

新课标

高中英语七中课时学案

XINKEBIAO GAOZHONG YINGYU
QIZHONG KESHI XUEAN

必修2

总编◎陶家耀

审定◎杨 惠

主编◎刘家永 刘 钰

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前言



尊敬的老师、亲爱的同学：

不知您在具体的英语教、学过程中是否非常的纠结——几乎所有的教辅资料，要么讲得过多、过细，要么缺乏阶段性，要么与课堂脱节，要么综合性差，为弥补彼此的不足，老师为同学们准备了不止一种资料，却顾此失彼最终结果是重复低效，基础知识和运用能力得不到有效的巩固和提升（多培养和少提升）。为了根除上述弊端，我们倾全组之力为您专门打造了《七中学案》。本书作为课下的巩固训练之用，分成两个部分。

第一部分：根据教学内容，确定课时，以学案的形式，将每一部分的重点知识（词汇、句型和语法）融于练习题中进行巩固运用，此外每天的练习中还提供了与本模块内容相关的阅读或表达能力的训练。训练题型兼顾高考题型及基本单元的内容。在一个模块的训练中，阅读、完形几乎每天都有，另外，还安排了七选五的对话、阅读表达训练，以及与各模块书面表达要求结合的一次书面表达训练。这样每个模块训练题型累加起来，就是一套完整的高考试卷模式，既能化整为零、便于操作，又能由零合整、形成系统。每一个学案的训练时间大概为 40 分钟。

第二部分：模块跟踪检测卷（与川卷题型一致），这是针对本模块重要知识点的综合练习，做到即学即练，及时查缺补漏、巩固落实。在语篇的选取上，尽量选取与本单元话题有关或考点相连的语篇，做到讲练一致、和谐统一。

山雨欲来风满楼啦！高考英语要改革了，大家的心也有些乱了！但老师们、同学们，自从恢复高考以来，哪次改革不是首先从英语开始的呢？所以，要淡定。再说了，在改革开放进入白热化的时代，在全球一体化的时代，无论怎么改革，英语始终都扮演着一个不可或缺的角色。的确，作为一门工具学科，它有着不可替代的作用。抛开顾虑，利用好时间，认真学好英语吧！

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Module 1 Our Body and Healthy Habit



Period 1 Introduction, Reading & Vocabulary(I)▶▶▶

一、单词拼写

根据所给首字母或者汉语意思填写单词，注意形式的变化。

- The old man opened the windows and b_____ in some fresh air.
- You will i_____ your health by smoking too much.
- He put on his coat and _____ (朝……走去) for the door.
- A _____ (症状) of an illness is something wrong with your body or mind that is a sign of the illness.
- With winter a _____, he is eager to go to Xiling Snow Mountain to play with snow.

二、完成句子

根据所给句子的汉语意思，完成句子。

- 要想保持健康，你就得多锻炼。

_____, you need to _____ a lot of exercise.

- 上星期他淋了雨，结果得了重感冒。

Last week, he _____ in a rain. _____, he got a bad cold.

- 医生让查理深呼吸，然后说“啊”。

The doctor told Charlie _____ and say “ah”.

- 人体的正常温度是多少？

What's the _____ of the human body?

- 在日常生活中，平衡、健康的饮食很重要。

It's important to have a _____ and _____ in _____ life.

三、语境练习

根据所给信息，完成段落翻译。

现今，身体素质差 (in poor health) 的人越来越多，所以，我们应该健康饮食 (go on a healthy diet)。第一，我们应该平衡饮食 (a balanced diet)，虽然有些人不喜欢蔬菜，但蔬菜营养 (nutrition) 丰富，对健康有益。第二，我们进餐应有规律 (eat regular meals)。每天应按时吃早餐、午餐和晚餐。因为按时进餐会使我们精力充沛地 (give us enough energy) 开展日常活动 (carry out our daily activities)。第三，拒绝快餐 (fast food)，因为快餐会导致 (cause) 疾病。



四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

It's 5:00 in the morning when the alarm (闹钟) rings in my ears. I roll out of bed and walk blindly through the dark into the bathroom. I turn on the light and put on my glasses. The house is still as I walk downstairs while my husband and three kids sleep peacefully. Usually I go for a long run, but today I choose my favorite exercise DVD, *Insanity*. Sweat pours down my face and into my eyes. My heart races as I force my body to finish each movement. As I am near the end of the exercise, I feel extremely tired, but a smile is on my face. It's not a smile because the DVD is over, but a smile of success from pushing my body to its extreme limit.

Some people enjoy shopping, smoking, food, work, or even chocolate. But I need exercise to get through each day. Some shake heads when they see me run through the town. Others get hurt when I refuse to try just one bite of their grandmother's chocolate cake. They raise their eyebrows, surprised by my "no thank you," or by my choice to have a salad. Over the years, I have learned it's okay to just say "no". I shouldn't feel sorry for refusing food that I don't want to eat.

So what drives me to roll out of bed at 5:00 a. m. ? What gives me the reason to just say no to ice cream? Commitment. A commitment to change my life with a way that reduces daily anxiety, increases self-confidence and energy, extends life and above all improves my body shape. This is the point where a smile appears on my face as I look at myself in the mirror or try on my favorite pair of jeans that now fit just right. It's through commitment and sweat that I can make a difference within myself inside and out.

1. Why is there a smile on the author's face in the morning?
A. Because she sees her family sleeping peacefully.
B. Because she finishes her favorite exercise.
C. Because she enjoys the interesting DVD.
D. Because she feels a sense of achievement.
2. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 2?
A. She doesn't treat others politely. B. She likes to make others surprised.
C. Others don't understand what she does. D. Others try to help her by offering her food.
3. What does the underlined word "commitment" in the last paragraph mean?
A. Good health. B. Firm belief. C. A strong power. D. A regular habit.
4. What can we learn about the author from the text?
A. She acts in a strange way. B. She wants to look different from others.
C. She aims to develop a good body shape. D. She has difficulty getting along with others.

B

Science can't explain the power of pets, but many studies have shown that the company of pets can help lower blood pressure (血压) and raise chances of recovering from a heart attack, reduce loneliness and spread all-round good cheer.

Any owner will tell you how much joy a pet brings. For some, an animal provides more comfort



than a husband/wife. A 2002 study by Karen Allen of the State University of New York measured stress (紧张) levels and blood pressure in people—half of them were pet owners—while they performed 5 minutes of mental arithmetic (算术) or held a hand in ice water. Subjects completed the tasks alone, with a husband/wife, a close friend or with a pet. People with pets did it best. Those tested with their animal friends had smaller change in blood pressure and returned most quickly to baseline heart rates. With pets in the room, people also made fewer math mistakes than when doing in front of other companions. It seems that people feel more relaxed around pets, says Allen, who thinks it may be because pets don't judge.

A study reported last fall suggests that having a pet dog not only raises your spirits but may also has an effect on your eating habits. Researchers at Northwestern Memorial Hospital spent a year studying 36 fat people and their equally fat dogs on diet-and-exercise programs; a separate group of 56 people without pets were put on a diet program. On average, people lost about 11 pounds, or 5% of their body weight. Their dogs did even better, losing an average of 12 pounds, more than 15% of their body weight. Dog owners didn't lose any more weight than those without dogs but, said researchers, got more exercise overall—mostly with their dogs—and found it worth doing.

5. What does the text mainly discuss?
 - A. What pets bring to their owners.
 - B. How pets help people calm down.
 - C. People's opinions of keeping pets.
 - D. Pet's value in medical research.
6. We learn from the text that a person with heart disease has a better chance of getting well if _____.
 - A. he has a pet companion
 - B. he has less stress of work
 - C. he often does mental arithmetic
 - D. he is taken care of by his family
7. According to Allen, why did the people do better with pets around when facing stressful tasks?
 - A. They have lower blood pressure.
 - B. They become more patient.
 - C. They are less nervous.
 - D. They are in higher spirits.
8. The research mentioned in the last paragraph reports that _____.
 - A. people with dogs did more exercise
 - B. dogs lost the same weight as people did
 - C. dogs liked exercise much more than people did
 - D. people without dogs found the program unhelpful

五、补全对话

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，其中有两项是多余的。

— What seems to be the problem?

— 1

— How long have you been like this?

— Since Saturday night.

— 2

— Yes, I also feel lightheaded.

— Can you think of anything you ate on Saturday that might have caused it?

— All I can think of is the fish I had. It didn't taste quite right.

— 3 Now I'll give you some medicine. Take it and you will be feeling better soon.



— 4

— I also suggest that you follow a special diet.

— 5

— You should stick to eating lighter foods.

- A. What's that?
- B. That might be it.
- C. Thank you, doctor.
- D. Any other problems?
- E. I have a running nose.
- F. Have you seen a doctor?
- G. I have a terrible stomachache.



Period 2 Introduction, Reading & Vocabulary(II) >>>

一、单词拼写

根据所给首字母或者汉语意思填写单词，注意形式的变化。

1. Two years ago, he left his parents and entered a _____ (医学的) college.
2. I hurt my leg while having sports. Because of this i _____, I had to miss school for a week.
3. Many _____ (不健康的) behaviors among university students have relative danger to their body and mind, so we need to strengthen education.
4. It was a _____ to see him in such pain.
5. He had to spend the rest of his holiday l _____ in bed, hoping he could recover from the illness earlier.

二、完成句子

根据所给句子的汉语意思，完成句子。

1. 中国饮食含有大量的水果和蔬菜，因此被认为是世界上最健康的饮食。
The Chinese diet _____ a lot of fruit and vegetables, so _____ to be the healthiest in the world.
2. 他太胖了，只好节食。
He is _____ and has to _____.
3. 吃了这些药，你就会感觉好多了。
_____ this medicine, _____ you will feel _____.
4. 你不应该吃太多脂肪和糖分含量高的食品。
You shouldn't eat too much food _____ fat and sugar.
5. 我认为我不会得这些病，因为我经常锻炼，很健康。
I don't think I will get these things because I _____ a lot of _____ and I am very _____.

三、语境练习

仔细阅读下面的短文并根据所给单词完成填空（每空只能填一个词），注意语法、词性、词形变化等。

四、阅读理解

It's not that working class Americans don't want to eat healthily. It's just that, after long hours at low-paid jobs, getting less on their plate hardly seems like a good deal. They live from paycheck to paycheck, happy to save a little money for next year's Christmas presents.

1. Parents in the United States tend to ask their children _____.
 - A. to save food
 - B. to wash the dishes
 - C. not to waste food
 - D. not to eat too much
2. Why do American restaurants serve large portions?
 - A. Because Americans associate quantity with value.
 - B. Because Americans have big bellies.
 - C. Because Americans are good eaters.
 - D. Because Americans are greedy.



3. What happened in the 1970s?
 - A. The US government recommended the amount of food a restaurant gave to a customer.
 - B. Health experts persuaded restaurants to serve smaller portions.
 - C. The United States produced more grain than needed.
 - D. The American waistline started to expand.
4. What does the survey indicate?
 - A. Many poor Americans want large portions.
 - B. Twenty percent Americans want smaller portions.
 - C. Fifty-seven percent Americans earn \$150,000 per year.
 - D. Twenty-three percent Americans earn less than \$25,000 per year.
5. Which of the following is NOT true of working class Americans?
 - A. They work long hours.
 - B. They live from paycheck to paycheck.
 - C. They don't want to be healthy eaters.
 - D. They want to save money for their children.

五、阅读表达

阅读下面的短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。（请注意问题后的词数要求）

I was a very determined 16-year-old boy. One day I woke up and realized I wasn't famous. I decided to do something about it. I would get my name published in the Guinness Book of World Records.

Having made this decision, I needed to think of something I could do well. First, I thought I could tie my arm around my back and become "the person who swam the furthest with only one arm". But as soon as I got in the water I sank.

I knew I liked cookies, so I stuffed (塞进) 16 in my mouth and tried to be "the person who put the most cookies in his mouth". But when cookie 17 went in, I got sick. I realized that I wasn't really good at anything. Then it hit me! I ran to the bathroom and filled up the tub with water. I had decided to be "the person who took the world's longest bath". It was perfect because all I had to do was sit there.

I entered the tub at 5 o'clock on a Friday evening. The first three hours went great. I drank soda and ate potato chips. Being in the water so long wrinkled my hands and feet and made me look like I was 80. But I was determined. At 8:45 my brother shouted through the bathroom door that the record for the longest bath was more than a month and that there was also a record for most rattlesnakes with a human in a bathtub.

Feeling rejected, I got out. Maybe I'll never be in the Guinness Book of World Records. But that's OK. I am still special. Besides, I have more important things to do than sit in a bathtub for a month!

1. What is the main idea of the passage? (no more than 7 words)

2. Why did the author want to get his name published in the Guinness Book of World Records? (no more than 8 words)

3. How many attempts did he make to get himself listed in the Guinness Book of World Records?



(1 word)

4. What made him realize that he could not possibly break the existing records ? (no more than 5 words)

5. What does the underlined word “rejected” in the last paragraph mean? (1 word)



Period 3 Listening, Speaking & Writing

一、单词拼写

根据所给首字母或者汉语意思填写单词，注意形式的变化。

1. These students were _____ (急切的) to know the result of the exam.
2. L _____, he was only slightly injured in this accident.
3. The young man _____ (摔断) his arm and cried with pain.
4. My goal in life is not to be w _____ because true wealth comes from good health.
5. A p _____ is a piece of paper on which a doctor writes down the medicine a sick person needs.

二、句子翻译

将下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 众所周知，保持学习和娱乐之间的平衡非常重要。

2. 运动有益健康。

3. 他在各方面都是一个正常的孩子。

4. 他跑得太快以至于喘不过气来。

5. 他意识到他正朝着错误的方向走。

三、语境练习

将下面的段落中的汉语部分译成英语。

- From the news on TV, I get to know 1. _____ (近期报道了许多 H7N9 的病例) in China and many schools are closed as a result. 2. _____ (为了远离疾病), you'd better stay at home as far as possible and 3. _____ (避免去人多的地方). Besides, you should wash your hands more often so as to keep them clean. Also, keeping the windows open to have more fresh air in the room is helpful. And above all, 4. _____ (对你很有好处) if you eat more fruit and vegetables, for doing this can help keep you fit and strong.
5. _____ (该病也并非看起来那样可怕), so take care and you'll be OK.



四、完形填空

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

People often fall ill because of me. 1, they can hardly blame me; it is largely their own 2. A tired person may get 3, especially when he goes to crowded places with polluted air. A sudden change in 4 is another factor. In hot summer, people turn on the air-conditioner upon returning home. They will catch a cold easily.

My latest victim is an energetic student. After school, he played football hard for two hours. Though 5, he still went to the cinema. Then he got back home and took a cold shower immediately. I seized this golden chance to 6 him. He reacted, trying to 7 me, but I was already 8 deep in his throat. He kept sneezing (打喷嚏) and his nose was running. 9 he put on some warm clothes, it didn't work, for there were too many of us. Besides, his sore throat kept 10 him, and he developed a cough to force me and my family out, but 11.

The next day he couldn't go to 12. He had lost his appetite and was not as 13 as before. His mother gave him orange juice every few hours for more vitamin C, which would help his 14.

For two days he was 15 by his mother. As he rested more, his defense strengthened and I began to feel the 16. I knew I had to 17 him before long. But I am not the one who gives up easily, so I made every effort to fight back. 18, it was my turn to feel 19 now, for his defense system was starting an all-out attack against me. I became 20 and finally my time was over.

Do you know what I am?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Therefore | B. Besides | C. However | D. Then |
| 2. A. business | B. responsibility | C. excuse | D. fault |
| 3. A. punished | B. blamed | C. caught | D. killed |
| 4. A. temperature | B. season | C. place | D. condition |
| 5. A. excited | B. hurt | C. late | D. tired |
| 6. A. injure | B. bother | C. attack | D. destroy |
| 7. A. get on with | B. get rid of | C. put up with | D. take hold of |
| 8. A. reproducing | B. waiting | C. hiding | D. disappearing |
| 9. A. Since | B. Once | C. Whether | D. Although |
| 10. A. reminding | B. upsetting | C. comforting | D. influencing |
| 11. A. escaped | B. succeeded | C. regretted | D. failed |
| 12. A. bed | B. work | C. school | D. hospital |
| 13. A. peaceful | B. afraid | C. active | D. happy |
| 14. A. recovery | B. development | C. study | D. affected |
| 15. A. protected | B. nursed | C. scolded | D. affected |
| 16. A. loss | B. operation | C. pressure | D. movement |
| 17. A. leave | B. catch | C. forget | D. beat |
| 18. A. Uncertainly | B. Unsuccessfully | C. Unusually | D. Unfortunately |
| 19. A. painful | B. disappointed | C. nervous | D. ashamed |



20. A. bigger B. weaker C. smaller D. stronger

五、阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

More than 10 years ago, it was difficult to buy a tasty pineapple. The fruits that made it to the UK were green on the outside and, more often than not, hard with an unpleasant taste within. Then in 1996, the Del Monte Gold pineapple produced in Hawaii first hit our shelves.

The new type of pineapple looked more yellowy-gold than green. It was slightly softer on the outside and had a lot of juice inside. But the most important thing about this new type of pineapple was that it was twice as sweet as the ordinary pineapples we had known. In no time, the Del Monte Gold took the market by storm, rapidly becoming the world's best-selling pineapple variety, and delivering natural levels of sweetness in the mouth, up until then only found in tinned pineapple.

In nutrition (营养) it was all good news too. This nice-tasting pineapple contained four times more vitamin C than the old green variety. Nutritionists said that it was not only full of vitamins, but also good against some diseases. People were understandably eager to buy this wonderful fruit. The new type of pineapple was selling fast, and the Del Monte Gold pineapple rapidly became a fixture in the shopping basket of the healthy eater.

Seeing the growing market for its winning pineapple, Del Monte tried to keep the market to itself. But other fruit companies developed similar pineapples, Del Monte turned to law for help, but failed.

Those companies argued successfully that Del Monte's attempts to keep the golden pineapple for itself were just a way to knock them out of the market.

- We learn from the text that the new type of pineapple is _____.
A. green outside and sweet inside B. good-looking outside and soft inside
C. yellowy-gold outside and hard inside D. a little soft outside and sweet inside
- Why was the new type of pineapple selling well?
A. It was rich in nutrition and tasted nice. B. It was less sweet and good for health.
C. It was developed by Del Monte. D. It was used as medicine.
- The underlined word "fixture" in paragraph 3 probably refers to something _____.
A. that people enjoy eating B. that is always present
C. that is difficult to get D. that people use as a gift
- We learn from the last paragraph that Del Monte _____.
A. allowed other companies to develop pineapples
B. succeeded in keeping the pineapple for itself
C. tried hard to control the pineapple market
D. planned to help the other companies

B

How far would you be willing to go to satisfy your need to know? Far enough to find out your possibility of dying from a terrible disease? These days that's more than an academic question, as Tracy Smith reports in our Cover Story.



There are now more than a thousand genetic (基因的) tests, for everything from baldness to breast cancer, and the list is growing. Question is, do you really want to know what might eventually kill you? For instance, Nobel Prize-winning scientist James Watson, one of the first people to map their entire genetic makeup, is said to have asked not to be told if he were at a higher risk for Alzheimer's (老年痴呆症).

"If I tell you that you have an increased risk of getting a terrible disease, that could weigh on your mind and make you anxious, through which you see the rest of your life as you wait for that disease to hit you. It could really mess you up." Said Dr. Robert Green, a Harvard geneticist.

"Every ache and pain," Smith suggested, could be understood as "the beginning of the end." "That's right. If you ever worried you were at risk for Alzheimer's disease, then every time you can't find your car in the parking lot, you think the disease has started."

Dr. Green has been thinking about this issue for years. He led a study of people who wanted to know if they were at a higher genetic risk for Alzheimer's. It was thought that people who got bad news would, for lack of a better medical term, freak out. But Green and his team found that there was "no significant difference" between how people handled good news and possibly the worst news of their lives. In fact, most people think they can handle it. People who ask for the information usually can handle the information, good or bad, said Green.

5. The first paragraph is meant to _____.
A. ask some questions
B. introduce the topic
C. satisfy readers' curiosity
D. describe an academic fact
6. Which of the following is true of James Watson?
A. He is strongly in favor of the present genetic tests.
B. He is more likely to suffer from Alzheimer's disease.
C. He believes genetic mapping can help cure any disease.
D. He doesn't want to know his chance of getting a disease.
7. According to paragraph 3 and 4, if a person is at a higher genetic risk, it is _____.
A. advisable not to let him know
B. impossible to hide his disease
C. better to inform him immediately
D. necessary to remove his anxiety
8. The underlined part "freak out" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. break down
B. drop out
C. leave off
D. turn away
9. The study led by Dr. Green indicates that people _____.
A. prefer to hear good news
B. tend to find out the truth
C. can accept some bad news
D. have the right to be informed



Period 4 Cultural Corner & Everyday English ▶▶▶

一、单词拼写

根据所给首字母或者汉语意思填写单词, 注意形式的变化。

1. Which kind of _____ (保险) do you think is proper for you?
2. If your luggage is o _____ when taking the flight, you'll have to pay more.



3. The chairman cleared his _____ (嗓子) before he made his speech.
4. Anyone who fills in the _____ (问卷) will have the chance to win a reward.
5. The doctor examined me and asked me questions about my symptoms.

二、完成句子

根据所给句子的汉语意思，完成句子。

1. 英国是世界上第一个拥有由政府负担费用的免费医疗系统的国家。

Britain was the first country in the world _____ a free health care system _____ by the government.

2. 这是因为政府没有把足够的钱投放到医疗服务中。

This is _____ the government has not _____ enough money _____ the health service.

3. 直到近期，这个系统都非常成功，但是最近出现了一些问题。

_____ this system was very successful but recently _____ problems.

4. 加拿大实行免费医疗，即医疗费用由政府买单。

Health care _____ in Canada, _____ means medical fees are paid _____ the government.

5. 正如我们所预料的那样，这本书很受学生的欢迎。

As we have expected, the book _____ students.

三、语境练习

根据要求完成下面的短文，将答案写在题后的答题处。

The cost of medical care in the USA is very 1. _____ (形容词). The time and money that doctors spend on their medical education is probably one reason 2. _____ (介词) this problem.

A visit to a doctor's office 3. _____ (cost) from fifteen to fifty dollars. It is almost impossible for people to pay for the medical care they need. Many people in the USA think doctors are overpaid. Most doctors, 4. _____ (副词), disagree. They say that they are asked to study medicine for 5. _____ (冠词) long time. And the tuition (学费) is 6. so high that they have to borrow money from bank. Because the money must be repaid to the bank, young doctors need to make a lot of money from their work. So 7. they charge people high prices for medical care.

Therefore, it is impossible that the high cost of medical care in America is decreased, because of the high tuition. 8. One way to lower cost would be to lower the medical school tuition.

1. 用适当的形容词填空 _____

2. 用适当的介词填空 _____

3. 用动词的适当形式填空 _____

4. 用适当的副词填空 _____

5. 用适当的冠词填空 _____

6. 用适当的表达替代画线部分，不改变原意 _____

7. 将此句改写为被动语态 _____

8. 将此句译成汉语 _____



四、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

Eating too much fatty food, exercising too little and smoking can raise your future risk of heart disease. But there is another factor that can cause your heart problems more immediately: the air you breathe.

Previous studies have linked high exposure (暴露) to environmental pollution to an increased risk of heart problem, but two analyses now show that poor air quality can lead to heart attack or stroke (中风) within as little as a few hours after exposure. In one review of the research, scientists found that people exposed to high levels of pollutants (污染物) were up to 5% more likely to suffer a heart attack within days of exposure than those with lower exposure. A separate study of stroke patients showed that even air that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers to be of “moderate” (良好) quality and relatively safe for our health can raise the risk of stroke as much as 34% within 12 to 14 hours of exposure.

The authors of both studies stress that these risks are relatively small for healthy people and certainly modest compared with other risk factors such as smoking and high blood pressure. However, it is important to be aware of these dangers because everyone is exposed to air pollution regardless of lifestyle choices. So stricter regulation by the EPA of pollutants may not only improve environmental air quality but could also become necessary to protect public health.

1. The text mainly discusses the relationship between _____.
A. heart problems and air quality
B. heart problems and exercising
C. heart problems and smoking
D. heart problems and fatty food
2. The underlined word “modest” in paragraph 3 most probably means _____.
A. relatively high
B. extremely low
C. relatively low
D. extremely high
3. What can we learn from the text?
A. Eating fatty food has immediate effects on your heart.
B. The EPA conducted many studies on air quality.
C. Moderate air quality is more harmful than smoking.
D. Stricter regulations on pollutants should be made.
4. The author's purpose of writing the text is most likely to _____.
A. inform
B. persuade
C. describe
D. entertain

五、阅读表达

阅读下面的短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。（请注意问题后的词数要求）

Poverty today is a major global issue. Although there are all kinds of definitions used to explain it, in simple words, it means the inability of a person even to get his basic needs of food, shelter, clothing, safe drinking water, health and education. Poverty can be found in each and every corner of the world, although the causes may differ from country to country. Given below are the main causes of poverty in the world today.

Overpopulation is one of the main causes behind the threatening of poverty on an individual level as