

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

# 英语

## 基础训练

(选修7)

山东省教学研究室 编

ENGLISH  
WORKBOOK



山东教育出版社

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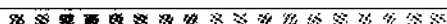
## 出版说明

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7)可配合人教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(选修7)》使用。本册由高洪德主编,聂文静、邵平平、郭秀川、郭秋娟、刘冬青、孙涛副主编。

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# Unit 1 Living well

## 单元目标

话题	Disability	
词汇	单词	disability disabled eyesight drum movie ambition beneficial clumsy adapt motto microscope breath absence stupid fellow annoy annoyed industry tank independent encouragement conduct politics literature resign handkerchief assistance companion latter congratulate graduation certificate architect unattractive basement elderly dignity accessible bare
	词组	in other words out of breath all in all make fun of all the best in particular
句型	1. the same as 2. used to do sth. 3. too...to... 4. make sb. do sth. 5. as + adj. + a/an + n. + as 6. so that	
语法	不定式的各种功能	

## 知识网络

### 课文理解

#### Text A

#### ★ 主旨归纳

- What trouble does the writer have?
  - Walking difficulty.
  - Muscle disease.
  - Eye disease.
  - Mental disability.

#### ★ 细节理解

- How long did he stay in hospital?
  - Half a year.
  - One year.
  - Two months.
  - Three months.
- When his fellow students make fun of him, he will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - get annoyed
  - ignore them
  - get worried
  - get excited

4. He can do many kinds of things in order to make his life happy and satisfying except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. computer programming                      B. playing with pets  
 C. inventing the computer                      D. going to movies
5. What kind of person do you think Marty is?  
 A. Independent.                                      B. Dependent.  
 C. Annoyed.    D. Absentminded.

### ★ 推理判断

6. How should we treat disabled people?  
 A. Make fun of them.                              B. Encourage them.  
 C. Ignore them.                                      D. Feel sorry for them.

### Text B

### ★ 主旨归纳

1. What is the purpose of the passage?  
 A. To design a new cinema.  
 B. To ask for some advice.  
 C. To build a cinema for disabled people.  
 D. To ask the architect to make the cinema accessible to disabled people.

### ★ 细节理解

2. The writer suggests that there should be lifts to \_\_\_\_\_ for disabled people.  
 A. the theatre                                      B. toilets  
 C. the ticket office                              D. all parts of the theatre
3. People who have trouble hearing would like to sit \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. beside their hearing friends              B. at the front of the cinema  
 C. at the back of the cinema                      D. in a special area

### ★ 推理判断

4. The cinema will not be accessible to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people in wheelchairs                      B. blind people  
 C. people who have trouble hearing      D. the elderly

### 知识探索

### ★ 词汇学习

#### A. 重点单词

1. adapt v.

#### 【观察思考】

- 1) I have learned to adapt to my disability. 我已经学会了适应自己的身体残疾。

She quickly adapted to the new life. 她很快就适应了新生活。

They have adapted themselves to the hot weather. 他们已适应了炎热的天气。

2) The film was adapted from a novel. 那部电影由小说改编而成。

The book was adapted for classroom use. 那本书是为了便于课堂使用而改写的。

### 【归纳用法】

\* adapt 可用作及物动词和不及物动词。主要有两个义项：使适应，使适合；改编，改作它用。

\* 用作不及物动词时，后常接介词 to。

### 【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) We have had to \_\_\_\_\_ (适应) the new system.

(2) The story \_\_\_\_\_ (改编成) for television.

2) 单句改错

(1) We must adapt ourselves with the new conditions.

(2) I adapted to the garage for use as a workshop.

2. absence *n.*

### 【观察思考】

1) Every time after a long absence from school, I feel really stupid. 每次长期缺课之后，我就感到很愚蠢。

Your absence was marked on the records. 你的缺席被记录下来。

Behave yourself in my absence. 我不在的时候你要规矩点。

2) Darkness is the absence of light. 黑暗就是没有光亮。

A major problem is the absence of water. 主要问题是缺水。

### 【归纳用法】

\* absence 可用作可数名词和不可数名词。主要有两个义项：缺席；不在某处。

\* 后常接介词 from；反义词为 presence；形容词为 absent.

### 【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) I soon noticed his \_\_\_\_\_ (缺课) school.

(2) The decision was made \_\_\_\_\_ (我不在时).

2) 单句改错

(1) After an absence seven years I went home.

(2) His house was burned down at his absence.



3. annoy *v.*

## 【观察思考】

- 1) Of course, there will always be a few who can't see the real person inside my body, but I don't get annoyed. 当然总有些人并不了解真实的自我,但我并不恼火。

I'll be annoyed with you if you don't finish the work by eight. 如果你们在八点之前完不成这项工作的话,我会很生气的。

She is annoyed at arriving late. 她因迟到而不高兴。

- 2) These flies are annoying me. 这些苍蝇在烦扰我。

I hope you won't be annoyed by all my questions. 我希望我的问题没有烦扰你。

## 【归纳用法】

\* annoy 用作及物动词。主要有两个义项:使……不悦,惹恼;打扰,烦扰。

\* 常用被动语态: be annoyed with sb. 生某人的气; be annoyed at/about sth. 对某事感到烦恼。

## 【巩固运用】

## 1) 完成句子

(1) The way he orders us around really \_\_\_\_\_ (使我生气).

(2) I \_\_\_\_\_ (感到气恼) about his criticism.

## 2) 单句改错

(1) The boy was annoyed his father by asking silly questions.

(2) She got annoyed at him for his being late.

4. independent *adj.*

## 【观察思考】

- 1) In many ways my disability has made me grow stronger and more independent. 在许多方面残疾使我变得更加坚强,更加独立。

The country has been independent since 1920. 自从1920年这个国家就独立了。

She is an independent woman and earns her own living. 她是一个独立的女人,靠自己挣钱来维持生计。

- 2) The girl is independent of her parents. 这个女孩不依赖父母生活。

The seasons change, independent of anyone's wishes. 季节变化,不受任何人约束。

## 【归纳用法】

\* independent 用作形容词,主要有两个义项:独立自主的;不受约束的。

\* 常见搭配: be independent of 意为“不受……约束,不受……影响”。

## 【巩固运用】

## 完成句子

- 1) Going away to college has made me much \_\_\_\_\_ (更加独立).

- 2) The police force should be \_\_\_\_\_ (不受约束) direct government control.

- 3) She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ (有主见) young woman.

### 5. conduct

#### 【观察思考】

- 1) *n.* Why has his fellow students' conduct changed towards him? 为什么同学们对他的行为改变了?

The teacher scolded him because his conduct was bad. 老师因为他的品行差而责备他。

The sport has a strict rule of conduct. 体育运动有严格的行为准则。

- 2) *v.* The guide conducted us around the ruins of the ancient city. 导游引导我们游览了古城废墟。

The orchestra is conducted by John Williams. 这个交响乐团由约翰·威廉斯指挥。

#### 【归纳用法】

\* conduct 可用作名词和动词。主要义项有：*n.* 行为，品行；*v.* 指挥，引导，带领。

#### 【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) The boy was punished for his silly \_\_\_\_\_ (行为).  
2) He \_\_\_\_\_ (引导) me around the museum.  
3) Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (指挥) in the concert tonight?

### 6. resign *v.*

#### 【观察思考】

- 1) They overheard him say that he hoped John would resign.

他们无意中听他说希望约翰辞职。

The Minister of Education resigned from office yesterday. 教育部长昨天辞职了。

His father resigned his directorship last year. 他父亲辞去了董事职务。

- 2) He resigned himself entirely to her will. 她完全顺从她的意志。

I resigned myself to losing my bike. 我把自行车丢了，感到无可奈何。

#### 【归纳用法】

\* resign 可用作及物动词和不及物动词，主要有两个义项：辞职，辞去(工作，职务等)；甘心忍受，顺从。

\* 用作不及物动词时，后常跟介词 from 或 as.

\* 常用搭配：resign oneself to sth. 只好接受，听任。

#### 【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

- (1) She \_\_\_\_\_ (辞职) as manager after eight years.  
(2) I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (辞掉) my post as president.

2) 单句改错

- (1) She has just resigned in the committee.

- (2) He resigned his position for chairman.

### 7. latter

#### 【观察思考】

- 1) *adj.* He pretended not to hear the latter part of her remark. 他假装没听到她说的后半部分。

Listen to the latter part of the story again. 再听一遍故事的后半部分。

Celebrations are planned for the latter part of November. 庆祝活动计划于十一月下旬举行。

- 2) *n.* Of these two men, the former is dead but the latter is still alive. 两人中,前者已去世,后者仍健在。

The town has a concert hall and two theatres. The latter were built in the 1950s. 这座城市有一个音乐厅和两个剧院,两个剧院都是 20 世纪 50 年代建成的。

#### 【归纳用法】

\* *latter* 用作形容词,主要义项有:较后的,后半的,

\* 用作名词时,常与定冠词连用。the latter “两者中的后者”;反义词 the former “前者”。

#### 【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) He presented two solutions. \_\_\_\_\_ (后一个) seems much better.  
2) Ken and Mary came, \_\_\_\_\_ (后者) wearing a red dress.  
3) \_\_\_\_\_ (后面的) point is the most important.

### 8. congratulate *v.*

#### 【观察思考】

- 1) The interviewer congratulates him and wishes him future success. 采访者向他表示祝贺,并祝他将来事业有成。

I came to congratulate him when he passed the exam. 他通过考试时,我向他祝贺。

We congratulated them on getting married. 我们祝贺他们结婚大喜。

- 2) I congratulated myself on my escape. 我庆幸自己逃脱了。

Congratulate yourself that you resisted the temptation. 很高兴你抵制了诱惑。

#### 【归纳用法】

\* *congratulate* 用作动词,主要有两个义项:祝贺,庆贺;庆幸,高兴。

\* 常用搭配:congratulate sb. on sth. 向……祝贺

congratulate oneself on sth. 庆幸,感到高兴

\* 名词为 *congratulation*, 并且常用复数形式。

#### 【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) I \_\_\_\_\_ (祝贺) you on your success.

(2) He \_\_\_\_\_ (庆幸) himself \_\_\_\_\_ his victory.

## 2) 单句改错

(1) I congratulate myself for my good fortune.

(2) He heartily congratulated himself having chosen a good wife.

9. graduation *n.*

## 【观察思考】

1) He has just received his graduation certificate. 他刚刚获得毕业证书。

It was my first job after graduation from high school. 这是我高中毕业后的第一份工作。

What shall we do after graduation? 毕业后我们将干什么?

2) He attended his daughter's graduation. 他参加了女儿的毕业典礼。

Will you attend the graduation? 你能参加毕业典礼吗?

## 【归纳用法】

\* graduation 用作名词。主要有两个义项:毕业;毕业典礼。

\* 后常跟介词 from, 表示“毕业于……”。

\* 动词为 graduate, 常用搭配: graduate from。

## 【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) After \_\_\_\_\_ (大学毕业以后) college, she got a job as a secretary.

2) My whole family came to my \_\_\_\_\_ (毕业典礼).

10. accessible *adj.*

## 【观察思考】

1) The cinema could do things to make it accessible to disabled people. 电影院可以做一些事情以便让残疾人也可以使用。

She is not accessible to strangers. 陌生人无法接近她。

The villa is not accessible by car. 那个别墅汽车无法抵达。

2) The story isn't accessible to children. 这部小说孩子们不容易理解。

We should make science more accessible to young people. 我们应使科学更容易为年轻人所理解。

## 【归纳用法】

\* accessible 用形容词。主要有两个义项:可接近的,可进入的,可使用的;容易理解的,易懂的。

\* 后常接介词 to。

## 【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) These documents are not \_\_\_\_\_ (可接近) the public.

2) The small desks and chairs are \_\_\_\_\_ (可使用) only by children.

3) Her poetry is very \_\_\_\_\_ (通俗易懂).

### B. 重点词组

1. in other words 换句话说

#### 【观察思考】

I guess you could say I am "one in a million". In other words, there are not many people in the world like me. 我想你可能说我是“百万分之一”, 换句话说, 世界上像我这样的人不多。

In other words, the objection is to avoid losing. 换句话说, 目标就是避免失败。

He became, in other words, a great hero. 也就是说, 他成了大英雄。

#### 【归纳拓展】

- 1) in other words 用来 introduce an explanation of sth. 意为“换句话说, 也就是说, 换言之”。
- 2) 同义词组: that is to say, 二者常用作插入语。
- 3) 相关词组有: in a word “总而言之”; keep one's word “信守诺言”; get in a word “插话, 插嘴”。

#### 【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (换句话说), he cheated us.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (换言之), they were surprisingly good-humored.

2) 句型转换

A. I don't believe a word of what he said, that is to say, I believe he is a liar.

B. I don't believe a word of what he said, \_\_\_\_\_, I believe he is a liar.

2. out of breath 上气不接下气

#### 【观察思考】

Sometimes kids laugh at me when I get out of breath after running just a short way. 当我跑不太远就上气不接下气时, 同学们就嘲笑我。

We were out of breath after only five minutes. 我们五分钟后便气喘吁吁了。

He ran himself out of breath. 他跑得喘不过气来。

#### 【归纳拓展】

- 1) out of breath 表示 having difficulty breathing after exercise, 意为“上气不接下气, 气喘吁吁”。
- 2) 相关词组有: hold one's breath “屏住呼吸”; take a deep breath “做深呼吸”。

#### 【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) We were \_\_\_\_\_ (上气不接下气) when I got to the station.

(2) Tom overtook her, a little \_\_\_\_\_ (气喘吁吁).

## 2) 单句改错

The mile run left Bill out of the breath.

## 3. all in all 总而言之

### 【观察思考】

All in all, I have a good life. 总而言之,我生活得很好。

All in all, the party was pleasant. 总的来说,这次晚会令人愉快。

All in all, it had been a great success. 大体而言,这是个很大的成功。

### 【归纳拓展】

1) all in all 表示 when everything is considered, 意为“从各方面考虑,总的说来”。同义词组: in a word.

2) 相关词组: in all “总计”; not at all “一点也不”; after all “毕竟”; above all “最重要的是”。

### 【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) His reaction to the doctor's treatment was, \_\_\_\_\_ (总的来说), satisfactory.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ (大体来说), it was a lot of fun for everyone who went.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ (从各方面考虑), it was a relatively quiet year in British foreign affairs.

## 4. make fun of 取笑

### 【观察思考】

Don't feel sorry for the disabled or make fun of them. 不要为残疾人感到遗憾或嘲笑他们。

They made fun of her because she wore such strange clothes. 他们取笑她,因为她穿着奇怪的衣服。

He was often made fun of for his strong accent. 由于他乡音重,大家常和他开玩笑。

### 【归纳拓展】

1) make fun of 表示 laugh at sb. in an unkind way, 意为“嘲笑,取笑”。同义词组: laugh at.

2) 用作被动语态时,介词 of 不可缺少。

### 【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) It's wrong to \_\_\_\_\_ (取笑) the blind people.

(2) I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (开玩笑).

2) 句型转换

A. Don't you realize they were laughing at you?

B. Don't you realize they were \_\_\_\_\_ you?

### 5. in particular 特别

#### 【观察思考】

In particular, I would like you to consider the following things. 我想请你特别考虑以下几条。

He loves science fiction in particular. 他特别喜欢科幻小说。

It was a good concert—I enjoyed the last song in particular. 那是一场不错的音乐会，我特别喜欢最后那首歌。

#### 【归纳拓展】

1) in particular 表示 especially or particularly, 意为“尤其, 特别, 格外”。

2) 在句中用作状语, 加强语气。

3) 相关词组: be particular about/over sth “讲究, 挑剔”。

#### 【巩固运用】

##### 1) 完成句子

(1) The speaker talked about sports in general, and about football \_\_\_\_\_ (特别)。

(2) I noticed his eyes \_\_\_\_\_ (尤其), because they were very large.

##### 2) 单句改错

You should avoid eating fat meat, pork for particular.

## ★ 句型研究

### A. 固定句型

#### 1. the same as 和……一样

##### 【观察思考】

Up until I was about ten years old, I was the same as everyone else in my class.

到我十岁时, 我与班里的其他人都一样。

You look the same as ever. 你的相貌和从前一样。

He is of the same age as my younger sister. 他和我妹妹同岁。

He uses the same dictionary as you do. 他用的词典和你用的一样。

##### 【归纳规则】

1) the same as 意为“和……一样, 和……相同”。same 用作形容词, 前面常与定冠词 the 连用, as 为关系代词。

2) the same... as 中间可以加名词。

3) 反义词组: be different from “与……不同”。

##### 【巩固运用】

##### 1) 完成句子

(1) She knew he felt just \_\_\_\_\_ (同样) she did.

(2) Meals in England are much \_\_\_\_\_ (相同) in the USA.

2) 单句改错

I'm of the same mind to you about this.

2. used to do sth. 过去常常……

【观察思考】

I used to climb trees and swim and play football. 我过去常常爬树、游泳以及踢足球。

I used to travel by bus, but I travel by bike now. 过去我常常乘车旅游,但现在我骑自行车旅行了。

I'm now living in Jinan. I used to live in Qingdao. 我现在住在济南,过去我住在青岛。

The plant used to be grown in cold northern areas. 这种植物过去在寒冷的北方地区种植。

When my parents were away, my grandmother would take care of me. 父母外出的时候,总是祖母照看我。

【归纳规则】

1) used to do sth. 后接动词不定式,表示过去经常做某事,而现在已不这样了。

2) be used to do sth. 是被动语态,表示“被用来做某事”,主语常是物。

3) be/get used to sth. /doing sth. “习惯于做某事”。to 为介词,后接名词或-ing 形式,主语常是人。

4) would 表示过去常见的情况,意为“总是,老是”。

【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

(1) He \_\_\_\_\_ (过去常常) like chocolates.

(2) There \_\_\_\_\_ (过去有) a department store on the corner.

2) 单句改错

Tom was used to get up early in the morning.

3. too...to... 太……而不能……

【观察思考】

Some days I was too tired to get out of bed. 有一段时间我太疲劳了而不能下床。

The bridge is too narrow for the truck to cross. 这座桥太窄,卡车过不去。

He is not too poor to own a car. 他并不是穷得连车都买不起。

It was too dark for me to see a thing. 天黑得我什么也看不见。

【归纳规则】

1) too...to... 意为“太……而不能……”,不定式具有否定含义。

2) too 后面没有不定式,只用 for 加名词或代词,也具有否定含义。



3) 但当 too 后接 ready, willing, glad, pleased 等表心理的形容词时, 句子表示肯定含义, 意为“非常, 很”。

4) never too..., can't too... 表示“再……不过分”。

### 【巩固运用】

#### 1) 完成句子

(1) At night he was \_\_\_\_\_ excited \_\_\_\_\_ (兴奋得睡不着觉)。

(2) Never \_\_\_\_\_ old \_\_\_\_\_ (活到老, 学到老)。

#### 2) 翻译句子

(1) The coat is too small for me.

(2) He is too ready to help others.

(3) You can't be too careful.

### 4. make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事

#### 【观察思考】

In many ways my disability has made me grow stronger and more independent. 在许多方面残疾使我变得更加坚强, 更加独立。

The pain made him cry out. 他痛得叫了起来。

They tried to make every cent do the work of two. 他们设法把一分钱当成两分花。

He didn't want to do it, but they made him do it. 他本不想做那件事, 是别人让他做的。

#### 【归纳规则】

1) make sb. do sth. 意为“使/让某人做某事”, 后接动词原形作宾补。

2) 变被动语态时, 应接带 to 的不定式作主补。

### 【巩固运用】

#### 1) 完成句子

(1) The film made you \_\_\_\_\_ (思考) a lot.

(2) You may take a horse to the water, but you can't make him \_\_\_\_\_ (饮水)。

#### 2) 单句改错

(1) We were made work all night.

(2) He was made waiting for over an hour.

### 5. so that 为的是, 以便

#### 【观察思考】

There should be a space at the end of each row so that people in wheelchairs can sit