

中

学

高三·下
周一练

《中学英语周一练》编写组
北京师范大学出版社

针对考试 同步训练

自我测试 注重实践

循序渐进 稳步提高

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前 言

中学生花六年的时间用于英语学习,但临毕业时既不能进行熟练的口语交际,又不能进行有效的文献阅读,是什么原因导致了这样的结果?师资水平和语言环境无疑是重要的影响因素。建设师资队伍、改善语言环境无疑是提高英语教学质量的基本措施。但对我国绝大多数环境不利的地区来说,这项措施可谓“近渴远水”。一方面是提高英语教学质量的统一要求,一方面又是文化环境发展的不平衡。如何解决这一矛盾?解决的办法一是突出学生的主体性地位,使不生成为能动的,自觉的学习主体,而不是被动的受纳器;二是进行超强度训练,使学生尽可能多地接触和运用语言(口语、文字)材料,从而日就月将,终有所成。《中学英语一周一练》就是基于这样的指导思想编写的一套配合中学英语教学的辅助性材料。其特点是循序渐进,便于学生自学;练习容量大,便于学生超强度训练。全套书既考虑学生的现有水平,又向其潜力挑战,既拓宽语言范围,又以中学大纲为圭臬,从而避免了以往材料要么偏语法训练而轻整体语言能力,要么偏语言材料堆积而离中学实际太远的弊端。

本套丛书由周作宇任主编,编委有汪晓洋、曹洁、曹敏、刘永俊、贾毓玲、刘万勇、丁学梅、周作宇。全书在编撰过程中得到北师大出版社傅德林同志和高东风同志的关心和支持,谨致谢忱。

《中学英语一周一练》

编写组

1993年9月

编者说明

《中学英语一周一练》(高中)是一套配合高中英语数学的辅助性练习材料。共六册,供高中一、二、三年级学生使用。每册选编与各年级同等程度的阅读材料20篇左右,大都选自英美出版的英语教材和读物。每篇后有阅读理解、词汇、语法等项练习,每阶段附一套标准化考试的综合练习题。每册后附有练习参考答案。学生一周一文、一周一练,循序渐进,稳步提高。

考虑到高中三年有效学时为120周左右,本套丛书设计了120个练习单位,按各册课本中课文的数量和课次的顺序,每课配练习单位二个,即练习一、二配第一课,练习三、四配第二课,其余类推。各册课本中的单元练习在本套丛书中则以阶段练习的形式出现,有几个单元练习就有几个阶段练习。高一上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中36个对应课本第一册18篇课文,4个为阶段练习。高二上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中32个对应课本第二册16篇课文,4个为阶段练习,3个为语法专项练习,1个为会考模拟试题。高三上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中24个对应课本第三册12篇课文,其余16个均为语法专项练习、词汇专项练习和高考模拟试题。

本套丛书是为了帮助学生复心巩固所学的语言知识,培养提高运用英语的实际能力。教师可根据教学的实际情况指导学生全做或选做一部分练习。在学生做完各项练习之后教师可以指导学生归纳总结语言规律,并利用某些练习对学生进行口语训练,提高学生的口头表达能力。阅读材料后均有注释,对文中生词和难理解的短语、句子做了中文释义。当然有些不影响学生理解文章意思的生词没有注释,目的是训练学生通过上下文猜出这些生词的词义,以提高阅读理解能力。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免存在缺点和错误,希望广大师生批评指正。

编者

1993年9月

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练习二十一

一、阅读理解

The Mystery of the Flashing Light

Mike sat at his bedroom window. He was thinking about the home run¹ he had hit. His home run had won the game for his baseball team.

"What in the world?"² said Mike aloud. He stared at the house across the street. A light was flashing in the window. Flash—flash—flash—flash.

Mike was puzzled. The family who lived in the house across the street were on vacation. They would not be back for another week. No one was supposed to be in that house.

For several minutes the light flashed. Mike continued to stare at the house.

That flashing light was just like a signal, he thought.

"Hey, Mom," He called. "Are the Johnsons back from vacation?"

"No, they won't be back for another week," she answered.

The next day Mike sat at his window and stared at the house across the street. He was thinking about the flashing light. Mike jumped. "There it is again," he whispered.

That is definitely a signal, he thought. But who? Who could be signaling? And why?

Mike decided to find out who was signaling. He ran out of his house and ran up the block a little way. He was not going to let the person signaling see him. He looked both ways, then crossed the street. He walked across the lawns, as close as he could to the houses before the Johnsons' house. When he got to the Johnsons' yard, he crouched down low. He was under the window. He was breathing hard and fast. Slowly he rose, just high enough to look in the window. He looked all around the room. No one was there.

Must be in another room now, he thought.

Mike walked all around the house. He wanted to check out the other rooms. However, the curtains at all of the other windows were closed.

"Shucks," he said as he made a fist and swung it through the air.³

The next two days, at exactly the same time, Mike sat at his window. A light flashed in the house across the street.

Someone is hiding there, thought Mike. Someone is hiding and is flashing a signal. But what does the signal mean? And who is flashing it?

At exactly the same time the next day Mike was crouched low under the window across the street. He was going to solve the mystery of the flashing light.

Slowly he rose up to look in the window. The light was flashing! Mike stared until the flashing stopped. Then he chuckled aloud.⁴

Mike looked at the flashing for another moment. It was coming from a clock with a shiny brass pendulum. The pendulum swung back and forth, back and forth.

No one was flashing a signal, thought Mike. The light was just the reflection of the sun's rays bouncing off the swinging pendulum.

Mike chuckled. He had solved the mystery of the flashing light.

注释:

baseball 棒球运动; 棒球

definite ['definit] 明确的, 确切的

block 街区(四条街道当中的地区)

crouch [krautf] 蹲伏, 蜷缩

solve [solv] 解决; 解答

brass 黄铜

pendulum ['pendjuləm] 钟摆

bounce off [bauns] 跳起; 弹起

1. (棒球)全垒打(击完一球后,可安全跑完一圈,再回到本垒)。

2. 究竟怎么回事呀? in the world (加强语气用)到底,究竟。

3. “呸”,他说着,一手握起拳头在空中晃了晃。

4. 他咯咯地笑出声来。

A. 选择最佳答案

1. Mike sat at his bedroom window and thought about

- a. the basketball game he had won. b. the baseball game he had won.
c. the baseball game he had lost. d. the running race he had won.

2. When Mike asked if the Johnsons were back from vacation, his mother answered, "No, they won't be back for another week." What does this sentence mean?

- a. The Johnsons won't be back a week later.
b. The Johnsons will be back two weeks later.
c. The Johnsons will be back this week.
d. The Johnsons will be back in a week.

3. It was for the ____ time when he went to the Johnson's house that Mike found out the mystery of the flashing light.

- a. first b. second c. third d. fourth

4. When was the "signalled" flashed everyday?

- a. At eight o'clock in the evening. b. At mid-night.
c. A short period of time before daybreak. d. In the shiny daytime.

5. The signal was flashed by

- a. the window glass. b. the mirror on the wall.
c. a clock with a shiny golden pendulum. d. a clock with a shiny brass pendulum.

B. 判断正误

1. Mike was not tall enough to look in the window.

2. When Mike came to know the truth of the "signal", he told his mother at once and shuck-

led aloud.

3. From the story we can see that Mike was a clever boy.
4. All the curtains of the Johnsons' house were closed except one.
5. Mike found out the truth of the strange signal with the help of his mother.
6. Mike didn't want the person who signalled saw him, so he crouched down low when he got to the Johnsons' yard.
7. Mike couldn't look in all the windows, so he got angry and broke the windows.

C. 简略回答下列问题

1. Why did Mike feel strange about the flashing light?
2. How was the flashing light made?

二、语法与词汇

A. 从课本第十一课中选择能适当解释下列各短语的词,该词的第一个字母已给出:

1. a round thing with a map of the world on it (g _____)
2. something that people care about and want to help (c _____)
3. a person who speaks or acts in the place of a person or a group of people (r _____)
4. of the west (w _____)
5. the act of taking and using something as one's own (a _____)
6. a feeling of pleasure and respect (a _____)
7. way of doing something skilfully (t _____)
8. a strong country (p _____)
9. illness of body or mind or of plants (d _____)
10. act of being born (b _____)
11. get help or support from; get money or food and clothing from (d _____)
12. make well by removing the cause of disease (c _____)
13. what one means to do, get, be (p _____)
14. do something to show that one is happy about some happening or day (c _____)
15. certain to happen or appear (i _____)
16. treatment of injuries or disease by operation (s _____)

B. 单项填空:

1. We thanked him _____ all his help.
a. for b. about c. × d. to
2. The salesgirl heard part of the nice things Mr. McCallan said _____ her.
a. to b. for c. about d. with
3. A lot of people still believe _____ magic.
a. for b. in c. to d. by

4. Don't still think _____ me as boy, mama.
a. about b. to c. for d. of
5. He was just thinking _____ his mother when she came in.
a. to b. of c. from d. in
6. He will depend _____ his parents for money while he is at the university.
a. to b. for c. on d. in
7. It is only small children who believe _____ fairies.
a. on b. to c. at d. in
8. My brother has turned _____ the offer of a job with a newspaper.
a. out b. × c. down d. off
9. I'm not responsible _____ what my brother does.
a. to b. for c. on d. about
10. He is greatly respected _____ a hero.
a. for b. to c. as d. like
11. Water can transform a desert _____ a garden.
a. to b. from c. in d. into
12. The stolen bike is now _____ the hands of the police.
a. on b. in c. to d. within
13. It is our duty to help the oppressed people _____ their struggle for freedom.
a. in b. on c. at d. inside
14. Did you give him anything in return _____ his present?
a. to b. with c. for d. by
15. A lot of students assisted _____ getting in the wheat before the storm came.
a. on b. in c. to d. for

C. 用括号中词组的适当形式填空:

(say about, turn to, fix on, think of, depend on, transform into, assist in, believe in, fight for, use for, die for, be responsible for)

1. It is difficult to _____ my mind _____ what I'm doing.
2. What does the newspaper _____ our concert last night?
3. The people there _____ freedom of speech.
4. Rudely, he _____ his back _____ me and refused to say anything further.
5. The most important thing is that above all we must _____ ourselves.
6. The PLA men _____ putting out the forest fire.
7. He _____ himself as a common soldier.
8. Please don't _____ my good handkerchief _____ a dust cloth!
9. Hundreds and thousands of people _____ their country in the War of Resistance Against Japan.
10. In about ten years, this little town _____ an industrial city.
11. Who _____ breaking the cup?

12. How much a person earn at this work _____ his skill.

D. 用 who, which, that, because, so that, than, when, and 或 but 填空:

One day a rich man 1 kept all his money in gold pieces in his house bought a monkey 2 a friend of his told him 3 he would soon be able to sell it for very much more 4 he paid for it. He gave the monkey as little food as possible and chained it up in his house 5 it would not escape. It led very wretched life.

But one day the man went out and left the monkey sitting at the window of his house. Soon a very poor beggar (乞丐) came down the street. The monkey watched him. A man 6 lived in a house nearby threw a coin (硬币) to the beggar, 7 picked it up gratefully (感激地). The man smiled and seemed happy to have done this kindness, the beggar too was happy. "This is a good idea," thought the monkey. And reaching for the box in 8 his master kept all his gold pieces he threw them all into the street. The beggar ran to pick them up, 9 he was soon joined by a lot of other people all happily gathering up the money and laughing to themselves. 10 the monkey's master returned he was very angry and very sad 11 his neighbours were very happy and showed no pity for him. They said 12 he had deserved (应得) everything 13 had happened.

练习二十二

一、阅读理解

Radar

In 1943 Germany's submarines—the U—boats¹ were winning the Battle of the Atlantic². Large numbers of U—boats were waiting for Allied ships and were sending hundreds of them to the bottom of the ocean. The Germans lost submarines, but they were small and not easy to find; for every U—boat that they found and sank, the British and Americans lost several ships to the submarines.³ Germany built U—boats as fast as she could, Britain began to get worried over the serious loss of shipping, and the Americans had great difficulty in sending enough men and war materials across the Atlantic.

Suddenly Germany's U—boat losses doubled in one month, The next month they almost doubled again. In three months nearly 100 U—boats were sunk, mostly by aircraft. What had happened?

Once before the U—boats had been in trouble because of aircraft. Before that, they had learnt to avoid danger from the air by staying below the surface during the daytime. They had to come up at night to charge their batteries,⁴ but that was fairly safe at first. As soon as it became possible to fit radar in the British coastal command aircraft,⁵ there was a change. Radar allowed the planes to search large areas of the sea, to find a submarine even at night and in fog, and to attack before the U—boat could go under the water. The Germans began to lose U—boats to these attacks. They guessed that the aircraft were using radar, and they succeeded in finding out the details of the type of set. German scientists quickly developed an instrument which picked up the radar signal and gave the U—boat warning.

The U—boat commanders were delighted. Their new instruments allowed them to come to the surface at night and destroy Allied ships, knowing that their instruments would warn them of radar—carrying aircraft. That is when they began to win the Battle of the Atlantic. Then in 1943 the British developed a new type of radar set which used a much shorter wavelength. In a few months it was so dangerous for a U—boat to come up that the Battle of the Atlantic was almost at an end.

That is only one example of the many uses of radar in war. What about its uses in peace?

Every British motorist will tell you that radar is used most unfairly by the police to catch drivers who are accidentally going a little faster than the speed limit.

"There you are," the motorist will say, "driving quite safely at 45 (72 k. p. h.)⁶ on a wide road almost in open country. Then a policeman steps out from nowhere and holds his hand up. You stop. He tells you that his radar has measured your speed as 48 in a built—up area."⁷

Radar has made a great difference to the life of a ship's officer. The radar screen in the wheelhouse shows him every ship that is near him, every piece of land, every rock, every buoy. And he can see them clearly at night or in thick fog. He can measure their distance from his own ship, and he knows the speed of the other ships and the direction they are travelling in.

Radar is a great help to the pilot of an air liner too. Even in thick fog the officers in the control tower at the airport can see his aircraft. They know his exact position—height, distance, direction, speed. And they know the same things about every other aircraft in the area. They can “talk down” the pilot to the point where he can actually see the runway. With even more recent systems, using a combination of radar and other instruments on the aircraft and on the ground, the pilot can now land completely blind in perfect safety.

The airport usually has radar of more than one kind. A very narrow, pencil-like beam is used to discover the exact position of a particular aircraft. The aerial⁸ which sends out the signal and receives the reflected signal is pointed straight at the aircraft. A narrow beam of that kind is not suitable for search over a wide area in order to find all aircraft that are near the airport. So a separate rotating aerial is used for that purpose. The original radar combined these two things, as its English name showed (Detection is finding something as the result of a search; Ranging is finding the exact distance):

Radio Detection And Ranging RADAR

注释

detail ['di:teɪl] 详情, 细节

motorist ['məʊtərɪst] 驾驶汽车人

wheel house 驾驶室

buoy [bɔɪ] 浮标; 救生圈

air liner 班机

control tower 控制塔

talk down 通过无线电通讯引导飞机降落

blind 不用人眼而只凭仪器

rotate [rəʊ'teɪt] 旋转, 转动

1. 德国潜艇, 始用于第二次世界大战。此词是德文 untersee-boat(海下艇)的缩写。
2. 指第二次世界大战期间德国为了切断美国对英国的供应, 使用潜艇在大西洋海域击沉英、美船舰, 因而发生的长时期海战。
3. 英国人和美国人每发现并击沉一艘船只, 他们就要被德国潜艇击沉好几艘船只。“for” 这里是 “in return for” 的意思, “为了换取”; “以……为代价”。
4. 给电池组充电。
5. 当英国海岸部队飞机装雷达时……
6. 72k · p · h · : 每小时 72 公里。K · P · H = kilometre per hour.
7. 房屋稠密的地区。
8. aerial ['æəriəl]: 常指安在房顶上的天线。机上本身带的天线常用 antenna [æn'tenə] 一词, 拉杆天线英文用 telescopic antenna.

A. 选择最佳答案

1. In 1943 Germany's submarines were winning the battle of
 - a. the Pacific.
 - b. the Indian.
 - c. the Atlantic.
 - d. the Arctic.

2. Later, Germany's U—boat losses became ____ as great as before in one month.
- three times
 - twice
 - more than twice
 - more than three times
3. How did radar help the British aircraft to attack the Germany's U—boats?
- It allowed the planes to find a submarine even at night and in fog, and to attack before the U—boat could go under the water.
 - It allowed the planes to search large areas of the sea.
 - It allowed the planes to come to the surface at night and destroy Allied ships.
 - Both a and b.
4. Having known the truth, German scientists quickly developed ____ which picked up the radar signal and gave the U—boat warning.
- a new type of radar
 - an instrument
 - a new type of aircraft
 - a new type of U—boat
5. With the help of radar, a ship's officer can see ____ clearly at night or in thick fog.
- every ship near him
 - everything that happened on a piece of land
 - every piece of land, every rock and every buoy
 - both a and c
6. What is the passage about?
- The uses of radar in war and in peace.
 - The invention of radar.
 - The Germany's U—boat.
 - The world war I.

B. 判断正误

- During the battle of Atlantic, the Americans had great difficulty in sending enough men and war materials across Atlantic.
- With the help of radar, the British aircraft destroyed nearly 200 U—boats.
- The radar—carrying aircraft destroyed all Germany's U—boats.
- Radar can be used by the police to catch drivers who are going a little faster than the speed limit.
- If you drive your car at the speed of 48 k. p. h. in a built—up area, you will be punished.
- Radar cannot help a ship officer know which direction the other ships are travelling in.
- With the help of radar, the officers in the control tower at the airport can know the exact position of the aircraft.
- The word "radar" is the abbreviation (缩写式) of "Radio Detection And Ranging".

二、语法与词汇

A. 单项选择:

- Would you like a cup of tea?
 - Yes, I do.
 - Yes, please.
 - Yes, I do, please.
 - Please, I do.

2. Would you like a cup of coffee?
 - a. No, please.
 - b. No, I would, thank you.
 - c. No, thank you.
 - d. No, I wouldn't, please.
3. Who will clean the room?
 - a. Me will, sir.
 - b. It is I, sir.
 - c. It will be I, sir
 - d. I will, sir.
4. Your homework isn't here, is it?
 - a. It must be.
 - b. It must.
 - c. It can be.
 - d. It might.
5. I've just read "The Merchant of Venice".
 - a. So I have.
 - b. I also have.
 - c. So have I.
 - d. Also have I.
6. I won't go to the cinema this week.
 - a. Neither I will
 - b. Neither will I.
 - c. Nor am I.
 - d. Nor I will.
7. May I borrow your bike?
 - a. Yes, you may borrow.
 - b. Yes, I let you.
 - c. Yes, you borrow.
 - d. Yes, certainly you may.
8. Are you going to the seaside for your holiday?
 - a. I don't think so.
 - b. I'm not thinking.
 - c. I don't think.
 - d. I don't think that.
9. We've all got colds.
 - a. I did, too.
 - b. I have, too.
 - c. Have I, too.
 - d. I too got one.
10. Have you passed the test?
 - a. I doubt.
 - b. Yes, I doubt it.
 - c. I didn't doubt.
 - d. I doubt it.
11. Shouldn't you be in the hospital?
 - a. Yes, I'm supposed.
 - b. Yes, I supposed.
 - c. Yes, I suppose I will.
 - d. Yes, I'm supposed to be there.
12. Could you show me how to pronounce the word?
 - a. I certainly could.
 - b. I certainly do that.
 - c. I certainly may do that.
 - d. I must certainly have.
13. Have you been chosen for the team?
 - a. I hope that.
 - b. I hope so.
 - c. I want to.
 - d. I hope it.
14. How long did you wait?
 - a. Before lunch time.
 - b. As soon as he came.
 - c. Until six o'clock.
 - d. Since this morning.
15. How did he look?

- a. Because he was ill. b. Though he was ill.
 c. As he was ill. d. As if he was ill.
16. Where did you find my pen?
 a. Since it was lost. b. Where you left it.
 c. While I was looking. d. So that I found it.

B. 选择适当的介词填空:

1. The city lies ____ the coast of the East China Sea.
 a. in b. at c. on d. inside
2. They entered ____ the old man's room very quietly.
 a. into b. × c. in d. inside
3. The sun sets ____ the west
 a. to b. on c. down d. in
4. The Germans invaded ____ France in 1940.
 a. × b. into c. in d. to
5. Can you swim ____ the river?
 a. over b. on c. across d. through
6. What day do you plan to move ____ the new house?
 a. in b. inside c. into d. ×
7. The dustmen are asking ____ an increase in pay.
 a. for b. of c. from d. to
8. All the passengers were safely taken ____ the burning ship.
 a. of b. from c. off d. out
9. A car is made up ____ many different parts.
 a. of b. for c. to d. by
10. Planting trees and grass can protect the soil on the hills ____ being washed away by the rain.
 a. of b. from c. off d. by

C. 用括号中单词的适当形式填空:

(without, through, months, technique, spread, lessons, step, fear, common, float, while, from, teaching, prevent, under, alone)

All mammals (哺乳动物), except man and the monkey, swim naturally 1 birth. For man, like the monkey, is not instinctive (本能的) 2 . Deaths by drowning are 3 everywhere. In the United States 4 , about 7,000 children 5 four drown each year.

Everything possible is done 6 such tragedies (悲剧). One solution (解决办法) is particularly effective— 7 children to swim 8 they are still babies. Most large towns in Florida (佛罗里达州) and California (加利福尼亚州) already run 9 for babies. The idea has 10 to Europe where, in several countries, special courses (课程) are now arranged for children from seven to twenty—four 11 .

The first 12 is to get the child rid of 13 of the water. Next he is taught to float. Once he can do this naturally and 14 fear, the child grasps the 15 and can push himself forward 16 the water.

D. 用括号中所给动词的适当时态和语态填空:

People always 1 (like) cartoons (漫画). Before T. V. newspaper comic strips (连环漫画) even more widely 2 (read) than they 3 (be) today. An all-time favorite (特别喜爱的) 4 (be) the Popeye series (系列). In 1936, Popeye's friend Olive Oyl 5 (send) a gift in a box. The box 6 (mark) "Eugene the Jeep." Inside 7 (be) a small animal named Eugene. He 8 (make) the sound "jeep." Eugene 9 (know) for being able to tell the future. Stories about Eugene 10 (run) for almost a year in the comic strip. Everyone 11 (know) about Eugene the Jeep.

The next year, in real life, the U. S. Army 12 (look) for a car that 13 (can use) for many different things. It 14 (come) to be known as a general purpose car, "g. p." for short. The letters "g. p." 15 (sound) a bit like "jeep". The sound 16 (bring) to mind Eugene in Popeye, and the car 17 (call) a "jeep" ever since.