普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

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(顺序选修7)

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Module 1

Basketball



主要话题	Basketball			
功能项目	Expressing feelings and emotions			
重点单词	abrupt, absorb, accelerate, adequate, alongside, ambulance, angle, apologize, appointed, aside, awesome, bandage, belly, blanket, bleed, bounce, bound, boundary, boxing, cheek, circuit, collision, commit, confirm, deserve, dip, dizzy, dream, team, entire, forward (n.), generation, gold, medal, hop, howl, league, motivation, outstanding, oval, referee, obtain, parallel, pulse, scar, slini, sneakers, sniff, socks, stout, suspension, teamwork, tournament, vest, weep, wrestling			
重点短语	be similar to, be used to, bring up, draw sb's attention to, get used to, look forward to, refer to			
语法项目	Conversion			
上ooking forward to it. Really hot. Show a lot of character. Fast and furious.				

Module



三 基础巩固

	一节 听下面 10 个句子。根据所听内容,在空白处填上你所听到
	正确内容。每个句子读两遍。
	All the teams members at the end of the game.
2.	Generally speaking, Chinese athletes are that
	athletes from other countries.
3.	, the more quickly a person will learn a foreign
	language.
4.	Rail services are because of the strike.
5.	He all that happened to him.
	Unfortunately there's no post office in the
7.	The heat causes the reaction
	The latest information that he is to blame.
9.	Your but I'm sure you could do much better.
	. That's not something that has to be
第	二节 听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的
Α,	,B,C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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.	What does the man do?
	A. A waiter. B. A salesman. C. A shoemaker.
2.	What does the woman mean?
	A. Her dog is very tired.
	B. She feels very tired.
	C. She feels very disappointed.
3.	How many people were absent from the activity?
	A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
4.	When was the fire put out?
	A. At 2 a.m. B. At 3 a.m. C. At 5 a.m.

- 5. What kind of coffee does the man prefer to have?
 - A. Coffee with milk.
 - B. Coffee with sugar.
 - C. Coffee with milk and sugar.
- 6. What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
 - A. Husband and wife.
 - B. Doctor and patient.
 - C. Father and daughter.
- 7. Where did this conversation probably take place?
 - A. At a shop.
- B. At a bank.
- C. At the man's home.

- 8. What does the man mean?
 - A. He has found the treasure.
 - B. He didn't understand the woman.
 - C. He's tired of the woman.
- 9. What do you learn about the chair?
 - A. It was bought from Europe.
 - B. It was made by a European company.
 - C. It is a copy of a European chair.
- 10. Where are the two speakers?
 - A. In a library. B. In a lift.
- C. In a hospital.

三世关模拟

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案是B。

Module



- 1. What's true about Kate?
 - A. It is hard for her to have friends.
 - B. She has few friends.
 - C. She tries hard to have friends.
- 2. Who were born in Paris?
 - A. The man and Mr Bill.
 - B. The woman and Mrs Bill.
 - C. The woman and Miss Bill.
- 3. Who is Mr Blake?
 - A. A teacher.
- B. A singer.
- C. A lecturer.
- 4. What will the woman probably do?
 - A. Lock the computer lab later.
 - B. Leave the computer lab with the man.
 - C. Buy a new lock for the computer lab.
- 5. What is the evening temperature according to the radio broadcast?
 - A. 16°C.
- B. 86°C.
- C. 60°C.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项,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和第7题。

- 6. Where is the man going?
 - A. To the railway station.
 - B. To the "Spring Hotel".
 - C. To take a journey around the railway station.
- 7. Which bus should the man take first?
 - A. Bus 307.
- B. Bus 137.
- C. Bus 301.

听下面一段材料,回答第8和第9题。

8. What's the matter with Steve?



- A. He has a cold.
- B. He has the flu.
- C. He has a stomachache.
- 9. How long has Steve been sick?
- A. Since Friday. B. Since Saturday. C. Since Sunday.
- 听下面一段材料,回答第10至第12题。
- 10. How does the woman go to school?
 - She takes a school bus every morning.
 - B. She rides the subway at 8:00 pm.
 - C. She walks with a group of students.
- 11. Where does the woman eat lunch at school?
 - A. In her classroom.
 - B. In the lunch room.
 - C. In the gymnasium.
- 12. What time does the girl probably get home from school on Friday?
 - A. Between 1:00 PM and 2:00 PM.
 - B. Between 2:00 PM and 3:00 PM.
 - C. Between 3:00 PM and 4:00 PM.
- 听下面一段材料,回答第13至第16题。
- 13. What is the woman's name?
 - A. Julie.
- B. Jenny.
- C. Jane.
- 14. Where is the woman from at first?
 - A. Germany.
- B. The United States. C. Paris.
- 15. How old was the woman when her family moved to the United States?
 - A. 7 years old.
- B. 10 years old.
- C. 5 years old.
- About how old was the man when he returned to the United States?

 - A. 7 years old. B. 10 years old.
- C. 17 years old.



听下面一段材料,回答第17至第20题。

- 17. What is the passage talking about?
 - A. Why do people sleep?
 - B. What kind of rules should we follow for sleep?
 - C. Something about sleep.
- 18. Generally speaking, how long do grown-ups sleep each night?
 - A. About 7 and a half hours.
 - B. About 6 hours.
 - C. About 5 hours.
- 19. How long does a baby sleep each day?
 - A. 14 to 19 hours.
 - B. 13 to 18 hours.
 - C. 14 to 18 hours.
- 20. How does the sleep pattern differ from the young to the old?
 - A. The old need more sleep.
 - B. The old need less sleep.
 - C. The old sleep less at night than the young.

四 技巧点拨

许多英语学习者认为听力理解的最大难点是,听者无法控制说话者的语速。往往还没来得及把一个意思弄明白,而说话者就已经转到另一个意思上去了,不像阅读书面文章那样,可以返回头重看前面的内容。这种现象表明,这些听力练习者跟不上说话人的语速。听不懂的情况有两种,一是,太专注于思索刚听到的一句话,而无法听到下面的话;另一种情况是,因为不能足够迅速地把所有听到的内容进行整理,而遗漏了整段话。

另一个难点是听者不能总让说话人重复其前面所说过的话。此 外,当你听收音机或看电视时,当然也不能让其重复。

尽管在某些情况下可以打断说话者要求其讲得更清楚,但词汇

选择权在说话者而非听者。有时,听者可以从上下文发现某个词的意思。但对于听外语的人来说,一个生词经常就像突然不期而至的障碍一样,使其停下来思考这个词的意思,而把后面的讲话全部漏掉。在听的过程中,这确实是一个"稍纵即逝"的现象。

事实上,在听的时候,学会放过某些暂时不明白的词或句子不去追究而接着听下面的话,往往会得到意想不到的效果。而且,说话者对这些东西往往不只说一次,或者会在接下来的话中换一种方式说,或者另一个说话人会对前面所说过的作出反应。这样,不去对某个一知半解的意思苦苦思索的听者,就会有第二次,甚至第三次机会把前面略过的意思补全了。

同学们要学会跟上说话者的思想速度(甚至比说话者还要快),即使这意味着将某些没有听清或听懂的放过去。H.H.斯特恩教授说,一个善于学习语言的人是那种"能够忍受认知上一时糊涂和缺欠的人"。要成为一个好的听者,记住这点很重要。





Highlights of My Senior Year



主要话题	Highlights of my senior year				
功能项目	Expressing thoughts and opinions				
重点单词	acre, after-school, airmail, algebra, alphabet, attract, bachelor, basin, botanical, certificate, cushion, decoration, dynamic, enormous, fortnight, geometry, hire, innocent, institution, issue, microscope, mist, multiply, nursery, punctual, quilt, sew, sob, suit, suitcase, washroom, woolen, worn				
重点短语	other words, on the other hand, play an important part in				
语法项目					
交际用语	Let's get going. It's up to (you). (She's) Really got something. (We're) Through. I'm with you on that. the usual stuff				



(三) 基础巩固

第一节	听下	面 10 个	·句子。	根据所听内容,	在空白处填	上你所听到
的正确内	容。	每个句	子读两	ia.		

的正确内容。母们可于疾例遇。
1. The concert takes place in a, that's to say on May $15^{\rm th}$.
2. In our school, above all else.
3. Excuse me, have you a for this car?
4. The old mansion built in the 1800s was furnished with
5. He is a on the "Daily Telegraph."
6. In fact, each period had its own particular architectural
7. The city's bright lights, theatres, films, etc. are that are hard to
8. On my arrival, I was shown to the I would sleep
with other innocent boys.
9. My tastes have over the years. Now I'm used to
every morning.
10. The of the school newspaper since it
had a new editor.
第二节 听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的
A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. What does the woman mean?
A. It would be better to say nothing to Paul.
B. The man should repair the radio himself.
C. The man should be the one to speak to Paul.
2. Where have they been?



- A. To a restaurant.
- B. To a movie.
- C. To a friend's house.
- 3. Where are the two speakers having the dialogue?
 - A. In a street. B. In a car.
- C. In a bus.
- 4. What does the man advise the woman to do?
 - A. To clean up her room.
 - B. Not to wait for him at noon.
 - C. Not to worry about her raincoat.
- 5. What are they talking about?
 - A. A book.
- B. An actor.
- C. A theatre.

- 6. Who is the man?
 - A. A dentist.
- B. A tailor.
- C. A teacher.
- 7. What's John's opinion of his boss?
 - A. He thinks his boss is terrible.
 - B. He thinks his boss is fair.
 - C. He thinks his boss is unfair.
- 8. What happened in the afternoon?
 - A. The man told Fred to meet him at six.
 - B. The roommate met Fred at six.
 - C. The man told the roommate to give Fred the message.
- 9. Where did the conversation probably take place?
 - A. In a supermarket.
 - B. On board a plane.
 - C. At the customs.
- 10. How many cars can be parked in the back lot now?
 - A. Fifteen.
- B. Thirty.
- C. Fifty.

(三) 过关模拟

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.
- B. £9.15.
- C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

- 1. What does the man mean?
 - A. He wanted to exhibit his works.
 - B. He's sorry to have missed the exhibit.
 - C. He saw the exhibit months ago.
- 2. What do we learn from the conversation?
 - A. The woman is not ready to go to the party.
 - B. Everything is ready for the party.
 - C. The two speakers will be able to go to the party as soon as the woman is ready.
- 3. What does the man suggest?
 - A. The woman needs to buy some salt, too.
 - B. She forgets buying the salt.
 - C. There is still some salt.
- 4. What can we infer from the dialogue?
 - A. The mountain is too high.
 - B. The woman is in poor health.
 - C. They are getting old.
- 5. What's true about the woman's trip?
 - A. She thought the trip would be expensive, and it was.
 - B. The trip was more expensive than she thought it would be.



C. The trip was not as much expensive as she thought it would be. 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项,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。

听第6段材料,回答第6和第7题。

- 6. What's the matter with the man?
 - A. He has caught a bad cold.
 - B. He has a bad headache.
 - C. He has a bad stomach.
- 7. What will the woman probably do for the man?
 - A. Go to the hospital with the man.
 - B. Get someone to help the man.
 - C. Get some medicine for the man.

听第7段材料,回答第8和第9题。

- 8. How should we save water according to the girl?
 - A. When washing cars.
 - B. When making clothes.
 - C. When taking a bath.
- 9. What is the girl's second suggestion?
 - A. Separating different types of rubbish.
 - B. Putting rubbish in the right place.
 - C. Not to waste paper.

听第8段材料,回答第10至第12题。

- 10. Where does the man want to go?
 - A. Tokyo subway station.
 - B. Tokyo Art Museum.
 - C. Tokyo Tower.



- 11. How much is the train fare?
 - A. 130 yuan.
- B. 140 yuan.
- C. 150 yuan.
- 12. Where should the man get on the train?
 - A. Platform number 3.
 - B. Platform number 4.
 - C. Platform number 5.

听第9段材料,回答第13至第16题。

- 13. What is the girl shopping for?
 - A. A present for her mother.
 - B. A present for a friend.
 - C. A present for her father.
- 14. How much is the black wallet?
 - A. \$14.95.
- B. \$40.95.
- C. \$25.99.
- 15. What does the girl decide to buy?
 - A. A black wallet. B. A brown belt.
- C. A tie.
- 16. About how much does the girl have after buying the present?
 - A. \$5.00.
- B. \$ 10.00.
- C. \$0.99.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。
- 17. Where did the story happen?
 - A. Switzerland.
- B. Sweden.
- C. France.
- 18. What can be inferred at King Gastaf's time?
 - A. More Europeans enjoyed drinking tea and coffee.
 - B. Europeans always did experiments to test their ideas.
 - C. Tea and coffee were considered to be poisonous.
- 19. According to the story, what kind of person is the king Gastaf?
 - A. He liked to do experiments on prisoners.
 - B. He wanted to prove that the public ideas were often wrong.
 - C. He was a wise man.
- 20. What did the passage suggest?



- A. The twins were very lucky.
- B. People should always try new things.
- C. Some of the prisoners' rights were not deprived.

10 技巧点拨

听力技巧——把握主题

听力和阅读需要许多技巧。发现某段落的主题就是其中之一。 什么是段落主题?怎样才能找到它?

段落主题也可理解为这个段落的中心意思,或者是体现这个段落的主旨和方向的核心意思。换句话说就是,你找主题的过程也就是确定这个段落的主要目的的过程:它是要告诉你一件事?还是解释说明,抑或是详细叙述?它是要与其他某事或某物作比较,还是要反驳某件事,抑或是就某点说服你?凡此种种目的,不一而足。明白了这一点,你就能够比较容易地找到段落的中心意思了。

体现段落中心意思的句子叫主题句,常放在段首,而且往往是段落的第一句。其后所跟的其他句子,提供支持这个主题句的全部细节。

当要讨论的是一个比较费解的意思,或者说,当一个段落的目的 是要说服你时,主题句有时放在段末。

如果某个段落有着暗含的中心意思,通常没有明确的主题句来 体现。这个暗含的中心意思要从这个段落的整体来把握。





Literature



主要话题	Literature
功能项目	Ways of emphasizing
重点单词	accomplish, ambassador, chapter, choke, bunch, carrier, cast, fountain, lantern, maid, dustbin, navy, novelist, nutrition, pot, pub, pump, rag, scream, seagull, smog, sparrow, starvation, swallow, taxpayer, trial, welfare, pile, anchor
重点短语	in astonishment, in avoice, no soonerthan, a huge amount of, bring sth. to the attention of sb.
语法项目	Inversion used for emphasis
交际用语:	Thank goodness! What's going on? You rascal! to throw your arms round someone to break someone's heart to do (him) good

