

根据普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)编写

“伴你学”  
新课程



XINKECHENG  
XINSIXIANG  
XINLINIAN

新课程

新思想

新理念

# 英语

第六册 (选修6)

BANNIXUE

山东友谊出版社

## 编写说明

为了适应高中课程改革的需要,落实《基础教育课程改革纲要》中关于“注重培养学生的独立性和自主性”、“促进学生在教师的指导下主动地、富有个性地学习”的精神,体现教育教学改革最新成果,指导学生进行自主学习,减轻学生过重的课业负担,提高学习效率和质量,我们组织全省知名的教研员和骨干教师编写了这套《“伴你学”新课程》丛书。

《“伴你学”新课程》丛书包括9个学科,丛书编写以高中各学科课程标准为依据,以新的课程理念为指导,着眼于培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,侧重于学法指导和思维能力的培养。在栏目设置、习题编排上,紧扣课程标准的要求和高考改革的动向,突出应用性、新颖性和探究性,让学生巩固知识、发展能力、体验过程。

为了发展学生的自主学习能力,养成良好的学习习惯,形成有效的学习策略,我们根据课标要求,结合教材的特点,编写了部分需要学生根据所学教材,去主动发现、总结、探索的题目。像发现总结、文化视角、阅读理解的第二节等。这些题目的设计,旨在引导学生运用所学知识,在新的语境中巩固所学知识,拓展知识面,培养主动获取信息和处理信息的能力,为终生学习打好基础。

本书由王宇江、李海燕、陈勇、阚小鹏主编。参加编写的有王宇江、李海燕、陈勇、阚小鹏、王继芬、刘玉堂、刘耘、张贵福和徐在学。由王宇江统稿。

编者

2005年11月



# 目 录

## Contents

Module 1	
Small Talk .....	1
Module 2	
Fantasy Literature — Philip Pullman .....	15
Module 3	
Interpersonal Relationships — Friendship .....	29
Module 4	
Music .....	43
Module 5	
Cloning .....	59
Module 6	
War and Peace .....	74
Module 7	
Revision .....	90
Self-assessment .....	107
Answer Keys & Tapescripts .....	121

# Module 1 Small Talk

## 目标聚焦

### 一、语言知识

✦ 发现总结 (观察下列句子, 发现并总结本模块所学单词、短语、句型、语法的用法。)

#### (一) 词汇

1. If you lack anything during your stay here, do let me know.
2. Can you imagine living in a place where there are no cars?
3. What they had done damaged the relations between the two countries.
4. Try to be more positive in dealing with the problem.
5. I don't know enough about him to form an estimate of his ability.
6. To do the job better, you should have an advance plan.
7. I was embarrassed by his comments about my clothes.
8. I crossed the street to avoid meeting him but he saw me and ran towards me.
9. As the proverb goes: "Opportunity knocks only once", so you must get well prepared for the interview.
10. His humorous speech at the meeting impressed me a lot.

观察上面的句子, 总结本单元所学单词的用法:

#### (二) 短语、句型

1. The professor suggested the problem referred to be solved at once.
2. The Beijing Olympic Games will take place in 2008.
3. The secretary worked late into night, preparing a long speech for the president.

4. In addition, there are six other people who are applying for the job.
5. Have you found out why he was late?
6. You left out the most important word in the sentence.
7. What's she so nervous about?
8. We found that we had a lot in common and got on well.
9. Looking away from the person who's talking to you is impolite.
10. You must pay for the book in advance.

观察上面的句子，总结本单元所学短语、句型的用法：

### (三) 语法

1. You needn't have watered the flower, for it is going to rain.
2. You don't need to go home, — it's still early.
3. Honestly, you didn't need to get changed. You look fine as you were.
4. You should have given her more help.
5. John went to the station with the car to meet Mary, so she didn't need to walk back home.
6. John went to the station with the car to meet Mary, so she needn't have walked back home.
7. This cake is very sweet. You must have put a lot of sugar in it.
8. Your home is not far from here, so you needn't have left in such a hurry.
9. We all know each other, so we don't need to worry about small talk.
10. The party is informal. You needn't wear a tie.

观察上面的句子，总结它们所涉及的语法现象的用法：

## 二、语言技能

(一) 听: 能听懂接近正常语速所熟悉的话题的语段, 识别主题, 获取主要信息; 能听懂简单的故事, 理解其中的主要人物和事件; 能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图。

(二) 说: 能就简单的话题提供信息, 表达简单的观点和意见, 参与讨论; 能与他人沟通信息, 完成任务; 在口头表达中进行适当的自我修正。

(三) 读: 能正确朗读课文; 能理解简短的书面指令, 并根据要求进行学习活动; 能读懂简单的故事和短句并抓住大意。

(四) 写: 能简述自己的观点、评述他人的观点, 文体恰当, 用词准确, 能在写作中恰当地处理引用的资料及他人的原话。

## 三、情感态度

了解人际交往的内涵, 在社会活动中自我得到发展。

## 四、学习策略

1. 在学习中集中注意力, 积极思考, 并正确地表达自己的看法。
2. 在使用英语中能意识到自己的错误并进行纠正。
3. 注意了解和反思自己在学习英语中的进步与不足, 善于抓住英语交际的机会。

## 五、文化视野

阅读下面的短文, 查字典了解有关生词的含义, 并回答下列问题。

### Embarrassing moments

There's no way to totally avoid humiliating moments. You can't control everything that happens, so sooner or later you're going to be in a situation when you feel embarrassed. The key to surviving the moment is to control your reaction and try not to freak out.

Remember that you'll probably be laughing about it in a few days. So try to see the funny side of it right away.

If it's something so humiliating that you know you'll never laugh about it, understand that the pain is bound to fade over time.

Ask your friends to give you a break and not to make fun of you. If you've done the same for them, they're more likely to let it pass.

Always keep in mind that you are not alone. Everybody has such moments, and while you're sure that everybody is going to remember this moment forever, the truth is that

they'll probably forget it. Most of us remember the moment when we were humiliated, but very few of us remember other people's embarrassing moment.

So while you may never forget the time you spilt your shorts in gym class or dropped your lunch tray in front of everybody, chances are everybody else will forget. Most people have short memories, and while that may not be a good thing when you're trying to remember facts for a history quiz, it surely is handy when you're trying to survive life's most embarrassing moments!

1. What's meaning of "freak out"?
  - A. To become very anxious, upset and afraid.
  - B. To become very angry.
  - C. To become surprised.
  - D. To be proud of.
2. What should you do when you meet with the embarrassing moments?
3. Will people always remember your embarrassing moments?

## 知能拓展

### 第一部分 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三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the correct title of this book?
  - A. New African Art.
  - B. Africa's New Heart.
  - C. New African Heart.
2. What class is this?
  - A. Chemistry.
  - B. History.
  - C. German.
3. Where does the man want to go?
  - A. To New York.
  - B. To Chicago.
  - C. To Denver.
4. When does the man suggest they meet?
  - A. After class on Friday.
  - B. Before class on Friday.

- C. After today's meeting.
5. What are the speakers probably doing?
- A. Booking a hotel.  
B. Writing postcards.  
C. Looking at photographs.

**第二节** 听下面2段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至7题。

6. When did the man begin smoking?
- A. At primary school.      B. At the age of 18.      C. At 16.
7. Which is not the reason why the man started smoking?
- A. His family smoked.  
B. The cigarette tastes good.  
C. When he smokes, he appears to be grown-ups.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. When does the woman play her pop records?
- A. When she is at home.  
B. When she takes parties.  
C. When she performs in the concert.
9. Where does the woman listen to jazz?
- A. At home.      B. On the tape recorder.      C. On the radio.
10. What is the man mainly studying in England?
- A. English.      B. Art.      C. Painting.

## 第二部分 知识运用

### 第一节 词语运用

从下面的方框内选择适当的单词，并用其正确形式填空。

confidently, formal, polite, impress, bore, apologize, imagine, advance, certain, wonder

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to talk with your mouth full.
2. Several high leaders held an \_\_\_\_\_ talk before the conference.
3. His words are strongly \_\_\_\_\_ on my memory.



4. I'm \_\_\_\_\_, for it has rained for three days on end.
5. Children are encouraged to use their \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The superstar should make an \_\_\_\_\_ for his being late.
7. The professor is engaged in \_\_\_\_\_ studies.
8. A brave new girl is one who's \_\_\_\_\_, as well as healthy and happy.
9. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ that you'll get there in time?
10. She was \_\_\_\_\_ whether to go home or to follow him to the zoo.

## 第二节 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。

1. Though \_\_\_\_\_ money, his parents managed to send him to university.  
A. lacked      B. lacking of      C. lacking      D. lacked in
2. The bell \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the period rang, \_\_\_\_\_ our heated discussion.  
A. indicating; interrupting      B. indicated; interrupting  
C. indicating; interrupted      D. indicated; interrupted
3. He paid for a seat, when he \_\_\_\_\_ have entered free.  
A. could      B. would      C. must      D. need
4. You should apologize \_\_\_\_\_ the people \_\_\_\_\_ what you have done.  
A. to; with      B. for; on      C. at; for      D. to; for
5. It was Sunday. He \_\_\_\_\_ to work, so he turned off the alarm clock and went back to sleep.  
A. didn't need to go      B. needn't have gone  
C. hasn't need to go      D. need not have gone
6. My English-Chinese dictionary has disappeared. Who \_\_\_\_\_ have taken it?  
A. should      B. must      C. could      D. would
7. — I heard they went skiing in the mountains last winter.  
— It \_\_\_\_\_ true because there was little snow there.  
A. may not be      B. won't be      C. couldn't be      D. mustn't be
8. I hear you've got a set of valuable Australian coins. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a look?  
A. Do      B. May      C. Shall      D. Should
9. Mr. Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ speech, started to read a novel.  
A. tired; boring      B. tiring; bored  
C. tired; bored      D. tiring; boring
10. Wait till you are more \_\_\_\_\_. It's better to be sure than sorry.  
A. inspired      B. certain      C. calm      D. satisfied

11. — What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ the plan?  
— I have \_\_\_\_\_ and found it of great use.
- A. of; thought over it                      B. over; thought about it  
C. about; thought it about                D. of; thought it over
12. Please \_\_\_\_\_ when the train for Beijing leaves.
- A. find out                      B. look for                      C. look at                      D. discover
13. — Hi, haven't see you for ages! You look fine.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. You look well, too.
- A. Great                      B. Thanks                      C. Oh, no.                      D. Not at all.
14. He let me repeat his instruction \_\_\_\_\_ sure that I understood what was \_\_\_\_\_ after he went away.
- A. to make; to be done                      B. making; doing  
C. to make; to do                              D. making; to do
15. It is true \_\_\_\_\_ you said in the dream \_\_\_\_\_ me last night.
- A. what; astonished                      B. all that; feared  
C. that; was afraid of                      D. that what; frightened

### 第三节 填空

在下列各空格处填入一个恰当的词，使短文意思完整、通顺、正确。

My teacher worries about the   1   of television on young people. According to studies, many children spend more time   2   television than they spend in school. Because of so much viewing, children may not   3   the habit of reading and the   4   to enjoy themselves. No one worries much about the radio programs young people   5   to, although radios can be noisy. Teachers also   6   about the effects of television commercials. In one year the   7   child will see 25,000 television commercials, all planned and   8   by   9   to make children want things that they don't really   10  .

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第四节 完形填空

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从1~20各题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

I was studying theater at Southern Methodist University in Dallas and feeling anxious and uncertain about my future. Will I be able to   1   myself? I wondered. That summer, I decided to see if I could get out   2   my own.

Two girlfriends and I piled into a car and 3 to Aspen, Colo, where I found a job as a maid at a hotel. I don't remember what I 4, but it was so little that I lived a difficult life.

I was at the hotel by six o'clock every morning to 5 breakfast. When breakfast was finished, I 6 the room where it was served and then the rest rooms. I had 7 been in a men's room before, and I was always 8 of someone walking in while I was on my knees cleaning the floors and toilets.

I came from an upper-middle-class background, and my parents' friends always 9 me well. But now that I was a servant, I found that many of the guests of 10 background were not so nice. That was a shock.

People were 11 to serve themselves at the breakfast; it was my 12 to go through the room and add coffee and juice. But some people wanted me to do 13 for them. I remember one man who kept 14 me to get his food and demanding things we did not serve. He was also very critical. 15 I wanted to say, "Go and get it yourself." I knew it was my job to be quiet and do it in a nice way 16 I was told. So I'd take a deep breath and somehow get what he wanted.

Still, I've never forgotten how it felt to be spoken to so rudely. Today, whenever I am in a taxi or being 17, I always try to be as considerate (体贴的) as possible. Service-industry jobs are not easy, and they're even 18 when people treat you like dirt.

My first job also helped me achieve more confidence. After that summer I realized what I had been afraid of was 19. I now knew that the worst thing would be if I failed at it without really trying. I decided to give it all my energy. If I failed, 20 I would always know that I had done my best.

- |                |             |                |                |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. enjoy    | B. support  | C. manage      | D. live        |
| 2. A. in       | B. for      | C. on          | D. of          |
| 3. A. headed   | B. rushed   | C. returned    | D. turned      |
| 4. A. got      | B. found    | C. had         | D. earned      |
| 5. A. have     | B. cook     | C. help with   | D. prepare for |
| 6. A. cleaned  | B. checked  | C. left        | D. closed      |
| 7. A. once     | B. ever     | C. even        | D. never       |
| 8. A. afraid   | B. proud    | C. fond        | D. sorry       |
| 9. A. liked    | B. knew     | C. treated     | D. helped      |
| 10. A. another | B. the same | C. a different | D. a higher    |
| 11. A. asked   | B. supposed | C. advised     | D. due         |
| 12. A. job     | B. turn     | C. pleasure    | D. honor       |

- |                         |                 |                |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 13. A. favor            | B. nothing      | C. duty        | D. everything   |
| 14. A. begging          | B. ordering     | C. helping     | D. paying       |
| 15. A. As though        | B. Since        | C. Even though | D. While        |
| 16. A. whatever         | B. whichever    | C. however     | D. whenever     |
| 17. A. looked down upon | B. waited on    |                |                 |
| C. looked after         | D. helped out   |                |                 |
| 18. A. worse            | B. hopeless     | C. harder      | D. discouraging |
| 19. A. coldness         | B. impoliteness | C. cruelty     | D. failure      |
| 20. A. at most          | B. at least     | C. in fact     | D. at last      |

### 第三部分 阅读理解

**第一节** 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

#### A

#### The barriers of transportation and communication

Transportation and communication networks bring people together. Yet sometimes people themselves create barriers to transportation and communication. In some countries, laws stop people from moving freely from place to place. Over the centuries, many groups of people have been denied the freedom to travel because of their race, religion, or nationality. In the Middle Ages, for example, Jews were often forbidden to move about freely within certain cities. South Africa's government used to require black Africans to carry passes when they traveled within the country. Even now some governments require all citizens to carry identification papers and to report to government officials whenever they move.

Countries set up customs posts at their borders. Foreign travelers must go through a custom inspection before they are allowed to travel in the country. Usually travelers have to carry special papers such as passports and visas. Some countries even limit the number of tourists that are allowed to visit certain areas of the country, or they may require travelers to have an official guide at all times during their stay.

Many of those barriers to travel also act as barriers to communication.

When two governments disagree with each other on important matters, they usually do not want their citizens to exchange news or ideas freely. Countries often try to keep military or industrial information secret.

Today, people have the ability to travel, to communicate, and to transport goods more

quickly and easily than ever before. Natural barriers that were difficult or dangerous to cross a hundred years ago can now be crosses easily. The barriers that people themselves make are not so easy to overcome.

But in spite of all the different kinds of barriers, people continue to enjoy travel and the exchange of goods and ideas.

1. The examples in Paragraph Two are used to tell the readers that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people have been allowed to travel freely within the country
  - B. people have not been permitted to travel freely for various reasons
  - C. travellers have to carry special papers such as passports and visas
  - D. customs posts are necessary at the borders of countries
2. Some governments limit the freedom of communications because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they intend to keep their national secrets hidden from others
  - B. they think that such freedom will lead to wars
  - C. they often disagree with each other on important matters
  - D. they want to show their power over communication
3. We may learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people do not care about the removal of barriers between countries
  - B. people cannot remove the obstacles that were made
  - C. the man-made barriers are sometimes harder to overcome than the natural ones
  - D. barriers should be taken for granted because they always exist
4. What 's the main idea of the first paragraph? Please write a sentence in your own words.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give the Chinese meaning of the underlined word.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## B

When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your anger. But forgiveness is possible—and it can be surprisingly helpful to your physical and mental health. Indeed, research has shown that people who forgive report more energy, better appetite (胃口) and better sleep patterns. “People who forgive show less anger and more hopefulness,” says Dr. Frederic Luskin, who wrote the book *Forgive for Good*. “So it can help save on the wear and tear on our system and allow people to feel more energetic.”

So when someone has hurt you, calm yourself first. Take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, someone you love. Don't wait

for an apology. "Many times the person who hurt you may never think of apologizing," says Dr. Luskin. "They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. So if you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting a very long time." Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean accepting the action of the person who upset you. Mentally going over your hurt gives power to the person who brought you pain. Instead, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you. Finally, try to see things from the other person's perspective (视角). You may realize that he or she was acting out of ignorance (无知), fear — even love. To gain perspective, you may want to write a letter to yourself from that person's point of view.

6. The text is mainly written to explain \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how to keep yourself from being hurt
  - B. how to stay mentally healthy
  - C. how and when to remain calm
  - D. why and how to pardon others
7. According to the writer, what is the right way to calm down after being hurt?
  - A. Try to figure out why you get hurt.
  - B. Write a letter to the person who hurt you.
  - C. Persuade yourself to accept what others have done to you.
  - D. Think about pleasant things and forget about the hurt.
8. Dr. Luskin advises us not to wait for an apology after being hurt because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. we are not patient enough
  - B. we'd feel worse accepting other's apology
  - C. people seldom want to apologize
  - D. people don't mean it when they apologize

**第二节** 阅读下面的短文，回答有关问题，并学习有关的单词、短语和句型。

C

MADRID — What is it that makes people happy? Youth, health, a good job, good looks, a nice car? None of these things, Spanish experts say.

The concept of happiness is coming under increasingly close examination in Spain.

As the nation rises to the club of the world's wealthiest countries, people are discovering that material things do not bring happiness.

"Most people use money as a measure of human value," says Jesus Ynfante, writer of a book on Spain's 300 biggest fortunes.

"Expensive products are regarded as the best. The rich are admired simply for being rich," Ynfante said.

Yet psychologists warn that happiness cannot be bought. They advise people to look for it in human relations and in the small pleasures of everyday life.

Many people regard happiness as a moment of ecstatic pleasure (狂喜)—something that, by definition, cannot last—while others speak of it as peace and acceptance of oneself. Questionnaire in different countries indicates that between 65 and 85 percent of the world's population regard themselves as reasonably happy.

Around 40 percent of a person's happiness is that it has little to do with age, health, wealth, or other values thought to be important in Western society.

For most Spaniards, happiness is linked with feeling close to other people.

Happy people accept their limitations and set themselves reachable goals, experts say.

There are lifestyle choices which favor happiness, such as exercise, eating carbohydrates and exposing oneself to sunlight.

But the main secret of happiness is to take pleasure in small things. "If you are given a choice between eternal (永久的) happiness and a cheese sandwich, take the sandwich." Advises musician Julian Hernandez.

9. Spain, as this passage tells us, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has built more clubs than the other countries
  - B. has owned the largest group of experts
  - C. has become one of the richest countries in the world
  - D. has produced the most wealth in the world
10. It can be concluded that Jesus Ynfante is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a famous expert
  - B. a famous psychologist
  - C. one of the richest Spaniards
  - D. familiar with the richest Spaniards
11. As psychologists warn in this passage people can't feel happy even if they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have too much money
  - B. care about themselves
  - C. don't do any homework
  - D. have a few relations
12. Happy people, as we can find in this passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are always full of feelings
  - B. are always born in rich families
  - C. always enjoy every achievement they get
  - D. always look down upon themselves

## 第四部分 写作训练

### 第一节 根据句后提示词，把下列句子译成英语。

1. 他善于这项工作，但似乎缺乏自信。(lack)
2. 当他们告诉我这个消息时，你可以想像我的惊讶。(imagine)
3. 她不知道那天上午你是否有空。(wonder)
4. 他们的目的就是要避免一个尴尬的冷场。(avoid)
5. 我不必擦汽车了，我妹妹擦了。

### 第二节 书面表达

有句谚语说“入乡随俗”。假设你是魏华，你有一个好友张明，正作为一名交流学生在英国学习。这个周末他的英国同学邀请他去家中做客，他来信询问你“怎样拜访英国家庭”的问题，请你按照下列要点给他回一个 E-mail。

要点提示：

1. 表示收到来信很高兴。

2. 说明去做客的注意事项：按时到达；应带一点礼品（一束鲜花，有民族特色的纪念品 souvenir）；避免谈有关宗教、政治和个人问题；分别时应表达你的感激之情。

注意：1. 短文必须包括所有内容要点，可适当发挥。词数 100 左右。

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

**自我评价**

项目	语言知识						语言技能														
	词汇			语法			听			说			读			写					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C			
自评																					
问题																					
措施																					