

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

英语

基础训练

(选修11)

山东省教学研究室 编

ENGLISH
WORKBOOK



山东教育出版社

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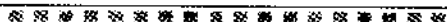
出版说明

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,为同学们的终身发展奠定基础的目的。在编写过程中,充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,注意为同学们的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(人教版)英语基础训练》(选修11)可配合人教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(选修11)》使用。本册由高洪德、孟凡君主编,贾庆学、吕向华、高月东、尚增强、张美英、李环、曹来成、李峰副主编。

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Unit 1 New Zealand



话题	Description of New Zealand	
词汇	单词	carve paddle fence representative unrest ownership civilian recreation schedule flexible insurance theft handy consultant guidance cater database enguiry
	词组	wipe out take over not to mention get around cater for sb./sth.
句型	1. Despite this, the west coast has as many sunny days as Christchurch on the east coast, where annual rainfall is only about 330mm(倍数表示法). 2. If you intend to take some of the walking tours, four weeks would be better.	
语法	The use of the article esp before place names.	



课文理解

Text A

主旨归纳

1. The passage is mainly about New Zealand _____.
 A. sights B. population C. agriculture D. gcography

细节理解

2. Where does New Zealand lie?
 A. In the South-east Pacific. B. In the South-west Pacific.
 C. In the North Island. D. In the South Island.
3. Why did the first settlers come to New Zealand?
 A. They wanted to hunt whales and seals.
 B. They come to teach the Maori about Christianity.

- C. The discovery of gold drove them to come to New Zealand.
D. In order to seek a better life.
4. The main cause of the New Zealand wars was _____.
A. food and land became scarce as the population of Maoris grew
B. Europeans wanted to get the land at the extremely low prices
C. the Maori didn't like to be ruled by the British government
D. the Maori did not accept the culture of Europeans

★ 推理判断

5. Having read the text we can conclude the number of the Maori became smaller quickly because _____.
A. foreign settlers brought new diseases which killed many of them
B. foreign settlers seized their land and killed many of them
C. land and food became scarce, people became more warlike
D. all the above

Text B

★ 主旨归纳

1. The purpose of the author by giving the text is to _____.
A. ask people to visit New Zealand
B. show what New Zealand is
C. tell people the history and geography about New Zealand
D. guide people to travel in New Zealand

★ 细节理解

2. New Zealand is the birthplace of _____.
A. rafting
B. canyoning
C. sky diving
D. bungee jumping
3. What is the best time to visit New Zealand?
A. From June to October.
B. From November to April.
C. All the year round.
D. Winter time in the southern hemisphere.
4. Which statement is wrong according to the text?
A. New Zealand has a huge variety of scenery.
B. There are a lot of sporting activities.
C. People can learn about Maori culture while traveling in New Zealand.
D. The crime rate in New Zealand is very high compared to some countries.

英语基础训练

【归纳拓展】

paddle 用作动词时,意为“用桨划船;趟水,赤脚涉水”。用作名词时,意为“桨叶”。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) He paddled down the river.

2) They bathed and paddled every afternoon.

3. scarce

【观察思考】

As the population grew and land and food became scarce, the people became more warlike. 随着人口增长土地和食物的缺乏,人们变得更加好战了。

Water will become scarce. 水变得不足。

Details of the accident are scarce. 事故的详细情况了解不多。

scarcely

I can scarcely believe it. 我几乎不敢相信。

We scarcely ever meet. 我们难得见一面。

He had scarcely put the phone down when the doorbell rang. 他刚放下电话门铃就响了。

Scarcely had the game started when it began to rain. 比赛刚开始就下起雨来。

【归纳拓展】

scarce 用作形容词,意为“缺乏的,不足的;稀少的”。

scarcely 用作副词,意为“几乎不;简直不,实在不应该;根本不可能,刚一……就……”。

【巩固运用】

用 scarce 的正确形式填空

1) Food became _____.

2) He was so embarrassed that he _____ knew what to say.

3) I can _____ remember her face.

4) He had _____ entered when the gates were closed.

4. fence

【观察思考】

villages on the top of the hills surrounded by several rows of tall fences... 由一排排栅栏围成的村庄

The soldiers fenced themselves against the enemy. 那些士兵构筑防御工事以防敌人。

The garden has been fenced from the public. 那座花园被围起来不让一般人进入。

She cleverly fenced with the question. 她巧妙地闪避那个问题。

Do not fence with me! 不要闪避我!

【归纳拓展】

fence 可作名词和动词。用作名词时,意为“栅栏;围墙;篱笆”。用作动词时,意为“围以围墙;防卫;保护”。

fence with 闪避(问题或质问者)

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 他独自一人坐在栅栏上。

2) 农夫用栅栏把他的园子围起来。

3) 不要回避那个提问者。

4) 牛群被妥善地隔在栅栏外。

5. representative

【观察思考】

n. In 1840, Britain signed a treaty with the representatives of various Maori tribes. 在1840年英国同毛利人部落的代表们签订了一项协议。

The committee includes representatives from industry. 这个委员会包括产业界的代表。

adj. These pictures are representative of life in modern Russia. 这些图画描绘现代俄罗斯的生活。

The government consists of two representative assemblies. 该政府是由两个代议制的议会所构成。

This painting represents a storm. 这幅画描绘暴风雨。

This picture represents a little girl playing the piano. 这幅画描绘了一个弹钢琴的小女孩。

【归纳拓展】

representative 可用作名词和形容词。用作名词时,意为“代理人,代表人”。用作形容词时,意为“代表的,代理的;代议制的;描写的,象征的”。

其动词是 represent, 意为“描绘,描写(尤指以绘画、雕刻)”。

【巩固运用】

用 represent 或 representative 的适当形式填空。

1) The painting _____ (描绘) her as a girl of 16 years old.

2) I came here as a _____ (代表).

6. ownership

【观察思考】

This treaty recognized Maori ownership of their land and the coastal waters around New Zealand. 这项协议承认了毛利人对自己的土地以及新西兰周围海域的所有权。

The ownership of the building is disputed. 那栋建筑物的产权有争议。

The hotel is under new ownership. 那家旅馆换了新老板。

They go to work in their own cars. 他们开自己的车上班。

I love truth for its own sake. 我为真理本身而爱真理。

Who owns this land? 谁拥有这块地?

They owned Tom as their leader. 他们承认汤姆为他们的领袖。

It is not my own. 那不是我自己的东西。

【归纳拓展】

ownership 用作名词,意为“物主身份;所有权,产权”。

own 可用作动词和形容词。作动词时,意为“拥有,持有;承认”。作形容词时,意为“自己的,本身的;特有的”。own 还可作代词,意为“自己的所有物,自己的家人,自己的立场”等。

of one's own 自己的

on ones own 靠自己,单独地

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 这块土地产权不明。

2) 她承认她错了。

3) 这种水果有独特的味道。

4) 我有一部完全属于自己的汽车。

7. schedule

【观察思考】

n. If you are not on a tight schedule, you could easily spend several months exploring all that NZ has to offer. 如果你不按照一个紧凑的时间表,你可以花上几个月的时间探索新西兰所有的岛屿。

I have a busy schedule. 我有忙碌的时间表。

My schedule for next week is full. 我下星期的预定工作排满了。

v. The plane is scheduled to take off at 4. 飞机定于4时起飞。

The ship sailed for Africa as scheduled. 船按照预定时间开往非洲。

The bus company has scheduled five special buses for vacationers. 该公共汽车

公司已为度假者安排了五部汽车。

【归纳拓展】

schedule 可用作名词,意为“表;一览表,预定;计划,附表,明细表”。schedule 也可用作动词,意为“排入预定表,安排预定”。通常用被动式。

常见搭配有:

(according to) schedule 按照预定

ahead of schedule 比预定提早,进度赶前

behind schedule 比预定落后,误时

on schedule 按时间表,按照,预定

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) Every thing is going _____ (按照预定).
- 2) The project is _____ (进度超前).
- 3) The plane is twenty minutes _____ (落后).
- 4) He _____ (预定) leave Paris this afternoon.
- 5) The publication _____ (预定).

8. insurance

【观察思考】

When hiring a car, don't forget to take out insurance in case you are involved in an accident. 租车时不要忘了投保,以防万一卷入事故。

Most people carry insurance. 大多数人买了险。

Some people take Vitamin pills as an insurance against illness. 有些人服用维生素以防止疾病。

His father works in an insurance firm. 他的父亲在保险公司工作。

insure

She insured the painting against theft. 他给那幅画投了盗窃险。

I insure your success. 我确保你的成功。

I insure that you will win. 我保证你会赢。

【归纳拓展】

insurance 作为名词时,意为“保险;保险金,对(失败,损失等的)保障,防备”。作形容词时,意为“保险的”。

insure 是动词,意为“承保,保证;确保,使确定”。

【巩固运用】

用 insure 的正确形式填空。

- 1) Have you _____ your house against fire?
- 2) The _____ company _____ a person in these ways.
- 3) The _____ person pays for this _____.

9. consultant

【观察思考】

Contact one of our travel consultants, either by phone or by email. 通过电话或发

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电子邮件与我们的旅行顾问联系。

She was the first woman consultant on the staff of the hospital. 她是那家医院职员中的第一位女性顾问医师。

consult

I advise you to consult your lawyer. 我劝你去请教你的律师。

She consulted her doctor about her illness. 她向她的医师求诊。

【归纳拓展】

consultant 作名词,意为“被咨询的专家;顾问”。

consult 作动词,意为“向专家求教;求诊”。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 不和你商量我什么事也不会做。

2) 我找乔治商量买车的事。

10. enquiry

【观察思考】

A consultant will also be able to help you with any other enquiries you may have. 专家也可以在其他方面的询问上帮助你。

I want to make an enquiry about train times. 我想问问火车的时间。

enquire

Did he enquire about me? 他问起我了吗?

She enquired whether he wanted any help. 她询问他是否需要任何帮助。

【归纳拓展】

enquiry 作名词,意为“询问,打听”。

enquire 作动词,意为“询问,调查,研究”。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) Did you enquire about the trains to London?

2) What was the result of the enquiry?

B. 重点词组

1. wipe out

【观察思考】

Some tribes were wiped out as stronger tribes fought to take over the land.

一些部落被除掉了,因为更强大的部落经过斗争接收了他们的土地。

The entire village was wiped out. 全体村民被杀。

He tried to wipe out the memory of his former girlfriend. 他试图抹去对前任女友的回忆。

He did all he could to wipe out his disgrace. 他做了他所能做的来洗刷耻辱。

【归纳拓展】

wipe out 消灭;清除,毁灭,歼灭;全部打死

wipe up 擦干净,擦掉

【巩固运用】

用 wipe 构成的短语完成下列句子。

- 1) The earthquake _____ the town.
- 2) They had been _____ as a result.
- 3) Please _____ that spilt milk.

2. take over

【观察思考】

Some tribes were wiped out as stronger tribes fought to take over the land.

一些部落被除掉了,因为更强大的部落经过斗争接收了他们的土地。

The factory was taken over by American company. 该公司被一家美国公司接管。

The new government took over the job on Monday. 新任州长在星期一上任。

【归纳拓展】

take over 接管;接替

由 take 构成的常用短语:

take up 占据,开始,从事于

take away 运走,携走

take back 取回,返回

【巩固运用】

用 take 构成的短语填空。

- 1) He asked me to _____ from you.
- 2) The grand piano will _____ too much room.
- 3) The stranger _____ his hat to me.
- 4) I'll _____ all those things I said about her private life.

3. not to mention

... not to mention kilometres of sandy beaches... 更不用提绵延数公里的海滨沙滩.....

He has a big house and a villa, not to mention an imported car. 他有一所大房子和一座别墅,更不用说一部进口车。

I enjoyed the journey, not to mention the company. 这趟旅行很愉快,更不用说有这样的好伴儿。

【归纳拓展】

not to mention = without mentioning 更不用说

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Don't mention it. 不用谢,不客气。

完成句子

1) —You're so kind.

_____。(不用客气。)

2) They have three dogs to look after, _____ (还不说) the cat and the bird.

4. get around

【观察思考】

New Zealand is small and easy to get around. 新西兰很小,在新西兰到处走走是容易的。

He doesn't get around much. 他很少和别人交往。

Bad news gets around quickly. 坏消息传得很快。

Some people try to get around the tax laws. 有些人设法逃税。

【归纳拓展】

get around 到处走动;交际广阔;传播,流传广;规避(规则、法律);欺骗(某人)

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) It's difficult for my father to get around without a cane.

2) It quickly got around that Joshua was back in town.

3) Bill rather stupidly promised her a week in Paris—I don't know how he's going to get around that one.

5. cater for

【观察思考】

We have a large database of hotels, camping grounds and bed and breakfast places which cater for all budgets. 我们有关于旅馆、宿营地、床位和早餐供应的庞大的资料库,能够满足各种预算的需求。

We also cater for weddings and banquets. 我们也为婚礼及宴会包办酒席。

The market now caters mainly to tourists. 这家商场主要为游客服务。

【归纳拓展】

cater for sb./sth. 提供饮食;承办酒席

cater to sb./sth. 满足需要(或欲望);迎合;投合

【巩固运用】

用 cater 构成的短语填空。

1) Eighty is a lot of people to _____.

2) It's the kind of movie that _____ the worst side of human nature.

3) He publishes several magazines that _____ the interests of boys and girls.

★ 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. 主 + be + *adj.* + to do...

【观察思考】

New Zealand is small and easy to get around. 新西兰很小, 在新西兰到处走走是很容易的。

He is easy going, so I think he is quite easy to get along with. 他很随合, 因此我认为同他相处很容易。

The sentence is difficult to understand. Will you explain it to me? 这个句子很难理解。你能向我解释一下吗?

【归纳拓展】

不定式说明主语在哪些方面存在形容词所描述的特点。动词不定式的宾语做主句的主语, 动词不定式用主动形式。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 很难寻求到这个问题的解决方案。

2) 这条被污染的河流不适合游泳。

2. ... in case...

【观察思考】

When hiring a car, don't forget to take out insurance in case you are involved in an accident. 当租车时, 别忘了买保险以防万一牵涉到事故。

Take an umbrella with you in case it rains. 带一把雨伞, 以防万一下雨。

In case I'm late, don't wait for me. 万一我来晚了, 不要等我。

【归纳拓展】

in case that... 万一, 以防

in no case 绝不

in case of + n.,

in that case 若是那样的话

in any case 无论如何

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) Please remind me about it _____ I forget.

2) _____ fire, what should we do?

3) _____ should you touch it.

4) You don't like this place? _____ why don't you leave?

5) You should help him to solve the problem _____.

3. although...

【观察思考】

Although there were no land animals... 尽管没有陆地动物……

Although I admit his good points, I can see his shortcomings. 尽管我承认他的优点, 我还是看到了他的缺点。

Although I was angry with her, I didn't lose my temper. 虽然很生气, 但我当时并没有对她发脾气。

【归纳拓展】

although 引导状语从句常放在句首; though 位于句首或句中; as 位于句中, 相当于 though, 它的词序是把句中强调的形容词、副词、动词或名词放在连词前。

【巩固运用】

句型转换

1) Although I'm young, I already know what career I want to follow.

_____, I already know what career I want to follow.

2) Although she was a woman, she was not afraid.

_____, she was not afraid.

3) Although he works hard, he can't satisfy his boss.

_____, he can't satisfy his boss.

4. have + n. + done

【观察思考】

... as some travellers have had things stolen from their cars. ……因为一些游客中的物品被偷了。

You've had your hair cut! 你理发了!

He had the bouncers throw them out of the club. 他叫保安人员把他们轰出了俱乐部。

We can't have people arriving late all the time. 我们不能允许总是有人迟到。

【归纳拓展】

have + n. + do 让某人去干……(一次性行为)

have + n. + doing 让……持续……/(反复进行)

have + n. + done 请人干……/使遭受到……/使某事完成

【巩固运用】

用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1) He had his students _____ (translate) sentences all the time in class.

2) I'll have the report _____ (type) by the secretary.

3) Yesterday on the bus he had his money _____ (steal).

4) Don't worry, I'll see to the matter and have everything _____ (prepare) well in advance.