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一课3练




► 英 语

必修1

基础巩固 • 能力升级 • 生活拓展



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青春备忘录



春 草长莺飞

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银妆素裹

我们洗去身上的稚气，走进这花一般的季节。昨天，我们还依偎在父母身旁；今天，我们要旋转青春的舞步，在成长的画卷上留下激情和欢乐。所以，来吧同学，在这里记下每个重要的日子，让我们用绚烂的色彩为每一天勾勒出梦的轨迹，谱出诗的韵节。让我们拨动青春的琴弦，别在意曲调是否悠扬，因为，年轻就是一种不同，我们就是那首动人的歌……

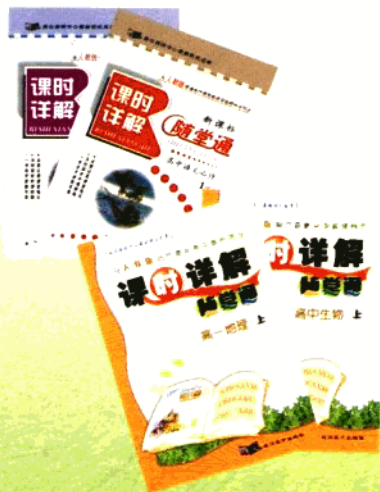
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《课时详解 随堂通》高中现行及高中新课标

这是一套与各地学校每课时教学内容严格同步的教辅用书，方便学生带进课堂听课、自学思考、回答问题、归纳总结、检查课后作业、自测自评。本套丛书均为32开本，所配教材版本全，涉及初中新课标各版本主科、高中新课标各版本的必修部分、高中现行人教版。

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- 讲解透彻 适用全面：**内容涵盖一切教与学活动，为新课程形势下的教学提供最丰富的资源，强调知识的逻辑联系，传授最有效的科学思维方法和学习方法，达到“一书在手，不请家教”的目的。
- 动态课堂 灵活丰富：**运用独特教学方法，全面、透彻地讲解教材重难点、疑点，恰到好处地给学生以“易错点提示”“学后反思”，关注“联系实际”和“知识拓展”。
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高中新课标 《教材精析精练》

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丛书特点:

标准制造——各册丛书编写严格依照课程标准和最新教材为依据,受课程研究专家指导编写并由人民教育出版社审定书稿。

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科学实用——丛书体例设置科学,既充分考虑目前全国高考考试的现状,又真实反映高中课标实验区的教学模式和评价模式。



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Unit 1 Friendship

语言基础训练

I. 强化记忆(根据提示完成下列短语,每空一词)

1. 合计 _____ up
2. 平静下来;镇定下来 _____ down
3. 不得不;必须 _____ got _____
4. 关心;挂念 be _____
5. 经历;经受 go _____
6. 躲藏;隐藏 hide _____
7. 放下;记下;登记 _____ down
8. 一连串的;一系列的;一套 a _____
9. 对……十分狂热;十分痴迷 grow(be) _____
10. 故意 on _____
11. 记日记 keep _____
12. 与……相处;进展 _____ along _____
13. 为了…… in _____
14. 相爱;爱上 _____ love
15. 试验;检测 _____ out

II. 单词拼写(根据汉语提示,用相应单词的适当形式填空,每空一词)

1. The teacher wrote "No _____ (作弊)" on the blackboard.
2. There are several _____ (德国人) in our school.
3. I don't like _____ (室内的) games, I often play games outdoors.
4. You have been told what to do, so you must act _____ (照所说的做).
5. He had almost _____ (完全地) forgotten what he had done. He acted in the same way.
6. I wonder if I can get some _____ (建议) from you to follow.
7. All the _____ (情形) are quite different from each other.
8. The teacher expressed his satisfaction with the students, _____ (补充说) that he would give all of them another ten points.
9. He was very _____ (使……心烦) by her mother's death.
10. He hated having to _____ (共用) the hotel bedroom with a stranger.

III. 单项选择

1. Don't stand _____ me, for I am doing an important experiment.
A. close B. closely C. closely to D. close to
2. It wasn't long _____ the rain stopped and the sun came out again.

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- A. what B. until C. before D. since
3. They started towards the village with the boy the way.
A. to lead B. led C. leading D. leads
4. The parent and the teacher had a talk.
A. faces to faces B. face-to-face
C. faces-to-faces D. face to face
5. Anyone is forbidden to climb the mount today. it snowed too heavily at the top of the mount last night.
A. This is because B. This is why
C. This is the reason D. Therefore
6. My son's bike is broken. I'll take it to the town to get it .
A. repairing B. repair C. to repair D. repaired
7. The snake hasn't bitten me yet but I daren't to upset it.
A. to do a thing B. do anything
C. to do something D. do nothing
8. — Do you know our town at all?
— No, this is the first time I here.
A. was B. have been C. came D. am coming
9. I think that was the reason our football team lost the game.
A. which B. of which C. why D. for that
10. In Hangzhou I was so struck by beauty of nature that I decided to stay for another night.
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. the; the

IV. 语法训练(根据上句完成下句,一空一词)

1. He said to me, "I broke your CD player yesterday."
He me that CD player .
2. "Don't smoke here!" he said to me.
He told me smoke .
3. He said to me, "What can I do for you?"
He me what could do for .
4. He said, "I haven't seen these children by now."
He said that seen children by .
5. She said, "Will you come to my party tomorrow?"
She asked me would to party .

V. 重点句式套译(根据A句,套译B句的汉语部分,一空一词)

1. A: While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.



B: While _____ (听收音机时), I got a piece of news about that terrible accident.

2. A: Tell him that he should have studied hard, so you don't let him look at your paper.

B: The plant is dead, I _____ it more often (本该多浇水).

3. Your friend comes to school very upset.

_____ (又累又热), we had to stop to have a rest.

4. What do you think a good friend should be like?

_____ (你认为多久) you will stay in Beijing?

5. Although I really try to talk to my classmates, I still find it difficult to make good friends with them.

I find _____ him (他难以了解).

阅读能力训练

I. 完形填空

As I am now sixteen years old, I have 1 friends. But one of them I like 2 of all. I've known him 3 I became a middle school student. He is a man 4 a sweet and soft temper, but he looks grave and solemn. He sometimes appears very old and sometimes very young and bright. But he is always clever. He is pleased by all 5 know him.

He is a 6 man. He knows everything. Moreover, his memory is very good. He remembers 7 has happened in the world. He is also a great teacher. He has taught millions of young people. Therefore, he is 8 to everybody.

He is my best teacher 9 my best friend. When I began to go to school, he taught me 10 to read and write. When I was at middle school, he began to teach me English, history, geography, physics, maths, and chemistry.

My friend is a patient man, indeed. Stupid 11 I am, he is never tired 12 teaching me. He is always ready to teach me till I am 13 familiar with my lessons. But 14 is one thing which you may 15 to know. Though I have lived with him for a long time, I've never heard his voice. Whenever I ask him questions, he never 16 them with his mouth, but shows me the answer 17 his face.

He is not only my best friend, 18 the best friend of many others, 19 you of course. I'm sure you also know him quite well and your love for him is 20.

What is his name then?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. many a | B. score of | C. a great many | D. lot of |
| 2. A. best | B. better | C. very much | D. much |
| 3. A. when | B. since | C. after | D. as |

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| 4. A. of | B. in | C. has | D. with |
| 5. A. which | B. we | C. who | D. people |
| 6. A. learning | B. big | C. honest | D. learned |
| 7. A. what | B. whatever | C. that | D. which |
| 8. A. known | B. common | C. famous | D. lovely |
| 9. A. more than | B. rather than | C. less than | D. than |
| 10. A. what | B. when | C. not | D. how |
| 11. A. like | B. as | C. such as | D. because |
| 12. A. of | B. from | C. with | D. while |
| 13. A. perfectly | B. truly | C. already | D. roughly |
| 14. A. it | B. here | C. there | D. this |
| 15. A. be surprised | B. be surprising | C. come | D. get |
| 16. A. replies | B. answers | C. tells | D. solves |
| 17. A. on | B. in | C. by | D. though |
| 18. A. also | B. but | C. of course | D. too |
| 19. A. except | B. also | C. including | D. include |
| 20. A. great | B. much | C. deeply | D. big |

II. 阅读下列文章, 完成后面的习题

A

How do you address (称呼) people in English when you want to talk to them? The following may be some simple rules the beginners should follow.

1. When talking to strangers there is often no special form of address in English. Usually, if you want to catch the attention of a stranger it is necessary to use such a phrase as "Excuse me".

2. In British English "Sir" and "Madam" are considered to be too formal (正式的) for most situations. They are used mostly to customers (顾客) in shops or restaurants. While in American English "Sir" and "Madam" are not so formal and are commonly used between strangers, especially with old people whose names you don't know.

3. When you talk to some people you know, you can use their names. If you are friends, use their first names; if your relationship is more formal, use "Mr", "Mrs", "Ms", etc, before their family names.

4. There are many other forms of address which can be used between friends and strangers. However, many of these are limited in use. For example, "pal" and "mate" can be used between strangers, but are usually only used by men talking to other men.

- According to the passage, "Excuse me" is mainly used to _____.
 A. address a person you don't know B. apologize to others
 C. catch the attention of a stranger D. suggest good manners
- If John Smith is your best friend, according to the passage you should often call him _____.



- A. John B. Smith C. Mr John D. Mr Smith
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. "Sir" and "Madam" are used more often in America than in England.
- B. People often use "Mr", "Mrs" or "Ms" before the first names of those people who they know very well.
- C. "Pal" and "mate" are usually only used among men.
- D. While addressing friends, people just use their first names.
4. The passage is most likely taken from an English _____.
A. textbook B. card C. storybook D. grammar book

B

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin (顽童) was walking around the shining car. "Is this your car, Paul?" he asked.

Paul answered, "Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas." The urchin was surprised. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you anything. Boy, I wish..." he hesitated.

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the urchin said surprised Paul greatly.

"I wish," the urchin went on, "that I could be a brother like that." Paul looked at the urchin in surprise, then he said again, "Would you like to take a ride in my car?"

"Oh, yes, I'd love that."

After a short ride, the urchin turned and with his eyes shining, said, "Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the urchin wanted. He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. "Will you stop where those two steps are?" the urchin asked.

He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled (残疾的) brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car.

"Buddy(老兄), there he is, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm going to give you one just like it. Then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas window that I've been trying to tell you about."

Paul got out and lifted the crippled to the front seat of his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and three of them began an unforgettable holiday ride.

5. The street urchin was very surprised when _____.
A. Paul received an expensive car B. Paul told him about the car
C. he saw the shining car D. he was walking around the car



— 课 3 练 高中英语必修 1

6. From the story we can see the urchin _____.
A. wished to give his brother a car
B. wanted Paul's brother to give him a car
C. wished he could have a brother like Paul's
D. wished Paul could be a brother like that
7. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house _____.
A. to show his neighbours the big car
B. to show he had a rich friend
C. to let his brother ride in the car
D. to tell his brother about his wish
8. We can infer from the story that _____.
A. Paul couldn't understand the urchin
B. the urchin had a deep love for his brother
C. the urchin wished to have a rich brother
D. the urchin's wish came true in the end
9. The best title of the story is _____.
A. A Christmas Present
B. A Street Urchin
C. A Brother like That
D. An Unforgettable Holiday Ride

C

Peter and John studied in the same class. And they lived next to each other. One day Peter's house was on fire. John rushed into the house and carried Peter out of the room. Peter was thankful to him and they became good friends. Just before they finished middle school, the war broke out. They both joined the army. And they always helped each other.

In a hard fight John killed two enemy soldiers but one of his legs was broken. He couldn't fight any longer. Peter found it and ran to help him.

"Take me to the hospital at once," John called out, "Or I'll die!" "Don't worry, my friend," said Peter. "I'll do my best to save you!" Then he carried John on his back and ran to the hospital fast. As he was running, a flying fragment (弹片) cut John's head off, but he didn't know about it. At the gate of the hospital a soldier stopped Peter and asked, "What are you carrying the man without a head for?" Peter placed John on the ground and found his poor friend had already died. "Oh, dear!" cried Peter, "When he asked me to carry him to the hospital five minutes ago, he had a head with him!"

10. Peter and John had been _____ before they joined the army.
A. farmers B. students C. workers D. teachers
11. Peter ran to help John because _____.
A. his friend was fighting with the enemy soldiers
B. the enemy soldiers were going to kill his friend
C. his friend couldn't stand up



- D. his friend had lost a leg
12. John needed to be taken to the hospital because _____.
A. the young man was going to die
B. he was too tired to fight with the enemy soldiers
C. he was afraid of the enemy soldiers
D. something was wrong with him
13. Peter ran to the hospital fast because _____.
A. he was afraid to be caught
B. his friend needed to be operated on at once
C. he wanted to return to the front again
D. he wanted to ring John's parents up soon

D

A Problem of Modern Life

Our surroundings are being polluted faster than nature and man's present efforts to prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry, more cars, larger cities, and the growing use of man-made materials.

What can explain and solve this problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man — by his desire(欲望) for a modern way of life. We make "increasing industrialization(工业化)" our chief aim. So we are often ready to offer everything: clean air, pure water, good food, our health and the future of our children. There is a constant flow of people from the countryside into the cities, eager for the benefits of our modern society. But as our technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, pollution has become a serious problem.

Isn't it time we stopped to ask ourselves where we are going and why? It makes one think of the story about the airline pilot (飞行员) who told his passengers over the loudspeaker, "I've got some good news and some bad news. The good news is that we're making rapid progress at 530 miles per hour. The bad news is that we're lost and don't know where we're going." The sad fact is that this becomes a true story when spoken of our modern society.

14. Man cannot prevent the world from being polluted because _____.
A. the population of the world is increasing fast
B. people use too many man-made materials
C. we have more and more industry
D. we are producing more cars, trucks and buses
15. People crowd into the cities for _____.
A. they want very much to find well-paid jobs
B. they are anxious to enjoy the achievements of our society
C. they have become tired of their homeland

- D. they have a strong wish to become industrial workers
16. The story about the airline pilot tells us that _____.
 A. man knows where the society is going
 B. people do not welcome the rapid development of modern society
 C. man can do little about the problem of pollution
 D. the speaker is worried about the future of our society
17. What does the writer really want to say in this passage?
 A. With the development of technology pollution has become a serious problem.
 B. Lower the speed of development to stop pollution.
 C. It's time we did something to reduce pollution.
 D. As industry is growing fast, pollution is the natural result.

E

SPECIAL EVENTS THIS WEEKEND

Captain Goodfellow

Do your children enjoy interesting stories, funny games, and exciting dances? Captain Goodfellow will be ready to teach all these things to children of all ages at the City Theatre on Saturday morning at 10:00. Free.

Walking Tour of the Town

Forget your worries on Saturday morning. Take a beautiful walk and learn about local history. Meet at the front entrance of City Hall at 9:30. Wear comfortable shoes!

Films at the Museum

Two European films will be shown on Saturday afternoon at the Museum Theater. See *Broken Window* at 1:30. *The Workers* will be at 3:45. For further information, call 4987898.

International Picnic

Are you tired of eating the same food every day? Come to Central Park on Saturday and enjoy food from all over the world. Delicious and not expensive. Noon to 5:00 p. m. .

18. You can probably eat Chinese, Italian and Arabic food _____.
 A. at the front entrance of City Hall B. at the ballgame
 C. at 5:00 p. m. D. at Central Park on Saturday
19. You can see movies at _____.
 A. the City College B. the Museum Theater
 C. the City Theater D. the Central Park
20. If you are going on the Walking Tour, don't forget _____.
 A. your worries B. your beautiful walk
 C. your learning about local history D. your comfortable shoes



III. 限时开放阅读(先快速阅读短文,然后根据短文内容判断正误,限时五分钟)

Let Others Be "Right" Most of the Time

One of the most important questions you can ever ask yourself is, "Do I want to be 'right'— or do I want to be 'happy'?" Many times, the two are mutually exclusive (互相排斥)!

Being right, defending our positions, takes an enormous amount of mental energy and often alienates (疏远) us from the people in our lives. Needing to be right — or needing someone else to be wrong — encourages others to become defensive, and puts pressure on us to keep defending. Yet, many of us (me too, at times) spend a great deal of time and energy attempting to prove (or point out) that we are right — and / or others are wrong. Many people, consciously or unconsciously, believe that it's somehow their job to show others how their positions, statements, and points of view are incorrect, and that in doing so, the person they are correcting is going to somehow appreciate it, or at least learn something. Wrong!

Think about it. Have you ever been corrected by someone and said to the person who was trying to be right, "Thank you so much for showing me that I'm wrong and you're right. Now I see it. Boy, you're great!"? Or, has anyone you know ever thanked you (or even agreed with you) when you corrected them, or made yourself "right" at their expense? Of course not. The truth is, all of us hate to be corrected. We all want our positions to be respected and understood by others. Being listened to and heard is one of the greatest desires of the human heart. And those who learn to listen are the most loved and respected. Those who are in the habit of correcting others are often resented and avoided.

It's not that it's never appropriate to be right — sometimes you genuinely (确实) need to be or want to be. Perhaps there are certain philosophical positions that you don't want to budge (立场等动摇, 让步) on such as when you hear a racist's comment. Here, it's important to speak your mind. Usually, however, it's just your ego (自我) creeping in and ruining an otherwise peaceful encounter — a habit of wanting or needing to be right.

A wonderful, heartfelt (衷心的, 真心实意的) strategy for becoming more peaceful and living is to practise allowing others the joy of being right — give them the glory. Stop correcting. As hard as it may be to change this habit, it's worth any effort and practice it takes. When someone says, "I really feel it's important to" rather than jumping in and saying, "No, it's more important to..." or any of the hundreds of other forms of conversational editing, simply let it go and allow their statement to stand. The people in your life will become less defensive and more loving. They will appreciate you more than you could ever have dreamed possible, even if they don't exactly know why. You'll discover the joy of participating in and witnessing other people's happiness,



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which is far more rewarding (值得的) than a battle of egos. You don't have to sacrifice your deepest philosophical truths or most heartfelt opinions, but, starting today, let others be "right", most of the time! (about 520 words)

根据短文内容,判断正误:(T or F)

1. In order not to put pressure on yourself, you'd better not correct others' words all the time. ()
2. It is most likely that those who learn to listen to others have more friends. ()
3. Although all of us hated to be corrected, we still need to point out other's mistakes sometimes. ()

写作能力训练

I. 短文改错

There is a prison in Ireland which allows its prisoners to go out without any guards work every day. They work on the farms near prison during the day, and come back to have their evening meal and sleep every evening. Before they are allowing to go out like this, they have to promise to return back every evening, if they do not promise this, they are not let out.

One night one of the prisoners were invited to have a meal and a drink with the family of the farmer he was working for, so she came back to the prison very late. He had to knock at the gate several times until the guard came to let him in. The guard was not like being disturbed at this time, so he said to the prisoner angrily. "If you come back so late again, or I won't let you in."

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

II. 翻译句子

1. 这些国家饱经战火。(go through)

2. 你的学习进展如何?(get along with)

3. 在买这台机器之前必须先试用一下。(try out)

4. 规章已经制订,必须遵照执行。(set down)



5. 他仅仅只受过两年的学校教育。(add up)

III. 书面表达

假如你叫林海, 请以 Good Friends 为题给 Peter (Peter@sohu.com) 发一封英文 e-mail, 介绍你的一些情况, 如 name, age, gender (性别), likes and dislikes and so on 以及你的交友态度, 词数 100 左右, 并注意电子邮件的格式。
