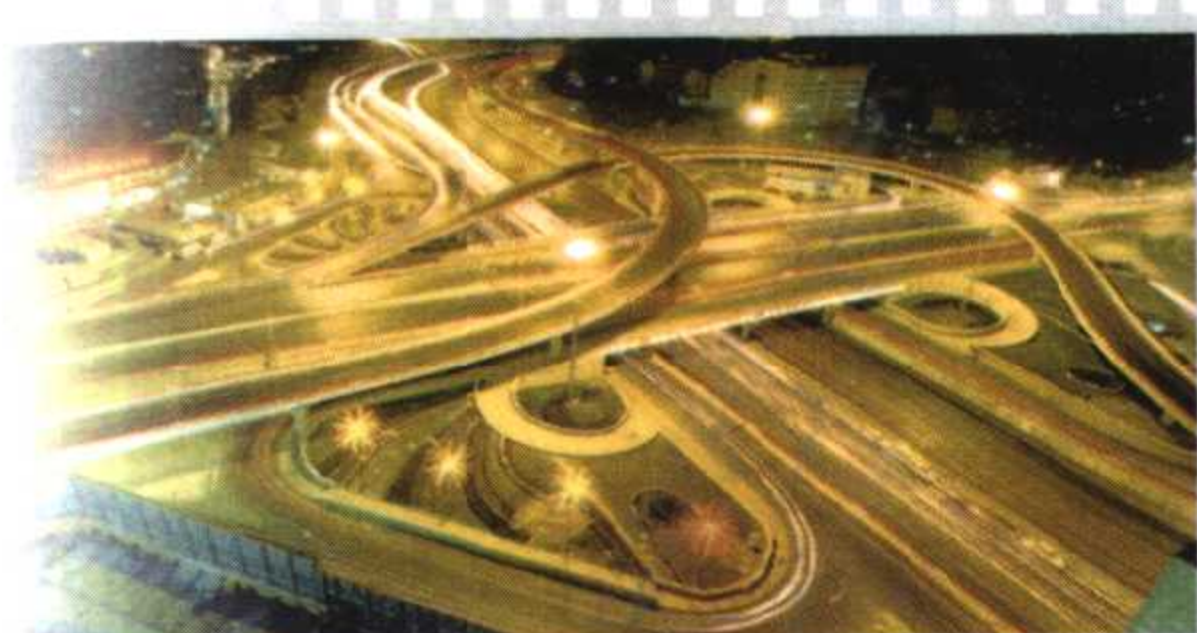




教育部重点课题研究成果
SU ZHI JIAO YU XIN JIAO AN



素质教育新教案



配套学生用书

北京全品教育研究所 组编

高中英语

第二册 上

高二上学期用

- ✓ 课前的学习准备
- ✓ 课中的听课笔记
- ✓ 课余的学习资源
- ✓ 教师的讲课纲要
- ✓ 创新的课时作业
- ✓ 成套的解决方案

西苑出版社
XIYUAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

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北京全品教育研究所 组编 •

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吹尽黄沙始见金

——代前言

教学的主阵地是课堂,它占据着师生最主要的时间和智力。课堂教学是学生藉以探索 and 实现自我建构的精神活动。从某种意义上说,课堂教学的层次与水平决定着学生学习的效率。只有课堂教学的效率最优化,才能最大限度地减轻学生课后的负担。而课堂教学的成功与否往往取决于教与学整体设计的层次与水平。

在新课程改革的大背景下,我们紧扣《课程标准》和新课程理念,对《素质教育新教案》的体例和内容作了全新的设计,推出《素质教育新教案》(教师用书)和(学生配套用书),以中国第一套“走课堂”的教辅用书的姿态昂然走进您的生活。

一、创新设计遵循的基本原则

(一)先进性和导向性:体现先进教学理念,对教师的“教”与学生的“学”具有引领作用。

(二)教育性和示范性:通过分享全国一流名校名师的教学设计,达到推介优质教学经验,大面积实现教师自主培训的目的。

(三)互动性和操作性:具有可操作性,能够实现师生、生生之间的有效互动。

(四)开放性和广泛性:教师用书的教学设计适应大部分师生,不追求偏、孤的教学方法或学习方法,同时具有极大的重新设计的余地,鼓励教师的再创意,以期适应不同的教学风格和教学对象。

(五)关联性和独立性:教师用书和学生用书有其内在联系,但无论是教师用书还是学生用书都具有相对独立性,它们自成体系,相互依赖但不完全依赖,教学过程中可以只选用教师用书,也可以只选用学生用书。当然,师生同时选用两种用书将使教与学的互动更加和谐自如,获得最优化的教学效果。

二、创新设计凸显的体例特色

●《素质教育新教案》(教师用书)体例

(一)点击目标(从“知识和能力”、“过程和方法”、“情感态度和价值观”三个方面出发拟定教学目标。)

(二)锁定重难点(扣住课堂教学中着力要解决的核心问题、关键问题和疑难问题)

(三)教与学互动设计

1.创设情境,激趣导入

注重情境设置,营造与教学内容紧密相关的情感氛围,用以激发学生的学习兴趣。提供多种富有情趣的导入语,为教师提供选择性。

2.自主、合作、探究

本栏目是教学设计的灵魂和核心。“自主、合作、探究”是新课程改革的关键词,也是本书教学设计的关键词。我们一反传统教案注重知识的静态描述或堆砌,而是关注师生教与学互动活动的设计,突出可操作性,把课堂作为师生、生生对话的平台,注重问题情境的设置,把整个教学过程设计成引导学生自主、合作、探讨、交流的过程,设计了大量引导学生进行自主学习、合作学习、探究性学习的活动,突出学生学习的主体性和教师精当、精辟、精彩、适时点拨的主导作用。使学习过程更多地成为学生发现问题、提出问题、分析问题、解决问题的过程,构建旨在培养创新精神和实践能力的学习方式及其对应的教学方式,使整个课堂充满探究、发现的乐趣,焕发着巨大的生命活力。

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3.拓展延伸

以教材为中心,引导学生适当向课外拓展延伸,向教材纵深处挖掘。本环节选用最新材料,设置新情境,有时是有一定难度和创意的习题,有时是提供一篇配套的拓展性阅读材料,附以精要的点拨诱导或阅读建议。用以拓展学生的视野,激发学生深入探求的兴趣,是对所学知识的深化和创新。

4.课堂热身(每课时都配置)

题量适中,紧扣教材,并作适当的拓展延伸,题型多样化,分层级设计,用以当堂或课后检测学生的学习效果,及时反馈,及时弥补学生知识与能力的缺陷。

(四)资料博览

选取最新的一般人不容易找到但对实际教学又有借鉴意义的资料,吸纳了鲜活的生活与社会知识以及科技文化发展的最新成果。

除此之外,《素质教育新教案》(教师用书)还精心设计了:①单元复习教案;②单元综合测试;③单元研究性学习;④期中、期末试卷,以适应不同阶段的教学需求。

●《素质教育新教案》(学生用书)体例

如果说《素质教育新教案》(教师用书)主要是解决“如何教”的问题,那么与之相配套的《素质教育新教案》(学生用书)主要是解决“如何学”的问题,最大限度地突出和体现《教师用书》和《学生用书》的关联性和传承性。其主要框架结构是:

(一)温故知新

此栏目为学生学习新知识提供必要的背景知识准备,背景知识习题化、问题化,以唤起学生对旧知识或经验的回顾或追溯。本栏目相当于学生的“预习手册”。

(二)自主·合作·探究

此栏目为《学生用书》主体部分,紧扣《素质教育新教案》(教师用书)中“教与学互动设计”部分,是用来指导学生学习新知的,知识点习题化,讲例结合,典型例题留空(例题与《教师用书》一致),只提供必要的思路点拨,巧妙设置问题探究情境,引发学生思考,并作适当的延伸拓展,辅以“热点问题透视”、“考点点击”、“相关链接”等栏目,以丰富的形式促进学生知识与能力的自主生成。本栏目相当于学生的“听课手册”。

(三)在线热身

课时练习的设计充分切合具体教学内容的需要,题量适中,题型多样化,是检测反馈、强化能力的重要载体。本栏目相当于学生的“作业手册”。(与《教师用书》中“课堂热身”一致)

(四)资料博览

此栏目选取与所学内容紧密相关的课外阅读材料,所选材料注意具有前沿性、科学性、趣味性和可读性。本栏目相当于学生的“课外读本”。(此栏目内容涵盖在《教师用书》中“资料博览”中)

三、创新设计蕴涵的“阅读期待”

无论你是老师,还是学生,只要你拥有了《素质教育新教案》(教师用书)或(学生用书),你就在教与学的领域迈出与众不同的一大步。如果你是一位教学科研工作者,你更会为本书呈现出的一个个精彩的个案而惊叹不已。当我们的老师和学生同时使用这套书时,她的价值便会达到最大化,那将是一场实实在在的“教学的革命”。她使你得到的不仅仅是实实在在的教学成绩和考试成绩,更为重要的是全面提升了你的科学文化素养、人文素养和审美素养。

选择了《素质教育新教案》(教师用书),就是选择了一种全新的课堂教学专业生活方式!

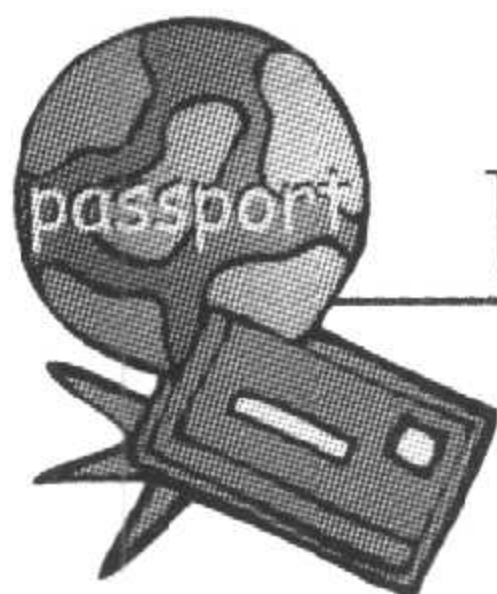
选择了《素质教育新教案》(学生用书),就是选择了一种全新的学习方式和成长方式!

编者

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Unit 1

Making a difference



I. 能力要求

通过本单元学习,学会如何描绘人,做人物简介。学习 Stephen Hawking 顽强拼搏的精神;理解 Knowledge is power, and creativity is the ability to use the power 的含义,发现自己最擅长的,才能做到 make a difference;掌握用于辩论的常用表达句型;学习不定式的用法。

II. 词汇掌握

inspiration *n.*; undertake *vt.*; analysis (复 analyses) *n.*; obvious *adj.*; within *prep.*; phrase *n.*; gravity *n.*; similar *adj.*; be similar to; paragraph *n.*; debate *vt.*; *vi.*; *n.*; scan *vt.*; PhD (= Philosophiae Doctor); boundary *n.*; work on; engage *vt.*; be/get engaged to sb.; use up; go on with; dream of; exploration *n.*; lecture *n.*; disable *vt.*; theory *n.*; seek *vt.*; misunderstand *vt.*; turn out; scientific *adj.*; method *n.*; observe *vi.* / *vt.*; observation *n.*; match *v.*; predict *vt.*; be satisfied with; astronomer *n.*; curious *adj.*; microscope *n.*; telescope *n.*; take a look at; what if; creativity; creative; heaven; the other way around; punish *vt.*; intelligent *adj.*; patient *adj.*

III. 词组

be on fire; be similar to sth.; have... in common; be known for; work on; be/get engaged to sb.; in fact; go on with; dream of/about; give lectures; in the early 1970s; answers to questions; a number of; on the other hand; turn out; be happy with; make differences; learn from; be satisfied with; be described as; all the time; from time to time; believe in; experiment with

IV. 句子选背

1. Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety percent perspiration.
2. Some things need to be believed to be seen.
3. Most of us probably feel sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future.
4. There did not seem much point in working on my PhD—I did not expect to survive that long.
5. In fact, things were going well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl.
6. In order to get married, I needed a job, and in order to get a job, I needed a PhD.
7. Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his re-

search, got his PhD and married a girl.

8. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

9. His disease has disabled him and he has to speak through a computer.

10. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe.

11. Scientists, on the other hand, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

12. Scientists observe what they are interested in.

13. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and effects.

14. The only trouble is that my speech computer gives me an American accent.

15. It is not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference in this world.

16. It was only later that the world recognized his greatness.

17. Both Zhang Heng and Galileo are known as scientific pioneers who helped us better understand the world.

18. Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what we like to do.

19. Only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.



A Person of Great Determination

Barbara Jordan was a remarkable American. Sadly, her story is unfamiliar to many. She was a captivating (迷人的) speaker, a determined lawyer and a beloved professor, yet this is only part of her story. She overcame enormous obstacles and crossed racial barriers (障碍) to become the first African-American woman from the South elected to Congress in the twentieth century.

Born in 1936 in Houston, Texas, Barbara Jordan was the daughter of a Baptist preacher. Her family was so poor that for most of her childhood, she shared a folding bed with her two elder sisters. Long before "Black Pride" became a popular theme in the 1960s, Barbara Jordan was proud of herself. This was the key to her lifelong success.

There were only a few black female lawyers in the early 1950s in all of America. But Barbara didn't let this discourage her. After graduating from Texas Southern University, she was accepted into the Boston University School of Law. In her entire class of 600 students, there were only five women, and Barbara was the only African-American. She studied day and night. Three years later, only two women graduated. Barbara was one of them. She was bright and articulate(表达力强的), and it soon became clear that she was destined(命中注定的)for bigger things. In 1962, Barbara decided to run for the Texas State Senate. She worked hard and traveled throughout her district in Houston to earn the support of voters. But she lost the election. With great determination, she ran again in 1964 and lost a second time. But she didn't give up her dream. Finally in 1966, she became the state's first black woman ever elected to the Texas State Senate. And then she was elected to Congress in 1972 and became the first black congresswoman from the South since the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War.

Barbara met many challenges during her lifetime, but she was not one to "wear her heart on her sleeve." In 1973, at the young age of 37, she was diagnosed(诊断)with multiple sclerosis(硬化症), a severe disease of the nervous system. She spent the last 20 years of her life in a wheel chair yet refused to let her disabilities slow her down. In fact, as a professor at the University of Texas in the early 1990s, her lectures were so popular that students had to be selected by a lottery(抽签).

Barbara Jordan died in January, 1996, at the age of 59. She set her own course, had confidence in her own abilities and lived her life by a set of principles(原则)that would make any American proud.



1. Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world. 这样想像一下:你21岁,是一位很有前途的世界名牌大学毕业生。

(1) imagine: vi. 猜想;推测 vt. 想像,设想,幻想;以为,认为,相信

It can easily be imagined. _____

在童年时期,我并未想像成为一名教师。

可接“one's/n./pron. + V-ing”作宾语,其中 one's 代表形容词性的物主代词和名词所有格,与 V-ing 具有主谓关系。如:

I can't imagine my marrying a girl of that sort. 我难以想像我与那种女子结婚后的情形。

Can you imagine Tom cooking dinner for twenty people? 你能想像出汤姆为20个人做饭的样子吗?

I imagine that you are tired from the journey.

I can't imagine why they speak against you. 我想不出来为什么他们都不向着你说话。

可接“n./pron. + (to be) n./adj.”作复合宾语,其中 n./pron. 作宾语,(to be) n./adj. 作宾语补足语,to be 可以省略。如:

_____ 假想你是一位老师。

I imagined the ship(to be) very large. 我想像那船很大。

可接“n./pron. + as + n.”作复合宾语,其中 n./pron. 作宾语,as + n. 作宾语补足语。如:

_____ 我以为你是个高大的人。

(2) promising——likely to develop in a desirable manner 有前途的

The weather is promising. _____

2. 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说没有什么意义,我没有期望活那么久。

point:要点;含义;论点;寓意

_____ 我不懂你的意思。

I don't see the point of waiting for her, she is probably not coming.

我不知道等她有什么意义,她很可能不来了。

there is no point in doing sth 做某事没有意义或作用

_____ 耗时间没用。

What is the point of discussing this issue further? 这件事再讨论下去有什么意义呢?

【例题】

I can hardly imagine two of them _____ the enemies.

- A. defeat B. to defeat
C. defeating D. to have defeated

【常见搭配】

point at 瞄准(= point towards)

point out 指出;把注意力引向

beside the point 和手头的事无关的

in point 有关系的,相关的

in point of 就……而言;关于……

to the point 切题的

3. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde. 事实上,我的一切都进展很顺利,而我已经与简·王尔德订了婚。

(1) go well 这里是 get on well 的意思,又如:

The interview went on well, and I was offered the job in the end.

(2) engage(常用被动语态)从事, 忙于(in); 约定; 使订婚, 与...订婚(to); 保证, 允诺; 雇用

He is engaged just now. 他正有事。

Tom is engaged to Anne. 汤姆已与安妮订婚。

此座已定出。

We engage him as technical adviser. 我们聘请他担任技术顾问。

His good nature engages everyone.

Work engages much of her time.

【常见搭配】

be engaged by 为……所吸引

be engaged in 正做着, 正忙着

engage oneself in 正做着, 正忙着

be engaged on/upon 着手(某事), 从事(某事)

be engaged to 同……订婚

be engage oneself to 同……订婚

be engaged with 正与……接洽; 正忙于, 从事

4. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. 他也没有让疾病阻止他继续过他一直梦想的那种生活。

(1) 否定词 nor 位于句首时, 句子用部分倒装语序。

我认为没有必要执行这个计划。

—Nor do I. 我也认为没有必要。

注: 这里指的否定词不仅仅包括 not, never, neither 等等, 还有 nor, few, little, hardly, seldom, scarcely, rarely 等等; 又如:

Never have I seen him be like that.

Not only is he a good father, but also he is a good friend. 他不仅是一个好父亲, 也是个好朋友。

那个黑夜中我几乎什么都看不见。

Few of the guests could he recognize.

Rarely does Tom get up early. 汤姆很少早起。

Neither is he honest, nor is he reliable. 他既不诚实也不可靠。

我刚到家, 电话就响了。

(2) dream of/about [dreamed 或 dreamt, dreaming] 做梦; 梦见

I dreamt about my teacher last night. 昨天夜里我梦见我的老师了。

I dream of being the best footballer in the town.

5. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand. 读者会惊喜地发现一位科学家竟然会运用一种大众都能够懂的方式描绘他的工作。

需要注意 way 作先行词时, 关系代词用 that 或省略:

I don't like the way (that) you speak to her.

另外, reason 后的引导词若作定语从句的宾语用 that/which, 也可以省略; 若作状语可根据句意用 why。

The reason why I was absent was that I missed the early bus.

I don't like the reason that you explained.

6. In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works. 在这本书里, 霍金解释了作为科学家意味着什么以及科学到底是怎么回事。

(1) 句中 it 是形式主语, 不定式 to be a scientist 是从句中真正的主语。

(2) work: 运转, 起作用, 有成效

这项计划很成功。

The plan won't work? How so? 这个计划行不通吗? 怎么会呢?

Your idea won't work in practice.

7. Scientists on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong. “另一方面”, 霍金在书中写道, “科学家知道他们的工作是没完没了的, 即便他们的理论是最好的, 结果也有可能证明是错误的。”

turn out: 关闭(煤气、自来水、电灯等); 出席; 到场; 生产; 出产

We are to turn out 100 000 586 computers next year to meet the market requirements. 我们计划明年生产十万台 586 计算机以满足市场需要。

(常与 to, that 连用) 结果

Things turned out exactly as the professor had foreseen.

这项计划结果归于失败。

【例题】

The French pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.

- A. turned up B. turned in
C. turned out D. turned down

【常见搭配】

turn down 关小,调低;拒绝
turn in 交出,上缴;转身进入,拐入
turn into 变成
turn off 关掉,断开;拐弯,叉开
turn on 接通,打开
turn out 制造,生产;结果是;驱逐,使离开
turn over 翻过来,翻倒;移交;转交
turn to 变成;求助于,借助于
turn up 开大,调大;出现,来到,发生
by turns 轮流
in turn 一个挨一个地
take one's turn to do sth 轮流做某事

8. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events. 最后,科学家还要检测理论,看其是否与他们所见到的相吻合,以及是否能够预测未来的事件。

match 相调和,与...相似或和谐

The color of the shirt does not match that of the coat.

I'm ready to match my strength with / against yours.

我准备和你较量较量。

双方势均力敌。

9. People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe. 听霍金讲座的人发现有时难以听懂他的话,因为他的思想观点似乎跟他试图描绘的宇宙那样漫无边际。

句子 find it hard to understand... 中 it 是形式宾语,后面的 to 不定式是真正的宾语。

10. It is not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference in this world, ... 不必去为了与这个世界与众不同而去当一名大科学家……。

make a difference 有很大差别,有很大不同;有很大的关系(影响)

make some difference to 对……有些关系

make no difference to 对……没有关系

make all the difference 关系重大,大不相同

11. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he invented both a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small. 意大利天文学家伽利略对天文很好奇,为了更近地观察大大小小的物体,他发明了显微镜和望远镜。

句中 great and small 是后置定语,修饰前面的 things,也可以看作是定语从句 things which were great and small 的省略。例如:

Food high in fat leaves rich in sugar.

12. By asking why, how and what if, curious minds find new ideas and solutions. 通过问为什么、怎么样已及假设怎样会怎么样,好奇的脑子里就有了新的主意和解决办法。

这里 curious mind 是 those people with curious minds 的意思。介词 by 强调“方式、方法、办法”,介词 with 强调“工具,手段”。例如:

We hear with our ears. She learns to play the piano by ear.

她靠写作挣钱。

13. If knowledge is power, as Sir Francis Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power. 如果知识就是力量的话(正如培根 1597 年所说),那么创造性就是可以说成是运用这种力量的能力。

describe: (与 as 连用)把...说成是

Tom is sometimes described as a liar, as he is always kidding.

她将她的少年时代描绘成一个充满幻想和发现的时期。

14. We must also believe in what we do even when others don't. 即使在别人不相信我们的所作所为时,我们也要相信自己。

注意 believe 与 believe in 的区别:

believe (feel sure of the truth of sth.; that sb. is telling the truth; be of the opinion that) 相信(事物的真实性,人的诚实)认为(可与宾语从句连用)。

believe in (feel sure of the existence of) 相信……存在
He believes in communism. 他信仰共产主义。

believe sb. 是“相信某人说的话是真的”即某一次具体的判断

believe in sb. 指较长时间觉得某人可靠,值得信任

I believe him. (= I believe what he says is true.)

I believe in him. (= I believe that he is a good and honest man.)

15. People laughed at Zhang Heng when he first introduced his seismograph and it was only later that the world recognised his greatness. 张衡最初介绍他的地震仪时,人们还嘲笑他呢,只有在后来世界才承认他的伟大。

句子 it was only later that the world... 是强调句型,强调人们承认的时间是后来。又如:

【例题】

(1) Was it through Mary, _____ was working at a high school, _____ you get to know Tom?

A. who, who

B. that, that

C. who, that D. that, where

(2) It was only when I reread his poems recently _____ I began to appreciate their beauty.

A. until B. that C. then D. so

(3) It was because of bad weather _____ the football match had to be put off.

A. so B. so that C. why D. that

(4) It is these poisonous products _____ can cause the symptoms of the flu, such as headache and aching muscles.

A. who B. that C. how D. what

16. Perhaps the most important thing if we want to make a difference is to find something that we like to do and that we are good at. 如果我们想要与众不同,也许最重要的事情就是发现我们要做而且又擅长做的事情。

make a difference ——be of importance 有差别的;重要的

现在只要我能上床睡觉,无论在那里都无所谓。

17. Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what we like to do. 了解我们自己就是认识我们如何思考和我们做什么。

两个 knowing 动名词短语分别在句子中做主语和宾语。例如:

Knowing them will give you a good impression. 了解它们(餐桌礼仪)会有助于别人对你有一个好的印象。

mean 的用法:

mean + 名词, 意为“意味着…”。

mean 后面不用 to 不定式。若要跟动作就必须使用动名词(V-ing 形式)。例如:

This will mean a great many jobs for school teachers. 这意味着学校教师要做很多的工作。

我本来想告诉你的,但是我忘记了。

It means that he won't be able to come to the reunion.

短语 I mean 常用于进一步解释或纠正语误,作为插入语,如:

I saw Jack at the party, I mean, Henry. 表示没有恶意时可说:

We mean well. 或 We mean no harm.

18. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference. 每个人都有其专长和爱好,只有通过发掘出我们所最擅长的才能达到我们的目标、有所作为。

陈述句以 only 开始时,后面接状语,应当用部分倒装:

Only after he had spoken out the word did he realize he had made a big mistake.

只有这样,我们才能解决这个问题。

【例题】

Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.

A. are freshmen permitted

B. permitted are freshmen

C. freshmen are permitted

D. are permitted freshmen



(一) 词汇

I. 单词拼写

1. _____ (显然), what you have said is not true.

2. He is such an _____ (有才智的) student that we all like him.

3. I have been waiting for my boss _____ (耐心) for 2 hours.

4. She is _____ (好奇) about space.

5. The curtain doesn't _____ (相称) the wall.

6. You _____ (误会) him, for he did nothing wrong.

7. The accident _____ (使丧失能力) him to speak.

8. How many _____ (段落) does the passage have?

9. These two buildings are _____ (相似) to each other in outside design.

10. What are you _____ (争论) about with him?

II. 在空白处填上适当的词

1. _____ 着火

2. _____ 对……熟悉

3. _____ 有……共同点

4. _____ 因……而闻名

5. _____ 从事于, 致力于

6. be/get engaged to sb. _____

7. _____ 事实上

8. _____ 继续……

9. _____ 梦想, 梦见

10. _____ 做讲座, 做报告

11. _____ 在 20 世纪 70 年代早期

12. _____ 问题的答案

13. a number of _____

14. _____ 另一方面
15. _____ 到场; 生产; 出产; (常与 to, that 连用) 结果

16. _____ 对……满意
17. _____ 有区别; 与众不同
18. _____ 向……学习
19. _____ 对……满意
20. _____ 描绘成
21. _____ 一直, 总是
22. from time to time _____
23. believe in _____
24. _____ 用……实验

(二) 语法

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I am glad _____ (allow) _____ (look) around the satellite station.
2. The workers are said _____ (build) the bridge day and night so as _____ (finish) the task on time.
3. He is said _____ (be) there twice.
4. The People's Republic of China is reported _____ (send up) first satellite with man into the space in 2003.
5. The book is a best-seller. It is said _____ (translate) into English already and _____ (sell) in the bookstore soon.
6. The use of fire is thought _____ (know) to man for many ages.
7. She is too young _____ (give) such a difficult job.
8. She asked me _____ (if/whether go) there with her.
9. _____ (talk) is easier than _____ (act).
10. He was sorry _____ (lose) his money on the bus.

II. 根据汉语完成句子

1. 爱和被爱都是最大的幸福。
_____ are both great happiness.
2. 中国人民决不会征服。
The Chinese people refuse _____.
3. 据说他已经完成了他的工作。
He is said _____.
4. 根据报道他们已安全抵达。
They are reported _____.
5. 我想叫人立刻修理这辆自行车。
I want this bike _____.
6. 玛利仿佛已经被告告诉这件事了。
Mary seemed _____.
7. 众所周知, 奥运会上他被授予了一枚金牌。
He is known _____ a gold medal at the Olympic Games.

III. 语法专练 —— 不定式

1. She is writing a letter to a friend of hers, _____ him to attend the party.
A. to invite B. having invited
C. inviting D. invited
2. My teacher was made _____ his teaching because of poor health.
A. giving up B. to give up
C. give up D. given up
3. Before he came to London, he had never heard a single English word _____.
A. speaking B. spoken
C. to be spoken D. being spoken
4. The sentence wants _____ once more.
A. explained B. to explain
C. being explained D. explaining
5. The Arctic is considered _____ the northern part of the Atlantic.
A. having been B. to have been
C. to be D. being
6. The wounded soldier escaped _____ in the fighting.
A. having killed B. to be killed
C. being killed D. killing
7. The Emperor ordered the wonderful cloth _____ for him without delay.
A. to have woven B. to be woven
C. to be weaving D. to weave
8. I found the German language hard _____.
A. learned B. learning
C. to be learned D. to learn
9. The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president.
A. to prepare B. preparing
C. prepared D. was preparing
10. — The light in the office is still on.
— Oh, I forgot _____.
A. turning it off B. turn it off
C. to turn it off D. having turned it off
11. The missing boys were last seen _____ near the river.
A. playing B. to be playing
C. play D. to play
12. The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here.
A. having added B. to add
C. adding D. added
13. The first textbook _____ for teaching English

as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.

- A. having written B. to be written
C. being written D. written

14. _____ in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.

- A. Losing B. Having lost
C. Lost D. To lose

15. The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 B. C., did not include women players until 1912.

- A. first playing B. to be first played
C. first played D. to be first playing

16. European football is played in 80 countries, _____ it the most popular sport in the world.

- A. making B. makesp
C. made D. to make

17. Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____ by the hour.

- A. pay B. paying
C. paid D. to pay

18. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.

- A. not make B. not to make
C. not making D. do not make

19. _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

- A. Having suffered B. Suffering
C. To suffer D. Suffered

20. — How do you deal with the disagreement between the company and the customers?

— The key _____ the problem is to meet the demand _____ by the customers.

- A. to solving; making B. to solving; made
C. to solve; making D. to solve; made



I. Read for fun

How do British people use their names and titles?

Nowadays in England people usually call each other by their first name. Employers often call their employees by their first name and it is often the case, although not quite so common, for employees to address their employer by the first name. In formal meetings, however, first names are less likely to be used. In less formal settings it is usual for people meeting for the first time to use first names straight away, regardless of any difference in age or status. Mutual use of first names does not in every situation imply friendship and inti-

macy, however. In many offices use of first names among colleagues is customary (usual or habitual), even for colleagues who dislike one another. Use of title plus last name in such circumstance is still avoided. It would be taken as being too frosty (unfriendly), an open declaration of dislike which would chill (to cause to become cold) relationships still further.

When talking to people we have the choice between using their first name, "hi, John," or their surname preceded by a title "good morning, Mr. Smith." The first is usually friendly and informal, the second more formal and respectful. To use the last name alone, "hey, Smith," is regarded nowadays as neither friendly nor respectful, although it used to be acceptable between male friends earlier this century. The most frequently used titles used before surnames are Mr., Mrs. (for a married woman), Miss (for an unmarried woman) and Ms. Ms refers to both married and unmarried women and was introduced by feminists (女权主义者). They argued that as no distinction was made between married and unmarried men in the title "Mr.", there should be a similar title for women to use. Some women prefer this title, others prefer one of the older forms. Mr., Mrs., Miss, and Ms are not usually used alone, adults do not say "excuse me, Mr.," for example, although children can sometimes be heard addressing strangers in this way. Children also often address schoolmistresses simply as "miss" without adding their surname and regardless of whether they are single or married.

English also provides some general terms of address, such as "sir" and "madam". These two are polite ways of addressing a man or woman, and are usually used only by someone who is providing a service such as a shop assistant to a customer or policeman to a member of the public as in "can I help you, madam?" There are also one or two general titles which do the work of first names such as "mack", "buddy" (both American English), and "mate" (British and Australian English) as in "got a light, mate?" Like first names these are used when one is being casual. In America "guys" is the collective informal term for addressing a group of friends: "come on you guys, let's go!" It can be used for groups containing both males and females, even though "guy", is a colloquial expression for "man". For those very close to you such as a wife or husband there are a number of terms of endearment (an expression of love) such as "dear", "darling", and "love" as in "I'll be home at six, love." And "what's for supper, darling?"

—Cross-culture communication

II. 书面表达

写一篇大约 120 词的英语短文,谈谈好书的益处。
请把文章分成两段:

第一段说明好书的益处;第二段说明如何选择好书。

单元测试

I. 听力理解

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- How much will the man pay?
A. Fifty yuan.
B. Ninety-five yuan.
C. A hundred yuan.
- What does the man say about his examination?
A. It will be easy.
B. He feels lucky.
C. He's not prepared.
- How much money does the clerk owe the woman?
A. \$ 39 B. \$ 5 C. 4
- Where are the woman and the man?
A. At the office B. On a farm C. In a restaurant
- What is the woman doing?
A. Fetching water
B. Planting something
C. Looking for seed

第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题。从题中所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题。每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6—8 题

- What is the weather like, as the two speakers are speaking?
A. Very wet. B. Very hot. C. Cloudy.
- What do the two speakers think of the weather?
A. It's unusual. B. It's terrible. C. Both A and B.
- What is the most probable result of the conversation?

- They played tennis together.
- They went to town.
- They stayed home.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9—11 题

- What will the girl do during the winter holidays?
A. She won't go anywhere for no money.
B. She will have to stay at home to study English.
C. She will be in Aswan Dam.
- What do you suppose the boy's sister is?
A. She is a passenger on the plane.
B. She is queen.
C. She may be a stewardess(空姐).

- What do you think of the girl's feeling?
A. She was hurt by the boy's words.
B. The boy laughed at her.
C. The girl had something important to do.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12—14 题

- In which month or months is the price to Madrid most expensive?
A. In March and April.
B. In May and June.
C. In July.
- How much does it cost for the couple to go to Madrid in April?
A. \$ 525. B. \$ 920. C. \$ 960.
- What can you learn from the conversation?
A. Fewer people go to Madrid in July.
B. The couple could not decide whether to go to Madrid or to some other places.
C. The price goes up and down in different months.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15—17 题

- Where does this dialogue take place?
A. In the car. B. In the street. C. At the airport.
- What's the weather like in Boston now?
A. It's very cold.
B. It's very warm.
C. It is neither too cold nor too warm.
- What will they do after they arrive at the man's house?

- A. They will have lunch.
B. They will go swimming.
C. They will get down to business immediately.

听第10段材料,回答第18—20小题

18. What kind of teacher do students like?
A. Teachers who respect students.
B. Teachers who are strict with students.
C. Teachers who take care of students as small children.
19. What will students do with teachers' encouragement?
A. They learn much better.
B. They learn more quickly.
C. They became more active.
20. Why do students want the teachers to play with them?
A. Playing helps students learn more.
B. Playing helps students learn better.
C. Playing helps students in their growing.

II. 单项选择

21. After dark, he _____ in the office.
A. went on to work B. went on working
C. went on with working D. went on with
22. _____, all the black people had the right to vote.
A. Since then B. Since then on
C. From then D. From then on
23. He has been sent to find out the _____ of the car accident.
A. reason B. cause
C. resource D. effect
24. The theory of Relativity _____ correct.
A. is turned out to be B. turn out to be
C. turns out being D. turned out to be
25. Last summer I took a course on _____.
A. how to make dresses B. how dresses be made
C. how to be made dresses D. how dresses to be made.
26. They knew her very well. They had seen her _____ up from childhood.
A. grow B. grew
C. was growing D. to grow
27. Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.
A. learn B. to learn
C. learned D. learning
28. The teacher refused _____ it all by myself.
A. let me do B. let me to do
C. to let me to do D. to let me do

29. —Mum, why do you always make me eat an egg every day?

— _____ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.

- A. et B. Getting
C. To get D. To be getting
30. — Will the Smiths go abroad this summer?
—No, they finally decided _____.
A. to B. not going
C. not to D. not to be going
31. The man will use what he has _____ a camera for his wife.
A. to get B. got
C. buy D. bought
32. He didn't know _____ or stay.
A. to leave B. if that he should leave
C. if to leave D. whether to leave
33. I felt it an honour _____ to speak here.
A. to ask B. asking
C. to be asked D. having asked
34. My parents encouraged me to be a doctor, but I _____.
A. didn't B. didn't like
C. didn't want D. didn't want to
35. It's careless _____ the same mistake in your composition.
A. for you to make B. for you making
C. of you to make D. of you making

III. 完形填空

When I was 16 years old, I made my first visit to the United States. It wasn't the first time I had been 36. Like most English children I learned French 37 school and I had often been to France, so I 38 speaking a foreign language to people who didn't understand 39. But when I went to America I was really looking forward to 40 a nice easy holiday without any 41 problems.

42 wrong I was! The misunderstanding (n. 误会) began at the airport. I was looking for a 43 telephone to give my American friend Danny a 44 and tell her that I had arrived. A friendly old man saw me looking lost and asked 45 he could help me. "Yes", I said, "I want to give my friend a ring." "Well, that's 46," he exclaimed. "Are you getting 47? But aren't you a bit 48?" "Who is talking about marriage?" I replied. "I 49 want to give my friend a ring to tell her I've arrived. Can you tell me 50 there's a phone box?" "Oh!" he said, "there's a phone downstairs."

When at last we 51 meet up, Danny explained the

misunderstandings to me. "Don't worry," she said to me. "I have so many 52 at first. There are lots of words which the Americans 53 differently in meaning from us British. You'll soon get used to 54 funny things they say. Most of the 55 British and American people understand each other!"

36. A. out B. away C. outside D. abroad
 37. A. from B. at C. during D. after
 38. A. get used B. at C. was used to D. used
 39. A. Latin B. English C. French D. Russian
 40. A. receiving B. buying
 C. having D. giving
 41. A. language B. money
 C. time D. human
 42. A. What B. How C. Too D. What a
 43. A. public B. good C. cheap D. popular
 44. A. news B. information
 C. Letter D. ring
 45. A. when B. that C. if D. where
 46. A. well B. over C. ring D. nice
 47. A. married B. to marry
 C. to be married D. marrying
 48. A. young B. small C. little D. old
 49. A. just now B. just C. very D. so
 50. A. that B. where
 C. in which D. over there
 51. A. had B. could C. do D. did
 52. A. things B. fun
 C. trouble D. difficulties
 53. A. write B. speak C. use D. read
 54. A. some B. all the C. very D. there
 55. A. time B. condition C. situation D. Chance

IV. 阅读理解

A

I was on a train the other day, in an empty compartment (n. 火车中的小房间), and I wanted to read the last part of a detective story. Then the door opened and a mother with two small children asked me, "May we sit here, Madam?" At first I wanted to say, "well, actually, I'm reading an exciting book and I'd like to finish it. Could you find another compartment?"

But of course I said, "Yes, certainly," I still had not finished that book. Unfortunately, I found it very difficult to say "No" to those magic words "May I..." or "would you mind if I..."

Of course people usually ask permission to do quite harmless things, like using the telephone, turning the light on, opening the window and things like that. But then there

are some funny requests. Some people even ask if they may wash their hands or take their coats off. On the other hand, very few smokers will bother to ask permission to smoke!

But what about those difficult requests like, "Do you mind if I come round for a cup of coffee?", or "Is it all right if I bring the children to the party? They're very good really." The trouble is, I just don't have the nerve (n. 神经) to refuse. Well, do you?

56. The writer describes those requests as "magic words" because they _____.

- A. are amusing B. are harmless
 C. always work D. are easily understood

57. The writer let the mother and her children share the compartment with her out of _____.

- A. politeness B. curiosity
 C. business D. sympathy

58. According to the writer, asking permission to smoke is _____.

- A. a foolish request B. a difficult request
 C. an unnecessary request D. none of the above

59. Difficult requests are those which _____.

- A. are never premitted
 B. are never refused
 C. make other people uneasy
 D. make other people unfortunate

60. Which of the following may express the main idea of the passage? _____

- A. I'm a polite person.
 B. Requests of different kinds.
 C. How to make a request.
 D. How to answer a request.

B

Today, no one thinks of Bill Gates as a failed entrepreneur or a college dropout yet. Both of these things are true of Gates, American richest man and the pioneering genius (天才) who leads the computer software industry.

Gates was born in Seattle in 1955. Young Gates's grades weren't always great. Although he did well in science and maths, he was something of an underachiever (后进生). But in the eighth grade he found his passion (激情). In the 1960's, the mothers' club at Gates' school bought a computer for the students.

Gates discovered it and soon became computer crazy. He spent every evening and weekend trying to master computer technology. His computer usage fees were so high that he hide from his parents the amount he spent. It wasn't long, though until his programming passion turned toward real goals. He and his friend Paul Allen started a company

called Traf-0-Data. Their goal was to use new computer technology to count passing cars. The company went broke. After all he was only in the eighth grade. And it didn't discourage his interest in technology. In fact, it was because of his passion for programming that he later dropped out of Harvard. He spent two dissatisfying years at the university before he left to form another company with Allen. Gates and Allen called their software company Microsoft. In the 1970s it was only a small operation running out of loaned offices in Arizona. Gates would work late into the night and sometimes sleep under his desk. Today, Microsoft is the software industry giant. As chairman and chief executive (行政的) officer of Microsoft, Gates operates as the prince of programmers.

Despite his wealth and recent marriage, Gates hasn't slowed down. He is still a workaholic, putting in long hours at the office.

61. The first computer that Gates was crazy for was a computer _____.

- A. at home B. at school
C. at the mothers' club D. at an office

62. Once Gates was _____.

- A. a failed entrepreneur
B. a good student in his middle school
C. a crazy student
D. honest enough to tell his parents how much he spent on computer

63. Gates' first company was _____.

- A. successful
B. unsuccessful
C. started when he was at college
D. called Microsoft

64. Which of the following sentences is true? _____

- A. Gates graduated from Harvard.
B. The company Microsoft mainly use new computer to count passing cars.
C. The company Microsoft was started by Gates and Allen.

D. Not only chairman and chief executive officer of Microsoft, Gates is also a prince in the U. S. A.

65. The underlined word workaholic here means ____.

- A. a member of the company
B. a common person with high position
C. a person who has great interest in PC
D. one who has a strong determination and interest to work.

C

Science is sometimes confused with technology, which is the application of science to various tasks. Such confusion

is often aided by some school texts that have pictures of rockets on the moon and are titled with "Science Marches On". The technology that makes rocket landing on the moon possible emerged from the use of scientific strategies (策略) in the study of propulsion, electronics, and numerous other fields. It is way of inquiry that is scientific; the rocket is a piece of technology. Just as science is not technology, neither is it some specific body of knowledge. The popular phrase "Science tells us that smoking is bad for your health" really misleads, "Science" doesn't tell us anything, people tell us things, in this case people who have used scientific strategies to investigate (调查) the relationship of smoking to health tell us things. Science may be best regarded as existing not in books, or in machinery, or in reports containing numbers, but rather in that invisible world of the mind. Science has to do with the way questions are formed and answered; it is a set of rules and forms of inquiry created by people who want reliable answers.

66. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct? _____

- A. Science helps people understand the world.
B. Science shows what food is good to our health.
C. Modern science is represented by the computer.
D. Science tell people about the knowledge of the world.

67. Technology is different from science in that ____.

- A. it uses science to solve various practical problems
B. it tells people how to make an invention
C. it is a set of strategies of solving problems
D. it is a set of psychological rules and forms

68. The passage is mainly about ____.

- A. the different applications of science
B. the great importance of modern science
C. the correct way of understanding science
D. the difficulties of understanding science

69. The writer of the text titled with "Science Marches On!" ____.

- A. showed the important scientific achievement
B. took the rocket landing on the moon as science
C. wanted to use the term to confuse his students
D. regarded science as a way of making inquiry

70. When we say "Science tells us that smoking is bad for your health", we are wrong just because we take science

- _____.
A. as a way of finding answers
B. as a piece of technology
C. as a set of strategies
D. as a body of knowledge