



鼎尖系列丛书之五

科学的难度梯度，让每一次提升，都轻松自如
在不经意间，获得成功，享受攀登的乐趣

攀登的乐趣



英语

人教版·选修7

一课

3

练



鼎尖系列丛书之五(人教版)

一课



英语

选修⑦

学校 _____

班级 _____

姓名 _____

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前言

PREFACE

人生就像是一次攀登！

当清晨的初阳跃出云海放射出第一抹光，
当春日的小禾吸足雨水拔出第一节新苗，
当脱离父母怀抱的你迈出蹒跚的第一脚，
攀登，便开始了！

著名作家大仲马曾经说过：“人生就是在登山，只有不断攀登的人，才能领略到无限风光。”

是的，人生无处不攀登，人生的意义和乐趣，原本就在不断攀登的途中。

攀登的路是漫长的，需要你无数次的努力，一步一个脚印，一步一串汗水，一步一个阶梯。而每一步，都是人生的一次提升。

攀登的路是艰辛的。但是，无论起点在哪里，只要坚守自己的信念与追求，以积极的心态和昂扬的斗志，向前，一直向前，就一定能够达到理想的顶峰。

攀登需要勇气，懦弱者永远只会站在缓坡遥望山巅的方向。

攀登需要智慧，每一次的岔路都需要智慧冷静的指引迷茫。

攀登需要坚持，最难的就是精疲力竭时那最后一步的坚强。

而攀登的魅力，正是在那一次次挑战、搏击和磨砺中极致绽放。

人生如山，攀登无限。

在这永不停歇的攀登中，
让今天的我们比昨天更智慧、更坚强。

在这永不停歇的攀登中，
让我们去征服一个又一个意志、品德、情操、知识的高峰！

我有凌云志，一跃冲云空！

年轻的心灵满怀梦想，沸腾的青春向往高度。

跌倒又何防，困难又何惧，

在这征服高度、战胜胆怯、体验艰辛的过程中，所有的力，所有的汗，所有的坚持和意志的磨练，无不注解着人生的步步精彩！

来吧，朋友，让我们一起去享受攀登的乐趣，一起攀登！

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Unit 1 Living well

语言基础训练

词汇彙集

I. 单项选择。

1. He _____ for weeks, so he had a lot of work to _____.
A. was absence; make
C. had absence; make out
B. was absent; make up
D. had absent; make
2. The money is to be used _____ the poor.
A. for the benefit of
C. to be benefit
B. to being of benefit to
D. for the benefit
3. We were much _____ at the strange villagers' _____ attitude.
A. annoyed; annoyed
C. annoyed; annoying
B. annoying; annoying
D. annoying; annoyed
4. I have _____ what I saw in America on my mind.
A. stuck
C. expressed
B. struck
D. impressed
5. —Will you be able to go to Nanjing this spring?
—I'm not sure. Much _____ what the manager gives to that question.
A. depends
C. depends on
B. is depended on
D. depends on that
6. Congratulations to you _____ such a complete victory.
A. for achieving
C. to achieve
B. on achieving
D. of achieving
7. The parents encourage their son _____.
A. in his studies
C. studying
B. study
D. on his studies
8. I can't stand being made fun _____.
A. on
C. of
B. at
D. with
9. The boy had the ambition _____ a glorious career.
A. to
C. for
B. at
D. of
10. In the USA, he made a lot of friends _____ English well so he could make himself _____.
A. learn; understand
C. learning; understand
B. to learn; understood
D. learn; understood

II. 单句改错。

11. There are many similarity between the two.
-
12. Are these book specially adapted to children?

C. Not his coming back

D. Not him coming back

语法专练

I. 选择题。

- I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.
A. expected B. to expect
C. to be expecting D. expects
- We can never be too careful with our work. We must do as much as we can _____ mistakes.
A. avoid to make B. avoid making
C. to avoid to make D. to avoid making
- Are you feeling relaxed after returning from the trip?
— _____, I feel much more tired now.
A. Telling you the truth B. To tell you the truth
C. Having told you the truth D. Tell you the truth
- Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.
A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear
C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard
- Is Bob still performing?
— I'm afraid not. He is said _____ the stage already as he has become an official.
A. to have left B. to leave
C. to have been left D. to be left
- She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us a role _____ in making the earth a better place to live.
A. to have played B. to play
C. to be played D. to be playing
- Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.
A. to invent B. inventing
C. to have invented D. having invented
- His father is said _____ another new novel, which makes us happy.
A. writing B. to write
C. to be writing D. to be written
- AIDS is said _____ the biggest health challenge to both men and women in that area over the past few years.
A. that it is B. to be
C. that it has been D. to have been
- The flu is believed _____ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.
A. causing B. being caused
C. to be caused D. to have caused
- The man we followed suddenly stopped and looked as if _____ whether he was going in the right direction.
A. seeing B. having seen
C. to have seen D. to see

12. —You seem to have lost your way. _____?
—Yes. I'm looking for Wangfujing Street. A. What are you looking for
B. Are you looking for something C. Need help
D. Where are you going
13. _____, I'd like to say how much I've enjoyed staying in your beautiful country.
A. To conclude B. To include
C. In the conclusion D. To conclusion
14. —Is there a car factory?
—No, but there used _____.
A. to have B. to
C. to be D. has
15. He got well prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk _____ the good opportunity.
A. to lose B. losing
C. to be lost D. being lost
16. Mr Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one _____.
A. blamed B. blaming
C. to blame D. to be blamed

交际功能

I. 单项选择。

1. —You can't finish the book in less than an hour, I suppose!
—_____! I'm interested in it very much.
A. Yes, I'm sure I can B. Yes, hardly
C. Sorry, I can't D. I don't think I can
2. —Now, where is my purse?
—_____! We'll be late for the picnic.
A. Take your time B. Don't worry
C. Come on D. Take it easy
3. —I should have gone to the wonderful concert with you yesterday.
—_____! If possible, I wish I would have another such chance.
A. Yes, you should B. What a shame
C. Don't worry D. Take it easy
4. "It'll take at least 2 hours to do this!" "Oh, _____! I could do it in 30 minutes."
A. come on B. pardon me
C. you are right D. don't mention it
5. —The boys are not doing a good job at all, are they?
—_____.
A. I guess not so B. I don't guess
C. I don't guess so D. I guess not

II. 补全对话。

根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

- Jim: Manchester is a good area to work in. There are a lot of businesses opening all the time. I try to get in touch with the managers as soon as I know a new company is starting up.
"The early bird catches the worm!" as they say.



David: 1 But there's more to it than that, isn't there, Jill? You seem to be very confident(自信) and this helps your sales.

Jill: 2 I think that if I appear confident and successful, people are more likely to buy our goods.

David: Well, you are certainly successful at that. Your sales figures prove that. I was wondering if you could give a short talk tomorrow afternoon on the idea of being confident.

Jill: 3

David: I would be thankful if you could do that. I am sure the others would benefit from that kind of talk.

Jill: 4

David: Something like 20 minutes, if that's all right?

Jill: 5

David: Oh. How to build up your confidence: presenting yourself to customers, . . . that sort of things.

A. I don't think so.

B. I think I could manage.

C. Yes, I've been working on that for some time.

D. And what sort of things do you want me to talk about?

E. Yes. That makes me feel a lot better.

F. About how long do you want me to speak for?

G. I'm sure that's true.

阅读能力训练

A

Many cities around the world today are heavily polluted. Careless methods of production and lack of consumers demand for environment(环境) friendly products have contributed to the pollution problem. One result is that millions of tons of glass, paper, plastic, and metal containers are produced, and these are difficult to get rid of.

However, today, more and more consumers are choosing "green" and demanding that the products they buy should be safe for the environment. Before they buy a product, they ask questions like these: "Will this shampoo damage the environment?" "Can this metal container only be used or can it only be used once?"

A recent study shows that two out of five adults now consider the environmental safety of a product before they buy it. This means that the companies must now change the way they make and sell their products to make sure that they are "green", that is, friendly to the environment.

Only a few years ago, it was impossible to find green products in supermarkets, but now there are hundreds. Some supermarket products carry label(标签) to show that the product is green.

Some companies have made the manufacturing(生产) of clean and safe products their main selling points and emphasize it in their advertising.

The concern for a safer and cleaner environment is making companies rethink how they do business. No longer will the public accept the old attitude of "buy it, use it, throw it away, and forget it". The public pressure is on, and gradually business is cleaning up its act.

1. It becomes clear from the text that the driving force(动力) behind green products is _____.

A. public caring for the environment

B. companies' desire for bigger sales

- C. new ways of doing business
D. rapid growth of supermarkets
2. What would be the best title for the text?
A. Business and People.
B. Business Goes Green.
C. Shopping Habits Are Changing.
D. Supermarkets and Green Products.
3. The underlined word "it" in the fifth paragraph refers to _____.
A. a selling point
B. the company name
C. a great demand for health foods
D. the manufacturing of green products

B

Since many of you are planning to study at college or university in this country, you may be curious to know what you usually do in a typical week, how you can get along with your fellow students, and so on. These are the questions I want to discuss with you today.

First, let's talk about what your weekly schedule will look like. No matter what your major may be, you can expect to spend between 4 and 6 hours a week for each class attending lectures. Lectures are usually in very large rooms because some courses such as introduction to sociology or economics often have as many as two or three hundred students, especially at large universities. In lectures, it's very important for you to take notes on what the professor says because the information in a lecture is often different from the information in your textbooks. Also, you can expect to have exam questions based on the lectures. So it isn't enough to just read your textbooks; you have to attend lectures as well. In a typical week you will also have a couple of hours of discussion for every class you take. The discussion section is a small group meeting usually with fewer than 30 students where you can ask questions about the lectures, the reading, and the homework. In large universities, graduate students, called teaching assistants, usually direct discussion sections.

If your major is chemistry, or physics, or another science, you'll also have to spend several hours a week in the lab, or laboratory, doing experiments. This means that science majors spend more time in the classroom than non-science majors do. On the other hand, people who major in subjects like literature or history usually have to read and write more than science majors do.

1. The main purpose of this text is _____.
A. to help the students to learn about university life
B. to persuade the students to attend lectures
C. to encourage the students to take part in discussion appearance
D. to advise the students to choose proper majors
2. We can learn from the passage that university professors _____.
A. spend about 5 hours on lectures each week
B. must join the students in the discussion sections
C. prefer to use textbooks in their lectures
D. require the students to read beyond the textbooks
3. A discussion section does NOT include _____.
A. working under the guidance of university professor

- B. talking about what the students have read about the courses
 C. discussing the problems related to the students' homework
 D. raising questions about what a professor has said in a lecture
4. According to the author, science majors _____.
 A. have to work harder than non-science majors
 B. spend less time on their studies than non science majors
 C. consider experiments more important than discussions
 D. read and write less than non-science majors

写作能力训练

I. 基础写作。

假设你是李华,正在伦敦的一条街上购物,突然有两个年轻人匆匆走过,引起了你的注意,你就向不远处的一位警察反映,正好他在寻找两名小偷,他请你书面描述一下那两位年轻人的特征,你所看到的基本情况如下:

年轻人之一:约 1.90 米 高鼻子,大嘴巴,秃头 蓝上衣,旧皮鞋
 年轻人之二:约 1.65 米 小鼻子,小眼睛,卷头发 黑色的裤子,运动鞋
 神色

匆匆忙忙,四处张望,每人手上都拿着一个塑料袋。

逃离方向

沿着这条街,在红灯处左拐弯。

写作要求:

1. 书面描述必须包括以上全部内容;
2. 使用 5 个句子。

II. 书面表达。

根据提示,写一篇关于李时珍的简介。100~120 字。

1. 李时珍(1518~1593)是一位世界闻名的中国古代科学家,明朝中期出生于一个医生家庭。
2. 自幼对草药(herb)感兴趣。
3. 幼时身体虚弱,得了几场大病,几乎送命,是他父亲救了他的命。



4. 他发现父亲深受人们尊敬, 于是下决心献身于对中药(herbal medicine)的研究。
5. 他读了万卷书, 访问了成千上万的人, 进行了无数次试验, 历时 27 年完成了举世闻名的著作《本草纲目》(An Outline of Herbal Medicine)。

:

Unit 2 Robots

语言基础训练

词汇聚焦

I. 填空。

A. 用 satisfaction 的适当形式填空

- (1) In old age he finally had the _____ of seeing the quality of his work recognized.
 (2) The result of the experiment was _____.
 (3) Nothing _____ him; he's always complaining.
 (4) Look! You've broken my watch. Now are you _____?

B. 用 accompany 的适当形式填空

- (1) Strong winds are usually _____ by heavy rain.
 (2) War ships will _____ the convoy.
 (3) The girl was singing with a piano _____.
 (4) White wine provided the perfect _____ to the meal.

C. 用 disagree 的适当形式填空

- (1) Some people _____ on the project.
 (2) The food _____ with my taste.
 (3) That was a _____ experience.
 (4) There is total _____ on how to proceed.
 (5) The reports from Rome _____ with those from Milan.

D. 用适当的介词或副词填空

- (1) He gave _____ most of his money to the charity.
 (2) Could you give me _____ my pen?
 (3) Please give your examination papers _____ when you've finished.
 (4) The cooker is giving _____ a funny smell.
 (5) After a month their food supply gave _____.
 (6) The teacher gave _____ the examination papers.
 (7) They are going _____ the work in high spirits.
 (8) They are going _____ with the plan.
 (9) As time went _____, he grew stronger and wiser.
 (10) The fire has gone _____.
 (11) He usually goes _____ the newspaper before breakfast.
 (12) Price might go _____ next month.
 (13) What's going _____ there?
 (14) It won't rain; you can leave your raincoat _____.
 (15) Hasn't the rain left _____ yet?
 (16) It's time to leave _____ work.
 (17) Leave me _____ this quarrel, please—I don't want to get involved.
 (18) These matters will have to be left _____ until the next meeting.

II. 单项选择。

1. —Did you enjoy yourself at the party?
—Yes, I've never been to _____ one before.
A. a more excited B. the most excited
C. a more exciting D. the most exciting
2. Out of _____ for the homeless children he gave them shelter for the night.
A. pity B. shame C. sympathy D. mercy
3. Over the past few years, the farmers have had a _____ of good harvests which have helped to improve their living standards.
A. collection B. set C. series D. pile
4. It is said that dogs will keep you _____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely.
A. safety B. company C. house D. friend
5. Words spoken _____ should not be taken _____ seriously.
A. with envy; fairly B. for envy; rather
C. out of envy; too D. of envy; quite
6. It is said that the early European playing cards _____ for entertainment and education.
A. were being designed B. have designed
C. have been designed D. were designed
7. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.
A. carry out B. carrying out
C. carried out D. to carry out
8. I thought he wouldn't come to my party, but he came _____.
A. after all B. first of all
C. in all D. at all
9. —Are you going to have a holiday this year?
—I'd love to. I can't wait to leave this place _____.
A. off B. out C. behind D. over
10. I am very _____ for it is a _____ trip.
A. pleasing; pleased B. pleasure; please
C. pleased; pleasant D. pleasant; pleased
11. You must shoot at the enemy plane as soon as it _____.
A. it appeared B. has been appeared
C. appears to be seen D. appears
12. _____ that Marie was able to set up new branches elsewhere.
A. So successful her business was
B. So successful was her business
C. So her business was successful
D. So was her successful business
13. The criminal was made to _____ all his horrible crimes he had done in the 1 • 19 murder case.
A. set up B. set about C. set down D. set out
14. Don't mention that at the beginning of the story, or it may _____ the shocking ending.
A. give away B. give out
C. give up D. give off



句型专练

I. 英汉互译。

- 这件事发生在我出生的那一天。(which)
- Last month, part of southeast of Asia was struck by floods, from whose affects the people are still suffering.
- 他们去图书馆查阅所需的任何资料。(look)
- 这是他们曾经住过的房子。(where)
- 这扇窗户需要修理。(need)
- The project must be finished as soon as possible.
- 你为什么不理发?(have)
- 我最后一次见到他是在三年以前。(It was... that)
- 我们必须等半个小时,尽管我们已经定了一个桌子。(although)
- It was not until he told me the news that I know it.

II. 单项选择。

- I'm certain David's told you his business troubles. _____ it's no secret that he owes a lot of money to the bank.
A. However B. Any C. Therefore D. Though
- _____, his idea was accepted by all the people at the meeting.
A. Strange as might it sound B. As it might sound strange
C. As strange it might sound D. Strange as it might sound
- _____ I admire David as a poet, I do not like him as a man.
A. Only if B. If only C. As much D. Much though
- Was it not _____ the bell rang _____ the students stood up?
A. when; that B. until; that C. until; when D. when; then
- Who was _____ that called him "Jack of all trades"?
A. it B. while C. which D. when
- It is not who is right but what is right _____ is of importance.
A. which B. it C. that D. this
- As you've never been there before, I'll have someone _____ you the way.
A. to show B. show C. showing D. showed
- His trousers are worn out. He has to have them _____.
A. mending B. mend C. mended D. fixed

9. —What have you _____ hydrogen, Mary?
—Balloons.
A. have filled with B. had filled of
C. had filled with D. to be filled
10. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs.
A. then B. there C. while D. where
11. She is not the woman _____ she was before.
A. what B. that C. who D. as
12. The Beatles, _____ many of you are old enough to remember, came from Liverpool.
A. what B. that C. how D. as
13. In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.
A. where B. when C. which D. what
14. They stayed with me for three weeks, _____ they drank all the wine I had.
A. which B. which time C. during which time D. during which
15. Look out! Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair.
A. whose B. which C. of which D. that

语法专练

I. 根据所给例子的形式改写下列句子。

Model:

I am fortunate. He gives me a lot of help. →

I am fortunate to be given a lot of help.

I am fortunate. He has given me a lot of help. →

I am fortunate to have been given a lot of help.

1. She was annoyed. You interrupted her.

2. We are pleased. They employ all of us.

3. He was proud. You trust him.

4. I am lucky. You taught us a foreign language.

5. John is ashamed. They found him out.

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. The Prime Minister is said _____ (speak) on TV tonight.

2. Before he let us _____ (go) he made us _____ (promise) _____ (not tell) anyone what we had seen.

3. I expect _____ (finish) the work by the end of next month.

4. I happened _____ (stand) next to him when he collapsed.

5. You'd better _____ (not wake) me up when you come in.

6. The Great Wall, the Pyramids of Egypt and the Aswan High Dam _____ (know) all over the world.