

高中英语 新课程

学习指导

6

选修

北师大版

与北师大版普通高中课程标准
实验教科书配套

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

大象出版社

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单元综合测试
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Communication Workshop and Language Awareness

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Lesson 2 What's Your Favourite Music?

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知识要点归纳

Communication Workshop and Language Awareness

Lesson 3 Life Stories

Lesson 2 Name Stories

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Unit 16 Stories



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为节省学生的学习成本,大象版教学辅导类图书的参考答案将逐步上网公布。同时,为实现教学辅导的多层次、全方位,网站还会加大网络产品开发力度,满足读者的不同需求。

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编写说明

从2008年秋季开始,河南省全面进入普通高中新课程改革。为了新课程实验在我省的顺利实施,为了更好地服务于高中教学,河南省基础教育教学研究室和大象出版社在深入调研、充分论证的基础上,对传统品牌教辅“高中学习指导”进行重新定位,重新组织开发了“高中新课程学习指导”丛书。这套丛书已于2008年秋季开始在全省推广使用。2009年,我们根据河南省选修教材选用情况,组织编写了“高中新课程学习指导”(选修版)。

遵循推进课改、利于教学的原则,树立以学生发展为本的教育理念,由省内外教研专家和高中一线名师倾力打造的“高中新课程学习指导”(选修版)具有以下特色:**基础性**——体现基础教育教学改革的精神,为学生的终身发展奠定基础;**选择性**——提供个性化、多样化的学习资源,为促进学生全面而有个性的发展创造广阔的自主学习空间;**适用性**——为河南省高中学生量身定做;**创新性**——站在课改前沿,依据新课程理念,培养学生创新精神。

“高中新课程学习指导”(选修版)按课时编写,设置的主要栏目有:

自主探究学习 学生是学习的主体,通过自主学习、探究学习,不断提高学习能力。

名师要点解析 名师解析学习中的重点、难点、盲点和易错点。

单元语法点拨 点拨语法学习重点、难点。

基础同步自测 习题设计重点在对本课时基础知识和基本技能的巩固和掌握,同时也兼顾综合能力的拓展。

综合能力拓展 发散思维、凝聚要点,培养学生的综合能力。

每单元(章)设置的主要栏目有:

知识要点归纳 对课标目标进行分解细化,列出要求达到的目标、主干知识、重要概念或公式,并提出学习建议。

高考同步链接 为学生打开高考的一面窗,让他们走进高考、感悟高考。

单元(本章)综合测试 通过综合性的训练,促进对本单元(章)知识的全面掌握。

(上述各栏目的设置,个别学科因为教材特点略有不同)

为方便同学们对所学知识进行自我检验,在各单元(章)讲解和训练之后还设置了两套“**模块(阶段)评价测试**”;在全书最后附有“**习题详解点拨**”,对所有习题提供详尽的答案和解题思路。

本套丛书包括思想政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物九个学科。

参加本册编写的作者是宋俊、黄红勤、刘保松、孟伟红、魏少婕同志,参加2010年版修订工作的作者有孟伟红、崔永霞同志,最后由崔秀玲同志统稿。

对使用中发现的错谬缺漏之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

河南省基础教育教学研究室

大象出版社出版的高中《实验报告册》紧扣配套教材，包括物理、化学、生物三个学科，各册内容主要由三大部分构成：实验规则、各个具体实验内容、实验习题参考答案。

这套书有以下特色：

一、高效。打破了以往教师先讲解，学生再模拟操作的低效实验模式，在探究式的实验中，可以培养学生主动实验的兴趣，提高其实践能力，并加强交流与合作。

二、合理。真正做到了引导学习，让学生知道在实验中应该做什么、怎样做，并积极、主动地参与进去。同时，注重培养学生的实验探究意识。

三、科学。在实验的环节设置上，除了基本的探究过程以外，还增设了“实验指导”、“实验预习”、“问题思考”等环节，帮助学生更好地准备实验和巩固实验。可以说这套《实验报告册》能够引导学生自主完成相关实验，并很好地掌握实验。

四、新颖。在实验环节中，设计了很多新的亮点，比如：选择实验器材时，给学生一个表格，表格中列有与实验有关和无关的器材，要求学生自己选择合适的器材，这样，在做实验的同时也对学生能力进行了考查。

五、贴心。实验之后的“问题思考”，选取的都是高考的热点问题，是参考新课改地区的高考题精心编制的，为学生掌握实验的重点提供切实的服务。

全书内容丰富、全面，贴近高考，美观实用。

序号	书 名	配套教材	估价（元）
1	高中物理实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教版	6.00
2	高中物理实验报告册（新课标必修2）	人教版	6.00
3	高中化学实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教版	6.50
4	高中化学实验报告册（新课标必修2）	人教版	8.00
5	高中生物实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教版	6.00
6	高中生物实验报告册（新课标必修2）	人教版	5.50
7	高中生物实验报告册（新课标必修3）	人教版	7.50

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Unit 16 Stories

Warm-up



自主探究学习

Sang Lan, one of China's best gymnasts who was paralyzed in an accident, has started her school life in Peking University beginning from the fall semester.

The optimistic and adamant girl has been admitted to the School of Journalism and Communication of Peking University. Her long-cherished desire to go to college has been realized.

Sang's mother said that before the vaulting accident, Sang had always busied herself with trainings and contests. After she returned from New York, she became very enthusiastic in study and worked very hard. She even can use a computer skillfully now. "Get up from where you fall is the most ordinary thing for a gymnast. And it's my motto," Sang said. "I'll arrange my time scientifically and work hard on my studies so as to be a winner in life."

As a former athlete, Sang keeps winning the honor for the nation in mind. "If I can get better, I'll play table tennis and get ready to compete in the Beijing 2008 Paralympic Games," she said. Sang Lan may appear in Ping-pong Games. Twenty-two-year-old Chinese woman gymnast Sang Lan, who broke her neck at Goodwill Games in 1998, has lately expressed the desire to take up table tennis as her second sport profession and hopes to take part in 2008 Paralympic Games.

"I will return to competition in 2008. A gold medal in Beijing Olympics is all I want," Sang said.

In the past Paralympic Games, those who have lost their hands still have the ability to play with an arm. So long as she has the will to take up ping-pong games,

according to Sang Lan, she may join in matches with opponents of her same grade, according to Paralympic medical classification.

- () 1. Sang Lan is determined to take _____ as her profession.
A. gym B. ping-pong
C. journalism D. computer
- () 2. Sang Lan _____.
A. got paralyzed in a traffic accident
B. got paralyzed in a game
C. would be the winner in the table tennis
D. would take part in the gym competition in Beijing 2008
- () 3. The passage mainly refers to _____.
A. the life of Sang Lan
B. the plan of Sang Lan
C. the profession of Sang Lan
D. the school life of Sang Lan

Lesson 1 Stories from History



名师要点解析

1. I remembered the dog jumping up on me and knocking me over into the water.

译文:我记得那只狗扑向了我,并把我撞到了河里。

短语解析

knock sb./sth. over 弄翻,打倒

knock sb./sth. down 击倒,减价

The boy knocked a bottle over. 那个男孩把瓶打翻了。

They knocked the old man down with their bikes. 他们骑着自行车撞倒了那个老人。

He wanted £ 50 but I managed to knock him

down 10%. 他要 50 英镑,但我设法使他减价 10%。

即讲即练

单项选择:

The old lady was seen knocked _____ by a passing car.

- A. back B. down
C. out D. over

答案:D

2. What criteria do you use when you choose a book?

译文:当你选择一本书的时候,你用什么标准?

词语解析

criterion *n.* (评判的)标准,复数为 criteria。

词语辨析

standard—a test or a measure for qualities or for the required degree of excellence 一种质量或等级检验、衡量标准。

criterion—a principle by which sth. is measured for value 衡量某事物价值的原则;an established rule or principle, on which a judgment is based 一种确立的规定或原则,据以作出判断。

由此可见:前者指法定或一般公认的质量标准,后者指判断其他事物的标准。因此,以下两句中的“标准”应分别译为:

Practice is the criterion by which truth is tested.
实践是检验真理的标准。

This product is not up to the standard. 该产品不符合标准。

即讲即练

翻译:

你判断一瓶酒好坏的标准是什么?

答案:What are your criteria for judging a bottle of wine?

3. ...a terrible volcanic eruption that he had witnessed as a young man.

译文:……他青年时代亲眼目睹了一场可怕的火山喷发。

词语解析

witness *n.* 目击者,证人;*vi.* (为……)作证;*vt.* 目击,见证

witness to sth./having done(为……)作证

a witness to/of……的目击者

There is a witness everywhere. 若要人不知,除非

己莫为。

He witnessed to the facts. 他为事实作证。

She witnessed to having seen the man enter the building. 她作证看见此人进入那栋建筑物。

Did anyone witness the traffic accident? 有谁目击了这场交通事故?

This hall has witnessed many weddings. 这个礼堂内举行过许多次婚礼。

即讲即练

单项选择:

The girl witnessed _____ the old woman enter the hospital.

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

答案:B

4. The eruption had occurred on August 24th, 79 AD.

译文:火山爆发发生在公元 79 年 8 月 24 日。

词语解析

occur *vi.* 发生,出现

sth. occur(s) = sth. happen(s) 某事发生

Don't let this mistake occur again. 不要让这种错误再发生。

词语拓展

sth. occur(s) to sb. 某人突然想到某事

sb. happen(s) to do sth. 某人碰巧做某事

即讲即练

单项选择:

It suddenly _____ to me that I had left my wallet in the hotel.

- A. happened B. occurred
C. took place D. felt

答案:B

5. Pliny described a cloud coming down the mountain, blocking out the sun and burying everything in its path.

译文:普利尼描述了来自山上的云团,它遮住了太阳,埋葬了它沿途的一切东西。

句子解析

该句中的第一个现在分词短语 coming down the mountain 作 cloud 的定语;第二、三个现在分词短语 blocking out..., burying... 为伴随状语,说明云团的情况。

短语解析

block out 堵住;封闭;设计

We put a curtain across the window to block out the sunlight. 我们把窗帘拉上遮住阳光。

即讲即练

单项选择:

The teacher came into the room, _____ some students.

A. following

B. followed by

C. followed

D. to follow

答案:A

6. In a way, Pompeii is like a "time capsule" preserving a frozen moment in history.

译文:从某种程度上说,庞培古城如同一粒时间胶囊,保存了历史上一段被封存了的瞬间。

词语解析

preserve *vt.* 保持;保护;保存

We must preserve world peace. 我们必须维护世界和平。

But no authentic works by him are preserved. 但他作品的真迹并没有流传下来。

词语拓展

preserve sb./sth. from 保护人/事物使不受损害或损失

即讲即练

单项选择:

We must _____ our eyesight taking effective measures.

A. reserve

B. serve

C. preserve

D. prevent

答案:C

7. However, much more than buildings and objects, it is the forms of the people who were caught in the disaster that have made the city a monument to human history.

译文:然而,与城里的建筑及物品相比,那些在那场灾难中遇难的人们的轮廓像则更使这座城市成为人类历史上的一座纪念碑。

句子解析

这是个强调了主语的强调句型, who 引导 people 的定语从句。

词语解析

monument *n.* 纪念碑

monument to 为……而建造的纪念碑

The Monument to the People's Heroes stands like a giant on Tian'anmen Square. 人民英雄纪念碑像个巨人一样屹立在天安门广场上。

短语解析

(1) much more than 远远,不仅仅是

My English teacher is more than a teacher; he is my friend. 我的英语老师不仅是我的老师,他还是我的朋友。

(2) be caught in 陷入……;遭遇……

This morning I was caught in a traffic jam when I went to work. 今天早上我上班时塞车。

即讲即练

填空:

This birthday gift is _____ a gift; it's our love.

答案:more than

8. One can only feel sorrow and deep sympathy for these once-living statues.

译文:对这些曾经活着的雕像,人们只能感到悲痛和深切的同情。

词语解析

sorrow *n.* 悲痛

True friends should share happiness and sorrow. 真正的朋友应该同甘共苦。

词语拓展

with sorrow 悲伤地

to one's sorrow 使某人悲痛的是;使某人不幸的是

短语解析

feel sympathy for 同情

I felt much sympathy for the disabled. 我对残疾人深表同情。

短语拓展

with sympathy 同情地

in sympathy (with) 同情地;与……一致

即讲即练

翻译:

I must cover sorrow into strength.

答案:我必须化悲痛为力量。

9. My car broke down on the way to the beach.

译文:我的车在去海滩的路上抛锚了。

短语解析

on the way to 在去某地的途中(= on one's way to); 即将成为; 接近

Hurricane is on the way. 飓风马上要到了。

She fell down on the (her) way to work. 她在去上班的路上摔倒了。

They are hopefully on the way to finding better treatments. 他们期待更好的治疗方法。

短语拓展

all the way 一路上; 自始至终

by the way 顺路; 在途中; 顺便说

by way of 经由, 经过

in a way 在某种程度上

in the way 挡道

in this way 以这种方式

in no way 决不

即讲即练

单项选择:

—I think he is taking an active part in social work.

—I agree with you _____.

A. in a way

B. on the way

C. by the way

D. in the way

答案: A

单元语法点拨

Past Perfect 过去完成时

We use Past Perfect to talk about events or situations in the past which happened before other past events. 过去完成时表示过去的时间之前发生的事件或存在的状态。

要点提示

过去完成时与一般过去时 The Past Simple 很难区分, 过去完成时表示动作发生在过去某一时间之前或动作、状态持续到过去某一时间。简单地说就是“过去的过去”。当你使用过去完成时的时候, 一定要在上下文中找出比它发生晚的过去动作作为参照时间。

一般过去时表示过去发生的事或存在的状态, 一般有 in 2008, yesterday, then, just now, at that time, last..., ...ago 等表示过去的时间状语。例如:

(1) Around the end of the first century AD, a Roman writer called Pliny wrote about a terrible volcanic

eruption that he had witnessed as a young man. (had witnessed 发生在 wrote 前)

(2) This particularly sad event left a deep impression on Pliny who had lost an uncle in the eruption. (had lost 发生在 left 前)

(3) The bodies of people who had died in Pompeii left impressions in the ash that showed their exact shapes. (had died 发生在 showed 前)

(4) The boy said he finished his homework before he went home. (该句为病句。这里不能用过去时 finished, 应改为 had finished, 因为该动作发生在 went home 之前)

(5) He said Edison had invented the light. (该句为病句。去掉 had, 描述已故之人的动作或状态, 叙述历史事实时, 用一般过去时, 而不用过去完成时)

(6) The engineer has worked in IBM for three years. And now he is working for Lenovo. (该句为病句。去掉 has, 此处不能用现在完成时, 因为现在他不在 IBM 工作了, 已经在联想工作, 所以用一般过去时)

在下列句型中, 常用过去完成时。

No sooner had sb. done... than sb. /sth. + v. -ed...

No sooner had the teacher left than the naughty boy made faces in the class. 老师一离开, 那个淘气的男孩就在班上做鬼脸。

Hardly/Scarcely had sb. done... when sb. /sth. + v. -ed

Hardly had we arrived when it began to rain. 我们刚到就开始下雨了。

It was the first/second... time that sb. /sth. + had done...

It was the second time that he had made the same mistake. 这是他第二次犯同样的错误。

It was + 一段时间 + since sb. /sth. + had done...

It was three weeks since he had began to learn English. 他开始学英语有三周了。

sb. /sth. + had done... by the past time (过去时间)

They had finished the work by yesterday. 他们到昨天为止已完成了那项工作。

课堂基础自测

一、单词检测(根据句意和单词首字母或括号内汉语,写出单词的正确形式)

1. The boy was a _____ in the computer games, missing lots of his lessons.

2. To _____ (保持) health is important.

3. 1937 was _____ the beginning of the Anti-Japanese War.

4. The _____ (受害者) was found lying dead on the river bank.

5. I had an a _____ dream last night, feeling terrible.

6. I really go for _____ (纯正的) English tapes.

7. This is a _____ (特征) of all fields of science.

8. The gentle man felt s _____ for the poor, giving them lots of money.

9. He cried in _____ (悲伤) when his mother died.

10. Between the two buildings stands a _____ (纪念碑).

二、语法专练

() 1. The news came as no surprise to me. I _____ for sometime that the factory was going to shut down.

A. had known B. knew

C. have known D. know

() 2. I finally achieved my goal with the help of all those who love me. Never in all my life _____ so happy.

A. did I feel B. I felt

C. I had felt D. had I felt

() 3. —Did he get any prize at the music festival?
—Yes, but it was the first time he _____ a Grammy.

A. was awarded

B. has been awarded

C. had been awarded

D. had awarded

() 4. Jack _____ for New York on business upon my arrival, so I didn't see him.

A. has left

B. left

C. was leaving

D. had left

() 5. _____ they finished their exams when the bell rang.

A. Hardly had

B. Had no sooner

C. Hardly

D. No sooner

() 6. —You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda. Do you like it?

—I'm sorry I _____ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

A. wasn't saying

B. don't say

C. won't say

D. didn't say

() 7. Hello! I _____ you _____ in London. How long have you been here?

A. don't know; were

B. hadn't known; are

C. haven't known; are

D. didn't know; were

() 8. —Hadn't you graduated from college?

—Yes, I _____ French for two years.

A. study

B. studied

C. am studying

D. have studied

() 9. All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness _____.

A. has grown

B. is growing

C. grew

D. had grown

() 10. A long time ago, I _____ English for six years.

A. learnt

B. have learnt

C. had been learning

D. had learnt

三、单项选择

() 1. Last night my son knocked _____ a bowl of water, the floor of the kitchen full of water.

A. over

B. back

C. about

D. out

() 2. What _____ do you use when judging the quality of a student's work?

A. standard

B. situation

C. criterion

D. condition

() 3. People should preserve children _____, for they are often hurt in some way.

- A. to be hurt B. hurting
C. being hurt D. from being hurt
- () 4. We _____ a sudden shower of rain and wet through with rain.
A. caught B. were caught with
C. caught up with D. were caught in
- () 5. Today, she is forty and has three children, but she often occurs to her first love at fourteen. In this sentence, “occurs to” means “_____”.
A. happens to B. thinks of
C. takes place D. happens
- () 6. The lady is always in perfect _____ with what her husband has done.
A. common B. favour
C. sympathy D. hopes
- () 7. The young singer lives _____ wheat and _____ singing.
A. by; on B. on; by
C. on; on D. by; by
- () 8. Xiao Lin is on the way _____ a teacher; she will graduate in June.
A. to becoming B. to become
C. in becoming D. to be

四、完成句子

1. The man witnessed to _____ (听到) the girl say that.
2. _____ (同学们在校门口集合) and then started at nine.
3. _____ (这姑娘突然大哭起来), making everyone surprised.
4. Be careful! Don't _____ (打翻那个玻璃杯).
5. He is _____ (很快就成为) a teacher.

综合能力拓展

五、完形填空

The town of Pressure and the town of Pleasure were neighbors but they had nothing in common. Residents built walls to _____ 1 _____ influence from the other town.

In Pressure, everyone struggled to be the very

_____ 2 _____. When women gave birth, they would compete to have the baby with the loudest _____ 3 _____. There was violent (暴力的) competition in every aspect of life. Because _____ 4 _____ was the symbol of success, people were always busy making money, with no time for relaxation. Some young people couldn't _____ 5 _____ the intensity (紧张) and chose to drink to escape.

In Pleasure, the motto was: _____ 6 _____ you like it, do it. People grew up without pressure and _____ 7 _____ do anything they liked. Children played computer games day _____ 8 _____ night. At school, teachers didn't care _____ 9 _____ students came or not. Workers might sit around the office all day long drinking coffee and doing _____ 10 _____. Thanks to the lack of regulations (规章制度), nobody worried about _____ 11 _____ their jobs. It was pleasure that _____ 12 _____. The computers they used were old _____ 13 _____ from the town of Pressure. Some of the young were addicted to drugs _____ 14 _____ the emptiness of their lives.

Then, people in the two towns began asking themselves, “What is life _____ 15 _____?” But, just before life in the two towns completely _____ 16 _____, there came a great person—Mr Reason. He went from door to door, talking with people and _____ 17 _____ advice. People in Pressure learnt to be content with what they had _____ 18 _____ people in Pleasure began to make plans. They _____ 19 _____ the walls between them and built a road to connect the two. The towns' people came to _____ 20 _____ the truth—there is no gap between Pressure and Pleasure if they don't go to extremes.

- () 1. A. pick out B. put out
C. leave out D. keep out
- () 2. A. best B. richest
C. worst D. least
- () 3. A. smile B. laugh
C. cry D. sign
- () 4. A. wealth B. health
C. happiness D. pleasure
- () 5. A. catch B. bear
C. make D. live
- () 6. A. Even though B. Unless
C. As long as D. While
- () 7. A. should B. might
C. had D. could

- () 8. A. and B. after
C. or D. by
- () 9. A. what B. who
C. where D. whether
- () 10. A. nothing B. something
C. anything D. everything
- () 11. A. finding B. asking
C. doing D. losing
- () 12. A. mattered B. cared
C. considered D. minded
- () 13. A. ones B. those
C. that D. one
- () 14. A. compared to B. thanks to
C. as a result D. because of
- () 15. A. for B. at
C. in D. to
- () 16. A. gave B. failed
C. lost D. saved
- () 17. A. following B. taking
C. seeking D. giving
- () 18. A. when B. as
C. while D. since
- () 19. A. pulled off B. pulled down
C. pulled out D. pulled up
- () 20. A. tell B. realise
C. perform D. doubt

六、阅读理解

A strong earthquake shook central Italy on Monday. Officials said the quake struck about 70 miles (110 kilometers) northeast of Rome at 3:32 am local time (0132 GMT). The centre was near the city of L'Aquila, in the mountainous Abruzzo region. L'Aquila lies in a valley surrounded by the Apennine mountains. It is the regional capital of the Abruzzo, with the population of about 70,000. Italy's National Institute of Geophysics put the quake's magnitude at 5.8. A series of aftershocks have struck the area over the past two days.

Residents and rescue workers were carrying away ruins from destroyed buildings by hand while bloodied victims waited to be tended to in hospital hallways. Nearby, firefighters successfully pulled a woman covered in dust from the ruins of her four-storey home. Rescue crews demanded quiet as they listened for signs

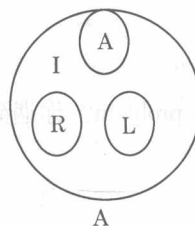
of life from other people believed still trapped inside.

"This means that we'll have several thousand people to help over the next few weeks and months," Miozzo told Sky Italia. "Our goal is to give shelters to all by tonight."

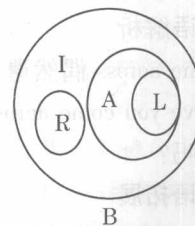
By Thursday, there have been 275 deaths in the country's worst earthquake in three decades. There are as many as 10 people still missing. Nearly 18,000 are living in tent camps around the region. An additional 10,000 have stayed in seaside hotels, out of the quake zone. Between 10,000 and 15,000 buildings were damaged.

The last major quake to hit central Italy was a 5.4-magnitude earthquake that struck the south-central Molise area on Oct. 31, 2002, killing 28 people, including 27 children who died when their school fell down.

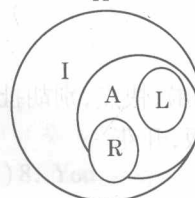
- () 1. The relationship among Italy, L'Aquila, Rome, Abruzzo region is _____.
- I → Italy L → L'Aquila R → Rome
A → Abruzzo region



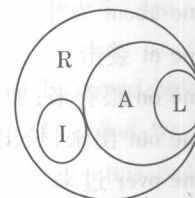
A



B



C



D

- () 2. The underlined word in Paragraph 1 means "_____".
- A. greatness of position
B. great size, importance
C. a measure of the strength of an earthquake
D. the brightness of a star
- () 3. There are about _____ homeless people in the earthquake.
- A. 18,000
B. 10,000
C. 10,000 to 15,000

D. 28,000

() 4. The woman referred to is likely to _____.

- A. die B. be alive
C. go home D. be a rescuer

() 5. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A. hospitals were crowded with the slightly injured
B. hospitals were crowded with the badly injured
C. the ruins were carried away soon with the heavy machines
D. shelters were given to all by the night

Lesson 2 Name Stories

名师要点解析

1. I came across an interesting name story when I visited my cousin in Henan Province.

译文:当我在河南省看望我的堂姐时,我偶然听到了一个有趣的名字的故事。

短语解析

come across 偶然遇见

Have you come across this problem? 你遇到过这个问题吗?

短语拓展

come about 发生

come at 袭击

come on 跟着来;加油;得啦,快点,别胡扯啦

come out 出来,长出;出版;开花

come over 过来

come to 达到,继承,复苏

come true 实现

come up 走近;发芽;被提出

即讲即练

填空:

It was several weeks before the truth of the matter came _____.

答案:out

2. Her father thought he was admirable because he built bridges you can really count on.

译文:她父亲认为他是令人钦佩的,因为他建了你可以真正信赖的桥梁。

短语解析

count on 依靠;期待,指望

You can count on me. 你可以指望我。

Can I count on your support? 我能依靠你的支持吗?

We can't count on her helping us. 我们不能指望她帮助我们。

You can't count on him to help you to overcome the difficulties. 你别指望他会帮你渡过难关。

短语拓展

rely on/depend on it that... 指望某人做某事

rely/depend on/upon sb. to do 相信某人会做某事

rely/depend on + (one's) doing 指望某人做某事

即讲即练

单项选择:

There are twenty people present, not _____ the children.

- A. count on B. counting
C. to count D. count out

答案:B

3. So they figured out a way to change it.

译文:所以他们就想出一个办法改变它。

短语解析

figure out 算出,想出;理解,断定;解决

I can't figure out why he is late. 我弄不明白他为什么迟到。

The boy can't figure out the math problem. 这个男孩做不出这道数学题。

短语拓展

find out 找出;查明真相

work out 计算出

即讲即练

单项选择:

I still have a problem to _____.

- A. be worked out B. figure out
C. solve out D. be settle

答案:B

4. She became quite famous when she invented a new way of holding up suspension bridges during the building process.

译文:当她发明出在建桥的过程中吊住吊桥的新方法时,她相当有名。

短语解析

hold up 举起 (= put up); 支持, 支撑 (= support)

He held up his hand in surprise. 他惊奇地举起了手。

At least two players should hold up the ball. 至少有两位球员应该控球在脚。

The chair was too weak to hold up such a fat man. 椅子不结实承受不了这么胖的人。

即讲即练

单项选择:

The story was so touching that I could hardly _____ my tears.

- A. hold on B. hold back
C. hold up D. hold on to

答案: B

课堂基础自测

一、单词检测 (根据句意和单词首字母或括号内汉语, 写出单词的正确形式)

1. This new discovery of oil is of great s _____ to this area's economy.

2. This disease is s _____ to horses; no other animals take this disease.

3. The tall handsome man is our _____ (可敬的) headteacher.

4. The other boys used to _____ (取笑) him about his accent (口音).

5. She has a fever, that is, her temperature is _____ (不正常).

6. We have to _____ (容忍) her bad temper.

7. In the near future, we can communicate with each other by v _____, that is, we can see each other when we are phoning.

8. What is the _____ (起源) of the modern Games?

9. Does what the teacher said inspire or d _____ you?

10. Jesus (耶稣) also went through s _____ and death on earth.

二、单项选择

() 1. Try to discourage him _____ back after he is drunk; the police discourage _____

after drinking.

- A. from driving; to drive
B. to drive; driving
C. from driving; driving
D. to drive; to drive

() 2. My daughter is a child with _____ imagination.

- A. vivid B. real
C. true D. full of

() 3. I came _____ this book in an old bookstore in Zhengzhou; it is a wonderful one.

- A. over B. across
C. to D. about

() 4. He often counts _____ his sister _____ him; he is dependant. Which is WRONG?

- A. on; help B. on; helping
C. upon; to help D. upon; helping

() 5. He's trying to _____ out a way to solve the problem.

- A. count B. figure
C. hold D. leave

() 6. Noise is coming to the point where we can't _____ it.

- A. put up with B. put up
C. keep up D. keep up with

() 7. The couple _____ their first son _____ the famous general.

- A. named; after B. named; with
C. called; after D. called; by

() 8. You could end _____ this company if you turned out suitable.

- A. in with B. with
C. up running D. at

() 9. It's our belief that proof testing of English depends on how the language is used within a(n) _____ society.

- A. similar B. particular
C. strange D. unusual

() 10. Zhou Xun always _____ her teammates, but also brings them a lot of fun.

- A. teases B. plays tricks to
C. makes fun on D. laughs at

三、同义句转换

1. Something strange occurred this morning.

Something strange _____ this morning.

2. The farmers were pleasant to gather good crops.

The farmers were pleasant to _____
_____ good crops.

3. The whole meal was good but the wine was especially excellent.

The whole meal was good but the wine was _____
_____ excellent.

4. Alice was the only girl they could count on.

Alice was the only girl they could _____
_____.

5. The math problem was too difficult to work out.

The math problem was too difficult to _____
_____ out.

四、完成短文

用所给词或短语的正确形式填空。

vivid, hardship, suffering, tease, discourage, put up with, count on, hold up, figure out, come across, in particular

When Galindo was a student, he was often 1 _____. But the teasing never 2 _____ him. When he grew up, he joined the army. While in the army, he went through 3 _____. War was raw and ugly and unlike anything young men like Galindo had ever seen before. 4 _____, they 5 _____ their hard lives. Sometimes, in order to ease(减轻) their 6 _____, they took turns to tell the 7 _____ stories. They often 8 _____ hardships, but they managed to 9 _____ a way to solve them. They 10 _____ the support of each other after a severe battle. When they won, they 11 _____ their guns high and cheered.

综合能力拓展

五、阅读理解

Almost everyone knows the meaning of Mr, Mrs, and Miss. Mr is used before the names of men. Mrs is used for married women and Miss is for single women. But what is Ms?

For some time businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a woman's name when they do

not know whether the woman is married or not. Today, however, many women prefer to use Ms rather than Mrs or Miss. The word Mr does not tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an advantage for men. They want to be equal to men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

There are some problems with Ms, however. Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce. (Ms sounds like [miz]) Generally, young women like it better than older women do. It is difficult to know whether or not Ms will be used by more American women in the future.

() 1. Which of the following sentences is true?

- A. Businessmen in the USA always use Ms before women's names.
- B. All women like the new word Ms.
- C. All women do not like the new word Ms.
- D. The women who like Ms feel it important for people to know whether or not they are married.

() 2. Who used the word Ms first?

- A. Married women.
- B. Single women.
- C. Businessmen.
- D. The passage doesn't mention it.

() 3. Why do many women like the word Ms? Because _____.

- A. Ms is easier to spell than Mrs or Miss
- B. Ms is more pleasant to hear than Mrs or Miss
- C. they want to use the new word instead of Mrs and Miss
- D. they want to be equal to men

() 4. In the author's opinion, it is _____ if more American women will use Ms in the future.

- A. difficult to make a decision
- B. difficult to know
- C. necessary to make a decision
- D. necessary to know