

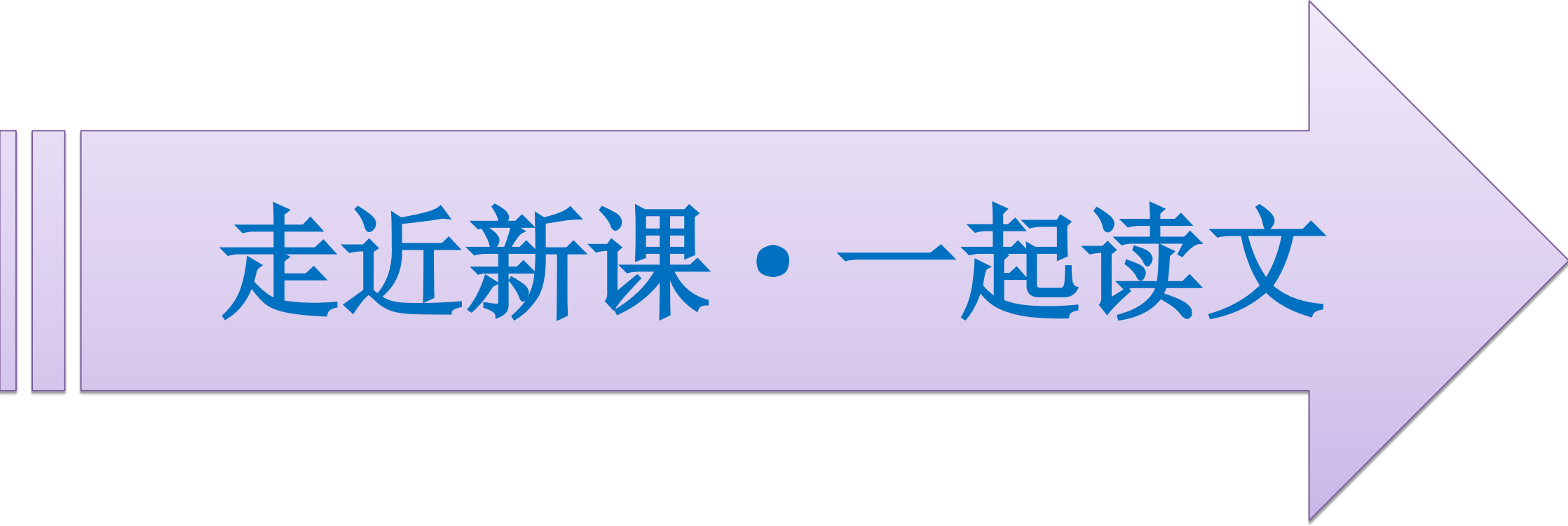


Unit 4 History and Traditions

Section I Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

走近新课 · 一起读文

阅读鉴赏 · 一起思考



走近新课 · 一起读文

词汇新知

一、单词英汉互译

1. philosophy/fə'lɒsəfi/n. 哲学

2. descendant/dɪ'sendənt/n. 后裔;后代;子孙

3. kingdom/kɪŋ dəm/n. 王国;领域

4. belong/bɪ'lɒŋ /vi. 应在(某处);适应

5. currency/kʌrənsi/n. 通货;货币

6. military/mɪ'lɪtri/adj. 军事的;军用的

7. defence/dɪfens/n. 防御;保卫

8. legal/li:gl/*adj.* 法律的;合法的

9. surround/sə'raʊnd/*vt.* 围绕;包围

10. evidence/'evɪdəns/*n.* 证据;证明

11. location /ləʊkeɪʃn/*n.* 地方;地点;位置

12. chief /tʃi:f/*adj.* 最重要的;最高级别的
n. (公司或机构的) 首领;酋长

13. puzzle /pʌzl/*n.* 谜;智力游戏;疑问
vt. 迷惑;使困惑

14. nearby /ˌniəbaɪ/ *adj.* 附近的; 邻近的
adv. 在附近
15. individual /ˌɪndɪvɪdʒuəl/ *adj.* 单独的; 个别的 *n.* 个人
16. conquer /kɒ kə(r)/ *vt.* 占领; 征服; 控制
17. port /pɔ:tɪ/. 港口(城市)
18. battle /bætl/ *n.* 战役; 搏斗 *vi. & vt.* 搏斗; 奋斗
19. fascinating /fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 极有吸引力的; 迷人的

二、短语英汉互译

1. join...to... 把.....和.....连接或联结起来
2. break away(from sb/sth) 脱离;背叛;逃脱
3. belong to 属于
4. as well as 同(一样也);和;还

5. keep your eyes open(for) 留心;留意

6. add to 使增加;使扩大

7. result in 造成;导致

8. refer to 指的是

9. work together 合作

10. take over 接管

阅读理解

一、阅读课文“WHAT’S IN A NAME?”,判断正(T)误(F)

1. In the 16th century, the country Scotland was joined to the Kingdom of England. (**F**)

2. In the 20th century, the northern part of Ireland broke away from the UK. (**F**)

3. The four countries belonging to the UK work together in all areas. (**F**)

4. The Normans conquered England in the 11th century. (T)

5. The UK **T is a fascinating mix of history and modern culture. ()**

二、阅读课文“WHAT’S IN A NAME?”,选择最佳答案

1.What’s the main idea of the second paragraph? **B**

A.Wales was joined to the Kingdom of England.

B.How the full name—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland came into being.

C.The Kingdom of Ireland broke away from the UK.

D.When the country Scotland was joined to create the Kingdom of Great Britain.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true? C

A. The four countries share the same currency.

B. The four countries have different national days.

C. The four countries have the same legal systems.

D. The four countries have different education systems.

3. We can infer from the fourth paragraph that D .

A. the Romans changed the way people built houses

B. the Anglo-Saxons left behind lots of new vocabulary

C. the Vikings were interested in English very much

D. many French words were added to English after the Battle of Hastings

三、仔细阅读课文“WHAT’S IN A NAME?”,并根据课文内容将短文补充完整

The United Kingdom, Great Britain, Britain, England—many people 1. are confused (confuse) by what these different names mean. Getting to know a little bit about British history will help you solve this puzzle.

From the 16th century to the 19th century, Wales, Scotland and the Kingdom of Ireland were joined one by one

2. to create (create) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In the 20th century, the southern part of Ireland

3. broke (break) away from the UK, 4. resulting (result) in the full name we have today: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The four countries that belong

5. to the United Kingdom work together in some areas.

However, they also have some 6. differences (different). The United Kingdom has a long and interesting history. Almost everywhere you go in the UK, you 7. will be surrounded (surround) by evidence of four different groups of people 8. who/that took over at different times throughout history.

There is so much more to learn about 9. the interesting history and culture of the United Kingdom. Studying the history of the country will make your visit much more 10. enjoyable (enjoy).

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