

探究
课堂

主体探究

学习方略

十五规划教育部重点课题 编著
实施研究性学习专题研究课题组

高中新课程

英语

配外研版 必修5

科学理念

全新思维

启迪智能

开阔视野

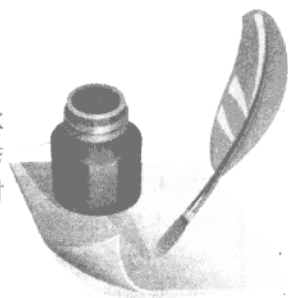
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出版说明

CHU BAN SHUO MING

国家教育大纲(纲要)是教育工作的“准宪法”,也是这套丛书所有作者的共同信条。我国新课改纲要以及新课标,不仅对课程、教法,而且对考试(包括中考、高考)都揭示了改革方向以及最终要达到的目标。新课改大力推进以培养创新精神和实践能力为主的素质教育,以让学生更多地在探究中学习,在实践中学习,扭转长期以来教学脱离科研实际和社会实践的局面,并大力提倡学生自主学习、合作学习、以学习者为中心的现代教学理念。新课改精神和新课标,是策划编写本丛书的出发点,又是归宿。因此,编者树立了新的编写理念,确定了新的编写目标,选择了新的编写视角,采取了新的编写方法。

除了上述“四新”以外,本丛书还有“六个特点”:

1. 编写宗旨——改变学生的学习方式。

即从根本上改变以接受知识为主的传统学习方式。

2. 推进以探究为主的多元学习方式。

多元学习包括探究的、实践的、合作的、自学的、接受的学习。探究既是科学的操作方式,又是科学的本质。科学学习和科学探究过程的不分离,越来越被视为学生掌握完整的知识,培养各种能力和优良品质品德的最佳途径。

3. 贯彻“以学习者为中心”理念。

本丛书以学生为直接的读者对象,为学生课内外探究实践、自学、合作、备考、应考提供最好的“援助”。

4. 紧扣新课标新教材的每章节、每节课的教学任务。

本丛书既是最好的学生用书,又是最好的教师用书。

5. 以多种精彩的学习范例启导学生。

范例的示范、启导作用无可估量,远远胜于直接传授。

6. 提出大量探究题和训练题,充分发扬传统教学“精讲多练”等优良传统。

尽可能地增加学生自主地探究、拓展、巩固知识和技能的契机。

本丛书作为全国教育科学“十五”规划重点课题“实施研究性学习专题研究”科研成果的重大推广项目,遵循从教学第一线中来到教学第一线中去思路。课题组长崔相录研究员,十多年来潜心从事有关素质教育和探究教学的开创性研究工作。本丛书编写工作严格执行专家——教研员——第一线教师三结合原则。所有的作者,都是多年来接受过有关培训,在实验和实践研究中涌现出来的探究学习专才。

我们相信和期待,本丛书能够引领数以万计的中学生和教师走进充满生机的探究世界,踏上从根本上改变学习方式和教学方式,全面提高学习和教学质量的征程。

总主编

2009年1月

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Module 1

British and American English



作为世界上英语的两大分支,美国英语和英国英语无论在词汇、发音、拼写还是在语法等方面,均有很大不同。本模块让我们走近美国英语和英国英语,具体了解区分它们的不同特点。

三维目标

1. 知识与技能:掌握美国英语和英国英语的具体差别,从而学会辨认不同类别的英语。
2. 过程与方法:学习用英美英语的不同方式进行变读;通过对英美英语的对比,了解两种英语形成的原因,借此对汉语进行思考。通过其他资源特别是网络资源,获取更多的英语变体的信息,注意生活和媒体中所运用的英语情况。
3. 情感与态度:对英国英语、美国英语、澳大利亚英语甚至是世界各地的英语抱有一种开放和接受的态度,参与各种英语活动,提高英语学习的兴趣,克服困难,学好英语;进一步认识自己的母语,激发对祖国语言的热爱。



探究主题

主题一

Theme I (for the task of Speaking)

How the difference between American English and British English came about?

【情景导入】让我们先来读读这篇短文

British English and American English are different, though they are the same language. How did it come about? In the 17th century, the first immigrants (移民) from England came to settle along the east coast of America. These settlers spoke British English at that time. Later on immigrants from other parts of the world came and most of them were from Europe and some from Africa, Asia or somewhere else. To survive, they had to learn and speak English, and of course, they had words and accents of their own languages, some of which stayed in their new languages. From generation to generation, their English became different from what the first settlers spoke. As more settlers poured in, people went to the west part of America, where the Indians had been for a long time in history. So Indian words came to their English. These were the two basic causes historically for the differences between British English and American English. When people are struggling to survive and fighting against the Nature, new words are invented, and these new words respectively reflect the life of different nations from the American society and the British society. Besides, with the rapid development of science and economy in the US, which takes the lead in the world, many new words emerged in American English.

【探究要点】Discuss with your partner how American English came into being. Talk with your friends/classmates/partner about the differences between them. Try to answer these three questions in your own words:

1. How did American English become different from British English?

2. What differences are there between them?

3. What do you think of standard English?

【尝试探究】你的答案是:

1.

2.

3.

建议:/hint:

我的感悟

请用简短的一段文字来简单说明英国英语和美国英语的异同。(100字左右)

主题二

Theme II (for the task of speed Reading)

Ever-changing American English

British English and American English have obviously different vocabulary and usage in many ways. Do not think that American English will be easy if you are familiar with British English. For example, when the sentence "Are you through?" is used on the telephone in American English, it means that "Are you connected?" Some words might even have completely opposite meanings. For example, "public school" means a school operated by the city or state government in American English, not a private school. The word "school" can be used to refer to college and university in America, not just grammar school as it is in Britain.

English usage among Americans will often be different from the grammar you learn from books. There are considerable dialectal (方言的) changes across the country. Many Americans will not follow some of the traditional rules of grammar they learned in elementary school or from their parents. Rules are often ignored in America. American English is an evolving language and is not unchangeable. American people like to have more freedom when using English.

When someone says "Thank you", the customary response is "You're welcome". "You're welcome" doesn't have the same meaning as it does in British English. Therefore, it is very important to realize the differences between American English and British English, especially for non-native learners.

【探究要点】 Please discuss the following questions with your partner and then give the answers to the questions according to the above passage.

1. What are the two different meanings of "public school"?
2. What other examples do you know about the differences between British English and American English?
3. Why do you think Americans will not follow some of the traditional rules of grammar?

【尝试探究】

1. "Public school" means a school operated by the city or state government in American school.
2. There are also differences between British English and American English in spelling, pronunciation.
3. Because Americans like to have more freedom when using the language.

主题三

Theme III (for the task of Writing)

写作要求: 请你用本单元所学的重点单词和短语各造一个句子(每句不少于 10 个单词):

compare, present, attempt, lead to, have difficulty in doing, refer to ... as, differ in ..., suggest

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

提示: 时态要正确, 还需一定的语境哟! 所以太短的句子嘛, 就可能缺乏生动。



主题四

Theme IV 知识梳理

【情景交际】(Communications)

How are you getting on?

So, it's difficult at first?

I didn't get what people were saying for a couple of days.

I had picked up an American accent.

What was the best moment of your stay?

What's going to happen to the way we speak English?

get used to the accent

now it seems quite normal

Suppose you are a student from England who is on an exchange programme. You have stayed in the USA for ten months. During your stay, you learned something about the difference between British English and American English. You make a conversation with an interviewer about the experience. Please make a dialogue, using the words and phrases above.

你能用以上所用语设计一段对话吗?



要点易析

【词汇聚焦】(Focusing on Vocabulary)

如: The shopping-centre sells a variety of goods. 这个购物中心出售许多种商品。

She made the children glad in a variety of ways. 她用各种办法使孩子们高兴。

如: There are various colors to choose from. 有各种各样的颜色可供选择。

★ **variety** *n.* 种类

a variety of 各种。

【构词知识】

1. **various** *adj.* 不同的, 各种各样的。

for various reasons 因为各种各样的原因

a person of various skills 具有多方面才能的人

2. **vary** *v.* 改变, 变化。

★ **present** *v.* 陈述(观点); 赠送, 颁发

present sb. with sth./present sth. to sb. 向某人赠送某物。

【构词知识】

present 1. *adj.* 现在的, 出席的, 当面的。

the present leader 现任领导

present trends 目前的潮流

2. *n.* 赠品, 礼物; 现在。

make a present of sth. to sb.

(= make sb. a present of sth.)

= give sb. sth. as a gift) 把某物作为礼物送给某人

如: The weather varies from day to day. 天气一天天变化。

Leaves varies with the seasons. 叶子随着四季的变化而改变。

如: They presented flowers to their teacher. 他们献花给老师。

The mayor presented a silver cup to the winner. (= The mayor presented the winner with a silver cup.) 市长把银杯授予了获胜者。

如: Thirty guests were present at the ceremony.

有30位客人出席了这次典礼。

All the students present were given a small present.

所有到场的学生都收到了一份小礼物。

Her present job is working as a secretary. 她现在的工作是作秘书。

如: He gave his mother a present for her birthday.

他送给了他妈妈一个生日礼物。

The children unwrapped their Christmas presents with delight.

孩子们高兴地解开了圣诞礼物。

She gave her boyfriend a new mobile phone as a birthday present.

她送给她的男友一部新手机作为生日礼物。

如: My brother and I differ in many ways. 我和我兄弟在许多方面都不同。

She differs from me in many ways. 她在许多方面都和我不一样。

如: Jack differed with his father about / on / over the present international trade trends.

杰克和他的父亲对国际贸易趋势的看法存在分歧。

如: We had a lot in common with each other. 我们有很多相同之处。

如: In common with most young people, he enjoys chatting online. 和大多数年轻人一样, 他喜欢网上聊天。

如: It does make a difference to us whether we can master English. 我们能否掌握英语的确对我们有影响。

It won't make much difference whether he comes or not. 他来不来没有太大影响。

It makes no difference whether he is rich or not. 他是穷还是富, 那没什么关系。

【短语拓展】

at present 现在; 目前

for the present 眼前; 暂时

up to the present 至今, 直到现在

★ differ vi. 不一致, 不同

1. (常与 from 连用) 不同; 不像; 相异。

2. (常与 with 连用) 不同意; 意见相左。

★ have... in common (with sb) (和某人) 有共同点

have 后可以用 a lot (much) /

something / little / nothing 等词修饰, 表示程度。

in common with 共同的, 共有的, 与……一样。

★ make a / no / some / much difference (to sb. / sth.) 对(某人/某事)有(没有, 有一些, 很大)影响。

【重点结构】(Key structures)

1. British English and American English are different in many ways.

2. The other two areas in which the two varieties differ are spelling and pronunciation.

3. It is + adj. + to do sth.

4. make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth.

5. The British say "Have you got...?" while Americans prefer "Do you have...?"

【教材精析】

READING AND VOCABULARY

1. As a tourist, you will need to use the underground in London or the subway in New York, or maybe you will prefer to get around the town by taxi (British) or cab (American).

作为游客, 你在伦敦要乘坐的地铁叫 underground, 而在纽约则是 subway, 也许你会更喜欢搭乘出租车在城里观光; 在英国, 出租车是 taxi, 在美国, 出租车是 cab。

(1) prefer to do 更喜欢做……。类似的短语还有:

prefer A to B 比起 B 来更喜欢 A (A, B 为名词或动名词)

prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿让某人做某事

prefer to do A rather than do B 宁愿做 A 而不愿做 B。如:

I prefer cycling to taking the bus. 我宁愿骑自行车, 也不愿意坐公共汽车。

My grandfather prefers us to see him as soon as possible. 我的祖父希望我们尽快地去看望他。

I prefer to go to the movies rather than stay at home. 我宁愿去看电影而不愿呆在家里。

(2) get around 四处走动(旅行, 出差等); 避开, 逃避。如:

Working for an international company, he gets around quite a lot. 他在一家跨国公司工作, 常常出差。

He tried to get around the police but failed, and got caught. 他努力想要避开警察, 但没有成功, 被捕了。

【拓展】

get 与其他介词构成的短语

get on / along (well) with... 与……某人相处得(好), 某事进展得(好)

get away 潜逃

get down to (doing) sth. 开始做某事

get over 克服

get by 过得去, 勉强维持

2. The British queue up; Americans stand in line. “排队”在英国英语中用 queue up, 在美国英语中用 stand in line。

queue 此处用作动词, 意为“排队(等候)”; 作名词, 意为“行列, 队”。常用短语: queue up 排队, jump the queue 插队, stand in a queue (= stand in line) 排队(注意: stand in line 中, line 前不用任何冠词)。如:



A number of people are queuing up to buy the Haier fridge. 很多人在排队购买海尔冰箱。

He wanted to jump the queue when waiting for the bus but was stopped by others. 在等公共汽车时,他想插队,但是被其他人阻止了。

3. Prepositions, too, can be different; compare on the team, on the weekend (American) with in the team, at the weekend (British).

介词的用法也可能是不同的,比较一下 on the team, on the weekend; (美式英语) in the team, at the weekend (英式英语)。compare 在本句中用作及物动词,意为“把……和……比较”;也可用作不及物动词,表示“匹敌,可与……相比”。

【固定搭配】compare A with B 把 A 和 B 比较; compare A to B 把 A 比作 B。如:

The poet compares his lover to a rose in his poems.

那位诗人在诗歌中把他的情人比作玫瑰花。

Living in a town can't compare with living in the country in many respects.

在许多方面,在城市生活比不上在乡村生活。

Compared with/to winning the prize, the process of writing is more enjoyable.

与获奖相比,写作的过程更令人愉悦。

4. A Londoner has more difficulty understanding a Scotsman from Glasgow than understanding a New Yorker.

伦敦人要听懂来自格拉斯哥的苏格兰人的话比理解纽约人的英语更困难。

have (no/a little/much/great) difficulty /trouble /a hard time (in) doing sth. 做某事有(没有/一点儿/很多/巨大的)困难。如:

At first, the government had great difficulty in persuading people to leave their hometown.

开始时,政府很难说服人们离开家乡。

You can't imagine what great difficulty we had (in) finding his house.

你无法想象到我们费了多大的困难才找到他的家。

5. But it has also led to lots of American words and structures passing into British English so that some people now believe that British English will disappear.

但是,这也导致了大量的美国词汇和结构融入英式英语,以至于现在有些人认为英式英语将会消失。

lead to (1) 引领,通向, to 是介词。如:

The truck was moving down the road leading to the church.

卡车正沿着通向教堂的路而下。

All roads lead to Rome.

(谚)条条大路通罗马。(殊途同归)

(2) 导致,招致。如:

Careless driving led to the accident.

粗心驾车导致这次事故。

Hard work leads to success, while laziness leads to failure.

勤奋就能成功,而懒惰导致失败。

(3) lead sb. to + n. 带领……通往/到……; lead sb. to do sth. 使某人……做……。如:

He led us to his home and treated us with coffee.

他把我们带到他家,用咖啡招待我们。

The path led them to a beautiful garden.

这条小径把他们带向一个美丽的花园。

Our English teacher has a strange way of leading us to study English actively.

我们的英语老师有一种奇特的方法促使我们很活跃地学习英语。

CULTURAL CORNER

1. For Americans things are a little bit easier, thanks to the work of Noah Webster, a teacher who graduated from Yale University in 1778.

对美国人来说,应对这种复杂的拼写与多变的读音就容易一些,这多亏了诺亚·韦伯斯特的贡献。韦伯斯特是一位老师,1778年毕业于耶鲁大学。

thanks to 因为,由于,多亏了。如:

Tom was late for school thanks to the heavy rain.

由于大雨,汤姆上课迟到了。

Thanks to the teacher's encouragement, I have made great progress in writing.

多亏了老师的鼓励,我已在写作方面取得了很大的进步。

【拓展】

表示原因的常用短语还有: because of, as a result of, due to, owing to, on account of。如:

As a result of the earthquake, many people became homeless.

由于地震,许多人变得无家可归。

I've changed my mind due to his advice.

因为他的建议,我已经改变了主意。

She didn't get the job, owing to the lack of experience.

因为缺乏经验,她没得到那份工作。

2. His first book, *The Elementary Spelling Book*, suggested simplifying the spelling of English words.

他的第一部著作《初级拼写》,建议简化英语单词的拼写。

suggest 当“建议”讲,后面可以接:

(1) 名词、代词或动名词。如:

We should suggest an immediate action.

我们应该建议迅速采取行动。

She suggested putting the meeting off. 她建议会议延期。

I suggested their/them staying here till the rain stopped. 我建议他们在这儿等到雨停。

(2) that 引导的宾语从句,谓语动词用虚拟语气“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略。如:

The boss suggested that we take a walk. 老板提议我们去散步。

The teacher suggested that we (should) clean the blackboard after class.

老师建议我们课后把黑板擦了。

(3) suggest 还可当“暗示,表明”讲,接宾语从句时,不用虚拟语气。如:

His face suggested that he was not satisfied with my performance. 他的脸色表明对我的表现并不满意。

【聚焦语法】(Focusing on Grammar)

在本模块中我们复习动词的各种形式和动词的各种时态。动词的时态是历年高考测试的重点,也是考生学习的难点。

1. 动词的基本形式

动词有五种基本形式,即动词原形、第三人称单数形式、过去式、过去分词、现在分词。动词的这五种形式和助动词一起构成动词的各种时态、语态和语气。现把这五种形式举例如下:

原形	第三人称单数	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
learn	learns	learned	learned	learning
write	writes	wrote	written	writing
have	has	had	had	having
study	studies	studied	studied	studying

2. 动词的时态

动作方面 时间	一般	完成	进行	完成进行
现在	一般现在时 I study.	现在完成时 I have studied.	现在进行时 I am studying.	完成进行时 I have been studying.
过去	一般过去时 I studied.	过去完成时 I had studied.	过去进行时 I was studying.	过去完成进行时 I had been studying.
将来	一般将来时 I shall study.	过去将来时 I shall have studied.	将来进行时 I shall be studying.	过去将来进行时 I shall have been studying.
过去将来	一般过去将来时 I should study.	过去将来完成时 I should have studied.	过去将来进行时 I should be studying.	过去将来完成进行时 I should have been studying.

3. 学习一般现在时、现在进行时应注意的几个问题:

(1) 在时间状语和条件状语从句中,常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

The children will enjoy a golden childhood if we reduce their study load. 如果我们减轻孩子们的课业负担,他们就会享受金色的童年。

WTO can be called a true trade organization only when China joins. 只有中国加入了,世贸组织才能称得上真正的贸易组织。

(2) 一般现在时表示按时刻表、日程表要发生的事。如:

The train leaves at 6:00 pm. So I have to be at the station by 5:40 pm at the latest. 火车下午六点开,所以我最迟得 6:40 到达火车站。



What time does the lecture on computer-assisted instruction begin? 有关计算机辅助教学的讲座何时开始?

(3) 现在进行时可以表示按计划、安排即将发生的动作。这一类动词主要有: go, come, leave, start, arrive 等。如:

The Spring Festival is coming, therefore the cheerful atmosphere fills the whole city.

春节即将来临, 因此, 这座城市洋溢着欢乐的气氛。

(4) “be going + 不定式”结构表示按计划、打算去做某事, 这是人的主观意图, 有时还可表示有迹象表明要发生的事。

如:

How long is your aunt going to stay in China for a visit?

Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.

George is putting on weight. He is going to be quite fat.

(5) 有些非持续性动词像 arrive, go, fall, die 等用于进行时, 表示即将发生的变化。如: They are arriving in the afternoon.

有些非持续性动词像 knock, jump, open, hit, leave 等用于进行时, 表示正在进行的一次动作。如:

Henry was jumping over the fence. (正在进行的一次动作), 也可以表示动作的重复。如: Mary was jumping for joy at the news.

连系动词用于进行时态表示情况正在进行中。如:

In China, rubbish, such as used plastic bags and boxes known as white pollution is becoming a serious problem. (逐渐的变化)

【专题过关】

用句子后面括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. My father always _____ (sleep) with his window open in autumn.
2. When you _____ (see) Jack tomorrow, please _____ (remember) me to him.
3. If you go to the party, you _____ (meet) Elizabeth.
4. Joyce _____ constantly _____ (complain) that she is not properly paid.
5. I _____ (lose) my pen; I am unable _____ (do) my homework.
6. _____ you _____ (help) me to carry this heavy bag upstairs, please?
7. This watch _____ (work) all right a moment ago but now it _____ (break).
8. I _____ (wait) for an hour and he still hasn't turned up.
9. They _____ (quarrel) ever since they got married.
10. I'm afraid you'll have to hurry up, or you _____ (be) late. The airplane _____ (take) off at 9:00.
11. Kate said, "I'm very pleased with the what Tom _____ (do)".
12. If time _____ (permit), I _____ (pay) a visit to the American couple who taught us at university.
13. What _____ he _____ (do) if his plan to produce an advertisement for the famous computer fails?
14. The old man _____ (wait) for the bus here for about half an hour.
15. There _____ (be) many different varieties of bees. Some _____ (live) in large groups like the honey bee, and _____ (make) their nests in trees or holes in the rocks.



潜能导练

【典型引路】

I. 你能写出下列句子中所缺单词吗?

1. It is o _____ that the child has been badly treated.
2. There is a wide v _____ of patterns to choose from.
3. Don't make rude r _____ about their appearance.
4. I'd like to make an important a _____ that the two sides have reached a peace agreement last night.
5. The government has been c _____ for not taking the problem seriously.
6. The process of making cakes is so complex. You'd better _____ (简化) it.
7. The new English teaching program is a _____ (结合) of learning and entertainment.
8. You should have _____ (提出) the report in greater detail and in cleaner languages.
9. She is an excellent _____ (语言学家) known all over the world.
10. The instructions on the box are very _____ (令人不解). No one can understand them.

II. 以下各句中各有一处错误, 你能找到并改正吗?

1. They are mother and daughter, but they have nothing on common.
2. All the students prefer learning maths to learn English.
3. What the boss said at the conference was confused.
4. Comparing with 2005, the price of grain has increased by 5%.
5. Some students have some difficulty in their pronunciation.
6. There is some difficulty in teaching so little children.
7. Add some more ideas in the favour of your chosen variety.
8. As I was the only British in the school, they made fuss of me.
9. We referred this discovery as a major breakthrough in medical science.
10. Eating too much sugar can lead into health problems.

火眼金睛: 单句改错

III. 把下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 不同的国家风俗不同, 因此, 我们应牢记“入乡随俗”。

- 老师对学生影响很大,所以老师应作学生的表率。
- 我发现他们两个有很多共同点,并且相处地很好。
- 科学家有时将人脑比作电脑。
- 这条小路通到那个群山环绕的村庄。

【高考链接】

- () 1. I used to quarrel a lot with my parents, but now we _____ fine. (2008 年全国高考四川卷)

A. look out B. stay up
C. carry on D. get along

简析 考查动词短语辨析。look out “小心、朝外看”, stay up “耸立、熬夜”, carry on “实施”, get along “与某人相处……;某事进展如何”。答案为 D。

- () 2. If their marketing plans succeed, they _____ their sales by 20 percent. (2008 年全国高考卷 II)

A. will increase B. have been increasing
C. have increased D. would be increasing

简析 考查时态题。含时间、条件状语从句的主从复合句中,主句时态为一般将来时,从句用一般现在时。答案为 A。

- () 3. Many Chinese universities provided scholarships for students _____ financial aid. (2008 年全国高考天津卷)

A. in favor of B. in honor of
C. in face of D. in need of

简析 考查短语搭配。in favor of 同意, in honor of 为了纪念, in face of 面对, in need of 需要, 本句话的意思是“中国的很多大学都给经济需要援助的学生提供奖学金。”答案为 D。

- () 4. Jack is late again. It is _____ of him to keep others waiting. (2008 年全国高考江西卷)

A. normal B. ordinary
C. common D. typical

简析 考查形容词辨析。normal 正常的、正规的, 标准的, ordinary 平常的、普通的、平凡的, common 共同的, 公共的, typical 典型的、象征性的。答案为 D。

- () 5. —Hi, Mark. How was the musical evening?
—Excellent! Ales and Andy performed _____

and they won the first prize. (2008 年全国高考安徽卷)

A. skillfully B. commonly
C. willingly D. nervously

简析 考查副词辨析。skillfully 巧妙地、技术好地; commonly 普通地、一般地; willingly 自动地、欣然地; nervously 紧张地。答案为 A。

- () 6. Her shoes _____ her dress; they look very well together. (2008 年全国高考天津卷)

A. suit B. fit
C. compare D. match

简析 考查动词辨析。suit 指款式、色调等协调, fit 指大小尺寸合适, compare 比较、比喻, match 配对、搭配。从题干提供的后半句信息可以得出, 答案为 D。

- () 7. Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she _____ English for a year. (2007 年全国高考湖南卷)

A. studies B. studied
C. is studying D. has been studying

简析 考查时态。主句说明现在正在学, 用现在完成进行时 has been studying 表示一直在那儿学, 学了一年了。答案为 D。

- () 8. —I have got a headache.

—No wonder. You _____ in front of that computer too long. (2007 年全国高考江西卷)

A. work B. are working
C. have been working D. worked

简析 用现在完成进行时表示“一直在电脑前工作时间太长”, 造成对现在的影响。答案为 C。

- () 9. I can't say which wine is best—it's a (n) _____ of personal taste. (2007 年全国高考山东卷)

A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety

简析 考查名词辨析。affair 事务、事件、私事, event 事件、事变、结果, matter 事件、问题、物质, variety 变化、多样性、种类。答案为 C。

- () 10. My sister was against my suggestion while my brother was _____ it. (2006 年全国高考陕西卷)

A. in honor of B. in memory of
C. in favor of D. in search of

简析 考查介词短语搭配。in honor of 向……表示敬意, 为祝贺……, in memory of 纪念、追念, in favor of 同意, in search of 寻找。答案为 C。

【同步闯关】

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. They are mother and daughter, but strangely they having nothing in _____.

A. common B. total
C. general D. particular

- () 2. After a long time the effect of the drug began to _____.

A. wear off B. wear out
C. wear away D. wear down

- () 3. —Does Lily have a new camera?
—Yes. In fact, it is quite similar _____ yours.

A. as B. like C. to D. with

- () 4. Although he has some difficulty _____ learning Chinese, he practises it every day.

A. on B. with C. at D. in

- () 5. —Where would you like to have your dinner, in a



- French restaurant or a Chinese one?
— It _____ to me.
A. is not different B. makes not a difference
C. is not a difference D. makes no difference
- () 6. Bill can speak Chinese and English, _____ French.
A. as B. as well
C. as well as D. as good as
- () 7. It was foolish of him to _____ his notes during that important test, and as a result, he was punished.
A. stick to B. refer to
C. keep to D. point to
- () 8. _____ my teacher, I'm becoming more and more interested in English.
A. Thanks to B. Thanks for
C. Thank to D. Thanking for
- () 9. Many people think that books can _____ friends.
A. compare to B. be compared to
C. compare with D. be compared with
- () 10. I don't understand how you got a ticket. I always _____ you _____ a careful driver.

- A. think; are B. am thinking; are
C. thought; were D. think; were
- () 11. In some parts of the world, such as in England, tea _____ with milk and sugar.
A. is served B. serves
C. is serving D. has been served
- () 12. He is seriously ill, as a result, _____ he has to take the medicine to kill the pain.
A. every a few hours B. each a few hour
C. every few hours D. every few hour
- () 13. After he went back home from Japan, he seldom took exercise, thus, he got fat _____.
A. little by little B. little and little
C. more and more D. less and less
- () 14. Can't you see the sun _____ in the east?
A. raised B. rising C. risen D. raising
- () 15. Can you _____ the difference _____ the two languages?
A. say; between B. tell; between
C. speak; for D. talk; to



课外拓展

Differences between American and British English in Vocabulary

Probably the major differences between British and American English lies in the choice of vocabulary. Some words mean different things in the two varieties for example:

Mean: (American English—angry, bad humored; British English—not generous, tight fisted)

Rubber: (American English—condom; British English—tool used to erase pencil markings)

There are many more examples (too many for me to list here). If there is a difference in usage, your dictionary will note the different meanings in its definition of the term. Many vocabulary items are also used in one form and not in the other. One of the best examples of this is the terminology used for automobiles.

American English—hood	British English—bonnet
American English—trunk	British English—boot
American English—truck	British English—lorry

Once again, your dictionary should list whether the term is used in British English or American English.

For a more complete list of the vocabulary differences between British and American English use this British vs. American English vocabulary tool.

Question:

1. Can you find the differences between American and British English in vocabulary? Give some other examples.

2. Go online British vs. American English vocabulary tool, and learn more about the differences.

第一单元测试题

第 I 卷(三部分;共 105 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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。

- () 1. Which sport does the woman like?
A. Basketball. B. Swimming. C. Tennis.
- () 2. What will the woman do?
A. She will go jogging with the man.
B. She will look after her sick sister.
C. She will take care of the child of her sister.
- () 3. What does the woman mean?
A. She will not go swimming with the man.
B. She is too tired to go swimming.
C. She doesn't like swimming.
- () 4. What happened to Bill?
A. He hurt his leg.
B. He hurt his back.
C. He hurt his hand.
- () 5. What will Mike do after school?
A. Attend a basketball game.
B. Come straight home.
C. Study for his test.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 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,你都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。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 至第 8 题。

- () 6. What is the woman like?
A. She is fat.
B. She is in good shape.
C. She is tall, strong and big.
- () 7. What does the woman do to keep shape?
A. She runs.
B. She plays basketball.
C. She swims.
- () 8. What will the man do this Saturday afternoon?
A. He will stay home.
B. He will go running in the morning.
C. He will go and play tennis with the woman.

听下面一段材料,回答第 9 至第 11 题。

- () 9. Which team was the champion of last year?
A. Chicago. B. Los Angeles. C. Washington.
- () 10. Which team is Jordan on?
A. Chicago. B. Los Angeles. C. Washington.
- () 11. Why does the woman think that Chicago will not be

so lucky this year?

- A. The players in Chicago are not so strong.
B. Jordan doesn't work for Chicago this year.
C. The players in Los Angeles are more excellent.

听下面一段材料,回答第 12 至第 14 题。

- () 12. What does the man suggest doing at first?
A. Going swimming.
B. Playing tennis.
C. Playing table tennis.
- () 13. Why doesn't the woman accept the first suggestion?
A. Because the weather is warm enough for the sport.
B. Because the weather is too hot for the sport.
C. Because she doesn't feel well.
- () 14. What do they decide to do at last?
A. Go swimming.
B. Play tennis.
C. Stay home.

听下面一段材料,回答第 15 至第 17 题。

- () 15. Where will the 2008 Olympics be held?
A. Sydney. B. Beijing. C. Athens.
- () 16. What impresses the man in Beijing?
A. Too much traffic with so many people.
B. Bicycles.
C. Cars.
- () 17. Which of the following is not used to describe Beijing in 2008?
A. Clearer sky.
B. A better traffic system.
C. More bicycles.

听下面一段材料,回答第 18 至第 20 题。

- () 18. Why did so many people meet in Hyde Park?
A. They went for a run.
B. They watched the American run.
C. They went there to take a rest.
- () 19. What is jogging good for?
A. Lungs. B. Eyes. C. Fingers.
- () 20. Who was the last to complete the course?
A. An old man aged 80.
B. A child aged 4.
C. A doctor.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:语法和词汇知识(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 21. According to a new study by a British university, learning _____ second language can lead to _____ increase in your brain power.
A. a; the B. /; the
C. a; an D. the; an
- () 22. Do you know the difficulty the little girl had _____ the maths problem?
A. with working out



- B. to work out
C. having worked out
D. working out
- () 23. In the Internet bar I found him _____ in the corner, with his whole attention _____ on the computer.
A. sitting; fixing B. sat; fixed
C. seated; fixing D. seated; fixed
- () 24. He _____ to get a high position in the company, but failed because of his age.
A. managed B. succeeded
C. attempted D. thought
- () 25. If we want to reach our goal and truly make _____, we must know what we can do and try our best to do well.
A. a difference B. an offer
C. a conclusion D. a result
- () 26. The discovery of new evidence led to _____.
A. the thief having caught
B. catch the thief
C. the thief being caught
D. the thief to be caught
- () 27. — Are you still busy?
— Yes, I _____ my work, and it won't take long.
A. just finish
B. am just finishing
C. have just finished
D. am just going to finish
- () 28. — I'd like to call you at 10 o'clock next Friday morning if it is convenient.
— I'm afraid I _____ an important exam.
A. will have attended
B. will be attending
C. attend
D. am attending
- () 29. — It is reported that the government has lightened the study burden on the students.
— Oh, today we are still _____ from heavy school work, _____ at preparing us for the entrance examination.
A. suffering; aimed B. suffered; aimed
C. suffered; aiming D. suffering; aiming
- () 30. — Ouch! You hurt me!
— I am sorry. But I _____ any harm. I _____ to drive a rat out.
A. didn't mean; tried
B. don't mean; am trying
C. haven't meant; tried
D. didn't mean; was trying
- () 31. — We want to sit at the table near the window.
— I'm sorry, but it _____ already.
A. have taken B. took
C. had been taken D. has been taken
- () 32. While _____ the benefits of membership, China will also follow the rules of the WTO.
A. enjoying B. enjoyed
C. enjoys D. to enjoy
- () 33. _____, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week.

- A. However the TV play is amusing
B. No matter amusing the TV play is
C. However amusing the TV play is
D. No matter how the TV play is amusing
- () 34. _____ I can see, there is no possible way to keep away from the danger.
A. As long as B. As far as
C. Just as D. Even if
- () 35. Boys wear fashionable clothes to attract girls. In a _____ way, some birds have bright feathers.
A. common B. ordinary
C. similar D. same

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分,满分20分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从36~55各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

The Middleton Bank was robbed, and Detective Paul Nichols was sent for. The bank _____ 36 _____ said, "The robber had a long and ugly _____ 37 _____ on his right cheek." It happened that the man came into the bank and stood in _____ 38 _____ with the other customers. When he reached the window, however, he handed the bank clerk a piece of paper, saying, "Don't say anything or do anything. I have a _____ 39 _____ and I'll use it if I have to. Put four thousand dollars in _____ 40 _____ and hand it to me." _____ 41 _____ he was not joking, the bank clerk did _____ 42 _____ as the robber wished. The man walked out of the bank, _____ 43 _____ realized what had happened, not even the lady standing behind him. A thorough search was made, _____ 44 _____ no such person with an ugly scar was _____ 45 _____.

"I can't understand _____ 46 _____ he could get away so _____ 47 _____." Detective Nichols told his _____ 48 _____ Nancy that evening. "We questioned everyone inside and outside the bank. No one saw a man with a scar on his face." Nancy Nichols was a very _____ 49 _____ woman. Her husband liked to _____ 50 _____ his personal affairs with her because of this.

She enjoyed helping solve a case. While her husband was watching the programme on TV, Nancy _____ 51 _____ drinking her coffee in silence. "Why _____ 52 _____ the robber want the bank clerk to see the scar?" She said to herself. "He should have wanted to _____ 53 _____ it." Nancy rose from her seat, and went _____ 54 _____ to turn off the TV. She let her husband know what she had come up with. Five minutes later, Paul was in his car, hurrying to the police station. Another search was organized.

The robber was caught within twenty-four hours. The man had been an _____ 55 _____, and knew how to disguise (伪装) himself.

- () 36. A. customer B. manager
C. clerk D. soldier
- () 37. A. mark B. face
C. birthmark D. scar (伤疤)
- () 38. A. line B. silence
C. surprise D. fear
- () 39. A. gun B. cheque
C. knife D. stick
- () 40. A. my suitcase B. the box
C. the bag D. an envelope
- () 41. A. Understanding B. Considering
C. Realizing D. Recognizing
- () 42. A. doubtfully B. exactly
C. curiously D. patiently