

Unit1: Nature in the Balance 学生版

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1 重点词汇

1. overseas *adj.* _____
2. continent *n.* _____
3. species *n.* _____
4. beneath *prep.* _____
5. mass *n.* _____
6. towering *adj.* _____
7. nutrient *n.* _____
8. thus *adv.* _____
9. impact *n.* _____
10. damage *vt. & n.* _____
11. climate *n.* _____
12. track *vt. & vi.* _____
13. habitat *n.* _____
14. nowhere *adv.* _____
15. chief *n.* _____
16. protest *vi.* _____
17. process *n.* _____
18. policy *n.* _____
19. branch *n.* _____
20. strategy *n.* _____
21. recycle *vt.* _____
22. former *adj.* _____
23. official *n.* _____
24. poverty *n.* _____

2 词汇拓展

1. harm *n.* & *vt.* 伤害, 损害 → _____ *adj.* 有害的 →
_____ *adj.* 无害的
2. region *n.* 地区, 区域; 行政区 → _____ *adj.* 地区的
2. length *n.* 长, 长度; 时间的长短; 篇幅, (电影)片长 →
_____ *adj.* 长的
3. variety *n.* 不同种类; 变化, 多样性; 变种, 变体 →
_____ *v.* 变化 → _____ *adj.* 多种多样的
4. living *adj.* 活着的, 活的; 在使用的 *n.* 生计, 谋生; 生活方式 →
_____ *v.* 活着 → _____ *adj.* 活泼的
6. survive *vi.* 生存, 存活 *vt.* 幸存, 幸免于难 → _____ *n.* 幸存
7. disappear *vi.* 不复存在, 灭绝, 消亡; 消失; 失踪 →
_____ *n.* 消失 → _____ *vi.* 出现
8. agriculture *n.* 农业, 农学 → _____ *adj.* 农业的
9. extinction *n.* 灭绝, 绝种 → _____ *adj.* 灭绝的, 绝种的
10. global *adj.* 全球的; 全面的 → _____ *n.* 球体
11. application *n.* 应用, 运用; 申请 → _____ *v.* 申请; 应用

12. organization *n.* 组织, 团体; 组织工作; 安排; 条理→
_____ *vt.* 组织→_____ *n.* 组织者

13. absolutely *adv.* 绝对地, 完全地; 极其→_____ *adj.* 绝对的;
完全的

14. entirely *adv.* 完全地, 全部地, 完整地→_____ *adj.* 完全的

15. profit *n.* 利润, 收益; 好处 *vi. & vt.* 获益, 得到好处→
_____ *adj.* 有利润的, 盈利的

16. defence *n.* 辩护; 防御, 保护; 防御物; 国防; 防守→
_____ *vt.* 保护

17. economic *adj.* 经济的, 经济上的; 可赚钱的→
_____ *n.* 经济

18. poison *vt.* 污染; 毒死, 毒害 *n.* 毒物, 毒药→
_____ *adj.* 有毒的

19. chemical *n.* 化学制品 *adj.* 化学的; 化学作用的→
_____ *n.* 化学

20. consequence *n.* 结果, 后果; 重要性→_____ *adj.* 随之而来的
的→_____ *adv.* 结果

21. further *adj.* 更多的, 更进一步的 *adv.* 较远, 更远; 进一步 *vt.* 促进, 增
进→_____ *adj. & adv.* 远的→_____ *adj. & adv.* 最远
的/地→_____ *adj. & adv.* 更远的/地

3 重点词组

1. _____ 相应地，转而
2. _____ 使分解(为)，使变化(成)
3. _____ 给……带来起色，注入活力
4. _____ 由于，因为
5. _____ 逐渐增加，扩大
6. _____ 砍倒
7. _____ 至少
8. _____ 处于……的危险中
9. _____ 想出，想到
10. _____ (公开)要求；需要
11. _____ 突然记起(或想到)
12. _____ 摆脱，丢弃，扔掉
13. _____ 使发生(或存在)
14. _____ 漏掉
15. _____ 参加
16. _____ 把……分成……
17. _____ 报名
18. _____ 为了保护……
19. _____ 指出
20. _____ 担心……
21. _____ 寻找……
22. _____ 手拉手

4 重点句型

1. 亚马孙雨林得名于亚马孙河，亚马孙河长约 6 400 千米……

The Amazon River, _____, is about 6,400 kilometres in length...

2. 在人类知道的三十九万植物物种中，超过四万种可以在亚马孙雨林中找到。

Of the 390,000 plant species known to man,
_____ in the Amazon.

3. 在那上面是很多在黑暗的森林地面上大量的落叶。

4. 雨林的每一层都形成了自己的小世界，成为各种生物的家园。

Each level of the forest forms its own little world, _____.

5. 如果没人去怎么办？

_____?

6. 因为人口的持续增长，我们对动物的影响也在不断增加。

As the human population continues to grow,
_____ we have on animals.

7. 今晚在演播室的是詹姆斯·史密斯，一个当地居民；文森·特布朗，当地工厂的高级经理；朱莉·阿切尔，诺盖特环保委员会的领导。

_____ are James Smith, a local resident;
Vincent Brown, senior manager of a local factory; and Julie Archer, chief of the
Norgate Environmental Protection Committee.

8. 我们一直在采取各种各样的措施，包括使用新技术、减少生产过程的污染，即使这些措施会增加我们的生产成本。

We've _____ been _____ taking _____ various

measures, _____, to reduce pollution in the production process, even though these measures raise our production costs.

9. 随着污染水平的提高, 诺盖特环保委员会正在寻求方法来战胜这个问题。

_____, the Norgate Environmental Protection Committee is searching for ways to fight the problem.

5 知识点

01 The human race has done much harm.

人类已经造成了很大的伤害。

harm *n. & vt.* 伤害, 损害

※do harm to...对.....有害

cause harm to...对.....造成危害

There is no harm in doing sth. 做某事并无害处。

※harmful *adj.* 有害的

be harmful to...对.....有害

※harmless *adj.* 无害的

(1) What the hunters did _____ wildlife greatly.

这些猎人所做的事情大大伤害了野生动物。

(2) Some modern farming methods have done great harm _____ the soil.

一些现代的耕作方式对土地造成了很大的损害。

(3) There is no harm in _____ (live) in that region for a long time.

在那个地区长住也没有害处。

(4) The scientist said that this kind of air is _____ (harm).

这位科学家说，这种空气是无害的。

[一句多译]

(5)在满是雾霾的空气中行走对我们很有害。

①Walking in the air full of haze _____ us.(harm)

②Walking in the air full of haze _____ us.(harmful)

02 The forest's different levels support an unbelievable variety of wildlife.

雨林的不同层次使种类多到难以置信的野生动物得以生存。

variety *n.* 不同种类；变化，多样性；变种，变体

※a variety of/varieties of 各种各样的

※various *adj.* 各种各样的；不同的

※vary *v.* 改变；变化

vary from...to...由.....到.....
不等

(1)Join us to taste_____fresh local food and drinks.

和我们一起品尝当地多种多样的新鲜的食物和饮料。

(2)They discussed _____(vary) matters all over the world.

他们讨论全世界的各种事情。

(3)Opinions on this matter _____.

对于这件事，每个人意见不一。

[温馨提示]

a variety of 各种各样的，修饰名词作主语时，谓语要用复数形式。但是 the variety of (.....的种类)修饰名词作主语时，谓语要用单数形式。

(4)A variety of nuts _____(be) on sale in that shop.

那个商店出售各种各样的坚果。

(5) The variety of nuts on sale in that shop _____ (be) surprising.
那个商店出售的坚果品种多得惊人。

03 Above that is the mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor.

在那上面，在黑暗的森林地面上是大量的落叶。

mass *n.* 大量；团，块，堆；一大群；群众；大众 *adj.* 大批的，广泛的

※ a mass/masses of 大量

the mass of 大多数

注意：(1) 在“the mass of + 名词”作主语的句子中，后面的谓语动词与 of 后面的名词保持数的一致。

(2) 在“a mass/masses of + 名词”作主语的句子中，谓语动词的数与 mass 的数一致。

a mass/masses of 既可以修饰可数名词也可以修饰不可数名词。

※ massive *adj.* 非常大的；巨大的

(1) The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land as far south as Newfoundland.

北极圈里发现了北极熊，和一些远到最南边的纽芬兰的大块陆地。

(2) The mass of people in that region _____ (be) fond of peace.

那个地区的大多数人都热爱和平。

(3) There _____ (be) masses of dark clouds in the sky today.

今天，天空乌云密布。

(4) I think that's going to be a _____ (mass) thing, at least here in New York.

我认为那将是一件非常大的事情，至少在纽约是。

04 While a significant number of jaguars survive here, they are only one element of this forest's food chain.

相当多的美洲豹在这里生存，但它们只是亚马孙雨林食物链的一个要素。

survive *vi.* 生存，存活 *vt.* 幸存，幸免于难

※ survive sth. 幸免于；从.....活过来
 survive on 依靠.....生活
 survive sb.by...比某人多活.....
 ※ survival *n.* 生存；幸存
 ※ survivor *n.* 生还者，幸存者
 注意：不能说 survive from/after/in the earthquake。

(1) His parents died in the earthquake, but he _____.

他的父母在地震中丧生了，但是他活了下来。

(2) How do you survive _____ such a low salary?

你是如何靠这么低的工资维持生计的？

(3) The old woman survived her husband _____ ten years.

老太太比她丈夫多活了十年。

(4) They will hold a party to celebrate his _____ (survive).

他们要举行派对来庆祝他的幸免于难。

05 These frogs, in turn, feed on insects which eat leaves and fruit.

相应地，这些青蛙以昆虫为食，而昆虫则吃树叶和水果。

in turn 相应地，转而；轮流，依次

turn around 转身；

好转

turn down 调小; 拒绝

turn into 变成

turn off 关闭

turn out 结果是

(1)The customer praised the employer, who, _____, praised his employees.

顾客表扬了老板，老板转而表扬了员工。

(2)The patients will be examined by the old doctor_____ tomorrow.

明天老医生会依次给这些病人检查身体。

(3)The party turned _____to be very successful.

结果是派对开得很成功。

(4)When he turned _____, he found a beggar standing there.

他转身时发现一个乞丐站在那里。

(5)He turned _____such a wonderful job, which made me surprised.

他拒绝了那样一个好工作，这让我感到诧异。

06 When a jaguar dies, a tiny army of microorganisms helps break down its body and return the nutrients to the earth.

当美洲豹死去时，一小群微生物帮助分解它的尸体并把养分还给大地。

break down 使分解(为)，使变化(成)；停止运转，出故障；(谈判等)失败；打破，消除；情不自禁地哭起来

[一词多义] 写出下列句子中 break down 的汉语意思

(1)On my way to the region, my car **broke down**._____

(2)Talks between the two sides have **broken down**._____

(3)Each lesson is **broken down** into several units._____

(4)The “HAPPY TO CHAT” benches help **break down** the invisible social

barrier that keeps people from saying hello. _____

(5) He **broke down** as he thought of his failure. _____

break up 打碎；分裂，解体；结束；

关系等 破裂

break away from sb./sth. 突然离开；

脱离

break into 破门而入；闯入

break out 战争、火灾等 爆发

(6) The police came running and broke _____ the crowd.

警察跑过来把人群驱散了。

(7) He decided to break away _____ home after graduation.

毕业后，他决定离开家。

(8) Does everyone know what to do if a fire breaks _____?

大家都知道火灾发生时该怎么办吗？

(9) Someone broke _____ my house and stole some money.

有人闯入了我的房子并偷走了一些钱。

07 Over the past 50 years, 17 per cent of the rainforest has disappeared due to human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming.

在过去的 50 年里，由于农耕和养牛等人类活动，17% 的雨林已经消失了。

due to 由于，因为

※ be due to do sth. 预期做某事

be due to sb. 应支付/归于某人

※ 表示“由于，因为”的短语还有：

because of, owing to, thanks to, on account of 等。

(1) Many species disappeared from the earth _____ the bad climate.

因为气候恶劣，很多物种从地球上消失了。

(2) The band's first album is due _____ (come) out later this month.

这个乐队的第一张唱片预期在本月下旬发行。

(3) Have they been paid the money that is due _____ them?

他们应得的钱付给他们了吗？

(4) Thanks _____ his timely help, many villagers survived the disaster.

多亏了他及时的帮助，很多村民才从那场灾难中活了下来。

08 As the impact of human activities continues to grow and the list of species in danger of extinction becomes longer, we are left with a question: can we afford to damage the “lungs of the planet”?

人类活动的影响不断增加，濒危物种的名单越来越长，这留给我们一个问题：我们能承担得起损害“地球之肺”的后果吗？

in danger of 处于.....的危险中

常见的“in + *n.* + of”

短语

in need of 需要

in case of 万一

in place of 代替

in spite of 尽管

in advance of 在.....

前面

(1) Some species of birds are _____ extinction now.

有些种类的鸟现在处于灭绝的危险中。

(2) It is said the new school is _____ skilled teachers.

据说，这个新学校需要水平高的老师。

(3) Remember to press the red button _____ a fire.

如果发生火灾，记住按这个红色按钮。

(4)The young man will be _____ Mr Liu tomorrow.

明天这个年轻人将要代替刘先生。

(5)_____ so many difficulties, the girl will have a try.

尽管有这么多困难，女孩也要试一试。

damage vt.& n. 损坏，破坏；损害，伤害

do/cause damage to...对.....造

成损害

damage one's health 损害某人的健康

(6)He was hit by a car; thus he suffered serious brain _____.

他被车撞了，脑部严重损伤。

(7)I have a very strong fear that the lie we're telling is _____spiritual our children.

我有一种强烈的恐惧：我们正在说的谎言会对我们的孩子们造成精神上的伤害。

(8)As we all know, eating too much fat will _____.

众所周知，摄入太多脂肪会损害我们的健康。

[高级表达]

(9)The damage which was caused by the earthquake was very serious.(用非谓语动词改写)

The damage _____ was very serious.

09 The Amazon River, from which the rainforest gets its name, is about 6, 400 kilometres in length...

亚马孙雨林得名自亚马孙河，亚马孙河长约 6 400 千米.....

※from which the rainforest gets its name 是“介词+which”引导的定语

从句，修饰 The Amazon River。

※“介词＋关系代词”既可以引导限制性定语从句，也可以引导非限制性定语从句，不能用 that 代替 which。

※类似的结构：“介词＋whom”引导的定语从句修饰的先行词是人。

※介词的确定根据以下方面来选择：

(1)根据句意确定介词；

(2)定语从句中谓语动词或形容词与介词的搭配；

(3)表示所属关系或者表示“整体中的一部分”都用 of。

(1)I bought many books about climate, _____ I spent all my money that I saved.

我买了很多关于气候的书，这些书花了我积攒的所有钱。

(2)The school _____ which he once studied is very famous.

他以前上学的学校非常有名。

(3)I don't know the person _____ whom you talked just now.

我不认识你刚才谈论到的那个人。

(4)The reason _____ which he left the band was that he hated the busy life.

他离开乐队的原因是他讨厌忙碌的生活。

(5)We had bought an old map _____ which we would have lost our way.

我们买了一张旧地图，要是没有它我们就会迷路。

10 Of the 390, 000 plant species known to man, more than 40, 000 can be found in the Amazon.

在人类知道的三十九万植物物种中，超过四万种可以在亚马孙雨林中找到。

※过去分词短语 known to man 在句中作定语，修饰 plants。

※过去分词短语作定语表示“被动含义”，必须后置，相当于一个定语从句；单个的过去分词作定语，常位于被修饰词之前，表示“被动或完

成”。

(1)Join a _____bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington, D.C.

加入一个有导游引领的自行车旅行，参观华盛顿的一些最受欢迎的纪念碑。

(2)I have something important to say.Can those _____(seat) at the back hear me?

我有重要的事情要说。坐在后面的那些人能听见我说话吗？

(3)The person _____(question) by the police gave a detailed description.

被警察询问的那个人给出了详细的描述。

[高级表达]

(4)The building which was completed three years ago is now in bad condition.(用非谓语动词改写)

The building _____ is now in bad condition.

11 Above that is the mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor.

在那上面，在黑暗的森林地面上是大量的落叶。

※Above that is the mass of leaf litter...是倒装结构。正常语序为：The mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor is above that.

※有时为了保持句子平衡或使上下文衔接紧密，可将用作地点状语的介词短语置于句首，此时句中主语和谓语完全倒装。这类句子所涉及的动词通常是表示姿势的不及物动词(如 crouch, hang, lie, sit, stand 等)和表示行动的不及物动词(如 come, die, go, run, live, rise 等)。

(1)_____ studying wildlife.

在学生们当中有一位研究野生动物的老教授。

(2)All of a sudden, over the wall _____(come) a shower of stones.

突然，一阵石块从墙后倾泻而出。

(3)_____ pipes for gas and water.

在马路下面铺着煤气管道和自来水管。

(4) _____ two old paintings.

在后墙上挂着两幅古画。

12 All of them come up with creative ideas on how to solve these problems.

他们全部想出了关于如何解决这些问题的创造性想法。

come up with 想出，想到

come about 发生，产生

come across 偶遇

come out 出版；开花；出现

come to 共计，达到

come up 升起；被提出；发生

注意：come up with 为及物动词短语；come up 为不及物动词短语。

(1) Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have _____ a low-cost device.

佐治亚理工学院的研究者们说，他们已经想到了一种花费很低的设备。

(2) Can you tell me how the accident _____ in that region?

你能告诉我在那个地区事故是怎样发生的吗？

(3) I _____ an article on how to build up my body one day.

一天我偶然看到一篇关于如何增强体质的文章。

(4) It is said that the book about wildlife will _____ next month.

据说，关于野生动物的书将于下个月出版。

[单句写作]

(5) 让她惊讶的是，会议上出现了意想不到的事情。

_____.

13 Some call for the application of modern technology, and others a change of lifestyle.

有些需要使用现代技术，而有些需要改变生活方式。

call for(公开)要求；需要

call up 使回忆起；给.....打电话

call in 叫来；召来；下令收回

call off 取消；停止

call on/upon 拜访 某人 ； 号召

call at 拜访 某个地点

(1)The problem is that studying those species _____ a lot of patience.

问题是，研究那些物种需要有很大的耐心。

(2)Twenty volunteers were_____ to set up shelters for the survivors.

叫来了 20 名志愿者来为幸存者搭建避难所。

(3)The smell of the sea _____ memories of her childhood.

大海的气息勾起了她童年的记忆。

(4)The game was _____ because of bad weather.

比赛因天气恶劣而被取消了。

(5)The group _____ the citizens to protect the environment.

这个组织号召市民保护环境。

(6)Next time you come to my hometown, do call at my house.

下一次你来我的家乡时，务必光临寒舍。

14 When you think of a fearsome hunter, images of lions and sharks may spring to mind.

当你想到一个可怕的捕猎者，狮子和鲨鱼的形象可能会立刻跃入脑海。

spring to mind 突然记起(或想到)

make up one's mind 下定决心

change one's mind 改变主意

bear/keep...in mind/bear/keep in mind that...将.....记在心中

come into one's mind 进入某人的脑海

(1)When you think of farmers' good friends, frogs may_____.

当你想到农民的好朋友时，可能会想到青蛙。

(2)Once she has _____, nothing can change it.

她一旦下定了决心就不会改变主意。

(3)Hearing that they would protect those insects from extinction , she _____.

听见他们要保护那些昆虫免于灭绝，她改变了主意。

(4)_____ that you should try to build up your body in your free time.

记住：要在空闲时增强体质。

(5)Suddenly a terrible thought _____.

突然，一个可怕的念头出现在我的脑海里。

15 Mr Smith protested against heavy industry.

史密斯先生反对重工业。

protest *vi.*反对，抗议 *vt.*坚持声称，申辩 *n.* 抗议，反对

※protest against...抗议.....

※make a protest 提出抗议

in protest against...抗议.....

without protest 顺从地

under protest 不情愿地；认为不公平地

(1)Many animals disappeared in that region , so the group _____.

那个地区的很多动物都消失了，所以那个组织提出了抗议。

(2)The film director left the company in protest _____the decision.
电影导演离开公司以抗议此决定。

(3)He left the building _____protest after the police arrived.
警察来了之后，他乖乖地离开了大楼。

[高级表达]

(4)Outside the hall were some workers who protested against their poor conditions.(用非谓语动词改写)

Outside the hall were some
workers _____.

16 In defence of the factories, however, I'd like to point out that we also try to control the amount of pollution we produce.

不过，为工厂说句公道话，我想指出的是我们也在努力控制所产生的污染量。

defence *n.* 辩护；防御，保护；防御物；国防；防守

※in defence of 保护；为了保卫；(为.....)辩护

come to one's defence 出来保护某人

in one's defence 为某人辩护；站在某人一边

※defend *vt.*保卫；保护

defend...against/from(doing...)防御；保护.....以免受.....

defend oneself 自卫；为自己辩护

(1)The scientist went to that region_____ that rare species.
那位科学家去了那个地区保护那种珍稀物种。

(2)When I was in danger, he came to my _____(defend).
当我处于危险中时，他出来保护我。

(3)It's the duty for every soldier to defend our country _____enemies.
卫国抗敌是每个士兵应尽的职责。

(4)“Small does not mean weak, sir.” she defended _____(she).

她为自己辩护：“先生，身材矮小并不意味着脆弱。”

[一句多译]

(5)这位律师决定站起来为男孩辩护。

①The lawyer decided to stand up _____.(defend)

②The lawyer decided to stand up _____.(defence)

17 consequence n.结果，后果；重要性

※as a consequence=in consequence 结果；因此

as a consequence of=in consequence of 由于.....的缘故

※consequent *adj.*作为结果的；随之发生的

※consequently *adv.*所以；因此；结果

(1)I wonder if parents should always tell the truth no matter the _____.

我想知道父母是否应该总是说出真相，无论结果如何。

(2)The warming of the earth and the _____(consequence) climatic changes impact on us all.

地球变暖以及随之发生的气候变化影响着我们所有人。

(3)Finally the young man broke down great stress.

因为压力太大，最后那个年轻人崩溃了。

(4)My car broke down and _____(consequent) I was late for the important meeting.

我的汽车抛锚了，结果，我在那么重要的会议上迟到了。

[同义词替换]

(5)The young man was often late for work.**As a result**, he was fired by the company._____

18 What if nobody goes? 如果没人去怎么办?

What if...? 意为“如果.....怎么办? ”, 可以看作“What will happen if...?”的省略形式。

What about...? /How about...?怎么样?

What ... for? 为什么? / 是干什么用的?

So what? 那又怎么样?

Guess what! 猜猜看! 你猜怎么着!

How come...?是怎么发生的?

(1)That is, “_____it isn’t a real opportunity? ”

也就是说, 假如它不是一个真的机会, 将会怎么样?

(2)What _____they talked a long time about a painting you weren’t that interested in?

要是他们花很长时间谈论你不是很感兴趣的一幅画怎么办?

(3)A question occurred to the boy: _____is this tool _____?

这个男孩想到一个问题: 这个工具是干什么用的?

(4)—Her father is very rich.

—So _____? She wouldn’t accept his help.

——她父亲很有钱。

——那又怎么样? 她不会接受他的帮助。

[句型转换]

(5)If I fall sick and can’t work, what shall I do?

→_____ I fall sick and can’t work?

19 As the human population continues to grow, so does the effect we have on animals.

随着人口的持续增长, 我们对动物的影响也在不断增加。

※本句中的 so does the effect we have on animals 是“so+助动词+主语”结构。

※“so+助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语”是一个倒装结构，表示上述的肯定情况也适用于后者，意为“……也一样；……也是”。

※“neither/nor+助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语”也是一个倒装结构，表示前面的否定情况也适用于后者，意为“……也不……”。

※“so+正常语序”表示说话人同意对方的看法或对前文内容给予一种强调性的肯定，意为“……的确如此”。

※如果前一分句里有不同类型的谓语动词，那么后一分句要用 so it is with...或 it is the same with...，意为“……也一样”。

(1) I adored this movie and _____.

我喜欢这部电影，我所有的朋友们也喜欢。

(2) I hadn't been to the continent before and _____.

我以前没有去过那个大洲，简也没去过。

(3)—He looks very young.

—_____.

——他看起来很年轻。

——确实如此。

(4) Tom enjoys singing , but he doesn't like dancing. _____.

汤姆喜欢唱歌但不喜欢跳舞。玛丽也是一样。

20 We've been taking various measures, including the use of new technologies, to reduce pollution in the production process, even though these measures raise our production costs.

我们一直在采取各种措施，包括使用新技术、减少生产过程的污染，即使这些措施会增加我们的生产成本。

句中的 **even though** 意为“即使，尽管”，用来引导让步状语从句，**even though** 可用 **even if** 替换。

注意：在 **even if/though** 引导的让步状语从句中，其谓语动词用一般现在时表示将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。

(1) _____ it is not your style, that doesn't mean it is bad.

即使这不是你的风格，也不意味着它不好。

(2) Even if it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we won't change our plan.

即使明天下雨，我们也不会改变计划。

[易混辨析] **even if/though**, **as if/though**

even if/though 即使，尽管，引导让步状语从句。

as if/though 似乎，好像，引导表语从句或方式状语从句。

[选词填空] **even if/though**, **as if/though**

(3) I will not go to her birthday party _____ I am invited.

(4) It seemed _____ the suit was made to his own measure.

21 With pollution levels on the rise, the Norgate Environmental Protection Committee is searching for ways to fight the problem.

随着污染程度的提高，**Norgate** 环保委员会正在寻求方法来战胜这个麻烦。

※句中 **With pollution levels on the rise** 是 **with** 复合结构，在句中作伴随状语。**with** 复合结构在句中可作定语和状语(表示原因、时间、条件、伴随、方式等)。

※“**with** + 复合宾语”结构的构成：

(1) **with** + 宾语 + 介词短语/形容词/副词

(2) **with** + 宾语 + 现在分词

(3) **with** + 宾语 + 过去分词

(4) **with** + 宾语 + 动词不定式

(1) The _____ woman _____ stood _____ at _____ the

road, _____.

这个女人站在路边，手里拿着一些小册子。

(2) With the books he needed _____ (buy), he left the bookstore happily.

买了需要的书，他快乐地离开了书店。

(3) With so many essays _____ (write), he won't have time to go shopping this morning.

有那么多文章要写，他今天早上没有时间去购物。

[高级表达]

(4) The guide was introducing this old painting and his finger was pointing at it. (用 with 复合结构改写)

The guide was introducing this old painting _____.

随堂练习

一. 单句语法填空

1. The young man was forced to leave the company due _____ this mistake.
2. We decided to hold a party in celebration of his _____ (survive).
3. In fact, the young volunteers have breathed life _____ the old club.
4. As we all know, Chinese food is famous for its wide _____ (vary).
5. How many factory workers are _____ danger of losing their jobs now?
6. It is obvious that the polluted air in this region is _____ (harm) to our health.
7. The villagers were mending the roof _____ (damage) by the strong wind.
8. He was surprised at the _____ (disappear) of many species of plants

from our planet.

二.单句语法填空

1. The organization has made a formal protest _____ the nuclear testing.
2. He is the person _____(track) me as far as the factory the other day.
3. While he was looking through the papers, a good idea sprang mind.
4. I was unwilling to accept the job calling _____much effort and time.
5. The manager wanted to see the girl who had come up w_____th this good idea.
6. What will you do in _____(defend) of the living things in this region?
7. Climate changes could have terrible _____(consequent) for farmers.
8. As a matter of fact, some of their new products are highly (profit).

三.完成句子

1. Among the people were some students_____.
在那些人当中有一些对农业感兴趣的学生。
2. He was observing the insects _____ at the time.
当时他正在观察被那种液体杀死的昆虫。
3. Tom is a hard-working student, _____.
汤姆是个学习刻苦的学生，他的父母为他感到自豪。
4. _____ your name in the form.
在表格里写下你的名字并无害处。
5. The young boy does some jogging _____ every day.

那个年轻男孩每天慢跑来增强体质。

四.完成句子

1. _____, things can go wrong.

即使赛事筹划得很细致，事情仍可能出错。

2. The old woman often recycles the old materials and _____.

那位老太太经常再利用那些旧材料，我也是。

3. The great scientist walked into the hall, _____.

那位伟大的科学家走进大厅，后面跟着他的粉丝们。

4. I'm not sure. _____?

我不是很确定。要是他不同意我们的新计划怎么办？

6 语法精讲

感知以下课文原句中的加黑部分，完成方框下的小题

1. **Welcome to the jungle**, a huge sea of green alive with the sounds of animals.

2. Of the 390,000 plant species known to man, **more than 40,000** can be found in the Amazon.

3. Then there are the towering ancient hardwoods, **and finally the tops of the tallest trees** many metres above the ground.

以上句子都省略了某些句子成分。句 1 在句首省略了：You're；句 2 中的 40,000 后省略了 plant species；句 3 中的 and 后省略了 there are。

为了避免重复，或为了使句子更简练，在一些句子中常常省去一个或某几个成分，这种语法现象在英语中叫做省略。

在英语句子中，常见的省略情况有以下几种：

一、简单句中的省略

1. 省略主语：一般情况下，主语是不能省略的，但在祈使句和其他不容易引起歧义的情况下，特别是在口语中，主语常常省略，主要是祈使句中的 **you** 和疑问句中的主语。

(You) Shut up! 住嘴!

(You) Want a hand? 需要帮忙吗?

(I) Beg your pardon. 请再说一遍。

(It) Doesn't matter. 没关系。

2. 省略宾语：当上、下或前后两个句子的宾语一致时，下句或后句常省略宾语。

—Do you know Miss Gao?

—I don't know **(her)**.

——你认识高女士吗?

——不认识。

3. 省略主语和谓语(或谓语的一部分)：在某些具体的场合下，主语和谓语都很明确，此时为了简化或显得亲切等，可将主语和谓语(或谓语的一部分)同时省略，只剩下表语、宾语、状语或其他成分。

(You come) This way, please.

请这边走。(省略了主语和谓语)

(Have you) Got any ink?

你有墨水吗?(省略了主语和谓语的一部分)

二、并列句中的省略

在由 **and** 或 **but** 连接的并列句中，常省略一些重复的词或词组。

1. 省略共同的主语或宾语。

Tom picked up a book on the floor and **(Tom)** handed it to his teacher.

汤姆在地板上捡起了一本书并把它交给了老师。

2. 若主语不同，而谓语部分的系动词、助动词或情态动词相同，则省略后面的系动词、助动词或情态动词。

Jack must have been playing football and Mary **(must have been)** doing her

homework.

杰克肯定一直在踢足球，玛丽肯定一直在做家庭作业。

3. 若主语与谓语动词相同，则省略后面的主谓成分。

His advice made me happy, but **(his advice made)** Jim angry.

他的建议使我高兴，却使吉姆生气。

4. 若主语不同，但主要动词及后续部分相同，则省略主要动词及后续部分。

He has a knowledge of first aid but his friend doesn't **(have a knowledge of first aid)**.

他具备急救知识，但他朋友不具备。

三、复合句中的省略

1. 状语从句的省略

(1)在 when, while, if, as if, though, although, as, until, once, whether, unless, whenever 等连接的状语从句中，当从句主语跟主句的主语相同且从句谓语中含有 be 动词或从句的主语为 it 时，则从句中的主语和 be 动词常被省略。

Wood gives off much smoke **while (it is) burning**.

木头燃烧时产生很多烟。

Whenever (it is) possible, they would stop him and ask him the three questions.

只要有可能，他们就让他停下并问他这三个问题。

Will you be free this Sunday? **If (it is) so**, let's go camping.

这个周日你有空吗？如果有，我们去野营吧。

注意：若省略句中的谓语动词和主语之间构成主动关系，则使用现在分词；若构成被动关系，则使用过去分词；若谓语动词表示的动作尚未发生，则使用不定式。

When (it is) heated, ice can be turned into water.

加热的时候冰可以变成水。

(2)在 than, as 等引导的比较状语从句中常省略某些成分。

They don't use more water **than (it is) necessary**.

他们使用的水没有超出需要量。

He runs as fast **as Bob (runs)**.

他和鲍勃跑得一样快。

注意：并非所有的状语从句都可以省略主语和 be 动词，由 after, before, because 等词引导的状语从句一般要改写成介词短语等，用动名词代替 be 动词。

Because he was ill, he didn't attend the meeting.

→ **Because of being ill**, he didn't attend the meeting.(正)

→ **Being ill**, he didn't attend the meeting.(正)

→ **Because ill**, he didn't attend the meeting.(误)

由于生病了，他没有出席会议。

2. 定语从句的省略

(1)在限制性定语从句中，作宾语用的关系代词 whom, which, that 可省略(但 whom, which 紧跟在介词后时不能省略)。

The exact year(**which/that**)Angela and her family spent together in China was 2008.

安吉拉和她的家人一起在中国度过的那一年是 2008 年。

(2)修饰 way 的关系词 that/in which 可以省略。

The way $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in which} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ he speaks to us is really annoying.

他对我们讲话的方式真是让人讨厌。

3. 宾语从句的省略

(1)及物动词后接宾语从句时，连接词 that 一般可以省略；但如果及物动词接两个或两个以上 that 引导的宾语从句，那么只有第一个 that 可以省略。

I truly believe (**that**) beauty comes from within.

我真的相信美丽来自内心。

He said (**that**) the text was very important and **that** we should learn it by heart.

他说这篇课文很重要，我们应该牢记在心。

(2)when, where, how 和 why 引导的宾语从句有时可以仅保留引导词。

I know that a movie star will come to our city but I don't know **when** (he will come to our city).

我知道一个电影明星将要来我们市，但我不知道他什么时候来。

四、其他的省略情况

1. 动词不定式的省略

(1)当不定式在形容词 afraid, anxious, eager, glad, happy, ready, willing 等后作状语时，to 后的内容常省略。

You can't force him to answer the question if he's not ready to (**answer the question**).

如果他不愿意回答这个问题，你不能强迫他。

(2)某些使役动词，如：make, let, have 等和感官动词，如：see, watch, notice, observe, hear 等后面作宾补的不定式须省略 to，但若这些动词用于被动语态，则 to 不省略。

We often **hear her sing** an English song in the classroom.

She **is often heard to sing** an English song in the classroom.(被动语态)

我们经常听见她在教室唱英文歌。

(3)并列的不定式可以省略后面的不定式符号 to。但若两个不定式之间表示对比关系时，则不能省略 to。

He likes to swim more than (to) **skate**.

比起溜冰他更喜欢游泳。

He believes it important **to study** rather than **to make friends**.(比较)

他认为最重要的是学习而不是交朋友。

(4)当不定式在某些动词后作宾语时，常可省略。常见的动词有 agree, afford, expect, forget, hope, know, manage, pretend, remember, refuse, want, wish, would like 等。

I would do it for you, but I don't know how to (**do it for you**).

我愿意为你做这件事，但是我不知道怎么去做。

(5)介词 but, except (除了) 前有实义动词 do 的某种形式时，后面的不定式不带 to。

All he could **do** was nothing **but wait and see**.

他所能做的只有等着瞧。

(6)当不定式在 be going to, be able to, have to, ought to, used to 后作复合谓语时, 不定式可省略。

They didn't visit their parents as much as they ought to (**visit their parents**).

他们应该多看望父母, 但他们没有。

注意: (1)省略的不定式内容若含有作助动词用的 have 或 be 的任何形式时, to 后要保留原形的 have 或 be。

(2)类似这样用法的还有动词短语 ought to, be going to, be about to, be supposed to, have to, used to 及形容词 glad, happy, pleased, delighted 等。

He didn't come, but he **ought to have**.

他没来, 但他应该来。

—Are you a farmer?

—No, but I **used to be (a farmer)**.

——你是个农民吗?

——不是, 但我过去是。

2. 使用 **so**, **not** 等时的省略

在英语中, 可以用 so, not 或其他方式来省略上文或问句中的一部分或整个句子。

—Can you finish your work today?

—**I think so.**

—**I don't think so./I think not.**

——你今天能完成工作吗?

——我认为能。

——我认为不能。

注意: hope, guess, be afraid 的否定形式只能用 not 的形式, 不能用 not...so 的形式。

—The boys are not doing a good job at all, are they?

—**I guess not.**

——男孩子们工作做得一点儿也不好, 是吗?

——我猜是没做好。

3. 介词的省略

(1)一些与动词、名词或形容词搭配的介词常常可以省略，而保留介词后的动名词。常见的结构有：

①have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth.

②be busy (in) doing sth.

③spend some time (in) doing sth.

④stop/prevent sb.(from) doing sth.

The heavy rain prevented him (**from**) arriving there on time.

大雨使得他没能按时到达那里。

(2)表示时间的介词 at, on 和 in 在 next, last, this, these, yesterday, tomorrow, one, any, every, each, some 等词之前时，一般省略。

We go to school (**on**) every day except Sundays.

除星期天外，我们每天都上学。

随堂练习

I.用省略结构改写下列各句

1. He won't attend the party even if he is invited.

He won't attend the party_____.

2. Mistakes, if there are any, should be corrected.

Mistakes, _____, should be corrected.

3. The book that he borrowed yesterday is well worth reading.

_____ is well worth reading.

4. When he was in America, he made many friends with the local people.

_____, he made many friends with the local people.

5. The boy used to play with the knife though his father told him not to play with the knife.

The boy used to play with the knife _____.

II.补全下列句子中省略的部分

6. He was determined to carry out the plan, whatever the cost.

 一.

7. He said the meeting was very important and that we all should attend it.

一.

8. If not well organized, the meeting will be a failure.

一.

9. Only one of us was injured, and he just slightly.

一.

10. You can do it if you mean to.

11. I don't like the way she treated her students.

III. 单句写作(用省略结构)

12. 她想学好英语，但不知道怎么学。

13. 他建议我们去看电影。

14. 他不像过去那样早起床了。

15. 她除了等待另一个机会什么也不能做。

16. 尽管被告知了很多次，她仍然犯了同样的错误。

7 写作练习

本单元的写作任务是给校报写一篇关于保护动物的文章。写此类文章时要

注意以下几个方面：

1. 说明动物对人类的好处；
2. 介绍动物的生存现状；
3. 提出保护动物的措施。

常用表达

1. Wild animals are in danger when we...
2. We can take care of/protect animals with these measures.
3. Protecting animals' habitats is of great importance because...
4. We can take measures to/make efforts to...
5. We should call on people to...
6. Nowadays, the problem is that some animals are...

例子 1

假如你是李华，上周末去某个岛上游玩，看见很多可爱的动物，听岛上的一位老人说，现在动物的数量日渐减少，如果不采取措施，有些动物可能会灭绝。回来后你给校报写信，就保护野生动物提出一些建议。

注意：1.词数 80 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

审题

写作要求是给校报写信，分析动物的生存现状，号召大家保护动物。

写作时应注意下面几点：

1. 确定文体：这是一封书信。写作时注意书信的格式。
2. 主体时态：文章应以一般过去时和一般现在时为主。
3. 主体人称：由于是分析一个客观事实，提出号召，所以人称应该以第一人称和第三人称为主。

【谋篇】

第一段：说明野生动物对于人类的好处；

第二段：分析野生动物的生存现状；

第三段：提出保护野生动物的建议。

遣词造句

1. 尽力 try one's best
2. 处于.....的危险中 in danger of
3. 获利 make a profit
4. 另外 what's more/in addition
5. 因为，由于 due to
6. 结果 as a consequence
7. 采取措施 take measures

连词成句

1. 动物是我们的朋友，它们对我们这个世界来说非常重要。
Animals are our friends and they are very important to our world.
2. 人类的活动已经破坏了一些动物的栖息地。
Human's activities have damaged some animals' habitats.
3. 另外，有些野生动物因为气候恶劣而死去。
In addition, some wild animals have died because the climate is terrible.
4. 我们该采取一些措施来保护动物了。
It is time for us to take some measures to protect the animals.
5. 让地球成为适合野生动物生存的地方是我们的职责。
It is our duty to make the earth a nice place for the wild animals to live in.

【句式升级】

1. 用定语从句改写句 1
Animals are our friends, which are very important to our world.
2. 用强调句型改写句 2
It is human's activities that have damaged some animals' habitats.
3. 将句 3 改为简单句

In addition, some wild animals have died due to the terrible climate.

4. 用复合句改写句 4

It is time that we took/should take some measures to protect the animals.

组句成篇

用适当的过渡词语，把以上词汇和句式，再加上联想内容，组成一篇 80 词左右的英语短文。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours,
Li Hua

8 分层提分

A 基础过关

一. 单词拼写

1. As we all know, there are seven _____ in the world.
2. He has returned to South Africa from his long _____ (海外的) trip.
3. We don't own the building. _____, we have no right to enter it.
4. As a matter of fact, what you do has a great _____ on wildlife.
5. I'm looking forward to seeing his _____ (出色的) performance.

6. The strong wind blew away the good _____, leaving only sand.
7. As we all know, this plant draws _____(营养素)from the soil.
8. She enjoyed feeling the warm sand _____(在.....下面) her feet.
9. Later he had to make a _____by selling newspapers in that region.
10. They were so lucky that they _____the terrible earthquake.

二.单句语法填空

11. The smoke rising from the factory will do damage _____your health.
12. To be honest, what you said had no impact _____the children here.
13. He is looking into the _____(disappear) of the species.
14. The children stood up to recite the poem _____turn that day.
15. Most of us were surprised at his _____(survive) in that situation.
16. He often told us the _____(variety) insects he saw in the forest.
17. The villagers stayed in the shelter _____enough food was offered.
18. Among the people _____(be) a little boy surviving the earthquake.
19. The workers went to repair the houses _____(damage) in the heavy rain.
20. He has some money in his pocket, with _____he will buy her some books.

三.单词拼写

1. Old papers should be _____by us in order to save energy.
2. As we all know, getting fit again is a long slow _____(过程).
3. The local government is trying to get the poor villagers out of _____.
4. It is said that the large company has a lot of _____all over the world.
5. Some of the animals' _____(栖息地) were damaged by some farmers.
6. In fact, the _____(居民) in this region were against the new policy.
7. After arriving there, he joined an _____aiming to help the homeless.
8. _____can you find a more beautiful place than this old town.
9. In the _____(以前的) case, I won't give up my dream so easily.

10 . He told me that the new book referred to some useful learning (策略).

四.单句语法填空

11. He decided to send his son abroad for _____(far) education.
12. The _____(consequent) of global warming will be very terrible.
13. The expert talked of the _____(apply) of the new technology.
14. When I'm reading a book, _____(absolute) nothing can get my attention.
15. Towns only a few miles apart can have _____(entire) different dialects.
16. He advised me to try my best to get rid _____my bad habits as soon as possible.
17. You mustn't take something that is _____(poison) to that centre.
- 18 . It is natural that a mayor should pay more attention to the (economy) development.

B 能力提升

请翻译文章

After arriving at the **continent**, he started to study a **variety** of **wildlife** in some **regions**. He was told that there used to be **masses** of **species** there, but some **disappeared due to** the bad **climate**. He found that it was **entirely** human activities that **damaged** the **habitats** of some animals. Some farmers **poisoned** many animals while using **chemicals**. Some people **tracked** and killed animals to make a **profit**. What they did really had a bad **impact** on some animals, such as **deer** and **frogs**. He decided to do something to prevent them from **harming** the animals, **thus** he joined an **organization** in **defence** of the animals close to **extinction**. In his spare time, he gave out some **brochures** and talked to some local **residents** about it. He also **came up with** some **strategies** to help them

recycle the old materials and **get rid of** pollution. He also tried his best to get them out of **poverty**. As a **consequence**, most of them stopped **protesting** against his action. Some even set up some shelters for the animals on the hill.

下面的短文是 P11—12 的课文改写，请从下表中选择合适的词汇并用其适当的形式完成此文。

aim, express, safe, believe, produce, reduce, concern, pollute
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The host of *News that Matters* said that the topic was pollution in Norgate. There were three people in the studio, who all 1. _____ their opinions about the topic. In Smith's opinion, it was the heavy industry factories that 2. _____ the region, so for health and 3. _____ reasons, heavy industry had to go. Brown thought that the factory managers were deeply 4. _____ about the environment and tried to control the amount of pollution they 5. _____ and they also created many jobs for local residents. Archer held the 6. _____ that the local government and each citizen should work together 7. _____ pollution. The host said that it's our duty to protect our environment while 8. _____ for economic development.

题组 C 培优拔尖

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

ZOOKEEPER FOR A DAY

Go wild with an extreme zookeeping experience!

The Khaki Extreme program is a wild behind-the-scenes zookeeping adventure like no other! The program offers the chance for 11—15 year olds to see first-hand what's involved in looking after amazing wildlife at Australia Zoo.

During the guided adventures, you'll gain an understanding and appreciation of what's involved in working in one of the world's most popular zoological and conservation areas, and you'll love getting up close with the

awesome animals.

Whether it's helping keepers prepare diets for the animals , cleaning enclosures(围场) for large animals, or making improved activities for Australia Zoo's wildlife—you will have a chance to get involved at grass-roots level.

After a busy morning getting up close with wildlife , you can enjoy a specially provided lunch while watching the performance in the world-famous Crocoseum. Then you'll also receive a guided behind-the-scenes tour of the Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital. Here you'll see the kind veterinary(兽医的) team treating sick and injured native wildlife, and you'll learn what you can do to protect Australia's native wild animals.

Every season is different and so is our Zookeeper for a Day Khaki Extreme program! We'll change the animals and activities each school holiday period to keep it exciting, but with so many great animals on offer, the Khaki Extreme program is always a bunch of fun.

If reptiles(爬行动物) are more your thing, check our Zookeeper for a Day Khaki Extreme Reptile program. Here you'll have a wild day out with some of Australia Zoo's most scaly(有鳞屑的) and slippery friends. This program may not be available every school holiday period and program dates will be limited. Check the booking page for further details on availability.

★www.australiazoo.com.au

★Open daily 9 : 00 am—5 : 00 pm

★Bedtime for some of our animals is 4 : 30 pm

★Closed Christmas Day

1. What's the main purpose of the Khaki Extreme program?

- A. To help save endangered wildlife.
- B. To offer a chance to feed native wildlife.
- C. To experience a real zookeeper's life.
- D. To learn how to treat injured animals.

2. What will you do after a busy morning at Australia Zoo?

- A. Make a special lunch for yourself.

- B. Clean enclosures for large animals.
 - C. Give a performance in the Crocoseum.
 - D. Visit the Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital.
3. What can be learned about the Khaki Extreme Reptile program?
- A. It's not always available.
 - B. It's often closed at 4 : 30 pm.
 - C. It's still open on Christmas Day.
 - D. It's very popular among all the students.

B

Far out in the lake was a large wooden platform(平台) on which stood an improbably high diving board—a kind of wooden Eiffel Tower. It was, I'm sure, the county's tallest wooden structure(结构) and no one had ever been known to jump from it. So it was quite a shock when our teacher, Mr Milton, announced that he would dive off the high board that very afternoon.

Word of his questionable plan was already spreading through town as Mr Milton swam out to the platform. He was just a tiny, stick figure when he got there, but even from such a distance the high board seemed almost to touch the clouds. Once at the top, he paced the enormously long board, then took some deep breaths and finally stood at the edge. He was going to do it.

Several hundred people had gathered at the shore to watch. Mr Milton stood for quite a long time; then he raised his arms, took one bounce(弹跳) and launched himself into a perfect dive. It was beautiful. He fell with perfect style for what seemed minutes. The crowd fell silent. But about three quarters of the way down he seemed to have second thoughts and began suddenly to panic(惊慌), waving his arms and legs like someone having a bad dream. When he was perhaps thirty feet above the water, he gave up on waving and spread his arms and legs wide, obviously hoping that it would somehow slow his fall. It didn't. He hit the water at over six hundred miles an hour, making birds fly out of their trees three miles away. I don't think he entered the water at all. He just bounced

off it, about fifteen feet back into the air. After that, he lay still on the surface, like an autumn leaf.

He was brought to shore by two passing fishermen in a rowboat and placed on an old blanket where he spent the rest of the afternoon. Occasionally he accepted a little water, but otherwise was too shocked to speak.

...It was the best day of my life.

4. What was Mr Milton's announcement?
 - A. He would construct the tallest wooden board.
 - B. He would not allow the students to dive.
 - C. He would jump from the wooden structure.
 - D. He would risk climbing Eiffel Tower.
5. What did the crowd think of Mr Milton's plan according to Paragraph 2?
 - A. Horrible.
 - B. Unbelievable.
 - C. Foolish.
 - D. Cheerful.
6. Why did Mr Milton spread his arms and legs wide thirty feet above the water?
 - A. To enjoy the free fall.
 - B. To fly like a bird.
 - C. To show his bravery.
 - D. To slow down.
7. What does the author mainly talk about?
 - A. An unforgettable dive he made.
 - B. An adventure experience he saw.
 - C. How to dive safely.
 - D. Safety about adventurous trips.

C

Some people state they never forget a face. But what does that saying mean? Is there really no limit to the number of faces a person can remember?

A new study has found that, on average, people can remember as many as 5,000 faces. That number comes from a group of researchers at the University of York in England. There have been many studies recently on facial recognition. But the authors of this study say theirs is the first time that scientists have been able to put a number to the abilities of humans to recognize faces.

During the study, people spent one hour writing down as many faces from their personal lives as possible. Then, they wrote down famous faces they know, such as actors, politicians and other public people. The results showed that the participants knew between 1,000 and 10,000 faces, which is very shocking to the researchers. Rob Jenkins, coauthor of the study, said one explanation about it may be that some people have a natural ability for remembering faces. He also said it could be because of different social environments. Some people may have grown up in more populated places. So they may have had more social contact throughout their lives.

The ability to tell individual people apart is “clearly important”. In today’s modern world of big cities, televisions and social media, we meet thousands of people. Our facial recognition abilities help us to deal with the many different faces we see on the screens, as well as those we know.

The people in the study included 25 men and women. They are between 18 and 61 years old. “It would be interesting to see whether there is a peak age for the number of faces we know,” Jenkins said it is possible that we gather more faces throughout our lifetime. But, he added, there also may be an age at which we start to find it harder to remember all of those faces.

8. How is the study different from the previous ones?
 - A. It is the first study on facial recognition.
 - B. The study includes participants of all ages.
 - C. It lists the number of faces people can recognize.
 - D. Participants could only recognize faces from personal lives.
9. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
 - A. The difference of social environments.
 - B. People’s natural ability to learn.
 - C. The wide range of the numbers.
 - D. The necessity of facial recognition.
10. What will the researchers probably focus on after this study?

- A. Why older people remember more faces.
- B. When people can remember the most faces.
- C. Whether people's ability to remember faces is necessary.
- D. How our abilities to remember faces vary at different ages.

11. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Human Beings Never Forget a Face
- B. Face Recognition Benefits Humans
- C. The Key to Remembering More Faces
- D. The Brain Remembers Thousands of Faces

第二节 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

As everyone knows, it is Jingdezhen in Jiangxi province 1._____ the local porcelain(瓷器) is highly desirable that is the center of world porcelain. Last year, my school 2._____ (hold) a two-day research activity, guided by the slogan, "Exploring ceramic(陶瓷的) culture, traveling through ancient and modern times". The aim was to build students' 3._____ (aware) of traditional culture.

On our way to Jingdezhen, our guide introduced us to the basics of porcelain production. Our first stop was the Museum of Chinese Ceramics, which has 4._____ unique and exquisite collection of porcelain made from materials such as clay(陶土) and stone.

The guide told us of the great achievements in ceramics from ancient times until today. I listened carefully to everything. 5._____ (date) back to Neolithic(新石器时代) period, clay was used 6._____ (make) pottery(陶器), which people used to carry water and food. Today, we still use porcelain but our pottery is far more beautiful than the products of those times.

On the second day, the team leader took us to a small DIY porcelain factory. Under the 7._____ (guide) of the teacher, we 8._____ (give) some clay and the chance to design a piece of pottery. Although our efforts were

not as beautiful as the articles in the museum , they were our own work.The two-day activity was very 9._____ (enjoy) and meaningful.I learned a lot about porcelain and made an item 10._____ my own.It meant a lot to me.