

高二(下)

Senior English

金榜

Classroom Course

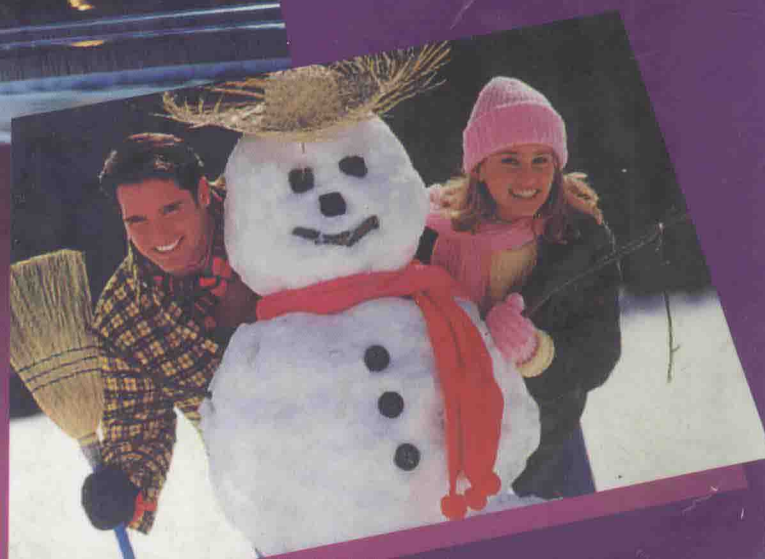
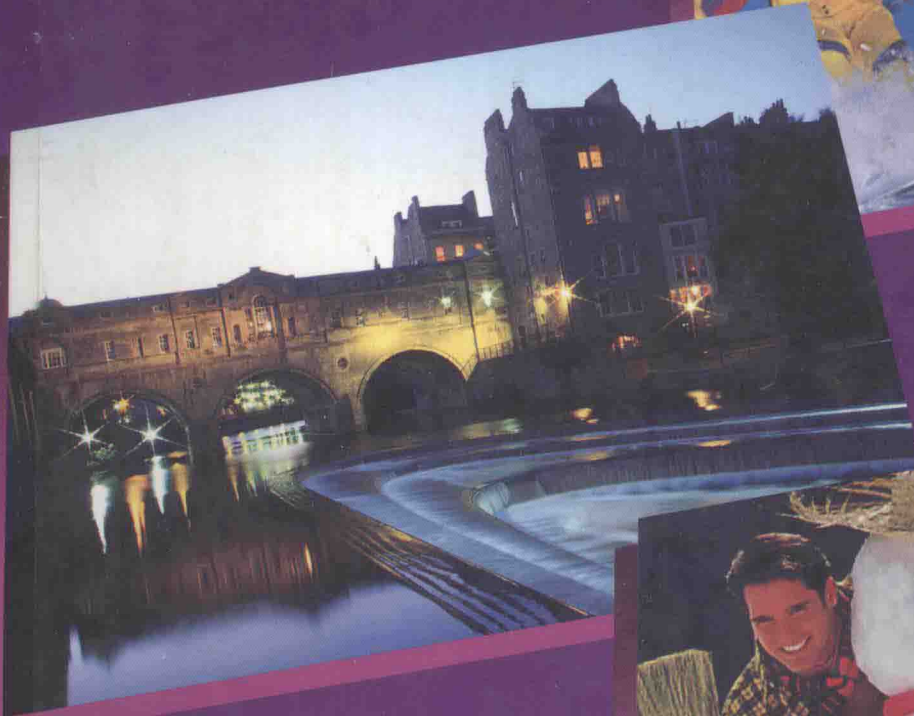
英语教程

interactive  
interactive  
ENGLISH

# 互动英语

INTERACTIVE

英汉对照与全解



■ 延边大学出版社

■ 丛书主编 叶军芳

● 执行主编 金 莺

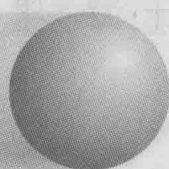
● 本册主编 王石林



# 互动英语

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## 英汉对照·课文全解

高中二年级 下学期

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● 丛书主编 叶军芳

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# 互动英语

## 英汉对照与主解



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## 编者的话



《互动英语——英汉对照与全解》问世三年以来,持续受到广大中学生们的欢迎。这既使我们感到非常欣慰,也深感责任更加重大。为此我们在不断征求教师和同学意见的基础上,再次对本书内容进行了全面修订。力求译文更准确,注释更详尽,内容更丰富,版式更新颖。希望我们的努力能帮助同学们取得更优异的成绩!

叶军芳 2005年1月

以下内容再读一读,也许对你仍有帮助!

### 问题 在哪

**互**动,是学好英语的重要方法。但互动方法的具体内容是多种多样的。对我国大多数中学生来说,更可能、更实在的,是下列这些也许被大家忽视了、但却更基础、更必要的互动:

“课堂学习”和“家庭作业”之间的互动

“课前预习”和“课堂练习”之间的互动

“全面掌握教材”和“充分利用教辅”之间的互动

“坚持强记硬背”和“大胆适时使用”之间的互动

### 编辑 依据

**针**对广大中学生的需要,编辑本书所依据的是国家教育部最新中学英语课程标准;最新初中、高中现行教材(STUDENTS' BOOK)和教师参考书(TEACHERS' BOOK)。

### 内容 特点

**内**容包括:课文英汉对照,重点难点注释,疑难词语辨析,语法要点精讲,常见考点例析,单元综合能力测试及期中、期末测试卷等。丰富的内容,正是为了便于同学们在进行各方面的互动学习时,能就近得到所必需的各种材料。

### 使用 方法

**先**通读一、两遍教材中的课文是必须的。用铅笔在课文中迅速划出你不认识的单词、词组和句子是必要的。在此基础上,结合课文“活记单词和词组”。仔细查看《互动英语》中相关的“注释、辨析和举例”。回过头来再精读课文,感受会大不相同!

另外,抓住做课堂练习、尤其是课堂口头练习的机会,运用你查阅《互动英语》已经知道了的各个知识点,是互动学习的极好途径。尽量大胆地开口说,不要错过运用语言的机会!

总之,你最好将《互动英语》仅仅看作是你学好英语课程的一个材料库、工具库,而不要只看作是现成的结果。你真正需要的,是通过互动学习的方法,尽可能全面地掌握英语课文中的内容。否则的话,关于学习方法的任何探讨都会变得毫无意义。

### 编者 寄语

**互**动还是不互动,其实是由你自己决定的!愿全面修订之后的《互动英语》继续为所有中学生们的英语成绩能够天天向上,带来好运!



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### Unit 11

### Scientific achievements

### 科学成就

#### GOALS 目标

- Talk about science and scientific achievements  
谈论科学及科学成就
- Learn about Word Formation (1)  
学习构词法(1)
- Practise expressing intentions and wishes  
练习如何表达意图和愿望
- Write a persuasion essay  
写一篇说理性短文

#### 课文英汉对照

#### 重点难点注释

#### WARMING UP 预备

- Electricity 电
- Cars 汽车
- Aeroplanes 飞机
- Radio and television 收音机和电视
- The Internet 互联网
- Cloning 克隆
- The Theory of Gravity 万有引力定律
- Nuclear science 核(原子能)科学
- Solar energy 太阳能

- These are some great scientific achievements that have changed the world. Which one do you think is the most important? Why?  
这是一些曾改变过世界的伟大的科学成就。你认为哪项科学成就最有意义?为什么?
- What are some other scientific achievements that you think are important?  
你认为还有哪些非常重要的科学成就?
- Do these achievements have anything in common? If so, what?  
这些成就有相同之处吗?如果有,相同之处是什么?

- ①(1)achievement 通常用作可数名词,常用复数形式,意为“功绩”或“成就”。  
如:He is proud of his scientific achievements.  
他为他所取得的科学成就感到自豪。  
Our economic achievement has won the world praise.  
我们经济上的成就赢得了全世界的赞誉。  
(2)achievement 也可用作不可数名词,意为“完成,达到”。  
如:The achievement of this object depends on our hard work.  
这一目标的实现取决于我们的努力工作。  
(3)其动词形式为 achieve,作及物动词。  
如:He went abroad to study, but achieved nothing.  
他出国学习,却一无所成。

#### LISTENING 听

- Listen to part 1 and complete the chart below.  
听第一部分,完成下面的表格。

Words 词汇	Speaker 演讲者	Achievement 成就
"That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." 这是个人的一小步,却是人类的一大飞跃。	Neil Armstrong 尼尔·阿姆斯特朗	
"Mr. Watson, _____; I want you." 沃森先生, _____; 我需要你的帮助。	Alexander Graham Bell 亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔	
"QWERTYUIOP" (电脑键盘上排从左到右的 10 个字母键)	Ray Tomlinson 雷·汤姆林森	

- Can you explain Tomlinson's message?  
你能解释汤姆林森的信息吗?



## 2 Listen to part 2 and complete the sentences below.

听第二部分,完成下面的句子。

- The words \_\_\_\_\_ are famous because they are the \_\_\_\_\_  
这些词汇 \_\_\_\_\_ 很有名, 因为它们是美国宪法的 \_\_\_\_\_  
of *The Constitution of the United States of America*.
- Eureka is a word from the \_\_\_\_\_ language and means \_\_\_\_\_  
Eureka 一词源于 \_\_\_\_\_ 语言,意思是 \_\_\_\_\_。
- If you ask a father, he might say: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
如果你问一位父亲,他可能会说: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
If you ask a mother, she might say: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
如果你问一位母亲,她可能会说: "\_\_\_\_\_"

## 3 What would you say if you were...?

假如你是……,你会说什么?

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| A the first person on Mars<br>第一个登上火星的人 | B the first cloned human being<br>第一个克隆人 | C the first person to travel in time<br>第一个进行时空旅行的人 |
|---|--|---|

## SPEAKING

## 说

Work in groups of five. Four group members represent scientists who want to get money to complete their projects.  
五人一个小组活动。四名组员分别扮演四位希望获得资金完成各自科研项目的科学家。

Each scientist will introduce his or her project and explain why it is the most important. One member will listen to all the scientists and ask questions. At the end of the discussion, he or she must decide who will get the money and why.  
每位科学家都将介绍他或她自己的科研项目,并解释为什么这个项目是最重要的。另一名组员倾听四位科学家的陈述并提出问题。在讨论的最后,他或她必须做出决定,谁将得到这笔资金并给出理由。

<b>Dr Wilson</b> 威尔逊博士 You and your team are working on a cure for AIDS. Your research is extremely important because _____. 你和你的科研组正在研究治愈艾滋病的方法。你的研究极为重要, 因为_____。	<b>Dr Jones</b> 琼斯博士 Your research project is about cloning and how to use the new technology to cure disease. Your project is significant because _____. 你的研究项目是关于克隆技术 以及如何运用这项新技术治疗疾病。你的项目非常有意义。 因为_____。
<b>Dr Smith</b> 史密斯博士 You want to develop new technology that will make it possible to grow food in areas where there is very little water. This is important because _____. 你想开发一项新技术, 这种技术使几乎不用水而生产出粮食成为可能。这很重要, 因为_____。	<b>Dr Winfrey</b> 温弗雷博士 You are working on sending a manned spaceship to Mars. This is a very important project, because _____. 你正在着手向火星发射载人飞船的研究。这是一个非常重要的项目, 因为_____。

## Useful expressions

### 常用表达法

If I got the money, I would ... 如果我得到这笔钱,我就会...	I want / wish / hope / intend / plan to ... 我想/但愿/希望/计划...
My plan is to ... 我的计划是...	I'd like to ... 我想要...
I hope that ... 我希望...	I'm thinking of ... 我正在考虑...

- ②(1)这是一个较为复杂的复合句,其中包括了两个定语从句。第一个定语从句由 that 作关系代词,修饰 technology,表示“……的技术”;第2个定语从句由 where 作关系副词,修饰 areas,表示“……的地区”。
- (2)在第一个定语从句中,动词 make 所用的结构为“make it + 形容词 + 不定式短语”。其中 it 为形式宾语,而真正的宾语是后置的不定式短语。如果要表示不定式动作的发出者,可以用 for sb. to do sth. 的结构。需要注意的是,形式宾语只能由 it 充当,不可用别的代词。
- 如: The highly advancing science and technology will



## PRE-READING 预读

Work in pairs or groups and discuss the following questions.

两人或多人小组活动,讨论下列问题。

- 1 If you wanted to do research or start a hi-tech company, what kind of support  
如果你想从事研究或创办一家高科技公司, 你希望得到什么样的  
and environment would you need?  
支持及环境?
- 2 Why are scientific achievements important? Look at the list of achievements in  
科学成就为什么很重要? 看一下“预备”中所列的  
the Warming up. How do they improve our daily life? How do they improve society?  
各项成就。它们是如何改善我们的日常生活的? 它们是如何改进社会的?
- 3 Why do scientists spend so much time trying to achieve something?  
为什么科学家们花如此多的时间去获取某种成就?

## READING 阅读

### ZHONGGUANCUN

中关村

Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is  
无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就,  
likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing. ① Zhongguan-  
其中许多成就很有可能就诞生在北京的西北部。 中关村,  
cun, in Beijing's Haidian District, is the new centre for Chinese science  
位于北京市海淀区,是中国科学技术的新中心。  
and technology. It is home to ② the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than  
它是中国科学院和包括北京大学、  
ten famous universities, including Peking University and Tsinghua University.  
清华大学在内的十多所著名大学的所在地。

Zhongguancun was set up as a special economic zone in the late 1990s  
中关村作为一个特殊经济区成立于二十世纪九十年代后期,  
and quickly became the leader of China's hi-tech industry. The science cen-  
并迅速发展成为中国高科技产业的龙头。 该科学中心  
tre got started in the early 1980s, when Chen Chunxian, a researcher at the  
早在二十世纪八十年代初期就开始创建,当时,陈春先——一位中科院的  
Chinese Academy of Sciences, opened a private research and development  
研究员——开办了一所私人研究发展机构。

institute. ③ Within the next ten years, more than a hundred scientific and hi-  
在随后的十年里,一百多家高科技公司迁入该地区,  
tech companies moved into the area and new hi-tech centres developed  
新的高科技中心  
around the original Zhongguancun Garden. They all have their own char-  
在原中关村花园周围发展起来。 虽然这些高科技中心  
acteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that  
特色各异,但它们都具有创新精神和科研能力,  
have made Zhongguancun a success.

因而使得中关村成功地发展为高科技园区。  
The science park is also home to a growing number of overseas Chinese  
这个科技园区也成了越来越多的海外华人抓住机遇在国内

日益高速发展的科学技术将会使人类登上火星  
make it possible for human beings to land on Mars.  
成为可能。

Frequent international transactions make it necessary  
频繁的国际交往使我们有必要学好英语。  
for us to learn English well.

### READING 阅读

①(1)句中 whatever 引导一个让步状语从句,表示“无论……,不管……”。whatever 的用法如下:

a. 在句中用作形容词,只可用作定语。

如: You can take whatever farm tools you need.

你们需要什么农具尽管拿。

Whatever problem you have, you can always come  
to me for help. 你有什么问题尽管找我帮忙。

b. 用作代词时,可引导主语、宾语或让步状语从句。

如: Whatever I have is at your service.

我的每一样东西你都可以随意使用。

She will do whatever I wish.

她对我言听计从。

Keep calm, whatever happens.

无论发生什么都要保持镇静。

c. 比较: what ever 意为“到底(是)什么”或“究竟(是)什么”,用于疑问句中,其中的 ever 被用来加强语气,可用 on earth 替换。

如: What ever do you think you're doing?

你究竟在干什么?

What ever do you mean?

你到底是什么意思?

(2)句中 in store 的意思是“储藏;准备;就要到来,必将发生(about to happen)”。

如: I have a surprise in store for you.

我有个惊喜要告诉你。

There are better days in store for you.

好日子在等着你呢。

Who knows what the future has in store for us?

谁知道未来等待着我们的是什么?

Defeat is in store for the aggressors.

侵略者必将遭到失败。

(3)likely

a. 句中所用的结构是 it + be + likely + that 从句(很有可能……)

如: It's very likely that we'll be in Spain this time next year. 我们明年这个时候很有可能在西班牙。

It is likely that he will do very well.

他有可能做得很好。

It's highly likely that he will succeed.

他极有可能获得成功。

b. 主语 + be + (not) likely + 动词不定式(……有可能/不大可能发生……)

如: Is he likely to win?

他有可能赢吗?

It is likely to rain.

像要下雨了。

An accident is likely to happen at that intersection.

在那个十字路口有可能发生交通事故。

I thought I wasn't likely to see you again.

我原以为我不可能再见到你了。

c. likely 作形容词,意为“很可能的”、“可靠(信)的”、“有希望的”、“恰当的”。

如: This looks a likely field for mushrooms.



who have grasped the opportunity to develop their ideas at home. Xiang Yu-  
实现自己理想的家园。 项宇方

fang is one of those who have returned to China after studying and working  
就是在国外学习和工作后回国的人员之一。

abroad. Zhongguancun made it possible for him to follow his dreams and help  
中关村使他实现自己的梦想并效力于

the country he loves.

他所热爱的国家成为可能。

"I studied abroad because I wanted to see more of the world and work with  
“我在国外学习是因为我想更多地了解世界,并与一些在我所学专业中的  
some of the top scientists in my field. I never felt really comfortable abroad, and  
顶尖科学家们一起工作。 在国外我从未感觉过真正的

I missed everything about China. When I got my master's degree,<sup>①</sup> I want-  
舒适,我思念中国的一切。 获得硕士学位后,

ed to return home but couldn't find a company where I could use what I  
我想返回家乡, 但找不到一家公司来运用我所学的知识。

had learnt. I worked abroad for a few years and then I heard about Zhong-  
我在国外工作了几年,后来听说了中关村。

guancun. I knew it was perfect for me."

我意识到这里最合适我发展。"

Yufang talked to some friends from his university in Beijing and they  
宇方将自己的想法告诉了一些在北京的校友,

helped arrange for his return.<sup>②</sup> He left his job in the foreign company and  
他们设法帮助安排他回国。 他辞掉了那家外国公司的工作,

came back to Beijing.

回到北京。

"I was so happy. It was wonderful, like a dream come true. I could do  
“我太高兴了。 就好像梦幻成真,太妙了。 我能做

the work I wanted to do and do something good for my country at the same  
我想做的事,同时也为祖国作些贡献。

time. I will never forget how happy I was when I set foot in China again<sup>③</sup> and  
当我再次踏上中国的土地,和我的亲朋好友团聚时,我是多么高兴,

was back with my friends and family."

此情此景,我永远不会忘记。"

Yufang has been in China for three years now and is doing well. He lives  
宇方回国已有三年,现在工作非常出色。 他住在

in Beijing and runs a small company based in Zhongguancun together with  
在北京,与两个朋友合作经营一家小公司,该公司设在中关村。

two friends.

Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science<sup>④</sup>.

中关村既对科学产生了积极的影响,也对商业产生了积极的影响。

Today, there are more than 8,000 hi-tech companies in Zhongguancun. More  
现在中关村有 8000 多家高科技公司。

than half of them are IT companies. The park is home to Chinese computer  
其中半数以上是信息产业公司。 该园区是中国计算机

giants Lenovo and Founder and more than twenty famous international com-  
巨头——联想、方正——及二十多家著名跨国公司的所在地。

panies. One of the mottos for the park — "Relying on science, technology,

这个园区的理念之一是“靠科学、技术和知识发展经济”,

and knowledge to increase economic power" — makes it clear that science

它阐明了科学和商业能够而  
and business can and must work together to build the future.<sup>⑤</sup> Another mot-  
且必须结合在一起共创未来。 另一个

to helps explain the success of the park: "Encouraging pioneering work and  
帮助人们理解该园区成功的理念是: “鼓励开拓,

accepting failure.<sup>⑥</sup> Great scientific achievements are the results of years of  
接受失败。” 重大科技成果都是多年来不断遭受失败、

这地看来适合长蘑菇。

An accident likely to lead to war is reported  
当地一家报纸报道出一桩可能导致战争的事件。  
from a local newspaper.

What do you think is the most likely time to find  
你认为什么时候最有可能在他家里找到他?

him at home?

That's a likely excuse.

那倒是合理的借口。

Search all the most likely places first — maybe he's  
首先搜索所有最可能躲藏的地方——可能他正躲  
hiding in the cellar.

在地窖中。

d. likely 用作副词时,意为“很可能的”。

如: I shall very likely be here again next month.

我下个月很可能再来此地。

most / very likely 或许;大概;很可能

如: He will most likely come right away.

他大概马上就会来的。

as likely as not 多半;很可能

如: He'll forget all about it as likely as not.

他多半会将此事忘掉。

② be home to + 表示单位、机构的名词,意为“某地或某  
处是……的所在地、总部、基地等”。

如: Hawaii is home to the US Pacific Fleet.

夏威夷是美国太平洋舰队的基地。

Silicom Valley is home to the US hi-tech industry.

硅谷是美国高科技产业的所在地。

The earth is home to mankind.

地球是人类的家园。

It is likely that the moon will be another home  
to us. 月球有可能成为我们的另一个家园。

③ (1) when...institute 是一个非限制性定语从句,修饰 the  
early 1980s。当先行词是表示时间的名词或短语  
时,定语从句的关系代词通常用 when。并且非限  
制性定语从句与主句之间有逗号隔开。

如: The World War II broke out on Sept. 1, 1939,  
when Germany invaded Poland. 第二次世界大战于  
1939 年 9 月 1 日爆发,当时德国入侵了波兰。

Next Olympic Games will be held in Beijing in 2008,  
下一届奥运会将于 2008 年在北京举行,届时北京  
when Beijing will greet thousands of athletes from  
将迎接来自世界各地的数千名运动员。

all over the world.

(2) private 私立的;私人的;非公开的

如: What I told you was private — I thought you would  
我告诉你的事不宜公开——我想你会尊重这一点的。  
respect that.

in private 秘密地,私下地

如: I have something to tell you, but I'll speak to  
我有事情要告诉你,但我要单独跟你说。

you about it in private.

privately adv. 单独;私下地;没有公开地

如: Privately, Prue felt that the whole exercise was a  
普鲁私下认为整个练习就是浪费时间。  
waste of time.

④ master n. (男)主人;能手;硕士

(servant 仆人; bachelor 学士; doctor 博士)

如: He passed his examinations and now he has got his  
Master's degree. 他通过了考试,现在有了硕士学位。

His staff were always very loyal to their master.

failure, years of trying to create something that has never existed before.  
不断努力创新过程中的结晶。

The researchers and scientists at Zhongguancun know that they can only  
中关村的科研人员都知道,只有勇于  
reach the top if they are ready to deal with and learn from failure. Not all  
接受失败,从失败中吸取教训,他们才能成功。  
the new companies can succeed, but the spirit and creativity they represent  
并非所有的新公司都能获得成功,但他们代表的这种精神与创造力要比金钱  
are more important than money. As Yufang puts it: "We are not making that  
重要得多。 正如宇方所说: "我们现在虽然  
much money yet, but we are excited about all the new technology and great  
挣钱还不那么多,但我们为正在中关村产生活力的所有新技术和  
ideas that are coming to life in Zhongguancun."  
卓越设想而兴奋。"

### POST-READING 读后练习

1 Choose the correct answers. There may be more than one correct answer.  
选择正确答案。 有的题目可能有多个正确答案。

1 According to the author, Zhongguancun is home to \_\_\_\_\_.  
根据作者的描述,中关村是\_\_\_\_\_的所在地。

- A some famous research institutions and universities  
一些著名的研究机构 and 大学
- B many IT companies  
很多信息产业公司
- C more and more returned overseas Chinese  
越来越多的归国海外华人
- D a number of science parks  
很多科技园区

2 What is NOT true about Zhongguancun?

下面关于中关村的叙述中错误的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A It is located in Haidian District, in northwestern Beijing.  
它位于北京市西北部的海淀区。
- B It was set up as a special economic zone in the 1990s.  
它是作为一个特殊经济区于二十世纪九十年代建立的。
- C Most of its companies are doing IT business.  
在中关村的众多公司中,大多数从事信息技术行业。
- D It is not a good place for new companies.  
对于新公司而言,这里并不是一个好地方。

3 According to the reading, Xiang Yufang returned to China and opened  
根据短文,因为\_\_\_\_\_,项宇方回国在中关村创办公司。

a company in Zhongguancun because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A he wanted to see more of the world  
他想多了解世界
- B he enjoyed working with the best scientists in his field  
他喜欢在他的领域里与一些最著名的科学家一起工作
- C he could enjoy his work and contribute to his country at the same time  
他能够做他喜欢的工作并同时能为他的祖国做贡献
- D he missed his friends and family  
他想念朋友和家人

他的所有的雇员总是对雇主忠心耿耿。

Ruanyou was a master of the short story.

鲁尼恩是一位短篇小说大师。

vt.掌握;精通

如:When Marx wrote one of his great works, The Civil

当马克思写他的巨著之一《法兰西内战》时,他已  
War in France, he had mastered the language so  
经掌握了英语并且能用英语书写。

well that he was able to write the book in English.

⑤ arrange vi. & vt. "安排","计划","布置","整理"

arrange (for) sth. 安排某事

arrange sth. for sb. 为某人安排某事

arrange for sb. to do sth. 安排某人去做某事

如:James is arranging a big surprise party for Helen's  
詹姆斯正在为海伦筹划一个令她惊喜的生日聚会。  
birthday.

The company will arrange for a taxi to meet you at  
公司将安排一辆出租车去机场接你。

the airport.

Matthew arrived at 2 o'clock as arranged.

马修于两点钟如约而至。

I've arranged my CDs in alphabetical order.

我已把我的激光唱片按字母顺序排列好了。

They are arranged in order of increasing difficulty.

它们是按先易后难的顺序排列的。

We arranged an exhibition on his paintings for him.

我们为他安排一次画展。

The manager arranged for me to go to Beijing.

经理安排我去北京。

I can't arrange for everything.

不能一切都靠我来办。

注意:arrange 后面可以跟 that 引导的宾语从句,这时  
从句要用虚拟语气,即"should+动词原形"。

如:We have arranged that the Young Pioneers (should)  
我们已经安排少先队员每周去帮她一次。

go and help her once a week.

⑥ set foot in (on) 的意思是"进入";"踏进"。

如:He said he would never set foot in that house again.  
他说他永远不再踏进那座房子了。

They were filled with joy when they set foot on  
当7月底踏上中国的土地时,他们兴奋不已。

Chinese soil in late July.

set a record 创造记录

set (sb.) an example (给某人)树立榜样

set sb. free / loose 释放某人;把(危险人物)放走

set about doing 开始/着手做某事(=set out to do)

set off 启程;动身

set out 动身踏上(尤指漫长的旅途)

set up 建立;设立;创立(公司、机构等)

⑦ (1) have a + 形容词 + effect on sb. / sth. 表示"对某人或事有……样的影响。"

如:The Iraqi War has had a significant effect on the  
Middle East. 伊拉克战争对于中东具有深远的影响。

Sex and violence on TV have a terrible effect on  
电视上的色情和暴力对青少年具有可怕的影响。

teenagers.

(2) as well as 在此处并不表示同级比较,而是用于连接  
两个并列的成份,且着重点在前者。

如:He can speak French as well as English.

他既能讲英语,也能讲法语。

A cell phone is a tool for entertainment as well



4 According to the graph in the passage, how many of the people who 根据短文中的图表,在中关村工作的人员中有多少人拥有硕士或 work in Zhongguancun have a master's degree or above?

- 硕士以上学位?  
A 25,000      B 30,000      C 35,000      D 180,000

5 How is "failure" understood in Zhongguancun?

在中关村,“失败”一词是如何被理解的?

- A There are fewer failures in Zhongguancun.  
在中关村几乎没有失败。  
B Many of its researchers and scientists will try hard not to fail.  
很多研究人员和科学家为了不失败将努力工作。  
C Failure is a necessary part of being successful.  
失败是取得成功的必要组成部分。  
D The best thing about failure is that you learn every time you fail.  
对于失败,最好的东西是:每次你失败的时候你都有所收获。

2 Work in pairs or groups. Zhongguancun is sometimes called "China's 双人或小组练习。中关村有时被称为“中国的硅谷”。  
Silicon Valley". Use a library or the Internet to find out more about 从图书馆或互联网中搜寻更多有关美国硅谷的信息,  
Silicon Valley in the US and then compare the two areas. In which ways 然后比较这两个地方。它们在哪些方面相似?  
are they similar or different?  
又在哪些方面有区别?

## LANGUAGE STUDY 语言学习

### Word study

#### 词汇学习

Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of 选择与每个句子中划线部分意思最相近的选项。  
each sentence.

1 The big cellphone company has achieved its goal of setting up ten production 这家手机大公司已实现了在中国设立10个生产基地的目标。  
bases in China.

- A succeeded      B failed      C missed  
成功      失败      错过

2 The development of nuclear weapons is a big threat to mankind.  
核武器的发展对人类是一个巨大威胁。

- A women      B kind men      C human beings  
妇女      好心的男人      人类

3 It is likely they will win the game.  
他们很有可能赢得这场比赛。

- A impossible      B possible      C difficult  
不可能      可能      困难的

4 Scientists often have to rely on government support in order to do research.  
科学家常常依赖政府资助以进行研究。

- A depend on      B hold on      C keep on  
依靠      继续      持续不断

as for communication.  
手机既是通讯工具,也是娱乐工具。

### Post-reading 第1题参考答案

1. A B C 2. D 3. C D 4. B 5. C D

⑧(1)rely on/ upon 动词短语,意思是“信赖”,“依靠”。

如:We must rely on our own efforts to do it.

我们必须依靠自己的力量来完成它。

You can't rely on his help.

你不能指望他的帮助。

He can always be relied upon for help.

他的帮助是永远可靠的。

You may rely upon it that he will be early.

你放心好了。他一定会早到的。

(2)make (it) clear 意思是“表明”;“讲清楚”。其中 it 为 形式宾语,而真正的宾语是后面的从句。

如:Have I made myself clear?

我讲清楚了吗?

I'll make the whole matter clear to you.

我将把整个事情给你讲清楚。

Betty made it clear that she would support Amy.

贝蒂清楚地表明她要支持艾米。

You should make it clear to all of us why you didn't

你应该向我们讲清楚你昨天为什么没来。

come here yesterday.

⑨failure 失败;失败的人(事)

如:Harry's ambitious plans ended in failure.

哈利雄心勃勃的计划以失败而告终。

I always felt a bit of a failure at school.

我上学时总觉得自己多少是个失败者。

⑩not all 为部分否定

All/ Both / Everything / Everyone / Everybody

(主语)+谓语动词+not+ 其它

=Not +all / both / everything / everyone / ev-

erybody (主语)+谓语动词+其它

以上两个句型是通过 not 一词对上述全体意义的 词进行部分否定的。

意为“一切……不都是……;未必一切都是……; 并非一切都是……”。

如:All that glitters is not gold.

= Not all that glitters is gold.

发光的东西未必都是金子。

Both of them are not here.

= Not both of them are here.

他们两个并非都在这里。

All my friends do not smoke.

= Not all my friends smoke.

我的朋友并非都吸烟。

Not all my friends like my latest album.

=All my friends do not like my latest album.

我所有的朋友并非都喜欢我最新的唱片集。

### Word study 参考答案

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A

5. C 6. B 7. B 8. C



5 Shenzhen, which is one of the earliest special economic zones in China, has become a modern city.

- A cities                      B countries                      C areas  
城市                      国家                      地区

6 The opening of Chen Chunxian's private research and development institute in the early 1980s marked the start of Zhongguancun as a hi-tech centre. 标志着中关村作为高科技中心的开端。

- A company                      B research centre                      C park  
公司                      研究中心                      园区

7 Successful people learn to grasp the opportunities that come along. 成功者学会抓住到来的机遇。

- A miss                      B catch                      C win  
错过                      抓住                      赢得

8 If you want to work in a big city and live by the seaside, Qingdao is the perfect place for you.

- A easiest                      B true                      C best  
最容易的                      真实的                      最好的

## Grammar 语法

### Word formation (1) 构词法(1)

**international** = inter + national

国际的

**mankind** = man + kind

人类

**extremely** = extreme + -ly

极端地, 非常地

**hi-tech** = high + technology

高科技

**IT** = information technology

信息技术

**telephone** = tele + phone

电话

**broadband** = broad + band

宽带

**manned** = man + -ed

载人的

**e-mail** = electronic mail

电子邮件

**CSA** = Chinese Space Agency

中国航天局

1 Study the ways of forming words and explain their differences.

学习构成单词的方法并解释它们的区别。

2 Change the following verbs into nouns by adding -ion or -ation.

通过添加 -ion 或 -ation 将下列动词转化为名词。

construct	express	celebrate	combine
建设	表达	庆祝	联合
connect	invent	communicate	admire
连接	发明	传递	钦佩
attract	product	educate	examine
吸引	生产	教育	检查
act	protect	graduate	transport
表演	保护	毕业	运输
collect	suggest	pollute	explore
收集	建议	污染	探索
direct	impress	contribute	imagine
指挥	给……极深的印象	作贡献	想像

① come to life 意思是“恢复生气”;“活跃起来”。

如: When I mentioned our plans for a trip abroad, the kids came to life at once.

The quiet girl has come to life since she lived with her grandpa.

得活泼起来。

The game really came to life in the second half.

下半场比赛变得很刺激。

come to 涉及; 谈及; 总共; 突然想起

come to = come to oneself 恢复从容; 恢复知觉; 苏醒

come about 发生; 产生

come across 偶遇; 偶然发现

come along with (尤指教育或健康) 进步; 好转

come on (口语) 快点; 加油

come up 被提到; 被讨论; 出现; 长出; 升起

come up to 达到(预期标准); 比得上

come up with 提出或想出(办法等)

## Grammar 第2题参考答案

construction	expression	celebration	combination
connection	invention	communication	admiration
attraction	production	education	examination
action	protection	graduation	transportation
collection	suggestion	pollution	exploration
direction	impression	contribution	imagination



3 A word can be made up of a prefix, a base word and a suffix. Underline the prefix and suffix in each word.  
一个单词可以由前缀、基本词和后缀构成。在每个单词中的前缀和后缀下面划线。

invisible	non-conductor	disappearance	interaction
看不见的	非导体	消失	交往
disagreement	international	misunderstanding	unexpected
分歧	国际的	误解	未料到的
dishonesty	illogical	enlargement	unforgettable
不诚实	不合逻辑的	扩大	难忘的
impossibility	replacement	reconsideration	unsuccessful
不可能性	代替	重新考虑	不成功的

## Grammar 第3题参考答案

invisible	non-conductor	disappearance	interaction
disagreement	international	misunderstanding	unexpected
dishonesty	illogical	enlargement	unforgettable
impossibility	replacement	reconsideration	unsuccessful

4 Read the news article. How are the words in bold formed?

读下面的新闻。解释黑体单词是如何构成的？

EXAMPLE: *hi-tech* = *high* + *technology*

示例：高科技

**Beijing**: A national **hi-tech** exhibition is being held from February 26 to March 6. It **showcases** China's hi-tech successes achieved under the 863 Programme. The programme was started in March 1986 and has led to several **breakthroughs** in science and technology.

北京：一个全国高科技展览会正于2月26日至3月6日在京举行。它突出地展示了863计划的指导下中国所取得的高科技成果。这个计划于1986年3月开始实施，并在科技方面引起了几次重大突破。

At the exhibition, visitors can learn more about important achievements in fields such as biology, **bioengineering** and medicine, communication and computer engineering. Many of the most **outstanding** new breakthroughs have come in the field of genetics. One of the stars at the exhibition is a small mouse with a human ear grown on its back. This technology may **enable** doctors to restore human organs in the near future.

在展会上，参观者能更多地了解到在诸如生物学、生物工程医药学、通讯及计算机工程等领域里的重大成就。很多最显著的新突破是在基因领域。展会上的

一位明星是一只小老鼠，它的背后长着一只人耳朵。这项技术可以使医生在不久的将来

恢复人的器官。

The 863 Programme and the new technologies have directly and **indirectly** helped China's economic construction and **strengthened** its social development.

## INTEGRATING SKILLS 综合技巧

### Reading 阅读

#### RED HOT ACHIEVEMENTS

#### 最新成就

Chinese history is filled with great achievements in science and technology. 自古以来，中国就在科技方面取得了伟大的成就。

Since the early 1990s, China has been enjoying a boom in scientific and technological development. The success is no accident. In 1995, the Chinese government put forward a plan for "rejuvenating the nation by relying on science and education" and it has helped Chinese scientists make many breakthroughs. This success is not accidental. In 1995, the Chinese government put forward a plan for "rejuvenating the nation by relying on science and education" and it has helped Chinese scientists make many breakthroughs.

提出“科教兴国”的战略计划，这促使中国科学家取得了许多突破性的成就。

The results are impressive. 其结果给人们留下深刻的印象。

### Grammar 第4题参考答案

hi-tech = high + technology  
showcase = show + case  
breakthrough = break + through  
bioengineering = bio- + engineering  
outstanding = out + standing  
enable = en- + able  
indirectly = in- + directly

① showcase 此处用作动词，意为“展示”；“使显出优点”。这个词可用作名词，原义是“（商店或博物馆的玻璃）陈列橱”；“显示优点的东西”。

如：Other recent first ladies also showcased American clothing. 其他几位近期的第一夫人也展示了美国服装。

We hope the Olympics will showcase our country's breathtaking economic progress. 我们希望奥林匹克运动会将展示我国令人激动的经济发展。

② achieve (经过努力)达到；得到；实现；完成

## EXPLORING SPACE

### 探索太空

The CSA, the Chinese Space Agency, has developed the highly successful 中国航天局非常成功地研制出了长征系列运载火箭。

Long March rocket series. The rockets are safe and have been used to send satel-

ites into space and to prepare for the nation's first manned space flight.

并且为我国首次载人太空飞行做好了准备。

## SOLVING THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE

### 解答生命的奥秘

China has long been a leader in the field of genetic research aimed at 中国在以提高农业生产为目标的基因研究领域一直处于领先地位。

improving agriculture. One of the most important achievements is a new kind 其中最重要的成就是一种新的水稻,

of rice which allows farmers to increase production. Over the past twenty years, 它使农民提高产量。

在过去的二十年里,

China also became part of an international research programme which exam- 中国还参与了一项致力于人体研究的国际研究项目

ined the human body. In 2000, Chinese scientists announced that they had 2000年中国科学家宣布 他们已

completed their part of the international human genome project, proving that 完成了国际人类基因组项目中人体基因图谱的排列, 证明了

Chinese scientists are among the world's best.

中国科学家们具有世界领先的水平。

## E-EVOLUTION

### 电子发展

It seems to be love at first byte<sup>⑥</sup> for China and computers. The Internet is 中国和计算机好像是一见倾心, 互联网

becoming increasingly popular and a new high-speed broadband network was 日渐普及, 并且一种新的高速宽带网最近开通了。

recently started. Chinese computer engineers have also developed the supercom- 中国计算机工程师研发出巨型计算机

puter Shenwei, one of the world's fastest computers, and built the nation's 神威, 它是世界上运行速度最快的计算机之一, 并且制成了国内

first humanoid robot.

第一台智能机器人。

## FIGHTING CANCER

### 与癌症作斗争

For the first time ever, scientists have been able to create a chemical element 科学家们有史以来第一次有能力研制出能抑制癌细胞的化学元素。

that can fight cancer cells. The breakthrough, made by scientists in Shang- 这项由上海科学家做出的壮举给全世界

hai, gives hope to cancer patients all over the world and makes China one 的癌症患者带来了希望, 并使中国

of the world leaders in the battle against the deadly disease.

在与这种致命疾病的斗争中, 成为世界领先者之一。

如: Britain has achieved the highest rate of economic 英国今年实现了欧洲最高的经济增长率。

growth in Europe this year.

He will never achieve anything unless he works harder. 他如果不更努力地工作, 将一事无成。

He went back to London without having achieved any 他返回伦敦了, 没有取得任何成功。

success.

I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do.

我只完成了一半我希望做的事情。

achieve one's aim/goal 达到目的

Only by hard work can we achieve our aim.

只有通过辛勤努力, 我们才能够达到目的。

He hopes to achieve all his aims soon.

他希望尽快达到所有目标。

He hoped to achieve his goal by peaceful means.

他希望用和平的方式来达到目的。

③ "with + 复合宾语" 在句中作状语。

with + 名词/代词 + 动词-ed 形式

with + 名词/代词 + 动词-ing 形式

with + 名词/代词 + 不定式

with + 名词/代词 + 形容词

with + 名词/代词 + 副词

with + 名词/代词 + 介词短语

如: With the old man leading the way, we had no 由这位老人带路, 我们毫不费力地找到了他的房子。

trouble in finding his house.

He slept with the door open.

他开着门睡觉。

The boy cried with the glass broken.

玻璃被打碎了。这个男孩哭了起来。

She is standing at the bus-stop with a baby in her 她怀里抱着一个婴儿站在公共汽车汽车站。

arms.

Just show the clerk a piece of paper with my name

把写有我名字的纸条给办事员看一下就可以了。

written on it.

④ put forward 意思是“提出主意、计划等”。

(offer, suggest an idea etc.)

如: He put forward several interesting plans.

他提出了几项令人感兴趣的计划。

It's an explanation often put forward by our friend.

这是我们的朋友经常做出的解释。

⑤ breakthrough 突破; 重大进展; (军事上的) 突围

如: Scientists have made a major breakthrough in the 科学家在癌症治疗上取得了重大突破。

treatment of cancer.

The army has made a great military breakthrough.

这支军队已取得重大军事突破。

⑥ byte 是计算机科学中的一个术语, 意为“字节”。love

at first byte 源于 love at first sight, 作者在此巧妙地将移花接木, 既符合情景, 又不乏幽默之感。love at first sight 表示“一见钟情”。

如: The prince fell in love with Cinderella at first sight.

王子对灰姑娘一见钟情。

It was nearly love at first sight for Tom and Mary.

汤姆和玛丽几乎是一见钟情。



Work in groups. Use what you have learnt from the text to complete the chart below.

小组练习。 用从课文中学习到的内容完成下面的表格。

Field 领域	Achievements 成就	Importance 重要性
Exploring space 探索太空		
Genetic research 基因研究		
Computer engineering 计算机工程		
Medical science 医药科学		

## Writing

写作

The magazine *Modern Science* has asked you to help them choose the greatest scientific achievement ever. Write a short essay and tell them which achievement you have chosen. Give at least two reasons for your choice and explain why you think that it is the most important. You can choose one of the achievements from this unit or use other sources.

《现代科学》杂志请你帮他们遴选迄今为止最伟大的科学成就。给所选定的科学成就写一篇简短的评论。至少写出两个理由，并解释你为什么认为它是最重要的。你可以从本单元或别的资料中选择一项科学成就。

TIPS  
小贴士

### Strategies for writing 写作策略

When you are writing to persuade the reader, state your opinion clearly and support it with strong arguments. 当你写作试图说服读者时，要清楚地陈述你的观点并用有力的论点进行论证。

Make a list of arguments and choose the best ones - two or three are usually enough. Explain why you believe your opinion is correct and use facts or examples to help the reader understand your argument. 列举相关的论点，然后选择最合适的——通常两三个就足够了。解释为什么你认为你的观点是正确的，并运用事实或示例帮助读者理解你的观点。





## 第11单元综合能力测试卷

## 第十一单元

## 综合能力测试

满分120分,限时90分钟,得分\_\_\_\_\_

## 第一卷:(两部分,共85分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节:单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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. The theory \_\_\_\_\_ by Einstein prove true later, but at that time few people could accept it.  
A. put out B. put forward C. put together D. put aside
- ( ) 2. In Britain, \_\_\_\_\_ are all painted red.  
A. letters boxes B. letter boxes C. letters box D. letter box
- ( ) 3. His \_\_\_\_\_ English can't be understood in \_\_\_\_\_ countries.  
A. speaking; English-spoken B. spoken; English-spoken C. speaking; English-speaking D. spoken; English-speaking
- ( ) 4. I don't think Martin is a man to be \_\_\_\_\_ when we are in trouble and need help.  
A. hoped for B. related to C. relied on D. expected from
- ( ) 5. Now there is just one point \_\_\_\_\_ I wish you to make quite clear.  
A. which B. where C. whether D. when
- ( ) 6. When I mentioned our plans for a journey abroad, the kids \_\_\_\_\_ life at once.  
A. went to B. got to C. return to D. came to
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ great progress we have made, we should not be conceited.  
A. However B. Whatever C. How D. What
- ( ) 8. We've just heard a warning on the radio that a hurricane is \_\_\_\_\_ to come this evening.  
A. likely B. believable C. probable D. possible
- ( ) 9. Calm down. I've \_\_\_\_\_ a car to pick up the guests at the railway station at 6 o'clock.  
A. arranged B. prepared C. arranged for D. prepared for
- ( ) 10. This experiment turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_ failure, but, as we know, success often comes after \_\_\_\_\_ failure.  
A. a, a B. /, / C. a, / D. /, a
- ( ) 11. To my delight, I found the new flat \_\_\_\_\_ in pleasant surroundings.  
A. located B. locating C. to locate D. being located
- ( ) 12. I prefer to travel light. I mean, I like travelling without taking \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many luggages B. much luggage C. a luggage D. any luggages
- ( ) 13. When I first set \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia, I didn't know what the future might have in \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
A. my foot; the store B. a foot; the store C. foot; store D. feet; stores
- ( ) 14. The new technology will make \_\_\_\_\_ possible to grow food with very little water.  
A. it B. it is C. that D. that is
- ( ) 15. Mike didn't \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour after falling and hitting his head.  
A. come back B. come in C. come out D. come to

第二节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从16-35各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项。

A farewell party was going on. Sylvia Calver hated being the center of any public show where she didn't know anyone. It made her 16 hot and she always felt she wanted to go away somewhere. But on an occasion like this when she knew 17, there was no 18 to feel shy. 19 she had made up her mind to 20 people's attention for once in her life. Unlike others, Sylvia didn't have any sad feelings herself at leaving Palmeira Court Hotel or saying goodbye to its 21 — she had left so many other 22 and known too many people in her life to get upset by such things now.

Yet this 23 was a particular occasion, and she hadn't had so many of those in her 24. She had put on her 25 black dress and her long earrings. She had wanted to enjoy being the center of 26 for one evening, but now they had 27 old Miss Hutton of all people to give the 28 speech, whom she disliked. Even so, she thought there was no sense in getting 29 about it, for it was the first rule her 30 had given her — avoid all anxiety, take things easy. So, surprising herself by enjoying her own well-rounded white arm as 31 showed through the sleeve of her 32 dress, she took a taste of her drink and then sat back comfortably with her