

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

英语学习

根据外研社新教材编写

手册

(必修5)



山东教育出版社

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英语学习手册

(必修5)

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Module 1

British and American English

第一单元

学习目标展示

重点单词	accent <i>n.</i> 口音 variety <i>n.</i> 种; 种类 attempt <i>n.</i> 努力; 尝试; 企图 combination <i>n.</i> 组合; 结合 reference <i>n.</i> 参考; 查阅	queue <i>vi.</i> 排队(等候) differ <i>vi.</i> 不同于; 有区别 present <i>vt.</i> 陈述, 提出(观点, 计划等) simplify <i>vt.</i> 简化 criticize <i>vt.</i> 批评	obvious <i>adj.</i> 显然的; 显而易见的 confusing <i>adj.</i> 令人困惑的; 难懂的 distinctive <i>adj.</i> 与众不同的
重点短语	make a difference 有影响; 使不相同 have in common 有相同的特点 be similar to 与……相似 have difficulty in doing sth. 做某事有困难 refer to... as 把……称为		
日常交际用语	How are you getting on? I don't get it. So far. That's a good point. Make a fuss of someone. A couple of.		
语法	复习动词的不同形式及其用法。		
技能目标	本模块通过对英式英语和美式英语的对比学习, 使学生对英式英语和美式英语的差异有一个较为充分的认识, 从而明晰语言的变化性和相通性。		



American or British?

A quarrel about how great the differences between the two kinds of English would be in the future caused vehement (激烈的) argument and the following is my point of view.

Being the paternal language of the other native Englishes (Canadian English, Australian English, New Zealand English and South African English), British English and American English today are the two main English languages of the English-speaking world. Although too many has already been said over how the scope, the types, and the possible effects of the inconsistency between the two kinds will be in the future, the quarrel on the issue has not come to an end at all.

The cover of the journal *Forum XXVII*, No 3, July 1989, recalling the topic, provides a research of evidence of the difference between the two kinds of English over the centuries. Noah Webster (in *Dissertations on the English Language*) claimed that a further incompatibility (不相容性) of the American language from the English is necessary and inevitable (不可避免的). He also predicted that "North American English would eventually be as different from British as Dutch, Danish and Swedish are from German or from one another". Mark Twain (in *The Stolen White Elephant*) thought American and British English to be different languages and declared that the former, spoken "in its utmost purity", cannot be understood by an English people at all. This attitude was previously expressed by Captain Thomas Hamilton (in *Men and Manners in America*). He said that "in another century,



the dialect of the Americans will become utterly unintelligible to an Englishman.”



第三部分

疑难知识解惑

(一) 生词突破

1. **make a difference** 有影响;有差别。如:

Speaking the language *makes a lot of differences* when you travel to another country.

在异国旅行会不会讲该国语言大不相同。

【短语拓展】

(1) *make no difference* 无差别; *make some/much difference* 大有差别

(2) *the difference between... and...* 在……与……之间的区别/差别。如:

There are many *differences between* living in a city and living in the country.

住在城市和住在农村是有很多区别的。

【构词】

different *adj.* 不同的, 差异的(无比较等级)

【习语】

be different with 与……不同; *be different in* 在……方面不同

2. **obvious** *adj.* 显而易见的;明显的。如:

It's very *obvious* that he is lying.

很显然,他在说谎。

【构词】

obviously *adv.* 显而易见地;明显地

obviousness *n.* 显而易见;明显

【同义词】

evident *adj.* 明显的;明白的



3. **confusing** *adj.* 令人困惑的; 难懂的; 弄不清楚的。如:

I'm always *confusing* John and/with Paul.

我总是分不清约翰和保尔。

【构词】

confuse *vt.* 使弄错; 使人歧途

confusion *n.* 不清楚

4. **compare** *vi. & vt.* 比; 比较。如:

If you *compare* British football with American football, you'll find many differences.

如果你把英式足球与美式足球相比较, 你就会发现很多不同之处。

【习语】

compare to 与……相比; 与……作比较

compare... to 将……比作

compare with 与……作比较; 比得上。如:

Los Angeles is large, *compared to/with* Boston.

与波士顿相比, 洛杉矶大。

The writer of the poem *compares* his lover *to* a rose.

这位诗人把他的情人比作玫瑰。

I think living in a city can't *compare with* living in the country.

我认为住在城市比不上住在乡下。

【构词】

comparison *n.* 比较

5. **omit** *vt.* 省略; 删去; 疏忽; 忘记; 未做。如:

He *omitted* the last paragraph which described Mount Tai.

他删略了描绘泰山的最后一段。

He *omitted* to tell me when he was leaving.

他忘记告诉我打算什么时候离开。

【构词】

omission *n.* 省略; 删节; 删去



6. remark

(1) *n.* 评论;讲话。如:

They make rude *remarks* about/on her appearance.
他们对她的容貌粗鲁地妄加评论。

(2) *v.* 说;论及。如:

remark on/upon sth. 评论某事
Everyone *remarked* loudly on his absence.
大家都在大声地谈论他的缺席。

7. **be similar to** 与……相似。如:

The overcoat which he wears is *similar to* mine.
他穿的那件大衣与我的相仿。

【构词】

similarly adv. 相似地

similarity n. 类似性,相似性

8. **have/find difficulty in doing sth.** 做某事有困难。如:

She *had great difficulty in understanding* him.
她发现要了解他实在困难。

【短语拓展】

get into difficulties 遇到困难

out of a/the difficulty 摆脱困难

【构词】

difficult adj. 困难的

difficultly adv. 困难地

(二) 课文详解

READING AND SPEAKING

1. **British and American English are different in many ways.**

英式英语与美式英语在许多方面不同。

way n. in... way 在某方面。



【短语拓展】

- by the way 顺便说
 on the way to 往……去的路上
 on the way 在途中,在路上
 get in one's way 妨碍某人
 push one's way 推开别人前进
 feel one's way 摸索着前进
 in this/that way 这样;那样
 any way 不管怎样
 by way of 经由
 in no way 一点也不;决不
 lose one's way 迷路
 stand in one's way 阻挠;妨碍
 under way 前进着;进行中

2. There are *hundreds of* different words which are not used *on the other side of* the Atlantic, or which are used with a different meaning.

在大西洋的彼岸,有数以百计不使用的单词,即便使用,含义也不同。

(1) *hundreds of* 数以百计的。如:

Hundreds of people want this position.

数以百计的人想得到这个职位。

(2) *hundred, thousand, million* 等数词前另有数字,表达一个确切数时,无论后面有没有 *of*, 它们都不加 *-s*; *hundred, thousand, million* 等词末尾加 *-s*, 表示不确定的数值。

(3) *on the other side of* 在……对岸;在……另一面。如:

On the other side of the river there are some banana trees.

在河的对岸,有一些香蕉树。

【短语拓展】

- side by side 肩并肩地
 take the side of 支持某人(一方)



from side to side 从这边到那边

from all sides 从多个方面

take sb. on one side 把某人拉到一边

3. The other two areas in which the two varieties differ are spelling and pronunciation.

两种英语存在不同之处的其他两个领域是拼写和发音。

(1) in which 相当于 where, 引导定语从句。

(2) variety *n.* 多样性; 变化性。如:

The research team obtained two new varieties of cotton.
研究小组获得了两个棉花新品种。

【短语拓展】

a variety of 种种。如:

A variety of flowers are in bloom in the garden.
花园里各种各样的花都开了。

【构词】

various *adj.* 不同的; 多种多样的

vary *v.* 改变; 变化

【习语】

vary in 在……方面有不同

vary with/according to 随着……变化而变化

(3) differ *v.*

① (常与 from 连用) 不同; 不像; 相异。如:

My brother and I differ in many ways.

我和我兄弟在许多方面不同。

Chinese differs greatly from Japanese in pronunciation.

汉语发音跟日语发音大不相同。

② (常与 with 连用) 不同意; 意见相左。如:

We differ from/with them on/about that question.

我们在那个问题上跟他们的意见不同。



I'm afraid we shall have to *differ* on this matter.

在这个问题上恐怕我们只好保留不同的意见了。

4. After all, there is probably as much variation of pronunciation within the two countries as between them.

毕竟,两个国家境内的口音差别可能跟两国之间的口音差别一样大。

after all

(1) 终究; 毕竟。如:

It has turned out to be a nice day *after all*.

天气终于转晴了。

So you see I was right *after all*!

你看, 毕竟还是我对吧!

(2) 尽管。如:

After all my care in packing it, many of the ceramics arrived broken.

尽管我包得非常小心, 瓷器运到时还是坏了许多。

After all our advice, he insists on going.

尽管我们劝阻他, 他依然坚持要去。

【短语拓展】

at all 全然, 完完全全 not at all 一点也不

in all 总计, 总共 all along 一直

all over 全力; 到处; 在……各处

all over the country (world) 遍及全国(全世界)

5. But it has also led to lots of American words and structures passing into British English, so that some people now believe that British English will disappear.

但是它已导致了許多美国单词和句子结构融入到英式英语当中, 因此, 现在许多人相信英式英语将会消失。

(1) lead to 导致; 通向。如:



Hard work can *lead to* success.

辛勤工作才能成功。

This path *leads to* the next village.

这条小路通向下一个村子。

【短语拓展】

lead a... life 过着……的生活

be led by 在……的领导下

- (2) pass into... 进入; 逐渐变成

【短语拓展】

pass sb. sth. 或 pass sth. to sb. 递给某人某物

pass on/to... 传给; 递给

pass out 失去知觉; 昏倒

pass away 终止; 死亡

- (3) so that 连接结果状语从句。如:

Jane took a nap in the course of the lecture *so that* she missed part of it.

珍妮在听讲座期间打了个盹, 结果错过了讲座的一部分。

CULTURAL CORNER

1. In English the spelling of words does not always *represent* the sound.

在英语中, 单词的拼写并非总是代表着发音。

represent vt.

- (1) 表现; 描写; 描画。如:

This painting *represents* a storm.

这幅画描绘了一场暴风雨。

- (2) 代表。如:

We chose a committee to *represent* us.

我们选出一个委员会来代表我们。

These stones *represent* armies.



那些石头代表部队。

(3) 声称。如：

He *represented* himself as a philosopher.

他声称自己是哲学家。

【构词】

representative *n.* 代表

2. As a young man he had *fought against* the British in the American War of Independence.

他年轻的时候参加了美国的独立战争，同英国人作战。

句中的 *fight against* 意为“同……战斗”。

【短语拓展】

fight with 同……战斗；与……并肩作战

fight for 为……而战

fight one's way through 挤过。如：

People often have to *fight for* their liberty.

人们往往不得不为自由而战。

The boy had to *fight his way through* the crowd to talk to the famous director.

这小男孩不得不拼命地挤过人群去和那位著名的导演说句话。

【词义辨析】*fight*, *struggle*

这两个词含义相近。*fight* 在表示“斗争”的意思时，包含着体力与勇猛的因素；而 *struggle* 在表示“斗争”的意思时，包含着“奋力挣扎”的因素。如：

Firemen had been *fighting* the forest fire for nearly three weeks before they could get it under control.

消防队员与森林大火搏斗了近三个星期才把火控制住。

The soldiers *fought* bravely in the battle.

这些战士在那次战斗中打得很勇敢。

On arriving at the shore, the girl *struggled* up the cliff towards the light she had seen.



一到海岸,那个女孩就按着她自己所看到的灯光的方向,沿着峭壁拼命向上爬去。

3. His first book, *The Elementary Spelling Book*, suggested simplifying the spelling of English words.

在他出版的第一本书《基础拼写》中,他建议简化英语单词的拼写。
suggest *vt.*

(1) (常与 that 连用)提议;提出;建议。如:

I suggested that it would be quicker to travel by train.

我建议说坐火车旅行要快一些。

"I suggest," said the inspector, "that you are not telling the truth."

"我提醒你",检察官说,"你讲的不是实话。"

【知识拓展】

在动词 suggest (建议做一件事), demand (要求), desire (要求), request (请求), require (要求), order (命令), propose (建议), insist (坚持做一件事) 等后面的宾语从句中,谓动词用动词原形 do 或 should do 形式。如:

He suggested we (should) hold a meeting to discuss the question.

他建议我们开个会讨论这个问题。

(2) 暗示;显出。如:

I suggest that you did not catch the 8 o'clock train, but that you caught the 8:25 train.

我暗示说,你没有赶上 8 点钟的火车,但赶上了 8 点 25 分的车。

When I suggested that some villagers must have come in for a free drink, Mr Thompson shook his head.

当我暗示说,这准是某些村民进来偷喝掉的,汤普森先生摇了摇头。



【构词】

suggestion *n.* 建议

4. Webster is best known for his American Dictionary of the English Language which first appeared in 1828.

韦伯斯特以他 1828 年出版的《美国英语词典》而出名。

(1) be best known for 因……而众所周知。如：

Jinan is best known for its springs.

济南以泉水著称。

【短语拓展】

be known as 以……而著名。如：

Liu Huan is known as a popular singer.

刘欢作为通俗歌手而出名。

(2) appear *v.* 公开露面；出版；发表。如：

My new book will be appearing in the shops next month.

我的新书下月就可在书店出售。

(三) 语法精析

在本模块中，我们复习动词的各种形式和各种时态。动词的时态是历年高考测试的重点之一，也是考生学习的难点。

1. 动词的基本形式

动词有五种基本形式，即动词原形、第三人称单数形式、过去式、过去分词、现在分词。动词的这五种形式和助动词一起构成动词的各种时态、语态和语气。现把这五种形式举例如下：

原形	第三人称单数	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
learn	learns	learned (learnt)	learned (learnt)	learning
write	writes	wrote	written	writing
have	has	had	had	having
study	studies	studied	studied	studying