

# BEST ENGLISH 新导与训练

丛书主编: 李键强

本册主编: 王德强 潘殿仁







人教版新高中英语选修の

广州出版社



# 百思英语②

人教版新高中英语 选修⑦

# 辅导与训练

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# 本书特色

为了适应新形势、新课标、新教材,确保教学质量,我们特聘教研员和一批活跃在教学一线的优秀英语教师精心编写了这本《新高中英语选修⑦ —— **辅导与训练**》。

### 一、本书主要特点:

- 1、创新 力求走讲新课标,紧扣新教材,创建新体例,瞄准新高考。
- 2、开放 选材、设问力求体现开放性,本书设计了大量的主观性练习,旨在训练学生多角度的创新思维和发散思维。
- 3、渐进 力求尊重教学规律,以词——句——篇的训练方式,循序渐进地训练,精心设置练习的梯度。
- 4、互动 启发思维、激发想象,力求让学生在语言的实际运用中学会自主、合作和探究。
- 5、求实 注重教学实际,力求科学实用,练出实效,做到专题专练、即讲即练、重点侧重练。

# 二、本书主要栏目:

【目标导航】 导引整个单元的学习目标与要求,按词性分类归纳每单元所要掌握的词汇。

【话题点击】 紧扣单元话题,设置开放式问题,引导学生合作讨论;提供相关背景知识和相关学习资料卡。

【语篇探究】 运用图式理论,引领学生探究学习、领悟中心、把握文脉、畅所欲言。

【课堂互动】 链接高考,按板块精析精练单元词汇、短语和句型;按专题拓展、深化语法 专项。

【单元过关】 系统检测单元的词汇、短语、语篇,夯实基础,提高综合运用语言的能力。

【课外自主】 提供记忆卡、学习资源,指导方法;"与笔共舞"让学生充分发挥想象力,自由畅写。

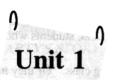
本书内容经反复推敲,然而受编者水平所限,书中难免有错漏。恳请广大师生不吝赐教、 指正为盼。

> 编 者 2006年1月

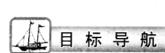
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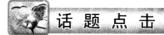


# Living well



# 学习目标与要求

Items	Studying aims and demands	
Words	名 词: disability, eyesight, drum, movie, ambition, motto, microscope, breath, absence, fellow, industry, tank, encouragement, conduct, politics, literature, handkerchief, assistance, companion, admiration, graduation, certificate, architect, basement, dignity 动 词: adapt, annoy, conduct, resign, congratulate 形容词: disabled, beneficial, clumsy, stupid, annoyed, independent, latter, remarkable, elder, elderly, accessible, bare	
Expressions	in other words, out of breath, all in all, make fun of, all the best, in particular	
Functional items	祝愿与祝贺(wishes and congratulations):  Congratulations. All the best. I wish you success. Good luck. I'm proud of you. Well done. I'm very pleased for you. I'm very impressed by your performances. You have my best wishes. I hope it goes well for you. That's wonderful/amazing.	
Grammar	复习不定式(Revise the infinitive) He seems to be working hard. (不定式的进行式) He seems to have known the truth. (不定式的完成式) He asks to be sent to the countryside. (不定式的被动式)	



# 合作讨论

- 1. Name some disabled people with great achievements.
- 2. Why can some disabled people achieve great success in life?

# 背景知识

Public schools and colleges in the United States are required by law to help the disabled students. Congress approved the Rehabilitation (复原) Act in 1973. This law requires schools to provide disabled students with opportunities equal to those for other students.

A more recent law requires public schools to establish a program for each child found to have a disability. Schools must write, and follow a statement called an I.E.P., an individualized (个别的) education program. If not, parents may take legal action. States must provide special education services for free. Teachers with these skills are in great demand.

There are many ways to meet the needs of a student who has disabilities. One way is to give the student extra time to complete work. Teachers might also permit the student to take tests

# 哺导与训练



differently from others in class. For example, the teacher might let the student speak the answers. Or another person could write the answers that the student gives. Also, students who have trouble concentrating might wish to take tests in a room that is extra quiet.

Some students might want others to take notes for them during class. Or they might want to listen to recordings of books instead of reading them.

Technology is one way to help. There are computer programs, for example, designed for the needs of people with learning disabilities.

There are some schools in the United States that teach only students with learning disabilities. One is Landmark College in the northeastern state of Vermont. Students attend for up to three years. It prepares them to continue their education at other colleges. Classes at Landmark College are small. Students have their own learning plans, and a special teacher to help them study.

#### 与话题相关的词语

wheelchair (轮椅)	deaf aid / hearing aid (助听器)
crutch (拐杖)	Braille (盲文)
cane (木拐杖)	stump sock (护套)
arch support (平脚垫)	orthopedic shoe (矫形皮鞋)
walker (助行架)	artificial limb(假肢)
hand splint (手矫形架)	therapy (治疗)
massage (按摩)	sign language(手语)



## 阅读 MARTY'S STORY, 然后回答下列问题:

- 1. What's the main idea of the passage? Give one sentence to describe it.
- 2. What kind of disease does Marty have?
- 3. Why did the doctors cut out a piece of muscle from Marty's leg?
  - A. Because they could cure the disease by cutting it out.
  - B. Because they wanted to use it as a specimen (标本).
  - C. Because they would transplant (移植) the new muscle.
  - D. Because they wanted to find out the cause of the disease.
- 4. Which of the following is false?
  - A. Although there are a few students who look down upon him, Marty never gets annoyed.
  - B. Marty leads a meaningful life and does not feel sorry for being disabled.
  - C. Marty only spends time with his pets and never with his friends.
  - D. Marty's disability has made him more independent.
- 5. From the passage we can infer that
  - A. Marty asks others to feel sorry for him
  - B. Marty never loses heart
  - C. Marty is afraid of being made fun of
  - D. Marty will not accept any encouragement because he has grown stronger





# 文脉理解

再次阅读 MARTY'S STORY, 然后完成下面表格:

Marty's disease	
Marty's difficulties	B <sub>1</sub>
Marty's ambition	27.00
Marty's achievement	307
Marty's hobby	
Marty's motto	
Marty's advice	zdeádnach v. er nik m neisir i i a e s



What's the correct attitude towards disabled people?



# 要点精讲

# Warming Up

1. **ambition** *n.* strong desire for success, power, riches, etc. 雄心, 野心,抱负 That politician is full of ambition.

One of his ambitions is to become a minister.

习惯搭配: have an ambition for sth. / to do sth.

He has an ambition for power / to come to power.

ambitious adj. 有野心的, 雄心勃勃的

He is ambitious to succeed in politics. =He is ambitious for success in politics.

# Pre-reading

2. disabled adj. 残疾的

The disabled soldiers are given special allowance(津贴) by the government.

disability n. 残疾

Though he is a man with a physical disability, he works hard with his strong will.

3. beneficial adj. helpful, useful 有利的, 有益的(其后常跟 to)

His holiday has had a beneficial effect.

The fall in prices will be beneficial to small business.

benefit vt. 有益于, 有利于, 对······有益

The rapid development of science benefits the whole world.

benefit vi. 得到利益,获益,受惠(其后常跟 from/ by 表原因)

Who's the most likely to benefit from/by the old lady's death?

benefit n. advantage, profit, good effect 利益, 好处

He has had the benefit of a first-class education.

固定搭配:

1) be of benefit to 对……有益

That experience was of great benefit to me.

2) for the benefit of 为了……(的利益)

Give up smoking for the benefit of your health.





Reading

4. in other words 换句话说, 换言之

I soon found someone else had already done the work I was doing. In other words, I was wasting my time.

相关短语: in a word 总而言之; in so many words 直截了当地,明确地; have a word with sb. 和某人谈话; have words with sb. 和某人争吵; in one's own word 用自己的话说; keep one's word 遵守诺言; send word 传话,通知; word for / by word 逐字地

5. **adapt** v.

1) 使适应, 使适合(其后常跟 to 搭配)

adapt... to... 使 ······适应于 ······

You should adapt your own thinking to the new conditions.

adapt to sth. 适应某事

He has learned to adapt to the dry weather.

2) 改编, 改写(其后常跟 for/from 搭配)

These books have been adapted for the primary school students.

近义词: adjust 调整、调节;也可指"使适应"

I must adjust my watch, it's slow.

He adjusted himself quickly to the heat of the country.

6. ...live one day at a time.

词语辨析: at a time, at one time

at a time 是"一次"的意思, 如: He often eats two eggs at a time.

at one time: 是"(过去)有个时期, 一度"的意思,如:

She wanted to leave school for business at one time.

相关短语: at times 有时; at the same time 同时; at any time 随时; all the time 一直;

in time 及时; on time 准时; in no time 立刻

7. out of breath 上气不接下气

After a 400- meter race, she was out of breath.

相关短语: hold one's breath 屏息; lose one's breath 喘不过气来; catch one's breath 松一口气; get one's breath 喘过气来,恢复正常(呼吸); below/under one's breath 小声地; at / in one's breath 一口气地

8. stupid adj. 愚蠢的

Oh, my God! How could you rely on such a stupid person?

词语辨析: foolish, silly, stupid

foolish 常指人"无头脑; 缺乏常识; 不机智", 其反义词是 wise。如:

It is foolish of them to quarrel like that. 他们那样争吵太不明智了。

silly 常指"傻;低能的;糊涂的;无智慧的",多用于指小孩。如:

How silly of you to do that!你干那事多傻啊!

stupid 指"迟钝的;笨拙的",一般用于指人,也可以指行为、事物,反义词是 clever。如:

Don't be stupid enough to believe that. 不要那么傻去相信那种事。

I wish I had your brains, but I'm too stupid. 我太笨了,我要是有你的脑瓜该多好。

9. annov v. 使烦恼, 使生气

The noisy cats are annoying me.

annoyed adj. 颇为生气的

be annoyed with sb. for/at sth. 因某事而对某人生气

He was annoyed with me for my exposing his secret.

be annoyed at sth. 为 … 而生气

She was annoyed at the unfair treatment.



#### 10. all in all 总而言之

You are wasting time. All in all, we won't accept your request.

相关短语: above all 最重要的是; after all 毕竟; in all 合计; first of all 首先; not at all 一点 也不; All the best.一切顺利

- 11. make fun of laugh or cause others to laugh rather unkindly at 取笑 It's bad manners to make fun of the disabled people.
- 12. ...live as rich and full a life as you do.

结构: as+ 形容词 +a/an+ 名词 +as (用于比较说明前后两者在某方面相等)

Jane is as friendly a girl as Mary.

It is as hot a day as it was yesterday.

# **W** Using Language

13. congratulate v. 祝贺

congratulate sb. on sth. 为某事祝贺某人

We congratulated him on having passed the examinations.

Let me congratulate you on the birth of your daughter.

**congratulation** *n*. 祝贺 (复数形式在口语中用于祝贺别人)

- I have passed the exam.
- Congratulations.
- 14. in particular = especially 特别, 尤其(用于强调、补充前面所叙述的事情)

I noticed his eyes in particular, because they were very large.

比较: specially 专门地; 特意地(强调目的,一般用在表示目的的不定式前或 for 介词短语 前) 如:

He came earlier specially to find a seat in the front.

	平	点	精	练	
^ -	-			-	

and the state of	
C T 7	15 TT 1 TT
	翻译

	1.	他跑得很快	. 到达目的	1地时已经上气不接下气。	(out of breath)
--	----	-------	--------	--------------	-----------------

2. 你们必须适应形势的变化。(adapt oneself to)

3	<b>他</b> 取	我和了	个禺套的错误。	(make fun of)

4. 我们都祝贺玛莉通过了驾驶考试。(congratulate...on...)

#### II 选词填空

1	-l11	:11	- A 11	C C - 11	-11 :11	-4 -1
I	. abové all.	in aii.	aner all.	first of all.	all in all	. at at

- 1) there were 110 teachers present at the meeting.
- 2) Don't blame him for the fault, for he is a child \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Now, the English evening begins. , please allow me to introduce the honorable guests.

4) \_\_\_\_\_, the meeting was a success.

- 5) We must value what we have, and \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- Paul said he didn't worry about the loss because he had bought the insurance.



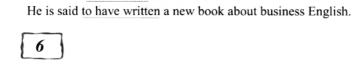


# 辅导与训练

c

选修⑦

2. stupid, foolish, silly		
	been cheated by that man.	
,	t nothing from him.	
	has his own talent.	
3. adapt, adjust		
1) You can see through the telescope if you _		
,	imself to the new environm	
3) These reading materials were		els.
4) We should our plan b	ecause of the flood.	
11 单项填空		
	if you have any questions.	
A. at one time B. at a time	C. at any time	D. all the time
2. Nuclear energy can be used to	electricity.	
A. producing B. produce	-	<ul> <li>D. being produced</li> </ul>
3. Jenny refused to act as a beggar in the play	-	
	C. being made fun of	D. being laughed
4. —Li Ming won the first prize in yesterday's		
-Really? Why not go and hir		
A. congratulate B. celebrate	C. appreciate	D. benefit
5. — Ken, why do you look so tired?		
— I myself the c		D 111 1 1 1 1
A. hadn't adapted; to B. haven't adapted; to		D. didn't adapt; from
6. They will hold a meeting to di		
	C. in particular	D. specially
7. Peter often talks to the disabled people, giv		
A. ambition B. encouragement 8. — Bob, tomorrow I'll take part in the swim	C. independence	D. dignity
o. — Boo, tomorrow in take part in the swim	ining competition.	
A. Good luck B. Congratulations	C. Well done	D. Amazing
9. To my surprise, he had no difficulty	her to resign.	D. Amazing
A. in persuading B. to persuade	C. for persuading	D. with persuade
10. They were annoyed Tom	his breaking the p	
A. with; for B. at; with	C. with; in	
	o. will, in	D. u., 0)
语法专讲		
不定式的进行式、完成式和被动式		
T 不定式的进行式		
不定式进行式表示谓语动词所表示的动	作 (情况) 发生时 不完	式斫表示的动作正在发
生。如:	11 (旧见) 及工时,不足。	八川农小的幼叶正红汉
When he called, I happened to be doing my	experiment in the lab	
He pretended to be sleeping when we came		
Why do you stand here? You are supposed		non.
<b>II</b> 不定式的完成式	to de working in the works	
1. 不定式的完成式表示不定式的动作在谓i	医动词表示的动作/(4本):	之前完成。 如:
I am sorry to have kept you waiting for such		- 即元风。 知:
She seems to have read the book before	n a long time.	



2. 在 should like, would like/love 后加不定式的完成式表示过去未实现的动作。在 plan, wish 等词的过去时后面可用不定式的完成式表示动作没有实现。 I'd like to have gone with you on your hike last weekend. They hoped to have arrived in Beijing last night. But the rain stopped them. =They had hoped to arrive in Beijing last night. But the rain stopped them. We planned to have finished the work before supper. =We had planned to finish the work before supper. **Ⅲ** 不定式的被动式 当不定式逻辑上的主语是这个不定式所表示的动作的承受者时,不定式一般要用被动形 式。 如:

He asked to be sent to work in the countryside.

It is possible for our hopes to be realized.

Those shabby houses seemed to have been pulled down.

注意:不定式修饰作表语或宾补的形容词时,常用主动式表示被动含义。

I don't think English hard to learn.

	The box is too heavy	to move.		
	语法专练			
6	I)句型转换			
~4	It seems that they have		thematics problen	1.
-	They seem			
2.	It happened that he wa			ed in on him.
	He happened			
3.	They had wished to re	build the old tower.	But they had not	got enough money.
				had not got enough money.
4.	The coach made the fo			Spales /
	The football players v			ours a day.
5.	He pretended that he	was doing his home	work when his fatl	ner came in.
	He pretended	his ho	mework when his	father came in.
6.	It is said that the lady			y terr
	The lady is said	by I	ner husband.	
€	Ⅱ 単句改错			
1.	All these subjects are	easy to be learned.		
2.	Li Ping seemed to kno	ow the secret before	you told him.	
3.	Wang Lin spoke loude	er so as to hear by a	ll the people prese	nt.
	The bridge to complet			
5.	Tom was believed to	steal the jewel then.	Later he was prov	ed to be innocent (无辜的).
6.	I'm so happy to talk to	you. Goodbye.		
0	Ⅲ 单项填空			
1.	Here we found little s	now, as most of it so	eemed	blown off the mountain.
	A. to have been	B. be	C. that it was	D. that it had been
2.	The students planned	to at t	he auditorium (礼	堂) before 1:30 pm, but the lecture
	was cancelled this mo	orning.		
		B. have gathered		
3.	Betty happened			
	A. to be playing	B. to play	C. playing	D. to have played



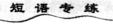
# 抽导与训练



选修

4. For twelve years, Spanish censorship (审查制度) did not allow Lorca's name\_\_\_\_\_ or his works . A. to mention; to be published B. to be mentioned; to publish C. being mentioned; being published D. to be mentioned; to be published 5. The host of the party kindly asked me B. to be sitting down C. to be seated D. sitting down A. to seat 6. The accident seemed to \_\_\_\_\_\_ before I came. A. occur B. have occurred C. have been occurring D. have been occurred 元过关 词汇专练 I 单词拼写 1. After a long a from work, Mrs. Black was dismissed. 2. Kate grows up in a poor family and she is more i than other girls. 3. He showed great interest in p\_\_\_\_\_ when he was young. 4. The government should take some measures to help people with d 5. Two years ago, Jimmy Clark came to our college to teach American (文学). 6. Wang Lin has just received her (毕业) certificate. 7. Put it under the (显微镜) and you can see the bacteria. 8. The hotel (行业) is the backbone of economy in this town. Ⅱ 单词填空 用所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。 9. Joe is an young man. He wants to be elected mayor next month.(ambition) 10. Eating more fruit is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your health.(benefit)

11. Ted gave Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_ so that she could get rid of the difficulty. (encourage) 12. The gold medal winners will received \_\_\_\_\_ from the president. (congratulate) 13. After \_\_\_\_\_\_, Paul found a job in bank. (graduate) 14. We'll build a high tower. Please suggest some ways to make it more for the disabled people? (access) 15. Those who suffer from hunger can get \_\_\_\_\_ from this organization. (assist)
16. In our country respecting the \_\_\_\_\_ is a good tradition. (elder) Ⅲ 介词/副词填空 17. As an disabled person, Jim never feels sorry \_\_\_\_\_ himself and never minds being made fun 18. Nobody was absent \_\_\_\_\_ the conference except Robin. 19. The access the cave will be easier when the new path is completed. 20. When he was in college, he benefited a lot his teachers. 21. His success lies \_\_\_\_\_ his perseverance. 22. John has an ambition \_\_\_\_\_ success. 23. Mr. Li devoted all his life \_\_\_\_\_ scientific research. 24. This book has been adapted these children.

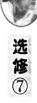


I 短语翻译

1. 换句话说 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 上气不接下气 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 使自己适应	4. 对某人生气			
5. 对某事生气	6. 总而言之			
7. 取笑	8. 为某事祝贺某人			
9. 从毕业	10. 特别			
Ⅱ 短语填空				
选用 I 部分短语的适当形式完成下列	]句子。			
11. Mr. Wang Beijii				
12. The boss Jenny'				
13. John find it difficult to	the changing conditions.			
14. The price of gasoline has gone up.	, we have pay more for gasoline.			
15. They were all at				
16. The mayor telephoned to	Liu Xiang his winning the gold medal.			
17. It is not polite toth				
18. At the meeting he mentioned the pol				
to help the second second				
知识运用				
I单项填空				
1. She will tell us why she feels so stron	gly that each of us has a role in making the			
earth a better place to live.				
A. to have played B. to play	C. to be played D. to be playing			
	for the old couple, but it remains whether they			
will enjoy it.	(2002 全国)			
	C. seeing D. seen			
	. She appears everything. (2001 上海)			
	C. to be telling D. to have been told			
	know what in my new job. (2000 全国)			
	C. to be expecting D. expects			
5. Robert is said abroad, bu	at I don't know what country he studied in. (1999 全国)			
	C. to be studying D. to have been studying			
	last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.			
	(1999 上海)			
A. to go B. having gone	C. going D. to have gone			
7. There are five pairs but	I'm at a loss which to buy. (1999 上海)			
A. to be chosen B. to choose from	om C. to choose D. for choosing			
8. To tell you the truth, I'd rather read t	than watch television; the programs seem all			
the time.				
A. to get worse	B. to be getting worse			
C. to have got worse	D. getting worse			
9. Friendship is like money, easier made than . (2003 上海春季)				
A. kept B. to be kept	C. keeping D. being kept			
	his hand, but no one knew which office			
A. to send it to B. to send it	C. to be sent to D. to have it sent			
	o inform me of the change in the plan.			
A. his being not able	B. him not to be able			
C. his not being able	D. him to be not able			
_ · <del>                  </del>				

# 辅导与训练



	BES
12. —	Did
	It's

Α	12. — Did you enjoy yourself last night?			
	— It's very nice of you. I	appreciated	to the party.	
1	A. to be invited	B. to have invited	C. being invited	D. having been invited
	13. He felt it a great honour	to visit	me when I was in hi	s city.
	A. to have been taken			
	14. Her dress has become loc	se. She appears	weight.	
	A. to lose		C. losing	D. to have lost
	15. The building	will be completed	in a month. It will b	e our lab building.
	A. to paint	B. being painted	C. to have painted	D. painting
	II 短文填空			
	用方框里动词的适当形式填	真空。		
			t. find. translate, for	ce, want, cope
	adapt, require, allow, test, implant, find, translate, force, want, cope  Four people were able to control a computer by using their thoughts and an electrode-stu			
	ded (布满电极的) "thinking cap", U.S. researchers reported on Monday.			
	They said their set-up could someday be16 to help disabled people operate			
	wheelchair or artificial limb (假肢).			
			17 a monke	y to control a computer with
	its thoughts. Electrodes (电极) were18 into the animal's brain. Researchers said this experiment19			
	They 20 their device on four people—two partly-disabled men who used wheelchair			
	and a healthy man and woman.			
	_		(运算)—a program	that 21 the brain sig-
	nals into a meaningful instruc			
				at the task. "This could have
	to do with stronger motivation			
	adaptable to 25 with			
	Ⅲ 完形填空			
		he is disabled becau	ise she has some bra	in damage. She could not do
	even the simplest thing until			_
	parents loved her, but they tro			in or nersen. Her
	-			. They lived far from their
	mother. Mrs. Williams felt	-	•	-
	come a foster grandmother t			
	parents are grandparents wh			
	children they 30 for.		•	
				eial ways. They help to dress
	and feed the children. They			
	children's treatment.	read to them and te	n them stories. The	y also help with the disabled
		a foster grandnaren	t to Mary when she	was nine years old. At first
	Mary was 31 . She w		•	-
	Mary every day. Gradually, s			
		-		lunch time and fed her. One
	day she 33 the spoon	-		
	herself.		n limit	
		ed up on us 35	in Mary's mouth.	" Mrs. Williams remembers.
		•	to feed herself in a	
	101			

Then Mary was ready for more treatment. Thanks to Mrs. Williams, she had learned to do one simple thing; she could learn to do other simple things. Mrs. Williams was 37 to help with Mary's To became foster grandparents, people must be at least sixty-five years old and in good 39 . They must be willing to give their to disabled children. They are volunteers, 40 so they are not paid. Mrs. Williams for most foster grandparents when she says, "We all benefit. The disabled children benefit 42 we help them live more useful lives. And we benefit because us and love us. For any , there is no greater happiness we know children 43 44 45 that!" C. drink D. feed 26. A. help B. enjoy B. students C. grown-ups D. children 27. A. babies 28. A. lonely B. sad C. happy D. angry 29. A. birth B. address C. name D. age C. take 30. A. look B. care D. search 31. A. sorry B. glad C. surprised D. shy 32. A. know B. realize C. recognize D. trust C. washed D. hit 33. A. played B. handed 34. A. nose B. eye C. mouth D. ear 35. A. but B. from C. instead of D. in spite of C. invention 36. A. job B. start D. help 37. A. trained B. forced C. afraid D. tired B. medicine C. food D. drink 38. A. treatment 39. A. wealth B. health C. position D. heart 40. A. money B. life C. house D. time D. informs 41. A. tells B. speaks C. announces D. otherwise 42. A. before B. unless C. because B. need D. touch 43. A. help C. treat D. chance 44. A. place B. person C. time D. that C. than 45. A. as B. so



#### 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳答案。

#### A

My name is Helen Keller. Before Annie Sullivan came to our house, one or two people had told my mother that I was simple-minded. I can understand why. Here was a seven-year-old girl who at the age of 19 months had become deaf and blind. And because I was deaf, I could not learn to speak. Struggling in a world of silence and darkness, I must have appeared to them to be simple.

But this was before Annie Sullivan came to stay. She was a lively young woman with patience and imagination. A born teacher, she thought she could turn a deaf-blind person into a useful human being.

Annie was born in a poor family, on April 4th, 1866. Her mother died when she was eight years old. Two years later, her father disappeared, never to be heard from again. Annie and her brother were sent to a children's home. There the boy died.



6

Four years later, she left the children's home and entered an institution for the blind, where she learnt Braille. This is a kind of printing that blind people can read by touching groups of raised points that are printed on paper. Later, an operation helped her to get back part of her sight, but she remained at the institution for six years more. There she studied the teaching of deaf-blind children.

One day a letter from my father arrived at the school, asking for a teacher for me. Annie considered this was just the kind of demanding job she wanted. That is how Annie came to be with us.

Annie was among the first to realize that blind people never know their hidden strength until they are treated like normal human beings. She never pitied me and she never praised me unless what I did was as good as that of the best of a normal person. And she encouraged me when I made up my mind to go to college.

During my years in school, Annie sat beside me in every class. She spelled out for me the things that the teachers taught. And, because most books were not printed in Braille, she herself read them to me by spelling into my hand what was written in the books.

It took great imagination as well as patience for Annie to teach me to speak. Putting both my hands on her face when she spoke, she let me feel all the movements of her lips and throat. Together we repeated and repeated words and sentences. My speech was ill-formed and not pleasant to hear. But I was delighted to be able to say words that my family and a few friends could understand. To Annie I owe thanks for this priceless gift of speech. It has helped me to serve others.

My teacher's gifted instruction lived on after her death. She had believed in me. I must always keep on trying to do my best. "No matter what happens," she often said, "keep on beginning. Each time you fail, start all over again. You will grow stronger each time, until you can do and finish what you started out to do." Who could count the times Annie tried, failed, and then succeeded? What a great teacher! What a great person!

person.
d to learn
B. how to help blind people get back their sight
D. how to serve the society better
anding job Annie wanted because
n's
lind children
re needed.
B. money and good books
D. only hard work
nnie
B. asked her to stop and do something else
D. lost her patience

8

The Ford family came from Ireland to the United States in 1847. Their child Henry was born in 1863. He had an interest in mechanics. He invented a car called the quadricycle, which had four wheels. It essentially (实质上) had four bicycle tires and no cab (司机室).

