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黄冈 作业

高一英语(下)

本册主编 罗正文

要点提示

基础巩固

能力提高

综合测试



中国计量出版社



卓越教育图书中心

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前 言

《黄冈作业》是根据中小学教育改革、课程改革及升学考试制度改革的需要，由我社组织策划出版的一套与课堂教学同步的高质量系列教辅图书。黄冈市教育科学研究院董德松院长任丛书主编。本丛书具有理念创新、编写权威及科学实用等特点。

关注课改 创新理念 以促进学生发展为宗旨，以贯彻“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”为指导思想，立足素质教育，全面体现基础教育课程改革的新理念。在帮助学生掌握课堂知识的同时，启发学生思考，并将知识转化为解决实际问题的能力。通过《黄冈作业》的练习，使学生在自主性、独立性及探究性的学习上得到切实提高。

精心策划 权威编写 强大权威的作者队伍是出好书的基本保证。本丛书的编写汇集了黄冈、武汉、北京、安徽及山东等地的基础教育专家，参与新课标教材编写的国家级教师、教研员，以及一些重点中学的一线骨干教师。他们常年工作在教学一线，洞悉基础教育、教改的最新动态，掌握各地师生在教学和考试中遇到的各种问题，使书的内容安排和设计更具科学性和针对性。本丛书凝聚了他们丰富的教学经验及教研成果。

注重实用 科学设计 丛书设计以人为本，注重实用。内容编排与课本同步，充分考虑教与学的实际需求，依据不同年级和不同学科的特点，精心设计课时练习，严格控制题量和难度，由浅入深，循序渐进。同步练习加综合测试，按阶段进行学习效果的检测，及时查漏补缺。参考答案详略得当，启发解题思路，点拨解题关键，剖析解题误区，以满足不同层次学生的需要。版式设计简单明了，便于使用。

《黄冈作业》（高中版）内容特色：

要点提示 针对高中阶段的学习特点，帮助系统梳理知识框架，在做作业之前（后）进行知识点、重难点的预习（复习），培养总结归纳的能力。

基础巩固 设计题目覆盖基本知识点，形成系统的知识脉络，搭建知识架构，帮助正确理解基本概念，掌握基本规律和方法，夯实基础，在基础中激活思维。

能力提升 注重知识迁移、拓展延伸和实际运用能力的提升，训练思维，盘活基础。

挑战难题 考点链接 进行经典题型和较高难度题型的练习，进一步加深对基础知识的理解；通过实战近年高考试题，掌握知识点与考点的链接关系，渗透高考意识，提高应试能力。

另外，根据不同学科教学特点，联系社会生活中的热点及学生思想的兴奋点与盲点，分别设计“方法提炼”、“热点透视”等栏目，以满足学生知识积累、探索研究等方面的需求。

培养良好学习习惯 掌握科学学习方法 体验快乐学习过程 收获优异学习成果

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Unit 13 Healthy eating

◎ 要点提示

* 重点词汇

stomach, ripe, examine, energy, diet, balance, digest, function, brain, tasty, mixture, plenty, soft, pace, chemical, gain, sleepy, mushroom, boil, spoonful, ought to, plenty of, keep up with, make a choice, be harmful to, gain weight, now and then, roll up, be careful with, in the right amounts.

* 重点句型

- (1) Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was.
- (2) If we want to keep up with the high pace of modern life, we had better learn to make...
- (3) Protein, for example, is good for our muscles.
- (4) The same goes for "crash diets" that some companies say will make us lose weight fast.
- (5) Only in that way will we be ready for...
- (6) Even if we choose nutritious food for our main meals.

* 语法项目

复习巩固定语从句。

* 交际用语

- (1) What can I do for you?
- (2) What's the matter?
- (3) I've got a pain/cough/headache/fever.
- (4) There's something wrong with my back / knee...
- (5) Lie down and let me examine you.
- (6) Where does it hurt?
- (7) Drink plenty of water and get some rest.
- (8) Take this medicine three times a day.
- (9) You'll be all right soon.
- (10) I advise you not to do...

基础巩固题

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much
- () 2. —What's the matter with you?
—I've got _____.
A. a pain in my back B. an ache in my back
C. a pain on my back D. an ache on my back
- () 3. I advise you _____ so much sugar, or you will _____.
A. eating, put on weights B. to eat, put on weights
C. not to eat, put on weight D. not eat, put on weight

- () 4. You look pale. _____ go to see a doctor?
A. How about B. why not C. why not to D. why don't
- () 5. — _____ this sentence to our students again, Mr Lee.
—OK, and listen carefully.
A. You'd better explain B. You should explain
C. You ought to D. It's better for you to explain
- () 6. Mr Turner gave us _____ on how to learn English well.
A. some good advise B. some good advices
C. some good pieces of advice D. some good pieces of advices
- () 7. I suggest _____ that the house _____ again.
A. him, will be painted B. to him, will be painted
C. to him, be painted D. him, be painted
- () 8. —I'm sorry, sir. I missed the train this morning.
—Is that _____ you are late for the school?
A. why B. what C. how D. which
- () 9. The money spent on a college student _____ up to about 7,000—8,000 yuan a year.
A. pays B. costs C. adds D. uses
- () 10. Most people like eating fresh fruit, _____ apples, oranges and banana.
A. and so on B. such as
C. such like D. for example
- () 11. I told Sally how to get there, but perhaps I _____ for her.
A. had to write it out B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out D. ought to write it out
- () 12. —You ought to have come to see Alice yesterday.
—Yes, I know I _____.
A. must have B. should have C. ought to D. could have
- () 13. You _____ not eat so greedily.
A. can B. could C. need D. should
- () 14. Why didn't you make me a telephone call yesterday? I _____ about it.
A. should be told B. ought to have been told
C. should have told D. ought to be told
- () 15. You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.
A. might B. need C. should D. would

II. 下列单句均有一处错误,指出并改正

16. What do you think has happened with him? _____
17. I have a fever and I coughed all the time. _____
18. The docthor said, "There is nothing seriously". _____
19. In our life, we always meet with all kind of difficulties. _____
20. They found them difficult for them to get along well with each other. _____
21. If you are not well, go to the doctors'. _____

22. There are so many good books in this bookshop that I find they are hard to choose. _____
23. I've got a headache. I feel terribly. _____
24. People in the west do not eat so healthy foods. _____
25. Go to bed and not get up until you feel better. _____

能力提高题

I. 短文改错

- There was a new hamburger restaurant there. Scores of people went there on the first few days after it's opening. Some people enjoyed it; the others found it too expensive. "Not good valuable for money," one person said. The doctor told the newspaper, "I advise people not have hamburger. The foods that you buy them in hamburger restaurants are high in fat, sugar and salty. They are not a healthy diet. For a result, many westerners die at an early age from heart illnesses. Many of them have to lose weight. They also have bad tooth because of eating too much sugar. "
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

II. 完成下列句子

11. 一天服三次这种药,你很快就会好的。
Take this medicine _____ and you'll be _____ soon.
12. 他建议吃成熟了的水果。
He _____ fruit.
13. 中国饮食被认为是世界上最健康的饮食之一。
The Chinese diet _____ one of the healthiest diets in the world.
14. 他对你实在太好了。
He is _____ kind _____ you.
15. 威尔玛追赶上了那位德国姑娘。
Wilma _____ the German girl.
16. 我的意见总是建立在我所听到的和所看到的事实。
My opinions _____ always _____ what I see and hear.

综合测试题

(时间 100 分钟, 满分 120 分)

I. 选择填空(15 分)

- () 1. The whole book _____ 12 units, _____ two mainly revisions.
A. contains, including B. includes, contains
C. contains, containing D. includes, including
- () 2. Does everybody know how to _____ common injuries?

- A. work out B. deal with C. get along with D. do with
- () 3. —Is Tom _____ his job?
—No, he is absent-minded when he works.
A. fits B. fitted for C. fit for D. not fit for
- () 4. He let me repeat his instruction _____ sure that I understood what was _____ after he went away.
A. to make, to be done B. making, doing
C. to make, to do D. making, to do
- () 5. The company has a free long-distance telephone number _____ customers may call with any questions they have about its products.
A. in order that B. although C. as D. even if
- () 6. I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
A. mustn't have B. needn't leave
C. couldn't have D. shouldn't have left
- () 7. —There is a lot of smoke coming out of the teaching-building there.
—Really? It _____ be a fire, most probably.
A. will B. ought to C. has to D. must have
- () 8. You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.
A. might B. need C. should D. would
- () 9. There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party, you _____ come, but why didn't you?
A. must have B. should
C. need have D. ought to have
- () 10. Sir, you _____ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.
A. oughtn't to B. can't C. won't D. needn't
- () 11. They took more food and water with them for their five-day camp in the mountain in case they _____ them.
A. are short of B. ran short
C. ran short of D. went short
- () 12. "Let's be friendly. Don't _____ each other, shall we?" John said to his brother.
A. go with B. go for C. go in for D. go over
- () 13. As he was very shy, he made an apology to his teacher _____ a letter to him.
A. in a form of writing B. in the form to write
C. in the form of writting D. in the form of writing
- () 14. As Mrs. Smith is in poor memory, she is used to _____ before going shopping.
A. make a list B. making a list
C. making a list of D. make a list of
- () 15. Marx once made London _____ for his revolutionary cause.
A. the place B. the bottom
C. the base D. the surface

II. 完形填空(30分)

"Stop that man!" Vernon shouted. "He has a bomb(炸弹)!" Everywhere, passengers were _____ 16 _____ their feet and screaming. Guerrero stopped with his _____ 17 _____ to the toilets. " _____ 18 _____ away

from me!"he shouted.

"Guerrero,listen to me!"Vernon 19 him over the heads of the others. There was a silence as Guerrero 20 back at him.

"We know who you are,"Vernon went on. "And we know 21 you're trying to do. We know all about the insurance(保險)and the bomb. That 22 that the insurance is no 23. Do you understand? It's worth nothing. If you die,you'll die for nothing and your family will get nothing. 24 than that,they'll be blamed and made to 25. Think of that,Guerrero."

Guerrero hesitated(犹豫). Vernon kept talking and hoped that Guerrero would 26 him.

A man came out of one of the 27 behind Guerrero. At the 28 of the door opening, he 29.

"Get the guy with the case! He's got a bomb!"someone shouted.

Guerrero 30 past the man and ran into the toilet. He had not really understood 31 that had happened in the last few minutes,but he understood that, 32 so many things in his life,his great plan had 33. His life had been a failure,and now his 34 would be a failure too.

As he pulled the string(导火索),he wondered 35 whether the bomb would be another failure. In the last second of his life he learned that it was not.

- ()16. A. running over B. jumping over C. running to D. jumping to
- ()17. A. back B. body C. side D. face
- ()18. A. Walk B. Take C. Stay D. Put
- ()19. A. cried out B. called to
C. shouted D. spoke against
- ()20. A. stared B. fought C. talked D. hit
- ()21. A. that B. what C. how D. when
- ()22. A. tells B. explains C. means D. expresses
- ()23. A. harm B. good C. value D. profit
- ()24. A. Sooner B. Better C. Rather D. Worse
- ()25. A. suffer B. worry C. argue D. fight
- ()26. A. hear B. listen to C. see D. look at
- ()27. A. toilets B. kitchens C. seats D. passages
- ()28. A. movement B. sight C. sign D. sound
- ()29. A. hid B. fell C. turned D. rolled
- ()30. A. pushed B. walked C. rushed D. hurried
- ()31. A. everything B. anything
C. nothing D. something
- ()32. A. unless B. after C. like D. as
- ()33. A. lost B. broken C. failed D. removed
- ()34. A. power B. life C. plan D. death
- ()35. A. proudly B. bitterly C. excitedly D. curiously

III. 阅读理解(40分)

A

There are three main kinds of food. Sugar and starch are grouped together as carbohydrates (碳水化合物), they are found in bread, potatoes and rice. These are mainly energy-giving foods which the muscles and other tissues use. Fats are also energy-giving foods but do not give it up as quickly as the sugars and starches as they have to be broken down in the liver(肝) and made into sugar before they can be burnt by the body. Proteins(蛋白质), the third class, are the main solid part in all living cells(细胞). They are found in milk, meat and fish, and are necessary to the body in building new cells. For this reason growing children need more proteins than adults. Children cannot get much of their energy from fat because it makes them unwell if they eat too much of it.

In addition to these foods the body needs small quantities of vitamins. Vitamin A and D are found in fat. If a child doesn't receive enough vitamin D, his bones do not harden so that he begins to walk late and when he does so his bones bend(弯曲). Vitamin C is found in fresh fruit and vegetables. If people go short of vitamin C, they developed scurvy(坏血病). Normal people need very little of these vitamins which they get easily in an ordinary diet, so there is no need to take vitamin pills. Babies, however, get very little to eat so that they have to be given in orange juice to prevent scurvy.

- () 36. According to this article there are three main kinds of food. They are _____.
- A. sugar, fats and vegetables B. carbohydrates, fats and milk
C. carbohydrates, fats and proteins D. sugar, fats and meat
- () 37. Milk, meat and fish are rich in _____.
- A. sugar B. proteins C. carbohydrates D. cells
- () 38. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Children need less proteins because they are smaller in size.
B. Fat cannot be used directly by the body.
C. Carbohydrates, fats and proteins are all energy-giving foods.
D. Too much fat is not good for children.
- () 39. Which of the facts is caused by the lack of vitamin D?
- A. scurvy B. headache
C. fever D. bow(弓形) leg
- () 40. Normal people can get enough vitamin C _____.
- A. by taking vitamin pills B. by drinking orange juice
C. from their ordinary diet D. from the fat they eat

B

Is there anything more important than health? I don't think so. "Health is the greatest wealth," wise people say. You can't be good at your studies or work well when you are ill.

If you have a headache, toothache, backache, earache or bad pain in the stomach, if you complain of a bad cough, if you run a high temperature and have a bad cold, or if you suffer from high or low blood pressure, I think you should go to the doctor.

The doctor will examine your throat, feel your *pulse*(脉搏), test your blood pressure, take your temperature, sound your heart and lungs, test your eyes, check your teeth or have your chest X-rayed. After that he will advise some treatment, or some medicine. The only thing you have to do is to follow his advice.

Speaking about doctor's advice, I can't help telling you a funny story.

An old gentleman came to see the doctor. The man was very ill. He told the doctor about his weakness, memory loss and serious problems with his heart and lungs. The doctor examined him and said there was no medicine for his disease.

He told his patient to go to a quiet place for a month and have a good rest. He also advised him to eat a lot of meat, drink two glasses of red wine every day and take long walks. In other words, the doctor advised him to follow the rule: "Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is." The doctor also said that if the man wanted to be well again, he shouldn't smoke more than one cigarette a day.

A month later the gentleman came into the doctor's office. He looked cheerful and happy. He thanked the doctor and said that he had never felt a healthier man.

"But you know, doctor," he said, "it's not easy to begin smoking at my age."

- () 41. The writer thinks that _____.
- A. health is more important than wealth
B. work is as important as studies
C. medicine is more important than pleasure
D. nothing is more important than money
- () 42. What advice did the doctor NOT give the old man?
- A. Take long walks.
B. Smoke more than one cigarette a day.
C. Eat a lot of meat.
D. Drink two glasses of red wine every day.
- () 43. The underlined part "he had never felt a healthier man" means "_____".
- A. he was feeling better than ever B. he wasn't a healthy man
C. he was feeling worse than before D. he will be well again
- () 44. From the last sentence of the passage, we can learn _____.
- A. the man was a heavy smoker before seeing the doctor
B. the man didn't smoke so much before seeing the doctor
C. the man didn't smoke before seeing the doctor
D. the man began to learn to smoke before seeing the doctor

C

Research has shown that following a healthy eating plan can both *avoid*(避免) high blood pressure and lower an already *elevated*(提高) blood pressure.

For an *overall*(全面考虑的) eating plan, consider the DASH eating plan. "DASH" stands for "Dietary *Approaches*(方法) to Stop Hypertension", a *clinical*(临床的) study that tested the effects of nutrients in food on blood pressure. Study results showed that elevated blood pressures were reduced by an eating plan that emphasizes fruits, vegetables, and low-fat dairy foods.

The DASH eating plan includes whole grains, poultry, fish, and nuts and has reduced amounts of fats, red meats, sweets, and sugared drinks.

A second clinical study, called "DASH-Sodium", looked at the effect of a reduced dietary *sodium* (钠) intake on blood pressure as people followed either the DASH eating plan or a typical American diet. Results showed that reducing dietary sodium lowered blood pressure for both the DASH eating plan and the typical American diet. The biggest blood pressure-lowering benefits were for those following the DASH eating plan at the lowest sodium level (1,500 milligrams per day).

The DASH-Sodium study shows the importance of lowering sodium intake whatever your diet is. But for a true winning combination, follow the DASH eating plan and lower your intake of salt and sodium.

- () 45. The DASH eating plan emphasizes the following foods EXCEPT _____.
- A. fruits B. vegetables C. sweets D. fish
- () 46. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. "DASH-Sodium" is a study that tests the effects of nutrients in food on blood pressure.
- B. Reducing dietary sodium makes blood pressure fall.
- C. The DASH eating plan has increased amounts of fats.
- D. Following a healthy eating plan can only lower blood pressure.
- () 47. If we want to avoid high blood pressure or lower it, we had better _____.
- A. only follow the DASH eating plan
- B. only reduce the intake of sodium and salt
- C. eat as many red meats and sweets as possible
- D. follow the DASH eating plan and reduce sodium intake
- () 48. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The advantages of the DASH eating plan.
- B. The advantages of the DASH-Sodium study.
- C. Healthy eating avoids and lowers high blood pressure.
- D. The importance of lowering sodium intake.

D

All living things must fight to stay alive. They have to feed on something and at the same time avoid being eaten. Therefore they have to solve this big problem of staying alive in their own way.

The danger of being eaten in the sea is great. Those plants and animals that do survive usually reproduce very fast and in great numbers.

Certain sea animals have defensive devices which help them survive. The jelly fish have poisonous tentacles (触角) which are used for attack and defence.

Another method of survival which sea plants and animals use is disguise. They usually have the same colour as their surroundings.

In order to stay alive, animals need to have good senses. Fishes have sharp eyes. Almost all animals are sensitive to touch. Fishes judge movements in the water by means of their lines. Fishes and

other sea animals can hear well and many of them can make different types of warning sound.

- () 49. What is the greatest problem that all living things face?
 A. They have to eat other things.
 B. They have no chance to fight not to be eaten.
 C. They have to live on in their own.
 D. They have to live in the sea.
- () 50. How many kinds of animals does the passage mention in the sea have more chances to survive?
 A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
- () 51. Jelly fish is an example of animals _____.
 A. that can reproduce very fast
 B. that can protect themselves from being attacked
 C. that can change their colors
 D. that have very good senses
- () 52. The underlined word in the second paragraph means _____.
 A. remain alive B. run away
 C. struggle for food D. feed on something

E

In the United States, 30 percent of the adult(成年人) population has a "weight problem". To many people, the cause is clear; we eat too much. But scientific evidence(证据) does little to support this idea. Going back to the America of 1910, we find that people were thinner than today. Yet they ate more food. In those days, people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less, and didn't watch TV.

Several modern studies, moreover, have shown that fatter people do not eat more on average(平均地) than thinner people. In fact, some investigations(调查), such as a 1979 study of 3545 London office workers, reports that fat people eat less than slimmer people.

Studies show that slim people are more active than fat people. A study by a research group at Stanford University School of Medicine found the following interesting facts:

The more the men ran, the more fat they lost.

The more they ran, the more they ate.

Thus, those who ran the most ate the most, yet lost the greatest amount of body fat.

- () 53. Which of the following words can take the place of the word slim in this passage?
 A. poor B. thin C. healthy D. rich
- () 54. Compared with(与……相比) the adult American population today, the Americans of 1910 _____.
 A. ate more food and had more physical activities
 B. ate less food but had more activities
 C. ate less and had less physical exercise
 D. had more weight problems
- () 55. What have modern medical and scientific researches reported to us?
 A. Fat people eat less food and are less active.

- B. Fat people eat more food than slim people but are less active.
 C. Fat people eat more food than slim people but are more active.
 D. Thin people run less, but have greater increase in food intake.

IV. 短文改错(10分)

Dear Ralph,

I'm a senior student. I have be in love with a boy for three 56. _____
 years. But he is a shy boy, so I wrote him a letter firstly 57. _____
 to express my feeling. And he wrote back. In his letter 58. _____
 he said, "We are students. Our task is study. Let us wait 59. _____
 to see until we have any chance after graduation." So 60. _____
 after graduation I telephoned to him, 61. _____
 asking him about go out. But he said he didn't want to. 62. _____
 He just wanted to sleep and watched TV. 63. _____
 What do you think I should do? Do you think I 64. _____
 should continue to love him and give up? 65. _____

V. 书面表达(25分)

66. 假设你是眼科医生, 请你根据下面“三要三不要”的内容, 告诉你的病人, 如何保护他的视力(how to protect his eyesight)。词数 100 左右。

- 三要: 1) 要注意让眼睛休息。
 2) 要坚持做眼保健操(每天至少两次)。
 3) 要定期做眼睛检查(每年一次)。
 三不要: 1) 不要在卧床或乘车时看书。
 2) 不要用手揉擦眼睛。
 3) 如无必要, 不要戴有色眼镜。

Unit 14 Festivals

◎ 要点提示

* 重点词汇

fighting, symbol, crime, argument, major, probably, honour, ancestor, light, similar, celebration, gift, invitation, theme, principle nation, purpose, creativity, faith, commercial certain, salute, respect, cycle, dress up, go on a trip, in one's opinion, play tricks on, care about, as well as, believe in, keep... alive, allow sb to do sth., allow doing sth., take in, make a decision, give thanks for, in fact, the living and the dead, share hopes.

* 重点句型

- (1) Kwanzaa was born in 1966, when people created a new festival so that African-American would...
- (2) We must do as much as we can to make our community better and more beautiful.
- (3) Each time we celebrate a festival it change a little and in this way we keep our culture alive.
- (4) It is not a sad day, but rather a time to celebrate the cycle of life.

* 语法项目

情态动词——must, have to, have got to.

* 交际用语

- (1) In my opinion, we should...
- (2) I think/believe we should...
- (3) I don't think it is necessary to...
- (4) We must decide...
- (5) I hope we can make a decision.
- (6) If we do this, we can...

基础巩固题

I. 单项选择

- () 1. In winter he often _____ a large fire to get himself warm.
A. lit B. light C. set D. put out
- () 2. _____, the west lake is the best place to go for our summer vacation.
A. I think B. I believe
C. In my opinion D. I know
- () 3. Your homework is all right, _____, you can do it much better.
A. but B. while C. however D. instead
- () 4. I don't know him, but I have _____ him. He is very popular among the people of HongKong.
A. heard of B. heard C. heard from D. known
- () 5. —Hurry up! Don't have the car _____ at the gate.
—I'll be ready after I have my son _____.
A. wait, dressing B. waiting, dressed
C. waited, dressed D. to wait, to dress

- () 6. — _____ we hand in our homework this afternoon?
—No, you don't have to.
A. Must B. Will C. May D. Can
- () 7. You _____ wait for her because she never comes here on time.
A. don't have to B. mustn't C. can't D. won't
- () 8. Night has fallen. We have to go home, _____ we?
A. don't B. mustn't C. should not D. can't
- () 9. I have neither a raincoat nor an umbrella. That's why I _____ wait until the rain stops.
A. should B. must C. have to D. may
- () 10. Which do you like better, _____ New Year's Day or _____ Spring Festival?
A. the, the B. /, the C. the, / D. /, /
- () 11. — _____ I send for a nurse here right away?
—I don't think you _____.
A. Must, have to B. Do, ought to
C. Shall, must D. Need, may go
- () 12. We _____ build our own lives, create for ourselves, and speak for ourselves.
A. may B. can C. must D. have to
- () 13. It's getting late. I'm afraid I _____ go.
A. have got to B. can C. may D. might
- () 14. You must be hungry, _____ you?
A. aren't B. musn't C. needn't D. don't
- () 15. I didn't hear the sound just now. I _____ asleep.
A. must be B. must have been C. can be D. may

II. 下列单句均有一处错误, 指出并改正

16. He is so good student that we all love him. _____
17. He treated me for a dinner this evening, for he won the first prize. _____
18. Kwanzaa is celebrated on the same day like Christmas. _____
19. April 1st is a day in which strange things may happen. _____
20. Their determination to improve the world is our best hope in the future. _____
21. He used to coming to school late. _____
22. They celebrate the festival by dressed up and watching parades. _____
23. The Easter is usually celebrated in March or April. _____
24. The car stopped and a man with black glasses got off. _____
25. After finishing the homework, he went on preparing for the new lessons. _____

能力提高题

I. 短文改错

Dear Mr Brown,

How is your stay in Beijing?

I am writing to tell you a piece of excited news: I
won the first place in Spoken English Competition of

1. _____

2. _____