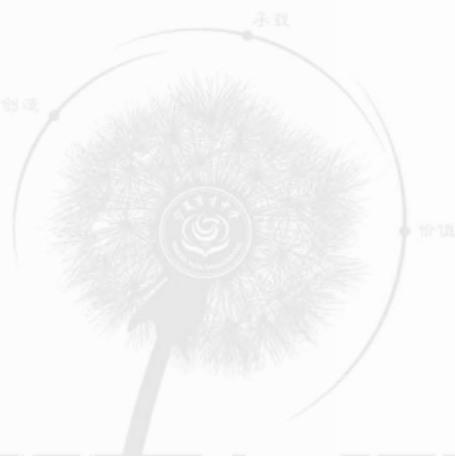




宁夏育才中学系列教材辅导丛书



# 育才学案

GAO ZHONG YING YU

## 高中英语

必修3 (人教版)

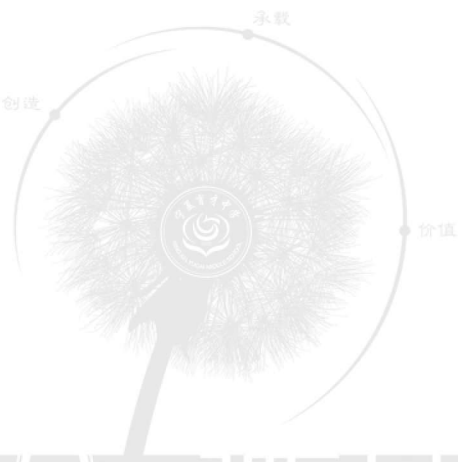
丛书主编 杨 静  
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亲爱的同学们：

在学习的过程中，面对浩瀚的知识海洋，你是否有过这样的感觉：

——当老师布置了一些预习的内容之后，勤奋好学的你捧起课本便看起来，可由于教材内容的高度概括性，有些知识你难以理解。

——课堂上你感觉已经听得很明白了的一些内容，课后你在巩固与迁移运用时，有些知识却怎么也不听调遣。

——因为课堂内容的不断增加，你所学知识容易零散化，善于学习的你想系统地归纳所学内容，但常常感到力不从心。

——刚刚学过的知识需要及时巩固，但浩如烟海的练习缺乏针对性，很少有与教材内容完全同步的习题，更少有切合你的学习需求的辅助资料。

这些时候，你是多么希望能有一位“导师”和“帮手”，给你指点迷津、解惑答疑，帮你归纳要点或梳理知识、总结方法啊……

随着高中新课程改革的不断深入，高中学生迫切需要从被动接受向主动学习转变。宁夏育才中学经过近十年的研究与实践，针对较为特殊的生源特点，借助“学生发展指导”课题的深入开展，在学生学习指导方面积累了宝贵的成功经验，在实践中也取得了一定的成效。为满足我校学生学习的实际需求，我们本着“授人以渔”的原则，特意为同学们编写了《育才学案》系列丛书。

丛书遵循“学生在学习中需要什么，我们就提供什么”的基本思路，在课标解读、目标导航、探索研究、要点归纳、基础巩固、好题推荐、拓展提高等诸多方面，突破了传统意义上的习题模式，努力成为一种学习资源汇编和学习方法指引相结合的综合性较强的辅助资料。

这是一套你自己能够看得懂、学得会，能用于课前预习和课后复习，适合自学和训练巩固的教材辅导书，是为你的学习精心构筑的一个互动平台，有了它，相信你的诸多学习问题都会迎刃而解。

“天道酬勤，汗水凝金。”真诚地希望本丛书能成为你学习的良师益友，帮助你解答学习中的疑难问题，点燃你的学习热情，激发你的学习动力，为你的持续进步助力。

杨 静

二〇一五年八月

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# Unit 1 Festivals around the world

类 别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话 题	Festivals around the world
词 汇	名 词: beauty, harvest, celebration, hunter, origin, ancestor, Mexico, feast, bone, belief, poet, arrival, independence, agriculture, rooster, clothing, custom, permission, parking lot, sadness
	动 词: starve, gain, gather, admire, fool, apologize, drown, wipe, weep, remind, forgive
	形容词: religious, independent, agricultural, energetic, Christian, worldwide, obvious
	副 词: obviously
	介 词: in memory of
	短 语: day and night, dress up, lay a trick on, have fun with, turn up, keep one's mind, hold one's breath, set off, look forward to
功 能	<p><b>Making phones:</b> May I speak to...? Can I ring back later? Hold on, please. I'll ring her up.</p> <p><b>Invitations:</b> I wonder if you are interested in... would you like...? I'd love to, but...</p> <p><b>Thanks:</b> Thanks a lot. Don't mention it. That's very kind of you.</p>
重点句型	<p>1. Some festivals are held to honor the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm. (either... or)</p> <p>2. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them. (if 引导的条件状语从句)</p> <p>3. Some people might win awards for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon of the most handsome rooster. (含 like 的介词短语作状语)</p> <p>4. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow. (as though 引导的让步状语从句)</p> <p>5. I don't want them to remind me of her. So he did. (so + 主语 + do 表示就这样做了)</p>
语 法	掌握情态动词 may/ might, can /could, will/ would, shall/should, must/can't 的用法
写作要求	能够运用本单元学过的单词, 短语。句型以及语法, 写一篇与节日有关的具有创造性和想象力的故事。

## Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading & Reading

### 基础知识归纳

1. Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of yours.

#### 用法归纳

be meant to do sth. 应该是; 注定; 意味着做某事

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

mean to do sth. 打算做某事

\* Christmas time is meant to bring the relatives together.

\* I didn't mean to embarrass you, I just wanted to ask you a question.

#### 活学活用

完成句子。

① I don't mean \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the same mistakes again.

② In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for another hour.

2. Discuss when they take place, what they celebrate and what people do at that time.

#### 用法归纳

take place 是不及物动词短语, 没有被动语态, 指事先计划好的或预想到的事情发生。注意和其他几个相似短语的区别: happen *vi.* 指的是一切客观事物或情况偶然发生; break out 多指战争、瘟疫、灾难突然爆发。三者都是不及物动词短语。

\* Where will the next Asian Games take place?

#### 活学活用

① Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in the last 30 years.

② I \_\_\_\_\_ to meet a friend of mine in the street yesterday.

③ Two worlds \_\_\_\_\_ last century.

3. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn.

#### 用法归纳

would 在此表示过去反复发生的动作, 意为“过去常常”, 常与 often, sometimes, for hours 等连用。而 used to be 结构表示过去常常做某事, 而现在不做了, 前后形成对比。

\* When we were children we would go skating every winter.

\* When he had a problem to solve, he would work on it until he found an answer.

\* When I was young, I used to go for long walks on my own.

#### 活学活用

用 would 和 used to 选词填空。

① When we were young, every evening my brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home waiting for our mother to

come back from work.

②— Does Mr. Smith live next door to you?

— No, but he \_\_\_\_\_.

4. It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbour's homes to ask for sweets.

用法归纳

(1) when 引导的是非限定性从句。

(2) dress up 穿上盛装;打扮 dress sb. up 给某人穿衣服

be dressed in 表示穿着的状态。

put on 表示穿的动作。

wear 表示穿的状态,除了穿普通衣服外,还可指佩戴手表、首饰、徽章、花以及留发型、胡须等,含义广泛。

活学活用

完成句子。

①Wait a minute. I'm just \_\_\_\_\_ the baby.

②She got out of the bath and \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes.

③He is smartly \_\_\_\_\_ red when I saw him at the dinner.

④Do you know the lady \_\_\_\_\_ glasses?

5. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring.

用法归纳

look forward to 中的 to 是介词。

活学活用

①The children are looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park on Children's Day.

②Mary is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to Egypt to visit the Great Pyramid during the summer holiday.

③单句改错: The scientist we had been looking forward to arriving at last.

6. People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other.

用法归纳

have fun with 玩得开心 have fun in doing sth. 做某事开心

活学活用

完成句子。

①The boys are \_\_\_\_\_ the puppy.

②单句改错: We had great fun play in the swimming pool.

## 课时训练一

I. 根据提示写出单词和短语。

1. She was \_\_\_\_\_ (授予) a medal for her bravery.

2. He went to church every Saturday due to his r\_\_\_\_\_ belief.



3. The children played a \_\_\_\_\_ (恶作剧) on their neighbour, Mr. White.
4. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (聚集) at the school gate just now.
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (信心) in your ability.
6. The students are \_\_\_\_\_ (盼望) their new teacher's coming.
7. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ himself \_\_\_\_\_ (打扮) as a policeman.
8. They are building their houses \_\_\_\_\_ (昼夜).
9. The children are \_\_\_\_\_ (玩的开心) each other in the garden now.
10. They look after each other \_\_\_\_\_ (好像) they were brothers.

## II. 单句改错。

1. I believe that a great change will take the place in our city.

2. The little girl is old enough to wear herself.

3. His father works day or night in order o support the family.

4. It looks even if it is going to snow.

5. The boys are having fun skate on the ice.

## III. 语法填空。

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Christmas is the biggest festival in Britain and 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) on 25th December. The four weeks before Christmas are called Advent (耶稣降临节), and are traditionally celebrated in churches by lighting 2. \_\_\_\_\_ candle each Sunday during Advent. Nowadays, many people in Britain are not very religious, 3. \_\_\_\_\_, they still celebrate Christmas. But watch out the preparations begin long 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Advent. In fact, as early as September or October, you start to see signs that Christmas is on the way.

So what do people buy to prepare 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas? They often prepare Christmas 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate), Christmas cards to be sent to their friends, presents for their loved ones and beautiful wrapping paper. And of course food! Apart from the special Christmas dinner of roast turkey or goose, people buy lots of chocolates, nuts and snacks for everyone 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy).

But the children are the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) when Christmas is coming. They start making lists of presents they would like, and give 9. \_\_\_\_\_ to their parents. In December, they can also open their Advent calendars, 10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of counting down to Christmas. They have a window to open for every day from December 1st to 24th.

## IV. 阅读理解。

My family had always been close and lucky. No one died and no one was sick. We were all living a happy life until my grandfather had cancer. No matter how much I told myself he might not die, somehow I still felt as if it was



a death sentence. He fought so hard but died at 63. I honestly didn't know how I dealt with. I never cried alone. I had the support of my family and teachers. I just remembered my grandfather's wish that we should celebrate his life.

That's how we came up with the idea for Hives (蜂房) for Lives, a business my sister and I started where all the profits (赢利) go to the American Cancer Society (ACS). During our first year we donated (捐赠) more than \$2,000 to the ACS. The next year a man who belonged to my grandparents' "bee club" gave his honey to us, and our little business grew. We sold at wine festivals, schools, and to anyone else who would buy! We had my uncle sell in California and my grandmother sell in Chicago. We have sold honey in 13 states even in Puerto Rico! This year we donated more than \$10,000 to the ACS and we're hoping to do more next year. Hopefully our business will help research into the causes of cancer or just improve the life of someone with cancer.

I feel like Hives for Lives is a way to honor my grandfather. Honor his love, his life, and his strength. With Hives for Lives reminding me of my grandfather every day, I feel as if I can move on in life, that he will always be alive in my heart and memories. It made me deal with his death, because I felt like I had truly honored his wish of celebrating his life.

- ( ) 1. From the first paragraph, we can learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the author's grandfather had been ill for years  
B. the author hadn't thought his grandfather would die  
C. the author showed little love towards his grandfather  
D. the author's grandfather had tried to fight against his disease
- ( ) 2. The purpose of the author's starting Hives for Lives is NOT for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improving his life  
B. honoring his grandfather  
C. helping do research for cancer  
D. supporting people with cancer
- ( ) 3. What would be the best title for the text?  
A. Turning sadness into hope  
B. The meaning of life  
C. To my grandfather  
D. Living with cancer

## Section II Learning about Language

### 基础知识归纳

请仔细观察下列句子中情态动词的用法,并归纳总结。

1. ①Even top students can make mistakes in exams.  
 ②Anna may know Tom's address.  
 ③If you're not careful, you could get into trouble.  
 ④Do you think Mr. Smith might be here on time?  
 ⑤— It must be our headmaster.  
 — No, it can't be him. He has gone to Beijing. It may be Mr. Zhang.
- ⑥The rescue team should arrive by 5 o'clock this afternoon.
2. ①She can speak five languages.  
 ②I couldn't get tickets, they were sold out.
3. ①You can have my seat. I'm going now.  
 ②Could I have a drink of water, please?  
 ③— May I smoke here?  
 — Yes, of course.  
 ④Will / Would you please lend me your car tonight?  
 ⑤Shall we go out and have a walk after dinner?  
 ⑥Shall Tom go there with me tomorrow?
4. ①Ask, if you will, who the owner is.  
 ②I would ask such questions when I was at school.
5. ①You shall be punished if you break the rule.  
 ②Tell her that she shall have the bike tomorrow.
6. ①We should take good care of our children.  
 ②You should give up smoking and drinking.
7. ①All passengers must wear seat belts.  
 ②You mustn't move any of the books in my bag.

### 用法归纳

1. can / could, may / might, must / can't, should 都可表示可能性。

(1) can, may 表示可能性的区别: can 常用来表示理论上的、按常理推断的抽象的可能性; may 常用来表示实际的、马上能应验的具体的可能性。(如第1组第①②句)

(2) could, might 表示推测时,并非表示过去,而表示可能性较弱。(如第1组第③④句)

(3) must 表示推测时,语气比较肯定,意为“肯定,一定”,其否定式多用\_\_\_\_。(如第1组第⑤句)

(4) should 用来表示一种估计的情况,可译为“按理应当……估计……”。(如第1组第⑥句)

2. can 表示能力, could 表示过去具有某种能力。(如第2组句子)

3. can 表示许可或请求,可与 may 互换使用; will / would 表示征求意见或提出请求,此时 would 并不表示过去,而表示委婉语气; shall 可以用于主语是第\_\_\_\_、三人称的疑问句,表示征求意见或许可。(如第3组第⑤⑥句)

4. will 表示现在的习惯或意愿, would 用于描述过去的习惯或例行的活动,意为“过去常常”。(如第4组句子)

5. shall 可用于主语是第二、三人称的陈述句中,表示允诺、警告、命令或威胁等。(如第5组句子)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 表示义务、责任或建议、劝告。(如第6组句子)

7. must 表示必须做某事,其否定式\_\_\_\_\_表示禁止。(如第7组句子)

### 【拓展】

1. can 表示“能够”时与短语 be able to 同义,但 can 只用于一般现在时或过去时,而后者可用于各种时态。另外, can 表示某人具有某种能力,而 be able to 表示某人通过努力、克服困难做成某事,相当于 succeed in doing sth.。叙述过去事实时,最好用 was / were able to, 因为 could 只表过去具有某种能力。如:

\* Can you understand the different kinds of English these people are using?

\* Two years later, he was able to speak Chinese very good.

2. 以 could 或 would 提问时,就不能再以 could 或 would 作答,而应该用 can 或 will 来回答。如:

\* — Could I borrow your dictionary?

— Yes, of course you can.

3. should 用于 why / how should ... 或 It's + adj. + that ... 句型中表示“惊讶”,译为“竟会”。如:

\* I don't know why she should have left her wallet behind.

\* It's astonishing that he should be so rude to you.

4. 回答含 must (必须) 的问句时,肯定回答用 must, 否定回答要用 needn't / don't have to。如:

\* — Must I finish my homework at school?

— Yes, you must. / No, you needn't / don't have to.

5. could, might, would, should 都可表示委婉语气。如:

\* I wonder if you could let me use your cell phone.

\* Might I know your telephone number?

### 课时训练二

I. 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

( ) 1. — Shall I inform him of the change of the schedule right now?

— I am afraid you \_\_\_\_\_, in case he comes late for the meeting.

A. will

B. must

C. may

D. can

( ) 2. — No one \_\_\_\_\_ be compared with Yao Ming in playing basketball.

— Oh, you are really his big fan.

A. can

B. need

C. must

D. might



- ( ) 3. It \_\_\_\_\_ be the postman at the door. It's only six o'clock.  
A. mustn't                      B. can't                      C. won't                      D. needn't
- ( ) 4. — Will you read me a story, Mummy?  
— OK. You \_\_\_\_\_ have one if you go to bed as soon as possible.  
A. might                      B. must                      C. could                      D. shall
- ( ) 5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke, please go outside.  
A. can                      B. should                      C. must                      D. may
- ( ) 6. The police still haven't found the lost child, but they're doing all they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can                      B. may                      C. must                      D. should
- ( ) 7. — Why didn't you come to Simon's party last night?  
— I wanted to, but my mom simply \_\_\_\_\_ not let me out so late at night.  
A. could                      B. might                      C. would                      D. should
- ( ) 8. Just be patient. You \_\_\_\_\_ expect the world to change so soon.  
A. can't                      B. needn't                      C. may not                      D. will not
- ( ) 9. — I haven't got the reference book yet, but I'll have a test on the subject next month.  
— Don't worry. You \_\_\_\_\_ have it by Friday.  
A. could                      B. shall                      C. must                      D. may
- ( ) 10. Doctors say that exercise is important for health, but it \_\_\_\_\_ be regular exercise.  
A. can                      B. will                      C. must                      D. may
- ( ) 11. "You \_\_\_\_\_ have a wrong number," she said. "There's no one of that name here."  
A. need                      B. can                      C. must                      D. would
- ( ) 12. — \_\_\_\_\_ I take the book out?  
— I'm afraid not.  
A. Will                      B. May                      C. Must                      D. Need
- ( ) 13. The traffic is heavy these days. I \_\_\_\_\_ arrive a bit late, so could you save me a place?  
A. can                      B. must                      C. need                      D. might
- ( ) 14. One of the few things you \_\_\_\_\_ say about English people with certainty is that they talk a lot about the weather.  
A. need                      B. must                      C. should                      D. can
- ( ) 15. What do you mean, there are only ten tickets? There \_\_\_\_\_ be twelve.  
A. should                      B. would                      C. will                      D. shall



## Section III Using Language, Summing Up

### 基础知识归纳

1. But she didn't turn up.

#### 用法归纳

turn up 出现; 到场; 把声音调大

\* We arranged to meet at the stadio, but she didn't turn up.

\* Please turn up the radio. I can't hear it clearly.

【拓展】turn down 把声音调小; 拒绝    turn on 打开    turn off 关上    turn out 结果是

turn to 求助; 翻到    turn over 翻身; 翻转

#### 活学活用

完成句子。

① She \_\_\_\_\_ the invitation offered by her friend.

② If you \_\_\_\_\_ you might find it easier to get to sleep.

③ The missing pen \_\_\_\_\_, broken under the desk.

2. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would keep her word.

#### 用法归纳

keep one's word 守信用; 履行诺言

\* Mr. Wang is a man who always keeps his word.

【拓展】break one's word 不守诺言    have a word with 与某人谈话

in other words 换句话说    have words with 和某人吵架    in a word 总而言之

#### 活学活用

完成短文。

He is such a man that he can't always \_\_\_\_\_ (遵守诺言), \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (换句话说), he always \_\_\_\_\_ (食言). Because of  
which his friends often \_\_\_\_\_ (和……争论) him.

3. Well, he was not going to hold his breath for her to apologize.

#### 用法归纳

(1) hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

\* The race was so close that everyone was holding his breath at the finish.

\* How long can you hold your breath?

【拓展】lose one's breath 喘不过气来    out of breath 上气不接下气

(2) apologize *vi.* 道歉; 辩白    apologize to sb. for doing sth. 因某事向某人道歉



\* That girl apologized to the netizens for what she said.

\* He apologized for being late for the meeting.

#### 活学活用

单句改错。

①The old man held breath when he saw a tiger walking towards him.

②We hurried to reach the office, out of the breath.

③Do you want to apologize for him for what you have done?

4. As Li Fang set off for home, he thought, "I guess HuJin doesn't love me."

#### 用法归纳

set off 出身; 动身; 使爆炸

#### 活学活用

完成句子。

\* The news that we are going outing \_\_\_\_\_ a rush of excitement.

\* The athletes have \_\_\_\_\_ for Guangzhou.

5. I don't want them to remind me of her. So he did.

#### 用法归纳

remind sb. of sth.    remind sb. to do sth.    remind sb. that

\* Please remind your father to attend the meeting.

\* The pictures remind me of the 2008 Olympic Games.

#### 活学活用

完成句子。

①The photos \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ (使想起) the good days.

②He \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ (提醒) turn off the lights when I went out.

③You must \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ (提醒) time is money.

### 课时训练三

#### I. 根据句意和汉语提示写出单词和短语。

1. Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ (提醒) them to come back to their hometown early.

2. I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (原谅) him for what he had said.

3. It's time that we should \_\_\_\_\_ (动身) now.

4. I do \_\_\_\_\_ for wasting so much (道歉) of your time.

5. When the lion came closer, they \_\_\_\_\_ (屏息).

6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (明显的) that the boy was fooled into buying these useless things.

7. The children who sit at the back can't hear the DVD clearly. Please \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (调大).

8. Jack is an honest boy and always \_\_\_\_\_ (守信用).

9. When we heard that the child \_\_\_\_\_ (淹死), we cried.

10. To the girl's \_\_\_\_\_ (悲伤), her pet cat is seriously ill.

## II. 单句语法填空。

1. When we were young, we were often \_\_\_\_\_ (remind) by grandma to pay attention to our table manners.

2. You might \_\_\_\_\_ (set off) those fireworks, Jane. Do be careful with them.

3. It is certain that he will \_\_\_\_\_ (turn up). We had better wait.

4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (obviously) to everyone that the child has been badly treated.

5. The teacher apologized \_\_\_\_\_ his student \_\_\_\_\_ (remind) arriving late.

## III. 完成句子。

1. 当我们看见那只熊时,我们屏住了呼吸。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 很明显,他原谅我们了。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 他是一个守信用的人。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我们明天动身去日本。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 不要忘记提醒我明天的会议。

\_\_\_\_\_

## IV. 单句改错。

1. He apologized me for his words.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. They held their breaths when they heard the news.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. It is obviously that our team is going to win.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The workers set off to another city yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. This picture reminds me with my old friends.

\_\_\_\_\_

## V. 阅读理解。

February has long been a month of romance. With the sweet smell of roses in the air, romantic films hit cinemas and love stories fill newspapers and magazines.

On the 14th day, it is a custom for a boy to take his girlfriend out to dinner, buy her flowers and chocolates, write poems, sing to her or even spell out her name with rose petals! This is what you see on Valentine's Day, a day named after Valentine who was a priest in the third century Rome. When the emperor (皇帝) decided that

single men could become better soldiers than those with wives, he didn't allow marriage.

But Valentine continued to perform marriage ceremonies for young lovers in secret. When his actions were discovered, the emperor sentenced him to death. While in prison, it is said that Valentine fell in love with the daughter of his prison guard. Before his death, he wrote her a letter, which he signed "From your Valentine", an expression that is still in use today. Valentine died for what he believed in and so he was made a Saint (圣徒), as well as becoming one of history's most romantic characters.

Nowadays, Valentine's Day is also popular among Chinese young people. Some students are planning to make Valentine's cards for parents, teachers and friends. Others want to hold parties at which they will exchange small gifts and eat heart-shaped cakes. The idea is to have fun and encourage people to share in the spirit of St. Valentine.

- ( ) 1. Why did the emperor in Rome not allow marriage in his country?
- A. Because there were few women in his country at that time.  
B. Because he thought men without wives could be better soldiers.  
C. Because there wasn't enough food for so many people.  
D. Because he wanted to control the birth rate.
- ( ) 2. Valentine was put into prison because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he killed one of the soldiers  
B. he stole a lot of food  
C. he didn't obey the emperor's order  
D. he didn't want to be a soldier
- ( ) 3. The last paragraph mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. students in China send cards to their teachers  
B. it is a good idea to celebrate Valentine's Day in China  
C. it is interesting to celebrate Valentine's Day in China  
D. Valentine's Day is also popular in China now
- ( ) 4. The best title for this passage should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Valentine's Day  
B. A Brave Priest  
C. Valentine's Day in China  
D. A Romantic Man