

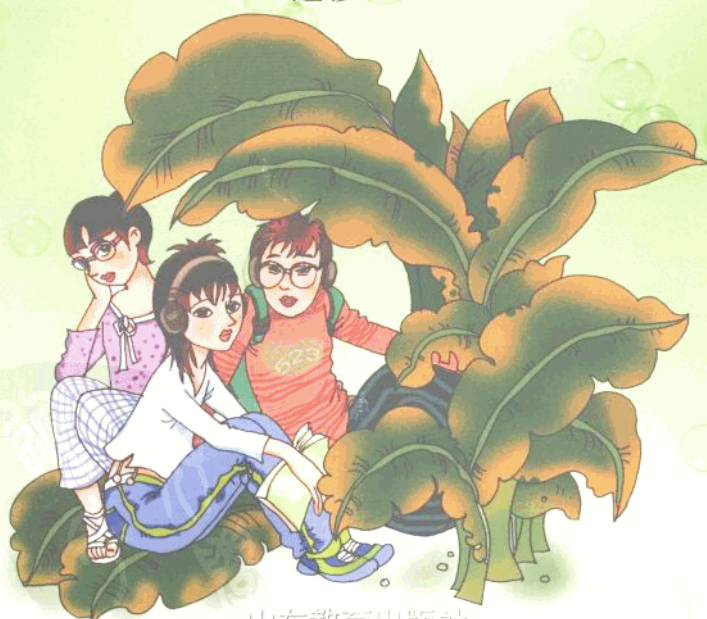
普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

英语学习

根据外研社新教材编写

手册

(选修9)



山东教育出版社

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

英语学习手册

(选修9)

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使用指南

学习目标展示

展示单元课程要求，明确学习目标。

国际视野拓展

提供单元话题相关背景知识，开拓学生视野。

疑难知识解惑

生词突破

对本单元的重点单词及短语进行解析，例句经典、丰富，培养学生在语境中学习单词的良好习惯；并从近义词、反义词、构词等多个角度进行讲解，使词汇学习形式多样，充满乐趣。

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剖析教材中的重点句子，讲解详略得当，例句丰富，培养学生在具体语境中运用英语的能力。

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提供合理、科学的学习方法、学习技巧，便于学生大幅度提高学习效率，做到事半功倍。

参考答案

提供各单元练习答案，对典型题目从解题思路、解题方法、技巧等方面进行言简意赅的解析。

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Module 1

Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion



第一部分

学习目标展示

重点单词	<p>accustomed <i>adj.</i> 习惯于 adopt <i>vt.</i> 采纳, 收养 appearance <i>n.</i> 出现, 外观 attractive <i>adj.</i> 有吸引力的 bachelor <i>n.</i> 学士; 单身汉 base <i>n.</i> 基地 <i>vt.</i> 以……为基础 beard <i>n.</i> (下巴上的) 胡须 bitter <i>adj.</i> 痛苦的 careless <i>adj.</i> 粗心的 charming <i>adj.</i> 迷人的 confident <i>adj.</i> 有信心的 creature <i>n.</i> 生物, 家伙 criticism <i>n.</i> 批评 delightful <i>adj.</i> 快乐的 desperation <i>n.</i> 绝望 dreamy <i>adj.</i> 出神的</p>	<p>educate <i>vt.</i> 培养, 教育 explore <i>vt.</i> 勘探, 探险 impatiently <i>adj.</i> 没有耐心地 impressed <i>adj.</i> 印象深的 insensitive <i>adj.</i> 不体贴的, 反应迟钝的 moderate <i>adj.</i> 适中的 <i>v.</i> 减轻, 减弱 morality <i>n.</i> 道德, 美德 personality <i>n.</i> 个性 reasonable <i>adj.</i> 合理的 respectable <i>adj.</i> 值得尊敬的 socialist <i>n.</i> 社会主义者 uneasy <i>adj.</i> 忧虑的, 担心的 confirmed <i>adj.</i> 习惯的, 根深蒂固的</p>
重点短语	<p>come to life 活过来 fall in love with 爱上…… end with 以……作为结束 make... out of 把……做成…… be connected with 与……有联系 treat... as 把……当作…… be ready to 愿意…… pass sb./sth. off as... 假扮, 冒充 recognize... as... 把……看作…… rather than 而不是, 而非 to become of (某人或某事) 怎么样了</p>	<p>complain of/about 诉说, 抱怨 do without 没有……也行 get rid of 除掉, 除去 compared to/with 与……相比而言 make no difference 没有区别, 无影响 occur to 突然想起 object to 反对 neck and heels 浑身上下, 从头到脚</p>



语 法	系动词后可以跟的成分;冠词的运用
技能目标	通过本单元的学习,让学生了解萧伯纳和他的作品《皮格马力翁》和根据它改编而成的剧本《卖花姑娘》,并让学生了解十九世纪的英语和现在的英语的不同;培养学生阅读名著的兴趣。



第二部分 国际视野拓展

George Bernard Shaw was born on 26 July, 1856, in Dublin, as the son of George Carr Shaw, who was in the wholesale grain trade. Lucinda Elisabeth Shaw, his mother, was the daughter of a very poor landowner. Shaw's childhood was troubled. His father was a drunkard, which made his son a teetotaler (从不饮酒者). Shaw went to the Wesleyan Connexional School, then moved to a private school near Dalkey, and then to Dublin's Central Model School, ending his formal education at the Dublin English Scientific and Commercial Day School. At the age of 15 he started to work as a junior clerk. In 1876 he went to London, joining his sister and mother. Shaw did not return to Ireland for nearly thirty years. Shaw began his literary career by writing music and theatre criticism, and novels, including the semi-autobiographical *Immaturity* without much success. In 1884 Shaw joined the Fabian Society, a middle-class socialist group and served on its executive committee from 1885 to 1911.

In 1895 Shaw became a drama critic for the *Saturday Review*. These articles were later collected in *Our Theatres in the Nineties* (1932). Shaw also wrote music, art and drama criticism for *Dramatic Review* (1885—86), *Our Corner* (1885—86), *The Pall Mall Gazette* (1885—88), *The World* (1886—94), and *The Star* (1888—90) as "Corno di Basetto". His music criticism has been collected in *Shaw's Music* (1981). *The Perfect Wagnerite* appeared



in 1898 and *Caesar And Cleopatra* in 1901.

In 1898 Shaw married the wealthy Charlotte Payne-Townshend. They settled in 1906 in the Hertfordshire village of Ayot St. Lawrence. Shaw remained with Charlotte until her death, although he was occasionally linked with other women. He carried on a passionate correspondence over the years with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, a widow and actress.

Shaw's early plays including *Widower's Houses* (1892), which criticized slum (贫民窟) landlords were not well received. His "unpleasant plays", ideological attacks on the evils of capitalism and explorations of moral and social problems, were followed with more entertaining but equally principled productions like *Candida* and *John Bull's Other Island* (1904). *Major Barbara* depicted (描绘) an officer of the Salvation Army, who learns from her father, a manufacturer of armaments (军火), that money and power can be better weapons against evil than love. *Pygmalion* was originally written for the actress Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and became later the basis for two films and a musical. Shaw's popularity declined after his essay "Common Sense about the War" (1914), which was considered unpatriotic. With *Saint Joan* (1924) he was again accepted by the post-war public.

Shaw died at Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire, on November 2, 1950. During his long career, Shaw wrote over 50 plays.



第三部分

疑难知识解惑

(一) 生词突破

1. accustomed adj.

(1) 习惯于, 惯于 (be accustomed to something/to doing



something 习惯干某事)。如:

It took me a few days to become *accustomed* to the new environment.

我花了几天的时间就适应了新的环境。

She like the majority is *accustomed* to having nine hours' sleep a night.

她像大多数人一样,习惯于一晚睡九个小时。

(2) 通常的,惯常的。如:

He took his *accustomed* seat by the fire, watching his favorite TV program.

他坐在火炉旁他常坐的座位上,看他最喜欢的电视节目。

【构词知识】

accustom *vt.* 使自己或某人习惯于……(accustom + sb. /oneself + to)。如:

I found it of vital importance to *accustom* students to summarizing what they have learned.

我认为让学生们习惯于总结他们所学的知识非常重要。

Much to our joy, children are quick to *accustom* themselves to new surroundings.

使我们感到很高兴的是,孩子们很快适应了新的环境。

【联想】

adapt to, adjust to 习惯于,适应。如:

We will have to *adapt* quickly to the new system, or we might be fired.

我们必须很快适应新的制度,否则可能会被解雇。

It took her a long time to *adjust to* living alone after the divorce.

离婚之后她很长时间才适应一个人生活。

【高考链接】

Accustomed to _____ the steep mountains, he had no difficulty reaching the top. [2005 沪春]



- A. climbing B. climb
C. having climbed D. have climbed

【简析】A. (be) accustomed to 中的 to 是介词, 后应用名词或动名词形式, 因此选 A。

2. **appearance** *n.*

(1) [C] 出现, 显出。如:

His sudden *appearance* made everyone present at the party surprised.

他的突然出现使得每一个出席晚会的人都感到惊讶。

He still remembers the day when he made his first *appearance* on the stage.

他依然还记得他初次登台的那一天。

(2) [C, U] 外表, 外观, 样子, 容貌。如:

It is silly of you to judge a person merely by his *appearance*.
你太傻了, 仅仅以貌取人。

Touched by an *appearance* of a thirst for knowledge, they decided to collect money for students faced with dropping out of school.

被渴求知识的样子所打动, 他们决定为那些面临辍学的儿童筹集资金。

【习语】

for the sake of appearance 为了体面

keep up appearance 装门面, 保持体面

make an appearance 列席, 出席

to/by/from all appearances 显然, 就外表看来

【构词知识】

appear *vi.* 出现, 显出, 显露。如:

A rainbow *appeared* in the sky after the big rain, which promised a good day.

雨后天空出现彩虹, 预示着好天气就要来了。



【高考链接】

The environmentalists said 'wild goats' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.

[2004 沪]

A. escape B. absence C. attendance D. appearance

[简析] D. 野山羊在广阔的草原上出现, 这是环境好转的迹象。appearance 意为“出现, 露面”。

3. adopt vt.

(1) 采用, 采取。如: *adopt a new method* 采用新方法

Although they *adopted* different approaches to the tough problem, they all eventually got satisfactory results.

尽管他们采用了不同的方法来解决这个难题, 他们最终都得到了令人满意的结果。

(2) 收养, 领养。如: *adopt a child* 收养孩子

In China, only couples according with the demands shall *adopt* a child.

在中国, 只有符合条件的夫妇才可以收养小孩。

(3) 正式通过。如:

The council promises to *adopt* the new policy at its next meeting.

委员会有望在下次会议上正式通过新政策。

(4) 选用方法, 移居某国, 承袭(风俗)。如: *adopt a new method*

The immigrants living in this island *adopted* many customs of the local residents.

生活在这个岛上的移民承袭了当地居民的很多风俗。

【构词知识】

adoption *n.* 采用, 采取, 采纳, 收养

adoptive *adj.* 收养的

4. confirmed adj.

(1) 习惯的, 根深蒂固的。如: *confirmed habits* 习惯



He is addicted to drugs; that is, to say, he is a *confirmed* addict.

他吸毒成瘾;也就是说他是一个吸毒成癖的人。

As a *confirmed* bachelor, he showed little interest in girls.

作为一个独身主义的男子,他对女孩不感兴趣。

(2) *confirm vt.* 证实,确定。如:

① *confirm + n.*

The report about the earthquake that occurred in Greece was *confirmed* the next day.

在希腊发生地震的那篇报道在第二天得到了证实。

② *confirm + (that) ... / what* 确定。如:

The chancellor of Austria has *confirmed* that he will visit China officially the following month.

奥地利首相已经证实他将于下个月正式访问中国。

It hasn't been *confirmed* whether he will host the opening ceremony.

还没有定下来是否他将主持开幕式。

(3) 坚定(决心、意见);使(人)有信心。如:

This failure didn't discourage me. On the contrary, it *confirmed* my confidence.

失败没有使我灰心。相反,它坚定了我的信心。

【构词知识】

confirmation n. 确定,证实。如:

The rumor lacks confirmation.

那谣言没有确凿的证据。

5. *rebel vi.*

(1) 发动叛乱(暴动),造反,反叛;反抗,反对(*rebel + against*)。

如:

Having been exploited and oppressed for many years, the people were united to *rebel* against the ruler.



人民在遭受那么多年的剥削和压迫之后,联合起来反抗那位统治者。

The army was called in to hold down the riot where the citizen intended to *rebel* against the mayor.

部队被召集来镇压这次暴乱,在暴乱中市民意欲反叛市长。

(2) 有反感,反抗,抗拒,厌恶(*rebel*+*against/at*)。如:

Nowadays, some teens are fed up with their parents' advice, and for some, they *rebel* at it.

现如今,一些少年听够了父母的劝告。甚至对于一些忠告,他们坚决抵抗。

It is brave of him to *rebel* against the old conventions.

他很勇敢地抗拒旧的习俗。

rebel 还可以做名词,意思是“反叛者,造反者”。如:

They had difficulty dealing with the *rebel* forces.

他们对付叛军很困难。

She has always a bit of a *rebel*.

她总是有点桀骜不驯。

【构词知识】

rebellion *n.* 叛乱,造反,暴动。如:

raise a *rebellion* against the king 发动对国王的叛乱

rebellious *adj.* 反叛的。如:

teens at a *rebellious* age 处在反抗期的少年

rebelliously *adv.* 反抗地,抗拒地。

【同义词】

resist *vt.* 反抗,抗拒,抵抗

6. moderate

(1) *v.* 使某人节制,克制;使……缓和,减轻。如:

Much to our joy, the wind has *moderated*, making our sailing possible.

使我们感到高兴的是,风势已减弱,我们可以航行了。



It is high time for him to learn to *moderate* his temper; he has reached the age to get married.

他得改改他的脾气了,他已经到了结婚年龄了。

- (2) *adj.* (量、强度、质等)中等的,适度的。如:

He returned to the town where he used to enjoy *moderate* wealth gained from his plays.

他又回到那个他曾经通过写剧本得到了一些财富的城镇里。

What I desire at present is a *moderate*-sized flat with a big garden.

我目前所渴求的是一个中等大小的带大花园的房子。

He must agree to the arrangement because he is a person with *moderate* views.

他肯定同意这个安排,因为他是个意见温和的人。

The boss promised the employees that he would answer their *moderate* wage demands.

老板向雇员们许诺,他会满足他们的适度的工资要求。

【构词知识】

moderation *n.* 温和,适度,节制。如:

They showed a remarkable degree of *moderation*.

他们表现得极为节制。

moderator *n.* 仲裁人;调解人

moderately *adj.* 适度地;不过分地。如:

a moderately expensive house 价格稍高的房子

7. bet *v.*

- (1) 赌钱,打赌

① bet + on. 如:

I have never *betted* because I have not enough confidence about my judgment.

我从来不打赌,因为我对我的判断缺乏足够的信心。

Tom *betted* on the champion, while Jack *betted* against him.



汤姆赌卫冕者会赢,而杰克赌卫冕者会输。

- ② bet + n. + on. 如:

His *betting* a lot of money *on* horses is the main reason for their divorce.

他在赛马上豪赌是导致他离婚的主要原因。

- ③ bet + n. + that 以……打赌。如:

He *bet* 5 dollars that the Bulls will beat the Rockets.

他以五元钱打赌公牛队会打败火箭队。

- ④ bet + sb. + n. + that 与某人打赌。如:

I *bet* her 2 dollars that our national volleyball team will win the championship.

我和她以两美元打赌,我们国家排球队会赢得冠军。

- (2) 认为一定会,确信;断言。如:

- ① bet + that

I will *bet* that the harvest this year is good because the rainfall is moderate.

我确信今年的收成会很好,因为今年的雨水适中。

- ② bet + sb. + n. + that

I will *bet* you anything that he will be admitted into Beijing University.

他一定会被北大录取,我跟你赌什么都可以。

bet 做名词时,意为“打赌,赌金,赌注,猜测;意见,对策,办法”。如:

I am lucky enough to have won the *bet*.

我很幸运打赌赢了。

My *bet* is that he will remain alive.

我猜想他将会活着。

【习语】

make a bet on... 以……打赌

bet one's boots on/that 确信……



I'll bet. 怎么会。

You bet. 的确,当然。

8. prove

(1) *vt.* 证明,证实,证明是。如:

① *prove* + *n.*。如:

How you can *prove* your theory to the experts is worth considering.

你如何向专家们证明你的理论值得考虑。

② *prove* + *that*。如:

Can you *prove* that he was the thief that the police offered a reward of 200 dollars for catching him?

你能不能证明他就是那个警方悬赏两百美元要抓获的贼?

③ *prove* + *n.* + (to be) / *adj.*。如:

There is enough evidence to *prove* him innocent/to be innocent.

有充分的证据证明他无罪。

(2) *vi.* 被发现是,结果是,表现出(自己)是(*prove* + (oneself) + to be *n.* / *adj.*)。如:

The weather report *proved* to be accurate on the next day.

那次天气预报在次日被证明是准确的。

She was promoted to be vice-manager and she *proved* herself to be fit for it.

她被提拔为副经理,而且她表现出自己能胜任这职位。

(3) *vt.* 考验,实验(*prove* + *n.*)。如:

She *proved* his honesty by asking him a lot of unusual questions.

她通过问一些不寻常的问题来考验他的诚实。

【构词知识】

proof *n.* 证据

proven *adj.* 被证明过的,完成实验的



9. impress vt.

- (1) 使(某人)印象深刻。如:

The book intended to raise public awareness about poverty in remote mountainous villages *impressed* a lot of people.

这本书在很多人心目中留下深刻的印象,它的目的是引起公众对于偏远山村的贫穷的关注。

She *impressed* me as a woman of great kindness and fairly grace.

在我的印象中,她是位非常善良和优雅的女性。

- (2) 使(某人)铭记……,使(某人)深感……(*impress* + *n.* + *on* sb. / *impress* + sb. + *with* + *n.*)。如:

My teacher *impressed on* me the necessity of lending others a hand when they were in trouble.

我父亲要我铭记在别人有麻烦的时候必须帮助别人。

The manager *impressed* his office staff *with* the importance of keeping accurate records.

经理让办公室职员认识到作精确记录的重要性。

- (3) 盖(印等)(于),印。如:

Having *impressed* her initial on the box, the girl put it on the bookshelf.

女孩在那盒子上印上自己名字的首字母,然后把它放到书架上。

【构词知识】

impression *n.* 印象。如:

What is your first impression of Rizhao?

你对日照的第一印象如何?

This book made a deep impression on me.

这本书给我留下了深刻的印象。

impressive *adj.* 给人印象深的,感人的。如:

The expert gave a very impressive speech.

那位专家的演讲令人印象深刻。