

配外研版新课标教材

ZIZHU TANJIU XUEXI CONGSHU

自主探究学习丛书

高中英语 (选修8)

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《自主探究学习》丛书以《普通高中课程计划》所确立的教育目标为指导,以学科课程标准为依据,以所选用的教科书为基本参照,结合目前高中教学的实际需要,吸纳全国各地高中教学及教学研究的优秀成果,着力强化学生自主探究学习的理念,体现了鲜明的时代性、开放性和可选择性,是学生自主学习的孵化器和探究园。

丛书在编写的过程中遵循了以下五个原则:

一、夯实基础与提高能力相统一的原则

丛书着眼于学生的终身发展,从“知识与能力”“过程与方法”“情感、态度与价值观”三个维度出发,全面落实课程计划所确立的培养目标,在重视学生基础牢固形成的前提下,着力提高学生的以自主探究学习能力为核心的各种能力。

二、全面提高学生素质和应考能力相统一的原则

全面提高学生素质,为学生终身学习奠定基础是本丛书的主要目的和基本理念,应对高考是本丛书的重要任务之一。丛书一方面贯穿体现了新课标关于全面提高学生素质的各项要求,另一方面又认真研究和借鉴了近年来高考训练的基本经验,有针对性地设置板块和习题,把全面提高学生素质和应对高考有机地结合起来,使之达到了较好的统一。

三、必修课程与选修课程相交融的原则

丛书立足于必修课程的基本内容,恰当确立必修内容与选修内容的衔接点,进行了合理的延伸和必要的拓展,使得必修课程与选修课程有机交融。

四、理论与实践相统一的原则

培养学生的创新精神和实践能力是新课程的重要理念。这一理念体现在丛书中,就是认真处理了学生学习学术课程与综合实践活动之间的关系。丛书以学科学习为载体,精心打造研究性学习平台,引导学生关注社会,关注人生,投身实践,勇于创新。

五、教学过程和教学目标相统一的原则

丛书围绕明确具体的教学目标,遵循科学的思维规律和训练方法,精心设置栏目,使教学目标与教学过程及学生的学习过程有机结合,有利于学生在学习的过程中形成个性化的学习方式和各种能力。

英语分册与外语教学与研究出版社出版的 New Standard English(新标准英语)配套,以《高中英语课程标准》为指导,同步于教材,而又高于教材,起到了升华教材的作用。主要栏目设置如下:

【课标词汇】 鉴于教材超课标词汇较多,为避免学生学习中的盲目性,根据《课程标准》列出了学生需要掌握的七级和八级词汇,供学生根据自身能力掌握。

【知识扫描】 本部分使学生在预习时有目标,有方向,初步了解和掌握本模块的知识重点,起到导航作用。

【知识链接】 分析讲解本模块的重点知识,为学生知识体系的构建牵线搭桥。

【语法探究】 改变传统的语法学习方式,以发现式和探究式学习语法,充分发挥学生的自主学习能力,使学生在用中学,学中用。

【能力培养】 本栏目设置了与本模块知识同步的练习题,用以巩固知识,培养能力。本部分也可用于学生的自我学习评价。

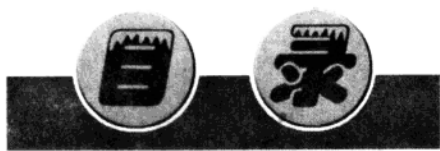
【学习档案】 用来让学生记录本模块的知识重点和难点,供学生进一步梳理本模块知识,同时也为以后的复习提供参考。

另外,每两个模块后设有一套阶段评价检测题,供学生进行自我评价,也可供考前复习之用。书中全部听力部分配有同步磁带,按考试要求录制,以方便师生使用。

限于编者水平,加之时间仓促,书中难免存在不足之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

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Module 1 Deep South

【课标词汇】

七级: state balance nuclear test voyage eyesight minus frost clothing
aircraft platform powder modest cosy dormitory canteen
emergency drill battery tale

八级: rainfall depth gravity adapt mass treaty commercial radioactive
promote via trap crew glare sunburnt portable pure abnormal
absence tiresome minimum laundry discourage conventional fragile

【知识扫描】

本模块有下列短语对丰富你的英语知识很有帮助,在预习时看看能否从模块中找到它们并初步掌握其用法。

1. (使)适应
2. 进入;到达
3. 如果;假使
4. 想出;找出答案(计划等)
5. 以……的形式
6. 突出;显眼
7. 特别;尤其
8. 立志要;目标是
9. 看得见;进入视野
10. 出发;动身
11. 详细地
12. 遗留;留下
13. 由……组成(构成)
14. 在远古时期
15. 遭受严重晒伤
16. 位于……
17. 阻止某人做某事
18. 与……无法相比较
19. 在某人旅行的途中
20. 回答;答复
21. 拆掉;碎开;粉碎
22. 信守诺言

《知识链接》

1. **adapt vt. & vi.** 译为“使……适应……;适应”

1) adapt (oneself) to 适应……

Can you adapt yourself to the new job? 适应新的工作吗?

2) adapt to + 名词 “适应……”

When he moved to France, he adapted to the change very well.

2. **in case/in case of/in the case of**

in case 用作连词,译为“万一……的话”

In case anything important happens, please call me up.

万一发生什么重要事情,请打电话给我。

也可译为“以防,以免”

Take a taxi in case you are late for the meeting.

in case of 是介词短语,后接名词或代词作宾语,通常用于句首,译为“万一;如果”

In case of fire, call 119. 万一失火的话,就打“119”。

in the case of 也是介词短语,后可接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。译为“就……来说;至于……”

In the case of learning English, we must practice a lot.

就学习英语来说,我们必须大量练习。

3. **辨析:journey, trip, voyage, tour, travel**

都译为“旅行”,但含义不同。

journey 指从一地直接到另一地,尤指长时期的长途陆路旅行(可数名词)。

He took a journey from Paris to Berlin by train.

trip 多指短时间、距离近的“旅行”、“远足”,有时也可指长途或国外旅行(也可作可数名词)。在非正式用语中,trip 可代替 journey。

We are planning to make a trip to the Great Wall.

voyage 常指海上或空中的旅行(可作可数名词)。

They are making a voyage to Africa. 他们正在做一次去非洲的航海旅行。

tour 常指观光、考察等的环游旅行,距离可长可短。

They are on a wedding tour. 他们正在新婚旅行。

travel 泛指陆路、水上等旅行的行为表示,从一地到另一地的旅行这一总的概念,而不指某一次具体的旅行。也常指长时间、无距离的“旅行”,尤指出国旅行。(不可数名词)。用作复数多指具体的国外或长途旅行。

Marco Polo wrote a book about his travels in China, which is called The Travels of Marco Polo. 马可·波罗把他在中国的旅行写成一本书,书名叫《马可·波罗游记》。

4. **come into sight** 进入视野;看得见

Soon the train came into sight. 很快就看到火车了。

at first sight 第一眼就……

He fell in love with her at first sight. 他对她一见钟情。

at the sight of 一看见……

I love the girl at the sight of her.

catch sight of 突然看到;注意到

Tom caught sight of his own face in one of the shop windows.

5. break up/break out/break off/break down

break up 击碎;粉碎;拆散

The ship broke up on the rocks. 船触礁撞碎了。

break up an old ship 拆掉旧船

也可译为“破坏(关系);结束;(与人)分手”

What broke up their friendship? 是什么破坏了他们的友情呢?

break out (火灾、战争等)突然发生;爆发

Fire broke out during the night.

War broke out in 1939.

break off 折断(树枝等);拆掉,也可译为中断某事;突然中止某事

The door handle has broken off. 门的把手断了。

They have broke off their engagement. 他们已经解除婚约。

break down 捣毁;毁坏;(机械等)故障;毁坏

The car broke down on the way home.

《语法探究》

一、复习主语的用法。观察下面例句,注意各句子主语的用法。

1. Two plus three is five.
2. To be one's own is important to anybody.
3. Skating is good exercise.
4. What he said is quite interesting.
5. The rich and the poor are equal here.
6. It's no fun reading books.

练习:请将下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 3 乘 6 等于 18。
2. 吸烟对健康有害。
3. 站在那边的那个人是谁?
4. 在河里游泳是非常愉快的事。
5. 富人应该帮助穷人。

6. 他喜不喜欢并没有关系。

二、复习谓语动词的用法。请分析下面例句,注意各句子动词的不同之处。

1. He sent me a new pen.
2. Did she come yesterday?
3. The leaves turn yellow.
4. I have seen the film.
5. Anybody can make mistakes.
6. Steel is made by steel workers.
7. I want to help him with his English.

练习:请将下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 这种布手感很软。
2. 印刷术是由中国传入欧洲的。
3. 老师问了他几个问题,可是他一个也没有回答。
4. 他本应该告诉你这件事。

【能力培养】

I. 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三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is Mary's nationality?
A. Japanese. B. British. C. American.
2. How much did the man's wife pay for her coat?
A. \$ 120. B. \$ 200. C. \$ 240.
3. How many times will the woman go to the oral English class next week?
A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.
4. Where is the woman living now?
A. In Chicago. B. In Washington. C. In New York.
5. Where is Miss White from?
A. America. B. Australia. C. Japan.

第二节:听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. What are they talking about?
A. Jobs. B. Boating. C. Vacation.

7. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She has two sons at college.
- B. She will go boating in the vacation.
- C. She will not take a vacation.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8~10 题。

8. What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. To see a doctor.
- B. To see a play.
- C. To watch a football game.

9. Why does the woman refuse the man's suggestion about this Saturday evening?

- A. She has to work.
- B. She doesn't feel well.
- C. She will meet her friends.

10. When will they meet before the ticket office?

- A. At 7:30 next Monday evening.
- B. At 7:00 next Monday evening.
- C. At 7:00 next Sunday evening.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11~13 题。

11. How can the woman get to the man's house?

- A. The man will pick her up at her house.
- B. She will take a taxi there.
- C. She will be picked up at the station.

12. What's the man's telephone number?

- A. 709-1919.
- B. 936-9090.
- C. 769-1919.

13. What does the woman plan to get to the station?

- A. Around ten o'clock.
- B. Around five o'clock.
- C. Around two o'clock.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14~16 题。

14. What will Steve do after the conversation?

- A. To go out for business.
- B. To pack his bag.
- C. To buy a present.

15. Whose party is held on Saturday afternoon?

- A. Steve's party.
- B. Peter's party.
- C. Angel's party.

16. When do you consider Mr. Steve will return at last?

- A. On Saturday morning.
- B. On Saturday afternoon.

C. On Sunday morning.

听第10段材料,回答第17~20题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. The communication methods.
B. The Internet.
C. How to use the Internet.
18. At least how many advantages are mentioned by the speaker?
A. 4. B. 5. C. 6.
19. Which of the following statements is not referred as the disadvantages of the Internet?
A. We can't find all kinds of information on it.
B. We can't believe all the information on it.
C. Someone provides false information on purpose.
20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?
A. To try to use the Internet.
B. Internet is the best invention.
C. The Internet isn't perfect.

II. 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。

21. The new teacher was very slow to _____ the unusual rules of the school.
A. adapt for B. adapt to C. adapting for D. adapting to
22. He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk _____ the good opportunity.
A. to lose B. losing C. to be lost D. being lost
23. Yao Ming _____ as a basketball star and is loved by basketball fans _____ and abroad.
A. stands out; home B. stands up; at home
C. stands out; at home D. sticks out; home
24. I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.
A. sail B. sailing C. to sail D. to have sailed
25. —Will you attend Brook's birthday party?
—No, _____ I'm invited to.
A. unless B. as C. when D. after
26. I always take something to read when I go to the doctor's _____ I have to wait.
A. in case B. so that C. in order that D. as if
27. In the dark forest _____, some large enough to hold several football pitches.
A. stand many lakes B. lie many lakes
C. many lakes lie D. many lakes stand

28. —Can you shoot the bird at the top of the tree?
—No, it's out of _____.
A. range B. reach C. control D. distance
29. Great changes have taken place in that school. It is no longer _____ it was 20 years ago, _____ it was so poorly equipped.
A. what; when B. that; which
C. what; which D. which; that
30. I want to know more about the project. Can you explain it to me _____?
A. in detail B. in details C. in a word D. in all
31. On a _____ cold night, the little match girl was _____ to death in a street corner.
A. frozen; frozen B. freezing; freezing
C. frozen; freezing D. freezing; frozen
32. Though _____ money, his parents managed to send him to university.
A. lacked B. lacking of C. lacking D. lacked
33. The leaders of the two countries had a long talk about the nuclear problem, _____ no agreement.
A. reached B. to reach C. to be reached D. reaching
34. The expensive car is _____ more than 10,000 parts.
A. made up B. made up of C. made of D. made from
35. She _____ a new idea for increasing sales.
A. came out B. came up C. came up with D. came on

III. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项。

Scott and his companions were terribly disappointed. When they got to the South Pole, they found the Norwegians(挪威人) had 36 them in the race to be the first ever to reach it. After 37 the British flag at the Pole, they took a photograph of themselves 38 they started the 950-mile journey back.

The journey was unexpectedly 39, and the joy and excitement about the Pole had gone out of them. The sun hardly 40. The snowstorms always made it impossible to sight the stones they had 41 to mark their way home. To make things 42, Evans, whom they had all thought of 43 the strongest of the five, fell badly into a deep hole in the ice. Having 44 along for several days, he suddenly fell down and died.

The four who were 45 pushed on at the best speed they could 46. Captain Oates had been suffering for some time from his 47 feet; at night his feet swelled (肿胀) so large that he could 48 put his boots on the next morning, and he walked bravely although he was in great 49. He knew his 50 was making it less likely

that the others could save themselves. He asked them to leave him behind in his sleeping-bag, but they refused, and helped him 51 a few more miles, until it was time to put up the 52 for another night.

The following morning, 53 the other three were still in their sleeping-bags, he said, "I am just going outside and may be 54 some time." He was never seen again. He had walked out 55 into the snow storm, hoping that his death would help his companions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. hit | B. fought | C. planting | D. beaten |
| 37. A. growing | B. putting | C. planting | D. laying |
| 38. A. after | B. until | C. while | D. before |
| 39. A. safe | B. fast | C. short | D. slow |
| 40. A. rose | B. set | C. appeared | D. disappeared |
| 41. A. taken up | B. cut up | C. set up | D. picked up |
| 42. A. easier | B. better | C. bitter | D. worse |
| 43. A. to | B. upon | C. as | D. in |
| 44. A. battled | B. struggled | C. speeded | D. waited |
| 45. A. left | B. lost | C. defeated | D. saved |
| 46. A. manage | B. try | C. employ | D. find |
| 47. A. ached | B. frozen | C. harden | D. harmed |
| 48. A. hardly | B. never | C. seldom | D. nearly |
| 49. A. pain | B. fear | C. trouble | D. danger |
| 50. A. weakness | B. cleverness | C. brave | D. slowness |
| 51. A. away | B. with | C. off | D. on |
| 52. A. bed | B. tent | C. blanket | D. sleeping-bag |
| 53. A. while | B. since | C. for | D. once |
| 54. A. missed | B. separated | C. passed | D. gone |
| 55. A. patiently | B. lonely | C. alone | D. worriedly |

IV. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从各题所给的四个选项中(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

China plans to invest some 500 million yuan (about \$ 60 million) to improve Polar research facilities in the next three years to prepare for the building of a third station on Antarctica, according to an official with the Polar Research Office of the State Oceanic Administration.

The projects include rebuilding the two existing scientific research stations in South Pole, the Great Wall Station and the Zhongshan Station, restructuring(重建) China's polar expedition(远征) ship Xuelong and improving the China Polar Research Center in

Shanghai.

"All these measures will set a strong foundation for the construction of the third research station on Antarctica during the 11th 5-year-plan period (2006—2010)," said Wei Wenliang, head of the office.

According to the plan, China's third research station on Antarctica will be built at the highest point of the Polar icecap(冰冠), a point known as Doma A. This will be the first research station in the inland area of Antarctica, said Wei. Great Wall Station was founded in 1985 and the Zhongshan Station in 1989, both within the outer region of Antarctica coastline. Wei said that because of technological limitations in the 1980s, the construction material for the two stations was not satisfactory and part of the building has been corroded(侵蚀).

The reconstruction of Xuelong is expected to be launched in May or June next year and will be completed by August 2006. After the rebuilding, Xuelong will have an increased laboratory area of 300 square meters, and its capacity for scientific research, automation safety and living conditions will all be greatly improved. By then, the ship could meet the demand of research in another 10—15 years.

Wei also said China will launch its 21st Antarctic expedition on Oct. 25 this year, targeting the Doma A for the first time. During the 150-day expedition, a team of 12 scientists and journalists will set up climate observation and environment monitoring equipment on the Dome A for collecting first-hand information for the building of the new station.

During the past 20 years, China has invested a total of 900 million yuan (some 110 million US dollars) in the South Pole Research and achieved great progress in polar climate and weather, glaciers, bio-resources, oceanic chemistry and physics, especially in the field of polar aerolite(陨石), where China's research level ranks with the United States and Japan.

56. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. Rebuilding the existing two stations.
- B. Restructuring Xuelong expedition ship.
- C. Upgrading the China polar research center in Shanghai.
- D. China will further strength the Polar research.

57. The third station will be built on _____.

- A. the highest point of the Polar icecap, out of Antarctica
- B. Doma A, the inland area of Antarctica
- C. within the outer region of Antarctica coastal line
- D. in the South Pole

58. How much will have been invested to the South Pole research in total after 3 years?

- A. 1400 million yuan.
- B. 900 million yuan.

C. 500 million yuan.

D. 400 million yuan.

59. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. 500 million yuan will be needed to build a third station on Antarctica

B. the construction of the third station will last five years

C. Xuelong Ship will be useless after 10—15 years

D. construction material of the Great Wall station is not good enough

B

April 27 is Take Our Daughters to Work Day in Britain. Started at first in the United States and brought to Britain in 1994, Take Our Daughters to Work Day has become a special day for girls between 11 and 15. On the day thousands of girls take a day off school and go together with one of their parents to work places. The purpose of this day is to broaden girls' horizons(视野) and raise their self-confidence.

For many years people have thought that boys can do better than girls in society. But actually, "girls can be whatever they want to be just like boys, whether it is a pilot, a nurse or a chief executive(主管)," says the chairman of Our Sons and Daughter Charitable Trust, an organization which supports the activity of the Day. "Now the girls have a close look at what their parents are doing and this may help them be more self-confident when they are faced with a choice of work."

Schools and many companies support the activity too. Palmers Green High School for girls, in north London, has made the day a necessary part of careers education.

Zarina Bart, 15, from Palmers Green, went with her mother Gwen to her lawyer's office this year's Take Our Daughter to Work Day. "I learned how to fill in a legal aid form and I read details of a case. Then I went to see the actual trial(审判)," she said.

Zarina found it interesting to see her mother at work. "It's really strange seeing Mum at work—running around, getting serious and telling people what to do." She has always liked this idea of going into law and thinks it likely that she will follow her mother's footsteps. Having a chance to see how her mother works has given her more self-confidence.

Experts believe that girls with higher self-confidence aim higher and are more likely to be successful in life. Parents have a very important effect on the confidence of teenage girls. If parents believe in their daughters and show example both at work as well as at home for them, this will give a lot of help to girls. Taking Our Daughters to Work Day is surely a step in the right direction.

60. The writer's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.

A. introduce to us a special day for girls

B. broaden girls' view and raise their confidence

C. show us that girls can do as well as boys

- D. tell how the special day came into being
61. We can infer that the aim of "careers education" is mainly to _____.
A. teach children to respect their parents
B. help children to get along with grown-ups
C. let children learn about future life
D. get children to fit for the social life
62. A particular mention of Zarina's story _____.
A. serves as an example of how the day works
B. shows a successful mother's effect on her daughter
C. explain why a girl should go to see mum's office rather than dad's
D. tells what a woman lawyer's daily work is like
63. After seeing her mum at work, Zarina Bart _____.
A. learned how to work as a lawyer
B. decided to become a lawyer
C. started to do work with her mother
D. felt more certain about her future
64. In the text the writer especially suggests the importance of _____.
A. parents' example
B. girls' self-confidence
C. support from society
D. understanding of parents

C

Greenland is one of the largest islands in the world. It covers an area of more than 2,000,000 square kilometres. Most of the land lies inside the Arctic Circle, and a huge sheet of ice covers 85% of the island. The ice sheet is more than 1.6 kilometres thick, and it never melts. There is probably only a big rock under the ice, but no one knows for sure.

Along the coast, mountains rise above the sea. There are a few woodlands in the southwest, but no forest. Snow covers everything in winter, but in summer small plants cover the ground between the sea and the ice sheet. Norwegians were the first Europeans to discover the island in 875 A. D., but no one visited it until 982. Three years later a few Norwegians went to live there. In 1261 the people in Greenland decided to join Norway. Norway and Denmark united in 1380. This union ended in 1814, and Greenland stayed with Denmark. Greenland is fifty times larger than Denmark, but it is still a part of this small country.

65. What would you probably see if you came to the southwest of Greenland in summer?
A. Forests of very low trees.

B. Nothing but ice sheet.

C. Very low plants along the coast.

D. A blanket of snow.

66. When did Europeans begin to live in Greenland?

A. In 875 A. D.

B. In 982 A. D.

C. In 1261 A. D.

D. In 985 A. D.

67. How long did Greenland belong to Norway before Norway and Denmark united?

A. About 120 years.

B. About 400 years.

C. About 550 years.

D. About 500 years.

V. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给的汉语注释,在句中的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

(每空只填一词)

68. The film was a huge _____ (商业) success.

69. Sally was ill and she had to stay in her _____ (宿舍) for the whole day.

70. My parents thought it was _____ (不正常) for a boy to be interested in ballet.

71. Ms. Leighton will be in charge during my _____ (缺席).

72. Her parents tried to _____ (阻止) her from becoming a singer.

73. I need to change the _____ (电池) in the flashlight.

74. This glass dish looks very _____ (易碎).

75. This ship carries over 300 passengers and _____ (船员).

VI. 翻译句子

根据所给提示,把下列句子翻译成英语。

76. 那座名塔终于出现在眼前。(come into sight)

77. 我希望你们能提出比这个更好的计划。(come up with)

78. 我想早点出发以避免交通拥堵。(set off)

79. 签字之前最好先详细地研究一下合同。(in detail)

80. 我想我把我的钱包落在餐馆里了。(leave behind)

81. 你们必须尽可能早地给玛丽回信。(reply to)

82. 做父母的应该劝子女不要吸烟。(discourage... from)

VI. 阅读表达

阅读下面短文, 然后根据要求完成所提问题。

About one in 20 adults in the US is not literate(会读写的) in English, meaning 11 million people lack the skill to handle many everyday tasks, a federal study shows.

From 1992 to 2003, adults made no progress in their ability to read sentences and paragraphs or understand other printed materials such as bus schedules or prescription labels. Adult literacy dropped or was flat across every level of education, from people with graduate degrees to those who dropped out of high school. The adults illiterate in English include people who may be fluent in Spanish or other language but cannot comprehend English text at its most simple level.

"Eleven million people is an awful large number of folks who are not literate in English, and therefore, are prevented access to what America offers," said Russ Whitehurst, director of the Institute of Education Sciences at the Education Department.

Some 30 million adults have poor skills in text messages. Their ability is so limited that they may not be able to _____ a simple pamphlet(小册子), for example. This total includes 7 million adults considered not to be literate in English but with enough knowledge of the language at least to be tested.

Overall, the study represents a population of 222 million adults. The results are based on a sample of more than 19,000 adults, aged 16 or older, living in homes, college housing or prisons.

"It's really hard to have a well educated and highly intellectual population of children if they go home to parents who do not have adequate(足够的) reading skills," said Dale Lipschultz, president of the National Coalition for Literacy, a broad range of Education groups.

83. What is the general idea of the passage? (Please answer it within 10 words.)

84. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?

Staying with parents without enough reading skills affects the children a lot.

85. Please fill in the blank in the fourth paragraph with proper words or phrase to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

86. Translate the underlined sentence in the first paragraph into Chinese.