

根据普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)编写

“伴你学”
新课程



XINKECHENG
XINSIXIANG
XINLINIAN

新课程

新思想

新理念

英语

第八册 (选修 8)

山东友谊出版社

... “伴你学”新课程 ...

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编写说明

为了适应高中课程改革的需要,落实《基础教育课程改革纲要》中关于“注重培养学生的独立性和自主性”、“促进学生在教师的指导下主动地、富有个性地学习”的精神,体现教育教学改革最新成果,指导学生进行自主学习,减轻学生过重的课业负担,提高学习效率和质量,我们组织全省知名的教研员和骨干教师编写了这套《“伴你学”新课程》丛书。

《“伴你学”新课程》丛书包括9个学科,丛书编写以高中各学科课程标准为依据,以新的课程理念为指导,着眼于培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,侧重于学法指导和思维能力的培养。在栏目设置、习题编排上,紧扣课程标准的要求和高考改革的动向,突出应用性、新颖性和探究性,让学生巩固知识、发展能力、体验过程。

为了发展学生的自主学习能力,养成良好的学习习惯,形成有效的学习策略,我们根据课标要求,结合教材的特点,编写了部分需要学生根据所学教材,去主动发现、总结、探索的题目。像发现总结、文化视角、阅读理解的第二节等。这些题目的设计,旨在引导学生运用所学知识,在新的语境中巩固所学知识,拓展知识面,培养主动获取信息和处理信息的能力,为终生学习打好基础。

本书由王宇江、陈勇、阚小鹏主编。参加编写的有王宇江、陈勇、阚小鹏、刘玉堂、高玉玲、王梅英、周东武、岳守国、梅淑花。由王宇江统稿。

编者

2006年4月

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Module 1 Deep South

目标聚焦

一、语言知识

✦发现总结(观察下列句子,发现并总结本模块所学单词、短语、句型、语法的用法。)

(一)词汇

1. It is very interesting that there are more and more families in China, in which mother is severer with the child than father.
2. It was inhospitable of you not to offer the seats to the guests when they were at home.
3. We used to be on intimate terms, but now we can't see each other often because of the busy life.
4. —How much does it cost to repair the car?
—Repairing your car will cost a minimum of \$100.
5. They fought against privilege in order to create a fairer society.
6. Generally speaking, the old are conventional in their points of view, while the young are always different.
7. It is well known that people who commit crimes like that are abnormal.
8. The young teacher worked so hard to balance his lack of teaching experience that he was appreciated by his students in time.
9. Thanks to the rivalry, he gathered all his strength to smooth away lots of difficulties; otherwise, he would have fallen behind.
10. The physics teacher did an experiment to show that the block becomes magnetic when the current is switched on.

观察上面的句子,总结本模块所学单词的用法:

(二) 短语、句型

1. Much to my delight, my daughter has adapted herself quickly to the new surroundings and made quite a few friends since she got to Australia.
2. —Who do you think is the first to set foot on the moon?
—I'm sorry I don't know. I will turn to the teacher for help.
3. There are more and more lessons in school about what children should do in case of emergencies.
4. It was so cold a day that he came home with his ears red with cold.
5. Not until the Second World War ended did he go on with his research work.
6. —What percentage of the surface of Antarctica is covered permanently in the ice cap?
—98%.

观察上面的句子,总结本模块所学短语、句型的用法:

(三) 语法

1. It is reported that the earthquake destroyed the whole village, leaving five persons dead and twenty injured.
2. This bedroom sleeps four students, two of whom are from the South.
3. —Are you going to make some bread yourself?
—No, I'm going to get some bread at the baker's.
4. The superhighway is to be open to public on National Day.
5. The football match is not to be played today.
6. I am to give the Senior Three students a talk on how to write an English composition well.
7. Hearing the news that more students will enter college next year, we are all in high spirits.
8. A gift for music runs in that family.

观察上面的句子,总结它们所涉及的语法现象的用法:

二、语言技能

(一)听:识别所学的词语和结构,听懂它们所在句子和段落的意义并获取信息;听懂和辨别主语和动词的用法并获取信息;听懂和辨别对南极探险进行的描写并获取信息;听懂其他资源介绍的信息。

(二)说:流利地说出含有本模块词语和结构的句子、段落;准确地说出含有各种主语和动词的句子和段落;展示介绍探险生活和探险家的对话;熟练地进行本模块要求的讨论,熟练地描述探险生活。

(三)读:理解含有本模块所学词语和结构的句子、段落并获取信息;理解模块提供的和来自同学及其他资源的信息,通过有一定难度的练习对阅读内容进行预测、理解、对比、分析和综合,提高阅读能力。

(四)写:熟练写出包含所学词语和结构的句子、段落;熟练写出含有各种主语和动词的句子和段落;完成模块所要求的短文写作和其他书面练习。

三、情感态度

抱着开放的态度,了解其他国家南极科考和科学发展水平的成果。

四、学习策略

培养自己的英语思维能力和想像力,提高逻辑分析能力,对语言结构进行分析,并加以灵活运用;通过对语法的复习、归纳和运用,提高理论和实践相结合的能力;通过对材料进行理解、分析、综合等加工,提高获取信息进而解决实际问题的能力。

五、文化视野

阅读下面的短文,查字典了解有关生词的含义。

Thousands of world scientists to jointly explore polar regions

Thousands of scientists from 50 countries will **kick off** a joint exploration on polar regions from March 2007 to find out possible **relevance** between changes occurring in polar regions and global climate.

The International Polar Year (IPY), **co-sponsored** by World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and International Council for Science (ICSU) has attracted more than 1000 research proposals, according to Dr. David Carlson, director of IPY international program office, who was in Suzhou of east China to attend the 28th General Assembly of International Council for Science.

More than 70 projects of 50 countries have been confirmed by ICSU, at least 25 of which will involve Chinese scientists, Carlson told Xinhua, "**Chinese scientists are essential participators and cooperators** in exploring polar regions."

"If we want to take polar research to the next level, for example, understanding the **implications** of melting ice caps for ocean circulation, for different societies and economies, and how human activities contribute to these changes, we need scientists working across disciplines and international boundaries," Carlson said.

Shen Aimin, associate professor of China Association For Science and Technology (CAST) said polar regions are a **barometer** of global climate and environmental changes.

A special committee promoting IPY has been established in China to encourage Chinese scientists participation, Shen said, China will explore both poles within IPY's projects.

Further research of the regions would help people **spell out the deep-seated** causes of such disasters as hurricanes and tsunamis **devastating** Asian and Pacific areas, he said.

Also the unique natural environment of polar regions could provide impossible conditions in mid and low latitudes for scientists to **probe into** studies on earth's core as well as observation on the sun and outer space, Shen added.

A Chinese polar vessel will begin her next arctic trip from Shanghai, which is expected to arrive at the Chinese first arctic exploration station and carry out researches on arctic climate, ocean and glacier. The Chinese scientists will also share and exchange data with international cooperators.

The Chinese participation to IPY also includes the exploration on Antarctic ice cap which has already been launched since the beginning of this year. The Chinese scientists will take the exploration every other year until 2010.

China established its first Antarctic exploration station in February 1985. A Chinese exploring team successfully **set steps onto** Dome A of the South Pole on January 9 this year and build up the first man-made automatic **aerograph** there.

The IPY is the second international joint exploration on polar regions sponsored by ICSU since the last one in 1957. The IPY will focus on residents, atmosphere, ocean and space of polar regions from March 2007 to March 2009.

知能拓展

第一部分 听力训练

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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where did this conversation most probably take place?
A. At a butcher's shop. B. At a bookstore. C. At a restaurant.
2. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Secretary-Boss. B. Student-Teacher. C. Patient-Nurse.

3. What does the woman think will happen?

- A. Someone will enter the back door while the man is sleeping.
B. The man will not be able to sleep.
C. The lock on the door will break.

4. How much did the man pay for the tickets?

- A. \$16. B. \$12. C. \$4.

5. When will the bank be open on Saturday?

- A. 12 noon to 9 p.m. B. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. C. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

第二节 听下面2段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6和第7题。

6. What number is John calling to?

- A. 17141. B. 14714. C. 17414.

7. Where is John calling from?

- A. 01-929-6636. B. 01-992-6636. C. 01-992-6366.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. With what subject should Peter start his conversation with English people, as his friend suggests?

- A. The weather. B. The pubs. C. His family.

9. Why does Peter say that English people never speak to him?

- A. Peter's English is too poor.
B. English people hate to be talked to.
C. Peter never speaks first.

10. What can you infer from the advice of Peter's friend?

- A. English people like to talk about nothing but the weather.
B. Learning a foreign language requires a lot of practice.
C. A foreign language learner should try to find more chances to meet native speakers.

第二部分 知识运用

第一节 词语运用

从下面的方框内选择适当的单词,并用其正确形式填空。

absence, ceremonial, commercial, depressing, isolated, fragile, delicate, inspiration, promote, explorer

- The moment the soldiers arrived at the village, they went out to _____.
- With the development of economy, we must promote _____ with neighbouring countries.

3. We can't help admiring his _____ handling of the situation as a boss.
4. He stood there with an _____ expression, as if nothing had happened to him.
5. Please remember what the greatest inventor, Thomas Edison, said, "Genius is one percent _____ and ninety-nine percent perspiration."
6. He is feeling a bit _____ after three days of hard work.
7. More than 500 guests took part in their wedding _____ held in the King Hotel.
8. It is generally accepted that a rise in oil prices _____ the car market.
9. The young man worked so hard that he was soon _____ to section manager, in charge of the advertising of the company.
10. When bird flu is diagnosed, the patient will be quickly _____ from other people.

第二节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The classroom in the school is equipped with multimedia, _____ almost 100 people.
A. holds B. held C. to hold D. holding
2. China is considered as one of the oldest countries in the world, with _____ long history of 5000 years.
A. a B. 不填 C. the D. one
3. It doesn't seem fair that 80% of the population _____ 20% of the wealth, while 80% of the wealth _____ possessed by a few people.
A. have; are B. have; is C. has; are D. has; is
4. Many countries in the world have promised to keep Antarctica _____ wildlife and _____ factitious harm and danger.
A. full of; free of B. full with; free from
C. full of; free from D. full with; free of
5. —Peter, I don't know how to make the picture look good.
—Well, it looks more beautiful _____ that light wall.
A. against B. on C. in D. from
6. —How do the animals on cold Antarctica survive?
—It is their fat _____ protects them from the cold.
A. which B. that C. what D. it
7. Not until 11th December, 1911 _____ the Norwegian Roald Amundsen _____ the pole of Antarctica.
A. was; reached B. did; reached C. does; reach D. did; reach

8. The red lines on the map _____ railways stand out brightly.
A. represent B. represents C. representing D. represented
9. The treaty has been signed by some countries, _____ population reaches 80% of the world.
A. which B. that C. whose D. whom
10. The fight between the two groups _____ when the police arrived.
A. broke up B. broke down C. broke in D. broke through
11. —Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the post office?
—Go straight ahead and turn _____, and you can't miss it.
A. the left B. to the left C. to left D. for left
12. With time _____, the scientists have collected more information about Antarctica.
A. has passed by B. passed by C. passes by D. passing by
13. To my disappointment, my child likes _____ but to study maths, so he fails in his maths examination every time.
A. something B. nothing C. everything D. anything
14. When I was in the United States, I _____ some American teachers, and now we _____ contact with each other.
A. befriended; are keeping B. befriend; keep
C. befriended; kept D. befriend; are keeping
15. Rumour has it _____ the ice on the Antarctic will be melted in ten years.
A. what B. that C. which D. when

第三节 填空题

在下列各空格处填入一个恰当的词,使短文意思完整、通顺。

I am a nurse. I was lucky to 1 at an old people's home when I first came to America. 2 my English was poor, my 3 at that time was to do more but speak 4. One day I 5 an old lady, Linda, medicine. Linda was over 90 years old 6 from aged dementia. I tried several times, but Linda refused to open her mouth. 7 anxious, I said without thinking: "Linda, open your big mouth, please." Unexpectedly, Mrs. Linda got angry and 8: "You have a big mouth. Leave me 9!" I was dumbstruck and did not know 10 my mistake laid.

Later on a few pointers from others made it 11 to me that "big mouth" in American slang 12 to a person who talks too much or spreads secrets around. No 13 Mrs. Linda got angry when she heard what I said. Actually I should 14 said: "Open your mouth 15."

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____



11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

第四节 完形填空

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从1~20各题所给的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

A Japanese owner wanted to repair his house. As most Japanese homes have a 1 space between the wooden walls, it was normal to tear open the walls 2. The owner's young son, who was always trying to 3 something with his hands, told the father, "When I grow up I want to be 4. Can I see what happens to the walls 5 they are torn down?" "Of course, son, but you have to be careful that they do not 6 on you."

"Father," the boy cried excitedly, "I see a nail from 7 had stuck into one of the lizard's (蜥蜴) feet on the wooden wall. It's 8 alive!" "How could that be?" the father shouted. He 9 that the house was built ten years ago. How could the lizard survive in such a painful position in the dark walls without 10? Both father and son were determined to find out how the lizard survived this 11 all these years.

12 was temporarily (暂时地) stopped and they observed the lizard. Surely someone 13 have been feeding it but who? Suddenly, from out of nowhere, another lizard appeared, with food in its 14. The owner and his son were shocked to see the lizard 15 the one stuck by the nail. The 16 was solved. They were so touched at what they saw.

The father slowly 17 out the nail from the lizard's foot and told his son, "We will nurse the lizard back to 18. Shall we keep it as our house 19?" "Father, what about its kind savior (恩人)?" So the two lizards were allowed to go around the house 20 without any disturbance.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. hard | B. hollow | C. big | D. wide |
| 2. A. slowly | B. carefully | C. well | D. first |
| 3. A. tear | B. break | C. build | D. repair |
| 4. A. an architect | B. an artist | C. a teacher | D. a designer |
| 5. A. when | B. before | C. until | D. if |
| 6. A. hit | B. drop | C. fall | D. roll |
| 7. A. space | B. wood | C. house | D. outside |
| 8. A. already | B. still | C. always | D. forever |
| 9. A. thought | B. remembered | C. expected | D. decided |
| 10. A. moving | B. eating | C. drinking | D. waking |
| 11. A. danger | B. time | C. difficulty | D. experience |
| 12. A. Breath | B. Feeling | C. Work | D. Astonishment |
| 13. A. may | B. can | C. should | D. must |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 14. A. foot | B. hand | C. arm | D. mouth |
| 15. A. feeding | B. helping | C. comforting | D. touching |
| 16. A. fact | B. mystery | C. problem | D. trouble |
| 17. A. held | B. took | C. carried | D. put |
| 18. A. safety | B. home | C. life | D. health |
| 19. A. pet | B. lizard | C. friend | D. animal |
| 20. A. difficultly | B. separately | C. freely | D. quickly |

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 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

Americans' genius with high technology may have put men on the moon, but there is growing doubt about its ability to solve human problems closer to home.

In fact, a slight but significant change from purely technological solutions is already under way as scientists insist that answers to the world's problems will not come from an attractive exhibition of electronics and machines. Instead, as they see it, solutions must develop from a better understanding of the humans that drive the system and from a fuller appreciation of the limits and potential of the earth's resources.

What this means is an increased emphasis on the life and earth sciences, on sociology, psychology, economics and even philosophy.

More and more of the best minds in science, particularly young researchers, are being drawn into these developing fields.

All this is not to say that technological creativity will not play a critical role in solving energy and food shortages, or that answers to environmental difficulties will not come from further advances in the same technologies that may have helped cause the problems.

Where the real challenge lies, in the view of the new generation of scientists, is in finding ways to produce goods to meet the world's needs, using less of the raw materials that are becoming short.

1. Which of the following would the author probably agree with?

- A. The environmental crisis will not be solved unless we stop using virgin materials.
- B. In scientific research, a higher priority (优先) should be given to understanding all living systems.
- C. Exploration of outer space will finally lead to an improvement on human

living conditions.

- D. U.S. high-technology companies are welcoming this new change in scientific research.
2. Which of the following best expresses the main idea?
- A. A growing number of Americans are doubtful about what high technology can do in solving the world's problems.
 - B. Many scientists are beginning to believe that the better understanding of human beings will play a more decisive role in solving the world's problems.
 - C. More and more young scientists are trying their best to find new ways to solve the world's problems.
 - D. Technological creativity will still play a very important part in solving the world's problems.
3. Young scientists demand that in order to satisfy human needs _____.
A. existing products be improved
B. more complex machines and electronic equipment be designed
C. ways be found to produce better goods using fewer raw materials
D. any new invention and innovation be encouraged in technology
4. In the passage "human problems" or "world problems" refer mainly to _____.
A. global food shortage B. resources depletion (耗尽)
C. environmental pollution D. all of the above
5. The author states all the following except that _____.
A. the development of present techniques cannot provide any answers to today's problems
B. an increasing number of young scientists are taking a great interest in biological and social sciences
C. many scientists have come to understand the limits of natural resources
D. many scientists argue that high technology is something but not everything

B

Tens of thousands of baby penguins face starvation after two giant icebergs broke off the Antarctic ice sheet and blocked their parents' way to feeding areas.

Adelie and emperor penguins nesting on the Ross Island are now forced to walk long distances over the icebergs to obtain food for their chicks, born during the November-December breeding (繁育) season.

"The penguins are having to walk 50 km further than usual to reach the sea," said Dean Peterson. The flightless birds travel on land at just one to two km per hour.

The problem could halve the chick survival rate at the three Adelie penguin

colonies on Ross Island—estimated at 130,000 breeding pairs. In all Antarctica, there is an estimated three million Adelie penguin breeding pairs.

Around 12,000 breeding pairs of emperor penguins, the largest penguin species at up to four feet tall, are also affected.

The icebergs broke from the vast Ross Ice Shelf, south of New Zealand, in March 2000 and are now sandwiched between Ross Island and Franklin Island, 93 miles to the north.

Scientist Peterson estimated that penguins were taking days to make the round trip to the sea to fish, and then back to their nests to regurgitate (反刍) food for their chicks.

“At that point they were quite tired and probably don’t have much to regurgitate,” he said. Penguins already have long odds on reaching adulthood, with only 10 percent surviving beyond adolescence (青春期).

“We are probably looking at having that again—we are sitting down at maybe five percent rate,” Peterson said, adding some penguins already appeared to be leaving the Ross Island to breed elsewhere.

Penguins come ashore to breed and then take it in turns to leave the nest to fetch fish and other sea food to feed their young.

Researchers say large blocks of the Antarctic ice sheet are breaking off for several reasons, including global warming.

Emperor and Adelie penguins are limited to Antarctica. The emperors weigh up to 66 pounds while Adelie penguins are much smaller, weighing around 11 pounds.

6. After the long trip, the penguins _____.
 - A. are too tired to feed their young
 - B. can’t bring up much to feed their young
 - C. are too hungry themselves
 - D. have already ate up all the food on returning
7. The underlined phrase “have long odds on” probably means _____.
 - A. have little chance of
 - B. have no difficulty in
 - C. spend a long time in
 - D. have great hope of
8. From what the scientist Peterson said, we know that _____.
 - A. the survival rate of penguins is dropping
 - B. there are few penguins left on Ross Island
 - C. the present situation can cause the penguins to die out
 - D. penguins usually have a high survival rate
9. Which of the following best supports the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Global warming causes the icebergs to break off.
 - B. The long trip makes penguins too tired to feed their young.

C. The change of weather affects penguins.

D. Broken icebergs endanger penguin chicks.

第二节 阅读下面的短文,学习有关的单词、短语和句型。

Polar venture to reach icecap

China is to start its 21st Antarctic expedition next month.

The major goal is to climb the highest icecap of the South Pole, said Wei Wenliang, a senior official who is in charge of organizing the expedition with the Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration.

As preparation to build a permanent research station in inland Antarctica—a project planned for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2006-2010)—a team of 10 Chinese scientists and two journalists will make a trip of 1,300 kilometres inland from Zhongshan Station on the southeast coast of the Antarctica to Dome A, the continent's highest icecap, 4,300 metres above sea level.

The 150-day journey will start in Shanghai, China's largest port, on October 25. The first stop is the Zhongshan Station on the Antarctic coast via the Indian Ocean.

Xuelong, a polar science research ice-breaking ship capable of piloting into the polar sea will carry the 135 expedition members.

Five women (three scientists and two journalists) will be on board.

"This expedition is going to be a milestone in the history of China's Antarctic exploration," said Wei.

Chinese scientists plan to conduct scientific experiments on the peak of Dome A and collect some ice samples. They will also put up a temporary weather observatory there.

Located far away from the coastline in the interior Antarctica, Dome A has a rigorous climate and a dangerous reputation. It has been named "the inaccessible pole."

The average temperature is minus 50 degrees centigrade in summer and minus 70 degrees centigrade in winter.

If the expedition is successful, China will be the first country to enter the area by land.

"The trip is an especially challenging one. The weather of the area is so harsh and unpredictable that we have requested other countries' stations to help in case of emergency," Wei said.

Wei said the final plan of the expedition, which includes 25 separate goals, was completed last week and the expedition is now in active preparation.

Members of the expedition have finished training in the high mountains of Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, where geographical conditions resemble that of the Antarctica.

"Though our equipment is not so advanced, our heroes and heroines are determined