

◆ 译林版

学法大视野
XUEFA DASHIYE

KAOYIBEN

考一本

课程基础导航

高中模块 6

英语



CIPG

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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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句型

1. One little-known fact is that when Crystal is the host of the Academy Awards, he always keeps a toothbrush in his pocket for good luck!
2. Instead of telling the joke he had planned, Crystal made a long one.
3. It seems appropriate that he got his start in silent film.
4. Do you have been researching what effect stand-up and other forms of comedy have on...

语法

Present tenses(现在时态)

语言技能

1. 能阅读杂志上的有关单口喜剧和其他短剧文章
2. 能听懂电话留言和电台脱口秀
3. 能讨论喜剧和相声表演大师
4. 能给国外的朋友发电子邮件, 介绍中国喜剧艺术
5. 能表演英语短剧
6. 拓展有关舞台演出的词汇

学习策略

根据上下文线索猜测生词的意思

文化意识

1. 培养学生的幽默感和欣赏幽默、喜剧艺术的能力
2. 了解国内外喜剧艺术形式, 理解戏剧艺术对身心健康的积极作用

Unit 1

Laughter is good for you

单元学习目标概览

课程目标		单元学习内容
语言知识	话题	幽默与笑话
	功能	1. 描绘职业 ① Stand-up comedy is special because the comedian is right there in front of the audience and may talk directly to audience members. ② He has hosted the show eight times. Each time, he performs his stand-up routine in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV. 2. 描绘表演 ① A stand-up comedian may make fun of an audience member, or he or she might decide to tell different jokes in response to the reactions of an audience. ② They have been tripping over chairs, walking into doors, and falling down on stage for years.
	核心词汇	laughter, humorous, response, main, award, live, outstanding, somehow, appropriate, amuse, vital, enthusiastic, tough, worthwhile, initial, cozy, annoyed, wander, entire, raise, meaningfully, dash, re-enter, tear, exit, emergency, burst, glare, roll
	短语	make fun of, in response to, make jokes about, queue up, trip over, later on, broadcast live, make up, have effect on, after all, soon after, take on, move on, in pairs, for a while, burst in, glare at, hold out, a roll of
	句型	1. One little-known fact is that when Crystal is the host of the Academy Awards, he always keeps a toothbrush in his pocket for good luck! 2. Instead of telling the joke he had planned, Crystal made up a new one. 3. It seems appropriate that he got his start in silent film. 4. Doctors have been researching what effect stand-up and other forms of comedy have on us.
	语法	Present tenses(现在时态)
语言技能		1. 能阅读杂志上的有关单口戏剧和其他短剧文章 2. 能听懂电话留言和电台脱口秀节目 3. 能讨论喜剧和相声表演大师 4. 能给国外网友发送 e-mail, 介绍中国的相声艺术 5. 能表演英语短剧 6. 拓展有关舞台演出的词汇
学习策略		根据上下文线索猜测生词的意思
文化意识		1. 培养学生的幽默感和欣赏幽默、喜剧艺术的能力 2. 了解国内外戏剧艺术形式, 体验戏剧艺术对人身心的积极作用

背景拓展

Stand-up comedy

A stand-up comedian or stand-up comic is someone that performs in comedy clubs, usually reciting a fast paced succession of amusing stories, short jokes and one-liners, typically called a *monologue* (独白, 独角戏). Some stand-up comedians use props, music, or magic tricks in their acts.

Stand-up comedy is perhaps the easiest field of entertainment for new talent to enter, because many smaller venues (聚会地点) hold "open mic" events where the inexperienced can perform comedy before a live audience. However, perhaps more than any other performer, the stand-up comedian is at the mercy of the audience, which is an integral element of the act. A truly adept stand-up comedian must nimbly play off the mood and tastes of any particular audience, and adjust his or her routine accordingly. The test of a master stand-up comedian is the ability to not only face down a "heckler", but win over and entertain the rest of the crowd with a retort.

Many stand-up comedians achieve their own television programs or star in major motion pictures. Examples of this include Jerry Seinfeld, Bob Newhart, and Bill Cosby.

American stand-up comedy has its roots in various traditions of entertainment popular in the late 19th century, ranging from vaudeville and humorist monologues (with Mark Twain a notable master), to Yiddish theatre and circus clown routines. Most early comedians were merely viewed as "joke tellers", who warmed up the audience as an opening act, or kept the crowds entertained during intermissions. Being a comedian was often considered a stepping stone to a proper career in show business. Jokes were generally broad and (oft when not broadcast) mildly risqué, and

often dwelt on stock comic themes ("mother-in-law jokes", ethnic humour). "Blue humour", or comedy that was considered indecent, was popular in many nightclubs, but working "blue" greatly limited a comedian's chance for legitimate (合乎情理的) success.

Beginning in the late 1950s and into the 1960s, a new generation of American comedians began to explore political topics, race relations, and sexual humour. Stand-up comedy shifted from quick jokes and one-liners to monologues, often with dark humour and cutting satire. Lenny Bruce became particularly influential in pushing the boundaries of what was considered acceptable entertainment, although amongst comedians such "boundary pushing" dates back at least to vaudeville in a traditional joke called The Aristocrats that comedians would tell usually only amongst themselves. African American comedians such as Redd Foxx, long relegated to segregated venues, also began to cross over to white audiences at this time.

The great popularity of stand-up comedy led to a boom in stand-up comedy venues for both locally based and touring comics in many cities. Many stand-up stars landed major television deals, and established television and film stars such as Robin Williams, Eddie Murphy, and Billy Crystal tested their comic chops with live stand-up comedy appearances. The advent of HBO (which could present comedians uncensored) and other cable channels such as Comedy Central added to the stand-up comedy boom.

History of the Academy Awards Ceremony

When the first Academy Awards were handed out on May 16, 1929, movies had just begun to talk.

That first Awards ceremony took place during a banquet held in the Blossom Room of the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel. The attendance was 250 and tickets

cost \$10.

The suspense which now touches most of the world at Oscar time was not always a characteristic of the Awards. At first the winners were known prior to the Awards banquets. Results were given in advance to the newspapers for publication at 11 p. m. on the night of the Awards. But in 1940, guests arriving for the affair could buy the 8:45 p. m. edition of the Los Angeles Times, which announced the winning achievements. As a result, the sealed-envelope system was adopted the next year and remains in use today.

Since the earliest years, interest in the Academy Awards has run high, if not at the modern fever-pitch. The first presentation was the only one to escape a media audience, but by the second year enthusiasm for the Awards was so high that a Los Angeles radio station actually did a live, one-hour broadcast. The Awards have had broadcast coverage since.

For 15 years the Academy Awards Presentations were banquet affairs held, after the first in the Blossom Room, at the Ambassador and Biltmore hotels. The custom of presenting the statuettes at a banquet was discontinued after 1942. Increased attendance and the war had made banquets impractical, and the presentation ceremonies have since been held in theaters.

The 16th Awards ceremony was held at Grauman's Chinese Theater and was covered by network radio for the first time and broadcast overseas to American GIs. The Awards stayed at Grauman's for three years, and then moved to the Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium. Two years later, in March 1949, the 21st Awards were held in the Academy's own Melrose Avenue Theater. For the next 10 years the annual Awards were held at the RKO Pantages Theater in Hollywood. It was here, on March 19, 1953, that the Academy Awards Presentation was first televised. The NBC-TV and radio network carried

the 25th Academy Awards ceremonies live from Hollywood with Bob Hope as master of ceremonies and from the NBC International Theater in New York with Fredric March making the presentations. In 1961, the Awards moved to the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium and for the next 10 years the ABC-TV and radio network handled the broadcasting duties.

In 1966, the Oscars were first broadcast in colour. From 1971 through 1975 the NBC-TV network carried the Awards. ABC has telecast the show since 1976 and is under contract through 2008.

On April 14, 1969, the 41st Academy Awards ceremonies moved to the brand new Dorothy Chandler Pavilion of the Music Center of Los Angeles County. It was the first major event for this world-renowned cultural center.

The Awards remained at the Music Center until 1986, when the ceremonies returned to the Shrine Auditorium for the 60th and 61st Awards. Since then the Awards have moved back and forth between the Shrine and the Music Center. The larger Shrine Auditorium (6,000 seats) is used principally to afford Academy members an opportunity to attend the telecast, an opportunity that is severely limited by the Music Center's size (about 2,500 seats).

Billy Crystal

Born: 14-Mar-1947

Birthplace: Long Beach, Long Island, NY

Gender: Male

Religion: Jewish

Race or Ethnicity: White

Occupation: Comic, Actor

Nationality: United States

Executive summary: *When Harry Met Sally*





Period 1

第一节 教材同步阅读

阅读课文 *Stand-up for your health*, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. A stand-up comedian _____ while performing.
 - A. enjoys laughing
 - B. enjoys making fun of himself
 - C. usually takes advantage of the audience
 - D. has prepared a lot of jokes in advance
- () 2. Which of the following is the style of prop?
 - A. Jokes in everyday life.
 - B. Visual humour.
 - C. Body action.
 - D. Imitation of a well-known person.
- () 3. What does the word "routine" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
 - A. Road.
 - B. Performance.
 - C. Lines.
 - D. Style.
- () 4. At the 2004 Academy Awards, a very old actor _____ at first.
 - A. was asked to make a silent speech
 - B. didn't turn on the microphone on purpose
 - C. made the audience laugh
 - D. couldn't make himself heard
- () 5. We can infer from the last paragraph that comedians are expected to _____.
 - A. enjoy a very long life
 - B. work till the end of life
 - C. have no plans to stop work
 - D. perform stand-up

Reading

第二节 课外拓展阅读

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

A night of fun

Wednesday night 7:30 p.m. at the Chuckle Bar!

Starring Rodney Mann, Pedro Mendez and Larry Dunne!

Next Wednesday night at the Chuckle Bar we have an all-star line-up of comedians. Three of the world's best known comedians are coming together for one night only. Book your tickets by calling 1-900-555-6565 or be at the door early to buy them before the show begins.

Rodney Mann

Mann is famous for his jokes about average people and their lives. Many of his jokes are social commentaries on everyday. He loves to set his jokes in New York, the city where he grew up.

Mann's most famous opening line, "You know, I was walking down the street the other day..." is known all over the world. He is just back from his tour of Europe, and is appearing at the Chuckle Bar for one night only. Don't miss out!

Pedro Mendez

Pedro Mendez grew up on a small farm in Panama. He moved to the USA with his parents when he was ten, and has been telling jokes and making people laugh ever since. Recently, the 30-year-old comedian began filming a new TV programmer that he will both act in and produce.

Experience Mendez's unique Latin style humour for

yourself. His "I had a farm in Panama" routine is a classic that should not be missed.

Larry Dunne

Larry Dunne has been making people laugh all over the world for more than five decades. He began his career by performing for soldiers in Hawaii in the 1950s, and since then, he has been the host of his own late night TV programmer. The videos and DVDs of his performances are the best selling of any stand-up act out there. An old style comedian, Dunne uses lots of singing and dancing as part of his routines.

Dunne is best known for his jokes about life in the USA and how it has changed during his lifetime. This will be Dunne's last show before he retires, so don't miss it.

Call 1-900-555-6565 to reserve your tickets or be at the door by 7:00 p. m.

- () 1. The comedy show will have _____ comedians on _____ night.
- A. three; one B. three; two
- C. one; three D. one; two
- () 2. Rodney Mann grew up in _____.
- A. the USA B. Panama
- C. Hawaii D. New York
- () 3. The show begins _____.
- A. at lunch time B. at 7:30 p. m.
- C. at 7:00 p. m. D. at 7:30 a. m.
- () 4. Pedro Mendez has lived in _____ for _____ years.
- A. the USA; thirty-four
- B. the USA; ten
- C. Panama; thirty-four
- D. the USA; twenty
- () 5. The oldest comedian is probably _____,

and has been performing _____.

- A. Rodney Mann; for over fifty years
- B. Larry Dunne; since the 1970s
- C. Larry Dunne; for over fifty years
- D. Pedro Mendes; for over fifty years

II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文, 并根据短文后的要求答题。

Flying high

Dear Diary,

It is the end of my first week at the NICA, which is short for the National Institute of Circus Arts. I never thought training to be a trapeze (高空秋千) artist would be so much work. I am tired after my first week, but I still have three more years.

I grew up in a traveling circus with my parents. My parents were acrobats in the circus. They were amazing as they jumped and flew through the air. As a young man, I worked as a ticket seller. I love the circus, and now I want to be a trapeze artist. The trapeze is amazing. It is like a swing, hanging high in the air. On this swing, you can do many different tricks, often involving other people swing through the air with you. It will take a lot of practice to do that.

Even though I want to be a trapeze artist, at the NICA, everybody has to do training in many different things. We have to learn how to juggle (玩杂耍) eight balls at one time and how to juggle with fire. We also learn about being a clown, which is very hard work. It might look easy, but there are many things to learn. You have to know how to use your body to roll around and not get hurt. Most importantly, however, you have to be able to make people laugh all the time.

My friend, Wilhelmina, wants to be a ringmaster. The ringmaster is the leader in a circus. He or she wears



a black suit and speaks to the audience during the show. Wilhelmina is also very good at plate juggling. She can juggle ten plates at the same time.

I was surprised that there is no lion taming (驯化, 驯服) training at the NICA. It seems that using animals is becoming less popular in circuses, so the NICA does not train people to be tamers or to do any other jobs involving animals. Besides, lion taming is dangerous.

Well, I have to go now. I have to practice walking on stilts all weekend. Then I have to write an essay on trampoline techniques. How wrong I was to think that being in a circus was just fun, not hard work.

Yours,
Patrick

6. How was Patrick first introduced to the circus? (no more than 10 words)

7. What's Patrick's opinion about circus at first? (no more than 12 words)

8. What is Patrick surprised to find at the NICA? (no more than 8 words)

9. What does Patrick have to do on weekends? (no more than 10 words)

第三节 英汉短语互译

阅读课文,找出下列短语并进行中英互译。

1. 取笑 _____
2. 对……做出反应 _____
3. 排队 _____
4. 减肥 _____
5. 绊倒 _____
6. 后来 _____
7. 打开话筒 _____
8. 全世界 _____
9. 对……有影响 _____
10. 保持健康 _____
11. be supposed to _____
12. howl with laughter _____
13. point to _____
14. doing an impression of sb. _____
15. broadcast live _____
16. instead of _____
17. follow in the footsteps of _____
18. make up _____
19. whatever the reason _____
20. walk into doors _____

Period 2 Reading (Language focus)



重难点剖析

一、核心词汇

1. amuse vt. 使……高兴,消遣,取悦(后面常接介词 by 或 with 短语)

The new toys amused the children.

新玩具使孩子们很高兴。

The teacher amused the children with a story.

老师讲故事逗孩子们开心。

We were all highly amused by the comedian's antics.

喜剧演员的滑稽表演逗得我们哈哈大笑。

【注意】amuse 后常用反身代词作宾语,意为“自娱”。

He amused himself by reading mysteries.

他阅读悬疑小说来消遣。

【拓展】

amusement *n.* 文娱活动;娱乐,消遣

amusing *adj.* 好笑的,好玩的,有趣的

【搭配】

amuse sb. with/by 用……逗乐某人

be amused at/by/with 觉得……有趣

2. live adj. 活的,有生命的;现场直播的;带电的

adv. 以现场直播方式

Look! The cat is playing with a live mouse!

瞧!那只猫在玩一只活老鼠呢!

You won't see live animals in a museum.

在博物馆你是看不到活动物的。

The President's speech was broadcast live.

总统的演说是现场直播的。

【注意】live 还可以用作及物动词,意为“生活,经

历”;用作不及物动词时,意为“活,生存;居住;以某种方式生活”。

Men eat to live but not live to eat.

人吃饭是为了活着,但活着不是为了吃饭。

Sport and games help people to live happily.

运动和游戏有助于人们愉快生活。

【拓展】

alive/live/living/lively 辨析

(1)alive 作表语,后置定语及补语,意为“有生命的,活的”。

(2)live 作前置定语,意为“活的,有生命的(主要指鸟或其他动物);现场直播的”。

(3)living 作定语或表语,意为“活的,健在的;现行的,现代的”。

(4)lively 意为有“生气的,精力充沛的,活跃的”。

He has a lively imagination.

他有丰富的想象力。

The road is alive with lookers on.

路上看热闹的人熙熙攘攘。

Both animals and plants are living things.

动物和植物都是生物。

【搭配】

live by (doing sth.) 靠……(手段,方式)谋生

live on/upon sth. 靠……谋生,以……为主食

live a ... life 过着……的生活

live through 度过,经受住

live up to 遵守,符合;达到;实践

live with 与……一起生活,忍受

3. popularity *n.* [U]出名;受大家喜爱;声望

Zhang Yining won her popularity by winning the championship.



张怡宁因赢得锦标赛而出名。

The president's popularity is declining all over the world.

总统在世界上的声望正日益下降。

Jack's popularity is shown by the fact that he always has lots of friends around him.

杰克周围总有很多朋友,这说明他很受欢迎。

【拓展】

popular *adj.* 通俗的;受大众喜爱的;一般的

popularize *v.* 普及,推广;使有声望;使通俗化

popularly *adv.* 一般地,广泛地

It's popularly believed that taking large amount of vitamin C cures colds.

一般认为大量服用维生素C可以治疗感冒。

【搭配】

be popular with/among 受……的欢迎

4. act *v.* 表演;扮演;行动;做事

n. [C] 行为,做法;法令

These comedians act or speak like a well-known person.

这些戏剧演员的动作或说话方式都像某个名人。

Think before you act.

三思而后行。

He was caught in the act of stealing.

他行窃时被当场抓住。

【搭配】

act as 充当

act for 代理,尽力而为

act on/upon 按照……而行动

act out 将……表演出来

二、重点短语

1. A stand-up comedian may **make fun of** an audience member, or he or she might decide to tell different jokes **in response to** the reactions of an audience. (page 2, lines 4-6)

单口喜剧演员可以拿某位观众开玩笑,也可以根据观众的反应随机应变,说出不同的笑话。

(1) make fun of 取笑;拿……开玩笑

People make fun of her because she always speaks foolishly.

人们取笑她是因为她总是说傻话。

Nobody likes being made fun of in public.

没有人喜欢被当众取笑。

【拓展】与此短语意思接近的还有:

laugh at sb. 嘲笑某人

play a joke on sb. 戏弄某人

have a joke with sb./make jokes about sb. 拿某人开玩笑

make a fool of sb. 愚弄某人

play a trick on sb. 捉弄某人,开玩笑

(2) in response to 回应,反应,回答,对……做出答复

In response to their hospitality, we wrote a thank-you note.

为回报他们的热情,我们写了一封感谢信。

【拓展】

be responsible for 对……负责

take/have responsibility for 对……负责

it is one's responsibility to do sth. 做某事是某人的职责

make no response to 对……不做出答复、回应、反应

2. Instead of telling the joke he had planned, Crystal **made up** a new one. (page 3, line 39)

克里斯托没有讲预先准备好的笑话,而是即兴编了一个。

made up

(1) 编造,虚构

The student made up an excuse for his being late.

那个学生为他的迟到编造了一个借口。

(2) 组成, 形成

Six women and nineteen men make up the committee.

= The committee is made up of six women and nineteen men.

六位妇女和十九位男人组成了这委员会。

(3) 调停, 和解

The two friends have only just made it up after their quarrel.

这两个朋友吵架后刚刚和好。

(4) 化装, 打扮

The girl made up her face carefully before going to meet James.

这姑娘在与詹姆斯会面之前, 精心地打扮了一番。

(5) 补偿, 弥补

They made up for their inexperience by careful preparation for each lesson.

他们每课都仔细准备, 以此弥补自己经验不足。

(6) 草拟, 编制

The Party committee secretary made up the document personally.

党委书记亲自草拟了这份文件。

3. Whatever the reason, research shows that in the end, the English saying "Laughter is the best medicine" may be true **after all**. (page 3, lines 55-56)

不管是什么原因, 研究表明, 英语格言“笑是灵丹妙药”到头来可能真的没错。

after all

(1) 必须记住, 别忘了

I know he hasn't finished the work, but, after all, he is very busy.

我知道他还没有完成这项工作, 但请不要忘记他是个大忙人。

(2) 毕竟, 终究

He said he would not come in, but he came in after all.

他说过他不会进来, 但他毕竟还是进来了。

【拓展】

after all/at all/above all/in all 辨析

(1) in all 总计, 总共

There are 60 students in all in the classroom.
教室里总共有 60 名学生。

(2) at all 起加强语气的作用, 用于以下场合:

① 用在否定句中或与有否定意义的词连用, 意为“一点也不”、“根本不”。

We were not tired at all.

我们一点都不累。

There was nothing to worry about at all.
根本没什么可担心的。

② 用在疑问句中, 常有较强的感情色彩, 意为“究竟”、“果然”。

Did you post the letter at all? 你究竟有没有寄信件?

③ 用在条件句中, 意为“既然”。

Do it well, if you do it at all.

既然要做就得做好。

(3) above all = the most important of all 最重要的
Above all, he was a first-rate mathematician.
最重要的是他是一位一流的数学家。

But above all tell me quickly what I can do.

但最重要的是, 尽快告诉我该做什么。

三. 重点句型及长难句

1. If you hear a comedian telling jokes about the way people behave when they queue up in lines, or asking why it only rains when you forget your umbrella, you are listening to an observational comedian. (page 2, lines 10-13)

如果你听到演员针对人们在排队时的举止来讲笑话, 或者演员问为什么偏偏在你忘记带雨伞的时候



开始下雨呢,这时候你就是在听一个观察评论类单口喜剧演员在表演。

【分析】people behave 是定语从句,修饰 the way, 省略了关系词。当 way 作先行词,并在定语从句中作状语时,关系词用 that 或 in which 或省略。

I like the way in which/(that) the teacher gives his lessons.

我喜欢这个老师讲课的方式。

The way that/in which he introduced the book to us was easy to understand.

他介绍这本书的方式让我们容易明白。

2. Prop comedians use things, called props, to tell their jokes. (page 2, lines 13-14)

用道具的喜剧演员用被称作道具的东西来开玩笑。

【分析】此句为简单句,called props 是过去分词短语作定语,相当于一个非限制性定语从句 which is called props,修饰句子宾语 things。

动词的过去分词作定语有两种情况:

(1) 及物动词的过去分词作定语,与所修饰的词之间是逻辑上的动宾关系。

the flowers watered last night 昨晚浇的花

(2) 不及物动词的过去分词作定语,往往强调被修饰的事物的状态。

fallen leaves 落叶

risen sun 升起的太阳

returned students 归国留学生

3. One such person is Billy Crystal. (page 2, line 24)

一个成功的例子就是比利·克里斯托。

【分析】句中的 such 为形容词,意为“那样的,这样的”,与数词或不定代词 any, some, many, all, no 等连用时,常置于它们之后;但与不定冠词 a, an 连用时,则置于它们之前。

There is no such thing as a free meal.

世界上没有免费的午餐这种好事。

Who could have advised you to do such a foolish thing?

是谁唆使你干这种蠢事的?

such 还可以作代词,表示“上述的人或事物,这样的人或事物”。

If such is your choice, I will do nothing but to wish you a good luck.

如果这是你的选择,那我除了祝福你之外也做不了什么了。

【拓展】

such 常用于一些短语如:and such/such as。

This children's center offers activities like ballet, chess, painting and such.

=This children's center offers various activities, such as ballet, chess and painting.

这个儿童中心开展诸如芭蕾、国际象棋、绘画之类的活动。

4. Whatever the reason, research shows that in the end, the English saying "Laughter is the best medicine" may be true after all. (page 3, lines 55-56)

不管是什么原因,研究表明,英语格言“笑是灵丹妙药”到头来可能真的没错。

Wh + ever 可以用来引导状语从句或名词性从句;No matter + wh- 只可以用来引导状语从句。

Whoever breaks the law, he should be punished.

=No matter who breaks the law, he should be punished.

无论是谁犯了法,都要受到惩罚。

Whoever you are, you can't go in without permission.

=No matter who you are, you can't go in without permission.

无论是谁,未经批准都不能进入。

Whoever comes to the conference will be welcomed.

=Whoever comes to the conference, he will be welcomed.

=No matter who comes to the conference, he will be welcomed.

无论谁来参加会议,他都会受到欢迎。

自主学习

夯实基础

I. 单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. The program you are watching is broadcast _____ while the performance is in process on the stage.
A. live B. lively
C. living D. alive
- () 2. He failed in the exam, _____ he had not prepared for it very well.
A. at all B. above all
C. after all D. in all
- () 3. Tom lived not only _____ to the skills of his doctors, but also because of his _____ attitude.
A. thanking; amazed
B. thanked; amazing
C. thanks; amazing
D. to thank; amazed
- () 4. Actually, girls can be _____ they want to be just like boys, whether it is a pilot, an astronaut, or a general manager.
A. wherever B. however
C. whatever D. whoever
- () 5. The library _____ one million books, _____ the ones bought recently.

A. includes; containing

B. contains; including

C. containing; includes

D. including; contains

- () 6. Actors, especially comedians, are popular _____ young people.

A. to B. with

C. in D. about

- () 7. I don't know what to _____ at the university. I can't make any forecasts about my future.

A. take in B. take up

C. take over D. take after

- () 8. He again made a mistake in solving the maths problem _____.

A. somewhat B. anyhow

C. somehow D. any

- () 9. A football team is _____ eleven players while six players can _____ a volleyball team.

A. made up of; make up

B. made up; made up of

C. make up; make up of

D. make up of; make up

- () 10. The boy is not particular about food and always eats _____ his parents give him.

A. no matter what B. what

C. no matter which D. whatever

- () 11. _____ the big earthquake, the local government tried every means to provide shelters for the victims.

A. Soon after B. Before long

C. Long before D. As soon as

- () 12. When he first got to the city, he was often _____ for his strong accent.

A. joked about B. played a joke



- C. made fun of D. made jokes
- () 13. Her daughter was determined to _____ and become a doctor.
- A. follow her routine
B. follow the example
C. follow in her footsteps
D. follow the lead
- () 14. The police _____ the murderer everywhere when he suddenly _____ in the hospital.
- A. searched for; appeared
B. were searching; was appearing
C. were searching; was appeared
D. were searching for; appeared
- () 15. He _____ a popular star _____ the young people.
- A. is famous for; to
B. is famous for; as
C. is well-known as; to
D. is well-known to; for

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)

amuse	make sense	have effect on
award	appropriate	make up
behave	later on	queue up
outstanding	take up	soon after
follow in the footsteps of	be supposed to	

- She _____ an excuse to explain her absence.
- Mother asked me to _____ myself while at dinner.
- The judges _____ the first prize to her for her painting.
- In rush hours, there are a lot of people _____ for a bus.
- I'm busy now, but I'll tell you all about it _____.
- Ahsplin was a famous comedian. His style was

unique because he didn't want to _____ other comedians.

- The girl who won the scholarship was quite _____.
- You were late. You _____ come to school half an hour earlier.

III. 中译英。(用句后提示词)

- 他的话给我留下深刻的印象。(impress)

- 孩子在成长阶段主要是照着父母的样子学。
(follow in the footsteps of)

- 这部侦探小说深受青少年的喜爱。(be popular among)

- 他们到达英国不久就习惯那里的气候了。(soon after; be used to)

- 照自己的计划做,不管别人说什么。(whatever)

能力提升

单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- In Britain today women _____ 44% of the work force, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.
A. build up B. stand for
C. make up D. contribute to
- She is very dear to us. We have been prepared to do _____ it takes to save her life.