



配套译林出版社实验教科书

学海导航

高中新课标同步攻略

GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO TONG BU GONG LUE

丛书主编 ● 李瑞坤



英语

(选修8)



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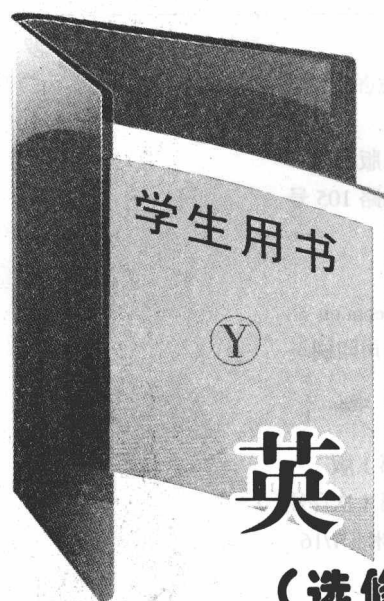
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学生用书 前言

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ PREFACE



学生用书 目录

CONTENTS

1 Unit 1 The written word

23 Unit 2 The universal language

44 Unit 3 The world of colours and light

65 Unit 4 Films and film events

Unit 1 The written word



课前导读

目标 自测

重 点 单 词	_____ <i>adj.</i>	经典的	antique <i>n.</i>	_____
	_____ <i>n.</i>	经典作品	literary <i>adj.</i>	_____
	received <i>adj.</i>	_____	adaptation <i>n.</i>	_____
	_____ <i>n.</i>	不确定, 不确信	_____ <i>adj.</i>	大方的
	_____ <i>n.</i>	财富; 运气	reminder <i>n.</i>	_____
	_____ <i>n.</i>	偏见	companion <i>n.</i>	_____
	_____ <i>n.</i>	主题, 主旨	fancy <i>adj.</i>	_____
	acquaintance <i>n.</i>	_____	_____ <i>adj.</i>	不正常的, 异常的
	abuse <i>vt.</i>	_____	court <i>n.</i>	_____
	_____ <i>vt., vi., n.</i>	改造; 改革	_____ <i>n.</i>	犯罪, 罪行
	pressure <i>vt.</i>	_____	_____ <i>n.</i>	暴力, 暴行
	resist <i>vt. & vi.</i>	_____	_____ <i>n.</i>	才能, 禀赋
	_____ <i>n.</i>	愤怒	greedy <i>adj.</i>	_____
	entertaining <i>adj.</i>	_____	reputation <i>n.</i>	_____
	_____ <i>adj.</i>	神圣的	transform <i>vt. & vi.</i>	_____
	overnight <i>adv.</i>	_____	constitution <i>n.</i>	_____
	_____ <i>n.</i>	雕像, 塑像	tend <i>vi.</i>	_____
重 点 短 语	the _____ of the literary world	文学界的遗产	be left to gather dust	_____
	an _____ film	过时的电影	an award-winning film	_____
	_____	以……为根据	make into	_____
	would rather _____ sth. than _____ sth.	宁愿做……而不愿做……	_____	一次
	_____	在舞台上	_____	以……为背景
	set sb. free from...	_____	have prejudice against sb.	_____
	_____	增添	add up to	_____
	before long	_____	at one time	_____
	be bent on doing sth.	_____	be seen as...	_____
	take sb. to court	_____	_____	被迫做某事
	make sth. out of...	_____	serve as	_____
	get caught	_____	_____	有……天赋
	at the sight of...	_____	let out a sad sigh	_____
	_____	鼓励某人做某事	give away	_____
	earn one's living	_____	_____	把……捐献给……
	the monument to sb.	_____	tend to do sth.	_____
	intend to do sth.	_____	_____	构成

续表

重点句型	1. Many people do not read them because they think they are old-fashioned and boring, and _____ with life today. 2. <i>Great Expectations</i> _____ England in the early 1800s. 3. Pip's sister seldom has a kind word to say, but Joe is a kind and simple man, who _____ die _____ see any harm come to Pip. 4. Pip _____ a gentleman and winning Estella's love.
语法	英语中的否定
任务	1. 欣赏文学作品, 掌握阅读策略 2. 写文学评论 3. 系列作文: 数据分析类
情感及文化意识目标	1. 了解著名作家及经典作品 2. 培养对文学的热爱

背景文化

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was one of the greatest writers of England. He was born on the 7th of February, 1812. His father was a clerk in the city of Portsmouth. There Charles first went to school.

In 1812 the family moved to London, where his father ran into debt and was put in prison. The whole family went to live there. For many years the dark building of the prison was the family's home. When Charles was only ten years old, he had to leave school and began a long and hard struggle with poverty. In order to help the family he went to work at a factory. He worked from early morning till late at night. He was so unhappy there years later that he could never speak of the time spent at the factory without pain.

Many years passed before Charles returned to school. When he graduated, he became a reporter of a newspaper in London. The work of a reporter led him to story-writing. In 1836, only twenty-four years old, Charles Dickens wrote his first book, which made him known both in England and in some other countries. From that time on Charles Dickens devoted himself to literature. Among his best-known books are "Hard Times", "David Copperfield" and "Dombey and Son", all reflecting and criticizing his age. Having a deep sympathy for the laboring people of his time, he wrote about them in many of his books, about their misfortunes and their longings for a better life. He also gave us a true picture of the unhappy life of the children in the workhouse. It is this criticism of the vice of the capitalist system that makes his books so important although he did not call for active struggle

against the ruling classes.

Questions:

1. What was Charles Dickens' childhood like?
2. What did Dickens write in most of his books?

课堂内外

Part 1 Welcome to the unit & Reading

课堂链接

1. Do people still read books in their spare time? (P1)

人们在业余时间还读书吗?

spare

adj. 多余的; 剩下的; 空闲的; 未占有的

Do you have any spare change for the phone?

你有多余的打电话的硬币吗?

What do you like to do in your spare time?

你业余时间喜欢做什么呢?

vt. 节约; 吝惜; 省出; 抽出(时间); 剩下

We are too busy to spare anyone to help you right now.

我们目前太忙, 抽不出人来帮助你。

Could you spare me five pounds?

你能给我 5 英镑吗?

We had an hour to spare so we looked round the shops.

我们还有 1 小时的剩余时间, 于是就去逛商店了。

归纳拓展

spare no efforts (pains) 不遗余力

a spare room 备用房间

spare one's life (spare sb. his life) 饶某人一命

in one's spare time 在某人业余时间

【即时演练】

(1) He caught the train with a few minutes _____.

- A. spare B. to spare
C. sparing D. spared

(2) Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare — you must learn to _____.

- A. support B. care
C. spare D. share

(3) 现在我能抽出时间。

2. If you were asked to **recommend** a book to a friend...(P₁)

如果你被要求推荐一本书给你的朋友……

recommend *vt.* 推荐, 介绍; 劝告, 建议

recommend sb. ... (= recommend ... to sb.) 向某人推荐/介绍……

recommend sb. for... 推荐某人做(某职位)

recommend sth. for... 推荐某物作某种用途

recommend sb. as... 推荐某人为……

recommend doing sth. 建议做某事

recommend + that-clause 建议……(从句中用 should + 动词原形, should 可省去)

Can you recommend me a good dentist?

你能给我推荐一个好的牙医吗?

I'll recommend him for the job.

我要推荐他做这项工作。

I'll recommend him as your secretary.

我要推荐他当你的秘书。

I recommend buying this dictionary. (= I recommend you to buy this dictionary.)

我建议(你)买这本词典。

He recommended that we (should) read the novel. (= He recommended us to read the novel.)

他建议我们读一读那部小说。

归纳拓展

recommendation *n.* 劝告, 推荐, 赞许

follow one's recommendation 听从某人的劝告

a letter of recommendation 推荐信

【即时演练】

The old man should listen to the doctor's recommendation that he _____ in bed.

- A. stay B. stays
C. stayed D. staying

3. Do you think that e-books will ever **replace** books in print? (P₁)

你认为有一天电子书会取代印刷出版的书籍吗?

replace *v.* 取代, 代替; 替换; 放回原处

The factory replaced most of its workers with robots.

工厂用机器人取代了大部分的工人。

I promised to replace the plate that I'd broken.

我承诺会更换我打坏的碟子。

归纳拓展

replace = take the place of 取代; 代替

in place of 取代; 代替(介词短语)

instead of 代替, 而不是(介词短语)

take one's place 代替某人; 就位; 就职

take place 发生

replace... by/with... 以……代替/替换

【即时演练】

(1) Now plastic has _____ wood, iron, and steel in many fields.

- A. taken place B. in place of
C. instead of D. taken the place of

(2) They will go to Guangzhou by plane _____ by train.

- A. in place of B. instead of
C. instead D. take the place of

(3) Can anything replace a mother's love and care?

(4) 所有的书必须放回到书架上。

4. ... and well **received** that people still read them today.(P₂)

……很受欢迎, 如今还有人读它们。

received *adj.* 被承认的; 被认可的; 公认的receive *v.* 接受; 欢迎receivable *adj.* 应收款的

The singer is well received with the students.

这位歌手很受学生欢迎。

She is a well-received novelist.

她是个受欢迎小说家。

I received a birthday present from Li Hong yesterday.

我昨天收到了李红的生日礼物。

归纳拓展

be well received with ... = be popular with 很受……欢迎

receive sth. from... 从……得到某物

receive sb. into sth. 接纳; 接待

区别: receive 与 accept

前者表示客观上“收到”; 后者表示主观上“接受”。

【即时演练】

(1) He _____ an invitation to the party but he didn't _____ it.

(2) You may be entitled to _____ assistance from the state.

这一剧本是由小说改编的。

归纳拓展

adapt v. 使……适应, 改编; 主观去适应别的东西

adapt to 适应

adapt oneself to 使适应……

She adapted herself quickly to the new climate.

她很快就适应了这种新气候。

adjust v. (adjusted; adjusted) 调整, 使……适于;
客观调整去适应

adjust (oneself) to 使(自己)适应于……

be used to doing = be accustomed to doing 习惯于
做

【即时演练】

(1) 孩子们发现很难适应新的学校。

The children are finding it hard to _____ their new school.

(2) 定期检查和调节刹车是有必要的。

It is necessary to check and _____ the brakes regularly.

9. *Great Expectations* is set in England in the early 1800s.

(P₃)

《远大前程》以 19 世纪初的英格兰为背景。

be set in (on)

① 安置, 放置

A vase of flowers is set on the table.

一瓶花放在桌上。

The campsite is set in the middle of a forest.

野营点设置在森林的中心。

② (电影、故事等) 以……为背景

This story is set in New York in the late 1950s.

这个故事是以 20 世纪 50 年代晚期的纽约为背景。

归纳拓展

set about (doing) sth. 开始/着手(做)某事

set aside 留出; 拨出; 不顾

set back 把(钟、表等)往回拨

set sb. down 使乘客下车

set sth. down 放下; 记下

set forth 启程; 动身

set off 出发; 动身; 使爆炸; 引起

set out 出发; 动身; 开始/着手做某事

set... free 释放……

【即时演练】

(1) He set _____ washing his car.

(2) She set a good example _____ all of us.

(3) Further economic decline set _____ in 2008.

(4) The school was set _____ years ago.

(5) She has _____ some money for a trip to Beijing.

A. set about

B. set aside

C. set down

D. set in

10. 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. (P₃)

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

would rather 宁愿(后接动词原形)

I'd rather have a quiet night in front of the TV.

我宁愿在电视机前度过一个安静的晚上。

She'd rather go shopping in the afternoon.

她宁愿下午购物。

归纳拓展

would rather (not) do sth. 宁愿(不)做某事

would rather do... than do...

宁愿做……而不愿做……

would rather sb. did sth. 宁愿某人去做某事

would rather sb. had done sth.

宁愿(过去)某人已做了某事

prefer to do... rather than do... 喜欢做……胜过做……

I'd rather stay at home than go shopping in the crowded department store.

我宁愿待在家里也不愿去拥挤的百货店购物。

I'd rather go to the cinema to watch a new film than watch an old one at home.

我宁愿去电影院看新电影也不愿意在家里看老片子。

I would rather you came with me.

我宁愿你跟我一起来。

【即时演练】

(1) It was owing to luck _____ judgment _____ the driver succeeded in avoiding an accident.

A. better than; when

B. rather than; that

C. other than; when

D. more than; which

(2) I worked as a secretary, _____, a typist.

A. rather than

B. or rather

C. in rather

D. would rather

11. Pip, who is seven years old when the story begins, is in a misty field of tombs when a man appears and frightens him. (P₃)

故事开始在皮普 7 岁时, 他正在一个雾气蒙蒙的墓地里, 一个男子突然出现, 吓了他一跳。

第一个 when 引导时间状语从句; 第二个 when 为并列连词, 相当于 and at that time.

when 作并列连词时, 其意义为“那时, 这时”, 相当于 and at this / that time. 常用于下列句式:

Somebody was doing something when...

Somebody was about to / going to do something when...

We were having a meeting when someone broke in.

我们正在开会,正在那时有人闯了进来。

We were about to set off on our way when it suddenly began to rain.

我们刚要出发,天突然下起雨来。

归纳拓展

(1) when 还可表示原因“既然”。

It was foolish of you to take a taxi when you could easily walk there in five minutes.

既然你5分钟就可以走到那儿,再打的你太蠢了。

(2) when 可以作从属连词,引导时间状语从句。

When they heard the news, they all jumped with joy.

当他们听到这个消息时,他们都高兴得跳了起来。

【即时演练】

Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

- A. unless B. though
C. although D. when

12. Pip is about eighteen years old when this happens, and the fortune sets him free from financial worries. (P₃)

这事发生时皮普18岁,这笔钱让他不用担心经济问题。

fortune *n.* 运气;财富;财产

fortunate *adj.* 幸运的

fortunately *adv.* 幸运地;侥幸地

unfortunately *adv.* 不幸地

归纳拓展

have a good / bad fortune 运气好/不好

make a fortune 发财

try one's fortune 碰运气

tell sb. one's fortune 给人算命

be fortunate in... 在……方面很幸运

be fortunate to do sth. 幸运地能干某事

【即时演练】

_____, people are beginning to realize how serious the situation is.

- A. Fortunate B. Fortunately
C. Being fortunate D. Being fortunately

13. Pip is bent on becoming a gentleman and winning Estella's love. (P₃)

皮普一心要成为一名绅士,赢得埃斯特拉的芳心。

bend

v. ①(使)弯曲

I bent down and picked up the coins lying on the road.

我弯下腰捡起地上的硬币。

The road bends to the left after the first set of traffic lights.

马路在第一组交通灯后向左拐。

②向……屈服

The local council was forced to bend to public pressure.
地方议会被迫屈服于公众的压力。

n. 弯头

There's a bend in the pipe so you can't see from one end to the other.

管子里有个弯头,所以你看不到另一端的尽头。

be bent on (doing) sth. 一心想要……;决心要……

Jim is bent on becoming a musician.

吉姆一心想要成为一名音乐家。

归纳拓展

与决心有关的短语:

make up one's mind 下定决心

determine to do sth. 决定做某事(表示动作)

be determined to do sth. 决心做某事(表示状态)

determine sb. to do sth. 使某人下决心做某事

decide on/upon 决定某事

【即时演练】

(1) _____ 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

(2) He is _____ learning English well.

- A. bent to B. bent on
C. bending to D. bending on

14. The best part of the story is when Pip makes the acquaintance of the man who gives him his fortune. (P₅)

故事的最佳部分是当皮普结识那个给他财富的人的时候。

acquaintance *n.* 相识;熟人

归纳拓展

acquaint sb. with sth. 使某人熟悉或了解某物

be acquainted with sth. 对某事熟悉

be acquainted with sb. 认识某人

acquaintance with sth. /sb. 对某事/某人(常为略微的)了解

on (further) acquaintance 认识了一段(较长)时间以后

have a nodding acquaintance with sb. /sth. 对某人或某事有点了解

make the acquaintance of sb. = make sb.'s acquaintance
和某人相识;结识

It was at the Taylors' party that I first made his acquaintance (= first met him).

就是在泰勒一家举行的晚会上我首次认识他。

On further acquaintance (=Knowing her a little more), I rather like her.

进一步了解她后,我就相当喜欢她了。

I made his acquaintance at the party.

我是在一个集会上认识他的。

【即时演练】

(1)请把这情况告诉我。

(2)你很快就会对这些程序完全熟悉。

(3)我们认识那位女士。

答案:

1. (1)B (2)D (3)I can spare time now. 2. A
3. (1)D (2)B (3)有什么东西能取代母亲的爱和关怀? (4) All the books must be replaced on the shelves. 4. (1)received; accept (2)receive 5. D
6. (1)cares nothing for money (2)for nothing
(3)make nothing of (4)is nothing but (5)nothing like (6)thinks nothing of (7)B 7. (1)will be released (2)released from 8. (1)adapt to (2)adjust
9. (1)about (2)to (3)in (4)up (5)B 10. (1)B (2)B 11. D 12. B 13. (1)A (2)B 14. (1)Please acquaint me with the facts of the case. (2)You'll soon become fully acquainted with the procedures. (3)We are /become acquainted with that lady.

限时训练

I. 课文内容填空(6分钟)

As we know, classics are the 1. a of the literary world. They are examples of great writing and 2. w, and even those written centuries ago can still be found in bookshops and 3. l today. One of great classic novels is *Great Expectations*, which was written by Charles Dickens. The main 4. c of the story is called Pip. One day, Pip is in a misty field of 5. t when a man appears and frightens him. Mist is a 6. s of danger and uncertainty in the novel. There is also a twist in the plot when a very 7. g stranger gives Pip a lot of money. Since then Pip has changed a lot. He moves to London and develops the 8. s of being shallow and having prejudice, and even against his old 9. c. But by the end of the novel, Pip has learned that wealth does not buy happiness and that friends are more important than a 10. f education.

II. 单词拼写(5分钟)

1. She has a rather (浅薄) personality.
2. Try not to have a (偏见) in your judgments.

3. This has been a timely (提醒) of the need for constant care.
4. In some parts of the city, teachers have to deal with (暴行) in the classroom.
5. I am fond of appreciating the a of the plays written by Shakespeare.
6. It is also believed that setting off fireworks will bring good f in the coming year.
7. She is b on becoming a film star when she grows up.
8. Health is the most important w.
9. Mum and Dad didn't seem to approve much of my new c.

III. 完成句子(8分钟)

1. 由苏童的小说改编的新电影将在下周一公映。
A new film Su Tong's novel is to next Monday.
2. 与这个案子有关的人上星期都被逮捕了。
All the people the case were last week.
3. 与购物相比,她宁愿待在家里复习功课。
Rather than , she would at home, over her lessons.
4. 当你讲那个笑话时,我喜欢。
I like you told that joke.
5. 他正准备离开时突然听到有人叫他。
He was about to leave he heard himself .
6. 杰克过去一心想成为一名律师,但后来他成了文学专家。
Jack used to law as a profession, but he was an expert on literature later.
7. 我懂得一些法语,但并不太了解。
I some with French, but I don't know it well.
8. 湖里的鱼死光了,这和污染有关系吗?
The fish in the lake , does it anything with pollution?
9. 当我们处于困境时,不要突然作出决定。
Don't a(n) when we are in trouble.
10. 当你像那样说话时,我想起了你的父亲。
You me your father when you say like that.

IV. 阅读选择(12分钟)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

In this age there is more information than ever before.

There is not enough time to read everything we want to read. However, you can take in and understand more information in shorter time through speed-reading. This article will not make you read 3, 000 words per minute, but it will show you how to increase your speed greatly. You will also learn the basic techniques of speed-reading.

The first thing about speed-reading is looking at the word and recognizing it. Don't say the word in your mind, just look at it and recognize its appearance. Later you will recognize groups of four words or more to increase your speed. This is the first and most important step in speed-reading.

The next step is technique. As with any other skill, speed-reading requires technique. You should first be sitting up straight with your book on a horizontal (水平的) surface, such as a table or desk. Next, you should be able to see the entire page. This is necessary if you want to recognize clumps of words. Lastly, you should be focused. It's hard to read with a lot of noise. Find a quiet place to read. This will help your understanding of the text. You need something to guide your eyes while reading. Then right, you should use your hand. Remember when you were little, you would read using your finger. That is a great technique, only now you're using your hand to underline each line. Move your finger smoothly across page. No need to go rush, start out slow. Keep your eyes focused on words as you recognize them while using your hand as a guide. This will increase your speed.

The third step is practice. Practice makes perfect. Set time intervals(间歇). Read using different techniques, but make sure you understand what you're reading.

- () 1. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- Now there is limited information than ever before.
 - Now conditions ask people to use less time to know more information.
 - Now people can read what they like.
 - The less you read, the more time you will spend.
- () 2. What is the subject discussed in the text?
- What speed-reading is.
 - Why we need speed-reading.
 - Now it is much information time.
 - People should practice speed-reading in different kinds of ways.
- () 3. Which of the following shows the right way for the speed-reading from the text?
- Ask for some techniques.
 - Look at many words and recognize them.
 - Practice more.

- c, a, b
- c, b, a
- b, a, c
- a, c, b

- () 4. The underlined sentence "you should be focused" in the third paragraph means that _____.
- a person should devote his attention to it while reading
 - your feelings will be hurt while reading
 - a person should smooth away difficulties while he reads
 - you should pay attention to your faults while you are reading
- () 5. To speed up your reading, you should _____.
- sit up straight with your book flat and use something to guide your eyes
 - say every word out loud
 - know it is necessary to read quickly
 - underline some important words while you say them

B

We can achieve knowledge either actively or passively(被动地). We achieve it actively by direct experience, by testing and proving an idea, or by reasoning.

We achieve knowledge passively by being told by someone else. Most of the learning that takes place in the classroom and the kind that happens when we watch TV or read newspapers or magazines is passive. Conditioned as we are to passive learning, it's not surprising that we depend on it in our everyday communication with friends and co-workers.

Unfortunately, passive learning has a serious problem. It makes us tend to accept what we are told even when it is little more than hearsay and rumor(谣言).

Did you ever play the game Rumor? It begins when one person writes down a message but doesn't show it to anyone. Then the person whispers it, word for word, to another person. That person, in turn, whispers it to still another, and so on, through all the people playing the game. The last person writes down the message word for word as he or she hears it. Then the two written statements are compared. Typically, the original message has changed.

That's what happens in daily life. The simple fact that people repeat a story in their own words changes the story. Then, too, most people listen imperfectly. And many enjoy adding their own creative touch to a story, trying to improve on it, stamping(打上标记) it with their own personal style. Yet those who hear it think they know.

This process is also found among scholars and authors: A statement of opinion by one writer may be re-stated as fact by another, who may in turn be quoted by yet another; and this process may continue, unless it occurs to someone to question

the facts on which the original writer based his opinion or to challenge the interpretation he placed upon those facts.

- () 6. According to the passage, passive learning may occur in _____.
 A. doing a medical experiment
 B. solving a math problem
 C. visiting an exhibition
 D. doing scientific reasoning
- () 7. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. active learning B. knowledge
 C. communication D. passive learning
- () 8. The author mentions the game Rumor to show that _____.
 A. a message may be changed when being passed on
 B. a message should be delivered in different ways
 C. people may have problems with their sense of hearing
 D. people tend not to believe in what they know as rumor
- () 9. What can we infer from the passage?
 A. Active learning is less important.
 B. Passive learning may not be reliable.
 C. Active learning occurs more frequently.
 D. Passive learning is not found among scholars.

Part 2 Word power & Grammar and usage

课堂链接

1. It often focuses on feelings. (P₆)

它经常集中注意力于感觉。

focus on 集中注意力于……

focus *v.* 特别注意, 集中注意力; *n.* 焦点, 重点

Tonight's programme focuses on the way that homelessness affects the young.

今晚的节目重点关注流离失所影响年轻人的方式。

Modern medicine has tended to focus too much on developing highly complicated surgical techniques.

现代医学常趋向于过分注意发展高度复杂的外科手术。

The focus of the conference shifted from population growth to the education of women.

会议的重点从人口增长转移到了妇女教育议题上。

归纳拓展

focus attention on 集中注意力于

the focus of attention 注意的焦点

bring sth. into focus 使特别注意某物

in focus 焦点对准, 清晰的

out of focus 不清晰的

【即时演练】

Beijing Olympics have become the _____ of the world.

- A. centre B. heated point
 C. topic D. focus

2. to change writing until it is suitable for its purpose (P₇)

改变写法直到适合它的目的

suitable 合适的

The film is suitable for children.

这部电影适合孩子们看。

My mother doesn't like me wearing short skirts to church

— she doesn't think they're suitable.

妈妈不喜欢我穿短裙去教堂, 她认为不合适。

归纳拓展

be suitable/fit for sth. /sb. 适合/适宜于某事或某人

be suited to/for sth. /sb. 对某事/某人来说合适、适宜、适当

suit sb. (时间上)对某人方便; (衣服颜色上)适合某人; 满足某人需要

fit (形状、尺寸)适合; 合身

fit sth. /sb. 使适合, 使胜任

【即时演练】

— How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

— That _____ me fine.

- A. fits B. meets
 C. satisfies D. suits

3. His mother dies when he is a baby, and as a result, he experiences an abnormal childhood without any parents. (P₉)

当他还是小孩子时, 他妈妈去世了, 因此他经历了无父无母的悲惨童年。

as a result 由于……的结果; 因此

He ate some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill.

他吃了些变味的鱼, 结果生病了。

归纳拓展

as a result of 由于……的原因

bring about / yield good result 得到好的结果

with the result that... 结果是……

without result 毫无结果

result from 因……引起, 意为“由于……而造成后果”, 后接导致某事的原因

result in 导致; 致使。后接导致某事的结果

【即时演练】

(1) 他的失败在于他的粗心。

His failure _____ his carelessness.

(2) 他的粗心导致了他的失败。

His carelessness _____ his failure.

4. Fagin is not a good character and cares only about himself. (P₉)

费金不是个正面角色,只知道关心自己。

care about 关心;忧虑

The only thing he seems to care about is money.

看上去他唯一在乎的就是钱。

归纳拓展

care for 愿意;喜欢 take care of 照看,照料
take care 当心 Who care? 谁在乎?
in care 收养,监护

【即时演练】

(1) 难道你不关心你父亲的健康吗?

Don't you care _____ your father's health?

(2) 你喜欢流行音乐吗?

Do you care _____ pop music?

5. He does not want to steal from anyone, but in order to survive, Oliver is forced to become a criminal. (P₉)

他不想偷窃别人的东西,但是为了生存,奥利弗被迫成为一名罪犯。

survive *vt.* 比……活得长;幸免于,从……中逃生

A survive B A 比 B 活的时间长

survive the accident 在事故中幸免于难

She survived her husband for 10 years.

她比她丈夫多活了 10 年。

It was lucky that the boy survived the fire.

很幸运,这个孩子得以从大火中逃生。

归纳拓展

survivor *n.* 幸存者,逃生者
survival *n.* 幸存,生存
survivor of an air raid 空袭的幸存者

【即时演练】

In such dry weather the flowers will have to be watered if they _____.

- A. have survived B. are to survive
C. would survive D. will survive

6. Oliver gets caught by the police and is taken to court. (P₉)

奥利弗被警察抓到并被起诉。

1) catch 捕捉;撞见;理解

归纳拓展

be caught in 碰到,遇到
catch sb. by the + 部位:抓住某人的某部位
catch sb. doing sth. 撞见某人正在做某事
catch one's attention 引起某人的注意

2) take sb. to court 起诉/控告某人

归纳拓展

go to court (over sth.) 起诉,打官司

accuse sb. of (doing) sth. 控告某人(做)某事

charge sb. with sth. 控告某人某事

pass judgment on sb. 给某人判决

【即时演练】

(1) We _____ (遇到大雨) on the way home.

(2) He _____ (抓住我的手) and said, "Don't forget."

(3) The teacher _____ (撞见他在睡觉) in class.

(4) I'm sorry. _____ (我没听懂你的话).

(5) I _____ (起诉他) for repayment (偿还) of the debt.

7. He pities Oliver, takes him home, and tries to reform him. (P₉)

他同情奥利弗,带他回家,并努力改造他。

reform *vt.* 变好,改善;改良,改进,改革;改造,改过自新

There are signs that he's reforming.

有迹象表明他在改过自新。

归纳拓展

reform one's way/habits 改变作风/习惯
carry out reforms 进行改革

【即时演练】

我想使他改过自新,但是徒劳无获。

I wanted to _____ him, but _____.

8. They force him back into a life of crime by pressuring him with the threat of violence if he resists. (P₉)

他们迫使他回到犯罪生活来,如果拒绝,就用暴力威胁他。

1) pressure *vt.* 强迫……做; *n.* 压力

I have been pressured into helping with the decorating.

我被迫帮忙装修。

You can stop bleeding by applying pressure close to the injured area.

你可以按压受伤部位附近来止血。

Can you work well under pressure?

在紧张状态下你能工作好吗?

归纳拓展

pressure sb. into (doing) sth. 强迫某人做某事

lose one's pressures 缓解某人的压力

under pressure 在压力下;处于紧张状态

put pressure on sb. (to do sth.) 迫使某人(做某事)

press *v.* 按,压,熨烫

2) threat *n.* 威胁

He says he'll tell the authorities but it's just an empty threat (= it will not happen).

他说他将告知当局但是这只不过是个空头的威胁。

be under threat of sth. 在……的威胁之下

She left the country under threat of arrest.

在逮捕的威胁下,她离开了这个国家。

归纳拓展

threaten *v.* 威胁

threaten to do sth. 威胁做某事

a storm threatening 暴风雨的预兆

3) resist *v.* 抵制; 阻挡

The soldiers resisted the enemy attacks.

士兵们抵抗了敌人的进攻。

He was charged with resisting arrest.

他因拒捕而被起诉。

I can never resist the urge to laugh.

我克制不了大笑的冲动。

归纳拓展

resist doing sth. 抵制做某事

refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

【即时演练】

(1) We don't want to _____ pressure _____ you to make a decision, but we haven't much time left.

- A. put; to B. place; on
C. put; on D. place; to

(2) Life is tough in the city. In order to lose their _____, some people drink alcohol.

- A. temper B. mood
C. consciousness D. pressures

(3) Her brother _____ to leave her in the dark room alone when she disobeyed his order.

- A. declared B. threatened
C. warned D. exclaimed

答案:

1. D 2. D 3. (1) resulted from (2) resulted in
4. (1) about (2) for 5. B 6. (1) were caught in a heavy rain (2) caught me by the hand (3) caught him sleeping (4) I didn't catch what you said (5) took him to court 7. reform; in vain 8. (1) C (2) D (3) B

限时训练

I. 单词拼写(3分钟)

1. Better be envied than p_____.

2. Some experts agree to r_____ a system of education.

3. This is a new kind of glassware that r_____ heat.

4. The hungry boy ate his food g_____.

5. I always took him for an honest man, but it appears that I was m_____ in him.

II. 用括号中动词的适当形式填空(6分钟)

1. At length we succeeded in _____ (settle) all the problems.

2. Some lawyers seem to enjoy _____ (abuse) witnesses.

3. I _____ (pity) anyone who has to feed a family on such a low income.

4. These old people are unaccustomed to the _____ (press) of modern life.

5. You can improve your writing just by _____ (shorten) some of these long sentences.

6. By _____ (resist) the Mafia's attempts to control the region, he was putting his own life in danger.

7. _____ (sigh) deeply, she began her routine of getting ready for bed.

8. Plans _____ (reform) the health care system have failed more than once.

III. 完形填空(20分钟)

(1)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从第1至第12小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

My work keeps me in Hong Kong most of the year. But I do try to get away for a month in the 1 — usually July. Now as you probably know, that's the main holiday season in Europe, and the favorite place for a holiday and the famous cities are usually very 2. But I'm not seeking the sun — I get plenty of 3 in Hong Kong — and I'm certainly not seeking the crowds! So when I go on holiday I buy a Train Pass(a kind of train ticket) that 4 me first class travel on most of the railways of Western Europe. First class compartments are 5 crowded, and they are very comfortable. If you go on an overnight journey, you can take a(n) 6 train with some extra money. There are usually dining car in the train.

I find the train travel relaxing and 7. There is always something to see. I particularly enjoy travelling through Switzerland and Italy. You can get a very good idea of what a country is like from a train. You don't go too 8, and you stop very often. Also, rail travel is very 9, and I am never as sick on a train 10 I am on a ship! Then there are always people to 11 if you like to chat.

The reason that I seldom travel by plane is quite simple: as train stations are usually built in the city centre, I 12 worry about transport, which can be a problem when traveling

by air.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. Hong Kong | B. Italy |
| C. winter | D. summer |
| () 2. A. far | B. beautiful |
| C. crowded | D. expensive |
| () 3. A. money | B. sunshine |
| C. shower | D. rest |
| () 4. A. shows | B. suggests |
| C. allows | D. offers |
| () 5. A. never | B. rarely |
| C. rather | D. too |
| () 6. A. free | B. express |
| C. sleeping | D. special |
| () 7. A. instructive | B. active |
| C. boring | D. interesting |
| () 8. A. slowly | B. fast |
| C. smoothly | D. far |
| () 9. A. dangerous | B. lonely |
| C. safe | D. serious |
| () 10. A. like | B. as |
| C. while | D. when |
| () 11. A. refer to | B. talk to |
| C. learn about | D. worry about |
| () 12. A. couldn't | B. mustn't |
| C. don't have to | D. oughtn't to |

(2)

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

The British people either don't care or are kept in the dark regarding their country's colonization overseas. When you talk to an average Britisher, he does not seem to know 1. _____ about his country's glorious days as a result of colonization one or two generations ago. When Britain handed over Hong Kong in 1997, the Hong Kong press went to London and tried to get a sense of the popular mood by interviewing students and business people in the streets. Most of them did not know 2. _____ handover event took place. Some expressed surprise to hear the question. Some even thought that Britain returned Hong Kong to Japan! For the British people to know: Hong Kong is a big deal 3. _____ it's a tiny dot on the map. HK was the most successful British colony, maybe the longest 4. _____ (keep) too (150 years). Certainly, HK 5. _____ (bring) a lot of money to the British Treasury, to the business elites, and to a lot of English civil servants who had worked there before. All you need is to look at the HK government official records, the salary scales of English officials, the subsidized housing they got, and the 6. _____ (retire) benefits they enjoyed.

Remember the British colonial government in HK ran continuous huge surpluses every year, a clear sign that they were not spending the money 7. _____ they earned it. The money was deposited in the British Treasury and major banks. If you are a responsible English citizen, you should ask where did the surplus money go, if it did not go to 8. _____ (serve) the people.

IV. 阅读选择(12分钟)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Only three local students won Chinese Blog (博客) Competition. And 15 of the 18 awards went to students from China.

170 students' task: to get a fully-designed blog up and running, complete with many postings based on a theme of choice — all written in Chinese.

Themes ranged from local opinions — such as the usage of Singlish, education and whether Singapore can be a cultural centre — to food blogs.

The entries were judged on language proficiency (熟练程度) and the quality of writing, as well as the design and level of exchanging ideas with readers.

Academics from the National University of Singapore and the SIM University, IT experts, and a journalist from Chinese newspaper *Lianhe Zaobao* in Singapore made up the judges.

In the end, only three Singaporean students made it to the award list — the rest of the awards were swept up by students from China.

"No surprise," said Mr. Chow Yaw Long, 37, teachers-in-charge from Innova Junior College, which organized the event. "Although the topics were local subjects, the foreign students were generally better in terms of the content of the posts and their grasp of the Chinese language."

One of the three local students winning the first prize in the Best Language Award was blogger Christina Gao, 19, from the Saint Andrew's Junior College, who spared no effort in researching for and writing her blog. Each entry took her between five and seven days to produce, complete with pictures and even podcasts (播客).

Her advice for bloggers is: Be responsible.

"Some bloggers out there only seek to blame the authorities and other bloggers," said Miss Gao. "I think they lack responsibilities and there is no value to their posts."

- () 1. The competition was organized by _____.
 A. the National University of Singapore
 B. Chinese newspaper *Lianhe Zaobao*
 C. Innova Junior College
 D. the Saint Andrew's Junior College