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UNIT 1



Listening and speaking

Pronouncing fricatives properly
Expressing dissatisfaction

Reading

Passage A Stop asking kids what they want to be when they grow up
Passage B Football — the game of life

Grammar

Present simple & past simple

Writing

Placing modifiers correctly

Culture express

Tian Ji and the horse racing



> Listening and speaking

Pronunciation and listening skills

Tips

发摩擦音时，气流从唇齿间的缝隙通过，发出可持续的辅音。摩擦音共有10个，即 /f/、/v/、/θ/、/ð/、/s/、/z/、/ʃ/、/ʒ/、/r/、/h/。其中，/f/、/θ/、/s/、/ʃ/、/h/ 是清辅音，发音时声带不振动。/v/、/ð/、/z/、/ʒ/、/r/ 是浊辅音，发音时声带振动。

The pronunciations of the fricatives in each pair are difficult to distinguish. Listen carefully and check (✓) the words you hear.

1 few view 2 safe save

3 breath breathe 4 bath bathe

5 rice rise 6 bus buzz

7 pressure pleasure 8 Confucian confusion

9 hoof roof 10 rush hush

News report

Listen to a news report and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

- 1 What is the news report mainly about?
A. A football game in Greece.
B. The best football team in Greece.
C. The way of winning a football game.
D. A Greek football team made up of refugees.
- 2 What did the players think of life in the refugee camp in the beginning?
A. Boring. B. Stressful.
C. Disappointing. D. Frightening.
- 3 What do the players hope to do in the coming weeks?
A. To play more games. B. To pass the trials.
C. To form an official league team. D. To compete against some best teams.

Word tips

Greece /gri:s/ 希腊 (欧洲东南部国家)

Hope Refugee /,refju'dʒi:/

United 希望难民联队

frustrating /frʌ'streɪtɪŋ/ *a.*

令人沮丧的; 令人懊恼的

take part in 参加

trials /'traɪəlz/ *n.* [pl.] 预赛; 选拔赛

Conversation

1 Listen to a conversation and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Jack isn't satisfied with his present job.
- 2 It is always possible for Jack to achieve his sales goals.
- 3 Running for exercise every morning helps Jane reduce stress.

2 Listen to the conversation again and match each of the opinions and facts to the speaker.

A I think the job is tiring.

B I have to increase sales.

C I managed to find time for exercise.

D I think being busy means opportunities for promotion.

Jack

Jane

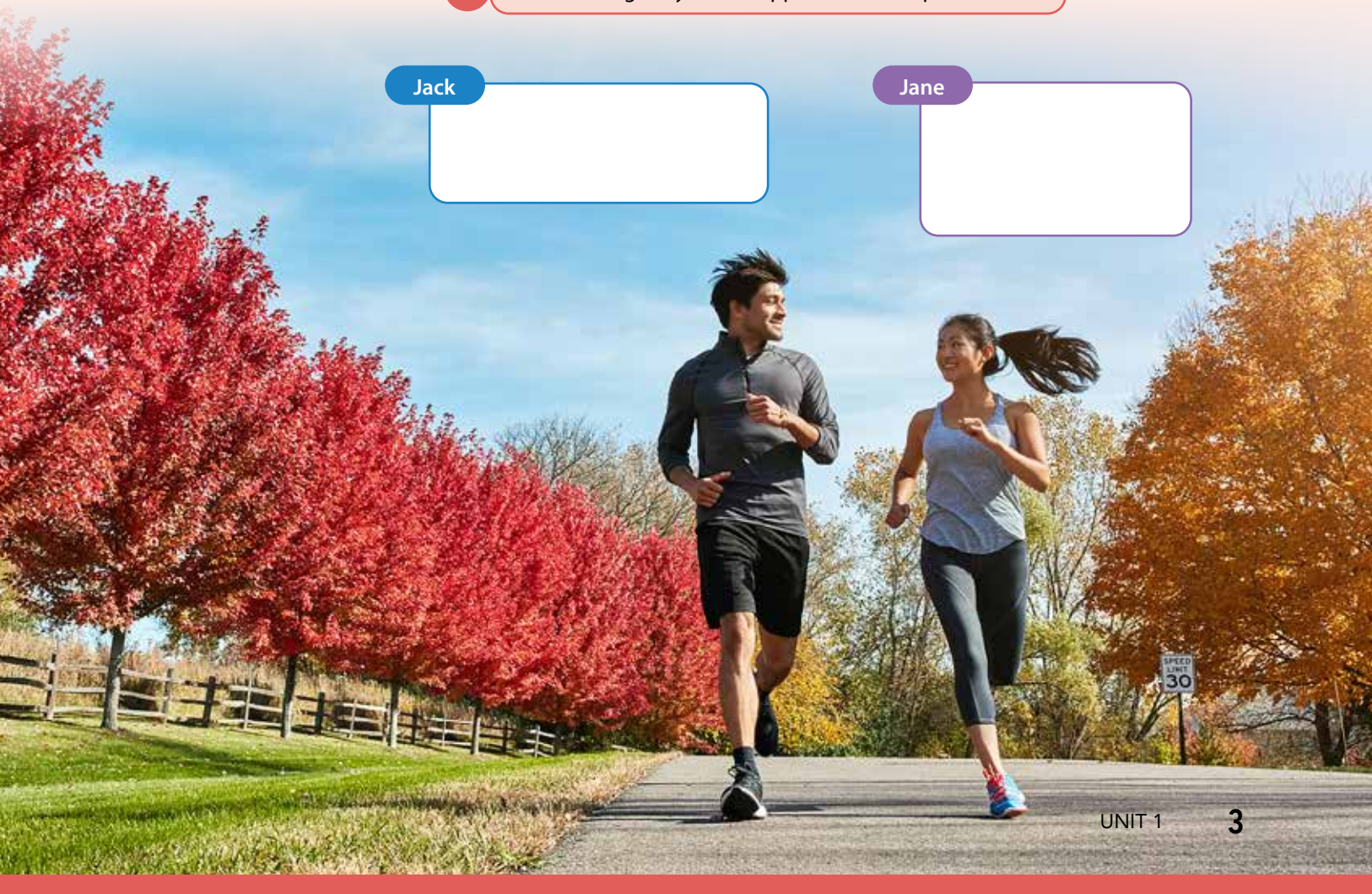
Word tips

fed up *a.* 厌烦的; 不满的

pressure /'preʃə/ *n.* (工作或生活中的) 压力

stressed out *a.* 焦虑的; 紧张的

promotion /prə'məʊʃən/ *n.*
晋升; 提升



3 Role-play a conversation in pairs according to one of the situations. You may refer to the Functional language.

Situation 1

A and B are classmates. A is telling B that he / she is disappointed with the living conditions in the dorm.

Situation 2

A and B are friends. A is telling B that he / she is dissatisfied with his / her own performance in the basketball game this afternoon.

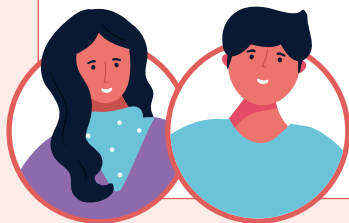
Guided conversation

- A:** Show dissatisfaction with the dorm / performance in the basketball game.
- B:** Ask for the reason.
- A:** Tell B the reason.
- B:** Encourage A to be positive / confident.
- A:** Express thanks.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Expressing dissatisfaction

- I'm a bit fed up.
- I'm displeased / dissatisfied / disappointed with ...
- I'm really disappointed.
- I don't really like ...
- Sorry, but ... is not satisfactory.
- ... is not very nice / good enough.
- I can't take it anymore.
- I'm sick of it.



Passage

1 Listen to a passage and complete the timeline with what you hear.



2 Listen to the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Many of the ancient Olympic sports were different from the ones in modern times.
- 2 The Winter Olympics is held every four years, just like the Summer Olympics.
- 3 China won the first gold medal in its Olympic history in the 23rd Summer Olympics.

3 Work in groups and make a brief introduction to one of the Olympic Games which you find most impressive. Do some research before class if necessary.

You may consider the following aspects:

- date
- motto
- the number of participating countries and regions
- the number of gold medals Chinese athletes have won
- the most impressive or exciting event





Overview

As kids, we tend to dream big, and always imagine we can grow up to be whoever we respect and admire. But as life unfolds, we may bump into walls that prevent us from reaching our dreams. This is mostly because there is a gap between dreams and reality. How can we bridge this gap?

In fact, life is like a football game — when things get hard, there's no giving up, teamwork plays a big part, and we should keep good relationships with others. We should draw inspiration from football and face the challenges in the game of life.

Passage A

> Pre-reading

Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 What did you dream of becoming when you were a kid? How about now?
- 2 Do you think our dreams need to be realistic? Why or why not?

Stop Asking Kids What They Want To Be When They Grow Up



- 1 “What do you want to be when you grow up?” When I was a kid, I was afraid to answer this question. I never had a good answer. **Adults** always seemed terribly **disappointed** that I wasn't dreaming of becoming someone important or heroic, like a scientist or an **astronaut**.

adult /'ædʌlt/ *n.* 成人; 成年人

disappointed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ *a.* 失望的; 沮丧的

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员



2 My first problem with the question is that it forces kids to define themselves in terms of work. When you're asked what you want to be when you grow up, answers such as "a father", "a mother", or "a person who is honest" aren't thought to be good enough. This might be one of the reasons why many parents say what they value most about their children is health and happiness, yet their kids believe that their top concern is success. When we define ourselves by our jobs, our worth depends on what we achieve.

3 The second problem is the idea that there is one **calling** out there for everyone. Although having a calling can be a **source** of joy, research shows that searching for one sometimes leaves students feeling lost and confused. Even if you're lucky enough to stumble upon a calling, it might not be a **viable** career. We have found that callings sometimes go unanswered: Many career passions don't pay the bills, and many of us just don't have the talent.

4 If we manage to **overcome** those obstacles, there is a third hurdle: Careers

rarely live up to your childhood dreams. One study found that looking for the **ideal** job leaves college seniors feeling more anxious, stressed, and less satisfied with the outcome. Therefore, to lower your expectations while hunting a job is not a bad thing.

5 The **upside** of lower expectations is that they erase the gap between what we want and what we get. **Extensive** evidence shows that instead of painting a rosy picture of a job, we'd better have a realistic preview of what it's really like, warts and all. Sure, we might be a little less excited to take it, but on average we end up being more **productive** and less likely to quit.

6 I'm all for encouraging youngsters to aim high and dream big. But take advice from someone who studies work for a living: **Aspirations** are bigger than work. Asking kids what they want to be simply leads them to **claim** a career **identity** they might never get. Instead, invite them to think about what kind of person they want to be, and about all the different things they want to do.

in terms of 根据……来解释(描述)

depend on 取决于

calling /'kɔ:lɪŋ/ *n.* (从事某种工作的) 强烈冲动; 天职

source /sɔ:s/ *n.* 来源; 出处

stumble /'stʌmbəl/ **upon** 偶然发现

viable /'vaɪəbəl/ *a.* 切实可行的

overcome /,əʊvə'kʌm/ *v.* 克服(困难)

live up to 符合(期望); 实践(诺言)

ideal /,aɪ'diəl/ *a.* 完美的; 理想的

upside /'ʌpsaɪd/ *n.* (不利局面中) 有利的一面

extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ *a.* 大量的; 广泛的; 全面的

paint a rosy picture of sth. 把某物描绘得过于美好

warts and all 一切如实地; 不掩饰缺点地

on average 通常; 一般说来

end up 结果为; 以(意料之外的情形) 结束

productive /prə'dʌktɪv/ *a.* 富有成效的; 多产的

aspiration /,æspə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 抱负; 志向

claim /kleɪm/ *v.* 声称拥有

identity /aɪ'dentəti/ *n.* 身份

► Comprehension

1 Read the passage and choose words from it to complete the summary.

There are three reasons for not asking kids what they want to be when they grow up. Firstly, it 1) _____ kids to define themselves in terms of work. Secondly, although having a(n) 2) _____ can be a source of joy, it may leave them feeling lost and 3) _____ when searching for it. Thirdly, careers rarely live up to childhood 4) _____. Therefore, adults should tell kids that their aspirations should be 5) _____ than work and invite them to think about what kind of person they want to be, and about the different things they want to do.



2 Read the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 It seems that adults always hope their kids will dream of becoming someone important or heroic.
- 2 Extensive evidence shows that having lower expectations for a job makes people more productive.
- 3 In the writer's opinion, youngsters shouldn't be encouraged to aim high and dream big.

► Vocabulary and structure

1 Match the italicized expressions in the sentences with their corresponding meaning.

1 Charles could never *live up to* his coach's expectations.

2 Where a football fan sits largely *depends on* the amount of money he / she spends on the match ticket.

3 *On average*, women live about five years longer than men.

4 If the players don't practice hard, they could possibly *end up* losing this game.

A to be changed or affected by the other thing

B used for talking about what is usu. true, although it may not be true in every individual situation

C to be as good as what was expected or promised

D to be in a particular situation or state, esp. when you did not plan it

2 Compare the words in each pair and complete the sentences with the right one. Change the form if necessary.

1 disappoint, disappointment

- Football fans were _____ by the result of the game.
- Their campaign ended in great _____ in the first round, but they won the title at last.

2 define, definition

- The responsibilities and powers of the referee (裁判) must be clearly _____.
- Can you give a more precise _____ of the Olympic spirit?

3 joy, joyful

- The World Cup which is held every four years is a _____ occasion for football fans.
- The team's victory produced scenes of _____ all over the country.

4 evidence, evident

- There is powerful _____ of a link between exercise and a healthy heart.
- The football star's achievements during his career were _____ to all of us.

3 Add the suffix “-ive” to the words given below. Then complete the sentences with the words thus formed. Change the form if necessary.

effect

compare

create

protect

support

- 1 A(n) _____ analysis was made to show the similarities and differences among students' learning styles.
- 2 How could football clubs be more _____ in training players?
- 3 Amy can often count on her sister to be _____ when things go wrong.
- 4 Steve Jobs is one of the most _____ technology pioneers in history.
- 5 It was time to put his bat and _____ batting gloves into the cupboard.

4 Combine the two sentences in each group using “even if”.

Sample You're lucky enough to stumble upon a calling. It might not be a viable career.
→ Even if you're lucky enough to stumble upon a calling, it might not be a viable career.

- 1 Sam's teammates retired. Sam would still want to have contact with them.

- 2 David had the talent to play badminton. David couldn't beat Jeff.

- 3 Mike had to keep up with spring training. Mike was injured.

- 4 The investor will buy shares in the club. The chairman raised the price.

Tips

后缀 -ive 可加在名词或者动词后构成形容词, 表示“有……性质的”、“有……作用的”或“有……倾向的”。如: act + ive = active 积极的; attract + ive = attractive 有吸引力的; mass + ive = massive 大量的。也有一些词变化略微特殊。如: expense + ive = expensive 昂贵的; extend + ive = extensive 大量的, 广泛的, 全面的。

Tips

even if 意为“尽管”、“即使”或“纵然”, 用于引导让步状语从句, 它不能与 but 连用, 可放于句首或句中。

› Banked cloze

Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below. You may not use any of the words more than once.

define aspirations protect suggestions
existence growth viable unique

We've had our dreams since childhood. Although dreams change as we get older, there is no denying that they are never far away from us and have been quietly witnessing our 1) _____. All great successes start with 2) _____ or dreams. When we dream, we are creating our life, we are thinking of the 3) _____ change we can make, and we are actively pursuing what we think is significant. We should 4) _____ our dreams and never let anybody steal or destroy them. As long as we are clear about what we want, set 5) _____ goals, and take action, we will achieve our dreams sooner or later.

› Translation

1 Translate the sentences from the passage into Chinese.

1 When we define ourselves by our jobs, our worth depends on what we achieve.

2 I'm all for encouraging youngsters to aim high and dream big.

2 Translate the Chinese sentences into English with the help of the words or expressions given in brackets.

1 《三国演义》(*The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*) 描写了前后近百年的历史风云, 在结构方面十分巧妙。
(in terms of)

2 幼年时, 聂耳就有志于成为一名音乐家, 为中国音乐的发展做出贡献。(aspiration)

3 每当我想半途而废的时候, 铁人精神 (Iron Man spirit) 总能给我克服困难的勇气。(overcome)

Passage B

► Pre-reading

Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you like football? Why or why not?
- 2 What are the similarities between living life and playing football?



FOOTBALL

— the Game of Life

1 Since I was five years old, I have been playing the game of football. I believe that football is not just a ball game, but also a game about life. When I am not on the field, I enjoy watching other kids play the game. They play without fear, reason, and with a huge **grin** on their faces. As I've grown into the real world, I have begun to see the **ties** between life and football.

2 As I look down the line, I see everyone **dripping sweat**. I see the pain on each player's face. The coach blows the **whistle**, and everyone starts rushing to the other end of the field. When things get hard, like what we experience in our **workouts**, there is no giving up. If we give up and quit, we may lose and be defeated. This **applies** to the real world as well. If you lose your job, you have to go out and find a new one because you have to pay the bills. You can't quit because you will end up with nothing. Life isn't always fun and it can be **extremely** hard. Whether it is holding the state **championship** or getting a promotion, hard work always **reaps rewards**.

grin /grɪn/ *n.* 咧嘴笑; 露齿笑

tie /taɪ/ *n.* [usu. pl.] 联系; 关系

drip /drɪp/ *v.* (使) 滴下; (使) 沥下

sweat /swet/ *n.* 汗; 汗水

whistle /'wɪsəl/ *n.* 哨子

workout /'wɜ:kəʊt/ *n.* (尤指为某一运动项目进行的) 训练; 赛前训练 (时间)

apply /ə'plai/ *v.* 适用; 适宜

as well 也; 还

extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/ *ad.* 极度; 极其

championship /'tʃæmpjənʃɪp/ *n.* 冠军地位; 冠军称号

reap /ri:p/ *v.* 获得; 取得

reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/ *n.* 奖励; 回报



3 To be successful in football, you need to come together and be a team. You can't run forward if someone doesn't run back; you can't pass if there is nobody to pass to; you can't win if there is no team. You all have to work together no matter what your differences may be. This teamwork can be applied in the exact same way to your career. You need to rely on **co-workers** to play their part while you do yours, coming together to get the job done. Now, you and your **partners** have faith in each other, and this faith will enable you to do great things.

4 Football is all about building and relying on relationships with others. With all the blood, sweat, and tears you and your teammates have gone through, you now have

a strong friendship that could last a **lifetime**. You have learned to trust each other. You know they will do anything for you, and you would do the same for them.

5 Football gets a lot of attention for the stars and the teams, but in my eyes it is more than that. I see life lessons that are there for us to learn and prepare us for the real world. For me, football has been and will continue to be an **inspiration** in the game of life.

rely on 信任; 依赖

co-worker /,kəʊ'wɜ:kə/ *n.* 同事

partner /'pɑ:tənə/ *n.* 搭档; 同伴

go through 经历 (困境、痛苦等)

lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ *n.* 一生; 终生

inspiration /,ɪnspə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 给人以灵感的人 (或物)

› Comprehension

1 Read the passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The writer has been playing football since childhood.
- 2 To be successful in football, players must work together despite their differences.
- 3 In our careers, we need to rely on co-workers to play their part while we do ours, which is different from the game of football.
- 4 In a football team, players will develop a strong friendship after experiencing a lot together.
- 5 The writer regards football as an inspiration for life.

2 Read the passage again. Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 What can football players get from all the blood, sweat, and tears they have experienced?
- 2 What life lessons has the writer gained from the game of football?

› Vocabulary and structure

1 Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B.

Column A
drip
extremely
workout
reap
apply

Column B
to get sth., esp. sth. good, as a result of what you have done
to let liquid fall in the shape of small drops
very much
a period of physical exercise, esp. as training for a sport
to affect or be relevant to a particular person or thing



2 Complete the sentences with the words given below. Change the form if necessary. Then answer the questions.

reward

lifetime

championship

teamwork

- 1 _____ is important for the game of football. What is also important for this game?
- 2 Participating in the Olympics during their _____ is a dream for many athletes. If you were an athlete, what would you do to realize that dream?
- 3 China won the superpipe (U型场地滑雪) _____ at the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games. Do you know any other winter sports events in which China has won gold medals?
- 4 Do you think parents should promise _____ to their children if they can do something well? Why or why not?

3 Complete the sentences with proper prepositions or adverbs.

- 1 General rules for life do not apply _____ everyone, so it is essential to establish your own pace of life.
- 2 Everyone goes _____ several periods in life, i.e. childhood, youth, adulthood, and old age.
- 3 If you don't take this job seriously, you could end up _____ nothing.
- 4 There are a lot of difficulties, yet we still have faith _____ victory.

4 Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English using "as well".

Sample If we give up and quit, we may lose and be defeated. This applies to the real world as well (这也适用于现实世界).

- 1 Her novels are well written, and _____ (卖得也好).
- 2 The pianist plays classical music, and _____ (他有时也演奏流行音乐).
- 3 Chinese athletes stood out in the heats (预赛), and _____ (他们有望在决赛中也有同样出色的表现).
- 4 School education is not just meant to help students acquire knowledge from textbooks, _____ (还应该培养他们的综合能力).

Tips

as well 意为“也；还”，相当于 too 或 also，常位于句末，无需用逗号与前面的句子隔开。

› Translation

1 Translate the sentences from the passage into Chinese.

1 Whether it is holding the state championship or getting a promotion, hard work always reaps rewards.

2 Football gets a lot of attention for the stars and the teams, but in my eyes it is more than that.

2 Translate the Chinese sentences into English with the help of the words or expressions given in brackets.

1 不劳则无获, 你的辛劳肯定能得到回报。(reap)





2 红军 (the Red Army) 经历了种种困难, 最终取得了中国革命的胜利。(go through)

3 我们若要实现伟大的中国梦, 必须依赖全体人民的共同努力。(rely on)

• Oral work •

Work in groups and do the activities.

1 Interview several classmates about what sports they like and to what level they can do them.

	I do it well.	I'm not good at it.	I can't do it at all.
 BASKETBALL	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
 SWIMMING	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
 TENNIS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
 SKIING	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2 Discuss the results of your interview, and find out what sport is played well by the largest number of your classmates.

Present simple & past simple

(一般现在时和一般过去时)

一、一般现在时

一般现在时表示经常发生的动作或现在存在的状态。一般现在时的动词形式通常为动词原形，但在主语为第三人称单数时，通常要加词尾-s或-es。

一般现在时主要有以下几种用法：

- 1 表示经常性、习惯性、反复性的动作，常与 always, often, usually, sometimes, every day 等时间状语连用。如：
 - My sisters go to work by underground every day.
 - Simon often plays football after school. His aspiration is to become a great player.
- 2 表示永恒的真理，不受时间限制的事实，格言。如：
 - Mars takes longer to revolve on its axis than Earth.
 - A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- 3 表示按计划、规定将要发生的动作，但只限于少数动词，即 arrive, begin, close, come, end, go, leave, open, return, start, stop 等。如：
 - The train leaves at 8:30 a.m., and arrives at 8:30 p.m.
 - The fall semester begins in September.
- 4 表示将来时间，常用于条件状语从句和时间状语从句中。如：
 - If your friends come to Beijing next month, please tell me. I'll show them around the city.
 - I will tell Zoey everything about my dream as soon as I see her.

二、一般过去时

一般过去时主要表示过去某一时间发生的动作或存在的状态。一般过去时的动词形式通常为动词原形加-ed。动词be在一般过去时中有两种形式：was和were。

一般过去时主要有以下几种用法：

- 1 表示过去习惯性的动作。如：
 - When we were in secondary school, we played basketball every Saturday.
 - In those days, farmers sowed wheat by hand.
- 2 表示已不复存在的状态或过去的情况。如：

Alice was a shy girl. However, after some time in a drama club, she is sociable now.
- 3 表示客气的询问。相比一般现在时，它可以使口气显得委婉。如：
 - I wondered if you could blow the whistle when the game starts.
 - I wanted to ask if I could have a look at your baseball championship ring.

Exercises

1 Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1 Paul _____ an artist, but he _____ a doctor 10 years ago. (be)
- 2 Susan usually _____ up at six o'clock in the morning, but she _____ up one hour late this morning. (get)
- 3 Alina _____ in Hangzhou four years ago, and now she _____ in Shanghai. (live)
- 4 Daisy often _____ papers in the library before graduation. Now, she often _____ novels in the bookstore. (read)
- 5 My football coach _____ lots of stamps in his spare time when he was at university. Now he _____ commemorative coins (纪念币) for the Olympic Games. (collect)

2 Complete the sentences with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

wonder

travel

learn

be

play

major

watch

- 1 Danny always _____ computer games in the afternoon, but he _____ a football match on TV yesterday afternoon.
- 2 Arnold _____ in law at college, and now he is a lawyer.
- 3 The teacher tells her students that light _____ faster than sound.
- 4 I _____ if you could give me some advice on how to overcome these obstacles.
- 5 Lu Xun _____ a famous writer whose works include “Tomorrow”, “Blessing”, “Kong Yiji”, etc.
- 6 Mary usually _____ languages very quickly, but she seems to have difficulty learning modern Greek.

Placing modifiers correctly

Read the sentences and discuss their problems in groups.

- 1 Jack bought a guitar yesterday afternoon with a charming color.
- 2 We ate the lunch that we cooked slowly.

英文写作中, 修饰语应当尽可能靠近所修饰的成分, 使修饰关系清晰明了。如果修饰语的位置不当, 就会导致句意不明或产生歧义。

一、修饰语错位

有时, 修饰语在句中的位置不当, 就会导致语意不当。请看下面句子中的斜体部分:

- 1 The young girl was walking the dog *in a short skirt*. (x)
- 2 That athlete wept as he won the gold medal *with delight*. (x)
- 3 Tom had a cat in the apartment *that cannot catch mice*. (x)

分析: 句 1 中, 从语法角度来说, 修饰语 *in a short skirt* 既可以修饰 *the young girl*, 也可以修饰 *the dog*, 但因为它更靠近 *the dog*, 所以很容易引起误解, 让人以为是小狗穿着短裙。从语义角度来说, *in a short skirt* 应该是修饰句子主语 *the young girl* 的。因此这个句子应改为:

The young girl *in a short skirt* was walking the dog. (√)

同理, 从语义角度出发, 句 2 中的修饰语 *with delight* 修饰的应该是 *that athlete*, 而不是 *the gold medal*。

因此应将句子改为:

That athlete wept *with delight* as he won the gold medal. (√)

句 3 中的修饰语 *that cannot catch mice* 修饰的应该是一个 *cat*, 而不是 *the apartment*。因此从位置上来说, 它应该更靠近 *cat*:

In the apartment, Tom had a cat *that cannot catch mice*. (√)

二、修饰语有歧义

有时, 修饰语在句中的位置不同, 语意就会不同。这种因在句中位置不同而导致歧义的修饰语被称为歧义修饰语。请看下面句子中的斜体部分:



- 1 The teacher said *on Monday* she would return our essays. (x)
- 2 He told his daughter *eventually* the dog would have to go back to its owner. (x)
- 3 Students who follow their instructors' advice *often* can improve their grades. (x)

分析: 读完句 1 后, 会产生一种疑惑, 到底是老师说她星期一会把文章返回给大家 (... *on Monday* she would return our essays), 还是老师在星期一说的这句话 (The teacher said *on Monday* ...)? 产生这种疑惑的原因就是修饰语 *on Monday* 的位置不当。这个句子有两种修改方法, 可以将导致歧义的修饰语放在与它所强调的内容更接近的位置:

The teacher said she would return our essays *on Monday*. (√)

On Monday, the teacher said she would return our essays. (√)

句 2 中, 修饰语 *eventually* 在句子里既可以表示“他最终告诉了他女儿”(He told his daughter *eventually* ...), 也可以表示“狗最终会被送回给主人”(... *eventually* the dog would have to go back to its owner)。因此, 根据要表达的不同意义, 这个句子也有两种改法:

Eventually, he told his daughter the dog would have to go back to its owner. (√)

He told his daughter the dog would have to go back to its owner *eventually*. (√)

句 3 中, *often* 的位置也会引起对句子的不同理解, 请看下面两种改法, 并体会这样改的原因:

Students who *often* follow their instructors' advice can improve their grades. (√)

Students who follow their instructors' advice can *often* improve their grades. (√)

Exercises

1 Underline the misplaced modifiers in the sentences and put them in the correct position.

- 1 My piano is tuned by an expert tuner every three months with a black beard.

- 2 We found a tall tree that afternoon that had a large hole.

- 3 The violin was on the desk that Sarah had played.

2 Rewrite the sentences to make their meaning clearer.

- 1 Students who miss classes often fail the course.

- 2 Janice likes that band only because she thinks the guitarist is talented.

- 3 The dancer sent a dog to his sister called "Snow".

Tian Ji and the horse racing

In the Warring States Period, General Tian Ji was a high official in the state of Qi. He and the king of Qi both liked horse racing.

Both of them had three horses in different classes: third, second, and first classes. The rule was to have three rounds in a match; each of the horses had to be used in one round.

Being the most powerful man in the country, the king had such nice horses that in each class his horse was better than Tian's. As a result, each time the king won.

Tian was not happy about that, until he met Sun Bin, one of the most famous strategists (战略家) in Chinese history. Sun taught Tian a little trick to win the match. Using his third-class horse to race against the king's first-class horse, Tian would certainly lose that round. But then his second-class beat the king's third-class, and his first-class beat the king's second-class. Finally, Tian won two out of three rounds.

The king was impressed by Tian's victory. Later, Tian recommended (推荐) Sun to the king, and the king appointed (任命) Sun as a military advisor.



1 Read the passage and check (✓) the statement that best summarizes the lesson you have learned.

- 1 It is necessary to take advice from smart people when it comes to dealing with a difficult situation.
- 2 When two sides are not equally matched, the right strategies can help us turn defeat into victory.
- 3 We should never lose confidence in ourselves, because victory may be just on the way.

2 Retell the story in class.