

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

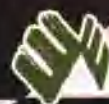
英语

基础训练

(顺序选修11)

山东省教学研究室 编

ENGLISH
WORKBOOK



山东教育出版社

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Module 1 The Boston Tea Party



学习目标聚焦

单词

名词: colonist, rebellion, hatch, chest, subject, representation, signatory, silver-smith, patriot, patriotism, regular, patrol, credit, abolition

动词: consume, split, row, release

形容词: mistaken, populated, dissatisfied, colonial

短语

make one's way towards, for the purpose of, do damage to, large quantities of, make up for, be prepared to, give in, to take liberties with, give an account of, protest against, take command of, come into existence, late into the night, the Declaration of Independence

句型

1. make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(形容词、名词、动词原形、过去分词等)
2. let's/let us do
3. little 的用法。

语法

复习“may + 动词原形; may + be + doing; may + have + done”的语法形式和意义的用法, 并能在交际过程中得体地运用。



学习策略探究

1. 根据英语课程标准词汇表, 排查课标必学词汇, 并在语境中体会词汇的运用; 总结本单元形容词、副词的构成。
2. 运用所学知识, 得体地描述某一历史事件。



重点难点突破

1. *By the mid-18th century, the colonists of North America and even the Native Indians had developed a passion for tea.* 到十八世纪中叶, 北美的殖民主义者甚至当地的印第

安人已经形成了喝茶的爱好。

1) by the mid-18th century 意思是“在十八世纪中期”。

【短语拓展】

in the late/early 18th century 在十八世纪晚期/早期

early/late in the 18th century 十八世纪早期/十八世纪晚期

2) develop the passion for 意思“培养/形成……的爱好”。

(1) 句中 develop 是及物动词,意思是“使长大,使发展,开发;冲洗(摄影胶卷)等”。

如:

He *developed* the little shop into a large supermarket after years' of hard work. 经过了几年的努力,他把小铺子发展成一个大超级市场。

He expressed the wish that his country wants to *develop* its friendship with China. 他表达了的国家希望发展与中国的友谊的愿望。

The new teacher tried his best to *develop* a love of music in all pupils. 新教师尽力让全体学生热爱音乐。

The photos we took have not been *developed* yet. 我们照的相片还没有冲洗出来。

I left some photos to be *developed*. Are they ready yet? 我留下一些要冲洗的照片。现在冲好了吗?

(2) develop 还可做不及物动词。意思是“生长;发育;形成;成长”。如:

Capitalism began to *develop* in Russia in the 19th century. 十九世纪资本主义在俄国开始发展。

This has made it necessary for agriculture and industry to *develop* very quickly. 这就使得工农业飞速发展。

2. The British Parliament, which governed the colony, seems to have been under the mistaken assumption that the colonists would meekly accept an increase in the price of tea. 统治北美殖民地的英国国会似乎产生了错误的想法——殖民主义者会很温驯地接受茶价的提升。

1) sb. seems to have done 某人似乎已经做了某事。常见的句型结构还有:

(1) sb. seems (to be) + *adj.* / *adv.* / *prep.* phrase

(2) it seems as if/that-clause. 如:

Judging from the expression on his face, Tom *seemed to have understood* the problem. 从表情看,汤姆似乎已经明白这个问题了。

They *seemed to be discussing* something secret in the conference room. 他们在会议室里好像在讨论什么秘密的东西。

It *seems as though* Ken will win the race. 看上去肯要跑第一了。

2) assumption *n.* 假定;假设。如:

Their *assumption* that their project under way was something entirely new proved to be untrue. 他们以为他们正在进行的课题是崭新的,事实证明不是那样。

3) accept & receive 辨析

accept & receive 均有“接受,接纳”之意。accept 意为“领受,同意,接受”,强调主动地或自愿地接受,或者说,经过考虑后同意接受。receive 意为“得到,收到”,着重指仅仅接到或收到这一事实,而不含采取主动或积极行动的意思。如:

I've *received* a gift from him, but I'm not going to *accept* it. 我收到了他送的礼物,但是我不准备接受。

【试比较】

He *accepted* a present from his friend. 他接受了朋友的礼物。

Will you *accept* his apology? 你接受他的道歉吗?

We *received* much help from our teacher. 我们得到了老师的很大帮助。

They *received* a good education at school. 他们在学校里受到良好的教育。

3. As an early example of American rebellion against British rule, it *represents* one of the significant events *leading ultimately to the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence*. 波士顿倾茶事件作为美国人反抗英国统治的早期事例,它代表了众多的具有重大意义的事件,这些事件最后导致了美国革命与独立宣言。

1) as 介词,意思是“作为”。如:

As parents we are concerned about the children's future. 作为父母,我们关心孩子的未来。

2) 句中 represent(相当于 to speak or act for),及物动词,意思是“代表;代理;代言”。如:

Words *represent* ideas or things. 言语代表思想或事物。

Our Party *represents* the interests of the people. 我们的党代表着人民的利益。

3) leading ultimately to the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence 是现在分词短语,在句中做定语,相当于“which led to the...”。

4. When night *fell*, I *dressed myself in the costume of an Indian*, *took a small axe, similar to the weapon the Indians called a tomahawk*, and *painted my face and hands black with coal dust*. 夜幕降临时,我穿上印第安人的服装,带着一把小小的斧头,它是类似于印第安人称作战斧的一种武器,然后把碳灰抹在脸上。

1) 这是一个由一个主语、多个谓语组成的句子,即:“I *dressed... , took... , and painted... .*”。

2) 句中 fall 是不及物动词,在此处的意思是“降临”。如:

Sleep suddenly *fell* on him. 他一下子睡着了。

Night *fell*, and most farmers went home to have supper with their family. 夜晚来临,大多数农民回家与家人共进晚餐。

【拓展】

(1) fall 还可做不及物动词,有“落下,下跌;跌倒,倒下;正当(日子),适逢;下垂,向下;下降,降低;成为,变为”等多个意思。如:

Before he knew it, his piece of meat *fell* into the water. 当他醒悟过来时,肉已经掉进水里。

He lost his balance and *fell* to the ground. 他失去平衡跌倒在地。

Her long hair *falls* to her waist. 她的长发垂到腰部。

Christmas Day *fell* on a Monday that year. 那一年的圣诞节是星期一。

The old man *fell* asleep as soon as he sat down. 那老人一坐下就睡着了。

Bob *fell* silent when he heard his name called. 点到他的名字时鲍伯沉默了。

(2) *fall* 还可做名词,意为“落下;跌倒;降下之量;瀑布;秋天”等。如:

There was a *fall* in the price of apples after the good harvest. 苹果丰收后价格下跌了。

The *fall* of the river here is two feet. 此地的河水降落两英尺。

We visited Niagara *Falls* on our vacation. 假期我们参观了尼亚加拉大瀑布。

5. As soon as we were *on board*, the commander of my group ordered me to go to the captain and demand the keys for the hatches, and a dozen candles. 我们一上船,我的组长就命令他的手下到船长那里要了仓库的钥匙和十二支蜡烛。

句中 *on board* 的意为“在船/飞机上”。如:

The food *on board* is free of charge. 飞机上的食品是免费供应的。

I went *on board* the ship and waved goodbye to my relatives. 我登上了轮船,挥手与我的亲人道别。

Everybody *on board* was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened. 飞机上的人都很着急,而且我们急于想了解出了什么事。

【短语拓展】

ahove board 正大光明;公开地

notice board 布告牌

across the board 包括所有团体或成员

go by the board (计划、安排等)失败,落空

6. We then opened the hatches, took out all the chests of tea, and split them with our tomahawks, so that the tea would be *ruined* on contact with the water. 然后我们打开仓库,搬出了所有的盛着茶叶的箱子,用我们带的斧头将其劈开,为的是让茶与海水搅在一起而被毁掉。

1) 句中 *so that* 引导的是目的状语从句,相当于 *in order that* 连接的从句。

2) 句中 *ruin* 是及物动词,意为“使毁坏;使毁灭”。如:

The storm *ruined* the crops. 暴风雨毁掉了庄稼。

She poured water all over my painting, and *ruined* it. 她把水全倒在了我的画上,把画毁了。

【短语拓展】

ruin one's health 损害自己的健康

ruin one's life 毁灭自己的生命

ruin one's reputation 玷污自己的名誉

- 3) 句中 *contact* 是名词,意为“交往;联络,联系”,常与 *with* 连用。如:

I don't usually have much personal *contact* with him. 我平常很少与他有私人往来。

contact 还可用作及物动词,意为“与(人)联络,与……接头,与……搭上关系;与……相会;使接触;使接通;联络;联系(某人)”。如:

Contact the police immediately. 立刻与警方联络。

Contact with realities indisposed him to any more idle speculations. 接触实际使他不再倾向于无益的空想。

She *contacted* me as soon as she arrived at the airport. 她一到机场就和我联系。

【短语拓展】

be in (out of) *contact* with... 与……有(没有)接触(联络,交往)

come in (into) *contact* with... 与……接触(联系);碰见

stay (keep) in *contact* with... 与……保持联系

lose *contact* with... 与……失去联络

make *contact* with... 与……联络

7. So to **prevent** any possibility of it being saved for use some of us went out in small boats, and beat it with our oars, **making its destruction inevitable**. 因此,为了消除茶被捞出再用的可能,我们中有些人乘坐小船,用船桨击捣茶叶,使它彻底毁掉。

- 1) 句中的 *prevent... (from) doing...* 意为“阻止某人做某事”。如:

Something must be done to *prevent* the air *from* being polluted. 应该采取措施避免大气受到污染。

—What *prevented* you *from* coming here on time? 你为什么没能按时来?

—The heavy rain. 因为下大雨。

【短语拓展】

阻止某人干某事:

stop sb. (from) doing sth.

keep sb. from doing sth (from 不能省略)

- 2) 句中的 *making its destruction inevitable* 是现在分词短语,在句中做伴随状语。如:

Mary called Tom's father, *telling* him what had happened to her mother. 玛丽给汤姆的爸爸打了一个电话,告诉他她妈妈发生的事。

They wrote a letter to the minister, *announcing* that it was not right for them to do so. 他们给大臣写了一封信,声明说他们这么做是错误的。

【拓展】

句中的 *make* 是及物动词,意为“使成为;使得;弄得;促使”,常构成下列句型:

make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(形容词,名词,动词原形,过去分词等)。如:

He *made* London the *base* for his revolutionary work. 他把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地。

It'll *make* me so *happy* if you'll accept it. 如果你愿意接受,会使我非常高兴。

You must *make it clear* to him that he should never be rude again. 你必须向他说明, 他不应再这样无礼。

He had a strange way of *making* his classes *lively* and interesting. 他有一种奇特的办法使他上的课生动有趣。

You may take a horse to the water, but you can't *make* him *drink*. 牵马到水边易, 逼马饮水难。

He could not *make* himself *understood*. 他不能使人明白他的意思。

8. **The United States had not yet come into existence.** 美利坚合众国尚未出现。

句中的 *come into existence* 意为“出现, 产生”。如:

Nobody knows when this world *came into existence*. 谁也不知道这个世界是何时产生的。

【短语拓展】

in existence 生存

bring into existence 使……产生

earn one's existence 谋生

lead a happy existence 过着幸福生活

lead an unhappy existence 过着不幸的生活

put... out of existence 使……灭绝

9. **So the British thought that they would be prepared to pay a small tax on tea, rather than lose the chance of drinking it.** 所以, 英国人认为他们会准备交一点点税, 而不愿失去喝茶的机会。

1) 句中的 *be/get prepared to do sth. /for sth.* 意为“准备好做某事, 为某事做好准备”。如:

We were given two days to *prepare for* the examination. 给了我们两天时间来准备考试。

2) *rather than* 意为“倒不如说; 是……而不是”。如:

They were determined to die *rather than* give in. 他们宁死不屈。

It ought to be you *rather than* me that sign the letter. 在信上签署名字的应该不是你而不是我。

10. **A few hours later, under cover of darkness about 200 men disguised as Native Americans boarded the boats and destroyed the cargo of tea they were carrying.** 几个小时后, 在夜幕的掩护下, 大约 200 人化装成当地的英国人, 上了船并毁掉了他们运送的茶叶。

1) *under cover of darkness* 意为“在夜幕的掩护下”。

2) *disguised as Native Americans* 过去分词作定语, 相当于 *who were disguised as...*

(1) 句中的 *disguise* 是及物动词, 意为“把……装扮起来, 伪装; 掩饰”。如:

We *disguised* Tom as a clown for the party. 晚会上我们把汤姆装扮成小丑。

This is a door, but it is *disguised* as a bookcase. 这是一扇门, 但被伪装成一

个书架。

Robinhood *disguised* himself as a farmer. 罗宾汉(把自己)装扮成农民。

- (2) *disguise* 还可用作可数名词,意为“伪装物,伪装”,作不可数名词,意为“掩饰,改装”。如:

Your *disguise* is not a very good one. 你的伪装不像。

His seeming friendliness was merely a *disguise*. 他表面上的友好都是伪装的。

We recognized the robber in spite of his *disguise*. 尽管抢劫者乔装打扮,我们还是把他认了出来。

11. **The following year, the American War of Independence began, which led to the Declaration of Independence and, eight years later, recognition by Britain that the United States was an independent country.** 第二年,美国独立战争爆发,最终导致了独立宣言的发表,和八年后的英国最终承认美国是一个独立的国家。

1) 句中的 the following year 意为“第二年”,相当于“the next/coming year”。

2) recognition 是 recognize 的名词形式。如:

change beyond of all *recognition* 变得无法辨认

3) 句中的 lead to 意为“导致”。在此句中介词 to 有两个宾语:the Declaration of Independence 和 recognition。

【注意】

to 在句中是介词,后面常跟名词或动名词。如:

It was carelessness that *led to* the terrible accident in which four people were killed. 是粗心大意导致了这场严重的事故,在事故中有四人丧生。

Hard work *leads to* success, so you must spare no efforts to do well what you are required to. 苦干可以导致成功,因此你们必须不遗余力地做好要你们做的事情。

12. **It claims that men are all born equal, and have equal rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and happiness.** 人人生而平等,(造物者赋予他们)若干(不可剥夺的)权利,其中包括生命权、自由权和追求幸福的权利。

1) 句中的 claim 是及物动词,意为“宣布某事实;声称”。常构成 claim to do 或 claim that-clause。如:

He *claims* to have written the article in two days. 他声称只用两天就把文章写成了。

He *claimed* he had not been at the scene of the crime. 他声言他不在犯罪现场。

He *claimed* that he wasn't told to come. 他声称说他没有被通知到这里来。

2) 另外 claim 作及物动词,意为“认领”等。如:

I lost my umbrella, but *claimed* it at the lost property office. 把伞丢了,后来在失物招领处认领了回来。

Has anyone *claimed* this pencil box? 有人认领过这个铅笔盒吗?



综合能力训练

第一部分 听力训练

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,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. How many times has the man caught cold this winter?
A. Six. B. Five. C. Three.
- () 2. Why does the man refuse to look at the woman's dress?
A. He doesn't want to. B. He's too busy. C. He's not interested.
- () 3. Who will go to Canada?
A. The woman. B. The woman's brother. C. The man and Ken.
- () 4. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. A newcomer and her host.
B. A visitor and the host.
C. New friends.
- () 5. What's the most probable result of the conversation?
A. The man got a new telephone.
B. The man got nothing.
C. The man got his telephone repaired.

第二节 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 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 至 8 三个小题。

- () 6. What will the man do?
A. Have a holiday.
B. Leave school to get a job.
C. Write letters to his friend.
- () 7. What does the woman agree with the man?
A. It's good to get some experience.
B. It's good to find a job as a clerk.
C. It's good to have a good time on vacation.
- () 8. What does a clerk not do?
A. Write letters.
B. Do some typing.

C. Give opinions on some reports.

听下面一段材料,回答第 9 至 11 三个小题。

()9. What did the man want to do?

- A. To look for a gold necklace for his wife.
- B. To buy a birthday gift for his wife.
- C. To buy a diamond ring for his wife's birthday.

()10. What did the man finally buy?

- A. A ring.
- B. A watch.
- C. A necklace.

()11. How much did the man pay for the gift?

- A. \$ 2,250.
- B. \$ 2,000.
- C. \$ 2,500.

听下面一段材料,回答第 12 至 14 三个小题。

()12. What does a student usually have to do before taking advanced drawing course?

- A. Write a book.
- B. Attend an afternoon meeting.
- C. Pass an exam.

()13. What does the man give the woman?

- A. A textbook.
- B. Some flowers.
- C. Some drawings.

()14. What is the teacher going to do?

- A. Attend a party.
- B. Have a meeting.
- C. Give a test.

听下面一段材料,回答第 15 至 17 三个小题。

()15. What does the man want to see most?

- A. The British Museum and the Tower of London.
- B. Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's.
- C. Hyde Park.

()16. What will be included in the tour?

- A. Lunch at noon.
- B. A rest in the afternoon.
- C. Tea at 9:50 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. .

()17. What is the man's native language?

- A. English.
- B. French.
- C. Chinese.

听下面一段材料,回答第 18 至 20 三个小题。

()18. Who stays with the children when the speaker goes out?

- A. His mother.
- B. His wife's mother.
- C. The servant.

()19. Why does the speaker's children dislike eating in restaurants?

- A. Because the food is not delicious.
- B. Because they have to be quiet for a long time.
- C. Because the food is not enough.

()20. Why does the speaker's father eat again right after he comes back from a restau-

rant?

- A. Because he is hungry.
B. Because he is not used to the food.
C. Because he likes the food at home.

第二部分 知识运用

第一节 语法和词汇知识

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. I never thought that _____ little mouse should eat up _____ much grain.
A. so; so B. such; such C. so; such D. such; so
- () 2. Every detail should be thought of _____ that nothing bad will happen during the Olympic Games.
A. make B. to make sure C. making sure D. be made sure
- () 3. —Is John coming by train?
—He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.
A. must B. can C. need D. may
- () 4. No matter how well _____, something of the spirit of the original work is lost.
A. translated B. translating
C. translate D. being translated
- () 5. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____.
A. the other B. another C. any other D. other
- () 6. Since we are not in a hurry, we _____ wait for the next bus as this one is much too crowded.
A. might well B. might as well C. could well D. should as well
- () 7. It's a dictionary _____ a book. You may find a lot of information in it.
A. as well as B. as good as C. as nice as D. more than
- () 8. He got full marks in this math exam, _____ that he was among the class's best.
A. to prove B. proved C. having proved D. proving
- () 9. Every object tells a story. Even the most ordinary object can _____ to us powerful images.
A. lead B. talk C. present D. face
- () 10. While having our dinner, _____.
A. the doorbell rang B. we heard the doorbell rung
C. the doorbell was heard to ring D. we heard the doorbell ringing
- () 11. —Do you think he is naughty enough?
—I'm afraid he's _____ than naughty.

1. Elections were held, and the government was _____ out of office.
2. Angry residents have _____ war on the owners of the factory.

3. His air of confidence makes him a natural _____.
4. He is practising every day, in _____ for the ice-skating championship.
5. The World Health Organization has _____ alcoholism as a disease since 1951.
6. We need a central bank that is _____ of the government.
7. It can be very _____ to work in the garden.
8. He knew he ought to eat, but his stomach _____.
9. Buy vegetables in small _____, for your immediate use.
10. The students on the playground are asked to stand in _____.

第四节 完成句子

1. He tried to _____ (隐瞒他的真实感情), but he _____ (失败).
2. Shall we go for a walk _____ (不看电视)?
3. _____ (为何不让) us get on with our own life?
4. The war and its misery _____ (使他深受其苦).
5. It seemed _____ (他病了), so I called in the doctor.
6. That morning we _____ (受到了他们的热烈欢迎) when we got there.
7. In his book he _____ (描述了) what he saw and sensed in the war.
8. I'm here today just _____ (为了) taking my novel back.
9. When Bach was 32, his wife died and _____ (又娶了一位有钱的夫人).
10. There were several reasons _____ (13个殖民地在这场战争中获胜).

第五节 翻译句子

1. 茶是一种好的饮品, 备受全世界人民的欢迎。

-
2. 你所说的让我们按时完成任务更加困难。
-

3. 他与他的妻子和两个孩子在一起过着幸福的生活。
-

4. 地球是由七大洲、四大洋组成的。
-

5. 他们用斧头劈开木制的茶叶箱子。
-

6. The American War of Independence, as it was called, was indeed a long and bitter war, lasting eight years and one in which the colonists suffered greatly.
-

7. Chosen by the American to be their commander, he showed both huge bravery and excellent judgment as a military leader.
8. It is generally agreed that without teachers it usually becomes very difficult for a student to finish his studies well.
9. Seventy years ago, he joined in a revolution to fight against Japanese invaders for the liberation of the whole Chinese.
10. Over years the Declaration of Independence has deeply affected American history.

第六节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从1~20各题所给的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

The western world has always been divided into two types of people: the cool and the uncool. It is a division that 1 in school. The cool kids are good at 2. They are 3 with the opposite sex. They are good-looking and people want to 4 their style. They can do their homework but they don't make a big effort. That would 5 be cool.

The uncool kids are in the other corner of the playground. They are very bright, but they don't have great 6 skills and they are 7 at sports. When they are not programming computers or doing calculus (微积分) in their heads, they are reading comic books and watching shows like the "X Files". They are 8 as the geeks.

Here's the news. The geeks are 9. Make friends with them now or they will put virus in your computer and 10 your maths homework to ruin. Geeks might not be popular at school, yet they do pass their examinations, and they might not be too popular at university, but 11 good degrees.

The most important 12 of the 21st century, computers and IT, has been at least partly created by geeks. Geek heroes like Bill Gates 13 others to follow their examples. Being a geek is a way of earning good money. And the creation of the Internet gave them a 14 of their own to work and play in, making them a global 15. Besides, the effect of the geeks 16 popular culture has started a new trend. It is now cool to be 17. Geek culture is becoming an important part of general popular culture, in which what you know is more important than 18 you look like.

But there are also 19. Geeks were often bullied or laughed at in school. Now a geek may be your boss. Perhaps it is time for 20.

- () 1. A. continues B. makes C. remains D. starts