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优 化 训 练

全国新课标实验区部分重点中学一线骨干教师联合编写

人教版

高中英语必修 1

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从书编写遵循中学教学的实际操作方法和中学生的学习规律，努力体现教与学过程中的实用性原则，遵循自主预习、课堂精讲、课后巩固、拓展延伸、探究提升的学习轨迹。另外，从本书还体现精讲多练的原则，讲和练的篇幅比例为3:7。

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课堂同步训练卷 题目具有：①针对性，紧扣本节知识点设计；②随堂性，题量适当，当堂达标；③基础性，难度适中，提高兴趣；④覆盖性，所有知识点都能当堂巩固，不留死角。

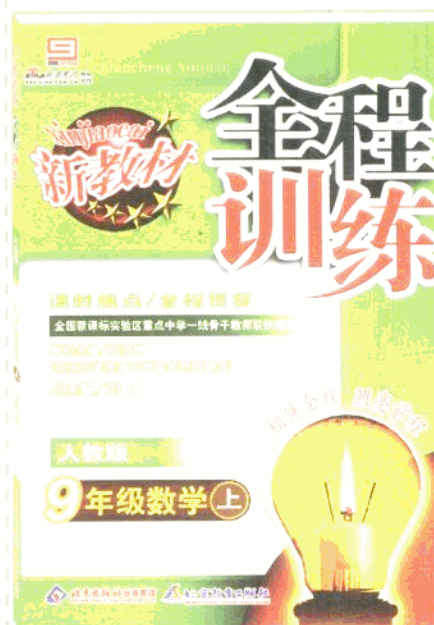
课后巩固作业卷 精选开放性习题加以探究，培养学生搜集和处理信息、分析问题、解决问题的能力。

单元评估测试卷 对本单元的知识点和能力点全面检测，力求使同学们在训练中得到稳步提高，从而在中考中轻松取胜。



期中期末验收卷 题目的命制突出了本阶段的重点和难点，力求使学生在平时扎实学习的基础上，应考能力有明显的提高和突破。

中考模拟预测卷 完全按照全真中考试题的命题要求、题型，结合当前应试特点而命制，对中考考点进行系统训练，力求覆盖面广，体现中考信息，具有较强的预测性和前瞻性。



新教材全程训练的特点

从本书针对基本知识、基本技能、基本题型、分层次设计训练题，既注重基础知识的巩固，又注重学科能力的强化，题题精讲，鼓励一题多解，激发学生的发散型思维。精选开放性习题加以探究，适时培养学生处理信息、分析问题、解决问题的能力。

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(人教版)高中英语必修1

丛书特点

1. 将训练题按难度分层次设计, 加强基础训练, 逐级提升, 注重能力形成。
2. 题目设计精良, 体现实践、综合、创新能力, 对高考能力题型设计进行了科学的探索和最新的预测, 准确把握高考动向, 紧跟先进教育理念。设题风格典型性强, 仿真性高, 注重原创题设计。
3. 答案规范、详备、精炼, 有助于读者养成良好的答题习惯, 使您在考试中从容应对, 万无一失。

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Unit 1

Friendship



Section A



基础巩固题

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. According to a recent s _____, in Shanghai alone there are more than 2.5 million migrant workers(民工).
2. I tried to tell her about it but she _____ (不理睬) me.
3. We're rather _____ (挂念) about father's health.
4. He felt so full that he _____ (松开) his belt.
5. He always _____ (作弊) at cards; I never play with him.
6. Milk is the _____ (自然的) food for young babies.
7. He went to town with the _____ (目的) of buying a new television.
8. Don't stay i _____ since the weather is so fine.
9. Father went to his doctor for a _____ about his heart trouble.
10. How many _____ (分) do you get in the quiz?
11. He had lost all _____ (知觉) in the left leg.
12. Onions have a _____ (强烈的) smell.
13. Don't put your t _____ in that man; he may trick you.
14. His friend has s _____ from bad health for some years.
15. Berlin is the capital of G _____.

II. 短语翻译

1. 平静下来 _____
2. 嘲笑 _____
3. 经历 _____
4. 处理; 对付 _____
5. 遭受; 患(病) _____
6. 一系列 _____
7. 面对面 _____
8. 为了 _____
9. 关心 _____
10. 记下 _____
11. 对……狂热 _____
12. 不睡觉 _____
13. 碰巧 _____
14. 故意地 _____
15. 躲藏; 隐藏 _____
16. 太多; 太 _____
17. 把……加起来 _____
19. 增加 _____
18. 合计达 _____
20. 对……厌烦 _____

III. 词语辨析

A. 用 calm, peaceful, quiet, silent 和 still 的正确形式填空。

1. Could you keep the kids _____ while I'm on the phone?
2. Chaplin acted in _____ films.
3. We must use space _____.



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4. He was still _____ when he was in danger.
 5. Keep _____ while I take photos of you.
- B. 用 add up, add to, add up to 的正确形式填空。
6. The bad news _____ his anxiety.
 7. _____ these figures, please.
 8. My income (收入) _____ no more than 1,000 yuan a month.
- C. 用 too much, much too 填空。
9. The computer is _____ expensive.
 10. Stop, Peter. You talked _____.
 11. I've got _____ work to do.
 12. Hurry up! You have wasted _____ time.
- D. 用 in order to, in order that, so as to 填空。
13. _____ set down all the facts, he used up all the paper he could find.
 14. She came to the market early _____ she could buy fresh vegetables.
 15. She hurried through her work _____ catch the train.
- E. 用 power, force, strength 与 energy 填空。
16. In modern times, people can feel the _____ of law everywhere.
 17. To everyone's surprise, the old man seemed to have more _____ after his recovery from his serious illness than even the young.
 18. I haven't the _____ to lift this table.
 19. The thief took the money from the old man by _____.
 20. The task's beyond his _____.
- F. 用 reason, cause 填空。
21. What is the _____ of the big fire?
 22. The _____ for being ill was that she had eaten bad meat.

IV. 单句改错

1. It is the first time that she had been here.

2. He dares there by himself.

3. He took away my MP3 in purpose.

4. One should have a friend whom you can tell every-thing.

5. A series of books have been published for the students.



强化提高题

V. 单项填空

1. Please _____ all the figures to see how much they _____.
A. add; add up to
B. add up; add up to
C. add up; add up
D. add; add to
2. As he had been ill in bed for several months, he was _____ of the new development in his field.
A. aware
B. conscious
C. ignorant
D. ignorance
3. The first two chapters (章节) are concerned _____ the problems of primary education in Taiwan.
A. about
B. with
C. at
D. over
4. The reason _____ his going to France was _____ he got a new job there.
A. for; because
B. for; that
C. of; because
D. of; that
5. All his friends _____ his happiness when he won the match.
A. shared
B. shared from
C. shared with
D. shared like
6. Mr. Smith almost broke down by the _____ of

unfortunate events that happened to him.

- A. range B. variety
C. series D. list

7. It is obvious that Jerry was crazy _____ dancing.

- A. with B. in
C. to D. about

8. — _____ did he tell me his telephone number?

— I have no idea.

- A. For what purpose
B. On what purpose
C. For the purpose of
D. On purpose

9. The old lady _____ great pain when her only son was killed in a traffic accident.

- A. took B. suffered
C. suffered from D. stood

10. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied
B. might study
C. should have studied
D. would study

11. It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party, therefore we called a taxi.

- A. too very B. much too
C. too much D. far

12. I wonder how he _____ that to the teacher.

- A. dare to say
B. dare saying
C. not dare say
D. dared say

13. — Don't you know our town at all?

— No, this is the first time I _____ here.

- A. was B. am coming
C. came D. have come

14. You _____ come to his office. Our boss won't be back until next week.

- A. haven't to
B. won't have got to
C. haven't got to
D. don't have got to

15. He fell asleep while _____ his homework.

- A. did B. do
C. doing D. does

VI. 翻译句子

1. 他们躲在那里差不多两年, 从来不敢出来。(dare)

2. 我们试图使他平静下来, 但他仍不停地叫着。

(calm down)

3. 在 20 世纪早期, 中国经历了太多的战争。(go through)

4. 琼斯先生独自一人生活, 常常感到孤独。(lonely; alone)

5. 我们通过网络互相交流。(communicate with)

6. 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。(upset)

7. 这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。(It is... that...)

8. 还有一次, 就在几个月前的一天黄昏, 我碰巧在楼上, 窗户是开着的。(happen to)

9. 妈妈问他穿这么多衣服是不是很热。(whether)



课外延伸题

VII. 完形填空

Dark clouds in the sky 1 one thing and only one thing: there was going to be heavy rain. 2 of us had brought an umbrella. So when Jack 3 we should go to a 4, we all 5 immediately, as we had been shopping all morning and were now feeling 6. It would be a pleasure 7. We 8 and got to the museum just 9 large drops of rain were beginning to fall.

The museum was 10 a peaceful place. We sat

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down in the hall and listened to the rain 11 against the windows. Suddenly 12 a large crowd of children shouting and talking 13 the entrance. Then 14 school boys were 15 in by a teacher. The poor museum watchman was trying to 16 them quiet but they did not seem to 17 him. Apologizing for causing such a noise, the teacher said that the boys were 18 excited to see so many strange things. But in the end the noise proved too much for us and we decided to leave. 19, we thought the children had come on an "educational(教育) visit" 20 we had simply waited to stay off rain.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. told | B. asked |
| C. explained | D. meant |
| 2. A. Not one | B. No one |
| C. Every | D. Each |
| 3. A. said | B. told |
| C. suggested | D. asked |
| 4. A. cinema | B. hall |
| C. shop | D. museum |
| 5. A. agreed | B. agreed it |
| C. agreed him | D. agreed to him |
| 6. A. busy | B. hungry |
| C. tired | D. thirsty |
| 7. A. lie down | B. to lie down |
| C. sit down | D. to sit down |
| 8. A. by a bus | B. by bus |
| C. took a bus | D. took bus |
| 9. A. as | B. like |
| C. after | D. before |
| 10. A. quite | B. very |
| C. much | D. too |
| 11. A. beat | B. beaten |
| C. beating | D. beats |
| 12. A. there has been | B. there have been |
| C. there was | D. there were |
| 13. A. in | B. on |
| C. at | D. by |
| 14. A. many of | B. the many of |
| C. a number of | D. the number of |
| 15. A. followed | B. led |
| C. got | D. made |
| 16. A. stop | B. prevent |
| C. keep | D. get |

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 17. A. care for | B. care of |
| C. care about | D. care with |
| 18. A. very | B. so |
| C. such | D. too |
| 19. A. Above all | B. Most of all |
| C. After all | D. First of all |
| 20. A. when | B. but |
| C. while | D. as |

Ⅷ. 阅读理解

A

Listen carefully, working people, we would like to tell you something that could save your precious time and money! Best of all, it is free!

It's "no".

What do you ask? We'll say it again: "No".

Sweet and simple "no".

Say "no" at your office and see how quickly that piles of work on your desk disappears.

"Saying 'no' to others means you are saying 'yes' to yourself," said Leslie Charles, a professional speaker from East Lansing, Michigan.

"Time is precious. People are spending money buying time. And yet we are willing to give up our time because we can't say 'no'."

Susie Watson, a famous writer, said people who always say "yes" need to say "no" without guilt(内疚) or fear of punishment. "I would rather have someone give me a loving 'no' than an obligated(强制的) 'yes'," she said.

Susie Watson says she feels "no" obligation to give an explanation when she says "no" either socially or professionally. Does she feel guilty about it? "Not at all," said Watson, who is director of advertising and public relations at Timex Corp in Middlebury, Connecticut. "Most people are afraid of saying 'no'. My advice is to say 'yes' only if you don't mean 'no'."

Watson said "no" is the most powerful weapon(武器) against wasting time. "Every year there are more demands on your time... Other people are happy to use up your time," Watson said. Time saving appears to be "no's" greatest friend.

"No" can be your new friend, a powerful tool to take back your life. "No" may even take you further in the business world than "yes".

"No" is power and strength. "No" now seems completely correct. "Saying 'no' isn't easy. But finally it's greatly liberating," Charles said. But, he added, a "no" project needs to be worked on every day because it is hard to change long-term habit.

But, he also warns; "Don't go to extremes. Don't find yourself saying 'no' to everything. In return you should learn to hear 'no'."

- The sentence "saying 'yes' to yourself" means _____.
A. you can have more time to play with others
B. you needn't care about other's feeling if you are happy
C. you are selfish and treat others rudely
D. you can deal with your business as you have planned
- When you say "no" to others you should say it in a _____.
A. secret way B. polite way
C. proud way D. guilty way
- In Watson's opinion, people can save much time on condition that _____.
A. they say "no" at a suitable time
B. they say "no" as much as possible
C. they are afraid of saying "no"
D. they make others angry at them
- If a person says "no" to everything, the result he or she receive may be that he or she _____.
A. enjoys a wonderful life
B. makes a lot of money
C. faces difficulty in life
D. forgets to say "yes" in the end

B

I came to study in the United States a year ago. Yet I did not know the real American society until I was injured in a car accident because after the accident I had to see a doctor and go to court (法庭).

After the accident, my roommate called a doctor for me. I was very grateful and determined to repay him one day. But the next day, he asked me to pay him \$200 for what he had done. I was very surprised. He had good reason to charge me, he said. And if I wanted to collect money from the person who was responsible for my injury, I'd have to have a good lawyer. And only a good doctor can help me get a good lawyer. Now that he had helped me find a good doctor, it was only fair that I should pay him.

But every time I went to see the doctor, I had to wait about 50 minutes. He would see two or three patients at the same time, and often stop treating one so as to see another. Yet he charged me \$115 each time. The final examination report consisted of ten lines, and it cost me \$215.

My lawyer was all smiles the first time we met. But after that he avoided seeing me at all. He knew very well the other party was responsible for the accident, yet he hardly did anything. He simply waited to collect his money. He was so irresponsible that I decided to dismiss (解雇) him. And he made me pay him \$770.

Now I had to act as my own lawyer. Due to my inexperience, I told the insurance company the date I was leaving America. Knowing that, they played for time... and I left without getting a cent.

My experiences taught me two things about America; firstly, in a country like America, money is everything. It is more important than friendship, honour or professional morality (职业道德). Secondly, foreigners are still being unfairly treated. So when we talk about America, we should see both its good and bad sides.

- The author's roommate offered to help him because _____.
A. he felt sorry for the author
B. he thought it was a chance to make some money
C. he knew the doctor was a very good one
D. he wanted the author to have a good lawyer
- A good doctor is essential for the author to _____.
A. be properly treated
B. talk with the person responsible for the accident
C. recover before he leaves America
D. eventually get the responsible party to pay for his injury
- The underlined word "charge" in this passage means _____.
A. be responsible B. accuse
C. ask as a price D. claim
- Both the doctor and the lawyer in this passage are very _____.
A. friendly B. greedy



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C. professional D. busy

9. What conclusion can you draw from the story?

A. Going to court is something very common in America.

B. One must be very careful while driving a car.

C. There are more bad sides in America than good sides.

D. Money is more important than other things in the US.

IX. 短文改错

Two men walked quietly to a open window of a

1. _____

small house one night. The tall of the two men

2. _____

quickly climbed through them into the room.

3. _____

"Give me the torch(手电) and I'll open the door for

4. _____

you," he said his friend. The other man agreed.

5. _____

Then the taller man turned the torch and walked

6. _____

slowly towards the door. Short after he reached

7. _____

to the door, he suddenly stopped. His torch was

8. _____

shining on a man sat in a big chair in a corner

9. _____

of the room, but the man was watching him. They

10. _____

ran away at once and never knew it was a blind man.



高考链接题

1. (2004 福建)

— I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.

— You _____ her last week.

A. ought to tell

B. would have told

C. must tell

D. should have told

2. (2003 全国) 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

3. (2000 全国) Let Harry play with your toys as well,

Clare—you must learn to _____.

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

Unit 1

Friendship



Section B



基础巩固题

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. What a good piece of a _____ he offered me!
2. The teacher has _____ (测验) the students on what they learnt yesterday.
3. The politician is really in a dangerous s _____.
4. C _____ with other countries was difficult during the war.
5. It is a good h _____ to take a walk after supper.

II. 短语翻译

1. 和……交流;交际 _____
2. 养成……的习惯 _____
3. 除掉……的习惯 _____
4. 与……相处;进展 _____
5. 爱上某人 _____
6. 加入(某人), 参加 _____
7. 在黄昏时刻 _____
8. 不再 _____
9. 将……装箱打包 _____
10. 陷入困境 _____

III. 词语辨析

A. 用 in love, fall in love 的正确形式填空。

1. Having _____ for five years, they decide to marry.
2. He _____ with her at the first sight.

B. 用 join, join in, attend, take part in 的正确形式填

空。

3. He often _____ the match at school.
4. He _____ the army at the age of eighteen.
5. Would you _____ us _____ the game?
6. Mr. Wang will _____ the meeting tomorrow.

IV. 翻译句子

1. 我们同学之间应该友好相处。(get along well with)

2. 我听从了他的建议。(follow one's advice)

3. 我不擅长与人交流。(communicate)

4. 他正患重感冒。(suffer from)

5. 他俩一见钟情。(fall in love)



强化提高题

V. 语法专练

将下列句子变为间接引语。

1. "I am very glad to visit your school," she said.

2. Tom said, "We are listening to the pop music."

3. Mother asked, "Have you finished your homework before you watch TV?"



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4. He asked the conductor, "Where shall I get off to change to a No. 3 bus?"

5. "Why did she refuse to go there?" the teacher asked.

6. He said to Kate, "How is your sister now?"

7. Tom said, "We were having a football match this time yesterday."

8. He said, "I haven't heard from my parents these days."

9. Peter said, "You had better come here today."

10. The geography teacher said to us, "The moon moves around the earth and the earth goes round the sun."

VI. 单项填空

1. Where was Alice's sister? I don't know where _____.

- A. was Alice's sister B. Alice's sister was
- C. is Alice's sister D. Alice's sister is

2. What did he say? I don't know what _____.

- A. did he say B. he says
- C. he has said D. he said

3. I don't know _____.

- A. the reason why can be
- B. the reason what can be
- C. what the reason can be
- D. why the reason can be

4. I wonder _____.

Which of the following is not the right choice?

- A. whether she will be fit for the job or not
- B. whether or not she will be fit for the job

C. if she will be fit for the job

D. what she will be fit for the job

5. Is Mr. Wu from Beijing? I don't know _____.

- A. where does he come from
- B. from where does he come
- C. which city he comes from
- D. the city he comes from

6. Can you make sure _____?

- A. that he will come here today
- B. when he will come here today
- C. will he come here today
- D. whether will he come here today

7. Do you happen to know _____?

- A. where is her address
- B. in which place is her address
- C. what her address is
- D. the place her address is

8. Excuse me, but can you tell me _____?

- A. where can I get to the library
- B. where I can get to the library
- C. how can I get to the library
- D. how I can get to the library

9. John asked me _____ to visit his uncle's farm with him.

- A. how would I like
- B. if or not would I like
- C. whether I would like
- D. which I would like

10. I'd like to know _____ Chinese.

- A. when he began to learn
- B. when did he begin to learn
- C. when did he begin learning
- D. for how long he began to learn



课外延伸题

Ⅶ. 完形填空

Some people have very good memories, and can 1 learn quite long poems by 2. There are other people who can only 3 things that they have said again and again.

A 4 memory is a great help in learning a language. 5 learns his own language by remembering 6 he hears when he is a small child. Some children 7 in their own country, and they seem to learn two languages 8 as easily as one. In school it is not so easy to learn 9 foreign language because students have so 10 time for it and they are busy with other lessons, too.

A man's mind is rather like a camera, but it takes photos not only 11 what we see but also what we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we take a real photo 12 a camera, there is much to do when the photo is finished and 13 to show to our friends. In the same way there is much work 14 before we can keep a picture 15 in our minds.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. easy | B. easily |
| C. interesting | D. interestingly |
| 2. A. heart | B. mind |
| C. memory | D. attention |
| 3. A. notice | B. recognize |
| C. remember | D. learn |
| 4. A. good | B. poor |
| C. rich | D. bad |
| 5. A. Nobody | B. Somebody |
| C. Everybody | D. Anybody |
| 6. A. that | B. which |
| C. / | D. what |
| 7. A. live | B. don't live |
| C. didn't live | D. lived |
| 8. A. almost | B. mostly |
| C. nearby | D. hardly |
| 9. A. the | B. this |
| C. one | D. a |
| 10. A. much | B. little |
| C. many | D. few |
| 11. A. about | B. at |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| C. with | D. of |
| 12. A. as | B. for |
| C. of | D. with |
| 13. A. prepared | B. ready |
| C. clear | D. sure |
| 14. A. to be done | B. to be doing |
| C. having been done | D. being done |
| 15. A. up | B. on |
| C. ever | D. forever |

Ⅷ. 阅读理解

A

The famous director of a big and expensive movie planned to film a beautiful sunset over the ocean, so that the audiences could see his hero and heroine in front of it at the end of the film as they said goodbye to each other forever. He sent his camera crew (摄制组) out one evening to film the sunset for him.

The next morning he said to the men, "Have you provided me with that sunset?"

"No, sir," the men answered.

The director was angry. "Why not?" he asked.

"Well, sir," one of the men answered, "We're on the east coast here, and the sun sets in the west. We can get you a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not a sunset."

"But I want a sunset!" the director shouted. "Go to the airport, take the next flight to the west coast, and get one."

But then a young secretary had an idea. "Why don't you photograph a sunrise," she suggested, "and then play it backwards? Then it'll look like a sunset."

"That's a very good idea!" the director said. Then he turned to the camera crew and said, "Tomorrow morning I want you to get me a beautiful sunrise over the sea."

The camera crew went out early the next morning and filmed a bright sunrise over the beach in the middle of a beautiful bay (海湾). Then at nine o'clock they took it to the director. "Here it is, sir," they said, and gave it to him. He was very pleased.

They all went into the studio (摄影棚). "All right," the director explained, "now our hero and heroine are going to say goodbye. Run the film backwards so that we can see the 'sunset' behind them."

The "sunset" began, but after a quarter of a mi-

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nute, the director suddenly put his face in his hands and shouted to the camera crew to stop.

The birds in the film were flying backwards, and the waves on the sea were going away from the beach.

1. One evening, the director sent his camera crew out

- A. to watch a beautiful sunset
- B. to find an actor and an actress
- C. to film a scene on the sea
- D. to meet the audience

2. Why did the director want to send his crew to the west coast?

- A. Because he changed his mind about getting a sunset.
- B. Because he was angry with his crew.
- C. Because it was his secretary's suggestion.
- D. Because he wanted to get a scene of sunset.

3. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The crew had to follow the secretary's advice.
- B. If you want to see a sunrise, the east coast is the place to go to.
- C. The camera crew wasn't able to film the scene the first day.
- D. The director ordered his crew to stop filming the "sunset".

4. The director wanted to film a sunset over the ocean because

- A. it went well with the separation of the hero and the heroine
- B. when they arrived at the beach it was already in the evening
- C. it was more moving than a sunrise
- D. the ocean looked more beautiful at sunset

5. After the "sunset" began, the director suddenly put his face in his hands

- A. because he was moved to tears
- B. as he saw everything in the film moving backwards
- C. as the sunrise did not look as beautiful as he had imagined
- D. because he was disappointed with the performance of the hero and heroine

B

James Cleveland Owens was the son of a farmer

and the grandson of black slaves. His family moved to Cleveland when he was 9. There, a school teacher asked the youth his name.

"J.C.," he replied.

She thought he had said "Jesse", and he had a new name.

Owens ran his first race at age 13. After high school, he went to Ohio State University. He had to work part time so as to pay for his education. As a second-year student, in the Big Ten games in 1935, he set even more records than he would in the Olympic Games a year later.

A week before the Big Ten meet, Owens accidentally fell down a flight of stairs. His back hurt so much that he could not exercise all week, and he had to be helped in and out of the car that drove him to the meet. He refused to listen to the suggestions that he give up and said he would try, event by event. He did try, and the results are in the record book.

The stage was set for Owens' victory at the Olympic Games in Berlin the next year, and his success would come to be regarded as not only athletic (体育的) but also political. Hitler did not congratulate any of the African-American winners.

"It was all right with me," he said years later. "I didn't go to Berlin to shake hands with him, anyway."

Having returned from Berlin, he received no telephone call from the president of his own country, either. In fact, he was not honored by the United States until 1976, four years before his death.

Owens' Olympic victories made little difference to him. He earned his living by looking after a school playground, and accepted money to race against cars, trucks, motorcycles, and dogs.

"Sure, it bothered (烦扰) me," he said later. "But at least it was an honest living. I had to eat."

In time, however, his gold medals (奖章) changed his life. "They have kept me alive over the years," he once said. "Time has stood still for me. That golden moment dies hard."

6. Owens got his other name "Jesse" when

- A. he went to Ohio State University
- B. his teacher made fun of him
- C. his teacher took "J.C." for "Jesse"
- D. he won gold medals in the Big Ten games

7. In the Big Ten meet, Owens

- A. hurt himself in the back

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- B. succeeded in setting many records
 C. tried every sports event but failed
 D. had to give up some events
8. We can infer from the text that Owens was treated unfairly in the US at that time because _____.
 A. he was not of the right race
 B. he was the son of a poor farmer
 C. he didn't shake hands with Hitler
 D. he didn't talk to the US president on the phone
9. When Owens says "They have kept me alive over the years", he means that the medals _____.
 A. have been changed for money to help him live on
 B. have made him famous in the US
 C. have encouraged him to overcome difficulties in life
 D. have kept him busy with all kinds of jobs
10. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
 A. Jesse Owens—a Great American Athlete.
 B. Golden Moment—a Life-time Struggle.
 C. Making a Living as a Sportsman.
 D. How to Be a Successful Athlete?

IX. 短文改错

Here are two types of cars may some day take

1. _____

place of today's big cars. If everyone drives such

2. _____

cars in the future, there will be fewer pollution in

3. _____

the air. There will also be more space for parking

4. _____

cars in cities, and the street will be less crowded.

5. _____

Three such cars can be fit in the space now needed

6. _____

by one car of the usually size. The little cars will cost

7. _____

much less to own and drive. Drive will be safer, too.

8. _____

though these little cars can go only 65 kilometers per

9. _____

hour. But it will not be of any use for long trips.

10. _____



高考链接题

1. (2006 辽宁) School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
 A. states B. conditions
 C. situations D. positions
2. (2006 辽宁) I think it is necessary for my 19-year-old son to have his own mobile phone, for I sometimes want to make sure if he _____ home for dinner.
 A. come B. comes
 C. has come D. will come