

新课程·新目标·新思维

随堂

经典解析

课时练习

综合测试

1+2

讲·练·测

高中英语

新 课 标 江 苏 版  
选 修

6

新课标·江苏版

# 随堂·1+2

讲·练·测

高中英语·选修6

凤凰出版传媒集团  
江苏美术出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

随堂1+2. 高中英语. 6: 选修: 新课标江苏版 /  
《随堂练1+2》编写组编. —南京: 江苏美术出版社,  
2006.8

ISBN 7-5344-2160-8

I. 随... II. 随... III. 英语课—高中—习题  
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第100170号

责任编辑 肖璐  
封面设计 王主  
审读 臧海燕  
责任校对 赵菁  
责任监印 吴蓉蓉 朱晓燕

出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团  
江苏美术出版社(南京中央路165号 邮编210009)  
集团网址 凤凰出版传媒网 <http://www.ppm.cn>  
经销 江苏省新华发行集团有限公司  
制版 南京奥能照排有限公司  
印刷 南京市溧水秦源印务有限公司  
开本 787 × 1092 1/16  
总印张 33  
版次 2006年8月第1版 2006年8月第1次印刷  
标准书号 ISBN 7-5344-2160-8/G·0156  
总定价 48.00元(全套共四册)

营销部电话 025-83245159 83248515 营销部地址 南京市中央路165号13楼  
江苏美术出版社图书凡印装错误可向承印厂调换

# 编者的话

江苏美术出版社出版的《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》丛书,由江苏13个城市重点名校的名师编写。他们历时一年多,经过深入研讨,根据“新课程标准”精神,推出了这套丛书。这是他们为同学们在新背景下的考试中能够取得好成绩而做出的一份努力。在如今浩繁的教辅用书中,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》无论在编写理念还是编写体例上,都有其领先一步和不同凡响的地方,是学生巩固知识、培养能力的首选教辅书。

本丛书具有四大特点:全、轻、准、新。

**全程同步:**根据学科特点,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》包含“重点难点点拨”、“同步讲解”、“典型题析”、“学海航标”、“资料链接”、“基础训练”、“巩固提高”、“课时练习”、“单元练习”、“综合练习”、“参考答案”等多种板块,与教材内容紧密同步。“单元练习”有两至三套试卷,可作为单元基础练习、拓展练习、复习练习;“综合练习”为期中、期末复习测试卷。

**练习轻松:**“课时练习”选题精要、典型,深入浅出,趣味生动。学生每天只需10~20分钟就可全面检测当堂的学习效果,从而真正达到减轻负担、提高效率的目的。

**内容准确:**以现行最新课本为依据,体现新课程标准精神,突出培养学生综合运用知识的能力和善于创新的思维。

**新颖实用:**充分吸收国内外最新教改成果的精华,博采众长,独树一帜。印装分为两个部分,其中“重点难点讲解”、“典型题析”、“课时练”等为16开本胶订,“单元练”、“综合卷”及“参考答案”为活页,方便了师生课堂使用和单元测试,充分体现了“讲、练、测”的优点,是精讲、精练、单元测试、期末复习的合订本。

★随着一费制在全省的实施,学生只需花一本书的钱就能购得三本书的内容,即精讲、精练、单元检测卷。该书一书三用,方便实用,是老师、学生、家长首选教辅用书,是书店最佳推荐图书。

丛书编写组

# 目 录

<b>Unit 1 Laughter is good for you</b> .....	001
第一课时 .....	001
第二课时 .....	005
第三课时 .....	010
第四课时 .....	014
第五课时 .....	018
第六课时 .....	023
第七课时(语法专练) .....	026
第八课时 .....	030
<b>Unit 2 What is happiness to you</b> .....	034
第一课时 .....	034
第二课时 .....	038
第三课时 .....	043
第四课时 .....	048
第五课时 .....	053
第六课时 .....	058
第七课时(语法专练) .....	064
第八课时 .....	068
<b>Unit 3 Understanding each other</b> .....	072
第一课时 .....	072
第二课时 .....	075
第三课时 .....	080
第四课时 .....	083
第五课时 .....	086
第六课时 .....	091
第七课时 .....	095
第八课时 .....	100
<b>Unit 4 Helping people around the world</b> .....	105
第一课时 .....	105
第二课时 .....	110
第三课时 .....	113
第四课时 .....	118
第五课时 .....	122

第六课时.....	127
第七课时(语法专练) .....	131
第八课时.....	138
<b>Unit 1 (基础卷)</b>	
<b>Unit 1 (提高卷)</b>	
<b>Unit 2 (基础卷)</b>	
<b>Unit 2 (提高卷)</b>	
<b>Unit 3 (基础卷)</b>	
<b>Unit 3 (提高卷)</b>	
<b>Unit 4 (基础卷)</b>	
<b>Unit 4 (提高卷)</b>	
<b>综合试卷(一)</b>	
<b>综合试卷(二)</b>	
<b>听力材料和参考答案</b>	

# Unit 1 Laughter is good for you

## 第一课时



### 重难点剖析

1. *laughter* *n.* 笑,笑声

*burst into/ break into laughter* 放声大笑

*laugh* *vi.* 笑

He laughs longest who laughs last. 谁笑到最后谁笑得最好。

They laughed themselves into convulsions. 他们捧腹大笑。

Her friends laughed her out of her depression. 朋友们以谈笑方式使她忘记了忧愁。

*laugh a hearty/bitter laugh* 开心地笑/苦笑

*laugh at*:

1) = *make fun of* 嘲笑,取笑

Don't laugh at a person who is in trouble. 别嘲笑身处困境的人。

2) = *be amused at* 因……而发笑

*laugh at a funny story* 听到有趣的故事而发笑

*laugh to oneself* 独自发笑

2. *funny* *adj.* 滑稽可笑的;奇怪的 (*funnier, funniest*)

*laugh at a funny story* 听到有趣的故事而发笑

What is so funny about that joke? 那个笑话有什么可笑的?

It's funny that he said such a thing. 很奇怪他竟然说这种话。

*fun* *n.* 嬉戏,玩笑;娱乐,乐趣;有趣的人或物

We had a lot of fun at the party. 我们在聚会中玩得很开心。

What fun it is to have a swim in the river on a summer afternoon! 夏日的下午在河里游泳真有趣呀!

*for fun* 闹着玩儿

I did it just for fun. 我做那件事情只是为了好玩而已。

*make fun of* 取笑,拿某人开玩笑 = *laugh at* = *tease*

Don't laugh at a person who is in trouble. 别嘲笑身处困境的人。

3. 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. 单口喜剧演员可能就某个观众开玩笑,或是根据观众的反应讲不同的笑话。

1) *in response to* 回答,回应,作出反应



I e-mailed him in response to his questions. 我用电子邮件回复了他的问题。

response *n.* 回答, 回应 (+ to + *n.*)

He made/ gave no response to my questions. 他对我的问题没做什么回答。

His appeal met with no response. 他的呼吁没有得到任何回应。

respond *vi.* & *vt.* (对……) 回答/ 回应 (比 answer 正式)

He didn't respond to my question. 他对我的问题没做什么回答。

I offered to help him, but he didn't respond. 我主动提出帮他, 但他没有回应。

The doctor responded that he could not tell the name of her disease. 医生回答说无法说出她的病名。

2) reaction *n.* 反应, 感应 (+ to + *n.*)

What was her reaction to the news? 对于那消息她的反应如何?

react *vi.* (对……) 产生反应, 感应

It is said that a three-month-old baby reacts to light. 据说三个月大的婴儿对光有反应。

He didn't react to the news. 对于那消息他没作出反应。

4. If you hear a comedian telling jokes about the way people behave when they queue up in lines, or asking why it only rains when you forget your umbrella, you are listening to an observational comedian. 当你听到一个单口喜剧演员针对人们排队时的举止说笑话, 或者问为什么总是在下雨时才忘了带雨伞, 你就是在听一个观察评论类单口喜剧演员在表演。

1) 该句为复合句, 其中 telling jokes about the way people behave when they queue up in lines 和 asking why it only rains when you forget your umbrella 是 if 条件从句中 hear a comedian 的宾语补足语; people behave when they queue up in lines 为定语从句, 修饰先行词 the way, 省去了关系词, 亦可使用 in which 或 that。例如:

I don't like the way (in which/ that) you speak to your mother. 我不喜欢你跟你妈妈说话的方式。

2) behave *vi.* 行为, 表现; 表现得有礼貌 (与反身代词连用)

Behave yourself! 规矩点!

well-behaved 表现好的      badly-behaved 表现差的

She behaves as if she were a child. 她表现得像个孩子似的。

behavior *n.* [U] 行为, 表现; 性能; 习性

Pay attention to your behavior and try to act like a gentleman. 注意你的言行, 像个绅士一样做事吧。

3) queue (up) (for sth.) 排队等候

We queued for an hour but didn't get in. 我们排队等候一小时也没能进去。

Queue here for a taxi. 等候出租汽车在此排队。

queue *n.* 长列, 行列

By 7 o'clock a long queue had formed outside the cinema. 到七点钟时, 电影院门外已经排起了长队。

a queue of cars at the traffic-lights 交通灯前的一长列汽车

jump the queue 抢先, 插队







8. He was on the s \_\_\_\_\_ for most of the play.
9. She found it difficult to establish a new \_\_\_\_\_ (常规) after retirement.
10. The puma must have been in the possession of a private collector and \_\_\_\_\_ (不知怎么地) managed to escape.

**B. 根据所学课文和句意,填写所缺词语**

1. Research shows that the English saying "L \_\_\_\_\_ is the best medicine" may be true after all.
2. Stand-up comedy is special because the c \_\_\_\_\_ is right there in front of the audience and may talk directly to audience members.
3. In observational comedy, the comedian makes j \_\_\_\_\_ about humorous things he or she observes in everyday life.
4. Prop comedy is a type of v \_\_\_\_\_ humour, in which comedians use things, called props, to tell their jokes.
5. The impressionist comedians act or speak like a well-known person, which is called doing an i \_\_\_\_\_ of the person.
6. Charles Chaplin is one of the greatest a \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of cinema.
7. Who will h \_\_\_\_\_ the evening party next week?
8. The football match will be broadcast l \_\_\_\_\_ on TV at 3 p.m..

**C. 阅读理解**

With kings, artists and writers playing chess, you might get the idea that chess is the most civilized game. But you'd be wrong.

A Scandinavian manuscript(手稿), 900 years old, tells of how one play, who lost a game, picked up the board and hit his opponent on the head with it. Boards were made of stone in those days.

Grandmasters have called it "a blood sport", "like a fight to the death with broke bottles" and "very dangerous—you have to kill people".

If you agree with the old saying that life is too short for chess, play blitz chess. Five minutes on the clock. Non-players thinks chess is slow and boring, but blitz chess is an extremely exciting sport. And as aggressive(进攻性的) as any martial art(武术). In parks in Russia, where they gather in summer to play blitz, the players don't just take pieces, they knocked them off the board to kick each other under the table.

With all the aggression, and the stories of nervous breakdowns among chess players, it's worth remembering that chess can heal as well as harm. My own favourite chess story is that of John Healy. His autobiography(自传), *The Grass Arena*, was made into a great film by the BBC. Healy was a failed boxer who became the most serious kind of alcoholic(酒鬼). He became homeless. The bottle nearly killed him. But in prison, he discovered chess, and managed to give up drinking completely. He is now a successful chess player, journalist and writer.

Healy is played in the film by the British actor Mark Rylance. It's the performance of a life-time chess makes surprisingly good cinema. There is a moving scene where Healy tries to find the



... **point a gun at sb.** 用枪瞄准某人

2) 句子 I've been playing tennis every day for a month 使用了现在完成进行时, 该时态表示某动作从过去开始一直持续到现在, 并且可能继续下去。如:

Here you are at last! We have been waiting for you for hours. 你终于来了! 我们等你几个小时了。

I have been sitting here all afternoon. 我在这儿坐了--下午了。

3) **lose weight** 减肥, 体重减轻 (put on weight 变胖)

She is on a diet in order to lose weight. 为了减肥她正在节食。

2. Only a few stand-up comedians have become famous as television and film actors later on in life. One such person is Billy Crystal. 只有少数单口喜剧演员后来成为著名的影视演员, 其中之一便是比利·克里斯托。

1) **later on** 后来, 过些时候

Later on, he got a job as a government official. 后来, 他找了一份政府官员的工作。

You will find the book instructive later on. 你以后将会发现那本书的好处。

2) **such adj.** 那样的, 这样的, 如此的 (置于名词之前, 表示同种、同程度)

I can not answer such a question. 我无法回答这样的一个问题。

Don't read such books. 不要读那种书。

They want to drink juice, soda or such cold drinks. 他们想喝果汁、苏打水这样的冷饮。

注意: 不定冠词 a, an 位于 such 之后, 但 no, any, some, all, many 等则位于 such 之前。

There isn't any such street. 没有这样的街道。

No such person exists. 没有这样的人存在。

3. Each time, he performs his stand-up in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV. 每一次电视直播时, 全世界有上百万观众都能看到他现场表演的单口喜剧。

1) **adj. & adv.** 现场直播的

live coverage of the World Cup 世界杯实况报道

The football match is going out live. 这场足球赛正在现场直播。

2) **adj.** 活的 (只能修饰动物); 带电的; 还未爆炸或点火的

a live fish 活鱼

That terminal is live. 那个接头有电。

a live wire 带电的电线/ 活跃而精力充沛的人 (习语)

a live bomb 未爆炸的炸弹

辨析: alive / living / lively

alive **adj.** “活的 (与 dead 相对); 现存的”, 在句中可作表语和补足语, 不可位于名词之前, 若要修饰名词, 只能放在名词后面作后置定语。

Is the fish still alive? 那条鱼还活着吗?

He was more dead than alive after the crash. 那次撞车事件后, 他变得奄奄一息。

catch a lion alive 活捉狮子

be buried alive 被活埋

the greatest artist alive today 当代最伟大的艺术家

living *adj.* “活的(与 dead 相对); 现行的, 现在被使用的”, 在句中常作前置定语和表语。

the greatest living artist today 当代最伟大的艺术家

a living creature 生物      the living and the dead 生者和死者

The injured man is still living. 那名伤者还活着。

a living language 一门正在被使用的语言

lively *adj.* “有精神的, 活泼的; 生动的, 栩栩如生的”

a lively boy 活泼的男孩      a lively discussion 热烈的讨论

a lively description of a baseball game 棒球赛生动的描述



### 典型例题

( )1. People may have different opinions about Karen, but I admire her. \_\_\_\_\_, she is a great musician.

- A. After all      B. As a result      C. In other words      D. As usual

【解析】选 A。题意是“对 Karen 人们有不同的看法, 可我钦佩她, 毕竟她是个伟大的音乐家”, after all 置于句首, 多译为“毕竟”; B 项“结果”; C 项“换句话说”; D 项“像往常一样的”, 均不合题意。

( )2. Now that she is out of work, Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.

- A. had considered      B. has been considering  
C. considered      D. is going to consider

【解析】选 B。因为 Lucy 失业了, 所以她在思考重返校园, 但她还没决定。根据题意, 说话者在说现在的情况, 因此排除 A、C、D 三项, B 项是现在完成时, 进行时表示该动作的“未完性”, 所以是最佳答案。

( )3. The students expected there \_\_\_\_\_ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

- A. is      B. being      C. to be      D. have been

【解析】选 C。考查固定词组 expect there to be... , 就相当于 expect that there will/would be... 。题意为: 学生们期待在期末考试前有更多的复习课。

( )4. — \_\_\_\_\_.

—Thank you. I certainly will.

- A. Happy birthday to you      B. Let me help you with your maths  
C. Please remember me to your mum      D. Don't forget to post the letter

【解析】选 C。根据答语“Thank you. I certainly will.”可知。此处说话人是想表达“请代我向你妈妈问好。”这层含义。

( )5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

- A. a so unusual      B. such an unusual  
C. so unusual      D. such unusual



【解析】选 B。句中 work 意思是“作品”，为可数名词，又因为 such + a/an + adj. + 单数可数名词 = so + adj. + a/an + 单数可数名词，A 项中词序不对，C、D 两项中无冠词，所以淘汰 A、C、D 三项。



随堂练习

A. 英汉词组互译

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 对……有益/有好处 _____                   | 2. 排队等候 _____                   |
| 3. 回答, 作出反应 _____                    | 4. 取笑, 嘲笑 _____                 |
| 5. 减轻体重 _____                        | 6. 后来, 过些时候 _____               |
| 7. 一个这样的喜剧演员 _____                   | 8. 一场现场直播的足球赛 _____             |
| 9. 编造, 杜撰 _____                      | 10. 对……产生影响 _____               |
| 11. 开玩笑, 说笑话 _____                   | 12. 练习台词 _____                  |
| 13. 负责, 主管 _____                     | 14. 幽默感 _____                   |
| 15. 保持健康 _____                       | 16. be divided into... _____    |
| 17. follow in the steps of sb. _____ | 18. get one's start in... _____ |
| 19. host the Academy Awards _____    | 20. stand-up comedy _____       |

B. 连词成句

- or he or she, tell different jokes, in response to, a stand-up comedian, the reactions, an audience member, may make fun of, of an audience, might decide to  
\_\_\_\_\_
- the Academy Awards, is that, a toothbrush, Crystal is, he always keeps, one little-known fact, the host of, for good luck, in his pocket, when  
\_\_\_\_\_
- the mirror, it is because, as a child, standing, in front of, he started, stand-up, practicing, he told himself jokes, he says, while, brushing his teeth, when  
\_\_\_\_\_
- prove, and his ability, can be enjoyed, all over the world, with all age groups, by everyone, that stand-up, Crystal's popularity, to amuse people  
\_\_\_\_\_

C. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. —Did he \_\_\_\_\_ while I was out?  
—Yes, better than ever.  
A. do                      B. behave                      C. listen                      D. cry
- ( ) 2. The assistant who \_\_\_\_\_ her didn't like the way \_\_\_\_\_ she was dressed.





## 第三课时



### 重难点剖析

1. He says it is because when he started practicing stand-up as a child, he told himself jokes while standing in front of the mirror, brushing his teeth! 他说这是因为小时候开始练习单口喜剧时,总是站在镜子前面边刷牙边对自己讲笑话。

says 后是宾语从句,省略 that; 宾语从句中主语是 it, because 引导表语从句。要表示因果,可用 it, this, that 等代词作主语,其后用 because, why 等词连接表语从句。

I lost the key to my bike. That is why I am late. 我丢了自行车的钥匙,所以我迟到了。

I am late. It is because I lost the key to my bike. 我迟到了,那是因为我丢了自行车的钥匙。

2. Instead of telling the joke he had planned, Crystal made up a new one. He said, "It seems appropriate that he got his start in silent films!" 克里斯托没有讲预先准备好的笑话,而是即兴编了一个。他说:“看来,他不愧是从无声电影起步的呀!”

1) make up 编造,杜撰;组成,构成;化妆,打扮;弥补;和好,和解

Is he telling the truth, or making it all up? 他说的是真话还是纯属虚构?

We need one more player to make up a football team. 我们还需要一名球员才能凑足一个足球队。

Eleven players make up a football team. = A football team is made up of eleven players. 十一名球员组成一个足球队。

She took 30 minutes to make up her face. = She took 30 minutes to make herself up. 她花了三十分钟打扮。

We must try to make up the loss. 我们必须设法弥补损失。

They quarreled with each other but soon made up. 他们吵了一架,但很快又言归于好。

2) start n. a. 此处表示“事业的起步”

make a start on the work 开始工作

Jim got his start on stage before becoming a famous film star. 吉姆在舞台上开始了他的事业,后来他又成了著名的影星。

b. 还可表示“吃一惊,吓一跳;出发,出发点”

give a start 吃惊,吓一跳

The child woke up with a start. 那小孩儿给吓醒了。

I had to make an early start in order to catch the early bus. 为了赶上头班车,我不得不早些出发。

The runners have lined up at the start. 赛跑选手们已在起点排好。

3. 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. 他希望



可以效仿其他的著名单口喜剧演员,如鲍勃·霍普和乔治·伯恩斯,他们都活到100岁,并且一直工作到他们的生命结束。

follow in the footsteps of sb. = follow in one's footsteps 走……的道路,效法他人

She works in theatre, following in her father's footsteps. 她继承父业,也从事戏剧工作。

常见的与 follow 相关的短语搭配:

as follows 如下所示(用于列举事项) follow the crowd 随大流

follow one's example/ lead 效仿他人的做法 follow one's bent 随心所欲

follow one's nose 一直往前走/凭直觉行事

follow one's advice 听从某人的建议

4. Whatever the reason, research shows that in the end, the English saying "Laughter is the best medicine" may be true after all. 不管原因是什么,研究表明最终那句英国谚语“笑是最好的药物”到底还是正确的。

1) 句中 whatever 是连词,表示“无论什么,无论何事”,在本句中引导让步状语从句,此时 whatever 等于 no matter what。例如:

Whatever/ No matter what you do, you should try your best to do it well. 你不管做什么,都应该尽力把它做好。

whatever 还可以引导名词性从句,此时的 whatever 就相当于 anything that。如:

She is grateful for whatever she gets. 她对所得到的任何帮助都表示感谢。

Whatever you did is right. 你所做的任何事情都是对的。

2) after all

a. 毕竟,终究,到底,别忘了(用来说明或提醒对方,常位于句首)

b. 位于句末时,表示“虽然……但毕竟……”,表示与预期的相反。

I think we should do the work by ourselves. After all, we are all grown-ups now. 我想我们应该独立完成此项工作,毕竟现在我们已是成年人了。

He said that he wouldn't go to the ball, but he went there after all. 他说不会去参加舞会的,但到底还是去了。

比较:

above all“最重要的是,首先”,说明事物的重要性。

first of all“首先,第一”,说明事物的排列顺序或优先程度。

at all 与 not 连用时意思是“一点也不”,用于疑问句、肯定句或条件句,意为“真的,的确”。

in all“总计,总共”,说明数量。

If you do it at all, do it well. 如果你真的要说的话,就把它做好吧。

I am interested in old coins but first of all I'm a stamp collector. 我对古币感兴趣,但首先我是一个集邮爱好者。

We mustn't waste anything and first of all we mustn't waste time. 我们什么都不可浪费,最重要的是我们不能浪费时间。