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# G 高中生

[外研版]

GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDA

## 学习指导

# 英语 5

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⑤

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:**对本章节的知识结构及要点进行归纳,让学生对本章节的知识结构有个清晰的了解。

**知识要点:**引导学生主动探究,给予学生正确的学习方法。

**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,体现习题的基础性、层次性、选择性。

**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。

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**参考答案与提示:**对全书的习题精练、单元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 British and American English

### 知识归纳

词汇: linguist, underground, queue, compare, remark, structure, announcement, edition, cute, criticize, standard, reference, variety

短语: have... in common, make a difference, be similar to, lead to, have difficulty (in) doing sth., in favour of

日常用语: How are you getting on?

That is a good point.

so far

语法: 复习动词形式(1)

### 知识要点

#### 1. compare *v.* 比较; 相比; 比喻

(1) 比较; 对照 (with)

(2) 把……比作; 比喻 (to)

The police will compare the forged signature with the original.

警察将伪造的签名与原来的作比较。

He will compare her to a summer day.

他将她比为夏天。

compare notes (to exchange ideas, views, or opinions) 交换思想、观点或意见

*n.* comparison 比较

#### 2. have... in common 有共同之处

have nothing in common (with)

(与……) 没有共同之处

in common

共同; 共同享有的; 共同使用的

in common with

和……一样

He has nothing in common with his brother.

他和他哥哥没有共同点。

In common with other young people, I also like music.

和其他年轻人一样, 我也喜欢音乐。

#### 3. remark *vt.*, *vi.*

(1) (常与 that 连用) 说

He remarked that it was getting late.

他说天色渐晚了。

(2) (常与 on, upon 连用) 谈论; 评论

Everyone remarked on his absence.

人人对他的缺席都评论了一番。

(3) 留意; 注意

I couldn't help remarking on her youth.

我脱口而出说她那么年轻。

*n.*

(1) 评论; 意见

rude remarks

粗鲁的话

Such unkind remark was not called for.

这种不客气的话真不该讲。

(2) 留意; 注意

Nothing worthy of remark happened.

没有发生值得注意的事。

#### 4. announcement *n.* 通[布, 预]告; 告示; 声明; 言论; 谈话

make an announcement

通知

Every new announcement of hers was greeted with shouts of laughter.

她每说一句话, 大家便报以哄堂大笑。

announce *vt.* 宣布; 通告

#### 5. in favour of

(1) 支持; 赞同

We are in favour of her promotion to president.

我们赞同她升为总裁。

(2) 有利于

The court decided in favour of the plaintiff.

法庭的判决有利于原告。

#### 6. standard *n.* 标准; 水准

standard of living 生活水平

(= living standard)

Your work is not up to the standard.

你的工作不够标准。

adj.

(1) 普通的; 平常的

standard sizes 一般尺寸

(2) 极佳的; 模范的; 标准的

standard work 模范作品

**典例精析**

[例 1] \_\_\_\_\_ Mike and Tom have \_\_\_\_\_ common is their age.

- A. That; in                      B. What; in  
C. That; on                      D. What; on

解析: B 考查 have... in common (有共同之处) 的用法, 以及由 what 引导主语从句的用法。

[例 2] \_\_\_\_\_ with that book, you will find this one is better.

- A. Compare                      B. Comparing  
C. Compared                      D. To compare

解析: C 考查 compare... with... 的用法。注意 compared with... 作状语的用法, 意为“与……相比”。

**习题精练**

- How was the new book received?  
—The teacher, as well as the students, \_\_\_\_\_ interested in it.  
A. were                      B. have been  
C. has                      D. was
- He can't be considered \_\_\_\_\_. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS WRONG?  
A. an honest man  
B. as an honest man  
C. to be honest  
D. be honest
- John was honoured \_\_\_\_\_ a medal \_\_\_\_\_ his invention by the government.  
A. with; for                      B. for; with  
C. with; of                      D. on; for
- Coats of this kind \_\_\_\_\_ and they \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. sell well; will be sold out  
B. are sold well; will be sold out  
C. sell well; will sell out  
D. are sold well; will sell out
- The thing that \_\_\_\_\_ is not whether you fail or not, but whether you try or not.

- A. matters                      B. cares  
C. consider                      D. mind

6. If you are in a hurry, you may \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. WHICH ANSWER IS WRONG?

- A. takes                      B. call  
C. get                      D. catch

7. Tom slipped into the room and noticed that all the furniture had been \_\_\_\_\_ with dust.

- A. coated                      B. wrapped  
C. surrounded                      D. stuck

8. I have read the poem several times but it doesn't make any \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

- A. difference                      B. sense  
C. meaning                      D. importance

9. The plan \_\_\_\_\_ into practice as soon as possible.

- A. should put  
B. ought to have put  
C. ought to have been put  
D. ought to be put

10. She was so angry at all \_\_\_\_\_ he was doing \_\_\_\_\_ she stayed up all night.

- A. that; that                      B. that; which  
C. what; that                      D. what; as

**文化点滴**

In British English the present perfect tense is used to express an action that has occurred in the recent past that has an effect on the present moment. For example:

I've lost my key. Can you help me look for it? In American English the following is also possible: I lost my key. Can you help me look for it?

Other differences involving the use of the present perfect in British English and simple past in American English include already, just and yet.

British English:

I've already seen that film.

Have you finished your homework yet?

American English:

I already saw that film or I've already seen that film.

Did you finish your homework yet? / Have



you finished your homework yet?

The verb "get"

The past participle of the verb "get" is "gotten" in American English. Example: He's gotten much better at playing tennis. British Eng-

lish: He's got much better at playing tennis.

生词

1. occur 发生; 出现
2. involve 包括; 笼罩; 潜心于; 使陷于
3. participle 分词

## 单元检测

### 一、单项填空

1. —Lost and found office. \_\_\_\_\_?  
—I wonder if you have a camera of Canon.  
A. What's that      B. Who's that      C. Can I help you      D. Is there anything
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is no doubt that the Rockets will defeat the Washington Wizards in the next game.  
A. It      B. As      C. That      D. There
3. — Shall I give you a ride as you live so far away?  
— Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It couldn't be better      B. Of course you can  
C. If you like      D. It's up to you
4. I was just talking to Margaret when Jackson \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cut in      B. cut down      C. cut out      D. cut up
5. It was some time \_\_\_\_\_ we realized the truth.  
A. when      B. until      C. since      D. before
6. Quantities of arms \_\_\_\_\_ hidden in the truck.  
A. was discovered      B. were discovered  
C. is being discovered      D. are being discovered
7. —Have you been to New Zealand?  
— No, I'd like to, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too      B. though      C. yet      D. either
8. —Well, I do think the rabbit is a beautiful, gentle animal which can run very fast.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So it is      B. So is it      C. So does it      D. So it does
9. Look! The red taxi is out of control. There \_\_\_\_\_ an accident!  
A. is going to be      B. will be      C. is sure to have      D. seems to be
10. Mr. Smith spent a week on the seashore \_\_\_\_\_ he could appreciate the beauty of nature and meanwhile avoid odd jobs.  
A. when      B. which      C. so that      D. as if
11. The bridge looked so unsafe that we all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hung back      B. walked about  
C. crossed over      D. looked around
12. Seeing everything remained \_\_\_\_\_ as it had been two hours before, he couldn't help shouting at the maid.  
A. to be done      B. being undone  
C. undone      D. having undone

13. Regardless of \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Robinson will do what he thinks right.  
A. how others think of it                      B. what others think of  
C. what others think of it                      D. others think of what
14. This insect has a special way to protect itself: when \_\_\_\_\_, it will lie flat, pretending to die.  
A. touches                      B. touching                      C. having touched                      D. touched
15. Practice makes perfect, \_\_\_\_\_ is only by using English frequently can you learn English well.  
A. which                      B. as                      C. that                      D. this

## 二、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从16~35各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I remember one Thanksgiving when our family had no money and no food, and someone came knocking on our door. A man was 16 there with a huge box of food, a giant turkey and even some 17 to cook it in. I couldn't 18 it. My dad asked, "Who are you? Where are you from?"

The stranger announced, "I'm here because a friend of yours knows you're in need and that you wouldn't accept 19 help, so I've brought this for you. Have a great Thanksgiving."

My father said, "No, no, we 20 accept this." The stranger replied, "You don't have 21," closed the door and left.

Obviously that experience had a profound impact(深刻的影响) on my life. I 22 myself that someday I would do well enough financially 23 I could do the same thing for other people. By the time I was eighteen I had created my Thanksgiving ritual(习惯). I would go out 24 and buy enough food for one or two 25. Then I would dress like a delivery boy, go to the 26 neighbourhood and just knock on a 27. I always 28 a note that explained my Thanksgiving experience 29 a kid. The note said, "All that I ask 30 is that you take good enough care of 31 so that someday you can do the same thing for someone else." I have received more from this annual ritual than I have from any amount of 32 I've ever earned.

Years ago I was in New York City with my new wife during Thanksgiving. She was sad because we were not with our family. 33 she would be home decorating the house for Christmas, but we were 34 in a hotel room. When I told her what I always do on Thanksgiving, she got excited.

We packed enough food for seven families for thirty days and went to buildings where half a dozen people lived in one room with no electricity and no heat in winter surrounded by rats, cockroaches(蟑螂) and the smell of urine(尿). It was both an 35 realization that people lived this way and a truly fulfilling experience to make even a small difference.

- |                  |               |             |             |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 16. A. speaking  | B. standing   | C. looking  | D. shouting |
| 17. A. meat      | B. vegetables | C. pans     | D. firewood |
| 18. A. believe   | B. accept     | C. help     | D. refuse   |
| 19. A. direct    | B. some       | C. our      | D. any      |
| 20. A. may not   | B. needn't    | C. can't    | D. daren't  |
| 21. A. any money | B. a choice   | C. food     | D. a turkey |
| 22. A. permitted | B. promised   | C. asked    | D. said     |
| 23. A. when      | B. so that    | C. even if  | D. as if    |
| 24. A. driving   | B. playing    | C. offering | D. shopping |
| 25. A. people    | B. children   | C. families | D. days     |
| 26. A. nearest   | B. farthest   | C. largest  | D. poorest  |
| 27. A. house     | B. door       | C. window   | D. gate     |

28. A. concluded B. included C. wrote D. took  
 29. A. like B. with C. as D. to  
 30. A. in return B. later C. in future D. for  
 31. A. others B. yourself C. your family D. the presents  
 32. A. warmth B. thanks C. money D. encouragement  
 33. A. Unfortunately B. Obviously C. Normally D. Gradually  
 34. A. stuck B. excited C. free D. delighted  
 35. A. exciting B. astonishing C. encouraging D. outstanding

### 三、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

##### New survey

It is official: the English language has become increasingly varied. BBC Voices, a survey involving 32,000 people, has discovered lots of new words. There had been concerns that regional dialects (方言) were dying out and Americanization was taken over—happily that isn't true!

##### Varied words

A similar survey in the 1950s found that there were 84 different regional expressions for left-handed but now there are 240. These range from cuddy-wifter in Northumbria, molly-dukered in central Scotland, gammy in Cumbria to keggy in the east Midlands.

##### New Cockney (新伦敦腔)

Reasoning is twofold: people move about the country a lot more than in previous years and the UK has become increasingly multicultural. Study of the Cockney language has found that due to the influx (涌入) of Bangladeshi immigrants (孟加拉移民) in London's east parts, words and accents have both changed. Original Cockney has been replaced by a mixed English of Bangladeshi and British English. However, this not only happens to London. In Liverpool, a mixture of Caribbean-Scouse is becoming common, as is Cardiff-Hindi in Wales.

##### New slang

Cockney slang is also keeping up with the times. Britney Spears is a new term for beer, and Becks and Posh for nosh (a kind of snack food). A top DJ has even inspired the title of a new film — It's all gone Pete Tong for "It's all gone wrong".

Language changes all the time, whether it is inspired by other parts of the world. We never know what we may be saying next!

36. According to the survey, people find that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. BBC Voices has lots of new words  
 B. regional dialects are dying out  
 C. American English is taking over  
 D. English has becoming various
37. Why did the author take "left-handed" for example?  
 A. To show the differences between different dialects.  
 B. To give many examples of the regional expressions.  
 C. To support the idea that dialects are not dying out.  
 D. To present the result of the survey in the 1950s.
38. The mixture of language is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people's moving frequently

- B. Bangladeshi immigrants in London
- C. the UK's multicultural background
- D. New Cockney replacing Original Cockney

39. The best title of the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. English Words under Change
- B. Language and Culture
- C. About Future Languages
- D. Words and Immigrants

**B**

If you say, "The cat's out of the bag" instead of "The secret is given away", you're using an idiom. The meaning of an "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is a proverb. Both idioms and proverbs are part of our daily speech. Many are very old and have interesting history. See how many of these sayings you know.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

This proverb comes from the ancient Romans, who believed that the apple are filled with vitamin C, natural sugars and so on. They do promote health.

"Bury the hatchet."

Native Americans used to bury weapons to show that fighting had ended and enemies were then at peace. Today, the idiom means to make up with a friend after an argument or fight.

"A close shave."

In the past, student barbers learned to shave on customers. If they shaved too close, their customers might be cut or even barely escape serious injury. Today, we use the idiom if a person narrowly escape a disaster.

"The pen is mightier than sword."

In the 17th-England, a free press was banned by the government. This meant that people who disagreed with the government and printed their views would be punished. In spite of this, people published their ideas and distributed them to the public. The proverb means that the written expression of ideas cannot be stopped by physical force.

"To shed crocodile tears."

Crocodiles have a reflex that causes their eyes to tear when they open their mouths. That makes it look as though they are crying while devouring their prey. In fact, neither crocodiles nor people who "shed crocodile tears" feel sorry for their actions.

40. The purpose of this article is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. compare idioms and proverbs
- B. explain the meaning of interesting everyday expressions
- C. show the importance of using proverbs and idioms in your writing
- D. test how much the readers know about proverbs and idioms

41. It can be inferred from the article that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is difficult to guess the meaning of idioms
- B. you shouldn't use idioms in your writing
- C. proverbs are more common than idioms
- D. proverbs and idioms can't be used in the same article

42. Which of these statements is an example of "a close shave"?

- A. My sister bought a new bicycle to ride to school.

- B. My brother had his hair cut yesterday.
- C. No one in my school has ever been to Canada.
- D. A car nearly hit me on my way to school.

43. When we say someone “shed crocodile tears”, we really mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one acts with feelings of guilt
- B. one feels pity on the wounded crocodile
- C. one does not feel sorry for his or her own actions
- D. one cries without any tears

C

Learning English is not easy. If English means endless new words, difficult grammar and sometimes strange pronunciation, you are wrong. Haven't you noticed that you have come smarter since you started to learn a new language?

According to a new study by a British university, learning a second language can lead to an increase in your brain power. Researchers found that learning other languages changes grey (灰色的) matter. This is the part of the brain which processes information. It is similar to the way that exercise builds muscles.

The study also found the effect is greater when the younger people learn a second language.

A team led by Dr. Andrea Mechelli, from University College London, took a group of Britons who only spoke English. They were compared with a group of “early bilinguals” who had learnt a second language before the age of five, as well as a number of later learners.

Scans showed that grey matter density in the brain was greater in bilinguals than in people without a second language. But the longer a person waited before mastering a new language, the smaller the difference.

“Our findings suggest that the structure of the brain is changed by the experience of learning a second language,” said the scientists.

It means that the change itself increases the ability to learn.

Professor Dylan Vaughan Jones of the University of Wales, has researched the link between bilingualism and maths skills. “Having two languages gives you two windows on the world and makes the brain more flexible (灵活的),” he said, “You are actually going beyond the language and have a better understanding of different ideas.”

The findings were matched in a study of native Italian speakers who had learned English as a second language between the ages of 2 and 34. Reading, writing and comprehension were all tested. The results showed that the younger they started to learn, the better. “Studying a language means you get an entrance to another world,” explained the scientists.

44. The main subject talked about in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. science on learning a second language
- B. man's ability of learning a second language
- C. language can help brain power
- D. language learning and maths study

45. In the second paragraph, the writer mentions “exercise” in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. say language is also a kind of physical labor
- B. prove that one needs more practice when he (she) is learning a language
- C. show the importance of using the language when you learn the language
- D. make people believe language learning helps grey matter work well



46. The underlined word "bilingual" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a researcher on language learning  
 B. a second language learner  
 C. a person who can speak two languages  
 D. an active language learner
47. We may know from the scientific findings that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the earlier you start to learn a second language, the higher the grey matter density is  
 B. there is no difference between a later second language learner and one who doesn't know a second language  
 C. the experience of learning a second language has had effect on people's brain  
 D. the ability of learning a second language is changing all the time

**D**

From the beginning rivers have played an important part in life of man. Man of the earliest times used the rivers as a means of travel. Today rivers still serve as a great waterway for the transport and people.

In ancient time, man settled near rivers or on river banks and built up large empires.

Water is nature's most valuable gift to man. Man needs water to irrigate his crops, to cook and to wash. To nations all over the world, rivers mean life and wealth. They feed and clothe nations around them.

Water is also a source of energy and power. Man builds huge dams across the rivers to control the water for irrigation and get the energy needed to drive generators. The electrical power is then directed to homes, cities, factories and television stations.

Man uses each day. In a small way rivers help to keep man in good health and provide for his amusements. Various forms of water sports keep man strong and healthy.

48. Rivers have been important to man \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. since the last century  
 B. since they came into being  
 C. since a few hundred years ago  
 D. since the beginning of BC
49. Man in old times traveled from one continent to another \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by sea  
 B. by air  
 C. by train  
 D. by bus
50. Generators are machines that are used \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to direct electrical  
 B. to control  
 C. to build dams  
 D. to produce electricity
51. Which of the following statements is true?  
 A. People get energy by building.  
 B. In ancient times large empires grew up near dams.  
 C. Large rivers are still useful transportation in modern times.  
 D. People can be provided with amusements in small rivers.

**E**

Every Thursday afternoon, my art history class meets not in our lecture hall but in the Yale University Art Gallery.

We spend our one-hour class discussing two or three of the paintings, many of which are by artists that we have already studied in class.

The professor begins by selecting one work of art. After giving us a quick background on the artist, he'll open up for class discussion. Everyone is strongly encouraged to give opinions to the

Slides and textbooks may do a good job of carrying facts and dates, but creativity and originality of thought cannot be taught. They can only be got through first-hand experience.

52. The writer studies art history \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a lecture hall                      B. in an art gallery.  
C. in a simple way                      D. in a practical way
53. In American universities it is popular for professors to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. create textbooks by themselves  
B. teach their lectures through real world experiences  
C. ask their students to memorize the texts  
D. share their experiences with the students
54. The writer introduces one of his friends' experiences to us in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give us an example                      B. praise the professor  
C. praise his friend                      D. advise us to study psychology
55. The writer holds the opinion that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learning outside the classroom is the best way  
B. teachers should develop students' creativity  
C. professors had better shorten their lectures  
D. students should put their textbooks away

Mary was an university student. She didn't have very much money and her parents were not rich, and she had an uncle who had been fortunate enough to collect great wealthy. He always gave her valuable Christmas and birthday present. When her uncle's birthday came round, Mary want to buy him something real special, but because he was rich, she did not know how to give him. She went into the best shop in her

56. \_\_\_\_\_  
57. \_\_\_\_\_  
58. \_\_\_\_\_  
59. \_\_\_\_\_  
60. \_\_\_\_\_  
61. \_\_\_\_\_  
62. \_\_\_\_\_

town and explained what her problem was to one of helpful shop assistants. Finally she asked, "What do you have for someone who has already got everything he wants or needs to?" The assistant sighed deeply and answered, "Envy, only envy."

63. \_\_\_\_\_

64. \_\_\_\_\_

65. \_\_\_\_\_

### 五、书面表达

最近,联合国一个考察团来你市参观考察。请你根据下列所提供的信息,写一篇文章,宣传我国人民近几年来生活水平发生的巨大变化,生活质量的显著提高:

1. 家庭轿车拥有量成倍增长;
2. 住房条件有了很大改善,房屋变大了、变新了;
3. 旅游的人多了,走得更远了,然而,所有这些在二十年前是想象不到的。

注意:1. 文章的开头已为你写好,可适当发挥,使文章连贯,生动。

2. 词数:100 左右。

3. 参考词汇:小康 well-off 生活水平 living standards

Great changes have taken place in our country in recent years.

## Module 2 A Job Worth Doing

### 知识归纳

词汇: intellectual, satisfying, stressful, accountant, offer, volunteer, respect, temporary, permanent, apply, available, individual, double

短语: in particular, on average, take... for granted, have an effect on, take notice of, in response to, pick up

日常用语: have a day off

I managed somehow.

pick up the local accent

语法: 复习动词形式(2)

### 知识要点

1. apply *vt.*, *vi.*

(1) 请求; 申请(for)

'I want to apply for the job.

我想申请这项工作。

(2) 应用; 使用; 适用

The principle of diligence and frugality applies to all undertakings.

勤俭节约的原则适用于一切事业。

(3) 涂; 敷; 抹

Apply medicine to his wound.

在他伤口上涂药。

(4) 专心; 集中精力

apply oneself to

专心从事; 埋头于……

The new worker applied his mind to the job.

新来的工人工作专心致志。

Students should apply themselves to their study.

学生们应该专心致志地学习。

2. take it for granted

认为理所当然

I take it for granted you have read this book.

我认为你一定读过这本书。

3. pick up

(1) 拿起; 用手拿起(某物)

pick up a book 捡起一本书

(2) 收集; 聚集

pick up the broken pieces of glass

拾起玻璃碎片

(3) 整理; 收拾

Let's pick up the living room.

我们收拾一下卧室吧。

(4) 不经意得到; 随便或偶然地获得

pick up a mink coat on sale

甩卖时随手买了一件貂皮大衣

(5) 学得(通过学习或经历获得)

pick up French very quickly

很快地学起法语来

(6) 有起色; 改善(在条件或活动上提高)

Sales picked up last year.

去年的销售有起色。

4. volunteer *n.* 志愿者

We want some volunteers to help paint the house.

我们想要几个志愿者帮助漆房屋的人。

*vt.*, *vi.*

(1) (常与 to 连用) 自愿去做; 主动请求去做

Volunteer for military service 自愿服役

We all volunteered to paint the house.

我们都自愿漆这个房子。

Meanwhile, a number of university students have volunteered to drive buses while the strike lasts.

与此同时, 许多大学生自愿在罢工持续期间去驾驶公共汽车。

(2) (常与 for 连用) 作为志愿者; 志愿参军

(3) 自动说出

"Tim's busy and I'll come," he volunteered.

他主动说: "蒂姆很忙, 我来吧。"

5. have an effect on/upon

对……有影响; 对……起作用; 产生效果

have an impact on/upon

对……有影响; 对……起作用; 产生效果