



A⁺ 优化 作业本

YOUHUA
ZUOYE BEN

方便学生 方便教师 方便家长

3合1

- ◆ 课时练习
- ◆ 单元检测
- ◆ 期中期末考

主编◎洪鸣远

高一英语 **上**

吉林人民出版社



A⁺ 优化 作业本



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丛书策划：潘建英
本册主编：李 智
薛宝磊

_____ 年级 _____ 班

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狂掀 21 世纪校园作业革命风暴

☆ 镜头一：黑板前粉尘飞扬，教室里雪花片片，这是老师在给同学们抄题，分发试卷……；

☆ 镜头二：寂静的深夜，灯光下瘦小的身影仍在埋头做题……

作为一名家长，你是不是经常为孩子的作业过于繁多而无可奈何，忧心忡忡地感叹孩子得不到成长的快乐！

作为一名学生更是苦不堪言，感叹体会不到学习的快乐。

而作为一名教师，又何尝不是左右为难，在素质教育与应试教育间徘徊摸索。

“今日复明日，作业何其多”，这几乎是所有同学与家长的共同感慨。但有没有一种更科学更有效的作业以代替传统的机械的课后作业呢？

作业革命宣言

作业必须优化， 作业必须革新！
作业应具有特色， 作业应生动活泼！
让我们热爱作业， 让我们享受作业！

A⁺ 优化作业本诠释

A⁺ 优化作业本从人文关怀出发，以人为本，方便师生。她是百余名骨干教师的倾力打造，她是一线教师几十年教学经验的高度浓缩！她是您成功的最佳选择！她必将掀起新世纪校园的作业革命风暴！

A⁺ 优化作业本五大特点

- ◇ **创新性** 落实新课标是 A⁺ 的灵魂，首创新题是 A⁺ 的特色，联系新情景是 A⁺ 的方法，培养创新能力是 A⁺ 的目标。按照新课标的要求，学习观念将产生一次大的革命，师生互动，合作探究将成为学习方法上的主流。优化作业本正是顺应了这一学习理念的变化，对知识的板块、作业的题型、训练的模式均做了精心调整，体现教学服务于学习发展的新思想。
- ◇ **实用性** 她方便学生，是学生自学路上的良友，她方便教师，是教师课堂教学的航标，她方便家长，是家长帮助孩子完成学业的最佳助手。
- ◇ **同步性** 依据《课程标准》要求编制课时作业与单元训练，且配有期中、期末测试题，完全与教学实际同步，确保覆盖知识点 100%。
- ◇ **时代性** 本书选材新颖，贴近现实生活实际，具有强烈的时代气息，是一套年轻而前卫的教辅用书。
- ◇ **权威性** 百余人的编写队伍庞大而精干，其中多人为国家级、省级骨干教师。他们中有省市教学比武一等奖获得者，也有省市优秀教师称号获得者，他们都是本学科的骨干和中坚，是教改前沿的领航者，是学科教学的权威，丰富的教学经验和教学成果为本书增色不少。

作业导航



作业要求

紧扣新课程标准与《考试说明》，针对每次作业提出明确的要求，使学生学有方向，练有目标。

基础过关作业

注重夯实基础，强调知识积累，考查“双基”，培养能力。

课堂快餐

针对副科教学的特点精心设计课堂作业，重在巩固基础知识，提高课堂教学的效率。

综合创新作业

精心编写的综合题、应用题、创新题、高考题、易错题、实验题，题题经典，题题精练，瞄准高考命题趋势，旨在强化应试能力。

探险营地

为学有余力的学生设计，旨在扩展学生的思维，开发学生的潜力，给学生留有更广阔的学习空间。

名校培优作业

侧重知识的迁移、拓展与延伸，强调能力提高；独创的探究题、开放题、趣味题，激发你的学习潜能，让你走进名校，与名校学生共发展。

高考超市

荟萃高考精华，贴近备考实际，熟悉高考题型，把握高考脉象。

捷进驿站

汇集名人趣事，延伸教材知识，开阔视野，激发兴趣。她是你身心放松处，更是你冲向下一高峰的加油站。

丛书编委会
2005年5月·北京

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Unit 1 Good friends

Period 1

姓名:

时间:20 分钟

满分:40 分

评分:



作业要求

1. 掌握谈论喜欢和不喜欢时所用的交际用语。
2. 掌握评价朋友和谈论友谊时所用的交际用语。



课时作业

课堂快餐

一、单项选择(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

1. —The boys aren't doing a good job at all, actually.
—_____.

A. I guess not so B. I don't guess
C. I don't guess so D. I guess not

2. —What's John like?

—He's _____ honest, kind and helpful.

A. thought of B. said
C. described as D. made

3. As time goes on, people begin to lose _____ in what they were _____ in before.

A. interested; interested B. interest; interest
C. interest; interested D. interested; interest

4. My friend, John, is _____ singing and he sings very well.

A. liking B. love of
C. fond of D. enjoying

5. What do you think _____ to solve their problem?

A. should we do B. should do we
C. we should do D. we do should

二、补全对话(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Mr Bacon: We haven't gone out for over a month.

6

Mr Smith: Fine. Where shall we go? Look in the newspaper to see what's on at the cinema or theatre.

Mr Bacon: 7

Mr Dofoe: The newspaper said it was the worst of the year. What else can we do?

Mr Bacon: 8 But according to the paper, there aren't any concerts tonight.

Mr Dofoe: Aren't there any good films in town?

Mr Smith: 9 That should be entertaining.

Mr Dofoe: We have already seen it. Don't you remember?

Mr Smith: Well. There is a good love story at the centre cinema.

Mr Bacon: You know I don't like love stories. 10

Mr Dofoe: "Amusing Adventure" with Roberts. It's a comedy(喜剧).

Mr Bacon: Good. Let's go there.

A. I see a new play opened this week.

B. I'd enjoy a good concert.

C. How about "Dancing in the Park"?

D. What shall we see?

E. What's at the neighbourhood cinema?

F. Wonderful.

G. I'd like to go somewhere with you this evening.

探险营地

三、完形填空(每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

My friend, Michel, is a young girl who works for the police 11 a handwriting expert(专家). She has helped 12 many criminals(罪犯) by using her special talents(天才).

When she was fourteen, Michel was already 13

interested in the differences in her friends' 14 that she would spend hours 15 them. After 16 college she went to France for a 17 two-year class in handwriting at the School of Police Science.

Michel says that it is 18 for people to hide their handwriting. She can discover 19 of what she needs to know simply 20 looking at the writing with her own eyes, 21 she also has machines 22 help her make 23 different kinds of paper and ink. This knowledge is often 24 great help to the police.

Michel believes that handwriting is a good 25 of what kind of person the 26 is. "I wouldn't go out with a fellow 27 I didn't like his handwriting," she says. But she 28 she fall in love with her future husband, a young policeman 29 she studied his handwriting. It is later proved to be 30, however.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 11. A. with | B. by |
| C. like | D. as |
| 12. A. search | B. follow |
| C. catch | D. judge |
| 13. A. so | B. too |
| C. quite | D. extra |
| 14. A. books | B. letter |
| C. tongues | D. handwriting |
| 15. A. writing | B. studying |
| C. settling | D. uncovering |
| 16. A. attending | B. finishing |
| C. starting | D. stepping into |
| 17. A. powerful | B. natural |
| C. special | D. common |
| 18. A. main | B. safe |
| C. easy | D. impossible |
| 19. A. most | B. nothing |
| C. little | D. sight |
| 20. A. with | B. by |
| C. of | D. about |
| 21. A. so | B. for |
| C. thus | D. but |
| 22. A. they | B. in which |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| C. that | D. those |
| 23. A. up | B. out |
| C. for | D. into |
| 24. A. of | B. to |
| C. with | D. for |
| 25. A. test | B. sign(标记) |
| C. means | D. habit(习惯) |
| 26. A. thief | B. criminal |
| C. writer | D. policeman |
| 27. A. whether | B. unless |
| C. if | D. after |
| 28. A. adds | B. tells |
| C. repeats | D. cries |
| 29. A. before | B. after |
| C. shyly | D. and |
| 30. A. necessary | B. all right |
| C. important | D. quite easy |

高考超市

- (2003 年, 北京春) —I'm sorry, I'm calling you so late.
—_____ okay.
A. This is B. You're
C. That's D. I'm
- (2003 年, 全国) —Sorry, Joe. I didn't mean to...
—Don't call me "Joe". I'm Mr Parker to you, and _____ you forget it!
A. do B. didn't
C. did D. don't
- (2002 年, 北京) —It's been a wonderful evening.
Thank you very much.
—_____.
A. My pleasure B. I'm glad to hear that
C. No thanks D. It's OK
- (2004 年, 湖北) —Excuse me, is this the right way to the Summer Palace?
—Sorry, I'm not sure. But it _____ be.
A. might B. will
C. must D. can

Period 2

姓名:

时间:20 分钟

满分:30 分

评分:



作业要求

1. 掌握 especially, honest, favourite, be fond of, surf the Internet 等重点单词和词组的用法。
2. 辨别 too much/much too 的意思和用法。
3. 掌握 so 和 neither 引导的倒装句。



课时作业

课堂快餐

一、单项选择(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

1. —David has made great progress recently.
—_____, and _____.
A. So he was; so you have
B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you
D. So has he; so you have
2. This kind of medicine has _____ effect on vegetables, _____ on tomato.
A. special; especial B. especial; specially
C. special; especially D. especially; specially
3. All finished, we sat down to enjoy _____ we thought the most beautiful folk song.
A. that B. which
C. what D. it
4. Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.
A. tired; boring B. bored; tiring
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring
5. —I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful.
A. some; a B. an; some

- C. some; some D. an; a
6. Look, the twins are _____ each other _____ the matter.
A. arguing to; about B. argue with; to
C. arguing with; about D. arguing with; to
7. A long journey is _____ for an old man.
A. too much B. very much
C. much too D. too many
8. Mr Stone is _____ singing and he sings very well.
A. like B. enjoying
C. love of D. fond of
9. —John won the first prize in the English contest.
—_____.
A. So he did B. So did he
C. Neither he did D. Neither did he
10. The maths problem is _____ difficult for the little boy to work out.
A. too much B. much too
C. too many D. very much

二、单词拼写(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

11. Tom is an h _____ boy, so we all believe in him.
12. The story was so f _____ that it made all of us laugh.
13. Running and swimming are his f _____ sports.
14. I like seeing films, e _____ love films.
15. He likes dancing but h _____ hiking.

探险营地

三、阅读理解(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

Daphne asked Jim, a friend of Walter's, for some extra help on her political science homework. On Friday, they agreed to meet at his dormitory(宿舍) study room at 8:00 Sunday night. It was 8:05 when Jim arrived. He wasn't on time as he usually is, because he had been out enjoying the spring weather after eating at McDonald's. But he wasn't worried, because he knew from Walter that Daphne was usually late. When Daphne hadn't arrived by 8:25, Jim was a little surprised. He decided to go to the dorm lounge(休息室) and watch his favourite Sunday

night TV show. It started at 8:30, so he had to hurry.

When he got to the lounge, Walter was just leaving. "Hey, Jim, your favourite TV show just finished. Where were you? It was wonderful!"

"What do you mean, Walter? It's 8:30, so I'm just in time to watch it!" Jim replied, looking a little confused (困惑).

"Did you adjust (校正) your watch last night?" Walter asked. Then he explained, "Last night you were supposed to move your watch ahead one hour. We do this every year on the last Sunday in April. Then, on the last Sunday in October, everyone moved clock back an hour."

We say spring ahead, fall back to help us remember which way to adjust our clocks. "Walter stopped to see if Jim had understood his explanation. "You don't do that in Indiana, I guess." "No, we don't." Jim said, shaking his head. "In that case, I was over an hour late for my appointment (约定) with Daphne, not only five minutes. Wow! She'll never let me forget this!"

16. What is an important idea of this story?

- A. Daphne is usually late.
- B. There are no time changes in Indiana.
- C. Jim likes his favourite Sunday night TV show.
- D. Jim was late because he didn't know about the time changes.

17. Why did Jim look confused when he learned the TV show had just finished?

- A. Because he missed the wonderful TV show.
- B. Because he thought he was just in time to watch his favourite TV show.

C. Because he was late for the show.

D. Because he forgot the time of the show.

18. Are all the citizens in the United States supposed to move their watches ahead in spring and back in fall?

- A. Certainly they are.
- B. No, they are not.
- C. No, those who live in Indiana don't do that.
- D. Certainly they are, besides those living in Indiana

19. Imagine you are going to a party at 2 p. m. on the last Sunday in April. If you forget about time change, what time will you arrive?

- A. 3 p. m.
- B. 4 p. m.
- C. 1 p. m.
- D. 2 p. m.

20. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. An April's Fool
- B. A Funny Story
- C. A Clever Boy
- D. A Stupid Story

高考超市

1. (2002 年, 上海) —You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens, _____.

- A. so did I
- B. so I did
- C. I did so
- D. I so did

2. (2003 年, 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

Period 3

姓名: _____

时间: 20 分钟

满分: 30 分

评分: _____



作业要求

1. 掌握 successful, survive, develop, treat... as..., hunt for 等重点单词和词组的用法。
2. 辨别 alone/lonely, so... that.../such... that... 的意思与用法。
3. 掌握 should + have done 等句型。



课时作业

课堂快餐

一、单词拼写(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

1. He was a s _____ as a writer.
2. It was _____ (不寻常) for a girl to play football.
3. A great _____ (发展) took place in water power.
4. Chuck managed to survive on a _____ (荒芜的) island.
5. My father has _____ (认识到) his mistakes.

二、单项选择(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

6. Tom is an honest man; I say it, _____ I have ap- posed him.
A. as if B. so that
C. even though D. while
7. He had no one to help him. He had to work _____.
A. all along B. all over
C. all alone D. all through
8. After graduation, he began to wander from city to city, _____ a suitable job.
A. hunting for B. taking on
C. looking after D. bringing up
9. Though the couple lived _____ in the countryside, they didn't feel _____.
A. lonely; alone B. lonely; lonely
C. alone; alone D. alone; lonely

10. He earns _____ 1,000 dollars a month.
A. as many as B. as much as
C. as far as D. as great as

11. Let Betty play with your toys, John—you must learn to _____.
A. support B. care
C. spare D. share

12. He is _____ a little boy _____ he can't go to school this year.
A. so; that B. such; that
C. so; as D. such; as

13. You _____ it to your teacher. Why not?
A. would tell B. should tell
C. would have told D. should have told

14. We should _____ plants and animals _____ our friends.
A. treat; like B. look; like
C. treat; as D. look; as

15. They have _____ a good habit of getting up early in the morning.
A. made B. changed
C. imagined D. developed

探险营地

三、阅读理解(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

Fred, a close friend of mine, lives with six hundred wild animals on a small island. Ever since he left school, where I first knew him, he has traveled all over Africa collecting animals for his zoo. He hoped to collect at least two animals of each kind on his island, like Noah before the Great Flood(水灾). But the flood that my friend was afraid of was a flood not of water but of people. I think you have heard of my friend; he writes books about his travels, and about the wild and wonderful animals that he collects. The money from the books helps to pay for all the food that those animals eat.

Fred told me that when he was out looking for water last week (there is not enough water on the island, though there is plenty all around it), he found oil. He needs



money for his travels, and for his zoo, and a little oil will buy enough water for a lifetime; but he knows that if he tells anybody else about it, it will be the end of his zoo and his life's work.

So, if I know my friend, he will not tell anybody (but you and me) about what he has found.

16. What is Fred most afraid of if a flood of people come onto the island?

A. The zoo will be destroyed when they make it an oilfield.

B. They may come in large crowds (人群) and frighten (使惊恐) the animals.

C. There will be so much noise that he can not write any more.

D. Nobody can look after the zoo when he is away traveling.

17. Fred pays for the food the animals eat by _____.

A. selling oil on his island

B. traveling all over the world

C. collecting two animals of every kind

D. writing and selling books

18. Last week Fred _____.

A. went out looking for oil to pay for his travels

B. found enough water on his island to last a lifetime

C. found plenty of oil all around the island

D. was looking for water, but found oil

19. What do you think of Fred?

A. He is an honest and hard-working man

B. He is a clever and hard-working man

C. He is a strange and lazy man

D. He is a clever but lazy man

20. The last part of the passage means "_____".

A. in fact I don't understand my friend

B. from what I know about my friend

C. if I believe my friend

D. in fact I don't believe my friend

高考超市

一、单项选择

1. (2003 年, 上海春) My English-Chinese dictionary has disappeared. Who _____ have taken it?

A. should

B. must

C. could

D. would

2. (2003 年, 上海) We were in _____ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.

A. a rush so anxious

B. a such anxious rush

C. so an anxious rush

D. such an anxious rush

二、短文改错 (2004 年杭州检测)

Remember that we will not always get so many

3. _____

time for our parent and other family members.

4. _____

Many of us would be graduating and going away to

5. _____

college, when others of us will be moving to

6. _____

look new jobs. Once we are away, we may not see

7. _____

them very often. Some of we will not even be able

8. _____

to see them for a whole year. If we want to get

9. _____

together, we have to go by a train or air. Things

10. _____

will be changing soon, and so it is important than

11. _____

ever to treasure the time we have to our family members.

12. _____

Period 4

姓名: _____

时间: 40 分钟

满分: 50 分

评分: _____



作业要求

1. 掌握 catch, smart, sure, regard, afraid 等单词和词组的用法。
2. 掌握语法: 直接引语与间接引语, 定语从句。
3. 学会用英语写信。



课时作业

课堂快餐

一、单项选择(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. The Great Wall _____ the symbol of China.
A. regard as B. is regarded as
C. regard like D. is regard like
2. The girl is afraid _____ alone at night.
A. to go out B. of going out
C. go out D. going out
3. The discovery of the evidence led to _____.
A. the thief having caught
B. catch the thief
C. the thief being caught
D. the thief to be caught
4. Not only the students but also Tom _____ about the answer.
A. is sure B. are sure
C. sure D. sures
5. York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.
A. that I visited B. which I visited
C. where I visited D. in which I visited

二、语法专练: 直接引语变间接引语(每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

6. She said to me, "My brother will go to the south for his holiday."

7. She said, "What are you doing over there?"

8. "You will have a test after class," said the English teacher to the boy.

9. The teacher said to us, "The earth goes around the sun."

10. My sister said to me, "I'll go to college next year."

探险营地

三、短文改错(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

I've been to China for two years. My friends in

11. _____

England sometimes write to me, ask me how long I'll

12. _____

stay here, and when I'm thinking returning home.

13. _____

The answer of their questions is simple: I do not

14. _____

know when I will return home. At the moment, I

15. _____

have no reason to return England. I like living in

16. _____

China; I enjoy meeting Chinese people and travel

17. _____

around the country. My work is very interested,

18. _____

and there have so many things I don't know about

19. _____

China that I hope to discover in the future. 20. _____

四、书面表达(20 分)

Ann 是美国华盛顿中学的学生, 她来信表示愿意和你成为笔友。假如你叫王军, 请你根据以下情况写封回信, 表示愿意同她建立朋友关系。

1. 我叫王军, 生于 1986 年 7 月 4 日, 父亲是教师, 母亲是家庭主妇;
2. 现为北京四中学生, 学习语文、数学、英语、物理。

化学、生物等,最喜欢英语;

3. 业余时间爱好打篮球、集邮和绘画。

注意:①用词贴切,句子通顺连贯;

②书信格式要正确,词数 100 左右。

高考超市

一、单项选择

1. (2004 年,上海春) A fast food restaurant is a place _____, just as the name suggests, eating is performed quickly.

- A. which B. where
C. there D. what

二、阅读理解

Dantes climbed through into the cell (牢房) of his dead friend. He stood by the bed and a wave of sadness and loneliness swept over him. There was now no one to talk to, nobody to care about him. He hoped that he too would soon die; there was no other hope of escape from the silent hell of life in this person.

"Yes," he said to himself in this mood of complete despair, "I expect I shall leave here in the same way as Faria, my good friend Faria. The only way I shall ever leave this place is tied up in a bag as he is now."

While these thoughts were passing through his mind, he was suddenly struck by their possible connection with his present situation. Why should he not immediately take Abbe Faria's place? To do this might be very dangerous but he had nothing to lose. Whatever happens, the slightest chance of escape, was better than waiting for death in

this soul-destroying prison. Without wasting a moment's thought on the likelihood of failure, he acted directly. There was not a moment to lose. Within the hour the guards would be back to remove the Abbe's corpse (dead body).

(2004 年,北京测试)

2. When Dantes entered the cell of Abbe Faria he found the dead man _____.

- A. was sewed up in a bag
B. was still lying on the bed
C. had been moved away
D. was lying on the ground

3. "This mood of complete despair" refers to his feelings _____.

- A. of sadness and loneliness
B. of regret for Faria's death
C. of anger for the wrong done to him
D. that he would have no hope of escape

4. "He was suddenly struck by their possible connection with his present situation" means that _____.

- A. he would soon die like Faria
B. he wished to die immediately like Faria
C. he suddenly didn't feel sorry
D. he suddenly realized that he might escape by taking Faria's place

5. "Without wasting a moment's thought on the likelihood of failure" means _____.

- A. he didn't waste his time thinking about the possibility of failure
B. he stopped for a moment to think what would happen if he failed
C. he was sure that he would probably fail
D. he was sure that he would probably succeed

Unit 2 English around the world

Period 1

姓名: _____ 时间: 20 分钟 满分: 40 分 评分: _____



作业要求

1. 掌握谈论语言差异时所用的交际用语。
2. 掌握与人交流的技巧和所用的交际用语。



课时作业

课堂快餐

一、单项选择(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

1. —I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday, Mr Smith.
—
A. Oh, no. Let's not.
B. I'd rather stay at home.
C. I'm very sorry, but I have other plans.
D. Oh, no. That'll be too much trouble.
2. —I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful.
A. some; a B. an; some
C. some; some D. an; a
3. —
—Thank you, I certainly will.
A. Have a nice weekend
B. Please remember me to your parents
C. Don't forget to post the packets
D. Let me help you
4. —Why don't we take a little break?
—Didn't we just have _____?
A. it B. that

C. one D. this

5. —Do you mind the window being open?
— _____; it's much too cold.
A. Yes, please
B. I don't want to, please
C. Yes, I do
D. I'm afraid I don't

二、补全对话(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- M: 6
W: No. In my opinion, it is not a good way to study English.
M: Are you sure? The teacher asks us to pay more attention to grammar, background knowledge and structure(结构). These are what Chinese students should learn.
W: 7 We've learnt enough grammar at high school. 8
M: Are you really sure you are right?
W: Yes. 9 The more we read, the more we learn, not only words but also information and knowledge.
M: 10
A. I just don't see why you think so.
B. You seem to be very interested in our English textbook.
C. I think we should do more reading now.
D. What a pity!
E. Got it!
F. In my opinion, the teacher should ask us to buy more English books to read.
G. You don't like to follow our English textbook, do you?

探险营地

三、完形填空(每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

A year ago, I paid no attention to English idioms, though my teacher told me the importance of it over and over again. But soon the importance of English idioms was 11 by an unforgettable experience.

One day, I 12 to meet an Englishman on the road, so soon we began to talk. As I was talking about how I was studying English, the foreigner seemed to 13, greatly shaking his head, shrugging (耸) his shoulders, saying, "You don't say!" I was 14, I thought, perhaps this was just an inappropriate (不合适) topic, well, I'd better 15 the topic. So I said to him, "Well, 16 we talk about the Great Wall? By the way, have you ever been there?" "Certainly, everyone 17 home will laugh at me if I leave China without 18 it. It is wonderful." He was 19 in thought when I began to talk like a tourist guide. "The Great Wall is one of the wonders in the world. We are 20 of it," I said. But soon I was 21 again by his order. "You don't say!" Then I couldn't help 22, "Why do you ask me not to 23 it?" "Well, I didn't request you to do 24," he answered, greatly 25. I said, "Didn't you say 'you don't say'?" Hearing this, the Englishman 26 to tears. He began to explain, "You don't say 27 means 'really'." It is an 28 of surprise. Perhaps you don't pay attention to English idioms. "Only 29 did I know I had made 30 of myself. Since then I have been more careful with idiomatic expressions than ever.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. known | B. seen |
| C. noticed | D. shown |
| 12. A. happened | B. tried |
| C. wanted | D. managed |
| 13. A. wondering | B. be understanding |
| C. be listening | D. be wondering |
| 14. A. puzzled | B. worried |
| C. sorry | D. surprised |
| 15. A. keep | B. explain |
| C. change | D. choose |
| 16. A. can | B. shall |
| C. need | D. may |
| 17. A. back | B. from |
| C. in | D. at |
| 18. A. looking at | B. seeing |
| C. watching | D. knowing |
| 19. A. active | B. moved |
| C. buried | D. deep |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 20. A. proud | B. fond |
| C. sure | D. told |
| 21. A. stopped | B. disturbed |
| C. interrupted | D. troubled |
| 22. A. asking | B. laughing |
| C. shouting | D. replying |
| 23. A. mention | B. talk about |
| C. say | D. speak |
| 24. A. it | B. anything |
| C. this | D. so |
| 25. A. surprised | B. disappointed |
| C. excited | D. interested |
| 26. A. moved | B. burst |
| C. laughed | D. came |
| 27. A. never | B. actually |
| C. simply | D. almost |
| 28. A. expression | B. idea |
| C. example | D. opinion |
| 29. A. now | B. then |
| C. in this way | D. from him |
| 30. A. fun | B. a joke |
| C. a mistake | D. fool |

高考超市

- (2004 年, 天津) —How often do you eat out?
—_____, but usually once a week.
A. Have no idea B. It depends
C. As usual D. Generally speaking
- (2004 年, 辽宁) —Mum, I've been studying English since 8 o'clock. _____ I go out and play with Tom for a while?
—No, I'm afraid not. Besides, it's raining outside now.
A. Can't B. Would't
C. May not D. Won't
- (2004 年, 西城区高三抽样测试) —Can I get you a cup of tea?
—_____.
A. That's very nice of you
B. With pleasure
C. You can, please
D. Thank you for the tea

Period 2

姓名: _____ 时间: 20 分钟 满分: 30 分 评分: _____



作业要求

1. 掌握 else, anything, forget, mean, know, make yourself at home, way 等重点单词和词组的用法。
2. 辨别 tired/tiring, mean to do/mean doing, at all/after all 等的用法和意思。
3. 掌握 Here you are. 和 It is + 强调成分 + that... 引导的倒装句。



课时作业

课堂快餐

一、单项选择(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

1. _____ that you found the damaged car?
A. Where did it B. Where it is
C. Where was it D. Where it was
2. It's already 6:50. Jack rushed _____ to school.
A. in the way B. all the way
C. by the way D. in a way
3. —Two pencils and a knife, please.
—_____?
—No, thanks.
A. Nothing else B. Or else
C. Anything else D. Who else
4. He had forgotten _____ his raincoat and he was wet through.
A. bring B. bringing
C. to be brought D. to bring
5. Spending too much now _____ a shortage of cash next year.
A. will mean B. meaning
C. meant D. tell
6. If you know anything _____ about it, you should tell us.

- A. in all B. all over
C. at all D. after all
7. We should try to write _____ even when you're busy. After all, practice makes perfect.
A. now and then B. more or less
C. sooner or later D. here and there
8. Can you tell me the name of the factory _____ you visited last week?
A. what B. where
C. 不填 D. when
9. That was a _____ trip and we were all _____ at that time.
A. tired; tiring B. tired; tired
C. tiring; tiring D. tiring; tired
10. Sorry, I didn't mean _____ you.
A. harming B. harm
C. harmed D. to harm

二、单词拼写(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

11. The _____ (不同) between the meanings of the two words are very great.
12. Pay attention to the _____ (发音) of each word you learn.
13. Where is the b _____? I want to have a bath.
14. The plane will fly d _____ from Beijing to Guangzhou.
15. British people and A _____ don't have any difficulty in communicating with each other.

探险营地

三、阅读理解(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

When I was sixteen years old, I made my first visit to the United States. It wasn't the first time I had been abroad. Like most English children I learned French at school. And I had often been to France, so I was used to speaking a foreign language to people who didn't understand French. But when I went to America I was really looking forward to having a nice easy holiday without any language problems.

How wrong I was! The misunderstandings began at