

一 课 一 练

新起点

素质教育

SUZHJIAOYUXINQIDIAN

高中课程标准能力检测丛书

英语 1

必修

配外研社版

中学教学研究室 编

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SUZHIJIAOYU
XINQIDIAN

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吴素娟 史志国

中国少年儿童出版社

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前言

PREFACE

近年来,中小学课程改革不断发展,为了适应当前的教学改革形势,满足广大课程改革实验区普通高中学生对课程标准同步教辅资料的需求,我社特组织实验区优秀教师编写了这套《素质教育新起点·高中课程标准能力检测丛书》(同步单元·一课一练)。

本丛书依据普通高中课程方案及课程标准实验教科书,并结合实验区具体课时安排编写而成。丛书内容丰富、充实,强调了基础与提高的结合、科学与实用的统一,帮助学生系统掌握基础知识和有效的学习方法,培养学生的思维能力、应用能力和创新精神,全面提高学生的综合素质。

本丛书主要包括思想政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、生物、地理等学科。各单册由每节(课)练习、单元练习、学段测试组成,每节(课)练习包括4个栏目:

知识检测 作者精心编写的基础题目,旨在考察学生对于基础知识、基本概念的掌握与理解。此栏目练习可以用于课堂使用,也可以用于学生自行检测学习的达标程度。

能力提高 此栏目中的题目难度较大、综合程度较高,主要考察学生运用基础知识、基本概念解决复杂问题的能力。

技能培养 作者在此栏目中编写了一些让学生实际操作的内容,比如针对某一问题提出假设并设计相关实验,实地测量、调查,自己设计图表将相近事物进行对比等。

拓展空间 在此栏目中,作者提出与教材知识相关的问题让学生思考,学生不能直接从教材中找到答案,必须将所学知识加以伸延,并适当查找课

前 言

PREFACE

外资料进行解答。本栏目主要锻炼学生自己探究问题的能力。

在英语学科各单册中,根据其学科特点设置**基础训练**和**能力展示**两个栏目。

各单册所编单元练习、学段测试分别以每章和全书的教学目标为指导、按试卷体例综合出题,与每节(课)练习共同构成三级检测体系,使学生从不同角度、不同层次掌握所学知识。全书最后配有参考答案,并对重、难点题目给出提示,便于学生自检自查。

本丛书书眉处设置英汉对照一栏,使学生在练习的同时,可学习本学科常用的英文词汇,为双语教学提供条件。

我们真诚地希望这套《素质教育新起点·高中课程标准能力检测丛书》(同步单元·一课一练)能够帮助广大实验区学生圆满完成高中学业、获得优异成绩,同时恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修订。

参加本书编写的有:吴素娟 史志国



目 录
(Contents)

Module 1	My First Day at Senior High	1
Module 2	My New Teachers	8
Module 3	My First Ride on a Train	15
Module 4	A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood	21
Module 5	A Lesson in a Lab	27
Module 6	The Internet and Telecommunications	34
Module 7	Revision	41
学段测试		47
部分参考答案		54

Module 1 My First Day at Senior High



基础训练

一、Complete the words in the sentences

1. Now let me i _____ myself to all of you.
2. I'm very much i _____ in what our teacher said.
3. What are you going to do in the summer v _____?
4. Of all the subjects, I always find b _____ most difficult to learn.
5. Group work activities won't make you e _____ because you can keep quiet if you want to.
6. I was a _____ at his rapid progress in English.
7. The lecture was too difficult. It was beyond my c _____.
8. We e _____ our baseball team with loud cheers.
9. She could speak English with f _____ so that we were all surprised.
10. The parents are pleased with the child's good b _____ at school.

二、Complete these sentences. Use a suitable form of each word in the brackets

1. Our English teacher is always enthusiastic and so we are very _____ (excite) to work with her.
2. I don't like to watch volleyball matches because they are _____ (disappoint) and not enjoyable.
3. Sometime, we have misunderstanding between us. For example, she once _____ (tell) us to recite more passages, and we thought it not necessary.
4. The doctor is a very enthusiastic woman _____ (call) Ms. Zhang.
5. I don't know what result they are _____ (look) forward to seeing.

三、Translate the following sentences into English using the phrases in brackets

1. 你的意见和我的意见相似。(be similar to)

2. 我们一到山下就被分成了五个组, 然后开始爬山。(be divided into)

3. 在这次考试中他犯了许多错误, 换句话说, 他没能取得好成绩。(in other words)

4. 她对教育的观点(view)与你的有很大区别。(be different from)

5. 我期待着在北京尽快见到你。(look forward to)



能力展示

一、Choose the best answer and complete the sentences well

- () 1. Mr. Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.
A. tired, boring B. tiring, bored C. tired, bored D. tiring, boring
- () 2. The school year _____ into two semesters.
A. divided B. divides C. is divided D. is dividing
- () 3. A true friend must give _____ he takes.
A. as many as B. as much as C. as far as D. as long as
- () 4. —My brother never washes his own dirty clothes.
—Oh, really? _____.
A. I don't care B. Don't be sorry
C. It doesn't matter D. It's OK with me
- () 5. _____ I met him, he was working in that company.
A. The first time which B. At the first time
C. The first time D. Since the first time
- () 6. In our _____ life, English is _____ used.
A. everyday, wide B. everyday, widely
C. every day, wide D. every day, widely
- () 7. —I can't see the picture well from here.
—_____.
A. Nor can't I B. Neither I can
C. I can't neither D. Nor can I
- () 8. She likes _____, but she doesn't like _____ this afternoon. She'd like _____ some other day.
A. swimming, swimming, to swim B. to swim, swimming, to swim
C. swim, to swim, swimming D. swimming, to swim, to swim
- () 9. At the _____ news, all the women present burst out crying.
A. unexpected B. disappointing C. disappointed D. interesting
- () 10. —What about your classmate, Susan?
—Our teacher _____ her a good and clever student.
A. regards B. believes C. suggests D. considers

二、Cloze

Bill worked as a salesman in a department store. Like a lot of other young people, he 1 his job very much. One day he was sitting in the canteen(小卖部) of the store with his girl friend, Lucy Davis. She worked there, too. "I'm going to find another job as soon as I 2." he said, "The pay isn't very good and the work isn't interesting, either. The worst thing 3 it is that I 4 take orders from people like Mr. Smith!" Mr. Smith was the manager(经理) of the store. Everybody was 5 afraid of him. He often walked around the store and always got very 6 if he saw

somebody who was not working. Sometimes there was 7 no work to do 8 people still tried to 9 busy.

While Bill was talking, Lucy looked 10 and saw Mr. Smith coming into the canteen. Bill was sitting near the door and Mr. Smith was just 11 him. He could hear what Bill was 12. Lucy didn't know what to do. "I 13 Mr. Smith is even a very good 14," Bill went on loudly. "15 a man is a good manager, the people would 16 to work for him. I'm 17 everyone here hates it! At least I 18." Lucy saw Mr. Smith come 19. There was a very angry 20 on his face.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. liked | B. didn't hate | C. loved | D. didn't like |
| () 2. A. can | B. should | C. might | D. will |
| () 3. A. with | B. on | C. about | D. over |
| () 4. A. may | B. need | C. can | D. have to |
| () 5. A. a few | B. some | C. a little | D. lots of |
| () 6. A. happy | B. sad | C. hungry | D. angry |
| () 7. A. really | B. hardly | C. only | D. suddenly |
| () 8. A. though | B. or | C. but | D. as |
| () 9. A. feel | B. make | C. get | D. look |
| () 10. A. over | B. up | C. down | D. round |
| () 11. A. behind | B. before | C. above | D. beside |
| () 12. A. speaking | B. telling | C. saying | D. talking |
| () 13. A. think | B. don't understand | C. don't think | D. know |
| () 14. A. salesman | B. man | C. manager | D. worker |
| () 15. A. Although | B. Because | C. After | D. If |
| () 16. A. wish | B. want | C. do | D. like |
| () 17. A. sure | B. glad | C. angry | D. surprised |
| () 18. A. am | B. do | C. did | D. will |
| () 19. A. along | B. near | C. over | D. closer |
| () 20. A. feelings | B. surprise | C. smile | D. look |

三、Read the passages and finish the comprehension exercises

A

On the first day of class this term, Mr. Whitson gave us a lecture about a creature(生物) called catty-tiger, a kind of cat-like animal that completely disappeared during the Ice Age. He passed round a skull(头骨) as he talked, and we all felt interested and took notes while listening. Later, we had a test about that lesson.

When he returned my paper, I was very, very surprised. I was shocked(震惊) when I saw there was a very large cross through each of my answers. And so it was with everyone else's in our class. What had happened? Everyone was wondering about that and couldn't wait to get the answer.

Very simple, Mr. Whitson explained. He had made up all that story about the catty-tiger. There had never been such an animal. So why none of us noticed that and how could we expect good marks

for the incorrect answers?

Needless to say, we got very angry. What kind of teacher was this?

"We should have guessed it out," Mr. Whitson said. After all, at the very moment he was passing around the catty-tiger skull (in fact, a cat's), hadn't he been telling us that it completely disappeared during the Ice Age? Clearly he was telling a lie. But we were just kept busy making notes and none used his head. We should learn something from this. Teachers and textbooks are not always correct.

- () 1. We failed in the test because we didn't _____.
A. take notes while listening
B. show interest in what Mr. Whitson said
C. listen to the teacher carefully
D. think carefully
- () 2. We got angry because _____.
A. Mr. Whitson didn't tell us the truth about catty-tiger
B. we failed in the test
C. we didn't know why he played the joke on us
D. there was no catty-tiger
- () 3. We didn't find out it was a lie for _____.
A. we simply believed our teacher very much
B. we took notes carelessly
C. we hadn't watched the skull carefully enough
D. Mr. Whitson spoke too fast
- () 4. Mr. Whitson gave us a special lesson _____.
A. to show his special way of teaching
B. to play a joke on us
C. to help us learn our lessons better
D. so that we would no longer believe him
- () 5. Mr. Whitson meant that _____.
A. teachers couldn't make any mistakes
B. textbooks might be wrong sometimes
C. we should speak up if we thought our teacher or the textbook was wrong
D. we shouldn't believe our teachers because sometimes they might tell lies

B

Everyone needs friends. We all like to feel close (亲密的) to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh and do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

No two people are the same. Sometimes friends don't get along well. That doesn't mean that they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will go on being friends. Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very sad. We miss (想念) them very much. But we can call them and write to

them. Maybe we would never see them again. And we can make new friends. It is surprising(惊讶) to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them. Families sometimes name their children after a close friend. Many places are named after men and women, if they are friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. So are some schools. We think of these people when we go to these places.

There's more good news for people, if they have friends. These people live longer than those people if those don't have friends. Why? It could be that they are happier. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares(关心). If someone cares about you, you take better care of yourself.

- () 6. The first paragraph(段) tells us _____.
A. none need friends
B. we always need friends around us
C. making friends is the need in people's life
D. we need to be alone
- () 7. Which of the following is what the writer doesn't say in the passage?
A. People are happy when their friends leave them.
B. People will never see their friends after their friends move away.
C. People can know their friends in different ways.
D. People like their friends very much if they get to know them.
- () 8. Which of the following is most probable the place people name after friendly people?
A. A house. B. A room. C. A village. D. A library.
- () 9. If people have friends, they would live longer, because _____.
A. they feel happier and healthier
B. they get a lot of help from their friends
C. they take better care of themselves
D. both A and C
- () 10. This passage tells us _____.
A. that people are all friends B. that people need friends
C. how to get to know friends D. how to name a place

C

It was during a weekend. Mum gave me two tickets for a film and told me she was too busy with the endless housework to go with me. She told me to keep the money if I could sell the extra ticket. I was very happy, of course. At that time, a ticket only cost 20 *fen*. But to me, a little girl of 12, 20 *fen* seemed quite a lot.

I reached the cinema in a great hurry. Holding the ticket in my hand. I began to look for a buyer. A handsome young man noticed me and the ticket in my hand. He came towards me with a big smile, "You've got an extra ticket?"

"Yes," I nodded.

"That's great. Say, how much?"

"Twenty fen."

"Oh," he thought for a while and then took out a ten-yuan note from his wallet.

"I'm very sorry, but I've only got this note." Seeing I was confused (迷惑), he added, "Then, how about waiting for a while and I'll give you the money after I have changed it in the cinema's store?"

Without much thinking, I agreed. Then we went to the cinema together. He walked fast. I could hardly keep up with him. By and by, he left me farther and farther behind. Soon he disappeared in the Gents (男厕). I stood there without knowing what to do. Suddenly I seemed to realize the handsome young fellow had cheated me. He had saved twenty fen, but lost his honour.

It seemed to be a funny or even ridiculous (可笑的) experience. But it did cast a dark shadow (影子) on my young mind.

() 11. When do you think the story probably happened?

- A. Monday. B. Tuesday. C. Sunday. D. Friday.

() 12. The sentence "20 fen seemed quite a lot to me" suggests that _____.

- A. the writer did not have much pocket money
B. the writer cared much for the money
C. 20 fen could buy a lot of things
D. the writer had never had as much money as that

() 13. The man took out a ten-yuan note from his wallet, for _____.

- A. he thought the writer would be happy at the sight of the note
B. he really had nothing but the ten-yuan note
C. he was not sure if the writer would sell him the ticket
D. he knew the writer was not able to give him back the change

() 14. How did the writer realize that she was cheated?

- A. The man walked too fast for her to keep up with.
B. The man went to the Gents and was not seen again.
C. The man asked her to wait for a while.
D. The man said that he only had a ten-yuan note.

四、Correct the mistakes

John goes to work by a bus every morning.
As he has a long way to go, he often buy a
newspaper which helps to make the time to pass
more quickly. In one Wednesday morning,
he turns to the sports page. He wanted to read
the report on a important football match.
The report was much interesting that he
forgot to get on. He looked out of the window
and saw the sea. Of course he arrived very
late at the office. His boss was very angrily
at him when he explained why.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

五、Write a passage according to the instructions

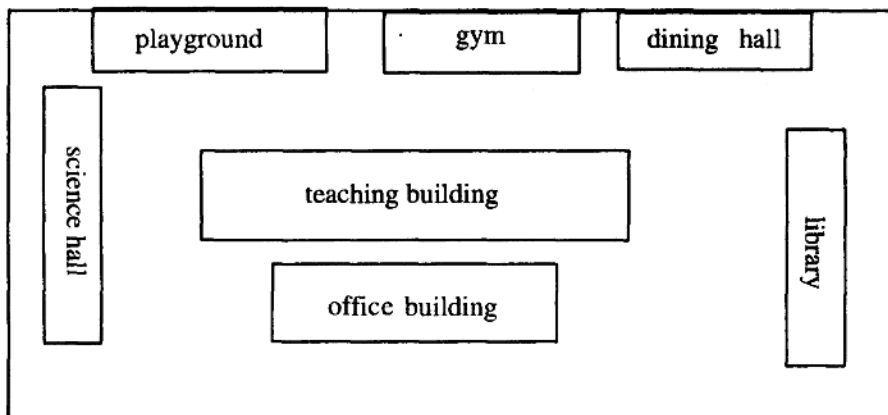
一个澳大利亚教育考察团来你校访问,现由你根据学校的平面图,向来访客人介绍学校基本情况。

说明:1. 学校建于1990年,有教学班48个,教师280人,学生3200人。

2. 教学楼能容纳60多个班;图书馆藏书20余万册,科技馆有许多物理和化学实验室,4个语音室。

3. 可适当增加细节,使内容连贯。

4. 字数90~120。



知识宝库

A Brief Comparison of British and Chinese Education Systems.

BRITAIN				CHINA		
School	Age	Year	Key Stage	School	Age	Year
Primary	4 ~ 7	1, 2	1	Kindergarten	3 ~ 6	3
Junior	7 ~ 11	3 ~ 6	2	Primary	6 ~ 12	6
High	11 ~ 14	7 ~ 9	3	Junior	12 ~ 15	3
	15 ~ 16	10, 11	4	Senior	15 ~ 18	3
6th form	16 ~ 18	12, 13	5			

Module 2 My New Teachers



基础训练

一、Complete the words in the sentences

1. I tried to a _____ meeting him because he always bored me.
2. As young men, all of us should be e _____ to do everything.
3. You will a _____ his novels better if you read his autobiography(自传).
4. I have no c _____ but to accept his demand.
5. On this point, he was right and made an i _____ answer.

二、Rewrite the sentences and never change the meanings

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
→I don't enjoy singing. I _____ like computers _____.
2. I like joking around.
→I like _____ jokes.
3. He is always so busy that he has little time for his friend.
→He is always _____ have any time to play with his friend.
4. Chuck is flying across the Pacific Ocean when his plane crashes.
→Chuck is _____ across the Pacific Ocean when his planes crashes.
5. The teacher helped me a lot so I've got much progress.
→The teacher helped me a lot and _____ I have got much progress.

三、Translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases in brackets

1. 我尽量避免遇到他, 因为他总是使我厌烦。(avoid; bore)

2. 她取得了如此快的进步, 以至于很快就成了一名优秀生。(make progress)

3. 如果你不向我道歉, 我就不会和你去。(unless)

4. 我宁愿在外面玩也不愿在屋里看电视。(prefer... to)

5. 他没有听从老师的建议, 所以考试不及格。(so that)

6. 陈老师一直对她的学生要求非常严格。(be strict with)



能力展示

一、Choose the best answer and complete the sentences well

- () 1. At school, what he enjoys _____ football.
A. playing B. to play C. is playing D. played
- () 2. It is always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.
A. extremely B. naturally C. basically D. especially
- () 3. Can you _____ these fat men climbing up such a high mountain?
A. think B. make C. ask D. imagine
- () 4. We should often practise _____ English with each other.
A. speaking B. to speak C. spoken D. speak
- () 5. The Polar Bears love to swim year-round; they find it _____ and relaxing.
A. a fun B. fun C. funny D. funs
- () 6. —I suppose she is 30 years of age.
—_____
A. You guess it! B. You guessed it!
C. You are guessing it! D. You'll guess it!
- () 7. I heard they should arrive at the airport at 8 o'clock but you'd better _____.
A. take care B. make sure C. meet them D. see them off
- () 8. On Sunday, I prefer _____ at home to _____ out.
A. to stay, go B. staying, go C. staying, going D. to stay, going
- () 9. I still have a couple of things to be settled so I'd prefer _____ at home
_____.
A. to staying, than to go out B. to staying, than to going out
C. to stay, rather than go out D. to stay, rather than go out
- () 10. —Shall we go to the party?
—_____.
A. I'm sorry B. Don't ask me
C. Never mind D. It's up to you

二、Cloze

About a year ago, I went to stay at a Detroit hotel. I didn't want to 1 too much money with me, so I asked the desk clerk(职员) to put a hundred-dollar bill in the safe(保险柜) for me.

The next morning, 2, the clerk said that he knew nothing about my money. I didn't have any proof(证据) 3 I had given the man the money. There was clearly nothing left to do but go to the 4 law firm(法律事务所).

A lawyer(律师) 5 me to return to the hotel with him and give another hundred-dollar bill to the clerk. So we did. An hour later, I went 6 to the desk and asked for my money. 7 I had the lawyer as an eye-witness(证人) to the 8 hundred-dollar bill, the clerk could not say he

9 nothing about it.

Another hour later, I put the second part of the lawyer's 10 into action (行动). This time both the lawyer and I went to the hotel to 11 for the hundred-dollar bill once again, and 12 the clerk insisted (坚持) he had given 13 to me. I said it was not true. The lawyer said to him, "I 14 this gentleman give you a hundred-dollar bill. If you don't 15 immediately (立即), I will call the 16." The clerk realized (意识到) he 17, so he gave me back the first hundred-dollar bill.

"I don't know 18 to thank you enough for 19 my money back," I said to the lawyer. And what do you think he answered? He said, "Oh, don't 20 me. That will be one hundred dollars, please."

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. carry | B. lend | C. spend | D. hand |
| () 2. A. but | B. yet | C. however | D. and |
| () 3. A. when | B. how | C. which | D. that |
| () 4. A. nearest | B. farthest | C. cheapest | D. best |
| () 5. A. told | B. followed | C. ordered | D. wished |
| () 6. A. up | B. down | C. back | D. over |
| () 7. A. Though | B. When | C. If | D. Since |
| () 8. A. other | B. another | C. first | D. second |
| () 9. A. got | B. saw | C. knew | D. heard |
| () 10. A. law | B. word | C. plan | D. wish |
| () 11. A. look | B. ask | C. wait | D. send |
| () 12. A. when | B. if | C. because | D. before |
| () 13. A. those | B. these | C. them | D. it |
| () 14. A. made | B. saw | C. let | D. had |
| () 15. A. hand it over | B. pay it back | C. return it | D. take it out |
| () 16. A. police | B. helper | C. witness | D. armyman |
| () 17. A. was destroyed | B. was found | C. failed | D. was known |
| () 18. A. whether | B. how | C. when | D. where |
| () 19. A. paying | B. giving | C. getting | D. passing |
| () 20. A. ask | B. thank | C. leave | D. forget |

三、Read the passage and finish the comprehension exercises

A

What should you talk about once you've started a conversation?

One of the most common topics is the weather. Everyone talks about the weather.

For example "It's so cold outside." or "Today is very hot, isn't it?"

The weather is a very common topic and so is the family when you talk with foreign people. You could ask an English-speaking foreigner, "How was your family?" or "Do you have family here in Beijing?" It is not a private (个人的) topic. It is a perfect topic to talk about with friends.

Another topic that is very popular is news or sports. And if you are men, they love to talk about

sports. Anything about basketball, football and baseball is a good thing to talk about when you are trying to make a conversation(谈话).

There is a difference between Chinese-speakers and English-speakers about conversation topics. They don't talk about food very much. The only time you would really discuss food is if you are eating it or you are just about to go to eat it. So there has never been such a question as "Have you eaten any food?" or so in English. You had better not ask about anyone's eating or food for today on a conversation.

Another way of making conversation in English is for two persons to discuss another person they have in common. Maybe I don't know Elny very well but we both have a good friend.

We would often say that "She is so wonderful, she is so sweet, she is so good with her children". In English, there is no other meaning. It means we have this nice friend and we both like her. Though in Chinese it can be more complicated(复杂的). Maybe if I said Susan was nice, Rebecca might think "Oh, what is she saying about me?" "Am I not good with my children?"

In English the topic about Elny or for our friend Susan is just a topic about someone we know and we both like. It's a very common way to have a conversation to talk about another person. There is no other meaning, just a topic of conversation like the weather.

- () 1. From the passage we can see that _____.
A. it is a perfect topic for Chinese speakers to talk about a person you both know well
B. it is not a perfect topic for English speakers to talk about a Chinese person
C. in China, people do not talk about a person as much as in England
D. in England, people think it more complicated to talk about a person they both know
- () 2. When you are having a conversation with a woman English-speaker, you will talk about _____.
A. football or news in England
B. a person that you want to know
C. something both of you are interested in
D. the food that you are going to eat
- () 3. In the passage, the under lined name Rebecca should be _____.
A. a Chinese lady with an English name
B. an English lady common in England
C. another person you both know well
D. a person you are talking about
- () 4. If you would like to have a talk with an English-speaker, you'd better not say "_____".
A. It's a lovely day, isn't it
B. Did you watch the football match yesterday
C. What did you have as your breakfast today
D. How many children do you have