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奔向美好前程

# 名校 学案

主 编：陈江汉 洪立强  
执行主编：黄灯添 黄仲生

## 英 语

高中二年级（上）



福建教育出版社

《名校学案》编委会

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# 出版 说明

名校就是品牌，名校就是旗帜，名校代表了某种方向。名校的精髓是名师。为此，福建教育出版社组织了一批名校的名师合力编写《名校学案——高中新教材同步导学》丛书。丛书以培养能力为导向，以新课改理念为指针，以高考获胜为目标，以期让优秀学生的潜能得到最大程度的发挥，让比较好的学生更上一个台阶，让一般学生进入良好的行列。

孕育新一代教改理念的新教材将逐步进入校园。在这场“教育改革”中，考试内容和模式也将逐渐变化，新的学习策略正在生成。新陈代谢之际，各大名校的教学优势、学习策略将成为“杀手锏”。编写这套教辅读物，就是为了使这种学习策略能够成为众多学生容易共享的资源。同时，精心打造一套优质的高中同步导学的教辅品牌也是我们多年的夙愿。

市场上教辅读物林立。而在我省高考实行自主命题的形势下，由省内各学科名师主理的直接备战高考的辅导用书却是凤毛麟角。众所周知，省内一线名师是我省高考自主命题人才库的重要组成部分，因此，我们这部丛书具有不言而喻的实战性和权威性。

本丛书与教材同步配套，从高一到高三全程贯通，涵盖各科，丛书结合随堂教学并注重导学，着力于基础知识基本能力的全面掌握，并结合渗透学生分析问题和解决问题能力的培养，主要面向一、二级达标校的学生。同时以点带面，全面提升其他各级中学教学水平和学业成绩，力求为提高我省高中教学质量和高考成绩作出贡献。

丛书力求体现教改新理念，又避免花哨，从栏目设置到内容编写，做到简明实用，返璞归真，从而真正体现了学生的主体地位。

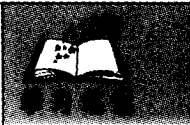
丛书以单元为单位编写；结构上分为“学法导航”（含重点难点提示和语法点拨）、“同步训练”（分为A、B类，A类题是巩固基础，适当提高；B类题是能力题或综合性题）、“单元检测”、“综合测试”，以及详细的“参考答案”。在行文上，使用学生乐于接受的平易晓畅的语言。选题上体现时代感，突出人文性。

本书由陈贤群、周天彬、郭圣光、黄灯添执笔。

我们将密切跟踪教改动态，了解高考新情况，对丛书加以修改完善，同时欢迎读者及时指出书中的疏误，便于我们改正，为广大师生提供更优质的服务。

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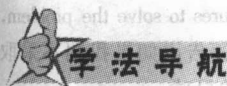
# 目 录

## Contents

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Unit 1 Making a difference .....  | 1  |
| Unit 2 News media .....           | 8  |
| 单元检测 1 .....                      | 14 |
| Unit 3 Art and architecture ..... | 17 |
| Unit 4 A garden of poems .....    | 22 |
| 单元检测 2 .....                      | 28 |
| Unit 5 The British Isles .....    | 31 |
| Unit 6 Life in the future .....   | 37 |
| 单元检测 3 .....                      | 43 |
| Unit 7 Living with disease .....  | 46 |
| Unit 8 First aid .....            | 53 |
| 单元检测 4 .....                      | 59 |
| Unit 9 Saving the earth .....     | 62 |
| Unit 10 Frightening nature .....  | 68 |
| 综合测试卷 .....                       | 74 |
| 听力材料 .....                        | 80 |
| 参考答案 .....                        | 84 |



## Unit 1 Making a difference



## 一、篇章理解

阅读本单元课文，完成下列各题：

## SB Reading NO BOUNDARIES

- The author writes this passage to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how a student fought against an incurable disease  
B. how a disabled man gave lectures  
C. how a disabled man got a PhD  
D. the life of a great scientist
- Stephen Hawking \_\_\_\_\_ after he knew that he had an incurable disease.  
A. gave up his dreams and hopes for his future  
B. stopped his work on his PhD  
C. didn't stop his research work  
D. lived a totally different life
- The scientists want to build a theory because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they want to test what they have seen and find the causes and effects  
B. they want to know the result of a scientific method  
C. something they are studying is too large  
D. people always misunderstand science
- Why do people feel difficult to understand Hawking's lectures?  
A. Because he is a disabled man.  
B. Because of his strong American accent.  
C. Because the speech computer sounds poor.  
D. Because his thoughts and ideas are hard to understand.

## SB Integrating skills MAKING A DIFFERENCE

- According to the passage, if you want to make a difference, you must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be a great scientist  
B. have creativity and observation  
C. have the best mind in the world  
D. find something you like to do and you are good at
- People laughed at Zhang Heng's seismographs because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was a strange instrument

- they found it difficult to operate
  - they didn't believe it
  - it was not correct
- If one has creativity he will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have the best mind in the world  
B. have the ability to use knowledge  
C. believe in what he does  
D. make a difference
  - From the passage we know that church said that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all the stars, including the sun move around the earth  
B. Galileo and Copernicus were great scientists  
C. Galileo and Copernicus' observations were correct  
D. Galileo and Copernicus did help people better understand the world

## WB Integrating skills ALBERT EINSTEIN

- Why did Stephen Hawking's editors advised him not to put equations in the book?  
A. Because it would make readers easier to understand.  
B. Because it would make readers difficult to understand.  
C. Because that's Einstein's equation.  
D. Because it had nothing to do with his book.
- What's the third paragraph mainly about?  
A. How Einstein had his ideas proved to other scientists.  
B. It was difficult for people to understand Einstein's scientific ideas.  
C. How Einstein went on with his research work.  
D. How Einstein became world famous.
- Einstein's purpose in building an atomic bomb was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to show the effect of the bomb  
B. to help the United States  
C. to defeat the Nazis  
D. to end the war
- Which of the following is not the reason why Einstein left Germany?  
A. He wanted to help US to build an atomic bomb.  
B. He was a Jew.  
C. He was against Hitler's acts.  
D. He was forced to leave.





## 二、重点难点提示

1. Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world. (p.3) 想像一下: 你现在 21 岁, 是一所世界顶尖大学的很有前途的研究生。

promising 是形容词, 意思是“有前途的”、“有希望的”等。如:

The results of the first experiment are very promising. 第一次实验的结果充满了希望。

graduate 作为名词还有“毕业生”的意思。如:

college and middle school graduates 大、中学校毕业生; this year's graduates 应届毕业生

2. Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married Jane. (p.3) 霍金没有放弃, 他继续进行研究, 取得了博士学位并和简结了婚。

marry 后一般不接介词 with。以下几句意思均为: 约翰和贝蒂结婚了。

John married Betty. /John was (got) married to Betty. /John and Betty married. /John and Mary were (got) married.

marry 是短暂性动词, 现在完成时的肯定式通常不可与表示一段时间的状语连用。以下几句意思均为: 他结婚已经三年了。

He got married three years ago. /It's three years since he got married. /He has been married for three years.

又如:

My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ until he was forty-five. (上海 2000 年 NMET 试题)

- A. married B. didn't marry  
C. was not marrying D. would marry

答案: B。此题考查 marry 和 not...until 句型。marry 是一个短暂性动词, 常用在否定句中。句中后面的 was 提示主句应用过去时态。

3. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde. (p.3) 事实上, 我的境况还算好, 我和一位好姑娘简·怀尔德订了婚。

get (be) engaged to sb 意思是“与某人订婚”。如:

They are engaged to each other. 他们俩订婚了。

4. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events. (p.4) 最后科学家们对这理论进行检验, 看它与他们所观察到的是否相符, 是否能预测未来的情况。

match 作为动词, 意思主要为“与……相配、相符合”、“与(某人)相匹敌”等。作“与……相配(相称)”解时, 后面通常不可接 to。如:

- ①The color of the jacket matches the trousers. 这件夹克衫的颜色配这条裤子。

②No one can match him at chess. 下国际象棋谁也比不上他。

5. In fact, people who hear it often say it sounds just like a human voice. (p.4) 事实上, 听过的人常说它很像人的声音。句中的 sound 为连系动词, 后跟由 like 引起的介词短语做表语。如:

A special microphone makes her voice sound like that of a child. 一种特殊的话筒使她的声音像一个小孩。

6. They warn that if we do not take measures to solve the problem, we will ruin our planet. (p.5) 他们警告说如果我们不采取措施解决这问题, 就会毁掉我们的星球。

measure 作为“措施”、“步骤”解时通常为复数形式, 常与动词 take 等连用。如:

We must take right measures or we shall fail. 我们必须采取正确的措施, 不然就会失败。

7. When Zhang Heng, the Chinese astronomer and geographer, wanted to draw a map of the heavens, he was not satisfied with a simple paper map. (p.7) 当张衡, 这位中国的天文学和地理学家要绘制太空图时, 他并不满足于画一张纸地图。heaven 指“天、天堂”时常用复数形式。指“上帝”时, 第一个字母大写, 前面不加 the。如:

①The astronomer watches the heavens through the telescope. 天文学家用望远镜观察天空。

②She went to Heaven last year. 她去年春天去世。

## 三、词汇的归纳与拓展

### 1. 词汇归纳

- 因……而著名 be \_\_\_\_\_ for
- 继续……的探索 go \_\_\_\_\_ one's research
- 不治之症 \_\_\_\_\_ disease
- 放弃了梦想和对未来的希望 \_\_\_\_\_ the dreams and hopes for \_\_\_\_\_
- 做……似乎没有什么意义了  
There did not \_\_\_\_\_ much \_\_\_\_\_ in doing sth
- 与……订婚 get \_\_\_\_\_ sb
- 很畅销 become \_\_\_\_\_
- 使某人致残 \_\_\_\_\_ sb
- 因果 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 结果是 turn \_\_\_\_\_ be
- 专长和兴趣 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 知识就是力量 \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_
- 从那时起 \_\_\_\_\_ that time \_\_\_\_\_
- 支持、偏袒 take \_\_\_\_\_
- 执政、上台 \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. 词汇拓展

- 1) **doubt** 用作动词, 在肯定句中, 其后的从句可用 whether (if) 引导。如:

I **doubt** whether (if) it is true. 我怀疑这是否是真的。







但在肯定句中, **doubt** 之后也可以用 **that** 引导从句, 但意思是“认为……未必可能”。如:

I **doubt** that it is true. 我想这未必是真的。

在这种句子中, **doubt** 比较明确地否定了 **that** 从句的内容。有时, 句中的 **that** 可以省略。

- 2) **graduate** 作为动词意思为“毕业”、“取得(学位)资格”等。如:

He **graduated** as PhD at Oxford University in 2001. 他 2001 年毕业于牛津大学, 获博士学位。

He **graduated** as a seaman. 他当海员合格了。

- 3) **top** 作“(地位、级别、位置)最高的”解时, 可看作形容词。如:

① He is one of the **top** scientists in our country. 他是我国最杰出的科学家之一。

② The train is traveling at **top** speed. 火车正以最快的速度行进。

- 4) **marry...to...** 的意思为“把……嫁给了……”。如:

Mr Smith **married** his daughter **to** a doctor. 史密斯先生把女儿嫁给了一个医生。

- 5) **be engaged** 还有“忙于”、“占去”等意思。如:

① My time is fully **engaged**. 我的时间完全被占了。

② The line is **engaged**. (电话) 现在占线。

- **engage in sth** 还有“从事”、“进行”的意思。如:

In those days they were not free to **engage in** politics. (此处 **engage** 为不及物动词) 那时候他们没有参加政治活动的自由。

- **be engaged in sth** 中的 **engage** 为及物动词, 常用过去分词做表语。如:

The students **were** then **engaged in** a lively discussion. 学生们正在进行热烈的讨论。

- 6) **match** 作为名词有“火柴”、“比赛”、“对手”以及“相匹配的人(物)”等意思。作“对手”以及“相匹配的人(物)”解时, 后面常接介词 **for**。如:

① A boy is not a **match** for a man. 小孩不是大人的对手。

② The hat is a **match** for the coat. 这帽子正好配这件上衣。

- 7) **get/take the measure of sb** (**take sb's measure**) 意为“给某人量尺寸”、“衡量某人”。如:

① The tailor **took** my **measure** for a new suit. 裁缝给我量尺寸做一套新衣服。

② It took him much time to **take the measure of** that company. 他花了许多时间才摸清那个公司的实力。

- **make sth to measure** 意为“定做(衣服)”。如:

You must **make** **suites to measure**. 你必须定做西装。

- 8) **ruin** 作为动词和名词的主要意思是“毁灭”、“毁坏”。**ruins** 的意思为“废墟”、“遗址”等。如:

① An earthquake left the whole city town in **ruins**. 那次地震后, 全城都是残垣断壁。

- ② He was **ruined** in health. 他的健康遭到破坏。

**destroy**, **damage** 和 **ruin** 这组词都可以表示不同程度的“毁坏”和“受损”。区别如下:

- **destroy** 含义很笼统, 可以指用任何力量摧毁、杀死、消灭或粉碎某人或某物, 所指的“毁坏”往往很难修复。如:

The enemy **destroyed** everything in the village. 敌军毁坏村子里的一切。

- **damage** 指部分毁坏, 尤指某物在外观、功能和价值方面的损坏。如:

① The crops were badly **damaged** by dust storm. (**damage** 作及物动词) 农作物受到尘暴的严重损坏。

② Wool usually **damages** if washed in hot water. (**damage** 作不及物动词) 羊毛用热水洗往往会受到损害。

- **ruin** 侧重强调毁坏的彻底性, 而这种毁坏不一定是由暴力引起的, 有时指一个逐渐毁坏的过程。如:

Smoking will **ruin** your health. 吸烟会毁掉你的身体。

- 9) **sound** 可作为不及物动词、及物动词和连系动词, 意思为“响、出声音”、“敲响”和“听起来”。如:

① The bell **sounded** at 6 o'clock for dinner. 六点钟时, 吃饭铃响了。

② They **sounded** a sharp warning against all these pollution. 他们对这些污染发出了尖锐的警告。

- **sound** 与 **sleep**, **asleep** 搭配时, 用作副词。如:

He was sleeping **sound**. 他睡得很熟。

**sound**, **noise**, **voice** 的区别:

**sound** 使用最广, 含义最笼统, 指能够听到的各种声响。

**noise** 应用的范围比 **sound** 小, 指任何混杂、刺耳的噪音。

**voice** 指人的嗓音, 偶尔也指鸟类的鸣叫。

- 10) **heaven**, **sky**, **space** 的区别:

**heaven** 作“天空”解时, 是地和地狱的反义词, 作“天堂”解时, 介词常用 **in**。 **sky** 是日常用语, 指天空或空间。 **space** 指太空, 也指一切物体存在和运动的空间, 一般不指实体。如:

① The storm was over, there were stars in the **sky**. 暴风雨过去了, 天空出现了星星。

② Rains fell from the **heavens** all day long. 整天都下着雨。

③ The Russians are the first to send a man into **space**. 俄罗斯人最先把人送入太空。

- 11) **believe** 是及物动词; 也可以作不及物动词, 但意思不同。

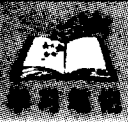
**believe** 作及物动词, 后可接从句或复合宾语, 是“相信”、“认为”的意思。 **believe in** 更多的带有“信奉”、“信任”的意思。如:

① I **believe** what he says. 我相信他的话。

② He **believes in** this method. 他相信这方法好。

在英语口语中常用 **believe so**, **believe not** 来代替问话中的





某些内容。如：

—Will he come tomorrow? 明天他会来吗？

—I believe so. /I don't believe so. (I believe not.) 我认为他会来。/我认为他不会来。

► believe in 后接动词-ing 形式或名词时，常表示“主张”、“赞成”之意。如：

I believe in keeping early hours. 我主张早睡早起。

believe in 还可以表示“相信……的存在”。如：

Do you believe in ghosts? 你相信有鬼吗？

12) be known as 有“因……知名”的意思。如：

George is known as a successful banker. 乔治是知名的银行家。

► be known for 意为“因……而著名”。如：

Hangzhou is known for the West Lake. 杭州因西湖而著名。

► be known to 意为“为……所知”。如：

He is known to everybody in our school. 在学校里，人人都知道他。

#### 四、语法点拨

本单元的语法重点是动词不定式。

动词不定式是非谓语动词的一种。学习动词不定式应注意以下两点：

1. 动词不定式的结构和基本特点：

不定式由“to + 动词原形”构成，它的否定式是在不定式前加“not”，即：not to do。不定式可以带宾语或状语构成不定式短语，没有人称和数的变化，但有时态和语态的变化。如：

Little Jim should love \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre this evening. (1992 年 NMET 试题)

- A. to be taken      B. to take  
C. being taken      D. taking

答案：A。从句意可知 little Jim 是被带去看戏的。要用不定式的被动式。

① She was told not to be worrying any more. 人们劝她别再忧虑了。

② The matter to be discussed at the meeting is about pollution. 在会上要讨论的是有关污染的问题。

2. 不定式的用法：

1) 不定式结构可以在句中作主语、表语、宾语、宾语（主语）补足语、定语和状语。如：

To meet you is very interesting. (不定式作主语) 非常高兴见到你。

—The light in the office is still on.

—Oh, I forgot \_\_\_\_\_. (1991 年 NMET 试题) (不定式作宾语)

- A. turning it off      B. turn it off  
C. to turn it off      D. having turned it off

答案：C。forget 后面可跟现在分词或动词不定式作宾语。跟动词不定式表示忘了要去做某事；跟现在分词表示忘了做过某事。根据本题语境可得出答案。

John was made \_\_\_\_\_ truck for a week as a punishment. (1991 年 NMET 试题) (不定式作主语补足语)

- A. to wash      B. washing  
C. wash      D. to be washing

答案：A。to wash 在本句中作主语 John 的补足语。

Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains \_\_\_\_\_ whether they will enjoy it. (2002 年 NMET 试题) (不定式作表语)

- A. to see      B. to be seen  
C. seeing      D. seen

答案：B。不定式作 remain 的表语。该句的主语是不定式的动作承受者而且此动作尚未发生，要用不定式的被动一般式。

\_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning, Tom turned off the alarm. (2001 年 NMET 试题) (不定式作状语)

- A. To sleep      B. Sleeping  
C. Sleep      D. Having slept

答案：A。to sleep 是动词不定式作状语，表示汤姆关闹钟的目的。

Henry can't attend the party \_\_\_\_\_ at Tom's house at present because he is preparing the speech at the party \_\_\_\_\_ at Marie's house tomorrow. (不定式作定语)

- A. held; being held  
B. to be held; to be held  
C. to be held; held  
D. being held; to be held

答案：D。此题考查现在分词的被动式和不定式的被动式作定语的情况；前者表示正在进行，后者表示还未发生。

2) 动词不定式在句中作上述句子成分时，应注意以下几点：

a) 动词不定式作主语时，往往放在谓语之后，用 it 作形式主语。如：

It is right to give up smoking. 戒烟是对的。

b) 要记住那些能带不定式作宾语的动词。这些动词是：agree, ask, beg, begin, decide, expect, forget, hate, hope, learn, like, manage, mean, offer, plan, prefer, pretend, promise, refuse, remember, try, want, wish 等。

c) 在 feel, hear, see, listen to, notice, watch, let, make, have 等动词之后作宾语补足语的动词不定式通常不带 to。如：

I won't let her go alone. 我不会让她独自前往。

d) 如果作宾语的不定式结构之后带有补足语，就得用“it”作形式宾语并把不定式结构放到后面。如：

I'll make it my duty to help others. 我要把帮助别人作为自己的职责。

e) 作定语的不定式很多和它所修饰的名词或代词有动宾关系, 因此, 如果这个动词是不及物的, 不定式后面应当跟与它所修饰的名词或代词相搭配的介词。如:

Let's first find a box to put the things in. 我们先找一个箱子放东西。

## 同步训练

### A

I. 请在横线上填入适当的词, 使句意与原句一致。

1. Smith married Jane two years ago.

Smith \_\_\_\_\_ to Jane two years before.

2. He has an incurable disease.

He is \_\_\_\_\_ a disease that \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ cured.

3. Is there anything important that I should do this afternoon?

Is there anything important \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?

4. It seems that there is no reason for discussing the question any further.

There does not seem \_\_\_\_\_ in discussing the question any further.

5. He found a new idea for increasing sales.

He \_\_\_\_\_ a new idea for increasing sales.

II. 请用所给词的适当形式填空。

(cure, satisfy, promise, marry, match, behave, ruin, create)

1. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ young pianist?

2. I don't think it is an \_\_\_\_\_ habit.

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ to a foreigner.

4. People usually \_\_\_\_\_ their action to their beliefs.

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his future by drugs.

6. A scientist's \_\_\_\_\_ should be very good.

7. Their \_\_\_\_\_ towards me shows that they do not like me.

8. It is important to make customers \_\_\_\_\_.

III. 下列每个句子都有一个错误, 请改正, 并把正确的写在右边的横线上。

1. It's very kind for you to have done me a great favor. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Would you please help me find a kitchen to cook? \_\_\_\_\_

3. —Did you remember giving him the key? \_\_\_\_\_

—No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now. \_\_\_\_\_

4. I don't doubt whether he will keep his promise. \_\_\_\_\_

5. You'd better go and explain with the teacher. \_\_\_\_\_

### B

I. 单项选择: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. I have no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will come tomorrow.

A. whether B. that C. if D. as

2. Scientists will have to \_\_\_\_\_ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.

A. end up with B. put up with  
C. come up with D. catch up with

3. Oh, boy, why are you killing your time this way? Can't you find something \_\_\_\_\_ doing at all?

A. useful B. valuable  
C. worth D. good

4. In 1901, H. G. Wells, an English writer, wrote a book \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to the moon.

A. describe B. described  
C. describing D. to describe

5. The two presidents agree with each other on the whole, but much remains \_\_\_\_\_ at the following meeting.

A. discussing B. discussed  
C. to discuss D. to be discussed

6. Tom pretended \_\_\_\_\_ it but in fact, he knew it very well.

A. not listen to B. not to hear about  
C. not to have heard about D. not to be listening to

7. He talked for almost an hour at the meeting, but what he said was not \_\_\_\_\_ the point.

A. to B. for C. at D. with

8. I went to see him, \_\_\_\_\_ him out.

A. finding B. find  
C. only to find D. to finding

II. 完形填空: 阅读下面文章, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1~20 各题的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

While I was waiting to enter university, I saw in a newspaper a teaching job 1 at a school about ten miles from where I lived. Being very short of 2 and wanting to do something 3, I applied (申请), 4 as I did so, that without a degree and with no 5 of teaching my chances of getting the job were 6.

However, three days later, a letter arrived, calling me to Corydon for a meeting with the headmaster. It proved to be a 7 journey: a train to Corydon station, a ten-minute bus ride and then a walk of at 8 a quarter of a mile. As a result I arrived there, feeling too hot to be nervous. It was clearly the 9 himself that 10 the door. He was short and round.

"The school," he said, "is made up of one 11 of twenty-four boys between seven and thirteen." I should have to teach all the subjects except art, 12 he taught himself. I should have to



divide the class into 13 groups and teach them in turn at three different 14, and I was 15 at the thought of teaching maths—a subject at which I wasn't very 16 at school. Worse perhaps was the idea of 17 to teach them on Saturday afternoon because most of my friends would be 18 themselves at that time.

Before I had time to ask about my salary, he got up to his 19. "Now," he said, "you'd better meet my wife. She is the one who really 20 this school."

1. A. kept B. lost  
C. wanted D. found
2. A. money B. time  
C. students D. clothes
3. A. harmful B. useful  
C. funny D. secret
4. A. expecting B. whispering  
C. fearing D. considering
5. A. material B. experience  
C. means D. books
6. A. nice B. great  
C. slight D. helpful
7. A. difficult B. pleasant  
C. comfortable D. short
8. A. most B. least  
C. last D. first
9. A. teacher B. door-keeper  
C. student D. headmaster
10. A. shut B. opened  
C. repaired D. kicked
11. A. group B. class  
C. dozen D. size
12. A. which B. that  
C. what D. this
13. A. one B. two  
C. three D. four
14. A. classes B. subjects  
C. levels D. places
15. A. excited B. angry  
C. glad D. disappointed
16. A. poor B. interested  
C. weak D. good
17. A. forcing B. having  
C. forgetting D. managing
18. A. watching B. studying  
C. enjoying D. helping
19. A. letter B. feet  
C. hands D. wife

20. A. runs B. starts  
C. observes D. likes

Ⅲ. 阅读理解: 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

A

What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is "no". It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses these tools which makes him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use a power is important to a carpenter (木匠). You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate (调查), how to discover information, is important to everyone. The scientist, however, goes one step further, he must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to this question and that his answer can be confirmed by other persons. He also works to fit the answers he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

The scientist's knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions at one time must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The correctness of his mathematics was later tested through investigations. Einstein's ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.

1. What, according to the passage, makes a scientist?  
A. The way he uses his tools.  
B. His ways of learning.  
C. The tools he uses.  
D. The various tools he investigates.
2. A sound scientific theory should be one that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. does not allow any change even under different conditions  
B. leaves room for improvement  
C. works at any time under the same condition  
D. comes only from measurements
3. What is the main idea of the passage?  
A. A scientist is a person who investigates all the time.  
B. A scientific theory lies in its exactness.  
C. Scientists are different from ordinary people.  
D. Exactness and ways of using tools are the key to the making of a scientist.

B

There is a difference between science and technology. Science





is a method of answering theoretical questions; technology is a method of solving practical problems. Science has to do with discovering the facts and relationship between things in nature and with finding ways to organize the facts and relationships; technology has to do with tools, techniques and procedures (程序) for making practical use of scientific findings.

Another distinction between science and technology has to do with the progress in each. Progress in science does not include human factor (因素). Scientists, who seek to understand the universe and know the truth in the most exact and certain way, cannot pay attention to their own or other people's likes or dislikes, or to popular ideas about the fitness of things. What scientists discover may shock or anger people—as Darwin's theory of evolution (进化) did. But even an unpleasant truth is more than likely to be useful. Besides, we can have the choice to refuse to believe it! But hardly so with technology; we cannot have the choice to refuse to hear the noise produced by an airplane flying overhead; we cannot have the choice to refuse to breathe the polluted air. Unlike science, progress in technology must be our slave and not the master. The right purpose of technology is to serve people—people in general, not only those who wish to gain advantage for themselves at present.

We are all familiar with the misuse of technology. Many people blame technology itself for widespread pollution, resource waste and social problem in general—so much so that the promise of technology becomes harder to see. That promise is a cleaner and healthier world. If wise application of science and technology does not lead to a better world, what else will?

4. Which of the following is true about the relationship between science and technology?

- A. Science is somewhat theoretical while technology is practical.
- B. Science is to explain the universe while technology affects the world so much.
- C. Science is to explain the universe while technology is to find people's ideas about science.
- D. Progress in science must be our slave while that in technology

must be the master.

5. The underlined word "distinction" in paragraph 2 possibly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a practical use                      B. a weak point
- C. a common character              D. a clear difference

6. In the last paragraph the writer wants specially to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there is too much misuse of technology and the world is going to be destroyed
- B. technology has brought us pollution, resource waste and social problems
- C. we may expect a better world if science and technology are made wise use of
- D. people may live better without modern science and technology

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The right purpose of technology is to gain advantage for people at present.
- B. Progress in science does not have to do with the likes or dislikes of people.
- C. People have to admit the truth of a scientific finding though they don't believe it.
- D. All our efforts on technology can be described as devotion to people, including future generations.

#### IV. 句子翻译。

1. 窗帘和房间的颜色不相配。

2. 他的解释听起来合情合理。

3. 我和他的看法相似。

4. 那教授原来是一位青年妇女。

5. 毫无疑问这学生是诚实的。



## Unit 2 News media



## 一、篇章理解

阅读本单元课文，完成下列各题：

## SB Reading BEHIND THE HEADLINES

- The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the reporter's work and how the news is made  
B. how the reporters switch roles  
C. the editor's job  
D. how to decide what a reporter is going to write
- Which of the following can best describe the editor's job?  
A. To tell the reporters how to ask the right questions.  
B. To contact the people the reporters are going to interview.  
C. To keep the newspaper balanced and interesting.  
D. To develop a feature story.
- According to the text the reporter's basic task is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to interview famous people  
B. to solve difficult social problem  
C. to tell the importance of spiritual fulfilment  
D. to report an event truthfully
- From the text we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reporters never write stories people do not want to accept  
B. reporters write stories that will help solve the social problem if people can accept them  
C. reporters only write articles that make people become interested in some questions  
D. reporters write stories that explore the mysteries in life

## SB Integrating skills Reading, speaking and reporting

- A good headline for the first report is "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Some people caused troubles at a company  
B. Police stopped a fight between people and the guards  
C. Some people were taken to the police station  
D. Workers stopped their work today
- A good headline for the second is "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Citizens love nature and our planet  
B. A peaceful meeting  
C. A demonstration to stop pollution

D. A positive message by demonstrators

- From the reports we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both reporters support the citizens  
B. neither reporters support the citizens  
C. the first report supports the citizens  
D. the second report supports the citizens

## WB Integrating skills IN THE PUBLIC EYE

- Which of the following is true according to the text?  
A. Yang Lan became a host in 1989.  
B. Yang Lan became one of the most successful business leaders at the age of 21.  
C. Yang Lan got a Master's degree in 1990s.  
D. Yang Lan became a host again after she returned to China from USA.
- From the passage we know the feature show "Horizon" \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was very popular in the USA  
B. was serious and meaningful  
C. was made after Yang Lan returned to China  
D. was both meaningful and educational

## 二、重点难点提示

- The man was fired. (p.10) 那人被解雇了。  
句中的 fire 是“解雇、开除”的意思。作为动词 fire 还有“开枪、发射”等意思。如：  
①He was immediately fired from the university. 他马上被大学开除了。  
②We must find out who fired the first shot. 我们必须弄清楚谁开的第一枪。
- Two men robbed a bank in Shanghai. (p.10) 两个人抢劫了上海的一家银行。  
rob 是及物动词，意思为抢劫、抢夺财物，也可以用于表示强夺名誉、权力等，其宾语只能是被抢劫的人或者地点，而不能是被抢的东西本身。常用的句型是：rob + 被抢的人（或地方）+ of + 所抢物品。如：  
①They said the government had robbed them of their rights. 他们说政府剥夺了他们的权力。  
②The man who robbed you is called John. 抢劫你的那个人叫约翰。

③They robbed her of all her money. 他们抢了她所有的钱。

3. They also make sure that readers can relate to the stories. (p.11) 他们还要确保这些报道内容和读者是有联系的。句中的 that 从句是动词 make 的宾语从句, sure 是宾语补足语。如:

The old man makes sure that all the lights are off before he goes to bed. 这老人确保在他上床睡觉前所有的灯都关了。

4. The two reporters agreed to switch roles for once and be the interviewees rather than the interviewers in order to let us know about their work and how the news we read is made. (p.11) 这两位记者同意变换一下角色, 做一次被采访者而不是采访者, 让我们了解他们的工作, 了解我们读到的新闻是怎样制作出来的。

rather than 表示客观上的差异或事实, 相当于 instead of, 意思是“是……而不是……”、“与其说是……不如说是……”, 此时 rather than 既可以用作并列连词, 也可用作介词。如:

Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle. (1994 年 NMET 试题)

- A. ride; ride      B. riding; ride  
C. ride; to ride      D. to ride; riding

答案: C。rather than 后可跟不带 to 的动词不定式, 也可用在 prefer...rather than 的句式中, prefer 后跟的如果是动词, 则应采用不定式形式。

5. A reporter must know how to ask the right questions and how to get people to talk about the topic. (p.11) 一个记者应该知道如何发问正确的问题, 如何让人们谈论某个话题。“get sb to do sth”是 get 后带动词不定式的复合结构。意思为“让某人做某事”或“让某人(某物)进入某种状态”。如:

①I'll get someone to cut my hair. 我要让人给我理理发。

②Can you get the machine to run? 你能启动机器吗?

6. Even though I have interviewed many famous people, the story I like is about an ordinary young woman who tried to adapt to her new life after having studied abroad. (p.12) 尽管我采访过许多著名人物, 我最喜欢的还是有关一个到国外学习的年轻妇女如何去适应新的生活的报道。

even though 表达的是让步的意思, 是 although 的一种强势形式, 意思为“尽管”。但是如果从句以 even though 开始, 主句就不能以 but 或 yet 开始。如:

Even though you dislike climbing mountain, the place is worth a visit. 即使你不喜欢爬山, 这地方还是值得一游。

7. We shouldn't ignore what happens even if it is difficult for people to accept some stories. (p.12) 即使人们很难接受一些报道, 我们也不应该忽视所发生的事情。even though/even if 均为“即使”、“尽管”之义, 它们都用于引导让步状语从句, 但 even though 引出事实, even

if 引出的是把握不大或假设的事情。如:

①The boy would not leave the TV set even though his mother was waiting for his supper. 尽管他的妈妈在等他吃饭, 这孩子还是不愿意离开电视。

②Even if he goes, he may not take part. 即使他去, 他也可能不参加(什么活动)。

8. For example, newspapers like *China Daily* or *The People's Daily* help us understand what life is like in other parts of China and the rest of the world. (p.12) 比如, 像《中国日报》、《人民日报》这样的报纸有助于我们了解中国一些地方以及世界其他地方的生活状况。

What is...like 的句型用于指物时, 询问的是事物的性质、质量、特征等。如:

①What is the tea like? (指质量) 这茶怎么样?

②What's the educational system like in your country? (指特征) 你们国家的教育制度怎么样?

What does it (sb) look like? 此句型仅仅用于询问人或事物的外部特征。如:

—What does it look like? 它是什么样子?

—It's small and round. 它很小, 是圆形的。

the rest 的意思是“其余部分”, 作主语时谓语动词的单复数形式应根据它所指代的事物的具体情况而定。如:

①The rest of the gang's leaders were either dead or in prison.

这个帮派的其他头目不是死了, 就是坐了牢。

②The rest of the money is his. 其余的钱是他的。

9. More than ninety responsible and caring citizens made their voices heard today. (p.15) 九十多位富有责任心的市民让人们听到了他们的心声。

make their voices heard 是 make 后带动词过去分词的复合结构。类似的还有:

make oneself heard 把意见说给别人听

make oneself known 作自我介绍

make oneself understood 表达自己的意图

如:

①All this made him interested in history. 这些都使他对历史发生了兴趣。

②When you speak English, be sure to make yourself understood. 说英语的时候, 你要让人懂得你的意思。

### 三、词汇的归纳与拓展

#### 1. 词汇归纳

1) 新闻媒体 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

2) 一位富有经验的编辑 an \_\_\_\_\_ editor

3) 根据了解的情况来决定 make \_\_\_\_\_

4) 变换角色 \_\_\_\_\_

5) 精神的完美 \_\_\_\_\_

6) 染上毒瘾 be \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_



- 7) 喜欢, 爱上…… in \_\_\_\_\_ with
- 8) 着重、集中 \_\_\_\_\_ on
- 9) 与……相似 be \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 上网浏览 \_\_\_\_\_ Internet
- 11) 时事 \_\_\_\_\_ affairs
- 12) 引起注意 \_\_\_\_\_ to
- 13) 开始……的生涯 begin \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) 硕士学位 \_\_\_\_\_ degree
- 15) 下决心 make \_\_\_\_\_ one's \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. 词汇拓展

### 1) rob 和 steal 的用法区别:

**steal** 意为“偷窃”。它的用法和 **rob** 不同, 其宾语只能是被偷的东西, 而不能是遭偷窃的人或地点。常用的句型是: steal + 所偷物品 + from + 遭偷窃的人或地点。如:  
Someone **stole** a painting **from** the museum. 有人从博物馆偷走了一幅画。

**rob** 的名词形式是 robbery。如:

There were three **robberies** in one week. 一周内发生了三起抢劫案。

### 2) fire 作名词用时, 意思为“火、火焰”和“火警、火灾”以及“炉火”等。作为“火、火焰”解时为不可数名词; 作“火灾”、“火警”、“炉火”解时为可数名词。如:

- ① There is no smoke without **fire**. 无火不起烟 (无风不起浪)。
- ② Keep away from **fire**! 不要靠近火!
- ③ There was a **fire** in the next street last night. 昨天夜里邻街着火了。

### ► on fire 和 on the fire:

on fire 的意思是: “着火”、“发火”、“发怒”、“情绪激昂”; on the fire 的意思是“在火上”、“在火炉上”、“在考虑中”等。如:

- ① The house was **on fire**. 房子着火了。
- ② Put the kettle **on the fire**. 把水壶放在火上。
- ③ The young writer has a new novel **on the fire**. 这位年轻作家正构思一部新小说。

### 3) switch 作为名词主要意思为“开关”、“(铁路的)道岔”、“转变、改变”。作为动词的意思有“转换”等, switch off/on 表示“关/开”。如:

- ① He **switched** one subject into another. 他从一个话题转到另一个话题。
- ② Don't **switch** the TV **off** yet. 暂时不要关掉电视。

### 4) present 作为动词意思主要为“赠送”、“递交”、“提出”等。

He **presented** a copy of book to me. 他送给我一本书。

present 常用于“present...with”这种结构。如:

The children **presented** the heroes **with** flowers. 孩子们向英

雄们献花。

作为形容词时 present 放在名词前面, 意思为“现在的”、“现存的”; 放在名词的后面, 意思为“在场”、“出席”。如:

the present government 现政府; the present situation 当前形势; the people present 在场的人们; the members present 在座的成员

### ► be present 表示“出席”、“在场”时, 后头多跟 at。如:

It was the first time I **had been present** at this meeting. 这是我第一次出席这样的会。

### ► at present 意为“目前、现在”。

### 5) suffer 可用作及物动词和不及物动词, 意思为“受苦”、“受害”等。

作不及物动词时常与 from 连用, 意思为“患……(病)”, “遭受……(苦)”。如:

\_\_\_\_\_ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river. (2001 年 NMET 试题)

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A. Having suffered | B. Suffering |
| C. To suffer       | D. Suffered  |

答案: A。suffer 与它的逻辑主语 (隐含在 it may be too late to do...) 之间是主动关系, 且 already 暗示动作已发生。故答案应选 A。

### ► suffer for 的意思是“因……受惩罚”。如:

He **suffered for** what he had said. 他因说了那些话而吃苦头。

### ► suffering 是 suffer 的名词形式, 表示内心或肉体的痛苦; 用作复数 sufferings 时则表示苦恼、折磨、不幸等的感觉。如:

- ① There is so much **suffering** in this world. 这个世界上多灾多难。
- ② The student is reciting his own **sufferings**. 这学生正在诉说自己的苦恼。

## 四、语法点拨

本单元的语法重点是作定语和表语的过去分词。

### 1. 注意作定语过去分词与作定语的现在分词的不同之处:

在语态上, 现在分词表示主动意味, 而过去分词 (多为及物动词) 表示被动的意味。如:

Prices of daily goods \_\_\_\_\_ through a computer can be lower than store prices. (2002 年 NMET 试题)

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| A. are bought  | B. bought |
| C. been bought | D. buying |

答案: B。本题过去分词 bought 作定语修饰 goods。因为“货物”是“被买”, 所以要用过去分词。

The Olympics Games, \_\_\_\_\_ in 776 B. C., did not include women players until 1912. (1997 年 NMET 试题)



- A. first playing                      B. to be first played  
C. first played                      D. to be first playing

答案: C。The Olympics Games 与 play 之间是被动关系, 所以排除 A、D 项。B 项是不定式的被动形式, 表示将来的动作, 也应排除。first played 相当于 which was first played。

在时态上, 现在分词表示的是正在进行或经常性和现在的行为。过去分词表示该行为动作或是在谓语表示的动作之前发生, 或是没有一定的时间性。如:

\_\_\_\_\_ in 1636, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the USA.

- A. Being founded                      B. It was founded  
C. Founded                      D. Founding

答案: C。founded 既表示了哈佛的被创建, 又表示创建的动作发生在过去。

2. 同样是动词的过去分词, 用作表语和用在被动语态中其作用是不同的。

当过去分词用作表语时, 它表示的是主语的特点或所处的状态; 而当它用于被动语态时, 表示的是一个行为动作。试比较下列句子:

①The library is now closed. (表语, 表状态) 图书馆关门了。

②The library is usually closed at 6. (被动语态, 表行为动作) 图书馆一般六点关门。

## 同步训练

### A

I. 请在横线上填入适当的词, 使句意与原句一致。

- He admitted that he was unable to stop smoking.  
He admitted he was \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
- Rather than breaking the marriage he told his wife everything.  
He told his wife everything \_\_\_\_\_ to break the marriage.
- Einstein had some difficulty in proving his scientific ideas.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ for Einstein was \_\_\_\_\_ he could prove his scientific ideas.
- He took no notice of her and kept on walking.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ her and kept on walking.
- The foreign visitors planted trees of friendship in our city. The trees are growing well.  
The trees of friendship \_\_\_\_\_ in our city \_\_\_\_\_ the foreign visitors \_\_\_\_\_ well.

II. 请用所给词的适当形式填空。

(society, decide, similar, steal, experience, inform, interview, adapt)

- The job calls for a man \_\_\_\_\_ in driving a truck.
- Please let me have your \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.
- I don't want to be an \_\_\_\_\_ because I never give interviews.
- We must \_\_\_\_\_ our thinking to the new conditions.
- Drug has become one of the serious \_\_\_\_\_ problems in some countries.
- Have you found the \_\_\_\_\_ painting?
- I hope you will keep us \_\_\_\_\_ of how you are getting on with your work.
- It is very difficult to tell the points of \_\_\_\_\_ between the two men.

III. 下列每个句子都有一个错误, 请改正, 并把正确的写在右边的横线上。

- The robber robbed from a bank of \$1,000. \_\_\_\_\_
- Have you heard the rumour which the building will be pulled down? \_\_\_\_\_
- Then he switched side and turned against his former friends. \_\_\_\_\_
- I have told you a lot. The rest need no telling. \_\_\_\_\_
- They seldom see each other any more, don't they? \_\_\_\_\_

### B

I. 单项选择: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- The water in the river has become \_\_\_\_\_ and is not good for health.  
A. polluting                      B. polluted  
C. pollution                      D. pollute
- The gas pipeline project, \_\_\_\_\_ in July 2002 and \_\_\_\_\_ in 2005, will be China's longest gas pipeline in history.  
A. starting; completing  
B. started; to be completed  
C. to start; completed  
D. starting; completing
- The English exam is not difficult, is it?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Even Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to the top students failed in it.  
A. Yes; belonged                      B. No; belonged  
C. Yes; belonging                      D. No; belonging
- We are going to talk about the problem \_\_\_\_\_ at the last meeting.  
A. discussed                      B. to be discussed  
C. discussing                      D. had been discussed
- A motorcycle \_\_\_\_\_ by electric power, which does good to the environment, becomes quite popular in our city.  
A. driven                      B. being driven  
C. to be drive                      D. is driven