

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

英语学习

根据人教社新教材编写

手册

(选修8)



山东教育出版社

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

英语学习手册

(选修8)

主 编:徐汉东

编 者:韩 冬 王书军 张 峰

张爱菊 刘振丽 秦 媛

李婷婷 田莎莎

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主编 徐汉东

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(济南市纬一路321号 邮编:250001)

电 话: (0531)82092663 传真: (0531)82092661

网 址: <http://www.sjs.com.cn>

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电话:0539—2925659

前 言

为了贯彻教育部关于普通高中课程总体改革的精神和要求,根据教育部《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》关于“高中阶段的外语教育是培养公民外语素质的重要过程,它既要满足学生心智和情感态度的发展要求,以及高中毕业生就业、升学和未来生存发展的需要,同时还要满足国家的经济建设和科技发展对人才培养的需求”的精神,结合 2007 年新教材,我们编写了本册《高中英语学习手册》。

“重视基础,适应个性需求,提高自主学习能力,促进学生不断发展”是本书的指导思想和主要目的。

本书紧密配合教材,分单元编排,本着“实用”、“精当”的原则,结合中学生的实际,对教材中的难点做了解析,对词汇、句型、语法做了必要的补充和归纳。

本书对语法知识的讲解密切联系语境,让学生准确学会语言知识在实际交际中的应用。

本书注重培养学生的自学能力。在“疑难知识解惑”部分,通过对比、归纳、举一反三、融会贯通,培养学生的可持续学习能力,促进学生不断发展。

本书提供了教材中各部分练习题答案。书后附有各单元练习题答案,并对答案进行了解析,学生通过阅读答案解析,对各个练习题考查的知识点便一目了然,同时能够明确答案的来龙去脉,达到无师自通的效果。

本学习手册可配合人民教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(选修 8)》使用。

编 者

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Unit 1

A land of diversity



第一部分

学习目标展示

重点单词	<p>strait <i>n.</i> 海峡</p> <p>majority <i>n.</i> 大多数; 大半</p> <p>percentage <i>n.</i> 百分比; 百分率</p> <p>aircraft <i>n.</i> 飞行器; 航空器; 飞机</p> <p>nationality <i>n.</i> 国籍; 民族</p> <p>racial <i>adj.</i> 人种的; 种族的</p> <p>applicant <i>n.</i> 申请人</p> <p>occur <i>vi.</i> 发生; 出现</p> <p>central <i>adj.</i> 中心的; 中央的; 主要的</p> <p>cattle <i>n.</i> 牛(总称)</p> <p>luggage <i>n.</i> 〈英〉行李(=〈美〉baggage)</p> <p>apparent <i>adj.</i> 显而易见的; 显然的; 表面上的</p> <p>apparently <i>adv.</i> 显然地; 显而易见地</p> <p>hire <i>vt. & n.</i> 租用; 雇用</p>	<p>insert <i>vt.</i> 插入; 嵌入</p> <p>slavery <i>n.</i> 受奴役的状态; 奴隶制</p> <p>Catholic <i>adj.</i> 天主教的 <i>n.</i> 天主教徒</p> <p>the Pacific Islands 太平洋群岛</p> <p>mix <i>vt.</i> 混合; 拌和 <i>n.</i> 混合; 结合</p> <p>mixture <i>n.</i> 混合; 混合状态; 混合物</p> <p>socialist <i>n.</i> 社会主义者; 社会党人 <i>adj.</i> 社会主义者的</p> <p>indicate <i>vt.</i> 指出; 标示; 表明; 暗示</p> <p>swap <i>vi. & vt.</i> 交换</p> <p>slip <i>vi.</i> 滑动; 滑倒; 滑跤 <i>n.</i> 滑动; 滑倒</p> <p>ferry <i>n.</i> 渡船; 渡口 <i>vt.</i> 摆渡; 渡运</p> <p>immigration <i>n.</i> 移居入境; 移民</p> <p>react <i>vt.</i> 做出反应; 回应</p>
重点短语	<p>by means of 用……办法; 借助……</p> <p>occur to ... (某人)想到</p> <p>mark out 画线; 标出……界线</p> <p>take in 包括; 吸收</p> <p>in addition 另外</p> <p>declare war on 向……宣战</p> <p>keep up 保持; 维持</p>	<p>make a life 习惯于新的生活方式、工作等</p> <p>team up with... 与……合作或一起工作</p> <p>a great/good many 许多; 很多</p> <p>die from 死于……</p> <p>fight against 为反对……而斗争</p> <p>in the 1860s 在19世纪60年代</p> <p>before long 不久之后</p>



日常交际 用语	I didn't quite follow you. — Would you please say it again? — OK.	Will you explain it to me? Come on. Please tell me... about it. Could you say... in details?
语法	名词性从句	
技能目标	通过本单元的学习,使学生认识到美国的多样性,学会描述一个地方,如当地的人民,风俗,文化等。	



第二部分

国际视野拓展

The United States of America

Epluribus Unum is the motto of the United States which is Latin for "one from many" or "one from many parts". This appears on the nation's coins and paper money, and on many of its public monuments. The phrase was first used to unify^① 13 British colonies in North America at the time of the American Revolution. It took on greater meaning as more and more immigrants^② arrived from many different lands. They had to find common goals from their very varied backgrounds and form laws and a democratic^③ society which all could follow. No other country has evolved^④ from so many different peoples with so many languages, cultures and histories.

The early wave of settlers in North America were explorers from Europe who were ruled by Great Britain. They paid taxes to Great Britain and gradually began to resist this arrangement, campaigning for independence. On July 4, 1776 the *Declaration of Independence* was formally adopted by 13 states and it set out a claim of independence from Great Britain. It included far-reaching statements about the rights of man in its claim that "all men are created equal"—a belief which lives on in the USA today and has been pivotal^⑤ in the evolution of the country.



Over ten years later a constitution was drawn up and agreed to. It soon included the Bill of Rights, the most comprehensive protection of civil liberties of any country in the world.

Today the USA is made up of 50 different states and the country covers nearly 10 million square kilometres. As such^⑥ it is the fourth largest country in the world. Its current population is almost 300 million which means that only two countries are larger. The main climatic zones of the USA make it one of the world's leading agricultural countries. Out of this great diversity comes one country with unified values and beliefs and the freedom of individuals to express them openly.

New words:

- ① unify *v.* 联合 ② immigrant *n.* 移民 ③ democratic *adj.* 民主的
④ evolve *v.* 逐渐形成 ⑤ pivotal *adj.* 重要的; 决定性的
⑥ as such 照此; 以这种资格或身份



第三部分

疑难知识解惑

(一) 生词突破

1. means *n.* (单复同) 手段; 方法; 工具。例如:

There are (is) no means of getting there.

没有方法到那里去。

A car is a means of transportation.

汽车是一种交通工具。

【拓展】

(1) by means of 用……办法; 借助……。例如:

We express our feelings by means of words.

我们用语言来表达感情。



They succeeded by means of patience and sacrifice.

他们靠耐心和牺牲而取得了成功。

- (2) by all means 一定; 务必; (表示答应) 好的; 当然。例如:

Read the book by all means.

一定要读读这本书。

—Can you go with me?

你能跟我一起去吗?

—By all means.

当然。

- (3) by no means 绝不; 一点都不。例如:

She is by no means poor; in fact, she's quite rich.

她可不穷, 其实她很富有。

This remark by no means should be taken lightly.

这次讲话绝不能等闲视之。

【联想】

means *n.* 金钱; 财富; 财源

means test 个人经济状况调查

【同义词】

way 方式; 方法; method (理论上的) 方法

2. majority *n.*

- (1) (常与 of 连用) 多数; 半数以上。例如:

The majority is (are) against the plan.

大多数人都反对这个计划。

注意: majority 做主语强调整体时, 使用单数谓语动词; 若强调团体中的每一个时, 则使用复数形式。例如:

The majority of children in our class have brown eyes; only three have blue eyes.

我们班大多数孩子是棕色眼睛, 只有三个是蓝眼睛。

- (2) (投票) 超过的数; (选举等中) 多得的票数; 成年; 法定年龄。

例如:



The minority is subordinate to the majority.

少数服从多数。

He will reach his majority next year.

明年他将到成年年龄。

He was elected by a large majority.

他以大多数票当选。

【联想】

major *adj.* 较大的; 较多的; 较重要的

【反义词】

minority *n.* 少数; 少数派

3. mix

(1) *vt.* 使混合, 掺和; 配制, 调制; 混淆, 搞混。例如:

mix black with white 混淆黑白

If you mix blue and yellow, you will make green.

你若把蓝色和黄色掺起来, 就配成了绿色。

The doctor mixed me some medicine.

医生给我配了一些药。

(2) *vi.* 相混合, 相溶和; 交往。例如:

Oil and water will not mix.

油和水不相溶和。

He doesn't mix well.

他不善于与人相处。

(3) *n.* 混合物, 拌和物; 混杂的东西; 一群各种各样的人。例如:

There is rather a strange mix of people at the party.

聚会上有许多形形色色的人聚在一起。

【拓展】

mix up 搅和; 拌和; 混淆; 搞混。例如:

I'm sorry I have mixed your names up.

对不起, 我把你们的名字记混了。

It's common to mix him up with his brother; they're twin brothers.

把他同他的兄弟混淆起来是常有的事, 因为他俩是双胞胎。



Don't mix up those papers.

别把那些纸弄乱了。

If you mix up those data, we shan't find the one we need quickly.

要是你把那些资料弄乱,我们将无法迅速地找到需要的内容了。

【联想】

mixed *adj.* 混合的,混杂的,混淆的;男女混合的

mixture *n.* 混合;混合状态;混合物

【同义词】

blend *n. & vt.* 混合

4. occur *vi.* 发生;出现;浮现。例如:

The accident occurred on Sunday.

这次意外事件发生在星期日。

These plants occur in Africa only.

这些植物只在非洲才有。

A good idea occurred to me.

我想起了一个好主意。

Didn't it occur to you to close the window?

难道你没有想到去关关窗户吗?

It occurred to me that he was jealous.

我突然发现他是嫉妒的。

【联想】

occurrence *n.* 发生;出现;事件;事变

occurring *n.* 事变;事故

【同义词】

happen *vi.* (偶然地)发生;碰巧; take place 发生;举行

come about 发生;产生

5. indicate *vt.*

(1) (用姿势、目光、标志)表示;指示。例如:

Indicate where the pain is with your finger.

用手指一下是哪个部位疼。



The arrow on a sign indicates the way to go.
标志上的箭头指示的是应走的路。

(2) 表明;说明。例如:
Fever indicates illness.
发烧说明生病了。

The black clouds indicate that it will rain soon.
乌云表明很快要下雨了。

(3) 表示(说)。例如:
They indicated that they were very tired.
他们表示说他们很累。

【联想】

indication *n.* 指示;指出;象征;暗示(之物)

indicative *adj.* 表示的,指示的;(语)陈述的

indicator *n.* 指示者;指示器;指示剂;指示物

6. take in 是一个多义词组,常见意义如下:

(1) 包括。例如:

The tour took in six European capitals.
那次观光包括欧洲六个国家的首都。

Her lecture took in all the recent developments in the subject.
他的讲座将该学科的新发展全部包罗在内。

(2) 吸收。例如:

Fish take in oxygen through their gills.
鱼通过鳃吸取氧气。

(3) 接受;接待;接纳;收容。例如:

He was homeless, so we took him in.
他无家可归,我们就收留了他。

(4) (常用于被动语态)欺骗、蒙蔽或愚弄某人。例如:

She took me in completely with her story.
我完全被她的故事蒙蔽了。



Don't be taken in by his charming manner; he's completely ruthless.

不要被他那副讨人喜欢的外表所迷惑,其实他冷酷无情。

(5) 理解;领会。例如:

I hope you are taking in what I'm saying.

我希望能听得进去我说的话。

【归纳拓宽】

take after (sb.) (面貌、言行等) 像(自己的父母等长辈)

take (sth.) apart 拆开(小型机器等)

take away 拿走; 夺去; 使离去

take back 收回(所说的话); 拿回; 认错; 带回

take down 拆卸, 拆毁(大型机器, 物件, 房屋等); 记下, (用机器等) 录下; 拿下; 咽下

take for 认为; 以为; 误认为。例如:

She takes after her mother.

她长得像她妈妈。

We must not take it for granted that the board of the directors will approve of the investment plan.

我们决不可想当然地认为董事会一定会批准这个投资计划的。

You can also take in some of the notable architectural monuments.

你也可以将一些著名的纪念性建筑包括在参观的项目中。

He took up art while at school.

他在学校时开始对艺术感到兴趣。

7. a great/good many 大量的; 相当多的。常用来修饰可数名词的复数形式。例如:

A great many people watched that program.

许多人观看了那个节目。

A great many (of the) graduates have found jobs.

毕业生中很多人已经找到了工作。

注意: many 所修饰的复数名词前若有限定词, many 后面要接 of,



表示“……中的很多”。例如:

A great many of the houses were knocked down in the earthquake.

许多房屋在地震中被摧毁了。

【归纳拓展】

(1) 只能修饰可数名词的词语有: many, many a(an), a (great/large) number of, scores of, dozens of 等。

(2) 只能修饰不可数名词的词语有: much, a great deal of..., a great/large amount of... 等。

(3) 既能修饰可数名词又能修饰不可数名词的词语有: a lot of, lots of, plenty of (以上三个词语后谓语动词的数依 of 后的名词的单复数而定); a great/large quantity of (其后谓语用单数), quantities of (其后谓语用复数)。

在所有这些表示“很多”的词语中, many, much 是最常用的词, 它们既可以用于肯定句, 也可以用于疑问句和否定句。

(二) 课文详解

1. However, it is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fifteen thousand years ago.

然而, 美洲土著人很可能至少在 15,000 年前就已经在加利福尼亚生活了。

(1) 句中 likely, possible 和 probable 意思相近, 都表示“很有可能的”。但又有所不同: likely 常用于口语; possible 可能性程度小, 语气弱; probable 表示的可能性较大。例如:

It's possible but not probable/likely that she'll come here next month.

她有可能下月来, 但不肯定。

Is it possible to get to the city by train, or must I take a bus?
有可能坐火车到这个城市去吗? 或者是我必须坐公共汽车?

(2) 三者都可用于句型: It is likely/probable/possible that...

但只有 likely 可用于 sb./sth. is likely to do sth. 结构。



possible 还可用于 It is possible for sb. to do sth. 之中。例如：

I'm likely to be busy tomorrow. (=It is likely that I will be busy tomorrow.)

我明天可能很忙。

It is possible for him to come here next month. (=It is possible that he will come here next month.)

他很可能下个月来。

2. Spanish soldiers first arrived in South America in the early 16th century when they fought against the native people and took their land.

西班牙士兵首批到达南美洲是在 16 世纪早期,那时他们与土著人民进行斗争,并占有了土著人的土地。

句中 fight 既可以用作及物动词,也可以用作不及物动词。当用作不及物动词时,常与某些介词连用。例如:

(1) fight against 反对……;与……战斗。例如:

They are fighting against oppression.

他们为反对压迫而斗争。

They fought against the enemy.

他们和敌人战斗。

(2) fight with 和……作战,这时和 fight against 类似。例如:

England fought with/against Germany in that war.

在那次战争中英国和德国作战。

注意:fight with 只接表示人或国家的名词,表示“同……(并肩)战斗”。例如:

England fought with France against Germany in that war.

在那次战争中,英国和法国一道和德国作战。

(3) fight for 后一般接抽象名词,表示为事业、自由、真理、权利等而斗争。例如:

He called on the workers to fight for their rights.

他号召工人为争取自己的权利而斗争。



They are fighting for freedom.

他们正为自由而战。

3. Two centuries later, the Spanish had settled in most parts of South America and along the northwest coast of what we now call the United States.

两个世纪以后,西班牙人定居在了南美洲大部分地区和我们现在所说的美国的西北海岸线沿岸。

what we call 或 what people call/called 或 what is/was called 是习惯说法,意为“所谓的;人们常说的”,相当于 so-called。例如:

This is what people call radioactivity.

这就是人们常说的放射。

We now live in what we call the Information Age.

我们现在生活在所谓的信息时代。

He graduated from what was called a key high school.

他毕业于一所所谓的重点高中。

Jordan, or what is called “Air Jordan”, is a wonderful NBA star.

乔丹,或称之为“飞人乔丹”,是位神奇的 NBA 明星。

4. Although Chinese immigrants began to arrive during the Gold Rush Period, it was the building of the railway from the west to the east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s.

虽然中国移民在淘金热时期就开始到来了,但是更大批量的移民却是在 19 世纪 60 年代为了修建贯穿美国东西海岸的铁路而来的。

本句中出现了强调句型 “It was ... that ...”。强调句型是高中语法的一项重要内容,也是一个难点。它的陈述句结构为: It is/was + 被强调部分(主语、宾语、宾语补足语或状语等) + that/who + 句子的其余部分;一般疑问句结构为: Is/Was it + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子的其余部分;特殊疑问句结构为: 特殊疑问词 + is/was it + that + 句子的其余部分。例如:

It was I who was to blame.



该受责备的人是我。

It was playing computer games that cost the boy a lot of time he ought to have spent on his lessons.

玩电脑游戏用掉了这个孩子本来应该花在功课上的许多时间。

It was not until he entered the classroom that he realized that he had forgotten to do the homework.

直到走进教室,他才意识到忘了做作业。

It is during his spare time that Tom has been studying the situation for several months.

几个月以来,汤姆一直利用自己的空闲时间研究那里的局势。

What is it that Hawking does not like about his speech computer?

霍金对他的语音电脑不满意的地方是什么呢?

注意:强调句型可以强调除谓语动词以外的任何句子成分。如果被强调的是谓语动词,则不用上述句型,而是在动词之前加 do, does 或 did。例如:

She does get up very early every morning.

她确实每天起得很早。

Mary did finish her work on time.

玛丽的确按时完成了工作。

5. It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities will be so great that there will be no major racial or cultural groups, but simply a mixture of many cultures.

人们相信,不久之后这种各民族之间的结合会是如此之大,以至于将不会有主要的种族或文化群体,而仅仅是许多文化的混合状态。

(1) believe, think, say, report 等词可用于以下几个句型:

It is believed/thought/said/reported that...

People believe/think/say/report that...

Sth./Sb. is believed/thought/said/reported to do (have done) sth.