



Da Ketang 高中英语

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

1+1 大课堂. 高中英语. 三年级/邵永存主编. 长春:东北师范大学出版社,2002. 5 ISBN 7-5602-3007-5

I.1... I.①邵... ②杨... II. 英语课一高中-教学参考资料 N.G1828

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 019498 号

□出 版 人:贾国祥	□总策划:第三编辑室
□责任编辑:徐华娟	□封 面 设 计:魏国强
□责任校对:蓝 贝	□责 任 印 制:张文霞

东北师范大学出版社出版发行 长春市人民大街 138 号(130024) 电话:0431—5695744 5688470 传真:0431—5695744 5695734 网址:http://www.nnup.com 电子函件:sdcbs@mail.jl.cn 东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版 长春第二新华印刷有限责任公司印刷 2002 年 5 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 1 次印刷 开本:787 mm×1092 mm 1/16 印张:9 字数:250 千 印数:00 001 — 8 000 册

定价:9.80元

出版说明

培养中小学生的创新精神、创造性思维方式,提高创造性地运用知识解决实际问题的能力,是国家九五重点研究的课题,是中小学教师在教学过程中不断追求的目标,更是我们编写《1+1大课堂》的主旨。今天,我们将这套书作为一份厚礼,奉献给广大同学。

走进大课堂,新理念、新思维、新方法、新视觉使你目不暇接,流连 忘返。

走进大课堂, 巩固课内, 拓展课外, 定使你收获匪浅。

走进大课堂,创新题型、应用题型、竞赛题型,会培养你的创造性思维方式、多角度的探索精神、综合运用知识的能力。

让我们一起走进大课堂:

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- 《1+1 大课堂》按最新课程标准设计内容,依托人民教育出版社最新版本教材,又不局限于教材,具有很强的灵活性和指导性。
- 《1+1大课堂》既注意课内知识的学习,又兼顾课外能力的培养,包括竞赛能力及综合素质的训练。作为少有的一套与教材同步的竞赛辅导书,既是对中小学课程教材的丰富,又是中小学生双休日、寒暑假课外活动的极好辅助读物。
- 《1+1 大课堂》与人民教育出版社教材相配套,即一本教材配一本辅导书(上、下册配上、下册,全一册配全一册),分小学语文、数学,中学语文、外语、数学、物理、化学,共69 册,其中秋季版41 册。每册由知识链接、学法扫描、例题引路、分层体验、实际应用、答案放映六部分

组成。

知识链接:在阐述本章与前后内容联系的同时,对知识点进行归纳总结,帮助学生从整体知识角度,理清知识脉络,构建科学的知识结构。

学法扫描:对本章知识点进行学习方法指导,针对学生学习所遇到的问题和困难,介绍学习策略,分析规律技巧,拓展发散思维空间。

例题引路:除对接近教材中典型习题加以分析外,还根据中小学教材内容增加竞赛内容,精选近年中、高考试题和作者多年教学积累的典型题目。通过例题分析,引导学生形成解题思路,掌握科学思维方法。

分层体验:精编基本题和提高题。基本题围绕重点、难点选题,旨在学好课本,巩固知识;提高题则以近年中、高考题和学科内综合题、跨学科综合题为主,意在培养学生综合运用所学知识分析和解决实际问题,提高创新能力。

实际应用:侧重理论联系实际,扩展学生知识视野,把生活中的具体问题知识化,从而提升学生的科学观念和素质。

答案放映: 每章练习题均有答案,并配有提示与解题思维指导,使学生知其然也知其所以然,同时便于学生复习使用。

《1+1 大课堂》由全国重点中小学特级和高级教师编写,大部分教师 是参加教育部"面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划——跨世纪园丁工程"的 骨干教师,具有很高的权威性。

《1+1 大课堂》充分体现了求实、求新、求活的教育理念,它必将成为教辅书海中的又一颗璀璨明珠!望天下学子,走进我们的大课堂,跨知识海洋,攀科学高峰!

东北师大出版社第三编辑室 2002年5月

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

★知识链接

学会并掌握下列内容:

1. 单词和词组

go over	from then on	go by	work hard at	set off
ground floor	post	pay off	madame	disappoint
disappointing	willing	devote	devote to	overcoat
succeed	succeed in	graduation	ray	endless
bench	false	cure	disadvantage	effect
shock	institute	admire	determination	courage
X-ray	battlefield	Curie	haveto do with	Marie
radium	Poland	industrial	uranium	radioactive
give off	above all	believe in	mineral	polonium
in honour of	motherland lead (n.)	gram Warsaw	heart and soul debt	

2. 日常交际用语: 肯定和不肯定 (certainty and uncertainty)

- (1) I'm sure (of that) I'm sure (that) ...
- (2) Perhaps/Maybe.
- (3) I'm not sure (of that) I'm not sure whether/if... I doubt if...
- 3. 语法:复习定语从句的用法

★学法扫描

单词、词组和句型

1. have sth./much/anything (...) to do with...意为 "和……有关", 其否定式为: have nothing to do with 或 do not have anything to do with.

Don't have too much to do with these people. 不要和这些人过多来往。

The car accident had something to do with the carelessness of the driver. 这次车祸与司机的粗心大意有关。 Do you have anything to do with the matter? 你与这事有关吗?

2. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents.

此句中的 whether 不能被 if 替换。在下列情况下,一般只用 whether,不用 if。

(1) 当 whether 引导主语从句、表语从句或同位语从句时。

Whether it is true remains a problem.

I am in doubt whether I should accept his invitation.

(2) 当 whether 和 or not 连用时。

I don't know whether or not they will agree.

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(3) 当 whether 引导的从句做介词宾语或置于句首强调时。

Whether he will come, I am not sure.

Everything depends on whether we have enough time.

(4) 当 whether 与不定式连用时。

I don't know whether to go.

(5) 当 whether 引导让步状语从句时。(if 引导的是条件状语从句)

Whether you come or not, we'll begin.

3. How do you find the talk this morning?

How do you find ...? = What do you think of ...? 或 How do you like ...? 意为"认为……怎么样?"用来询问对方对某事物的看法。

How did you find the play yesterday?

What do you think of the play yesterday?

How did vou like the play vesterday? 你觉得昨天的剧怎么样?

4. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year. 我怀疑明年能否再请他发言。

注意: doubt 用于否定时, 从句用 that 引导, 不用 whether 或 if.

I doubt whether he'll come. 我不敢肯定他来不来。

I don't doubt that he'll come. 我确信他会来。

5. devote oneself/time/energy/one's life (etc.) to...意为"致力于、专心于、献身于"。to 是介词,后接名词或动名词。可用于被动语态,即 be devoted to。

The boy devoted all his spare time to playing basketball. 那个男孩把所有业余时间都用在打篮球上。

Some of the scientists were devoted to the study of natural science. 有些科学家专门研究自然科学。

She is devoted to her children. 她深爱着自己的孩子。

devoted 可做定语:

He is a devoted son. 他是个孝子。

devotion n. 献身,忠心,深爱

We all praised him for his devotion to his task. 我们都为他全心全意投入工作的态度而赞叹不已。

以 to 做介词的短语还有: pay attention to, look forward to, prefer...to..., object to, be used to (习惯于), be accustomed to, oppose to 等。

6. be remembered as 作为……而纪念、怀念

be remembered for 因……而被纪念

People will always remember him as a great inventor. 人们将把他作为伟大的发明家而纪念他。

She was remembered for the discovery. 人们因她的这个发现而怀念她。

I remember her as a slim young girl. 我记得她那时还是个苗条的少女。

I remember the city as much smaller than it is now. 我记得这座城市以前比现在小得多。

7. be admitted to/into 允许(某人人场/入学/入会等)

How many students will be admitted to universities this year? 今年大学招收多少学生?

Each ticket admits two people to the party. 每张票可供两人入场参加聚会。

The school admits 600 new students every year. 这所学校每年招收 600 名新生。

admit vt. 后接从句、名词、动名词。

He admitted having done wrong/that he had done wrong. 他承认自己做错了。

8. determine vt. 决定,判断;决议,决心;使下决心

常用于: determine sth. /to do sth. /clause/on sth. /on doing sth. /sb. to do sth. 等。

Who determines the production plan? 谁决定生产计划?

He determined to go no further that night. 那天晚上他决定不再往前走了。

They determined on going tomorrow. 他们决定明天去。

What determined you to accept their invitation? 什么促使你决定接受他们的邀请?

be determined to 为系表结构,表示"有决心、下定决心要做"。

She was determined not to follow his advice. 她决意不按他的劝告办。

We were determined that this should never be allowed to happen again. 我们下决心不让这样的事情再发生。

9. give off 发出 (光、热等), 放出 (液体、气体、气味等)

The milk gives off a terrible smell. 牛奶散发出难闻的气味。

give out 发出光、热 (可与 give off 换用),发生声音等

The radio gave out a strange signal. 收音机发出奇怪的信号。

另外, give out 还表示"分发", 不能被 give off 替换。当它做不及物动词时, 还表示"用完、疲惫"。

My legs gave out under me. 我的腿支撑不住了。

10. in honour of sb. /sth., in sb's/sth's honour 向……表示敬意,为庆祝……,为纪念……

An evening party was given in honour of our guests. 我们为客人举行了一个晚会。

We held a ceremony in honour of those killed in battle. 我们为了纪念阵亡的将士举行了一个仪式。

11. On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light. 从实验室工作台上放着的一个玻璃器皿中发出一种微弱的光。

这是一个倒装句。因为主语带有一个定语从句,为了使句子平衡并与上下文衔接紧密而使用倒装句。

Gone are the days when China had to depend on foreign oil. 中国依靠"洋"油的日子一去不复返了。

Here are some cards on which were written "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year". 这里有一些卡片,上面写着"圣诞快乐,新年快乐"。

12. share sth. with sb. 与某人共用、合用

share (in) sth. 共享,分担,参与某事

He shared his umbrella with me. 他让我和他共用他的伞。

She shares (in) my troubles as well as joys. 她和我同甘共苦。

13. set off 引爆 (炸弹), 引起, 出发 (for)

The first atomic bomb was set off over Hiroshima. 第一颗原子弹是在广岛爆炸的。

The fire set off a chain of explosions. 大火引起一连串的爆炸。

The question set off a discussion. 这个问题引起了一场讨论。

Jim put on his clothes and set off for his factory. 吉姆穿上衣服就动身去工厂了。

14. have effect on 对……有影响或效果

Does the medicine have any effect/a good effect on the patient? 这种药对病人有疗效/疗效好吗?

The film had quite an effect on her. 这部影片对她影响极大。

effect n. 结果,成果,影响,作用

注意: affect 是动词, 而 effect 是名词。effect 做动词时, 意为"使产生、使发生、引起"。

The change in climate may affect your health. 气候的变化可能影响你的健康。

bring/put sth. into effect 执行,实行,开始使用

come into effect (尤指法律、规则等) 生效、实施

of no effect 无效

The new system will soon be put into effect. 新系统即将启用

The new law came into effect last month. 新法规上个月开始实施。

I took the medicine, but was of no effect. 我吃了这药,但无济于事。

15. admire vt. 欣赏,钦佩,羡慕,赞美

We all admired him for his bravery. 我们都钦佩他的胆识。

They admired the view from the tower. 他们欣赏从塔上看到的景色。

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admirer 赞赏者,羡慕者 He is a great admirer of Chaplin's films. 他是卓别林电影的狂热影迷。 ★例题引路 1. When he was a young man, he went to a newspaper office in Kansas City _____ he was living. B. that C. when 「分析」 句中先行词为表示地点的名词,因此,我们不能选择 C。另外,由于引导词在句中做地点状语,所 以只能选关系副词,不能选关系代词,A、B两项可以排除。 2. If he never studied hard, he would have nothing . A. to succeed B. succeeded C. succeeding [分析] 此题考查短语 succeed in sth. /doing sth. (意为"在……方面成功"),以及不定式短语做后置定语 的用法。注意: succeed 不与不定式连用。如果不定式的动词为不及物动词时,后面须加相应的介词。 **答案** D 3. Edison _____ new things. A. devoted himself to inventing B. devoted his life to invent C. devoted himself in search of D. gave his like to look for [分析] 此题考查这个固定结构的用法,其中为介词,后跟名词、代词或动名词,不能跟不定式。 [答案] A 4. We still him, though he didn't do well this time. D. believe for A. believe B. believe in C. believe to be [分析] 通过题干设置的微型语境,空白处应为"信任、信赖"。believe sb. 指相信某人所说的话,而 believe in sb. 指相信某人的品质、能力,信任某人。 「**答案** B 5. - ? —It looks like ordinary salt. A. Do you think what radium is like B. Do you think what is radium like C. What do you think radium is like D. What you think is radium like [分析] 此题考查插入语在疑问句中的使用。插入语均插在特殊疑问词之后,后面的句子用陈述语序,A、B、 D 均不符合这一要求。 [答案] C ★分层体验 本 颞 I. 单项选择。 He added some wet leaves to the fire and it thick smoke. B. set off C. sent off 2. They could not _____ what they heard over the radio, because they him very much. A. believe, believed B. believe, believed in C. believe in, believed D. believe in, believed in 3. Edison is always remembered _____ one of the greatest scientists in the world. B. as C. of D. by 4. The students held a party their graduation. B. for the honour of C. on their honour of D. of the honour of

B. discovered

C. invented

D. searched

5. The islands in South Pacific were _____ by a British captain.

A. found

6.	man called Pierre	called on you when you we	ere av	vay from office.		
	A. A so	B. A some	C.	A such	D.	A certain
7.	the heavy snow,	the students were still goir	ng to	help the old man to do	the !	housework.
	A. In spite of	B. Because of	C.	Instead of	D.	In honour of
8.	They their father	smoking again.				
	A. tried to persuade B	. managed to prevent (. ma	inaged in persuading	D.	succeeded to keep
9.	I don't want you to promise					
	A. by word	B. in word	C.	with word	D.	on word
10	You must yours	elf if you want to be a true	man.			
	A. have something to do	with	В.	be belonged to		
	C. live on			make money out of		
11	Electric light is					
		B. treated like		belonged to	D.	admitted to
12	They the wound	led soldier, but he still died				
	A. tried saving		В.	did their best to save		
	C. were determined to sa			managed to save		• 70
13	John is the only one of the	= 2				
	A. knows	B. know		knew		has known
14	The students, together w					
			С.	has done	D.	have done
15	She is one of the		-			
		B. woman scientists				women scientists
16	Every boy and every girl _					
4.0		B. is expected	C.	was expected	D.	were expected
17.	The girl talking to Mary is		0	16-1-1	-	
10		B. Mary sister's	C.	Mary's sister's	D.	sister of Mary's
18.	The woman over there is	B. Julia's and Shelley's	C	Ili	T. J	1: 2 1 Ch-11
10	The woman devoted all he			Juna and Sheney D.	Ju	na's and Shelley
17.		B. for helping		to helping	D	of help
20.	The old man lived in a small				υ.	or neip
20.	A. that	B. which		what	D	whose
Ι.	单词拼写。	bi winer	٠.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ν.	Wildse
	Lincoln's(决心)	to end the slavery was stro	nger	than ever.		
	He was greatly(
	We went abroad for further			3		
	His not being able to speak			(不利).		
	He has to pay off all the					
	Modern science and technol					
	The model teacher's					
	Did the medicine have any _					
	I(佩服) him for					
10.	Coal and iron are	(矿物).				

提高题

1. 单项选择。

1.	was making a ph	one	call to you when you le	ft th	e room.		
	A. Certain boy	В.	Some boys	C.	Some boy	D.	A certain boys
2.	The old diver devoted all h	nis sp	oare time your	ng di	rivers.		
	A. to train	В.	to training	C.	for training	D.	in training
3.	A lot of people C						
	A. believe in	B.	believe	C.	trust	D.	trust in
4.	After ten years of hard wo			the	long historical works.		
					succeeded in	D.	finished
5.	The boss managed	th	e debts and al	l his	s men.		
	A. to pay for, pay for				to pay, pay		
	C. to pay off, pay				to pay off, pay for		
6.	The sun light and	d he				rth.	
	A. gives off						turns off
7.	There are only two						
	A. woman, shoe					D.	women, shoes
	You are the only person _						
	A. who, /					D.	/, who
	I whether to take						
	A. know			c.	doubt	D.	am sure
10	Uncle Wang is always						
	A. going					D.	allowed
11.	—I'll go to the fun-fairs (
	A. That's right		Have a nice trip	C.	Have fun	D.	The same to you
12.	You will have to						
	A. work out		work in		work with		work at
13.	You should the						
			go through		nut away	D.	give out
14.	I still remember you, as a				paramay		B. To Jour
	A. singing			-	sing	D.	sang
15.	Mathilde lost the necklace						
	for ten years.	0.000.00					au, anag
	A. because	B	because of which	C	for which	D	thanks to that
16.	Check the number again as					ν.	thanks to that
10.	A. whether		until ever		if	D.	that
17.	How to get rid of those old					2.	
	A. have not		have not been		has not	D.	has not been
18.	The milk must have gone	bad,	for it is a ter	rribl	e smell.		
	A. giving away	В.	giving of	C.	giving off	D.	giving up
19.	After ten years of hard wo	ork,	the woman at last				
	A. paid for	В.	paid back	C.	paid off	D.	paid out
20.	_ 7	?					

- -Very disappointing.
- A. How did you find the concert
- C. Where did you go at that time

- B. Why did you cry then
- D. What did you see there

Ⅱ. 完形填空。

3219.

We all know December 25th is Christmas Day for all westerners. Yet 1 people know Boxing Day.

Boxing Day is a 2 observed on December 26, or on the first weekday 3 Christmas. It is a festival only for those service persons 4 postmen, newspaper boys, milkmen, and so on. On that day, 5 traditionally (传统地) give Christmas boxes to those service 6. It is a custom, but nobody is certain 7 it was originated (起源).

A popular legend (传说) __8 __ the story. There was once a very rich lady __9 __ Chatter in England. One morning after Christmas many years ago, it was snowing very __10 _. Chatter was waiting __11 __ for a very important letter from her boyfriend while most people were still __12 _. Then a post-boy came and __13 __ her the letter. She was so __14 __ that she gave him a box containing __15 _. Later on, more and more people __16 __ her example. As time __17 _, it became a custom in Great Britain. Later the __18 __ spread to the British Commonwealth (英联邦) and __19 _.

In the U.S. A some people give their employees money 20 boxes nowadays.

- C. some) 1. A. few B. a little (D. a great many () 2. A. Saturday B. time C. holiday D. weekday) 3. A. after B. before C. for D. on) 4. A. such as C. who are like B. except D. work as) 5. A. officials B. ladies C. parents D. families) 6. A. teachers B. doctors C. workers D. engineers C. when) 7. A. why B. how D. where) 8. A. speaks C. says B. tells D. announces) 9. A. working for (B. calling for C. named D. who is () 10. A. a lot B. coldly C. long D. heavily) 11. A. angrily B. happily C. surprisingly D. anxiously) 12. A. playing (B. working C. sleeping D. out) 13. A. read B. wrote C. gave D. carried () 14. A. delighted C. moved D. interested B. encouraged) 15. A. money C. letters B. presents D. clothes) 16. A. expressed B. followed C. took D. gave) 17. A. flew B. passed by C. developed D. went on () 18. A. custom C. letters B. boxes D. presents) 19. A. Australia (B. China C. Canada D. America C. instead of) 20. A. with B. besides D. out of
- Ⅲ. 阅读理解。

A

Stacy had recently moved from New York City to Stoneybrook, Connecticut. It was hard for her to make new friends but she finally had three when she joined the Babysitters Club to take care of little children whose parents were busy. Claudia, Kristy, and Mary were in her class at school and also the other members of the club. The girls met at five o'clock on Fridays and waited for the phone to ring. So far they had been busy, in spite of the fact that they couldn't stay out late and were under 13.

Suddenly, the girls' world was invaded (侵犯) by a second group calling themselves the Babysitters Agency.

8 1+1大课堂•高中英语三年级(全一册)

They were older and the group also included a few boys. The Babysitters Club tried to think of ways to compete with the older group. They could clean and work for less money, however, they knew it would be difficult to compete. The shock was even greater than they had expected when most of their best customers started to call the new group. They seemed to get only a few jobs.

To try a new policy, Kristy recruited (招收) a few older kids who told the club they didn't want to share their money with the other group. The club found out only too quickly that these older girls joined only as spies (密探) and didn't show up for their job assignments. Thus, more parents were unhappy with the club.

Finally, the girls realized that the kids in the other group were not good babysitters. They watched television, talked on the phone, and invited boyfriends to the house where they were sitting. When the children of the families started to complain, and a near accident almost occurred, the club went to the parents to tell them what was happening.

B. studying at her new school
D. looking after children for others
B. probably did their part-time job on weekends
D. made phone calls on Fridays
itters Agency probably because
B. they didn't have good customers
D. they asked for more money
e Babysitters Club because
money they made
vhat was happening, they went to tell the parents
B. the older girls who joined the club
D. the girls' boyfriends

We know that when vocalnoe(火山) breaks out, dust is sent up into the higher atmosphere where it can spread all around the earth. It can stay up there for months, even years, before it slowly falls to earth. If a large meteorite (陨星), say ten kilometers wide, fell to earth, it formed its own weight of dust—enough to spread around the whole earth and hide the sun from being seen for three or four years. During the long night, there would be a rapid drop in temperature to which many animals would find impossible to get used. There would be no light, no plant growth, and soon no food for those that lived on fresh leaves. But some of those tiny animals that lived on seeds and nuts might live on. And plants that could last through hard winters would live on too, even though it would be an unusually long winter.

By the end of the winter, all the dust would have fallen to earth.

The animals left at the end of the winter would be those that had been able to keep warm without sunlight and had not needed large quantities of food. The plants would be those whose seeds lasted a few years and managed to escape being eaten. The plants and animals lucky enough to have lived on would slowly cover the whole world.

6.	When	a	vocalnoe	breaks	out,	<u> </u>

A. dust can stay up in the air forever

B. dust can stay up in air for three of four years

	C. dust can stay up in the	air for a very long time	D.	dust can stay up	in the air	for a short time
7.	If a very large meteorite fel	l to earth from space,		.•		
	A. it would send dust up is	nto the air ten kilometer	s high			
	B. it would sink in the ear	th a hole ten kilometers	in depth	ı		
	C. it would throw up into	the air hundreds of time	s its own	n weight of dust		
	D. it would send up into the	ne air a huge amount of	dust			
8.	During the long winter,					
	A. only a few plants could	live on	B.	only a few anima	ls could li	ve on
	C. no living things could li	ve on	D.	some living thing	gs could li	ve on
9.	The unusual winter would l	last				
	A. several months B.	. three months	C. at m	ost one year	D. three	or four years
10	The animals that lived on	at the end of the winter	would b	e those that	·	
	A. had been able to live v	vithout food	В.	had been able to	live with	very little food
	C. had been able to get a	lot of food	D.	had been able to	o get a litt	tle sunlight
		C				
In	Amsterdam, the Capital of	Holland, there is an un	usual Ch	ildren Restaurant	t. It is ru	n by children. From
	nager to the cooks, waiters a					
	necessary work as cooking a					
	the restaurant for four wee					
	is restaurant was founded in					
	ul to the public. And now s					107 128 100 PM N
Th	e restaurant is welcomed alr	nost by everyone. Since	there are	only 20 seats in	the restau	rant it is always full
of peop	le.					
If	you want to have a meal in t	he restaurant, you must	tell ther	m ahead of time.	The cost o	of a meal is different
accordi	ng to the different people. U	Jsually \$ 4 for each adu	lt, but n	nuch cheaper for	the childre	en. And its business
hours a	re only on Saturday evening	s and Sunday afternoons				
11-	According to the passage,	we know that the Child	lren Rest	taurant is opened		a week.
	A. once	B. twice	c.	seven times	D	. four times
12.	The restaurant is	_ indeed.				
	A. small	B. big	C.	ordinary	D	. important
13.	The founder of the restaur	ant is now.				
	A. to look after the childr	en in the restaurant	B.	still the manage	r of the re	estaurant
	C. at home to have a rest		D.	a cook in the res	staurant	
14.	Who is the oldest person in	n the restaurant?				
	A. The manager	3. A man cook	C. The	founder	D. The	child aged 12.
15.	Which is not right in the fo	ollowing statements?				
	A. The restaurant is comp	oletely managed by the c	hildren,	whose ages are	under 12.	
	B. These children should	be trained before they se	erve in th	ne restaurant.		
	C. The children often ask	some adults to help then	m in run	ning the restaura	nt.	
	D. The restaurant is liked	not only by children bu	t also by	adults.		

D

I don't live in Tokyo. I don't even know whether I would like to live there. I love to and hate it—it is one of those places that you can love and hate at the same time.

10 1+1大课堂•高中英语三年级(全一册)

The first "fact" about Tokyo, for me, is that there are too many people. I don't mean the fact that twelve million people live there. That is four million more than London or New York, but it is not an important fact for me. A number like 12 000 000 doesn't mean anything to me.

In Tokyo there are always too many people in the places where I want to be. That is the important fact for me. Of course there are too many cars. The Japanese drive very fast when they can but in Tokyo they often spend a long time in traffic jams. Tokyo is not different from London, Paris and New York. It is different when one wants to walk.

At certain times of the day there are a lot of people on foot in London's Oxford Street or near the big shops and stores in other great cities. But the streets near the Ginza in Tokyo always have a lot of people on foot, and sometimes it is really difficult to walk. People are very polite, there are just too many of them.

The worst time to be in the street is at 11: 30 at night. That is when the nightclubs are closing and everybody wants to go home. There are 35 000 nightclubs in Tokyo, and you don't often see one that is empty. Between 11 and 12 every body is looking for a taxi. Usually the taxis are shared by four or five people who live in the same part of the city.

16. The first paragraph gives people the impression that the writer

	A. has a mixed feeling about Tokyo	В.	doesn't know	what to do about Tokyo
	C. wants to move there	D.	doesn't like i	it there
17.	The writer thinks			
	A. 12 000 is a great number for him			
	B. London has a larger population than Tokyo			
	$C.$ there are too many people in the places where he $\ensuremath{\mathbf{w}}$	ants	s to be	
	D. the number is no use			
18.	The difference between Tokyo and London, Paris and	Nev	v York is that	:·
	A. Tokyo has fewer traffic jams			
	B. when you want to walk			
	C. the Japanese often drive slowly			
	D. the Japanese have to spend a long time waiting for	the	traffic	
19.	In Tokyo there are many people walking in the streets		·	
	A. only at certain times	B.	at rush hours	s only
	C. in the evening	D.	at almost any	y time
20.	The busiest hour for the streets is			
	A. from 8:00 to 9:00 B. at 11:30 a.m.	C.	at 23 : 30	D. at night
IV.	短文改错。			10.1
We	were late as usually. My husband had			1. USION 1 10 2019
insisted	on water the flowers in the garden by			2.
himself,	and when he discovers that he couldn't			3 too chis colliser
manage,	he asked methelp at the last moment,			4.
So now	we had an hour to get to the airport.			5
Lucky fo	or us, there were not many cars or			6. Trace MANNY
buses on	the road and we were not able			7 mol
to get 🙀	there just in time. We checked			8. 10
in and w	rent straightly to a big hall to			9. THOUND
wait for	our flight to be calling.			10. Chiled -