

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

英语

基础训练

(顺序选修10)

山东省教学研究室 编

ENGLISH
WORKBOOK



山东教育出版社

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出版者：山东教育出版社

(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>

发行者：山东省新华书店

印刷：山东人民印刷厂

版次：2006年9月第1版第1次印刷

规格：787mm×1092mm 16开本

印张：12.25印张

字数：279千字

书号：ISBN 7-5328-5550-3

定价：10.30元

(如印装质量有问题,请与印刷厂联系调换)

出版说明

根据教育部“为了丰富学生的课外活动,拓宽知识视野、开发智力、提高学生的思想道德素质和指导学生掌握正确的学习方法,社会有关单位和各界人士、各级教育部门、出版单位应积极编写和出版健康有益的课外读物”的精神,山东省教学研究室、山东教育出版社结合我省 2004 年全面进入普通高中新课程改革的实际需要,组织一批教育理念先进、教学经验丰富的骨干教师和教研人员编写了供广大师生使用的普通高中课程标准各科基础训练。

这套基础训练是依据教育部 2003 年颁布的《普通高中新课程方案(实验)》和普通高中各科课程标准以及不同版本的实验教科书编写的,旨在引导同学们对学科基本内容、知识体系进行归纳、梳理、巩固、提高,并进行探究性、创新性的自主学习,从而达到提高同学们的科学精神和学科素养,为同学们终身发展奠定基础的目的。在编写过程中,先分体现了课程改革的理念,遵循教育和学习的规律,与高中教学同步;注重科学性、创新性、实用性的统一,正确处理获取知识和培养能力的关系,在学科知识得以巩固的前提下,加大能力培养的力度,兼顾学科知识的综合和跨学科综合能力的培养;同时,注意为同学们继续学习和终身发展奠定坚实的基础。

《普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)英语基础训练》(顺序选修 10)可配合外研版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(顺序选修 10)》使用。

本书在编写过程参阅了因特网及有关教学参考书上的部分资料,在此对作者表示感谢。

本册由王宇江主编,参加编写的人员有:王宇江、刘相华、秦绪斌、邹宗杰、陈常学、焦自军、刘琳琳、杨为胜、李莉、房立新、傅大明、石有金等同志,最后由王宇江统稿。

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Module 1 Pride and Prejudice



学习目标聚焦

单词

名词: comforts, fortune, possession, heroine, compassion, exclamation, splendor, string, adventure, attitude, dish, existence, fatigue, fiction, gentleman, humor, income, luck, pause, jewel, personality, romance, son-in-law, starlight, style, venture, focus

动词: acknowledge, upset, assure, comment, insult, blush, disclose, trim, resemble, venture, decline, adjust, surpass, neglect, fatigue, survive, twinkle, apologize, power, scatter, search, whisper

形容词: universal, unsociable, sensible, superficial, resentful, teasing, emphatic, essential, gentle, relieved, respectable, suitable, unwilling, good-looking, eventual, essential

短语

in possession of, be in want of, make a remark, to one's astonishment, go mad, head over heels, be famous for, in particular, make a remark, with cold politeness, in spite of, in poverty, without success, no wonder

句型

1. marry well
2. It's one's turn to do...
3. make a remark on...
4. be unwilling to do...
5. be supposed to do...
6. mean to do...
7. be desperate to do...
8. persuade sb. to do...

交际用语

No wonder it has lasted! 怪不得这本书能够经久不衰!

语法

副词 very, most 及 have 的用法。



学习策略探究

1. 掌握一些文学用词,培养在文中捕捉信息的能力。
2. 了解一些文学常识,学会鉴赏文学作品,加强自己的认知能力。



重点难点突破

1. Jane Austen's novels are exciting adventure stories, in which you are never quite sure if the hero or heroine will *survive*. 简·奥斯汀的小说都是些令人兴奋的冒险故事,在这些故事中你永远也不能确定故事中的男女主人公是否能够幸存下来。

survive

1) (1) vt.

① 幸存;活下来。如:

Camels can *survive* for many days with no water. 骆驼许多天不喝水还能生存。

Fortunately he *survived* the terrible traffic accident. 他很走运能在这次可怕的车祸中幸免遇难。

② 残存;继续存在。如:

Only a few houses *survived* the earthquake. 地震之后只有几所房子残存下来。

(2) vi. 残存;留传。如:

The custom still *survives* after hundreds of years. 数百年之后那风俗仍然流传着。

【拓展】

survival n.

(1) 生存;残存。如:

He stayed eight days in an open boat with no food, and he was still alive; his *survival* was a miracle. 他在无遮挡的小船上呆了8天,又无食物,还活了下来,这真是奇迹。

(2) 遗物;遗风;残存者。如:

These are the *survivals* from the primitive society. 这些是原始社会的遗物。

2. Jane Austen's novels *focus* on a small group of families and friends. 简·奥斯汀的小说聚焦于一小群家庭和朋友。

focus

1) v. 调焦距,对焦。如:

He *focused* the camera and took a photo. 他对好焦距,拍了一张照片。

When studying, he *focused* his mind on his lessons. 读书时,他集中心思于功课上。

2) n.

(1) 焦点。如:

Bring the object into *focus* if you want a good photograph. 如果你想拍一张好

照片,把焦点对准被拍摄的物体。

(2) 配光;对光。如:

If my camera is not brought into *focus*, the photograph will be blurred. 如果我的照相机不对光,照片便会模糊不清。

3. When the dancing began again, and Darcy came to take Elizabeth's hand, Charlotte ***whispered*** to her not to appear unpleasant to such an important man. 当舞曲再次奏响,达西走过来邀请伊丽莎白共舞时,夏洛特轻声叮嘱她不要对如此重要的人物表现出不悦。
whisper

1) *vt.* 秘密告诉。如:

He *whispered* the news to me. 他私下告诉我这个消息。

"Good luck to you!" I *whispered*. "祝你走运!"我轻声地说。

What the child said was *whispered* from one to another. 那个小孩说的话一个接一个悄悄地传开了。

He heard the people *whisper* he had nothing on. 他听到人们低声议论他光着身子。

2) *n.* [C] 耳语;低悄之声音。如:

They were talking in *whispers*. 他们在窃窃私语。

I in a *whisper* told them what I had seen. 我低声告诉他们我所看到的情况。

I spoke to him in a *whisper*. 我低声对他说话。

【拓展】

speak in a confidential *whisper* 信任地对人耳语

in a loud *whisper* 大声耳语

4. ***It's your turn to say something now, Mr. Darcy.*** 现在该你来说点什么的了,达西先生。

It's one's turn to do... 表示“轮到某人做某事”。如:

It's your *turn* to recite the passage. 轮到你背诵这篇课文了。

I think *it's our turn* to drive the kids to school this week. 我想这周该轮到我们开车送孩子们上学了。

【拓展】

take turns doing sth. 轮流做某事

in turn 轮流地,依次地

by turns 轮流地,依次地(表现出不同的情感或特质)。如:

We *took turns doing* the driving on the way to Canada. 在去加拿大的途中,我们轮流开车。

He asked us *in turn* to describe how alcohol had affected our lives. 他要我们每个人依次描述一下酒是如何影响自己生活的。

That evening he was silly, witty, and mournful *by turns*. 那天晚上,他先是傻乎乎的,然后变得妙趣横生,最后又悲从心来。

5. He ***hurriedly*** began to ask how she was, and she answered ***with cold politeness***. 他匆匆地问候她怎么样,她只是冷冷地给了个客气的答复。

with cold politeness 表示“冷淡而又不失礼貌地”,此处是介词 with 短语作状语。如:

We run our school *with advanced thought* and have established a good social reputation. 我们用先进的理念管理学校,并且获得了良好的社会声誉。

【拓展】

with 的复合结构可以分以下几种:

- 1) with + 名词 + 形容词。表示处于一种状态。如:

He often sleeps *with windows open*. 他经常开着窗子睡觉。

- 2) with + 名词 + 副词。如:

There is a temple *with no table in*. 有一座庙,里面没有桌子。

- 3) with + 名词 + 介词短语。如:

The teacher came into the classroom *with a book under his arm*. 老师腋下夹着一本书走进了教室。

- 4) with + 名词 + 现在分词,这种结构表示动作的主动和进行状态。如:

The old woman left her in the house *with water running* all the time. 那位老太太把她留在房子里,水在一直不停地流着。

- 5) with + 名词 + 过去分词,这种结构表示被动和完成。如:

The thief was taken to the police station *with his hands tied* to his back. 那个小偷手被捆在后背带进了警察局。

- 6) with + 名词 + 不定式,这种结构表示动作的将来式。如:

The manager has been busy these days *with a lot of work to do*. 那位经理这些天一直很忙,有很多事情要做。

6. He explained that it was only because she herself was so unusual that he had decided to ask her to marry him. 他解释说,他决定向她求婚完全是由于她的与众不同。

marry

- 1) vt.

- (1) 结婚,嫁娶。如:

She *married* a doctor who specializes in children's illnesses. 她和一位专门研究儿科疾病的医生结了婚。

This letter is from the young man I'm going to *marry*. 这封信是我打算嫁给他的那位小伙子寄来的。

- (2) 使结为夫妻,主持婚礼。如:

The priest *married* Derek and Jane last month. 上个月牧师主持了德里克和简的婚礼。

They were *married* by a priest. 他们的婚礼是由牧师主持的。

- (3) 嫁女。如:

Mr Smith *married* his daughter to an architect. 史密斯先生把他的女儿嫁给了一位建筑师。

- 2) vi. 结婚。如:

They have been *married* for ten years. 他们已经结婚 10 年了。

My parents *married* in 1990 and has lived in Beijing ever since. 我的父母是在 1990 年结的婚,自此一直生活在北京。

He did not *marry* until he was fifty. 他直到 50 岁才结婚。

【拓展】

marry 因为是及物动词,后面直接接人,意为“嫁,娶;和……结婚”,其后面不能用 *with*;但是,在 *be (get) married* 之后,需要用介词 *to*。在名词 *marriage* 之后可以接介词 *to* 或 *with*。

7. *In spite of her powerful dislike for him, Elizabeth at first felt sorry that she was going to cause Darcy pain.* 尽管她对他的厌恶之心根深蒂固,可是伊丽莎白当初对她将给达西带来的痛苦还是心怀歉疚。

in spite of (= *in despite of/despite of/despite*) 不管,不顾。如:

He keeps working *in spite of* his illness. 他不顾疾病坚持工作。

In spite of all this discomforts, the Curies worked on. 居里夫妇不顾这一切困难不便,继续工作着。

He slept well *in spite of* the noise. 尽管吵得很,他睡得很好。

We succeeded *in spite of* all difficulties. 尽管有各种困难,我们还是成功了。

8. *Poor Darcy then falls head over heels in love with Elizabeth, and has to work terribly hard to persuade her to change her mind about him.* 可怜的达西后来深深地爱上了伊丽莎白,并费了九牛二虎之力让她改变对自己的印象。

1) *fall head over heels in love with* 深深地爱上……。如:

When they first met at the party, they *fell head over heels in love with* each other. 当他们第一次在聚会上见面的时候,他们就深深地爱上了对方。

2) *persuade* 说服;劝导;使相信。如:

He tried to *persuade* her but failed. 他试图说服她,但是没有成功。

I *persuaded* Robert that the journey was too dangerous and he didn't go. 我对罗伯特说那个旅行太危险,他被说服了,所以没有去。

I am firmly *persuaded* that such is the fact. 我坚信事实就是这样。

【拓展】

persuade sb. to do sth. 说服某人做某事

persuade sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

persuade sb. of sth. 使某人相信。如:

Thank you for *persuading* my mother to let me join the army. 谢谢你说服了我的妈妈让我参军。

I have *persuaded* him to give up smoking. 我已说服了他戒烟。

Finally I was *persuaded* to go. 最后我被说服了,我就去了。

He was *persuaded* to study harder. 他被说服更加努力学习。

I *persuaded* him into doing it. 我说服他去做这件事。

He has *persuaded* me of its truth. 他使我相信这是真的。



综合能力训练

第一部分 听力训练

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. In which university is Sandy going to study next month?
A. Cambridge. B. Oxford. C. Harvard.
- () 2. What's the woman going to do on Saturday?
A. See a film. B. See a play. C. Attend a lecture.
- () 3. What do we know about the supermarket?
A. It's far away.
B. It's within walking distance.
C. There is no bus to the supermarket.
- () 4. When will the woman buy the coat?
A. Now. B. Today. C. Hard to say.
- () 5. What festival is it?
A. Easter. B. New Year. C. Christmas.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 至第 8 题。

- () 6. Where is the boy going to spend his holidays?
A. In the city. B. In the country. C. Abroad.
- () 7. What will he do there?
A. To do some farm work.
B. To study at home.
C. To do some housework.
- () 8. Which of the following statements is not true?
A. The boy's grandparents live in the country.
B. The boy's school is in the city.
C. The girl knows how to farm, too.

听下面一段材料,回答第 9 至第 11 题。

- () 9. Where is Mary going?
A. Home. B. To the park. C. To school.
- () 10. Why doesn't Mary like walking through the streets?
A. It's too cold. B. The park is too far. C. It isn't interesting.

- ()11. When did the conversation most likely take place?
A. Late in the morning. B. Late in the afternoon. C. Early in the morning.

听下面一段材料,回答第12和第13题。

- ()12. Where will the dinner party be held?
A. At Helen's. B. At Paul's. C. At the Browns'.

- ()13. Why can't Helen go to the party?

A. Because she is ill.
B. Because she has to study.
C. Because she likes parties.

听下面一段材料,回答第14至第16题。

- ()14. Why does Julia want to leave her present job?

A. Because she does not like the job.
B. Because she wants to do the same thing.
C. Because she wants to travel.

- ()15. Which of the following countries is Julia most likely to go to if she is given a job there?

A. Britain. B. America. C. Italy.

- ()16. Who is Tom?

A. Julia's husband. B. Julia's brother. C. Julia's boss.

听下面一段材料,回答第17至第20题。

- ()17. What is Susan Welch?

A. A writer. B. A singer. C. An announcer.

- ()18. Which of the following may be included in BBC International programs?

A. News of music libraries.
B. Stories about the good old days.
C. Various kinds of classical and pop songs.

- ()19. Which program gives the ideas behind the pop songs?

A. The History of Pop. B. About the Big Hits. C. The Road to Music.

- ()20. Which word best describes native speakers' understanding of English pop songs?

A. Impossible. B. Unnecessary. C. Difficult.

第二部分 知识运用

第一节 语法和词汇知识

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ()1. Professor Li, who I _____ abroad, still teaches in Peking University.

A. think went B. think to have gone
C. thought went D. thought had gone

- ()2. Although he likes playing tennis, he is _____ but a good tennis player.

A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything

- () 3. He didn't want to see anybody, so he spent six hours _____ in the small room.
A. locked B. to lock C. locking D. being locked
- () 4. Prices of food in that area _____ sharply since word came that the war would break out soon.
A. were cut down B. were rising
C. have been brought down D. have been going up
- () 5. _____ he told us is the news _____ China has got 32 gold medals in the Athens Olympic Games, _____, of course, made us feel very excited.
A. What; which; which B. That; that; which
C. What; that; which D. That; that; what
- () 6. Thank you very much. But for you I _____ in the fight yesterday.
A. would have been died B. would have been killed
C. should die D. would have killed
- () 7. While other scientists are keeping _____ eye on changes in the H5N1 bird flu strain, the scientists in England are working on vaccines, in case it becomes highly infectious in _____ humans.
A. a; 不填 B. an; 不填 C. the; an D. an; the
- () 8. Nobody but doctors or nurses and those _____ by Dr Zhang _____ to enter the patient's room.
A. invited; is allowed B. are invited; are allowed
C. being invited; allowed D. invited; are allowed
- () 9. You must have your homework _____ first before watching TV.
A. finished B. to be finished C. finishing D. to finish
- () 10. All the attention _____ Lian Zhan's visiting the mainland these days.
A. has been focused to B. focused to
C. have been focused on D. has been focused on
- () 11. The Communist Party of China and Taiwan Opposition People First Party (亲民党) yesterday reached wide-ranging consensus on cross-Straits dialogue, _____ the state of hostility and building up a peace framework.
A. ended B. to end C. having ending D. ending
- () 12. He was hoping to go abroad but his parents _____ that they won't support him unless he can borrow money from the bank.
A. have decided B. were deciding C. decided D. will decide

第二节 介、副词填空

在下列各题的空格处填上适当的介词或副词。

- Austen studies her characters, their motives and their attitude _____ money.
- Mrs Bennet, _____ particular, feels certain that her lovely eldest daughter, Jane,

- will succeed _____ marrying well.
- In the end the poor man died _____ poverty.
 - On seeing her, Darcy falls head _____ heels in love _____ Elizabeth.
 - She is such a silly, superficial person and her husband gets so annoyed _____ her.
 - I am glad to find that you do not depend _____ her serving you.
 - Shelley's poetry was _____ two different kinds.
 - It's not right for me to comment _____ my character.
 - He hurriedly began to ask how she was, and she answered _____ cold politeness.
 - There are some themes that readers never grow bored _____, and the search _____ a suitable partner is one of them.

第三节 选词填空

用下面框内所给单词的正确形式填空。(每词仅用一次)

possession, personality, disclose, apologize, survive, scatter, whisper, eventual, trim, emphatic

- Harry _____ to his teacher for coming to school late.
- The birds _____ when the children went near them.
- His efforts were repaid by the _____ success.
- He has _____ away all the rough edges on that hedge.
- He _____ that his father had owned a small shop.
- He stayed eight days in an open boat with no food, and he was still alive; his _____ was a miracle.
- He _____ that this must be finished in time.
- He lost all that he _____ when his house burned down.
- I should like to speak to the director himself, as it is a _____ matter.
- What the child said was _____ from one to another.

第四节 短文填空

用下面框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

humorous, enter, advance, salute, scarce, welcome, instant, remove, delighted, appear

When the ladies _____ after dinner, Elizabeth ran up to her sister, and, seeing her well guarded from cold, attended her into the drawing-room, where she was _____ by her two friends with many professions of pleasure; and Elizabeth had never seen them so agreeable as they were during the hour which passed before the gentlemen _____. Their powers of conversation were considerable. They could describe an entertainment with accuracy, relate an anecdote with _____, and laugh at their acquaintance with spirit.

But when the gentlemen _____, Jane was no longer the first object.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 12. A. astonishment | B. surprise | C. excitement | D. turn |
| () 13. A. covering | B. moving | C. fighting | D. pressing |
| () 14. A. minds | B. memories | C. thoughts | D. brains |
| () 15. A. better | B. dark | C. younger | D. old |
| () 16. A. cave | B. place | C. sight | D. scene |
| () 17. A. Discussing | B. Solving | C. Sharing | D. Suffering |
| () 18. A. learn from | B. talk to | C. help | D. know |
| () 19. A. needed | B. recognized | C. interested | D. encouraged |
| () 110. A. normal | B. common | C. unusual | D. quick |
| () 111. A. more | B. worse | C. fewer | D. less |
| () 112. A. word | B. speech | C. sentence | D. language |
| () 113. A. not | B. no | C. something | D. nothing |
| () 114. A. fed | B. kept | C. lived | D. depended |
| () 115. A. attention | B. control | C. treatment | D. management |
| () 116. A. lost | B. needed | C. destroyed | D. left |
| () 117. A. troublesome | B. unlucky | C. angry | D. unpopular |
| () 118. A. separated | B. went | C. reunited | D. returned |
| () 119. A. pushed | B. tried | C. showed | D. measured |
| () 120. A. nodding | B. greeting | C. meeting | D. acting |

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Jane Austen, a famous English writer, was born at Steventon, Hampshire, on December 16, 1775, and died on July 18, 1817. She began writing early in life, although the prejudices of her times forced her to have her books published anonymously (匿名).

But Jane Austen is perhaps the best known and best loved of Bath's many famous local people and visitors. She paid two long visits here during the last five years of the eighteenth century and from 1801 to 1806, Bath was her home. Her deep knowledge of the city is fully seen in two of her novels, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion*, which are largely set in Bath. The city is still very much as Jane Austen knew it, keeping in its streets and public buildings the well-ordered world that she described so well in her novels. Now the pleasure of learning Jane Austen Centre in Gay Street. Here, in a Georgian town house in the heart of the city, you can find out more about Bath in Jane Austen's time and the importance of Bath in here life and work.

The Centre has been set up with the help and guidance of members of the Jane Austen Society. After your visit to the Centre, you can look round the attractive shop, which offers a huge collection of Jane Austen related books, cards and many specially

designed gifts. Jane Austen quizzes are offered to keep the children busy.

You can also have walking tours of Jane Austen's Bath, which is a great way to find out more about Jane Austen and discover the wonderful Georgian city of Bath. The tour lasts about one and a half hours. The experienced guides will take you to the places where Jane lived, walked and shopped.

- () 11. Jane Austen paid two long visits to Bath _____.
A. in her early twenties B. in her early teens
C. in her late twenties D. in her late teens
- () 12. What can we learn about Bath from the passage?
A. Bath has greatly changed since Jane Austen's death.
B. The city has changed as much as Jane Austen knew it.
C. Bath remains almost the same as in Jane Austen's time.
D. No changes have taken place in Bath since Jane Austen's time.
- () 13. The author writes this passage in order to _____.
A. attract readers to visit the city of Bath
B. ask readers to buy Jane Austen's books
C. tell readers about Jane Austen's experience
D. give a brief introduction to the Jane Austen Society
- () 14. It takes people about one and a half hours to _____.
A. get to the Jane Austen Centre in Gay Street
B. buy Jane Austen related books, cards and gifts
C. find a guide to take you to the Centre
D. look around the city of Bath on foot

B

Paul Zindel's death on March 27, 2003 ended the brilliant life of a famous writer.

Not only did Paul Zindel win a Pulitzer Prize as well as an Obie Prize for his 1970 play *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*, but he was one of the earliest writers in the field of contemporary literature for young adults. *The Pigman*, published in 1968, is still one of the most well-known and widely taught novels in the genre. The American Library Association has named it one of the 100 Best of the Best Books for Young Adults published between 1967 and 1992, and Zindel's autobiography, *The Pigman and Me*, was among the 100 Best of the Best Books published for teenagers during the last part of the twentieth century. Six of Zindel's books, in fact, have been voted the Best Books for Young Adults, and most of his recent horror books—such as *The Doom Stone and Rats*—have been chosen as Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adults Readers. Clearly, he was a writer who knew how to interest contemporary children. Recognizing that, the American Library Association in 2002 honored Paul Zindel with the