

英语

新课标

English Reading
Comprehensive Improving

多项提升

阅读
高二

主 编 李宝忱
副主编 杨岷生 许文龙



30天

落实一学年!

以阅读为途径
从夯实基础着手
迅速提升英语成绩

天



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

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本书以阅读理解为途径,狠抓基础,讲练结合,将高二学段应知应会的单词、短语、语法等知识合理安排在 30 天的学习任务中。学生可借助英语多项提升阅读系列对各学年的知识进行回顾强化,为进一步学习扫清障碍。有余力者也可选学高年级分册,提前学习下一学年的知识,且不会因为二次阅读对教材失去兴趣。学生可利用寒暑假集中强化,也可利用学期中的周末循序学习。

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前言 >>>>

一、看准课程改革和考试改革的风向标。

随着《新课标》的深入贯彻,新理念、新教材、新教法和新高考都在不断创新和发展,第一批进入高中新课改的广东、山东、海南、宁夏等实验省,率先实施了高考试题改革。2009年安徽、辽宁、福建、浙江、江苏和天津等省市也相继进入新课改,进行高考试题改革,紧跟其后,河北、湖北、云南、内蒙古、北京等省、市使用了新教材,并也要在2010年加入进行高考试题改革的行列。这样到2013年全国各省市将均在使用新教材的基础上,进行高考试题改革。

由此而来,新教材改革、高考改革的风向标指向,新教材改革、高考试题改革的变化特点,无疑是广大师生最关注的热点。

1. 新教材充分凸显《新课标》的新理念,具有时代性、思想性和真知性的特点,原汁原味的选材增多,难句子、复合句增多,词汇量由2000个词(全日制高级中学英语教学大纲1998人教版)提高到3500个词(全日制普通高级中学英语课程标准北师大版)。

2. 新高考命题难度要按《新课标》八级评估,要与新教材接轨,阅读理解测试材料中长句明显增多,把阅读和听、说、写、译融合在一起的新型阅读题将成为发展趋势。

3. 考试从内容到形式都进行了有力度的改革。

(1) 试卷设计力争把听、说、读、写、译,特别是读与写的能力结合起来进行评估。主、客观题匹配合理,赋分比例恰当。全面考查学生的语用能力,人际交往能力和综合运用能力。

(2) 卷面赋分比例最多的仍是阅读理解题,阅读材料多选自外文报刊、网络;题材广泛,体裁多样;内容时尚,形式新颖,大约占到卷面的三分之一,甚至到五分之三。

(3) 从2007年起,在实验省对阅读理解题进行了改革,除了把原有客观题型加大命题难度外,还出现了不少新的主观题型,到目前为止出现的新题型有:广东的语法填空题、信息匹配题,福建的短文填词题,浙江的人物活动内容搭配题,山东的阅读表达题,湖南的阅读填空题,江苏的对话填空题和安徽的任务型阅读题、任务型读写题。

二、准确把握高考动向,全面提高学习成绩与备考能力。

高考对英语阅读的考查力度正在逐步加大。英语的阅读理解能力体现的是“综合实力”,提高它确实有难度。因为它是一项综合能力,它的提高是在扩大词汇、建立语感、掌握语法、并改进学习策略、促进文化意识养成的基础上得以实现的。同时,单词和短语只有在句子中才有生命力,才能显示其内涵和色彩。而语法结构只有在上下连贯的意义中才能显示其存在的理由和作用。

三、如何在 30 天内提高阅读理解能力,达到多项提升的效果呢?

1. 丛书注重阅读材料题材与体裁的选取

英语多项提升阅读系列所提供的阅读材料内容时尚、话题鲜活、语言地道,与学生的现实生活相关,与社会上的热点问题相系,是紧扣教材的时文阅读材料,也是紧跟高考改革命题动向的评价测试材料。丛书中的阅读材料题材广泛,包括社会风尚、科技成果、历史地理、人物故事、新闻广告、风土人情等,它既可帮助学生提高英语水平,又可使学生受到教育,引导他们关注各种知识的横向联系。阅读材料体裁新颖,形式多样,有说明文、叙述文、应用文。设题不一般化,有一定深度,要求学生在阅读时既要理解具体字面的意思,又要推断其内在含义;既要理解某段、某句的具体意义,又要掌握通篇的主题;既要理解材料本身的内容,又要捕捉、挖掘其内涵及引伸意义。

2. 丛书注重对考试中阅读理解新题型的选取

英语多项提升阅读系列中的阅读材料题型新颖,包括问答题、任务记实题、信息配对题、综合归纳题、看表填充题等,主观题、客观题搭配,与高考新题型吻合,从而使考生通过多变式的信息传导,在智力上、心理上迅速地进行综合性的反馈活动。

3. 丛书重点打造了“词汇、语法加油站”这一特色栏目

本套丛书根据每一天的阅读理解测试题,特增设“词汇、语法加油站”栏目。编者们在多年研究高考出题动向的基础上,根据新课标、新考纲对各阶段的学习要求和考查要求,有针对性地进行了编写。针对词汇,多采用例句、辨析的方式,以加深学生对词汇一词多义、一词多类的记忆,以及对中文意思相同的短语在英语用法上的甄别;针对语法,则以条目形式进行讲解和梳理,使学生不仅对语法有完整而清晰的认识,同时熟悉每个语法考点下出题者的设题角度。在阅读中加强学生对词汇及语法的掌握,在此基础上扎实提高学生的阅读理解能力。

4. 时间“双限”阅读,全面提高学生阅读能力

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。阅读题型多样、阅读题量增大、阅读题赋分增多,这些都对于学生的阅读速度提出了更高要求。丛书对图书的整体学习时间及单篇阅读的学习时间进行了科学的控制,督促学生在阅读的准确率与效率两方面同时提高,以达到最终的阅读能力的真正提高。

此次修订,我们除保持丛书的原有特色外,还力求与时俱进,及时吸收各课改省、市实验区高考英语的新阅读题型补充到我们的丛书之中,从而让这套英语多项提升阅读系列高中三册能更好地、更直接地助考生一臂之力,帮助考生提高能力,在高考中取得优异成绩。

编者

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Day

1

课题引导:对地球未来所发生事情的想象

体裁说明:记叙文

单词量:326 生词量:2 难度: **

建议时间:4.6 分钟

起始时间: :

An Event of Imagination

The year is 2094. It has been announced that a comet(彗星) is heading towards the Earth. Most of it will miss our planet, but two pieces will probably hit the southern half of the Earth.

On 17 July, a piece four kilometers wide enters the Earth's atmosphere with a massive explosion. (1) About half of the piece is destroyed, but the remaining part hits the South Atlantic at 200 times the speed of sound. The sea boils and huge hole is made in the seabed. Huge waves are created and spread outwards from the hole. The wall of water, a kilometer high, rushes towards southern Africa at 800 kilometers an hour. Cities on the African coast are totally destroyed and millions of people are drowned.

Before the waves reach South America, the second piece of the comet lands in Argentina. Earthquakes and volcanoes are set off in the Andes Mountains. The shock waves move north into California and all around the Pacific Ocean. The cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Tokyo are completely destroyed by earthquakes. (2) Millions of people in the southern half of the earth are already dead, but the north won't escape for long. Because of the explosions, the sun is hidden by clouds of dust, and temperature around the world falls to almost zero. Crops are ruined. The sun won't be seen again for many years. Wars break out as countries fight for food. A year later, no more than 10 million people remain alive.

Could it really happen? In fact, it has already happened more than once in the history of the Earth. The dinosaurs(恐龙) were on the Earth for over 160 million years. Then 65 million years ago they suddenly disappeared. Many scientists believe that the Earth was hit by a piece of object in space. (3) The dinosaurs couldn't live through the cold climate that followed and they died out. Will we meet the same end?

1

阅读能力||英语综合能力, 提升从细节开始



Reasons	Results
One piece hits the South Atlantic at a speed 200 times <u>1</u> of sound.	The sea boils and a huge hole is made in the seabed. A tsunami(海啸) hits southern Africa, <u>2</u> cities on the African coast, and <u>3</u> millions of people.
Another piece hits Argentina.	Earthquakes <u>4</u> and volcanoes <u>5</u> in the Andes Mountains.
Because of the terrible <u>6</u> caused by the 4-kilometer-wide piece of comet entering the Earth's <u>7</u> .	The sun is hidden by clouds of dust and the temperature falls to almost zero, which ruins the <u>8</u> . Wars break out for food and only 10 million people remain. <u>9</u> beings are faced with the danger of <u>10</u> out.

2 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

结束时间: _____ : _____

词汇 语法加油站



(一) 单词

1. hit [课标]

1) v. 打; 击中; 打中; 射中; 撞上

He hit him so hard that Tom fell down on the ground.

他把汤姆打得那样厉害,以致汤姆摔倒在地。

It's thought he may have fallen and hit his head on the kerb.

人们认为他很可能是跌倒之后,头撞在了路缘上。

The youngest child was hitting the table with a toy hammer.

最小的那个孩子在用玩具锤敲打饭桌。

According to first reports, some bombs have hit schools and hospitals.

根据最早的报道,一些炸弹击中了学校和医院。

2) n. 一击; 成功; 受欢迎之物

The house she lived in during the war received a direct hit.

战争时期她住的那幢房子被炸弹直接命中。

His first TV series was a smash hit.

他的第一部电视连续剧大获成功。

The car proved an instant hit in the United States.

这种轿车在美国迅速走红。

2. wave [课标]

1) n. 浪涛; 声波; 一阵; 挥手

Children swam and played in the waves.

孩子们在波浪中游泳玩耍。

A fresh wave of selling sent technology stocks even lower.

新的抛售风潮使技术股票的价格进一步下跌。

With a wave of the flag, the cars raced away.

旗子一挥,汽车就冲了出去。

2) v. 挥手; 挥动; 摇摆; 成波状

He smiled and waved when he saw me.

他看见我时微笑着向我挥手。

She waved at her parents as the bus pulled away.

公共汽车开动时她向她的父母挥挥手。

This criminal group must be responsible for a wave of terrorist bombing and deserves punishment.

这个犯罪团伙要对所掀起的恐怖分子爆炸浪潮负责,应受到惩罚。

3. escape [课标]

1) v. 逃跑;摆脱;幸免

Three people died in the fire, but John escaped through the bedroom window.

三人在火灾中丧生,但约翰从卧室的窗户逃跑。

She saw university as a way to escape from her oppressive home life.

她把大学视为摆脱压抑家庭生活的一种方法。

Two security guards escaped injury in the attack.

两名保安在这次袭击中没有受伤。

2) n. 逃跑;避免

Make sure you are aware of possible escape routes from your hotel room.

你一定要知道宾馆房间的逃生路线。

A couple had a narrow escape when a tree fell just in front of their car.

一对夫妇险些被一棵恰好倒在他们汽车前的大树砸死。

4. hide [课标] v. 躲藏;隐瞒

I wanted to hide his present from him until his birthday.

我想把礼物藏起来,等到他生日时再给他。

How has he managed to hide his addiction from his family?

他是如何对他的家人隐瞒毒瘾的?

She watched until a turning in the road hid

them from sight.

她一直看着,直到他们拐过弯看不见了为止。

5. ruin [课标]

1) v. 毁坏;摧毁

The bad weather ruined our trip.

天气恶劣,破坏了我们的旅行。

That one mistake ruined his chances of getting the job.

正是这个错误断送了他得到那份工作的机会。

My new shoes got ruined in the mud.

我的新鞋被泥浆给糟蹋了。

2) n. 毁灭;废墟

A large number of churches fell into ruin after the war.

战争后,许多教堂都毁了。

We visited the ruins of a Norman castle.

我们参观了一座诺曼式城堡的遗迹。

6. remain [课标] v. 留在(某处);剩下;保持(某种状态)

We remain confident that our company offers the lowest prices available.

我们自信我们公司的价格是最低的。

You must remain in bed for three days after surgery. 手术后你必须卧床3天。

Now, only twenty-four hours remained for Fogg to get to London.

现在只剩24个小时,福格必须在这期间内赶回伦敦。

(二) 短语

1. set off [课标] 出发;点燃;使爆炸;发射

Having missed the last bus, they had to set off walking.

错过了末班车,他们只得徒步起程。

The slightest spark can set off the explosive



stored here.

一丁点火花都能引爆储存在这儿的炸药。

They set off firecrackers to celebrate the successful completion of the reservoir.

他们燃放鞭炮庆祝水库的胜利建成。

They set off a manned rocket last year.

去年他们发射了载人火箭。

2. break out[课标]爆发;逃脱;摆脱

The whole meeting broke out in cheers.

整个会场爆发出阵阵欢呼声。

The plague broke out in London that summer, and hundreds died.

那年夏天伦敦发生了鼠疫,死了许多人。

I should like to break out of this meaningless way of life.

我想摆脱这种无聊的生活。

3. no more than 不过;仅仅;只有(表示少)

He wrote no more than two novels.

他只不过才写了两本小说。

His whole school education added up to no more than one year.

他受过的全部学校教育加起来也不过一年。

No more than three students came to my lecture. 只有三名学生来听我的课。

4. more than once 经常

I've seen this happen more than once.

发生这种事我屡见不鲜。

The young man was often very sad; and more than once he hid himself where he could not be seen and cried as though his heart would break.

那个年轻人常常是悲伤至极,他多次躲到别人见不到的地方,哭得好像心都要碎了。

5. die out[课标]逐渐消失;灭绝

Nowadays, many old customs are gradually

dying out. 当今,许多旧风俗正在逐渐消亡。

Those species inadapt to changing conditions may die out.

那些不能适应变化中的环境的物种可能会灭绝。

(三)辨析

1. destroy, break, damage, ruin, wreck

这组词都表示不同程度的“毁坏”和“受损”。destroy 指用任何力量摧毁、杀死、消灭、粉碎某人或某物,这种摧毁往往不能或很难修复;break 指某物被砸烂,既可能是部分损坏,有时也用于比喻;damage 指某物在外观、功能和价值方面遭到损坏;ruin 侧重强调毁坏的彻底性,而这种毁坏不一定是由暴力引起的,有时指一个逐渐毁坏的过程;wreck 侧重强调由于碰撞之猛烈,因而使某物被摧毁,该词一般用于车辆船只。

The whole city was destroyed in the earthquake. 地震摧毁了整座城市。

The enemies destroyed everything in sight in the village.

敌人毁坏了村子里的一切。

I broke my arm when I fell off the tree.

我从树上摔下来时折断了手臂。

The heavy rain damaged some terraced fields. 大雨毁坏了一些梯田。

His manuscripts were ruined by long exposure in the cold, damp cellar.

他的手稿因长时间放在寒冷、潮湿的地下室而被毁坏。

Two cars were wrecked in the collision.

两部汽车在相撞中毁坏。

2. ago, before

ago 指从现在说到过去某一时间,常和一般过去时连用,不能用于完成时态;before 则

指从过去某一时间起若干时间以前,常与完成时态或 never 连用。ago 的时间参照的是现在,而 before 的时间参照的是过去。

It was five hundred years ago that Columbus found America.

哥伦布于 500 年前发现了美洲。

He said that he had been to the U. S. five years before.

他说他 5 年前去过美国。

I have never met him before.

我以前从未见过他。

(四)难句解析

1. 句(1)译文:大约一半的碎块被毁坏,但是剩下的部分以声速 200 倍的速度击中南大西洋。

这是一个含有表示转折意义分句的并列句,前一个分句的谓语动词为被动语态。

2. 句(2)译文:在地球南半部数以百万的人已经死了,但是北半部的人也逃脱不了多长时间。

这又是一个含有表示转折意义分句的并列句,前一个分句的谓语动词为一般现在时,后一个分句谓语动词为一般将来时。

3. 句(3)译文:恐龙不能活过紧接着的寒冷气候,于是就灭绝了。

这是一个并列复合句。前一个分句又是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句,关系代词 that 既引导定语从句,又在句中作主语,该定语从句修饰先行词 climate。

(五)语法考点精析

as 引导的让步状语从句

as 可以用来引导让步状语从句,但必须改变语序。常见的有四种情况:

1. 如果主语是代词,谓语动词是 be,则将表语置于 as 之前,作表语的可数名词前不用冠

词。如:

Young as he is, he knows some of the family secrets.

他年纪虽小,却知道家中的一些秘密。

Wounded as he was, he refused to come back from the front.

他虽然负了伤,但拒绝离开前线。

Child as she is, she knows a lot of English.

她虽然是个孩子,但她懂不少英语。

2. 如果主语是名词,谓语动词是 be,表语应置于句首。另外,主语还可以移至动词之后。如:

Young as is Xiao Wang, he knows a lot of things. 小王虽然年幼,但他却很懂事。

Vague as its category is, it is without doubt an essay.

虽然它的分类不太明显,但毫无疑问它是一篇杂文。

3. 如果谓语中有情态动词或助动词,则将实义动词置于 as 之前。

Try as he might, Jack could not get out of the difficulty.

不管杰克怎样努力,都很难摆脱困境。

Fail as I did, I would not abandon my goal.

虽然我失败了,但我不会放弃我的目标。

4. 如果从句中有副词修饰谓语,则将该副词置于 as 之前。

He was unable to make much progress, hard as he tried.

不管他怎样努力,都不能取得显著进步。

Much as I admire his courage, I don't think he acted wisely.

尽管我钦佩他的勇气,但我认为他的举动并不明智。



实践演练



阅读理解

单词量: 196

建议时间: 2.8 分钟

FULL TIME DRIVERS WANTED

Clean driving license

Must be of smart appearance

Aged over 25. Apply to: Capes Taxis, 17 Palace Road, Roston.

AIR HOSTESSES

Southern Airlines

Require air hostesses for international flights. Applicants must be between 20 and 23 years old, height 1.60 to 1.75, education to GCSE standard, two languages, must be able to swim. Apply to: Recruitment Office, Southern Airlines.

Heathrow Airport West. HR 37 KK.

**TEACHERS NEEDED
FOR PRIVATE LANGUAGE SCHOOL**

Teaching experience unnecessary.

Apply to: The Director of Students, Instant Languages Ltd.

279 Canal Street, Roston.

Lawlis Clarke

The doctors Virgil and Marjorie Lawlis are pleased to announce the engagement of their daughter Diane to Mr. Robert Brent Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke of Herford, Texas.

A spring wedding is planned in Houston.

Story Kurio

Miss Stephanie Story and Mr. Todd Warren Kurio were married February 5, at half past seven o'clock in the evening at Highland Park Presbyterian Church in Dallas, Texas. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brule Story Jr. of Dallas. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stanley Kurio of Austin.

- The following refers to Jack, an experienced taxi driver. What prevents him working for Capes Taxis?
 - Fond of beer and wine.
 - Punished and fined because of speeding and wrong parking.
 - Unable to speak a foreign language.
 - Not having college education.
- Ben, aged 21, fond of swimming and driving, has just graduated from a college, which job might be

given to him?

- A. Driving for Capes Taxis.
- B. Working for Southern Airlines.
- C. Teaching for Instant Language Ltd.
- D. None of the three.

3. What prevents Mary, aged 21, becoming an air hostess?

- A. She once broke a traffic law and was fined.
- B. She can't speak Japanese very well.
- C. She has never before worked as an air hostess.
- D. She doesn't feel like working long hours flying abroad.

4. Who are now a new married couple?

- A. Lawlis and Clarke.
- B. Virgil and Marjorie.
- C. Story and Kurio.
- D. The text doesn't say.

查漏补缺

短文改错

The Dead Sea is really a larger lake. The river Jordan flows into it. It's surface has an area of over a thousand square kilometres. Because there is no outlet and the weather is very hot, the water is slowly flowing up, the water in the sea has unpleasant smell and a very salty bitter taste. It is full with salt and other minerals. Human bodies will not sink in it. People can sit up there and to read newspapers without sinking, but it is not a good place for swimming, so the water is bad for the skin. No alive things can live in it. That is why it called the Dead Sea.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

自我检测

单项填空

1. Whisky _____ a large percentage of alcohol.
A. includes B. concludes C. contains D. consists
2. The change in climate may _____ your health.
A. affect B. help C. improve D. damage
3. We were aware of the problem _____.
A. forever B. beforehand C. never D. since
4. His future has not been _____, but he may study medicine.
A. realized B. recognized C. drawn D. determined
5. She's _____ from loss of memory.
A. bearing B. enjoying C. suffering D. tasting



Day

2

课题引导:股票市场

体裁说明:议论文

单词量:229 生词量:5 难度: **

建议时间:3.3 分钟

起始时间: :

8

阅读能力英语综合能力,提升从细节开始

There are stock markets(股票市场) in large cities in many countries. Stock markets in Paris, London, Tokyo, Shanghai and New York are among the largest and most well-known. The stock market, also called stock exchange(交易所), is a place where people can buy or sell shares(股票) of a factory or a company. And each share means certain ownership(所有权) of a factory or a company.

Different people go to stock markets. Some are rich, who want to get more money than they have. Others are not very rich, who buy stocks and try to become rich. Still others buy stocks as part of their plan to save money.

Of course, investing money in the stock market is not the safest way to make money. No one can tell exactly whether the shares will be doing well. The factory or company may do badly. Then the stocks will go down and the investors will lose money. The stock may go up or down for a number of untold reasons. Everyone wants the stock to go up, but sometimes even if a factory or a company does a good job, the stock may still go down.

No wonder going to the stock market is often compared to gambling(赌博). All are eager to make money by "gambling" in the stock market. Factories and companies that need money are of the business world. (From *China Daily*)

1 If you are an investor, you(r) _____ in the stock market.

- A. can always make money
- B. can tell exactly when the stock goes up or down
- C. may sometimes lose money
- D. gambling is always safe

2 The article mainly wants to tell us _____.

- A. how to buy or sell shares
- B. the stock market is like a gambling house
- C. the ABC of stock markets
- D. investing money in the stock market is not the safest way

- 3 Even if a factory or a company does a good job, _____.
 A. investors will always get money
 B. the stock will sometimes go down
 C. going to the stock market is the safest way
 D. you can put most of your money in it
- 4 Factories and companies are pleased that so many people “gamble”, because _____.
 A. they can make them rich
 B. they need more people to work for them
 C. they need their money to do business
 D. some people win and some lose

结束时间: _____ : _____

词汇 语法加油站

(一) 单词

1. stock *n.* 股份; 股票; 证券

Technology stocks fell sharply today.
 科技股今天股价大跌。

2. share *n.* 股份; 股票

He decided to sell his shares in Allied Chemicals.
 他决定出售他在联合化工公司的股份。

3. exchange *n.* 交易所; 交易市场

At the stock exchange, securities are bought and sold.

证券在股票交易市场上进行买卖。

They sell shares in companies at the stock exchange.

他们在证券交易所出售公司股票。

4. ownership *n.* 所有权; 所有制

Dutch ownership of the company was formally recognized.

荷兰人对该公司的所有权得到了承认。

5. invest *v.* 投资

How much do you have to invest?

你必须投多少资?

He began investing in the stock market at

an early age. 他早年时就开始投资股票。

Banks and private individuals invested £20 million in the scheme. 银行和私人投资了 2 000 万英镑到该计划中。

6. compare [课标] *v.* 比较; 对照

The results are then compared to the results of previous studies. 然后把结果和以前的研究结果进行比较。

How does the UK's performance compare with that of other European countries? 英国的表现和其他欧洲国家相比情况如何?

(二) 短语

1. make money 挣钱; 赚钱

Picking odds and ends from refuse heaps isn't an elegant job, but you'll make money of it. 捡破烂不是体面的工作, 但是你会靠它赚钱的。

We're living in the society of commodities.

True, money plays an important part, yet everyone should make honest money. 我们生活在商品社会。的确, 钱起着很重要的作用, 但是每个人都应该正大光明地赚钱。

2. go up 上升, 上涨



The standard of performance has gone up since last year, as the players have gained more experience. 去年以来演员有了较多的经验,所以演出质量有所提高。

In that country, owing to the failure of the crops, the price of wheat is going up daily. 在那个国家,由于农作物歉收,小麦价格日益上涨。

3. go down 下降;下跌

At that moment the sun has gone down. 那时,太阳已经落山了。

The prices of vegetables are expected to go down soon. 蔬菜不久就会降价。

4. compare to [课标]把……比作;把……与……相比

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage. 莎士比亚把世界比作舞台。

Life is compared to voyage. 人生好比航海。

(三)辨析

compare... to..., compare... with...

这两个短语都可作“把……与……相比”,两个比较项不都是人或物,也可以是数量。

Sometimes it's necessary to compare English with Chinese.

有时进行英汉两种语言的比较是必要的。

Compare the translation with the original. 把译文同原文比较一下。

Car production rose by 25%, compared to the first three months of this year. 和今年前3个月相比,汽车产量提高了25%。

compare... to... 还有“把……比作……”之意,compare... with... 则没有这种意义。

He compared the heart to a pump.

他把心脏比作唧筒。

The writer of the poem compares his lover

to a rose. 诗的作者把他的爱人比作玫瑰。

(四)难句解析

译文:工厂和公司需要钱做生意。

句中 be of 表示主语所具有的特性。例如:

This meeting is of great importance.

这次会议极其重要。

I shall only be too pleased to help, if I can be of service to you.

假如我能帮你做点什么,我将十分高兴。

(五)语法考点精析

if 和 whether 表“是否”的用法

1. if 和 whether 都可以引导宾语从句,表示“是否”,可换用。在宾语从句中,“if... or not”可替换“whether... or not”;if 后不能紧接着“or not”,但 whether 可以。

Could you tell us if/whether it snows in winter in Australia?

你能告诉我们澳大利亚冬天下雪吗?

The cat saw the parrot and wanted to know if it was a bird or not.

猫看见了鹦鹉,并且想知道它是否是鸟。

2. whether 引导的宾语从句可以移至主句前,if 则不能。

Wrong: If this is true, I can't say.

Right: Whether this is true or not, I can't say.

3. whether 可以引导主语从句或表语从句,表示“是否”,if 则不能。

But whether it will be born or not depends on our actions today and tomorrow.

但是它能否诞生取决于我们今天和明天的行动。

The question is whether it is worth doing.

问题在于它是否值得做。

4. whether 可用在介词后或接带 to 的动词不定式,if 则不能这样用。

I haven't settled the question if I'll go back home.

我是否回家,还没有决定。

I haven't made up my mind whether to learn English or to learn French.

学英语还是学法语,我还拿不定主意。

5. whether 可以用在名词之后引导同位语从句,if 则不能。

The question, whether we need it, has not been considered.

我们是否需要它的问题尚未考虑。

6. whether 可引导一个让步状语从句,表示“不管”,if 则不能。

Whether or not they agreed with Darwin's views, many of them thought deeply.

不管他们是否同意达尔文的观点,他们中的许多人都在深深地思考着。

Whether the teacher comes or not, we'll begin with the experiment.

不管老师来或不来,我们都要着手实验。

实践演练

阅读理解

单词量:282

建议时间:4分钟

Brokeback Mountain

An epic (英雄的) love story, set against the sweeping landscapes of Wyoming and Texas, that tells the story of two young men—a ranch-hand and a rodeo cowboy—who meet in the summer of 1963 while driving cattle on a mountain range. They unexpectedly develop a lifelong connection, one whose complications (复杂化), joys and tragedies provide a testament to the endurance and power of love.



Production Status: Released Genres:

Drama, Romance and Western

Running Time: 2 hrs. 14 min.

Release Date: December 9th, 2005 (NY/LA/SF)

MPAA Rating: R for sexuality, language and some violence.

Production Co.: Focus Features, River Road Entertainment

Studios: Universal Pictures

Produced in: United States

Cast and Credits Starring:

Linda Cardellini, Kate Mara, Jake Gyllenhaal, Heath Ledger, Michelle Williams

Writers

Larry McMurtry Screenplay (Adaptation)

Diana Ossana Screenplay (Adaptation)

E. Annie Proulx Source Material (from short story: *Brokeback Mountain*)

Diana Ossana Screenwriter

Show Times (on Jan. 25)

Embarcadero

1 Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, CA, 94111

12:00, 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00

BAM Rose Cinemas

30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, 11217