

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（人教版）

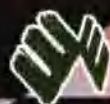
英语

基础训练

（选修8）

山东省教学研究室 编

ENGLISH
WORKBOOK



山东教育出版社

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出版说明

根据教育部“为了丰富学生的课外活动,拓宽知识视野、开发智力、提高学生的思想道德素质和指导学生掌握正确的学习方法,社会有关单位和各界人士、各级教育部门、出版单位应积极编写和出版健康有益的课外读物”的精神,山东省教学研究室、山东教育出版社结合我省2004年全面进入普通高中新课程改革的实际需要,组织一批教育理念先进、教学经验丰富的骨干教师和教研人员编写了供广大师生使用的普通高中课程标准各科基础训练。

这套基础训练是依据教育部2003年颁布的《普通高中新课程方案(实验)》和普通高中各科课程标准以及不同版本的实验教科书编写的,旨在引导同学们对学科基本内容、知识体系进行归纳、梳理、巩固、提高,并进行探究性、创新性的自主学习,从而达到提高同学们的科学精神和学科素养,为同学们的终身发展奠定基础的目的。在编写过程中,充分体现了课程改革的理念,遵循教育和学习的规律,与高中教学同步;注重科学性、创新性、实用性的统一,正确处理获取知识和培养能力的关系,在学科知识得以巩固的前提下,加大能力培养的力度,兼顾学科知识的综合和跨学科综合能力的培养;同时,注意为同学们的学习和终身发展奠定坚实的基础。

《普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版)英语基础训练》(选修8)可配合人教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(选修8)》使用。本册由高洪德主编,张全香、潘世冉、张永亮、王冬梅、孔祥民、王金华、刘辉、段守鸿、黄森磊副主编。

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Unit 1 A land of diversity

单元目标锁定

话题	California	
词汇	单词	strait means slavery Spain majority Catholic Mexico percentage Denmark Danish aircraft Korea Korean Pakistan Pakistani mix mixture nationality racial applicant socialist occur central cattle indicate swap luggage tram apparent slip bakery ferry hire seagull immigration insert react
	词组	by means of make a life occur to team up with mark out take in a great/good many in addition keep up
句型	1. It's likely that... 2. It was... that... 3. It is believed that... 4. By the time...	
语法	名词性从句	

求知全程设计

课文理解

Text A

- What does the text mainly talk about?
 - The history of California.
 - The large population of California.
 - The people of California.
 - The climate and lifestyle of California.
- How did California become a state of America?
 - Mexico gained independence from Spain.
 - Mexico lost the America-Mexico war and then gave it to the USA.
 - Spain lost the Spain-America war.
 - Spain gave it to the USA as a gift.

3. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. A lot of people became rich in the gold rush.
 - B. Most people died in the gold rush.
 - C. After the gold rush, most people settled in California although they did not find gold.
 - D. The first to arrive in California for gold were Europeans.
4. What's the main reason that Chinese immigrants came to California?
 - A. For gold.
 - B. For the building of the railway.
 - C. To open restaurants.
 - D. To live in the Chinatown.
5. Why has California attracted so many people?
 - A. Gold was discovered here.
 - B. It has attractive climate and lifestyle.
 - C. Many people came here to make a fortune.
 - D. All of the above.

Text B

1. What's George's diary about?
 - A. It's about his journey in San Francisco.
 - B. It's an introduction to Fisherman's Wharf.
 - C. It's an introduction to Chinatown.
 - D. It's an introduction to Alcatraz Island.
2. If you want to have seafood, you should go to _____.
 - A. Chinatown
 - B. Alcatraz Island
 - C. Fisherman's Wharf
 - D. Golden Gate Bridge
3. What do the fronts of the buildings in Chinatown look like?
 - A. Modern buildings in Northern China.
 - B. Old buildings in Northern China.
 - C. Modern buildings in Southern China.
 - D. Old buildings in Southern China.
4. What's Alcatraz Island famous for?
 - A. Golden Gate Bridge.
 - B. A prison.
 - C. An art gallery.
 - D. A famous museum.
5. Why did only 36 prisoners attempt to escape from the prison on the Alcatraz Island?
 - A. The prisoners were not allowed to talk to each other.
 - B. The conditions were bad.
 - C. The water around the island is swift and freezing cold.
 - D. All of the above.

知识探索

★ 词汇学习

A. 重点单词

1. means *n.*

【观察思考】

- 1) Scientists believe that these first settlers crossed the Bering Strait from Asia to Alaska by means of a land bridge which existed in prehistoric times. 科学家们相信那些第一批的定居者通过史前时期存在的一座桥穿越白令海峡由亚洲抵达阿拉斯加州。

Let's lift the load by means of a crane. 我们用起重机把重物吊起。

- 2) There is no means of finding out what happened. 无法搞清楚发生了什么事情。

This money wasn't earned by honest means. 这笔钱来路不正。

He regarded his marriage merely as a means to an end—he just wanted his wife's wealth. 他仅把结婚当作达到目的的手段,他只是想要妻子的财产。

- 3) “Can I see it?” “By all means.” “我可以看看吗?” “当然可以。”

“Can I bring Alan to the party?” “By all means.” “我可以带爱伦来晚会吗?” “当然。”

This plan must be realized by all means. 这个计划一定要实现。

- 4) She is by no means poor; in fact, she's quite rich. 她可不穷,其实她很阔。

She is not a bad kid by any means. 她根本不是个坏孩子。

【归纳用法】

means 是一个单复数同形的名词,其意义为“方法;手段”。它的常用词组有:by means of “用某办法;借助于某事物”;by all means “当然可以”,相当于 of course,或“尽一切办法,一定”;by no means 或 not by any means “绝不;一点都不”,相当于 not at all。

【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) He succeeded _____ (借助于) hard work.

(2) “May I have a word with you?” “_____ (当然可以).”

(3) It is _____ (根本不) certain that the game will take place.

2) 单项填空

We look forward to the day when the car will be replaced by some less dangerous _____ of transport.

A. methods

B. means

C. manners

D. ways

2. majority *n.*

【观察思考】

- 1) Of the first Spanish to go to California, the majority were religious men who

came to teach the Catholic religion to the natives. 在首批移居加州的西班牙人中,大部分是来向土著人传授天主教的宗教人士。

A/The majority of people seem to prefer TV to radio. 大部分人似乎喜欢看电视而不喜欢听收音机。

The majority was/were in favour of the proposal. 多数人赞成这个建议。

- 2) She was elected by a majority of 3,749. 她以超过对方 3 749 票当选。

They had a large majority over the other party at last election. 在上次选举中他们以悬殊的票数击败了对方。

- 3) Among the members of the committee those who favour the proposed changes are in the majority. 委员中赞成提出修改意见的占大多数。

Young people were in the majority at the meeting. 参加会议的年轻人占多数。

【归纳用法】

majority 是一个名词,主要有两个义项:大多数,大半;超过对方的票数,多数票。常用的短语有:a/the majority of “……的大多数”;be in the/a majority “占大部分,大多数”。majority 做主语时,主语形式为单数,当把它作为一个整体看待时,后面的谓语动词需要用单数形式;若将侧重点放在组成该集体的成员上,动词需要用复数形式。

【巩固运用】

单项填空

- 1) The fact _____ the _____ voted for me surprised many people.
A. that; most B. which; mostly C. that; majority D. who; almost
- 2) A few people were killed in the fire, but _____ were saved.
A. the most B. the most of them
C. the majority D. the majority of whom
- 3) The number of students in our class _____ more than 70 and the majority of them _____ from the countryside.
A. is; is B. is; are C. are; is D. are; are
3. percentage n.

【观察思考】

- 1) Today, Chinese-Americans live in all parts of California, although a large percentage have chosen to stay in the “Chinatowns” of Los Angeles and San Francisco. 现在,加州的各个地方都有美籍华人,尽管他们中有许多选择居住在洛杉矶和旧金山的唐人街。

The figure is expressed as a percentage. 那数字是以百分比表示的。

- 2) What percentage of his income is taxahle? 他的收入有多少需纳所得税?

An increasing percentage of the population own their own houses. 自己有房子的人占人口比例越来越大了。

【归纳用法】

percentage 是一个可数的名词,主要有两个义项:百分比,百分率;比例,部分。

【巩固运用】

汉译英

1) 资本主义世界失业人口的百分比不断上升。

2) 大部分人来了。

4. occur v.

【观察思考】

1) It didn't occur to me that there'd be a big festival on at the same time as my holiday. 我不认为在假期期间会有大的节日。

An idea has occurred to me. 我有主意了。

It never occurred to her to ask anyone. 她从未想到问问他人。

2) Misprints occur on every page. 每页都有印刷错误。

The disease occurs most frequently in rural areas. 那疾病多见于农村地区。

3) When did the accident occur? 事故是什么时候发生的?

Death occurred about midnight, the doctor says. 医生说大约是在半夜死的。

【归纳用法】

occur 常用做不及物动词,主要有三个义项:存在,被发现;发生;想到,想起。注意做“想到,想起”讲时,应用词组 occur to,且此词组的主语应为物,而宾语是人。

辨析: happen, take place, occur 都有“发生”的意思,且它们都是不及物动词,不能用在被动语态中。其中, happen 主要强调动作的偶然性; take place 表示动作是有计划的发生; occur 所指的事情,既可以是意料中的,也可以是意外的。

【巩固运用】

1) 汉译英

(1) 这些植物产于中国。

(2) 事故发生的地方还不知道。

2) 选词填空

take place happen occur

(1) The December Ninth Movement _____ in 1936.

(2) It _____ that I had no money on me, so I didn't buy it.

(3) A good idea _____ to me.

5. cattle n.

【观察思考】

They grow everything here including vegetables and fruit, cattle too. 他们在这里种

养了所有东西,包括蔬菜,水果和牛。

Our team has five head of cattle. 我们小队有五头牛。

The cattle are grazing in the fields. 牛正在田里吃草。

【归纳用法】

cattle 是一个集体名词,指复数概念,不可加-s,且谓语动词必须用复数形式。其他常见的集体名词还有:people, police, folk, militia 等。

【巩固运用】

单句改错

1) Cattle is kept off the fields by a bamboo fence.

2) The farmer decided to buy some cattles.

6. indicate v.

【观察思考】

1) Why is it important in a telephone conversation to indicate that you are paying attention to what the other person is saying? 为什么打电话时表明你在注意听对方所说的话非常重要?

She has not indicated how she proposes to react. 她未表示打算做何回应。

The minister has indicated that he may resign next year. 该大臣已示意他明年可能辞职。

2) With a nod of his head he indicated to me where I should sit. 他点头示意我应坐的地方。

There is a sign indicating the right road to follow. 这里有一个指示应走道路的标记。

3) A red sky at night indicates fine weather the following day/indicates that the following day will be fine. 晚上天边红预示明朝天气好。

His words indicated that he was not satisfied with your work. 他的话表明他对你的工作不满意。

【归纳用法】

indicate 是动词,主要有三个义项:表示,表明;指示,指出,标示;象征,暗示。其宾语可为名词或从句。

【巩固运用】

英译汉

1) A signpost indicated the right road for us to follow.

2) Fever indicates sickness.

3) The committee indicated that it might take action.

7. swap

【观察思考】

- 1)
- v.*
- Swap roles. 交换角色。

Your book looks more interesting than mine; do you want to swap (with me)?

你的书好像比我的有意思,你愿意(和我)交换吗?

They swapped stories about their army days. 他们互相讲述了他们在军队中的经历。

- 2)
- n.*
- As you like my dress and I like yours, shall we do a swap? 既然你喜欢我的连衣裙而我也喜欢你的,咱们交换好吗?

I like your doll better; let's do a swap. 我更喜欢你的布娃娃,我们交换一下吧。

【归纳用法】

swap 可做及物动词、不及物动词和名词,其意义为“交换”。用做动词时,可用于这样的结构中: swap sth with sb “和某人交换某物”; swap (sb)sth for sth “(和某人)用某物交换某物”。

【巩固运用】

汉译英

- 1) 我用这个和你交换那个吧。

- 2) 你愿意和我换位置吗?

- 3) 他表示要与她交换相机。

- 4) 过河勿换马;临阵勿换将。

8. luggage *n.*

【观察思考】

I went straight to the hotel and dropped my luggage. 我直接去了旅馆,放下行李。

Have you any hand-luggage? 你有手提的行李吗?

【归纳用法】

luggage 是一个不可数名词。

【巩固运用】

单句改错

I have 2 pieces of luggages to take.

9. apparent *adj.*

【观察思考】

- 1) Apparently he'd been shocked when he saw a terrible accident in which a tram

slipped down the hill dragging the horses with it. 当他看到电车带着马一起滑下山的时候肯定非常震惊。

It became apparent that she was going to die. 很明显她快要死了。

- 2) Her apparent indifference made him even more nervous. 她表面上若无其事反而使他更加紧张。

Their affluence is more apparent than real, ie they are not as rich as they seem to be. 他们的富有是虚有其表。

【归纳用法】

apparent 是一个形容词,主要有两个义项:明显,显然;表面上的,假的。

【巩固运用】

汉译英

- 1) 他外表上的诚实欺骗了我。

- 2) 很明显,她没听见我说的话。

10. slip

【观察思考】

1) v.

- ① Apparently he'd been shocked when he saw a terrible accident in which a tram slipped down the hill dragging the horses with it. 当他看到电车带着马一起滑下山的时候肯定非常震惊。

The climber's foot slipped, and she fell. 那个攀登的女子脚下一滑就摔倒了。

- ② The thief slipped out (by the back door). 那个贼偷偷(从后门)溜出去了。

The years slipped by. 岁月在不知不觉中逝去。

I tried to slip the note to him while the teacher wasn't looking. 我想趁老师不注意时把条子偷偷递给他。

- ③ The fish slipped out of my hand. 鱼从我手中滑走了。

He caught the ball, but then it slipped through his fingers. 那球他已接住却又从手中滑脱了。

The mouse slipped quickly from the cat's claws. 老鼠很快从猫爪下逃走了。

- ④ The dog slipped its collar. 狗挣脱开了项圈。

It had slipped my mind/memory that you were arriving today. 我把你今天抵达的事忘记了。

2) n.

- ① One slip and you could fall off the cliff. 脚下一滑就可能从悬崖上跌下去。

I had a slip on the ice and broke my arm. 我在冰上滑了一跤,摔断了胳膊。

- ② There were a few trivial slips in the translation. 译文中有几个小错误。

There are too many slips in your work. 你工作中有许多疏忽之处。

【归纳用法】

可以做名词和动词,其意义有:滑动;悄悄到某处,悄悄拿;滑落,滑脱,逃走;逃离(某处),逃脱,挣脱。做名词还有“错误”之意。

【巩固运用】

英译汉

1) He slipped the money into his pocket.

2) The movie star slipped into town before the crowds reached the airport.

3) I slipped on the ice and fell over.

B. 重点词组**1. make a life****【观察思考】**

Many died or returned home, but most remained in California to make a life for themselves in the new towns or on farms. 很多人都死了,或是返回自己的家,但大多数都留在了加州,在新的城市或农场里适应新的生活。

The young couple moved to the nearby city to make a life there. 这对年轻的夫妇搬到附近的城市去适应新的生活。

I have to make a life in this country. 我不得不在这个国家里来习惯新的生活。

【归纳扩展】

make a life 适应/习惯新的生活方式

make a living 谋生

【巩固运用】

选词填空

make a life make a living

1) The boy have to _____ by himself after his father's death.

2) The girl soon _____ in her new job.

2. team up with**【观察思考】**

The two companies have teamed up to develop a new racing car. 那两个公司已合作研制新型赛车。

They teamed up with the neighbouring communes on the irrigation project. 他们与邻近公社协作搞灌溉工程。

【归纳拓展】

team up with 与……合作,一起工作

【巩固运用】

完成句子

You can _____ (和……一起) one other class member if you want.

3. mark out

【观察思考】

- 1) There's a great drive marked out for tourists. 这里还有专门为旅游者划分出的很宽的车道。

They marked out the tennis court with white point. 他们用白线划出了网球场。

Is the ground marked out for our game? 这个场地是为我们比赛划的吗?

- 2) The directions of urban development have been marked out. 城市的发展规划已制定出来了。
- 3) That word is unnecessary. Mark it out. 那个字不需要, 删掉它。
- 4) Three of his paintings have been marked out for exhibition. 他的三幅画已被选中, 准备送去展览。

【归纳拓展】

mark out 有以下几个义项: 用线划分出; 规划出, 制定出; 勾销, 删掉; 注定, 指定, 选定。

【巩固运用】

汉译英

- 1) 草坪上划出来了一个网球场。

- 2) 在这里建厂的计划已经制定出来了。

- 3) 他划掉了购物单上已经买到的东西。

- 4) 他的作文被指定去参加比赛。

4. take in

【观察思考】

- 1) It's a 79 km round-trip that takes in all the famous tourist spots. 这是一段 79 公里长的环城旅行, 其中包括了所有著名的旅游景点。

This price takes in the cost of all the accommodation and food. 这个价格包括了所有的食宿。

- 2) There she was taken in by an aged couple. 在那里, 一对老夫妻收留了她。

- 3) I am not to be taken in by your lies. 你的谎言骗不了我。

Don't believe him---he'll try to take you in. 别相信他---他会骗你的。

- 4) The dress was too big, so I took it in. 这件衣服原来太大了所以我把它改小了。

- 5) We take in *English Language Teaching*. 我们订《英语教学》杂志。

- 6) The students found it easy to take in what their teacher had taught. 学生们发现老师所教的东西很容易领会。

They took in every word of my lecture. 他们领会了我所说的每一个字。

We need more time to take in the situation. 我们需要更多的时间了解情况。

【归纳拓展】

短语 take in 有以下几个义项：包括；吸收；收容；留宿；欺骗；（衣服等）改小；订购；订约；了解，领会。

【巩固运用】

汉译英

1) 他无家可归，我们就收留了他。

2) 她用谎话把我完全蒙蔽了。

3) 这件连衣裙的腰身需要改瘦。

4) 联合王国包括英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰、北爱尔兰。

5) 那次观光包括欧洲六个国家的首都。

6) 我希望你能听得进去我说的话。

5. a great/good many

【观察思考】

Some interesting temples here, a number of markets and a great many restaurants.
这里有一些有趣的寺庙，许多市场和很多饭店。

A good many people go on holiday in August. 很多人在八月度假。

There are a good many students in the library. 图书馆里有很多学生。

【归纳拓展】

a great many 的意思是“许多；大量的”，也可以说 a good many，后接复数可数名词。英语中表示“许多”的词或词组还有很多，其中只能修饰可数名词复数的还有：a (large) number of；只能修饰不可数名词的有：a great deal of, much, a large amount of；既能够修饰可数名词，也能够修饰不可数名词的有：a lot of, lots of, plenty of, quantities of。

注意：a great many 如果修饰名词，不需要在其后加 of，如果加上 of，则表示一定范围内的许多；a great many 如果修饰代词或 the 加名词，则必须加上 of。

【巩固运用】

1) 选词填空

a great many a great deal of

(1) It seems there are _____ people out of work in their country.

(2) He seems to have _____ money.

2) 单句改错

(1) A great many the students are studying in the classroom.

(2) A good many us are interested in history.

★ 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. 【观察思考】

However, it is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fifteen thousand years ago. 然而,很可能美洲土著人至少在一万五千年前就已经居住在加州了。

It's likely that I shall go to Shanghai tomorrow. 很可能明天我要去上海。

It isn't likely that I should accept such an offer as that. 要我接受这样的建议是不大可能的。

【归纳规则】

It is likely that... “很有可能……” it 是形式主语, that 从句是真正的主语, 也可以用: sb/sth be likely to do...

上面第一句话也可以写作: Native Americans are likely to have lived in California at least fifteen thousand years ago.

【巩固运用】

句型转换

1) It's likely to rain.

2) You're likely to have forgotten about it.

2. 【观察思考】

By the time California became the thirty-first state of the United States of America in 1850, it was already a multicultural society.

By the time he was twelve, Edison had built a chemistry lab for himself. 爱迪生十二岁时,就建立了自己的化学实验室。

By the time he was fourteen years old, he knew he would become a scientist. 到他14岁那年,他意识到他将成为一名科学家。

【归纳规则】

by the time 引导时间状语从句,意为“到……时为止”。by 与时间名词连用时一般表示“到某时为止”,由于终点时间不同,其后所接的时态也不同。此外,状态性的动词多用一般时,而动作性的动词多用完成时。

【归纳总结】

time 后加从句的几个句型: