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英语

新课程

XINKECHENG

新理念

XINLINIAN

新方法

XINFANGFA

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编者的话

“轻松上高中”是专为初中毕业生在中考结束后使用而编写的学生读物,包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五种。这套书着眼于当前教学改革的要求和现行高中学习的特点,所编内容侧重于开拓学生的视野,帮助学生了解新课程改革背景下的学习理念与学习方式,转变学生的学习观念和学习方式,增强学生的学习能力,使他们尽快适应高中阶段的学习,顺利实现初中到高中学习的衔接,使学生学会自主学习,轻轻松松进入高中。

在编写本书时,编写者注意遵循中学英语课程标准的要求,结合学生学过的词汇,以英语教学中常见的素材形式,试图帮助学生巩固基础,提高阅读能力,从而达到扩大视野、补充课外知识的目的,让他们能自信地迈入高中。

全书共有十个专题,每个专题自成中心。围绕中心安排有大量内容新颖、语言地道的阅读材料,并设有形式多样、饶有趣味的练习题,使学生在“读”与“玩”的过程中,扩充词汇量,提升阅读能力,为高中英语学习打下良好的基础。本书由蔡文怡老师主编,其中第一、二、七、十单元由蔡文怡老师编写,第三、四单元由洪春华老师编写,第五、六单元由徐兰燕老师编写,第八、九单元由余立琴老师编写。

因时间仓促,水平有限,书中难免存在不妥之处。恳请广大读者和同行批评、指正。

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2006年5月

Unit 1 Getting to Know People

一、阅读下列四名学生的自我介绍,完成文后任务。

- A:** Hi, I'm Mike. I'm sixteen. Since I'm living in Brazil, I'm quite mad about football. I also like reading—I've just finished reading *Harry Potter 6—Half-blood Prince*. It's amazing. I'm not into computer, nor do I like dancing.
- B:** My name is Peter. I'm from the USA. My favorite hobbies are water-skiing, dancing and surfing. I think classical music is terrible and chatting on line is also frustrating. This moment I'm listening to *Westlife*.
- C:** My name is Jane and I'm fourteen years old. As a quiet girl, I don't like rock music. It's too noisy. I am on fire for science. Now I'm reading *Fabre's Book of Insects*. Sometimes I also go swimming with my friends, you see, beach is never far away from my home town Sydney.
- D:** Hi there. I'm Steven. I have so many interests. Among them, I like playing ice hockey best. Canada is a cold country and I can find a lot of time and places to do it. I am very interested in movies but I hate reading most, especially those silly love stories. By the way, yesterday I watched *the March of the Penguins*. It's really moving.

Task I : 按照课文信息,填写下表。

Name	Mike	Peter	Jane	Steven
Age			14	
Gender		boy		
Nationality	Brazilian			
Likes				
Dislikes				reading

Task II :判断对错。

1. *Half-blood Prince* is a book , which belongs to Harry Potter Series.
2. *Westlife* might be a name of a film.
3. *Fabre's Book of Insects* might be a book on science.



4. Steven doesn't think much of *March of the Penguins*.
5. All of the boys are fond of sports while the girl is not.

Task III:(1) 请判断下面这些短语中,哪些表示“喜欢”,哪些表示“不喜欢”。

favorite, be mad about, amazing, be (not) into, terrible, frustrating, be on fire for, be interested in, hate (like) ...especially...

Express your likes: _____
Express your dislikes: _____

(2) 你还能想出更多的类似表达方法吗?

Likes: _____
Dislikes: _____

(3) 用上学过的词填空, 每空一词。

Hello, I'm Jean. I live in Georgia, USA. I am quite _____ painting, _____ water painting. I'm also _____ for singing and dancing. I'm _____ about Avril Lavigne. But I _____ doing sports, I think running is _____. I am looking for an e-pal. If you are _____ in being friends with me, drop me a line.

Task IV:日常生活中,不时会被要求填身份调查表,你会用英文填吗?试一试吧!

Inquiry	
Last name(Mr., Mrs., Ms., Miss): _____	Education:
First name: _____	High school: _____
Born in(Place): _____	University: _____
Born on (Date): _____	Post graduate: _____
Marital Status:	Questions:
Single ☐ Married ☐	Do you smoke? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	Are you a vegetarian? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	Do you like sports? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	If so, which ones? _____
	Can you use a computer? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	Can you drive? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	Can you draw? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	What's your native language? _____
	Which foreign language do you speak? _____



二、阅读下文,完成文后任务。

Tips for meeting for the first time

It's important for you to lay a good impression on others when you come to a new place. Here are some examples about how to let others know you.

First you should introduce yourself to others:

Peter: Good Morning. May I introduce myself? My name's Peter King and I'm new here.

Anna: Pleased to meet you. I'm Anna White, your new classmate. Welcome to our school.

Peter: How do you do?

Anna: How do you do?

In formal occasions, it is necessary to say "Good morning/afternoon" or "How do you do", meanwhile shaking hands and smiling may show that you are sincere(真诚的).

Yet, you may only greet with a "hi" or "hello", when the meet is not very normal.

If you hope others may introduce you to someone else, you may say:

Peter: Could you introduce me to that lady?

Susan: Of course. Peter... Mrs. White, let me introduce you to Peter King, my new classmate.

White: How do you do? I'm Jane White. I'll teach math here.

Peter: How do you do? I've been looking forward to attending your lecture, Mrs. White.

If you want to introduce someone to others, these structures can be useful:

Let me introduce you to our head teacher.

I'll introduce you to our head teacher, this is Mr. Johnson, our head teacher.

Finally, don't forget to say goodbye to each other when parting.

Nice to meet you./Glad to meet you./Pleased to meet you./It was nice meeting you./Hope to see you again.

Task I: 编排对话。

A: Jane, this is Tom. He's the guy I was telling you about.

B: Look, Tom's here. Tom, come and meet Jane.

C: Nice meeting you. I've been wanting to meet you for some time.

D: I'm delighted to make your acquaintance.

E: Tom, this is Jane. She's a friend from college.



F: Hi, Jane.

Mike: _____ 1 _____

(Run to Tom and come back with Tom)

Mike: _____ 2 _____

Tom: _____ 3 _____

Mike: _____ 4 _____

Jane: _____ 5 _____

Tom: _____ 6 _____

Task II: 完成下面的阅读理解练习,并注意称呼的基本用法。

Mr. is used before the names of men. Mrs. is for married women and Miss is for single women. Everybody knows that. But what is Ms.?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Ms. before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today, however, many women like to use Ms. The word Mr. does not tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an advantage(优点) for men. They want to be equal with men in this way. These women feel that it is not necessary for people to know whether they are married or not.

There are some problems with Ms. however. Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce.

Ms. sounds like "miz". Generally, young women like it better than older women do. It is difficult to know whether or not Ms. will be used by more American women in the future. What do you think of this change?

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. how Mr., Mrs., Miss and Ms. come into being
B. ABC of the title Ms.
C. the differences between Mr., Mrs., Miss and Ms.
D. how to use them properly
2. Which of the following refers to a man?
A. Mr. B. Mrs. C. Miss. D. Ms.
3. What advantage do some women think Ms. has?
A. Ms. is equal with Mr. B. It sounds like a business woman.
C. It doesn't tell whether she is married. D. It is easier to pronounce.
4. Who likes "Ms." better?
A. Men. B. Young women. C. Older women. D. Businessmen.



三、阅读下列文章,完成相关任务(注意黑体字的意义及用法)。

Peanuts



Snoopy, a member of the “Peanut Gang”(花生帮), was **created** by Charles Schulz.

Charles Schulz was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1922. He drew “Peanuts” for almost fifty years. The comic strip (连环漫画) was about children and animals. By 1999, “Peanuts” appeared every day in more than two thousand six hundred newspapers around the world.

People love the “Peanuts” **characters** because they show the **failings** and strength(信念) of all human beings. For example, Charlie Brown, who leads a baseball team (棒球队) that always loses, makes many mistakes. In fact, he **rarely** gets anything right. But he never stops trying. Even when others fail him repeatedly, he still **trusts** them. He loves a little red-headed girl who does not share the same feeling with him. But he keeps hopeful.

Peppermint Patty is another member of the “Peanut Gang”. She loves sports and Charlie Brown. She doesn’t do well in school and is often caught sleeping in class. But this does not seem to **affect** her strong belief in herself.

Charles Schulz was **similar** to both characters. Like Patty, he had difficulty with his school work. Like Charlie Brown, he was not good at sports. And, as a young man, Charles Schulz **experienced** the unreturned love of a red-headed woman.

Charles Schulz was married twice and had five children. He **announced** his **retirement** in 1999 because of his poor health. His final strip appeared in newspapers on Jan. 3, 2000. He died a month later at the age of 72.

Though we can still see “Classic(经典) Peanuts” in newspapers, no new strips have been created since Charles Schulz stopped working. He didn’t want anyone else to draw “Peanuts”.

Task I : 词义配对。

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1. create | () | A. weakness, fault |
| 2. character | () | B. have an effect on |
| 3. failing | () | C. make |
| 4. rarely | () | D. stopping one’s work |
| 5. trust | () | E. meet with; live through |
| 6. affect | () | F. a person in a film or a story |
| 7. similar | () | G. say sth. to the public |



8. experience () H. hardly
9. announce () I. almost the same
10. retirement () J. believe in

Task II : 用以上词汇填空,注意其形式。

1. The official _____ that the environment had been seriously polluted.
2. Linus, another _____ of “Peanut Gang”, is a friend of Charlie Brown’s.
3. People in Iraq(伊拉克) are _____ their hardest time.
4. Don’t make _____ mistakes again; I have repeated it thousands of times.
5. He is not the man to be _____.
6. We all have our little _____.
7. After his _____, he moved to the countryside to lead an easy life.
8. We’ve _____ a beautiful new building from out of an old ruin(废墟).
9. I did want to tell you the truth, but I _____ got the chance.
10. Cold weather sometimes _____ some plants.

Task III: 阅读理解。

1. This passage is about _____.
A. Peanuts
B. Charles Schulz and his comic strips
C. how Charles Schulz worked
D. Snoopy and his friends
2. Charles Schulz had the same experiences with the members of “Peanut Gang” in the following **EXCEPT** _____.
A. Charles Schulz was not good at his study
B. Charles Schulz once loved a red-headed woman
C. Charles Schulz had difficulty with sports
D. Charles Schulz married twice
3. We can infer(推测) that _____.
A. Peppermint Patty loves Charlie Brown and Charlie loves Patty, too
B. we can still see new “Peanuts” in the newspapers
C. both Peppermint Patty and Charlie Brown strongly believe in themselves
D. Charlie Brown never gets things wrong
4. People like Charles Schulz’s comic strips because _____.
A. “Peanuts” characters show the feelings of all human beings
B. the “Peanuts” characters are funny



C. the stories still continue

D. they are all classic

四、语法巩固:直接引语(Direct Speech)与间接引语(Indirect Speech)。

Task I : (1) 阅读下面这篇文章,指出文中的直接引语和间接引语。

After supper, Mr. Johnson would go walking the dog as usual. He said goodbye to his wife and said that they would be back in half an hour. Hearing this, his wife smiled and said: "What makes you always take the dog with you? I wish I were the dog." Mr. Johnson told her not to envy his dog and said that he would have to find another dog if Lily, the dog, died before him. "Then," Mrs. Johnson replied, "shall I have to find another owner for Lily if she dies after you?"

直接引语: _____

间接引语: _____

(2) 你能把文中的间接引语改成直接引语、直接引语改成间接引语吗?

点拨:在把直接引语改成间接引语时要注意:(1)时态的改变:如果主句为过去时,从句则要由现在时变为过去时;(2)如直接引语为问句,变成间接引语时要用陈述句;(3)要根据意思选择连词;(4)如直接引语为祈使句,变成间接引语时要套用 tell(order, ask...) sb. to do sth.的句型。

Task II : 把下列直接引语变成间接引语。

1. He asked, "What's your name?"

2. He asked her, "Can you speak English?"

3. He said to me, "I took your umbrella by mistake."



4. She said, "I have been to Beijing."

5. "I am listening to the radio." he said.

6. She said to them, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

7. She said to me, "I hate you very much."

8. He said to me, "She went there five weeks ago."

9. She asked, "Will you bring your sister here?"

10. "Don't play on the street!" Mother shouted.

Task III: 单项选择。

1. I don't know _____ is like under the sea.

- A. what life B. that C. if D. which

2. He can't remember _____ he finished his homework.

- A. that B. how to C. what D. when

3. Jane told us _____ he _____ about it.

- A. that; finished B. what; had written C. what; writes D. how; wrote

4. Lucy doesn't know _____ get to the theater.

- A. how to B. that C. what to D. whether

5. Can you guess _____ his job _____?

- A. that; / B. if; is C. what; is D. what is; /

6. She asked me if I knew _____.

- A. whose pen is it B. whose pen it was
C. whose pen it is D. whose pen was it

7. I don't know _____ he still lives here after so many years.

- A. whether B. where C. what D. when

8. I don't know _____ he will come tomorrow. _____ he comes, I'll tell you.

- A. if; Whether B. whether; Whether C. if; That D. if; If

9. The small children don't know _____.

- A. what is their stockings in B. where is in their stockings



- C. where is their stocking in D. what's in their stockings
10. Can you tell me _____?
- A. when did he come B. when he came
- C. when did he came D. he came when
11. He asked his father _____.
- A. where it happens B. where did it happen
- C. how it happened D. how did it happen
12. I didn't know what color _____.
- A. is the bag B. the bag is C. was the bag D. the bag was
13. When you answer questions in a job interview(面试), please remember the golden rule: Always give the monkey exactly(确切地) _____ he wants.
- A. what B. which C. when D. that
14. Sarah hopes to become a friend of _____ shares her interest.
- A. anyone B. whomever C. whoever D. no matter who
15. Could you tell me _____ with the money?
- A. how to do B. what should I do
- C. how should I do D. what I should do

Task IV: 单句改错。

1. Mr. Brown asked that all the new stamps had been sold out. 1. _____
2. The teacher told us that light travelled fast. 2. _____
3. "Where you come from?" said Mr. Lee. 3. _____
4. Yao Ming says I will get used to the life in the USA. 4. _____
5. Mr. Huang asked me hand in my homework at once. 5. _____
6. Can you tell me where do they live? 6. _____

五、专项技能点拨与训练：阅读理解之主旨(Main Idea)与细节(Detail)。

点拨：一篇文章或某个段落总体谈论的内容可以用几个词或一句话来概括，这就是主旨大意。识别主旨大意有助于我们理解篇章的内容，也是阅读理解练习中常用的设题方式。而段落中其他的句子则是进一步阐述主旨大意的细节。

在文章 *Peanuts* 中，阅读理解题 1 为主旨大意题，其他则为细节题。

(1) 试着找出下面这段文章的主旨大意及细节。

Stephen Hawking was born on the 300th anniversary of Galileo's death. He has come to be thought as the greatest mind in Physics since Albert Einstein. With the similar inter-



ests—discovering the deepest workings of the universe(宇宙)—he has been able to talk about the secrets of the universe not only with other physicists but also with the general public.

主旨大意: _____

细节: _____

(2) 阅读下面的材料,完成后面的问题。

A

David Copperfield, an American magician, has been called “our era(时代)’s giant(巨人) of magic”(*New York Times*).

Copperfield began visiting China in 1986. In that trip, he surprised millions when he walked through China’s greatest landmark, the Great Wall.

Even in his childhood, Copperfield began trying out his trick in his hometown.

He began giving his magic show at the age of 12 and became the youngest person in the Society of American Magicians(美国魔术师协会). At the age of 16 he began teaching magic at New York University. Copperfield struck gold while he was at college, where he was cast in musical called “The Magic Man”.

He sang, danced, and created all the magic in the show, which went on to become the longest running show in Chicago. As a result, the American Broadcasting Company made a magic series called “The Magic of ABC, starring David Copperfield.”

His shows have many things in them: history, story telling, romance and high-technology sights. He has had many great shows, such as making the Statue of Liberty(自由女神) disappear and walking through the Great Wall.

“What makes David Copperfield so great, is that he leaves most ‘question marks’ about his tricks to his fellow magicians.” said a David Copperfield’s expert in China.

David Copperfield was also the first magician to be given his own star on Hollywood’s Walk of Fame.

Task I : 阅读理解。

1. What can be the title of the passage ?

- A. David Copperfield walked through the Great Wall
- B. The magic of ABC
- C. The era’s giant of magic, David Copperfield
- D. David Copperfield made the Statue of Liberty disappear



2. He was called “our era’s giant” because _____.
 A. he could walk through the Great Wall
 B. he could remove the Statue of Liberty
 C. he could play tricks when he was young
 D. his magic shows have been so great
3. He was _____ to be given his own star on Hollywood’s Walk of Fame.
 A. the first person
 B. the first actor
 C. the first magician
 D. the first American

Task II: 在文中找出细节,并根据意思填空,每空一字。

David Copperfield was born in USA. In _____ in Beijing, he was able to walk through _____ in his show. Copperfield began giving his magic show when he was _____. At the age of 16, he began _____ at a university. In his show, he _____, danced and _____ all the magic. Besides, His shows combine many things: _____, _____, romance and high-technology sights. The most significant thing of his show is that even some other _____ can’t understand his tricks.

B

Born in a poor family, he never had any education until he grew up. Abraham Lincoln even didn’t have any book to get the necessary information or train his mind. When he became a lawyer(律师) and politician(政治家) the best years to study had already passed, and the chances he found for reading were very few. He knew only a few writers in general literature(文学). He taught himself a little maths, but he could read no language except his own and knew only a little of European history.



Till he was a grown man he never moved into any society(社团), so he could neither collect enough information nor get some practice to be a lecturer. He was always alone.

Though he learned nothing from the society and school, he had a strong will, which made what he knew a part of himself. His beliefs were his own—clear and sound. Though he might think and keep something undecided for a long time, he didn’t wave(动摇) after he made up his mind. He took advice gladly and left many things to his ministers(官员) but he didn’t lean on his adviser. He was always independent(独立的) and prepared to take full duties for his acts.

1. It is said in the 1st paragraph that Abraham Lincoln _____.



- A. was quick in mind B. was never educated
C. was educated very late D. acted badly when he was young
2. It said in the second paragraph that Lincoln _____.
A. was a widely-welcomed lawyer B. learned little from his friends
C. had no friends at all D. knew very few doctors
3. The habit of thinking helped Lincoln _____.
A. to make many decisions B. to become more opinionated(武断的)
C. to get clear beliefs D. to become a slow person
4. According to the passage, Lincoln _____.
A. failed because he was uneducated
B. was a man who succeeded over his own weaknesses
C. was a successful and well-educated man
D. was uneducated, but with some natural talents

六、综合技能训练。

(1) 完形填空。



James Cook was a very skilled seaman. He was famous for making an 1 to the south Pacific Ocean. In July 1768 Cook took an old 2 strong ship named Endeavour (奋进号) to set out for the Pacific in order to find a new 3 . The ship 4 altogether 94 people, including scientists. It was a hard journey. 38 people died 5 diseases. In April 1769, they arrived at the beautiful island of Tahiti, 6 they spent three months. Then they set sail again and 7 for the south and west to search for a new land. They finally reached New Zealand and spent six months there. After that they sailed west to Australia and 8 the east coast of it. They found Australia to be a 9 country, where they found so many strange animals: bears that can 10 trees, large animals carrying their babies in their 11 pockets...Next they sailed up the east coast. There the exploration nearly ended in 12 . The ship struck a coral bed which 13 a large hole in the side of the ship. But Cook's 14 thinking saved the exploration. They passed by the island of Java and returned by the southern point of Africa. 15 , in July 1771 they successfully returned to England.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. journey | B. trip | C. travel | D. exploration |
| 2. A. and | B. but | C. then | D. also |
| 3. A. ocean | B. sea | C. land | D. mountain |
| 4. A. took | B. brought | C. carried | D. picked |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 5. A. of | B. from | C. in | D. with |
| 6. A. there | B. where | C. which | D. when |
| 7. A. went | B. began | C. got out | D. headed |
| 8. A. drew | B. painted | C. mapped | D. copied |
| 9. A. surprising | B. poor | C. frightening | D. rich |
| 10. A. crawl | B. water | C. climb | D. plant |
| 11. A. chest | B. back | C. stomach | D. coat |
| 12. A. disaster | B. happiness | C. satisfaction | D. surprise |
| 13. A. cut | B. tore | C. made | D. hit |
| 14. A. slow | B. hard | C. quick | D. scientific |
| 15. A. Finally | B. Yet | C. So | D. Therefore |

(2) 短文改错。

Marie Curie was born in Poland. She was interest in Physics and 1. _____
 went to Paris to study it in 1891. At that time life is very hard 2. _____
 for her, but she worked hard and two year later she took a 3. _____
 degree in Physics. In 1895, she married to Pierre Curie. Soon 4. _____
 after that they discovered polonium. From now on, they spent 5. _____
 all their time in work in their lab. One evening in 1902, 6. _____
 the Curies went to their lab and found a tiny soft light from 7. _____
 something in glass bottle. The matter was radium. 8. _____

七、名人名言

My goal is simple. It is complete understanding of the universe—why it is as it is and why it exists at all.

我的目标很简单，就是彻底发现宇宙的奥秘——它为什么是这样的，以及为什么会存在。(英国科学家 霍金 Stephen Hawking)

Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.

生活中没有什么可怕的东西，只有需要理解的东西。(法国科学家 居里夫人 Marie Curie)

When an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

如果一个目的是正当而必须做的，则达到这个目的的必要手段也是正当而必须采取的。(美国政治家 林肯 Abraham Lincoln)

All I am, or can be, I owe to my angel mother.

我之所有，我之所能，都归功于我天使般的母亲。(美国政治家 林肯 Abraham Lincoln)

