

高中英语

同步时间

MACMILLAN

同步评价手册

第六册 (顺序选修 6)
(供高中二年级上学期使用)

主编: 韩宝成

编者: David Newbold (英)

王雪丹 闫 琛 佟欣欣

Assessment Book
for Senior High Schools



外语教学与研究出版社

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《高中英语同步评价手册》是《英语》(新标准)系列教材的配套出版物,供学生课外检查和评价自己的英语学习,亦可作为教师了解学生实际学习状况、发现学生学习中存在问题的参考,不是一般意义上的课堂练习册或传统意义上的单元测验。

国家《英语课程标准》指出,“英语课程的评价应根据课程标准的目標和要求,实施对教学全过程和结果的有效监控。通过评价,使学生在英语课程的学习过程中不断体验进步与成功,认识自我,建立自信,促进学生综合语言运用能力的全面发展”。在这一总的原则指导下,我们设计了这套英语学习评价手册。

本手册是对学生进行形成性评价的一个重要组成部分,采用了与教材主题相同的模块化设计,每个模块涵盖听、说、读、写四项语言技能及所学语言知识,与教材同步。本手册具有以下主要特色:

一、提倡“评中有学、学不离评”的理念。学生自我评价的过程不仅是检查自己学习情况的过程,完成各项评价任务、练习和活动的过程,同样也是学习的过程,它要求评价任务是学生熟悉的、具有一定真实性的语言活动。

二、评价目标明确,体现形成性评价对学生发展的作用。每个模块前都有本模块总的评价目标,与教学目标一致。设置这一栏目的目的在于培养学生有目的地学习和评价的意识,同时便于学生在评价过程中发现问题,改正问题。

三、突出“任务型评价”设计理念,强调“为用而学”、“在用中学”。本手册以灵活多样的语言任务代替传统的测验项目,以增强和提高学生综合运用语言的能力。不用或少用客观试题,要求学生多动口、动手,在“做事”中提高语言技能。

四、评价以学生为主体,体现学生自我反思、独立思考和自我发展的原则。每个模块前均有本模块总的评价目标,中间有各项语言技能及语言项目的检查,最后有模块汇总检查及学习日志,为学生自我评价和学习建立了一份完整的档案,有利于学生养成自我反思、自我发展的良好习惯。

五、体现多维评价原则。尽管评价的主体是学生,但有些项目需要学生相互合作才能完成。每项活动或任务后设置的自我评价栏、模块综合评价栏及学习日志栏为老师和家长了解、评价学生提供了方便。等级评定、量化评分和描述性评价相结合,体现了评价方法的多样性。

评价是英语课程的重要组成部分,是实现课程目标的重要保障。我们希望本手册不仅有助于学生复习、检查、巩固所学语言知识和技能,更有助于提高学生的实际语言运用能力,同时为教师了解学生的学习情况提供有益的帮助。

致 同 学

同学们，你们好！欢迎使用《高中英语同步评价手册》！

这本评价手册是为同学们检查自己英语课的学习情况设计编写的。这里所说的“评价”是指通过完成手册里的各项“活动”、“任务”或“练习”，对教材中每个模块的学习情况做出恰当的估计，看看哪些方面完成得好，哪些方面还存在问题，并且想一想如何改进这些问题。

这本评价手册不同于同学们过去所熟悉的课堂练习册或单元测验，在使用本手册之前有几件重要的事情需要向大家交代一下：

一、在每个模块评价任务之前，都设有本模块的评价目标(Module Goals)，为的是让大家清楚每个模块的主要任务，开始做之前先看看自己能够做多少，能够做多好——一句话，要心中有数。

二、大家应当认识到学习一门语言首先是用来做事情的。用英语介绍自己或家人、谈论学校或朋友、写张贺卡或发封邮件，这些都是实实在在的任务，学习英语的目的当然是看自己能不能用英语来完成这些任务。

三、要完成这些任务，首先要把语言学到手，而学语言和做事情是不能截然分开的。学习语言最好的方式是，首先要有目的，即知道“为用而学”，重要的是“在用中学”，而且要“边学边用”，进而达到“学而能用”。

四、我们在评价手册中设计的很多练习和活动是需要大家亲自动笔、动口才能完成的，不同于以往的勾勾画画、圈圈点点，体现的是“做中学”的原则。偷懒是学不到真本领的。

五、在完成评价手册中的活动和任务的同时，同学们要清楚自己完成的水平和质量如何。我们在每项任务后给大家设计了评价栏，目的是让同学们学会正确评价自己，学会自我反思。要看到成绩，也要知道不足，更应知道问题所在。同学们可以把学习心得或出现的问题写在学习日志栏里。它记录着自己的“成长”历程，是了解自己的一个窗口。

同学们，希望你们带着轻松、愉快的心情来使用这本评价手册。希望你们都做有心之人，不但知道自己应该做什么，而且知道如何做，更知道自己做得怎么样。

有心者，事竟成。祝你们成功！

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Module 1 Small talk

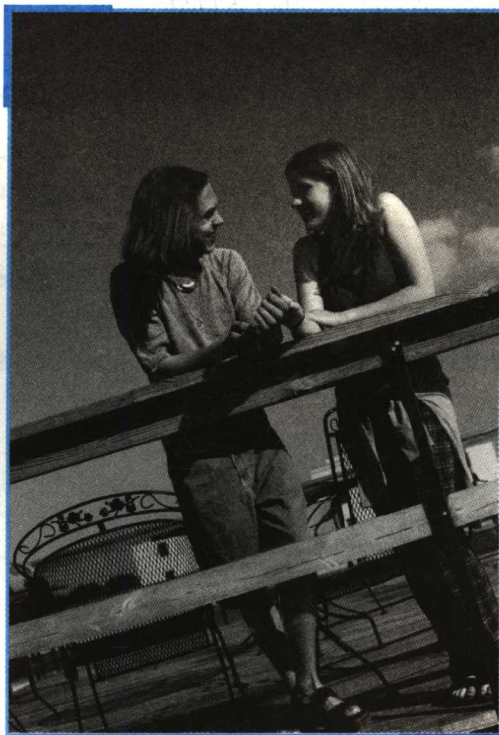
Module goals:

In this module you will see if you can

- make small talk with others,
- express obligation or lack of obligation.

Language focus:

- *didn't need to do* and *needn't have done*.



A. Conversation openers. 10 marks

Listen to the conversations and identify the topics.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. football | b. travel | c. weather | d. cinema |
| 2. a. weather | b. food | c. sport | d. music |
| 3. a. film stars | b. flowers | c. weather | d. car |
| 4. a. sport | b. film stars | c. flowers | d. music |
| 5. a. holidays | b. cars | c. travel | d. weather |

B. How to be an alien. 10 marks

Listen and choose the correct words.

- The programme is about the British and *rain / weather*.
- Two / Three* people have been invited to take part in the programme.
- Margaret Hacker is a *historian / weather forecaster*.
- She says that the British have *recently become / always been* interested in the weather.
- George Mikes wrote *How to be an Alien* in *1946 / 1964*.
- Mikes says the weather is the most important *problem / topic* in the country.
- Mrs Hacker says that the weather changes a lot in *one day / one week*.
- David Partridge says the weather is *ideal small talk / a serious topic*.
- He says the important thing is to *agree / disagree* with other people.
- When he arrived in the studio the weather was *good / bad*.

Tick (✓) how well you can do these things. Write a number in Your Score.	Your Score	Excellent	Good	Average
A: Conversation openers.				
B: How to be an alien.				

A. Continuing the conversation.

10 marks

Complete the first lines from listening activity A.

1. Are you _____ the match tonight?
2. And what did you _____ of the main course?
3. She's _____, isn't she?
4. They're really _____!
5. Oh, no. It's _____ again!

Choose one of the sentences and continue the conversation with your partner. You can remember the original or invent a new conversation.

B. Are you a small talker?

10 marks

Choose the statements which are true for you.

1. I _____ to people I don't know.
 - a. like speaking
 - b. don't know what to say
2. I _____ asking people questions.
 - a. like
 - b. don't like
3. I think the weather is a(n) _____ topic.
 - a. exciting
 - b. boring
4. I can talk confidently about _____.
 - a. anything
 - b. subjects I am interested in
5. I think small talk is _____ important.
 - a. very
 - b. not very

Talk to your partner about the choices you made. Decide how to interpret the statements, and which of you is better at small talk.

Tick (✓) how well you can do these things. Write a number in Your Score.	Your Score	Excellent	Good	Average
A: Continuing the conversation.				
B: Are you a small talker?				



A. Obligation or lack of obligation.

5 marks

Complete the sentences with *should*, *shouldn't*, *don't need to*, *need to*.

1. I _____ invite him after all — he's already been invited by my sister.
2. You _____ finish other people's sentences for them, because it is very irritating.
3. In order to get out of a difficult situation, you sometimes _____ say "No" to people.
4. I _____ talk with my friend Lily — I haven't spoken to her for a long time.
5. Don't be rude! You _____ interrupt other people's conversations.

B. Your choice.

5 marks

Decide whether the action happened (h), didn't happen (dh), or we don't know (dk).

1. Peter didn't need to pass his exams to get into university because they'd already given him an offer of a place. _____
2. You needn't have done the washing-up. We've got a dishwasher. _____
3. Luckily we didn't need to go to the police station or anything like that. _____
4. I'll tell you why your cake probably didn't rise. You needed to heat the oven before you put the cake in. _____
5. We needed to get someone in to replace the window the next day. _____

C. Don't overdo things!

10 marks

Rewrite the sentences by using *didn't need to* or *needn't have*.

1. It was unnecessary for you to open the present immediately.

2. He had finished the book, so there was no need for me to read it quickly.

3. Thank you for walking me to the gate, but it wasn't necessary.

4. There was no need for us to take a bottle of wine, because we took flowers.

5. Why did you arrive so early? The party began at midnight.

A: Obligation or lack of obligation.				
B: Your choice.				
C: Don't overdo things!				

A. Behaving appropriately.
4 marks

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- When I first meet someone, I *smile* / *glance* and offer a handshake.
- Do not *laugh* / *yawn* when other people are talking; show your interest in the topic.
- Occasionally *shaking* / *nodding* your head to indicate you agree or understand helps build rapport.
- Even if you disagree with people, don't *hug* / *frown*!

B. The right word.
6 marks

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- The earthquake _____ several buildings.
a. pressed b. damaged c. hit
- The teacher _____ her students to enter the competition.
a. encouraged b. pulled c. let
- I don't _____ this word — what does it mean?
a. realise b. learn c. recognise
- Mother is _____ a meal for us, so we won't be hungry for long.
a. having b. letting c. preparing
- Her smiles _____ me so much that I can never forget them.
a. pressured b. impressed c. stressed
- I quarrelled with James last week, so he has been trying to _____ me.
a. persuade b. avoid c. remind

C. Word families.
10 marks

Write the corresponding words according to the categories.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
excitement	1.	—
2.	confident	3.
occasion	4.	5.
6.	applicable	—
7.	receptive	—
unimportance	8.	—
society	9.	10.

Tick (✓) how well you can do these things. Write a number in Your Score.	Your Score	Excellent	Good	Average
A: Behaving appropriately.				
B: The right word.				
C: Word families.				



Making small talk

The ability to make “small talk” is highly valued. In fact, many English students are more interested in making effective small talk than knowing correct grammar structures! Small talk gets friendships started and **breaks the ice** before important business meetings and other events.

What is small talk?

Small talk is pleasant conversation about common interests.

Why is small talk difficult for some English learners?

First of all, making small talk is not only difficult for English learners, but also for many native speakers of English. However, small talk can be especially difficult for some learners because making small talk means talking about almost anything — and that means having a wide vocabulary that can cover most topics. Many English learners have excellent vocabulary in specific areas, but may have difficulties discussing topics they are unfamiliar with because of a lack of appropriate vocabulary.

This lack of vocabulary leads to some students **blocking**. They slow down or stop speaking completely because of a lack of self-confidence.

How to improve small talk skills

Now that we understand the problem, the next step is to improve the situation. Here are some tips to improve small talk skills. Of course, making effective small talk means lots of practice, but keeping these tips in mind should improve overall conversational skills.

- 1. _____. Spend time on the Internet, reading magazines, or watching TV specials about the type of people you are going to meet. For example: If you are taking a class with students from other countries, take time after the first few days of class to do some research. They will appreciate your interest and your conversations will be much more interesting.
- 2. _____. While you may believe in something very strongly, beginning conversations and making small talk about your own personal convictions can abruptly end the conversation. **Keep it light**. Don't try to convince the other person that you have the “correct” information about a higher being, political system or other belief system.
- 3. _____. This is related to doing research about other people. If you are having a business meeting, or are meeting people who share a common interest (such as a basketball team, a tour group interested in art), take advantage of the Internet to learn specific vocabulary. Almost all businesses and interest groups have glossaries on the Internet explaining the most important jargon related to their business or activity.

- 4. _____. Take time to make a list of common interests that are discussed when making small talk in your own culture. You can do this in your own language, but check to make sure that you have the English vocabulary to make small talk about those subjects.
- 5. _____. Once you have a subject that interests both of you, **keep to it!** You can do this in a number of ways: talking about travel, talking about the school or friend you have in common, talking about the differences between your culture and the new culture (just be careful to make comparisons and not judgments, for example, the food in our country is better than the food here in England).
- 6. _____. This is very important. Don't get so worried about being able to communicate that you don't listen. Listening carefully will help you understand and encourage those speaking to you. You might be nervous, but letting others state their opinions will improve the quality of the discussion — and give you time to think of an answer!

A. Choosing the appropriate subtitle for each section of the passage. 6 marks

- a. Listen
- b. Stay away from religion / strong political beliefs
- c. Ask yourself about your culture
- d. Do some research
- e. Find common interests
- f. Use the Internet

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____

B. Choosing the correct meanings of the phrases. 8 marks

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to break the ice <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to relax a tense formal atmosphere b. to fix up a bad social relationship 2. blocking <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. fear you can feel in the stomach b. a sudden blank in your mind | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. to keep it light <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. not to be too serious about it b. to make it sound interesting 4. to keep to it <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to store it in your memory b. to talk about it continuously |
|--|--|

C. Answering the following questions briefly. 6 marks

1. What makes small talk difficult for some non-native speakers?
2. What shouldn't you do when talking about differences in cultures?
3. List two functions of careful listening.

A: Choosing the appropriate subtitle for each section of the passage.				
B: Choosing the correct meanings of the phrases.				
C: Answering the following questions briefly.				



**50 marks**

1. Decide what you would like to do and when.
2. Approach the person.
3. Look the person in the eye.
4. Say hello and ask the person how he / she is.
5. Ask the person if he / she would like to do the activity you decided on.
6. Be flexible. Allow the person to make other suggestions about the activity or time.
7. If the person accepts, tell him / her that you are pleased and can't wait until the activity. If the person declines, don't take it personally. You can't be friends with everybody.

[illegible]8



How well can you do these things? Tick (✓) *Excellent*, *Good*, or *Average*.

Part	Your Score	Excellent	Good	Average
Listening				
Speaking				
Grammar				
Vocabulary				
Reading				
Writing				

TOTAL SCORE: _____



LEARNING DIARY

Date: Time:

- the problems you meet,
- the difficult and easy things to learn,
- how to improve, etc.

Try to use English, but you can use Chinese if necessary.

[illegible]

Module 2 Fantasy literature – Philip Pullman

Module goals:

In this module you will see if you can

- write short descriptions of books,
- tell a story.

Language focus:

- adverbial clauses with *-ing*.



LISTENING

A. Mad about fantasy.

10 marks

Listen and write the number of the speaker next to the books he / she is reading.

1. *His Dark Materials* _____
2. *Eragon* _____
3. *Lord of the Rings* _____
4. *The Goblet of Fire* _____
5. *Abhorsen* _____

Which speaker...

6. has already read his favourite book four times? _____
7. read *Lord of the Rings* at the age of 10? _____
8. is reading a book written by a 15-year-old boy? _____
9. thinks *His Dark Materials* is better than *Lord of the Rings*? _____
10. doesn't like fantasy? _____

B. The Subtle Knife.

10 marks

Listen to a passage from the novel and number the events in the correct order.

- a. Will leaves home. _____
- b. He goes into a hotel. _____
- c. He finds a nice room. _____
- d. He feels hungry and thirsty. _____
- e. He sees a girl. _____
- f. He hears someone in another room. _____
- g. He goes upstairs. _____
- h. He goes into a cafe. _____
- i. He begins to feel safe in the new world. _____
- j. Someone opens the door. _____

A: Mad about fantasy.

B: The Subtle Knife.