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# 高中生

[外研版]

GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDAO

# 学习指导

## 英语 2

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社



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# 英语②

必修

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·大连·

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## 编写说明

为了适应普通高中课程改革和使用新教材的需要,切实提高高中教学质量,并努力实现减轻学生的课业负担,我们组织辽宁省部分示范性高中、重点高中的知名教师,按学科编写了高中教学辅助用书《高中生学习指导》丛书。目前,完成了语文、数学、英语(两个版本)、物理、化学、生物、思想政治、历史、地理等9个学科《必修》教材的配套用书,共37册,供高中教师、学生选用。

### 丛书体例:

《高中生学习指导》按教材的章节(或单元)顺序编排,包括以下几个部分:

**知识归纳:**对本单元的语音、词汇、短语、日常用语及语法进行归纳,让学生对本单元的学习内容有个清晰的了解。

**知识要点:**对本单元要求学习的重点单词、短语、句型、语法等项目进行详细讲解,使学生对重点知识提纲契领地掌握。

**典例精析:**选择典型习题或示例,并对其进行规范的分析与解答,使学生掌握正确的解题思路。

**习题精练:**结合本课学习内容,有针对性地精选习题,体现习题的基础性、层次性、选择性。

**文化点滴:**为学生选择与本课内容相关的阅读材料或实践探讨,开拓学生的视野,使学生掌握更多的相关知识 with 能力。

**单元检测:**对本章内容进行测试,检验学生对本章知识的掌握情况。

**参考答案与提示:**对全书的习题精练、单元检测中的习题给出正确答案,对易错题进行思路点拨。

### 丛书特点:

与新教材紧密配合,与课程计划同步;体现课改理念,符合课程标准要求;体现教辅用书的科学性、基础性、层次性、选择性;引导学生主动探究学科知识,指导学生掌握正确的学习方法;精选习题,注意减轻学生的学习负担;充分体现名校、名师的教学经验,实现资源共享。

本册由大连二十四中学编写,由赵景云任本册主编,高凤海、李丽任本册副主编。

本套丛书的编写力求贴近学生学习的实际需要,有效提高学生自主学习的能力和运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题的能力。希望老师和同学们能在使用过程中,提出宝贵的补充意见和修改建议,以使本丛书在修订后更臻完善。

杜贵忠

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## Module 1 Our Body and Healthy Habits

### 知识归纳

语音：掌握重点词语之间的连贯并能够准确读出。

词汇：diet; fit; rare; unhealthy; rarely; anxious; injure; injury; pain; normal; head; eye; breathe; insurance; questionnaire

短语：keep... away; make sure; would rather; be crazy about; have a temperature; pick... up

日常用语：Terrific!

to be off work

Oh dear! That couldn't be better.

I have a sweet tooth.

语法：学习名词动用；学习以 will / be going to 表示将来时的用法。

### 知识要点

#### 1. fit

(1) *adj.* 健康的; 强健的

He runs three miles every morning; that's why he is so fit.

他每天早上跑步三英里, 所以身体如此健康。

In order to keep fit, you should have a balanced diet.

为使身体健康, 你应该均衡饮食。

(2) *adj.* 适合的; 适当的; 合适的

She is not fit to take care of little children.

她不适合照顾孩子。

(3) *v.* 适合; 合身; 使适合; 安装; 装置

The dress doesn't fit me.

这件衣服不合我身。

#### 2. anxious *adj.*

(1) 焦虑的; 不安的

Mary hasn't turned up yet, so I'm anxious about her very much.

玛丽还没有来到, 因此我非常担心她。

An anxious mother was searching for her lost daughter everywhere.

一位焦急的母亲正在四处寻找她迷路的女儿。

(2) 渴望; 盼望

We are anxious for your safe return.

我们盼望你平安归来。

He was anxious to meet you.

他渴望见到你。

*anxiety n.* 担心; 忧虑

feel anxiety for / about... 为……担心

*anxiously adv.* 忧虑地; 担心地

#### 3. head *v.*

(1) 朝……而去; 前往

Where are you heading for?

你要去哪儿?

We are heading home.

我们正朝家走。

(2) 率领; 站在……的前头; 主管

Who will head the new government?

谁将主管新一届政府?

#### 4. eye *v.* 观察; 观看

They were eyeing us jealously.

他们嫉妒地看着我们。

He eyed me with suspicion.

他怀疑地看着我。

#### 5. would rather

(1) would rather do sth 宁愿做某事

I'd rather walk home.

我宁愿步行回家。

(2) would rather do than do = would do rather than do 宁愿做某事而不愿做别的

I'd rather walk than take a bus.

我愿意步行而不愿意坐公共汽车。

She'd rather die than give in.

她宁可死也不愿意屈服。

6. normal

(1) *adj.* 正常的; 普通的

We're living a normal life every day.

我们每天过着正常的生活。

The normal temperature of the human body is about 36.5°C.

人的正常体温大约是 36.5 摄氏度。

(2) *n.* 正常; 常态

above / below normal

高于 / 低于常态

return to normal

恢复正常

get sth back to normal

使……恢复正常

Two months after the hurricane, everything returned to normal.

飓风之后的两个月, 一切又恢复了正常。

His English level is far below normal.

他的英语水平远远低于正常标准。

7. “couldn't + 形容词或副词的比较级”常用来表示对已经发生的事情的判断、评价。

—What did you think of the film last night?

—It couldn't be worse.

“你觉得昨晚的电影怎么样?” “再糟糕不过了。”

【典例精析】

例 1

—What would you do if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

—We have to carry it on, since we have got

everything ready.

A. rain

B. rains

C. will rain

D. is raining

【解答】 B

此题考查状语从句中的时态。在条件、时间、让步状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来。

例 2

The mayor of Beijing says that all constructions work for the Beijing Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of 2007.

A. has been completed

B. has completed

C. will have been completed

D. will have completed

【解答】 C

此题考查完成时和被动语态。根据时间 by the end of 2007 可以知道应该用将来完成时。

【习题精练】

1. Dark clouds are gathering. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.

A. will

B. is going to

C. should

D. is to

2. My younger sister \_\_\_\_\_ be 16 years old next year.

A. will

B. is going to

C. should

D. is to

3. —Who is going to clean the blackboard?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm going to

B. I will not

C. I want

D. I will

4. Hundreds of jobs \_\_\_\_\_ if the factory closes.

A. lose

B. will be lost

C. are lost

D. will lost

5. I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida.

I \_\_\_\_\_ my mum.

A. am taking

B. have taken

C. take

D. will have taken

6. The enemy army \_\_\_\_\_ the small village in order to take it by surprise.

A. was heading

B. was heading for

C. was heading on

D. was heading upon

7. My mother has always made sure \_\_\_\_\_ very healthily.

A. us eating

B. us to eat

C. we eat

D. our eating

8. I am \_\_\_\_\_ of the class team at school and I am also \_\_\_\_\_ of the Senior High team.

A. captain; member

B. captain; a member

C. the captain; member

D. a captain; member

9. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ a personal computer.

A. owning

B. own

C. to own

D. owned

10. The seriously \_\_\_\_\_ people in the accident were taken to hospital to be treated.

A. injuring

B. injured

C. hurting

D. hurt



文化点滴

Healthy Living

16. "A healthy body is a healthy mind." Healthy living is very important for everyone, and particularly for teenagers at the start of their lives. "Start as you mean to go on."

20. If you can stay healthy, you will find it is much easier to concentrate on your studies, enjoy free time with friends and get more out of life. So, what does staying healthy mean? Firstly, and very importantly, there is your weight. You are a certain height and age, and doctors know the best weight for you. Stand on the scales and check the result. If you are over the recommended weight, it is a good idea to act immediately.

30. How can you lose weight? You must eat regularly throughout the day, but be careful what you eat and how large the portions of food are. Eating foods with a lot of fat in them will increase your weight; eating large amount of food will have a bad effect on your health. If you always eat late at night and go to sleep on a full stomach, that will make you unhealthy. It is best to eat little and often. Make sure you eat in the morning, midday and early evening so that your body has enough energy to function well.

Secondly, there is your blood pressure and pulse. Again, doctors know what is right for your height, weight and age. So, check if yours meet the requirement. If not, ask your doctor how to check them regularly and how to correct them.

Thirdly, there is your physical fitness. Can you walk two or three miles easily without getting tired? Can you swim a few lengths of the swimming pool? Can you play several sets of tennis without feeling exhausted? If you are healthy, the answer will be "yes". If you are not fit, then you need to exercise more. People who are fit and healthy usually exercise for about 30 minutes a day.

Finally, there is your state of mind. Are you happy? Do you worry a lot? Do you get angry often? Do you feel under stress? If you are not happy, is it because your weight, blood pressure or pulse too high? Or is it because you do not exercise enough? Just think about it and act!

生词:

1. recommend *v.* 劝告; 建议
2. portion *n.* (食物的)一份
3. pulse *n.* 脉搏

单元检测

一、单项填空

1. I would prefer to spend the weekend at home \_\_\_\_\_ drive all the way to your mother's.
 

A. more than      B. rather than      C. less than      D. other than
2. This kind of instant noodles are popular in mainland, \_\_\_\_\_ it is not here in Taiwan.
 

A. whereas      B. as      C. since      D. if
3. Our house is on the top of the hill, and in winter the winds \_\_\_\_\_ be pretty cold.
 

A. must      B. ought to      C. can      D. need
4. —You don't seem to be quite yourself today. What's wrong?  
—Oh, I'm suffering from a cold. Nothing serious, \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. though      B. yet      C. indeed      D. anyway
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay too much attention to your reading skill. It's so important.
 

A. cannot      B. should      C. must      D. needn't
6. They are teachers and don't realize \_\_\_\_\_ to start and run a company.
 

A. what takes it      B. what they take      C. what takes them      D. what it takes
7. The judge scolded the lawyer because he didn't keep his remarks to the topic \_\_\_\_\_ discussion.
 

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

- A. on                      B. within                      C. at                      D. under
8. —What do you think of my suggestion?  
—Sorry. What's that? I \_\_\_\_\_ about something else.  
A. thought                      B. am thinking                      C. was thinking                      D. had thought
9. In the face of \_\_\_\_\_ failure, it is the most important to keep up \_\_\_\_\_ good state of mind.  
A. /; a                      B. a; /                      C. the; /                      D. /; the
10. It's no secret to us, but he is alone in the dark. It means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nobody but him knows the secret  
B. we all know the secret except him  
C. it's so dark that he can't see everything clearly  
D. only he needs to keep the secret
11. To read newspaper before going to bed seemed to me a rule \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to never break                      B. never to have broken  
C. never to be breaking                      D. never to be broken
12. You'd better choose someone \_\_\_\_\_ you think \_\_\_\_\_ kind and friendly to help you.  
A. whom; to be                      B. who; is                      C. that; is                      D. which; to be
13. —He is \_\_\_\_\_ a brave man.  
—We can't admire his courage \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. actually; very much                      B. indeed; too a lot  
C. really; too much                      D. truly; a bit
14. —Did you go to the party last night?  
—Yes, and I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_. It was so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not go; tiresome                      B. not have gone; exciting  
C. not have gone; tiring                      D. go; interesting
15. —How much vinegar did you put in the soup?  
—I'm sorry to say, \_\_\_\_\_. I forgot.  
A. no                      B. no one                      C. nothing                      D. none

二、完形填空

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从16~35各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was the district sports meet. My foot still hadn't healed(痊愈) from a(n) 16 injury. I had 17 whether or not I should attend the meet. But there I was, 18 for the 3,000-meter run. "Ready set." The gun popped and we were off. The other girls rushed 19 me. I felt 20 as I fell farther and farther behind.

"Hooray!" shouted the crowd. It was the loudest 21 I had ever heard at the sports meet. The first-place runner was two laps(圈) ahead of me when she crossed the finishing line.

"Maybe I should 22," I thought as I moved on. 23, I decided to keep going. During the last two laps, I ran 24 and decided not to 25 in track next year. It wouldn't be worth it, 26 my foot did heal. When I finished, I heard a cheer— 27 than the one I'd heard earlier. I turned around and 28, the boys were preparing for their race. "They must be cheering for the boys." I was leaving 29 several girls came up to me. "Wow, you've got courage!" one of them told me. "Courage? I just 30 a race!" I thought. "I would have given up on the first lap," said another girl. "We were cheering for you. Did you hear us?" Suddenly I regained 31. I decided to 32 track next year. I realized strength and courage aren't always 33 in medals and victories,

but in the 34 we overcome. The strongest people are not always the people who win, 35 the people who don't give up when they lose.

- 16. A. slighter                      B. worse                      C. earlier                      D. heavier
- 17. A. expected                      B. supposed                      C. imagined                      D. doubted
- 18. A. late                      B. eager                      C. ready                      D. thirsty
- 19. A. from behind                      B. ahead of                      C. next to                      D. close to
- 20. A. ashamed                      B. astonished                      C. excited                      D. frightened
- 21. A. cheer                      B. shout                      C. cry                      D. noise
- 22. A. slow down                      B. drop out                      C. go on                      D. speed up
- 23. A. Therefore                      B. Otherwise                      C. Besides                      D. However
- 24. A. with delight                      B. with fear                      C. in pain                      D. in advance
- 25. A. play                      B. arrive                      C. race                      D. attend
- 26. A. even if                      B. only if                      C. unless                      D. until
- 27. A. weaker                      B. longer                      C. lower                      D. louder
- 28. A. well enough                      B. sure enough                      C. surprisingly enough                      D. strangely enough
- 29. A. while                      B. when                      C. as                      D. since
- 30. A. finished                      B. won                      C. passed                      D. lost
- 31. A. cheer                      B. hope                      C. interest                      D. experience
- 32. A. hold on                      B. turn to                      C. begin with                      D. stick with
- 33. A. measured                      B. praised                      C. tested                      D. increased
- 34. A. sadness                      B. struggles                      C. diseases                      D. tiredness
- 35. A. or                      B. nor                      C. and                      D. but

三、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

I was very disappointed not to be able to go to the jazz concert last Friday. The advertisement in the paper said that you could buy tickets at the theatre box in Richland Hills any day between 10:00 and 4:00. Since I work from 9:00 to 5:30, the only time I could go to the theatre was during my 45-minute lunch break. Unfortunately, the theatre is on the other side of the town, and the bus service between my office and Richland Hills is not very good. But if you are lucky, you can make the round trip in 45 minutes. Last Monday, I stood at the bus stop for fifteen minutes waiting for the bus. By the time I saw one come around the corner, there was not enough time left to make the trip. So I gave up and went back to the office. The same thing happened on Tuesday, and again the next day. On Thursday, my luck changed. I got on a bus right away and arrived at the theatre in exactly twenty minutes. When I got there, however, I found a long line of people at the office. I heard one man say he had been waiting in line for over an hour. Realizing I would not have enough time to wait in line, I caught the next bus and headed back across the town. By Friday I realized my only hope was to make the trip by taxi, it was expensive, but I felt it would be worth it to hear the concert. The trip by taxi only took 10 minutes, but it felt like an hour to me. When I got to the theatre, I was relieved to see that nobody was waiting in line. The reason, however, I quickly discovered, was that they had already sold all the tickets.

- 36. The man learned that there would be a concert last Friday         .
  - A. from his friends
  - B. from one of his workmates
  - C. over the radio
  - D. from the newspaper

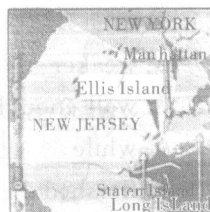
37. One day the man took \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the theatre by bus.  
 A. forty-five minutes                      B. fifteen minutes  
 C. just twenty minutes                      D. over an hour
38. The underlined word "relieved" may best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. surprised                      B. pleased                      C. puzzled                      D. sorry
39. The writer mainly shows us his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. enjoyment of the concert                      B. anger for buying the ticket  
 C. efforts to buy the ticket                      D. disappointment at the concert

**B**

Ellis Island is located in New York Harbor. Ellis Island is open daily round from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. , with extended hours during summer. It is closed on December 25th. There is no admission charge to Ellis Island; but donations are gratefully accepted.

At Your Fingertips

- Park information (212)363-7620  
 Emergencies (212)363-3260  
 Ferryboat information (212)269-5755  
 Lost and found (212)363-7620  
 Dining, gifts & audio tour 344-0996  
 Transportation



Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Ferry; Boats leave from Battery Park, Manhattan, and from Liberty State Park, New Jersey. They run about every 30 to 45 minutes beginning at 9:15 a. m. (The time for ferry is changeable)

Hours: May vary; call the number above

Closed: December 25th

Ferry fees (includes Liberty and Islands) adults, \$7; senior citizens, \$6; Children (age 3~17), \$5. (Group rates are available for 25 or more adults.)

40. In summer, visitors will have \_\_\_\_\_ to visit Ellis Island.  
 A. a limited time                      B. a longer time  
 C. a shorter time                      D. a wonderful time
41. Which number would you call if your friend were suddenly ill?  
 A. (212)344-0996                      B. (212)363-7620  
 C. (212)363-3260                      D. (212)269-5755
42. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. People can visit Ellis Island free of charge.  
 B. The boats departure time from Battery Park is at 9:15 all the year round.  
 C. Ferry fees for children are cheaper than for adults.  
 D. Ferry fees for group visitors can be reduced.
43. We may infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. visitors prefer to go to Ellis Island by boat  
 B. there are more visitors in winter  
 C. Ellis Island is open every day  
 D. Boat is the only transportation to Ellis Island

## C

53. Bill and his family has been living in the six-floor building for years. All the neighbours got along fairly well with each other until recently.

An old man and his wife used to live on the second floor. Bill's mother and the old lady were good friends. Unfortunately the lady died last month. Her husband could not live alone, so he had his grandson move over and live with him.

The grandson has become a problem to all the neighbours, especially to Bill's family. The walls of the building are thin and he is noisy. Bill is used to peace and quiet but the young man likes to listen to the radio late at night. Sometimes friends of his visit also come here and make a lot of noise. That is too much for Bill's family.

Bill's mother once asked the old man politely if he was able to sleep well at night, but obviously the man didn't understand what she meant. If he did and spoke to his grandson, the young man obviously didn't listen, since things haven't changed any. Everyone in Bill's family agrees that something must be done though they don't want to hurt this kind old man.

44. Bill's family got angry because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the old lady had died
- B. a young man moved in
- C. the old man could not live alone
- D. the grandson made a lot of noise

45. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The old man could not live without his wife's help.
- B. The old man and his wife were sometimes making trouble too.
- C. Bill's mother was kind to her neighbours.
- D. Bill's mother was the only one who likes the young man.

46. The grandson makes a lot of noise as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he never thinks other people might not be happy with so much noise around
- B. the walls of the building are thin
- C. he likes to listen to the radio at night
- D. friends of his visit

47. It seems that \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the problem.

- A. anyone is able
- B. only the grandfather is going
- C. Bill's mother is able
- D. nobody is likely

## D

Many people in the United States like eggs for breakfast. There are many different ways to cook eggs. One of the most common kinds of eggs for breakfast is scrambled eggs. In addition, this is one of the easiest dishes to cook. Read this recipe(秘诀) for scrambled eggs and you will see how easy it is.

Scrambled Eggs

Utensils:

- a frying pan
- a spatula(刮勺)
- a teaspoon
- a fork or spoon
- a small bowl

Ingredients:

- eggs
- 2 tablespoons of milk or butter
- salt
- pepper(胡椒)

Steps:

- (1) Melt the butter in a frying pan over medium(适中的) heat.
- (2) In a small bowl, mix the eggs and the milk. Use the fork(or the spoon) to mix these well.
- (3) Pour this mixture into the pan.
- (4) Stir the eggs from time to time with the spatula. Continue until the eggs are no longer liquid.
- (5) Add salt and pepper, a little or a lot, as you like.

48. For this recipe, you do not need \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a knife      B. a spatula      C. a bowl      D. a fork

49. Which of these steps comes first?

- A. Stir the eggs with the spatula.      B. Eat the eggs for breakfast.  
 C. Add salt and pepper.      D. Mix the eggs and the milk.

50. Which of these words means "to change from solid to liquid"?

- A. Pour.      B. Stir.      C. Melt.      D. Scramble.

51. Read the recipe again, in which of the five steps do you scramble the eggs?

- A. Step 2.      B. Step 3.      C. Step 4.      D. Step 5.

E

Alzheimer's disease is a major national health problem. Nearly 2 million Americans over the age of 65 have Alzheimer's disease. It is a leading cause of death among the elderly. But Alzheimer's disease is not confined (限于) to the aged. There may be a million or more people under the age of 65 suffering from the disease.

At one time, people suffering from the disease were said to be "getting old". The disease was thought to be a natural part of growing old, but it is now known that Alzheimer's disease strikes young and old alike. It is an organic (器官的) disease, that destroys brain cells.

Alzheimer's disease affects the patient's memory, speech and movement. In the beginning stages of the disease, the patient may seem slightly confused. He may have trouble speaking, then the patient's memory begins to fail. He may forget dates, numbers, names and plans.

As the disease progresses, the patient may not recognize family and friends. These symptoms (症状) often cause terrible anxiety in the patient. He may feel lost and frightened. Sometimes the patient reacts with wild and bad behavior.

In the last stages of the disease, the patient may not be able to take care of himself. He may have lost the ability to speak and walk.

Scientists don't know exactly what causes Alzheimer's disease. It may be caused by a virus (病毒). It may be caused by a poisonous substance (物质) in the environment. At present, there is no cure for the disease. But there are ways to slow its progress. Exercise and physical treatment can help the patients of this disease.

52. The main idea of the passage is that Alzheimer's disease \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a terrible part of the aging process  
 B. is an organic disease that affects young and old  
 C. can be cured by physical treatment

- D. causes forgetfulness
53. All of the following are symptoms of Alzheimer's disease EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. forgetfulness  
 B. difficulty in speaking  
 C. loss of sight  
 D. loss of the ability to walk
54. According to the passage, which of the following may be a cause of Alzheimer's disease?  
 A. Poisons produced by the brain.  
 B. Getting old.  
 C. A virus.  
 D. Lack of exercise.
55. The press of Alzheimer's disease can be slowed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. operation  
 B. a change in environment  
 C. medicines  
 D. physical treatment and exercise

四、短文改错

请对标有题号的每一行作出判断。如无错误,在该行右边的横线上画“√”;如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正。此行多一个词:把多余的词用“/”划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用“/”划掉。此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号“^”,在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

Bill worked in big office, and he usually went to the barber's 56. \_\_\_\_\_  
 during working hours to have his hair cut. This against the 57. \_\_\_\_\_  
 rules: office workers had to have his hair cut in their own time. 58. \_\_\_\_\_  
 While Bill was at the barber's on one day, the manager of the 59. \_\_\_\_\_  
 office entered in to have his own hair cut. Bill saw him and 60. \_\_\_\_\_  
 managed to hide his face. But the manager sat beside him, and soon recognized him. 61. \_\_\_\_\_  
 "Hello, Bill," said the manager, "I know you are having your haircut." 62. \_\_\_\_\_  
 "Yes, sir, I do," said Bill. "You see, sir, it grows in office time." 63. \_\_\_\_\_  
 "Not all of it," said the manager at once. "Some grows in your own time." 64. \_\_\_\_\_  
 "Yes, sir, that's quite true," answered Bill polite, " but I'm not having it all cut off." 65. \_\_\_\_\_

五、书面表达

假如你叫平平。你的父亲抽烟很厉害,最近经常咳嗽。你和你的母亲很为他担心,同时也被动吸烟。请你给父亲写一封信,劝他为了他和家人的健康而戒烟,同时建议他培养其他方面的爱好,如打球等。

- 注意:1. 信的开头已为你写好,不计入词数;  
 2. 不要逐句翻译,可适当增加细节,使行文连贯;  
 3. 100 词左右。

Dear father,

I'm writing to beg you to stop smoking.

## Module 2 No Drugs

### 知识归纳

语音:学会如何在句中表达语气和情感。

词汇:drug; bronchitis; cancer; cigarette; tobacco; cannabis; addictive; cocaine; danger; addict; inject; needle; powerful; reduce; nearby; burglary; crime; criminal; connection; illegal; ratio; shoplifting; treatment; likely; adult; cafe; disagree; ban; horrible; affect; participant; recognise; leaflet; distraction; jogging; gymnastic

短语:in danger; share sth with sb; die from; used to do; break into; be addicted to; pay for; take one's advice; set a date; instead of; too...to...

日常用语:I agree with you. I totally agree with you! Absolutely! That's right!  
That's a good point. I couldn't agree more. I don't agree with you. I'm not sure I agree with that. I'm not sure about that. You can't be serious. I completely disagree.

语法:学习动词不定式做目的状语;弄清 so...that 和 such (a, an)...that 的区别,并准确运用,以表达结果状语从句。

### 知识要点

1. cause *vt.* 引起,带来

常见用法如下:

(1)cause sth 引起某事

Driving too fast can cause an accident.

开车太快会引起事故。

(2)cause sb sth 带给某人某事

This car caused me a lot of trouble.

这辆车给我带来许多麻烦。

(3)cause sb / sth to do sth 引起某人(某物)干

某事

His illness caused him to miss the game.

他因病不能参加比赛。

(4)cause sth to sb / for sb 给某人带来……

He often causes trouble to / for people.

他常给人们惹麻烦

reason 跟 cause 的区别:

①reason 侧重于正当原因,即用来解释某种现象,使人听起来合情合理,其定语通常是 for 组成的介词短语,或 why 及 that 引导的从句。

The reason for his coming late is very clear.

他迟到的原因很清楚了。

We don't know the reason why he got so angry.

我们不知道他为什么那样生气。

②cause 侧重于“起因”,即导致后果产生的原因。(由此而派生出 because 这个词)

Over-eating is the main cause of the boy's disease.

吃得过多是孩子生病的主要原因。

2. addict *n.* 对(药物等)上瘾的人;瘾君子

*v.* 使某人上瘾

常构成短语:be addicted to 对……上瘾

addiction *n.* 沉溺,上瘾

addictive *adj.* (药物等)上瘾的

They are rock music addicts.

他们是摇滚乐迷。

She is addicted to television.

她对电视入迷。

Many teenagers are addicted to playing computer games.

许多青少年对电脑游戏上瘾。

His addiction to drugs caused his family much grief.

他吸毒成瘾,使得他的家人非常伤心。



Heroin is an addictive drug.  
海洛因是一种使人上瘾的毒品。

3. break into 破门而入; 强行闯入

The policeman found that the house had been broken into and a quantity of jewellery stolen.

警察发现有人闯入室内, 盗走一批珠宝。

The thieves planned to break into the bank.

小偷预谋闯进这家银行。

4. offer 做动词的用法:

(1) offer 有“(主动)拿给, 给予”的意思, 相当于 give, 后可接名词或代词做宾语, 也可接双宾语, 即 offer sb sth = offer sth to sb

The young man offered the old man his own seat on the bus.

那个年轻人在公共汽车上将自己的座位让给了那个老人。

(2) offer 作“提出、表示”解。

Johnson offered a new suggestion.

约翰逊提出了一个新建议。

We all went to offer congratulations.

我们都前去表示祝贺。

(3) offer 后接不定式, 表示“主动提出做某事”。

He offered to drive us to the airport, but we preferred to walk there.

他主动提出送我们去机场, 但我们宁愿走路去。

She offered to lend me her bike.

她提出将自行车借给我。

(4) offer 还有“出售”、“出价”的意思。

① offer sth for (money) 以多少钱出售某物

He offered this bike for 600 yuan.

这辆自行车他要价 600 元。

The next morning we offered our boat for only 6 dollars.

第二天上午我们仅以 6 美元出租我们的船。

② offer sb (money) for sth / to buy sth 出价多少购买某物

We offered him 100,000 yuan for his house.

我们愿出 100 000 元钱来购买他的房子。

They offered him 3,000 yuan to buy the laptop.

他们愿出 3 000 元来买他的笔记本电脑。

offer 做名词的用法:

(5) offer 表示愿做某事或给予某物(后接 of doing/ to do sth)

Thank you for your kind offer of helping me.

= Thank you for your kind offer to help me.

谢谢你提供的帮助。

(6) offer 有“出价”的意思。

I've had an offer of \$8,888 for that house.

有人向我出价 8 888 美元买那房子。

They made me an offer of 10,000 yuan for my motorbike.

= They offered me 10,000 yuan for my motorbike.

= They offered to buy my motorbike for 10,000 yuan.

他们肯出一万元买我的摩托车。

5. likely adj. 可能的; 常用作表语, 后接不定式

be likely to do sth 该句式为系表结构, 主语可以是人也可以是物。或用于“*It is likely + that* 从句”句型中。

He is likely to be busy this evening.

他今晚可能忙。

It is most likely that he will accept our invitation and come to our party.

他很可能接受我们的邀请, 参加我们的宴会。

likely, possible, probable 的区别:

(1) 三者都可译为“可能”, 但是程度不同。likely 指从表面迹象来看很有可能; possible 指有可能, 不管大小; probable 多指有较大可能性。

(2) 三者均可用于句型 *It is / was possible/probable/likely that...*, 如果主语为具体的人或物, 多用 *sb/ sth be likely to do*, 但不可用句型 *It is likely for sb to do sth...*, 而应用 *It is likely that...*

*It is possible / probable / likely that the storm will come here in one or two days.*

= *The storm is likely to come here in one or two days.*

过一两天这儿可能会有暴风雨。

6. ban vt. 禁止

常用结构为: ban doing 或 ban sb from doing

In the past, the blacks in America were banned from going to some public places.