难

We have difficulty in _____ (learn) maths. (用词的适当形式填空并翻译)

译: _____

11. take...for example _____

Take Beijing for example, it is one of the oldest cities in the world.

就拿北京来说吧, 它是世界上最古老的都市之一。

Trees can be made into many things. Take the desk for example. It is made of trees.

树木可以被制成很多东西。以这个桌子为例, 它是由树木制成的。

12. rather than 而不是, 并非

I am a teacher rather than a doctor. 译: _____

13. Asian *adj.* 亚洲的 *n.* 亚洲人 _____ *n.* 亚洲

14. consider *v.* 考虑 _____ *n.* 考虑

(1) “考虑” + *n.* / *pron.* / *v-ing* / ...

You'd better consider my suggestion. 译: _____

(2) “认为” consider...to be/as... 认为……是……

I'm considering _____ (go) abroad. 我正在考虑出国。

15. comfortable *adj.* 轻松的; 舒服的 _____ *v.* 安慰, 使舒适; 使 (痛苦等)

缓和

二、课堂练习

1. We can _____ (交流) with each other by means of language.

2. Those _____ (手势) are accepted both by Chinese and English.

3. For _____ (例如), a smile and handshake show welcome.

4. Shaking the head means _____ (不同意)。

5. When we can't make a decision, we _____ (皱眉)。

6. People from different cultures may have difficulty in _____ (understand) each other.

7. Take _____ (nod) the head for example.

8. We are _____ (engage) in nonverbal communication.

9. _____ (wave) one's hand is to say "Hi" or "Goodbye".
10. In some _____ (Asia) countries, nodding the head means "No" rather than "Yes".

第二部分

Reading 2



一、难句解析

1. communicate with... 与……交际

你喜欢和你父母交流吗？译：_____

2. each other 彼此 each other's language 译：_____

3. by means of 通过……的方式

我们可以通过面部表情交流。

译：_____

4. with the help of... 在……的帮助下

We can talk with the help of gestures.

译：_____

5. be engaged in ... 从事（某事）；参与（某事）

He is _____ (engage) in protecting wild animals. 他从事于野生动物保护工作。

6. It is a way to express meaning or feeling without words.

a way to do... = a way of doing ...的方式/方法

eg. Can you find a good way to solve the problem?

译：_____

7. for instance 例如 = for example 例如（用来举例说明某一论点或情况）

8. Waving one's hand is to say "Hi" or "Goodbye".

waving one's hand 为_____做主语，to say "Hi" or "Goodbye" 为_____做表语。整句结构为“主系表”结构。

9. When we agree with others, we express our opinion by nodding our heads, while shaking the head means disagreement.

agree with + sb. / 意见/看法

agree to + 提议/办法/计划

agree on 达成一致 + 表示具体协议的文件、计划、行动的词

eg. Do you agree _____ me? (with/to/on)

10. make a decision 做决定

11. be accepted as 被接受/被看作为……

He is accepted as a good doctor. 译：_____

12. have difficulty in (doing) 做某事有困难

We have difficulty in _____ (get) there on time.

13. take ... for example 以……为例

14. rather than “而不是”，并列连词，它连接的并列成分可以是名词、代词、形容

词、介词短语、动名词、分句、不定式、动词等。

eg. The color seems green rather than blue. 译: _____

15. consider ... to be/as ... 把……看作/当成……

be considered to be/as... ……被看作/当成

我把我妈妈看作我的好朋友。

译: _____

我妈妈被看作我的好朋友。

译: _____

16. That is why a Latin American newspaper enjoyed publishing a picture of President Nixon giving the OK sign with both hands! 这就是为什么一家拉美的报纸喜欢刊登尼克松总统用两只手来表达“OK”的照片。

画线部分为 why 引导的_____从句。其中 giving 部分现在分词做_____。

17. like prep. (表示属性) 像; (表示方式) 如同; (表示列举) 比如

18. Though it is silent, sometimes it speaks louder than words.

译: _____

此句中 though 引导让步状语从句 (不能与 but 连用)。

19. It is important to know the meaning of gestures and body movements in the foreign culture. ……是重要的

此句中 it 是_____, 画线部分 to do 结构是_____

译: _____

20. Using body language in a proper way will help us to communicate with people and (make the stay in a foreign country easier and more comfortable) .

译: _____

(1) 句子画线部分为_____做主语。

(2) 括号部分为 make + 宾 + 补 “使之……”

微笑使我们更美丽。译: _____

二、短语回顾

1. 与……交际_____

2. each other _____

3. 通过……的方式_____

4. with the help of... _____

5. 从事 (某事); 参与 (某事)

6. for instance _____

7. 做决定_____

8. be accepted as... _____

9. 做某事有困难_____

10. take ... for example _____

11. 而不是_____

12. consider ... to be/as ... _____

三、课堂练习

() 1. We can communicate with each other _____ gestures or facial expressions.

A. by means

B. by means of

C. meaning

D. by meaning of

- () 2. Do you know the _____ of nonverbal communication?
A. mean B. means C. meaningful D. meant
- () 3. It is a way _____ feeling without words.
A. express B. to express C. expressing D. expressions
- () 4. _____ one's hand is to say "Hi " or "Goodbye" .
A. To wave B. Waved C. waves D. Waving
- () 5. Do you have any difficulty _____ English?
A. understand B. understanding C. to understand D. understood
- () 6. Nonverbal communication is not uniform _____ cultures.
A. by B. with C. across D. through
- () 7. Clever _____ he is, he doesn't study hard.
A. although B. even if C. as D. when
- () 8. _____ she is, she can help a lot.
A. child B. Children C. Child D. A children
- () 9. They were made _____ the bridge in half a year.
A. finish to build B. to finish building
C. finishing to build D. to finish to build
- () 10. _____ is important to know the meaning of these words.
A. This B. That C. It D. Its

四、单词测评

Part 1

1. _____ 本土的, 本国的
 2. _____ 假装
 3. _____ 误解
 4. _____ 肥皂
 5. _____ 承认, 容许
 6. 解释 *v.* _____ *n.* _____
 7. _____ 无礼的; 粗鲁的
 8. _____ 迷失的, 迷茫的
 9. _____ 转换, 开关
 10. _____ 会话; 交谈
 11. _____ 面对, 面向
 12. _____ 无论何时
 14. _____ 听众; 观众
 15. _____ 概况
- 短语
16. _____ 母语
 17. _____ 宽容

18. _____ 假装做某事
19. _____ 要某物
20. _____ 向某人解释某事
21. _____ 忽略, 遗忘

Part 2

1. _____ 交际, 通信, 交流
2. _____ 接触; 交往; 联系
3. _____ 挥手; 挥动
4. _____ 摇; 摇动
5. _____ 有点; 相当
6. _____ 指头, 手指
7. _____ 形式; 形成
8. _____ 记号, 符号
9. _____ 考虑
10. _____ 品尝; 味道
11. _____ 总统; 总裁
12. _____ 适当的
13. _____ 轻松的; 舒服的

短语

16. _____ 用……的方法，通过
 ……手段

17. _____ 参加；从事

18. _____ 例如，比如

19. _____ 赞同某人的观点

agree on _____

agree to _____

20. _____ 做……有困难

21. _____ 以……为例

22. _____ 而不是，并非

第三课时

Grammar

让步状语从句



(一) 概念

是状语从句中的一种，表示“虽然……”“尽管……”或“即使……”等意思。

(二) 引导词

引导让步状语从句的连词主要有：though, although, even though, even if, no matter + 疑问词 (who/how/what/when/where...), 疑问词-ever, regardless of + 名词/名词短语/名词从句, despite, in spite of. while, as; whether...or...;

(三) 位置

让步状语从句可位于主句之前或主句之后。

eg. Although he is poor, he's still happy.

虽然他很穷，他仍然很快乐。

I will try it, though I may fail.

即使我可能失败，我也要试一下。

We'll go even if it rains.

即使下雨我们也要去。

特别提醒：

(1) though, although 表示“虽然，纵然”之意。这两个连词意思大致相同，在一般情况下可以互换使用。在口语中，though 较常使用，although 比 though 正式，二者都可与 yet, still 或 never, the less 连用，但不能与 but 连用。

eg. Although/Though he was exhausted, (still) he kept on working.

虽然他已经精疲力竭了，但仍然继续工作。

(2) as, though 表示“虽然……但是”“纵使……”之意。as 引导的让步状语从句必须以部分倒装的形式出现，被倒装的部分可以是表语、状语或动词原形，though 也可用于这样的结构中，但 although 不可以这样用。

eg. Object as you may, I'll go.

(= Though/Although you may object, I'll go.)

纵使你反对，我也要去。

Child as he is, he knows a lot.

(= Though/Although he is a child, he knows a lot.)

尽管他是个孩子，但是他知道很多。

(3) even if, even though 表示“即使……”“纵使……”之意，含有一种假设。这两个复合连词的意思基本相同。它们常互换使用，但意义有细微差别。even if 引导的

让步从句含有强烈的假定性，可用来表示与事实相反的假设，但不能用来描述已经发生的事实。而 even though 引导让步状语从句时，是以从句的内容为先决条件的，即说话人肯定了从句的事实，表示已经发生了的事。

eg. We'll make a trip even if/though the weather is bad.

即使天气不好，我们也要做一次旅行。

(4) whether...or...表示“不论是否……”“不管是……还是……”之意。由这一个复合连词引导的让步状语从句旨在说明正反两方面的可能性都不会影响主句的意向或结果。

eg. You'll have to attend the ceremony whether you're free or busy.

不管你忙不忙，都要参加这个典礼。

Whether you believe it or not, it's true. 无论你是否相信，这都是真的。

(5) “no matter + 疑问词”或“疑问词-ever”的含义为“……都……；不管……都……”它们引导的让步状语从句可以互换。

eg. No matter what happened, he would not mind.

(= Whatever happened, he would not mind.)

无论发生了什么，他都不会介意的。

No matter who you are, you must keep the law.

(= Whoever you are, you must keep the law.)

不管你是谁，你都要遵纪守法。

注意：“no matter + 疑问词”结构只能引导让步状语从句，而“疑问词-ever”还可以引导名词性从句。

eg. Whatever (= No matter what) you say, I won't believe you.

(Whatever 引导让步状语从句) 无论你说什么，我都不会相信你。

I'll eat whatever (≠ no matter what) you give me.

(whatever 引导宾语从句) 你给我吃什么，我就吃什么。

Whoever comes will be welcome. (Whoever 引导主语从句)

不管谁来都受到欢迎。

(6) 有时 while 也可以引导让步状语从句，但一般要位于句首。

eg. While I like the color, I don't like the shape.

我虽然喜欢那颜色，但不喜欢那形状。

Grammar

目的状语从句



可以从以下几个方面了解学习：

(一) 定义

从句部分是用以补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的目的。

(二) 引导词

从句常用的连词有：

that (以便), so that (以便), in order that (为了；以便),

lest (免得; 唯恐), for fear that (生怕; 以免), in case (以免)。等

(三) 从句谓语

常含有 may, might, can, could, should, would 等情态动词。

eg. Say it louder (so) that /in order that everyone can hear you.

大声说, 以便大家都能听到。

I am telling you that lest you should make a mistake.

我告诉你这一点, 以免你搞错。

He wrote the name down for fear that (lest) he should forget it.

他写下名字以免忘了。

Better take more clothes in case the weather is cold.

最好多穿些衣服以防感冒。

学习目的状语从句应注意以下几点:

(1) 目的状语从句中常含有 can, could, may, might, should 等情态动词。

eg. I got up early so that I could catch the first bus.

我起得很早, 目的是为了赶上头班公共汽车。

(2) 在口语中 so 可以引导目的状语从句。

eg. We'll sit nearer the front so we can hear better.

我们坐的靠前一点, 因此, 我们听得清楚一点。

(3) in order that 与 in order to 的区别:

in order that + 从句

in order to + 动词原形

(in order to 后面加的那个不叫目的状语从句, 叫目的状语)

eg. He got up early in order to take the first bus.

= He got up early in order that he could take the first bus.

他起床很早是为了赶上第一班公共汽车。

(4) so that 和 so as to 区别:

so that + 从句

so as to + 动词原形

(so as to + do sth 跟 in order to do sth 意思相近, 但不能放句首, 两个短语都可以表示目的, 解释为“为了, 以便”)

(5) so that 既可引导目的状语从句, 也可以引导结果状语从句。

①其引导结果状语从句时, so that 翻译为“以至于……”, 经常可以和 so/such... that... 转换, 且从句只能放在主句之后。

eg. He got up late so that he was late for school. = He got up so late that he was late for school.

②其引导目的状语从句时, 从句只能放在主句之后, 此时可以和 in order that 换用。

eg. He got up early so that he could take the first bus. = He got up early in order that he could take the first bus.

一、课堂练习

(一) 基础应用

- () 1. _____ this is only a small town, it's crowded with tourists who come here all year round.
A. Since B. Unless C. If D. Although
- () 2. We had to wait half an hour _____ we had already booked a table.
A. since B. although C. until D. before
- () 3. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, _____ they knew it to be valuable.
A. as if B. now that C. even though D. so that
- () 4. I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.
A. as soon as B. as a result C. in case D. so that
- () 5. Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter.
A. because B. so that C. even if D. as
- () 6. Leave your key with a neighbor _____ you lock yourself out one day.
A. ever since B. even if C. soon after D. in case
- () 7. I shall stay in the hotel all day _____ there is news of the missing child.
A. in case B. no matter C. in any case D. ever since
- () 8. He left in _____ a hurry _____ he forgot to lock the door.
A. such; that B. so; that C. such; as D. so; when
- () 9. You must improve your study method _____ you may make progress in your studies.
A. so as to B. in order to C. so D. in order that
- () 10. Speak to him slowly _____ he may understand you better.
A. since B. so that C. for D. Because
- () 11. Ann listened carefully _____ she could discover what she needed.
A. such that B. in order that C. because D. even though
- () 12. I get up so early _____ I can not be late.
A. that B. so that C. such that D. in order

(二) 拓展提高

- () 1. We won't give up _____ we should fail ten times.
A. even if B. since C. whether
- () 2. She never feels lonely, _____ she was an only child.
A. ever since B. now that C. even though D. even as
- () 3. Allow children the space to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own.
A. until B. even if C. unless D. as though
- () 4. _____, his idea was accepted by all the people at the meeting.
A. Strange as might it sound B. As it might sound strange

- C. As strange it might sound D. Strange as it might sound
- () 5. _____, Carolina couldn't get the door open.
A. Try as she might B. As she might try
C. She might as try D. Might she as try
- () 6. _____ the Internet is of great help, I don't think it's a good idea to spend too much time on it.
A. If B. While C. Because D. As
- () 7. His plan was such a good one _____ we all agreed to accept it.
A. so B. and C. that D. As
- () 8. _____, Mother will wait for him to have dinner together.
A. However late is he B. However he is late
C. However is he late D. However late he is
- () 9. Try _____ he might, he couldn't get out of difficulty.
A. when B. where C. till D. as
- () 10. He always thinks I'm wrong, _____ I may say.
A. no matter whatever B. whatever
C. what D. that

二、高考链接

- () 1. Although it was only 4p. m. ,the lights were already _____. (2014)
A. in B. away C. on D. down
- () 2. Although he failed _____ second time ,he decided not to cry again. (2015)
A. a B. the C. / D. an
- () 3. Although he is _____ ,he still works hard. (2015)
A. in his sixty B. at his sixties C. in his sixties D. at the sixty
- () 4. He wasn't _____ to lift the box. (2012)
A. too strong B. strong enough C. enough strong D. so strong
- () 5. His answer was so _____ that we were _____ and didn't know what to say. (2013)
A. amazing;amazed B. amazing;amazing C. amazed;amazing D. amazed;amazed
- () 6. _____ get a complete picture,further information is needed. (2014)
A. In order that B. So that C. In order to D. So long as
- () 7. Kate listened carefully _____ she could discover exactly what she needed. (2015)
A. in case B. in order that C. in that D. even though
- () 8. The football match was so _____ that everyone got _____. (2015)
A. excited;exciting B. excite;excited C. exciting;excite D. exciting;excited
- () 9. The soldiers were all asleep, so _____ of them heard. (2017)
A. no one B. all C. none D. every one

第四课时

Speaking

Starting a conversation



一、话题用语

I haven't seen you for a long time! 很久没见到你了!

Where have you been hiding yourself? 你躲到哪里去了?

Have we met before? 我们以前见过吗?

I'm sorry I've forgotten your name. 对不起, 我忘记你的名字了。

How is everything with you? 你一切都好吗?

How have you been? 还好吗?

What's new? 有什么新情况吗?

What's up? 怎么样?

I've been busy with my studies. 我一直忙于学习。

Didn't we meet at the party last week? 上周我们在晚会上不是见过面了吗?

What's a poor memory you have! 你真健忘!

Everything is OK. 一切都好。

Same as usual. 和往常一样。

Pretty good. 非常好。

Nothing new. 还是老样子。

二、课堂练习

补全对话。

A: Hello! Carl. Haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?

B: Hi, Ted! It's nice to see you again. 1 _____

A: How is everything with you?

B: OK. 2 _____ And how about you?

A: Great.

B: How is everybody in our class going?

A: 3 _____

B: What?

A: 4 _____

B: 5 _____ Let's go to see her right now, please.

A: I've been to England with my mom.

B: They are all right except Susan.

C: Everything is OK.

D. Sorry to hear that.

E. She broke her right arm last week.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

第五课时

Writing

E-mail writing



一、写作内容

电子邮件的写法和组成部分。

二、写作指导

1. 电子邮件地址由三部分构成：用户名@服务器地址，如：lily@sina.com。
地址分为：收件人地址和发件人地址。to 后是收件人地址，from 后是发件人地址。

2. 电子邮件样式：

收件人：写上收件人的电子邮件地址。如：lily@sina.com。

抄送：写上想抄送给其他人的电子邮件地址。

主题：本邮件的主旨内容，如同给文章起个名字。

正文：一般用非正式语言写，如同写非正式文件。

三、课堂练习

根据下面提示的信息，发一封电子邮件。

收件人：zhanglin@sohu.com

主题：Greeting, change of the telephone. New number is (034) 74927837