

GAOXIAO KETANG ZUANSHI XUEAN

高中

英语

● 模块三

《高效课堂·钻石学案》编写组 编



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前言

随着新课程改革的不断推进与深入,课堂教学领域的改革备受关注。从根本上变革教师的教学方式与学生的学习方式是现阶段课程改革的重点。新课程改革的落脚点最终在课堂,主阵地是课堂,主体是学生,关键是教师。形成自主、合作、探究的课堂氛围,建立高效的课堂是学校必须优先考虑解决的重点问题。

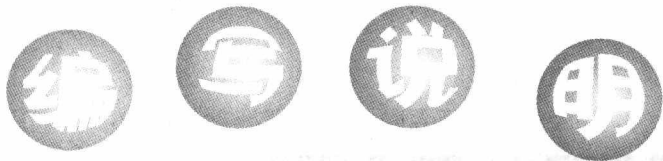
让我们的课堂高效而充满活力,让我们的课堂成为教师和学生共同经营知识、能力、情感、价值观的交流平台,是我们执著的追求。课堂是教师和学生共同的家园,“教学相长”正是对这一追求的最好注脚。于是,我们投身课程改革实践,发现问题,分析问题,并解决问题。发现和创造已成为教师职业生涯的重要内容。我们一直在探索,努力让课堂有知识、有能力、有生机、有生命的质感。

致力于构建“高效课堂”的“朴实教学”,是以学案为载体,以导学、助学、督学为方式,以学生的自主性、合作性、探究性学习为主体,以教师为主导,师生合作共同完成教学目标的一种教学方式。这种教学方式使教学过程由“教”变为“导”,由“要我学”变为“我要学”,真正实现“减负增效”、建立良好的师生关系和形成和谐的课堂气氛。学案教学作为高效课堂的重要抓手与实现途径,正受到越来越多的关注,学案教学的研究方兴未艾。我们在多年实践和研究探索的基础上,遴选教学一线优秀的特、高级教师,优化设计理念,强化责任意识,精心组织策划,将这套《高效课堂·钻石学案》丛书奉献给广大师生。

这套《高效课堂·钻石学案》丛书遵照“朴实”课堂“先学后讲、现讲现练、即批即补”的教学思想,按照学生的学习全程进行设计,将学习的重心前移,充分体现课前、课堂、课后的发展与联系,依据“课前导学—课堂互动—巩固拓展—检测评估”四大环节,结合具体学科课程特征编撰而成。

愿我们的努力让广大师生在素质教育的康庄大道上幸福前行,迈向成功!

丛书编写组



学案是课堂教学的总抓手,学案的质量直接影响教学的各个环节,影响学生的学习兴趣、学习习惯和学习能力。好的学案应该遵循学生的认知规律,坚持把学生放在主体地位,注重“整体性、启发性、参与性、方法性、层次性、探究性、实用性”原则。高中英语“钻石学案”在编写的过程中充分征求了广大师生的意见和建议,由教学一线的优秀教师精心编写而成,旨在充分开发“四星级”重点中学的优质资源,为高中师生提供一套高质量、重实效的英语学案,最大限度地提高课堂教学质量。本学案有以下几个方面的特点:

1. 科学编排,面向全体,关注个性发展 学案力求做到知识问题化,问题层次化。知识储备、课文重点解析、典型例题、巩固练习等内容考虑到了各个层次学生的学习需要;按照由易到难的顺序编写,使不同层次的学生在每一节课都有明确的学习目标;通过设疑、质疑、解疑,激发学生去主动学习、积极思考,做到“提优扶弱”;创造人人参与的机会,使学生享受学习的乐趣。

2. 模块引领,与课堂同步,教学一体化 学案侧重课堂同步讲解和训练。按单元编写,每单元分为五大板块:welcome/reading, word power, grammar and usage, task, project。各板块分为“课前导学”、“课文对译”、“重点讲解”、“典型例题”、“词汇学习”、“巩固拓展”等栏目。讲解精当,拓展适度,归纳完整,难度适中,题量适当,适合江苏省各校的教情和学情。既方便教师组织同步教学,也便于学生自学和温习。

3. 训练题型多样,重视知识巩固和能力迁移 学案训练题设计主客观相结合,分层次设置了“巩固练习”和“拓展练习”,便于不同层次的学生通过训练及时掌握和巩固知识,提高语言能力。习题和试题给出了详尽的解析,解析透彻、全面,着重解题思路的总结和能力的培养,促进学生融会贯通。

4. 切合教学实际,与时代同步 学案按照版块和单元,对知识点、能力要求进行梳理、总结和检测,并根据“五严”禁令下的双休日安排,配备了周末作业和单元检测,让学生在学习过程中能对所学知识做到及时反馈,促进巩固和提高。学案关注最新高考动态,结合名校教学备考经验,立意高远,相信一定能够为构建高效课堂、提高教学效率提供很好的帮助。

参加编写的老师都是来自名校的一线教师,他们也是新课程方案有经验的实践者,在此,对参加编写和出版工作的全体老师和编辑致以衷心的感谢,同时也期待广大师生在使用本套学案的过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议,帮助我们进一步改进,把本学案打造成精品。

编者

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模块三

Unit 1

The world of our senses

Welcome/Reading

课前导学

I. 根据首字母提示,完成下面的短文

Walking gives us back our s 1 . We see, hear, s 2 the world as we never can when we ride. No matter w 3 vehicle, it is the vehicle that is moving, not ourselves. We are t 4 inside its fixed environment, and once we have taken in its s 5 aspects—mainly in terms of comfort or d 6—we turn off our perceptions and either go to sleep or open a magazine and begin dozing awake.

But when we walk, the e 7 changes every moment and our senses are continuously being c 8 . Around each corner of a city block, around each bend in a country road, there is something new to greet the eyes, the ears, and the n 9 . Even the same walk, the one we may t 10 every day, is never the same from one day to another, from one week and season to another.

II. 根据短文内容提示,补全短文

Everyone is 11 of their five basic senses, seeing, feeling, smelling, hearing and 12 . What everyone is not so well aware of is their 13 sense, that sense of otherworldliness, a 14 to something more and greater than their physical senses are able to perceive. This is the 15 to the world of the unseen encounter, the 16 communication, the unfelt 17 of someone from the spiritual world trying to make a connection with someone in the physical body.

The sixth sense is a part of everyone whether they like it or not. It is a normal part of the human psyche and not abnormal or reserved for 18 or gifted persons. Thanks to the media and religion, it has been misrepresented and 19 a result, people associate the spirit world with fear and trepidation. A person has more to 20 going to their car in the parking lot after work than from those souls in the spirit world.

III. 根据课文内容,判断正(T)误(F)

21. There was a thick fog that afternoon and she wondered if the bus would still be running in the fog.
22. The fog was too thick for the bus to go to King Street.
23. The fog lay like a thin, grey cloud.
24. The rough hand that brushed her face, and the man's voice that was close to her ear made Polly afraid.
25. The man could not tell that Polly was young by hearing her voice.



课文对译

Fog

雾

Fog warning

When Polly left home that morning, the city was already covered in a grey mist. At lunchtime, the radio weatherman reported that the mist would become a thick fog in the afternoon. At four o'clock, Polly left work and stepped out into the fog. She wondered if the buses would still be running.

No buses to King Street

Once out in the street, she walked quickly towards her usual bus stop.

'How far are you going?' the bus conductor asked her.

'King Street,' said Polly.

'Sorry, Miss,' replied the man, 'the truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far. Take an underground train to Green Park. The weather might be better there and you might be able to get a taxi.'

A tall man

As Polly observed the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat. At last the train arrived at Green Park Station. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her. The tall man was nowhere to be seen.

Footsteps

When Polly got to the station entrance, it was deserted. Outside, the fog lay like a thick, grey cloud. There was no one in sight. Polly set off towards Park Street. As she walked along, she heard the sound of footsteps, but by the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone. Suddenly Polly felt a rough hand brush her face and she heard a man's voice in her ear saying 'sorry.' The man moved away. She could feel her heart beating with fear.

The helpful stranger

Then she heard the sound again—soft footsteps behind her. A minute before, she had wished for someone to come along. Now she wanted to run, but fear held her still. The footsteps seemed close now. Then a man's voice came out of the darkness. 'Is

大雾警报

那天早晨波莉离开家的时候,整个城市就已笼罩在一片灰雾中了。午餐时分,收音机里气象员报告说,到下午就会变成浓雾。四点钟,波莉下了班,踏进浓雾之中。她不知道这个时候公交车是不是还照常运行。

没有公交车前往国王街

一到街上,波莉就急匆匆地向往常乘车的车站走去。

"你要去哪里?"售票员问。

"国王街,"波莉说。

"对不起,小姐,"售票员答道,"现实情况是雾太大了,公交车开不了那么远。你不妨乘地铁去格林公园。那里的天气说不定会好一些,你在那里也许能够搭乘上一辆出租车。"

高个子男人

正当波莉打量地铁里的乘客时,她感觉到有一个穿黑色外套的男人在注视着她。终于,地铁到达了格林公园站。当其他乘客陆续下车的时候,波莉扫视了一下周围的面孔。高个子男人不见了。

脚步声

等波莉到达地铁入口处时,那里已空无一人。外面,大雾就像一片浓密的灰云在笼罩着。什么人 also 看不见。于是,波莉向花园街走去。走着走着,波莉听到了一阵脚步声,可等她到街道拐角处时,脚步声又消失了。忽然,波莉觉得有一只粗糙的手拂了一下她的脸,随即就有一个男人的声音在她耳边响起:"对不起。"男人走开了。她能感到由于害怕自己的心脏在砰砰乱跳。

热心的陌生人

接着,她又听到了那个声音——在她身后响起的轻柔的脚步声。刚才她还盼望着能有什么人朝她这里走过来,然而现在她想到的是跑,只是由于恐惧,她站在那里一动也不能动。脚步声这会儿好像近了。接着,黑暗中传来了一个男人的声音。

anybody there?’

Polly waited. At last she spoke. ‘Hello. I think I’m lost.’

A few seconds later, a hand reached out and touched her arm. Polly found herself staring up at a man standing with his hand resting on her arm. The face that she saw was that of an old man.

‘Maybe I can help you. Which road do you want?’ he asked.

‘I live at 86 King Street,’ Polly replied.

‘Just take my hand,’ said the man. ‘Come with me. You’ll be all right.’ He took Polly’s hand. ‘Watch out for the step here.’

In his other hand the man carried a stick. Polly heard it hit the step. ‘I can remember some terrible fogs, but maybe that was before your time. I can’t see your face, but you sound young. How old are you?’

‘Just twenty,’ said Polly.

‘Ah, twenty! A nice age to be. I was young once. Now we’re at the corner. Turn left here.’

‘I’m quite lost now. Are you sure you know the way?’ Polly was beginning to feel frightened again.

‘Of course. You really mustn’t worry.’ He held her hand more firmly.

The grateful helper

‘Here we are. King Street.’ He stopped.

‘Thank you so much,’ said Polly. ‘Would you like to come in and rest for a while?’

‘It’s very nice of you,’ said the man, ‘but I’ll be off. There may be more people lost today, and I’d like to help them. You see, a fog this bad is rare. It gives me the chance to pay back the help that people give when it’s sunny. A blind person like me can’t get across the road without help, except in a fog like this.’

重点讲解

1. Once out in the street, she walked quickly towards her usual bus stop. 一到大街上,她就急匆匆地朝往常乘车的汽车站走去。

【难句分析】

once out in the street 相当于 once she was out in the street 引导时间状语从句。当从句主语与主句主语一致时,从句可省略主语。

First aid, if (it is) properly done, can save a person’s life.

急救如果做得得当,能拯救人的性命。

“有人吗?”

波莉等了等。最后,她还是说话了:“你好,我想我是迷路了。”

没过几秒钟,有一只手伸了过来,碰了碰她的胳膊。波莉发现自己身边站着一个男人,他的手搭在她的胳膊上。她仰头凝视对方,看到的是一张老人的脸。

“也许我能帮你。你要去哪条路?”他问道。

“我住在国王街86号。”波莉答道。

“握住我的手,”老人说,“跟我来,不用担心。”老人牵着波莉的手。“当心,这儿有台阶。”

老人的另一只手里拄着一根拐杖。波莉听到了拐杖敲击台阶的声音。“我至今还记得有几次厉害的大雾,可那也许是你还没有出生前的事了。我看不见你的脸,但你的声音听上去很年轻。你多大了?”

“刚二十,”波莉说道。

“啊,二十!多好的年龄啊。我也曾年轻过呢。我们到拐角了。这里左转弯。”

“我现在是彻底迷路了。您肯定认识路吗?”波莉又开始觉得恐惧了。

“当然了。你真的不必担心。”他更加坚定地握住了她的手。

知恩图报的热心人

“我们到国王街了。”他停下脚步。

“非常感谢您,”波莉说,“您愿意进屋休息一会儿吗?”

“谢谢你的热心肠,”老人说,“但我该走了。今天说不定还有更多的人会迷路,我想去帮帮他们。你知道,像这样糟糕的大雾是很罕见的。但是这却给了我一个机会,我可以回报在晴天里人们所给予我的帮助了。像我这样的瞎子没人帮助是无法过街的,除非是在像这样的大雾里。”

I won't go to the party unless (I am) invited.

除非邀请我,否则我不会去参加这个聚会。

【拓展】

once

(1) once 可用作连词,意思为:一……就……,一旦。

Once (it is) printed, this dictionary will be very popular.

一旦出版,这本词典会非常畅销。

Once he arrives, we can start.

他一到我们就可以动身。

(2) once 可用作副词,意思为:一次;曾经。

I have done it once.

我曾做过一次。

"Attention, please. I'll repeat the question once more."

"请注意。我把问题再重复一遍。"

She once knew him.

她以前认识他。

It once seemed inconceivable to everyone that men should travel to the moon.

人们一度认为,人飞上月球似乎是不可想象的。

【典型例题】

(C) This novel is set in the modern city, San Francisco, so once _____, it will be very popular.

A. publishes

B. having published

C. published

D. publishing

2. 'Sorry, Miss,' replied the man, 'the truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far.'

"抱歉,小姐,"这男人回答道,"现实情况是雾太大了,公交车开不了那么远。"

【难句分析】

句中第一个 that 引导的是表语从句。

The problem is that we have run out of money.

问题是我们已把钱用完了。

The reason why he did not come was that he was ill.

他没来的原因是他病了。

第二个 that 在此处等于 so,意思是"那么",修饰形容词或副词。

There did not seem much point in working on my PhD—I did not expect to survive that long.

取得博士学位对我来讲没有什么意义,我不指望活那么久。

Can hard life change a person that much?

艰辛的生活会使人变化那么大吗?

You see, a fog this bad is rare.

你知道,这么糟糕的雾很少见。

【典型例题】

(D) The reason _____ I plan to go is _____ she will be disappointed _____ I don't.

A. why; because; when

B. that; that; whether

C. because; that; if

D. why; that; if

3. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her. 当其他的乘客下车时,她瞥了一眼身边的人。

【难句分析】

(1) while 意思是“当……的时候”，表示持续性的动作或状态，不能表示一时性或短暂性的动作。when 表示某个具体的时间时，所引导从句的动作或是与主句的动作同时发生，或是先于主句动作，既可指一段时间，又可指一点时间，既可表示一时性的动作，又可表示持续的动作。

While/When the meeting was going on, he entered the room.

正当开会的时候，他走进了房间。(指一段时间，表示持续性的状态。)

When she comes, I shall tell her to wait for you.

她来的时候我会告诉她让她等你的。(指一点时间，表短暂性动作，不能用 while)

While I was walking in the street, I heard someone calling me from behind.

当我在街上走的时候，我听到有人从后面叫我。(表示一段时间)

I was walking in the street when I heard someone calling me from behind.

我正在街上走，这时，我忽然听到有人从后面叫我。(表示一点时间)

(2) glance at 匆匆看一下。在此 glance 用作动词。

He glanced at his watch.

他匆匆看了一下手表。

glance 可用作名词。

give/take/shoot/throw a glance at 朝……匆匆看一下

He gave her a quick glance as she walked into the room.

当她走进房间时，他匆匆看了她一下。

4. The tall man was nowhere to be seen. 高个子男人不见了。

nowhere 无处；任何地方都不。

The missing wallet is nowhere to be found.

丢失的钱包任何地方都找不着。

Nowhere else could we find the missing wallet.

我们任何其他地方都找不到丢失的钱包。

【难句分析】

to be seen 是动词不定式的被动形式，在此作定语。通常不定式的逻辑主语是动作的承受者，且动作的施动者不明确时，不定式要用被动语态。

The meeting to be held tomorrow is of great importance.

明天要开的会很重要。

These are the books to be distributed among the students.

这些是要发给学生的书。

5. There was no one in sight. 什么人也看不见。

【归纳】

与 sight 有关的短语有：

in/within sight

能看见

out of sight

看不见

catch sight of

发现；看到

lose sight of

看不见

keep sight of sb/sth = keep sb/sth in sight

将……保持在视线之内；照看；监视

at first sight

初见；乍看

at (the) sight of

一看见……就

At sight of the police officers the man ran off.

一看见警察,这个人就跑开了。

【难句分析】

She caught sight of her own face in one of the shop windows. 她在一扇橱窗里看见了自己的脸。

6. As she walked along, she heard the sound of footsteps, but by the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone. 当她往前走的时候,她听到了脚步声,但是等她走到十字路口的时候,脚步声就听不见了。

【难句分析】

句中 as 的意思是“当……的时候”,相当于 when。gone 在此是形容词,在句中作表语,意思是“不见了”。

He turned the corner and was gone! 他在拐角处转了弯就不见了。

The days are gone when women worked for half pay. 妇女工作只拿男人一半工资的日子一去不复返了。

7. Now she wanted to run, but fear held her still. 现在她想跑,但是由于恐惧她站在那里一动也不动。

【难句分析】

hold 在句中的意思是“使身体保持某种姿势”。

The dog held its tail between its legs. 狗把尾巴夹在两腿之间。

Can the baby hold herself up yet? 宝宝能自己站立了吗?

8. Polly found herself staring up at a man standing with his hand resting on her arm. 波利意识到自己

正抬头盯着一个男人,他站着,把手搭在她的手臂上。

【难句分析】

(1) find oneself doing 意识到自己不自觉在干某事

find oneself in/at 意识到自己不自觉地处于某种(不好的)处境中

Peter, who was usually shy, found himself talking to the girls. 平时很害羞的彼得发现自己竟和这帮女孩搭起话来了。

If you find yourself worrying about things, call me. 如果你觉着自己老是担心,就打电话给我。

After wandering around, we found ourselves back at the hotel. 四处徘徊后,我们竟然回到了旅馆。

Finding herself in the mire, Mary had to give up her adventure. 发现自己陷入困境后,玛丽不得不放弃她的冒险活动。

(2) standing with his hand resting on her arm 现在分词作定语,修饰 a man. Houses near airports sometimes have their windows broken by the noise of jet planes passing overhead. 因为飞在上空的喷气式飞机的噪音的影响,靠近机场的房子窗子有时候会被震破。

The boy standing there is a classmate of mine. 站在那儿的男孩是我的同班同学。

(3) 句中 with his hand resting on her arm 属于 with + n. + 现在分词,作伴随状语。

【拓展】

这种 with 复合结构中除了用现在分词外,还可用过去分词、形容词、副词、不定式和介词短语。

With the old man leading, the two started towards the mountains. (现在分词)

由这个老人带路,这两人朝山上出发了。

The child was crying with the cup broken. (过去分词)

因为杯子打碎了,小孩在哭。

He often sleeps with the window open. (形容词)

他经常开着窗子睡觉。

The building looks even more beautiful with all lights on. (副词)

这栋楼所有灯亮着时看起来更漂亮了。

With the boy to help us, we will soon find the place. (不定式)

有这个男孩帮我们,我们很快就会找到那地方。

The guard stood there with a gun in his hand. (介词短语)

警卫手里拿着枪站在那儿。

(4) rest on 搁在;停留在;信赖

Her hand rested lightly on his shoulder.

她的手轻轻搭在他的肩膀上。

The bridge rests on stone arches.

这座桥靠石拱支持。

His eyes rested on the peaceful valley below.

他的双眼凝视着下面的山谷。

9. The face that she saw was that of an old man. 她看到的是一张老年人的脸。

【难句分析】

两个 that 在句中用作代词,指代 the face。that 既可以指代不可数名词,也可指代可数名词,其复数形式是 those。

The effect teachers have on children are greater than that of parents.

老师对孩子的影响比家长对孩子的影响大。(that 指代不可数名词)

The book I bought yesterday is more interesting than that he has.

我昨天买的书比他的书有趣得多。(that 指代可数名词)

The most powerful words are those that refer to the costs. (that 的复数形式 those)

最有力的话是那些涉及成本的言语。

【归纳】

(1) it 与 that 的区别

it 指的是同一个事物,即同名同物,that 所指代的名词和前面提到的名词是同一类,即同名异物。

I like the car, but I have no money to buy it.

我喜欢那辆小轿车,但是我没钱买它。(it 指的是 the car,指的是同一辆车)

The car I want to buy is more beautiful than that he has.

我想买的车要比他的车漂亮得多。(that 指的是 the car,不是 the car I want to buy)

(2) one 与 that 的区别

虽然 one 与 that 都可以指代前面同名异物的名词,但 one 指的是同类中的一个,属于泛指,相当于 a/an + 名词,而 that 属于特指,相当于 the + 名词。one 的复数形式是 ones, that 的复数形式是 those。

—Do you need my pen? —No, thanks. I have got one. (one = a pen)

——你要用我的笔吗? ——不,我有一支。

The bridge built of steel is stronger than that built of stone. (that = the bridge built of stone)

那座铁桥要比那座石桥牢固得多。

There are a lot of apples in the basket. Please pick out the rotten ones.

篮子里有很多苹果,请把那些烂的捡出来。

10. Watch out for the step here. 当心这的台阶。

watch out for 戒备,提防,密切注意

Watch out for a tall man in a black hat.

密切注视一个戴黑帽的高个子男人。

You have to watch out for fast traffic along here.

你要小心这一带快速行驶的车辆。

【拓展】

watch for

watch out

watch over

keep watch for sb/sth

on watch

be on the watch for sb/sth

盼望,等待

小心,提防

保卫,守卫;留心,注视

为某人/某物注视,监视

守望;值班

留意某人/某物

【典型例题】

(C) —Why don't you like your job?

—It's always being _____ by my director.

A. watched for

B. watched out

C. watched over

D. looked out



巩固拓展

基础训练

I. 用括号里所给的单词的适当形式填空

- As Polly _____ (observe) the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat.
- When Polly got to the station entrance, it was _____ (desert).
- By the time she _____ (reach) the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone.
- She could feel her heart _____ (beat) with fear.
- A few seconds later, a hand reached out and _____ (touch) her arm.
- Polly found herself _____ (stare) up at a man standing with his hand _____ (rest) on her arm.
- One explanation is that women's sense of smell developed long ago, and is _____ (link) to recognizing the smell of babies.
- If anyone knows this kind man, please contact me through the newspaper so I can thank him _____ (person).
- One reason why we become _____ (stress) and have high blood pressure is that we misuse our senses in our everyday life.
- During the experiment, volunteers were asked to sniff pleasant smells such as vanilla, and _____ (please) smells such as durians.

II. 单词拼写

根据首字母提示,写出合适的单词

- One explanation is that women's sense of smell developed long ago, and is _____ to recognizing the smell of babies.
- One reason why we become _____ and have high blood pressure is that we misuse our senses in our everyday life.
- I felt so tired that I couldn't help wondering whether or not I could get to my d _____

14. The fact was that now I was f_____ by fear, not by cold.
15. In the distance I could see thunder and l_____ coming.
16. Liu Weihai was a _____ by a wild animal three months ago while leading a group of tourists in the mountains, and lost his left hand.
17. Sharks do not f_____ on humans if they have the choice.
18. However, there're still two other sharks which are f_____.
19. Do not wear bright clothing or jewellery because sharks are a _____ to colors and shiny objects.
20. If a shark attacks you, s_____ your finger in the shark's eye.

III. 根据课文 (Reading), 在空格处填上适当的词语, 每空一词

Fog		
Place	What happened	Polly's thought or feeling
21 Polly's work place	She left work early.	She wondered if the bus would still be 22.
At the bus stop in the street	The fog was too 23 for the bus to run to King Street, where Polly lived.	
In the 24 train; at Green Park Station	A tall man in the dark coat was on the train.	She 25 she was being watched.
In Park Street; at the corner of the street	A rough hand 26 her face.	Her heart was beating 27 fear.
In the street	The old man took her hand and helped her find the way.	She wished for someone to come 28. Fear held her still. She began to feel frightened again.
Outside Polly's house at King Street	The old man left to help more people in 29.	Polly was 30.

IV. 翻译词组

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 31. 看得到 _____ | 32. 盼望 _____ |
| 33. (手)伸出 _____ | 34. 抬头凝视 _____ |
| 35. 留意;留心 _____ | 36. 报答;偿还 _____ |
| 37. 由于……而呆住 _____ | 38. 初见 _____ |
| 39. 和……有联系 _____ | 40. 有意义;讲得通 _____ |

拓展训练

I. 完形填空

I ran into a stranger as he passed by, and I at once apologized to him. We were both very 41, the stranger and I. Then we went 42 our way after saying goodbye.

But at home a 43 story is told. Later that day, when I 44 supper in the kitchen, my daughter suddenly stood behind me very 45. When I turned back, I 46 knocked her down. "Don't be in my 47!" I shouted angrily. She walked away with her little heart 48. On the kitchen floor, later, I found some flowers by the door.

That night, while I lay 49 in bed, a voice in my deep heart said, "While 50 with a stranger, you are so polite, but with the child you love, you are so easily 51. Why are there some flowers by the door? Those are the flowers she brought for you. She 52 them herself, pink, yellow and your favourite blue. She stood quietly in order to give you a 53, and you never saw the 54 in her eyes."

By this time, I felt very 55 and now my tears began to fall. I quietly went and knelt by her 56. “Wake up, little girl, wake up,” I said. “Are these the flowers you picked for me?” She smiled, “Yes, because I knew you’d like them, especially the 57.” I said, “Daughter, I’m sorry for the way I acted today; I 58 have shouted at you that way.”

She said, “Oh, Mom, that’s okay. I love you 59.” I hugged her and said, “Daughter, I love you too, and I do like the flowers.”

Through this 60, I realize what FAMILY means;

FAMILY = (F)ATHER (A)ND (M)OTHER, (I) (L)OVE (Y)OU.

41. A. rude B. polite C. educated D. happy

42. A. in B. to C. on D. for

43. A. different B. funny C. moving D. terrible

44. A. had B. ate C. prepared D. took

45. A. quickly B. quietly C. noisily D. seriously

46. A. nearly B. hardly C. already D. even

47. A. kitchen B. room C. place D. way

48. A. beaten B. missing C. broken D. hit

49. A. alive B. asleep C. awake D. afraid

50. A. talking B. dealing C. working D. meeting

51. A. worried B. nervous C. excited D. disappointed

52. A. grew B. picked C. bought D. planted

53. A. gift B. flower C. kiss D. surprise

54. A. expression B. tears C. happiness D. joy

55. A. small B. proud C. weak D. hurt

56. A. table B. desk C. bed D. knees

57. A. pink B. blue C. yellow D. green

58. A. couldn’t B. mustn’t C. shouldn’t D. needn’t

59. A. however B. truly C. though D. anyway

60. A. accident B. experience C. sentence D. problem

II. 阅读理解

A

The largest earthquake (magnitude 9.5) of the 20th century happened on May 22, 1960 off the coast of South Central Chile.

It generated (生成) one of the most destructive Pacific-wide tsunamis (海啸). Near the generating area, both the earthquake and the tsunami were very much destructive, particularly in the coastal area from Concepcion to the south end of Isla Chiloe. The largest tsunami damage occurred at Isla Chiloe—the coastal area closest to the epicenter (震中). Huge tsunami waves measuring as high as 25 meters arrived within 10 to 15 minutes after the earthquake, killing at least two hundred people, sinking all the boats, and flooding half a kilometer inland. There was large damage and loss of life at Concepcion, Chile’s top industrial city. Near the city of Valdivia, the earthquake and following aftershocks generated landslides which killed 18 people. At the port city of Valparaiso, a city of 200,000, many buildings collapsed. A total of 130,000 houses were destroyed—one in every three in the earthquake zone and nearly 2,000,000 people were left homeless.

Total damage losses, including to agriculture and to industry, were estimated (估计) to be over a half billion dollars. The total number of deaths related with both the tsunami and the earthquake was never found accurately for

the region. Estimates of deaths reached between 490 and 57,002 with no distinction(差别), as to how many deaths were caused by the earthquake and how many were caused by the tsunami. However, it is believed that most of the deaths in Chile were caused by the tsunami.

61. What is generally thought the main cause of deaths in Chile?

A. Landslides.

B. The tsunami.

C. Aftershocks.

D. The magnitude 9.5 earthquake.

62. What is the total number of deaths in the earthquake?

A. 2,000,000.

B. Between 490 and 57,002.

C. 200,000.

D. It was hard to know.

63. What does the underlined word "collapsed" probably mean?

A. Destroyed.

B. Caught fire.

C. Flooded.

D. Sank.

B

More and more American parents, students, educators, political and business leaders have come to see the importance of Chinese on the world stage. As a result, Americans hoping to learn Chinese are growing in number though they face a lot of difficulties.

Liu Chuansheng, Chairperson of the University Council at Beijing Normal University, talked about this situation. "There have been 300 million Chinese learning English, and I know that there are more and more Americans beginning to learn Chinese. I remember when I came to the US there were only 250 schools offering Chinese classes; when I left in 2005, there were already 2,400 schools hoping to offer Chinese classes. Today more than 700 schools are offering Chinese classes, and 4,500 are planning to do so."

"This is an important time in America. We have suffered from an economic crisis; there is swine flu(猪流感)—all part of our lives. We need to be competitive to deal with the world and make an effort to understand each other," said Wang Shuhan, Head of Chinese Language Initiatives at Asia Society. "The number of Chinese language teachers remains the key bottleneck," she said. "And the need for specialized teachers becomes greater, as there is increasing popularity of early language learning—kindergarten through 8th grades."

Jon M. Huntsman Jr., Governor(州长) of Utah, has led his state to the front in teaching Chinese. "While math and science remain main studies," he said, "language is going to be an important drive in education. Next year 82 schools will offer Chinese to 6,000 students."

64. It is implied in the passage that the number of Americans learning Chinese is growing mainly because _____.

A. more and more Americans face a lot of difficulties

B. the number of Chinese learning English is growing

C. Chinese is widely used by actors all over the world

D. China is playing a more important role in the world

65. Liu Chuansheng's talk mainly shows us _____.

A. how Americans are learning Chinese

B. why Americans are learning Chinese

C. that Chinese becomes popular in America

D. that China offers more Chinese classes there

66. The biggest problem with Americans learning Chinese is that _____.

A. the Chinese language is too difficult for them to learn

B. they don't have enough teachers of Chinese in the USA

C. American children are not good at learning languages