

新课标高中英语七中 课时学案选修6

李健 主编



成都电子科技大学出版社



新课标

高中英语七中课时学案

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选修6

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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 Small Talk



Period 1 Introduction, Vocabulary & Reading(一)

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. Would you love to go to a party and talk c_____ to every guest?
2. Do you sometimes l_____ the confidence to talk to people you don't know?
3. It helps if you do a little a_____ planning.
4. Small talk is very important and prepares you for more _____ (严肃的) conversations.
5. They are hold an _____ (非正式的) meeting in the office.

二、补全句子，意思与所给完整句子相同

1. He impressed me with his sense of humour.
He impressed his sense of humour _____.
2. They are preparing for an examination.
They _____ an examination.
3. Can you make it clear what time the meeting starts?
Can you _____ what time the meeting starts?
4. If I hadn't taken my eyes from the ball, I would have won the match.
If I hadn't _____ the ball, I would have won the match.
5. She is anxious about her son's safety.
She _____ her son's safety.

三、语境练习

闲聊是有关不重要的事情的非正式的 (informal) 谈话。它很重要，可以为你的严肃的谈话做准备 (prepare...for)。因此，你要准备 (have...ready) 好几句不会出错的 (low-risk) 开场白 (openers)。例如，你可以想一些与陌生人谈话时可以避免 (avoid) 的话题，那样你的自信心 (confidence) 就不会被伤害 (damage)。

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

Knowing how to join in a conversation is an important social skill. If you find yourself at a party or gathering with people that you don't know well, knowing how to approach a group will ensure that you



don't end up sitting in the corner.

Steps

First, listen to what they are saying, and when it's appropriate, give your opinion on whatever they're talking about or ask a related question. Asking people directly what they're talking about can sometimes just annoy them and make them want to avoid you because you aren't a part of their social group.

Second, continue with the conversation as if you were already part of it, and hopefully they won't have a problem with you joining in. It is often best to start with a small comment and judge the reaction before continuing.

Tips

If you know the people who are talking they will be more likely to let you join in. However, if anyone hints that you should go away, you should.

Try to read the body language of the people talking. If it seems to be a serious conversation, you might want to leave them alone. If the group seems more open, take the opening.

Do not repetitively break into a conversation, or else you might be considered annoying, and that will likely be used against you when you try to join in future conversations.

Do not try to join in a personal conversation, as you probably will receive negative feedback from the group.

Sometimes, even if you do join in the conversation appropriately, some or all of the people involved will still be angry and try to push you out. If so, that is their problem, and you should probably not bother trying to join in their conversation again; it isn't worth it.

1. If you want to join in a conversation, which of the following sentences is the best one to start with?
 - A. What are you talking about?
 - B. I agree with you on this topic.
 - C. Let's talk about a new topic.
 - D. What do you think of my new dress?
2. You are more likely to be allowed to join in a conversation when _____.
 - A. the group is talking about personal things
 - B. the group has refused to let you join in before
 - C. someone in the group knows you
 - D. the group is having a serious conversation
3. If people in the group don't welcome you, you should _____.
 - A. keep silent and just listen
 - B. keep talking to attract them
 - C. ask them to be open
 - D. leave them alone
4. What should be put in the blank as the title of the following part?
 - A. Questions.
 - B. Warnings.
 - C. Preparations.
 - D. Solutions
5. What does the writer think of those who refuse to let others join in their conversation for no good reason?



- A. The writer thinks they are not worthy to talk with.
- B. The writer thinks most people will react that way.
- C. The writer thinks their conversation must be important.
- D. The writer thinks they have difficulty making friends.

B

Exercise may hold the key to youth, according to a study published recently which showed people who keep fit are up to nine years biologically younger than those who do not.

The findings are the first to show in humans how keeping fit affects the ageing process.

The study of 2,401 twins found that a sedentary (惯于久坐的) lifestyle raises the risk of a range of problems from heart disease to cancer and appears to play a key role in the ageing process.

It all appears to boil down to the length of structures called telomeres—which protect the DNA on the chromosomes (染色体), the researchers from King's College London wrote in the Archives of Internal Medicine.

Many studies have shown telomeres get shorter over time, suggesting the cells are ageing or dying. The study, which obtained a DNA sample from their volunteers, found people who exercised more each week had longer telomeres.

Exercise lowers the risk of a range of problems such as heart disease, diabetes (糖尿病) and cancer, the researchers said.

“It is not just walking around the block. It is really working up a sweat,” said Tim Spector, a genetic epidemiologist (流行病学专家) who led the study, in a telephone interview.

The study found people who exercised vigorously 3 hours each week had longer telomeres and were biologically 9 years younger than people who did under 15 minutes.

Spector's team, who also adjusted for body weight, smoking, economic status and physical activity at work, also said moderate exercise for 1–1/2 hours each week provided a four-year advantage.

The reason why exercise has this effect is not clear but we believe physical activity somehow defends against the natural process.

6. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
 - A. Lifestyle Affects People's Health
 - B. Physical Activity Prevents Diseases
 - C. Exercise Keeps You Younger
 - D. Sitting Long Suffers from Cancer
7. According to the study, people sitting long _____.
 - A. are tending to be more healthy
 - B. are more likely to live longer
 - C. are inclined to be taken ill
 - D. are getting old more slowly
8. The underlined phrase “boil down to” most probably means “_____”.
 - A. lie in
 - B. lead to
 - C. aim at
 - D. show up
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Telomeres get shorter as time goes on.
 - B. Slight walking prevents people getting ill.



- C. Exercising energetically reduces the chance of diseases.
D. Body weight, smoking and economic status affect people's health.

10. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. people's health is decided by their body weight and economic status
B. scientists have known why exercise affects the ageing process
C. the more violently one exercises, the healthier one gets
D. the longer telomeres one has, the more slowly one gets old

五、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，选项中有两项多余选项

M: How come David is always so full of energy?

W: 1

M: What's that?

W: 2 and has a total of four hours of sleep each day.

M: Where did he get that strange idea?

W: He read from a book which said that it was the best way for human beings. 3

M: How many hours do you sleep a day?

W: 4 I once tried to follow David's example, but it didn't work out for me.

M: If I sleep during the day, 5

W: Not everyone is David, I guess.

- A. And he believed it.
B. I need at least seven hours.
C. I can't believe how he does so.
D. He takes a short sleep for an hour every six hours.
E. I can be energetic.
F. He has a strange but highly effective way of sleeping.
G. I can never wake up.



Period 2 Introduction, Vocabulary & Reading(二) >>>

一、单词拼写

1. We have an i _____ agreement to ride to school together.
2. He s _____ deeply at the thought.
3. She greeted her neighbor with a _____ (点头).
4. I'd like to take this _____ (机会) to thank everyone for their hard work on the project.
5. He stood up and _____ (打呵欠).

二、完成句子

意思与所给完整句子相同。

1. If you study hard, you'll make great progress.
_____, _____ you'll make great progress.
2. He can also speak French as well as English.
He can also speak French _____ English.



He can also speak French _____ English.

3. How do you like our school?

_____ do you _____ our school?

4. Small talk is very important and prepares you for more serious conversations.

Small talk is very important and _____ you _____ more serious conversations.

5. She lacks money to buy new clothes.

She _____ money to buy new clothes.

三、语境练习

李明的学校要组织一次演讲，他的班主任鼓励他参加。然而，李明缺乏（lack）信心。老师给了他下列建议：首先，他应该提前（advance）准备好演讲稿；其次，演讲时，目光不能从观众身上移开（look away from），而且（in addition），他声音要大以便使自己被清晰地听见（make+宾语+宾补）；最后，但同样重要的是，他应该相信自己。李明答应老师他会仔细考虑（think of）这件事，第二天会给他答复的。

四、阅读理解

To be successful in life, you need to know when to use the carrot or the stick.

Here are a few tips to help you decide whether it's better to use the carrot or the stick.

With the kids

The carrot

When it comes to raising a kid, the carrot or the stick dilemma is quickly disappearing as too many parents take the carrot approach to the extreme. In child rearing, the carrot should never be materialistic things. If you want to ask for good behaviors with a reward, it should be with something that can't be bought. Say, trust.

The stick

Nowadays, no one likes to use the stick anymore, or in my father's case, the belt. I'm not overlooking child abuse, if you even want to call it that, but I am encouraging parents to toughen up a bit. You don't want your kid to test your limits only to find out he can get away with it. If you want to raise a kid, raise the hand and let him know it comes down on the second offense.

At the office

The carrot

People need encouragement and incentives to perform well. However, the carrot only really works well with employees who have already proved themselves. If you've got someone who can't show up at the office before noon, the promise of a raise isn't going to do much. On the contrary, if there's a guy with a good work ethic, he'll thrive when you add a promotion to the picture.

The stick

When considering the carrot or the stick in the office, remember that, overall, the stick is the more practical method in the office. A wise man, who just happened to be an Italian, once said "It's



best to be both loved and feared.” It’s tempting to have everyone love you, but running a business isn’t like running a family. You need to have the stick constantly raised.

With the wife

The carrot

When it comes to marriage, always use the carrot. I’ve had a lovely marriage for many years, and I’ve always stuck to the carrot approach.

The stick

Sometimes you catch more flies with honey, and sometimes it’s the crack of whip that gets the horse moving. Try not to use too many sticks in the bedroom; the carrot is much more fun.

1. What is the best title of this passage?
A. The Carrot or the Stick?
B. The Introduction to the Carrot and the Stick
C. Tips in the Daily Life
D. The Advantages of the Carrot and the Stick
2. What does the underlined word “rearing” mean?
A. Teaching. B. Raising. C. Diet. D. Caring.
3. Which do you think is the best to be a good boss at the office?
A. Always using carrot. B. Eating a lot of carrots.
C. Being both loved and feared. D. Using too many sticks.
4. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
A. The author often gives more carrots to his wife to eat in the bedroom.
B. The carrot is much more fun when it comes to marriage.
C. On different occasions, the carrot or the stick is effective.
D. You need more sticks to get your horses to move faster occasionally.

五、阅读表达

阅读下面短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题（请注意问题后词数要求）。

Walking is a popular form of exercise. It is an easy activity and offers a good way to improve physical fitness. Walking also gives many of the same benefits as other kinds of exercise.

Regular, brisk walks help a person’s body work better. Walking builds a stronger heart and lungs. The heart pumps blood through the body. It gets more rest between beats. Walking also seems to help protect the heart from heart disease. The lungs work better because they take in and use oxygen more effectively. Walking can help in weight control, too. A quick fifteen-minute walk burns as many calories as jogging the same distance in half the time. Walking causes very few injuries. So there is also a lower “dropout” rate among walkers than among runners. People are more likely to continue a walking program. This gives a better chance for success.

Walking offers some mental benefits, too. It seems to make people feel better. Many walkers say they sleep better at night when they take regular walks. Others say they have a better attitude towards life.

Walking offers many of the same physical and mental benefits as other forms of exercise, but walking offers some special advantages, too.

◎Almost everyone can walk.



There are no special lessons or coaching. To become a serious walker, a person only needs to walk faster, farther, and more often.

◎People can walk almost anywhere.

There are no special playing fields or courts for walking. Sidewalks, streets, parks, fields, and malls are excellent places for walking.

◎People can walk almost anytime.

A person doesn't need a team or a partner for walking. There is no "season" for walking. Most walkers walk in all kinds of weather.

◎Walking doesn't cost anything.

There are no special fees for walking. Good walking shoes and comfortable clothes are the only equipment that a walker needs.

Walking offers a form of exercise within the reach of nearly everyone. With a little time and effort, people can rediscover a valuable form of exercise and improve their fitness.

1. What is walking? (no more than 9 words)

2. Why does walking make the lungs work better? (no more than 9 words)

3. Why people are more likely to continue a walking program? (no more than 7 words)

4. How do you become a serious walker? (no more than 7 words)

5. What does a walker need when walking? (no more than 6 words)



Period 3 Reading & Listening, Reading & 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。

- The couple are t_____ up their house now.
- It is i_____ to ask a lady about her age.
- Can you do me a f_____ to carry the bag?
- Everybody has the _____ (义务) to make our country stronger.
- I'm going to a _____ (招待会) at the Chinese Embassy here in London.

二、完成句子

根据所给出句子的汉语意思完成句子。

- 很久没有收到你的来信了。
It's _____ I _____ you.
- 他总是第一个来最后一个走的人。
He is always the first _____.
- 我赞同这个计划。
I'm _____ the plan.



4. 父亲身体不好，此外，他也不会照顾自己。

Father is in poor health, and _____, he doesn't learn to look after himself.

5. 如果你参加其他国家的社交场合，记住社交规则是不同的。

If you go to a _____ in another country, remember that _____ can be different.

三、语境练习

大使馆 (embassy) 周一至周五开放。如果你需要签证 (visa) 的申请表 (application form)，请至少提前 (advance) 三天电话我们。你必须亲自 (in person) 申请。我们的办公室办理假期旅行或商业旅行。移民 (immigration) 部请上二楼。

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中 (A、B、C 和 D) 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Never will I forget an act of kindness I saw when I was in the army.

I heard the scream 1 I saw the woman with blood all over herself. She came out of a 2, waving her hands crazily. At that time, sixteen of us were sitting in the back of the Bedford troop truck, 3 after a whole day's training.

When the driver stopped the truck suddenly, Colin and I got 4 the truck quickly and tried to 5 down the woman who kept gesturing toward the hut.

We looked at each other and without 6, rushed through the door... The 7 that greeted me was burned into my mind forever. On the floor 8 a woman also covered with blood.

As we reached her she 9 a long scream. She reached beneath the bloodstained sheet covering her. Then I 10 a mass of mucus and blood in her hands.

"She's just had a (n) 11!" yelled Colin.

"Get some 12," came a calm voice from behind me. It was our instructor Bombardier Kasper Heunis. 13, neither Colin nor I could move. We were in total shock.

14 of a sudden, the lady who first rushed out of the hut and was now standing behind us, dashed out of the door and 15 a basin of water.

A few minutes later a 16 Bombardier Heunis appeared at the door with a baby in his arms where we were waiting 17.

The woman and the child 18 have died if Bombardier Heunis had 19 to let the problem be someone else's problem. But in today's world it seems the more we have the less compassionate (有同情心的) we have become. Isn't that a (n) 20 thing?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A. until | B. before | C. after | D. while |
| 2. A. battleground | B. hospital | C. hut | D. hotel |
| 3. A. disappointed | B. energetic | C. asleep | D. exhausted |
| 4. A. along | B. off | C. into | D. down |



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 5. A. calm | B. slow | C. break | D. look |
| 6. A. sense | B. ideas | C. thinking | D. understanding |
| 7. A. impression | B. condition | C. appearance | D. scene |
| 8. A. died | B. slept | C. stood | D. lay |
| 9. A. let out | B. made out | C. gave up | D. put out |
| 10. A. watched | B. saw | C. searched | D. observed |
| 11. A. baby | B. blood | C. all | D. accident |
| 12. A. clothes | B. medicines | C. tools | D. water |
| 13. A. Thus | B. Besides | C. However | D. Unluckily |
| 14. A. Some | B. Each | C. All | D. None |
| 15. A. took | B. fetched | C. brought | D. borrowed |
| 16. A. defeated | B. proud | C. worried | D. smiling |
| 17. A. excitedly | B. happily | C. anxiously | D. impatiently |
| 18. A. must | B. should | C. might | D. can |
| 19. A. decided | B. managed | C. tried | D. agreed |
| 20. A. expected | B. sad | C. impossible | D. mad |

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。

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by “SMALL TALK”. Small talk means little things we talk about at the start of the conversation. In English speaking countries people often make small talk about the weather, “Nice day, isn’t it?” “Terrible weather, isn’t it?” But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion about. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People usually agree about the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk in English. The topic for small talk about the game they are watching, “Great game, isn’t it?” At bus stops, people may comment about the transport system, “The bus service is terrible, isn’t it?”

Greetings and small talk are important parts of conversation in any language. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behavior of the people who speak it.

- Small talk _____.
 - is a kind of conversation with short words
 - is a greeting when people meet each other
 - is to let people disagree about something
 - is something we talk about to start a conversation
- The favorite topic of small talk is about _____.
 - the weather
 - politics
 - games
 - languages
- The text suggest that when we learn a language _____.
 - we should learn about the transport system of the country
 - we should only master the grammar and vocabulary
 - we should know the culture about the country



- D. we should grasp the importance of the language
4. When we say "Great game, isn't it?" we in fact _____.
A. ask a question B. have a conversation
C. greet each other D. begin a small talk
5. What we learn from the text is that _____.
A. different language has different grammar
B. small talk is an important part of conversation in a language
C. small talk depends on the purpose of the conversation
D. in English speaking countries we should talk about the weather



Period 4 Reading & Vocabulary, 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。

- The customer looked a _____ when she heard the words.
- He is an o _____ man. We all like him.
- His _____ (缺席) added to our difficulty.
- The boss made an _____ (道歉) to Tom for what he had said.
- Though we've failed many times, let's try again _____ (无论如何).

二、完成句子

根据所给出句子的汉语意思完成句子。

- 我们已到了必须做决定的时刻了。
We are coming to _____ a decision must be made.
- 据说这次会议要推迟。
_____ the meeting will be put off.
- 那工人说老板因为说了脏话而必须向他道歉。
The worker said that the boss must _____ the dirty words.
- 由于他的努力，他最后达到了目标。
_____ his endless efforts, he achieved his goal at last.
- 每一次我张嘴说话时，我都会说错话。
Every time I open my mouth, I _____.

三、语境练习

索菲 (Sophie) 主要的缺点 (shortcoming) 是她完全不会 (absence) 闲聊。事实上 (in fact), 她会, 只是她从来就没有认识到社交的基本规则 (basic rules)。因此 (consequence), 每次 (every time) 张嘴说话都会犯经常性 (systematic) 的错误。她成不了一位优秀的推销员也就不是巧合 (It is no coincidence that...).



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。

We have met the enemy, and he is ours. We bought him at a pet shop. When monkey-pox, a disease usually found in the African rain forest, suddenly turns up in children in the American Midwest, it's hard not to wonder if the disease that comes from foreign animals is homing in on human beings. "Most of the infections we think of as human infections started in other animals," says Stephen Morse, director of the Center for Public Health Preparedness at Columbia University.

It's not just that we're going to where the animals are, we're also bringing them closer to us. Popular foreign pets have brought a new disease to this country. A strange illness killed Isaksen's pets, and she now thinks that keeping foreign pets is a bad idea. "I don't think it's fair to have them as pets when we have such a limited knowledge of them," says Isaksen.

"Laws allowing these animals to be brought in from deep forest areas without strict control need changing," says Peter Schantz. Monkey-pox may be the wake-up call. Researchers believe infected animals may infect their owners. We know very little about these new diseases. A new bug (病菌) may be kind at first. But it may develop into something harmful. Monkey-pox doesn't look a major infectious disease. But it is not impossible to pass the disease from person to person.

1. We learn from Paragraph 1 that the pet sold at the shop may _____.
 - A. come from Columbia
 - B. prevent us from being infected
 - C. enjoy being with children
 - D. suffer from monkey-pox
2. Why did Isaksen advise people not to have foreign pets?
 - A. They attack human beings.
 - B. We need to study native animals.
 - C. They can't live out of the rain forest.
 - D. We do not know much about them yet.
3. What does the underlined phrase "the wake-up call" in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?
 - A. a new disease
 - B. a clear warning
 - C. a dangerous animal
 - D. a morning call
4. The text suggests that in the future we _____.
 - A. may have to fight against more new diseases
 - B. may easily get infected by diseases from dogs
 - C. should not be allowed to have pets
 - D. should stop buying pets from Africa
5. The last paragraph means _____.
 - A. we should have laws to stop having pets at home
 - B. wild animals shouldn't be adopted as pets
 - C. laws should be passed to avoid pets' diseases spreading
 - D. people with pets should be stayed at home



五、阅读表达

阅读下面短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题（请注意问题后词数要求）。

Before applying to colleges, many students wonder, what's the point of it at all? This is an important question to ask yourself. College is a huge investment, not only of money, but also of 2-4 years of your life. No one should attend college without a very good reason.

Some people go to college to earn more money. On average, people who obtain a Bachelor's degree will earn more than 1 million dollars more over the course of their lifetimes than people who don't attend college. Those who go for Master's, Doctor's, and professional degrees do even better. Holders of these degrees are suited to many high paying jobs while those without degrees are not.

Some go for the experiences. College is an amazing life experience. Students not only receive a traditional classroom education, but also learn a large amount about the ways of the world. For many students, college is the first time they live away from home. This creates a great opportunity to meet different types of people and have many brand new experiences that can make you a much wiser and worldly person.

Some others seek after a dream. For many people, college is a great way to start the next step towards achieving a dream. It can help you break into a new career path or achieve expert status in your chosen field.

However, there're also some people going to college because "my parents and family expect me to" or "I don't know what I want to do with my life". If your main reason for going to college is one of these, you should reconsider your motivations seriously. If you go without a true purpose, you can end up finding what you spend on it might never be worth it.

1. What is college according to Para. 1? (no more than 7 words)

2. How much will people earn with a Bachelor's degree? (no more than 5 words)

3. How could experiences mentioned in Paragraph 3 change people? (no more than 8 words)

4. Why could going to college help the students seek after their dreams? (no more than 10 words)

5. What should you do if your main reason for going to college is for your parents? (no more than 4 words)



Period 5 Reading Practice ▶▶▶

一、单词拼写

1. We're _____ (限定, 局限) by our job and we're usually happy to talk about them, unless you're shy.
2. You should accept compliments g_____ and say "Thank you!"
3. It's best to avoid politics, _____ (宗教) and other sensitive topics.
4. Some people say that Americans are more _____ (隐藏的) about factual matters.
5. A lot of people are very friendly and _____ (好客的).