



新课标

同一堂课

高效全程导学

GAOXIAO QUANCHENG DAOXUE

丛书总主编：薛金星

配套北京师范大学出版社实验教科书

高中英语 必修 ②



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BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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同一堂课·高效全程导学

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前言

同学们,《高中新课标高效全程导学》丛书和大家见面了,它作为你学习的良师益友,将伴随你度过高中三年宝贵的学习时光。

随着课程改革的不断深化和新教材在全国范围的使用,新的教育理念日益深入人心,新的课程标准也得到认真贯彻。为适应新的学习需要,我们精心组织编写了这套丛书。编写的宗旨是“导学”——激发兴趣,启迪探究,拓展认知,锤炼能力;编写的体例是“全程”——与教材同步,以单元(章)为大单位,以课(节)为小单位,按课前、课中、课后三个学习阶段,设三个模块,每个模块设若干栏目,对同学们应掌握的知识和应具备的能力进行指导和训练。随着这些模块和栏目的日修月炼,教材所包含的丰富内容,将如“好雨知时节”那样,“润物细无声”地化为同学们的“知识与技能,过程与方法,情感态度与价值观”。

第一模块是“预而立之”。中国有古训“凡事预则立,不预则废”。就是说不论做什么事情,预先做好准备,才能成功;不预先做好准备,就会失败。学习当然也如此,课前的预习是一个重要环节。做好课前预习,课堂上才能充分开展师生间的互动和交流,收到好的学习效果。“预而立之”设两个栏目:一是[课标导航]。本栏目将帮助同学们明确学习目标,知道学习精力应往哪儿使;同时在学习目标引导下,收集相关信息,养成关注信息的习惯和处理信息的能力;二是[自学引领]。本栏目将帮助同学们创设自学情景,指导自学方法,培养终身受益的自学能力,同时也为提高课堂学习效率奠定良好基础。

第二模块是“博而学之”。《中庸》中说:“博学之,审问之,慎思之,明辨之,笃行之。”这里论述的是学习过程中必须把握住的几点要领:要广泛地学习知识,详尽地探究原理,慎重地思考得失,明确地辨别正误,切实地进行实践。把握住这几点,课堂学习效果自然会好。本模块设四个栏目:一是[知识窗口]。帮助同学们掌握本课(节)应知应会的基础知识,通过[知识窗口]认识世界;二是[要点探究]。引领同学们深入探究本课(节)的重点和难点,整体把握教材内容;三是[例题精析]。选择有代表性的典型例题,进行解说,指明思路,训练思维;四是[互动平台]。通过提出若干思考题进行师生间、同学间互动交流,总结知识规律和解决方法。本模块需要申明两点:一是每个学科都有各自的特点,因而所设栏目可能因学科不同而有所变动;二是课堂学习是以教师为主导进行的,同学们要在本模块所设栏目引领下,很好地配合教师的教学。

第三模块是“学而习之”。《论语》开篇第一句说：“子曰：学而时习之，不亦说乎！”课后复习，不仅能巩固所学知识，而且能温故而知新，提升学习质量，的确是学习生活中必不可少的一步。因而“学而习之”是本丛书的重点模块，设三个栏目：一是[达标演练]。旨在巩固已学过的知识，同时也是自我评价，测试一下自己是否达到了“预而立之”所提出的学习目标；二是[能力提升]。本栏目所列练习题是[达标演练]题的延伸和深化，培养探究精神，提高灵活运用所学知识的能力；三是[拓展创新]。本栏目所列习题，是在以上两类习题基础上的拓展，有一定难度，思维空间也更为广阔，适于创新意识的培养和创新能力的提高。

在以上三个模块之外，本丛书大部分科目在每个单元(章)之后还配置了[单元评价]，每册书之后配置了[综合评价]。这些练习题更注重上、中、下三个档次题的难度搭配，习题内容也更注重联系同学们的生活经验，联系社会热点问题，联系当代科技发展的前沿知识，其题型、内容、难度都极力向高考题拉近。同学们只要认真做好这些练习题，实质上就是进行一次次高考的实战演习。

同学们，这套丛书由全国各地最富有教学经验的老师们编写，他们了解同学们的实际，熟知学科知识的体系和结构，也洞悉高考改革的趋向。同学们只要随身携带这套丛书，就必将起到你行进中的手杖和指示灯的作用。当你顺利步入高等学府的殿堂时，这套丛书仍会是你学习生活中永远的记忆。



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Unit 4

Cyberspace

第一部分 Listening

课标导航

1. 练习精听和泛听的听力技巧。
2. 从课文的网址上找到所要听的信息。
3. 抓住所听材料的关键词——说话者重读的词。
4. 收集、整理关于打电话的用语。

1. 知能目标:

了解 Internet 的历史与遐想

听力策略

听那些说话者重读的词。它们是重要的词,它会提供给你许多你要听的信息;如果没有听懂所有的词也没有关系,不要着急(e.g. is/are /this/a/on)

2. 活动形式:

① Students work in pairs, asking and answering the questions:

Do you use the Internet? Do you know anyone who uses the Internet? What do you know about the Internet?

② Students read through the questions below and note down what they think are the answers, then report back to the class.

自学引领

本单元主要让学生听懂关于 Internet 和 telephoning / making suggestion 的信息;所以要求学生多了解关于 Internet 和 How to make a phone call 的知识。

要点探究

用英语打电话有一定的模式及惯用语,可简单归纳如下:

1. 当你拿起话筒用英语打电话时,开头打招呼的第一个词便是 Hello. Hello 只要说一次就够了,也可视情况说 Good morning (afternoon, evening)。习惯上,在英语国家打电话,一开始就会自报姓名或自己的电话号码,甚至是工作单位或住址等。如:“Hello (Good morning,...), This is 2856123”或“This is Marg’s phone or This is Mary speaking.”

2. 如果你发现对方要找的是另一个人,或拨错了号码,这时,你最好能重复一下你的电话号码,然后告诉对方“Sorry, you’ve dialed the wrong number.”或简单回答:“Sorry,

wrong number.”不要一声不响地就挂断电话。同样,若是我们自己拨错了号码,也该简单地向对方说:“Sorry, (I’ve dialed) wrong number.”再挂断电话。

3. 问对方是哪一位时,可以用以下几种方式:

Who’s that / who’s speaking, please? 请问你是谁?

Whom am I speaking to? 跟我通话的是谁?

May I have your name? 我可以问你的名字吗?

Is that you...? / Is... there, please? 某某在吗?

4. 回答对方问话或自我介绍时,可用

This is... / It’s... speaking. It is (Mary) here / Hello, Mary here. This is 3132459 等,不能用“I am...”如果对方找的正是本人,可用“Yes, speaking”即可。

5. 转告某人接电话时,可用“You’re wanted on the phone”或“Someone wants you on the phone.”也可说“There’s telephone call for you”。

6. 如果此人就在身边时,可以说“It’s for you, Tom.”或“For you Tom.”(汤姆,找你的)。若来电话时对方要找的人正在隔壁房间或在别处办事,你接了电话以后要过去叫他。

7. 请对方稍等一下时,可用

Hold on (the time) please. / Hold on a moment, please. Just a moment, please. / Don’t hang up please 等。

8. 如果来电话要找的人一时无法找到,应尽快回答对方,并最后询问对方是否愿意留下口信。这时可用

“May I take a message for you?”(我可以给你带个口信吗?)或者

“Would you like to leave a message?”(你要留口信吗?)反之亦然。

9. 若是你打电话给某人,对方恰巧不在,你也可以要求接电话的人带个口信或留个便条,就说:

“Could you take a message for me please?”然后你可酌情简单地向接话者说:

“Please tell him that I want to speak to him.”(请转告他我有事要告诉他),或

“Tell him that I called.”(告诉他我来过电话)也可说:

“Will you please tell him to call me back later?”(请你告诉他回个电话给我,好吗?)

10. 如你给某人打去电话时,对方正忙得很,你最好礼



貌地表示一下歉意,可以说:

"I am sorry to make a phone call to you when you are very busy." (你现在正是很忙的时候,我却打电话给你,很对不起。)

11. 如果你有十分紧急的事需打电话给某人,又是清晨或半夜了,可以说:

"I am sorry to have called you so early, but..." (这么早打电话给你,对不起,但是……)

12. 如果在打电话或接听电话时,中途为了某事而不得不暂时中断与对方的通话,需请对方等候一下时,可以说:

"Excuse me 或 Excuse me for a moment." (对不起,请稍等一下。)

互动平台

学生:可否谈一下高考英语听力测试命题原则?

教师:

1. 交际性原则:试卷的选题立意体现交际性、口语化的原则。所取材料是口语材料,具有交际性,考察学生的听能和语感,对学生的辨音、记忆、推理、归纳等能力、语言反应的速度以及连续听英语材料的承受能力,都作了量化要求。

2. 循序渐进原则:试卷的编排体例体现循序渐进的原则。听力试题的通常安排顺序是对话在前,短文在后;由易到难,由短到长。

3. 实践性原则:试卷的内容采选体现实践性的原则。内容贴近生活实际,采用课本中介绍对话情景,一般不会超出大纲后面所列出的 41 项日常交际用语的范围,即问路、打电话、约会、看病、介绍、告别、劝告、留便条、住旅馆、操作工具、租房、用餐、文秘、过海关、风土人情、传统、时事、人物、环保、科普等。

达标演练

听简短对话,回答问题。

- () 1. What did they have to do on the trip?
A. Repair their car.
B. Take the long route.
C. Reduce their driving speed.
- () 2. What time is it in fact?
A. 1:40. B. 1:50. C. 1:45.
- () 3. What does the man mean?
A. The food should be kept warm.
B. They should have eggs for supper.
C. It's extremely hot outside.
- () 4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Friends.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Waitress and customer.
- () 5. Where does the woman have to get off?
A. At the Bank of China.
B. At the post office.

C. At the next stop.

- () 6. Which of the following is true?
A. The woman has had a cough for days.
B. The woman has just caught a cold.
C. The woman saw the doctor several days ago.
- () 7. What does school begin?
A. At 7:30. B. At 8:00. C. At 8:30.
- () 8. What will the man stay at home to do?
A. To answer the phone.
B. To have his telephone fixed.
C. To call the telephone company.
- () 9. What is Bill doing now?
A. He's listening to the radio.
B. He's talking on the phone.
C. He's staying in hospital.
- () 10. How does the man deal with his exam?
A. He's not well prepared.
B. He feels it will be easy.
C. He doesn't mind about it.

能力提升

听对话,回答问题。

- () 1. What does this dialogue mainly talk about?
A. Work. B. Driving. C. Dinner.
- () 2. How does Ana go home?
A. Alone.
B. With a guard.
C. With the man speaker.
- () 3. What can you infer about the room according to the conversation?
A. A small room.
B. A bit noisy room.
C. A room for smokers.
- () 4. How much did Richard pay for the room?
A. \$114. B. \$104. C. \$140.
- () 5. Why did the officer want to see the driver's license?
A. The driver was speeding.
B. The driver was a stranger.
C. The driver took the wrong turn.
- () 6. What is the speed limit in business areas of that city?
A. 25 miles per hour.
B. 20 miles per hour.
C. 35 miles per hour.
- () 7. What did the police officer finally do?
A. She took the man to the police station.
B. She just warned him and then let him go.
C. She asked him to see the signs.
- () 8. Where does this conversation take place?
A. In a rest room.



B. At a weather station.

C. On the road.

- () 9. What was the woman trying to do?
A. Teach the man some knowledge about the weather.
B. Ask the man to stop and have a rest.
C. Persuade the man to turn around and return home.
- () 10. Why did the woman have so much knowledge about the weather?
A. She gained it from her early experience on a farm.
B. She worked in a weather station.
C. She learned a lot from her geography teacher.

拓展创新

听一段独白, 回答问题。

Passage 1

- () 1. How many hours does a working American work in a week?
A. 20. B. 40. C. 60.
- () 2. How does an American walk?
A. Slowly. B. Fast. C. Not very fast.
- () 3. What's the passage mainly about?
A. Americans value time.
B. Americans are rich.
C. Americans work hard.

Passage 2

- () 1. What's Charles Dickens?
A. A scientist.
B. A novelist.
C. A musician.
- () 2. When was Charles Dickens born?
A. In 1810. B. In 1812. C. In 1814.
- () 3. What was Charles interested in when was young?
A. Music. B. Drawing. C. Literature.
- () 4. When did Dickens publish his first work?
A. At the age of 21.
B. At the age of 22.

C. At the age of 24.

Passage 3

- () 1. What can we conclude about the professor?
A. He is very strict.
B. He doesn't like his students.
C. He is new in the college.
- () 2. Why did so many students fail in this course last term?
A. They didn't like the teacher.
B. They didn't follow the teacher's rules.
C. They didn't know how to spell.
- () 3. How many compositions will the students have to write in this term?
A. Four. B. Six. C. Ten.
- () 4. When is the professor in the office?
A. Tuesday.
B. Wednesday.
C. Friday.

Passage 4

- () 1. Where are the passengers?
A. On board Flight 702.
B. On board Flight 712.
C. On board Flight 602.
- () 2. When does the plane take off?
A. At 7:00. B. At 7:13. C. At 11:26.
- () 3. What can't the passengers do while the plane is taking off?
A. Fasten the seat belts.
B. Smoke.
C. Read.
- () 4. What can we know from the speaker?
A. We may unfasten the seat belts while the plane is landing.
B. The plane is flying for New York.
C. The plane will arrive in the morning.

第二部分 Speaking

课标导航

1. 引导学生说一些在你所居住的地方从下周一到周末要做的事情。

2. 复习电话用语, 并通过打电话的活动来演练如何建议某项活动, 接受或拒绝某项活动, 最后接受对方的建议, 并且做出安排。

1. 知能目标:

电话用语

(1) 接到英语电话时应急用语

①请稍待片刻。Just a moment, please.

②请别挂断。我找一位会说英语的人来。Hold the line, please. I'll get an English speaker.

③请等一下。我找个人来听。Hold on, please. I'll get someone to the phone.

④很抱歉,我英语说得不好。我找位会讲英语的人,稍后回电话给你。请教您的大名及号码? I'm sorry, I don't speak English well. I'll have an English speaker call you back later. May I have your name and telephone number?

(2)接电话的开场白

①早安。这里是正泰贸易公司。我能效劳吗? Good morning. This is Chengtai Trading Company. May I help you?

②午安。这里是大安商业银行。我能为您效劳吗? Good afternoon. This is Dan An Commercial Bank. What can I do for you?

(3)问对方要找谁

①请问找哪位? Who do you want to talk [speak] to?

②您找哪位? Who would you like to speak with?

③请问受话人的尊姓大名? The name of the person you are calling, please?

④你要打给哪位? Who are you calling?

(4)请教对方的大名

①请问是哪位? Who's calling, please?

②请问您哪位? Who's speaking, please?

③请教大名好吗? May I have your name, please?

(5)请教对方大名的拼法

①能请您拼一下大名吗? Could you spell your name, please?

②请问您的大名要怎么拼? How do you spell your name, please?

③能请您拼一下姓氏吗? Would you spell your last name, please?

(6)询问来电者打电话的用意

①请问有何指教? May I ask what your business is?

②请问有何贵干? In what regard are you calling?

③请问有什么事吗? Could I ask what this is in connection with, please?

④有什么我可以为你效劳的吗? What can I do for you?

(7)自己正是对方要找的人时

①我就是王大明。This is Taming Wang speaking.

②我就是。This is he [she].

③我正是。Speaking.

(8)自己刚好有事时

①门口像是有人。我再打给你好吗? It sounds like someone is at the door. Can I call you back?

②我另外还有一个电话要接。我再打给你好吗? I have a call on the other line now. Can I call you back?

③我十分钟后打给你好吗? May I call you back in ten minutes?

(9)接电话时常用的客套话

①早安。/ 午安。/ 晚安。Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening.

②好久不见了。It's been a long time.

③好久不见。Long time no see.

④真高兴接到你的电话。I'm really happy to hear from you.

2. 活动形式:

Exercise 1

1. If you have information about what is happening in your area the following week or weekend, bring it so that students can include it in the things they would like to do.

2. Read through the examples with the class and elicit more things to do.

This Friday afternoon, I am going shopping in the center, then on Friday afternoon I am planning to go to a disco to enjoy myself.

3. Each student makes notes of what he/she would like to do from Friday afternoon to Sunday afternoon.

Exercise 2

1. Before students do the pair work, revise telephone language by looking back at the Function File and having students say the expressions aloud.

2. Students then work in pairs phoning each other, making suggestions of what to do at the weekend, accepting or rejecting the suggestions and finally agreeing what to do and making arrangements.

3. The pairs tell the rest of the class what they decided to do. Some of the pairs can say their conversations again for the rest of the class to hear.

4. Students look back at the text and make further telephone conversation about what to do at the weekend.

5. Those students who have access to the Internet may like to bring in a copy of a page giving information about Brighton or about one of the latest English language films.

自主学习

提高口语的诀窍就是模仿+复述:如果熟悉打电话用语,并能熟练复述和模仿各种情况的电话用语,必然会增强信心,提高口语能力。

要点探究

电话英语

1. 替人接电话的用语

①我看看他在不在。I'll see if he's in.

②我帮你接过去。I'll connect you.

③我帮你接给王先生。I'll connect you with Mr Wang.

④我把电话转给黄先生。I'll transfer this call to Mr Huang.

⑤我替你接到出口部。I'll connect you with the Export Department.

⑥我帮你接给李小姐。I'll put you through to Miss Li.

2. 请对方稍候的用语

① 请稍待片刻。Just a moment, please.

② 请等一下。Just a minute, please.

③ 请稍等。Hold on a minute, please.

3. 告知当事人有他的电话

① 珍妮, 你的电话。It's for you, Jane.

② 珍妮, 有你的电话。There is a call for you, Jane.

③ 珍妮, 找你的电话。Jane, a phone call for you.

④ 法兰克, 你的电话。Telephone for you, Frank.

4. 告之受话人回来的时间

① 她应在半小时后回来。She should be back in half an hour.

② 他周二会回来。He'll be back on Tuesday.

③ 王小姐三点左右会回来。Miss Wang will be back around three o'clock.

④ 她大概二十分钟后会回来。She'll be back in about 20 minutes.

⑤ 他说他十一点以前会回来。He said he'd be back by eleven.

5. 请对方再拨电话来

① 您可以晚一点儿再打来吗? Would you mind calling again later?

② 您能三十分钟后再打来吗? Could you call back in thirty minutes?

③ 您能三点以后再打来吗? Could you call again after three?

④ 您可以三点左右再打来吗? Would you mind calling back around three?

⑤ 请两点左右再打来。Please call back around two o'clock.

6. 对方要求留话时

① 请等一下。我得拿支铅笔来。Just a minute. I have to get a pencil.

② 对不起。让我拿笔来。Excuse me. Let me get my pen.

③ 请等一等。我得去拿张纸来。Please wait. I have to get a piece of paper.

7. 请教是否要受话人回电话

① 我请他回电话给你好吗? May I have him call you back?

② 要我请他回电话给你吗? Shall I have him call you back?

③ 您要他回电话吗? Would you like him to call you back?

④ 他回来时我请他打给你好吗? Can I have him call you when he gets in?

8. 接获打错的电话时

① 恐怕你打错号码了。I'm afraid you have the wrong

number.

② 恐怕你打错分机了。I'm afraid you have the wrong extension.

③ 你打几号? What number are you calling?

④ 你拨几号? What number are you dialing?

⑤ 你要打几号? What number are you trying to reach?

9. 与受话人同姓者有数位时

① 我们这儿有两位王先生。您要找哪位呢? We've got two Mr Wangs here. Which one would you like to speak with?

② 是王大华或王大明吗? Is it Tahua Wang or Taming Wang?

③ 你要找的是在哪个部门服务的王先生? What section does your Mr Wang work in?

④ 你是打给总务部的王先生吗? Are you calling Mr Wang in the General Affairs Department?

⑤ 我们公司有好几位王先生。他叫什么名字? We have several Mr Wangs in this company. What is his first name?

⑥ 我们有两位黄小姐——会计部的黄珍妮及业务部的黄苏珊。你要找哪一位黄小姐呢?

We have two Miss Huangs—Jenny Huang in Accounts and Susan Huang in Sales. Which Miss Huang do you want?

互动平台

学生: 如何提高高中生的英语口语水平?

教师: 俗话说“熟能生巧”, “熟练”是与人会话的前提, 只有熟练, 在会话时才能流利。熟练的标准就是要达到不假思索地脱口而出。而英语口语要做到熟练, 有两大步骤不能忽视: 一是要学会模仿, 二是要学会复述。本周就这两个步骤和大家共同探讨提高英语口语的对策——衡量口语水平四大要点:

1. 语音、语调是否正确, 口齿是否清楚;

2. 流利程度;

3. 语法是否正确, 用词是否恰当, 是否符合英语表达习惯;

4. 内容是否充实, 逻辑是否清楚。

这些是衡量会话能力的主要标准。针对以上标准, 我们可以采取相应的训练方法:

模仿的原则

1. 要大声模仿。这一点很重要, 模仿时要大大方方, 清清楚楚, 一板一眼, 口形要到位, 不能扭扭捏捏, 小声小气地在嗓眼里嘟囔。

2. 要随时纠正自己说不好的单词、短语等。有了这种意识, 在模仿时就不会觉得单调、枯燥, 才能主动地、有意识地、有目的地去模仿, 这种模仿才是真正的模仿, 才能达到模仿的目的, 也就是要用心揣摩、体会。

3. 要坚持长期模仿。一般来说, 纯正、优美的语音、语调不是短期模仿所能达到的, 需要一段时间, 时间的长短取决于自学者的专心程度。

模仿的标准

模仿要达到什么程度才算好了呢? 简单地说是说“像”。如果能够达到“是”就更好了,但不一定要达到“是”。“像”是指模仿者的语音、语调等都很接近所模仿的语言;“是”就是不仅在语音、语调等方面都很接近所模仿的声音,而且非常逼真。

模仿的方法

第一步,模仿语音。模仿时要一板一眼,口形要正确。刚开始模仿时,速度不要过快,用慢速模仿,以便把音发到位。待把音发准了以后,再加快速度,用正常语速反复多说几遍,直到达到不用想就能用正常语速把句子轻松地说出来(脱口而出)。对于自己读不准或较生疏的单词要反复多听几遍,然后再反复模仿,一个单词一个单词地练,在那些常用词上下功夫,尽量模仿得像一些。

第二步,模仿词组的读法。有了第一步的基础,这一步就容易多了。重点要放在熟练程度和流利程度上,要多练一下连读、同化等语音技巧。

第三步,段落及篇章模仿,重点在于提高流利程度。打开录音机或收音机跟着模仿,“他”说你模仿,同步进行。目的要提高口腔肌肉的反应速度,使肌肉和大脑更加协调起来。

模仿练习时要注意克服害羞心理。害羞心理一方面源于性格,一般性格内向的人,讲话时易小声小气,这对学习英语语音语调很不利,要注意克服;另一方面是源于自卑心理,总以为自己英语水平太差,不敢开口,尤其是当与口语水平比自己高的人对话时,更易出现这种情况。克服这种心理障碍,是学好口语的前提。

复述的方法

学英语离不开记忆,记忆不是死记硬背,要有灵活性。复述就是一种很好的自我训练口语、记忆单词和句子的形式。

复述有两种常见的方法。一是阅读后复述,一是听磁带后复述。后一种方法更好些,这种方法既练听力,又练口语表达能力。同时,可以提高注意力的集中程度,提高听的效果,而且还可以提高记忆力,克服听完就忘的毛病。

复述的原则

要循序渐进,可由一两句开始,听完后用自己的话(英语)把所听到的内容说出来,一遍复述不下来,可多听几遍,越练遗忘就越少。在刚开始练习时,因语言表达能力、技巧等方面的原因,往往复述接近于背诵,但在基础逐渐打起来后,就会慢慢放开,由“死”到“活”。在保证语言正确的前提下,复述可有越来越大的灵活性,如改变句子结构,删去一些不大有用或过难的东西,长段可以缩短,甚至仅复述大意或内容概要。

复述的内容也要有所选择。一般来说,所选资料的内容要具体生动,有明显的情节,生词量不要太大。可选那些知识性强的小短文。开始时可以练习复述小故事,有了基础后,复述的题材可扩展开些。

复述表面看着慢,实际上对英语综合能力的培养很有帮助。如果时间较充足,可以在口头复述的基础上,再用笔头复述一下,这样做可以加深掌握语言的精确程度,提高书面表达能力。

达标演练

根据情景,填补所缺的词。

See you, 973273, Would you like, hang on, are you up to, Do you fancy, I'd better, Why don't we, I can't, I'd love to, Sorry, Let's, This is, please

Telephoning /making suggestions

Answer the phone : Hello, _____ (1).

Say who you are : Hello, Mrs Turner. _____ (2)
Mandy.

Ask to speak to somebody : Can I speak to Lucy, _____ (3)?

Ask somebody to wait : just _____ (4) a second.

Ask about plans : What _____ (5) this weekend ?

Say you didn't hear : _____ (6)?

Make suggestions : _____ (7) go on Saturday morning ?
_____ (8) doing something on Friday night ? _____
(9) to go now?

Reject suggestions : Well, _____ (10). I've got a music lesson.

Accept suggestions : Great, _____ (11).

Finish the call : Well, _____ (12) go now.

Make an arrangement : _____ (13) meet at 6.30, outside the cinema.

Say goodbye : Right. _____ (14) tomorrow.

能力提升

根据对话内容,从对话后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项

(Mike is picking up the phone when Alice enters.)

Alice: Are you phoning Linda?

Mike: Yes. But how do you know?

Alice: 1 _____

Mike: What did they say?

Alice: 2 _____

Mike: What happened?

Alice: 3 _____ She had to go and take his place for three days.

Mike: That's too bad.

Alice: 4 _____

Mike: You see, I had arranged(安排)for us to have dinner with a friend tonight.

Alice: 5 _____

Mike: Sure, why not?

A. Isn't she your girlfriend?

- B. They said she had left for London.
 C. What's the problem?
 D. Her office left you a message.
 E. Why not invite me, then?
 F. They said they had phoned Linda.
 G. The manager at their office had suddenly fallen ill.

拓展创新

根据下面信息编一个英语对话

詹姆斯:你好!这里是约翰逊公司,我能帮忙吗?

A Man:我想找你们经理。

詹姆斯:请稍等一下,我看他在不在。林达,是找经理的,你知道他去哪了?

林达:他可能出去了,要一阵子才能回来。

詹姆斯:你好,先生,我们经理此时不在,要留个口信吗?

The man:噢,是的。请告诉他我今晚10点钟等他的回话,我的电话号码是4856659,谢谢。

第三部分 Reading

课标导航

1. 阅读三篇短文“Tomorrow's World”, “Virtual Reality”, “Virtual Tourism”, 了解什么是虚拟世界以及计算机和因特网会怎样影响我们的生活。

2. 在阅读过程中练习使用精读和泛读的阅读技巧(如何推测文章的内容,如何猜测词义和略读)。

3. 在阅读过程中激发学生学习科学知识的热情,以此教育学生如果不好好学习,就会赶不上时代的步伐。

1. 知能目标:

(1)重点单词和词组

predict, artificial, virtual, abduct, come true, science fiction, human, gradually, affect, dramatically, pessimistic, chaos, crash, optimistic, disappear, as if, species, share, fancy, historical, popular, locate, settle, include, average, feed, destroy, invasion, global, flood, speed, cause, cyber-criminal, hacker, attack, offer, increase, evidence, obvious, climate, network, the Pentagon, military, communication, population, the Pacific, exotic, wherever, regular, distinctive, allow, ideal, main, native, ice hockey, tribal, description, picturesque, Rocky Mountains, affection, connection, dig, meaningful, produce, hesitate

(2)语法

will 和 be going to 的用法

(will 的用法)

①will + 动词原形,表示“猜测”(可译为“想必”、“一定是”等)

This will be the house you're looking for.

The man with the umbrella will be the Prime Minister.

He will have gone back to England!

I knew his father. Professor Harold—he will have told you.

Sorry to be so late. You will have been waiting for some time.

②表示“愿望”(可译为“愿意”、“肯”、“会”)

I will have nothing to do with this matter.

I will pay you at the rate you ask.

I meant to reason with you, but you won't reason.

Why won't you exhibit this portrait?

I think I won't go to the party after all.

I think I will go for a walk—I have a slight headache.

③表示“请求”(可译为“……好吗?”“你可否……”“要不要”)

Will you tell her that I am at Mrs Michael Mont's?

Will you type this, please?

If you want help—let me know, will you?

Don't be too complimentary, will you, darling?

④构成将来时,表示将来动作

You'll get wet if you go out without an umbrella.

I must go, the students will be waiting for me.

He will have calmed down in the morning.

By this time next year George will have taken his university degree.

⑤表示“倾向、习惯”(可译为“总是”、“老是”,否定结构译为“不肯”)

A drowning man will catch at a straw.

A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will.

Oil and water will not mix.

She will sit there for hours, waiting for her son to come home.

Sometimes the cat will lie there all afternoon.

(Be going to)的用法

①be going to + 动词原形,表示准备或打算做某事

I am going to see this kind of car, and buy a new one.

He is going to buy her some shoes.

But I am not going to argue with you tonight.

If you were going to be happy in any job, you had to believe in that job.

He had been going to take her to a lecture that night, but he had a headache.

②表示即将发生,预计要发生或不可避免要发生的事情

He is going to fail the test. (we notice that he doesn't study much.)



Look at those clouds, it's going to rain.

Look out! That firework is going to explode.

When we arrived the train was just going to start.

The weather forecast says that it is going to be warm tomorrow.

条件状语从句

(1) Zero Conditional 零条件句

①含义:表示一个事件接着另一个事件发生或提出建议或命令

②形式: If + 一般时, 主语 + 一般时

例如: If you heat ice, it turns to water.

If I eat a lot at Christmas, I get ill.

If you switch on the computer, you see a green light.

If he goes by plane, he arrives in New York the same day.

I always spend a lot of money if I go shopping with my sister.

(2) First conditional 真实条件句

形式 If + 一般时, 主语 + will/ would + 动词原形

例如: If the weather is bad tomorrow, I will play computer games.

If it rains tomorrow, what will you do?

I will leave if that is the case.

If your brother does it, so will I.

It won't matter if you don't find her.

You will forgive me if I tell you the truth.

(3) Second conditional 虚拟语气

表示动作或状态不是客观存在的事实,而是说话人的主观愿望、假设或推测等。

在含有虚拟条件句的复合句中,主从句的谓语都要用虚拟语气,现将其形式列表如下:

	从句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词过去式 (be 的过去式用 were)	would (could/should/might) + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	had + 动词过去分词	would (could/should/might) + have 过去分词
与将来事实可能相反	动词过去式 should + 动词原形 were to + 动词原形	would (could/should/might) + 动词原形

注:主句中的 should 只用于第一人称,但在美国英语中,should 常被 would 代替;从句中的 should 可用于各种人称。

虚拟语气的用法:

①表示与现在事实相反的假设和结果。如:

If I were you, I should (would, could, might) tell him the

truth. 要是我是你,我就会告诉他真相了。(事实上我不是你)

If she had time, she would (could, might) help me. 如果她有时间,她就会帮我了。(事实上她没有时间)

②表示与过去事实相反的假设和结果。如:

If you had taken my advice, you wouldn't (couldn't) have failed in the exam. 如果你听了我的建议,你就不会考试不及格。(事实上你根本没听我的。)

③表示与将来事实可能相反的假设和结果。如:

If it should rain, the crops would (could, might) be saved. 假如天下雨,庄稼可能就收获了。

虚拟语气的其他用法。

(1) 虚拟语气在主语从句中的用法。

在 "It is important (strange, natural, necessary) that..." 这类句型中,that 所引导的主语从句中的谓语动词常用 "(should) + 动词原形" 结构,表示某事 "重要"、"奇怪"、"自然"、"必要" 等意义。如:

It is important that every Beijinger (should) be able to speak English. 重要的是每个北京人能说英语。

It is necessary that he (should) be sent to hospital at once. 有必要马上把他送医院。

(2) 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的用法。

①在动词 wish 后的宾语从句中,表示与现在或过去的事实相反或对将来的主观愿望,从句通常省略连词 that

a. 表示对现在情况的虚拟:从句动词用过去式或过去进行式 (be 的过去式用 were) 表示。如: I wish I knew the answer to the question. 我希望知道这个问题的答案。(可惜不知道。)

b. 表示对过去情况的虚拟:从句动词用 had + 过去分词。如:

I wish (that) I hadn't wasted so much time. 我后悔不该浪费这么多时间。(实际上已经浪费掉了。)

c. 表示对将来的主观愿望:谓语动词形式为 "would/should/could/might + 动词原形"。

此时要注意,主句的主语与从句的主语不能相同,因为主句的主语所期望的从句动作能否实现,取决于从句主语的态度或意愿。如:

I wish it would stop raining. 但愿雨能停止。 I wish you would be quiet. 我希望你安静一些。

②在 suggest (建议), demand (要求), order (命令), propose (建议), insist (坚持要做), command (命令), request (要求), desire (希望) 等动词后的宾语从句中,谓语用 "(should) + 动词原形",表示建议、要求、命令等。如:

I suggest that we (should) start the meeting at once. 我建议马上开会。

The undergraduate insisted that he (should) go to work in the south. 这位即将毕业的学生坚持要到南方去工作。

注:当 suggest 表示暗示,主语为 something; insist 表示

坚持观点时,后接的宾语从句当用真实语气。比较:

His silence suggested that he agreed with my decision.
他的沉默暗示着他赞成我的决定。

He suggested that I (should) stick to my decision. 他建议我坚持自己的决定。

He insists that doing morning exercises does good to people's health. 他坚持认为做早操对健康有益。

He insists that he (should) do morning exercises every day. 他坚持每天都要早操。

(3) 虚拟语气在表语从句中的用法。

当主语为 advice, suggestion, order, proposal 等词时后接表语从句,表语从句中的谓语动词常用“(should)+动词原形”结构,表示某人建议、劝告、命令等内容。如:

My advice is that you should practise speaking English as often as possible.

我的建议是你尽可能经常地练习说英语。

The order from the commander was that the troops should set off for the front immediately.

司令官的命令是部队立即开拔去前线。

特殊的虚拟语气结构。

① 虚拟语气用在状语从句中由 as if 或 as though 引导的状语从句表示比较或方式时,从句中的谓语动词用虚拟语气。动词形式用动词的过去式 (be→were) 或 had+过去分词。如:

The teacher treats the student as if he were her own child. 这位老师带这位学生就像她的亲生孩子一样。

He speaks as if he had been to the United States. 他说得好像他真的到过美国似的。

② 在 It is time (that)...; I'd rather (that)... 句型中,从句的谓语动词常用动词的过去式表示虚拟语气,意思是“该干某事了,时间已经有些晚了”“我宁愿/希望”。如:

It is time that we did something to stop pollution. 该我们做些什么制止污染的时候了。

It is time that Father picked up Lily from the kindergarten. 该父亲去幼儿园接莉莉的时候了。

I'd rather you told me the truth. 我真希望你告诉我真相。

I'd rather I didn't see you again. 我宁愿不再见着你。

③ 虚拟语气用在简单句中

a. 情态动词的过去式用于现在时态时,表示说话人的谦虚、客气、有礼貌或委婉的语气,常用于日常会话中。如:

Would you be kind enough to show me the way to the post office? 请你告诉我去邮局的路好吗?

It would be better for you not to stay up too late. 你最好别熬夜到很晚。

b. 在一些习惯表达中。如:

You'd better set off now. 你最好现在就出发。

I'd rather not tell you the secret. 我情愿不告诉你这个

秘密。

c. 用“may+动词原形”表示祝愿、但愿。此时 may 须置于句首(多用于正式文体中)。如:

May good luck be yours! 祝你好运!

May you be happy! 祝你快乐!

May you do even better! 祝你取得更大成就!

Long live the people! 人民万岁!

(4) 虚拟语气在同位语从句中的用法。

在名词 advice, suggestion, order, proposal 等后接的同位语从句中,谓语动词用虚拟语气,形式为“(should)+动词原形”,说明“建议”、“劝告”、“命令”等的具体内容。如:

The order came that the work should be finished two days of time. 提前两天完成工作的命令传来了。

Reluctantly she accepted their proposal that she should be operated on. 她勉强接受了他们要她去接受手术的建议。

2. 活动方式:

(课前)

用小组讨论的方式探求与课文相关的信息和文化背景知识。

(课中)

教师提出一些与文章有关的问题,引导学生去自读:通过上下文(context)、课文线索(clue)、词的形式(form)以及根据已有的知识(world knowledge)来猜测遇到的生词,了解文章的主旨和作者意图,学会根据不同的阅读目的使用不同的阅读策略。本课的阅读策略:Matching topics / paragraphs

(课后)用在课堂中学到的阅读知识和阅读策略去阅读与课文文体相似的文章,以便巩固和加深对知识的运用和理解。

自学引领

1. 阅读“Tomorrow's World”,使用课文的题目去猜测文章的内容:你可以设计以下问题:

Look at the title of the article. Which of these topics do you think it will mention?

The Internet, androids, genetic engineering, aliens, global warming, virtual reality

2. 阅读“Virtual Tourism”,锻炼学生运用 skimming, scanning 和 predicting the meaning of the new words 的阅读技巧;学习如何总结每段课文的合适的主题;找出文章重要的词汇,尤其是连接词。

要点探究

1. New Zealand was the first country in the world to give the vote to women. 新西兰是世界上第一个给妇女选举权的国家。

(1) vote n.

A means by which such a preference is made known 投票

① 投票表决

The vote will be held next Tuesday. 投票将在下周二举行。



The matter was decided by vote. 事情由投票决定。

②(某人)用投票所作的选择

I gave my vote to Mr Wang. 我投王先生的票。

③选票,投票纸

He won the election because he got most votes. 他选举获胜了,因为他得了大多数的选票。

(2) vi. & vt.

To express one's preference for by vote 表决

①(常与 for, against 连用)vote for 投票赞同

Who did you vote for? 你赞同谁?

Only seven members voted against it. 只有 7 个成员反对它。

② 投……的票

The team have voted me their new captain. 小队投我当他们的队长。

③ 投票要求

We voted to give a concert to give some money for the hospital. 我们投票要求举行一个音乐会为医院募捐一些钱。

They voted that the school should continue. 他们投票要求这个学校继续办下去。

Money for a new school was voted by the board. 一个新学校所需要的钱是由董事会投票决定的。

2. New Zealand, in the South Pacific, consists of two large islands plus other smaller islands with an area of 270,000 sq km. 新西兰,位于南太平洋,由两个大岛加上一些别的小岛构成,面积 270,000 平方公里。

consist of

to be made up 组成,构成,包括,由……组成

①(与 of 连用)组成,构成,包括,由……组成

The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 联合王国包括大不列颠与北爱尔兰。

His job consists of helping old people who live alone. 他的工作包括帮助无人照顾的独居老人。

②(与 in 连用)在于

The beauty of the plan consists in its simplicity. 这个计划妙就妙在简明扼要。

③(与 with 连用)一致,符合

Theory should consist with practice. 理论应与实践相一致。

3. New Zealand was cut off from the rest of the land on Earth for 80 million years and has some unique animals and plants. 新西兰和其他的大陆分开 8000 万年了,并且有了许多独一无二的动植物。

cut

①cut off 切断,挡住

Our water supply has been cut off again. 我们的水的供给已经再一次被切断。

Our troops cut off the enemy's retreat. 我们的军队切断

了敌人的退路。

When he failed to pay his bill, the company cut off his electricity. 当他不能付电费时,公司切断了电源。

We were cut off by the tide and had to be rescued by boat. 我们被潮水阻挡,不得不被船营救。

②cut out 删掉,停止,剪下来

Let's cut out the unimportant details. 删掉不重要的细节。

Let's cut out the talking and get back to work! 让我们停下谈话,返回工作。

Pictures from these magazines can be cut out, and used as teaching aids. 那些杂志上的图片能被剪下,并被使用作为教具。

③cut up 切碎,使难过

He always cuts up his food before he eats it. 他总是在吃它之前将食物切碎。

They cut down the tree and cut it up for firewood. 他们砍倒树并且切碎用做烧材。

This news has cut him up. 这个新闻使他难过。

④cut short 打断对话,中断活动

He made a suggestion, but I cut him short. 他提出了一个建议,但我打断了他的话。

I cut short my tour abroad and returned to Paris. 我缩短了国外的旅行,并返回了巴黎。

⑤cut in 插嘴,加塞,干预

She always cuts in when other people are talking. 当别人谈话的时候,她总是插嘴。

He cuts in at the head of the line. 他加塞到了排头。

I think I ought to cut in on what they are doing. 我认为我应该干预他们正在做的事情。

⑥cut down 削减,砍倒

We must cut down our expenses. 我们必须削减我们的费用。

You won't be cutting down the office staff, then? 你不会削减办公室的办公人员吧?

If you cut down all the trees you will ruin the land. 如果砍倒所有的树你将破坏整个大陆。

⑦cut across 走捷径

John didn't want to walk to the corner and turn, so he cut across the yard to the next street. 约翰不想走弯路,所以他直接穿过院子到了下一条街。

the rest

That or those remaining 其余,其余的人或部分

所指的是可数名词,那它的谓语动词就是复数;如果所指的是不可数名词,那它的谓语动词就是单数。

Those are mine, Robert; the rest are yours. 那些是我们的,罗伯特,其余的是你们的。

Take the good apples and throw away the rest. 拿走好苹果,扔掉其余的。

Some of the boys climbed the hill, the rest played games. 一些男孩爬山,其余的玩游戏。

The rest are to wait for us. 其余的人将等我们。

Some agree with Jim, but the rest of us agree with Sam. 一些人同意吉姆,但我们其他人同意萨姆。

The rest of the water is unfit for us to drink. 别的水不适合喝。

The beginning was boring, but the rest was interesting. 开始部分十分枯燥,但是其余部分很有趣。

The rest are arriving later.

其他人稍候就到。

4. The tuatara is a reptile that has survived from the era of the dinosaurs. 大蜥蜴是一种爬行动物,从恐龙时代幸存下来的。

(1) survive *vt.*

to remain alive or in existence

①幸免于,经受得住

The house survived the storm. 经过暴风雨袭击,这所房屋并未倒塌。

②经历……后依然活着

Only a few soldiers survived the battle. 仅仅几名士兵幸免于那场战争。

Only ten of the crew survived the shipwreck. 仅仅十名船员幸免于海难。

Few birds managed to survive the winter last year. 去年很少鸟经历冬天后还活着。

③比……活得长

The man survived his wife by three years. 他比妻子多活三年。

My father has survived all his brothers and sisters. 我的爸爸比他的哥哥和姐姐的寿命都长。

(2) *vi.* 活下来,幸存,保存下来,残存

Few survived after the flood. 洪水后生还者极少。

The custom still survives. 这种风俗习惯还保存着。

Of those wounded in the battle, only three survived. 那场战争的伤员中,仅仅三人活下来。

Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water. 一些动物在沙漠中靠很少的水就能活下来。

Books have survived from the time of the Egyptians. 书是从埃及时代保留下来的。

5. New Zealanders, who are also known as "Kiwis", are relaxed people who love outdoor life.

新西兰人,以几维鸟而著称于世,是非常随和的,喜欢户外活动。

(1) relax

To take one's ease; rest 放松,休息,休养,变从容

He relaxes at the seashore. 他在海边休养。

I relax by going to the movies. 我以电影消遣。

His face relaxed in a smile. 他的表情在微笑中变得轻松了。

(2) relaxed 作表语或定语,表示自己感到放松的,悠闲的,不受拘束的,不紧张的

He was lying in the sun looking very relaxed and happy. 他躺在阳光下,看起来非常悠闲,快乐。

He is feeling relaxed now. 他现在感觉很放松。

(3) relaxing 现在分词作表语,表示使别人感到轻松,舒适

That's all right; it's thoroughly relaxing sitting here. 太好了;坐在那真是相当舒适,轻松。

注意:surprise, disappoint, interest, frighten 等动词的过去分词形式都表示自己感到 surprised, disappointed, interested, frightened; 而它们的现在分词形式都表示使别人 surprising, disappointing, interesting, frightening; 例如:

It's not surprising the company's in debt — it's been completely mismanaged.

公司负债毫不奇怪——它的经营管理一直很不得法。

The surprising attack was on at the first light. 天一亮,就发起了突然袭击。

He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away. 此人由于被发现而非常吃惊,甚至都没有想起逃跑。

His colleagues were surprised at his absurd behaviours. 同事们对他那荒诞的行为感到吃惊。

Geoffrey was a little disappointed by this but he did as his daughter asked. 杰弗里因此感到有点扫兴,但他还是按照他女儿的要求做了。

My parents will be disappointed in / with me if I fail to get the master degree. 如果我得不到硕士文凭,我的父母将为我感到失望。

The weather is so disappointing. 天气太令人失望。

His examination results are disappointing. 他的考试结果令人失望。

I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all! 我只是对独坐孤舟无所事事感兴趣。

I am interested to hear your story. 我很想听你讲故事。

Some of the most interesting names came from American Indian languages. 有些最有趣的名字来自美国印第安人的语言。

He was frightened of the fierce dog. 他被这只凶猛的狗吓着了。

He was frightened at the thought of his huge debts. 他一想到他背负的巨额债务便胆战心惊。

That's a frightening thought. 那是令人害怕的想法。

Going into hospital can be very frightening for a child. 去医院看病对孩子来说是令人害怕的事情。

It was the most frightening experience of my life. 那是