



# 高中

## 同步精练与测试

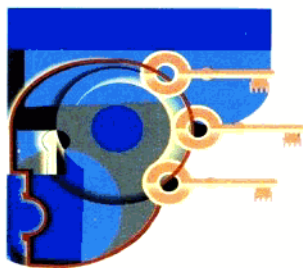
GAOZHONG TONGBU JINGLIAN YU CESHI

配人教版

# 英语

## 选修 7

高中课堂优化教学课题组 编



广东省出版集团

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# 编写说明

自2004年进入高中新课程改革以来；我们在实践中不断研究，取得了一些成功的经验。为了进一步加深对新课程标准的理解，更好地落实新课程的基本理念，帮助学生全面发展，达成三维目标，我们精心组织一直从事新课程改革研究及实践的一线教师和教研员编写了本套丛书。

本丛书在编写中以各学科课程标准为依据，以当前使用的主流版本内容为参考，较好地处理了“课标”与“教材”的关系。编写体例以章（单元）、节（课）为单位，设有“课标要求”、“要点落实”、“同步练习”、“拓展练习”“本章（单元）测试”、“高考链接”等栏目，所有练习和测试都附有参考答案，方便师生在教学中同步使用。

**课标要求：**将课程标准分解落实到所对应的教材内容，让学生在进入学习前，明确学习目标。

**要点落实：**梳理知识结构，理清思路。以知识要点的方式呈现课标要求及课本中涉及的主要学科知识，是完成学习任务的基础环节。

**同步练习：**巩固基础知识、培养基本技能，达到课标标准的基本要求。

**拓展练习：**根据学科特点，对要点落实及同步训练的内容作进一步深化，适合对本学科有兴趣，希望达到更高层次的学生使用。

**本章（单元）测试：**测试学生对本章（单元）基本知识和基本能力的掌握情况，提高解决问题的能力。

**高考链接：**涉及有关高考的一些信息，如历届高考试题、命题走向、各版本对应内容的表述比较，等等。

本书在编写过程中得到广大师生的热情支持和帮助，由于时间仓促，水平有限，课程改革还在不断深入，书中难免出现错漏，恳请广大师生在使用中提出宝贵意见，以便不断修订完善。





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## Unit 1 Living well

1

(续表)

语法	3. 作宾语 They don't know <u>how to make</u> me well.
	4. 作宾语补足语 My disability has helped me <u>to grow</u> stronger.
	5. 作状语 Sometimes, I am too weak <u>to go</u> to school.
	6. 作定语 I am the only student <u>to have</u> a pet snake.

## 要点落实

### 一、词汇要点

1. **Do you know anyone with a mental or physical disability?** 你认识任何精神或肢体残疾的人吗?

disability *n.* (可数名词) 伤残; 无力; 无能

Every one of us should try our best to help people with disabilities. 我们每个人都尽力帮助残疾人。

[注意] able *adj.* 有能力的, 出色的; unable *adj.* 无能的; disable *vt.* 使……残疾; disabled *adj.* 伤残的; ability *n.* 能力

He is an able lawyer. 他是位出色的律师。

She is unable to walk. 她不能行走。

He was disabled in the war. 他是在战争中受伤致残的。

There are toilet facilities for the disabled. 有专为残疾人使用的厕所设施。

He has the ability to do the work. 他有做这项工作的能力。

2. **... and why disabled people find the website beneficial.** ……为什么残疾人会觉得这个网站是有益的。

beneficial *adj.* 有益的, 有利的; benefit *n.* 利益, 好处; *vt.* 有益于……

Sunshine is **beneficial** to plants. 日照对植物有益。

Equality and mutual **benefit** is one of China's five principles of peaceful co-existence in foreign policy. 平等互利是中国外交和平共处五项原则之一。

The medicine will **benefit** you. 这种药对你有好处。

3. **In other words, there are not many people in the world like me.** 换句话说, 世界上像我这样的人并不多见。

in other words 换句话说

I pointed out several mistakes and carefully repeated what I thought. In



other words, I wanted to tell him I was not at all pleased with his work. 我指出了几个错误, 并仔细地重申了我的想法。换句话说, 我对他的工作很不满意。

Your performance in the exam did not reach the required standard; in other words, you failed. 你在考试中的表现没有达到规定的要求, 换句话说, 你不及格。

They're leaving in three days—in other words, next Friday. 他们将在三天后离开, 换句话说, 也就是下周五。

**4. I have learned to adapt to my disability.** 我已经学会了适应我的残疾生活。

adapt (to) *vt. /vi.* (使) 适应, (使) 适合; 改编, 改写

He tried hard to adapt himself to the new conditions. 他努力使自己适应新的情况。

When he moved to Canada, the children adapted to the change very well. 他移居加拿大后, 孩子们很能适应新变化。

The film has been adapted from a novel. 这部电影由小说改编而成。

【辨析】adapt (使) 适应; 改编

adopt 采取, 收养

The government decided to adopt the plan. 政府决定采纳这个计划。

They adopted a child whose parents were dead. 他们收养了一个父母双亡的孩子。

**5. Every time I returned an absence, I felt stupid because I was behind the others.** 每次我缺课后, 都觉得自己很笨, 因为自己落在别人后面。

every time 每次, 每当 (用作连词, 引导时间状语从句)。类似的词组还有 each time, the first (last) time, the moment, the instant 等。

Every time I catch a cold, I have pain in my back. 我每次感冒背就疼。

Every time girl students turn to him for help, he is always generous. 每次女生找他帮忙, 他总是很慷慨。

I started off the moment I received your letter. 我一收到你的信就动身了。

【注意】absence *n.* (后跟 from) 不在, 缺席; (后跟 of) 没有, 缺乏; absent *adj.* (后跟 from) 不在的, 缺席的

He has many absences from class. 他经常缺课。

There was an absence of time. (那时候) 没有时间。

To preserve a friend, three things are required: to honor him when present, praise him when **absent**, and assist him in his necessities. 维持友谊需要三点: 当面尊重他, 背后赞扬他, 需要时帮助他。

**6. The few who cannot see the real person inside my body do not make me annoyed, and I just ignore them.** 看不到我内心世界的少数同学并不使我





我生气，我只是不去理会他们罢了。

annoy *vt.* 使……不悦，惹恼；annoyed *adj.* 生气的；annoyance *n.* 厌烦，烦恼

It really annoys me when people forget to say thank you. 当有人连谢谢都忘记说时我确实感到不愉快。

He felt/got/was annoyed with the boy for being so stupid.=He was annoyed at the boy's stupidity. 他对这孩子如此的愚笨感到烦恼。

7. **As well as going to the movies and football matches with my friends, I spend a lot of time with my pets.** 我不但跟朋友们去看电影和足球比赛，而且也会花很多时间与我的宠物一起玩耍。

本句的完整结构应是：I spend a lot of time with my pets as well as (spend a lot of time in) going to the movies and football matches with my friends.

as well as 除……之外，既……又

The child is lively as well as healthy. 这孩子既健康又活泼。

【辨析】not only A but also B A 强调了 B，所以 A、B 并列作主语时，谓语动词与 B 保持一致；

A as well as B 强调了 A，所以 A、B 并列作主语时，谓语动词与 A 保持一致。

Not only the students but also their teacher doesn't know about it. 不仅学生而且老师也对这个东西一无所知。

Their teacher as well as the students doesn't know about it. 他们的老师和学生对此一无所知。

8. **To look after my pets properly takes a lot of time but I find it worthwhile.** 照顾宠物可能要花去我很多时间，但我觉得这值得。

【辨析】worthwhile / worth / worthy

worthwhile *adj.* 值得花精力的，值得花钱的。在句中作定语或作表语。

This is a worthwhile discussion. 这是一个有意义的（值得的）讨论。

We had a long wait, but it was worthwhile. 我们等了很久，不过值得。

worth *adj.* 值得做……。注意它只能在 be 动词后作表语。

His new car is worth 300,000.

be worth doing sth. 某事值得做……，doing 主动形式表示被动含义。

The film directed by Zhang Yimou is worth seeing.

worthy *adj.* 值得的。可作定语或表语。

She is a worthy teacher. 她是一个值得尊敬的老师。

be worthy to be done 或 be worthy of sth. worthy 后应接动词不定式的被动式，或接 of + 名词。

Marty is worthy of admiration. Marty 是一个值得钦佩的人。

Marty is worth to be admired. Marty 是一个值得钦佩的人。

9. **Having a disability does not mean your life is not satisfying.** 身患残疾并不意味着生活不美满。

having a disability 是动名词短语作主语，谓语动词应用单数。

Teaching English is my job. 教英语是我的工作。

Your life is not satisfying 是 mean 的宾语从句，that 省略了。注意 satisfying 和 satisfied 用法不同。

This is a satisfying occupation. 这是一份令人满意的职业。

Marty is satisfied with his occupation. Marty 对这份职业很满意。

10. **I hope you will not mind me writing to ask if you have thought about the needs of disabled customers.** 我希望你不介意我写信问你们是否考虑过残疾顾客的需要。

mind doing sth. 介意做某事

mind sb. / one's doing sth. 介意某人做某事

【注意】mind 后接代词宾格或接物主代词没有区别。

Would you mind me sitting next to you?

Would you mind my sitting next to you?

你介意我坐在你旁边吗？

11. **In particular, I would like you to consider the following things.**

尤其我想让您考虑以下几点。

in particular = particularly 特别地，尤其

She stressed this point in particular. 她特别强调这一点。

12. **And if the doors could be opened outwards, disabled customers would be very happy.** 如果（电影院的）门能朝外开，那么残疾顾客该是多高兴啊。

outwards *adv.* 朝外地，向外地。-ward 或 -wards 表示“向某个方向”，类似的构词还有：

inwards 朝内地，向内地；upwards 朝上地，向上地；downwards 朝下地，向下地；

forwards 向前地；backwards 向后地；leftward 左边；landward 朝陆；towards 朝着……，向着……

【辨析】

sometime	<i>adv.</i> 在某一时刻，某时 (表示时间的不确定)	I'll meet you sometime this afternoon. 我今天下午某个时候见你。
sometimes	<i>adv.</i> 有时	I sometimes think that it is a great mistake. 我有时想这是一个大错。



(续表)

some time	(名词性词组) 某一段时间	Today I helped my mother in the house for some time. 今天我帮助妈妈做了一会儿家务。
some times	(名词性词组) 好几次, 数次	I was praised by our teacher some times. 我有好几次受到老师的表扬。

## 二、语法要点

### 动词不定式

动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征, 因此在句子中可以作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语; 同时, 它还保留有动词的特征, 因此它可以有自己的宾语和状语, 构成动词不定式短语。

#### 1. 动词不定式的基本用法:

##### (1) 作主语

To see is to believe.

It is difficult to know what the future will be like.

##### (2) 作表语

His ambition is to become an actor.

##### (3) 作宾语

They don't know how to make me well.

##### (4) 作宾语补足语

My disability has helped me to grow stronger.

##### (5) 作状语

Sometimes, I am too weak to go to school.

##### (6) 作定语

I am the only student to have a pet snake.

#### 2. 动词不定式的时态和语态 (以及物动词 write 为例):

主动语态		被动语态
一般时	to write	to be written
进行时	to be writing	
完成时	to have written	to have been written

如:

She pretended to be reading when her mother came in.



I am happy to have seen your father.

### 3. 动词不定式的其他用法:

- (1) 在 feel, hear, see, watch, notice, let, make, have 等感官或使役动词后, 作宾补的不定式省去 to。如:

I often hear him sing English songs.

- (2) 动词不定式的否定形式由 “not + to + 动词原形” 构成。如:

Mother always warns his little son not to go skating on the thin ice.

- (3) 当两个动词不定式由 and 或 or 连接时, 第二个不定式常省去 to。如:

Do you want to have supper or wait a moment?

- (4) 在提出建议或劝告的 “Why + 动词原形” 句型中, 动词不定式不带 to。如:

Why not wear a flower?

- (5) 动词不定式与疑问词 who, what, which, when, where, whether, how 等连用, 构成一种特殊的不定式短语, 在句中作主语、表语、宾语等。如:

Which to choose has not been decided.

I have no idea of how to do it.

## 同步练习

### 一、词汇专练

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在空缺处填入本单元所学的单词或短语的正确形式 (每空 1-3 个词)。

- After thinking everything over, she decided not to \_\_\_\_\_ (辞职) her post.
- You'd better not get \_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) at his ignorance.
- Many people have made great achievements \_\_\_\_\_ (即使) they each have a disability.
- The teacher's words were a great \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓励) to him.
- She never borrows anything from anyone. She's far from \_\_\_\_\_ (独立的) for that.
- It's his \_\_\_\_\_ (抱负) to be a scientist.
- Fresh air is \_\_\_\_\_ (有利的) to one's health.
- His illness accounts for his \_\_\_\_\_ (缺席).
- They finally got the marriage \_\_\_\_\_ (证书).
- He had always considered her the best \_\_\_\_\_ (伙伴) to him.
- It is wrong to look down upon the \_\_\_\_\_ (残疾的) people.
- After \_\_\_\_\_ (毕业), he went to work in Dongguan.



## 二、句子专练

根据各个小题的要求，完成、翻译或者改写句子。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (总体来说) it had been a great success.
2. After running fast, he was \_\_\_\_\_ (上气不接下气).
3. We must \_\_\_\_\_ (号召) the government to give financial \_\_\_\_\_ (援助) to disabled people.
4. The mobile library services have been reorganized — \_\_\_\_\_ (换句话说), they visit few places.
5. Despite the difficulties, he kept on doing the research. (改写)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties, he kept on doing the research.
6. The whole meal was good, especially the wine. (改写)  
The whole meal was good but the wine \_\_\_\_\_ was excellent.
7. It's impolite to laugh at the disabled people. (改写)  
It's impolite to \_\_\_\_\_ the disabled people.
8. The headmaster made Peter wait outside. (用被动语态改写)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## 拓展练习

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。



## A

Hank Viscardi, the son of an Italian barber, was born without legs. He had no legs but stumps (残肢) that could be fitted with a kind of special boots. People stared at him with cruel interest. Children laughed at him and called him 'Ape Man' (猿人) because his arms practically dragged on the ground.

Hank went to school like other boys. His grades were good and he needed only eight years to finish his schooling instead of the usual twelve. After graduating from school, he worked his way through college. He swept floors, waited on table, or worked in one of the college offices. During all this busy life, he had been moving around on his stumps. But one day the doctor told him even the stumps were not going to last much longer. He would soon have to use a wheel chair.

Hank felt himself go cold all over. However, the doctor said there was a

chance that he could be fitted with artificial legs (假腿). Finally a leg maker was found and the day came when Hank stood up before the mirror. For the first time he saw himself as he has always wanted to be — a full five feet eight inches tall. By this time he was already 26 years old.

Hank had to learn to use his new legs. Again and again he marched the length of the room, and marched back again. There were times when he fell down on the floor, but he pulled himself up and went back to the endless marching. He went out on the street. He climbed stairs and learned to dance. He built a boat and learned to sail it.

When World War II came, he talked the Red Cross into giving him a job. He took the regular training. He marched and drilled along with the other soldiers. Few knew that he was legless. This was the true story of Hank Viscardi, a man without legs.

1. Children laughed at Hank and called him 'Ape Man' because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he didn't talk to them
  - B. he kept away from them
  - C. his arms touched the ground when he moved
  - D. he couldn't use his arms
2. It can be inferred from the story that five feet eight inches tall is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. an average height for a fully grown person
  - B. too tall for an average person
  - C. too short for an average person
  - D. None of the above.
3. The sentence "he talked the Red Cross into giving him a job" implies that the Red Cross \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was only glad to give him a job
  - B. gave him a job because he was a good soldier
  - C. gave him a job after he talked to someone whom he knew in the organization
  - D. was not willing to give him a job at first
4. When Hank marched and drilled along with the other soldiers, he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. did everything the other soldiers did
  - B. did most of the things the other soldiers did
  - C. did some of the things the other soldiers did
  - D. took some special training
5. The writer suggests that Hank Viscardi \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. had no friends
- B. never saw himself as different from others
- C. was very shy
- D. was too proud to accept help from others



## B

No one knows exactly how many disabled people there are in the world, but estimates suggest the figure is over 450 million. The number of disabled people in India alone is probably more than double the total population of Canada.

In the United Kingdom, about one in ten people have some disability. Disability is not just something that happens to other people: as we get older, many of us will become less mobile, hard of hearing or have failing eyesight.

Disablement can take many forms and occur at any time of life. Some people are born with disabilities. Many others become disabled as they get older. There are many progressive disabling diseases. The longer time goes on, the worse they become. Some people are disabled in accidents. Many others may have a period of disability in the form of a mental illness. All are affected by people's attitude towards them.

Disabled people face many physical barriers. Next time you go shopping or to work or to visit friends, imagine how you would manage if you could not get up steps, or on to buses and trains. How would you cope if you could not see where you were going or could not hear the traffic? But there are other barriers: prejudice (偏见) can be even harder to break down and ignorance (无知) inevitably represents by far the greatest barrier of all. It is almost impossible for the able-bodied to fully appreciate what the severely disabled go through, so it is important to draw attention to these barriers and show that it is the individual person and their ability, not their disability, which counts.

6. The key sentence in Paragraph 3 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. disablement can take many forms and occur at any time of life
  - B. some people are born with disabilities
  - C. many others become disabled as they get older. There are many progressive disabling diseases

- D. the longer time goes on, the worse they become. Some people are disabled in accidents
7. The last word "counts" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. being most important      B. being considered  
C. being included      D. being numbered
8. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. Even the able-bodied may lose some of their body functions when they get older.  
B. There are about 10 percent disabled persons in the UK.  
C. The whole society should pay due attention to the barriers faced by the disabled people.  
D. There no longer exists prejudice against the disabled.
9. The key word in Paragraph 4 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disability      B. ignorance  
C. prejudice      D. barriers
10. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we should try our best to prevent disablement  
B. both physical and mental barriers are hard to break down  
C. we must take a proper attitude towards the disabled  
D. the able-bodied people will never fully understand the disabled





# 单元检测

## 一、语言知识及运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

### 第一节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1-10 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中, 选出最佳选项。

Recently, some Chinese scientists are again becoming excited about the fact that large hairy animals may live in central China, Hubei Province. Now they hope it won't be too long before they are able to 1 its existence.

The Chinese 2, enjoying a holiday in a National Forest Park, were driving down a road. As their bus turned a corner, the men suddenly saw three 3 animals crossing the road. The engineers immediately stopped and 4 them. When they saw the animals run through the forest with great 5 and strength, they didn't dare to follow any further. At that time, the men didn't take any 6. However, scientists are 7 by the discovery, because they feel the engineers can clearly 8 what they saw.

After the discovery, scientists returned to the forest and measured footprints — about 20 inches long! At present, Chinese scientists have set up a special group to exchange information and make a 9 of the forest. But in the meantime, some people refuse to believe that this half-man, half-monkey exists. They will not believe that it is 10 until one of the animals has been caught.

- |                  |               |                 |               |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. prove      | B. analyze    | C. protect      | D. examine    |
| 2. A. travelers  | B. scientists | C. engineers    | D. explorers  |
| 3. A. furry      | B. skinny     | C. horned       | D. hairy      |
| 4. A. shot at    | B. looked at  | C. fought with  | D. ran after  |
| 5. A. difficulty | B. speed      | C. care         | D. effort     |
| 6. A. cameras    | B. tools      | C. guns         | D. cellphones |
| 7. A. surprised  | B. delighted  | C. disappointed | D. puzzled    |
| 8. A. explain    | B. prove      | C. describe     | D. retell     |
| 9. A. film       | B. tour       | C. choice       | D. study      |
| 10. A. fake      | B. alive      | C. real         | D. right      |

### 第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个