



依据国家教育部最新课程标准和教学大纲编写

配人教版

新思路

# 新课标同步训练与测试

北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心 组编

英语 高中·必修 1



北京邮电大学出版社  
<http://www.buptpress.com>

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## 英 语

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年级\_\_\_\_\_ 班\_\_\_\_\_

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## 《新课标同步训练与测试》编委会

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课标同步训练与测试. 英语/北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心编. —北京: 北京邮电大学出版社, 2005

ISBN 7-5635-1089-3

I. 新... II. 北... III. 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 040710 号

## 新课标同步训练与测试

英 语

(人教版·必修1)

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北京邮电大学出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区西土城路10号 邮政编码: 100876)

网址: <http://www.buptpress.com>

各地新华书店经销

北京市彩虹印刷有限责任公司印刷

开本: 850 mm × 1 168 mm 1/16 印张: 8.75 字数: 284 千字

2005年5月第1版 2006年3月修订 2006年3月第2次印刷

ISBN 7-5635-1089-3/G · 182

定价: 12.00 元

发行部电话: 010-82551166 62282185 62283578 (传真)

如有印刷问题请与北京邮电大学出版社发行部联系



编

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明

本套丛书是配套高中教育新课程标准不同版本教材(人教版、北师大版、外研社版等)的同步练习类学生学习用书。由北师大新课标教学研究中心的成员老师根据高中新课标教材在全国各实验区的实用情况调查,在反复与基层教育部门进行调研论证的基础上,组织各学科主编或相关教材参编人员以及各实验区的特级教师编写的。

本丛书以先进的教育思想为指导,体现新的教育理念、“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值”三维教育目标通贯全书。对学科教学深入实施素质教育,深化改革,提高质量,促进学生全面发展有很好的辅助作用。

本丛书编写思想明确,体例新颖、严谨,每册书与教材配套使用。每章节内容大体分为五部分:

### 1. 目标解读

按大纲要求的教学内容解读学习目标,主要包括:“双基”目标 and 能力要求目标,对教学目标的内容做了深入的阐述和分析,点拨如何使学生认识并达到教学目标要求的关键点,开拓学习的思路和方法。

## 2. 课堂大检查

本栏目为学生对本节学习情况进行自我评价而设置。题目要求具有基础性和代表性,体现学习目标要求。通过自我测评实现及时反馈,查找不足,巩固基础,提高能力。通过课堂自我测评,使学生充分认识自我,不断矫正自己的学习态度和学习方式,提高学习效率和质量。

## 3. 综合二级跳

从深化知识、点拨方法、提高能力、培养创新思维等多角度选编题目,适当增加体现社会、经济、科技、文化等发展实际的综合性题目。联系生产实际、贴近学生生活。题型以主观性题目为主,难度适中,侧重培养学生综合运用所学知识分析和解决问题的能力。通过综合能力测评,教师和学生要不断进行反思,总结经验,发现问题,改进教学,进一步提高教学质量。

## 4. 探究延伸

充分利用教材和教学参考书等提供的课程资源,并利用当地社会及学校的课程资源,结合教学内容和学生发展需要,设计相关课外实践探究题目。通过开展实践探究活动,促进学生个性特长发展,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力。

## 5. 知识坊

本栏目是为了激发学生的兴趣,扩大知识阅读量,配以与本章节相关的阅读材料,介绍科学家、科学史、知识情景、趣味问题、信息技术、社会百态、实际生活等,以小故事、小游戏、小制作、小实验、小典故、猜谜语等形式出现,以培养学生的情感态度和价值观。

本丛书在编写过程中以反馈原理作指导,坚持巩固性教学原则,每一教学单元均精心设置了单元检测,期中和期末设置了阶段性检测试卷。对于巩固和加强“双基”,及时构成教学反馈,适时调整教学策略具有很好的诊断和导向作用。

我们衷心祝愿使用《新课标同步训练与测试》的广大师生能在教学实践中充分发挥自己的聪明才智,创造性地运用该丛书,使之发挥出更大的教学效益,更上一层楼。

编 者



# 目 录

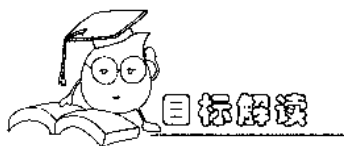


C  
O  
N  
T  
E  
N  
T  
S

Unit 1 Friendship	1
单元标准测试卷(一)	14
Unit 2 English around the world	23
单元标准测试卷(二)	37
Unit 3 Travel journal	45
单元标准测试卷(三)	57
期中标准测试卷	66
Unit 4 Earthquakes	75
单元标准测试卷(四)	66
Unit 5 Nelson Mandela—a modern hero	95
单元标准测试卷(五)	106
期末标准测试卷	115
参考答案	125



## Unit 1 Friendship



本单元中心话题是“友谊”，几乎所有的内容都是围绕这个中心话题展开的。

**本单元所涉及的要点是：**

- (一) 朋友是否仅限于人类，朋友的真正含义，以及如何与人相处的问题。
- (二) 陈述句和疑问句的直接引语与间接引语。
- (三) 对于个人观点、态度的一些表达方法。
- (四) 本单元所出现的词汇的用法。



## 课堂大检阅

## 一、短语翻译

1. 故意地 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 与……相处；进展 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 付账；买单 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 考试作弊 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 一系列事实 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 按照 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 因某事和某人争吵 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 整理；收拾 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 感觉随便；感觉放松 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 把……控制住 \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、句型转换

11. A: "I didn't hurt you on purpose," said my friend Mary.  
B: My friend Mary said \_\_\_\_\_ (Indirect speech)
12. A: He asked Xiao Li if he got his letter the week before.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ he said to Xiao Li. (Direct speech)
13. A: Father asked me why I was so worried about the exam.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ father said to me. (Direct speech)
14. A: "You must clear up the classroom," our head teacher said to us.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (Indirect speech)
15. A: People believe that he can offer the students some good advice.



## Unit 1 Friendship

B: \_\_\_\_\_ that he can offer some good advice \_\_\_\_\_ the students. (每空一词)

16. A: Although they didn't agree with each other, they reached a conclusion finally.

B: Although they \_\_\_\_\_ each other, they \_\_\_\_\_ a conclusion finally. (每空一词)

### 三、单句改错

17. Our geography teacher told us the earth was round and it turns around the sun.

18. The young couple often quarrel for their family problems.

19. Although we missed the film, but we felt very happy.

20. I don't know why he looked worry all day long.

### 四、单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Henry set up a club for football fans. \_\_\_\_\_ he invited all his friends.

A. to which      B. to whom      C. for whom      D. from which

22. You can hardly imagine the difficulty the woman had \_\_\_\_\_ her children.

A. brought up      B. to bring up      C. bringing up      D. to have brought up

23. When the door of happiness closes, another opens, but often we look so long at the closed door \_\_\_\_\_ we don't see the one which has been opened for us.

A. which      B. that      C. as      D. when

24. — Whom do you want to see at the moment?

— The man \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Li.

A. called himself      B. you call      C. calling him      D. is called

25. It's too late to go out now. \_\_\_\_\_, it's starting to rain.

A. Besides      B. Meanwhile      C. However      D. Anyhow

26. Mary as well as her sister \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese in China.

A. are studying      B. have studied      C. studies      D. study

27. When Anne's family were in the \_\_\_\_\_ place they were \_\_\_\_\_ about their safety.

A. hiding; worry      B. hidden; worried  
C. hiding; worried      D. hide; worried

28. Can you deal with the trouble that you have \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment?

A. doing      B. to do  
C. done      D. do

29. When we came to the classroom on the first day, it was so dirty that we started \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

A. clearing      B. clearing up  
C. clearing away      D. clearing off





## Unit 1 Friendship

30. It is said that visitors may feel \_\_\_\_\_ when you come to the islands of Hawaii because the people there are very friendly.

- A. at home                      B. in home  
C. homesick                      D. homeless

31. — It's late. I have got to leave now.

— OK. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Thank you                      B. Don't worry  
C. I'm sorry for it                      D. Take care

32. He said that his bike \_\_\_\_\_ stolen and he \_\_\_\_\_ telephone the police.

- A. was; would have to                      B. has; will have to  
C. has been; will have got to                      D. had been; would have to

33. So careless \_\_\_\_\_ that his experiment was a big failure.

- A. he was                      B. was he  
C. he became                      D. became he

34. While \_\_\_\_\_ the dog, you should take care not to \_\_\_\_\_. Otherwise, it may be dangerous to strangers.

- A. walking; get loose                      B. walk; be loose  
C. walking for; get it loose                      D. training; get it run

35. \_\_\_\_\_ get a better score, she has been studying hard all day.

- A. So as to                      B. In order to  
C. So that                      D. In order that



综合二级跳

## 五、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36~55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A high school history teacher once told us, "If you make one close friend in school, you will be most fortunate. A true friend is someone who stays with you for life." 36 teaches that he was right. Good friendship is just not easily 37.

It is possible that we simply do not stay in one place long enough for a 38 friendship to develop. However, there can be no disagreement on the 39 for each of us to think carefully about the 40 of friendship we want.

To most of us, friendships are 41 very important, but we need to have clear in our 42 the kinds of friendship we want. Are they to be close or 43 at arm's length? Do we want to share ourselves or do we want to walk on the 44? For some people, many friendships on the surface are 45 enough and that's all right. But at some point, 46 to make sure that our expectations are the same as our friends' expectations. The 47 of personal experience including our tears as well as our dark dreams is the 48 way to deepen friendships. But it



## Unit 1 Friendship

must be undertaken(进行)slowly and 49 only if there are signs of interest and action in return.

What are some of the 50 of friendship? The greatest is the attraction to expect too much time. Another "51 difficulty" is the selfishness to take actions too soon. Deep relationships 52 one "possesses" the other, including his time and attention. 53, friendships in return. In other words, you must give as much as you take. 54 there is a question of taking care of them. 55 you spend reasonable time together, talking on the phone, writing letters, doing things together, friendships will die away.

- |                     |                |                |              |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. Knowledge    | B. Practice    | C. Experience  | D. Success   |
| 37. A. understood   | B. formed      | C. realized    | D. produced  |
| 38. A. true         | B. common      | C. short       | D. whole     |
| 39. A. hope         | B. difference  | C. need        | D. courage   |
| 40. A. kind         | B. length      | C. warmth      | D. value     |
| 41. A. made         | B. considered  | C. explained   | D. reminded  |
| 42. A. hearts       | B. thoughts    | C. actions     | D. minds     |
| 43. A. remained     | B. left        | C. kept        | D. stayed    |
| 44. A. mud          | B. surface     | C. ice         | D. feet      |
| 45. A. long         | B. easy        | C. quite       | D. not       |
| 46. A. it needs     | B. we need     | C. one needs   | D. they need |
| 47. A. spreading    | B. sharing     | C. seeking     | D. showing   |
| 48. A. easiest      | B. latest      | C. worst       | D. surest    |
| 49. A. watched over |                | B. turned away |              |
|                     | C. broken down | D. carried on  |              |
| 50. A. difficulties |                | B. differences |              |
|                     | C. advantages  | D. types       |              |
| 51. A. actual       | B. rough       | C. upset       | D. major     |
| 52. A. require      | B. request     | C. depend      | D. suggest   |
| 53. A. Surprisingly |                | B. Fortunately |              |
|                     | C. Similarly   | D. Frequently  |              |
| 54. A. Finally      |                | B. Gradually   |              |
|                     | C. Obviously   | D. Curiously   |              |
| 55. A. Though       | B. Unless      | C. Since       | D. When      |

### 六、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

## A

In the past, when people had problems, they went to their families or friends to get advice. Today it is possible to get advice from radio shows, TV programmes and telephone hot lines, too. A hot line is a telephone line that offers a direct way of getting in touch with advisers. Most hot lines are completely anonymous—callers do not have to say their names or telephone num-



bers. Most hot lines are usually free, too. Callers do not have to pay for the advice or the phone calls—even if the calls are long distance(距离). At some hot lines, the advisers are volunteers(志愿者). Other hot lines pay their advisers for their work. Usually the advisers are full-job people with years of education and experience, but sometimes, the advisers have only taken a short class before starting to work on the hot line. All the advisers listen to people and help them solve(解决)their problems.

56. A hot line is a telephone line \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that is hot  
B. through which people get advice  
C. whose number no one knows  
D. through which callers take a short class
57. When people call the hot line advisers, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. often give their names and telephone numbers  
B. generally have to pay for the long distance calls  
C. usually pay nothing for most of the calls and advice  
D. always try to get in touch with the volunteer advisers
58. The advisers working at hot lines \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are not all paid  
B. are all volunteers  
C. all have years of education and experience  
D. have all been trained for a short time
59. How do the hot line advisers work?  
A. They do what the calls tell them to do.  
B. They listen to the callers and take their advice.  
C. They give the callers advice.  
D. They go to the callers' houses to help them.
60. The writer of the article seems to think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with hot lines people won't get advice from their families or friends  
B. hot lines help the callers a lot  
C. people had better pay for the advice and phone calls  
D. the hot line advisers will solve all of the callers' problems

## B

During the 20th century there had been a great change in the lives of women. A woman marrying at the end of the 19th century probably had been in her middle 20's and would be likely to have seven or eight children. By the time the youngest was 15, the mother would have been in her early 50's and would expect to live a further 20 years, during which chance and health made it hard for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children.

Usually a woman's youngest child will be 15 when she is 45 and she can be expected to



## Unit 1 Friendship

live another 35 years and is likely to get paid work until 60.

This important change in women's lives has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school and took a full-time job. However, when they married they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is 16, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more return to work later. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties of family life.

61. We learn from this passage that in the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there were more children in the world than there are today  
B. women spent a greater part of their lives raising children than they do today  
C. there were more women in poor health than there are today  
D. women married younger than they do today
62. One reason why a married woman of today may take a job is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she is usually younger when her children are old enough to look after themselves  
B. she is obliged to help her husband support the family  
C. she feels lonely at home when her children grow up  
D. she hopes to change the world a bit by doing up
63. Many girls are now likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give up their jobs after they get married  
B. leave school as soon as they can  
C. marry early so that they can get better jobs  
D. continue working until they are going to have a baby
64. According to the passage, it is now quite usual for women to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stay at home after leaving school  
B. find jobs when they reach the age of 16  
C. start working again later in life  
D. marry and have children while still at school
65. Now a husband probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plays a greater part in looking after the children  
B. does almost all of the housework  
C. feels unhappy about his wife's going out to work  
D. takes a part-time job so as to help at home

### C

In 1896, Einstein went to Zurich to study physics. There he met a girl from Hungary. They studied in the same class and the same interest in physics brought them together and they became good friends. Before long they fell in love. In 1903 when Einstein was 24, he married Marits, who was 4 years older than he.

After their marriage, Einstein devoted himself to the research of the great theory. To give





her husband more help, Marits gave up her own work, and became a good wife and assistant. She tried her best to encourage him whenever possible. She was sure that her husband would succeed. They often discussed the theory while walking outside or sitting together in the room. They even did that in their letters when one of them was away from their home.

In 1914, Einstein moved to Berlin and settled down there. At that time his theory proved to be correct and he had become famous all over the world. But it was not long before the First World War broke out. Marits as well as her two sons, who was on holiday in Switzerland, couldn't come back to Berlin any more. The war not only stopped Einstein's work but also broke up the warm, happy family. In 1919, Einstein and Marits had to get divorced(离婚).

66. From this passage we can see that Marits was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1896                      B. 1879                      C. 1883                      D. 1875
67. We can learn from the passage that Marits \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. greatly helped Einstein with his research work  
 B. supported Einstein but helped him little  
 C. was also a great scientist  
 D. was the real discoverer of the theory
68. The last paragraph mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. why Einstein and Marits got divorced  
 B. why Einstein moved to Berlin  
 C. how Einstein became famous all over the world  
 D. when the First World War broke out
69. Why did Einstein and Marits get divorced?  
 A. Because Marits didn't love Einstein after the war broke out.  
 B. Because the war stopped Marits from coming back to Berlin.  
 C. Because Einstein only cared about his research.  
 D. Because Einstein was famous all over the world.
70. The writer wanted to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Marits should be respected as greatly as her husband  
 B. Einstein suffered a great deal in his life  
 C. the bitter (苦难的) suffering was the mother of success  
 D. we should remember Marits when talking about Einstein's theory

## D

One evening Mr. Green was driving in his car along a lonely road. He had been to New York where he had drawn \$50 from the bank, and he was now returning home with the money which he had put in his pocket-book. At the loneliest part of the road a man in shabby, badly fitting clothes stopped him and asked for a lift. Mr. Green told him to get into the car and continued his way. As he talked to the man he learned that he had been in prison for robbery and had broken out of prison two days ago. Mr. Green was very worried and had a bright idea. He had just reached a small town where the speed limit was 30 miles an hour. He pressed down the



## Unit 1 Friendship

accelerator and drove the car as fast as it would go. He looked back and saw that the police-car had seen him and had begun to chase him. After a mile or so, the police-car overtook him and ordered him to stop. A policeman got out and came to Mr. Green's car. Mr. Green had hoped that he could tell the policeman about the escaped robber, but the man had taken a gun out of his pocket and had put it to Mr. Green's back. The policeman took out his notebook and pencil and said he wanted Mr. Green's name and address. Mr. Green asked to be taken to the police station but the policeman said, "No, I want your name and address now. You will have to appear at the police court later."

So, Mr. Green gave the policeman his name and address. The policeman wrote it down, put his notebook and pencil back in his pocket and gave Mr. Green a talk about dangerous driving. Then Mr. Green started up his car again and drove on. He had given up the hope of his \$50, but just as he reached the outskirts of New York, the passenger said that he wanted to get out here. Mr. Green stopped his car, the man got out and said: "Thanks for the lift. You've been good to me. This is the least I can do in return." And he handed Mr. Green the policeman's notebook.

While the policeman had talked to Mr. Green, the thief had stolen the notebook.

71. Why did a man in shabby, badly fitting clothes stop Mr. Green?

- A. He said Mr. Green had driven too fast.
- B. He wanted Mr. Green to take him to some place.
- C. He meant to hide himself in the car.
- D. He knew Mr. Green had some money with him.

72. When did Mr. Green draw the money?

- A. The night he met the escaped robber.
- B. Soon after he was stopped by a police car.
- C. Before he drove along the country road.
- D. The evening when this story took place.

73. The underlined part in Paragraph 1 means "\_\_\_\_\_ in the small town."

- A. no one can drive at a speed below 30 miles an hour
- B. no one can drive at a speed over 30 miles an hour
- C. one must drive at a speed of exactly 30 miles an hour
- D. none of the above

74. Why did Mr. Green ask to be taken to the police station?

- A. Because he wanted to be a good citizen.
- B. Because he broke the law.
- C. Because the policeman asked for his name and address.
- D. Because he wanted to get rid of the robber as soon as possible.

75. The robber stole the policeman's notebook because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wanted to show he could do something other people could not do
- B. thought he should do something to save Mr. Green from trouble
- C. had no other purpose
- D. wanted to play a trick on the policeman



## 七、短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Bob,

Hello, I learn about you from my English teacher, Miss Fang. 76. \_\_\_\_\_

I'd like to your pen-friend, and get to know more about your country.

77. \_\_\_\_\_

First, let me tell you something more about myself. 78. \_\_\_\_\_

My name's Wang Lin. I live in Beijing, where is the 79. \_\_\_\_\_

capital of China. I go to Changfeng Middle School. We 80. \_\_\_\_\_

study quite a few subject, such as Chinese, English, 81. \_\_\_\_\_

maths and physics. I use to play ping-pong a lot in my 82. \_\_\_\_\_

spare time, but now I am interesting in football. 83. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you play any ball games? What your favourite 84. \_\_\_\_\_

sport? I hope to hear of you soon. 85. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Wang Lin

## 八、书面表达

假定你的朋友孙晔请你去她家参加她的生日晚会,请根据下面提示写一篇英语日记。

时间:2005年8月26日(周五)晚七点半至九点半

地点:孙晔家里

内容:唱歌、跳舞、进餐

其他情况:参加晚会的不仅有她的父母、朋友,还有她的亲戚。另外,她的同学 Jack 和 Mary 也出席了晚会。

要求:记述上述要点,但不能逐句翻译,100 个词左右。



## 知识坊



像不像

How could you be a successful kid?

## True stories lead the way to great success

**W**ANT to be a successful (成功的) kid? Well, an American book, published in March 2002, can show you how.

"7 Secrets of Highly Successful Kids" has stories from 22 boys and girls, from Canada and the US. It shows how they dealt with problems in their lives at school and at home.

The book's seven secrets of success are:

1. Choose a good role model (选择一位好榜样)

This can be a parent, a teacher or anyone who you look up to (尊敬).

2. Be organized (制定计划、合理安排)

Make plans and stick to (坚持) them. When it's time to play, don't think about your homework. And when you are working, think only about that.

3. Make the most of what you've got (充分发挥自身优势)

If you are good at maths, work really hard at it.

4. Stick with it and try your best (坚持不懈、全力以赴)

Never give up (放弃), always believe in yourself.

5. Don't be afraid of trying new things (勇于尝试新事物)

Start with something that's new and easy. Once you are able to do that, try something more difficult.

6. Be a loyal friend (做值得信赖的朋友)

Real friendship is important in one's life. It helps you be a better person.

7. Be a team player (具备团队精神)

Work well with other people. Make them feel happy.

## The Sense of Living

**A**n old man who was aware of his days being numbered wrote in his diary the following passages.

"If I should have another chance to live over again, I would make more attempts to do what I can without bothering about mistakes nor would I try to achieve perfection in each of them."

"I'd rather have more leisure and let things be as they are. I'd prefer being less shrewd, less caring about what's going to happen. There's in fact nothing on earth worth one's so much calculation."

"If possible, I'd like to go touring, climbing mountains and crossing waters, no matter what danger it may involve. In the past I refrained from eating beans and icecream, which I thought were detrimental to my health."





# Unit 1 Friendship

How regretful I'm now! Those days were spent so carefully that not a minute, nor even a second, should go a miss. Too much sober awareness, too much reasonableness. "

"If life could be relived, I'd go without preparations to town, bringing nothing with me, not even a piece of tissue, just to enjoy myself indulgently every minute, every second. "

"If I should have another life, I'd go bare foot outdoors, spend sleepless nights, and keep all my senses alive to the beauty and harmony of the world and nature. I'd go more often to the pleasure ground to have fun on the roundabout, or to the park to play with little children. I'd get up early to see more of sunrise. "

"Only if I could start life again! But this, I realize, is impossible!"

Indeed no other life is possible. That's why we can't seek what's limitless in our limited life. So let's treasure the sense of living.

Notes:

be aware of	意识到
leisure	空闲时间; 闲暇
detrimental	损害的; 伤害的
tissue	纸巾
treasure	珍惜



脑筋急转弯

1. Can you tell me how fast light travels?

你能告诉我光速有多快吗?

2. My daughter has many sisters. She has as many sisters as she has brothers. Each of her brothers has twice as many sisters as brothers. How many sons and daughters do I have?

## 学习小帮手

(一) 词汇注释

1. add (v.)

1) to put together with something else so as to increase the number, size, importance, etc. 增加, 添加。

Please add something to what I've said, John. 约翰, 请对我说的作以补充吧!

2) to join numbers, amount, etc so as to find the total 相加。

Add up these figures for me, please. 请帮我把这些数字累加起来。

add to something; to increase 增加。

What he did has added to our difficulties. 他的所做增加了我们的困难。

add up to; to amount to 加起来等于; 总计(达)。

The cost added up to 100 million yuan. 费用总计达到亿元。

2. cheat

1) to act in a dishonest way in order to win 欺骗

Any student caught cheating will have to leave the classroom. 任何被发现作弊的学生将被赶出教室。

2) to take from (someone) in a dishonest way 骗