

导学与测试

牛津英语 一课一练

高中一年级

第二学期

S1B

配修订版教材

上海教育出版社

导学与测试

牛津英语一课一练

高中一年级第二学期

S 1B

主编:何亚男

编写:周敏华 陆蓉蓉

审稿:吴小英

上海教育出版社

导学与测试

牛津英语一课一练

高一年级第二学期

本书编写组 编

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版发行
上海教育出版社

易文网: www.ewen.cc

上海世纪出版股份有限公司外语教育图书分公司 出品
(邮编: 200235 上海钦州南路 81 号 8 楼 021-64378133)

各地新华书店经销 上海先锋印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 10.75

2007 年 2 月第 2 版 2007 年 2 月第 3 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5320-9965-8/G · 9696 定价: 19.30 元(含一盒磁带)

编写说明

伴随着国家课程标准的改革和实施,上海的二期课改也在全面推进,致力于培养具有创新精神和实践能力的全面发展的一代新人。上海二期课改教材起步早,从1998年正式启动至今已有8年的试验。高中《英语(牛津上海版)》试验教材,作为引进教材的借鉴价值非常显著,使用效果明显,在上海市二期课改英语学科的教改探索中发挥了积极的推动作用,在此基础上修订的试用本保留试验本精华,推陈出新,使其更符合学生的实际需要。

为了更好地使用试用本教材,使它的先进编写理念得到实质贯彻,语言目标得到具体实现,我们专门组织了一批富有实践经验的专家和实验区优秀骨干教师共同研究,联合编写这本密切配合修订后的教材教学的辅导读物《导学与测试——牛津英语一课一练》丛书。其用意是,竭尽全力地帮助广大中小学生对新教材的学习与实践。

本册书以单元为单位,主要栏目有:

[Language]

将本单元的学习要点分为三个部分加以提炼总结。Words and Expressions 详细讲解本单元的重点单词及词组,Language Structure 讲解本单元主要语法及句型,Notes 部分则包括课文难点解释及相关文化背景知识介绍。

[Language Practice]

精心设计了针对性强、形式多样的练习,题型涉及听力、口语、阅读、写作及词汇语法等等。旨在帮助学生掌握此单元中的学习要点,循序渐进提高听说读写各方面的能力。

此外,本册书还附有期中、期末模拟试卷各二套,帮助学生检查阶段性的学习效果,及时发现自己在相应学习阶段学习上的缺漏和语言运用能力方面的不足。

总之,我们满怀热情地组织编写了本书,并精心地做好出版加工工作。我们希望,本书能对使用新教材的学生和老师有较大的帮助,对使用其他版本教材的学生和老师也有一定的启发和指导。

愿我们的工作使您的学习充满快乐。

本书编写组

2007年1月

Contents

Unit 1 A trip to the theatre	1
Unit 2 Great minds	18
Unit 3 Plants	34
Mid-term Examination (A)	49
Mid-term Examination (B)	59
Unit 4 Creatures large and small	70
Unit 5 Problems and advice	85
Unit 6 A variety of viewpoints	100
End-term Examination (A)	115
End-term Examination (B)	123
Tapescripts	133
Keys	151



Unit
1

A trip to the theatre



Part A Language

I Words and Expressions

1. beneath, below, under *prep. & adv.*

beneath 在……的下面, 相当于 **under** 或 **below**, 正式语, 还可指“隐藏在事物表面下”。

below 在……的下面; 低于(平面、温度、价值、程度等)

under 在……之下(正下方); 在……的进行之中

- 1) A four-storeyed parking lot beneath the theatre was not enough.

剧院底下四层楼的停车场不够停车。

- 2) The boss ignores him, for his performance in the company is always below the average.

老板不重视他, 因为他在公司的工作表现总在平均水平以下。

- 3) When they woke up, they found a stream had formed and was flowing right under their tent.

半夜醒来他们发现一条小溪已经形成, 而且正好从他们的帐篷底下流过。

2. force sb to do sth 强迫某人做某事

The boy was forced to admit having stolen the money.

男孩被迫承认偷了钱。

3. wander *vi.* 漫步, 徘徊

When he got bored with writing the novel, he wandered around the fair.

当他写小说写得感到厌倦时, 他就到市场四处逛逛。

4. role *n.* 角色; 作用

give sb better roles 给……更好的角色

- 1) Katharine Hepburn played a variety of roles, which made her win four Leading Actress Oscars.

凯瑟琳·赫本扮演过许多性格迥异的角色, 因此获得了四次奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。

- 2) Today women are playing a more and more important role in both social and family life.

如今,妇女在社会和家庭生活中起着越来越重要的作用。

5. kidnap *vt.* 绑架

It's reported that a famous actor was once kidnapped but was finally freed by the police.

据报道一位著名演员曾遭绑架但最后被警察解救。

kidnapper *n.* 绑架者,绑匪 kidnapping *n.* 绑架

6. audience *n.* 观众;听众(集合名词,表整体概念时,动词用单数;表个体概念时,动词用复数。)

the whole audience 全体观众

1) All the audience were laughing. 所有的观众都在大笑。

2) Their wonderful performance attracted a big audience. 他们精彩的表演吸引了许多观众。

7. rescue *vt.* 援救,营救

1) Helicopters rescued nearly 20 people from the roof of the burning building.

直升机从燃烧的大楼屋顶上营救了近20人。

2) Philip rescued her from a horrible life.

Philip 把她从可怕的生活里解救出来。

rescue *n.* 援救,营救

1) A major air-sea rescue is under way.

一次大型的海空联合营救活动正在进行中。

2) Each time people are in danger or trouble, the police will go to their rescue without hesitation.

每当人们处在危险或困境中,警察就会毫不犹豫地前去营救。

8. capture *vt.* 俘获;获取

1) It's said that all the three murderers have been captured by the police.

据说警方已将三个凶手全部抓获。

2) The advertisers were certain that the TV commercial would capture the attention of kids.

广告商肯定这个电视广告会吸引儿童的注意力的。

9. pull off ... 拉下,扯下(反义词:pull on ...)

On entering the house, she pulled off her scarf and sat down.

她一进屋子,就解下围巾坐了下来。

10. be shocked at sth/to do sth 对于某事/做某事感到震惊

1) We were all shocked at the news of his suicide.

听到他自杀的消息我们都感到很震惊。

- 2) The doctors were shocked to see the extremely poor living conditions in some African areas.
看到非洲有些地区极其贫困的生活条件,医生们感到震惊。

11. lonely *adj.* (人)孤寂的;(地方)偏僻的

alone *adj. & adv.* 独自的(地),单独的(地)(不可作前置定语)

Sometimes teenagers hope to be left alone to do whatever they like.

有时青少年希望独自呆着,做自己喜欢的事。

12. touch *vt.* 接触;感动

- 1) The virus is not passed on through touching or shaking hands.

这种病毒不会通过接触或握手传染。

- 2) The audience present were deeply touched by the hero's story.

在场的观众被英雄的事迹深深感动了。

13. release *vt.* 释放;发行

- 1) When he was released from prison 20 years later, his friends could hardly recognize him.

当他20年后从监狱释放出来时,他的朋友们几乎认不出他了。

- 2) The U. S. Postal Service will release a set of postage stamps about Disney characters.

美国邮政局将发行一套有关迪斯尼卡通形象的邮票。

14. take/carry sb (away)/bring sb to safety 把某人带到安全地带

Without hesitation, the young man rushed out and carried the child to safety.

年轻人毫不犹豫地冲了出去把小孩抱到了安全地带。

15. burst in 闯入

burst into someplace 闯入某处

When they were sleeping soundly last night, a thief burst in./burst into the house.

昨晚当他们在熟睡时,一个小偷闯了进来/闯入了屋子。

burst into tears/laughter = burst out crying/laughing 大哭起来/大笑起来

16. face *vt.* 面对,面临

vi. 朝,向

- 1) Many difficulties faced European businessmen in Russia.

许多困难摆在俄罗斯的欧洲商人面前。

- 2) We are faced with a serious problem.

我们正面临着一个严重的问题。

- 3) Franklin dreams of living in a villa with a large garden which faces south.



Franklin 梦想着生活在带有一个朝南的大花园的别墅里。

17. **location** *n.* 位置, 场所

Macau's newest small luxury hotel has a beautiful location.

澳门最新的小型豪华宾馆有美丽的环境。

18. **seat** *vt.* 使坐下

The newly-built stadium is large enough to seat 100,000 people.

新造的体育馆大到可以容纳 10 万人。

19. **bring ... back to life** 使……复活, 复苏

The local economy was brought back to life as a result of the reform policies.

由于改革政策, 当地的经济复苏了。

II Language Structure

1. **Beneath the building there was a strange, dark lake. On this lake was an island. On that island, one hundred years ago, lived the phantom.** 在大楼的底下有个奇怪而黑暗的湖。在湖上有个岛屿, 一百年前这个幽灵就生活在那里。

这三个句子是含有地点状语开头的倒装句。结构是: 地点状语 + 动词 + 主语

例: 1) On the floor lay a bottle of aspirins.

地板上有一瓶阿斯匹林药片。

2) Soon we came to a cottage, in front of which sat a little boy, cutting a branch.

不久我们来到一个小屋, 小屋的前面坐着个小男孩, 在砍树枝。

3) From the valley came a frightening sound.

从山谷里传来一个可怕的声音。

4) North of the city lie two railways.

城市的北面有两条铁路。

注意: 谓语动词要与后面的主语保持一致。

2. **At birth he was so ugly that his own mother made him wear a mask.**

因为他刚出生时长得太丑, 他亲生母亲只得让他戴上面具。

由 so/such ... that ... 引导的从句是结果状语从句, so 修饰形容词或副词, such 修饰名词。

例: 1) Her voice was so beautiful that she won several singing competitions.

她嗓音优美, 在好几次歌唱大赛中获胜。

2) His new album was such a success that 100,000 copies were sold within a month.

他的新专辑非常成功,一个月内就卖出了十万张。

3. No woman had ever touched the Phantom before.

以前从没有哪个女性碰过幽灵。

By now, a group of people had reached the Phantom's house.

那时,一群人已经赶到了幽灵的住处。

前句中的“before”是副词,指在过去的某个时间以前,后句中,“by ...”是指到过去的某个时间为止,所以两句主句都应该用过去完成时。

1) By four o'clock yesterday afternoon, we had visited two scenic spots.

到昨天下午4点为止,我们已经参观了两处景点。

2) The famous singer had given 20 concerts by the end of last month.

到上月底为止,这位著名的歌手已经举办了20场音乐会。

3) By the time the lecture was over, half of the audience had left the hall.

到讲座结束的时候,半数的听众已经离开了大厅。

4) Before I could thank him, the boy had disappeared.

我还未来得及感谢他,那男孩就不见了。

5) Andrew had been looking for a job for two months before he came to work for us.

Andrew 在来我们公司前已找了两个月工作。

4. 动名词

1) 动名词的构成

动名词是由动词后面加-ing 构成的,兼有动词的特征和名词的功能。构成方法与现在分词相同。如:

rain—raining

study—studying

write—writing

prefer—preferring

lie—lying

ski—skiing

2) 动名词的用法

用法	例 句	说 明
主语	1) <u>Sitting all day in front of the computer</u> made my eyes hurt. 一整天坐在电脑面前让我的眼睛很难受。	1) “sitting all day in front of the computer” 动名词短语作主语。
	2) It's fun <u>watching the magic show by David Copperfield</u> . 看大卫·科波菲尔的魔术表演很有趣。	2) “watching the magic show by David Copperfield” 动名词短语作真正的主语,“it”作形式主语。
	3) It is no use <u>crying over spilt milk</u> . 事已如此,哭也没用。	3) “crying over spilt milk” 动名词短语作真正的主语,“it”作形式主语。
	4) It is no good <u>reading books in the sunlight</u> . 在阳光看书不好。	4) “reading books in the sunlight” 动名词短语作真正的主语,“it”作形式主语。 Notes: It is no good/no use + V-ing. 是常用句型。

(续表)

用法	例 句	说 明
动词 后宾语	1) He is considering <u>buying a laptop</u> . 他正考虑买台手提电脑。 2) The naughty boy enjoys <u>climbing trees</u> . 这个调皮的男孩喜欢爬树。	1) “buying a laptop” 动名词短语作动词 “consider”的宾语。 2) “climbing trees” 动名词短语作动词 “enjoy”的宾语。
介词 后宾语	1) This tool is for <u>opening cans</u> . 这个工具是用来开启罐头的。 2) Shake the bottle before <u>taking the medicine</u> . 吃药前先摇摇瓶身。 3) She is afraid of <u>being left alone at home</u> . 她害怕一个人被留在家。	1) “opening cans” 动名词短语作介词“for” 的宾语。 2) “taking the medicine” 动名词短语作介词 “before”的宾语。 3) “being left alone at home” 动名词短语作 介词短语“is afraid of”的宾语。

Notes:

1) 必须用动名词做宾语的动词有: finish, enjoy, keep, mind, miss, suggest, imagine, practise, consider, dislike, appreciate, avoid, escape, admit (承认), delay (耽搁), risk (冒险), deny (否认) 等。

2) 注意“to”为介词的短语: be used to (习惯于), look forward to, get down to, object to (反对), pay attention to, in addition to, lead to 等, 后面要接动名词。

3) 注意动词 allow, permit, advise, recommend 后面可以直接跟动名词作宾语, 也可以跟“宾语 + 宾补”结构, 动词不定式作宾补。

{ allow doing	{ permit doing	{ advise doing	{ recommend doing
{ allow sb to do sth	{ permit sb to do sth	{ advise sb to do sth	{ recommend sb to do sth

例如:

We strongly recommend reporting the incident to the police.

我们强烈建议向警察报告这件事。

We strongly recommend you to report the incident to the police.

我们强烈建议你向警察报告这件事。

4) 动名词作主语时, 其逻辑主语须用名词或代词的所有格。动名词作宾语时, 其逻辑主语可用名词或代词的所有格或宾格。

例如:

Bob's kidnapping the millionaire's son was a great shock to us.

Bob 绑架百万富翁儿子这事令我们震惊。

You can't imagine Thomas's/his flying a plane over the English Strait.

You can't imagine Thomas/him flying a plane over the English Strait.

你无法想像 Thomas 驾驶飞机跨越英吉利海峡。

5) 动名词的否定形式: not + doing

例如:



Jason was surprised at not being invited to the cocktail party.

令 Jason 奇怪的是他没有被邀请参加鸡尾酒会。

6) 动名词的被动形式: being + done

当动名词和它的逻辑主语是被动关系时,用动名词的被动形式来表示。

例如: Isabella's/Her being saved from danger made us cry with joy.

Isabella 从险境中获救让我们喜极而泣。

III Notes

1. 《剧院魅影》(The Phantom of the Opera) 可以说是八十年代以来全世界最迷人、最卖座的音乐剧之一。它是著名艺术家安德鲁·洛伊·韦伯(Andrew Lloyd Webber)的第九部作品,也被认为是他最成功的音乐剧。该剧在 20 多个国家演出过,还享有包括最佳音乐剧奖在内的七项“托尼奖”,以及七项戏剧奖和三项奥利弗戏剧奖。《剧院魅影》的主人公是一位在巴黎歌剧院地底下生活的神秘人物,他自称“音乐天使”,但其天生容颜畸形,面目极为可怕。他在剧院内施展着他的恐怖统治。后来他爱上了年轻的女歌手克莉丝汀,并决心把她扶植成大明星,任何妨碍她成名的人都会被她杀死。但到最后,他还是落得一场空。

2. The Phantom fell in love with Christine, a beautiful young singer at the Opera.

幽灵爱上了 Christine, 剧院里一位年轻貌美的歌手。

名词短语“a beautiful young singer at the Opera”作同位语,用以对前面的名词“Christine”作进一步说明。

例如:

- (1) Mr. Yang, one of the Sunbeam's senior employees, was standing there.

这里的 one of the Sunbeam's senior employees 是 Mr. Yang 的同位语。

- (2) I had a postcard from Jenny, the girl who went to Britain last year.

这里的 the girl who went to Britain last year 是 Jenny 的同位语,其中含有一个由“who”引导的定语从句修饰 the girl。

3. He often sang to her, late at night, from behind a secret wall in her room. 他经常在深夜从她房间一堵隐蔽的墙后为她演唱。from behind 是双介词,意思是“从……的后面”。又如: He walked out from behind the door. 他从门背后走了出来。

4. She understood how lonely his life had been.

她理解他的生活一直是多么的寂寞。

“how lonely his life had been”是“how”引导的感叹句作宾语从句,结构为“how + adj./adv. + S + V”。如果“what”引导的感叹句作宾语从句,结构为“what + n./noun phrase + S + V”。如: She understood what a lonely life he had lived.

5. They burst in, ready to kill him.

他们冲了进来,准备将他杀死。

划线部分是形容词短语作伴随状语。又如: The little boy stood there still, afraid of making any noise. 小男孩站在那儿一动不动, 唯恐发出任何声音。

6. Originally, the building was used for showing films.

最初, 大楼是用作放映电影的。

originally 是副词, 修饰整句句子, 其位置可以在句首、句中或句末。类似的副词有 “obviously”, “unfortunately” 等。

7. ... it was changed into a concert hall.

它被改造成音乐厅。

“chang ... into” = “turn ... into ...” 意思为 “把……变成……”。

The piece of furniture was changed into a bookshelf.

这件家具被改造成了书架。

8. an elevated road 高架路

9. The noise of the traffic from the road drowned out the concerts. 音乐会声被马路上的交通噪音淹没了。“drown out” 意思是 “(像水一样) 淹没……”。

10. One way of saving the concert hall was moving it.

拯救音乐厅的一种方法是移动它。“moving” 在这里是动名词。

11. So, over an eight-day period, workers used machinery to lift the concert hall into the air.

于是在八天的时间里, 工人们使用机器把音乐厅提升到空中。

machinery *n.* [总称] 机器, 机械 (不可数名词)

an eight-day period 八天的时间。由数字构成的复合结构作前置定语时, 由 “数字 + 名词单数” 构成复合形容词, 置于所修饰的名词前。

You can make a twenty-minute journey to the Shanghai Stadium by metro from here. 乘地铁从这儿到上海体育馆要 20 分钟。

12. With new paint and a new location, the charm of the concert hall was brought back to life.

因为新油漆过和新的选址, 音乐厅的魅力复苏了。

“With new paint and a new location”, “with + 名词短语” 表示附带的原因或伴随的状态。



Part B Language Practice

I Listening

1. Short Conversations

Directions: Listen to the short conversations and choose the best answers.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1) A. Folk music. | B. Classical music. |
| C. Pop music. | D. Light music. |
| 2) A. He is strong. | B. He is weak. |
| C. He is honest. | D. He is kind. |

- 3) A. In the classroom. B. At home.
C. In the office. D. In the library.
- 4) A. At 10:00. B. At 10:10.
C. At 10:20. D. At 10:30.
- 5) A. Jack's. B. The man's.
C. The woman's. D. Nobody's.
- 6) A. The train is faster than the bus.
B. The bus is faster than the train.
C. The train is less expensive than the bus.
D. She can save 4.50 dollars if she takes the bus.

2. Passage

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words and expressions.
(One word for each blank)

Andrew Lloyd Webber is probably _____ most famous composer of musicals. He was born in England on March 22, 1948 and _____ in a family which _____ music. He showed _____, an extraordinary natural talent(天赋) for music. When Andrew was three years old, he started to _____. At six he started to write his own music. He wrote _____ famous musicals _____ *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Cats* and *Jesus Christ Superstar*. And now his musicals are still being played _____.

II Speaking

1. Read the following passage and talk about it.

Nowadays, more and more kids own cell/mobile phones. They even take their cell phones to school. Some teachers say cell phones should be banned(禁止) in school. But other people say kids need them.

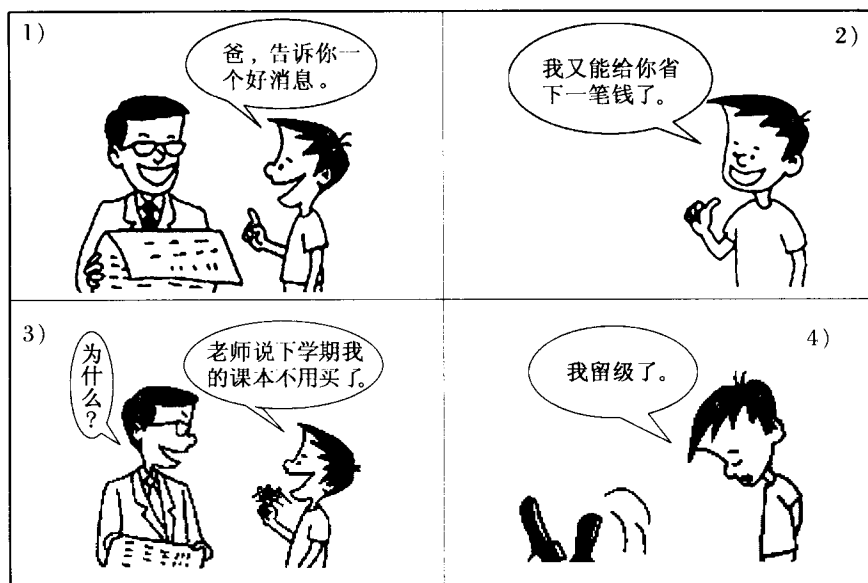
As a student, what do you think?

- 提示: 1) A major source of distraction(使人分心的事物); encourage students to spend money; use them to cheat in exams; use a public phone instead of a cell phone
2) Need to keep in touch with their parents...; have the right to enjoy the Hi-tech products; use them properly and responsibly

2. Picture Talk

上学期期末的一天, Sandy 放学回家, 告诉了爸爸一个“好消息”。

参考词汇: 一笔钱 a sum of money 留级 stay another year in the same grade



One day at the end of last term, after Sandy came back home from school, ...

III Language Structure

1. Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- 1) New Orleans is famous _____ its cuisine(料理).
- 2) You are not keen _____ housework.
- 3) This helps you to be aware _____ time and concentrates(集中) your mind on the immediate task.
- 4) She was a very strict Christian(基督徒) who was married _____ her job.
- 5) Everyone is shocked _____ Eric's sudden death.
- 6) They are always short _____ water to drink, much less to bathe in.
- 7) Rolland was still crazy _____ both his work and his hobbies.
- 8) We are confident _____ overcoming difficulties.
- 9) Robson was angry _____ the way he was treated and he also felt misunderstood.
- 10) Lesinko is quite familiar _____ Central Television. He worked there for 25 years.

2. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.

- 1) The villagers recovered slowly from the _____ (suffer) of the big fire.
- 2) The satellite enables us to calculate their precise _____ (locate).
- 3) P. J Harvey is guilty(内疚的) of this _____ (horror) crime.
- 4) Mozart was one of the most accomplished(有才华的) _____ (musical) in the 18th century.

- 5) Perhaps the most _____ (usually) feature in the room is an extraordinary pair of candles.
- 6) We watched her black car _____ (appearance) into the dusk and then returned home.
- 7) One can never learn all there is to know about cooking, and that is one of the _____ (joyful) of being a chef.
- 8) Christine will _____ (designer) a fantastic new kitchen for you to suit your particular needs.
- 9) It has deeply _____ (touching) me to see how these people live.
- 10) He is a well-known pianist and classical _____ (violin).

3. Choose the best answers.

- 1) She got _____ little education _____ she could hardly do a simple mathematics problem.
A. such ... that B. so ... as C. as ... as D. so ... that
- 2) The plane was returning to the airport soon after takeoff when it _____ flames.
A. burst B. burst out C. burst in D. burst into
- 3) The ascending(攀登) team took a long journey to one of the highest peaks(山顶) in the world, _____.
A. coldly and tiring B. coldly and tiredly
C. cold and tiring D. cold and tired
- 4) Thomas turned his head, trying to avoid _____ the smoke.
A. breathing in B. breath in C. to breath in D. being breathed in
- 5) The Shanghai Science & Technology Museum, one of the top tourist attractions in Shanghai, is _____ from the People's Square by metro.
A. five minute's ride B. five-minute ride
C. five minutes' ride D. a five minute ride
- 6) In the middle of the table _____ two delicate(精致的) lamps.
A. is standing B. stands C. stand D. standing
- 7) You can't imagine _____ at that time, for I could have time to get down to my own business.
A. how I am glad to see them all go B. how I was glad to see them all go
C. how glad I am to see them all go D. how glad I was to see them all go
- 8) Did you suggest _____?
A. Mike that he go out for a meal with his colleagues
B. Mike to go out for a meal with his colleagues
C. to Mike that he goes out for a meal with his colleagues
D. Mike going out for meal with his colleagues

- 9) —I am afraid that you have to wait for a while. The manager is attending a board meeting.
—That's all right. I don't mind _____ waiting.
A. keeping B. to keep C. to be kept D. being kept
- 10) Mary had a private talk with her husband about money matters in the kitchen. The housemaid listened secretly _____ the kitchen door.
A. from B. behind C. at D. from behind
- 11) No sooner had he arrived in Rome than he was _____ by the terrorist and was taken to a _____ island.
A. captured ... alone B. caught ... lonely
C. caught ... alone D. kidnapped ... lonely
- 12) At 3:30 p. m., a bulletin(布告) was _____ announcing that the president was out of immediate danger.
A. told B. sent C. released D. given
- 13) She interviewed six women who have reached positions of great _____ and influence.
A. power B. force C. control D. strength
- 14) Virginia bought a luxurious, long-wearing, _____ leather slippers in the shopping arcades.
A. true B. actual C. real D. factual
- 15) King Arthur himself _____ the beast and cut off its head. His subjects(臣民) were set free and taken _____.
A. restored ... for safety B. captured ... to safety
C. touched ... on safety D. rescued ... to the safety

IV Reading

1. Cloze Test

You can't talk about Chinese pop music without mentioning Zhang Hui-mei or A-Mei as she is more often called. Not many pop stars shine as brightly as A-Mei. She's ruled the Mandopop(Mandarin pop) music charts(排行榜) 1 her 1996 debut album, Sisters. It was a smash success! Eight albums later, A-Mei's still on top.

Fans all across Asia listen to her catchy pop tunes and touching love songs. She's 2 taking her sound over to American and winning more fans. This simple small-town girl from the mountains has come a very long way.

A-Mei grew up in the small village of Nanwang, and had a (an) 3 childhood. A-Mei's mother nurtured(培养) her talent from the very beginning. Mother Zhang 4 her to join the local church choir. Before the young singer was a teenager, her voice was already