

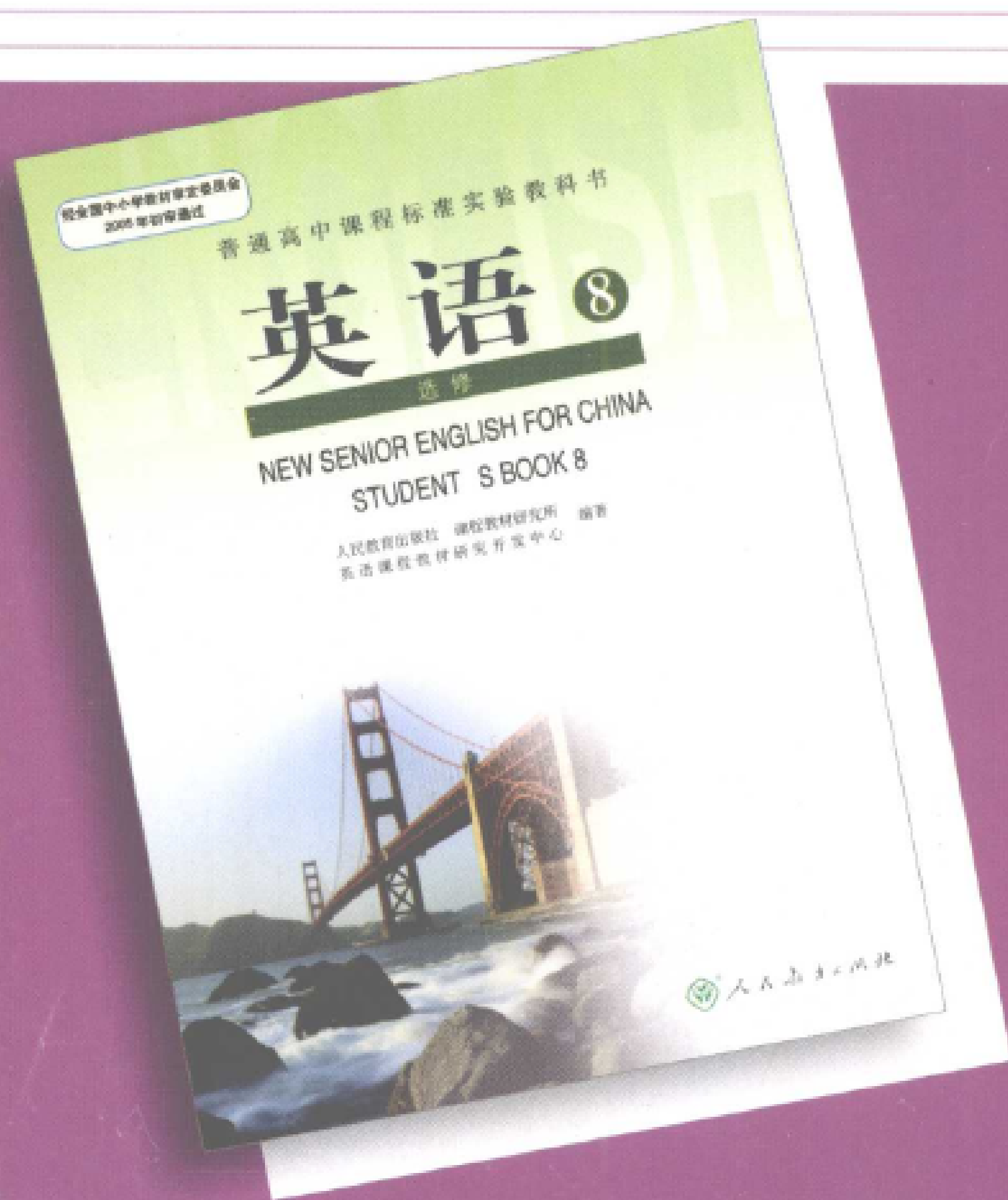
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# 阳光课堂

英语 ⑧ 选修

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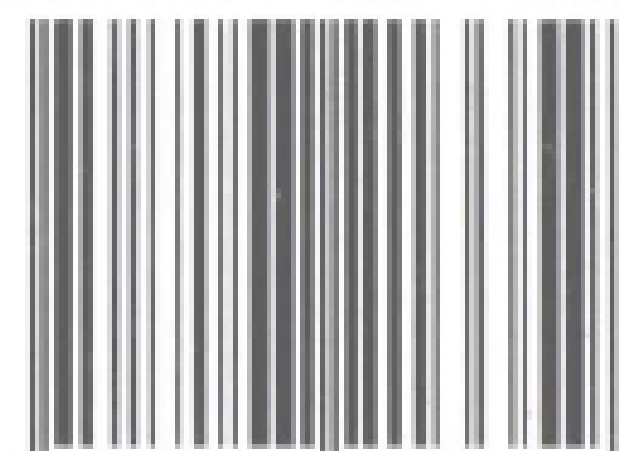
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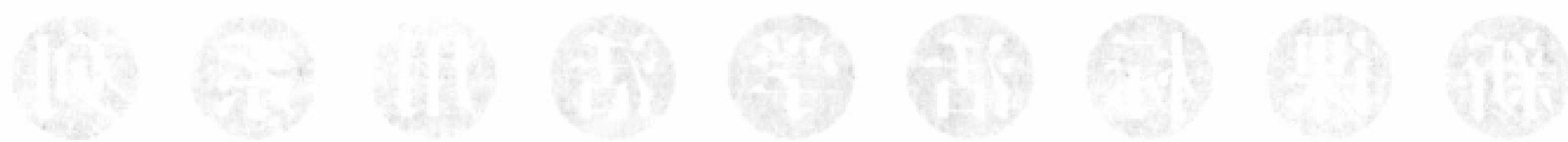
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## 《新课标活学活用系列·阳光课堂》

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# 编写说明

为了配合不断扩大和深入的新课程改革,满足新课标高中教科书实验区的教学需要,完善人民教育出版社新课标高中教材的立体化开发建设,在充分调研和不断总结经验教训的基础上,人民教育出版社教学资源编辑室与北京紫峰文化发展有限公司合作,共同策划组编了这套与人教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书配套使用的同步辅导丛书——《新课标活学活用系列·阳光课堂》。

《阳光课堂》丛书,以课程标准为依据,以新课程改革理念为指导,以全面提高全体学生的文化科学素养为宗旨,以培养学生的创新精神和实践能力为重点,为学生生活学活用新课标教材提供了一个科学实用的平台。丛书涵盖了人教版高一至高三年级所有主要学科的必修教材及绝大部分的选修教材。

丛书的编写力求凸显如下特点:

## 一、拓展性

依据教材各单元各章节的课程目标,精选贴近时代、贴近生活、贴近学生实际的学习与训练材料。这些材料既能巩固和加强学生在课堂上学到的知识与技能,更可作为教材的补充与延伸,增强课堂与社会生活及学生经验的联系,拓展学生视野,引导学生学会学习、学会创新。

## 二、主体性

在通过同步训练的方式巩固基础知识和基本技能的同时,又特别关注学生的学习过程和学习方法、情感态度和价值观。根据学生的年龄特点,本套丛书创设了丰富多彩的学习情境和发展台阶,以问题的形式把活学活用的内容呈现出来,使课内和课外的知识联系起来,让学生作为学习的主人,主动去“问”,积极去“想”,认真去“练”,大胆去“试”,灵活去“用”,愉快去“测”,进一步转变学习方式,把各学科知识学活、用活,从而提高学生自主学习、合作交流的意识以及分析问题和解决问题的能力。

## 三、实用性

编写体例力求做到既符合教材特点,又体现素质教育及高等学校招生考试的要求。各学科分册大致都设置有“课标导航”“学法建议”“情境导学”“自主天地”“探究干线”“合作空间”“分层训练”“体验高考”“概括整合”等栏目,分别从知识、能力、思想意识等不同角度,对教材进行解说和剖析。内容翔实、具体、可操作性强,例题、习题体现和诠释了高考的重点和难点。另外,每册均有以活页形式编排的单元评估测试题,参考答案附有详细解析。

丛书的作者,都是新课标实验区具有丰富教学经验的一线骨干教师和教研人员,在编写过程中,大家始终坚持这样一种理念:体现新课程的特色,将德育、智育、美育、科学精神及人文精神与教材有机地融合起来;为广大师生提供一套既体现新的教育理念、与教科书紧密配合,又能切实提高学生能力的精品教辅,为莘莘学子进入高等学府铺垫一个台阶。希望我们的努力能够得到您的认同。

由于编写时间紧迫和水平所限,丛书一定还存在许多不足,诚挚地希望广大读者提出批评和建议,以便再版修订时参考。

在本套丛书的编写过程中,引用了部分相关材料,有的已与原作者取得联系,但有些无法与原作者联系,希望原作者看到此书后,与我们联系,以便支付相应的稿酬,同时我们在此对相关作者表示诚挚的感谢。

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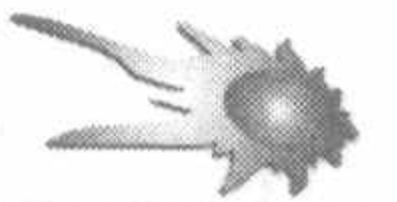
编者



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## Unit 1

# A land of diversity

### 课标导航

单词	means; majority; percentage; mix; nationality; applicant; occur; indicate; apparent; slip; hire; react
短语	as... as one can; compare... with...; in addition; be worth doing; feel like doing; team up with; take in; a great many
句型	(1) 强调句型 (2) It + be + v. -ed + that...
功能	(1) How to encourage others (2) Direction and position
语法	(1) the first + 名词 + 动词不定式(作定语) (2) 名词性从句的用法 (3) 分词作状语 (4) with + 宾语 + 宾补

## 课时 I Warming Up

### 情境导学

Have a discussion with the partners about the following questions.

- How many states are there in the USA?
- What is the longest river in the USA?
- In which direction of the USA is the state of California?
- What is the largest city in the USA?
- What do you think California is famous for?

And then go to the textbook to know more.

### 自主学习

#### 知识点 1 get along (on) with

#### 过程体验

理解下列句子中短语的含义

- He ran as fast as he can to catch up with the bus.

as fast as he can 意为: \_\_\_\_\_

- Please list as many places of interest as you can.

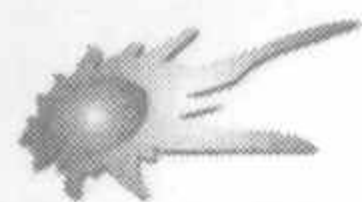
list as many places of interest as you can 意为: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 迁移应用

##### 单项填空

- The more I think about him, the more reasons I find for loving him \_\_\_\_\_ I did. (2005·湖南)  
A. as much as                      B. as long as  
C. as soon as                      D. as far as
- It was not \_\_\_\_\_ the many blows she received as the lack of fighting spirit \_\_\_\_\_ led to her losing the game.  
A. so; which                      B. so much; that  
C. like; that                      D. as; which
- It is generally believed that teaching is \_\_\_\_\_ it is a science.  
A. an art much as                      B. much an art as  
C. as an art much as                      D. as much an art as
- Ten years ago the population of our village was





that of theirs.

(2008·陕西)

A. as twice large as

B. twice as large as

C. twice as much as

D. as twice much as

## 拓展延伸

1. as... as sb. can 某人尽可能地.....=as... as possible

2. as soon as sb. can 某人尽快/早地=

3. as quickly as sb. can 某人尽快地=

4. as early as sb. can 某人尽早地=

5. not so... as... 译:

6. not so much... as... 与其.....不如.....=

## 知识点 2

compare... with...

## 过程体验

理解下列句子的含义

1. Finish the exercise by yourself and then compare your answers with your partner.

Translation:

2. Compared with pronunciation, the writing of Chinese characters is quite difficult.

Translation:

## 迁移应用

单项填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean doesn't seem big at all.

A. Compare

B. When comparing

C. Comparing

D. When compared

2. When \_\_\_\_\_ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities.

(2006·浙江)

A. compared

B. being compared

C. comparing

D. having compared

3. Her shoes \_\_\_\_\_ her dress; they look very well together.

(2008·天津)

A. suit

B. fit

C. compare

D. match

## 拓展延伸

1. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 比较, 对照

2. comparative adj. \_\_\_\_\_

3. compare... to... 把.....比作.....

4. compare to/with... 比得上.....(否定句中常用 with)

5. compared with/to 与.....比起来(可以置于句首,也可以置于句末,用作状语)

6. compare one's answers with sb. 译:

7. compare notes with sb. 译:

8. beyond compare 译:

9. (as) compared with 与.....比较

10. by comparison 比较起来

11. beyond/without comparison 译:

12. in comparison with 译:

## 合作空间

Have a discussion with your partners about the following questions.

1. What do you think of Americans?

2. What books have you read by American writers?

3. What story do you know about Mississippi River?

4. What do you know about the first immigrations in America?

## 分层训练



## 基础训练

理解下列句子的含义

1. The young are always compared to the rising sun.

Translation:

2. No one can compare with Mr. Jackson in playing the flute here.

Translation:

3. He is not so much a writer as a reporter.

Translation:

4. Do be as careful as you can to care for the patients.

Translation:



## 知能训练

单项填空

1. Forming a good habit is \_\_\_\_\_ kicking a bad habit.

A. much as an effort as

B. as much as an effort

C. as much an effort as

D. an effort as much as

2. —He shouldn't have done that sort of thing.

—Get down to your own business. \_\_\_\_\_ he does is reasonable, \_\_\_\_\_ to what you've ever done.

A. What; compared

B. Whatever; comparing

C. What; comparing

D. Whatever; compared

3. John is the tallest boy in the class, \_\_\_\_\_ according to himself.

A. five foot eight as tall as

B. as tall as five foot eight





- C. as five foot eight tall as  
D. as tall five foot eight as
4. As is well known, Japan is          the east of China.  
A. to      B. on      C. in      D. at
5. To learn English well, we should find opportunities to hear English          as much as we can.  
(2008·江苏)
- A. speak      B. speaking  
C. spoken      D. to speak

### 实践创新

#### I. 完形填空

When I was seven, we were stationed in Wisconsin for a year. My 1 lived in a big farmhouse and that was our first 2 with country living.

Our family of six were lying on the grass, watching the shapes of the clouds 3 across the sky. It was a time of 4 conversation and just being together.

Daddy glanced at me and said, "Karen, run up to the house and 5 me a cheese sandwich." I 6 and ran across our lawn that was the size of a football field. I went into the 7 and gathered the ingredients (成分) for the "best-ever" sandwich. I ran back across the yard and 8 handed my creation to Daddy. 9 he chewed, he asked, "Did you wash your hands first?"

"No, sir," I answered. I hadn't even thought about it.

He spat the chewed-up food out onto the ground as he 10 the sandwich into the air. I swallowed hard and blinked back my 11. The day no longer seemed so beautiful.

12 it certainly wasn't the last. Many times through the years, when I 13 to meet his standards, he would ask, "Are you stupid?"

14 I made good grades in school, that little voice still said, "You're stupid!" at the 15 mistake. I had to tiptoe around him 16. No matter how good I tried to be, it would 17 be enough. I could never be good enough for him.

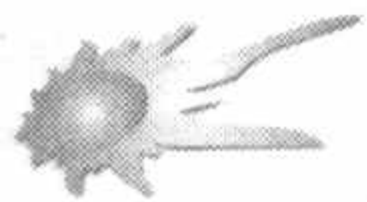
In his later years, my dad became kind grandfather to my sons. He 18 me and showed his love for me in 19 ways. But I wonder. What if Dad had been like this? Perhaps that little "you're stupid" voice that has plagued (折磨) me all my life would never have had a chance to 20.

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. family         | B. friends    |
| C. relatives         | D. colleagues |
| 2. A. habit          | B. decision   |
| C. experience        | D. plan       |
| 3. A. blowing        | B. floating   |
| C. dropping          | D. rising     |
| 4. A. precious       | B. unpleasant |
| C. usual             | D. common     |
| 5. A. bring          | B. take       |
| C. fetch             | D. send       |
| 6. A. knelt down     | B. sat down   |
| C. bent over         | D. jumped up  |
| 7. A. office         | B. backroom   |
| C. bedroom           | D. kitchen    |
| 8. A. angrily        | B. proudly    |
| C. disappointedly    | D. tiredly    |
| 9. A. Before         | B. After      |
| C. As                | D. Since      |
| 10. A. threw         | B. cut        |
| C. folded            | D. shipped    |
| 11. A. tears         | B. water      |
| C. blood             | D. sweat      |
| 12. A. So            | B. Therefore  |
| C. Or                | D. But        |
| 13. A. managed       | B. tried      |
| C. failed            | D. promised   |
| 14. A. Because       | B. In case    |
| C. On condition that | D. Though     |
| 15. A. serious       | B. slight     |
| C. chief             | D. main       |
| 16. A. fortunately   | B. strangely  |
| C. bravely           | D. carefully  |
| 17. A. once          | B. still      |
| C. never             | D. already    |
| 18. A. supported     | B. scolded    |
| C. blamed            | D. punished   |
| 19. A. difficult     | B. different  |
| C. firm              | D. complex    |
| 20. A. prevent       | B. stop       |
| C. escape            | D. develop    |

#### II. 阅读理解

Pacific island nations, most at risk of sinking beneath rising sea levels, blamed the United States on Thursday for not signing *the Kyoto Protocol* and urged





big aid donor Australia to do more to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

Six island states met at the start of the annual Pacific Islands Forum and expressed their concern about climate change. The former leader of one of the islands, Tuvalu, predicted the Pacific would submerge his country in 50 years.

The leaders of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu released a statement saying they “expressed profound disappointment at the decision of the U. S. to reject the *Kyoto Protocol*.”

The statement stopped short of also naming Australia, the region’s biggest greenhouse gas emitter and one of its largest aid donors. Canberra is expected to give more than \$278.9 million in aid to the region in the next year. Australia also is not a signatory (签字人) to the 1997 treaty on global warming that limits greenhouse gas emissions.

“We are very sad,” Tuvalu Prime Minister Saufatu Sopoanga told a news conference. “Australia is one of our traditional donors... We were actually expecting they would do something concrete about... making a marked contribution to ensuring that industrialized countries respect and implement *the Kyoto Protocol*,” he said.

Sopoanga’s nation of about 11 000 people measures just 10 square miles. A string of nine coral atolls, Tuvalu is just 16 feet above sea level at its highest point.

Tuvalu fears its last palm tree could sink under

the Pacific within 50 years.

21. What’s the main reason for the sinking?

- A. The global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions.
- B. *The Kyoto Protocol* signed by developed countries.
- C. The climate change caused by U. S.
- D. The lack of money in some island countries.

22. The underlined word “submerge” in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dissolve something to make it disappear in the sea
- B. cause something to go under the sea
- C. escape from the water pollution
- D. go to the depth of the sea

23. According to Paragraph 4, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Australia has signed *the Kyoto Protocol* with other countries
- B. the six island states hated Australia very much
- C. the six island states criticized Australia’s position, but did not name Australia
- D. Australia is expected to spend more money in limiting air pollution

24. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. The Islands of Tuvalu are Sinking
- B. Pacific Island States Meet to Discuss the Rising Sea Levels
- C. Sinking Pacific States Criticize US and Australia
- D. Pacific States to Sue US over Sea Levels

## 课时 II Pre-reading, Reading and Comprehending

### 情境导学

Read the following short passage, then think of the questions.

1. What is “General Sherman”?
2. What is California’s first “citizen”?

#### California

California is full of natural wonders. Here is Death Valley, 282 feet below sea level—the lowest land in the country. “General Sherman” can be found in Sequoia Na-

tional Park. The general is not a soldier, but the world’s oldest and biggest tree.

There is a special kind of star-gazing you can do in Los Angeles—watching Hollywood movie stars at work. In Los Angeles, too, are California’s first “citizens”—fossils of the Ice Age. They were discovered in the tar pits of La Brea—one of the richest finds of prehistoric fossils ever unearthed. Almost a million years ago, saber-tooth tigers, giant sloths and other monsters stumbled into the pits where they were preserved forever in the sticky tar.





Further north, on the seacoast, is the Vandenburg Air Base where guided missiles and satellites blast off. You travel quickly in California—from Ice Age to the Space Age.

## 自主天地

### 知识点 1 means /mi:nz/

#### 过程体验

means *n.* 方法,手段(单复数形式相同)

理解下列句中短语的含义

1. He crossed the river by means of craft.

by means of 意为: \_\_\_\_\_

2. There \_\_\_\_\_ no means of finding out what has happened.

上空应填 be 的什么形式: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The plan must be put into practice by all means.

by all means 意为: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 迁移应用

##### 单项填空

1. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ been tried, and everything \_\_\_\_\_ well now.

- A. have; go      B. has; go  
C. has; goes      D. have; goes

2. I've got to where I am \_\_\_\_\_ hard work.

- A. by this means      B. by all means  
C. by no means      D. by means of

3. —May I have a look at your book?

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. By this means      B. By all means  
C. By this way      D. By any means

4. In many places in China, \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle is still \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of transportation. (2008·重庆)

- A. a; the      B. /; a  
C. the; a      D. the; the

#### 拓展延伸

1. means 的常用短语如下:

by all means 尽一切办法;一定,务必;(表示答应)当然可以

by no means 决不;并没有

by this means 用这种方法

2. means, way 与 method 均有“方法,方式”之意,但搭配介词不同:

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ means of...

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ way/manner of...

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ method

### 知识点 2 in addition

#### 过程体验

in addition 另外,还有

理解下列句子的含义

1. It's getting dark; in addition, it is beginning to rain.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. In addition, there are three other students who are interested in the role.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 迁移应用

##### 单项填空

1. Your basic salary will be £15 000 and \_\_\_\_\_ you'll receive generous travel expenses.

- A. gradually      B. in addition  
C. totally      D. in all

2. \_\_\_\_\_ our daily expenses, we have to put some aside for our son's education, so there is little left for anything else. Which is wrong?

- A. Besides      B. In addition  
C. As well as      D. In addition to

#### 拓展延伸

(1) in addition to = besides = as well as 除……之外(还有),后接宾语;而 in addition 后不可直接接宾语。

(2) besides 表示“除了……还有”; except 表示“除了(排除……在外)……还有”。

(3) 如果从整体情况来看,要排除其中的部分特殊情况用 except for,其所“除外”的事情或人往往是不同的;如果是将不包括在内的某事(人)排除在外,应用 except; except that 后跟从句且 that 不能省略。

(4) apart from 重在强调,既含有“除了……还有”,也含有“排除……在外”之意。

试用上面的词(组)填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ me, there are my mum and dad.  
2. No one can be allowed to enter \_\_\_\_\_ the local villagers.  
3. The car is quite satisfactory \_\_\_\_\_ the color.

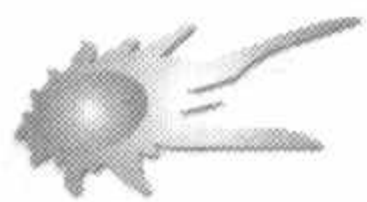
### 知识点 3 majority /mə'dʒɒrəti/

#### 过程体验

majority *n.* [C] 大多数

the majority 作主语时,谓语动词单复数皆可; the majority of + 名词,表示“多数……”,作主语时,其谓语动词的数取





决于 of 后的名词。

理解下列句中划线部分的含义

1. The majority of food is carried away by the flood.

含义: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Of the moviegoers, the young are in the majority.

含义: \_\_\_\_\_

3. She barely won the election by a majority of two.

含义: \_\_\_\_\_

### 迁移应用

#### 单项填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the people \_\_\_\_\_ to prefer \_\_\_\_\_ games to playing games.

A. The majority; seem; watching  
B. The majority; seems; to watch  
C. Majority; seem; watching  
D. Majority; seems; to watch

2. A few people were killed in the fire; \_\_\_\_\_ were saved.

A. the most  
B. the most of them  
C. the majority  
D. the majority of whom

#### 单句改错

3. They beat the other party by the majority of 200 at the last election.

4. A majority of the students seems to prefer computer to TV.

### 拓展延伸

1. majority *n.* → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.*

2. majority *n.* → 反义词 \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.*

### 知识点 4 live on

#### 过程体验

理解下列句子中 live on 的含义

1. Small birds live mainly on insects.

含义: \_\_\_\_\_

2. She lives on burgers.

含义: \_\_\_\_\_

3. She lives on the small income from her savings.

含义: \_\_\_\_\_

### 迁移应用

#### 单项填空

You can't live \_\_\_\_\_ forty pounds a week.

A. with B. out C. on D. by

### 拓展延伸

通过查词典,用适当的介词或副词填空

1. Like most people, we live \_\_\_\_\_ labour.  
2. We'll live \_\_\_\_\_ what our parents expect of us.  
3. You should try hard to live \_\_\_\_\_ your dreams.  
4. He has lived \_\_\_\_\_ two big disasters.

### 知识点 5 强调句型

#### 过程体验

强调句的基本形式为: It + be + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其余部分

试理解下列句子

1. It was in Greece that Olympic Games first started.

强调 \_\_\_\_\_, 在句中成分为: \_\_\_\_\_。

2. It is I not you who am to blame.

强调 \_\_\_\_\_, 在句中成分为: \_\_\_\_\_。

3. It was because he lacked experience that he lost the game.

强调 \_\_\_\_\_。

### 迁移应用

#### 单项填空

1. It was in New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth first met Mr. Smith. (2008·全国 II)

A. that B. how C. which D. when

2. It is he rather than you \_\_\_\_\_ abroad next year.

A. who is sent B. who are to be sent  
C. who is to be sent D. that are sent

3. I just wonder \_\_\_\_\_ that makes him so excited.

A. why it does B. what he does  
C. how it is D. what it is

4. It was not until she got home \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer realized she had lost her keys. (NMET 2006)

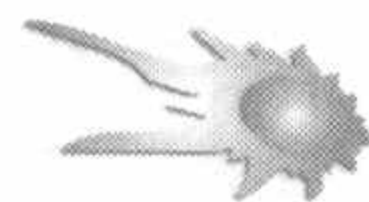
A. when B. that C. where D. before

5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ English is being widely used at present \_\_\_\_\_ we learn it hard.

A. because; why B. because; that  
C. since; why D. since; that

6. It was along the Mississippi River \_\_\_\_\_ Mark Twain spent much of his childhood. (2008·天津)





- A. how B. which C. that D. where

### 拓展延伸

用 **that, which, when** 或 **where** 填空

- It is the building \_\_\_\_\_ the goods are stored.
- It is in the building \_\_\_\_\_ the goods are stored.
- It was midnight \_\_\_\_\_ we got to the village.
- It was at midnight \_\_\_\_\_ we got to the village.

### 知识点 6 percentage /pə'sentɪdʒ/

#### 过程体验

percentage *n.* 百分比, 百分率; 好处

理解下列句子的含义

- Only a small percentage of the students in our class are girls.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

- There is no percentage in worrying.

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 迁移应用

单句改错

- How much percentage of his income is taxable (可纳税的)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- An increasing percentage of the population owns their own cars.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The most percentage of the people are against the plan.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 拓展延伸

a large/small percentage of +  $\begin{cases} n. (pl.) + \text{复数谓语} \\ n. [U] + \text{单数谓语} \end{cases}$

谓语动词的数取决于 \_\_\_\_\_。

### 知识点 7 It + be + v. -ed + that...

#### 过程体验

理解下列句中划线部分的含义

- It is said that he saved a wolf.  
含义: \_\_\_\_\_
- It is reported that two trains crashed in Shandong Province.  
含义: \_\_\_\_\_
- It is hoped that Milu deer will return to nature in the near future.  
含义: \_\_\_\_\_

- It is suggested that the patient should be sent to the hospital.

含义: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 迁移应用

单项填空

- The flu is believed \_\_\_\_\_ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human's nose and throat.  
A. causing B. being caused  
C. to be caused D. to have caused
- Is Bob still performing?  
—I'm afraid not. He is said \_\_\_\_\_ the stage already as he has become an official. (2005·江苏)  
A. to have left B. to leave  
C. to have been left D. to be left

### 拓展延伸

- It is + believed/thought/considered/reported/said, etc. + that-clause 句式, 可以简化为: 主语 + be + v. -ed + 不定式, 且不定式的时态和语态与原 that 从句保持一致。

如: It's reported that the hero will return to China.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_ is reported \_\_\_\_\_ China.

- "It + be + suggested/required + that..." 句式中, that 从句中的谓语动词要用 \_\_\_\_\_。

### 知识点 8 now that

#### 过程体验

完成句子

- Now that everyone can hear the speaker, \_\_\_\_\_ (没有必要用麦克风).
- Now that you can remember, \_\_\_\_\_ (我就不提它了).

#### 迁移应用

单项填空

- \_\_\_\_\_ the term is finished, I'm going to rest a few days and then take a trip.  
A. Now that B. Even if C. As if D. So that
- \_\_\_\_\_ you don't like this one, we change another one.  
A. That B. Now that  
C. In order that D. For
- Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?  
—I don't mind where we go \_\_\_\_\_ there's sun, sea and beach. (2008·全国 I)  
A. as if B. as long as  
C. now that D. in order that





## 拓展延伸

now that 意为\_\_\_\_\_, 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句, 相当于\_\_\_\_\_。

## 合作空间

Have a discussion with your partners or surf the Internet together to find something about Washington D. C.

1. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the USA.
2. It is the center of \_\_\_\_\_. It is the center of \_\_\_\_\_, too.
3. There are many universities including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The city has a population of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It has many interesting places to visit, such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

## 分层训练

## 基础训练

## I. 单词拼写

1. The Taiwan S \_\_\_\_\_ separates Taiwan Island from the mainland.
2. —What's your n \_\_\_\_\_?  
—I'm British.
3. Pay attention to the d \_\_\_\_\_ between traditional and modern society.
4. We have to come up with a m \_\_\_\_\_ of policies.
5. Now in China, an increasing p \_\_\_\_\_ of the population have their own cars.

## II. 短语互译

6. 保持, 维持 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 通过……的方式 \_\_\_\_\_
8. make a life \_\_\_\_\_
9. die from... \_\_\_\_\_
10. in addition \_\_\_\_\_
11. in and around \_\_\_\_\_
12. now that \_\_\_\_\_
13. 和……相关 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 凭借……的手段 \_\_\_\_\_
15. fight with... \_\_\_\_\_

## III. 同义句转换

16. They kept in touch with each other using the telephone.  
They kept connected with each other \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone.

17. Many a man believes this story.

\_\_\_\_\_ believe this story.

18. He didn't go to work because his mother was ill.

\_\_\_\_\_ because his mother was ill \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't go to work.

19. They reported that a heavy storm was on its way here.

\_\_\_\_\_ that a heavy storm \_\_\_\_\_ here.

20. Tom was such an honest boy that he was praised by the teacher.

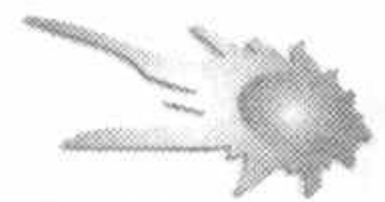
Tom was \_\_\_\_\_ a boy that \_\_\_\_\_.

## 知能训练

## 单项填空

1. It is what you do rather than what you say \_\_\_\_\_ strikes me.  
A. that B. what C. which D. this
2. —\_\_\_\_\_ that he managed to get the information?  
—Oh, a friend of his helped him. (2005·山东)  
A. Where was it B. What was it  
C. How was it D. Why was it
3. It was after he got hurt \_\_\_\_\_ he realized the horse was so important.  
A. that B. when  
C. since D. as
4. She is really hard-working, and she is always the first \_\_\_\_\_ and the last \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to come; leaving B. coming; to leave  
C. to come; to leave D. coming; leaving
5. Next winter, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll stay in Harbin will surely be another exciting holiday.  
A. which B. when  
C. that D. where
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a good job, you needn't necessarily find another one.  
A. Even if B. Now that  
C. As if D. So that
7. By the time the tour ends, the football team \_\_\_\_\_ twenty matches in five countries.  
A. will play  
B. will have played  
C. will be playing  
D. will have been playing





实践创新

I. 完形填空

When I was in seventh grade, I was a candy stripper (志愿做护士助手的小姑娘) at a local hospital in my town. Most of the time I spent there was with Mr. Gillespie. He never had any 1, and nobody seemed to care about his 2.

I spent many days there holding his hand and talking to him, 3 anything that needed to be done. He became a close friend of mine, 4 he responded with only a(n) 5 squeeze of my hand. Mr. Gillespie was in a coma (昏迷).

I left for a week to vacation with my parents, and when I came back, Mr. Gillespie was 6. I didn't have the 7 to ask any of the nurses where he was, for fear they might 8 me he had died.

Several 9 later, when I was a junior in high school, I was at the gas station when I noticed a familiar face. When I 10 who it was, my eyes filled with tears. He was 11! I got up the nerve to ask him if his name was Mr. Gillespie. With a(n) 12 look on his face, he replied yes. I 13 how I knew him, and that I had spent many hours talking with him in the hospital. His eyes welled up with tears, and he gave me the warmest hug I had ever 14.

He began to tell me how, 15 he lay there comatose, he could hear me talking to him and could 16 me holding his hand the whole time. Mr. Gillespie 17 believed that it was my voice and 18 that had kept him alive.

Although I haven't 19 him since, he fills my heart with 20 every day. I know that I made a difference between his life and his death.

1. A. visitors B. relatives  
C. patients D. friends
2. A. interest B. requirement  
C. condition D. thought
3. A. talking about B. looking for  
C. pointing out D. helping with
4. A. so that B. even though  
C. soon after D. just as
5. A. occasional B. tight  
C. satisfactory D. warm
6. A. dead B. mad

- C. gone D. excited
7. A. right B. chance  
C. nerve D. time
8. A. cheat B. tell  
C. remind D. warn
9. A. days B. weeks  
C. months D. years
10. A. realized B. wondered  
C. heard D. asked
11. A. great B. alive  
C. successful D. lucky
12. A. happy B. uncertain  
C. nervous D. proud
13. A. apologized B. remembered  
C. explained D. admitted
14. A. dreamed B. shown  
C. wanted D. received
15. A. because B. if  
C. unless D. as
16. A. notice B. feel  
C. imagine D. appreciate
17. A. hardly B. immediately  
C. firmly D. wrongly
18. A. humour B. encouragement  
C. touch D. treatment
19. A. forgotten B. called  
C. missed D. seen
20. A. joy B. regret  
C. respect D. sympathy

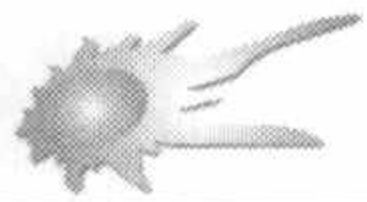
II. 阅读理解

The flag, the most common symbol (象征) of a nation in the modern world, is also one of the most ancient. With a clear symbolic meaning, the flag in the traditional form is still used today to mark buildings, ships and other vehicles related to a country.

The national flag as we know it today is in no way a primitive (原始的) artifact. It is, rather, the product of thousands of years' development. Historians believe that it had two major ancestors, of which the earlier served to show wind direction.

Early human beings used very fragile houses and boats. Often strong winds would tear roofs from houses or cause high waves that endangered travelers.





People's food supplies were similarly vulnerable. Even after they had learned how to plant grains, they still needed help from nature to ensure good harvests. Therefore they feared and depended on the power of the wind, which could bring warmth from one direction and cold from another.

Using a simple piece of cloth tied to the top of a post to tell the direction of the wind was more dependable than earlier methods, such as watching the rising of smoke from a fire. The connection of the flag with heavenly power was therefore reasonable. Early human societies began to fix long pieces of cloth to the tops of totems (图腾) before carrying them into battle. They believed that the power of the wind would be added to the good wishes of the gods and ancestors represented by the totems themselves.

These flags developed very slowly into modern flags. The first known flag of a nation or a ruler was unmarked; The king of China around 1000 BC was known to have a white flag carried ahead of him. This practice might have been learned from Egyptians even further in the past, but it was from China that it spread over trade routes through India, then across Arab lands, and finally to Europe, where it met up with the other ancestor of the national flag.

21. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Development of the National Flag

B. Power of the National Flag

C. Types of Flags

D. Uses of Flags

22. The underlined word "vulnerable" in Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. impossible to make sure of

B. likely to be protected

C. easy to damage

D. difficult to find

23. The earliest flags were connected with heavenly power because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they could tell wind direction

B. they could bring good luck to fighters

C. they were handed down by the ancestors

D. they were believed to stand for natural forces

24. What does the author know of the first national flag?

A. He knows when it was sent to Europe.

B. He believes it was made in Egypt.

C. He thinks it came from China.

D. He doubts where it started.

25. What will the author most probably talk about next?

A. The role of China in the spread of the national flag.

B. The second ancestor of the national flag.

C. The use of modern flags in Europe.

D. The importance of modern flags.

## 课时Ⅲ Learning about Language

### 自 主 天 地

#### 知识点 1 applicant /'æplɪkənt/

#### 过程体验

applicant *n.* 申请人

There are many applicants \_\_\_\_\_ a position in this company.

思考: applicant 应与介词 \_\_\_\_\_ 连用, 意为: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 拓展延伸

1. apply *v.* 申请; 应用

(1) apply for \_\_\_\_\_

(2) apply... to... \_\_\_\_\_

2. application *n.* 申请, 请求

make an application to sb. for sth. \_\_\_\_\_

3. appliance *n.* 器具, 器械

#### 知识点 2 suggest + 宾语从句

#### 过程体验

用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I suggest he \_\_\_\_\_ (hand) in his homework first.

2. He suggested me \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) for the competition.

3. He suggested you \_\_\_\_\_ (try) on a black suit.

4. What do you suggest we \_\_\_\_\_ (do) next?