控江中学新教材二次开发丛书

新课标 英语导等与拓展

(第2版)

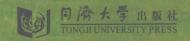
郭林珍 主编

XINKEBIAO YINGYU DAOXUEYU TUOZHAN

供高一学生下学期使用



丛书主编 张群



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



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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,帮助学生深人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。

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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



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e.g. They are such hule children that their parents should not punish them with

The Phantom of the Opera 王文 Land the Phantom of the Opera

1.1 Text

0

1.1.1 Language Points and Structures (大) 知题 [1.1.1 Language Points and Structures [1.1.1 Language Points an

1. 1. 1. 1 Reading

- (1) adapt ① ~sth. (for sth.) (from sth.) 改编,改写
 - e.g. The film was adapted from a novel. 这部电影由一本小说改编。 A north a least of months.
 - ② ~ (yourself) (to sth.) to make suitable for a specific situation 使适合
 - e.g. It took him quite a while to adapt himself to his new surroundings.
 他花了好长时间才适应周围环境。

(正式用语)在……下面/之下/下方/底下(紧靠) // robnow of grinning the same in a

- (3) below prep./adv. 在……下面,低于jus ion si ii (ind) reduced (lame editation (s'il)
- c. g. No wonder he is not hungry; he has been eating sweets all day. 如此各有不可非置的 ① 姻
 - e.g. From the top of the hill, we could see the blue ocean below us. 是是由于企业,从山顶我们可以看在我们下方的蓝色大海。washnow daw bodingsow rould again
 - ② 在一个平面下
 - e.g. 100 meters below sea level 海平面下一百米
 - e.g. The little gid was frightened when she saw a monster with three gift was frightened when she saw a monster with three gift was frightened when she saw a monster with the control of the control of

e.g. Its quality is below the average. 它的(产品)质量低于平均质量。

above 在斜上方

over 有从一位置越过到另一位置 ------ 夢 ..de of the of the selection of the selection

under 正下方(不接触) # 等自治 high stril is to to do o diw ood in the yad! go

under the tree 在树下

under the bridge 在桥下

(4) Beneath the building there was a strange, dark lake 計算 . 图制要并是 dor ambuol only using

There be/live(s)/stand(s)/hang(s) ...

- e.g. Long long ago, there lived an artist. 很久以前,那里住着一位艺术家。 David of the lived an artist.
- e.g. On that island lived the Phantom. 在那座岛上,住着一个幽灵。

介词短语作地点状语放在句首主谓全倒装。

介词短语士谓语(不及物动词)士主语 rot bled but badqanbil saw rotson doctor it is a s

- e.g. In the centre of the square stands a huge monument. 在广场中央矗立着一座巨型纪念碑。
- (5) At birth he was so ugly that his own mother made him wear a mask. The second particular that his own mother made him wear a mask.
 - ① at birth 出生以来
 - ② so+adj./adv.+that 如此……以至于……

so与 such 区别 so+adj. /adv.

组合人员从燃烧的房子里凝出了那合妇。

so + adj. + a(n) + n.

such $a(n) + adj \cdot + n$.

such a lovely girl=so lovely a girl

但 few, little(少), much, many 只与 so 搭配,

当 little+[C]n. 时表"小",与 such 连用。gnigut nahw barunga waw lammin aff a g a



- 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。 Sought 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 sequence solutions show of Cabe of Cibernov
 - 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

(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 Woled Outsoo sald and see blues aw Allid and to got salt most
- 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…… 简单 使情情感情况 以下 1970

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 be agreed a zow produced goldened satisfactors.

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. Which is a second 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 。麥屬全屬主自區語與資源是原語
 - 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)。 abnula sugupa sed a sugupa sed

kidnap(p)er n. 拐子,绑匪 s we nid sha made him was not at the transfer of the property of the pro

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. 消防人员从燃烧的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 用另外 seriors find resource of ground and legitling sau asserted a se captor n. 捕获者

(15) pull off 扯下;撕下oxool and gave need to accome because the pull off 扯下;撕下oxool and gave the pull off 扯下;

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. mes tadt entents to blind or grammely at vibracity and

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).

be sorry for sth. 抱歉;懊悔 小题得得的解释。 基本中海级大体自身多义命 中国积极。

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。但是阿尔尔尔斯的西哥里的一直是是国际的一种

suffer from ... 遭受(痛苦,损失,疾病) sufferer n. 受难者; 患病者

(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 has dismostant mentioning the substitution of the substitution of

(1) lift v. 提升,抬起

e.g. The old man was lifted from the burning house by a helicopter.

(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 (minnes) 多对对对 Adj (in the control of the

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 压讨

e.g. The nose 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。如今 bons saloos sid the belling off the saloos.
- (9) seat vt. 可坐·····人
 - e.g. The city is planning to build a theatre that can seat 10,000 people. day do shoots afte 这个城市正计划建造一座能容纳一万人的剧院。 mobiose out is best only as well as a

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 b yloved ada not ynow yrav if along of Γ .g.a.
 - 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。

- (11) bring... back to life 使……恢复生气 tail to bookst and nearly governed of series and a resonance
 - 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	sea	t originally	wand	ered
repaire	d captur	ed	kidnapped	forced	repair

1	They found the body buried a pile of waste. 244 448 Horizon as 1841 doi:10.1011
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. Bury 15 gamtaus 100 s
(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. but of [
9	The rich boss was and held for ransom Six IP T TO A A A A SOUTH OF



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) some sense find an appropriate the company of the company
- ② 她花了好长时间才适应在那家公司的工作。(adapt) Machible a social dispose hollularity in Access
- ③ 我们面临的困难是无法及时帮上他们的忙。(face) part at an assort usthey then this part again
- 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)

id.

Step the TV drowned out the sound of the phone ringing.

被机的声音盖过了电话转声。



Not being principal makes him unclinion. 1.2 动名词 the answer to such a such and the answer to such a such



1. 2. 1 Key Points

1.2.1.1 动名词的本质 (智力) 加县现前周期日本界 sonifed min new gaited redmement in the J

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) 国际国际 is the interest part on as to be a need part on a state of the last of the last

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。
- (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 this El	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. 他差一点被车压着。(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。

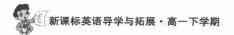
Does your suit require pressing, sir? 你的衣服要烫吗,先生?

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 mobilind aboog golote

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:





Not being punctual makes him unreliable. 不守时使人觉得他不可靠。(主语) Imagine not knowing the answer to such an easy question.

真想不到竟会不知道如何回答这样一个简单的问题。(宾语)

1.2.1.4 动名词完成式

- (1) 动名词完成式由 having 加过去分词构成,它也可以构成短语,在句子中作各种成分。如: I don't remember having seen him before. 我不记得以前见过他。(宾语) 对本的证券请证证证金 He is proud of having won the first place in the chess tournament.
 - (2) 动名词完成式的被动语态由 having been 加过去分词构成。如: Land Amarina and a manufacture of the control of the co He was surprised at having been asked about it. 他对被问到这件事感到很惊奇。 guipush young

1.2.2 Test

① Mark often attempts to esc	ape whenever l	he b	reaks traffic regulation	ıs.	
A. having been fined	Til 6 5 Canab pared	В.	to have been fined		
C. to be fined		D.	being fined		TOTAL PARA CALL
② My wife said in her letter t	hat she would appreciate		from you somet	ime	
A. to have heard	3. to hear	C.	for hearing	D	hearing
3 The thief took away the wo	oman's wallet without		V. Carrier and the second	D	. Hearing
A. being seen	3. seeing	C.	him seeing	D	g gradest a
People appreciate	with him because he has	sa o	ood sense of humor	D.	sceing iiiii
A. to works	3. to have worked	C.	working	D	hove weeking
⑤ I've enjoyed to ta			my mic nad ama 10 m. 加· listy nad fizzy nad f		
A. to be able	3. being able	C.	to been able	D	of being abla
No one can avoid	by advertisements.	1.70		D.	
A. to be influenced F	B. being influenced	C.	influencing	D	baying influenced
They are considering	before the prices go	up.	in the state of th	D,	naving influenced
A. of buying the house	Jvijajivi	-	with buying the house		
C. buying the house		D.	to buy the house	mute	
He thought that					
A. the effort doing the job	was not worth				
D. it was not worth the effective of the property of the prope	ort by doing the job				
If I had remembered A to lock	the door, the things	wou	ld not have been stoler	lema	
Y to lock B	. locking	C	to have looked	D	1 1 1 1
① Your shirt needs	You'd better have it don	e to	dav.	υ,	naving locked
A. iron B	. to iron	C.	ironing	D	being ironal
e - ou can t neip co	mmercials, every few mi	nute	es the program is inter	runi	ted to give you are
advertisement or another.	공기를 보고 있다면 되었다.	14	The mod It was the first	Tupi	icd to give you one
A. to hear B	. to be heard	C.	hearing	D	with hooring
A. to hear B My transistor radio isn't wor A. need repairing B	king. It		hearing	υ.	Being lost
A. need repairing B	. needs to repair	C.	needs renairing	D	need to be remained
A. need repairing B ③ It is no use me not	to worry.	Hog	e mom without being	D.	med to be repaired
A. you tell B	your telling	C.	for you to have told	D	having told
He is very busy his	papers. He is far too bu	ISV	callers	99n	naving told
A. to write to receive	9 表制要代码。无言	В.	writing to receive		
C. writing receiving			to write for receiv		
(5) The suspect at last admitted	stolen goods bu	ıt de	nied them	mg	
A. receiving selling	四 网络拉大州一届农村	B. 1	o receive to call		The same of the sa
	V41710	6187	Sell Sell		



C. to receiving to selling galved	D. to have received to have sold
(6) She apologized for a dragger to come.	
A, her not being able Latasido arow 8	B. her being not ableved or bereede. A
C. not being able of or borseido erow (I	D. that she's not able to or baracide . O
① I really appreciate to help me, but	I am sure that I can manage by myself.
A. you to offer	B. that you offer
	band, that you are offering one of a
A series (talls B talling B)	g important to redmem you. Co talking . A speak D. talking . A tell
	difficulty bollows his tape recorder?
	C. for fixing of won D. fixing .A
	s my fault. I forgot all about a wed of her.
	C. to telephone to have D. the telephoning to
	up this morning.
A. to get B. get and C	C. got D. getting
2 I remember to help us when we we	ere in trouble. He was a send only
A. once offering udgued gnived all	B. him once offering look and garyout to
C. him to offer about of ganzud .Cl	D. to offer him I eval of a ground at
	Ø In som a contribes people tavor tog slaaw
C. not having been going Saviolino	B. not to go bo D. not to be going on both sow and the
	after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.
	ny poems. ni cospes . 8 to steep
	n C. of having written D. to write
② Do you feel like out or would you	
	ave C. to go having D. going have
	e will introduce himself. and to adjoque as well as
	C. being delivering good D. being delivered
	in queues.
A. to travel standing	B. having traveled standing local of
C. traveling to stand the major all	D. traveling standing the gapping . A
	erything today? We have hardly time to go next
week	48 LH go with you after I get through with
A. buying to shop B. buy shoppi	ng C. buying shopping D. to buy shopping
We had some trouble because and	d nobody seemed where it was.
	B. finding to know a meeting at the first
C. to find knowing	D. to find to know
	examination, for she has never been to school.
	which C. she succeed as all que D. her to succeed
② I don't like at me in public.	Sinc succeed at the party of the first succeed
A. them laughing man grand G	
	D. them to have laughed
③ We suggested in hotels but the child	
A. sleeping to camp	
C. to sleep to camp	
	Fraveling ground China can be tiring but fur.medtalf
	ni smos C_{\bullet} of spending and second. spending and
After for the job, you will be required.	
Generally speaking beweight being interviewed	B. interviewed



C. to have received griweing.	D. having interviewed and viscour of
The match was cancelled because most of the men	nbers a match without a standard court
A. objected to having too gained red . 8	B. were objected to have jed to grand. A
C. objected to have the store store and such a Cl	D. were objected to having an od tog
Tean did not have time to go to the concert la	st night because she was busy and for her
examination well and sell file	
A. to prepare annual o B. to be prepared	C. preparing D. being prepared
③ It is no good remember grammatical rule	es. You need to practise what you have learned
A. trying to design B. to try to design B.	Se C. try to 1 8 Mst D. tried to A
Mitter him better, I regretted	him unfairly. It see but on not bloom, won't or
A. getting to know to judge	B. getting to know to have judged
c. getting to have know judging the state of the st	D. getting to know having judged
He is looking forward to <u>modestal</u> his holiday in H	A telephoning to B. to telephoning
A. spend synthetic spend	B. have spent gotsl nov grove veW
C. spending	D. having been spending
(4) Before the house, you should get a surve	yorv undw zu over it.
A. buying looking the same man A	B. having bought to look a second
C. buying to have looked and a control of the c	D. buying to look rollo of mid
in some countries people favor together	even though there is much more space.
A. to stay B. stay of B	C staying D
Why was Fred so upset? — He isn't used	criticized
A. be on the pad office and to be a serious after	C. to being D having been
to get a bargain these days.	A sleep B. (a sleeping
A. to expect B. expecting small years	C. wanting D. you avroct
willy were you so late for work today?	of being written B, to have written
to the office was very slow this morni	ng because of the traffic
A. Driving G. I drove G. I drove	C. Todrive I D That I draws
min to still mas importe of him without in live an	good-bye and famous and a second of
A. to leave, saying guitavilab guid	B. leaving, to say
C. to leave, to say	D. leaving, saying
to his parents.	
A. putting off to write gnilovana	B. to put off to write gallevist
C. putting off writing a systal sway state guiday love	D. to put off writing
th go with you after I get through with	he house
ping C. buying shopping D. gning on to he day	B: to cleaning qode communication of the cleaning quantum quan
C. to be cleaned only homeographic of 25 cents a page 1 homeographic of 25	D. chaving cleaned olduon amor bord a W to
with apples at 25 cents a pound, we couldn't resist	four pounds milion m
11. to take	B. took
C. taking or need tower and only not nonthinguage.	D. have taken unigum time ow ()
Mow can you keep the machine when you A. run	
C	B. toldun't hake at me in nurlot de
	D. being run gnirfgual mont /,
beingues war authorized	
1. 3 Extensive	Cs We suggested na hot gnibas A. sleeping to camp
adiames and Travoling Anoma	A. sleeping to camp
Traveling around China can be tiring but fun as a live to	China qmas of (peck of)
Traveling around China can be tiring but fun as well. Hy your travel will be a success or a failure. Here is some information of the success	owever, now you travel often determines whether
By Train By Train By Train By Train By Train	
Most parts of China can now be reached by will Co	& After the Job, you will be re

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

8

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.

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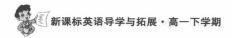
1.3.1 Comprehension Questions

1	How many ways are n	nentioned in the	e text?		
	A. 4.	B. 5.	1000 ada ant 1 C. 6.	D. 7.	
2	Most parts of China ca	an now be reac	hed by		
	A. train	B. air	C. bus	D. bike	
3	Going on a trip byjourney.	is often	the first choice for those	who have limited time to	spend on a
	A. train	B. air	C. bus	D. bike	
4	Which city has very fe	ew bicycles beca	ause of its steep streets?		
	A. Shanghai.	B. Beijing	. Chongo		s. att Igosquatt

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1.3.2 Translation

- ① 水经讨机器循环使用 (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.

Α.	defeat	B. hiding	C. another	D. made	E. anyway
			g H. caused		J. what

In one way of thinking, failure is part of life. In _____ 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 _____ in a cave from the English. He watched a spider spinning a web. The spider tried to _____ across a rough place in the rock. He tried six times to span the gap. The seventh time he _____ it and went on to spin his web. Bruce is said to have taken heart and to have gone on to _____ the English.



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 _____ of something that has happened. The commonest are ______. We get them in newspapers, over radio and on television. Sometimes cinemas also show us newsreels.

The main purposes of a newspaper <a> gain and provide news. If you <a> gain a newspaper closely, you will find that there are all <a> gain and solution and solution and solution are very <a> gain and solution are very <a> gain and solution and solution are very <a> gain and solution are v

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 _____ 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 _____ of the subject. There may also be interviews _____ people. The words actually _____ by them are within inverted commas. Often there are _____ to go with the news to make it more ______ .

① A.	a count	В.	an account	C	. an accident	D.	an incident
	news reports	В.	new reports	C	. news report		new report
③ A.	is to	В.	is (griceroc, -		. is to have		_
	examine	В.	watch	C	. look		see
⑤ A.		В.	things	C	. forms		fields
6 A.	surroundings	В.	home		. house		children
		В.	amused	C	. amuse		
® A.	give	В.	attain		. pay		attract