

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

英语

基础训练

(必修4)

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,注意为同学们继续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》(必修4)可配合人教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(必修4)》使用。本册由高洪德主编,陈万千、马玉祥、孙岩梅、范吉堂、辛振华副主编。

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Unit 1 Women of achievement

I. 知识目标达成

A. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释或首字母, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

1. The car is in very good _____ (状况) to make a long journey.
2. She observed chimps for many years in order to find out the _____ (关系) between chimps and human beings.
3. An eye _____ (专家) checked her eyes and advised her not to use her eyes too much.
4. Their _____ (举止) towards me shows that they don't like me.
5. She is so kind and _____ (考虑周到的) that all her workmates like to be together with her.
6. The university has a _____ all its goals this year.
7. C _____ with other countries was difficult during the telephone and postal strike.
8. I was i _____ to work harder than ever before by what the teacher had said.
9. She decided to d _____ all her life to medical work for Chinese women when she was young.
10. At the meeting he a _____ for the right to strike.

B. 句型转换

完成 B 句, 使其与 A 句意义相同或相近。

1. A. She cared for the problem that children dropped out of school all her life.
B. She _____ herself _____ the problem that children dropped out of school all her life.
2. A. She stayed in the African forest for many years to have a close look at the chimps' daily activities.
B. She _____ many years in the African forest _____ the chimps' daily activities.
3. A. He made a decision to study the wildlife when he was a middle school student.
B. He _____ study the wildlife when he was a middle school student.

4. A. At that time people didn't understand to what extent animals are like humans in behaviour.

B. At that time people didn't understand _____ animals _____ like humans.

5. A. Her study of chimps' body language helped her make clear their social system.

B. Her study of chimps' body language helped her _____ their social system.

C. 词语填空

用所给单词的适当形式填空。

near give become sense while receive catch organize develop someone

In 1882, a baby girl (1) _____ a fever. It was very serious. She (2) _____ died. She survived (幸存), but she could no longer see or hear. Because she couldn't hear, it was also difficult for her to speak.

So how did this child, blinded and deafened at 19 months old, grow up to (3) _____ a world-famous writer and public speaker?

Luckily Helen was not (4) _____ who gave up easily. Soon she began to learn about the world by using her other (5) _____. But at the age of five Helen began to know she was different from other people. This made her so angry that she used to kick and shout madly.

As she got older, she became wild and unruly (难以管束的). Finally it became clear that something had to be done. So, just before her seventh birthday, the family found a teacher for Helen. The teacher was Anne Sullivan.

Anne only taught Helen those subjects in which she was interested. As a result Helen became gentler and she soon learnt to read and write in Braille (盲文). Helen proved to be an excellent scholar. (6) _____ she was still at college she wrote *The Story of My Life*. This was a big success and she made enough money to buy her own house.

She went around the country, (7) _____ lecture after lecture. Many books were written about her and several plays and films were made about her life. She became so famous that she was invited abroad and (8) _____ many honours from foreign universities and monarchs (君主). In 1932 she became a vice president of the Royal National Institute for the Blind in the United Kingdom (英国皇家盲人学院).

After her death in 1968, an (9) _____ was set up in her name to fight blindness in the (10) _____ world. Today that agency (机构), Helen Keller International, is one of the biggest organizations working with blind people worldwide.

II. 技能目标突破

A. 听力理解

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。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are they talking about?
A. Their good friend. B. A birthday present. C. Someone else's idea.
2. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. They are friends.
B. They are strangers.
C. They are brother and sister.
3. Where are they talking?
A. At a factory. B. At a shop. C. At a restaurant.
4. What's the man's favorite sport?
A. Swimming. B. Volleyball or tennis. C. Basketball.
5. Why was the woman angry?
A. The man drank her soup.
B. The man made noise.
C. The man was late.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。听下面一段材料,回答第 6 至第 8 题。

6. When did the man get home?
A. This afternoon. B. Last night. C. A few days ago.
7. What does the man plan to do?
A. He is going to go back to Washington quietly.
B. He plans to spend the weekend going to a party.
C. He will spend the time with his wife and children.
8. Who holds the party?
A. The woman.
B. The man and his wife.
C. Someone named Hale.

听下面一段材料,回答第 9 至第 11 题。

9. Where is the boy going to spend his holidays?
A. In the city. B. In the country. C. Abroad.

10. What will he do there?
A. To do some farm work.
B. To study at home.
C. To do some housework.
11. Which of the following is not true?
A. The boy's grandparents live in the country.
B. The boy's school is in the city.
C. The girl knows how to farm.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 12 和第 13 题。

12. How much does it cost for the delivery?
A. £ 2. B. £ 5. C. £ 2.50.
13. When is the man at home?
A. On Saturday afternoon.
B. On Saturday morning.
C. Every afternoon.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 14 至第 16 题。

14. How old was O'Henry when he went to Texas?
A. 20 years old. B. 18 years old. C. 21 years old.
15. Why was he sent to prison?
A. Because some people thought he had stolen the money.
B. Because he broke the law by not using his own name.
C. Because he wanted to write stories about prisoners.
16. Where did he get most material for his short stories?
A. His life inside the prison.
B. The newspaper articles he read.
C. The city and people of New York.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. Why does Rosa swim 15 to 30 kilometers a day?
A. She spends all day at the swimming pool.
B. She knows that training is very important.
C. She is going to set her first world swimming record.
18. What is the reason that Rosa is able to sleep for 10 hours at night?
A. Because her family is quiet in the evening.
B. Because she likes getting up late.
C. Because she is very tired when she goes to bed.
19. Why did Brad stop work?
A. Because he wanted to have a good rest.
B. Because he wanted to spend more time training.

C. Because he wanted to go abroad.

20. What kind of life do most sportsmen have?

A. A quiet life.

B. A noisy life.

C. A busy life.

B. 单项填空

从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. She _____ her husband on the money she earns from teaching.

A. gives

B. supports

C. gets

D. takes

22. He _____ most of his spare time to computer studies.

A. spends

B. devotes

C. shares

D. uses

23. It is not easy for a middle school student to _____ such a difficult problem.

A. work for

B. work off

C. work out

D. work over

24. The government _____ a special organization to raise money for children without parents.

A. has set up

B. have set about

C. have set up

D. has set about

25. Without any special training, he has _____ everything he wanted to do.

A. achieved

B. got

C. arrived

D. reached

26. She has spent forty years _____ research on chimps' activities.

A. do

B. to do

C. done

D. doing

27. Either the teacher or the students _____ the monkeys.

A. has fed

B. have fed

C. have feeded

D. has feeded

28. This is a handbook _____ how to keep words in mind for a long time by _____ some good habits.

A. explains; forming

B. explaining; forming

C. explain; form

D. to explain; forming

29. The project _____ for people who lived in undeveloped area.

A. intend

B. intended

C. was intended

D. is intended

30. He is determined to become a specialist _____ computer when he grows up.

A. for

B. in

C. on

D. about

31. We should _____ their unfinished work! Victory must belong to us!

A. carry

B. carry out

C. carry forward

D. carry on

32. The total population of China _____ about 1,300 million on January 6, 2005. And about eighty percent _____ still farmers.

A. added up; is

B. was; are

C. were; are

D. rose; is

33. The class _____ big. Now the class _____ practising swimming.

A. are; are

B. are; is

C. is; is

D. is; are

34. After the rest of the work _____ done, the rest of the students _____ home.

A. was; gone

B. were; went

C. were; went

D. was; went

35. I doubt if it is _____ for you to read that book.

- A. worth B. worthwhile C. worthy D. valuable

C. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Their names are connected with beauty, wealth and success, and their lifestyles attract many young boys and girls _____ 36 _____ of a career in the spotlight. They are, of course, movie stars.

Guo Xiaoyu, a _____ 37 _____ girl from a remote county in Jilin Province, is one of the 10,000 young dreamers _____ 38 _____ applied for (申请) a place on the performing arts course at Beijing Film Academy.

"When I was a little girl, people often told me that I _____ 39 _____ Gong Li," she said. "Ever since then I _____ 40 _____ of becoming a movie star." Guo was one of the _____ 41 _____ ones who passed the second round of tests in mid-February—but with a 20 percent _____ 42 _____ in candidates (应试者) compared to last year, many went _____ 43 _____. The Performing Arts Department is only offering 90 places, 30 for undergraduates and 60 for _____ 44 _____ in vocational education (职业教育). Applicants must _____ 45 _____ three rounds of tests before the number is narrowed to 300 for a final academic examination.

Although Guo still has a long way to _____ 46 _____, she is determined to succeed. "You must _____ 47 _____ yourself if you want to win," she said confidently. "I'll only admit that I'm not good enough when the judges tell me so. Even then, you have lots of other choices. All roads lead to _____ 48 _____."

Guo was in Junior One when she was unexpectedly selected to study dance in Beijing, _____ 49 _____ a performance in Changchun. Three years later, she was admitted to the Junior College of Capital Normal University. However, _____ 50 _____ her father's sickness, she had to pay the tuition (学费) and living costs by herself. Most holidays were spent working as a teacher or looking for chances to perform. Once she was even chosen to be the cover girl for a _____ 51 _____ in Shenzhen.

Guo's parents want her to be a teacher, so she didn't tell them she was pursuing (追求) her _____ 52 _____ star dream. "They don't like all the rumors (流言蜚语) in the entertainment world," she explained. "But who knows? You'll meet with similar challenges in other _____ 53 _____. It's all up to you."

Now Guo is looking forward to knowing the result of the _____ 54 _____ test. "If I'm offered the chance to attend the academic examination, I'll tell my parents," she said. "_____ 55 _____, I won't. I don't want them to worry about me."

36. A. dreaming B. to dream C. dreams D. dream
37. A. stupid B. foolish C. pretty D. bad

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 38. A. they | B. she | C. which | D. who |
| 39. A. was | B. looked like | C. sounded like | D. appeared |
| 40. A. am dreaming | | B. have been dreaming | |
| | C. always dream | D. have been dreamed | |
| 41. A. luck | B. lucky | C. unluckily | D. unlucky |
| 42. A. decrease | B. reduce | C. leaving | D. increase |
| 43. A. disappointed | | B. disappointing | |
| | C. disappointedly | D. disappointingly | |
| 44. A. whom | B. them | C. those | D. ones |
| 45. A. have | B. take | C. attend | D. pass |
| 46. A. go | B. walk | C. travel | D. run |
| 47. A. show | B. believe in | C. understand | D. know |
| 48. A. China | B. America | C. England | D. Rome |
| 49. A. follow | B. to follow | C. following | D. followed |
| 50. A. with | B. as | C. because of | D. since |
| 51. A. book | B. newspaper | C. textbook | D. magazine |
| 52. A. teacher | B. movie | C. football | D. swimming |
| 53. A. ground | B. fields | C. world | D. countries |
| 54. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. seventh |
| 55. A. If not | B. If so | C. Unless not | D. If only |

D. 阅读理解

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

It is the duty of every man to work. The life of a lazy man is of no use to himself or to others. The man who is too lazy to work is the man who is generally most ready to beg or to steal. Everybody, when young, should learn some useful skills. But it is not enough that a person should learn to do some kind of work. He should put his heart and soul completely into his work, and make full use of his spare time. "Work while you work and play while you play" is as good a rule for the young as for the old.

There is no better help to diligence than the habit of early rising, and this, just like all other good habits, is most easily formed in youth. There is an English saying, "Lost time never returns." This means that everybody must be diligent and make good use of his time. Everyone must study hard when he is young so that he may make progress, succeed in life and become useful to his country. Those who are diligent will never become beggars. Therefore, we can say that diligence is the mother of success.

56. Those who are too lazy to work will most probably become _____.

- A. beggars
C. beggars and thieves
- B. thieves
D. useful men
57. If a boy wants to be useful to himself and other people, he should _____.
A. get up early every morning
B. do something in his spare time
C. put his heart and soul into everything he does
D. work all day and all night
58. In order to be diligent, it is most important for young people to _____.
A. form the habit of getting up early
B. study hard
C. work while they work and play while they play
D. work all the time without play
59. One can't be successful in life unless he _____ when he is young.
A. is diligent in his study
B. loves life
C. spends time playing
D. make up for his lost time
60. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Unlike other habits, diligence is more easily formed in youth.
B. Lost time will return if you work hard.
C. Lazy as a boy is, he will be diligent when old.
D. Old people should also be diligent.

B

Man has been traveling into space for more than 40 years. Even though today very few people get the chance to be an astronaut—about 30 persons per year. This is mainly because of the expense (费用). It costs millions of dollars to train and send astronauts into space, very few countries can afford this.

This is why American businessman Dennis Tito paid 20,000,000 US dollars to the Russian Space Agency to go into space. He visited the International Space Station. His trip, making him the first ever space tourist, took eight days in total. He spent most of his time taking photos, looking at the earth and listening to music on his once-in-a-lifetime trip.

After landing safely back on the earth, Mr Tito thought the trip was worth the money. The only difficulty he had was walking but this is normal for anyone who's in zero gravity (重力, 引力).

Some people, especially in the American Space Agency, argue that only professionals should be allowed to go into space. They worry about the safety of the astronauts. However, Mr Tito received training before he left. He also helped to prepare food for the others while in space. They told him what to do and where he was allowed to go.

A survey carried out soon after Tito landed showed that 75% of Americans supported space tourism. Some people are bored of all the places on earth. They are looking for a new adventure and space is the place.

The money Mr Tito gave the Russians paid for 20% of their annual budget (年度预算). If we want to see men on Mars (火星) and other planets, we may need rich people like Tito to help us pay for it. The Russians have more rich people who want to become space tourists. They should take them.

61. The number of people flying into space so far has reached _____.
A. about 30
B. about 1,200
C. about 120
D. about 12,000
62. Why did the Russians want Dennis Tito to go into space?
A. They wanted to work with an American.
B. They wanted him to have a once-in-a-lifetime trip.
C. They wanted him to take photos of the earth.
D. They wanted his money.
63. According to the writer, what is the problem for space tourists?
A. People's legs take time to get used to the earth again.
B. They are not safe enough in space.
C. There is not much to do except taking photos and listening to music.
D. Tourists need to learn Russian before they go.
64. The difference between Mr Tito and the other astronauts is that _____.
A. he could only listen to music
B. only Tito was allowed to cook
C. Tito couldn't go anywhere he liked on the space station
D. Tito had received training before he flew into space
65. What does the writer think of Dennis Tito?
A. He helped the Russians keep going into space.
B. He was not a good astronaut.
C. He couldn't help the Russians much.
D. He shouldn't be allowed to travel into space again.

C

Dr. Shetty came from a rich family in India. He had a good education and then became a doctor in India. After qualifying (具备资格), he went to Birmingham in the UK where he received his first training in heart surgery (外科手术). Later, he moved to London and worked as a cardiologist in Guy's Hospital. He enjoyed working in England but he knew that there was a great need for cardiologists in India. Dr. Shetty knew that there were very few hospitals in India that provided good medical care for poor people.

Many poor people cannot afford the cost of hospital care so they cannot receive good medical treatment. Dr. Shetty believed that this was wrong and he set out to provide hospital care for poor people. In Kolkata there were well-equipped hospitals but they only provided health services for those who can pay. In 1987, Dr. Shetty set up a hospital in that city and in 1997 he founded the Municipal Heart Foundation with 450 beds for patients who need heart operations.

Later, he was able to set up the Rabindranath Tagore International Institute of Cardiac Sciences in Kolkata. This center provides general health care but in particular it provides treatment for patients with heart diseases. However, he wanted to do more; he wanted to provide for people in the countryside. Now he has set up Coronary Care Units (CCUs) in the faraway areas of the northeast of India which are linked (联系) by television to the hospital in Kolkata. Patients can now go to a local hospital with a CCU and receive treatment from a doctor far away through this link.

The cost of running the hospital is far cheaper than in many other countries. One of the reasons for this is that the doctors are specialists in particular operations. They may perform five heart operations in one day while in other countries a heart specialist may only perform one operation a day. Dr. Shetty's idea is clear. He says, "I have never practiced medicine for my personal gain. I began as a social worker and I am continuing in that way. I dream, breathe and live health care." He operates free on children and has conducted more than 5,000 operations on young people from poor families out of more than 13,000.

66. We may know from this passage that a cardiologist is _____.
A. a doctor who is specially good at treating heart diseases
B. a person who cares the health for poor people
C. a doctor who receives his training in a foreign country
D. a person who works as a doctor in a foreign country
67. Shetty founded the Municipal Heart Foundation _____.
A. to offer health care for poor people
B. because there were no well-equipped hospitals for patients of heart disease
C. because there was no good health care for poor people in that city
D. to help patients needing heart operations
68. The setting up of CCUs can _____.
A. offer general health care to all the people in Kolkata
B. cure (治愈) more patients with heart disease
C. offer help to those patients living far away from big cities
D. help people receive treatment directly from Shetty
69. By saying "I dream, breathe and live health care," Shetty means _____.
A. he lives a happy life because of his good health

- B. he wants to give health care to more people
- C. he would give all his life to people's health care
- D. he could only do things about people's health care

70. Cardiac sciences are sciences about _____.

- A. how to treat heart diseases
- B. how to train a doctor
- C. how to be in good health
- D. how to take care of patients

E. 书面表达

(A) 单句表达

根据括号中的汉语完成各句。

1. The little boy _____ (表现, 行为) with great courage in the face of the gunman.
2. They held each other's hand as a way of _____ (表示爱).
3. This is a _____ (值得做的) job.
4. He spent _____ (大部分时间) observing animals' activities in the forest.
5. It is _____ (对……来说是相当特殊的) a freshman to be younger than eighteen or older than nineteen.
6. His excellent work has changed _____ (人们对他的看法).
7. It is important to learn how to _____ (互相交流) in the collective.
8. It is necessary for us _____ (理解并尊重) different cultures.
9. This kind of animal shouldn't _____ (用作) entertainment or advertisements.
10. Let's _____ (为妇女取得的成就欢呼)!

(B) 连贯表达

请以 Madame Curie 为题, 写一篇 100 个单词左右的英语短文。要点如下:

- a. Madame Curie 是世界著名的女科学家, 1867 年出生于波兰一个教师家庭, 卒于 1934 年。
- b. 她从小爱学习并希望成为科学家, 16 岁中学毕业, 24 岁赴巴黎就读于巴黎大学, 生活简朴, 学习刻苦。
- c. 她一生致力于科学研究, 于 1903 年和 1911 年两次分别获诺贝尔物理奖和诺贝尔化学奖。
- d. 一个女人事业成功不容易, 而一生中两次获诺贝尔奖更为困难, 居里夫人将作为一位伟大的女性永远为人们所怀念。

III. 国际视野开拓

下面是一篇刊载于 2001 年 10 月 15 日《21 世纪报》的文章, 介绍女科学家古多尔与黑猩猩同住 20 余载, 谱写了一曲人与自然和谐相处的乐章的事迹。

Living with wild chimpanzees

Many children may be fond of animals, but few ever think of making the study of animals their career. Even fewer will be recognized by the whole world, enjoying the title of United Nations Messenger of Peace (联合国和平使者).

But one woman has achieved all that. She has lived with chimpanzees (黑猩猩) in the African forest for more than 20 years and made significant discoveries.

This woman is Jane Goodall. She was born in London, England, in 1934. Goodall's lifelong interest in animals began at an early age. By the age of 10 or 11, Goodall dreamed of going to Africa to live with animals. This was quite a strange dream in those days, as young girls did not think of having such "wild" adventures.

But she was encouraged by her mother. She told her that if she really wanted something, she should work hard, take advantage of opportunities and never give up looking for a way.

When a close friend invited Goodall to Kenya (肯尼亚) in 1957, she readily accepted. Within a few months of her arrival she met famed anthropologist (人类学家) Dr. Louis Leakey.

After working together for a few months, Leakey decided that Goodall was the special person he was looking for to begin a study of wild chimpanzees on the shore of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania (坦桑尼亚). At first, British authorities (当局) didn't like the idea of a young woman living among wild animals in Africa. But Goodall was determined.