

控江中学新教材二次开发丛书

新课标 英语导学与拓展

(第2版)

邬林珍 主编

XINKEBIAO
YINGYU
DAOXUEYU
TUOZHAN

供高一学生下学期使用



丛书主编 张群



同济大学出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

控江中学新教材二次开发丛书

新课标 英语导学与拓展

(第2版)

邬林珍 主编

XINKEBIAO
YINGYU
DAOXUEYU
TUOZHAN

宁波市鄞州区图书馆
供高一学生下学期使用

YZLI



丛书主编 张群



同济大学出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

内 容 提 要

本书以牛津高中英语教材课文作为精读内容,对课文重要知识点及语法要点进行梳理归纳,并配有相关辅助练习。练习题型以高考题型为主,内容涵盖了听、读、写、译各个方面,题量梯度适中,旨在帮助学生进一步理解、掌握相关的词汇、句型和语法知识,并在此基础上循序渐进地提高和拓展综合能力。同时,又以新世纪高中英语教材的课文为泛读内容,辅以相关练习,帮助学生深入理解课文并能正确运用有关知识。

本书也是教师非常实用的教学辅导参考书。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课标英语导学与拓展. 高一. 下学期/邬林珍主编.

--2版.--上海:同济大学出版社,2011.2

(控江中学新课标二次开发丛书/张群主编)

ISBN 978-7-5608-4479-4

I. ①新… II. ①邬… III. ①英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 257396 号

控江中学新教材二次开发丛书

新课标英语导学与拓展第2版(供高一学生下学期使用)

主 编 邬林珍

责任编辑 赵 黎

责任校对 杨江淮

封面设计 陈益平

出版发行 同济大学出版社 www.tongjipress.com.cn

(地址:上海市四平路 1239 号 邮编:200092 电话:021-65985622)

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 同济大学印刷厂

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 10.75

印 数 1-3100

字 数 268 000

版 次 2011 年 2 月第 2 版 2011 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5608-4479-4

定 价 28.00(附光盘)

本书若有印装质量问题,请向本社发行部调换 版权所有 侵权必究

编写委员会名单

丛书主编 张 群

本书主编 邬林珍

编 者(以姓氏笔画为序)

王立黎 邬林珍 陈 平

何润伟 赵建群 薛 晖

前 言

本书以《上海市中学课程标准》为依据,在收集、听取了多方面的信息与建议基础上,针对原第1版对“二期课改”的教材进行卓有成效的“二次开发”的基础上进行进一步的修改。内容紧扣牛津高中英语教材(精读)、新世纪高中英语教材(泛读),以课文为单元,对课文重要知识点及语法要点进行梳理归纳,并配有符合学生认识水平的相关辅助练习,有助提高学生的英语综合能力,有很强的实践性和操作性。

本书内容主要为:①课文知识点归纳。根据课文内容,整理归纳难句、短语,配有课文内容相关练习。②语法要点梳理。对课后语法要点归纳,并有适量练习。③泛读练习。以新世纪高中英语教材为内容,辅以阅读理解、中译英练习。④阅读能力拓展。以高考的词汇新题型、完型、阅读练习题型为主。⑤写作练习。每篇课文以一个主题,进行写作辅导练习。⑥阶段测验。以课文为单元的综合测验。

本书循序渐进地引导学生自主获取知识,使知识逐步从课内延伸到课外,由知识转化为能力,力求做到源于教材,又宽于教材。

此外,此书所选的材料内容新、题材广,贴近生活实际,有科学性、时代性、实用性。

本书编写人员力求本书实用且为广大师生所喜爱,但由于水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,恳请各位读者批评指正。

编 者
2011年2月

目 录

前言

Unit 1 The Phantom of the Opera	1
1.1 Text	1
1.2 动名词	5
1.3 Extensive Reading	8
1.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	10
1.5 看图作文	15
1.6 Test Paper	17
Unit 2 Two Geniuses	25
2.1 Text	25
2.2 不定式	29
2.3 Extensive Reading	33
2.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	34
2.5 看表作文	39
2.6 Test Paper	41
Unit 3 The Interesting World of Plants	49
3.1 Text	49
3.2 现在分词	51
3.3 Extensive Reading	55
3.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	56
3.5 柱状图式作文	61
3.6 Test Paper	63
Unit 4 Creatures Large and Small	73
4.1 Text	73
4.2 定语从句	76
4.3 Extensive Reading	79
4.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	80
4.5 提纲式议论文	86
4.6 Test Paper	88
Unit 5 Problems and Advice	97
5.1 Text	97
5.2 非谓语动词	102
5.3 Extensive Reading	105
5.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	106



5.5 正反观点议论文	111
5.6 Test Paper	113

Unit 6 A Variety of Viewpoints	121
6.1 Text	121
6.2 名词性从句	125
6.3 Extensive Reading	130
6.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	131
6.5 书信式议论文	136
6.6 Test Paper	138

Key	145
听力全文	154

Unit 1 Two Genes	154
1.1 Text	154
1.2 名词性从句	154
1.3 Extensive Reading	154
1.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	154
1.5 书信式议论文	154
1.6 Test Paper	154
Unit 2 The Interesting World of Plants	154
2.1 Text	154
2.2 名词性从句	154
2.3 Extensive Reading	154
2.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	154
2.5 书信式议论文	154
2.6 Test Paper	154
Unit 3 Creatures Large and Small	154
3.1 Text	154
3.2 名词性从句	154
3.3 Extensive Reading	154
3.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	154
3.5 书信式议论文	154
3.6 Test Paper	154
Unit 4	154
4.1 Text	154
4.2 名词性从句	154
4.3 Extensive Reading	154
4.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	154
4.5 书信式议论文	154
4.6 Test Paper	154
Unit 5	154
5.1 Text	154
5.2 名词性从句	154
5.3 Extensive Reading	154
5.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	154
5.5 书信式议论文	154
5.6 Test Paper	154



e.g. They are such little children that their parents should not punish them severely.
= They are so little that their parents should not punish them severely.
他们是如此幼小,以至于他们的父母不该过分处罚他们。

(6) **force sb. to do sth.** 强迫,迫使……

sb. be forced to do

e.g. The thief forced her to hand over the money. 贼逼迫她交出钱。

force *n.* 武力;力量;作用力

forced *adj.* 勉强的,被迫的

(7) **while he was still a child = while a child**

当主句主语和从句主语一致时,可去掉从句的主语和助动词、连系动词。

while + *n.* / *adj.* / *doing/done*

while young = while he was young 当他还幼小时

while working = while he was working 当他工作时

when heated = when it was heated 当它被加热时

(8) **wander** *v.* / *n.* 流浪;漂泊;游荡;徘徊

e.g. She wandered aimlessly around the streets. 她在街上毫无目的地游荡。

wanderer *n.* 流浪者

[*cf*] wonder ① *v.* 疑惑,想知道;吃惊于(常与 *at/wh-/that-clause* 连用)

e.g. I was just beginning to wonder where you were. 我刚才还在纳闷你在哪里。

② *n.* **It's a wonder (that)** 奇怪的是 = **It is surprising or strange**

e.g. It's a wonder you recognized me. 你能认出我还真让我惊讶。

(It's) **no/little/small wonder (that)** ... **it is not surprising** 难怪;并不奇怪

e.g. No wonder he is not hungry; he has been eating sweets all day. 难怪他不饿,他整天在吃糖果。

n. 奇迹;惊奇;惊叹

e.g. They were filled with wonder when they saw the spaceship.

当他们看到宇宙飞船时,他们非常惊奇。

(9) **monster** *n.* 怪物

e.g. The little girl was frightened when she saw a monster with three heads on TV.

当她看见三个头的怪兽时,这个小女孩很害怕。

monster *adj.* 巨大的,庞大的

(10) **fall in love with sb. = lose one's heart to sb.** 爱上……

e.g. They fell in love with each other at first sight. 他们第一眼就爱上彼此。

(11) **role** *n.* 角色

play an important role in 在……中起重要作用

play the leading role 起主要作用,起带头作用

play the role of (sb.) (在剧中)扮演(某人)角色

e.g. He played the role of the old king in our school play.

他在我们学校演的剧中扮演老国王的角色。

(12) **kidnap** *vt.* (kidnapped; kidnapping) 绑架

e.g. The French doctor was kidnapped and held for ransom.

那位法国医生遭绑架并被索要赎金(ransom)。

kidnap(p)er *n.* 拐子,绑匪

kidnap(p)ee *n.* 被绑架的人

(13) **rescue** *v.* 营救;援救

e.g. The firemen rescued the woman from the burning house.

消防人员从燃烧房子里救出了那位妇女。

a rescue(*n.*) team 救援队

(14) **capture**

① *vt.* 捕获

e.g. The criminal was captured when trying to escape from the city.



罪犯在企图逃离这座城市时被捕获。

- ② **n.** 捕获; 捕获物
captor **n.** 捕获者
- (15) **pull off** 扯下; 撕下
e.g. He pulled off his socks and put on his slippers. 他脱下袜子穿上拖鞋。
- (16) **shock** **v./n.** 使……震惊; 使……激怒
sth. shock sb./sb. be shocked at sth.
e.g. I was shocked at the accident. 我被这场车祸震惊了。
- (17) **feel sorry for sb.** 怜悯; 同情
e.g. The girl felt very sorry for the lovely dog and gave it some food (to eat).
女孩非常可怜这可爱的小狗, 于是给了它一些食物。
be sorry for sth. 抱歉; 懊悔
e.g. I am terribly sorry for what I said to you. 我对我曾对你说的话而感到抱歉。
- (18) **suffering** **n.** 痛苦
e.g. Tears came to her eyes when she talked of her suffering.
她在讲述自己的苦难时流下了眼泪。
suffer from ... 遭受(痛苦, 损失, 疾病)
sufferer **n.** 受难者; 患者
- (19) **release** **v./n.** released, releasing (常与 from 连用) 释放
e.g. Four prisoners were released. 四名犯人被释放了。
release a prisoner 释放犯人
release sb. from his suffering 免除某人的痛苦
- (20) **burst in (adv.)** 突然破门而入
e.g. The thief burst in when she was not home. 她不在家时有小偷闯入。
burst into sp 闯入……
burst into laughter/tears 突然大笑、大哭
burst out laughing/crying 突然大笑、大哭
burst forth = break out 爆发

1.1.1.2 More Reading

- (1) **lift** **v.** 提升, 抬起
e.g. The old man was lifted from the burning house by a helicopter.
直升机把老人从失火的房子里救起。
- (2) **originally** **adv.** 起初; 原来
e.g. Quite a few Americans originally came from Britain. 相当多的美国人来自英国。
original **adj.** 原来的, 起源的, 首创的; origin **n.** 起源, 源头; root **n.** 根源;
source **n.** 来源; resource **n.** 资源;
- (3) **face** **vt.** ① 面对; 面临必定遭到; sb. face sth.
e.g. An unskilled youth faces a difficult life. 一个不成熟的青年, 面临着生活的困境。
② 呈现在……之前 sth. face sb.
e.g. The difficulty that faces us is the number of those in need.
我们面临的困难是需要帮助的人数太多。
- (4) **repair** **vt./n.** 修理, 修缮
e.g. The building was old and needed repair/to be repaired. 这幢楼很旧了, 需要维修。
- (5) **elevated** **adj.** 高出地面的
elevate **vt.** 提高, 提升
e.g. In order to improve traffic conditions, many elevated roads have been built in Shanghai.
为了改善交通状况, 上海已建起了很多高架公路。
- (6) **drown out** 压过
e.g. The noise from the TV drowned out the sound of the phone ringing.
电视机的声音盖过了电话铃声。



(7) **machinery** [U] *n.* 机器(总称)

e.g. Farmers use agricultural machinery to harvest their crops. 农民们用农业机械割庄稼。

(8) **restore** *v.* 使复原

e.g. Some buildings in Beijing have been restored to the way they looked many years ago.
北京的一些建筑经过整修已经恢复多年前的原貌。

(9) **seat** *vt.* 可坐……人

e.g. The city is planning to build a theatre that can seat 10,000 people.
这个城市正计划建造一座能容纳一万人的剧院。

seat oneself + in/on/at sp 使就坐在……

(10) **charm** *n./v.* 魅力;吸引力;使陶醉;使入迷

e.g. This town, clean and quiet, has a charm you couldn't find in a big city.
这个城镇既干净又安静自有大城市里找不到的那种魅力。

be charmed with/by ... 醉心于……被……迷住

charming *adj.* 迷人的, 娇媚的; 可爱的; 有趣的

(11) **bring ... back to life** 使……恢复生气

e.g. As he cleaned it, the painting was slowly brought back to life.
随着他擦去灰尘, 这幅画又渐渐栩栩如生了。



1.1.2 Fill in the Blank With the Words Provided in the Word Bank

killed beneath seat originally wandered
repaired captured kidnapped forced repair

- ① They found the body buried _____ a pile of waste.
- ② The tough guy _____ her to hand over the money.
- ③ The homeless dog _____ along the street covered with snow.
- ④ The criminal was _____ when trying to escape from the city.
- ⑤ We were shocked at the large number of people _____ in the earthquake.
- ⑥ Quite a few workers in this company _____ came from the countryside.
- ⑦ The hotel built in 1980 was old and needed _____.
- ⑧ Our school is planning to build a meeting hall that can _____ 10,000 people.
- ⑨ The rich boss was _____ and held for ransom.



1.1.3 Translation

- ① 这儿旧城的一些建筑经过整修已经恢复多年前的原貌。(restored)
- ② 她花了好长时间才适应在那家公司的工作。(adapt)
- ③ 我们面临的困难是无法及时帮上他们的忙。(face)
- ④ 必须立刻派警察去事发现场救人。(rescue)
- ⑤ 据说最近学生们醉心于读科幻小说, 尤其男孩。(charm)



1.2 动名词

1.2.1 Key Points

1.2.1.1 动名词的本质

动名词在功用上具有名词的特点,例如,可以作主语、表语(主语补语)、宾语、介词宾语、定语等。但它又与名词有些差别,具有动词的某些特点,例如,可以带宾语,可以受副词修饰等。如:

Dancing is fun. 跳舞很有趣。(主语)

I enjoy dancing. 我喜欢跳舞。(宾语)

My job is raising pigs. 我的工作是养猪。(表语)

I am fond of dancing. 我喜欢跳舞。(介词宾语)

(1) 动名词有一般形式(doing)和完成形式(having done)之分。如:

He denied having been there. 他否认去过那里。

(2) 动名词还有主动形式(doing)和被动形式(being done)之分。如:

I remember being taken to Paris as a small child. 我记得我小时候曾被带到了巴黎。

(3) 动名词与现在分词虽然形式相同(-ing),但句法功用是不同的。后者具有形容词的特点。如:

a reading-room(阅览室)(reading为动名词)

a reading girl(一个正在看书的姑娘)(reading为现在分词)

(4) 记住动名词的否定形式 not doing。

(5) 动名词有时带有逻辑主语。如:

He insisted on my/me reading it. 他坚持要我读它。

(6) 有些动词只能用动名词作宾语。如:

admit mind(=object to)

practise

imagine

escape

avoid

stop(=cease)

propose(=suggest)

mean(=involve)

fancy(=imagine)

deny

understand

remember(=recollect)

miss

forgive

enjoy

keep(=continue)

risk

prevent

appreciate

consider

suggest

excuse

finish

dislike

(7) 有些动词后接动名词或者动词不定式意义无区别,如: start, begin, continue。

(8) 有些动词后接动名词或者动词不定式,意义有很大差别,如: forget, remember, regret, stop。

e.g. I forgot to turn off the light. 我忘记去关灯了。

e.g. I remember being taken to Beijing when I was a child. 我记得我在小时候曾被带到北京。

(9) 在某些动词之后,主动形式的动名词具有被动意义,如:

e.g. The house needs to be painted/painting. 这幢房子需要粉刷。

(10) 动名词也可以用 it 作形式主语,这一点与动词不定式相同。

1.2.1.2 动名词一般式的被动语态

(1) 动名词一般式的被动语态由 being 加过去分词构成,它可以构成短语,在句子中的功能和主动语态相同。如:

Being lost can be a terrifying experience. 迷路可能是一种很可怕的经历。(主语)

He narrowly escaped **being run over**. 他差点被车压着。(宾语)

He entered the room without **being noticed**. 他进入房间时没有受到注意。(介词宾语)

(2) 有些动名词具有主动的形式,但是含有被动的意义。如:

Your hair **needs cutting**. 你的头发该理了。

Does your suit **require pressing**, sir? 你的衣服要烫吗,先生?

The car **wants servicing**. 这部车需要检修。

1.2.1.3 动名词一般式的否定结构

动名词一般式的否定结构由 not 或 never 加动名词一般式结构。如:



Imagine not knowing the answer to such an easy question.

1.2.1.4 动名词完成式

- I don't remember **having seen him before**. 我不记得以前见过他。(宾语)

他为在国际象棋比赛中取得第一名而骄傲。(介词宾语)

- He was surprised at **having been asked** about it. 他对被问到这件事感到很惊奇。



- 6



- C. to receiving ... to selling D. to have received ... to have sold
- ⑮ She apologized for _____ to come.
A. her not being able B. her being not able
C. not being able D. that she's not able to
- ⑯ I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I can manage by myself.
A. you to offer B. that you offer
C. your offering D. that you are offering
- ⑰ Please stop _____, boys, I have something important to _____ you.
A. saying ... talk B. telling ... say C. talking ... speak D. talking ... tell
- ⑱ Tony, would you go and see if Sam has any difficulty _____ his tape recorder?
A. to fix B. fixing C. for fixing D. fix
- ⑲ — Why isn't Nancy going to meet us? — It's my fault. I forgot all about _____ her.
A. telephoning to B. to telephone C. to telephone to D. the telephoning to
- ⑳ — Why were you late? — I had a hard time _____ up this morning.
A. to get B. get C. got D. getting
- ㉑ I remember _____ to help us when we were in trouble.
A. once offering B. him once offering
C. him to offer D. to offer him
- ㉒ John regretted _____ to the meeting last week.
A. not going B. not to go
C. not having been going D. not to be going
- ㉓ It is difficult to get used _____ in a tent after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.
A. sleep B. to sleeping C. slept D. to sleep
- ㉔ He gives people the impression _____ many poems.
A. of being written B. to have written C. of having written D. to write
- ㉕ Do you feel like _____ out or would you rather _____ dinner at home?
A. going ... to have B. to go ... to have C. to go ... having D. going ... have
- ㉖ Prior to _____ the formal speech, first he will introduce himself.
A. delivering B. deliver C. being delivering D. being delivered
- ㉗ I don't mind _____ by bus, but I hate _____ in queues.
A. to travel ... standing B. having traveled ... standing
C. traveling ... to stand D. traveling ... standing
- ㉘ What about _____ double quantities of everything today? We have hardly time to go _____ next week.
A. buying ... to shop B. buy ... shopping C. buying ... shopping D. to buy ... shopping
- ㉙ We had some trouble _____ the house and nobody seemed _____ where it was.
A. in finding ... knowing B. finding ... to know
C. to find ... knowing D. to find ... to know
- ㉚ We can't imagine _____ in the entrance examination, for she has never been to school.
A. she succeeding B. her succeeding C. she succeed D. her to succeed
- ㉛ I don't like _____ at me in public.
A. them laughing B. their laugh
C. them laugh D. them to have laughed
- ㉜ We suggested _____ in hotels but the children were anxious _____ out.
A. sleeping ... to camp B. sleeping ... camping
C. to sleep ... to camp D. to sleep ... camping
- ㉝ I have no objection _____ the evening with them.
A. to spend B. to spending C. of spending D. spending
- ㉞ After _____ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.
A. being interviewed B. interviewed



- C. interviewing D. having interviewed
- 36 The match was cancelled because most of the members a match without a standard court.
A. objected to having B. were objected to have
C. objected to have D. were objected to having
- 37 Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy for her examination.
A. to prepare B. to be prepared C. preparing D. being prepared
- 38 It is no good remember grammatical rules. You need to practise what you have learned.
A. trying to B. to try to C. try to D. tried to
- 39 After him better, I regretted him unfairly.
A. getting to know ... to judge B. getting to know ... to have judged
C. getting to have know ... judging D. getting to know ... having judged
- 40 He is looking forward to his holiday in Britain.
A. spend B. have spent
C. spending D. having been spending
- 41 Before the house, you should get a surveyor over it.
A. buying ... looking B. having bought ... to look
C. buying ... to have looked D. buying ... to look
- 42 In some countries people favor together even though there is much more space.
A. to stay B. stay C. staying D. stayed
- 43 — Why was Fred so upset? — He isn't used criticized.
A. be B. to be C. to being D. having been
- 44 It's no use to get a bargain these days.
A. to expect B. expecting C. wanting D. you expect
- 45 — Why were you so late for work today?
— to the office was very slow this morning because of the traffic.
A. Driving B. I drove C. To drive D. That I drove
- 46 It was impolite of him without good-bye.
A. to leave, saying B. leaving, to say
C. to leave, to say D. leaving, saying
- 47 He kept to his parents.
A. putting off to write B. to put off to write
C. putting off writing D. to put off writing
- 48 I'll go with you after I get through with the house.
A. cleaning B. to cleaning
C. to be cleaned D. having cleaned
- 49 With apples at 25 cents a pound, we couldn't resist four pounds.
A. to take B. took
C. taking D. have taken
- 50 How can you keep the machine when you are away?
A. run B. to run
C. running D. being run

1.3 Extensive Reading

Traveling Around China

Traveling around China can be tiring but fun as well. However, how you travel often determines whether your travel will be a success or a failure. Here is some information about how it can be done.

By Train

Most parts of China can now be reached by rail. Generally speaking, the train service is efficient.



However, the trains are sometimes overcrowded, especially on national holidays. The kind of ticket you need depends on the distance of your journey. A hard or soft seat is fine for a short journey. For long journeys, a sleeper ticket is a better choice.

By Ship

A number of sea routes exist that can take you from one seaport to another along the coast of China. There are also a few inland waterways. The most attractive one is that from Chongqing to Shanghai. Along this route ships pass through the famous Three Gorges and stop at many beautiful towns and historic sites.

By Air

This is often the first choice for those who have limited time to spend on a journey. But, of course, this time-saving advantage has to be paid for — tickets are more expensive. While CAAC used to be the only airline service in the country, there are now a number of regional airlines. The safety record has also improved much over the past decades. Air tickets are available through CITS, at hotel travel desks or in air ticket offices. Most large cities and many popular tourist destinations have their own airports.

By Bus

Highway networks in China are developing very fast. There are both inner-and inter-city bus services. They are well managed and cheap. State-owned long-distance bus services operate on schedule and are inexpensive. There are also private buses. They run mainly on local routes, and often will not depart until they are completely filled up.

By Bicycle

Besides what is mentioned above, cycling is also one of the best ways for traveling around town, unless you are in Chongqing — the only city with very few bicycles because of its steep streets. If you plan to stay in China for some time, buy one as the natives do.

Hope you will find this information helpful during your stay in China.

1.3.1 Comprehension Questions

- ① How many ways are mentioned in the text?
A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7.
- ② Most parts of China can now be reached by _____.
A. train B. air C. bus D. bike
- ③ Going on a trip by _____ is often the first choice for those who have limited time to spend on a journey.
A. train B. air C. bus D. bike
- ④ Which city has very few bicycles because of its steep streets?
A. Shanghai. B. Beijing. C. Chongqing. D. Nanjing.

1.3.2 Translation

- ① 水经过机器循环使用。(cycle)
- ② 我们必须不使开支超出我们的支付能力。(limit v.)
- ③ 这栋房子建造在一个古代监狱的遗址上。(site)
- ④ 一般而言,有必要在旅行之前先做一个预算。(speaking)
- ⑤ 这个城市的交通系统是欧洲最有效的交通系统之一。(efficient)
- ⑥ 在过境时,你可能被询问有关目的地和计划逗留的时间等问题。(destination)



1.4 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension



1.4.1 Vocabulary

Directions: Complete the following passages by choosing the proper words in the box. There is one extra word you do not need.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| A. defeat | B. hiding | C. another | D. made | E. anyway |
| F. somewhat | G. thinking | H. caused | I. reach | J. what |

In one way of thinking, failure is part of life. In ① way, failure may be a way towards success. The “spider-story” is often told. Robert Bruce, leader of the Scots in the 13th century, was ② in a cave from the English. He watched a spider spinning a web. The spider tried to ③ across a rough place in the rock. He tried six times to span the gap. The seventh time he ④ it and went on to spin his web. Bruce is said to have taken heart and to have gone on to ⑤ the English.

So what? First, always think about your failure. What ⑥ it? Were you in top from yourself? ⑦ can you change that some things will go right next time? Second, is the goal you’re trying to reach the right one? Try to do some ⑧ about what your real goals may be. Think about this question, “If I do succeed in this, that will it get me?” This may help you prevent failure in things you shouldn’t be doing ⑨. The third thing to bear in mind about failure is that it’s a part of life. Learn to “live with yourself” even though you may have failed.



1.4.2 Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

There are many types of reports. A report is simply ① of something that has happened. The commonest are ②. We get them in newspapers, over radio and on television. Sometimes cinemas also show us newsreels.

The main purposes of a newspaper ③ provide news. If you ④ a newspaper closely, you will find that there are all ⑤ of news: accidents, floods, fires, wars, sports, books, etc. The news covers everything that happens to people and their ⑥. Sometimes there are news items which are very ⑦.

The big or bold words above the news items are called headlines. Their purpose is to ⑧ attention so that people will buy the newspaper because they want to read ⑨ of the news.

A news report is usually very short ⑩ when it is about something very important, but it contains a lot of information. It is also written in short paragraphs. The first paragraph is in fact a summary of the news item. It gives all the necessary information: what, when, where, how, why. The other paragraphs give ⑪ of the subject. There may also be interviews ⑫ people. The words actually ⑬ by them are within inverted commas. Often there are ⑭ to go with the news to make it more ⑮.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① A. a count | B. an account | C. an accident | D. an incident |
| ② A. news reports | B. new reports | C. news report | D. new report |
| ③ A. is to | B. is | C. is to have | D. is to be |
| ④ A. examine | B. watch | C. look | D. see |
| ⑤ A. types | B. things | C. forms | D. fields |
| ⑥ A. surroundings | B. home | C. house | D. children |
| ⑦ A. amusing | B. amused | C. amuse | D. to amuse |
| ⑧ A. give | B. attain | C. pay | D. attract |