

东北育才名校课堂

东北育才学校高中部编写

主 编：高 琛

副主编：邢长艳

英语 2

(必修) 外研版



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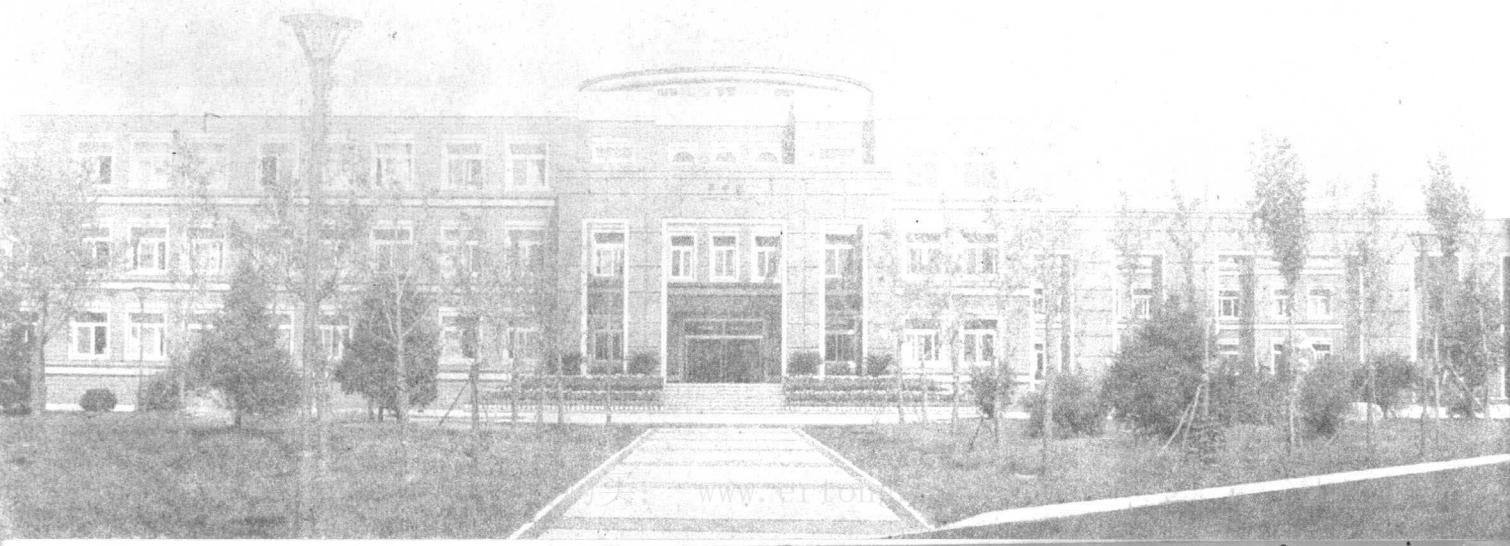


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编者导言

亲爱的读者朋友您好，您现在阅读的这套《东北育才学校名师课堂》系列丛书是由东北育才学校的老师们为配合新课程改革而编写的，它将帮助您摆脱面对新课程时的茫然与困惑，从而引领您更好地认识新课程，走进新课程，领会新课程，适应新课程。

东北育才学校是一所在国内外具有极高知名度和广泛社会影响的著名学校，为满足广大读者对优质教育资源的渴求，学校精心组织骨干力量编写了本套丛书。沈阳市教育专家、东北育才学校常务副校长高琛担任主编，辽宁省特级教师、东北育才学校校长助理邢长艳担任副主编。参与本套丛书编写的人员都是具有丰富经验并取得突出业绩的学科精英，其中包括辽宁省特级教师、沈阳市名教师、沈阳市学科带头人、沈阳市骨干教师、学科奥林匹克竞赛国家级教练、东北育才学校科学研究实验室指导教师20人。

本套丛书各册均包括以下栏目

【课标导航】解析课标要求，确定学习目标。

【知识网络】完善知识结构，构建能力体系。

【名师导引】剖析重点难点，指导学习方法。

【名师导学】精析经典例题，明确要点角度。

【名师导练】培养基本技能，强化实践能力。

【综合测评】检验达标效果，了解智能潜质。

【名师名卷】培养综合素质，实现全面提升。

另外，每节（课）后为丰富学习、开阔视野、活跃思维而灵活设立的**【观察思考】****【合作探究】****【动手实践】****【拓展创新】**等小栏目也将会对您的学习大有裨益。

本套丛书编写过程中，我们在以下四个方面作了不少工作：

【新】凸显课标理念，领悟教材精髓，科学设计体例。

【精】内容选取精当，试题命制精确，分析点拨精练。

【实】突出实用功能，遵循认知规律，关注学生实际。

【活】突出学科特点，栏目活泼有序，注重点拨引领。

总之，《东北育才学校名师课堂》系列丛书是集“新、精、实、活”于一体完备统一的全新教辅，它将为您的学习排忧解难，在您自我完善的过程中助一臂之力。

本书在编写过程中，吸收并借鉴了业内同行的优秀成果，并得到了沈阳出版社的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢！

编者

2006年6月

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Module 1 Our Body and Healthy Habits



课标导航

七级词汇: fat flu rare toothache unhealthy
wealthy rarely proverb captain pain painful normal
lifestyle overweight lung throat pneumonia prescription
symptom X-ray awful insurance questionnaire

八级词汇: diet fit anxious injure head eye
breathe



知识网络

词汇

diet fit anxious injure pain head would rather
be crazy about, 名词动用, will / be going to 的用法



名师导引

1. diet

(1) *n.* 日常饮食; 规定食谱 (如为治疗疾病或减轻体重)

A balanced diet is good for our health.
均衡的饮食对我们的健康有好处。

My daughter doesn't like a rich diet.
我女儿不喜欢油腻的饮食。

(2) *vi.* 只(准)吃某类食物或少量食物; (尤指为减轻体重) 节食

I advise you to diet and take more exercise.
我建议你节食并多锻炼身体。

(3) 常用短语

be on a diet / go on a diet 节食

The doctor said I should be on a diet.

大夫说我应该节食。

She decided to go on a low-fat diet from this Monday.

她决心从本周一开始进行低脂肪的饮食疗法。

(4) 辨析: food 和 diet

二者均表示食物; 但 food 是一般用语, 指任何可吃的东西, diet 通常指维持健康的特定或定量的饮

食; diet 是可数名词, food 是不可数名词, 但在强调种类时为可数名词。

Many westerners like Chinese food.

许多西方人喜欢中国食物。

Dad didn't want my little sister to go on a diet though she was very heavy then.

爸爸不想让我的小妹妹减肥, 尽管她那时很胖。

2. fit

(1) *adj.* 健康的; 适宜的; 合适的

Don't you feel fit?

你身体状况不好吗?

The water isn't fit to drink.

这水不适合喝。

(2) *vi. & vt.* 合适; 安装

This jacket fits her well.

她的夹克非常合身。

She fitted a new lamp in her bedroom.

她在卧室安装了一盏新灯。

(3) 常用短语

keep fit 保持健康

be fit for... / be fit to do... 适合做……

My grandfather keeps fit by taking a walk every day.

我祖父通过每天散步来保持健康。

What kind of job is he fit for?

他适合做什么样的工作?

(4) 词语辨析: fit 和 suit

① fit 作动词时, 多指大小、形状合适, 吻合; suit 多指合乎需要, 合(某人)之意, 或(衣服、型式等)与……相配。

② fit 作形容词时, 可与 suitable (合适的) 互换, be fit for / to do... = be suitable for / to do...。

Try this key and see whether it fits.

试试这把钥匙, 看看是否合适。(指 the key 和 the keyhole 是否吻合)

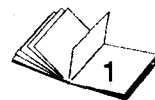
I'm afraid this time doesn't suit me.

恐怕这个时间对我来说不合适。

3. anxious

(1) *adj.* 忧虑的, 不安的; 渴望的

She is very anxious about her mother's health.



她很担心母亲的健康状况。

We are anxious for your safe return.

我们盼望你平安归来。

(2) 常用短语

be anxious about / for... 为……担心

be anxious for sth. / to do sth. 渴望某事 / 做某事

be anxious for sb. to do sth. 渴望某人做某事

These students were anxious to know the result of the exam.

这些学生急于知道考试成绩。

Sophia was anxious for all her friends to attend her birthday party.

索菲娅盼望她所有朋友参加她的生日聚会。

4. injure

(1) vt. 使受伤; 伤害

Luckily, he was only slightly injured in this accident.

幸运的是, 他在这次事故中只受了一点轻伤。

(2) 定冠词 (the) + 形容词表示一类人或事物, 因此, the injured 表示“受伤的人”。

The number of the injured amounted to over 100.

受伤人数总计一百多。

词语辨析

hurt injure harm damage 和 wound

hurt 普通用语, 既可指肉体上的伤害, 也可指精神上、感情上的伤害。

The driver hurt himself badly in the accident.

那位司机在事故中伤得很重。

injure 比 hurt 正式, hurt 多指伤痛, 而 injure 则指损害健康、成就、容貌等, 强调功能的损失。

A bullet injured his left eye.

一颗子弹伤了他的左眼。

harm 用于肉体或精神上的伤害均可, 有时可指引起不安或不便, 还可用于抽象事物, 尤其是指不道德的事情。

Don't harm your eyes by reading in dim light.

不要在昏暗的灯光下看书, 以免损害眼睛。

damage 主要指对于物的损害, 强调对于价值、用途、外观等所造成的损失, 这种损失或因自然灾害所致, 或因人为造成。

He damaged my car with a stone.

他用石头砸坏了我的汽车。

wound 指枪伤、刀伤、刺伤等皮肉之伤, 是出血的、严重的伤, 特指战场上受伤, 它可以指肉体上的伤害, 也可指人们精神上的创伤。

The bullet wounded his arm.

子弹打伤了他的一只胳膊。

5. pain

(1) n. 疼痛; 痛苦

The boy was crying with pain.

这男孩正因为疼痛而哭着。

The young man broke his arm and cried with pain.

那个年轻人摔断手臂, 痛得大叫。

(2) vt. 使疼痛; 使痛苦

It pains me to have to leave, but I must.

不得不离开, 我很痛苦, 但是我必须这样。

My foot is still paining me.

我的脚还在痛。

(3) pains n. 辛苦; 努力

固定结构

be in pain 处于疼痛中

She is in great pain. 她深为痛苦。

常用句型

take pains to do sth.: to make a special effort to do sth., or to be very careful in doing sth. 不辞劳苦做某事

She took great pains to lose weight.

她煞费苦心地减肥。

词语辨析

pain ache 和 hurt

这三个词都和疼痛有关。ache 和 pain 多作名词, hurt 只能作动词。

作动词时, hurt 多用作不及物动词, 作及物动词时, 表示“(外物)伤害(某人); 使疼痛”; ache 为不及物动词, 指“(人)身体疼痛”, 往往用于持续的疼痛或因一些小病引起的感觉; pain 为及物动词, 指“(肉体或精神上的)痛苦、悲痛”, 比 ache 要严重些。

My injured arm hurts a lot.

我受伤的胳膊很疼。

The shoes are tight and hurt my feet.

这双鞋很紧, 使我的脚感到疼痛。

His back pains him much.

他的背很痛。(非外物导致, 故本句不宜用 hurt)

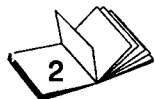
6. When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on she eyed him anxiously.

妈妈看到周凯没穿夹克就向前门走去, 担心地盯着他。

(1) head vi. & vt. 走向, 朝……方向前进; 使……朝……方向前进

We headed the boat out to sea.

我们把船驶向外海。





— Where are you heading for?

— 你去哪里?

— Shanghai.

— 上海。

He is heading for trouble.

他会遭遇麻烦的。

He realized that he was heading in the wrong direction.

他意识到他正朝错误的方向走。

(2) 没穿夹克, 其中 on 是副词, 表示“穿戴着”。

with (without) + 名词(代词) + 分词(形容词、副词、不定式、介词短语), 表示一种伴随状态, 在句中作状语。

The young man walked in with a hunting dog following him.

这个年轻人走了进来, 后面跟着一条猎犬。

Don't speak with your mouth full.

不要满嘴食物说话。

He ran out without shoes on.

他没穿鞋子跑了出来。

The boss had a hard time with many tough problems to solve.

有很多棘手问题要解决, 这位老板日子很难过。

She said good-bye with tears in her eyes.

她眼含泪水说再见。

7. You can at least go and get your jacket.

你至少可以去拿上你的夹克衫。

at (the) least 至少

at (the) most 至多

not (in) the least; not at all 一点也不

You should at least have a try.

至少你应该试一试。

The boy is at most ten years old.

这男孩至多十岁。

— Do you mind if I smoke?

— 我吸烟你介意吗?

— No, not in the least.

— 不, 一点也不。

8. My mother has always made sure we eat very healthily.

我妈妈总是确保让我们吃得健康。

make sure 把事情弄清楚; 确保

常用结构

make sure of ...

make sure (that) ...

He said he would do anything he could to make sure

of my happiness.

他说他将尽其所能来确保我的幸福。

Mother made sure that she had turned off all the lights before she went to bed.

母亲在睡觉前确定她已经关掉了所有的灯。

拓展

be sure of 和 be sure that 一样, 主语是人, 主语感到“有把握; 确信”。

be sure to do 一定要, 务必; 它的主语可以是人, 也可以是物, 表示说话人推测“一定; 必然会”。

I'm sure of winning the game.

我有把握赢得这场比赛。

We're sure that he will be back soon.

我们确信他会很快回来。

Sally is sure to refuse him.

沙莉一定会拒绝他的。

This movie is sure to relax you.

这部电影一定会让你放松的。

Be sure to lock the door before you go out.

出去之前一定要锁上门。

9. I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit.

我宁愿吃一片美味的水果。

(1) would rather do sth.: prefer to do sth.

宁愿做某事

I would rather give up this chance.

我宁愿放弃这次机会。

He would rather go there on foot.

他宁愿步行去那里。

Which would you rather do, go to the cinema or go for a meal?

你宁愿做什么, 去看电影还是去吃饭?

拓展

(2) would rather do ... than do ... 宁愿做……而不愿做……

I would rather take a bus than take a taxi.

我宁愿坐公交车也不愿坐计程车。

(3) would rather sb. did sth. 宁愿某人做某事

She would rather her friend came on Sunday.

她宁愿她的朋友星期天来。

I would rather you didn't smoke in my room.

我希望你不要在我的房间吸烟。

(4) rather than 而不是(通常连接两个并列结构)

I think I'll have a cold drink rather than coffee.

我想喝冷饮, 不想喝咖啡。

I'd prefer to go in summer rather than in winter.

我宁愿夏天去, 也不愿冬天去。



She would take more exercise rather than go on a diet.
她宁愿多做运动也不愿节食。

10. I was stupid enough to play football in the rain.

我真是够蠢的,居然在雨中踢足球。

形容词(副词)+ enough (+for...) to do... 表示“足够……”

This house is big enough for us to live in.

这房子给我们住是够大了。

The book is easy enough for my daughter to read.

这本书很容易,我女儿可以读得懂。

You are old enough to decide by yourself.

你已经大到可以自己做决定的年龄了。

They can't walk fast enough to catch up with us.

他们走得不够快,不会赶上我们。

11. Two years ago I broke my arm playing football.

两年前我在踢足球时胳膊骨折了。

playing football 是现在分词短语,在句中作状语,表示时间。分词或分词短语作状语时,可以表示时间、原因、行为方式、伴随状况等。

Being a doctor, I must be responsible for my patients.

作为一名医生,我必须对我的病人负责。(being a doctor 表原因)

"What a beautiful garden it is!" said the girl, looking out of the window.

女孩看着窗外说:“多么漂亮的花园啊!”(looking out of the window 表伴随状况)

12. be crazy about... (be mad about...)

be wildly excited about...

be enthusiastic about... 对……着迷;为……而疯狂

He is crazy about playing computer games.

他对电脑游戏着迷。

My younger brother is crazy about the pretty girl.

我弟弟为这个漂亮女孩而神魂颠倒。

拓展

drive sb. crazy 使某人气得发疯

like crazy 发疯似地;以惊人的气势

The noises are driving me crazy.

这些噪音让我发疯。

These people worked like crazy.

那些人疯狂地工作。

13. will 与 be going to 的区别

will 和 be going to 都可以用来表达将要发生的事情,区别如下:

(1) 单纯谈到将来的事情,没有主观因素,可用 will.

It will become warm when spring comes.

春天到来,天气将会变暖。

I will be twenty next month.

下个月我就20岁了。

(2) 表示说话人的推测用 will.

She will be all right after taking the medicine.

吃了这药,她就会好的。

That will be your house.

那是你的家吧。

(3) 表示一种倾向用 will.

Each time he comes to Beijing, he will visit the Great Wall.

每次他来到北京,他都要游览长城。

Without water, man will die.

没有水人就会死。

(4) 表示说话时决定马上要做的动作(多半是听了对方的话后所做出的反应)用 will.

— My chest hurts when I breathe.

— 我呼吸时,胸部疼痛。

— Lie down please, and I'll examine you.

— 请躺下,我给你检查一下。

(5) 表示经过事先考虑或安排之后的意思,即“打算做某事”,用 be going to.

My friend is in hospital now, but he is going to come out tomorrow.

我朋友现在在医院,但是他明天就要出院了。

She has borrowed some books from the library. She is going to make a careful study.

她从图书馆借了一些书。她打算好好作番研究。

(6) 在口语中,表示将要发生的事情时,多用 be going to.

What's going to happen?

将要发生什么事?

Is there going to be a party tomorrow evening?

明天晚上有聚会吗?

(7) 表示根据已有的并被注意到的迹象将要发生的事情。

They are going to miss the train.

他们要赶不上火车了。(说话者注意到他们出发时已经太晚了)

Look at those dark clouds, it's going to rain.

看那些乌云,要下雨了。

(8) be going to 可用于表示将来时间的条件状语从句,will 却不能。

If he is going to participate in the competition, he'd





better get prepared.

如果他打算参加这个竞赛,他最好做好准备。

If we are going to start early, 5 o'clock is OK.

如果我们计划早出发,5点就可以。

(9) will 可用于表示意愿、拒绝等的条件状语从句中。

If Tom won't come, we will lose the game.

如果汤姆不愿意来,我们将输掉这场比赛。

If he will do something useful, he will save the boy.

如果他愿意做些有益的事,他会救这个男孩的。

14. 名词转化为动词

很多表示物件、身体部位或某类人的名词可以用作动词,某些抽象名词也可用作动词。名词和动词在转化时,有时不改变意思,有时意思也相应地变化,在学习的过程中注意记忆总结。常用的转化为动词的名词有:

head eye name paper book air voice hand coat dress
diet skin mail ship face shoulder dust work answer picture
peel knife nurse bottle cash use house mask...

We ship grain to Africa.

我们把谷物运往非洲。

These desks and chairs are coated with dust.

这些桌椅落上了灰尘。

We lunched together.

我们一起吃了午餐。



名师导学

1. The girl is on a special _____ to lose _____ weight and I hope she can succeed.

- A. diet; / B. food; /
C. diet; her D. food; her

答案 A

解析 be on a diet 为固定短语,意为节食; lose weight 也是固定短语,前面不用任何冠词。

2. — Will \$200 _____ ?

— I'm afraid not. We need at least 50 more dollars.

- A. count B. satisfy
C. fit D. do

答案 D

解析 do 在此处的含义为 be enough for.

3. My mother always gets a bit _____ if we don't arrive when we say we will.

- A. anxious B. ashamed
C. weak D. patient

答案 A

解析 anxious 的含义为焦虑的、担忧的,其他词义不符。

4. His mother's heart was seriously _____ by his words.

- A. wound B. hurted
C. injured D. hurt

答案 D

解析 hurt 可以引申为对人心理及心灵上的伤害。

5. Tom was so angry with Bob that he hit _____.

- A. Bob in the head B. Bob's head
C. Bob on the head D. on Bob's head

答案 C

解析 此处检测的是 hit 的用法“hit sb. on / in the + 部位”,硬的部位如 head, nose 用介词 on, 软的部位如 face, eye 用 in。

6. In fact, I would rather have left for the countryside _____ in the city.

- A. by staying B. than stay
C. to stay D. than have stayed

答案 D

解析 此处的 would rather have done 用来表示对过去发生的事情的虚拟。

7. She locked her room _____ a thief would break into it.

- A. in case that B. for fear that
C. in case of D. for fear of

答案 B

解析 根据句子结构,因介词 of 不能引导句子,从而排除 C、D; in case that 强调客观的一种可能性,而 for fear that 强调主观害怕的心理。

8. After the accident, she had _____ all over.

- A. pains B. pain
C. ache D. aches

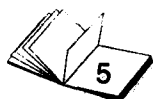
答案 A

解析 pain 指身体上疼痛的时候是可数名词,指精神上的疼痛是不可数名词。ache 常与疼痛的部位连用。

9. According to a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain.

- A. three times the size as
B. the size three times of
C. three times as the size of
D. three times the size of

答案 D



解析 题干中的 estimate 是名词词性,此题检测的是倍数用法。

10. _____ the reason may be, physical punishment to children is illegal.

- A. For whatever
- B. Whatever
- C. No matter how
- D. However

答案 B

解析 whatever 在这里作 be 的表语,因此用-ever 来引导名词性从句。



名师导练

基础过关

一、单词拼写

1. I caught a f_____ and had to lie in the bed.
2. He was (the) c_____ of the football team for five years.
3. He suffered serious i_____ in the arms and legs.
4. It was p_____ to admit that I was wrong.
5. Her temperature is above/below n_____.
6. He's decided to throw over the l_____ he's been used to in his parents' home, and go his own way.
7. Fish can't b_____ out of water.
8. The doctor is writing a p_____.
9. It would be a_____ if he found out the truth.
10. People without i_____ had to pay for their own repairs.

二、句子改错

1. Her jeans suit a little bit tighter.
2. The color of the shirt doesn't fit you.
3. I would rather say sorry to him than lost a good friend.
4. I woke up one day to feel awful.

5. The doctor examined on me and took my temperature.

综合演练

三、翻译句子

1. 她正朝邮局走去。
2. 我们设法把它放回去,没让她知道。
3. 我担心她的安全。
4. 他强烈的求知欲促使他努力学习。
5. 她这顿饭没吃多少,因为她现在正在节食。

四、阅读理解

A

An explosion on Thursday killed one and injured 21 in a busy street in Tongren, Southwest China's Guizhou Province.

The bomb was hidden in a rubbish bin in the city's commercial hub (商业中心), where lots of shops and restaurants are concentrated.

The ear-splitting blast was heard around 12:50 p.m., said a local newspaper, citing witnesses. The power of the



blast shattered (使粉碎) nearby shop's windows and ripped the stainless (不生锈的) steel rubbish can to pieces.

One passer-by, identified (确认) only as Zhang, said she was shocked by the noise and saw a lot of pedestrians lying on the ground when she got to the scene.

Thirteen of the injured were taken to a local hospital after the explosion. A doctor there said five were in serious condition but already out of danger after emergency treatment. The others were just slightly hurt.

The cause of the explosion is still under investigation, said an officer with the Tongren police, but refused to speculate as to the cause.

- () 1. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. all the injured were taken to a hospital
 - B. 8 of the injured were not taken to a hospital
 - C. the rubbish bin with a bomb was in a restaurant
 - D. the rubbish bin with a bomb was in a shop
- () 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. One passer-by, identified only as Zhang, saw the man throwing a bomb into a bin.
 - B. Some customers in restaurants were injured.
 - C. The writer didn't get to the scene.
 - D. All customers in shops got hurt.
- () 3. In the last paragraph the underlined word "speculate" probably means _____.
- A. tell
 - B. guess
 - C. discuss
 - D. talk
- () 4. What of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Bomb Hidden in a Rubbish Bin
 - B. The Cause of the Explosion
 - C. A Terrible Thing
 - D. Market Blast Kills 1, Injures 21

B

How many coins have you got in your pocket right now? Three? Two?

With a phone card you can make up to 200 calls without any change at all.

(1) What do you do with it?

Go to a telephone box marked (you guessed it) "phone-card". Put in your card, make your call and when you've finished, a screen tells you how much is left on your card.

(2) Now appear in a shop near you.

Near each card phone place you'll find a shop where you can buy one. They're at bus, train and city tube stations (地铁).

At many universities, hospitals and clubs, restaurants and gas stations on the highway and shopping centers. At airports and seaports.

(3) No more broken payphones.

Most broken payphones are like that because they've been vandalized (故意破坏). There are no coins in card phone to excite thieves' interest in it. So you're not probably to find a vandalized one.

Get a phonecard yourself and try it out, or get a bigger wallet.

() 5. The passage is most probably _____.

- A. a warning
- B. a note
- C. an advertisement (广告)
- D. an announcement

() 6. There are three sections (部分) in the passage.

Which section do you think is about why phonecards are good?

- A. Section 1.
- B. Section 2.
- C. Section 3.
- D. None.

() 7. Choose the right order or the steps under "How do you use a phonecard".

- a. Put in your phonecard.
 - b. Look at the screen to find out how many calls you can still make.
 - c. Go to a telephone box marked "Phonecard".
 - d. Make your call.
- A. a, b, c, d
 - B. c, a, d, b
 - C. a, d, c, b
 - D. c, d, a, b

拓展创新

The Rules For Being Human

1. You will receive a body.

You may like it or hate it, but it will be yours for the entire period of this time around.

2. You will learn lessons.

You are enrolled in a full-time informal school called Life. Each day in this school you will have the opportunity to learn lessons. You may like the lessons or think them irrelevant and stupid.

3. There are no mistakes, only lessons.



Growth is a process of trial and error: Experimentation. The "failed" experiments are as much a part of the process as the experiment that ultimately "works".

4. A lesson is repeated until learned.

A lesson will be presented to you in various forms until you have learned it. When you have learned it, you can then go on to the next lesson.

5. Learning lessons does not end.

There is no part of life that does not contain its lessons. If you are alive, there are lessons to be learned.

6. "There" is no better than "here".

When your "there" has become a "here", you will simply obtain another "there" that will again look better than "here".

7. Others are merely mirrors of you.

You can't love or hate something about another person unless it reflects something you love or hate about yourself.

8. What you make of your life is up to you.

You have all the tools and resources you need.

What you do with them is up to you. The choice is yours.

9. Your answers lie inside you.

The answers to Life's questions lie inside you.

All you need to do is look, listen and trust.

10. You will forget all this.

Note: irrelevant *adj.* 不相关的

trial *n.* 考验

ultimately *adv.* 基本上



Module 1 综合能力测评

一、单项选择(共 15 小题)

- () 1. —How do you like the curtains?
—Well, I'm afraid they don't _____ very well with the wallpaper.
A. go B. match
C. suit D. fit
- () 2. He was suddenly _____ with a strange illness when he was about to finish his work.
A. seized B. caught
C. hit D. controlled
- () 3. —What do you think of the manager of your company?
—Oh, he is _____ manager who's pleasant to work with. It's _____ pleasure to work with him.
A. the; a B. a; a
C. a; the D. /; a
- () 4. At first he refused to admit he had stolen but when he was shown the videotape (录像带) he _____ and admitted everything.
A. broke up B. broke away
C. broke down D. broke in
- () 5. Who would you rather _____ the watch?
A. have to repair B. have fixed
C. get repaired D. get to repair
- () 6. My parents used _____ they had to get a new car for my brother.
A. which B. all what
C. what D. /
- () 7. The train _____ arrive at 11:30, but was an hour late.
A. was about to B. was likely to
C. was supposed to D. was certain to
- () 8. I've just seen no more than one copy of "Gone with the Wind" in the bookshop opposite. Tom, go and buy _____ back.
A. one B. any
C. it D. some
- () 9. —Mr White didn't come last night, did he?
—No. We _____ for him. A whole night

was wasted.

- A. had waited B. have been waiting
C. were waiting D. had been waiting
- () 10. —I always look out when crossing the road.
—You're right. You can't be too _____.
A. nervous B. careful
C. hurried D. careless
- () 11. The rainy season is coming and let's make full use of the _____ days to dry whatever is needed to dry before the next dry season.
A. few last sunny B. last few sunny
C. last sunny few D. sunny last few
- () 12. —We want someone to design the new art museum for us.
—_____ the young fellow have a try?
A. May B. Shall
C. Will D. Need
- () 13. —Can Li Hua help me with my English?
—I regret to tell you her English is _____ yours.
A. as good as B. no more than
C. no better than D. as much as
- () 14. This book is said to be a special one, which _____ many events not found on other history books.
A. writes B. covers
C. prints D. reads
- () 15. Last summer holiday, I went back to my hometown, _____ the neighbours and the house _____ I used to be familiar with were gone.
A. only finding; which B. only to find; that
C. to find; whom D. found; that
- 二、完形填空(共 20 小题)
- It must have been after two o'clock in the morning when the last guest took his leave. Though we had enjoyed their stay, my wife and I were quite 16 to shut the door on them. We 17 all the dirty dishes and glasses as they were, and after opening a few windows to let some 18 air in and the smell of food out, we climbed into

bed and 19 asleep.

I 20 have been asleep for more than half an hour 21 I awoke with a strong smell of smoke. 22 half asleep, I stepped into the living-room, and there, 23 heavy clouds of smoke, I saw one of our curtains was on fire. I should have 24 the windows then without delay, 25 instead I tried to beat out the fire with a folded (折叠的) newspaper.

26 this failed, I hurried into the kitchen to 27 a bucket of water. At the same time, I shouted to Barbara, who 28 phoned to summon the fire brigade (消防队) 29 coming to help me. We had to work at top speed 30 buckets of water from the kitchen to 31 the fire, fanned by the wind from the windows, 32. We were unable to 33 out the fire, but we managed to 34 it under control until the arrival of the firemen 35, they arrived in no time, and they had little difficulty in putting out the fire.

- ()16. A. nervous
C. thankful
B. busy
D. free
- ()17. A. laid
C. washed
B. left
D. put
- ()18. A. hot
C. fresh
B. warm
D. cold
- ()19. A. fell
C. got
B. felt
D. went
- ()20. A. must
C. couldn't
B. may
D. mustn't
- ()21. A. until
C. when
B. after
D. as
- ()22. A. Not
C. No
B. Still
D. Only
- ()23. A. through
C. from
B. by
D. in
- ()24. A. broken
C. closed
B. opened
D. removed
- ()25. A. and
C. so
B. but
D. or
- ()26. A. For
C. And
B. When
D. If
- ()27. A. bring
C. take
B. find
D. carry
- ()28. A. eagerly
C. hurriedly
B. nervously
D. certainly
- ()29. A. before
C. after
B. when
D. when

- ()30. A. taking
C. sending
B. getting
D. carrying
- ()31. A. beat
C. prevent
B. fight
D. make
- ()32. A. rising
C. lighting
B. burning
D. spreading
- ()33. A. get
C. keep
B. put
D. take
- ()34. A. keep
C. make
B. leave
D. hold
- ()35. A. However
C. Fortunately
B. Therefore
D. Especially

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题)

A

Feel tired lately? Has a doctor said he can't find anything wrong with you? Perhaps he sent you to a hospital, but all the advanced equipment there shows that there is nothing wrong with you.

Then, consider this: you might be in a state of sub-health (亚健康).

Sub-health, also called the third state or gray state, is explained as a borderline state between health and disease.

According to the investigation by the National Health Organization, over 45 percent of sub-healthy people are middle aged or elderly. The percentage is even higher among people who work in management positions as well as students around exam week.

Symptoms (征兆) include a lack of energy, depression, slow reactions, insomnia (失眠), agitation, and poor memory. Other symptoms include shortness of breath, sweating and aching in the waist and legs.

The key to preventing and recovering from sub-health, according to some medical experts, is to form good living habits, alternate work and rest, exercise regularly, and take part in open air activities.

As for meals, people are advised to eat less salt and sugar. They should also eat more fresh vegetables, fruits, fish because they are rich in nutritional elements—vitamins and trace elements—that are important to the body.

Nutrition experts point out that it is not good to eat too much at one meal because it may cause unhealthy changes in the digestive tract (消化道). They also say that a