

Introduction

Congratulations on your success in getting into senior high school! It will be a brand new experience for you guys not only in learning, but more importantly in growing into mature adults who are able to face various challenges and obstacles independently and responsibly. The learning during high school time is much harder than that in junior high, sometimes filled with confusions and frustrations. But we should realize that it is a phase which we all shall go through with our diligence and endeavor.

As for English learning, we rookies (菜鸟) tend to have this viewpoint that we can do the learning in exactly the same way as we did in junior high. However, this is the very attitude we should abandon right from this moment because the English we are going to have from now on is much more difficult than ever before. If one keeps his learning habit in junior high when you putting English aside for the first three years and spending time in the last year doing piles and piles of test papers, and wishes to achieve the same decent result at the end of senior high, he will not succeed without exception.

The English learning in senior high focuses on the enhancement in vocabulary, grammar knowledge, and the improvement in reading, listening and writing skills. Of course, speaking skill is also very important. Therefore, our main task is to grasp a large vocabulary store as quickly as possible (hopefully about 2000 or more in the first year), and have a good command of most of the grammatical points in the first years, and keep practicing in reading and listening. The goal you should set by coming here is not making up for the guilt for what you missed learning at school, but learning more advanced than that taught by school, and raising a proper habit of English learning, also known as “the way to fish”.

高一英语精练题集

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Part 1: 专项语法

Section 1: 动词不定式

I. 动词不定式的时态

时态	主动	被动
一般时/ 将来时	to do	to be done
进行时	to be doing	/
过去时/ 完成时	to have done	to have been done
完成进行时	to have been doing	/

1. 一般时

- (1) He is said _____ . 据说他能说三种语言。
 (2) I planned _____ . 我计划去参加明天的会议。

2. 进行时

- (1) The students pretended _____ .
 老师进教室时学生们假装正在做作业。
 (2) _____ 现在的气候似乎正变得越来越多变。

3. 完成时

- (1) I'm sorry to _____ 很抱歉让你久等了。
 (2) Harry Potter series is said _____ .
 据说哈利波特系列已经被翻译成了很多种语言。

下列动词后加 **to have done**, 或者动词本身用**过去完成时**, 表示“本打算, 原希望”
expect, intend, hope, mean, plan, promise, suppose, think, want, wish.

- (1) I hoped to have finished the work earlier. = I had hoped to finish the work earlier.
 (2) I intended to have come to see you. = I had _____ to see you.
 (3) I promised to have come to the party but I was too busy yesterday. =
 _____ but I was too busy yesterday.

4. 否定: to do 的否定形式一律把否定词 (not, never) 放在 to 的前面。

- (1) Mrs. Smith warned her husband _____ after drinking.
 A. never to drive B. to never driver C. never driving D. never drive
 (2) The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____.
 A. not do it B. not to do C. not to D. do not to

II. 动词不定式在句子中的成分

1. 作主语

- (1) To hear from you is so nice. 听到你的消息真高兴。
 (2) _____ is necessary for you. 你有必要立刻戒烟。

1.1 主语后置

不定式作主语时往往用 **it** 作形式主语，真正的主语不定式放到句子的后面。
把上面两句话转换成主语后置的形式。

- (1) _____
(2) _____

1.2. It is...for sb to do... 表示“对于某人来说做某事是怎样的”。

It is ...of sb to do.... 表示“某人做某事是怎样的”，重点在于对人的评价。

- (1) It is kind of you to carry luggage for me. 你真好，还帮我们提行李。

It is so _____
他太愚蠢了，竟然把口袋里的钱全掉了。

- (2) It is wise for you not to stay under a tree when there is thunder.

打雷的时候不要站在树下是明智的。

It is _____ 饮食平衡对你来说是必要的。

It is very _____ 对他来说学两门外语是很难的。

2. 作表语

- (1) My task today is to finish this report. 我今天的任务是完成这份报告。

- (2) His dream is _____ 他的梦想是成为一名医生。

3. 做宾语

3.1 下列动词后面可以直接+to do。

afford, aim, attempt, intend, plan, mean, expect, agree, refuse, arrange, ask, bother, care, choose, select, desire, long, decide, determine, hope, fail, help, learn, manage, offer, pretend, tend, hate, happen, need, neglect, threaten, hesitate, etc.

- (1) Our team can't afford _____.

我们队不能再承受再一次被对手打败。

- (2) He planned/ intended _____

世界末日他打算环球旅游。

- (3) Everyone _____ 每个人都渴望事业上成功。

- (4) He _____ give them some help. 他主动要求帮助他们。

- (5) Now people _____.

现在人们趋于养成平衡的饮食习惯。

- (6) The driver _____ the other car in time. 司机没能及时看见另一辆车。

- (7) He _____ there when the car accident occurred. 车祸发生时他正好在那里。

- (8) The terrorists _____ the building. 恐怖分子威胁要炸掉大楼。

- (9) When you meet any difficulty, _____.

当遇到任何困难时，不要犹豫向我们求助。

3.2 下列动词后面可以+for sb./sth. to do。

arrange, plan, wait, etc.

- (1) I have arranged _____ at the airport.

我已经安排了一个工作人员去机场接你。

(2) Many customers are _____.
许多排队的顾客正在等待苹果商店开门。

3.3 有些动词可以用“动词+wh-疑问词+to do”的结构。

decide, know, consider, forget, learn, remember, show, wonder, find out, tell, inquire, explain.

(1) They haven't decided yet _____
他们还没有决定这个暑假去那里旅行。

(2) Please show us _____ 请演示给我们看如何操作这个系统。

(3) I am considering _____
我正在思考什么时候出发去参加会议。

(4) They got lost, and _____
他们迷路了，无法判断朝哪个方向走。

3.4 有些动词可以用“动词+ there to be” 的结构。

believe, consider, imagine, expect, like, love, prefer, want, hope, wish, understand, etc.

(1) We didn't expect there to be so many people there. 我们没料到会有那么多人在那里。

(2) I don't want _____ 我不想我们之间有任何误会。

(3) I prefer _____ 我更喜欢 pizza 里面多一点香肠。

4. 做宾语补足语

4.1 有些动词后面可以+宾语+to do (作宾补), 也可以直接+to do (作宾语)

ask, choose, expect, help, beg, like/love, need, prefer, prepare, want.

(1) The teacher _____ the question. 老师选他回答问题。
After graduation he _____. 毕业后他选择做老师。

(2) We hadn't expected _____ the game, but they made it.
我们没指望他们能赢得比赛，但是他们成功了。

I am expecting _____. 我很期待周末见到你们。

(3) I prefer _____ 比起游泳来我更喜欢踢足球。
I prefer _____. 我更倾向你去完成这个工作。

4.2 有些动词后面只能+宾语+to do (作宾补), 但被动时可以直接+to do。

advise, allow, permit, require, request, order, demand, command, urge, cause, drive, enable, encourage, forbid, force, instruct, invite, want, get, warn, persuade, send, tell, teach, train.

(1) The police don't _____ pass this line. 警察不允许任何通过这条线。
Nobody _____. 任何人都不允许在这里抽烟。

(2) The teacher _____ a composition of 150 words this weekend.
老师要求学生本周末写一篇 150 字的作文。

被动: _____

(3) The guilty conscience _____.
愧疚感驱使他去向老师道歉。

被动: _____

(4) The doctor warned him _____ smoke any more. 医生警告他不能再抽烟了。

被动: _____

4.3 有些动词可以用于“动词+宾语+to be+n./adj.”

believe, consider, declare, deny, feel, find (发现), guess, imagine, judge, know, prove, realize, suppose, think, appear, seem, etc.

- (1) Everybody believes him _____. 所有人都认为他有罪。
 (2) We all know _____. 我们都知道这已经是个事实。
 (3) The police found him _____
 警察发现他是这个犯罪集团的老大。
 (4) When the accident happened, he seemed _____
 事故发生时, 他显得非常的镇定。

4.4 感官动词和使役动词后的不定式宾补省略 to。

感官动词: feel, hear, listen to, see, look at, watch, notice, observe, etc.

使役动词: make, let, have.

- (1) He saw the thief _____ 他看见这个小偷溜出了大楼。
 (2) I often _____ 我经常听见他一个人自言自语。
 (3) The police _____ for lack of evidence.
 由于缺少证据, 警方只好让这个嫌疑犯走了。
 (4) _____ 老板让员工每天都加班。

5. 作定语

5.1 不定式作定语时表达的含义:

- (1) 纯修饰: I have a lot of things _____ today. 我今天有很多事情要做。
 (2) 不能: Human rights is not a question to compromise. 人权不是个可以妥协的问题。
 (3) 将要: The conference _____ aims to discuss the environmental pollution.
 明天要举行的会议旨在讨论环境污染的问题。
 (4) 即将到来的: We will have many art festival activities in _____
 在接下来的一周里, 我们将有许多艺术节的活动。
 (5) 已经完成的: He is _____ all the homework.
 他是唯一一个完成了全部作业的人。

5.2 序数词, 顺序词, 形容词最高级修饰的先行词后只能用不定式作定语

(1) 序数词: the first, the second, etc.

Edison was the first person to have invented bulb. 爱迪生是第一个发明灯泡的人。
 _____ 他是第二个到达终点的选手。

(2) 顺序词: the last, the next, the only

The old lady was _____ by the firemen.
 这位老太太是最后一个被消防员救出的人。
 _____ 他是下一个上台演讲的。

Mike is _____

Mike 是唯一一个参加了昨天会议的人。

- (3) 形容词最高级: He is _____
 他是有史以来最年轻的打破世界纪录的选手。

5.3 有些动词的名词形式后面+to do

agreement, arrangement, attempt, claim, decision, desire, determination, failure, need, offer, plan, pleasure, promise, refusal, tendency, threat, warning, wish, etc.

(1) I don't trust his promise _____ our money he owes us.

我不信他会把钱我们的钱还给我们。

(2) We have made _____ this plan.

我们已经决定放弃这个计划。

(3) His strong _____ led to his _____ his best in the contest.

他对于胜利强烈的渴望导致了他没有在比赛中发挥出最佳水平。

5.4 不定式中的动词后面的尾巴介词

不定式中的动词如果是不及物，或者动词修饰地点，工具时，尾巴介词不能忽略。

(1) There is nothing _____ 没有什么好担心的。

(2) The chair looks rather hard, but in fact it is very comfortable to _____.

A. sit

B. sit on

C. be seat

D. be sat on

(3) He is looking for an apartment _____ 他正在找一户住的房子。

(4) This pen is so smooth _____ 这支笔写起来很舒服。

The paper is so comfortable _____ 这张纸写起来很舒服。

不过，名词是 **place, time, way** 时，尾巴介词可以省略。

(5) After the earthquake, the survivors had no place to live. 地震过后，幸存者无家可归。

6. 做状语

6.1 目的状语

(1) Many young women go on a diet _____. 许多女性为了变苗条而节食。

(2) 连接词 in order to, so as to

(否定是 in order not to, so as not to, 而且 so as to/ so as not to 不能放句首)

_____, she tiptoed into the bedroom.

为了不吵醒 baby，她踮着脚尖走进卧室。

6.2 结果状语

(1) too...to... 表示“太...以至于不能...”

He is too excited to speak. 他太激动了，说不出话来。

_____. 活到老，学到老。

(2) only to do 表示没有预料到的或事与愿违的结果。

I woke up only to find my suitcase gone. 我醒来发现公文包不见了。

He searched the room _____ nothing. 他搜索了房间，却什么都没发现。

He hurried to the meeting room _____

他早上急忙赶到会议室，却被告知会议被取消了。

(3) so/such...as to 表示“如此的...足以...”

The new hall is so large as to hold 1000 people. 这个大厅很大，足以容纳 1000 人。

This was such great news _____ everyone present.

这个消息太棒了，以至于让在场的人都非常兴奋。

(4) enough to 表示“足够...来..., 足以”。

We should find a place big enough to hold the party.

我们应该找个够大的地方在举办派对。(big enough 放在 place 后面)

6.3 条件状语

(1) To look farther, you should stand higher. 要看的更远，就要站得更高。

(2) I will be glad to be of help. 如果我能帮到忙将非常高兴。

6.4 原因状语

(1) We were all very excited to hear the news. 我们听到消息都很兴奋。

(2) 下列形容词用于 too...to...结构时可以表示肯定:

anxious, delighted, eager, easy, glad, kind, pleased, ready, surprised, willing.

She was too anxious to know the news. 她非常焦急要知道消息。

We are _____ 我们非常乐意帮助您。

7. 独立成分 (固定短语)

to tell the truth	to be frank
to be sure	to begin with
to say the least	needless to say
to say nothing of	not to mention...
to make a long story short	to be specific

III. 动词不定式的语态

1. 一般情况下的主被动。

(1) We cannot afford to stay at a five-star hotel. 我们住不起五星级的酒店。

(2) I don't want _____ in this trouble. 我不想被卷入这场麻烦。

2. blame 用于“应该为...受到谴责”时不用被动。

(1) The manager _____ the huge loss of the company.
经理应该为公司的巨大损失受到谴责。

(2) _____ 你应该为我们的失败负责。

3. 不定式作定语时，如果它是主语发出的动作，就用主动语态;如果不是，则用被动。

(1) I have a lot of work to do today.

(2) I'm going to the supermarket. Do you have anything to buy?

(3) Do you have anything more to add before we end the meeting?

(4) He is reading the report to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow.

(5) It is a day never to be forgotten.

(6) There are still much to be done to finish the task.

There are still much to do to finish the task.

(7) I have much work to do.

I have much work to be done.

4. be nowhere to be found 表示“哪儿都找不到”。

(1) They searched everywhere in the house but the dog was nowhere to be found.

我们找遍了整幢房子，但是这条狗就是哪儿都找不到。

IV. 不定式不带 to 的情况

1. 感官动词和使役动词后的不定式宾补 (I. 4.4)

2. 一些 than 的词组

**would rather do than do, would sooner do than do, do rather than do,
prefer to do rather than do, do (no) more than do, do (no) less than do.**

(1) I would rather _____.

我宁愿立刻走也不愿再待在这里一分钟。

(2) These students would sooner play than prepare for the final exam.

这些学生宁愿玩也不愿准备期末考试。

(3) Yesterday he did _____.

昨天他什么都没做，只是坐在沙发上看电视。

3. 一些 but 的词组

**can't but do, can't help but do, can't choose but do (不得不)
do nothing but do, have nothing to do but do, have no choice but to do.**

(1) I can't (help) but admire his talent for painting. 我不得不佩服他绘画的天赋。

(2) _____.

昨天他什么都没做，只是坐在沙发上看电视。

(3) We have _____ the fact that we lost. 我们只好接受失败的事实。

4. why do 表示疑问或质问，而 why not do 表示建议。

(1) The final exam is one month away. _____.

期末考试还要一个月时间，你干嘛现在就担心起来？

(3) We have been walking for 2 hours. _____ ?

我们已经走了两个小时了，要不休息一下吧？

5. 固定词组：let go of (放开), make believe (假装), make do with (拿...将就)

V. Choices.

1. Our teacher often told us _____ things for granted.

A. not to have B. not to take C. didn't take D. not to make

2. For relaxation, I prefer _____ rather than _____ movies.

A. read; watch B. to read; watch C. reading; to watch D. to read; to watch

3. She couldn't decide which restaurant _____.

- A. to have lunch B. to eat C. to eat at D. eating at
4. The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation.
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
5. They would not allow him _____ across the enemy line.
A. to risk going B. risking to go C. for risk to go D. risk going
6. A witness saw the criminal _____ out of the house last night.
A. go B. had gone C. has gone D. goes
7. They knew her very well. They had seen her _____ up from childhood.
A. grow B. grew C. was growing D. to grow
8. Though he had often made his little sister _____, today he was made _____ by his sister.
A. cry; to cry B. crying; crying C. cry; cry D. to cry; cry
9. Everybody believed the man _____ away the diamond ring.
A. be stolen B. stealing C. to steal D. to have stolen
10. There are so many types of smartphones on sale that I can't decide _____ to buy.
A. what B. which C. how D. where
11. --Have you decided when _____? -- Yes, tomorrow morning.
A. to leave B. to be leaving C. will you leave D. are you leaving
12. Last summer I took a course on _____.
A. how dresses to be made B. how dresses be made
C. how to be made dresses D. how to make dresses
13. His first book _____ next month is based on a true story.
A. published B. to be published C. to publish D. being published
14. She pretended _____ me when I passed by.
A. not to see B. not seeing C. to not see D. having not seen
15. ---The light in the office is still on. ---Oh, I forgot _____.
A. turning it off B. turn it off C. to turn it off D. having turned it off
16. We agreed _____ here, but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting C. to meet D. to have met
17. Little Jim should love _____ to the theatre this evening.
A. to be taken B. to take C. being taken D. taking
18. I would love _____ to the party yesterday but I had to finish an important report.
A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone
19. He reached the station hurriedly, only _____ that the train had just left.
A. learned B. learning C. to learn D. to have learned
20. They reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ on a big rock by the side of the path.
A. to have rested B. resting C. to rest D. rest
21. The problem _____ at tomorrow's meeting is a very difficult one.
A. being discussed B. discussed C. to discuss D. to be discussed
22. This problem is said _____ three times, but hasn't been solved so far.
A. to have been talked B. to have discussed
C. having been discussed D. to have been talked about
23. Frank is the kind of person who people like to _____.
A. make friend with B. make friends of
C. make friends D. make friends with

24. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.
 A. to invent B. inventing C. to have invented D. having invented
25. He said he would rather not _____ it right now.
 A. doing B. to do C. do D. to be doing
26. Many buildings in the city need repairing, but the one _____ first is the library.
 A. repaired B. being repaired C. repairing D. to be repaired
27. It is freezing outside. You _____ put on your overcoat.
 A. had better to B. had better C. would better D. would better to
28. The chair looks rather hard, but in fact it is very comfortable to _____.
 A. sit B. sit on C. be sit D. be sat on
29. ---I usually go there by train. ---Why not _____ by boat for a change?
 A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going
30. She did nothing _____ at the photos the whole afternoon.
 A. except look B. but to look C. except to look D. but looking
31. They won't let their teacher _____ in that way.
 A. to be treated B. being treated C. treated D. be treated
32. The old man sat in front of the television every evening, happy _____ anything that happened to be on.
 A. to watch B. watching C. watched D. to have watched
33. We're having a meeting in half an hour. The decision _____ at the meeting will influence the future of our company.
 A. to be made B. being made C. made D. having been made
34. If he takes on this work, he will have no choice but _____ an even greater challenge.
 A. meets B. meeting C. meet D. to meet
35. George returned after the war, only _____ that his wife had left him.
 A. to be told B. telling C. being told D. told
36. This machine is very easy _____. Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes.
 A. operating B. to be operating C. operated D. to operate
37. No matter how bright a talker you are, there are times when it's better _____ silent.
 A. remain B. be remaining C. having remained D. to remain
38. I think Tom, as the head of the department, should either study regularly or _____ his job.
 A. quits B. to quit C. quitting D. quit
39. Today we have chat rooms, text messaging, emailing... but we seem _____ the art of communicating face-to-face.
 A. losing B. to be losing C. to be lost D. having lost
40. If they win the final tonight, the team are going to tour around the city _____ by their enthusiastic supporters.
 A. being cheered B. be cheered C. to be cheered D. were cheered
41. The difference in thickness and weight from the earlier version makes the new iPad more comfortable _____.
 A. held B. holding C. be held D. to hold
42. When he _____ the door, he found his keys were nowhere.
 A. would open B. opened C. had opened D. was to open
43. David threatened his neighbor to the police if the damages were not paid.

- A. to be reported B. reporting C. to report D. having reported
44. He told us whether _____ a picnic was still under discussion
A. to have B. having C. have D. Had
45. Schools across China are expected to hire 50,000 college graduates this year as short-term teachers, almost three times the number hired last year, reduce unemployment pressures.
A. help B. to have helped C. to help D. having helped
46. ---The last one _____ shall pay the meal. ---Agreed!
A. arrived B. arrives C. to arrive D. arriving
47. There is nothing more I can try _____ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.
A. being persuaded B. persuading C. to be persuaded D. to persuade
48. The children talked so loudly at dinner table that I had to struggle _____.
A. to be heard B. to have heard C. hearing D. being heard
49. The crowd cheered wildly at the sight of Liu Xiang, who was reported _____ the world record in the 110-meter hurdle race.
A. breaking B. having broken C. to have broken D. to break
50. Mr. Green stood up in defense of his son, saying that he was not the one _____.
A. blamed B. blaming C. to blame D. to be blamed

VI. Translation.

- 小学时我们总是被老师警告不要在走廊里面追逐。 (warn)
- 说实话, 这个寒假我除了玩电子游戏什么都没干。 (but)
- 每个人都渴望成功, 但是大多数人只是等待机会自己出现。 (desire)
- 哪儿都找不到洗面奶, 你就拿洗手液将就一下吧。 (nowhere...)
- 在历史上, 日本是唯一一个遭到过核武器攻击的国家。 (only...to...)
- 这行比赛, 所有球员应该为失球负责, 而不是守门员一个人。 (blame)
- 她本来计划三天内减掉 5 公斤, 却发现这根本是不可能完成的任务。 (only)
- 周末他宁愿坐在沙发上看电视也不愿意出去锻炼。 (would rather)
- 他收到大学的录取通知异常高兴, 这让他过于兴奋以至于晚上无法入睡。
(前后句都用 too...to...)
- 对不起, 我没有要伤害你的意思。 (mean)
---你最好说话算数, 因为我再也伤不起了。 (afford)

Section 2: 动名词

I. 基本概念

1. 作用

动名词是把动词原形加上-ing, 作为名词使用, 这样使语句中的动词能够更加活用。既然动名词的原形是动词, 那么它兼有动词和名词特征, 因此也和这个动词本身的名词形式的意义有些区别。比较 breath 和 breathing 两个词的用法:

- (1) After running for a while, he was short of _____.

那样跑了一阵之后,他气喘吁吁了。

Not brushing his teeth before going out, he is having _____.

由于出门前没有刷牙,他现在有口气。

- (2) _____ is impossible because there is no oxygen.
在火星上呼吸是不可能的,因为没有氧气。

在 (1) 的句子中, breath 就是一个纯名词,解释为“呼吸,气味”;而在 (2) 中 breathing 作为 breathe 的动名词,虽然中文解释也是“呼吸”,但表达的是一个动作的过程。

2. 时态和语态

时态	主动	被动
一般时/进行时	doing	being done
完成时	having done	having been done

- (1) I am a teacher. My job is teaching. (一般时, 主动)
 (2) His fatal mistake led to the whole team being beaten. (一般时, 被动)
 他的致命失误导致了整支队伍被打败了。
 (3) I am so sorry for _____ waiting for so long. (完成时, 主动)
 (4) He is sad at _____ by the girl for three times.
 他被那女孩拒绝了3次, 于是感到很伤心。 (完成时, 被动)

否定形式是由 not 加动名词构成。

- (5) _____ made all of us angry. 他没来, 这令我们都很生气。

II. 动词不定式在句子中的成分

动名词可以在句子中作主语、表语、定语、宾语。

1. 作主语

- (1) Saying is easier than doing. 说比做容易。
 (2) Being a star means you have to mind your public image. 做明星意味着注意公众形象。

1.1 主语后置

为了保持句子平衡, 通常把 it 用作形式主语, 而把主语放在句末。

- (1) over the spilt milk. 多余的后悔是没有用的 (覆水难收)。
 (2) _____ arguing about it. 争论这件事是浪费时间。

能用于这种结构的形容词还有:

better, wonderful, enjoyable, interesting, foolish, difficult, useless, worth.

- (3) It is better _____. 迟做总比永远不做好。
 (4) a bath after a day's work. 一天工作后洗个澡真是令人愉快。
 (5) _____ Titanic again in 3D version after 10 years' time.
 十年后再看一次 3D 版的泰坦尼克号很值得。

1.2 在 There is no...结构中, 通常用动名词。

- (1) There is no _____ about such matters. 这种事开不得玩笑。

- (2) There is no _____ the wheel of history. 历史车轮不可挽回。
- (3) There is no _____ whether this man with mental disorder will commit suicide again.
无法预测这个有精神疾病的人会不会再次自杀。
- (4) There is _____
为了个人利益而内部争斗是毫无意义的。

2. 作表语

- (1) His hobby is collecting stamps. 他的爱好是收集邮票。
- (2) My opinion is giving up that plan. 我的观点是放弃这个计划。

3. 作定语

动名词放在修饰词的前面作定语，往往表示被修饰词的某种用途。

reading room, swimming pool, dining room, sleeping pill, singing competition

4. 作宾语

4.1 后面能接动名词作宾语的常见动词:

mind, mean, suggest, enjoy, admit, appreciate, avoid, delay, like, escape, finish, forgive, imagine, keep, miss, practice, resist, risk, deny, consider, allow, forbid, keep, include, confess, can't help, can't resist, etc.

- (1) He escaped being punished for cheating in the exam. 他逃过了作弊被惩罚。
- (2) Would you ? It is quite cold in the room.
你介不介意去关一下窗？房间里挺冷的。
- (3) I suggested _____ . 我建议用另一种方法做这件事。
- (4) The thief _____ . 小偷承认了偷这个女士的钱包。
- (5) _____
他时常想象着躺在美丽的沙滩上，周围被一群美女包围。(imagine)
- (6) I _____ when I heard the joke. 听到这个笑话我情不自禁笑出来。
- (7) _____ 她经不住要尝尝这块美味的蛋糕。

4.2 有些动词可以跟“动词+宾语+doing”的形式

appreciate, avoid, enjoy, dislike, excuse, face, fancy, involve, endure, mention, mind, prevent, recall, understand, etc.

- (1) I really appreciate _____ .
我真的很感谢你帮我这个忙。
- (2) The preparation involves us buying all the food in advance.
准备工作包括我们事先准备好所有的食物。
- (3) We should try our best to _____
我们应该尽力防止这种事故再次发生。

4.3 下列动词后接 doing 与后接宾语+to do 的区别。

allow, advise, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend, require (要求)。

- (1) We do not _____ in this place. 我们不准你在这里吸烟。
We do not _____ in this place. 我们不准任何人在这里吸烟。

(2) The teacher required us to hand in the homework tomorrow morning.

The teacher _____ the homework tomorrow morning.

老师要求明天早上把作业交上来。

4.4 下列动词要表示被动，后面接 **doing** 或者 **to be done**。 (被动语态 5.4, P23)

need, require (需要), want, deserve

(1) The flowers need/require watering/ to be watered frequently in summer.

(2) The students who cheat in the exam deserve punishing/ to be punished.

4.5 下列动词后接宾语+**for doing**, 或者用所有格+**doing**。

pardon, excuse, forgive

(1) Please forgive me for interrupting you during your speech.

Please forgive my interrupting you during your speech. 请原谅我中途打断你演讲。

(2) Please _____ you without an appointment.

请原谅我们没有预约就来拜访您。

4.6 当有宾补时，宾语时也可用 **it** 作形式宾语，而把宾语放到宾补后面。

(1) I don't think it (形式宾语) possible (宾补) living in such a cold place (宾语).

我认为住在这么寒冷的地方是不可能的。

(2) Do you consider it any good _____? 你觉得再试一次会有好处吗?

(3) We found _____ . 我们发现很难跟上他的思路。

4.7 **go** 和 **do** 后面能接的动名词

(1) go fishing, swimming, skating, camping, climbing, dancing, boating, shopping, etc.

(2) do (some, any, much...) cooking, dancing, cleaning, singing, reading, shopping, washing, sightseeing, sewing, etc.

5. 作介词宾语

(1) They are against inviting him to dinner. 他们反对邀请他来吃饭。

(2) They don't feel like walking that much. 他们不喜欢走那么多路。

(3) He left ahead of time _____. 他一句话也没说就提前离开了。

(4) He went to London _____ becoming a famous painter.

他去了伦敦，希望能成为一个著名的画家。

5.1 常用的后面跟动名词的词组。

be proud of, be responsible for, insist on, persist in, think of, dream of, hear of, prevent...from, keep...from, stop...from, be engaged in, thank...for, excuse...for, aim at, set about, be fond of, be afraid of, be tired of, succeed in, be interested in, be ashamed of, etc.

(1) He insists _____ the meeting. 他坚决要参加会议。

(2) The lecture _____ the rules of the match.

这个讲座的目的在于让你们知道比赛的规则。

(3) _____

他厌倦了每天朝九晚五的生活，并着手开始计划自己创业。(tired; set about)

(4) _____

刚才我太专注于工作了，请原谅我没有听到敲门声。(engage; excuse)

5.2 这些词组中的 to 是介词，因此后面需跟动名词。

admit to (承认), contribute to (贡献), get down to (着手做), give way to (让位于), keep to (坚持, 遵守), lead to (导致), look forward to (期待), turn to (转而), stick to (坚持), object to (反对), devote oneself to (投身于), be equal to, be/get used/accustomed to, etc.

(1) We are so _____ the museum tomorrow.

我们非常期待明天参观博物馆。

(2) He strongly _____ on this project.

他强烈反对在这个项目上投入过多的资金。

(3) If you _____ it yourself, I have nothing more to say.

如果你一定要自己做的話，我也没什么好说的了。

(4) _____

由于无法适应伦敦糟糕的天气，他转而在曼彻斯特生活。(accustomed; turn)

5.3 下列词后用 in doing 的形式，介词 in 可省去。

difficulty, trouble, fun, headache, spend time/money.

(1) I have _____ communicating with foreigners. 我和外国人交流无压力。

(2) He used to _____ playing games.

他过去经常花很多时间在打游戏上。

(3) We are really having _____

看这样一部出色的电影真是有乐趣。

6. 动名词前面的逻辑主语

当动名词有逻辑主语时，可以放在动名词前面。

6.1 逻辑主语直接放在动名词前 (无生命的名词, somebody, something 等不定代词)

(1) Is there any hope of our team winning the championship? 我们队获得冠军有希望吗?

(2) I didn't realize about the weather _____ in this place.

我没有意识到这个地方的天气会如此糟糕。

(3) At midnight, the residents disturbed by _____

半夜里，居民们被某人大喊大叫所打扰。

(4) The director was satisfied with _____ in advance.

导演对一切安排的很好感到很满意。

6.2 逻辑主语的所有格放在动名词前 (有生命的名词)

(1) Do you think _____ will be of any help?

(2) The student's knowing English well helps him in learning German.

(3) Do you _____ here? 你介意我在这里抽烟吗?

(4) They _____ to the movie with them.

他们坚持要让我跟他们一起去看电影。

III. 动名词和动词不定式的区别。

1. 泛指和特指

- (1) Smoking is forbidden here. (泛指吸烟) 这里禁止吸烟。
 It's not good for you to smoke so much. (指你吸烟) 吸这么多烟对你的身体不好。
- (2) My job is teaching. 我的工作就是教书。
 My job is to teach you English this term. 我这一学期的工作是教你们英语。

2. 有些动词既能接不定式，又能接动名词，含义有所不同。

2.1 stop doing & stop to do

- (1) He stopped in the lecture _____ 他在讲座中停下来，喝口水。
 (2) The doctor _____ 医生建议他立刻停止抽烟。

2.2 forget doing & forget to do

- (1) The light in the office is still on. _____
 办公室的灯还亮着，他肯定是忘关了。
 (2) He forgot _____ 他忘记他已经关了灯了。

2.3 remember to do & remember doing

- (1) _____ 记着放学后去趟邮局。
 (2) Don't you _____ ? 你不记得以前见过那个人吗?

2.4 regret to do 表示遗憾& regret doing 对做过的事遗憾后悔

- (1) _____, but I have no choice.
 我很遗憾必须这样做，但我没有办法。
 (2) I _____ what I thought. 我不为告诉她我的想法而后悔。
 e.g., ---You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.
 ---Well, now I regret _____ that.
 A. to do B. to be doing C. to have done D. doing

2.5 try to do & try doing

- (1) You must try to be more careful. 你可要多加小心。
 (2) I tried gardening but didn't succeed. 我试着种果木花卉，但未成功。

2.6 mean to do 打算、想要做某事& mean doing 意味着...

- (1) _____ 对不起，我本没有想伤害你。
 (2) _____ 对女人来说外遇意味着背叛。

2.7 cease to do 表示客观的停止做某事& cease doing 表示主观的停止做某事

- (1) That department has _____ 那个部门已不复存在。
 (2) If you don't interrupt him, he will not _____
 如果你不中断他，他会一直喋喋不休，根本停不下来。

2.8 go on doing 无间断继续做& go on to do 继续做另一件事

- (1) After he had finished homework, he _____
 做完作业后，他接着打一会电子游戏。
 (2) You can _____ after you have finished this one.
 做完这个练习后，你们可以接着做另一个练习。

2.9 be afraid doing/ to do 不敢/ 胆怯做某事

be afraid of doing 担心出现...的状况或结果

- (1) She was afraid to step further in grass because she _____ by a snake.
她生怕被蛇咬着，不敢在草丛中再走一步。
- (2) The manager was afraid _____
经理生怕失去顾客，所以不敢无视顾客的抱怨。

2.10 begin/ start to do 开始做某事

begin/ start doing sth. 开始做某事 (谈及一项长期活动或开始一种习惯)

- (1) _____ 他开始意识到抽烟的危害。
- (2) _____ 你几岁时开始弹钢琴？

2.11 感官动词 + do & doing

see, watch, observe, notice, look at, hear, listen to, smell, taste, feel

这些动词+ do 表示动作的完整性; +doing 表示动作的进行性。

- (1) I saw him work in the garden yesterday. 昨天我看见他在花园里干活了。
- (2) I saw him working in the garden yesterday. 昨天我见他正在花园里干活。
- (3) They knew her very well. They had seen her _____ up from childhood.
A. grow B. grew C. was growing D. to grow
- (4) The missing boy was last seen _____ near the river.
A. to play B. to be playing C. play D. playing

IV. Practice.

1. No one enjoys _____ at. You should apologize to him.
A. laughing B. to laugh C. being laughed D. to be laughed
2. You must do something to prevent your house _____.
A. to be broken in B. from being broken in C. to break in D. from breaking in
3. They insisted on _____ another chance to try.
A. given B. giving C. being given D. to be given
4. ---Where is my passport? I remember _____ it here.
---You shouldn't have left it here. Remember _____ it with you all the time.
A. to put; to take B. putting; taking C. putting; to take D. to put; taking
5. It is no use _____ me not to worry about it.
A. you tell B. your telling C. told D. for you to have told
6. After finishing his work he went on _____ a letter to his parents.
A. write B. writing C. wrote D. to write
7. The young trees we planted last week require _____ with great care.
A. looking after B. to look after C. to be looked after D. taken good care of
8. Bill suggested _____ a meeting on what to do for the Shanghai Expo during vacation.
A. having held B. to hold C. holding D. hold
9. She decided to devote herself _____ the problem of old age.
A. to study B. studying C. to studying D. study
10. It took the workmen only two hours to finish _____ my car.

- A. repairing B. repair C. to repair D. repaired
11. Mark often attempts to escape _____ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.
A. been fined B. fined C. to be fined D. being fined
12. No one can completely avoid _____ by TV commercials.
A. to be influenced B. being influenced C. influencing D. influence
13. The thief took away the woman's wallet without _____.
A. being seen B. seeing C. him seeing D. seeing him
14. Jack said that he wouldn't mind _____ for us if we were late.
A. to wait B. wait C. waiting D. waited
15. His wife has kept _____ him with his work these years.
A. to help B. help C. helping D. helped
16. We should often practice _____ English with each other.
A. to speak B. spoke C. speak D. speaking
17. ---Why were you late? ---I had a hard time _____ up this morning.
A. to get B. get C. got D. getting
18. He is very busy _____ his papers. He is too busy _____ callers.
A. to write; to receive B. writing; to receive
C. writing; receiving D. to write; for receiving
19. His parents insist on _____ to college.
A. he should go B. he go C. him going D. him to go
20. The story was so funny that we _____.
A. couldn't help laugh B. can't but laugh
C. couldn't help laughing D. couldn't help but to laugh
21. What about _____ to the concert with us?
A. we go B. we going C. going D. to go
22. Only one of these books is _____.
A. worth to read B. worth being read C. worth of reading D. worth reading
23. ---What's made Joe so upset? --- _____ three tickets to the folk music concert.
A. Lost B. Losing C. Because of losing D. Since she lost
24. He had no difficulty _____ the problems.
A. working out B. having worked out C. to have worked out D. to work out
25. His room needs _____, so he must have it _____.
A. painting; painted B. painted; painting C. painting; painting D. painted; painted
26. She apologized for _____ to come to the meeting on time.
A. her not being able B. her being not able
C. being not able D. that she's not able to
27. Do you feel like _____ out or would you rather _____ dinner at home?
A. going; to have B. to go; to have C. to go; having D. going; have
28. People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor.
A. to work B. to have worked C. working D. have working
29. He thought that _____.
A. the effort doing the job was not worth B. it wasn't worth the effort by doing the job
C. it wasn't worth the effort doing the job D. the effort was not worth in doing the job
30. I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I can manage by myself.

- A. you to offer B. that you offer C. your offering D. that you are offering
31. I remember _____ to help us if we ever got into trouble.
A. once offering B. him once offering C. him to offer D. to offer him
32. The match was cancelled because all the players _____ a match without a standard court.
A. objected to B. were objected to have
C. objected to have D. were objected to having
33. We suggested _____ in hotels but the children were anxious _____ out.
A. sleeping; to camp B. sleeping; camping
C. to sleep; to camp D. to sleep; camping
34. It's no good _____ remember only grammatical rules. You need practice using sentences.
A. trying to B. to try to C. try to D. tried to
35. With apples at 25 cents a pound, the old lady couldn't resist _____ four pounds.
A. to take B. took C. taking D. have taken
36. Before _____ the house, you should get a professional inspector _____ over it.
A. buying; looking B. bought; to look
C. buying; to look D. buying; to have looked
37. It was impolite of him _____ without _____ goodbye.
A. to leave; saying B. leaving; to say C. to leave; to say D. leaving; saying
38. We can't imagine _____ in the entrance examination, for she has never been to school.
A. she succeeding B. her succeeding C. she succeed D. her to succeed
39. ---Why was Fred so upset? ---He can't stand _____ criticized this hard.
A. be B. to be C. to being D. been
40. He kept _____ to his parents, which made them worried a lot.
A. putting off to write B. to put off to write
C. putting off writing D. to put off writing
41. How can you keep the machine _____ when you are away?
A. run B. to run C. running D. being run
42. The suspect at last admitted _____ stolen goods but denied _____ them.
A. receiving; selling B. to receive; to sell
C. to receiving; to selling D. to have received; to have sold
43. You can't help _____ commercials; every few minutes the program is interrupted to give you one advertisement or another.
A. to hear B. to be heard C. hearing D. with hearing
44. Prior to _____ the conference, there will be a brief welcome speech by the chair.
A. delivering B. deliver C. being delivering D. being delivered
45. I have no objection _____ the evening with them.
A. to spend B. to spending C. of spending D. spending

V. Translation.

- 无法预测这个病毒什么时候会再次传播。 (telling)
- 周末偶尔做一下跑步运动是非常令人愉悦的。 (enjoyable)
- 专家建议每天喝 8 杯水以保持人体正常的新陈代谢。 (suggest)
- 我们一致同意再次讨论这个问题没有必要。 (it)
- 长期暴露在太阳光线下可能会导致皮肤癌。 (expose; lead)

6. 霍金 (Hawking) 的理论对于人类认识宇宙的发展做出了巨大的贡献。 (contribute)
7. 我本来是打算放弃的, 但是最终还是尽力完成了这个艰巨的任务。 (mean; try)
8. 做超级英雄不是一件容易的事情, 你必须承受孤独和寂寞。 (Being)
9. 他突然被解雇, 这让所有雇员都感到十分吃惊。 (His...)
10. 我不反对你选择从事自己喜欢的职业, 但是你必须从一而终。 (object; stick)

Section 3 分词

I. 分词的概念

1. 定义

分词 (participle) 是非谓语动词的一种, 可以具有动词及形容词二者的特征。

分词分为**现在分词 (-ing participle)** 和**过去分词 (-ed participle)** 两种, 主要差别在于: **现在分词表示“主动和进行时”, 过去分词表示“被动和完成时”**(不及物动词的过去分词不表示被动, 只表示完成)。

2. 时态

	时态	主动	被动
现在分词	一般时/进行时	doing	being done
	完成时	having done	having been done
过去分词	/	/	done

II. 分词的在句子中的成分

1. 作定语

1.1 单个分词作定语时, 放在先行词 (被修饰词) 的前面。

(1) 现在分词表示正在进行的动作

the rising sun = the sun which is rising 正在升起的太阳;

the running boy 奔跑的少年; a sleeping child 熟睡的孩子; boiling water 沸水;

a shooting star 流星; lasting peace 持久的和平; increasing demand 持续增长的需求

(2) 现在分词表示状态

the remaining days 剩下的日子; a tiring day 劳累的一天; neighboring country 邻国

an embarrassing position 窘境; a guiding book 向导书

He is a promising student. 他是个很有前途的学生。

(3) vt. 作过去分词表示被动

an injured soldier 受伤的士兵; a well-cooked dish 精心烹制的一道菜

scrambled egg 炒鸡蛋; furnished room 有家具的房间

written report 书面报告; required courses 必修的课程

(4) vi. 作过去分词表示状态 (不表示被动)

departed friends 离去的朋友; fallen leaves 落叶; returned students 归国留学生

a sunken ship 沉没的船; an escaped prisoner 逃犯; a rotten egg 烂鸡蛋
 a frightened look 害怕的表情; a worried look 愁容; an embarrassed look 尴尬的表情
 a satisfied smile 满意的微笑; a confused/ puzzled expression 困惑的表情
 mixed feelings 错综复杂的心情; a complicated situation 复杂的情况
 relaxing/ relaxed environment 放松的环境 (-ing 或-ed 分词都可以)

1.2 分词短语作定语时放在先行词后面

- (1) The songs talking about love are usually popular among the young people.
 关于爱情的歌曲通常很受年轻人欢迎。
- (2) Many Chinese people _____ in the stock market have failed.
 许多尝试在股市中发财的中国人都失败了。
- (3) Garden Bridge of Shanghai _____ will be restored this year.
 100年前建造的外白渡桥今年将被修复。
- (4) The issue _____ is unknown to the employees.
 昨天会议上讨论的问题对于员工来说仍然未知。
- (5) The meeting, _____ over 5000 people, welcomed the champions.
 他们举行了欢迎冠军的大会，到会的有五千多人。

1.3 不定式和分词作定语表达的时态区别

- (1) 以“讨论的问题”为例：

the problem to be discussed tomorrow	明天讨论的问题 (将来)
the problem being discussed at the moment	现在正在讨论的问题 (进行)
the problem discussed yesterday	昨天讨论的问题 (过去)
the problem discussed many times	讨论过许多次的问题 (完成)

- (2) 明年即将建造的博物馆 _____
 现在正建的博物馆 _____
 去年建成的博物馆 _____
 已经经过修复的博物馆 _____

2. 作表语

2.1 现在分词作表语，多数表示“令人...的”。

- (1) His idea is very inspiring. 他的点子非常能启发人。
 (2) The news that Liu Xiang had quit the race again _____.
 刘翔再一次退出比赛的消息非常令人失望。

2.2 过去分词作表语，多数表示“感到...的”。

amazed, amused, astonished, broken, closed, completed, confused, disappointed, discouraged, dressed, drunk, excited, experienced, faded, frightened, hurt, interested, known, learned, lost, married, pleased, puzzled, qualified, satisfied, surprised, tired, unprepared, unknown, upset, worried, etc.

- (1) We were quite amazed at the news that Chelsea won the European Championship.
 我们听到切尔西赢得了欧洲冠军杯的消息很惊喜。
- (2) Many soldiers _____ in the fierce battle.
 许多士兵在惨烈的战斗中严重受伤。

我们听说昨天的飞机坠机事故中有 100 人丧生。

- (3) Many people watched _____ in the sky.
许多人看着 UFO 在空中慢慢消失了。

3.5 使役动词+宾语+done 表示被动

make, have, get, keep, leave

- (1) The TV set didn't work, so I had to .
电视机坏了，我只好把它拿去修理。
- (2) Please keep _____ the latest development of the conference.
请让我们随时获悉最新的会议发展进程。
- (3) The professor explained the theory in simple words to make himself understood.
教授用简单的语言解释这个理论，好让大家明白。

3.6 表示思维活动的动词+宾语+done 表示被动

find, consider, regard, know

- (1) We all consider the matter settled. 我们都认为这件事解决了。
- (2) We found _____ in the 21st century.
我们发现 21 世纪人们的生活方式有了很大变化。

3.7 表示意愿或命令的动词+宾语+done 表示被动

want, need, wish, like, hate, declare, order

- (1) ---The boss wants _____ before evening. 老板要求这份文件在傍晚前完成
---Consider it done. 没问题。
- (2) He didn't wish _____. 他不愿这事被提起。
- (3) James Bond likes Martini _____ rather than stirred.
007 喜欢摇匀的马提尼酒，而不是搅拌的。
- (4) The president declared _____. 总统宣布奥运会闭幕。
- (5) The boss ordered _____ immediately.
老板命令房间里的所有的桌子要重新立刻安排位置。

3.8 一些动词后跟分词作宾补的情况总结

	catch	have	keep	get	leave	make	send	start	set
宾补-ing	○	○	○	○	○	X	○	○	○
宾补-ed	X	○	○	○	○	○	X	X	X

- (1) The factory has/keeps _____ all day without any rest.
这个工厂让工人整天一直工作，没有休息。

Due to the financial crisis, the company had many employees transferred _____
由于经济危机，公司让许多雇员转岗或者解雇。

- (2) I gave him some advice on how to get _____.
我给了他一些建议，能让演讲进行地更加流畅。

You room is such a mess! now! 你的房间一团糟！赶快弄干净！

- (3) His speech left _____ what he was talking about.
他的演讲让观众搞不明白他到底在说些什么。

Do not leave _____ while you can. 尽量不要把能做完事情拖着做。

(4) The explosion sent _____ in all directions.

爆炸使得房间里所有的东西四处飞溅。

The joke set _____.

这个笑话使得我们所有人大笑起来。

4. 作状语

(1) 分词可以作状语，代替状语从句。

分词作状语可以表示时间 (when)，原因 (because, as, since)，结果 (so that)，条件 (if, unless)，让步 (though, even if)，方式 (as)，以及伴随情况。

(2) 现在分词作状语表示主动，过去分词作状语表示被动或状态。

分词作状语时，主句中的主语必须是该分词的逻辑主语。

4.1 现在分词作状语

(1) (On) Hearing the news, they were all wild with joy. (时间)

当听到这个消息时，他们都欣喜若狂。

(2) Being a student, you should finish everyday homework independently. (原因)

由于你是一个学生，就应该独立完成每天的作业。

(3) Their car was caught in the traffic jam, thus causing the delay. (结果)

他们的车被堵在路上了，结果造成了迟到。

(4) Doing exercise every morning, you will improve your health a lot. (条件)

只要你每天早晨锻炼，就可以提升健康。

Judging from the cover, we can learn that the book is about cooking.

从封面判断，这本书是关于烹饪的。

(5) Admitting what you have said, I still think you are over-sentimental. (让步)

尽管我承认你所说的，但是我仍然认为你太小题大做了。

(6) He entered the room, carrying a box of many books. (伴随)

他捧着一箱子书进了房间。

4.2 过去分词作状语

(1) When opened for business, the hamburger stand was soon filled with customers.

汉堡铺开门时，迅速挤满了顾客。

(时间)

(2) Caught in a heavy rain, he was wet all through. (原因)

由于淋了一场大雨，他全身都湿透了。

Born with a silver spoon in her mouth, she took everything for granted.

她出生在富贵家庭，因此她把什么事情都想当然。

(3) The man still drove after drinking, thus caught by the police. (结果)

这个人酒后还驾车，结果被警察抓住了。

(4) United, we stand. Divided, we fall. (条件)

联合才能战胜，分裂造成消亡。

Given more time, we could have done the job much better.

如果给我们多一点时间，我们本来可以做得更好的。

(5) Badly injured, the soldiers continued to fight. (让步)

尽管严重受伤，但是士兵们继续作战。

(6) Things did not go quite as planned. (方式)

事情没有像计划进行地那样顺利。

- (7) The teacher came into the office, followed by ten students. (伴随)
老师走进了教师，后面跟着 10 个学生。

4.3 一些连词可以引导现在分词作状语。

when, while, once, if, unless, although/ though, even if, as if, whether....or...

- (1) When sitting in the front, I can see every word on the blackboard clearly.
当我坐在第一排时，我能够很清楚地看到黑板上的每一个字。
- (2) While doing the homework, he fell into sleep. 他在做作业时睡着了。
- (3) Once having made a promise, you should keep it. 一旦做了承诺，你就要信守。
- (4) If failing to fulfill your commitment, you should apologize to all the people.
如果没有履行你的承诺，你就应该向所有人道歉。
- (5) You cannot use the computer unless searching for important information.
除非是查找重要的资料，否则你不能使用电脑。
- (6) Though never having been there before, he found that house with no difficulty.
尽管他从来没有到过那里，但他很容易就找到了那幢房屋。
- (7) Van Gogh stared at the clear blue sky as if considering painting another masterpiece.
梵高目不转睛地看着晴空，仿佛正在思索着画另一幅杰作。
- (8) Whether playing video games or doing your homework, you should not leave the house until we come back.
无论是玩游戏还是做作业，你都不能离开家，直到我们回来。

但是 **before, after** 引导的是动名词，因此如果是被动，需要引导 **being done**。

- (9) After having been fired, he launched his own business. 被解雇后，他自己创业。
- (10) Before being promoted, he was just a clerk. 被提升前，他只是个职员。

4.4 一些连词可以引导过去分词作状语

when, while, once, as soon as, until, since, if, unless, although, even if, as, as if, whether...or...

- (1) Once published, the book became instantly popular. 这本书一经出版就立刻火了起来。
- (2) The contract will be signed as soon as reviewed. 这份合同一经审核就会签署。
- (3) You shall wait here until called for. 你必须等在这里直到叫你。
- (4) We will finish the project in time as required. 我们会按照要求完成这个项目。
- (5) Since defeated, the team member all looked upset. 由于被击败，队员们都都很沮丧。

4.5 分词状语作独立结构

当主句主语不是状语中分词的逻辑主语时，可以在状语中加上分词本身的主语，这就形成了独立结构。

- (1) There being no time to waste, they set off at once. 由于没有时间了，他们立刻出发。
这句话中，there 是不能去掉的，否则逻辑就会出错，句子不通。
- (2) The weather permitting, we will go camping tomorrow.
如果天气允许，我们明天就去野营。（此句中 permit 的逻辑主语不是 we）
- (3) The man fell from the 3rd floor, his leg broken. 这个人从 3 楼摔下来，腿断了。
= The man fell from the 3rd floor, _____
- (4) , it is easy to figure out the outcome.
所有条件都已经提供了的情况下，就很容易得出结果。

4.6 把下列状语从句改成分词作状语。

(1) As we turned the corner, we saw the hospital in front of us.

(2) She will not be able to answer your question because she doesn't have time.

(3) After he had seen his brother safe, he felt much relieved.

(4) If the computer is used properly, it will not fail to work.

(5) As he was exhausted from the journey, he soon fell asleep.

(6) If the flowers had been watered more often, they would not have withered easily.

(7) As there was nothing left to do, we left for home.

(8) He rushed into the room, and his face was covered with sweat.

4.7 with/ without 引导动名词和分词。

with/ without 是介词，后面可以跟动名词；也可以跟名词+分词。

(1) Without being noticed, the thief entered the house secretly. (动名词)

With no one noticing, the thief entered the house secretly. (分词)

小偷悄悄地进了屋子，没人发现。

(2) They left the room without saying a word. = They left the room without a word spoken.
他们没说一句话就离开房间了。

(3) With the winter coming, it's time to buy some warm clothes.
冬天来临了，是时候该买一些暖衣了。

(4) With all the guests having arrived, the ceremony began.
所有的客人都到了，典礼开始了。

(5) With _____, they signed the contract with that company..
把一切可能性都考虑进去后，他们与那个公司签了合同。

III. Choices.

- Mr. Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.
A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring
- On getting to the kindergarten, the mother was glad to see her baby well _____.
A. looked for B. cared for C. take care of D. cared
- The two old sisters, _____ so long, held each other and burst into tears.
A. being separated B. having been separated
C. having separated D. had been separated

4. As we all know, newspapers, magazines and radios as well as television broadcasts can keep us _____ about what is happening in the world.
 A. informing B. to inform C. informed D. being informed
5. When he turned around, he found a pair of eyes _____ him.
 A. looking B. watch at C. fixing on D. staring at
6. The film you saw last night was made _____ on a true story that happened many years ago.
 A. base B. to be based C. based D. basing
7. After _____ his work, the teacher came to help me with my English.
 A. finished B. being finished C. having finished D. be finishing
8. Follow the directions on the bottle carefully when _____ the medicine.
 A. you will take B. taking C. to take D. taken
9. _____ a little from her pocket money, Alice was able to buy her mother a lovely scarf.
 A. To save B. Saving C. Saved D. Having saved
10. They spent the night _____ in the room.
 A. having locked B. locking C. to be locked D. locked
11. He wrote a letter to the king _____.
 A. hoping to be set free B. to set him free
 C. so that he set free D. asked to be set free
12. Steven has devoted all his life to _____ films, and Kate, his wife, is also _____ to the duty of her profession.
 A. make; devoted B. making; devoting
 C. making; devoted D. make; devoting
13. _____ in the dark, his head hit against a tree.
 A. Walking B. He was walking C. Walked D. When he was walking
14. She returned home from the market only to find the door open and many things _____.
 A. stole B. missing C. missed D. losing
15. _____ in 1636, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the United States.
 A. Being found B. It was founded C. Founded D. Founding
16. _____ wondering which way to take, the little boy behaved like a real gentleman who comforted his sister from time to time.
 A. Leaving B. Having left C. To leave D. Left
17. It is really dangerous to carry a hot pan with _____ oil.
 A. burning B. burnt C. burn D. being burnt
18. _____ at failing in the math exam, John wouldn't like to talk about it to his parents.
 A. Disappointed B. To be disappointed
 C. Disappointing D. Having disappointed
19. _____ in the forest, he had to ask for help by sending out signals.
 A. Having lost B. Losing C. Lost D. He was lost
20. The murderer was brought in with his hands _____ behind his back.
 A. being tied B. having tied C. to be tied D. tied
21. We strongly suggested the cheat _____ into prison.
 A. referred to being put B. referred be put
 C. referred should be put D. referred to be put
22. He returned home to learn that the girl _____ had been married to someone other.

- A. became engaged to him B. was engaged to him
 C. engaged to him before D. got engaged to him
23. We were told that the stone figure _____ back to the 16th century was of great value.
 A. dated B. dating C. coming D. kept
24. _____ in the dark cave, he was not afraid of being found by _____ enemy soldiers.
 A. Hidden; armed B. Hide; armed C. hidden; arm D. Hiding; armed
25. To have the wonderful cloth _____ new clothes, they had the machine _____ all day long.
 A. made of; running B. made of; run
 C. made into; working D. made into; work
26. The WTO finally opened its door to China on Nov. 10, _____ our Chinese' 15-year wait.
 A. to end B. ended C. ending D. ends
27. If _____ in wet sand, the vegetables can _____ fresh for a long time.
 A. being buried; remain B. buried; remain
 C. buried; be remained D. burying; remain
28. _____ over and over again, but he still couldn't understand.
 A. Having explained B. having been explained
 C. Explaining D. It had been explained
29. With everything _____, the plan is fairly practical, you can put it into practice.
 A. considering B. taken into consideration
 C. to consider D. taking into consideration
30. _____ from the moon, our earth, with water _____ seventy percent of its surface, appears as a "blue ball".
 A. Seen; covered B. seeing; covering C. Seen; covering D. To see; to cover
31. A great big fellow, _____ around 250 pounds, walked with slow heavy noisy footsteps up to the producer counter in the supermarket.
 A. weighed B. weighing C. weighs D. weighty
32. From the dates _____ on the gold coin, we decided that it was made 500 years ago.
 A. marking B. marked C. to be marked D. having been marked
33. Hearing the good news, I felt a heavy load _____ my mind.
 A. taking off B. to be taken off C. having taken off D. taken off
34. The scientist came to the meeting with his wife _____ him.
 A. being supported B. supporting C. supported D. support
35. The noise of the machines _____ can be clearly heard in our classroom.
 A. fixed B. being fixed C. to be fixed D. having been fixed
36. After a few rounds of talks, both sides regarded the territory dispute _____.
 A. being settled B. to be settled C. had settled D. as settled
37. _____ in this way, the situation doesn't seem so disappointing.
 A. To look at B. Looking at C. Looked at D. To be looked at
38. _____ in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$21,000.
 A. To be judged the best B. Having judged the best
 C. Judged the best D. Judging the best
39. When the first English settlers arrived in the New World, the Indians _____ jewelry made of animal bones greeted them warmly.

- A. wearing B. to wear C. worn D. having worn
40. Reading is an experience quite different from watching TV. There are pictures _____ in your mind instead of before your eyes.
- A. to form B. form C. forming D. having formed
41. When first _____ to the market, these products enjoyed great success.
- A. introducing B. introduced C. introduce D. being introduced
42. It shames me to say it, but I told a lie when _____ at the meeting by my boss.
- A. questioning B. having questioned C. questioned D. to be questioned
43. The flowers _____ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.
- A. to smell B. smelling C. smelt D. to be smelt
44. Having been attacked by terrorists, _____.
- A. doctors came to their rescue B. the tall building collapsed
C. an emergency measure was taken D. warnings were given to tourists
45. The old man, _____ abroad for twenty years, is on the way back to his mother.
- A. to work B. working C. to have worked D. having worked
46. He turned around and caught a man _____ his hand into the pocket of a passenger.
- A. put B. to be putting C. to put D. putting
47. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party.
- A. get changed B. get change C. get changing D. get to change
48. After his journey from abroad, Richard Jones returned home, _____.
- A. exhausting B. exhausted C. being exhausted D. having exhausted
49. A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen.
- A. smoke B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoked
50. Generally speaking, _____ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.
- A. when taking B. when taken C. when to take D. when to be taken
51. Unless _____ to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.
- A. invited B. inviting C. being invited D. having invited
52. The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.
- A. begins B. having begun C. beginning D. begun
53. _____ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's health.
- A. Exposed B. Having exposed C. Being exposed D. After being exposed
54. The bell _____ the end of the period rang, _____ our heated discussion.
- A. indicating; interrupting B. indicated; interrupting
C. indicating; interrupted D. indicated; interrupted
55. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.
- A. carry out B. carrying out C. carried out D. to carry out

IV. Translation.

- 他急急忙忙跑着进来，却发现房间已经被人闯入过了。(分词作定语)
- 如果你被发现在上半时玩游戏，你就会被立刻解雇。(find)
- 由于股票持续大跌，许多人损失了巨额的资金。(独立结构)
- 由于忘记了按时吃药，他突然心脏病发作了。(分词作状语)
- 市民们强烈希望采取有效措施控制空气污染。(分词作宾补)
- 即使是被嘲笑和误解，他仍然不放弃追求自己的梦想。(分词作状语)

Part 2: 综合练习

Section 1: 十一选十

(1)

A. competitors	B. philosophy	C. properly	D. maximize	E. enthusiastic	
F. candidate	G. mirrors	H. background	I. extremely	J. conducted	K. cultural

When asked about one interview candidate who impressed her most, Christine, an HR manager at an investment company cited an example of a(n) 41 who had prepared well. “He seemed very prepared to work for our company during the interview. He 42 good research on the company’s core business and also the industry in general,” she said.

This suggests that HR managers expect candidates to do their homework 43, but how? Here are some tips to 44 your chances of getting a job.

Search the Web and research the 45 of the company and the people who you think are going to be interviewing you. Learn exactly what it is that they do and how you would fit in with the company. Most importantly, try to understand the “culture” of the company, which is to say its underlying 46; the HR departments often state missions and give 47 statements. You need to communicate in a way that 48 their company standards; this will show that you can fit in that organization. Understand a little of what their 49 are doing. This will show that you’ve bothered to find out where their position in the market is.

Just as important is your own personal preparation. Think about the key things you want to communicate and why you would be ideal for the job. Think about how you can sound 50 without sounding desperate -- how you can sell yourself.

Generally, wear a suit (and also a tie for guys), but the dress code depends on the job you are going for. When you study the company culture, check what is expected in this area also.

(2)

A. dip	B. common	C. desired	D. addition	E. embarrassing	
F. carefully	G. muddy	H. fed	I. access	J. raising	K. benefit

Ducks offer certain advantages over hens. Ducks are immune to some 41 diseases found in hens. Some breeds of duck produce bigger eggs than hens. In 42, ducks lay eggs over a longer season than hens do.

Poultry (禽类) keepers with gardens have less to worry about if they keep ducks rather than hens because the former are unlikely to dig up plants and destroy roots. While both hens and ducks 43 the garden by eating pests, hens are known to damage grass beds. Ducks, on the other hand, will search for insects more 44. Only very delicate plants are at risk from the broad, webbed feet of ducks.

Like all waterbirds, ducks need 45 to water, and duck keepers typically provide this by building a pond. Something this large is not absolutely necessary, however, ducks need only to be able to 46 their heads in the water to keep their nose clean. If a pond is provided, though, it is important to keep baby ducks away from it until they are old enough to put up with the cool temperature of the water.

When 47 ducks, one has to consider just how many the land will support. The rule is generally about 100 ducks per acre. If more than this proportion is introduced, there is a risk of pressing the soil, which can lead to 48 conditions for long periods as the rain is not easily absorbed into the ground.

While ducks offer many advantages over hens, they must be given a greater quantity of food, especially if regular eggs are 49. An adult duck will eat between 170 to 200 grams of food a day. If the ducks live near grass and a pond, they will be able to find for themselves approximately 70% of their daily dietary requirements in warmer months but less than half that in colder times. Therefore, it is important that they be 50 on enough food, such as grain, every day.

(3)

A. breaks	B. viewing	C. texting	D. permanent	E. positioned	
F. connected	G. physical	H. symptoms	I. complaining	J. effectively	K. simply

The next time you're riding a subway or bus, pay attention to your fellow passengers. Chances are you'll see plenty of them with their heads down, tapping the screens of their tablets or 41 on their smartphones. While these folks may be making good use of their time by staying 42, their bodies are paying a heavy price for such convenience.

As hand-held devices such as smartphones and tablets are becoming more common, users are reporting some new 43 problems. Florida *chiropractor* (脊椎按摩师) Dean Fishman began noticing an increased number of his patients 44 of neck and shoulder pain. He traced these 45 to the overuse of hand-held devices, specifically the action of bending the neck, and created the term "Text Neck." As if the painful symptoms weren't bad enough, Fishman warns that an untreated case of Text Neck could lead to 46 *spinal* (脊柱的) damage. He founded the Text Neck Institute in an effort to treat and educate those suffering from Text Neck. Treatments offered there include chiropractic care, physical therapy, massage therapy and exercise planning.

In order to avoid or reduce the possibility of getting Text Neck, use the following basic principles:

- Avoid awkward positioning. Don't *strain* (滥用) your neck, and stay aware of how your body is 47 in relation to the device.
- Take frequent 48 when using any kind of mobile device.
- When using a tablet, use a case that can back up the device at comfortable 49 angle.

For those who 50 can't take their eyes off their devices, there is an ironic twist – downloading a special *app* (应用程序) could help. Dr. Fishman has released an app called the Text Neck Indicator App, which measures the angle of your smartphone. When the angle is appropriate, a green light appears in the upper corner of your screen. But when the angle puts you at risk for neck strain, the light turns red, obliging you to adjust your angle.

(4)

A. spread	B. formal	C. chance	D. found	E. objective	
F. experience	G. divisions	H. economical	I. respect	J. replaced	K. classroom

The idea of the youth *hostel*(旅社) started with one man: Richard Schirrmann (1874-1961), a German school teacher, who felt that there was a need for overnight accommodation for his students in order that they could see new things and have new experiences outside the 41.

He felt that one learns by observing, and tried to make his dream come true in the year 1909, when he started providing accommodation for his students in inns, farmhouses and the like.

The first youth hostel was opened in Schirrmann's own school in Altena, after which it was 42 by a permanent hostel in Altena Castle. Schirrmann went on to 43 the German Youth Hostel Association in the year 1919. By this time, the idea of the youth hostel had 44 far and wide, all over the lands of Europe and further.

And then, in the year 1932, a(n) 45 organization called the International Youth Hostel was founded in Amsterdam, which consisted of youth hostels from Switzerland, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain, Ireland, France, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Belgium. Richard Schirrmann became its chairman in 1933.

The idea of the youth hostel is for young people who are on nature trips to get 46 accommodation in exchange for some money and a helping hand with the *domestic chores*(家务活). These hostels were said to build character and a sense of independence, as the youth who stayed in them got the 47 to see how other people lived as well as to help to do work.

Youth hostels are also places to meet and make new friends. They have no class 48 and everyone has to do their share. Here, wealth and position does not help you gain 49, but friendliness does. The friendlier you are, the more you learn from the 50 of staying in a youth hostel.

(5)

A. absorbed	B. analysis	C. dramatic	D. process	E. responses	F. expressing
G. tough	H. reasoning	I. conclusion	J. touching	K. associated	

You watch a sad film and get caught up in your emotions. You cry your eyes out at the 41 plot—you feel sad for the characters if they suffer, or happy for them when they are successful. It is only when the movie is over that you realize that what you were watching is not real.

But why couldn't you accept that when you were so 42 in the movie? It was reported that people simply cannot think emotionally and logically at the same time.

It has long been known that something different goes on in our brain when we use logic, rather than responding to something emotionally. Thinking logically is a step-by-step 43, in which people make decisions through 44 and find answers sensibly. When we think emotionally, we look at things from someone else's point of view and try to feel their pain.

Now scientists have found that thinking logically and emotionally are like the two ends of a *seesaw* (跷板)—when we're busy sympathizing, the part of the brain used for cold, hard 45 is restricted. And it's also true the other way round.

To come to this 46, scientists gathered 45 people—men and women—to take brain scans as they solved different kinds of puzzles. Some of the puzzles were 47 and involved math and physics and others were social problems that required participants to put themselves in other people's shoes.

Scientists found that when participants were doing a math problem, the region in their brain that is 48 with logical thinking lit up, and when asked to make emotional decisions, the region for emotional thinking lit up. But the most interesting part is that when asked to solve problems that required both logical and emotional 49, the participants always used one of the regions at a time while the other one went dark.

However, people sometimes ended up using the wrong one. This explains why some people are good at solving complex math problems but have poor social skills. And why even the smartest people get taken in by fake but 50 stories.

(6)

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. valuable | B. business | C. purchase | D. stock | E. stockholders |
| F. wealthy | G. average | H. afford | I. approach | J. ownership |
| K. share | | | | |

Who owns the large American companies that produce cars, washing machines, and television sets? They are owned by a large group of people called stockholders.

A company must have money to build factories and to 1 machinery. To get this money, it sells shares of stock. Each share of stock is a share in the 2 of the company. The person who buys a share of stock becomes a part owner of the company. A company can have thousands of 3. Sometimes a very large company is owned by millions of stockholders.

Few persons can 4 to buy a whole company, but the 5 individual can become part owner of a business. He can save his dollars and buy a share of stock in a large company. A person does not have to be 6 to be a stockholder.

When a company makes money, each stockholder may receive a dividend check, which is his 7 of the profits. Part of a company's profits are not paid out to the stockholders. This money is used by the company so it can grow larger. If the company does well, its shares of stock become more 8.

More than 20 million people own shares of stock in America's companies. By owning 9 they are helping America's 10 grow. They are also putting their money to work to earn more money.

(7)

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|--------------|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| A. perfect | B. permanent | C. aid | D. actually | E. field |
| F. however | G. photography | H. film | I. fit | J. still |
| K. developed | | | | |

Cameras are an important part of our modern life. 1, the invention of the camera goes far into the past. It was not until the early 18th century that man found a way to make the pictures 2. Even then, photography was a new field. Most families had their pictures taken by a photographer. People did not own cameras because taking pictures and developing the 3 were too difficult for them.

In 1884, George Eastman changed 4 by inventing a kind of film that 5 into a small camera. Because the new film was easy to carry and use, many people began to buy cameras. When they

had used up their films, people returned their cameras to the factory. There, the film was 6, and pictures were printed. Eastman's camera made it easy to take pictures. Today's cameras are even easier to use, and people can put in their own film. 7, photography has become a growing hobby.

There are also many new Jobs in the 8 of photography. One of the most important kinds of work is in news reporting. Newspapers, magazines and televisions all need pictures to tell their stories. Photographers 9 scientists by taking pictures through microscopes and telescopes. Deep-sea divers take pictures of ocean plants and animals, while astronauts take their cameras into space. 10, men are trying to find new uses for the camera every day.

(8)

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| A. involves | B. significant | C. range | D. issues | E. seriously |
| F. determining | G. limited | H. complained | I. respect | J. result |
| K. specialize | | | | |

Years ago, doctors often said that pain was a normal part of life. In particular, when older patients of pain, they were told it was a natural part of aging and they would have to learn to live with it.

Times have changed. Today, we take pain². Indeed, pain is now considered the fifth vital, as important as blood pressure, temperature, breathing rate and pulse in 3 a person's well-being. We know that chronic (慢性的) pain can disrupt (扰乱) a person's life, causing problems that⁴from missed work to depression.

That's why a growing number of hospitals now depend upon physicians who 5 in pain medicine. Not only do we evaluate the cause of the pain, which can help us treat the pain better, but we also help provide comprehensive therapy for depression and other psychological and social⁶related to chronic pain. Such comprehensive therapy often 7 the work of social workers, psychiatrists and psychologists, as well as specialists in pain medicine.

This modern 8 for pain management has led to a wealth of innovative treatments which are more effective and with fewer side effects than ever before. Decades ago, there were only a ⁹number of drugs available, and many of them caused¹⁰side effects in older people, including dizziness and fatigue. This created a double-edged sword: the medications helped relieve the pain but caused other problems that could be worse than the pain itself.

Section 2: 完形填空

(1)

Kodak's decision to file for *bankruptcy* (破产) protection is a sad, though not unexpected, turning point for a leading American corporation that 51 consumer photography and dominated the film market for decades, but finally failed to adapt to the digital revolution.

Although many people owe Kodak's downfall to "*complacency* (自满)", that 52 turns to a blind eye to the long time which the company spent in reinventing itself. Decades ago, Kodak foresaw that digital photography would unavoidably 53 film — and in fact, Kodak invented the first digital camera in 1975 — but in a 54 decision, the company chose to 55 its new discovery and went on focusing on its traditional film business.

It wasn't that Kodak was 56 to the future, but rather that it failed to carry out a strategy to face it, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at Harvard Business School. By the time the company realized its 57, it was too late.

Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt, and spent a lot of money trying to do so, but 58 failed. Large companies have a difficult time 59 into new markets because they always attempt to put existing *assets* (资产) into the new businesses.

Although Kodak predicted the 60 rise of digital photography, its *corporate* (企业的) culture was too 61 the successes of the past. Therefore, it is impossible for them to make the clean break, which is necessary to fully embrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important to them. Now their history has become a burden.

Kodak's downfall over the last several decades was 62. In 1976, its products 63 90% of the market for photographic film and 85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s brought new 64 from Japanese film company Fuji Photo, which defeated Kodak by offering lower prices for film and photo supplies. Kodak's 65 not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was a major miscalculation. The golden chance went to Fuji instead, which exploited its sponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.

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|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. prepared | B. preferred | C. pioneered | D. promised |
| 52. A. result | B. explanation | C. purpose | D. measure |
| 53. A. charge | B. overcome | C. replace | D. resist |
| 54. A. fruitful | B. fateful | C. useful | D. hopeful |
| 55. A. share | B. show | C. shift | D. shelf |
| 56. A. sensitive | B. blind | C. accessible | D. resistant |
| 57. A. mistake | B. decision | C. fear | D. concept |
| 58. A. eventually | B. necessarily | C. flexibly | D. naturally |
| 59. A. switching | B. looking | C. falling | D. plunging |
| 60. A. critical | B. reasonable | C. inevitable | D. essential |
| 61. A. related to | B. concerned about | C. involved in | D. trapped in |
| 62. A. common | B. average | C. regular | D. dramatic |

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|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 63. A. decided on | B. contributed to | C. accounted for | D. benefited from |
| 64. A. chance | B. competition | C. hope | D. means |
| 65. A. decision | B. effort | C. regret | D. access |

(2)

Scientists fear rising energy bills may lead to an increase in obesity after discovering a link between poorly-heated homes and higher body fat.

Researchers from the University of Stirling's Behavioral Science Centre 51 to explore claims that warm indoor temperatures have 52 increasing obesity levels in winter. Instead, the team found that people who live in 53 homes are more likely to have low body mass index (BMI) levels while those who keep their heating 54 or off tend to be heavier.

Dr Michael Daly, behavioral scientist and senior lecturer, said: "We come on to investigate the scientific claims that cooler indoor temperatures help us to 55 a healthy weight by pushing our bodies to consume more 56 through shivering and generating heat through tissues." In fact, the research suggests people may eat less and 57 more energy when living in a warmer indoor environment.

The 13-year study, published in the journal *Obesity*, 58 more than 100,000 adults across England. Researchers found 59 weight levels among people living in homes heated to above 23°C (73F), which accounted for about 15,000 of the households studied.

Dr Daly said: "As national gas bills continue to rise faster than the rate of inflation(通货膨胀), this research suggests the 60 of obesity could worsen where heating dropped below 61 levels or off for lengthy periods to cut costs.

"This is not just about people who live in warm enough homes being in the 62 position to afford more expensive low-calorie foods, exercise classes and sporting activities. 63, they find it easier to stay at a low BMI level. The study took age, gender, social class and other factors into account.

"The comfortable surrounding temperature of 20.3-23°C is where we feel comfortable in our 64 and are neither hot nor cold. At temperatures above this, we consume more energy and we eat less because our 65 is taken away."

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|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 51. A. set up | B. set out | C. set off | D. set about |
| 52. A. contributed to | B. devoted to | C. resulted from | D. differed from |
| 53. A. well-heated | B. well-designed | C. well-organized | D. well-decorated |
| 54. A. turned on | B. turned out | C. turned up | D. turned down |
| 55. A. stay | B. drain | C. maintain | D. preserve |
| 56. A. energy | B. strength | C. power | D. muscle |
| 57. A. explore | B. exhaust | C. exploit | D. burn |
| 58. A. impacted | B. involved | C. imposed | D. inspired |
| 59. A. increased | B. added | C. reduced | D. lost |
| 60. A. miracle | B. existence | C. trend | D. delivery |
| 61. A. sensitive | B. agreeable | C. graceful | D. present |
| 62. A. financial | B. appropriate | C. social | D. defensive |
| 63. A. Otherwise | B. Besides | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 64. A. shoes | B. moods | C. spirits | D. clothes |
| 65. A. nerve | B. appetite | C. stomach | D. labor |

(3)

More and more shoppers are buying things online these days, allowing them to avoid 51 salespeople and long lines at checkout counters. In spite of online convenience, 52, there are some items — like clothes — that customers prefer to 53 before buying. In light of this, two companies are finding ways to modernize stores and 54 the gap between online and in-store retail (零售).

A software company that also happens to sell designer jeans, Hointer has created a fast and painless shopping 55 for its customers.

Shoppers walk into a Hointer store and select one of the many pairs of jeans 56 down from bars. Then they point their smartphones at the tag and 57 the Hointer app, after which they select the size and press “try on.” The app then directs them to a specific dressing room. German-made robots bring out the 58 jeans and deliver them through a *chute* (斜槽) to the dressing room in about 30 seconds. Immediately after 59 pairs of jeans are dropped through another chute, the “outbox,” they disappear from the list in the app.

Purchases at Hointer are made with a *swipe* (刷卡) of a credit card. And interacting with a salesperson is optional! This allows Hointer to hire fewer people and focus on their ultimate goal: developing 60 that supports a retail revolution.

Men’s clothing retailer Bonobos has 61 a more personalized shopping experience. Although it is — in fact — an online retailer, Bonobos has decided to open a handful of brick-and-mortar stores called Guideshops. Shoppers make a(n) 62 online before arriving at a Guideshop, where they receive one-on-one 63 from a fitting guide. Because these shops have limited *inventories* (存货), shoppers aren’t able to take home the outfits they select. But guides help shoppers make online purchases before they leave, after which the items will be 64 to customers in one or two days.

While Hointer focuses on convenience, Bonobos Guideshops focus on customer service. But both efforts have one thing 65: giving clothing retailers a new look for the 21st century.

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|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 51. A. respectable | B. considerate | C. aggressive | D. violent |
| 52. A. however | B. therefore | C. anyway | D. moreover |
| 53. A. convince | B. guarantee | C. ensure | D. examine |
| 54. A. break | B. bridge | C. shallow | D. deepen |
| 55. A. experience | B. mall | C. direction | D. principle |
| 56. A. hiding | B. hanging | C. storing | D. labeling |
| 57. A. start | B. upload | C. save | D. download |
| 58. A. desired | B. well-designed | C. promoted | D. well-prepared |
| 59. A. qualified | B. wanted | C. chosen | D. unwanted |
| 60. A. employment | B. efficiency | C. technology | D. market |
| 61. A. come up with | B. looked forward to | C. looked up | D. brought up |
| 62. A. decision | B. appointment | C. contribution | D. impression |
| 63. A. contact | B. instruction | C. notice | D. attention |
| 64. A. presented | B. packaged | C. delivered | D. transferred |
| 65. A. in conclusion | B. in common | C. as usual | D. in general |

Telemedicine is the name for when doctors give advice to patients by telephone or the Internet, or when health care providers in rural areas connect with specialists in big cities.

Telemedicine has 51 for a long time, but the rise of smartphones, tablet PCs and camera-equipped computers is 52 telemedicine to new levels. Some health care systems in the United States now 53 *Virtual*(虚拟的) Urgent Care. Patients see a doctor by video chat without having to leave home.

Diana Rae, a nurse educator in the Franciscan Health System recently 54 how Virtual Urgent Care works. She used an iPad tablet and skype—the video chat service.

Doctor Green has the patient describe her 55; then the doctor performs a physical exam by demonstrating what he wants her to do. Doctor Green decides that the problem is a common 56. For medicine, he *prescribes*(开药方) an *antibiotic*(抗生素). He says about 3 out of 4 patients have 57 problems that can be treated like this—through Virtual Urgent Care, which means a video chat could 58 a visit to the doctor’s office.

“Patients’ safety is really important to us. So if we feel it is not 59 for the patient to be treated in this manner, we’re going to suggest other 60 for them,” said Green.

The Franciscan Health System is based in Tacoma, Washington. It 61 \$35 for this kind of virtual house call, which is much less than the cost of going to an emergency room, a doctor’s office or an urgent care clinic.

After trying the video conference, Diana Rae says she would be 62 to pay the \$35 when she was recently home with a bad cold. “I would have paid twice that for the 63 of getting taken care of without having to sit in a waiting room, wait, and get 64 everyone else’s germs,” Rae said.

Franciscan operates hospitals and clinics and has a deal with a company called Carena to add effective urgent care by Skype or phone. Carena is one of several companies doing this kind of work around the country. But a company official says state rules have not kept 65 with developments in telemedicine.

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|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 51. A. rested | B. existed | C. survived | D. vanished |
| 52. A. keeping | B. occupying | C. striking | D. raising |
| 53. A. offer | B. advertise | C. prohibit | D. criticize |
| 54. A. predicted | B. published | C. demonstrated | D. claimed |
| 55. A. symptoms | B. emotions | C. medicines | D. coughs |
| 56. A. mistake | B. infection | C. experience | D. sense |
| 57. A. heart | B. security | C. drug | D. health |
| 58. A. pay | B. cancel | C. replace | D. include |
| 59. A. necessary | B. smart | C. hard | D. safe |
| 60. A. hospitals | B. doctors | C. alternatives | D. networks |
| 61. A. charges | B. costs | C. pays | D. provides |
| 62. A. happy | B. reluctant | C. excited | D. surprised |
| 63. A. delight | B. convenience | C. significance | D. embarrassment |
| 64. A. infected with | B. exposed to | C. shocked at | D. fascinated by |
| 65. A. contact | B. company | C. progress | D. communication |

Prince Harry of Wales, Scottish actress Karen Gillan, Ron Weasley from the movie Harry Potter—what do they have 51? They all have ginger hair, or as people usually say, they are all “redheads”.

Britain may be the most red-headed country in the world. About 1 to 2 percent of the world’s population has red hair, but in the UK the numbers are much 52, with 13 percent of Scots, 10 percent of the Irish, and 6 percent of people in England having red hair.

Scientists have tried to explain why some people have red hair for some time and now they may have found an answer: the dull 53 in Britain.

“I think it’s to do with sunshine,” said Alistair Moffat, the headmaster of St Andrews University, UK. The human body needs vitamin D from 54, but unfortunately people living in Britain do not have enough of it because of its marine climate. 55, Britain gets even more cloud than countries in the far north of Europe. In Sweden, for example, the average daily hours of sunshine is 5.4. In Scotland it is only 3.1 hours.

To 56 this, the DNA of people living in these areas has changed 57; scientists call this a mutation (变异). Originally, the 58 on our body is a mixture of two kinds of melanin (黑色素)—black melanin and red/yellow melanin, but with certain parts of DNA 59, the production of black melanin is restricted while only red/yellow melanin is made. The 60 is red hair, light skin color, freckles (雀斑) and a greater 61 to sunlight.

“We need 62 skin to get as much vitamin D from the sun as possible,” added Moffat.

63, what’s more interesting is that the redhead DNA mutation is recessive, which means it is hidden and can often 64 generations without showing.

“At least 1.6 million Scots carry a red-head gene mutation, and most are 65 that they do,” Moffat said. This is why a person who does not have red hair can still produce red-haired children if he or she is a carrier of this special DNA.

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|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 51. A. in private | B. in common | C. in particular | D. in reality |
| 52. A. higher | B. deeper | C. closer | D. more |
| 53. A. weather | B. phenomenon | C. environment | D. finance |
| 54. A. atmosphere | B. vegetable | C. sunshine | D. nature |
| 55. A. As usual | B. In fact | C. In a word | D. Vice versa |
| 56. A. begin with | B. hold back | C. go through | D. deal with |
| 57. A. accidentally | B. agreeably | C. occasionally | D. slightly |
| 58. A. coloring | B. appearance | C. instinct | D. ingredient |
| 59. A. transplanted | B. assembled | C. changed | D. revealed |
| 60. A. evidence | B. miracle | C. result | D. influence |
| 61. A. tendency | B. exposure | C. acceptance | D. sensitivity |
| 62. A. light | B. special | C. smooth | D. delicate |
| 63. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Still | D. Thus |
| 64. A. skip | B. pass | C. avoid | D. bridge |
| 65. A. unfit | B. unwilling | C. unsettled | D. unaware |

