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# 高中生

[外研版]

GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDAO

# 学习指导

## 英语 3

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社



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# 学习指导

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# 英语 ③

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社  
· 大 连 ·

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## 编写说明

为了适应普通高中课程改革和使用新教材的需要,切实提高高中教学质量,并努力实现减轻学生的课业负担,我们组织辽宁省部分示范性高中、重点高中的知名教师,按学科编写了高中教学辅助用书《高中生学习指导》丛书。目前,完成了语文、数学、英语(两个版本)、物理、化学、生物、思想政治、历史、地理等9个学科《必修》教材的配套用书,共37册,供高中教师、学生选用。

### 丛书体例:

《高中生学习指导》按教材的章节(或单元)顺序编排,包括以下几个部分:

**知识归纳:**对本单元的重点单词、短语、语法等项目进行归纳,让学生对本单元的学习内容有个清晰的了解。

**知识要点:**对本部分需要掌握的单词、短语等进行归纳,使学生掌握重要知识。

**典例精析:**选择典型习题或示例,并对其进行规范的分析与解答,使学生掌握正确的解题思路。

**习题精练:**结合本课学习内容,有针对性地精选习题,巩固基础知识。

**文化点滴:**为学生选择与本课内容相关的阅读材料,开拓学生的视野,使学生掌握更多的相关知识与能力。

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**参考答案:**对全书的基础训练、单元评估及模块检测中的习题给出正确答案,对易错题进行思路点拨。

### 丛书特点:

与新教材紧密配合,与课程计划同步;体现课改理念,符合课程标准要求;体现教辅用书的科学性、基础性、层次性、选择性;引导学生主动探究学科知识,指导学生掌握正确的学习方法;精选习题,注意减轻学生的学习负担;充分体现名校、名师的教学经验,实现资源共享。

本册由大连二十四中学编写,由赵景云任本册主编,高凤海、李丽任本册副主编。

本套丛书的编写力求贴近学生学习的实际需要,有效提高学生自主学习的能力和运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题的能力。希望老师和同学们能在使用过程中,提出宝贵的补充意见和修改建议,以使本丛书在修订后更臻完善。

杜贵忠

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## Module 1 Europe

### 知识归纳

语音:掌握附加疑问语的升降调

词汇: across; boot; continental; face; range; landmark; gallery; situated; symbol; located; architect; project; sculpture; birthplace; civilization; ancient; opposite; sign; agreement; whereabouts; govern; head; representative; parliament; region; geographical; feature; produce

短语: because of; be known as; ever since; in terms of; on the other hand; little by little

日常用语: Where do you live?

Edinburgh. That's the capital of Scotland, isn't it?

Whereabouts is that?

That's in the west, isn't it?

What's it like?

It's very quiet.

语法: 1. 被动语态的现在时和过去时

2. 句子中主谓语的一致

### 知识要点

#### 1. across

(1) *prep.* 从……的一边到另一边; 横过

I drew a line across the page.

我在这一页上画了一条线。

Be careful when you go across the river.

过河时要当心。

(2) *prep.* 在……的另一边

He shouted to me across the river.

他在河对岸喊我。

(3) *prep.* 在……各处; 遍及

Her family are scattered across the country.

她家中的人散居全国各地。

(4) *adv.* 与动词连用, 意义同介词用法。

The river is so wide that almost no one can swim across.

河太宽了, 几乎无人能游过去。

Let's help the blind man across.

我们把这位盲人送过去吧。

The room is about five metres across.

这个房间大约有 5 米宽。

#### 2. face

(1) *n.* 面孔; 脸

He fell on his face.

他脸朝下倒下了。

(2) *n.* 面容; 面部表情

Her face lit up when she spoke of the past.

她讲到往事时就面露喜色。

His face fell at the news.

听到这个消息他的脸沉了下来。

(3) *n.* 面; 表面; 正面; 前面

How many faces does a cube have?

立方体有几个面?

(4) *v.* 朝; 向; 面对

My house faces south.

我的房子朝南。

Turn around and face me.

转过身来面对我。

(5) *v.* 面对; 面临; 必须对付(某情况)

The company is facing a financial crisis.

这家公司正面临财政危机。

She is faced with a difficult decision.

她面临一项难作的决定。

The boy is brave enough to face the dangers.

这个男孩勇于面对危险。

[拓展] face 的相关短语:

① face to face 面对面

② look sb. in the face 直视某人

③ in (the) face of 在……的面前

④ face up to sth. 勇于面对

⑤ be faced with sth. 面临

3. project

(1)n. 生产(或研究等)项目;方案;工程

a research project 研究计划

a building project 建筑工程

the Hope Project 希望工程

(2)n. (大、中学学生的)专题研究

a physics project 物理专题研究

The last two months of the term will be devoted to project work.

本学期的最后两个月将用于专题研究工作。

(3)n. 方案;计划

The county government has begun a project to develop local industry.

县政府已启动了一个旨在发展本地工业的计划。

4. civilisation

(1)n. 文明

modern/ancient/western civilisation

现代/古代/西方文明

(2)n. (特定时期和地区的)社会文明;文化

The Chinese civilisation is one of the oldest civilisations in the world.

中国文化是世界上最古老的文化之一。

She is doing a project regarding civilisations of ancient Greece and Rome.

她正在进行古希腊和古罗马社会文明的专题研究。

(3)n. 文明世界;文明社会

Terrorism threatens the whole of civilisation.

恐怖主义威胁着整个文明世界。

5. sign

(1)v. 签(名);署(名);签字;签署

Everyone is supposed to sign (your name) here.

每个人都应在这里签名。

All the six parties have signed the peace treaty.

六方都已在和约上签字。

(2)v. 和……签约

Houston Rockets will have the chance to sign another player.

休斯敦火箭队将有机会签下一名新队员。

(3)v. 示意;打手势

sign to sb. (to do sth.) 示意某人(做某事)

The policeman signed to the driver to stop his car by the roadside.

警察示意司机把车停在路边。

(4)n. 迹象;征兆;预兆

sign of sth. / sign that ……的征兆;……的迹象

High fever may be a sign of SARS.

高烧可能是非典的征兆。

Her work is showing some signs of improvement.

她的工作有一些改进的迹象。

(5)n. 招牌;标牌;指示牌;标志

a road/traffic sign 道路/交通标志

a shop/bar sign 商店/酒吧招牌

On the wall there was a sign, saying "Keep silent".

墙上有块牌子,上面写着“保持安静”。

(6)n. 示意的动作(或声音);手势

She nodded as a sign for us to sit down.

她点头示意我们坐下。

6. agreement

(1)n. 协定;协议;契约

an agreement with sb. 与某人达成的协定/协议

an agreement between A and B ……和……之间的协定/协议

reach/make/come to an agreement 达成协议

sign an agreement 签署协议

It is reported that the peace talk between the two countries has broken down with no agreement reached.

据报道,两国之间的和谈没有达成任何协议已宣告破裂。

(2)n. (意见或看法)一致

Are we in agreement about the price?

对这个价格我们是否意见一致?

The two sides failed to reach agreement.

双方未能取得一致意见。

(3)n. 应允;同意

You'll have to get the teacher's agreement if you want to use the computer.

你要想使用电脑必须征求老师的同意。

(4)n. (语法)人称、数方面与……一致

**典例精析**

**例题 1**

The tiger \_\_\_\_\_ the cat family.

A. belong to      B. belongs to

C. is belonging to      D. is belonged to

**【解析】** B

此题考查 belong to 短语的用法。belong to “属于”，其用法为：1. 没有被动语态。

2. 没有进行时态。
3. 后接人称代词宾格。

如：He is always attempting to take possession of the house belonging to his father.

他总是企图占有属于他父亲的房子。

**例题 2**

The population of China is \_\_\_\_\_ that of the United States.

- A. five times as big as
- B. five times as much as
- C. five times as more as
- D. five times bigger as

**【解析】** A

此题考查倍数的表达法。

1. A 是 B 的五倍大：
  - A is five times as big as B.
  - A is five times the size of B.
  - A is five times bigger than B.
2. 修饰 population 用 big；修饰 people 用 many。

又如：—Do you regret spending so much money on the dress?  
—No, I would have gladly paid twice as much.

**习题精练**

1. The agreement will come into effect the moment it is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. written                      B. signed
  - C. arrived                      D. showed
2. Seeing his mother \_\_\_\_\_ him, the little boy ran up to her.
  - A. signing                      B. signing for
  - C. signing to                      D. signing at
3. Apart from the ashtray in the corner, there was no \_\_\_\_\_ of life in the room.
  - A. sign                              B. mark
  - C. signal                              D. symbol
4. After the two hours' talk, the two sides at last \_\_\_\_\_ the prices of the computers.
  - A. agreed to                      B. agreed with
  - C. agreed on                      D. agreed in

5. \_\_\_\_\_ his father, he is also a football fan.
  - A. Together with                      B. Compared with
  - C. Contrasted with                      D. In common with
6. \_\_\_\_\_ his note now and then, the professor went on with his lecture.
  - A. Referring to                      B. Referred to
  - C. Looking                              D. Returning to
7. The manager ordered that the plan \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting be carried out in no time.
  - A. referred to                      B. referred
  - C. referring to                      D. be referred to
8. The whole family \_\_\_\_\_ sitting at table.
  - A. is                                      B. are
  - C. was                                      D. be
9. In Great Britain, it is the prime minister not the queen that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. controls                              B. conquers
  - C. governs                              D. rules
10. To everyone's satisfaction, Mr. Green was elected \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.
  - A. the head                              B. a head
  - C. heads                                      D. head

**文化点滴**

Every summer, thousands of young Europeans set off to seek adventure by train. It is a necessary part of growing up and often the first time many Europeans travel without their parents. Now you can join this adventure, too.

Europe has many wonders, such as the Eiffel Tower in France, the Windmills in the Netherlands, and the Colosseum in Rome. How can you afford to visit everything you want to see?

The answer lies with the Eurail Pass. It allows tourists to travel by rail as much as they want when visiting Europe.

The most popular type of Eurail Pass among young people is the Eurail Selectpass. With this you can select three, four or five neighbouring countries from a total of 17 nations, including Liechtenstein, Monaco, Hungary and Romania.

There are plenty of choices. This pass offers over 400 different combinations of countries to choose from. The Eurail Selectpass lets people travel on trains for five to ten days within a two-



month period.

For more flexibility, there is the Eurail Pass which allows you to take trains in 17 nations on any day you like. You can use it as much as you want for a period of 15 days, 21 days, one month,

two months or three months.

生词

1. adventure *n.* 奇遇
2. combination *n.* 结合
3. flexibility *n.* 灵活

单元检测

一、单项选择

1. They finally found where the old woman lived after walking \_\_\_\_\_ the forest and swimming \_\_\_\_\_ a river.  
A. across; through                      B. through; across  
C. into; through                          D. through; over
2. Taiwan is an island \_\_\_\_\_ China.  
A. belongs to                                  B. belonged to  
C. belonging to                                D. belong to
3. \_\_\_\_\_ his father, he is also fond of folk music.  
A. Compared with                            B. In common with  
C. Next to                                       D. In common to
4. The manager were quite \_\_\_\_\_ what I said, so the ideas were \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.  
A. in agreement with; agreed to            B. in agreement on; agreed on  
C. in agreement with; agreed on            D. agree with; agreed with
5. The talk lasted for two weeks before they finally \_\_\_\_\_ the treaty.  
A. signed                                    B. marked                                    C. made                                        D. wrote
6. As is known \_\_\_\_\_ all, Yao Ming is well known \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball player.  
A. by; as                                       B. to; for                                     C. to; as                                        D. as; to
7. Two weeks had passed \_\_\_\_\_ he realized that his painting was lost.  
A. when                                       B. before                                     C. after                                         D. since
8. By the time the firemen \_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ the fire themselves.  
A. arrived; had put out                        B. arrived; put out  
C. had arrived; put out                         D. had arrived; had put out
9. My village lies 50 kilometres \_\_\_\_\_ of the city.  
A. in the southeast                            B. on the southeast  
C. southeast                                     D. to southeast
10. The ship is reported to have sunk \_\_\_\_\_ the coast of Bermuda Island.  
A. off     B. along                                        C. on    D. by
11. Tom, rather than you, \_\_\_\_\_ to blame for the loss.  
A. am    B. is    C. are    D. will
12. He moved to the south in 1986, and have lived there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. since that                                    B. from then  
C. after that                                     D. ever since
13. As is well known, the dove is a \_\_\_\_\_ of peace.  
A. sign     B. mark                                        C. symbol                                       D. signal
14. On the one hand, I don't like the style; \_\_\_\_\_, I don't have enough money with me.

- A. on the other hand
- B. on the second hand
- C. in other words
- D. as a result

15. When the soldiers passed by him, the little boy was \_\_\_\_\_ a stick.

- A. working at
- B. working on
- C. working for
- D. working with

二、完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Trudy, an American girl, tried swimming across the English Channel. That was August 6, 1962. Her father had 16 her two things. One was not to pull her out of the water 17 she asked. The other was to give her a red sports 18 if she made it.

In gay spirits Trudy 19 out, swimming strongly. All the swimmers started at 7:09 in the morning. Her father and the trainer were 20 along in a boat beside her. At ten o'clock, rain began falling. At midday, Trudy trod ( 踩, 踏 ) water while 21 and eating a chicken leg. Then she started swimming again. The wind was 22 and the seas became rougher. Late 23 the wind became even worse. The trainer decided it was 24 trying to finish. He called to Trudy to 25.

"No human being could do it in this 26," he said. "It's stupid to go on."

However, her father shouted, "Don't grab her. Let her 27." At seven o'clock the tides turned 28 her. It was more difficult to move ahead, but Trudy still swam on. She 29 victory was possible, for the 30 coast was in sight.

It was getting dark. A sound could be heard over the 31; hundreds of car horns were cheering her on. With the remaining 32, she finished the last 200 yards. At 33 p.m. Trudy got out of water. She had swum some 35 miles in 34 the 21-mile-wide channel, 35 a strong storm. But she made it in 14 hours and 30 minutes.

"Well pop," she said to her father, "I guess I get my car this time, don't I?"

- |                     |              |               |               |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. promised     | B. asked     | C. allowed    | D. offered    |
| 17. A. though       | B. when      | C. unless     | D. if         |
| 18. A. car          | B. shoes     | C. suit       | D. bike       |
| 19. A. called       | B. shouted   | C. went       | D. started    |
| 20. A. swimming     | B. going     | C. watching   | D. following  |
| 21. A. stopping     | B. diving    | C. resting    | D. drinking   |
| 22. A. disappearing | B. stopping  | C. increasing | D. blowing    |
| 23. A. afternoon    | B. morning   | C. evening    | D. night      |
| 24. A. necessary    | B. possible  | C. useless    | D. impossible |
| 25. A. continue     | B. give up   | C. stop       | D. go on      |
| 26. A. situation    | B. condition | C. afternoon  | D. weather    |
| 27. A. come out     | B. go on     | C. swim       | D. turn over  |
| 28. A. over         | B. against   | C. up         | D. to         |
| 29. A. knew         | B. doubted   | C. wondered   | D. expected   |
| 30. A. English      | B. American  | C. African    | D. European   |
| 31. A. speaker      | B. radio     | C. wind       | D. sky        |
| 32. A. drink        | B. food      | C. courage    | D. strength   |
| 33. A. 11:35        | B. 10:35     | C. 8:35       | D. 9:35       |
| 34. A. flying       | B. crossing  | C. swimming   | D. passing    |
| 35. A. in spite of  | B. all over  | C. because of | D. during     |

三、阅读理解

阅读下列 5 篇短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

British society is considered to be divided into three main groups of classes : the upper class, the middle class, and the lower or working class. This is known as the class system and it is important to know something about it if you mean to understand British people and society. Most British people grow up with a deep knowledge and understanding of the class system even if they are not very conscious of it. As a result, more people know which class other people come from by the way they speak, the kind of clothes they wear, their interests and hobbies or even the type of food they eat.

Social class is not only about behaviour and attitudes. For example, although many upper class people are rich and may own a lot of land, having a lot of money does not necessarily make a person one member of the upper class. It is also important to come from a particular kind of family, have friends who are considered suitable, have been to a certain type of private school and speak with the right kind of accent. There are people who are poor but who do not think of themselves as working class, because their family background, education, political opinions, etc. are basically different from those of most working-class people. Many people do not like the class system but it is impossible to pretend that these differences do not exist or that British people do not sometimes form opinions in this way.

36. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. An Unequal Society
- B. Social Class in Britain
- C. British People and Society
- D. Information about Britain

37. According to the passage, you can't judge an Englishman's social class by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. where he was born
- B. the way he speaks
- C. the clothes he wears
- D. the interests he has

38. If an Englishman has a lot of money, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he belongs to the middle class
- B. he must be a member of the upper class
- C. he is not likely to be from the upper class
- D. he may buy an upper class title with the money

39. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?

- A. Many rich people do not belong to the upper class.
- B. Today many British people do not like the class system.
- C. Many poor people do not consider themselves as the lower class.
- D. An Englishman's social class is determined by many factors.

40. According to the passage, the idea of the class system in Britain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exists only in the mind of foreigners
- B. is deeply rooted in the British people
- C. is now under severe attack
- D. is regarded as a long system

B

If you are ever lucky to be invited to a formal dinner party in Paris, remember that the French have their own way of doing things, and that even your finest manners may not be "correct", by French custom. For example, if you think showing up promptly at the time given on the invitation, armed with gifts of wine and roses, complimenting your hostess on her cooking, laughing heartily at the host's jokes and then leaping up to help the hostess will make you the perfect guest, think again.

Here Madame Nora Chabal, the marketing director of the Ritz Hotel in Paris, explained how it

works. The first duty of the guest is to respond to the invitation within 48 hours, and, the guest may not ask to bring a guest because the hostess has chosen her own. Flowers sent in advance are the preferred gift. They may also be sent afterwards with a thank-you note. It is considered a very bad form to arrive with a gift of flowers in hand, thereby forcing the hostess to deal with finding a vase when she is too busy to do that. See, that's the logic! The type of flowers sent has a code of its own, too. One can never send chrysanthemums because they are considered too humble a flower for occasions. Carnations are considered bad luck, and calla lilies(马蹄莲)are reminiscent(令人联想)of funerals(葬礼). A bouquet of red roses is a declaration of romantic intent(意图;意向). Don't send those unless you mean it, and never to a married hostess. And though the French love wine, you must never bring a bottle to a dinner party. Why, it's as if you feared your hosts would not have enough wine on hand, and that's an insult. You may, however, offer a box of chocolates which the hostess will pass after dinner with coffee.

If an invitation is for eight o'clock, the considerate guest arrives at 8:15. Guests who arrive exactly on time or early are mere thoughtless ones who are not giving the hostess those last few minutes she needs to deal with details and crisis. The "correct" guest arrives between 15 to 20 minutes after the hour because dinner will be served exactly 30 minutes past the time on the invitation.

41. Which of the following is right about sending flowers?
- A. If someone is dead, send chrysanthemums or calla lilies.
  - B. If someone is ill in hospital, send carnations.
  - C. If you are invited to a dinner party, send red roses to the hostess.
  - D. If you are in love with someone, send red roses.
42. If you are too busy to send flowers in advance, what should you do?
- A. Bring a bouquet of flowers when you go to the party.
  - B. Send a bouquet of flowers afterwards with a thank-you note.
  - C. Bring a bottle of wine instead of a bouquet of flowers.
  - D. The hostess will never mind if you send flowers or not.
43. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How to hold a dinner party.
  - B. How to send flowers.
  - C. Good manners at a French dinner party.
  - D. Different countries have different manners.
44. What does the underlined word "considerate" in the last paragraph mean?
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| A. 尊敬的   | B. 值得考虑的 |
| C. 考虑周到的 | D. 相当多的  |

C

Britain is a popular tourist place. But tours of the country have pros and cons.

**Good News**

Free museums. No charge for outstanding collections of art and antiquities.

Pop music. Britain is the only country to rival(与……匹敌) the US on this score.

Black cabs. London taxi drivers know where they are going even if there are never enough of them at weekends or night.

Choice of food. Visitors can find everything from Ethiopian to Swedish restaurants.

Fashion. Not only do fashion junkies love deeply and respect highly brand names such as Vivienne westwood, Alexander McQueen-Street styles are justly loved, too.

### Bad News

Poor service. "It's part of the image of the place. People can dine out on the rudeness they have experienced," says Professor Tony Seaton, of London University's International Tourism Research Centre.

Poor public transport. Trains and buses are promised to defeat the keenest tourists, although the over-crowded London tube is inexplicably (不可解的) popular.

Lack of languages. Speaking slowly and clearly may not get many foreign visitors very far, even in the tourist traps.

Rain. Still in the number one complaint (抱怨).

No air-conditioning. So that even splendidly hot summers become as unbearable as the down-pours.

Overpriced hotels. The only European country with a higher rate of tax on hotel rooms is Denmark.

Licensing hours. Alcohol (酒) is in short supply after 11 p. m. even in "24-hour cities".

45. What do tourists complain most?

- A. Poor service. B. Poor public transport.  
C. Rain. D. Overpriced hotels.

46. What do we learn about pop music in Britain and the US through this passage?

- A. Pop music in Britain is better than that in the US.  
B. Pop music in Britain is as good as that in the US.  
C. Pop music in Britain is worse than that in the US.  
D. Pop music in Britain is quite different from that in the US.

47. When is alcohol not able to get?

- A. At 9:00 p. m. B. At 10:00 p. m.  
C. At 11:00 p. m. D. At 12:00 p. m.

48. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. You have to pay to visit the museums.  
B. It's very cheap to travel by taxi there.  
C. You cannot find Chinese food there.  
D. The public transport is poor there.

### D

Hawking has left much for Chinese to think about.

British physicist Stephen Hawking, possibly the world's most famous scientist after Albert Einstein, gave lectures in Zhejiang and Beijing in August.

An illness left him unable to move any part of his body except for three fingers. But his continuing efforts in the field of science have made many young people take him as their idol.

His books, such as "A Brief History of Time", become bestsellers in Chinese bookstores. "Hawking helps people expand their horizons and become interested in science," said Pan Yunhe, president of Zhejiang University.

Indeed, experts don't think it likely that Hawking's lectures and profound (深奥的) ideas will be easily understood by the average person. But he has certainly sowed the seeds of science among many young people.

And the "Hawking fever" caused by his visit has made people ask: How can China produce more top scientists like Hawking?

"Nurturing (培养) top scientists will take as much work to change society as to educate the scientists themselves," said Zhang Fan. Zhang started to study in the UK in 1999 and would be a sophomore (大

学二年级学生) at Trinity College in October, 2002.

"In Britain," Zhang said, "teachers inspire students to have a general understanding of the subjects they are interested in. And they encourage students to develop new ideas, which helps them to nurture their creativity."

In China, the Ministry of Education has encouraged schools to provide quality education to tap students' potential.

"I hope teachers will pay more attention to helping us use our imagination (想象力) and solve problems on our own," said Lu Jie, a Junior Three student in Sandan Middle School in Beijing.

49. In paragraph 4, the underlined word "horizons" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 知识                      B. 视线                      C. 眼界                      D. 思想

50. According to this passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Hawking brought a fever to China.  
 B. Hawking's lectures and profound ideas will not be easily understood by the average people.  
 C. In order to nurture top scientists, teachers should solve all the problems for the students.  
 D. In China most schools provide quality education to tap students' potential.

51. The last three paragraphs mainly tell us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we should reform our education in order to nurture more top scientists  
 B. we have to do a lot of work to educate the scientists themselves.  
 C. in order to nurture more top scientists, schools should provide quality education  
 D. to have more excellent scientists, teachers should help students use their imagination and solve problems on their own

52. In the writer's opinion, Hawking's visit will not \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. expand many people's horizons  
 B. help people become interested in science  
 C. do good to the education of China  
 D. help average people understand his profound ideas well

E

After twenty years away from the stage, Ms. Hunter, the eighty-three-year-old singer, is a star once again, and she says, "I'm the happiest woman in the world."

At night Ms. Hunter is on stage, wearing very large round gold earrings, and singing the sad songs for the people who crowd into the theatre.

Ms. Hunter, who has loved music all her life, began her life's work when she was only eleven years old. She ran away from her home in Memphis, because she'd heard that singers in Chicago were making ten dollars a week.

Even though she was young and tiny, she was able to get a job, and people began to recognize her great talent. She travelled all over the world and became famous not only as a singer, but also as a song writer.

During all those years, Ms. Hunter was very close to her mother whom she brought from Memphis to live and travel with her. But when her mother died in 1954, there was a sudden and total change in Alberta Hunter's life. A few days after her mother's death, Ms. Hunter entered school and became a nurse. She gave up singing forever, she thought.

For more than twenty-three years, she worked happily as a nurse at a New York hospital, where no one had any idea of her unusual past. Nor did they have much idea of her age. When they finally insisted she retire, they believed she had reached seventy. "I was eighty-two," Ms. Hunter says with

a smile.

She became terribly bored and told some of her old friends about it. One of them suggested that she should go back to singing. She did, and she had been busy ever since.

53. In which order did Ms. Hunter do the following things? She \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. became a singer and song writer | b. travelled all over the world |
| c. sang in Chicago                 | d. entered school               |
| e. became a singer once again      | f. retired at the age of 82     |
| g. became a nurse                  |                                 |
| A. d, c, b, a, f, e, g             | B. b, c, a, d, g, e, f          |
| C. c, b, a, d, g, f, e             | D. e, c, b, a, d, g, f          |

54. Why did Ms. Hunter come to Chicago? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she could make more money in Chicago than in Memphis  
 B. she could get a job  
 C. she could be a famous singer  
 D. people there could recognize her great talent

55. Why did the hospital want her to retire? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she was in poor health  
 B. they thought she was too old to work  
 C. she didn't want to work  
 D. she felt tired

#### 四、短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个“√”;如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| In England, it is never too hot or too cold for                        | 56. _____ |
| work or play in the open air. This is because the sea.                 | 57. _____ |
| The sea keeps the island warmth in winter                              | 58. _____ |
| and makes the air cool in summer. The winds also                       |           |
| have had much to do with the   | 59. _____ |
| weather in England. The winds blow from the                            |           |
| southwest two days out of every three.                                 | 60. _____ |
| The winds from Atlantic are wet as well as they                        | 61. _____ |
| are warm. They also bring plenty of rain for the                       | 62. _____ |
| island. The east and northeast winds are cold and be                   | 63. _____ |
| dry. The weather change greatly in England. In spring,                 | 64. _____ |
| sunshine or rain follow each other so                                  | 65. _____ |
| often that umbrellas or raincoats are things you want most in England. |           |

#### 五、书面表达

假如你的英文名为 Jack, 是英国诺丁汉大学的中国留学生。你负责为在该校就读的 32 名中国留学生筹划圣诞节期间的苏格兰之行, 为期 7 天, 请你给诺丁汉的 STA (Students' Travel Agency) 经理 Phil 发一封电子邮件, 联系有关事宜。要点如下:

1. 希望能够派车接送;
2. 需要一名说标准英语并非常熟悉苏格兰的导游;

3. 请求告知旅行日程及就餐、旅馆、费用等情况；
4. 你的联系方式：电子邮箱地址：Jackwang@yahoo.com.cn 或电话号码：07747745007

注意：

1. 100 词左右。
2. 开头和结尾已为你写出，不计入总词数。
3. 参考词汇：旅馆住宿 accommodation；旅行日程安排 itinerary；长途客车 coach

发件人：Jackwang@yahoo.com.cn

收件人：“Manager Nottingham King St”

(Manager, Nottinghamking St@statravel.com.uk)

日期：Fri, 5 Dec. 2004 11: 29

主题：A Trip to Scotland

Hi, Phil,

I'd like you to organize a trip to Scotland for us. \_\_\_\_\_

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Yours truly,  
Jack



## Module 2 Developing and Developed Countries

### 知识归纳

语音:学习英语节奏

词汇: hunger; income; poverty; human; development; index; measure; goal; expectancy; position; educate; figure; household; homeless; charity; crowded; freeway; inhabitant; similarity; unfortunate; location; tourism; transport; industrial; polluted; smart; vast; entertainment; exchange

短语: at the top of; at the bottom of; make effort; be connected with; be close to

日常用语: How do you find it?

It's totally fascinating.

as you see (them)

I didn't get that.

(Let's) find some of the action.

语法: 连词的用法

### 知识要点

#### 1. development

(1) *n.* 发展; 发育; 成长; 壮大

With the development of science and technology, people's life is improving year by year.  
随着科技的发展,人们的生活逐年改善。

(2) *n.* 开发; 研制; 研制成果

The development of this new equipment is supported by the government.  
这种新设备的研制是由政府支持的。

(3) *n.* (房地产) 开发

It's wise to buy this land for development.  
把这块地买下来搞开发是很明智的。

(4) *n.* 新建住宅区; 新开发区

a housing development 新建住宅区

a business development 商业开发区

an economy and technology development 经济

技术开发区

[拓展] development 的派生词:

① develop *v.* 发展; 开发; 形成; 冲洗; 发育

② developing *adj.* 发展中的

③ developed *adj.* 发达的; 先进的

④ developmental *adj.* 发育中的; 进化中的; 开发中的

#### 2. measure

(1) *vt.* 测量; 度量

Before I could say a word, he had measured me.

我还没来得及说一句话,他就给我量了尺寸。

They are going to measure the level of radiation in the atmosphere using a new measuring device.

他们将用一种新的测量仪器来测量大气层中的辐射级。

(2) *vt.* 估量; 判定

At present it is difficult to measure the importance of this experiment.

目前,这个实验的重要性还难以估量。

(3) *linking verb* (不用于进行时) (尺寸、长短、数量等) 量度为

The room measures about 6 metres across.

这个房间约有6米宽。

(4) *n.* 措施; 方法

safety measures 安全措施

security measures 保安措施

a temporary measure 临时措施

an emergency measure 紧急措施

The government must take tough measures to reduce crime in this area.

政府必须采取强硬措施来减少这个地区的犯罪。

(5) *n.* 尺度; 标准; 程度

Grade is not the only measure of a student's ability.