



丛书主编 凯歌

导学与评价

高中选修 8

英 语



人教版

学生用书

XINKEBIAO

DAOXUEYUPINGJIA



星球地图出版社



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高中 英语 选修⑧

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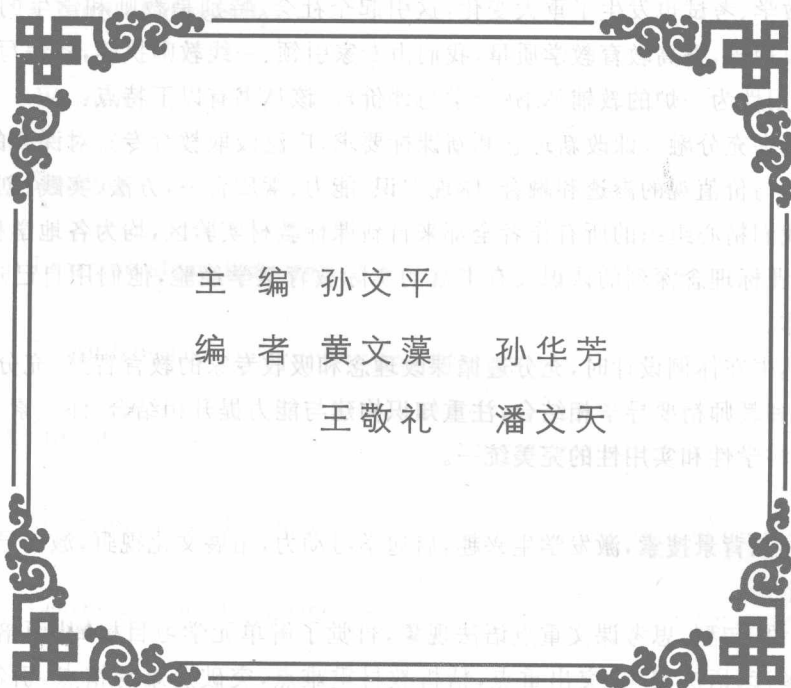
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心愿

XIN YUAN

DAOXUE YU PINGJIA

国家基础教育课程改革已经全面启动,它给学科教材带来了实质性变革。自主、合作、探究、创新等新理念得到积极提倡和实行,教育、教学、考试也发生了重大变化,这引起全社会、特别是教师和学生的广泛关注。为了帮助广大师生适应全新的课改理念,提高教育教学质量,我们由专家引领、一线教师执笔,特编写这套集新理念和新课标为一体、熔科学性与实用性为一炉的教辅丛书《导学与评价》。该丛书有以下特点:

1. 最新的课改理念。丛书充分融入课改新理念和新课标要求,广泛汲取教育专家对课改的思想认识;着眼三维目标,注重人文、情感态度与价值观的渗透和融合;体现知识、能力、素质合一,方法、实践、创新一体。

2. 全新的作者队伍。我们精心组织的所有作者全都来自新课标教材实验区,均为各地学科带头人,多为一线特高级教师;他们既有对新课标理念深刻的认识又有丰富的实际教育教学经验,他们用自己选择教辅、评判教辅的标准严格要求自己的写作。

3. 科学的编排体例。丛书在体例设计时,充分遵循课改理念和吸收专家的教育智慧,充分考虑课堂教学的实际需要,注重学生自主学习和教师精要导学相结合,注重知识构建与能力提升相结合,注重素质培养、思维训练和考试能力相结合,从而达到科学性和实用性的完美统一。

【赢在起点】

设置启智名言、话题导入、背景搜索,激发学生兴趣,启迪学习动力,拓展文化视野,激情导入,蓄势待发。

【突破难点,轻松闯关】

自主学习重点单词、短语、句型,思考课文重点语法现象,自觉了解单元学习目标,从而培养学生动手动脑的良好习惯;精要导学,名师解读,语法聚焦,突出重点,精析教材重难点,突破疑难易错点,引领成功之路;互动练习,课后强化,精编习题,循序渐进,夯实基础,彰显学生主体性,以达到知识和能力的自然转化、过程和方法的有机统一、思维和素质的综合提升。

【无限提升,冲刺终点】

回眸高考,对近三年高考真题详尽解读,把握考查重点,明确能力发展方向;科学准确的策略整合,提升学生技能技巧;精选最新高考题或各地模拟题,沙场实兵训练,使能力达到有效提升,为冲刺终点积蓄无限力量。

4. 新颖的成书模式。我们充分遵循一线广大师生的需求,丛书各学科的“学生用书”将单元测试卷、综合测试卷独立成册,夹放在学科教辅书中,并提供“教师用书”,补充丰富的教学参考资料,方便老师们在教学过程中灵活使用。

编写一套师生满意的教辅资料是我们最大的心愿,为实现这个心愿,我们一直孜孜以求,精益求精。“精诚所至,金石为开”,我们这套教辅丛书,希望得到您的关注和厚爱!

《导学与评价》丛书编委会

星球地图出版社

二〇〇七年十二月



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制作人：② 谢永 等

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Unit 1

A land of diversity



赢在起点

启智名言

1. Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.

知识是一座宝库，而开启这座宝库的钥匙是实践。

2. Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed.

要想征服自然，必先顺应自然。

—Thomas Fuller, British scholar

——托马斯·富勒，英国学者

—Francis Bacon, British Philosopher

——弗良西斯·培根，英国哲学家

话题导入

This unit explores two states in the USA in order to demonstrate the huge diversity of races and cultures in America. The main reason for this diversity is the different patterns of settlement in different parts of the country and this unit looks at the history of settlement of California in the Student's Book and New Orleans in the Workbook. One of the purposes of the unit is to help students recognize that it is not possible to generalize about America, Americans or the American way of life.

背景搜索

Los Angeles got its name from Serra who originally called the area "El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula", which was obviously shortened later. Throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the area thrived as a mission under the control of the Mexican government. On March 9th, 1842, Francisco Lopez discovered gold in the Santa Clarita Valley and by 1845, U. S. troops began battling for control of California. On January 9, 1847, Commodore Stockton recaptured Los Angeles for the third and final time, and just days later Mexican general Andres Pico surrendered California to U. S. General John Fremont. A subsequent boundary dispute ensued as to where the borders of the city and county should be, but on April 4 1850, the city of Los Angeles was incorporated, with California officially entering the union five months later.

突破难点 轻松闯关



自主学习

I. 单词 (Words)

1. _____ *n.* 手段;方法
2. _____ *n.* 大多数;大半
3. _____ *n.* 移居入境;移民
4. _____ *n.* 百分率
5. _____ *vt.* 混合
6. _____ *n.* 国籍;民族
7. _____ *adj.* 人种的;种族的
8. _____ *n.* 申请人
9. _____ *n. & adj.* 社会主义者(的)
10. _____ *vi.* 发生;出现
11. _____ *adj.* 显而易见的;表面上的
12. _____ *vi. & n.* 滑动
13. _____ *vt.* 指出;标志;表明;暗示
14. _____ *vi. & vt.* 交换
15. _____ *vt. & n.* 租用;雇用
16. _____ *n.* 飞行器;
17. _____ *vt.* 插入
18. _____ *vi.* 作出反应

II. 短语 (Phrases)

1. _____ 用……办法
2. _____ 除……之外
3. _____ 保存
4. _____ 某人想到
5. _____ 值多少钱;值得做某事
6. _____ 与……合作或一起工作
7. _____ 收容;吸收
8. _____ 许多;大量
9. _____ 想要做某事
10. _____ 把……与……相比

III. 句式 (Sentence Patterns)

People from Africa _____ in California since the 1800s, when they moved north from Mexico.

IV. 语法 (Grammar)

复习名词性从句作主语、宾语和表语时的用法。

Part I Warming up



精要导学

1. Compare your answers with other groups.

把你的答案与其它组的答案相比。



名师解读

compare... with... 把……与……相比

My handwriting cannot be *compared* with my father's.

我的书法不能与我父亲的相比。

拓展: can't compare... with... 不能与……相比……

compare... to... 把……比作……

compared to/with 与……比起来(作状语)

comparing to/with 与……比起来(作状语)

① Man's life is often compared to a candle.

人生常比作蜡烛。

② Compared to/with men, women are more suitable to be doctors.

与男子比起来,女子更适合当医生。



互动练习

单项填空

() (1) The salaries of American judges are rather low _____ the allowance _____ to judicial officers in Europe.

A. compared with; offering

B. comparing with; offered

C. in comparison to; offering

D. in comparison with; offered

() (2) _____ to Bill's flat, I was proud to say mine seemed like a palace.

A. Compare

B. Having compared

C. Compared

D. Comparing

2. Each illustrates something about California.

每一幅图画说明了关于加利福尼亚的一些东西。



名师解读

illustrate *v.* (用示例,图表等)说明,阐明(某事物)

To illustrate my point I have done a comparative analysis.

为了说明我的观点,我做了对比分析。

拓展: illustration *n.* [U] 图表,图示;示例,实例,例证

illustrative *adj.* 解释性的,作说明的



互动练习

翻译句子

他说的有关她的故事,十分清楚地说明她很慷慨。



课后强化

I. 用下列词组填空

by means of occur to team up with take in a great many

1. _____ students in our school are from Japan.

2. The two companies _____ each other to

- develop a new racing car.
3. Much electricity is produced _____ water.
4. Fish _____ oxygen through their gills (鳃).
5. Did it ever _____ you to study abroad?

II. 句型转换

1. A. When you receive this letter, I will have left this country.
B. _____ this letter reaches you, I will be abroad already.
2. A. Day by day, thousands of birds started flying over to his garden and settled there.
B. Gradually, the garden _____ to thousands of birds.
3. A. They played many songs and some of my favourites were among them.
B. They played many songs _____ some of _____.
4. A. People used to think that the earth was flat.
B. It was _____ that the earth was flat.
5. A. Would you like to go out to take a walk?
B. Do you _____ out for a walk?

III. 汉译英

1. 和许多妇女相比,她确实是很幸运了。
2. 毛主席曾把我国的青年比作初升的太阳。
3. 我今天咳嗽得很难受。
4. 他还不至于傻到相信这样的事。
5. 这个农庄主至少有五十头牛。

IV. 读下面的文章,用所给的词填空

moving homes gold dreams movie homes population state earthquakes Chinese

California and its people

People have been following their dreams of going to California for more than 150 years. More than 35 million people live there now, more than in any other states.

At first, the dream was to find 1. _____. In 1848, a man named James Marshall found a piece of bright metal there. It was gold. Many people rush to California to look for gold. A few found some and became rich. Those people who stayed made

2. _____ for themselves and found work. In 1850, California became a 3. _____.

Today, California is still a land of 4. _____ people want to live there because of the warm 5. _____ and sunshine. There are beautiful ocean beaches and mountains as well. Though 6. _____ are always a possible threat in California, danger from nature does not seem to keep people from 7. _____ to California and having children there. The 8. _____ grew almost five percent between 2000 and 2003. About half the population growth was from people who arrived from other states or countries. San Francisco has one of the largest 9. _____ populations outside Asia. Some newcomers dream of Hollywood. They come to find a job in the 10. _____ capital of the world.

Part II Reading



精要导学

1. Scientists believe that these first settlers crossed the Bering strait from Asia to Alaska by means of a land bridge which existed in prehistoric times.

科学家们认为,这些最早的定居者是从亚洲通过史前时期曾经存在过的大陆桥,跨过白令海峡来到阿拉斯加的。



名师解读

by means of 通过,用,借助于

He crossed the river by means of a raft.

他借着筏子渡河。

We express our feelings by means of words.

我们用语言来表达感情。

拓展: means n. 手段; 方法(单复数同形)

by all means 务必,一定;(用于交际英语表同意)当然可以,没问题

by no means 决不

by this means 通过这种方式

by some means or other 想尽办法,无论如何总得



互动练习

单项填空

() (1) It's nothing unusual to experience failure, and _____ ought we to be so discouraged.

A. in no time B. by all means

C. by no means D. in any condition

() (2) —Do you think we should put an ad in the paper for the lost child?

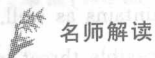
—Yes, _____.

A. that's all right B. by all means

C. it just depends D. never mind

2. In addition, many died from the diseases brought by Europeans.

此外,许多人死于欧洲人带来的疾病。



名师解读

In addition (to)除了……之外,加之

In addition to the names on the list, there are six other applicants.

除了名单上的人之外,还有六个申请人。

拓展:表示“除了”这一意义的词汇还有:

except 后跟名词或代词,表示“完全排除”

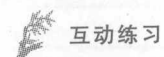
except for 后跟名词或代词,先肯定一方面,后指出其不足。

except that/when 后跟从句。

besides “除了……(还有)”

apart from 既表示 except 或 except for 的意义也表示 in addition to 的用法。

as well as 除……之外(置于句首,同 besides)



互动练习

单项填空

() native plants, this garden contains numerous trees and flowers from overseas. Which of the following is not right?

A. As well as

B. Besides

C. In addition to

D. Except for

3. Of the first spanish to go to California, the majority were religious men who came to teach the catholic religion to the natives.

在首批移居加利福尼亚的西班牙人中,大部分是来自土著人传授天主教的宗教人士。



名师解读

majority *n.* 大多数;大半

the majority were (was) in favor of the plan.

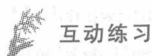
多数人支持这一计划。

The majority of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health. 大多数医生认为吸烟有害健康。

拓展:(派)major *adj.* 较大的;较多的;主要的 *n.* 主修课(反) minority *n.* 少数;少数民族。如:

We're in the minority, more people are against us than with us. 赞成我们的居少数,我们成了少数派。

注意:①单独用作主语,谓语用单数或复数均可:The majority were (was) against the plan. 大多数人反对这个计划。但若表语是复数,则谓语通常也要用复数:The majority are students. 大多数是学生。②“the majority of + 复数名词”用作主语,其谓语动词要用复数;“the majority of + 单数名词”用作主语,其谓语动词通常用单数:The majority of the damage is easy to repair. 这次的损害大部分容易补救。



互动练习

单项填空

() The _____ of people seem to prefer watching games to playing games.

A. most

B. a great many

C. majority

D. amount

4. Many died or returned home, but most remained in California to make a life for themselves. . .

许多人死了或回家了,但是多数人留在了加利福尼亚谋生……



名师解读

make a life 谋生

He makes a life by driving a taxi. 他靠开出租车谋生。

拓展:同义词 make a living

类似的词组有:

make an effort 做出努力

make a speech 作演讲

make a decision 决定

make an agreement 达成协议

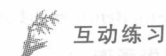
make a fire 生火

make the bed(s) 铺床

make war 开战

make a plan for 制定……计划

make a success 取得成功



互动练习

翻译句子

(1) 他们决定不接受邀请。

(2) 每个学生必须订个学习计划。

5. By the time California became the thirty-first state of the United States of America in 1850 it was already a multicultural society.

到加利福尼亚在 1850 年成为美国第 31 个州的时候,它已经是一个多文化的社会了。



名师解读

by the time 到……时候为止,引导状语从句,主句多用完成时态。

By the time he was fourteen years old, he had learnt maths all by himself.

当他 14 岁的时候,他已经自学了数学。

拓展:(1) for the first time “第一次,首次”。表示有生以来第一次做某事,在句子中作状语。

(2) the first time 相当于一个连词,常引导一个表示时间的状语从句。the first time 还可以作表语,后接定语从句,强调到说话时为止某一情况或动作的次数,定语从句常用完成时态。

互动练习

完成句子

(1) I'll _____ (完成了我的工作) by the time you come.

(2) It's the first time _____ (我来北京).

6. In 1911 immigrants from Denmark established a town of their own, which today still keep up its Danish culture.

1911年,丹麦移民建立了他们自己的城镇,至今仍然保持着丹麦文化。

名师解读

keep up 继续;保存;保持某一速度和某一水平。

If we can keep up this speed, we should arrive there in about two days.

如果我们能保持这个速度,我们在两天之内就应到达那里。

拓展: keep sb. from doing 阻止某人做某事

keep sb. doing 使某人处于某状态

keep a record 保持记录

keep one's balance 保持……平衡

keep fit 保持身体健康

keep ... in mind 把……记在心里

keep in touch with 与……保持联系

keep off 勿踏,远离

keep ... out of 不使……入内

keep out of 不惹事

keep away 使……不靠近

keep sth. back 阻止某事物;隐瞒

keep up with 跟上;同步前进

keep up with sb. 与某人保持联系

keep a watch on 注视

keep company with 与……作伴

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) As Senior 3 students, it is important to _____ a good state of mind.

A. keep up

B. carry out

C. get in

D. take off

() (2) In the face of all these difficulties, we're not discouraged and _____ our spirits well.

A. keep up

B. go up

C. hold up

D. pick up

7. It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities ...

人们认为要不了多久,多种国籍混合……

名师解读

mix n. 混合、混合物

a mix of colors 混合颜色

vt. 使混合;使结合;混淆;交往

The workers mixed sand, gravel, and cement to make concrete.

工人们把沙,石子和水泥混合成混凝土。

联想: mixture n. 混合,混合物,混合剂

mix-up n. 混乱,混战

mixed adj. 混合的

mixed-blood n. 混血儿

拓展: mix ... with ... 把……与……混合起来

mix in 打起来了,争吵起来

mix in with 与……交往,与……厮混

mix up 混合,掺合;混淆,混同;搞乱,搞糊涂;参与某事;与某人交往

互动练习

单项填空

() She also said she had _____ feelings about returning to land after so long at sea.

A. mixed

B. sad

C. cheerful

D. horrible

课后强化

I. 单词拼写

1. The Taiwan _____ separates Taiwan Island from the mainland.

2. Only a few of them thought highly of the plan. The _____ were against it.

3. Now in China, an increasing _____ of the population have their own cars.

4. —What's your _____?
—I'm British.

5. —Does he speak Spanish?
—Yes, he is from _____.

II. 用 be 动词的适当形式填空

1. Only a small percentage of the students _____ able to use the computer.

2. A large percentage of her money _____ spent on clothes.

3. The majority of the damage _____ due to be paid.

用 time 短语填空

4. _____ I went abroad I could hardly understand what the foreigners said.

5. We _____ met in the park, and I am sure.

6. This was _____ she had been out with

him alone.

7. _____ we graduate next year, we will have learned 3 000 English words.

III. 单项填空

- () 1. The great growth — 9 of every 10 people added to the earth's _____ will be in poorer, undeveloped countries.
A. population B. popularity
C. percentage D. culture
- () 2. Why! I have nothing to confess, _____ you want me to say?
A. what is it that B. what it is that
C. How is it that D. How it is that
- () 3. Let's hope the sunny weather _____ for Saturday's tennis match.
A. keeps out B. keeps on
C. keeps off D. keeps up
- () 4. _____ you have got a chance, you might as well make full use of it.
A. After B. Now that
C. Although D. As soon as
- () 5. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.
A. waiting B. to wait
C. wait D. to be waiting

IV. 汉译英

1. 你至少应说声谢谢。

2. 思想是通过言语表达的。

3. 多数医生认为吸烟有害健康。

4. 他指着一个看起来像树的东西。

5. 自从我们离开巴黎,我们到过很多有趣的地方。

V. 阅读理解

Cultural differences in business entertaining include problems such as whom one entertains and where, and how one entertains. In countries where status (地位) is important, it is not ad-

visable to invite people of different statuses to the same dinner party. Americans will often invite people to their homes. However in some societies the home is considered too private, unworthy, or too small to serve as a proper place for business entertaining. In some countries there is a "help yourself" method of entertaining done in the home. This method does not work well when entertaining people whose culture teaches them to wait to be asked three times before accepting an offer of food. In one instance, a Chinese guest went hungry all the evening without eating though he was quite hungry because he was too shy to take food after only being asked to do so once. In another case, an American woman executive (负责人) was being entertained in London. After having the tea served, the American woman helped herself to cream and sugar rather than waiting to be served. The English hostess was upset by the thought that she was not serving quickly enough.

As a general rule, a small gift from your home country is OK. A gift that is tied to the particular interest of the person is especially good. Gifts for children are also well received. Be careful that the "hometown" gift you are bringing to Singapore was not made in Hong Kong. Because many gifts carry symbolic meanings, it is always best to seek the advice of a cultural informant before selecting gifts. The giving of large gifts, or payments for special service, should only be carried out after talking with legal department in the home and host culture.

- () 1. It is no good inviting people of different social positions to the same party in the country where _____.
A. people don't pay any attention to your positions
B. people care much about their statuses
C. entertainment is important
D. entertainment is not advisable
- () 2. The Chinese guest is taken for an example to show _____.
A. that offering food should not be made too early
B. a "help yourself" method does work well in this case
C. that accepting an offer of food should be made later
D. a "help yourself" method does not work well in some cases
- () 3. The passage infers that American women like _____.
A. a "help yourself" method
B. waiting to be served
C. a slow service
D. cream and sugar
- () 4. _____ is especially proper.
A. A big gift
B. Large payment as a gift
C. A small gift from one's home
D. A gift from Singapore

Part III Learning about language

精要导学

1... that they have very little chance of getting a visa.

他们没有得到签证的可能。

名师解读

(have)chance of... (有)……机会(可能)

Is there any chance of getting tickets for tonight's performance?

有可能得到今晚演出的票吗?

拓展: a chance to do sth. 一个做某事的机会

by chance 偶然

互动练习

翻译句子

(1)她有可能获胜。

(2)我们成功的把握有多大?

2. I suppose it's worth trying.

我想这很值得一试。

名师解读

上述句子中包含了 worth 后用-ing 主动形式表被动含义的句型。

You are not worth helping. 你不值得帮忙。

拓展: need/want/require (需要) 后用-ing 主动形式表被动含义, 相当于 need/want/require + to be done.

互动练习

翻译句子

(1)这本书很值得一读。

(2)机器需要修理。

3. It didn't occur to me there'd be a big festival on at the same time as my holiday.

我没想到在我假期的同一天会有一个盛大的节日。

名师解读

occur vi. 发生; 出现; 被想到

It didn't occur to him that she would refuse his invitation.

他没有想到她会拒绝他的邀请。

sth. occurred to sb.

拓展:

It occurred to sb. that...

某人突然想起……

sth. occurs to sb.

sth. strikes sb.

sth. comes to sb.

It occurs to sb. that-clause

It strikes sb. that-clause

It crosses one's mind that-clause

某人突然想起

辨析:

(1)happen 强调突然性。

(2)occur 意义比较含糊, 既有“突然性”也有“计划性”。

(3)take place 有计划的举行。

①The accident occurred at five o'clock.

事故发生在五点钟。

②An idea occurred to me.

我想到一个主意。

③It didn't occur to her to ask for help.

她没想到请别人帮忙。

互动练习

单项填空

() It never _____ to me that he had failed in the exam.

A. occurred

B. happened

C. appeared

D. sounded

课后强化

I. 单词拼写

1. As the wages were low, there were few _____ for the job.

2. We all know that he is a _____.

3. That accident _____ at midnight.

4. Is she a _____ or a protestant?

5. The government is troubled with the illegal _____.

II. 词汇辨析: 用 worth 或 worthy 填空

1. The novel is _____ to be read.

2. The overcoat is _____ 25 pounds.

3. The book is _____ reading.

4. He is a writer _____ of the name.

III. 单项填空

() 1. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.

A. remembering

B. to remember

C. to be remembered

D. being remembered

() 2. He's gone three days without sleep. He's now _____ it _____.

A. putting……up

B. making……up

C. carrying……up

D. taking……up

- () 3. He _____ having borrowed money from his neighbor
A. refused B. rejected
C. denied D. thought
- () 4. It was evening _____ we reached the little town of Winchester.
A. that B. until
C. since D. before
- () 5. The boy spent as much times watching TV as he _____ studying.
A. does B. had
C. was D. did

IV. 单句改错

- My first holiday to Spain was delight.
- The invaders were cruel for local population.
- That attracts people to California is its pleasant climate.
- The relaxing lifestyle in California is attractive to foreigners.
- They have very little chance for getting a visa.

Part IV Using language

精要导学

1. Why is it important in a telephone conversation to indicate that you are paying attention to what the other person is saying?

为什么在电话对话中表明你正在注意对方所说的话是重要的?

名师解读

indicate *vt.* 表明;象征;预示

The arrow on the map indicates where the accident happened.

图上的箭头指示事故发生的地点。

联想:(1) *indication n.* 指出,指示,迹象,暗示。如:

① This map gives no indication of the heights of the hills.
这张地图没有标出这些山的高度。

② There are indications that the weather is changing.

有好些迹象显示天气要变了。

(2) *indicator n.* 指示器

注意:indicate 在近两年高考的单项填空和完形填空中也一个熟悉的词语,与它在一块作为备用选项,供考生选择的动词有 predict, suggest, forecast (预报,预兆), present (介绍;呈现), demonstrate (展示), illustrate (举例说明,图解); interpret (解释,说明)。它们有相同的意义和用法,也有不同的地方。比如说,indicate, predict 和 suggest 的共同意思是“预示”,但 indicate 有“指示,表明”之义,predict 有“预言”之义,suggest 有

“使人联想到;建议”之义。同学们要注意比较它们的相同点和不同点。

互动练习

单项填空

- () The restlessness of animals _____ a possible occurrence of an earthquake.
A. express B. impresses
C. indicates D. interprets

2. Swap roles.

交换角色。

名师解读

swap *vi. & vt.* 交换。

I'll swap you three of mine for one of yours.

我以我的三个换你一个。

拓展:do/make a swap 进行交换

swap... for... 交换

互动练习

单项填空

- () Your book looks more interesting than mine, do you want to _____ with me?
A. change B. exchange
C. switch D. swap

3. It's a 79 km round-trip that takes in all the famous tourist spots.

这是一次往返 79 公里的旅行,它包括了所有的著名的旅游景点。

名师解读

take in 包括;吸收;理解;欺骗

This kind of the cloth takes in water easily.

这种布料吸水很好。

This book is so difficult that I'm tired; I can't take in what the author means.

这本书很难,我无法理解作者的意思。

拓展:take away 拿走;使离开;消除(病痛等)

take down 记下来;拆掉;

take for (错)当作;(误)以为

take off 起飞;匆匆离去;脱下

take on 呈现;雇用

take over 接收,接管,取代

take to 喜欢;养成……的习惯

take up 占去,占据;开始;从事

互动练习

单项填空

- () (1) Some false advertisements are taking the countryside women as their targets, because they are easy to _____.
A. take in B. take on

C. take over

D. take up

() (2) The doctor says I'm too tired and has advised me not to _____ any more work.

A. turn on

B. take on

C. turn in

D. take in

4. Some interesting temples here, a number of markets and a great many restaurants.

这儿有一些有趣的寺庙,不少的集贸市场和大量的餐馆。



名师解读

a great many = a good many 许多;大量。常修饰可数名词复数。

They have known each other for a great many years.

他们相识已经有许多年了。

拓展:(1)只接可数名词:many, many a (后接单数可数名词), a good (great) many, a (good, large, great) number of。如:

Many a student likes to take part in the outclass activities.

许多学生喜欢参加课外活动。

A great many websites are available for the students.

大量的网站适合学生用。

(2)只接不可数名词:much, a (great) large amount of, large amounts of, a (good, great) deal of。如:

Large amounts of time were wasted.

大量的时间被浪费了。

A great deal of damage was caused by the fire.

这场火灾导致了巨大损失。

(3)既可接可数名词又可接不可数名词:a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a (large) quantity of, (large) quantities of。如:

A large quantity of clothes have been supplied to the flooded area. 大量的衣服提供给了受灾地区。

We have plenty of time to prepare for the dinner party.

我们有充足的时间来准备晚宴。

注意:(1)a great/good many 后面修饰复数名词,但如果复数名词前面有限定词时,要先接介词 of。如:a great/good many of those students 那些学生中有许多……。

(2)①much, a great deal of, a large amount of 修饰不可数名词,谓语动词通常用单数

②large amounts 和 large quantities 作主语时,谓语动词通常用复数。

③many, a number of 修饰复数名词,谓语用复数;many a 修饰单数名词,谓语用单数

④a quantity of/plenty of 修饰名词,谓语的数视这个后面名词的意义而定。



互动练习

单项填空

() (1) —What do you think of the movie *Spielberg* directed last year?

—I don't like the story in it very much, but I think _____

_____ the music.

A. a great deal of

B. lots of

C. plenty of

D. masses of

() (2) Up to now, large quantities of food _____ to Africa to save the starving people.

A. is sent

B. has been sent

C. have been sent

D. are sent

5. Noticing how the listener reacts and...

注意听话者的反应……



名师解读

react *vi.* 作出反应

How did she react to news? 她对这个消息反应如何?

联想:reaction *n.* 反应,反作用

reactor *n.* 反应堆

拓展:react against 反抗,反对

react on (upon) 对……起作用,对……有影响,对……起反应

react to 对……作出反应



互动练习

单项填空

() How a person _____ to criticism often means the difference between success and failure.

A. reacts

B. resist

C. recreate

D. receive



课后强化

I. 单词拼写

1. He has twenty heads of _____ (牛) on his farm.

2. He has six pieces of _____ (行李).

3. _____ (显然), he has lost interest in physics.

4. Now and then some _____ (海鸥) came into sight.

5. The government announced additional rules on _____ (移民).

II. 用介词 to, on, against 填空

1. Plants react _____ light.

2. Certain acids react _____ metals to cause chemical changes.

3. They reacted strongly _____ the unreasonable rules.

用 apparent 或 apparently 填空

4. It is _____ to me that he no longer likes me.

5. The success of their marriage is only _____.

6. She sat there, _____ absent-minded.

7. He _____ misunderstood us.

III. 单项填空

() 1. A flashing red light _____ that a stretch of road was undergoing repairs.

A. indicated

B. suggested

C. connected

D. symbolized

- () 2. She made an excuse of a headache and _____ up to her room.
A. slept B. reached C. slipped D. run
- () 3. We intended to _____ the hall for a week.
A. employ B. rent C. let D. hire
- () 4. Important people don't often have much free time as their work _____ all their time.
A. takes away B. takes over C. takes in D. takes up
- () 5. —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.
A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining

IV. 汉译英

- 他躺在太阳下,看起来轻松愉快。
- 你把头发剪得这么短不合适。
- 乘渡船去日本要花很多时间。
- 我多次停下来欣赏那儿的美景。
- 吃过可口饭菜之后,我们下山回到了宾馆。

V. 阅读理解

Sometime early in the next century, human beings will move to Mars. They will live there for about a year, and then will be replaced with another group of pioneers. Building the base on Mars will advance our knowledge of the solar system and aid in our understanding of the earth.

We already know that Mars resembles the earth in many aspect: general size, presence of water, length of day, range of temperatures. These resemblances have caused many people to consider a centuries-long project: to terraform Mars. Terraforming means altering a planet's surface so that Earth's life forms can survive there. This concept, previously found only in science fiction is now being seriously considered by scientists.

Terraforming Mars is theoretically simple: add nitrogen and oxygen to the atmosphere; pump water to the surface; and add the earth's plants and animals in the order in which they developed on

Earth. But it will take at least 300 years.

Some people think that such a project is too huge for humans to undertake, but there are very good reasons to pake the attempt. The earth now contains some 6 billion people, and no one has any idea of how many humans the earth can support. Our very existence and numbers are threatening many other species. We also have had some experience with terraforming our own planet: altering the landscape, the atmosphere and the climate currently terraforming earth has become a wiser activity as we try to control global warming, air and water pollution, and preserve some natural living places.

While the possibility of such a project is small, it is not impossible. Even if earth-bound societies come and go in the next 300 years, the project can continue through the work of the Mars settlers without the need for constant backing from the earth.

The future existence of all the people in our world may very well depend upon our ability to terraform Mars.

- () 1. What would be the best title for this passage?
A. Terraforming Mars.
B. Saving the Earth.
C. Travelling to Mars.
D. A Newly-found Place.
- () 2. What does the underlined word "altering" mean in the second paragraph?
A. Warming. B. Changing.
C. Planting. D. Building.
- () 3. According to the passage the main purpose of terraforming Mars is to _____.
A. do some scientific research work
B. find out its similarity to earth
C. avoid the dying away of many other species
D. find on Mars living place for the increasing human being
- () 4. The main reason for causing many people to consider terraforming Mars is that _____.
A. there are some resemblances between Earth and Mars
B. terraforming Mars is theoretically simple
C. we have had some experience with terraforming our own planet, Earth
D. the development of science and technology is very rapid
- () 5. What's the author's attitude towards the project?
A. Optimistic. B. Negative.
C. Sceptical. D. Objective.

语法聚焦

名师解读

名词性从句就是相当于名词的句子在句子中作充当主语、