

◆ 译林版

学法大视野  
XUEFA DASHIYE

KAOYIBEN

考一本

课程基础导练

高中模块 8

英语



CIPG

海豚出版社  
DOLPHIN BOOKS  
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# 英语

高中模块 8 (译林版)

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# PREFACE

## 编者寄语

积经年之底蕴,凝教学之精华。全新呈现在您面前的《考一本·课程基础导练》是由湖南省四大名校之长郡中学、雅礼中学联手倾力打造,经校内众多长年奋战在教学一线上的特、高级教师潜心编写而成的。长郡、雅礼两校此番在教辅用书上的联袂合作,尚属首次,而由各学科带头人牵头的作者队伍,也都是教育界的精兵强将。作为编者,我们有足够的理由相信,《考一本·课程基础导练》这套新型教辅用书必将给广大师生带来福音。

本套丛书立足于学业水平考试,跟踪服务新高考,以最新教材为依托,彰显教育教学新理念,整体来说,具有权威、同步、联动、实用等几大特色。

**权威** 本套丛书的编写团队,不仅具有扎实的教学功底,丰富的教学经验,而且深谙高中教育教学的规律和特点,由学科带头人领队的编写更是有力地保证了该套丛书的权威性。

**同步** 教与学一体,知识与能力同步,将“怎么学”与“怎么教”放在一起同步设计,以方法为主线实施教学,使学生不仅能轻松地掌握基础知识,而且能尽快地提高综合应用能力。本套丛书以全新的视角向广大师生介绍这种符合教学规律的立体化学习方案。

**联动** 教与学联动,相互促进,涵盖全部知识点的教法学法设计,抓住重难点的讲练结合编排,使这个主体充满鲜活而翔实的内容。

**实用** 本套丛书注重基础,突出实用、好用,并充分照顾到不同层次、不同阶段的学生学习时的实际需要,在知识和能力的安排上循序渐进,难易有度。书中例题和习题的选取充分考虑最新命题趋势,既博采众长,又自成系统。各分册体例相对统一,但又根据模块特点和各年级教学实际有所不同,各具特色。

踏破铁鞋无觅处。但愿《考一本·课程基础导练》正是您苦苦寻觅中的教辅用书,并祈求它的上乘品质能带给您成功的好运。

本套丛书的编辑与出版,得益于教育界、出版界众多知名人士的热情帮助和大力支持,他们提出了诸多很好的建议,在此谨表衷心感谢。恳切希望广大师生和教育专家在这套丛书问世后,多提宝贵意见,以便我们进一步修订完善。

编者

2010年7月



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## Unit 1 The written word

## 单元学习目标概览

课程目标		单元学习内容
语言知识	话题	经典文学
	功能	1. 描绘不同的文学形式 ① Classics are the antiques of the literary world. They are novels, plays and poems that were written a long time ago and were so well written and well received that people still read them today. ② Poetry is writing that usually has a rhythm that is repeated. ③ Non-fiction includes literature that is true and based on facts. 2. 谈论文豪 ① Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England in 1812. ② <i>Oliver Twist</i> , <i>David Copperfield</i> and <i>Great Expectations</i> are probably his best-known works.
	核心词汇	classic, literary, received, wisdom, dust, work, chapter, harm, simple, tension, twist, plot, generous, fortune, abrupt, constant, reminder, shabby, shortcoming, shallow, prejudice, civil, bent, theme, wealth, fancy, settle, educated, acquaintance, novelist, master, abuse, criminal, millionaire, court, vice, pity, reform, crime, pressure, violence, resist, home-made, kick, pale, spin, sneaker, swiftly, envelope, muddy, talent, sorrow, sigh, anger, dot, gently, lovely, ugly, stepmother, greedy, gravity, shade, cheek, scarf, typical, reputation, debt, holy, fair, transform, overnight, urban, constitution, shorten, mourn, statue, monument, exhibit, exhibition, tend, rose, spelling, paragraph, stress, comparison, farewell
	短语	be based on, be made into sth., would rather do sth. than do sth., at a time, be set in, have prejudice against, be bent on, at the sight of, earn one's living, mourn one's death, donate... to..., the monument to sb., tend to do, be intended to do sth., consist of
	句型	1. They are novels, plays and poems <b>that</b> were written a long time ago and were <b>so</b> well written and well received <b>that</b> people still read them today. 2. <b>Excited by</b> his move to London, Pip can <b>hardly</b> wait to begin his new life. 3. Kevin <b>was filled with</b> sorrow <b>at the sight of</b> his old soccer ball, and he let out a sad sigh. 4. <b>It is said that</b> about 30,000 people attended this first exhibition, <b>which</b> showed how well loved and important Burns had become to the Scottish people.
	语法	Negative statements (否定陈述)
语言技能		1. 听懂关于彭斯的著名诗歌 <i>A Red, Red Rose</i> 内容的报道 2. 用表示观点、原因的句型来对一些文学作品进行评论 3. 阅读一些简单的英语文学作品 4. 写一篇文学评论 5. 背一首英文诗歌
学习策略		学生在一定程度上形成自主学习、合作学习以及综合运用语言的能力
文化意识		1. 经典文学    2. 查尔斯·狄更斯及其小说    3. 罗伯特·彭斯及其诗歌



背景拓展

## Literature

### (A)

Literature is the art of written works. Literally translated, the word means "acquaintance with letters". In Western culture the most basic written literary types include fiction and non-fiction.



#### Literature

**Major forms:** Novel, Poem, Drama, Short story, Novella (中篇或短篇小说)

**Genres:** Epic (史诗), Lyric (抒情诗), Drama, Romance, Satire, Tragedy, Comedy, Tragicomedy (悲喜剧)

**Media:** performance (play), book

**Techniques:** prose (散文), poetry

**History and lists:** basic topics, literary terms, history, modern history, books, writers, literary awards, poetry awards

**Discussion:** criticism, theory, magazines

The word "literature" has different meanings depending on who is using it. It could be applied broadly to mean any symbolic record, encompassing everything from images and sculptures to letters. In a more narrow sense, the term could mean only text composed of letters, or other examples of symbolic written language. An even more narrow interpretation is that text has a physical form, such as on paper or some other portable form.

### (B)

Literature has been a central experience for the majority of MIT's (麻省理工学院) undergraduates for more than 25 years: over that time about 75 percent of all undergraduates have studied the subject.

Designed to serve students majoring, minoring, and concentrating in Literature as well as those students who may get to take only one or two Literature subjects while

at the Institute, the Literature curriculum at MIT offers a wide range of undergraduate classes at Introductory, Intermediate, and Advanced levels. Most classes are small and offer significant opportunity for student writing and speaking. Many classes focus on literature written in English.

Notable for its interdisciplinary (跨领域) variety and for its openness to film and other forms of popular culture, the Literature program is also strong in traditional areas and historical periods such as Renaissance and the 19th Century. Most classes at all levels are offered once a year; many of the HASS-D introductory classes are offered every semester. Staffed by well-published, influential scholars and creative writers, the Literature faculty is recognized for its superior and committed teaching.

### (C)

#### She walks in beauty

by Byron

She walks in beauty, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;  
And all that's best of dark and bright  
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;  
Thus mellow'd to that tender light  
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,  
Had half impair'd the nameless grace  
Which waves in every raven tress,  
Or softly lightens o'er her face;  
Where thoughts serenely sweet express  
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,  
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,  
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,  
But tell of days in goodness spent,  
A mind at peace with all below,  
A heart whose love is innocent!



## Period 1

## 第一节 教材同步阅读

阅读课文 *Appreciating literature*, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

( ) 1. Some people think that classics are old-fashioned because of the following statements except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they were written a long time ago
- B. the language used in them is quite different from the language used today
- C. they are difficult for people to understand
- D. they can only be found in bookshops and libraries

( ) 2. Which of the following statements is WRONG?

- A. *Clueless*, the award-winning film is based on Charles Dickens's novels.
- B. The film based on *Great Expectations* was released in 1998.
- C. At first, Charles Dickens published many novels in newspapers.
- D. Good classics are examples of great writing and wisdom.

( ) 3. When and where is *Great Expectations* set in?

- A. In the USA in the 1800s.
- B. In England in the early 1800s.
- C. In England in 1812.
- D. In the USA in 1870.

( ) 4. What does Pip develop after he moves to London?

- A. He is embarrassed by Joe.
- B. He becomes shallow and prejudiced against his old friends.
- C. He becomes rich and educated.
- D. He dislikes Joe.

## Reading

( ) 5. What does Pip learn at the end of the novel?

- A. Wealth is more important than happiness.
- B. Friends are as important as wealth.
- C. Wealth does not buy happiness.
- D. Education is more important than friends.

## 第二节 课外拓展阅读

I. 阅读选择题 阅读下面的短文, 从每题所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Napoleon, as a character in Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, is more than once described as having "fat little hands." Nor does he "sit well or firmly on the horse". He is said to be "undersized", with "short legs" and a "round stomach". The problem here is not the accuracy of his description—it seems not that far off from historical accounts—but his choice of facts; other things that could be said of the man are not said. We are meant to understand the difference of a warring commander in the body of a fat little Frenchman. Tolstoy's Napoleon could be any man wandering in the streets and putting a little of powdered tobacco up his nose — and that is the point.

It is a way the novelist uses to show the moral nature of a character. And it turns out that, as Tolstoy has it, Napoleon is a crazy man. In a scene in Book Three of *War and Peace*, the wars having reached the critical year of 1812, Napoleon receives a representative from the Tsar (沙皇), who has come with peace terms (条款). Napoleon is very angry: doesn't he have more army? He, not the Tsar, is the one to make the terms. He will destroy all of Europe if his army is stopped. "That is what you will have gained by engaging me in the war!" he shouts. And then, Tolstoy writes, Napoleon "walked silently several times up and down

the room, his fat shoulders moving quickly.”

Still later, after reviewing his army amid cheering crowds, Napoleon invites the shaken Russian to dinner. “He raised his hand to the Russian’s... face,” Tolstoy writes, and “taking him by the ear pulled it gently...” To have one’s ear pulled by the Emperor was considered the greatest honor and mark of favor at the French court. “Well, well, why don’t you say anything?” said he, as if it was ridiculous in his presence to respect any one but himself, Napoleon.

Tolstoy did his research, but the composition is his own.

( ) 1. Tolstoy’s description of Napoleon in *War and Peace* is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. far from the historical facts
- B. based on the Russian history
- C. based on his selection of facts
- D. not related to historical details

( ) 2. Napoleon was angry when receiving the Russian representative because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he thought he should be the one to make the peace terms
- B. the Tsar’s peace terms were hard to accept
- C. the Russians stopped his military movement
- D. he didn’t have any more army to fight with

( ) 3. What did Napoleon expect the Russian representative to do?

- A. To walk out of the room in anger.
- B. To show agreement with him.
- C. To say something about the Tsar.
- D. To express his admiration.

( ) 4. Tolstoy intended to present Napoleon as a man who is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ill-mannered in dealing with foreign guests
- B. fond of showing off his iron will
- C. determined in destroying all of Europe
- D. crazy for power and respect

( ) 5. What does the last sentence of the passage imply?

- A. A writer doesn’t have to be faithful to his findings.
- B. A writer may write about a hero in his own way.
- C. A writer may not be responsible for what he writes.
- D. A writer has hardly any freedom to show his feelings.

II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的要求答题。

Of all the famous English writers, probably the best known is William Shakespeare.

He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564 on April 23. His father was an important man in town, so Shakespeare had a good upbringing. Shakespeare probably went to school (although no records survive to prove this) but not university. He got married when he was 18 to Anne Hathaway and the couple had 3 children. Shakespeare wrote 38 plays and 154 sonnets (a sonnet is a kind of poem). He began working in his home town of Stratford but by 1592 was writing in London. He became rich enough to buy a house in the capital and one in Stratford. He wrote sad stories called tragedies, like *Romeo and Juliet*, funny stories or comedies, romantic stories and stories about historical figures such as *Julius Caesar*.

Shakespeare died on his birthday in 1616, almost 400 years ago. But why is his work still popular today?

His work looked at common human themes, such as betrayal, murder, lust, power, ambition and love. These themes are as much a part of human nature today as they were all those years ago and are the themes we see in modern soap operas and Hollywood films. Even though his theatre, the Globe, burned down in 1613, it was rebuilt in London in 1997 and you can still see his plays performed there today. Shakespeare’s influence on the English language can still be felt today. We talk



Shakespeare's work has been translated into every major language in the world. And perhaps we'll still be as fascinated by his work 400 years from now as we've been for almost the last 400.

9. When do we use the expression “to disappear into thin air”? (no more than 5 words)

阅读课文,找出下列短语并进行中英互译。

1. 经典文学 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 很受欢迎 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 与……无关 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 每次 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 肥皂剧 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 以……为背景 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 主角 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 宁愿……而不愿 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 增加 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 深层含义 \_\_\_\_\_
11. a twist in the plot \_\_\_\_\_
12. make an abrupt decision \_\_\_\_\_
13. shabby beginnings \_\_\_\_\_
14. can hardly wait to do sth. \_\_\_\_\_
15. develop the shortcoming of \_\_\_\_\_
16. have prejudice against \_\_\_\_\_
17. be bent on doing... \_\_\_\_\_
18. by the end of \_\_\_\_\_

## Period 2 Reading (Language focus)

### 重难点剖析

#### 一、核心词汇

##### 1. fortune *n.* 机会,运气;命运,前途;财产

I had the good fortune to be chosen for a trip abroad.

我真幸运,被选中出国旅行。

The party's fortunes were at their lowest level after the election defeat.

该党在竞选失败后每况愈下。

##### 【拓展】

fortunate *adj.* 交好运的,带来好运的

be fortunate to do/in doing sth. 做……是幸运的  
=be fortunate that...

I was fortunate in having a good teacher.

我很幸运,有位好老师。

fortunately *adv.* 幸运地

##### 【搭配】

have the good fortune to do sth. 有幸做……

come into a fortune 继承大笔遗产

fame and fortune 名与利

##### 2. embarrass *v.* 使(某人)觉得不自然,尴尬;使(某人)不安或焦虑

I was embarrassed by his comments about my clothes.

他评论我的衣服使我很尴尬。

He was embarrassed by lack of money.

他因缺钱而苦恼。

##### 【拓展】

embarrassing *adj.* 令人尴尬的

embarrassed *adj.* 使(某人)感到尴尬的

embarrassment *n.* 窘;焦急

##### 【搭配】

be embarrassed by... 因……而使某人尴尬/苦恼

##### 3. expectation *n.* 预料,预期;(对某事物)有信心的指望

The children waited patiently in expectation of the magician.

孩子们耐心地等待着魔术师。

His parents have great expectations for his future.

他父母对他的前途深寄厚望。

He got a gold medal that was against all expectations.

他出乎意料地得到了一枚金质奖章。

##### 【拓展】

expect *v.* 预料,预计;期望,期盼

expect sth. (from sb./sth.) 期盼某事(从……处来)

expect to do 期待做某事

than expected 比期待的……

##### 【搭配】

expectation of sth. 期待某事

against/contrary to (all) expectation(s) 出乎意料

fall short of sb.'s/not come up to (sb.'s) expectations 未达到期望

##### 4. reminder *n.* 提醒(某人或某物),提示

The statue is a lasting reminder of Churchill's greatness.

这尊塑像使人永远缅怀丘吉尔的伟大功绩。

##### 【拓展】

remind *v.* 提醒

remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事

remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事

##### 【搭配】

be a reminder of ……的提示

be a reminder that... 提醒……

#### 二、重点短语

1. They have not disappeared and still **have a place in** the world today. (page 2, line 12)

它们其实并没有消失,在当今世界仍占有一席之地。

have a place in 占有一席之地

Chairman Mao has an assured place in Chinese history.

毛主席在中国历史上占有一定的地位。

2. Pip's sister seldom has a kind word to say, but



Joe is a kind and simple man, who **would rather die than** see any harm come to Pip. (page 3, lines 29 - 31)

皮普的姐姐几乎没有什么善言好语,但乔却是一个善良淳朴的人,他宁愿死也不愿看到皮普受到任何伤害。

would rather... than... 宁愿…… 也不愿……

She'd rather die than lose the children.

她宁可死也不愿失去孩子们。

3. Pip is **bent on** becoming a gentleman and winning Estella's love. (page 3, line 46)

皮普一心想要成为一名绅士,赢得埃斯特拉的芳心。

be bent on sth./doing sth. 专心致力于(做)某事

He is bent on winning at all costs.

他决心不惜一切去争取胜利。

【拓展】

bend one's mind to sth. 专心于某事物

He couldn't bend his mind to his studies.

他不能专心学习。

bend (sb.) to sth. (迫使某人)屈从,顺从

bend sb. to one's will 使某人顺从、跟随某人的意志

4. Money and education have changed him, and before long he develops the shortcomings of being shallow and **having prejudice**, even **against** his old companions. (page 3, lines 41 - 43)

金钱和教育改变了他,不久他养成了浅薄、偏见的缺点,甚至歧视昔日的同伴。

have prejudice against 对……有偏见,对……有成见

She has a prejudice against modern music.

她对现代音乐怀有偏见。

【拓展】

(1) overcome the prejudice of sth. 消除对某事的偏见

Her friendliness soon overcame the prejudice of her stepchildren.

她很友好,因而丈夫前妻的孩子很快就消除了对她的偏见。

(2) to the prejudice of sth. 对……产生不利影响

The newspaper reported his remarks, to the prejudice of his chances of being elected.

该报报道了他说的话,这可能对他参加竞选产生不利影响。

(3) without prejudice (to sth.) 无损于现有的权益

The offer was accepted without prejudice to the current pay negotiations.

该提议获得接纳,但对目前正在进行的工资谈判并无影响。

(4) prejudice (v.) sb (against sb./sth.) 使某人对……抱有偏见,影响某人

Newspaper gossip has prejudiced her against him.

报纸上那些不三不四的文章使她对他抱有偏见。

### 三、重点句型及长难句

1. They are novels, plays and poems that were written a long time ago and were so well written and well received that people still read them today. (page 2, lines 1 - 3)

它们是很久以前创作的小说、戏剧和诗歌,写得很好,很受欢迎,直至今日人们仍然在阅读这些作品。

【分析】that were written a long time ago and were so well written and well received that people still read them today 是定语从句,修饰先行词 novels, plays and poems. 关系词 that 在从句中作主语,不能省略。从句中运用了 so... that... (“如此……以至于……”) 句型,that 引导结果状语从句。

2. Why else would many films based on them be successful? (page 2, lines 12 - 13)

要不然为什么许多根据经典文学作品改编的电影可以成功呢?

【分析】此句为特殊疑问句。based on them 是过去分词短语作定语,相当于定语从句(that were based on them),修饰名词 films。

The Olympic Games, first played in 776 BC, did not include women players until 1912.

奥运会,首次在公元前 776 年举办,但直到 1912 年才有妇女参加。

3. Excited by his move to London, Pip can hardly wait to begin his new life. (page 3, line 41)

搬到伦敦让皮普兴奋不已,他迫不及待地开始了

他的新生活。

【分析】“Excited by his move to London”是过去分词短语作状语，相当于原因状语从句“As he is excited by his move to London”。

Inspired by his classmates, he can hardly wait to go and work in the grass-root.

由于受到其他同学的鼓舞，他迫不及待地要去基层工作。

## 自主学习

### 夯实基础

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选项。

- ( ) 1. Due to his \_\_\_\_\_ nature, he can't help donating much of his wealth to the relief of the disaster area.  
A. stupid B. generous  
C. narrow D. mean
- ( ) 2. The famous scientist has \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
A. a seat B. a place  
C. a role D. places
- ( ) 3. He would rather \_\_\_\_\_ at home than \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip in Shanghai.  
A. stay; went B. to say; to go  
C. stay; go D. stayed; go
- ( ) 4. We have planted flowers and green trees around the blocks of buildings, which \_\_\_\_\_ beauty to the whole city.  
A. add to B. add up to  
C. is added to D. add
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to train his daughter in English, he put an ad like this in the paper, “\_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher for a ten-year-old girl.”  
A. Determined; Wanted  
B. Determined; Wanting  
C. Determine; Wanted  
D. Determining; Wanting
- ( ) 6. He is \_\_\_\_\_ learning English well.  
A. bent to B. bent on  
C. bending to D. bending on

- ( ) 7. The success of the film \_\_\_\_\_ a star overnight.  
A. made her into B. made her up of  
C. made her out D. made her from
- ( ) 8. Now that he has mended his way, you mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ him while co-operating with him.  
A. go for  
B. be pleased with  
C. have prejudice against  
D. make friends with
- ( ) 9. To achieve your goal, \_\_\_\_\_ yourself and your direction \_\_\_\_\_ the most important thing.  
A. knowing; is B. to know; were  
C. know; was D. and know; are
- ( ) 10. Jay Chou will \_\_\_\_\_ a new album next week.  
A. relieve B. revise  
C. release D. resist
- ( ) 11. I know some \_\_\_\_\_ of the TV play, as I read the brief introduction on the Internet.  
A. news B. twists  
C. plots D. stories
- ( ) 12. Compare yourself now with \_\_\_\_\_ and try to exceed (超越) past achievements so that you can make progress step by step.  
A. what you used to be  
B. what you used to do  
C. you used to do  
D. you used to be
- ( ) 13. You are too \_\_\_\_\_. You must learn to compromise.  
A. uncertain B. abrupt  
C. calm D. rigid
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ not to miss the flight at 15:20, the manager set out for the airport in a hurry.  
A. Reminding B. Reminded  
C. To remind D. Having reminded
- ( ) 15. Take the pills two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at one time B. at a time  
C. at no time D. at all times



II. 根据句意,从所提供的词组中选择恰当的词组填入相关的句中。(注意词形的变化)

be set in	be based on	at a time
before long	be made into	be bent on
a symbol of	have a place in	find out
be determined to	earn one's living	
have nothing to do	be prejudiced against	
make the acquaintance of		

1. He is proud to have \_\_\_\_\_ the mayor at the ball.
2. He claimed that the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ him, which we thought differently.
3. More and more young people \_\_\_\_\_ working in business corporations.
4. The novel \_\_\_\_\_ pre-war London.
5. He thought what had happened \_\_\_\_\_ with him, so he left quickly.
6. You won't \_\_\_\_\_ the ending until you finish the last chapter.
7. With the new equipment, the plastic can \_\_\_\_\_ various tools.
8. The students are allowed to borrow two books \_\_\_\_\_ from the library.

III. 中译英。(用括号中提示的词语)

1. 这个节目很受观众的欢迎。(be well received with)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 这与你无关。(have nothing to do)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 我们可以把这个房间改变成书房。(make... into...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 这部电影以上海为背景。(be set in)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 吉姆一心想要成为一个音乐家。(be bent on)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 能力提升

单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. The Science Museum, \_\_\_\_\_ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's tourist attraction.  
A. which B. what C. that D. where
- ( ) 2. His plan was such a good one \_\_\_\_\_ we all agreed to accept it.  
A. as B. that C. so D. after which
- ( ) 3. Prices of daily goods \_\_\_\_\_ through a computer can be lower than store price.  
A. are bought B. bought C. been bought D. buying
- ( ) 4. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of courage and power.  
A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
- ( ) 5. To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train \_\_\_\_\_ travel by air.  
A. as B. to C. than D. while
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ with so much trouble, we failed to complete the task on time.  
A. Faced B. Face C. Facing D. To face
- ( ) 7. Please remind me \_\_\_\_\_ he said he was going. I may be in time to see him off.  
A. where B. when C. how D. what
- ( ) 8. Experts have been warning \_\_\_\_\_ of the health risks caused by passive smoking.  
A. at a time B. at one time C. for some time D. for the time



## Period 3 Word power

### 第一节 根据表格中 Description 的内容填写单词。

Category of literature	Description
Fiction	1. _____ • has a repeated rhythm • focuses on feeling
	2. _____ • tells a story through action and speech • first written and then performed on stage
	3. _____ • only a few characters • a simple plot
	4. _____ • many characters • a complex plot • popular
Non-fiction	5. _____ • in a newspaper • reports factual information
	6. _____ describes the life of a person
	7. _____ describes the author's own life

### 第二节 查词典, 根据句意, 将黑体的单词译成中文。

#### 1. release

(1) Death **released** him from his sufferings.

(2) Use oil to **release** a rusted lock.

(3) The bullet is **released** from the gun at very high speed.

(4) The latest developments have just been **released** to the media.

(5) The new model had now been **released** for sale.

#### 2. shabby

(1) She lives in a **shabby** house.

(2) You look rather **shabby** in those clothes.

(3) It is a **shabby** excuse.

### 第三节 根据下列各句所提示的信息填写恰当的单词完成句子。

- She has a rather \_\_\_\_\_ (浅薄的) personality.
- Try not to have a \_\_\_\_\_ (偏见) in your judgements.
- This has been a timely \_\_\_\_\_ (提醒) of the need for constant care.
- I am fond of appreciating the a \_\_\_\_\_ of the plays written by Shakespeare.
- It is also believed that setting off fireworks will bring good f \_\_\_\_\_ in the coming year.
- She is b \_\_\_\_\_ on becoming a film star when she grows up.
- Plans \_\_\_\_\_ the health care system have failed more than once. (reform)
- At last we succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ all the problems. (settle)



## Period 4 Grammar and usage

## 语法探究

## 否定陈述

## 一、英语中的全部否定、部分否定

## 1. 全部否定

句中有 no, not, never, none, nobody, nothing, nowhere, neither, nor 等时,均表示强烈意味的完全否定,在汉语中体现为“绝对不”,“没有”,“远不(非)……”,“一点也不”,“根本不……”,“无论如何也没有……”等。

None of us wants to go.

大家都不想去。

There is nothing interesting in the newspaper.

报纸上没有有趣的新闻。

## 2. 部分否定

英语中一些含有总括含义的代词、形容词或副词,当用于否定句中时,只否定一部分,而不是完全否定。如 all, everybody (everyone), everything, anyone (anybody), anything, anywhere, everywhere, always, quite, both, entirely, altogether 等词与 not 连用时,在汉语中译为“并非全都是……”,“不总是……”等。

All that glitters is not gold.

闪闪发光的东西不一定是金子。(误:所有闪闪发光的都不是金子。)

All of us don't want to go.

大家并不是都想去。

## 二、带否定副词的反意疑问句

如果句子的主干部分有否定副词,那么反意疑问句用肯定形式;如果句子的主干部分带有含否定意义的前缀或者后缀的单词时,那么反意疑问句还是用否定形式,因为否定前缀和后缀只能否定单词本身,不能否定句子。

You are not able to finish the task alone, are you?

你不能独自完成这份工作,是吗?

You are unable to finish the task alone, aren't you?

你不能独自完成这份工作,是吗?

## 三、否定副词放句首,句子部分倒装

Never have I seen him since last year.

自从去年我就没有见过他了。

Little did he do in the activity.

他在这个活动中没有做什么。

## 四、比较级和否定词连用表最高级

Nothing gives me more pleasure than listening to Mozart.

再没有比听莫扎特的乐曲更让我高兴的事了。

I can not agree more.

我十分同意。

## 五、运用某些结构表达否定意义

## 1. too... to 太……不能

He's too much of a coward to do that.

他太怯懦了,干不了那件事。

【注意】如果 too 后接的是表情感的形容词的话,就不表否定意义了。

I'm too glad to chat with you.

很高兴能和你聊天。

## 2. more A than B 与其 B 不如 A

He is more brave than wise.

他有勇无谋。

## 六、用虚拟语气表达否定意义

But for your coming, I should have been very lonely.

要不是你来了,我会感到很寂寞的。

If only you had worked with greater care.

你要是工作更仔细一些就好了。



### 巩固训练

#### 夯实基础

I. 改错 下列各句中均有一处错误,请找出并改正。

1. Few of them hurt themselves in the accident last night, didn't they?

2. —How did your interview go?

—I could feel better about it! The questions were very fair, and I seemed to find an answer for all of them.

3. Little he cared about his own health though he was very ill.

4. The boy is young to go to school.

5. But your help, we'd never have been able to get over the difficulties.

6. —I don't like him.

—So do I.

II. 根据中文翻译完成下列英文句子。(每空一词)

1. 这两本书都不是英国出版的。

\_\_\_\_\_ the books is published in England.

2. 你们当中我一个也不认识。

I know \_\_\_\_\_ you.

3. 人们直到失去了健康才知道健康的可贵。

People do not know the blessing of health \_\_\_\_\_ they lose it.

4. 只有傻瓜才会做这种事情。

\_\_\_\_\_ but a fool would do such a thing.

5. 他的失败完全是由于他自己的粗心大意。

His failure was due to \_\_\_\_\_ than his own carelessness.

III. 句型转换 根据括号中的提示词将下列句子变为否定句。

1. Many people are listening to pop music now. (Few)

2. His mother has a beautiful car. (not)

3. We need a pen and piece of paper. (hardly)

4. The old man always goes for a walk in the park after supper. (never)

5. Mike might join the English club. (not)

IV. 单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

( ) 1. He seldom watches TV on weekends, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. doesn't he B. does he

C. is he D. isn't he

( ) 2. Yesterday evening his mother told him something while he was playing games, but \_\_\_\_\_ what she said.

A. a little did he hear B. little he heard

C. little did he hear D. a little heard he

( ) 3. Try to retell the story in your own words.

\_\_\_\_\_ afraid of making mistakes.

A. Not to be B. Don't be

C. Never to be D. Never being

( ) 4. There are many books on the desk, but

\_\_\_\_\_ of them are of any use to my report.

A. nothing B. no one

C. neither D. none

( ) 5. We cannot \_\_\_\_\_ travel at the same time;

one of us has to stay at home looking after Grandpa.

A. both B. none

C. either D. nobody