

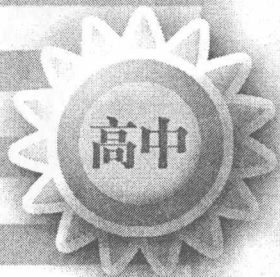


同步课程

TONG BU XUE CHENG
高中新课程

英语

选修 7 选修 8



同步 学程

高中新课程

英语

选修7 选修8

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为了更好地贯彻素质教育要求,落实《山东省普通高中课程设置及教学指导意见(试行)》,帮助广大师生准确理解和把握实验教材的内容和要求,全面提高学生的自主学习能力,我们依据教育部颁布的《普通高中课程方案(实验)》、各学科课程标准和现行教材,组织部分一线骨干教师和教学研究人员编写了这套《同步学程》丛书,主要供高中学生同步学习使用。这套丛书对指导普通高中新课程实验,提高学生的综合素质,都将起到积极的促进作用。

这套丛书包括思想政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理共九个学科的所有必修模块和部分选修模块,并根据教学进度同步发行。各模块根据新课程的内容特点按单元(节、课)编写,指导学生在规定的课时内完成学习任务,提高学习效率。

这套丛书有以下几个方面的特点:

1. 注重体现普通高中课程改革的理念和要求,帮助师生进行课程实验,用好用活教材;
2. 注重体现“知识和能力、过程和方法、情感态度和价值观”的三维目标要求,在帮助学生牢固掌握基础知识的前提下,努力提高学生的应用能力;
3. 注重设置问题情境,拓宽知识背景,指导学生掌握科学的学习方法,自主探究未知领域,培养学生的探索精神和创新能力;
4. 注重与新课程实验的同步性,紧密配合各学科的学习,按单元(节、课)分配学习课时,组织学习训练内容,既便于教师指导又便于学生自学。

参加《英语》(选修7、选修3)编写工作的老师及分工情况:范宜春(Module 1)、李健(Module 2)、宋树立(Module 3)、王玲(Module 4)、刘晓飞(Module 5)、杨克昌(Module 6,7)。王廷温等老师参加审稿。宋立泽老师负责统稿。

希望这套《同步学程》丛书能够帮助同学们学好新课程,打牢基础,提升素质,实现理想。

2009年1月

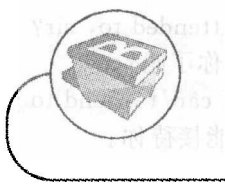


选修 7

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Module 1

Basketball



知识梳理

1. What are the forwards doing—attacking or defending?

前锋在做什么, 进攻还是防守?

defend *v.* 保护; 保卫; 防守(球门等)防卫

defend sb./sth. (from/against sb./sth.) 保护某人/某物免受伤害; 保卫(某事物)。

When the dog attacked me, I defended myself with a stick.

那狗扑向我时, 我用棍子自卫。

The soldiers are defending the island against invasion.

战士们保卫岛屿不受侵犯。

defense *n.* defense works 防御工事

2. Which record do they both hold?

他们两个都保持着哪项纪录?

hold 的意思很广泛, 在此句中的意思是“赢得, 持有”的意思, hold a record 的意思是“保持一项纪录”。

She holds the world record for the long jump.

她保持着跳远世界纪录。

hold 的其他意思:

(1) 拿着; 抱, 握, (紧紧) 抓住

The mother held her baby in her arms and sang it to sleep.

那位母亲双臂抱着婴儿, 唱歌哄他入睡。

Hold tight. The train is going to start.

抓牢了, 火车就要开了。

(2) 容纳

This bottle holds a liter.

这瓶子可容纳一升。

The auditorium holds 800 people.

那礼堂可容纳 800 人。

(3) 召开

We will hold the next meeting on Saturday afternoon.

下次会议将在星期六下午召开。

(4) 引起/吸引某人的注意

Her performance held the audience.

她的演奏吸引了听众的注意。

(5) 担任(某职位); 占据

How long has he held office?

他已任职多长时间了?

(6) 怀有, 持有(某种信念、见解、观点等)

I hold the view that the plan can't work.

我认为那个计划不可行。

几个常见 hold 短语:

(1) hold back 缩回; 制止, 阻止

Hold your head back.

不要伸出你的头。

They must do something to hold back rushing fans.

他们必须想办法挡开蜂拥而来的慕名者。

(2) hold on *vi.* 继续, 持续; 别挂断

The storm held on all night.

暴风雨持续了一整晚。

Hold on, please.

(电话用语) 请不要挂断/请稍候。

(3) hold on to sb./sth. 抓住或握住某人/某物; 不把某物给予或售予他人; 保留或保存某物

The little girl held on to the tail of his coat.

那小女孩抓住他外套的下摆。

I'd hold on to that house for the time being;

house prices are falling sharply at the moment.

目前我不能出让那所房子, 此刻房价正在急剧下降。

(4) hold up 举起; 阻碍或延误

I held up my hand to show that I had a ques-

tion.

我举手表示有问题。

We were held up on our way to the airport in a traffic jam.

我们在前往机场的路上因为堵车而延误了。

(5) take/catch/get/seize hold of 抓住, 握住

He was caught hold of by the arm.

他的手腕被抓住。

3. He attended the University of North Carolina for a year before leaving to join the Chicago Bulls.

他在美国北卡罗来纳大学就读一年后离开, 加入了芝加哥公牛队。

attend v. 照例去(某处); 出席” attend

class 上课 attend school 上学 attend a lecture 听讲课

attend church 去教堂 attend

a wedding 参加婚礼

attend 的其他意思:

(1) attend on sb. 照料某人, 服侍某人

Who will attend on the patient?

谁来护理病人?

He was attended on by a number of servants.

有好多佣人侍候他。

注意: 有时其中的介词 on 可以省略。

He has two nurses attending (on) him.

有两位护士护理他。

(2) attend to

① 注意听

Attend now to what I tell you.

现在注意听我给你讲。

If you don't attend to your teacher, you'll never learn anything.

你要是不注意听老师讲, 你就会什么也学不到。

② 处理; 办理

I'll attend to the matter.

这事我来处理。

I may be late—I have one or two things to attend to.

我可能会迟到, 我还有一两件事要处理。

③ 照顾; 照看

If you go out, who will attend to the baby?

你要是出去, 谁来照顾婴儿?

Will you attend to the shop for a few minutes while I go to the bank?

在我去银行时你帮我照看一下店铺好吗?

④ 接待; 招待

Are you being attended to, sir?

先生, 有人招呼你了吗?

I'm too busy. I can't attend to you now.

我很忙, 现在不能接待你。

⑤ 专心; 关心

You must attend to your work.

你必须专心工作。

Parents must attend to the education of their children.

父母必须要关心子女的教育。

⑥ 治疗; 医治

His injury was attended to by a young doctor.

他的伤由一位年轻医生医治。

4. He finished his first season (1984—1985) as one of the top scorers in the league, with an average of 28.2 points per game.

他在 1984—1985 第一个赛季联赛中成为得分王, 平均每场 28.2 分。

average n. 平均数

The average of 4, 8, and 6 is 6.

4、8 和 6 的平均数是 6。

average 的其他用法:

(1) adj. 一般的, 通常的, 平均的

What is the average rainfall for August in your country?

你们国家八月份的平均降雨量是多少?

(2) vt. 平均为, 均分, 使平衡, 达到平均水平

The expenses average ten dollars a day.

费用平均每天十美元。

(3) above the average 在一般水平以上, 中上; 在平均数以上

below the average 在一般水平以下, 中下; 在平均数以下

on (the/an) average 平均, 按平均数计算; 一般地说

5. In 1987, Jordan became only the second player to score more than 3,000 points in a season.

在 1987 年, 乔丹成为第二个在一个赛季得分超过 3000 的运动员。

score v. 得分

score 用法:

(1)*n.* (游戏、比赛)得分,评分,考试得分

The score in the football game was 4 to 1.
足球比赛的比分是四比一。

(2)*v.* (在游戏、比赛中)给人评分,判分,记分

Will you score for us when we play?

我们打球时你给我们记分好吗?

(3)*vt.* 得分

Our team scored 3 points in the first half.

我们队在前半场得了 3 分。

(4)*n.* 二十

He is three score (years) and ten.

他 70 岁(古稀之年)。

There are three score of people in the class-room.

教室里有 60 人。

注意:score 前加数字或 several 时,score 不能加 -s。

(5)scores of 好几十个,许多

He bought scores of books yesterday.

他昨天买了好几十本书。

6. During 14 seasons with four different teams, Chamberlain was named the most valued player in the league four times.

在为四个不同球队效力的 14 个赛季中,张伯伦四次被评为联盟最有价值球员。

在此句中 valued 在此句中的意思是“受重视的”。

value 的用法:

(1)*n.* 重要性,益处

This dictionary is of little value to you.

这本词典对你没有什么帮助。

(2)*n.* 价值;价格

The value of the dollar may fall.

美元的币值可能下降。

(3)*vt.* 估价,评价(+at)

That watch was valued at \$100.

那只表估计值一百美元。

I value this necklace at \$5,000.

我估计这条项链值五千元。

(4)*vt.* 尊重;重视,珍视

My father values honesty beyond all things.

我父亲把诚实看得比什么都重要。

7. But there is no doubt that he deserves the title “outstanding player of his generation”.

但是,毫无疑问,他无愧于“一代杰出球员”这

一称号。

doubt *n.* 疑问

doubt 的用法:

(1)There is no doubt that... 意思是“毫无疑问”,后常跟同位语从句。

There is no doubt that he will come soon.

毫无疑问他很快就回来。

(2) beyond doubt; without doubt 无疑地

Beyond doubt, he will recover soon.

毫无疑问,他会很快康复。

(3) in doubt 可怀疑的,不确定

When you are in doubt about the meaning of a word, look it up in your dictionary.

弄清一个词的含义时,查查字典。

(4) doubt 做动词用时,在肯定句中后面可接 if 或 whether。在否定句及疑问句中可跟 that 从句。有时在肯定句中也能跟 that 从句,但其含义是“恐怕……不会”。

I doubt if /whether he will win.

我怀疑他能否赢。

I don't doubt that he will win.

我毫不怀疑他会成功。

Do you doubt that he will win?

你怀疑他会成功吗?

I doubt that he will win.

恐怕他赢不了。

8. “Let's put it this way,”he said.

“让我们这样表述”,他说到。

在此句中 put 的意思是“表达或表述”,当表达此意时经常与副词连用或用于以 how 开头的问句中。

That's very well put.

那话十分得体。

How shall I put it?

我该怎么说才好?

9. It is not his nature to be “selfish”and“rude”.

“自私”和“粗鲁”不是他的天性。

nature *n.* (人或动物的)本性,天性

It's his nature to be kind to people.

他为人厚道。

There is on cruelty in her nature.

她心地善良。

nature 的其他用法:

(1)自然,自然界

You will get close to nature and take exercise

at the same time.

你可以亲近自然,同时进行锻炼。

Nature makes most trees lose their leaves in winter.

大自然使大多数树木在冬天落叶。

(2) 性质

Some chemists study the nature of gases.

有的化学家研究气体的性质。

(3) by nature 生来

She is proud by nature.

她生性傲慢。

He is an adventurer by nature.

他生来是一位冒险家。

(4) in nature 实际上,本质上

He is mild in nature.

他本性温和。

(5) against nature 违反自然的;不合情理的;不道德的

It's against nature for him to mistreat his parents.

他虐待他父母是没有人性的。

10. **To do this ,he told Yao to be more aggressive and, if necessary, to be rude to his teammates.**

为了这么做,他告诉姚明要更加具有攻击性,如果必要的话,对队友粗鲁一些。

在此句中 if necessary,可以看做 if it is necessary 的省略。

在时间,条件,让步状语从句中,当从句主语与主句主语一致,谓语是 be 的适当形式,或者从句主语是 it,谓语是 be 的适当形式时,可以将从句中的主语与 be 一起省略。

When (he was) young, he was very thin.

当他年轻时,他很瘦。

If (the book is) translated into English, it will sell well.

如果这本书翻译成英语,肯定很畅销。

Though (he is) young, he knows a lot.

尽管他年轻,他知道很多。

If (it is) fine tomorrow, we will go outing.

如果明天天气好的话,我们将出去郊游。

When (you are)crossing the street, do be careful.

当你过街道时,务必要小心。

11. **... which are specially designed to absorb en-**

ergy when they bound into the air,...

……他们是专门设计当他们跳起时来缓冲能量……

absorb v. 忍受;承担(费用),承受冲击,缓冲,减震

Buffers absorbed most of the shock.

缓冲器使震动减少了许多。

absorb 的其他意思:

(1) 吸收;吸进

Plants absorb oxygen.

植物吸收氧气。

Dry sand absorbs water.

干沙吸水。

(2)理解(含义)

Clever children absorb knowledge easily.

聪明孩子容易吸收/理解知识。

(3)占用(时间)

This job absorbs all of my time.

这件工作占用了我的全部时间。

(4)使(精神)贯注

The new novel absorbs his attention.

那本新小说吸引了他的注意力。

(5)be absorbed in 全神贯注在……,一心从事,热衷于

He is absorbed in study.

他专心读书。

12. **Joe immediately took possession of the ball and ran...**

乔很快得到球并带球跑……

take possession of 夺取,占有

They took possession of the village at midnight.

他们在半夜占领了那个村庄。

possession 的其他短语:

(1)in possession of 拥有,占有

Who is in possession of the car?

这辆车是谁的?

(2)in the possession of 被某人占有,被某人拥有

The car is in the possession of John.

这车是约翰的。

(3)get possession of 拿到,占有,占领

How did you get possession of it?

你是怎样得到它的?

(4)come into the possession of sb. (=come

into sb. 's possession) 被某人占有; 落入某人手中

come into possession of sth. 占有[获得]某物

The house came into the possession of Mary last year.

去年这房子到了玛丽的手中。

13. With him, the Bulls won their first NBA championship in 1991.

公牛队有了他后首次获得了 1991NBA 锦标赛冠军。

win v. 赢得

几个表达“打败, 获胜, 赢得”等意思的词汇的区别:

(1)beat 和 defeat 属一组同义词, 它们的宾语必须是人或一个集体, 如 a team, a class, a school, an army. defeat 尤指在战场上打败敌人; beat 是游戏、比赛的专门用词。二者常可互换。

We beat their team by 10 points.

我们赢了他们队 10 分。

In the end their army was defeated/beaten. 最后他们的部队被击(打)败。

(2)win 和 gain 属一组同义词。gain 表示获得需要之物, 它常跟的宾语有 one's living, experience, strength, time, knowledge, attention, respect, admiration 等; win 表示在较强的竞争中取得胜利, 它常跟的宾语有 game, war, prize, fame, battle 等。

—Who won the race?

—I won but David came second.

“谁在赛跑中获胜了?”

“我获胜了, 不过大卫跑第二。”

He wants to win a trip to Europe, but he will be happy if he wins a new bicycle.

他想得到一个去欧洲的旅游奖, 但是如果他能得到一辆新自行车, 他会非常高兴。

He won a prize.

他得了奖。

We shall gain experience through practice.

我们将通过实践获得经验。

They won the battle but lost many men.

他们取得了这次战斗的胜利, 但牺牲了很多

人。

(3)win over 争取过来; 拉过来

He was won over to our side.

他被争取到我们这边。



即时训练

I. 单词拼写

请根据汉语提示写出符合句意的最佳词汇。

- Everybody knows that he is an _____ (杰出)pianist, but he didn't play well in the solo concert yesterday evening.
- He gave me an _____ (立即) response.
- These people _____ (值得) our help.
- On _____ (平均) we work 8 hours' a day.
- Fortunately, a/an _____ (救护车) arrived in time and the injured driver was hurried to hospital.
- The stronger the _____ (动机) is, the more quickly a person will learn a foreign language.
- They have _____ (任命) a new manager.
- He visits me at regular _____ (间隔).
- If you _____ (犯罪) a crime you can never escape being punished.
- It is _____ (体谅) of you to prepare cold drinks on such hot days.

II. 单句改错

下列句子中每句各有一处错误, 请找出并改正。

- I will tell him the news instant he comes back.
- She turned a nurse after her graduation from university.
- There is no doubt whether he will come to the meeting.
- Please ask your teacher for help if it necessary.
- I don't have such a grammar book that you bought from the Xinhua Bookstore.
- Don't risk to go there alone.
- He is one of the greatest writers in the history.
- He attached a basket on a pole and told his son to try to throw the ball into the basket.
- South of the city lie a big factory.

10. He is taller than all the students in his class.

III. 句型转换

根据 A 句句意, 在 B 句的空白处填上合适的词, 使两句话的意思基本一致。(每空一词)

1. A: During the 1990s, Michael was probably the best-known athlete in the world.

B: _____ the 1990s, Michael was _____ the best-known athlete in the world.

2. A: There is no doubt that he deserves the title.

B: We _____ that he deserves the title.

3. A: Jordan surprised everyone when he retired.

B: It was _____ for everyone when Jordan retired.

4. A: To do this, he told Yao Ming to be rude to his teammates, if necessary.

B: To do this, he told Yao Ming to be rude to his teammates, _____.

5. A: I'm not quite used to it.

B: I don't quite _____ it yet.

IV. 完成句子。

根据汉语提示, 完成下列英语句子, 每空一词。

1. 他的努力已经引起了人们对于环境的关注。

His efforts have _____ people's attention _____ the environment.

2. 迈克尔·乔丹被认为是篮球比赛史上最成功的选手之一。

Michael Jordan is _____ as one of the most successful players _____ the history of the game.

3. 被称为“梦之队”的那支球队又一次获得了冠军。

The team, _____ “the Dream Team” won another title.

4. 曾几何时, 他们是十分要好的朋友。

_____ one point, they were very good friends.

5. 他的新专辑一上市, 立刻获得成功。

His new album was an immediate success

_____ it went _____ market.

6. 消防员从失火的房子里救出一个婴儿。

The firemen rescued a baby _____ the burning house.

7. 该公路与铁路相互平行。

The road and the railway _____ each other.

8. 比赛不分胜负, 所以要进行五分钟的加时赛。

The game ended _____ a tie, so there would be an overtime of five minutes.

9. 一旦他掌了权, 情况就会更糟。

Things would get worse once he took possession _____ power.

10. 他们女儿的名字是根据一个著名运动员的名字起的。

Their daughter was named _____ a famous athlete.



语法点拨

一、词类转化

在英语中, 一种词类常常可以直接转化为另一种词类, 这种现象在构词法中叫做词类的转换。词类转换现象在英语中也是十分常见的。比如不少动词就可以转化成名词: look, walk, sleep, try, talk, laugh, rest 等, 这些词常和动词 have, take 等搭配构成一个短语, 相当于汉语中的“……—……”或“……一下”结构, 例如: take a walk(走一走), have a try(试一试), have a talk, (谈一谈), have a look (at)(看一看), have (take) a rest(歇一歇), have a sleep(睡一觉)等等。

一般情况下, 转化后的词语通常仍保留着原有词类的基本意义, 例如: Don't trouble troubles till trouble troubles you. (别自找麻烦。)在这句话中, trouble 变成动词后表示“找麻烦”。但有时候, 词类转换后也会产生稍微不同的含义, 例如: As I was watering the apple trees, the apples on them made my mouth water. (我给苹果树浇水时, 树上的苹果使我馋涎欲滴。)这句话中的两个用作动词的 water 都是由名词 water 转化而来的, 前者表示“浇水”, 后者则表示“使流口水, 使馋涎欲滴”。

词的转化归纳如下:

1. 名词派生为动词:

(1) We shall carpet the room. (作“铺地毯”解)

(2) A group of policemen were stationed in the area after the explosion. (作“驻扎”解)

(3) The car backed through the gate of the hall. (作“倒退、倒车”解)

(4) They decided to back his plan. (作“支持”解)

(5) It was late at night that they topped the high mountain. (作“登顶、到达”解)

(6) The birds were caged, water was bottled, and the old man began to wander with them early in the morning. (作“关进笼子; 装进瓶子”解)

(7) I cannot really picture such a kind man as a murderer. (作“想象”解)

(8) These people frequently guest at the lunch in the restaurant. (作“做客”解)

2. 形容词派生为名词:

(1) Everyone, whether the rich or the poor, should obey the law. (作“穷人, 富人”解)

(2) You have to distinguish between right and wrong. (作“是非”解)

(3) The top students are given the right of reading in the teachers' library. (作“权利”解)

3. 形容词派生为动词:

(1) They had to clear the snow from the street. (作“清扫”解)

(2) That African country has been freed from economic crisis. (作“解脱、恢复”解)

(3) Tian An Men Square is frequented by people from all walks of life. (作“经常[参观]光顾”解)

(4) You have wronged him by saying that he was dishonest. (作“冤枉”解)

二、词的后缀(Suffix)

顾名思义, 后缀是在英语的单词后面加上一个词缀。加上后缀的英语单词一般有两种意义上的变化。一是词性发生变化, 二是单词的意思发生变化。熟练掌握英语单词的派生规律, 对单词的记忆的确能起到事半功倍的效果。例如我们学过 *hope* (*n. vt.* 希望) 一词, 再熟悉几个表示不同词类的后缀, 就可以轻而易举地记住由

hope 加后缀而衍生出的几个单词: *hopeful* (*adj.* 有希望的, 满怀希望的), *hopeless* (*adj.* 没有希望的, 绝望的), *hopefully* (*adv.* 有希望地, 满怀希望地), *hopelessly* (*adv.* 没有希望的, 绝望的), *hopefulness* (*n.* 有希望), *hopelessness* (*n.* 绝望, 无希望) 等等。再如 *comfort* (*n. vt.* 舒适, 安慰) 一词, 加上前缀或后缀也可以派生出很多新词: *comfortable* (*adj.* 舒适的), *comfortableness* (*n.* 舒适、安逸), *comfortably* (*adv.* 舒服地), *comforter* (*n.* 安慰者), *comforting* (*adj.* 令人安慰的), *comfortingly* (*adv.* 令人安慰地), *comfortless* (*adj.* 不舒服), *comfortlessly* (*adv.* 不舒服地), *comfortlessness* (*n.* 不舒服), *uncomfortable* (*adj.* 不舒服的), *uncomfortableness* (*n.* 不舒适), *uncomfortably* (*adv.* 不舒服地), *discomfort* (*n.* 不舒适, 不安, *v.* 使不安), *discomforting* (*adj.* 令人不舒服的), *discomfortingly* (*adv.* 令人不舒服地) 等。

英语的后缀种类很多, 常用的有名词后缀、形容词后缀、动词和形容词后缀等。下面介绍一些常用的后缀形式, 并列举一些单词。

1. 形容词后缀

(1)-able (*n. / v. → adj.*) 表示“可以……的; 显示……性质”。

respectable 可敬的 *eatable* 可吃的

comfortable 舒服的

valuable 有价值的 *fashionable* 时髦的

loveable 可爱的

(2)-ful (*n. / v. → adj.*) 表示“充满……的”。

beautiful 漂亮的 *successful* 成功的

wonderful 精彩的 *mouthful* 满嘴的

shameful 可耻的 *hopeful* 充满希望的

(3)-less (*n. → adj.*) 表示“没有……的”。

jobless 无业的 *cordless* 无线的

homeless 无家可归的 *helpless* 无助的

(4)-ous (*n. → adj.*) 表示“具有……性质的”。

nervous 紧张的 *famous* 著名的

dangerous 危险的 *poisonous* 有毒的

mountainous 山区的 *humorous* 幽默的

(5)-y (*n. → adj.*)

funny 滑稽的 *sunny* 阳光明媚的

cloudy 多云的 *wealthy* 富有的

(6)-ly (*adj. → adv. / n. → adj.*)

nervously 紧张地 *noisily* 吵闹地

finally 最后 *quietly* 安静地

lovely 可爱的 friendly 友好的
 fatherly 父亲般的 manly 有男子气概的
 (7) 其它形式: -ish, -ic, -ical, -ive, -al
 (n. → adj.)

foolish 愚蠢的 basic 基础的
 scientific 科学的 medical 医药的
 expensive 昂贵的 selfish 自私的
 personal 个人的 educational 教育的
 political 政治的 progressive 进步的

2. 名词后缀

(1)-er 表示人或物。

speaker 演讲者, 扬声器 passenger 旅客
 fire fighter 消防队员 owner 所有者
 (2)-or (v. → n.) 表示人, 置于动词之后。

competitor 竞争者 director 董事
 editor 编辑 operator 接线员

(3)-ist 表示“从事……者”。

chemist 化学家 journalist 记者
 typist 打字员 scientist 科学家

(4)-ness (adj. → n.) 表示性质, 状态。

business 商业 darkness 黑暗
 weakness 虚弱

(5)-ment (v. → n.) 表示方式, 结果, 状态。

agreement 同意 disappointment 失望
 announcement 宣布 treatment 疗法
 employment 雇佣 encouragement 鼓励

(6)-dom 表示状况, 领域。

freedom 自由 wisdom 智慧
 kingdom 王国

(7) 其它形式: -th, -ty, -ence (ance)

death 死亡 length 长度

width 宽度 truth 事实

honesty 诚实 difficulty 困难

ability 能力 poverty 贫穷

importance 重要性 performance 表演

silence 沉默 difference 不同

3. 动词后缀

(1)-fy (n. / adj. → v.) 表示“使成为, 使……进入状态”。

beautify 美化 horrify 使恐怖

specify 指定 purify 净化

(2)-is(z)e (adj. / n. → v.) 表示“使成为, 使……化”。

memorize 记住 apologize 道歉

realize 实现 modernize 使……现代化

(3)-en 表示“使……”, 置于形容词或名词之后, 也可以置于形容词之前作前缀。如:

widen 拓宽 blacken 染黑 enlarge 扩大
 enrich 使丰富 encourage 鼓励

高考链接

1. _____ the general state of his health, it may take him a while to recover from the operation (2002 年北京春季卷).

- A. Given B. To give
 C. Giving D. Having given

2. He is very popular among his students as he always tries to make them _____ in his lectures. (2007 江苏卷)

- A. interested B. interesting
 C. interest D. to interest

3. —Have you handed in your schoolwork yet? (2007 辽宁卷)

—Yes, I have. I guess it _____ now.

- A. has graded B. is graded
 C. is being graded D. is grading

4. As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area _____. (2007 陕西卷)

- A. need repairing B. needs to repair
 C. needs repairing D. need to repair

5. Mum _____ to us, “Be quiet! Your little sister’s sleeping.” (2007 四川卷)

- A. whispered B. shouted
 C. explained D. replied

6. The flowers his friend gave him will die unless _____ every day. (2007 四川卷)

- A. watered B. watering
 B. water D. to water

自主测评

I. 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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. She devoted herself _____ to her research and it earned her a good reputation in her field. (2007 湖北卷)
A. strongly B. extremely
C. entirely D. freely
2. He began to take political science _____ only when he left school. (2007 湖北卷)
A. strictly B. truly
C. carefully D. seriously
3. The old tower must be saved, _____ the cost is. (2005 浙江卷)
A. however B. whatever
C. whichever D. wherever
4. There had been no expectation of war with the Japanese until their _____ attack.
A. abrupt B. quick
C. immediate D. instant
5. My aunt raised two _____ of hens, so she got _____ of eggs every day.
A. score; score B. score; scores
C. scores; score D. scores; scores
6. "It's rude _____ you to be so rude _____ the boy you spoke to just now," Father said to his son.
A. for; to B. of; to
C. of; for D. to; of
7. Do you doubt _____ we'll see a film this afternoon.
A. if B. whether
C. that D. about when
8. _____ that he runs the fastest in his class.
A. It is no doubt
B. It is doubtless
C. There is no doubt
D. I don't doubt about
9. What an exciting football match! Dalian Shide Team _____ Shanghai Shenhua Team at last.

- A. won B. lost
C. failed D. beat

10. His remarks _____ me in my opinion that he was a very considerate boy.
A. concerned B. contacted
C. confirmed D. considered
11. Our team can _____ at swimming.
A. beat them B. beat theirs
C. win them D. win theirs
12. How long can the food _____.
A. hold B. hold out
C. keep D. go on
13. All the important events are _____ record.
A. in B. for
C. on D. with
14. The record _____ the 100-metre dash was _____ this afternoon.
A. of; beaten B. for; broken
C. of; held D. in; set
15. In order to earn much more money, the restaurant committed large part of its money _____ new technology.
A. to bring in B. bringing in
C. in bringing in D. to bringing in

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 16—35 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

Everyone will laugh at you if you don't know about Pele(贝利), the most famous football player in Brazil(巴西). Because of his great devotion(贡献) to the 16 of football, he is always 17 as the "King" by football fans (球迷) worldwide.

Pele 18 his genius(天赋) for football in his 19. When he was thirteen, 20 perfect skills he 21 Santos(桑托斯), a very important football 22 in Brazil.

In 1958, Pele was 23 to play for Brazil in the Sixth World Cup Competition. 24 he

was sixteen, he was the best player 25 the field. 26 to Pele, Brazil 27 the world championship for the first 28.

Pele played for Brazil in the World Cup Competitions from 1958 to 1970. In one famous match, the fans were 29 the exciting 30 when Pele would score his thousandth goal when the referee(裁判) gave Santos a penalty(点球) 31. Pele walked up to 32 it. The opposing goalkeeper(对方守门员) had no 33 with the hard and accurate(准确的) 34. Pele had scored his thousandth goal! The crowds cheered: "Pele, Pele..." That is a record which is as valuable in sports as a thousand goals.

Pele was always 35 to the spirit of the sport as a professional(职业) player. He always played a fair game and behaved modestly(谦虚) with a cheerful smile. He is held in high respect, and now he is the Minister of Physical Education in Brazil.

16. A. reason B. cause C. event D. affair
17. A. honored B. thought
C. looked D. said
18. A. gave B. expressed
C. showed D. asked
19. A. home B. school
C. family D. childhood
20. A. in B. for C. to D. with
21. A. became B. joined
C. turned D. changed
22. A. factory B. club
C. cinema D. ground
23. A. wanting B. eager
C. anxious D. chosen
24. A. But B. Therefore
C. So D. Although
25. A. in B. on C. by D. for
26. A. Thanks B. Reported
C. Helping D. Getting
27. A. defeated B. beat
C. struck D. won
28. A. day B. time
C. present D. place
29. A. asking B. awaiting

- C. paying D. looking
30. A. man B. player
C. moment D. gift
31. A. throw B. pull C. draw D. kick
32. A. take B. pick
C. throw D. prevent
33. A. chance B. time C. promise D. idea
34. A. shot B. aim
C. plan D. thought
35. A. likely B. faithful
C. great D. respective

III. 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

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

When a man is taller and stronger than other men, he is sometimes called a giant. Many people think of Wilt Chamberlain as a giant. He is so tall that he has special, extra-long bed to sleep in and a special car with enough space for his long legs.

When Wilt played basketball, he was one of the most famous basketball players in the world. It's not unusual for a basketball player to be tall. Basketball is a game for the tall and the strong. But Wilt was more than that. There were other players as big as Wilt, but no one else was so skillful at shooting baskets and jumping up high to get rebounds.

During his playing days, Wilt was paid about \$200, 000 a year. That was what the President of the United States earned for being President. At that time, it was more than any other athlete in the entire history of sports had ever been paid.

Wilt played for the Los Angeles Lakers Team. He helped to make it the best team in the Western Division of the National Basketball Association, which is a group of the very finest professional teams in the world.

36. Wilt was such a famous basketball player because _____.
A. he was playing for the best team
B. he made a lot of money

- C. he was very tall
D. he was very good at the sport
37. Wilt earned as much money as the _____.
A. other athletes
B. other professional basketball players
C. President of the States
D. richest person in the States
38. The underlined word in the first paragraph means _____.
A. a rich man
B. a very big man
C. a best player
D. a basketball player
39. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?
A. Wilt made the National Basketball Association a world-wide success.
B. The NBA is a group of the very finest professional teams in the world.
C. The Los Angeles Lakers Team was once the best of the NBA because of Wilt.
D. As a giant, Wilt was the tallest of his time.
40. Choose the best title from the following.
A. A man who was called a giant
B. The best basketball player of the NBA
C. The National Basketball Association
D. The Los Angeles Lakers

B

Michael Jordan is the most famous basketball player in the world. He was born in Brooklyn, New York. He didn't like to talk to other people about himself. He was also very short. He didn't play very well when he joined the basketball team in his high school at first. But the next year things changed greatly for him as he grew much taller.

Michael Jordan became famous when he joined the university basketball team in North Carolina. Michael used his speed and strength (力量) to reach the basket again. He played so well that people called him "Air Jordan".

After college, Michael became a basketball team member in the Chicago Bulls. The NBA was very surprised at this high-flying player.

He was named "Rookie(新秀)" of the year in 1985 and "Most Valuable(价值的) Player" in 1987. He once set a record(创纪录) by getting 63 points in one game.

41. Jordan is a basketball superstar in _____.
A. England B. America
C. Canada D. Japan
42. When he joined the basketball team in his high school, he _____ at first.
A. didn't play very well
B. played very well
C. grew much taller
D. set a record
43. He began to become famous in _____.
A. the university basketball team
B. the NBA
C. his high school at first
D. the Chicago Bulls
44. He is often called _____.
A. Rookie B. the NBA
C. Air Jordan D. Most Valuable Player
45. The NBA was very surprised at the superstar when _____.
A. he was young
B. he joined the basketball team in his high school
C. he joined the university basketball team
D. he joined the Chicago Bulls

C

There are many sports to watch and play in the United States. Although baseball has been called the all-American pastime, other sports are becoming just as popular. Basketball, football, ice hockey and soccer are team sports that seem to be loved by all, and individual sports such as golf, tennis and auto racing also receive a large audience.

Almost all students in elementary through high school will take part in some sort of sport either at their school or at an event sponsored (赞助) by an organization in the local community. Parents like their children to play sports because it teaches the children how to work on a team as well as helps them to develop their athletic and social skills by competing in a

sport. Many adults continue to take part in some sort of sporting activity to keep in shape or just to have fun. Sporting events seem to be a great way for the whole family to be together.

Every weekend on American television a person can watch several different sporting events. There are cable television stations dedicated to sports and almost every news station and newspaper will cover the local and national sports statistics and a profile(简介) on a favorite player. Many sports figures have become heroes for young men and women. Some young people are more familiar with the names of sports legends(传奇人物) like, Michael Jordan, Tiger Woods and Mark McGwire than of leaders of foreign countries or even great historical figures. Without doubt sports seem to have a lasting effect on those who watch and play them.

46. Why do parents want their children to take part in sports?

- A. Because sporting events can be a great way for the whole family to be together.
- B. Because parents want their children become famous just like Michael Jordan, etc.
- C. Because sports not only teach their children to work as a team, but also develop their athletic skills.
- D. Because taking part in some kind of sporting activity can keep their children healthy.

47. According to the passage, _____ are popular team sports in America.

- A. basketball, football and running
- B. ice hockey, soccer and marathon
- C. baseball, basketball and ice hockey
- D. golf, football and baseball

48. By saying "baseball has been called the all-American pastime", it means _____.

- A. baseball is very popular American way to kill time
- B. all the American love to play baseball
- C. everyone in America likes to call baseball

pastime

D. baseball receives a large audience in America

49. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Every sport in the United States is popular.
- B. Few adults continue to take part in sports.
- C. Many sports figures have become heroes for young men and women.
- D. In America you can watch many kinds of sporting events on TV every day.

50. What does the author intend to tell us?

- A. Sports are so popular that young people are more familiar with names of sports legends than of great historical figures.
- B. Sports are so important in Americans' daily life that they seem to have a lasting effect on those who watch and play them.
- C. All the students should take part in some sort of sport either at their school or at an event sponsored by an organization in the local community.
- D. The more the Americans love sport, the more sport becomes popular and receives a larger audience.

D

Soccer legend Diego Maradona said on Friday he stared death in the face just before his 12-day hospitalization for heart and lung trouble and that Argentina's soccer fans helped him pull through.

"I was dying," cheerful, short and fat Maradona told TV talk show host, "I was hanging by a thread. I started to enter the tunnel (of death) and Boca fans pulled me back. It would be unfair not to give my respect and admiration to all of Argentina's soccer fans for their support."

Hundreds of fans had left cards and pictures of their hero outside the elegant and expensive clinic where Maradona was hospitalized, while others prayed with beads(念珠).