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学科王

课时精练 单元提优 模块整合

总主编 严军

主 编 李云强

国标人教版

英 语

必修②



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学科王

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国标人教版
英 语
必修②

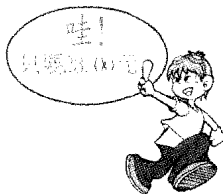
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首届“1课3练杯”教育教学改革论文大奖赛征稿启事

《1课3练》是《课程标准》颁发后,由春雨教育集团组织首批进入课改实验的教育发达省市名校名师研发出的配套练习册,该丛书全面彰显新课改精神,以其从小一到高三版本齐全,理念领先,素材鲜活,题型新颖而成为风靡全国中小学校园的“王牌练习册”。由于春雨教育科学研究院每年均组织一线名师在充分吸纳课改实验最新成果的基础上,对各册进行全面修订,使该丛书长期雄居教辅市场领跑品牌之首,年均使用学生数达1600余万,为上一级学校培养、输送了大批高素质生源。

为回报全国广大中小学教师、教学研究人员、教育行政管理人员对春雨旗下《1课3练》丛书的厚爱与信赖,进一步展现课程改革的最新成果,提供交流教育教学改革经验、发表论文的平台,吉林教育出版社《教师论坛》杂志、春雨教育集团、“学科王”教学资源网(www.xuekewang.com)特邀各省教育学会联合举办首届“1课3练杯”教育教学改革论文大奖赛。具体事项如下:

一、征稿对象

小学、初中、高中各年级、各学科教师,教育教学研究人员,各级教育行政管理人员。

二、征稿内容

应围绕新课标情境下的教育教学改革,既可结合自身教学实践,探讨素质教育、创新教育理论在教学改革中的运用,也可总结、研究学科教材教法与教学经验,还可探索学科教学的现代化、信息化和课程开发等。来稿可自行确定选题、内容,论文、调查报告、经验总结、实验报告均可。

三、征稿说明

1. 征稿时间: 2010年7月1日至2011年9月30日止。

2. 稿件要求: 一般包括题目、作者及单位、邮编、内容摘要、关键词、正文、注释及参考文献;限2500—5000字之间;应贴近主题、资料可靠、数据准确、书写规范。

3. 来稿最好用WORD软件录入后,通过电子邮件的“附件”投寄。投稿邮箱: cjyjlw@163.com cjyjlw@126.com。

4. 打印稿请寄: 南京市鼓楼区中山北路88号建伟大厦17楼 论文大赛组委会收(邮编: 210009)。

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5. 稿件下方要注明作者的详细通讯地址[例: ××省××市(区、县)××路××号××学校××收]、联系电话(固定电话、移动电话)、电子信箱,以便及时与您取得联系。

6. 来稿一律不退,请自留底稿。

四、评奖与发表

1. 小学、初中、高中各评出特等奖1名,一等奖10名,二等奖20名,三等奖30名,优秀奖若干,颁发获奖证书。

2. 部分论文将自2010年9月起先期发表在《教师论坛》杂志。

3. 含优秀奖在内的全部获奖论文编入《新课标情境下的教育教学改革》一书,2011年11月正式出版。作为国家正式出版物,该书既是广大教育工作者的重要参考文献、单位学术科研成果,也是个人晋级晋职的重要依据。有特殊证书需求的,须在稿件末注明。

4. 大赛一律不收取评审费,所有获奖者均将获赠论文集一册。

五、组稿编委

欢迎各级教研机构负责人、学校领导协助组稿,将设组稿编委,并颁发组织奖。

新版说明



为使《学科王》丛书能充分吸纳并体现新课改、新高考的最新成果,并成为高中生课前预习、课堂练习、课后复习的高效平台,我们围绕丛书内容的同步性、新颖性、前瞻性和卷种的完整性,进行了全面而系统的“推陈出新”,以确保在新形势下,课标和高考精神到位,卷种和栏目训练理念到位,卷内题型和题量到位,师生适用和成效到位。

本次提升版的全新打造,主要彰显以下特色:

一、课时精练 根据课程标准和教学实际,准确划分各章(单元)课时数(含复习课),确保与教学同步。卷内设有:

[课前自主梳理]通过课前预习,针对目标进行清单式基础检测,引导学生自主梳理各课时基础知识和重点。

[课堂合作研习]配合教学进程,创设过程性检测题,通过合作互动,揭示学习进程中深层次问题,让学生进行感悟、体验、实践、提升。

[课后拓展探究]依托课后终端性检测题,进行源于教材的巩固和宽于教材的拓展探究,自评课时目标学习效果。

[高考动态链接]为重点、难点课时选择各层面最新高考题,树立标高,架设通往高考的桥梁。

二、各单元提优测试卷 围绕本单元主要训练目标、难易分布、常考题型、创新视角,进行选题覆盖,检测本单元学习效果,反馈真实能力和水平。

三、模块综合测试卷 按照期末专题目标、难易分布、常考题型、创新视角,进行选题覆盖,检测复习效率,题型全面对接新高考。

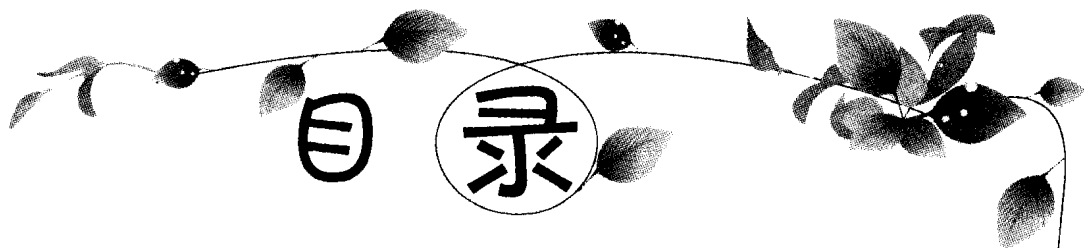
春雨教育集团 连续蝉联中国书业十大品牌实力机构和十大优秀策划机构,旗下拥有众多享誉全国的教辅品牌,其“用春雨图书,圆人生梦想”的理念作为一种期许与激励,在该丛书中得到了具体、直观且生动的体现。100多位名牌大学本科生、硕士生全程参与了丛书的验题、做题的过程,使该丛书的编校质量有了可靠的保证。

学科王 教学资源网和 24 小时专家免费咨询热线(025—68801800/68801900)全天候开通的“名师坐堂”解疑释难讨论版,不仅是一种售后增值服务,更体现了对中小學生这一特定的读者群的人性化的关怀与关切。

如果您发现了本书某处有个小错误并来函告诉我们,您还会得到一份小礼品哟!

品质领先,品牌为王,本丛书各册主编与编写老师预祝你成绩不断提高、永远信心满满!





目录

Unit 1 Cultural relics

Period 1	Warming Up	(1)
Period 2	Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(4)
Period 3	Learning about Language	(7)
Period 4	Grammar	(11)
Period 5	Using Language	(16)

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

Period 1	Warming Up	(21)
Period 2	Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(24)
Period 3	Learning about Language	(27)
Period 4	Grammar	(32)
Period 5	Using Language	(36)

Unit 3 Computers

Period 1	Warming Up	(41)
Period 2	Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(44)
Period 3	Learning about Language	(47)

Period 4	Grammar	(52)
----------	---------------	------

Period 5	Using Language	(57)
----------	----------------------	------

Unit 4 Wildlife protection

Period 1	Warming Up	(62)
Period 2	Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(65)
Period 3	Learning about Language	(68)
Period 4	Grammar	(73)
Period 5	Using Language	(78)

Unit 5 Music

Period 1	Warming Up	(83)
Period 2	Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(86)
Period 3	Learning about Language	(89)
Period 4	Grammar	(94)
Period 5	Using Language	(99)

A decorative vine with leaves runs along the top and left side of the page. The vine starts at the top left, goes right, then curves down the left side, and finally curves back up towards the bottom left.

活页部分

第 1 单元达标测试卷

第 2 单元达标测试卷

第 3 单元达标测试卷

第 4 单元达标测试卷

第 5 单元达标测试卷

模块综合测试卷

听力材料与参考答案及提示



Period 1 Warming Up



课前自主梳理 开心自主预习,轻松搞定基础。

一、根据实际情况回答问题

1. Can you name some cultural relics in China and abroad?

2. Do you know what kind of material the cultural relics you mentioned were made of?

3. Do you know what amber is? Have you ever seen a piece of amber?

4. Have you ever seen or heard of something about the Amber Room?

二、单词拼写

1. The government immediately sent help to the _____ (幸存者) of the earthquake.
2. C _____ relics help us understand what life was like in the past.
3. This is a r _____ vase, which was probably made more than 500 years ago.
4. The teacher gave her much v _____ advice on her study.
5. The place is where the capital lay during the Ming D _____.



课堂合作研习 重难疑点,一网打尽。

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 在失事飞机上的六个人中,仅有一人幸存。
Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one _____.
2. 这份工作使他有机会获得宝贵的经验。
The job gave him an opportunity to gain _____.
3. 随着科技的进步,这类事故已经很少发生了。
With the development of science and technology, such accident is a _____ occurrence.
4. 谁能告诉我们什么是文化遗产?
Who can tell us what are _____?
5. 他的妻子比他多活了10年。

His wife _____ him _____ ten years.

四、用适当的介词或副词填空

1. What do you know _____ the Amber Room?
2. Are cultural relics only objects _____ vases?
3. Look at the title and predict what the passage is _____.
4. Have you ever seen a piece _____ amber?
5. Believe it or not, I haven't seen my father _____ a long time.

五、单项选择

1. To our surprise, he _____ the big earthquake in the basement where he stayed for 7 days without anything to eat.
A. lived B. struggled
C. avoided D. survived
2. We have _____ seen such a _____ diamond.
A. rare; rarely B. rare; rare
C. rarely; rarely D. rarely; rare
3. He didn't refuse when I invited him, but I'm not sure _____ he will come or not.
A. if B. whether
C. that D. how
4. They consider that vase to be a treasure, but in my opinion, it is just a _____ bottle.
A. valuable B. rare
C. common D. worth
5. A lot of factories are in trouble and not easy to _____ the economic crisis (经济危机) now.
A. experience B. survive
C. cross D. decorate
6. As his best friend, I can make accurate guesses about _____ he will do or think.
A. what B. which
C. whom D. that
7. Who can tell us _____ about cultural relics?
A. how much do you know
B. you know how much
C. how much you know
D. how much did you know
8. We don't think that you are old enough _____ such a heavy job.





- A. to give B. giving
C. to be given D. being given



课后拓展探究

源于教材 宽于教材 举一反三 显身手。

六、完形填空

Some myths (神话) are stories told since ancient times to explain the causes for natural happenings. The Greek myth that explains why there are changes of 1 is about Demeter, the goddess of the harvest. She had a daughter, Persephone, whom she loved very much. Hades, god of the underworld, fell in love with Persephone, and he asked Zeus, the 2 of the gods, to give Persephone to him as his 3. Zeus did not want either to disappoint Hades or to upset Demeter, so he said he would not agree to the marriage, but neither would he 4 it. Hades, therefore, decided to take the girl without 5.

When Persephone was picking flowers in the garden, he seized her and took her to the underworld. When Demeter 6 what happened to Persephone, she became so 7 that she caused all plants to 8. People were in 9 of starving (挨饿). But Demeter was determined not to let crops grow 10 her daughter, Persephone, was returned to her. 11, still not wanting to disappoint Hades, decided upon a condition for Persephone's 12. She could go back to her mother if she had not 13 anything while she was in the underworld. Demeter 14 it because she did not know that Persephone had eaten several Pomegranate (石榴) seeds in the underworld.

When Zeus 15 this, he agreed that Persephone could spend part of the year with her 16, but he added that since she had eaten the seeds, she must spend part of the year in the underworld. And so it 17 that when Persephone is in the underworld, Demeter is sad and therefore 18 not let the crops grow.

That is 19 we have winter when plants do not grow. When Persephone returns, Demeter is 20. It is spring, and plants begin to grow again.

1. A. age B. time
C. seasons D. periods
2. A. fighter B. advisor
C. ruler D. winner

3. A. daughter B. partner
C. lover D. wife
4. A. forbid B. admit
C. accept D. forgive
5. A. warning B. arrangement
C. permission D. reason
6. A. worked out B. let out
C. found out D. thought out
7. A. tired B. angry
C. serious D. excited
8. A. stop growing B. grow fast
C. start growing D. grow slowly
9. A. case B. turn
C. hope D. danger
10. A. when B. after
C. until D. since
11. A. Hades B. Demeter
C. Zeus D. Persephone
12. A. journey B. marriage
C. change D. return
13. A. heard B. eaten
C. found D. stolen
14. A. accepted B. doubted
C. refused D. understood
15. A. prepared B. forgot
C. studied D. discovered
16. A. ruler B. god
C. mother D. daughter
17. A. starts B. happens
C. remains D. works
18. A. will B. dare
C. can D. should
19. A. how B. why
C. because D. where
20. A. happy B. fresh
C. friendly D. nice

七、阅读理解

Culture shock isn't a medical condition. It's only a common way to describe the confusing and nervous feelings a person may have after leaving a familiar culture to live in a new and different one. When you move to a new place, you have to face a lot of changes. That can be exciting, but it can also be overwhelming. You may feel sad and want to go home.

It's natural to have difficulty adjusting to a new culture. People from other cultures may have grown up with values and beliefs that differ from





yours. Because of these differences, the things they talk about, the ways they express themselves, and the importance of various ideas may be very different from what you are used to. But the good news is that culture shock is temporary.

What causes culture shock?

To understand culture shock helps to understand what culture is. You may know that genes determine a big part of how you look and act. What you might not know is that your environment has a big effect on your appearance and behaviors as well.

Your environment isn't just the air you breathe and the food you eat, though; a big part of your environment is culture. Culture is made up of the common things that members of a community learn from family, friends, media, literature, and even strangers. These are the things that influence how they look, act, and communicate. Often, you don't even know you're learning these things because they become second nature to you, for instance, the way you shake hands with someone when meeting them.

When you go to a new place, such as a new country or even a new city, you often enter a new culture that is different from the one you left. Sometimes your culture and the new culture are similar. Sometimes, they can be very different, and even contradictory. What might be perfectly normal in one culture, for instance, spending hours eating a meal with your family, might be unusual in a culture that values a more fast-paced lifestyle.

The differences between cultures can make it very difficult to adjust to the new surroundings. You may come across unfamiliar clothes, weather, and food as well as different people, schools and values. You may find yourself struggling to do things in your new surroundings that are very easy at home. Dealing with the differences can be very unsettling; those feelings are part of adjusting to a new culture.

1. What does the underlined word "overwhelming" in the first paragraph mean?

- A. developing B. powerful
C. destroying D. joyful

2. According to the passage, the culture is _____.

- A. the ideas, beliefs and customs shared and

accepted by people in a society

- B. the feeling of anxiety people have when they visit a new place
C. a big part of the environment where people can breathe the air and eat the food
D. the difference from one perfectly normal country to another fast-paced one

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. To live in a new culture is not so easy as staying at home.
B. Culture like genes determines a big part of how the society looks and acts.
C. Second nature can often make people ignore the things they are learning.
D. What might be perfectly normal in one culture is the same in another culture.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. environment is also a major factor causing culture shock
B. you could not feel culture shock when you are in a contradictory environment
C. people can easily acquire a new culture by second nature
D. spending hours having a meal with family must be different from culture to culture

八、书面表达

假定你是李华, 你的笔友 Jane 最近总是感觉身体不适, 因此写信向你询问如何保持健康。请你根据以下要点提示给她回信。

要点: 1. 合理饮食;

2. 锻炼身体;

3. 保证睡眠充足, 不要熬夜。

注意: 1. 词数不少于 100 个(信的开头和结尾已给出, 但不计入总词数);

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Jane,

I'm sorry to hear that you are not very well these days. _____

Best wishes!

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua





Period 2 Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending



课前自主梳理 开心自主预习,轻松搞定基础。

一、根据课文内容选择正确答案

- How is the text developed?
 - By following the natural time order.
 - By providing typical examples.
 - By comparing some history facts.
 - By following the natural space order.
- Why did Frederick William I give the Amber Room to Peter the Great?
 - To get Peter the Great's support.
 - To show his respect for Peter the Great.
 - To warn Peter the Great not to fight with Prussia.
 - To show Peter the Great how rich he was.
- What can we infer from the text?
 - Catherine II didn't like the Amber Room, so she had it moved out of St Petersburg.
 - The Amber Room was made as a gift at the very beginning.
 - The Russians didn't want to keep the Amber Room in World War II.
 - The Amber Room was destroyed during the Second World War.

二、根据课文内容填空

The Amber Room	
A general <u>1</u> to the Amber Room	It was made of tons of <u>2</u> , whose colour was yellow-brown and it was <u>3</u> with gold and jewels. It took Prussian best artists about ten years to make it.
Time	Events
Times of Peter the Great	In 1716, Frederick William I gave it to Peter the Great to exchange it for a(n) <u>4</u> . Then, it became a small <u>5</u> of the Czar's winter palace in St Petersburg.
Times of Catherine II	Catherine II had her artists add <u>6</u> to it and the work was completed in 1770—almost six hundred candles lit the room and its <u>7</u> shone like gold.
World War II	Some furniture and small art objects were <u>8</u> from the room. The Amber Room itself was stolen by <u>9</u> , and then it was gone.

Recently

The Russians and the Germans worked together to rebuild a new Amber Room to celebrate the 10 of St Petersburg.

三、短语互译

- 寻找, 搜寻 _____
- 属于 _____
- 作为报答, 回报 _____
- 处于交战状态 _____
- 少于 _____
- be worth doing _____
- add... to... _____
- serve as _____
- have sth done _____
- decorate... with... _____

四、根据汉语提示完成句子

- 他们绝对不可能想象得到这次地震会毁掉那么多的建筑物。
They _____ that the earthquake would destroyed so many buildings.
- 他买了一块金表以答谢她的帮助。
He bought her a gold watch _____ her help.
- 遗憾的是(只有)不到10个朋友到她的奇特的木屋参加了她的生日聚会。
It's a pity that _____ 10 friends came to her _____ house to attend her birthday party.
- 这两个国家数年来一直处于战争状态。
The two countries _____ for many years.
- 毫无疑问, 我们队将会赢得这场比赛。
There is _____ our team will win the game.
- 这家人全部外出去寻找他们走失的孩子。
The family all went out _____ their missing child.
- 众所周知, 台湾是中国的一部分。
As we all know, Taiwan _____ China.
- 请对我所说的话做点补充, 好吗?
Would you like to _____ anything _____ what I said?
- 埃及国王让人建造了金字塔。





The Egyptian King _____ the pyramid

10. 琥珀屋是为了腓特烈一世的宫殿而设计的。

The Amber Room _____
the Palace of Frederick I.



课堂合作研习 重难疑点，一网打尽。

五、用所给短语的适当形式填空

in search of; belong to; in return; at war; less than; look like; add... to...; for oneself; be worth doing; serve as

- The soup is too salty. You'd better _____ some water _____ it.
- My mother is always helping poor people without expecting anything _____.
- This umbrella _____ me, and that blue one is your sister's. You can take that one.
- I think the film *Let the Bullets Fly* _____ well _____ a second time.
- The two countries have been _____ for more than five years and their people are tired of the war.
- Premier Wen went to Yushu of Qinghai Province to see the people who were suffering from the earthquake _____.
- His parents as well as his neighbours went into the forest _____ the lost boy.
- The time people spend talking with others face to face is _____ before because of the invention of the telephone and the Internet.
- The woman who _____ the secretary in the firm is from South Korea.
- It is said that the London stadium _____ a huge bowl.

六、根据句意用适当的介词填空

- The two things _____ which Marx was not sure were the grammar and some of the idioms of English.
- Wu Hua, _____ whom I went to the concert, enjoyed it very much.
- The person _____ whom I spoke just now is the manager that I told you about.
- The bag, _____ which I put all my books, has not been found.
- The pencil _____ which he was writing

broke.

七、单项选择

- Did Peter fix the computer himself?
—He _____, because he doesn't know much about computers.
A. has it fixed B. had fixed it
C. had it fixed D. fixed it
- He's given me so much help that I really want to do something for him _____.
A. in turn B. by turns
C. in return D. in answer
- It was reported that eight policemen were sent to the forest _____ the missing girl.
A. in need of B. in search of
C. in charge of D. in time of
- We always _____ Jack an honest man and we _____ him as a good friend of ours.
A. look upon; consider
B. regard; consider
C. consider; regard
D. look on; regard
- Put everything _____ to you in your bag not others'.
A. belongs B. belonged
C. belonging D. to belong
- Lin Tao looks very happy. He _____ have passed the exam.
—I guess so. It's not difficult after all.
A. should B. could
C. must D. might
- The road is _____ to connect the village with the city. Construction will begin next month and will be finished in a year.
A. led B. repaired
C. designed D. built
- The dress is such a good _____ that it will be fashionable for years.
A. manner B. style
C. sort D. model
- They were taught to learn the spirit of the Foolish Old Man _____ the mountains.
A. removed B. moved
C. who removed D. to move
- Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.



- A. to see B. to be seen
C. seeing D. seen

八、翻译句子

- 未来属于年轻人。(belong to)
- 这部电影很值得一看。(worth)
- 毫无疑问他会来帮助你的。(There is no doubt...)
- 他不可能看过这本书。(couldn't have done)
- 当时两国正处于交战状态。(at war)



课后拓展探究 源于教材 宽于教材 举一反三 显身手。

九、完形填空

After graduation from college, I started to sell. Soon I discovered that the 1 expression I had been wearing since childhood meant sure 2. I knew it wasn't going to be easy to 3 that expression on my face left by so many years of hardship. It 4 a complete change in my view on life. Here is the 5 I tried.

Each morning during a fifteen-minute bath, I 6 to cultivate (培养) a big, happy smile. I found out, 7, that it couldn't be a forced smile 8 just for the purpose of putting dollars in my 9. It had to be an honest-to-goodness smile from down deep 10, an outward expression of happiness from within!

Let's see 11 starting off with a good fifteen-minute workout of the smile muscles 12 me during the day. Before entering an office I 13 think of the many things I had to be 14 for, work up a big smile and then enter. Seldom did it fail to get the same smile 15 from the person I met. I also found that it 16 people when I passed them on the street to give them a 17 smile.

Give every living soul you meet the best smile you have 18 smiled in your life, and see how much better you 19 and look. It's one of the

best ways I know to 20 worrying, and start living. When I began doing this, I found I became more welcome everywhere.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. worried |
| C. curious | D. surprised |
| 2. A. success | B. friendship |
| C. failure | D. wealth |
| 3. A. wear | B. show |
| C. change | D. see |
| 4. A. made up | B. brought in |
| C. turned over | D. called for |
| 5. A. method | B. example |
| C. idea | D. thought |
| 6. A. determined | B. hurried |
| C. failed | D. pretended |
| 7. A. therefore | B. however |
| C. instead | D. otherwise |
| 8. A. introduced | B. developed |
| C. discovered | D. left |
| 9. A. opinion | B. honor |
| C. bill | D. pocket |
| 10. A. outside | B. upward |
| C. inside | D. forward |
| 11. A. when | B. how |
| C. whether | D. why |
| 12. A. helped | B. upset |
| C. satisfied | D. disappointed |
| 13. A. could | B. might |
| C. should | D. would |
| 14. A. ready | B. eager |
| C. thankful | D. famous |
| 15. A. in general | B. in public |
| C. in return | D. in advance |
| 16. A. greeted | B. pleased |
| C. puzzled | D. welcomed |
| 17. A. cheerful | B. forced |
| C. strange | D. bitter |
| 18. A. never | B. just |
| C. already | D. ever |
| 19. A. prove | B. appear |
| C. feel | D. remain |
| 20. A. keep | B. stop |
| C. hate | D. protect |





Period 3 Learning about Language



课前自主梳理

开心自主预习, 轻松搞定基础。

一、单词拼写

- The snowman which we built was _____ (装饰) with many household items supplied by many families.
- Seventy-five American students were _____ (挑选) to visit China last month.
- Judging from his accent he is a l _____ man.
- The boy was standing with his feet wide a _____.
- The p _____ which was drawn by Qi Baishi was very valuable.
- A large number of tourists come to visit the old _____ (城堡) every year.

二、短语翻译

- 拆卸; 拆开 _____
- 设法做成某事 _____
- 照顾; 照料 _____
- 许多; 大量的 _____
- 超过; 不仅仅是 _____

三、用适当的关系代词或关系副词填空

- Those _____ live in the suburbs spend much of their lives travelling to and from work.
- In those days I believed everything _____ my parents told me.
- We stop at a village _____ there are many temples.
- I still remember the time _____ I first became a college student.
- This is the reason _____ I was telling you about it.
- The desk on _____ there is a blue cup belongs to Mary.
- Do you like the bike _____ your uncle sent you on your birthday?
- That was a special period _____ everyone was in a sorrow mood.

- A. on purpose B. in turn
C. on time D. in return

2. No one has the right to sell that car, _____ me which _____ for several years.

- A. to; has been belonging
B. for; has been belonging
C. to; has belonged
D. for; has belonged

3. English newspapers are _____ newspapers. They can also help improve our English a lot.

- A. less than B. more than
C. rather than D. other than

4. There are so many new films but I find it really hard to choose one _____ for my kid.

- A. is worth seeing B. worth seeing
C. worth being seen D. is worth being seen

5. The two brothers are so much _____ that I can hardly _____.

- A. alike; tell them apart
B. like; tell them apart
C. alike; tell apart them
D. like; tell apart them

6. The earthquake experts are _____ an effective method of predicting the coming of an earthquake.

- A. in charge of B. in search of
C. in the name of D. in need of

7. I care for nothing _____ the one you bought yesterday.

- A. taking apart B. apart from
C. apart of D. apart in

8. There is something wrong with the radio. So I want to _____ and repair it.

- A. take it apart B. take apart it
C. take it in D. take it on

9. I used to earn _____ than a pound a week when I first started work.

- A. a little B. a few
C. fewer D. less

10. Some researchers believe that there is no doubt _____ a cure for AIDS will be found.

- A. which B. what
C. that D. whether



课堂合作研习

重难疑点, 一网打尽。

四、单项选择

- Lucas is always ready to help others and asking for nothing _____, so he is very popular at school.





五、用所给动词的适当形式填空

Beijing plans to repair its old city wall. It 1. _____ (say) to be the city's largest ever cultural relics repair project. The wall that will be 1,600 metres long from Dongbianmen to Chongwenmen will keep the same look as the old one.

The Beijing people 2. _____ (also ask) by the city government to return old wall bricks, which 3. _____ (be) once used to build houses in the 1960s. So far, more than 200,000 old bricks 4. _____ (return), but two million such bricks 5. _____ (need) for the repairs.

The old city wall 6. _____ (build) in the Ming Dynasty. The wall 7. _____ (badly damage) over the past years. "The repair project has brought more visitors to Beijing." A city official said, "We hope that it will make Beijing even more beautiful."

六、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 信不信由你,他设法在一周之内完成了工作。

Believe it or not, he _____ get the work done in a week.

2. 那个男孩想把表拆开看看它是如何运转的。

The boy wanted _____ the clock _____ to see how it worked.

3. 林涛不仅是我们的老师,还是我们的朋友。

Lin tao is _____ our teacher, and he is also our friend.

4. 西安的城墙仍像以前一样完好无损。

The city walls of Xi'an _____ before.

5. 在不到半个小时的时间里,这个小女孩回答了所有的问题。

In _____, the little girl answered all the questions.

七、完形填空

God's Coffee

A group of class friends, highly established (很有成就) in their careers, got together to visit their old university professor. Conversation soon 1 into complaints about stress (压力) in work and life.

Offering his guests coffee, the professor went to the 2 and returned with a large pot of coffee and a couple of 3 —porcelain, plastic, glass,

crystal, some plain looking, 4 expensive, some delicate—telling them to 5 themselves to the coffee.

When all the students had a cup of coffee in 6, the professor said: "If you noticed, all the nice looking expensive cups were taken up, 7 behind the plain and cheap ones. While it is 8 for you to choose only the best for yourselves, that is the 9 of your problems and stress. Be assured that the cup itself 10 no quality to the coffee. In most cases it is just more expensive and in some cases even hides what we drink. 11 all of you really wanted was coffee, not the cup, but you consciously (自觉地) went 12 the best cups. And then you began 13 each other's cups. Now consider this: Life is the 14; the jobs, money and position in society are the cups. They are just tools to hold and contain life, and the type of cup we have does not define (详细说明), nor 15 the quality of life we 16. Sometimes, by concentrating only on the cup, we 17 to enjoy the coffee God has 18 for us. God brews the coffee, not the cups... Enjoy your coffee!"

The happiest people don't have the best of everything. They just 19 the best of everything.

Live simply. Love generously. Care deeply. Speak kindly. Leave the 20 to God.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. crowded | B. looked |
| C. burst | D. turned |
| 2. A. living-room | B. waiting-room |
| C. bedroom | D. kitchen |
| 3. A. cups | B. pans |
| C. bowls | D. aprons |
| 4. A. some | B. others |
| C. another | D. other |
| 5. A. devote | B. help |
| C. take | D. pick |
| 6. A. stomach | B. hand |
| C. mind | D. mouth |
| 7. A. running | B. leaving |
| C. hiding | D. piling |
| 8. A. wise | B. important |
| C. natural | D. necessary |
| 9. A. use | B. disagreement |





- C. answer
10. A. likes
C. adds
11. A. As
C. That
12. A. for
C. by
13. A. looking
C. eyeing
14. A. tea
C. wine
15. A. worsen
C. change
16. A. dislike
C. make
17. A. fail
C. wish
18. A. sold
C. bought
19. A. keep
C. make
20. A. dignity
C. rest
- D. cause
B. reduces
D. relies
B. What
D. Which
B. into
D. on
B. guiding
D. exchanging
B. water
D. coffee
B. beat
D. improve
B. live
D. use
B. succeed
D. try
B. gave
D. provided
B. say
D. do
B. argument
D. thinking

课后拓展探究

源于教材 宽于教材 举一反三 显身手

八、任务型阅读

Amber

Amber is a fossil resin(化石树脂) which comes from trees that flourished (grew well) along the shores of the Baltic Sea as long as 60,000,000 years ago. Amber has achieved(reached) a stable state through the loss of volatile constituents(挥发成分) and chemical change after having been buried in the ground.

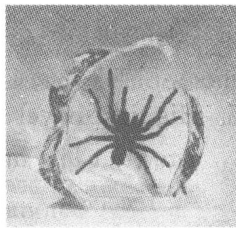
Recent scientific studies indicate(show) the probable existence of several resin producing coniferous trees(针叶树) that may account for the variations seen in the colour of amber.

Amber is commonly yellow or honey colored, but hues(colors) range from light yellow to dark brown and include lemon yellow, orange, reddish brown and almost white. Some are so pale that the amber seems colorless. Rare are white pieces with a slight yellow tinge but the rarest are reddish, bluish and greenish hues. Amber can be absolutely



transparent(clear) or completely cloudy. It is brittle(easily broken) and breaks with a conchoidal fracture(贝壳状破裂) surface.

The turbidity(混浊) of some amber is caused by the inclusion of many minute (small) air bubbles. Resin flowing downward entraps (catches in a trap) insects and plant pieces which are now of great interest to pale botanists(植物学家).



Amber has been worn as an amulet(an object worn, especially around the neck) in Baltic as well as Mediterranean cultures. The Romans believed that amber cured problems of the eye, ear, and throat, as well as headaches and coughs. In Europe it is commonly known that amber helps people suffering from arthritis(关节炎), asthma(哮喘) and thyroid(甲状腺) problems.

阅读短文完成表格, 每空一词。

Amber	
Items	Detailed information
Place of coming from	(1) _____.
Colors	It is commonly (2) _____.
The cause of the turbidity	(3) _____.
In Baltic and Mediterranean cultures	It is worn (4) _____.
The belief of Romans	It can cure (5) _____.



高考动态链接

瞧, 高考曾经这么考!

一、单项选择

- She _____ an old friend of hers yesterday while she was shopping at the department store. (2011·天津·8)
A. turned down B. dealt with
C. took after D. came across
- His writing is so confusing that it's difficult to make out _____ it is he is trying to express. (2011·安徽·33)
A. that B. how
C. who D. what
- We'd better discuss everything _____ before we work out the plan. (2011·江苏·32)
A. in detail B. in general





- C. on purpose D. on time
4. Modern science has given clear evidence
_____ smoking can lead to many diseases.
(2011·天津·13)
- A. what B. which
C. that D. where
5. His first novel _____ good reviews since it
came out last month. (2011·陕西·12)
- A. receives B. is receiving
C. will receive D. has received

二、阅读理解(2011·福建·A)

Driving a car is not just handling controls and judging speed and distance. It requires you to predict what other road users will do and get ready to react to something unexpected. When alcohol is consumed, it enters your bloodstream and acts as a depressant (抑制药), damaging eyesight, judgment and co-ordination (协调), slowing down reaction time and greatly increasing the risk of accidents. Even below the drink driving limit, driving will be affected.

Alcohol may take a few minutes to be absorbed into the bloodstream and start action on the brain. Absorption rate is increased when drinking on an empty stomach or when consuming drinks mixed with fruit juice. To get rid of alcohol from the body is a very slow process and it is not possible to speed it up with any measures like taking a shower or having a cup of tea or coffee.

The present Road Traffic Ordinance states clearly that the limit of alcohol concentration is:

- 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100ml of blood; or
- 22 micrograms of alcohol per 100ml of breath; or
- 67 milligrams of alcohol per 100ml of urine (尿液).

Drivers who cause traffic accidents, or who commit a moving traffic offence or are being suspected of drink driving will be tested.

Any driver found drinking beyond the limit will be charged. The driver declared guilty may be fined a maximum of HK \$25,000 and be sentenced to up to 3 years in prison and punished for 10 driving-offence points; or temporarily banned from driving.

The same punishment applies to failing to provide specimens (样本) for breath, blood or urine tests without good excuse.

Drink driving is a criminal offence. Be a responsible driver, and think before you drink. For the safety of yourself and other road users, never drive after consuming alcohol.

1. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. the introductions of driving skills
B. the damage of drinking to your body
C. the effect of drinking on driving
D. the process of alcohol being absorbed
2. The underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to "_____".
A. alcohol B. absorption
C. blood D. process
3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Drinking below the drink driving limit has no effect on driving.
B. Alcohol is taken in more quickly when drunk with fruit juice.
C. Having a cup of tea helps to get rid of alcohol from the body.
D. 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100ml of breath is below the drink driving limit.
4. A driver suspected of drink driving _____.
A. should provide specimens for testing
B. will be forbidden to drive for 3 years
C. will be punished for 10 driving-offence points
D. should pay a maximum fine of HK \$25,000

