

... Learning Contents of Book 3 ...

模块 项目	1	2	3	4	5	6
话题	Europe	Developing and Developed Countries	The Violence of Nature	Sandstorms in Asia	Great People and Great Inventions of Ancient China	Old and New
词汇	有关欧洲城市、艺术、建筑等的词汇	掌握有关发展中国家和发达国家状况的词汇	有关自然灾害的词汇	有关环境及环境保护的词汇	有关中国古代伟大发明的词汇	有关大型建筑工程的词汇
语法	1. 被动语态的现在式和过去式 2. 主谓一致	学习连词(but, although, while 等)的用法	过去完成时的被动语态；间接引语	动词不定式的各种形式	“介词+关系代词”引出的定语从句	非限制性定语从句、定语从句的省略形式
功能	表达位置	学会使用比较的表达法	下定义	表达个人见解	陈述理由	学习一些能表达强烈感情的形容词
技能	阅读：理解地区特色介绍并获取信息 听力：听懂语句和段落并获取信息 写作：比较自如地介绍城市和地区 口语：熟练地介绍一个地区	阅读：了解发展中国家和发达国家及发展中国家的发展 听力：听懂对不同地区的描述和比较 写作：描述自己的家乡 口语：熟练地比较不同地区	阅读：了解主旨大意 听力：听懂对自然灾害的介绍 写作：写有关自然灾害的报道 口语：以自然灾害为主题进行采访	阅读：了解沙尘暴；理解语段间的关系 听力：听懂地球环境问题的内容 写作：写有关环保的短文 口语：以环保为主题进行讨论	阅读：获取主要信息并能摘录要点 听力：理解对人物的介绍及其思想 写作：写有关中国古代先哲的短文 口语：能对古代先哲的学说发表自己的看法	阅读：了解世界著名建筑；概括段落大意 听力：用关键词记下主要信息 写作：掌握撰写电子邮件的要点 口语：介绍著名的建筑工程

(续表)

文化	了解欧洲国家,增强国际交往的意识	了解城市间的差异并进行对比分析	地震对地球及人类的影响	增强环保意识	了解工业革命	了解世界的发展和变化,增强世界意识和时代责任感
学习策略	了解欧洲的历史和地理	用好连接词,提高写作水平	制作 wordmap, 帮助自己掌握有关联的词汇	选择话题用英文与同学讨论,提高口语	与同学交流并相互学习掌握英文单词的方法	根据上下文推断生词的意思
日常用语	Amy, you're from Wales, aren't you? 等	How do you find it? It's totally fascinating! 等	Hopefully, it won't be too long. Thankfully, no one was killed. 等	It's scary. I'll do my best. You're absolutely right. 等	They say (that) ... If so... for the first time ever 等	It's absolutely enormous! Interesting? It's absolutely fascinating! 等
学习任务	出一期含有照片、文字说明等内容丰富的黑板报	学习本模块的过程中学会为自己的家乡写一份广告,并配上合适的图片	利用多媒体、音像、挂图、报纸、杂志等作一个调查,向同学介绍自然灾害对我们的生活造成的影响以及我们应该如何应对	设计环保海报,提醒世人注意环保	写一篇短文,介绍一位中国古代名人,介绍其生平事迹及思想	用新闻的形式写出所在地区发生的变化

# Module 1 Europe

## ★ Learning Contents

同学们,寒假过得怎样?去旅游了吗?老师今天要带大家去欧洲看看。Are you ready?  
让我们开始快乐的旅程吧!

### 话题:

介绍国家所在地、首都、著名建筑、文化和语言概况。

### 词汇:

有关欧洲的城市、艺术、建筑等的词汇。

### 语法:

- 1. 被动语态的现在式和过去式。
- 2. 主谓一致。

### 功能:

表达位置。

### 日常用语:

Where do you live?  
Edinburgh, that's the capital of Scotland, isn't it?  
Whereabouts is that?  
That's in the west, isn't it?  
What's it like?  
It's very quiet.

### 技能:

- 听:** 识别所学生词、短语、语法和含有 question tags 的疑问句, 听懂其意义并获取信息; 听懂介绍地理特色和人物背景的语句和段落, 并获取信息。
- 说:** 流利地说出含有本模块生词、短语和语法的句子, 准确运用语调来表达 tag questions 所传递的信息; 熟练介绍某地区位置、文化和经济特色。
- 读:** 理解包含所学生词、短语、语法和表示地理位置的句子和段落, 并获取信息; 理解模块提供的和来自其他资源的地区特色介绍, 并获取信息。
- 写:** 熟练写出包含所学生词、语法的句子和段落; 熟练完成模块所要求的各种书面表达; 比

较自如地介绍城市和地区的位置及特色。



### 文化：

了解欧盟和一些欧洲国家,将其与中国在地理位置、文化、经济等方面进行对比。增强国际交往的意识。



### 学习任务：

出一期含有照片、文字说明等内容丰富的黑板报。



## ★ Inquiry-based Learning

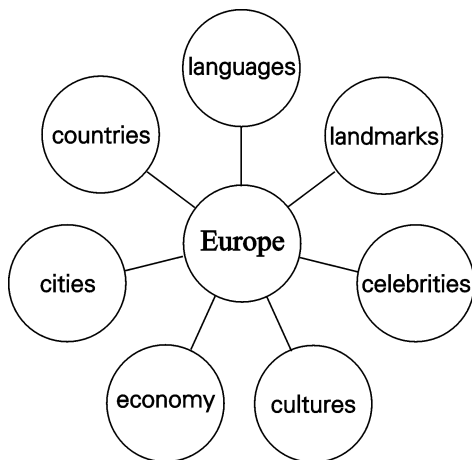
这一部分有两个板块:阅读和语言。阅读部分旨在让大家运用阅读技能提高阅读和理解本模块课文的能力。语言部分帮助同学们学习本模块的单词、短语,并对长、难句进行分析;同时,归纳总结本模块的语法及功能用语,简明扼要,条理清晰,请同学们认真掌握。

## ◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶



### Introduction

Do you like travelling? Which is your dream place to visit? I want to travel in Europe very much. Europe has been playing an important part in the history of the world in the following aspects: 1. The Industrial Revolution started from England. 2. The Renaissance started from Italy. 3. Greece is the birth place of Western civilization. 4. Most of the countries in Europe are developed countries. 5. The European Union (including 27 countries) is an economic organization as well as a political one. They help each other when facing international affairs. People can live, work, study or travel in the countries without any special permit. Now what words come to your mind when I refer to Europe? Let's finish the map together. Please add more words according to my hints.





## Pre-reading

Before you read the passage, just look at the pictures on page 2 in your book. Try to describe them in your own words. Then can you predict which of the following words will appear in the passage?

tourist, hotel, located, architect, art, palace, museum, ancient, gallery, history



## While-reading

A. Read the passage quickly and tell which of the following is true.

- ( ) 1. Barcelona is the capital of Spain.
- ( ) 2. The Church of the Sagrada Familia was built in 1926.
- ( ) 3. The Uffizi Palace is a famous hotel in Florence.
- ( ) 4. There were a lot of good writers in ancient Athens.
- ( ) 5. Athens was the world's most powerful city two thousand four hundred years ago.
- ( ) 6. Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is situated on the northeast of the capital.
- ( ) 7. Paris, situated on the River Seine, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
- ( ) 8. More than eight million tourists come to visit Florence every year.

B. Read the passage again and think about the following questions.

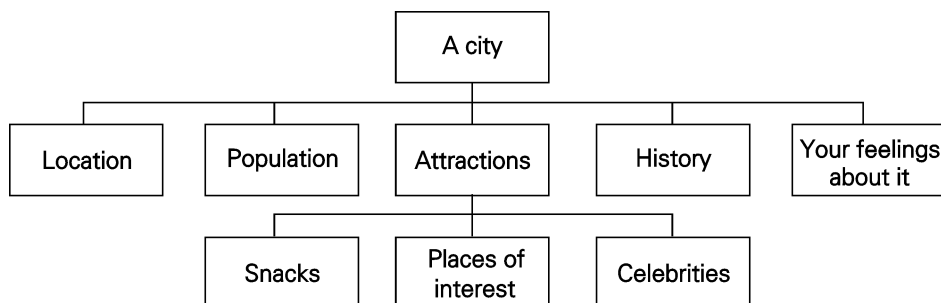
- ( ) 1. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. tell us some European cities and their characters
  - B. describe some places of interest in Europe
  - C. tell us some buildings that influenced Europe in history
  - D. tell us there are many great cities in Europe
- ( ) 2. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Paris is larger than Barcelona
  - B. Athens was the world's most powerful city two thousand four hundred years ago because of its weapons
  - C. the Church of Sagrada Familia is famous because it was designed by Antonio Gaudi
  - D. visitors like to go to Paris because it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world

3. Over two thousand years ago, if there had been a war among the cities of Paris, Barcelona, Florence and Athens, which do you think would have won the war?



## Post-reading

After learning the passage, can you introduce a city according to the following mind map?



## Section 2 Vocabulary

A. Match each of the words in the box with its definition.

ancient boot architect face locate head  
sculpture feature gallery birthplace

1. someone who designs buildings \_\_\_\_\_
2. to find the exact position of something \_\_\_\_\_
3. a part of something that you notice because it seems important, interesting or typical \_\_\_\_\_
4. to turn the face towards... \_\_\_\_\_
5. a large building where people can see famous pieces of art \_\_\_\_\_
6. the art of making things out of stone and wood, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
7. of a time long ago \_\_\_\_\_
8. the house or area where a person was born \_\_\_\_\_
9. the chief person of a group or organization \_\_\_\_\_
10. outer covering for the foot and ankle \_\_\_\_\_

B. Fill in each blank with a word according to the given first letter.

1. In Rome, there are many a \_\_\_\_\_ buildings which attract thousands of tourists.
2. The r \_\_\_\_\_ near the erupting volcano was evacuated rapidly.
3. The meeting ended when we reached an a \_\_\_\_\_ on trade.
4. One of Barcelona's most famous l \_\_\_\_\_ is the Church of the Sagrada Familia.
5. The Great Wall of China is a s \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient Chinese civilization.
6. Our foreign trade has e \_\_\_\_\_ during recent years.
7. Between Italy and France, there is a mountain r \_\_\_\_\_ called the Alps.
8. Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is s \_\_\_\_\_ on the northeast

*The reading of all good books is like a conversation with the finest men of past centuries.*

coast.

9. The government has begun a new p \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport to make passengers more comfortable.

10. As Chinese, we should take pride in our great c \_\_\_\_\_ from thousands of years ago.

C. Completion

1. face

- ① Turn round and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
转过身来面对着我。
- ② They had to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
他们不得不面对事实。
- ③ We are \_\_\_\_\_ a serious problem now.  
我们现在面对着一个严重问题。
- ④ Their houses \_\_\_\_\_ across the street.  
他们的房子隔街相对。

● Learning Tips

face the fact(s) 面对事实  
face each other 彼此相对  
be faced with... 面对……



2. landmark

- ① The Empire State Building is \_\_\_\_\_ on the New York skyline.  
帝国大厦是纽约高楼大厦中著名的地面标志物。
- ② The film is \_\_\_\_\_ the history of the cinema.  
这部影片是电影史上的一个重要里程碑。
- ③ The Supreme Court issued \_\_\_\_\_ in January.  
最高法院在一月份发布了一项重大的决定。

● Learning Tips

a landmark decision 一项重大的决定  
landmark 常被 famous, great, important, major 等形容词修饰。  
landmark 之前常用动词 be, represent 等。



3. situated

- ① The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ in a quiet spot near the river.  
该酒店位于宁静的河畔。
- ② The school is \_\_\_\_\_ a hill.  
那所学校坐落于小山顶上。

③ This modern hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ to the city center.

这座现代化的酒店位置很理想,离市中心很近。

● Learning Tips

situated 常用于“be situated + 地点状语”这一结构;situated 之前可用 beautifully, ideally, conveniently, quietly 等词修饰。



4. located

① The hotel is centrally \_\_\_\_\_ the train station and the airport.

该酒店位于火车站和飞机场之间,距离车站和机场距离相等。

② Your accommodation is \_\_\_\_\_ walking distance of the town centre.

你住宿的地方离市中心很近,非常方便。

● Learning Tips

located 同 situated 意思相同,常用于“be located + 地点状语”这一结构;located 之前可用 beautifully, ideally, conveniently, quietly 等词修饰。



5. civilization

① The ancient Egyptians had \_\_\_\_\_ .

古埃及人曾经拥有高度文明。

② The Yellow River is the cradle of \_\_\_\_\_ .

黄河是中华文明的摇篮。

③ China is \_\_\_\_\_ featuring rich history, ethnic unity and cultural diversity.

中国是一个以历史丰富、民族团结和文化多样性为特点的文明国家。

● Learning Tips

civilization 常被 ancient, early, modern, advanced, great, industrial, human 等形容词修饰。

civilization 常做 create, destroy, save 等动词的宾语。

同根词

civilized *adj.* 文明的



6. produce

① America \_\_\_\_\_ more cars this year than last year.

美国今年生产的汽车比去年多。

② The place is known for its dairy \_\_\_\_\_ .

这地方因其生产的乳品而出名。

③ Which method is likely \_\_\_\_\_ the best results?



哪种方法可能产生最好的结果？

- ④ The firm is Britain's main \_\_\_\_\_ electronic equipment.  
该公司为英国主要的电子设备制造厂家。
- ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ of the new aircraft will start next year.  
明年开始制造新型的飞机。
- ⑥ In order to turn the deserts into \_\_\_\_\_ land, engineers built an 800-mile canal.  
为了将沙漠变为富饶的土地,工程师们建造了一条长 800 英里的运河。

● Learning Tips


同根词

product *n.* 产品,制品;产物

producer *n.* 生产商;制片人

production *n.* 生产,产量;产品,作品

productive *adj.* 多产的,富饶的



7. whereabouts

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ leave my bag?  
我把书包放在哪里了？
- ② The escaped prisoner's \_\_\_\_\_ is/are still unknown.  
逃犯仍然下落不明。
- ③ She did not say where she was going, and nobody \_\_\_\_\_ .  
她没说她要去哪里,谁也不知道她的下落。

● Learning Tips

名词 whereabouts 做主语时,谓语动词可以用单数,也可以用复数。




8. sign

- ① The painting \_\_\_\_\_ , so we don't know who it's painted by.  
这幅画没有签名,因此我们不知道是谁画的。
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ (your name) here, please.  
请在这儿签(你的名)字。
- ③ She \_\_\_\_\_ go inside.  
她做手势要我们进去。

● Learning Tips

sign 当“签名”讲时,后面常跟 letter, cheque, contract, one's name 等做宾语。

sign for/to sb. to do sth. 做手势要某人做某事



D. Complete the following passage with the words in the box in their proper forms. Each word can only be used once. Note that two of them are not used.

last symbol civilization Renaissance architecture gallery design  
tourist situated landmark face attraction

The writer introduced four cities and their famous 1. \_\_\_\_\_ to us. Paris is the capital and largest city of France 2. \_\_\_\_\_ on the River Seine. The famous 3. \_\_\_\_\_ of Paris, the Eiffel Tower, attracts millions of 4. \_\_\_\_\_ every year. The second city introduced is Barcelona, which is the second largest city of Spain. One of its most famous 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Church of the Sagrada Familia, which was 6. \_\_\_\_\_ by a famous architect. The third one is Florence, which became famous because of the 7. \_\_\_\_\_, a great artistic movement which 8. \_\_\_\_\_ for three hundred years. So a lot of artists of all time lived and worked there and in the city there is the most famous art 9. \_\_\_\_\_ named the Uffizi Palace. The last one is Athens, which is known as the birthplace of Western 10. \_\_\_\_\_. It has not only a lot of famous buildings but best writers whose works have influenced other writers ever since.

### Lexical Chunks

请将本模块的词组、短语、固定搭配和习惯的表达形式等语言表达方式进行整理归纳。

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## Section 3 Sentence Structure

1. The United Kingdom is off the northwest coast of continental Europe. (p1)

英国位于离欧洲大陆西北海岸不远的地方。

off 在这里是介词,意思是“at some distance from (sth.)距(某处)某距离”。例如:

The ship sank off Cape Horn.

轮船在合恩角外沉没了。

He lives just off the main road.

他就住在离主干道不远的地方。

**2. France is Europe's third largest country and faces the United Kingdom across the English Channel. (p1)**

法国是欧洲第三大国家,隔英吉利海峡和联合王国相望。

(1)the third largest 表示“第三大”。最高级前可用序数词修饰,表示“第……”。又如:

The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.

黄河是中国第二长河。

(2)face 在这里做动词,意思是“面向,面对”。这是一个明显的词类转化,即名词用做动词的例子。类似的词类转化还有:water 浇水, eye 注视, head 朝……走, hand 上交, land 登陆, flower 开花, picture 描绘等。

**3. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated on the River Seine. (p2)**

巴黎是法国的首都和最大的城市,它位于塞纳河河畔。

situated on the River Seine 用来修饰 Paris,相当于定语从句“which is situated on the River Seine”。在含有 be 动词与过去分词的定语从句中,可以把关系代词和 be 动词一起省去。又如:

We saw the painting (which was ) produced by Qi Baishi.

我们看到齐白石画的画儿了。

**4. Florence is an Italian city which became famous because of the Renaissance, a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and lasted for three hundred years. (p2)**

佛罗伦萨是一个意大利城市,因起源于 14 世纪且持续 300 年的伟大文艺运动——文艺复兴而闻名于世。

Florence is an Italian city 是该句的主句,其后 which 引导的是定语从句,修饰 city。从句中 a great artistic movement... years is the Renaissance 的同位语,这个同位语中又包含一个定语从句 which began in ... years 来修饰 movement。because of 是一个介词短语,后面接名词或类似名词的结构,意为“因为……”; because 是一个连词,后面接从句。与 because of 相似的表示原因的词组还有:thanks to,owing to 和 as a result of 等。

**5. In terms of size and population, how big is the European Union compared with China? (p9)**

就大小和人口数量而言,欧盟与中国相比有多大?

in terms of 的意思是 in the matter of,“就……而论,从某方面来说”。例如:

It is a small country both in terms of size and population.

就面积和人口而论,它都是个小国。

In terms of money they're quite rich, but not in terms of happiness.

就钱而论,他们很富有,但是没有幸福。

Section 4 Grammar



发现，探究语法规则(1)

同学们,被动语态是我们初中已经学习过的语法项目,现在请你在“Reading and Vocabulary”中找出含有被动语态的句子,然后将这些句子按照时态分别填在下面的表格里。

一般现在时的被动语态	一般过去时的被动语态

接下来请同学们进行四人小组活动,互相比对并补出你没找到的句子。现在请你们讨论并总结:一般现在时的被动语态和一般过去时的被动语态的构成和基本用法是什么?写出你们讨论的要点。

- 要点 1: \_\_\_\_\_
- 要点 2: \_\_\_\_\_
- 要点 3: \_\_\_\_\_

请你对照下面老师的讲解,看看你们总结全面了吗?下面我们一起来学习本模块的第一项语法内容:

一般现在时和一般过去时的被动语态

阅读以下故事,在故事中的主动语态下面画一条横线,在被动语态下面画两条横线。

Charles Makes a Complete Apology

One evening a young man at Oxford who was known to be something of a poet read one of his poems to a small group of friends in his room. The poem was greatly admired, but after leaving Alfred’s house, one of the friends, Charles, said, “I was very much interested in Alfred’s poem, but it was stolen from a book.”

This remark was repeated to Alfred, who was annoyed and demanded an apology.

“Well,” said Charles, “I don’t often take back what I have said, but on this occasion I admit I was mistaken. When I got to my room, I looked in the book from which I thought the poem was stolen—and I found it was still there.”

It is not enough to be industrious, so are the ants. What are you industrious for?

观察以上故事中你画了线的部分,填空并完成以下有关语态的叙述。

1. 被动语态的谓语是由助动词 \_\_\_\_\_ 加上及物动词的 \_\_\_\_\_ 形式构成的。
  2. 被动语态句子的 \_\_\_\_\_ 是动作的承受者;当句子主语是动作的发出者时,要用主动语态。
  3. 被动语态的时态是由助动词 \_\_\_\_\_ 体现的。
  4. 被动语态句子的主语是由主动语态句子的 \_\_\_\_\_ 构成的。
  5. 如果动词是不及物的,就不会有宾语,因此也就不能用做 \_\_\_\_\_ 语态。
- 阅读以下各组句子,了解更多有关被动语态的知识。

Group 1. 1. A lot of money was stolen in the robbery.

2. Is this room cleaned every day?
3. English is spoken all over the world.
4. This house is quite old. It was built by my grandfather.

我们使用被动语态时,通常不知道动作的发出者是谁或什么事物,或者动作的发出者是谁或什么事物并不重要。如果需要说明动作的发出者,我们用“by...”,如句 4。

Group 2. 1. Many accidents are caused by careless driving.

2. I was woken up by a loud noise during the night.
3. My car has disappeared. It has been stolen.
4. The vegetables didn't taste good. They had been cooled too long.
5. There's somebody walking behind us. I think we are being followed.
6. The situation is serious. Something must be done before it is too late.

句子谓语为被动语态时,其时态是由助动词 be 体现的,即助动词 be 的不同时态构成不同时态的被动语态。带有情态动词的被动语态,将该情态动词放在助动词 be 的前面,如句 6。

Group 3. Somebody gave the police the information.

- The police were given the information.
- The information was given to the police.

有些动词带有双宾语,即指人的间接宾语,如画线中的 the police,和指事或物的间接宾语,如画线中的 the information。这样的句子改为被动语态时,多用指人的间接宾语做被动句的主语;也可用原句中的直接宾语做被动句的主语。

这类带双宾语的动词常见的有 tell, teach, ask, offer, show, pay 等。

Group 4. 1. There was a fight at the party, but nobody got hurt.

2. Last night I got stopped by the police as I was driving home. One of the lights on my car wasn't working.
3. I'm surprised that Adrian didn't get offered the job.

我们可以用 get 替代被动语态中的助动词 be。这种用法主要出现在口语中。但是,像 like, know 这样的动词的被动语态,助动词 be 不可以被 get 替换。

## 发现，探究语法规则(2)



主谓一致是英语的一个重要的语法项目，它主要指：1. 语法形式上要一致，即单、复数形式与谓语要一致。2. 意义上要一致，即主语意义上的单、复数要与谓语的单、复数形式一致。3. 就近原则，即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的那个主语。请你观察下面的句子，并和你的同桌讨论一下它们是哪种一致。

- a. Only one student wants to go to the movies.
- b. One third of the students in our class come to school by bike.
- c. There is a book and two pencils on the desk.
- d. Either you or he is right.

怎么样？你们的答案是：a→1 b→2 c→3 d→3 吗？让我们一起来学习下面的内容。

## 主谓一致

阅读以下段落，思考应该用括号中所给动词的什么形式填空。

There are thirty-nine students in Michael's class. Thirteen of them usually 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bus. Most of the others 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) to school. Only one student, Maria, walks to school, and either her parents or her grandmother 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Maria to school every morning.

请你观察以上段落三个括号中的动词及其对应的主语，并和你的同桌讨论一下它们分别是哪种一致。

空 1. 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 一致，空中应填入 \_\_\_\_\_。

空 2. 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 一致，空中应填入 \_\_\_\_\_。

空 3. 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 一致，空中应填入 \_\_\_\_\_。

请再观察下列各组句子，思考它们的意思，并选择括号中的正确形式填空。

Group 1. The dancer and teacher \_\_\_\_\_ my father's.

The dancer and the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ my father's.

(are friends of/is a friend of/are friends with)

Group 2. The teacher together with some students \_\_\_\_\_ the factory.

The teacher and some students \_\_\_\_\_ the factory.

(is visiting/are visiting)

Group 3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pen and two books on the desk.

There \_\_\_\_\_ two books and a pen on the desk.

(is/are)

Group 4. Neither you nor I, nor anybody else \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.

Neither Andy nor his wife \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.

Neither Andy nor his two sisters \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.

(know/knows)

Group 5. *The Arabian Nights* \_\_\_\_\_ a book known to lovers of English. (are/is)

The nights \_\_\_\_\_ shorter in summer and longer in winter. (are/is)

“Senior citizens” \_\_\_\_\_ people over sixty. (mean/means)

Group 6. The number of skilled workers \_\_\_\_\_ small.

A number of the workers \_\_\_\_\_ unskilled.

(are/is)

Group 7. His family \_\_\_\_\_ very large.

His family \_\_\_\_\_ music lovers.

(are/is)

Group 8. Three weeks \_\_\_\_\_ allowed for making the necessary preparations.

Two miles \_\_\_\_\_ as far as they can walk.

Ten dollars \_\_\_\_\_ all I have left.

(are/is)

Group 9. The size etc. \_\_\_\_\_ less important for our purposes.

The size \_\_\_\_\_ less important for our purposes.

(are/is)

Group 10. Each of them \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. (has signed/have signed)

They \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. (has each signed/have each signed)

小结:

Group 1. 由 and 连接的并列主语,需要用复数谓语。但是,当主语由 and 连接时,如果它表示一个单一的概念,即指同一个人或同一物时,谓语动词用单数,and 此时连接的两个名词前只有一个冠词。

Group 2. 当主语后面跟有 with, together with, like, except, but, no less than, as well as 等词引起的短语时,谓语动词与前面的主语一致。

Group 3. 当 there be 句型的主语是一系列事物时,谓语通常与最邻近的主语保持一致。

Group 4. 当 either... or..., neither... nor... 或 not only... but also... 连接主语时,谓语动词与最邻近的主语保持一致。

Group 5. 复数短语用作书名、标题、引文等时,表示单数概念。

Group 6. a number of + 名词复数 + 复数动词。the number of + 名词复数 + 单数动词。

Group 7. 集体名词做主语时,谓语的数要根据主语的意思来决定。如 family, audience, crew, crowd, class, company, committee 等词后用复数形式时,意为这个集体中的各个成员,用单数时表示该集体。

Group 8. 表示金钱、时间、距离等的数量或量度的复数名词短语做主语时,通常把这些名词短语所表示的意义看做是一个整体,谓语常常用单数。

Group 9. 在单数名词后面,如果跟有 etc. 和类似的短语(and so on, and so forth),谓语

通常用复数。

Group 10. each 做主语,或主语中含有 each, every 时,谓语用单数。在 They each... 中,each 是同位语,谓语要同主语 They 一致,用复数。

下面请你用五分钟时间完成下面的练习,并把自己没有做对的原因写下来。

- ( ) 1. We live day by day, but in the great things, the time of days and weeks \_\_\_\_\_ so small that a day is unimportant.  
A. is B. are  
C. has been D. have been
- ( ) 2. A survey of the opinions of experts \_\_\_\_\_ that three hours of outdoor exercise a week \_\_\_\_\_ good for one's health.  
A. show; are B. shows; is  
C. show; is D. shows; are
- ( ) 3. His "Selected Poems" \_\_\_\_\_ first published in 1965.  
A. were B. was  
C. has been D. have been
- ( ) 4. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ the language of science.  
A. is B. are going to be  
C. are D. have been
- ( ) 5. The number of students in this school \_\_\_\_\_ by 5% every year.  
A. rise B. raise  
C. rises D. raises
- ( ) 6. A good deal of money \_\_\_\_\_ spent on books.  
A. have B. has  
C. have been D. has been
- ( ) 7. On the wall \_\_\_\_\_ two large portraits.  
A. hangs B. hang  
C. hanged D. hanging
- ( ) 8. All but one \_\_\_\_\_ here just now.  
A. is B. was  
C. has been D. were
- ( ) 9. Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ tired of having one examination after another.  
A. is B. are  
C. am D. be
- ( ) 10. A library with five thousand books \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation as a gift.  
A. is offered B. has offered  
C. are offered D. have offered



Keys:1—5 ABBAC 6—10 DBDBA

错误原因：



Consolidation

A. Write questions using the passive voice(被动语态) after the model.

Model: Ask about glass. (how/make?)

How is glass made?

1. Ask about television. (when/invent?)

2. Ask about mountains. (how/form?)

3. Ask about Mars (the planet). (when/discover?)

4. Ask about wood. (what/use for?)

5. Ask about the wallet. (where/find?)

B. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. Sometimes it's quite noisy living here, but it's not a problem for me—I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/bother) by it.

2. I saw an accident last night. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (call) an ambulance but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (injure), so the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ (not/need).

3. When \_\_\_\_\_ (these photos/take)? In Paris? \_\_\_\_\_ (you/take) them, or somebody else?

4. When I was on holiday, my camera \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from my hotel room.

5. Debbie's parents \_\_\_\_\_ (die) when she was very young. She and her brother \_\_\_\_\_ (bring up) by their grandparents.

6. The boat hit a rock and \_\_\_\_\_ (sink) quickly. Fortunately everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue).

C. Complete the following sentences with the given verbs in their correct forms.

follow explain make hear offer spend

1. The music was very loud and could \_\_\_\_\_ from a long way away.
2. A mystery is something that can't \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Do you think that more money should \_\_\_\_\_ on education?
4. A decision will not \_\_\_\_\_ until the next meeting.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the job, but I refused it.
6. There was somebody walking behind us. We \_\_\_\_\_.

D. Complete the following sentences using “get/got + the given verbs” in their correct forms.

damage use invite steal ask pay

1. This tennis court doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ very often. Not many people want to play.
2. People often want to know what my job is. I often \_\_\_\_\_ that question.
3. Maria works very hard but doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
4. I used to have a bicycle, but it \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks ago.
5. Please pack these things very carefully. I don't want them to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't often \_\_\_\_\_ to parties.

E. Complete the following sentences with the given verbs in their correct forms.

suppose share send try know  
sell hold stand invite be

1. *Crime and Punishment* \_\_\_\_\_ perhaps the best of Dostoyevsky's novels.
2. In the square in front of the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ a monument to all the people killed in the war.
3. An expert together with some assistants \_\_\_\_\_ to help in the work yesterday.
4. Quite a number of his paintings \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and Asia so far.
5. A first-language and a second-language learner \_\_\_\_\_ certain similarities in their learning processes.
6. Not only Robert but his wife \_\_\_\_\_ to speak to the members of the university film society last week.
7. Jogging or swimming \_\_\_\_\_ to be good for the heart.
8. Every adult and every child \_\_\_\_\_ a flag when I saw them in the street.
9. Many a mother \_\_\_\_\_ to act out her unrealized dreams through her

daughter.

10. No one but myself \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it.

F. Fill in the blanks in the passage with correct words or in the proper forms of the words given in brackets.

Nowadays, quite a lot of parents are in a difficult situation. On the one hand, they want to provide 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (comfort) living and learning conditions for their children. On the other hand, what 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (worry) them is that too good conditions might lead to spoiled children 3. \_\_\_\_\_ good qualities like perseverance(毅力), determination, and so on.

I firmly believe that hard life is good for children. Children from poor families are usually independent and have a strong will. Hard life makes them understand that their future lies in their own 4. \_\_\_\_\_. They are grateful to whatever 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (give) to them by their parents. They 6. \_\_\_\_\_ complain because they know complaints can only result in disappointment. Instead, most of them are determined to change their present situation through hard work.

So I 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) recommend that parents should create 8. \_\_\_\_\_ for children to experience hard life, thus letting them realize the 9. \_\_\_\_\_ of valuing the present life and make good use of every minute 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (get) prepared for the future.

## Section 5 Function

请同学们朗读下面的对话,你能找出在本模块学过的功能用语吗?

—Excuse me?

—Yes?

—Do you know if there's a bookstore near here?

—A bookstore? Yes, there's one opposite the station. Do you know where the station is?

—On Market Street?

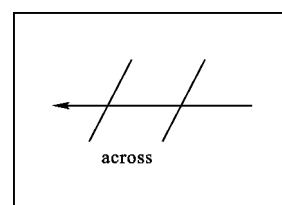
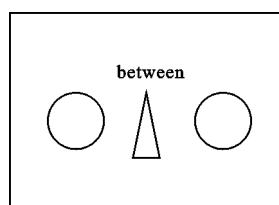
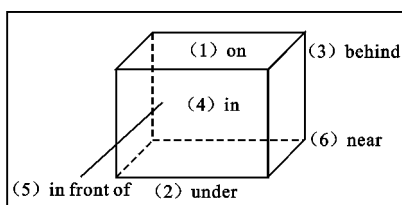
—Yes, it's the street next to this. The station is past the crossroads and then across the street you can see the bookstore.

—Thanks a lot.

—My pleasure.

同学们,对话中的画线部分就是我们本模块要讲的功能用语。

本模块的功能话题是学会运用不同介词表达不同位置。请看下图,复习我们初中学过的介词。



注意 on the coast 和 off the coast 的区别:

前者指在岸上,而后者指在离岸边不远的水面上。例如:

Barcelona is on the coast of Spain.

巴塞罗那在西班牙的海岸线上。

They spent their holiday on a small island off the coast last year.

去年他们在离海岸线不远的一个小岛上度假。



## Interaction and Presentation

### A. Multiple choice

( ) 1. It doesn't matter if they want to come to your party, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. doesn't it                      B. does it  
C. don't they                      D. do they

( ) 2. I told them not everybody could run as fast as you did, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. could he                      B. didn't I  
C. didn't you                      D. could they

(2011 年高考 重庆卷)

( ) 3. A big whale was caught \_\_\_\_\_ the coast by two fishermen.

- A. along                      B. on  
C. across                      D. off

( ) 4. In New Zealand, people live in the houses with their doors \_\_\_\_\_ north.

- A. face                      B. faced to the  
C. facing                      D. facing to

( ) 5. The little village which lies 20 miles \_\_\_\_\_ the railway is \_\_\_\_\_ the great man was born.

- A. off; where                      B. at; when  
C. on; how                      D. by; why

### B. Oral activity

你的同学去过你家吗? 请你和你的同桌编一个对话,利用我们学的方位介词告诉同桌你家的位置。



## ★ Language Use

语言的学习不仅是知识点的掌握,更重要的是对知识在语篇中的理解和运用,以及对语言能力的培养。下面的练习帮助你进一步提高阅读文章和写作的能力。

## ◀▶ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

Italy—a romantic country! Land of art, history, great food, warm people, wonderful

cities and charming old museums! Let's step into Italy and enjoy its unique scenery.

First, let's go to Florence, 1 has romantic sunsets over the River Arno(亚诺河) and many good restaurants. You can even take a carriage ride 2 the narrow streets of the city. 3, you'd better not miss the Uffizi Palace, which 4 many masterpieces, including the Michelangelo's famous *Holy Family*.

Then we come to Rome, capital of Italy. It's also a city of ancient civilization. The Colosseum(罗马圆形大剧场) is the most famous in Rome. It was built 5 a stage for gladiator(角斗士) and animal fights. It will 6 you of the powerful Roman Empire for a time.

The Sistine Chapel(西斯廷教堂) is famous 7 its beautiful frescoes(壁画). The most remarkable is the ceiling 8 by Michelangelo.

Last, we are in Venice, a city of sea. In Venice, a must-see 9 is the 2-mile-long Grand Canal(大运河). The best way to enjoy its scenic beauty is 10 a boat. Along it, you can see some ancient 11 palaces and museums, 12, the Natural History Museum.

If you take a boat ride down the Grand Canal, then you reach St. Mark's Square, which is the heart of Venice. It offers so many museums 13 you could spend your whole day in this area alone.

The best time in Venice is at night. Venice offers 14 outdoor cafes, so you can 15 a drink and enjoy the beautiful scene under the clear and bright moon.

- |                           |                      |                |                   |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. that            | B. which             | C. what        | D. who            |
| ( ) 2. A. above           | B. over              | C. through     | D. across         |
| ( ) 3. A. Besides         | B. Except            | C. Otherwise   | D. However        |
| ( ) 4. A. holds           | B. wins              | C. gets        | D. takes          |
| ( ) 5. A. with            | B. of                | C. for         | D. as             |
| ( ) 6. A. memorize        | B. remember          | C. remind      | D. recognize      |
| ( ) 7. A. by              | B. for               | C. in          | D. among          |
| ( ) 8. A. to paint        | B. paint             | C. painted     | D. to painting    |
| ( ) 9. A. attract         | B. attractive        | C. attractable | D. attraction     |
| ( ) 10. A. to take        | B. taking            | C. took        | D. taken          |
| ( ) 11. A. history        | B. historic          | C. historian   | D. historical     |
| ( ) 12. A. in other words | B. on the other hand | C. that is     | D. for example    |
| ( ) 13. A. what           | B. those             | C. that        | D. this           |
| ( ) 14. A. a great deal   | B. a great many      | C. many a      | D. a large number |
| ( ) 15. A. call for       | B. take              | C. book        | D. order          |

## ◀◀ Section 2 Reading Comprehension ▶▶

### A

Northern Ireland has developed for tourism significantly in the last decades. While the Troubles may have prevented visitors from seeing Belfast in the 1970s and 1980s, Northern Ireland travel is now safe, fun, and full of surprises! With politics now much calmer, you can plan a trip to Northern Ireland without concern for your safety. If you love Ireland, you will enjoy a trip to its neighbor in the north and all of the attractions, natural beauty, and history that continue to draw visitors from around the globe.

Northern Ireland is officially a separate country from the Republic of Ireland and is still considered part of the United Kingdom. This means that when you cross the border from Ireland to Northern Ireland, currencies change and your prices will no longer be in euros but in British pounds. While flights into Belfast can be found, if you are traveling on a budget you will most likely fly to Dublin. From this capital city, you can continue your trip to Northern Ireland by train, bus, or rental car. A new motorway linking Dublin and Belfast has cut down on travel time between the two cities, making Belfast an easy trip from Dublin in less than a day.

Most Northern Ireland travel begins in Belfast. Belfast is both the largest city and the capital of Northern Ireland. A major seaport, Belfast was once a very important place for industry. Many people don't know that the famous ocean liner the Titanic was built in the Belfast shipyards. However, industry has declined in recent decades, and Belfast had an opportunity to reinvent itself. The compact city has a variety of architecture including Georgian, Edwardian, and Victorian influences. Some of the top attractions in the city include Belfast City Hall, the Grand Opera House, Belfast Castle, and Queen's University. If you're traveling with kids, the Belfast Zoo and the W5 Interactive Science Centre are perfect for an afternoon's entertainment.

- (     ) 1. You can plan a trip to Northern Ireland \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with a lot of concern about safety  
B. right now without any concern about your safety  
C. easily from England or Scotland now  
D. any time right now but you must worry about safety
- (     ) 2. Belfast is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. always a very important place for industry  
B. famous for the ocean liner the Titanic  
C. the largest city and the capital of Northern Ireland  
D. the second largest city in England
- (     ) 3. The underlined word "While" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when  
C. as
- B. though  
D. meanwhile

( ) 4. If you travel from Ireland to Northern Ireland, you must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. change the currencies from euros to British pounds  
B. drive a rental car instead of travelling by train  
C. continue your trip in a tunnel instead of a motorway  
D. go on travelling by plane or by train

( ) 5. The motorway trip from Dublin to Belfast \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. takes only several hours  
B. takes less than a day  
C. takes more than a day  
D. may take two days

### B

A group of foreign residents married to Japanese talked about their children's names.

#### Nicole Despres

Student services manager, 40 (American)

We have no intention to live outside Japan so it made sense for the kids to take my Japanese husband's family name. However, we did want to have a Western name too, so all three of them now have both a Western and a Japanese name. We agreed there would be no strange names, spellings or unusual kanji (Chinese characters in the Japanese language). All names had to be easy to say and familiar in both Japanese and English.

#### John McCracken

Company general manager, 27 (American)

My son's name is Aiden. In part because my wife and I met in university and as she was studying Irish history and I have some links to Scotland and Ireland, I wanted a unique Gaelic (盖尔族的) name. We settled for Aiden as we found kanji that can be used in Japan that means "legendary hero".

#### Paula Murakami

College Women's Association of Japan, 53 (American)

My husband was very excited about choosing names, so I decided to let him choose. He wanted their first names to be Japanese and came up with names that included the kanji character in his own name. Our boys, Hiroki and Kenta, never had any problems while living on the U. S. West Coast with Japanese names, and I think both as children and as adults, they love their names.

#### Jeff Ruiz

Recording engineer, 42 (Mexican)

My son's name is Lenny. My wife chose it together with me as we were looking for a name that works in both worlds—mine in Mexico, and hers in Japan—and the name Lenny is common everywhere. In Japanese we write the name in katakana as that is easy for Japanese people who seem to like names in two or three characters.

- ( ) 1. What do we know about the people mentioned in the above text?
- A. Nicole and her husband discussed fully how to name the children.  
B. Jeff will remain in Japan as his wife is not used to Mexican life.  
C. Paula and her family would love to live on the U. S. West Coast.  
D. The four couples have decided to live in Japan permanently.
- ( ) 2. Which of the following does the underlined word “katakana” mean?
- A. A Japanese system of grammar.  
B. A Japanese word which means “name”.  
C. A way of writing the Japanese language.  
D. A name popular with Japanese people.
- ( ) 3. What can we infer from the text?
- A. Lenny is a name familiar to Japanese when written the Japanese way.  
B. Paula has little say in making a decision at home.  
C. John's wife is Irish and the couple have only one child.  
D. Nicole and her Japanese husband have a daughter and two sons.
- ( ) 4. Which would be the best title for the text?
- A. Is a Western name better than a Japanese name?  
B. Why does your child have two names?  
C. How do you settle differences in naming your child?  
D. How do you choose your child's name?

C

Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from A—E for each blank. There is one extra sentence.

Today, air travel is far safer than driving a car on a motorway. But still there is a danger that grows every year. Airlines get larger. Some airplanes can hold over 300 passengers. And the air itself becomes more and more crowded. If one giant airliner crashed into another in mid-air, 600 lives could be lost.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Air traffic controllers tell the pilot exactly when to turn, when to climb, and when to come down. The air traffic controllers around a busy airport like London Heathrow may handle 2,500 planes a day. Not all of them actually land at the airport. Any plane that flies near the airport comes under the orders of the controllers there. 2. \_\_\_\_\_



Recently such a disaster almost happened. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ One, with 69 passengers, had come from Toronto, and the other, with 176 passengers, from Chicago. An air traffic controller noticed on his radar screen that the two planes were too close to each other. He ordered one to turn to the right and to climb. But he made a mistake. He ordered the wrong plane to do this. Fifteen seconds later it flew directly in front of the second plane. They avoided each other by the smallest part of a second. The distance between them was less than that of a large swimming pool. 4. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Even a small mistake on their part could cause a disaster.
- B. Two large jets were flying towards the airport.
- C. Nowadays people like traveling more by air than by car.
- D. From the moment an airliner takes off to the moment it lands, every movement is watched on radar screen.
- E. This is an example of the danger that grows every year.

### D

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions in the fewest possible words.

Everyone wants something in life, love, money, success... Yet too many people fail to achieve their goals, and nearly all of them are for the same reason.

It's true that terrible things do happen to people during their lives, through no fault of their own, which may make them feel upset. Generally speaking, however, getting what you really want out of life is just a matter of the following three simple steps.

Firstly, you have to decide what it is that you want the most. But do not make a list of wishes; try to focus on one thing at a time. If you're not sure about where you want to go, you'd better think it over first and not hurry to perform.

Secondly, create an action plan. This will be your map for getting from " \_\_\_\_\_ " to "where you want to go". You know what you want, and what steps you are going to take to get it. For example, if you want a better job, start with a skill assessment and maybe some extra training. Then you'll need to sell yourself and your skills either to your pre-sent employer or to a new employer.

Other goals will require a bit more thought. Some will really get you lost without a clue of how to get there. Don't worry, though. Books, biographies and such can be of great help.

The third and final step is to execute. Do what you planned. Take the steps you outlined on your road map and keep going on all the time. If you run into some people who are against you, simply ignore them.

Never give up the goal. Keep pushing. Whatever you do, do not lose heart until you have what you desire in your hands. Never think that you can't turn your dream into

a reality.

1. What does the author want to tell readers in this article?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 4 with proper words.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What's the most important thing when deciding what to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 probably refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

### ◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Put each of the following groups of words in a new order to make a meaningful sentence.

1. writers, work, other, their, ever, has influenced, since

\_\_\_\_\_

2. the, the, the, place, symbol, tourists, Paris, Eiffel Tower, for, of, popular, famous, most, is

\_\_\_\_\_

3. the, teams, of, none, fully, prepared, is

\_\_\_\_\_

4. a, the, each, United Kingdom, country, city, capital, has, in

\_\_\_\_\_

5. the, birthplace, civilization, Athens, Western, known, of, as, is

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 这个国家的 60% 被森林所覆盖。(be covered by)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 这座城市由于它美丽的自然风景而闻名。(be famous for)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 中国的第二长河是哪一条河?(the second longest)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 自从那时以来,他的绘画影响了许多年轻艺术家。(ever since)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 中国是人类文明的发源地之一。(the birthplace of)

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Guided writing

假设你叫李华。暑假即将来临,你班同学们讨论了假期计划,提出了不同看法。请根据提示给校报英文版编辑写一封信,介绍讨论情况,并谈谈你的看法。

	优点	缺点
待在家中	花费少;舒适;方便	不能亲身了解外界
外出旅游	增长知识;开阔眼界	花费多;旅途不便

注意:

- 1. 信中必须包括表中所列要点,可根据内容分段表述。
- 2. 可适当增加细节,使行文连贯。
- 3. 词数 100 左右。
- 4. 信的开头已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:开阔眼界 broaden one’s horizons

Dear Editor,

The summer holiday is coming. My class have had a discussion about what to do during the holiday.

Language Project

同学们,本模块到此就要结束了,让我们一起以小组形式做一个 Project 吧!

- 1. 以小组为单位,出一期包含照片、文字说明等内容丰富的英语小报来介绍学校所在地。
- 2. 内容要包含:main geographical features (mountains,rivers,lakes,etc. );main industry and /or agricultural produce;main places for tourists;local snacks 等。

## ★ Learning Strategy

学习方法是知识体系中的重要组成部分,也是能力结构的重要成分,通过掌握科学的学习方法并灵活运用于学习之中,可以帮助同学们逐步形成较强的自学能力。

别的科目所学的知识在英语学习中可能会派上大用场,比如你想去欧洲旅游,建议你先了解一下那里的气候,这样便于你准备衣物;了解一下那里的历史,这样你去了就可以尽情地欣赏、品味那里的风土人情和历史文物。而这些你都可以在你的地理和历史教科书中找到。下面我将告诉你游览欧洲博物馆的一些小窍门。

### Museum Strategies

Europe is a treasure chest (宝箱) of great art. You'll see many of the world's greatest museums. These tips will help you make the most out of your visit.

Study your guidebook. Some museums now require reservations (预订). If you don't reserve in advance, you'll likely miss out. At Florence's famous galleries, it's smart to book ahead. While hundreds of tourists are sweating in the long lines, you can just show up at your reserved entry time and spend your time in the museums instead of the lines.

Learn about art. If the art's not fun, you don't know enough about it. I remember touring the National Archaeological Museum in Athens as an obligation (义务). My mom said it would be a crime to miss it. It was boring. I found people there were actually just trying to look sophisticated (老练的). Two years later, after a class in classical art history, that same museum was a fascinating trip into the world of Pericles and Socrates, all because of some background knowledge. When you understand the context in which it was made, art becomes the closest thing to a time-machine that Europe offers.

Be selective. A common misconception (错误想法) is that a great museum has only great art. A museum such as the Louvre in Paris is so big (the building itself was at one time the largest in Europe), you can't possibly cover everything—so don't try. Only a fraction of a museum's pieces are really masterpieces.

Eavesdrop (偷听). If you are especially interested in one piece of art, spend half an hour studying it and listening to each passing tour guide tell his or her story about David or the Mona Lisa or whatever. They each do their own research and come up with different information to share. Much of it is true.

## ★ Culture

同学们,我们在这一模块中学习了有关欧盟的情况,那么你想了解更多这方面的知识吗? 请阅读下面的信息。

### ●What is the European Union?

A unique economic and political partnership between 27 democratic European countries.

### ●How does it work?

To make these things happen, EU countries set up bodies to run the EU and adopt its legislation. The main ones are:

the European Parliament (representing the people of Europe);

the Council of the European Union (representing national governments);

the European Commission (representing the common EU interest).

### ●Europe's missions in the 21st century are to:

provide peace, prosperity and stability for its peoples;

overcome the divisions on the continent;

ensure that its people can live in safety;

promote balanced economic and social development;

meet the challenges of globalization and preserve the diversity of the peoples of Europe;

uphold the values that Europeans share, such as sustainable development and a sound environment, respect for human rights and the social market economy.

### ●What does the EU do?

Solidarity(团结) and innovation(创新) are two watchwords(口号) of the EU's activities.

### ●The European Union on the world stage

The EU has more influence on the world stage when it speaks with a single voice in international affairs. Trade negotiations are a good example of this.

In the area of defence, each country remains sovereign, whether a member of NATO or neutral. However, the EU member states are developing military cooperation for peacekeeping missions.

For reasons of history and geographic proximity, the southern Mediterranean and Africa are areas to which the EU gives close attention (development aid policies, trade preferences, food aid and human rights).

同学们,现在对欧盟的作用、组成和职能有一定的了解了吧? 要想了解更多的信息,同学们可以到互联网上去查,然后和同学互相交流自己查到的内容。

## Reading for Pleasure



## ( I )

In a history class, the teacher asked Sam who had signed *The Declaration of Independence*.

“I don’t know, and I don’t care,” the boy replied rudely. Later the teacher called both the student and his father to his office and explained the son’s bad attitude. “You must tell the truth,” the father angrily told his son. “If you signed it, admit it!”

## ( II )

The man: God, how long is a million years?

God: To me, it’s about a minute.

The man: God, how much is a million dollars?

God: To me, it’s a penny.

The man: God, may I have a penny?

God: Wait a minute.

## ★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识, 体验阅读快乐。

**Where did dogs first appear? DNA points to Europe.**

For years, scientists have been dogged by this evolution question: Just where did man’s best friend first appear?

The earliest known doglike fossils come from Europe. But DNA studies have implicated east Asia and the Middle East. Now a large DNA study is lining up with the fossils, suggesting dogs originated in Europe some 19,000 to 32,000 years ago.

Experts praised the new work but said it won’t end the debate.

Scientists generally agree that dogs emerged from wolves to become the first domesticated animal. Their wolf ancestors began to associate with people, maybe drawn by food in garbage dumps and carcasses left by human hunters. In the process they became tamer, and scientists believe ancient people found them useful for duties like hunting and guard duty. Over a very long time in this human environment, wolves

gradually turned into the first dogs.

The latest attempt to figure out where this happened was published online Thursday by the journal *Science*.

Researchers gathered DNA from fossils of 18 ancient wolflike and doglike creatures that lived up to 36,000 years ago in Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Switzerland and the United States. They compared the genetic material to modern samples from 49 wolves from North America, Asia, Europe and the Middle East, 77 dogs of a wide variety of breeds including cocker spaniel, basenji and golden retriever, and four coyotes.

The DNA of modern dogs showed similarities to the genetic material from the ancient European specimens and modern-day European wolves, the researchers reported.

The first dogs evolved by associating with hunter-gatherers rather than farmers, since dogs evidently appeared before agriculture did, they said.

“There are now, based on genetic evidence, three alternative hypotheses for the origin of dogs,” said Robert Wayne of the University of California, Los Angeles, a study author.

He said his results suggest a better case for Europe than for east Asia or the Middle East. He also said the kind of wolf that gave rise to dogs is now extinct.

Olaf Thalmann of the University of Turku in Finland, another author, said the work doesn’t mean that Europe is the only place where dogs emerged.

“We conclude that Europe played a major role in the domestication process,” he said in an email.

The work makes a strong argument for an origin in Europe, although it might not be the only place, said Greger Larson of Durham University in England, who did not participate in the research. “I think it’s a real step in the right direction.”

## Module 2 Developing and Developed Countries

### ★ Learning Contents

本模块主要讨论发展中国家和发达国家。教学材料介绍了人类发展报告,要求学生对中国和发达国家的情况进行对比和分析,并总结出自己的观点。

#### 话题:

一个全球共同关注的话题:发展中国家和发达国家,人类发展报告。

#### 词汇:

掌握有关发展中国家和发达国家状况的词汇及表达,详见本模块 Module File。

#### 语法:

体会连词(but, however, although and while)的用法。

#### 功能:

对国家、地区、城市和城镇进行比较。学会使用英语表达“比较”的用语(Making comparisons: as many/much as, fewer/less than)。

#### 日常用语:

How do you find it?

It's totally fascinating!

as you see...

I didn't get that.

Let's find some of the action.

#### 技能:

**读:** 理解包含所学生词、短语、but 等连词以及对不同国家和地区进行介绍和对比的句子、段落并获取信息;根据人类发展报告正确理解发展中国家和发达国家的差距以及发展中国家的发展。

**听:** 能够识别含有所学生词、词语、but 等连词和比较成分的句子和段落并获取信息;听懂说话人对两个地区进行的描述和比较,并获取重要信息。

**写:** 逐渐学会写含有连词 but 等词语、比较词语或短语进行对比的文章;能够书面对比城市 and 地区之间的差异;运用本模块所学知识及话题内容用英语宣传自己的家乡。

**说:** 运用所学的 but 等连词、比较的词汇和短语复述课文内容,从而对发展中国家和发达



国家进行对比分析,并把自己的分析和同学们进行交流;学会运用本模块语言知识介绍自己的家乡。



文化:

了解城市联谊的有关情况;了解城市间的差异,并进行对比分析。



学习任务:

在学习本模块的过程中学会使用英语介绍自己的家乡,并配上合适的图片。



## ★ Inquiry-based Learning

这一部分有两个板块:阅读和语言。阅读部分旨在让大家运用阅读技能提高阅读和理解本模块课文的能力。语言部分帮助同学们学习本模块的单词、短语,并对长、难句进行分析;同时,归纳总结本模块的语法及功能用语,简明扼要,条理清晰,请同学们认真掌握。

### ◀◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶



#### Introduction

It is known that there are many developed countries around the world, such as Australia, the US and Germany. They are highly developed in education; they have high incomes; people in those countries are generally living a happier life. In addition, there is less poverty and hunger, and health care is better, too. However, there are many more developing countries, for example, China and Brazil. What do you think of them in terms of education, poverty, income and health conditions? You will have a clear understanding after you read the Human Development Report.



#### Pre-reading

1. Which countries are developed countries, Norway, the UK, Sweden or Sierra Leone?

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2. Do you think children in developed countries can go to school or college? What about in developing countries?

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3. What do you think are the biggest problems in developing countries?

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## While-reading

A. Answer the questions.

1. What happened in the year 2000?

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2. What is the Human Development Index?

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3. How many people in China moved out of poverty in the last ten years according to the 2003 HDR?

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B. Answer the questions.

1. How did the Human Development Report come into being?

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2. What are the most important goals of the Human Development Report?

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3. What does the 2003 Human Development Report show?

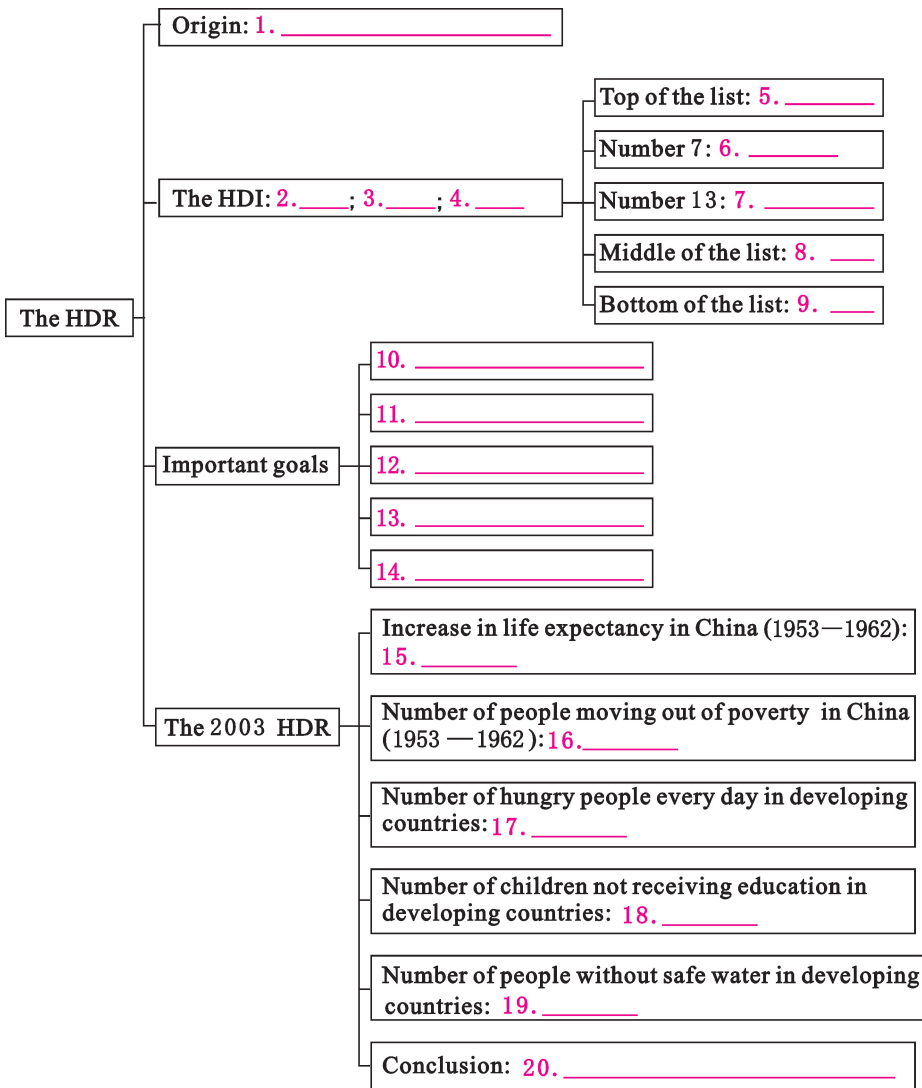
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## Post-reading

The following is something like a mind map. Please fill in proper words to complete it.



Section 2 Vocabulary

A. Match each of the words in the box with its definition.

hunger income educate tourism inhabitant

- 1. to train the mind and character of sb. ; to teach sb. ; to provide sb. with an education \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. the business of providing services for people who are traveling for their vacation \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. money received over a certain period,esp. as payment for work or as interest on investments \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. state of not having enough to eat; lack of food \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. one of the people who live in a particular place \_\_\_\_\_

B. Fill in each blank with a word according to the given Chinese or the first letter.

忍耐是痛苦的,但它的果实是甜蜜的。

1. It is difficult to m \_\_\_\_\_ a person's height without a ruler.
2. The city is so p \_\_\_\_\_ that the government is taking measures to protect the environment.
3. The two cities share a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (相似点), so they become sister cities.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (交换) ideas on the nuclear issue.
5. London was a dirty city, because it used to be a large \_\_\_\_\_ (工业的) city.

C. Complete each sentence according to the given Chinese.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (靠近点) me, you may hear me clearly.
2. She is always \_\_\_\_\_ (名列前茅) her class in each examination.
3. They finally \_\_\_\_\_ (就……达成一致) a price for the house.
4. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ (理解, 明白) why he has so many good habits.
5. The police found that he \_\_\_\_\_ (与……有关) the case.

D. Completion

1. agree

- ① I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
我不是完全同意你。
- ② Is he going to \_\_\_\_\_ our suggestion?  
他会接受我们的建议吗?
- ③ They finally \_\_\_\_\_ a date for the wedding.  
他们就举行婚礼的日期最终达成了一致。
- ④ They \_\_\_\_\_ together to find ways to solve the problem.  
他们同意合作寻求解决问题的办法。
- ⑤ He \_\_\_\_\_ that Michael was the winner.  
他承认迈克尔是获胜者。
- ⑥ I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ with what he has just said.  
我完全赞同他刚才说的话。

● Learning Tips

agree with sb. 同意某人的意见  
 agree with what sb. says 同意某人说的话  
 agree on sth. (双方等)在某事上达成一致  
 agree to sth. (经过争论之后) 接受/同意(计划、安排、建议等)  
 agree to do sth. 同意做某事  
 agree that... 同意, 承认  
 I couldn't agree more. 我完全赞同。



2. income

- ① People on fixed \_\_\_\_\_ are hurt by price increases.

收入固定的人受物价上涨之害。

②His \_\_\_\_\_ is £250,000.

他的年收入达 25 万英镑。

③Parents with \_\_\_\_\_ spend more on their children's out-of-school education.

收入较高的家长在子女的校外教育上花的钱更多。

### ●Learning Tips

income 常被 high, large, low, small, total, annual, above-average, below-average 等形容词修饰。

income 常做 have, receive, earn 等动词的宾语。

income tax 所得税

live beyond/above one's income 入不敷出地生活



### 3. measure

①Can you \_\_\_\_\_ accurately with this ruler?

用这把尺子能量得准吗?

②The tailor \_\_\_\_\_ (up) for a suit.

裁缝给我量尺寸做衣服。

③It's hard \_\_\_\_\_ his ability when we haven't seen his work.

没有见过他的作品,我们很难判断他的能力。

④Success \_\_\_\_\_ by how much money you have.

成功不是依据拥有多少金钱衡量的。

⑤The bed \_\_\_\_\_ over six feet in width.

这张床的宽度超过了 6 英尺。

⑥The room \_\_\_\_\_ 9 metres by 5 metres.

这个房间 9 米长 5 米宽。

⑦Exam results are not necessarily a true \_\_\_\_\_ a student's abilities.

考试成绩不一定能准确衡量学生的能力。

⑧We'll take strong \_\_\_\_\_ to bring down unemployment.

我们要采取强有力的措施降低失业率。

### ●Learning Tips

take measures to do... 采取措施做……



### 4. figure

① \_\_\_\_\_ "7", please.

请写数字“7”。

②The central \_\_\_\_\_ is the artist's daughter.

画中间的那个人是画家的女儿。

- ③I'm dieting to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
我正在节食以保持身材不变(不发胖)。
- ④Are you good \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
你的算术好吗?
- ⑤I've never been able to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
我一直不能理解他。
- ⑥I \_\_\_\_\_ why he quit his job.  
我弄不明白他为什么要辞掉工作。
- ⑦Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday will cost?  
你算出假期得花多少钱了吗?

**5. exchange**

- ①Is five apples for five eggs a fair \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
用五个苹果换五个鸡蛋公平吗?
- ②We get together once a month for an \_\_\_\_\_ .  
我们每月相聚一次交流思想。
- ③He exchanged the blue shirt \_\_\_\_\_ .  
他把蓝衬衫换成了红的。
- ④John \_\_\_\_\_ with Bob.  
约翰同鲍勃调换了座位。

**●Learning Tips**

exchange A for B 用 A 换 B  
exchange... (with sb.) (同某人)调换……

**6. hunger**

- ①We must ensure the earthquake victims do not \_\_\_\_\_ and cold.  
我们决不能让地震灾民挨饿受冻。
- ②Thousands of people are \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
每天都有成千上万的人死于饥饿。
- ③It is usual \_\_\_\_\_ hungry during exercise.  
锻炼时常会感到饿。
- ④About 60 prisoners have gone on \_\_\_\_\_ .  
大约 60 个囚犯开始绝食抗议。

## ● Learning Tips

suffer from hunger 挨饿  
die of/from hunger 饿死  
hunger strike 绝食  
hunger 还常放在 be weak with, satisfy 等之后做宾语。



## 7. poverty

- ① There are many areas where the problems of \_\_\_\_\_ still exist.  
有许多地区仍旧存在着贫困问题。
- ② 20% of the people in that country live \_\_\_\_\_.  
那个国家百分之二十的人生活在贫困线以下。
- ③ There is \_\_\_\_\_ creativity in their work.  
他们的工作缺乏创造性。

## ● Learning Tips

poverty 常被 absolute, extreme, severe 等形容词修饰。  
reduce poverty 减少贫困  
live in poverty 生活贫困  
fall into poverty 陷入贫困  
below the poverty line 在贫困线以下  
a poverty of 缺乏……(a poverty of 和 a lack of 意思相同)



## 8. close

- ① It is \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.  
快九点了。
- ② Don't get \_\_\_\_\_ to that dog, Andrew.  
安德鲁, 别离那条狗太近了。
- ③ Kate and I have always been close \_\_\_\_\_.  
我和凯特一直是好朋友。
- ④ It was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
那是一场势均力敌的比赛。
- ⑤ The election results were \_\_\_\_\_ that they had to vote again.  
选举结果如此接近, 选举人必须再次投票。

## ● Learning Tips

close 做形容词或副词用时, 意为“近”。close 常指时间、距离、关系、(比赛或竞争双方的)实力接近。



## 9. position

- ① Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ the river on the map?  
你能给我指出这条河在地图上的位置吗?
- ② He \_\_\_\_\_ a senior position in a large company.  
他在一家大公司担任高级职务。
- ③ I go to sleep on my back but I always wake up in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
我仰躺着入睡,可醒来时总是姿势不同。
- ④ No one is sure of \_\_\_\_\_ on this issue.  
没有一个人能确定他在这个问题上的立场。

## ● Learning Tips

position 常被 full-time, part-time, key, responsible, senior, exact, central, geographical, comfortable, favourable 等形容词修饰。

position 常在 apply for, hold, adopt, take, play, achieve 等后面做宾语。



## 10. effort

- ① We need to make \_\_\_\_\_ to finish on time.  
要按时完成,我们需要更加努力。
- ② Please make every \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work on time.  
请竭尽全力按时完成工作。
- ③ We will spare \_\_\_\_\_ to find out who did this.  
我们将竭尽全力查明这事是谁做的。
- ④ He can lift the box \_\_\_\_\_.  
他能毫不费力地搬起这个箱子。
- ⑤ Please put \_\_\_\_\_ into your school work.  
请你更努力地去学习。

## ● Learning Tips

make efforts (to do...) 努力(做……)

make every effort to do... 竭尽全力去做……

spare no effort to do... 不遗余力去做……

redouble one's efforts to do... 加倍努力去做……

without effort 毫不费力地

through sb.'s effort 通过某人的努力

Sb.'s effort failed/came to nothing. 某人的努力白费了。

effort 常做 make, increase, redouble, step up, demand, need, require 等动词的宾语。





E. Complete the following passage by using the words or expressions in the box in their proper forms. Two of them are not used.

goal reduce make sure agree move make progress  
make great efforts educate top income expectancy measure

The Human Development Report came from an agreement. 147 world leaders 1. \_\_\_\_\_ to work together to reduce poverty by 2015 or earlier. One of the most important sections of this report is the Human Development Report Index which 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a country's achievements in three ways: life 3. \_\_\_\_\_, education and 4. \_\_\_\_\_. The report also gives a description of 8 development 5. \_\_\_\_\_, including 6. \_\_\_\_\_ poverty and hunger, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ that all children have education up to the age of 11, and so on. There were some successful development examples given in the report. For example, in the last ten years in China, 150 million people 8. \_\_\_\_\_ out of poverty. The report shows that we are 9. \_\_\_\_\_, but that we need to 10. \_\_\_\_\_.

### Lexical Chunks

请将本模块的词组、短语、固定搭配、习惯的表达方式等语言表达形式进行整理归纳。

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## Section 3 Sentence Structure

1. From this agreement came the Human Development Report. (p12)

人类发展报告就来源于这个协议。

该句为全部倒装句，即整个谓语置于主语之前，正常语序应该是：The Human Development Report came from this agreement.

在叙述性和描述性的书面语中，当句子开头为 On (a hill...), In (the valley...), Round

(the corner...)等状语,动词为:come,lie,stand,walk,sit 等时,常用倒装,即将整个谓语部分放在主语前面。例如:

In the lecture hall of the university sat a professor.

(=A professor sat in the lecture hall of the university.)

大学的报告厅里坐着一位教授。

On the hill stands a tree. (A tree stands on the hill.)

山上有一棵树。

2. The report shows that we are making some progress but that we need to make greater efforts. (p12)

该报告显示我们目前有些进展,但我们仍需付出更大努力。

本句中的 but 连接两个 that 引导的宾语从句。

3. Town twinning is not a new idea, but it has become more popular in recent years because it's now easier to find out about and visit other countries and towns. (p19)

城市结谊并不是一个新理念,但是由于它可使国家和城镇之间更容易互相了解和访问,因此近年来城市结谊越来越受欢迎。

该句首先是 but 连接的两个并列句,即:Town twinning is not a new idea 和 it has become more popular in recent years because it's now easier to find out about and visit other countries and towns. 前一分句是一个简单句,后一分句则是带有原因状语从句的复合句。

4. This is because living with a foreign family for one or two weeks means that you have to speak their language, and as a result you improve fast. (p19)

这是因为和外国家庭一起生活一到两周意味着你必须讲他们的语言,因此你的语言会很快得到提高。

because living with a foreign family for one or two weeks means that you have to speak their language, and as a result you improve fast 做表语。

living with a foreign family for one or two weeks 是 v. -ing 短语在从句中做主语。再如:

Eating too much is a bad habit.

吃太多是坏习惯。

Going to Beijing to see the beautiful Bird's Nest is one of my dreams.

去北京看美丽的鸟巢是我的一个梦想。

## Section 4 Grammar

## 发现，探究语法规则(1)



A. 同学们,本模块的语法知识是连词,请同学们在课本 Reading and Vocabulary 部分找出含有连词的句子并标识该句。然后我们以小组合作的形式讨论并比比看,看哪组同学找得快、找得多、找得准。

如:

1. The UK is in the 13th position, while China is in the middle of the list.

2. In the last 10 years in China, 150 million people moved out of poverty. However, the challenges are still great.

...

同学们一定非常认真地交换了意见,请同学们开动脑筋,一起讨论一下如何将你所找到的连词归类并掌握其用法。也可以写出这些连词的用法。

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B. 同学们一定找到了,现在请大家用方框里的词完成下列各句,并体会这些词的用法。

but   however   although/though   while

1. He didn't study hard this term, \_\_\_\_\_ fortunately he passed the English test.

2. The weather will be sunny \_\_\_\_\_ cold.

3. They see the trees, \_\_\_\_\_ not the forests.

4. He went to the park. \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't find the strange bird.

5. Sales are poor this month. There may, \_\_\_\_\_, be an increase before National Day.

6. It sounds like a good idea. I don't agree with you, \_\_\_\_\_.

7. There is plenty of rain in the southeast, \_\_\_\_\_ there is little in the northwest.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ he is faced with H1N1 virus, he still keeps cool.

9. An earthquake happened \_\_\_\_\_ I was doing my homework.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like the person, I think his work is great.

C. 请同学们一起回顾:

1. but 可以连接并列的分句,如上列第\_\_\_\_\_句;but 还可连接并列的成分,如上列第\_\_\_\_\_句并列表语,第\_\_\_\_\_句并列宾语。
2. however 是\_\_\_\_\_词,意思是\_\_\_\_\_,表示\_\_\_\_\_。它可以放在\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_,如上列第 4、5、6 句。
3. while 可以做并列连词,两个分句形成\_\_\_\_\_;它还可以引导\_\_\_\_\_状语从句,常放在句首,如上列第 8、10 句;另外,while 还可以引导时间状语从句,如上列第\_\_\_\_\_句。
4. although 引导\_\_\_\_\_状语从句,意思是\_\_\_\_\_,它可以和\_\_\_\_\_互换,它们引导的从句可放在句首,亦可以放在句末。



### Consolidation

A. Use the words in brackets to make a sentence with “however” at the beginning.

1. The house isn't very nice. (like/garden)

2. Rachel is very nice. (don't like/husband)

3. It's warm today. (very windy)

4. We didn't like the food. (ate)

5. I was only out for five minutes. (got very wet/rain)

B. Complete the sentences. Use “although + a sentence from the box”.

I was very tired	I'd met her twice before
we live in the same street	we've known each other for a long time
we don't like them very much	I was still feeling unwell
I had never seen her before	I didn't speak the language
my foot was hurt	he has a very important job

1. \_\_\_\_\_, I managed to walk to the nearest village.
2. I went to work the next day \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, I managed to make myself understood.
4. We're not very good friends \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I couldn't sleep \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We thought we'd better invite them to the party \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_, he isn't particularly well paid.
8. \_\_\_\_\_, we hardly ever see each other.
9. I didn't recognize her \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_, I recognized her from a photograph.

C. Complete the sentences with "but" or "though".

1. His clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ old and worn, looked clean and of good quality.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she gave no sign, I was sure she had seen me.
3. It's hard work, \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoy it.
4. He went ahead with the experiment \_\_\_\_\_ he knew it was dangerous.
5. It's hard work. I enjoy it, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. —Has he got any experience?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_ he's keen to learn.

D. Make one sentence from two using "while".

1. Some people work better with music. Others do not.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The news has been good so far. There may be days ahead when it is bad.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The first two services are free. The third costs £ 20.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The south of the country continues to grow richer. The north grows poorer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I agree with you. I do not believe that your way is the best.  
\_\_\_\_\_

E. Fill in the blanks in the passage with correct words or in the proper forms of the words given in brackets.

A few years ago I had a student 1. \_\_\_\_\_ was struggling with my class and with school in general. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ he was a humorous young man who liked to joke around, I knew his family life was far from ideal. Whenever I approached him about 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) homework or low test grades, he always had the same reply: "It doesn't matter 4. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm quitting school anyway." Even though he always said this in a half joking way, I knew he needed to hear my 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) opinion and my "value of a high school education" lecture. He needed to hear this speech from me. After he left my class, he struggled through the next two years of school. 6. \_\_\_\_\_, he did finally graduate because we kept telling him to hang in there(坚持下去). We'd cared about him finishing school.

Recently, I 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (see) this former student working at 8. \_\_\_\_\_ local Italian

restaurant. I told him again 9. \_\_\_\_\_ proud I was of him. He said that he was hoping to go back to school 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a certified electrician(注册电气技师). I encouraged him to get that training.

Students rely on compassionate teachers to guide, to tutor, to listen, to laugh and to cry with them. Teachers provide the most important link in the educational process—the human one.

## ◀◀ Section 5 Function ▶▶

### Making Comparisons

In our Chinese environment, we are often faced with a situation in which we have to compare one thing or person with another. This is also true of the English environment, so it is of great importance to learn to compare things using some useful English words or phrases. Now let's share a dialogue between Tom and Peter who met at the school gate. And you'll see how they compare things.

Tom = T; Peter = P

T: Hi, Peter. What have you been doing these days?

P: Nothing special, but I saw a new movie.

T: What is it?

P: It is called *Aftershock*, which is related to Tangshan Earthquake. Really a great movie.

T: Judging from the title, it sounds as interesting as *2012* we saw last time.

P: Much more interesting than that. You know *2012* is just a movie that strikes your eyes, whereas in *Aftershock* perhaps the breathtaking scenes are not as striking as those in *2012*, but it catches your heart. I was moved to tears several times. I have never seen a more moving movie.

T: I feel like going to see it hearing your comments.

P: You should.

Some frequently used expressions of making comparisons.

1. as + 形容词或副词原级 + as

Senior citizens should be as lively as young people.

老年人应该和年轻人一样有活力。

There are as many rich people in Beijing as in Sydney.

北京和悉尼的富有人群一样多。

This bottle has as much water as that one.

这瓶水和那瓶水一样多。

This school is not as big as that one.

这所学校不如那所大。

2. 形容词或副词比较级 + than...

Beijing is larger than Taiyuan in area.

北京比太原的面积大。

My hometown has a larger population than yours.

我家乡的人口比你家乡的人口多。

Beijing has much less rain than Sydney.

北京比悉尼的雨水少得多。

He runs much faster than me.

他跑得比我快多了。

(注意:形容词或副词比较级前可以有列词修饰:much, a little/bit, a lot, rather, a great deal, even, far, no, any, ...)

### 3. 形容词或副词最高级

She is the tallest in her class.

她是她班上最高的女孩。

He runs the fastest in his school.

他是学校里跑得最快的。

注意下列句型是用比较级形式表达最高级含义:

She is the tallest girl in her class.

= She is taller than anyone else in her class.

= She is taller than any other student in her class.



## Interaction and Presentation

A. Pick out the best choice from the box that can complete each of the blanks. Note that there are two extra sentences.

Fred=F; Tony=T

F: Is this your first time to Shanghai, Tony?

T: Yes, it is.

F: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

T: 2. \_\_\_\_\_ It is so beautiful.

F: Are there any differences between Shanghai and your hometown Adelaide in Australia?

T: Well, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ And it is younger than Shanghai as well.

F: We do have a large population here in Shanghai.

T: 4. \_\_\_\_\_

F: In terms of environment, which city is cleaner, Shanghai or Adelaide?

T: 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Anyway, I think both cities are lively and interesting.

F: That is good to hear. So shall we go out for a walk to see the beautiful Pearl of the Orient (东方明珠)?

- A. Adelaide has a smaller population than Shanghai.  
B. Surely we do not have as much pollution as you do.  
C. But I prefer to see more.  
D. I feel completely fascinated to see it.  
E. Have you got that?  
F. How do you find it?  
G. So it has many more buildings than my hometown.

### B. Oral activity

同学们在日常生活中一定会经常比较一些事物吧,现在你可以和你的同桌用英语比较你的家乡和他(她)的家乡,你们可利用本模块 Function 有用的表达法以及本模块的语法知识进行交谈。这可能会使你们更了解你们的家乡! 如果可能的话,你们还可以在其他同学面前交谈,这样大家可以共同学习如何比较事物。我们马上开始吧!

## ★ Language Use

这部分由完形填空、阅读理解和写作基础三部分组成,考查同学们的语言知识在综合阅读、写作当中的运用能力,是学习语言的终极目标。测测你们的实力吧!

### ◀▶ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

The first day of school our professor introduced himself and challenged us to get to know someone we didn't know. I stood up to 1 when a gentle hand touched my shoulder. I turned around to find a wrinkled, little old lady 2 at me.

She said, "Hi, handsome. My name is Rose. I'm 87 years old. Can I give you a hug?" I laughed and enthusiastically responded, "Of course you may!" and she gave me a big squeeze.

"Why are you in college at such a young, innocent (天真的) 3?" I asked. She jokingly replied, "I'm here to meet a rich husband, get married, and have a couple of kids..." "No. Seriously," I asked. I was curious what may have encouraged her to be taking on this challenge at her age. "I always 4 having a college education and now I'm getting 5!" she told me.

Soon we became close friends. Every day for the next three months we would leave class together and talk non-stop. I was always amazed listening to this "time machine" 6 she shared her wisdom and experience with me. Over the course of the year, she easily 7 friends wherever she went. At the end of the semester we invited Rose to speak at our banquet (宴会). I'll never 8 what she taught us. She was introduced and stepped up to the platform. Frustrated and a little embarrassed she simply said, "I'm sorry I'm so 9. I'll never get my speech back 10 order so let me just tell you what



I know.” As we laughed, she 11 her throat and began, “We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are only four secrets to 12 young, being happy, and achieving success. You have to laugh and find humor every day. You’ve got to have a 13 . When you 14 your dreams, you die.”

One week after graduation Rose died peacefully in her sleep. Over two thousand college students attended her funeral in tribute to the wonderful woman who taught by example that it’s never 15 late to be all you can possibly be.

- |                       |              |               |               |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. look around | B. look for  | C. look after | D. look into  |
| ( ) 2. A. staring     | B. smiling   | C. pointing   | D. calling    |
| ( ) 3. A. speed       | B. year      | C. age        | D. time       |
| ( ) 4. A. became of   | B. talked of | C. dreamed of | D. know of    |
| ( ) 5. A. those       | B. that      | C. they       | D. one        |
| ( ) 6. A. but         | B. as        | C. during     | D. before     |
| ( ) 7. A. got         | B. turned    | C. made       | D. saw        |
| ( ) 8. A. forget      | B. remember  | C. catch      | D. understand |
| ( ) 9. A. nervous     | B. happy     | C. angry      | D. old        |
| ( ) 10. A. within     | B. by        | C. at         | D. in         |
| ( ) 11. A. cut        | B. cleared   | C. threw      | D. prepared   |
| ( ) 12. A. going      | B. staying   | C. having     | D. preventing |
| ( ) 13. A. dream      | B. purpose   | C. success    | D. speech     |
| ( ) 14. A. keep       | B. gain      | C. realize    | D. lose       |
| ( ) 15. A. early      | B. bad       | C. good       | D. too        |

## Section 2 Reading Comprehension

### A

When John was growing up, other kids felt sorry for him. His parents always had him weeding the garden, carrying out the garbage and delivering newspapers. But when he reached adulthood, John was better off than his childhood playmates. He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier. Most of all, he was happier. Far happier.

These are the findings of a 40-year study that followed the lives of 456 teenage boys from Boston. The study showed that those who had worked as boys enjoyed happier and more productive lives than those who had not. “Boys who worked in the home or community gained competence (能力) and came to feel they were worthwhile members of society,” said George Vaillant, the psychologist (心理学家) who made the discovery. “And because they felt good about themselves, others felt good about them.”

Vaillant’s study followed these males in great detail. Interviews were repeated at

ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Vaillant, the researchers compared the men's mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores. Points were awarded for part-time jobs, housework, effort in school, and ability to deal with problems.

The link between what the men had done as boys and how they turned out as adults was surprisingly sharp. Those who had done the most boyhood activities were twice as likely to have warm relations with a wide variety of people, five times as likely to be well paid and 16 times less likely to have been unemployed. The researchers also found that IQ and family social and economic class made no real difference in how the boys turned out. Working—at any age—is important. Childhood activities help a child develop responsibility, independence, confidence and competence—the underpinnings (基础) of emotional health. They also help him understand that people must cooperate and work toward common goals. The most competent adults are those who know how to do this. Yet work isn't everything. As Tolstoy once said, "One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work."

- ( ) 1. What do we know about John?
- A. He enjoyed his career and marriage.
  - B. He had few childhood playmates.
  - C. He received little love from his family.
  - D. He was envied by others in his childhood.
- ( ) 2. Vaillant's words in Paragraph 2 serve as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an explanation why some boys grew into happy men
  - B. an analysis of how work was related to competence
  - C. an example for parents' expectations of their children
  - D. a description of personal values and social values
- ( ) 3. Vaillant's team obtained their findings by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. recording the boys' effort in school
  - B. comparing different sets of scores
  - C. evaluating the men's mental health
  - D. measuring the men's problem-solving ability
- ( ) 4. What does the underlined word "sharp" probably mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. Quick to react.
  - B. Clear and definite.
  - C. Having a thin edge.
  - D. Sudden and rapid.
- ( ) 5. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Competent adults know more about love than work.
  - B. Love brings more joy to people than work does.
  - C. Emotional health is essential to a wonderful adult life.
  - D. Independence is the key to one's success.

## B

A study of technology in developing countries led by Andrew Burns, an economist at the World Bank in Washington, D. C. found that technology has spread faster in developing countries than in rich nations.

Progress in communications technology has helped the growth of call centers in developing countries. Call centers serve businesses in local and international markets. And they have added to economic growth by providing well-paid jobs and new skills for workers who might not have had such employment.

Cellphones are proving to be an important tool in health care. They are helping to halt the spread of diseases such as AIDS. In Rwanda, health care workers in rural medical centers use cellphones that have a special software program developed by an American company, Voxiva. The software lets health care workers enter information about medicines and patients in cellphones. Then they can send this information by text messages to health officials in Rwanda's capital. With this information, the workers can better supervise the spread of AIDS and send resources to medical centers to treat the disease.

Low technology is also important in developing countries. Low-tech inventions can help people improve their quality of life. Two examples are water-cleaning devices and stoves that use a small amount of fuel. This is called "appropriate technology". It usually requires fewer resources than high technology. It is also less costly and easier to operate. And it does not harm the environment.

Even high-technology products, like computers, can be changed to fit local conditions. One example is the One Laptop Per Child project. An American non-profit group with the same name started the project. The laptop computers are light in weight. They can use energy from the sun or can be hand-powered. Children and their teachers are able to use computer software that meets their needs.

New technology is also helping farmers. Years ago, farmers in India's Uttar Pradesh state sold their wheat to local dealers at whatever price was offered. Now, thanks to the Internet, they can get higher prices for their crops.

- ( ) 1. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that technology improves the lives of people in developing countries  
B. that how people can get rich in developing countries  
C. that cellphones are an important tool in developing countries  
D. that high technology products are not suitable for developing countries
- ( ) 2. The possible meaning of the word "halt" in the third paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. treat  
B. stop  
C. use  
D. speed

- C

I think if we have a right way to learn English and work hard, then we will learn English well. But what is the right way? 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Second, everyone knows remembering new words is important. But do you know how to remember them? I think we can copy new words on pieces of paper, and take them with us. When we are free, we can read them. Third, how can we improve our listening and speaking? We can sing English songs, listen to the radio and tapes every day. And we can answer the questions in class. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. I think it's useful to us. Finally, it's about reading and writing. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ We can also keep a diary and spend an hour practicing English every day.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ We can turn to our classmates and teachers for help rather than give up. If we don't study hard, it's difficult to learn English well.

- A. Then how can we make rapid progress and learn English well?
- B. When we meet difficulties in our English study, we shouldn't lose heart.
- C. To begin with, you can recite as many as you can.
- D. First, we must be confident enough to learn English and be interested in it.
- E. When we are free, we can read articles in English.

### D

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions in the fewest possible words.

When you think of American culture, what first comes to your mind? McDonald's? Coca Cola? Levi's? Disneyland? Michael Jordan? Julia Roberts? Many people imagine American culture is a collection of popular symbols like these. Actually, these symbols are only one small part of American culture—"pop culture".

What is pop culture? Well, pop is short for popular. The origins of pop culture can often be traced to popular movies, television shows, music stars and sports figures. Pop culture is also promoted by business and advertising. The most common example of American pop culture appears among high school and college students. Trends set by famous personalities quickly become part of young people's lifestyles.

American pop culture has spread around the world. One major reason for its popularity is that English is a universal language. English is the language of diplomacy, international business and transportation. Since language and culture go together, learning English means becoming aware of English-speaking cultures. Also, America is a world leader in movies, music and magazines. The kind of American culture communicated in those media is pop culture. Finally, pop culture is easy to package and to export. For that reason, it is easy to "sell" to the world.

Many people assume that American pop culture is what America is all about. Does pop culture reflect the true culture of America? Yes and no. Pop culture does represent a portion of American society—especially urban young people. But American pop culture is faddish and ever-changing. It is an artificial and superficial picture of America. If you want to learn about real American culture, you'll have to go a little farther than McDonald's.

1. What does the author think of McDonald's when it comes to American culture?

2. What are the origins of pop culture?

3. Why is English a major reason for the popularity of American culture?

4. Does pop culture reflect the true culture of America?

5. What's the author's advice on learning American culture?

### ◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Put each of the following words in a new order to make a meaningful sentence.

1. have, we, to, great, make, to, efforts, help, countries, developing

2. got, two, ago, he, while, years, I, married, single, remain, present, at

3. me, goal, an, easy, people, educating, not, is, for

4. he, though, world, the, much, travels, he, about, little, knows

5. natural, the, disaster, a, lot, left, of, homeless, people

B. Translation

1. 我们应该努力把我们的祖国建成强国。(make great efforts)

2. 警方认为这个案子和他有关。(be connected with...)

3. 火势太大,消防队员无法靠近大楼。(get close to...)

4. 离开教室前请务必关上窗户。(make sure that...)

5. 那位歌星本周排在榜首。(at the top of...)

C. Guided writing

假如你是李华,请你写一封电子邮件给你在美国的笔友 Adams,向他介绍你家乡的一些情况,并邀请他来参观你的家乡。家乡情况大致包括以下内容:

1. 地理位置。2. 景观优美。3. 特产丰富。4. 文化及悠久历史……

Language Project

同学们,本模块就要结束了,我们可以运用所学知识和技能为我们的家乡写一个宣传稿。

1. 首先以小组为单位搜集有关资料,如:名胜古迹,剧场剧院,艺术馆,现代建筑风格,学校,购物,餐馆,自然景观等,并做笔记。讨论你家乡的特点,并选出能代表家乡的突出特点。
2. 小组成员根据自己的特点分工合作,成员可分为总编(统一协调整个宣传稿)、主编(统一协调稿件内容)、责编(各版块内容)。利用所学到的描述特点的词汇及一些连词把所整理内容连成段落。组内进行讨论修改,大家共同写出最优美的语言,并且要做到流畅、得体、无误。
3. 为了使宣传稿的版面美观,做到形式和内容相结合,还可以发挥集体的智慧,选出美编,并根据家乡的各方面特点来设计版面。可以选取图片,结合语言更加生动地为大家展示同学们的家乡。
4. 最后我们要进行全班范围内的评选活动,看哪个小组的报纸最受欢迎。

★ Learning Strategy

学习策略着重于方法的指导以及培养学生正确的学习态度,着力于学生能力的培养与提升。

英语完形填空是测试考生在语篇上综合运用语言的能力,它提供的是一篇完整的文章,其上下文紧密联系,而不是孤立的单句,文中虽然删词设空,造成间隔性的语义空白、信息中断,但仍不失为完整的语篇,考生仍能明白全文主旨大意。因此考生在答题前必须快速跳过空格阅读全文一至两遍,抓住文章主题,了解首句和各段的主题句(一般在段首,且往往是该段的中心大意),它们很可能为解题提供线索和信息。短文是一个经纬相交、互相联系的语义整体。如果对它有一个“全景式”的考虑,解题时就能左右逢源。英语完形填空的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力,即要求考生在理解语篇语法的基础上,在所给题材熟悉、难度适中的短文的空白处填上或选择最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。所以考生就要在语篇层次上

理解文章,识别语篇的体裁,把握语篇的主题,善于根据文章的结构进行分析和判断,这是做好英语完形填空的关键。

1. 通过了解语篇的体裁抓文章的脉络,从而获得文章的大意。

高考英语完形填空的文章体裁多是记叙文,经常是以一个故事引发读者的思考,含有夹叙夹议的特点。阅读时应注意识别文章的体裁,这对理清文章脉络、迅速准确地掌握文章的基本内容和中心思想大有裨益。对文章的叙述部分要搞清几个要素,即: where, when, who, why, what(5W)。以 2009 年天津卷的完形填空为例,阅读过程中抓住五个要素,即 5W: where: cross roads; when: when we cross the road; who: the crossing guard; what: smile and wave; why: with a friendly smile and wave he had changed the feelings of the whole neighborhood. 这样全文大意就比较清楚了,即:通过主人公对一个在十字路口指挥交通的警察的观察,揭示了一个道理——任何一个微小的、善意的举动,都会给周围的人们带来积极的、有益的影响。

2. 语篇的结构。

语篇结构指的是如何组织篇章和扩展段落。所谓语篇组织能力,是指采用一定的写作手法,按一定的逻辑顺序,将符合文章主题的精选材料组织成主题突出、语义连贯、结构严谨、文笔流畅的篇章的能力。篇章组织包括文章和段落开头、扩展、结尾,以及在行文过程中句与句之间、段与段之间的启、承、转、合等。篇章结构的连接依靠语篇过渡语来联系句子和句子以及句群和句群。因此在做完形填空时一定要注意两点:①篇章结构的过渡词语,例如:用 also, too, and 之类的词语表示并列;用 but, yet, however, nevertheless, on the other hand, in contrast 之类的词语表示比较和对照;用 for example, for instance 之类的词语表示举例;用 first, next, finally, now, then, later, before, after, until 之类的词语表示时间、空间或重要性的顺序;用 to conclude, in short, to sum up, in conclusion, so, thus, as a result, consequently 之类的词语表示总结或做出结论。所有诸如此类的语篇结构的连接词语,在语篇中就像旅途中的一座座路标,为旅行者指路导航。②根据语境即上下文进行分析、判断,如果离开了对上下文的连贯思考,而只孤立地从句子表层出发就很难准确把握答案。因此,做好英语完形填空必须从上下文进行分析,从而确切地做出选择。完形填空几乎所有的正确选项都要依据上下文分析得出。



下面这篇就是 2009 年高考全国卷 I 的完形填空试题,同学们可以尝试一下,你会感觉到过渡语以及上下文多么重要。

### The True Story of *Treasure Island*

It was always thought that *Treasure Island* was the product of Robert Louis Stevenson's imagination. 1, recent research has found the true story of this exciting work.

Stevenson, a Scotsman, had lived 2 for many years. In 1881 he returned to Scotland for a 3. With him were his American wife Fanny and his son 4.

Each morning Stevenson would take them out for a long 5 over the hills. They had been 6 this for several days before the weather suddenly took a turn for the worse. Kept indoors by the heavy rain, Lloyd felt the days 7. To keep the boy happy, Robert asked the boy to do some 8.

One morning, the boy came to Robert with a beautiful map of an island. Robert 9 that the boy had drawn a large cross in the middle of 10. "What's that?" he asked. "That's the 11 treasure," said the boy. Robert suddenly 12 something of an adventure story in the boy's 13. While the rain was pouring, Robert sat down by the fire to write a story. He would make the 14 a twelve-year-old boy just like Lloyd. But who would be the pirate(海盗)?

Robert had a good friend named Henley, who walked around with the 15 of a wooden leg. Robert had always wanted to 16 such a man in a story. 17, the pirate with a wooden leg was 18.

So thanks to a 19 September in Scotland, a friend with a wooden leg and the imagination of a twelve-year-old boy, we have one of the greatest 20 stories in the English language.

- |                     |              |               |               |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( )1. A. However    | B. Therefore | C. Besides    | D. Finally    |
| ( )2. A. alone      | B. next door | C. at home    | D. abroad     |
| ( )3. A. meeting    | B. story     | C. holiday    | D. job        |
| ( )4. A. Lloyd      | B. Robert    | C. Henley     | D. John       |
| ( )5. A. talk       | B. rest      | C. walk       | D. game       |
| ( )6. A. attempting | B. missing   | C. planning   | D. enjoying   |
| ( )7. A. quiet      | B. dull      | C. busy       | D. cold       |
| ( )8. A. cleaning   | B. writing   | C. drawing    | D. exercising |
| ( )9. A. doubted    | B. noticed   | C. decided    | D. recognized |
| ( )10. A. the sea   | B. the house | C. Scotland   | D. the island |
| ( )11. A. forgotten | B. buried    | C. discovered | D. unexpected |
| ( )12. A. saw       | B. drew      | C. made       | D. learned    |
| ( )13. A. book      | B. reply     | C. picture    | D. mind       |
| ( )14. A. star      | B. hero      | C. writer     | D. child      |
| ( )15. A. help      | B. problem   | C. use        | D. bottom     |
| ( )16. A. praise    | B. produce   | C. include    | D. accept     |
| ( )17. A. Yet       | B. Also      | C. But        | D. Thus       |
| ( )18. A. read      | B. born      | C. hired      | D. written    |
| ( )19. A. rainy     | B. sunny     | C. cool       | D. windy      |
| ( )20. A. news      | B. love      | C. real-life  | D. adventure  |

## ★ Culture

同学们,我们在这一模块中学习了人类发展报告关于发展中国家和发达国家的情况,那么你想了解更多这方面的知识吗?请阅读下面这篇来自人类发展报告的短文。

### UN Report Warns Poverty Goals Likely to Be Missed

The infant(婴儿) death rate for African Americans in Washington D. C. is higher than that in the cities of the Indian State of Kerala, the United Nations has warned as part of a review(评估) of poverty and inequality around the world.

Published ahead of next week's conference in New York to review progress in meeting goals to halve(减半) extreme poverty by 2015, the UN's Human Development Report says US health indicators are far below those that might be expected on the basis of national wealth.

The report, published by the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), says the outcome is due partly to long lasting and extreme inequality between people from different social and ethnic(种族) groups, as shown by recent situations of poor black people trapped in New Orleans by Hurricane Katrina.

India and China, which have both enjoyed sustained(持续的) economic growth, face worrying challenges. There are worrying indications that social progress is starting to be left behind economic performance, with the slowdown in the rate of reduction in child deaths a special concern.

The findings reflect a new focus by the UN upon differences within countries as well as between countries, as policy makers try to think of new ways to achieve the millennium development goals (MDGs).

同学们从课文以及该短文中对各个国家的发展可见一斑了吧,即发达国家也有它不尽如人意的地方,发展中国家虽然发展速度快,但也暴露出它们急需改善的地方。同学们课下还可以继续了解相关的情况,比如同学们可以登录 HDR (Human Development Report),并分组了解更多相关信息,然后用英语整理分析,和大家一起交流。

### Reading for Pleasure



Teacher: We all know that heat causes an object to expand and cold causes it to contract. Now, can anyone give me a good example?

John: Well, in the summer the days are long, and in the winter the days are short.

## ★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识, 体验阅读快乐。

### Environment's Economy

Imagine you are sitting on a pile of money but you can't breathe; the thick dusty air is clogging your windpipe; you have no clean water to use; instead, it's just a dark, smelly liquid. That is what's going to happen if you just concentrate on the economy and ignore the environment. However, it is believed that in order to have a clean environment, you will have to spend a lot of money. Factories can just dump their waste into the rivers. But to keep the water clean and clear, they have to install filter systems that are worth around \$800/filter. The government purchases hybrid buses even though they are so much more expensive than regular diesel buses to protect the environment and save the oil in the world. Keeping the environment clean seems costly at first but it will give back to the economy afterwards.

Industrialization makes a great contribution to the growth of the economy but it also causes a lot of pollution, which is the cause for global warming and climate changing. The sudden change in the weather has made it hard for farmers to plant crops. Droughts, fires, floods and hurricanes are happening more and more often. According to Reuters, Indonesia had lost 300,000 tons of crop production every year between 1992 and 2000, three times the annual loss in the previous decade due to harsh weather conditions. For countries that rely on agriculture for their economy, they won't have enough products to export. Therefore, their economy will be slowing.

Another problem with air and water pollution is the price the companies have to pay due to health care and loss of workers. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) data show that 1 million tons of sulfur and nitrogen oxides in the air of a polluted city cause an average of 730 hospital visits and over 200,000 lost work days each year. Not only do the companies lose their employees those days. Who are paying their employees' hospital bills? Those companies are. They estimate that "the U. S. saves \$7 in health care costs and in lost worker productivity for every \$1 spent to take sulfur out of the air" (www. web. missouri. edu, New Clean Air Act Regulation Stink). Then why not spend money on protecting the environment and then benefit from it economically and enjoy a healthy life?

Global warming and climate change doesn't only affect us but also future generations. Take action! Don't just think of the present benefits. Look further and imagine what it would be like in 50 years if the environment is ignored. I don't think I want to know what it will be like.