



牛津高中英语 课课练

模块六 · 高二上学期

分模块版

凤凰出版传媒集团 译林出版社



普通高中课程标准实验教科书

Advance with English

牛津高中英语 课课练

(模块六·高二上学期)

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主 编 仰宪明 刘 芸 阮航卫 张爱京 朱先忠

编 写 《牛津高中英语·课课练》编写组

责任编辑 朱 敏 田宏碧

封面设计 吴晓晖

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电 话 025-83242700 (总机)

传 真 025-83319992

编辑热线 025-83304650

市场热线 025-83319992 (高中·高二·六模块)

电子信箱 jiaocai@yilin.com

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编写说明

《牛津高中英语·课课练》是根据译林出版社和牛津大学出版社联合出版的普通高中课程标准实验教科书《牛津高中英语》编写而成,由教材组成员、教研员和一线骨干教师共同开发。全书的结构是:

学习要点:对整个单元的话题、功能、词汇、语法、技能与策略等进行清晰列表。

背景知识:提供与单元主题关联的背景信息,有助于更好地了解不同国家的文化和习俗。

语言难点:详尽讲解语言要点,并做适当拓展,便于课前预习和课后复习。

语法讲解:对语法内容做进一步解释和补充,利于系统掌握相关语法知识。

一课一练:每单元细化为十个课时,提供有针对性的课后练习,帮助学生扎实掌握每节课的内容。具体课时设计如下:

Period 1 Warm-up: 针对学生用书中的“Welcome to the unit”版块,提供两篇阅读文章,旨在为学生回答单元首页中的问题提供信息;

Period 2 Reading comprehension: 针对学生用书中的“Reading”,帮助学生更好地理解课文内容、理清文章思路;

Period 3 Language focus: 针对学生用书中的“Reading”,为学生巩固阅读文章中的语言知识提供练习;

Period 4 Vocabulary extension: 针对学生用书中的“Word power”,从认知的角度帮助学生进一步了解该部分拓展词汇的意思;

Period 5 Grammar (1): 针对学生用书中的“Grammar and usage”,通过完成句子、改错等形式巩固该单元要求掌握的语法知识;

Period 6 Grammar (2): 针对学生用书中的“Grammar and usage”,通过单项选择题帮助学生融会贯通该单元以及之前已学的容易混淆的语法知识;

Period 7 Speech building: 针对学生用书中“Task”版块的会话内容,提供交流中常用习语的训练;

Period 8 Writing: 针对学生用书中“Task”版块的写作内容,进一步发展学生的语言运用技能;

Period 9 Language practice: 针对学生用书中的“Project”,通过填空、翻译及阅读练习,帮助学生理解阅读文章内容、掌握语言知识并对相关话题知识做拓展性补充;

Period 10 Checkout: 针对单元的重点语言知识、语言技能,提供包括单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达等形式的练习,帮助学生综合检验自己整个单元的学习情况。

本书提供了两套**期末试卷**。

最后三个附录:参考答案;《牛津高中英语》中阅读(Reading)和课题(Project)的参考译文;教材和教材后面《练习册》中听力部分的录音文字稿。

《牛津高中英语·课课练》力求体现针对性、实用性和指导性,为广大学生学好《牛津高中英语》、达到课标要求的英语水平提供有效、可靠的帮助。

编者

2008年7月

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Laughter is good for you

学习要点

Topic	Humour and laughter
Functions	<p>1 Describing careers <i>Stand-up comedy is special because the comedian is right there in front of the audience and may talk directly to audience members.</i> <i>He has hosted the show eight times. Each time, he performs his stand-up routine in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV.</i></p> <p>2 Describing acting <i>A stand-up comedian may make fun of an audience member, or he or she might decide to tell different jokes in response to the reaction of an audience.</i> <i>They have been tripping over chairs, walking into doors, and falling down on stage for years.</i></p>
Vocabulary	<p>laughter, stand-up, humour, humorous, well-loved, response, reaction, main, physical, queue, visual, tennis, stage, actor, act, academy, award, routine, live, little-known, toothbrush, mirror, outstanding, microphone, somehow, lip, appropriate, silent, howl, amuse, brain, saying, vital, entertainment, enthusiastic, super, tough, worthwhile, master, foreigner, initial, dialogue, skill, bench, setting, courtyard, cross, notebook, cosy, annoyed, wander, crowded, entire, king, raise, meaningfully, official-looking, paper, bow, dash, re-enter, fool, tear, exit, emergency, burst, poster, glare, roll</p> <p>make fun of, in response to, make jokes about, queue up, soon after, take on, move on, in pairs, for a while, go on, burst in, glare at, hold out, a roll of</p>
Grammar	<p>Overview of tenses 1: present tenses</p> <p>1 <i>The Academy Awards show is on television every year.</i> 2 <i>The Comedy Club is giving a lecture about stand-up next month.</i> 3 <i>You are always making the same mistakes!</i> 4 <i>Billy Crystal has been in many films and television shows.</i> 5 <i>Comedians have always told jokes and performed comic acts.</i> 6 <i>Doctors have been researching that question.</i></p>
Skills and strategies	<p>By the end of this unit, you will be able to:</p> <p>1 read a magazine article about stand-up comedy and two short plays 2 listen to an answering machine message and a radio talk show 3 discuss comedy and famous crosstalk performers 4 write an e-mail about crosstalk 5 perform a short play 6 expand vocabulary used in play scripts</p>
Culture	<p>1 A special type of comedy—stand-up 2 Chinese crosstalk and Chinese crosstalk masters</p>

背景知识

The Academy Awards 奥斯卡金像奖

When the first Academy Awards ceremony was held in 1929 there were less than 250 persons attending, nowadays the ceremony is seen worldwide in over 100 countries. The award given is officially called the “Academy Award of Merit” but more commonly known as “Oscar” so named by a librarian of the Academy Awards in the 1950’s because it looked like her uncle Oscar. It is a figure of a knight (爵士) standing on a reel of film holding a sword (剑), which weighs more than 8 pounds and is 13.5 inches.

Many awards are given out each year in different categories, including the famous ones like Best Picture and Best Actor/Actress. The voting of the Oscar is done by people within the field. For example if an actor is up for an award, only people on the voting board (投票委员会) who are also actors may vote. However, everyone votes for Best Picture. In winning an Oscar the movie usually quickly becomes a favourite and people all over the world know that it is a film that should be watched.

The Award show itself is also watched for the fashions that the actors and actresses wear while walking down the red carpet into the theatre. Women get “dressed to the nines” (衣饰华丽) with designer dresses, jewellery, make-up and hair that many spend the entire day preparing. In 2001 an actress wore shoes that cost more than one million dollars! They were made entirely of diamonds. There are many shows in the United States that just talk about what each star is wearing and how they look. Every year, the Academy Awards ceremony is a grand holiday not only to actors and actresses but also the whole world.

Bob Hope 鲍勃·霍普

Bob Hope was a master of the stage, film, comedy and even boxing! He supported himself in the early years as a lightweight boxer named “Packy East” and then moved to radio. He sang and danced in musicals on Broadway (百老汇) before moving to Hollywood and getting into films. Some of his most famous films were with fellow comedian and dancer, Bing Crosby. They were known for doing “road movies” or movies where the characters are travelling.

During the WWII he was very active with the United States Organization (USO) as a supporter of the soldiers living and working in other countries. He continued this tradition with each war, up to the Persian Gulf War, flying to different countries with US troops (军队) and entertaining (使快乐) them. Golf was a favourite hobby of his and he played with every United States president from Eisenhower to George H W Bush.

Like George Burns he also lived to see 100 years of age, dying in 2003, two months after his 100th birthday. Twice in his older years newspapers and television reported that he had died and even printed an announcement of death in the paper. Over his life he was awarded four stars on the Hollywood walk of fame, for radio, stage, motion picture and television work. This is an amazing accomplishment (成就) considering that most artists in the film industry never get even one! He also has an airport and city square named after him in Los Angeles. For his work with the USO he was awarded both a Presidential Medal of Freedom and a Congressional Gold Medal. He never won an

Oscar for his film work or performances but the Academy awarded him five honorary (荣誉的) Academy Awards over his lifetime for all the work he did for comedy and the USO.

George Burns 乔治·伯恩斯

George Burns was born in 1896 in New York City, the seventh of nine children. He was known for having a long life and living it to the fullest doing his best to enjoy every moment. He believed that if one stopped working they would dry up and die, so he never stopped. During his later years he was more well known and popular than at any other time in his career.

George Burns started doing comedy at a very young age. In his 20's he met another comedian, his partner and wife, Gracie Allan. Together they created a two-person show for television called "The George Burns and Gracie Allan Show" which was very popular. The success of their show was based on Gracie playing a "dumb blond (漂亮而无头脑的金发碧眼女人)" and George trying to take advantage of her. When she died of a heart attack George only became more hardworking, producing shows as well as starring in films.

In the 1970's when he was 89 George Burns became a well-known name by playing God opposite John Denver (who is best known for singing the song "Country Roads (乡村路)" in the movie *Oh God, You Devil*). He also created fame by writing a few books and performing stand-up comedy in nightclubs around the United States. He died forty-three days after his 100th birthday, his last thoughts being that he will finally be reunited with his wife Gracie.

Mark Roswell 马克·罗斯韦尔(大山)

Mark Roswell (Dashan) is probably the most famous foreigner living and working in China. After studying Chinese for four years at the University of Toronto he moved to Beijing in 1988 and started school at Peking University. His main reason for moving to Beijing was to experience the language and culture of China first-hand. Mark became interested in crosstalk (or xiangsheng) while at Peking University and began to study and perform it on TV and around China. In the late 1980's and early 1990's there were very few foreigners in China, which made any "laowai" speaking Chinese very special. Now when any male foreigner comes to China, most people compare his Chinese to that of Dashan's and are sometimes surprised if the man cannot speak it at all. At the end of 1989, Dashan became a student of Jiang Kun. Quickly he got himself known throughout China and was asked to do more TV appearances. Now one can see him on TV during holiday shows or celebrations (庆典). In 1998 he was invited by CCTV-4 to host a special show for Peking University's 100th anniversary. He also got a chance to perform crosstalk with Niu Qun, a very famous comedian, who also studied at Peking University.

Nowadays Dashan has become more known for his work in educational programmes, in both English and Chinese. He also can still be seen on TV but more as a television host rather than a crosstalk performer. Canada has assigned (委派) him as 'Goodwill Ambassador' to China, and *TIME* magazine selected him as one of the "Leaders for the 21st Century". Dashan is famous not just because of his knowledge of Chinese but because of his love and understanding of Chinese people and culture.

语言难点

1 Stand-up comedy is special because the comedian is right there in front of the audience and may talk directly to audience members. (page 2, lines 3-4)

单口喜剧很特别，因为单口喜剧演员与观众面对面，可以和观众直接交谈。

audience为可数名词，意为“听众，观众”。看作整体时，动词用单数形式；看作许多人时，动词用复数形式。如：

There was a large audience at the pop concert. 流行音乐会上来了许多观众。

The audience are dressed in a variety of ways, some in suits and dresses, some in jeans.

观众的穿着各式各样，有的身着西装、套裙，有的则穿着牛仔服。

2 A stand-up comedian may make fun of an audience member, or he or she might decide to tell different jokes in response to the reactions of an audience. (page 2, lines 4-6)

单口喜剧演员可以拿某一观众开玩笑，也可以根据观众的反应随机应变，说不同的笑话。

(1) make fun of意思是“开……玩笑，嘲笑……”。如：

Nobody likes to be made fun of when he makes mistakes.

没人喜欢在犯了错误时被人嘲笑。

(2) response是名词，意思是“回答”或“响应”，常用于短语in response (to)。如：

Twice I asked him the question, but he made no written response.

这个问题我问他两遍，但他没做任何书面的答复。

In response to your request, we simply cannot help you.

对于你的请求，我们真的帮不上忙。

3 If you hear a comedian telling jokes about the way people behave when they queue up in lines, ... (page 2, lines 10-12)

如果你听到演员就人们在排队时的行为开玩笑，……

queue在句中作动词，意为“排队”，可和副词up连用，表示“排队（等候）”。如：

Many people are queuing (up) to buy tickets for the film *The Incredibles*.

= Many people are queuing (up) for tickets for the film *The Incredibles*.

许多人在排队买《超人总动员》的电影票。

queue还可作名词，意为“行列，长队”，美国英语中多用line，常见短语有：

stand in a queue 排队等候 jump the queue 加塞儿，插队

4 If a comedian points to a computer tennis game and says, ... (page 2, lines 15-16)

如果演员指着一个电脑网球游戏说：……

point to意为“指向”。如：

The needle of a compass points to the south. 指南针指向南方。

注意：当表示“指，指向”的意思时，可以用point at/to等，但point to通常暗含着指向某个方向的意思；point at常为指着某个具体对象。如：

He pointed to the door and asked the young man to get out.

他用手指向门，叫那个年轻人出去。

Don't stare at or even point at foreigners; it's impolite.

不要盯着外国人看，更不要用手指；这样不礼貌。

与point有关的常用短语还有：

The teacher pointed out the mistake to the student and told him not to make that again.

老师指出了学生的错误，并告诉他不要再犯。

The satisfactory financial report *points to* a successful year ahead.

这份令人满意的财政报告预示着一帆风顺的来年。

The news report *pointed a finger at* the famous film star, who looked down upon his fans.

这篇新闻报道谴责了那位著名的影星对他影迷鄙视的态度。

5 They have been tripping over chairs, walking into doors, and falling down on stage for years. (page 2, lines 18-19)

这些演员多年来在舞台上玩的把戏有：被椅子绊倒，撞到房门上，或者是跌倒在舞台上。

句中trip是动词，意为“绊倒”，常用于短语trip over/up，表示“被……绊倒”。如：

She tripped over a fallen branch in the dark and hurt her left ankle.

在黑暗中她被一根掉落的树枝绊了一跤，伤了左脚踝。

The little boy tripped up on the step and began to cry.

小男孩在台阶上绊倒了，哭了起来。

trip作名词时，多指短程往返的“旅行”。journey多指从一地到另一地的旅行，而travel作“旅行、游历”的意思时是不可数名词。如：

Nowadays, many people prefer to have a two-day trip at the weekend.

如今，很多人喜欢在周末做一次两天的短途旅行。

6 Only a few stand-up comedians have become famous as television and film actors later on in life. (page 2, lines 23-24)

只有为数不多的单口喜剧演员在随后的日子中成为走红的影视明星。

句中later on为“后来，过些时候”的意思。如：

Later on he learned how to stand on his head. 后来他学会了倒立。

注意：late, later, lately和latest的区别。

a late是“迟，晚”的意思，可作副词或形容词。如：

I stayed up late last night; as a result I was late for school this morning.

昨晚我睡迟了，所以今天上午我上学迟到了。

b later的意思是“后来，以后”，也可作副词或形容词。如：

Three days later, people found his body. 三天后，人们找到了他的尸体。

Since we missed the early train, we had to wait for a later one.

由于错过了早班车，我们不得不等下班车。

c lately为副词，意为“近来，最近”，常与动词的完成时连用。如：

It is reported that the bird flu has broken out in some Asian countries lately.

据报道，近来禽流感在亚洲一些国家爆发了。

d latest可以做形容词或名词，意为“最新的，最近的”；“最新事物”。如：

Have you got the latest news about the accident?

你得到了那场事故的最新消息了吗？

This is the latest in computer technology. 这是最新的计算机技术。

7 One such person is Billy Crystal. (page 2, line 24)

一个成功的例子就是比利·克里斯托。

句中such为形容词，意为“那样的，这样的”，与数词或不定代词any, some, many, all, no等连用时，常置于它们之后；但与不定冠词a, an连用时，则置于它们之前。如：

There is no such thing as a free meal. 世界上没有免费的午餐这种好事。

Who could have advised you to do such a foolish thing? 是谁唆使你干这种蠢事的？

such还可作代词，表示“上述的人/事物，这样的人/事物”。如：

If such is your choice, I will do nothing but to wish you a good luck.

如果这是你的选择，那我除了祝福你也做不了什么了。

such 常用于以下一些短语：

This children's centre offers activities like ballet, chess, painting *and such*.

This children's centre offers various activities, *such as* ballet, chess and painting.

这个儿童中心开展诸如芭蕾、国际象棋、绘画之类的活动。

8 Each time, he performs his stand-up routine in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV. (page 2, lines 27-29)

每次主持奥斯卡颁奖典礼的时候，他都会通过电视直播在数百万观众面前表演他的单口喜剧保留节目。

句中live是副词，意为“在现场直播”；live也可作形容词，表示“现场直播的”。如：

The club has live music, which is quite different from that in a record.

这个俱乐部是现场音乐，这和录音音乐的效果很是不一样的。

注意：live, lively, alive和living的区别。

- a live作形容词时，除了“现场直播的”意思外，还有“活的；带电的；燃着的”等意思，以修饰物为主。如：

The cat is playing with a live mouse. 这猫在逗一只活老鼠玩。

Be careful! This wire is live. 当心！这根线带电。

A live match can cause a big fire. 一根燃着的火柴能引起一场大火。

- b lively常表示“生动的，令人兴奋的”的意思。如：

The article gave a lively description on South American life.

这篇文章生动地描绘了南美生活。

- c alive是形容词，不可作前置定语，意为“活着的”。如：

She was still alive when I reached the hospital. 我到医院时，她还活着。

- d living作形容词时意思是“活的，活着的”。如：

The dead will always be remembered by the living.

逝去的人将永远被活着的人们所铭记。

9 He hopes to follow in the footsteps of other famous comedians, such as Bob Hope and George Burns, who lived to be 100 years old and kept working until the end of their lives. (page 3, lines 45-47)

他希望效仿鲍勃·霍普和乔治·伯恩斯等单口喜剧明星，这两位著名演员都活到了一百岁，而且生命不息、工作不止。

短语follow in the footsteps of意思是“走……的道路，照……的样子干”，类似的短语还有follow in one's footsteps。如：

The girl followed in her mother's footsteps and later became a teacher.

这个女孩继承了她母亲的事业，后来成了一名教师。

与follow相关的短语还有：

You shouldn't *follow your nose* to make such a silly decision; you should refer to facts.

你不应该凭直觉就做出这样一个愚蠢的决定，你应该根据事实。

10 Whatever the reason, research shows that in the end, the English saying 'Laughter is the best medicine' may be true after all. (page 3, lines 55-56)

不管是什么原因，研究表明，英语格言“笑是灵丹妙药”说到底可能真的没错。

句中after all为“归根结底，毕竟，究竟”的意思。如：

Of course she caused you a lot of trouble, but after all, she is your younger sister.

是的, 她给你添了不少麻烦, 但毕竟她是你妹妹。

与all相关的短语还有:

All in all, this dress is very beautiful, though we need some small changes in the design.

总的来说, 这条裙子很漂亮, 虽然设计上还有一些小的改动要做。

Above all, make sure you know how to solve this kind of problems. Answers are not important.

最重要的是, 你一定要知道这类题目的解题方法。答案并不重要。

11 In an interview, he told us that he is always happy to take on new foreign students. (page 11, part C)

在一次采访中, 他告诉我们说他随时都乐于接收外国学生。

- (1) 该句的主句he told us为过去时, 而that引导的宾语从句却为一般现在时, 这表明从句所说的情况现在仍适用。如:

The teacher told the students that light travels faster than sound.

老师告诉学生光的速度比声音快。

- (2) 短语take on在句中意思为“雇佣, 招收”。如:

The factory has opened and is beginning to take on new workers.

工厂已开工, 并正在招收新员工。

take on的其他常见意思还有:

I'm beginning to regret that I took on the job. 我开始后悔接受了这份工作。

An English word can take on different meanings in Chinese.

一个英文单词在中文中可以有不同的意思。

Now her hair has taken on a healthy shine. 现在她的头发开始呈现出健康的光泽。

12 Of course. (moves over as if to make room) (page 14, line 10)

当然可以。(挪至一边, 仿佛是在给对方腾出空间)

- (1) as if/as though意为“似乎, 好像, 仿佛”, 常引导状语从句或表语从句, 可根据情况用陈述语气或虚拟语气, 有时可用分词、不定式或介词短语等替代从句。如:

Don't look at me as if I would let out her secret.

别看着我, 好像我会泄露她的秘密似的。

From time to time Mike turned round as though (he were) searching for someone.

迈克时不时地转过身, 好像在找人。

He sat there smiling, as if (he was) lost in happy memories.

他微笑地坐在那儿, 仿佛沉浸在幸福的回忆之中。

He picked up his pen as if to write something. 他拿起笔, 好像要写些什么。

You look as if from the country. 你看上去像是从农村来的。

- (2) 短语make room (for) 为“腾出、让出地方”的意思, 其中room是不可数名词。与room有关的常用短语还有:

Please leave room for another person. 请给另外一个人留个位子。

There's still room for improvement in your work. 你的工作还有改进的余地。

13 You look like you are sitting on an invisible bench. (page 14, line 30)

你看上去像是坐在一条隐形长凳上嘛。

英语口语中, 尤其是美国英语中, 常用like代替as if/as though, 表示“好像, 仿佛”, 但在书面的英国英语中, 此表达法常被视为不正确。

It looks like snow.=It looks as if it's going to snow. 好像要下雪了。

语法指导

1 一般现在时

- (1) 表示习惯的、反复发生的动作，常与often, sometimes, usually, every day, now and then等状语连用。

My parents always take a walk in the evening. 我的父母常在晚间散步。

I never stay up late, as I have to go to school early in the morning.

我从不迟睡，因为我早晨很早要去上学。

- (2) 表示现在的情况或状态，或陈述一个普遍真理。

She lives in a village at the foot of the hill. 她住在山脚下的一个村子里。

The Earth moves around the Sun. 地球绕太阳转。

- (3) 用于时间、条件等状语从句中，表示将来的动作。

I'll tell her when she comes tomorrow. 她明天来的时候我会告诉她的。

You will surely succeed if you try your best. 功夫不负有心人。

注意：在表示原因、结果、程度、目的等的状语从句中，该规则一般不适用。

She is so badly injured that she will probably die.

她伤得很重，很可能会死。

- (4) 用于新闻标题或小说、电影、戏剧等的情节介绍。

Have you read the news report entitled "US President holds talks with British Prime Minister"?

你看过那篇标题是“美国总统同英国首相会谈”的报道了吗？

2 现在进行时

- (1) 表示现在正在进行或发生的动作或存在的状态。

It is snowing outside. It seems we can make a snowman tomorrow.

外面在下雪。看来我们明天可以堆雪人了。

Listen! Who is playing the piano? 听，谁在弹钢琴？

- (2) 表示现阶段正在进行或发生的动作或存在的状态。

She is learning French at college at present. 她目前在大学里学法语。

- (3) 表示就近的计划或即将开始的动作，常与arrive, come, go, leave, meet, move, return, start, stop等动词连用。

When are you starting? 你什么时候动身？

He is meeting the manager tomorrow. 他明天要跟经理见面。

- (4) 与always, forever, constantly等词连用，表示不断重复的动作，暗含着说话者的情绪，如厌倦、赞赏等。

Jim is always coming late for class. 吉姆上课总是迟到。(不满)

She is always helping others. 她总是帮助别人。(赞赏)

注意：agree, care, hate, hear, like, love, mind, remember, see, understand, wish等表示感觉、精神活动等的状态动词一般不用于进行时；但有时表示有意识的动作时，又可用于进行时。试比较：

Do you see that high building? 你看见那座高楼了吗？

The manager is seeing the applicants now. 经理在约见求职者。

The oranges taste nice. 这些橘子味道不错。

He is tasting the tea. 他在品茶。

3 现在完成时

- (1) 表示动作或事件在说话之前已发生, 且与现在有联系或对现在产生了影响, 常与 already, just, lately, recently, yet 等不确定的时间状语连用。

I haven't finished reading the book yet, so I can't return it to the library.

我书还没读完, 因此不能还给图书馆。

He has laid the table. 他把桌子摆好了。(可以吃饭了)

- (2) 表示某一从过去开始、延续到现在的动作, 常与 so far, up to now, till now, for a long time, since, in the past few years 等表示一段时间的状语连用, 亦可与 now, today, this month 等包括现在在内的时间状语连用, 但不能同表示特定的过去时间的状语连用, 如 in 2004, yesterday 等。

We have studied here for over five years. 我们已在这里学习了五年多了。

Up to now, we haven't heard from her. 至今我们尚未收到她的来信。

He has written two songs this month. 他这个月已经写了两首歌了。

注意: 某些非延续性动词, 如 arrive, become, begin, borrow, come, die, fall, find, get, go, leave, lend, lose, join, reach, start 等, 在现在完成时中, 不能同表示一段时间的状语连用。试比较:

Harry has got married for six years. (误)

Harry got married six years ago. (正)

Harry has been married for six years. (正)

- (3) 用于某些固定结构的句子中, 如:

It/This/That is/will be the first/last/second ... time that ...

It/This/That is the best/worst/most ... + 名词 + that ...

It is the second time we've met each other. 这是我们第二次见面了。

It is the best film I've ever seen. 这是我所看过的最好的一部电影。

4 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示一个从过去某时开始发生, 一直延续到现在, 并可能继续下去的动作, 强调动作的持续性。

I've been waiting for an hour but she still hasn't come.

我已经等了一个小时, 但她还没有来。

Aren't you tired? You've been working here all day.

你不累吗? 你都在这里干了一整天了。

5 现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别

- (1) 现在完成时强调某个刚刚完成的动作, 或某个过去的动作对现在的影响; 现在完成进行时则强调动作的延续性。试比较:

I have thought it over. 我已经考虑过了这件事。

I have been thinking it over. 我一直在考虑这件事。

Her father has taught Maths for ten years.

她父亲教了十年的数学。(是否延续, 视上下文而定)

Her father has been teaching Maths for ten years.

十年来她父亲一直在教数学。(并将延续下去)

- (2) 现在完成时一般只表示一个事实, 而现在完成进行时有时含有某种感情色彩。试比较:

What have you done? 你干什么了?(仅是一个问题, 让对方回答)

What have you been doing? 你一直都在干什么?(惊异)

I have waited for you for two hours. 我已经等了你两个小时。(说明一个事实)

I have been waiting for you for two hours. 我已经等你两个小时了。(不耐烦)

一 课 一 练

Period 1 Warm-up

一、阅读 Henry Ground 的故事, 根据内容判断正误

One thing was sure: you couldn't help liking Henry Ground and his talent for making you laugh. Henry Ground was, above all else, a joker. When he died, many people attended his funeral (葬礼). It was a very happy one, a great success. Even the sun shone that day for the late Henry Ground. Lying in his coffin, he was probably enjoying himself, too. Once more, and for the last time on this Earth, he was the centre of attention. People laughed and told each other jokes. Everyone had a favourite story to tell about Henry.

When he was studying at an elementary school, he was such a naughty boy that the teacher didn't know what to do with him. One day, some workmen were digging a hole in the road which was the main one they went to school along. First, Henry phoned the police and told them that some students were digging a hole in the road, but he didn't think it was a very funny thing to do. Then he went to the workmen, and told them that some students had dressed up as policemen and were coming to tell them to stop digging the hole! Well, you can imagine what happened! Total confusion!

Henry Ground was once having dinner in a beautiful restaurant. When the wine-waiter brought the wine, he poured a drop into Henry's glass and waited with a satisfactory expression on his face, as if to say, "Taste it, you peasant. It's clear that you know nothing about wine." So Henry, instead of tasting the wine, the way any normal person would do, dipped (浸) his thumb and forefinger into the wine. Then he put his hand to his ear and rolled his forefinger and thumb together as if he were listening to the quality of the wine! Then he nodded (点头) to the wine-waiter solemnly (郑重地) as if to say, "Yes, that's fine. You may serve it." You should have seen the wine-waiter's face! Everybody was in tears of laughter. However, Henry managed to keep a straight face from the beginning to the end.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 People don't think Henry's jokes funny. | T / F |
| 2 Everyone tried to be happy at Henry's funeral. | T / F |
| 3 The wine-waiter looked down upon Henry when he first served Henry. | T / F |
| 4 Henry laughed together with others after playing a joke on the wine-waiter. | T / F |

二、任务型阅读(根据短文内容完成表格)

Do you find it funny to see someone sliding on a banana skin, bumping into someone else round the corner, or falling down a hole in the road? If you do, you are not alone. Some humour can be cruel but some people seem to enjoy seeing other people's bad luck at times. Perhaps it makes us feel more content with our life because we feel there is someone else worse off than ourselves.

However, some actors can astonish us with the deep feelings that they can inspire (激励) us by a

character they are playing. Charlie Chaplin was just such an actor. He was born in poverty in 1889 and at that time films were silent. He became famous for using a particular form of acting, including mime (哑剧) and farce (轻喜剧). His amusing silent movies are still popular today. His charming performance in *The Little Tramp* (《流浪汉》) is well known throughout the world. He played a poor and homeless person, who wore larger trousers, worn-out shoes and a small round black hat and carried a walking stick. This character failed in his life but he was loved by all who watched the film for his determination in overcoming difficulties and being kind even when people were unkind to him.

So how did Charlie Chaplin make a sad situation entertaining? Imagine you are hungry and all there is to eat is a boiled shoe. How would you make eating a boiled shoe funny? That was the problem facing Charlie Chaplin in one of his most famous films *The Gold Rush* (《淘金记》). He solved it by using nonverbal (非语言的) humour and this is how it was done. In the film, Chaplin and his friend are in California in search of gold, but they have been not fortunate enough to find any. Instead they are caught on the edge of a mountain in a snowstorm with nothing to eat, and have to boil a pair of leather shoes to deal with the hunger. Sitting down at the table with his plate and drinking cup, he first picks out the laces (鞋带) and eats them as if they were spaghetti (意大利面). Then he cuts off the leather top of the shoe, treating it as if it were the finest meat. Finally he tries cutting and eating the bottom of the shoe. You can imagine how difficult it is to chew, but he seems to eat every mouthful with great enjoyment. He makes it seem as if it were one of the best meals he has ever had.

Chaplin produced, directed, and wrote the movies he starred (主演) in. In 1972 he was given a special Oscar for his lifetime outstanding work. He lived the last years of his life in Switzerland, where he was buried in 1977.

Summary of Charlie Chaplin's life

Born	(1) _____		
(2) _____	in 1977		
Job	(3) _____		
Form of acting	(4) _____	and etc.	
Famous films	<i>The Little Tramp</i>	Character	a (5) _____ tramp
		Typical appearance	larger trousers worn-out (6) _____ a (7) _____ hat a (8) _____
		Speciality of the film	nonverbal (9) _____ used
		Humorous scenes	eating laces as if they were spaghetti eating (10) _____ as if it were the finest meat eating the bottom of the shoe with great (11) _____
Reason for success	His characters inspire some (12) _____ in the audience and make them astonished.		

Period 2 Reading comprehension

一、根据课文 *Stand-up for your health!* 选择正确答案

- A stand-up comedian would do the following EXCEPT _____ once he or she gets on the stage.
 - talking directly to audience members
 - acting or speaking like a well-known person
 - standing on the stage, smiling or laughing only
 - telling different jokes in response to the audience's reactions
- The reason why Billy Crystal has become so famous might be that _____.
 - he has an outstanding ability to improvise
 - he has hosted the Academy Awards eight times
 - he always keeps a toothbrush in his pocket
 - he started practising stand-up as a child
- According to the article, Bob Hope and George Burns could live longer than usual because they _____.
 - ate well
 - kept on working until the end of their lives
 - laughed a lot
 - had some special medicine good for them
- _____ comedy is a type of visual humour.
 - Observational
 - Prop
 - Physical
 - Impressionist
- Where are the Academy Awards probably hosted?
 - In China.
 - In France.
 - In America.
 - In Japan.

二、根据课文 *Stand-up for your health!* 完成下面的信息摘要

- Four types of stand-up comedy and their characteristics

Types	Characteristics	Examples
Observational	Making jokes about (1) _____ observed in everyday life	Telling jobs of people's (2) _____ in a queue; making fun of people who (3) _____ on a rainy day
(4) _____	Using the comedian's body to make jokes	(5) _____ chairs; walking into doors; falling down on stage
Prop	Using (6) _____ to tell jokes	(7) _____
Impressionist	Behaving like a well-known person	(8) _____

- Profile of Bill Crystal

Times of hosting the Academy Awards	(9) _____
Reason for becoming famous	Outstanding ability to (10) _____
Special habit in every Academy Awards	Keeping a (11) _____ in his pocket for (12) _____
Idols	Bob Hope and George Burns