



普通高中教科书

英语同步练习册

必修

第三册

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS
WORKBOOK

主编 张云建



重庆大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语同步练习册:必修.第三册/张云建主编.--
重庆:重庆大学出版社,2020.6
普通高中教科书
ISBN 978-7-5689-2116-9

I.①英… II.①张… III.①英语课—高中—习题集
IV.①G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2020)第066754号

普通高中教科书
英语同步练习册
(必修第三册)

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责任编辑:罗 亚 版式设计:牟 妮
责任校对:刘志刚 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

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全国新华书店经销

重庆华林天美印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:890mm×1240mm 1/16 印张:7 字数:240千

2020年12月第1版 2020年12月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5689-2116-9 定价:9.10元

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前 言

国家基础教育课程改革启动至今快二十年,新的教育理念正被越来越多的教育工作者和社会人士所接受,我国基础教育事业正经历着一次深刻的变革。这一变革的核心,对于教师来说,就是转换角色定位;对于学生来说,就是改变学习方式。

为帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和英语学习方法,提高英语学习能力,以适应中学全面实施素质教育,提高教育质量,根据《普通高中英语课程标准》(2017年版)的基本要求,经过认真研讨,精心设计,我们编写了这套独具特色的、体现高中英语新课标理念的《英语同步练习册》。

《英语同步练习册》是经国家教材委员会专家委员会审核通过的重庆大学版普通高中教科书《英语》的重要组成部分,与每册学生用书相配合。本书与《英语(必修第三册)》教材相配套。书中提供了大量的、围绕教材中心话题的语言训练活动,交际性和任务型活动,强调了语言的积累和语音练习,知识的归纳和总结以及自我评价、学习策略。

编写原则:

- 1.初高中衔接的原则
- 2.练习内容与教材同步的原则
- 3.知识不断复现、活用的原则
- 4.活动设计体现层次性的原则
- 5.注重综合语言能力培养的原则
- 6.应试与素质培养相结合的原则

体系结构:

以学生用书每个单元的板块为参照,所有练习题和活动内容完全与教材内容同步。主要包括以下六个部分:

1. **Reading Actively** 通过词汇、句子和阅读练习,复习和巩固课文中重要的语言基础知识。
2. **Exploring and Using** 通过多种题型,重点复习和巩固本单元要求掌握的语法内容,练习设计凸显语法的交际性原则,强调语法在实际语言环境中的使用。
3. **Listening, Understanding and Communicating** 通过复现课文听力,巩固课堂听力训练,呈现听力原文文本,促进学生自主学习。完形填空训练学生在语境中对单词的理解和应用能力。
4. **Listening, Speaking and Writing** 通过听大意、听细节、句型操练和口头作文,在过程性写作中以听促写,发展学生的写作技能。
5. **Reading Further** 通过改错、词形填空和翻译巩固基础,渗透阅读微技能训练,培养学生综合运用语言的能力。此部分是对教材阅读材料的有益补充和延伸。
6. **Accumulating** 推荐美文赏析,鼓励学生自主积累,通过对优美英文的欣赏,激发学生英语学习的兴趣,养成主动学习的习惯和培养自学方法。

《英语同步练习册》由中学英语教研员、有丰富教学经验的重点中学的一线英语特级教师、英语高级教师及高校教师编写而成。但由于编者水平有限,且本套书的编写体例又是一种全新的尝试,不妥之处,敬请读者在使用中提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时修订。

编者

2020年5月

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Theme A Learning to Know

Unit 1



Festivals and Celebrations

Reading Actively

I Match the words or phrases in the box with the definitions.

observe	indicate	maintain	significant
collection	feature	look ahead	throw... away

1. sth. important, interesting or typical of a place or thing _____
2. an instance of collecting money in a church service _____
3. large or important enough to have an effect or to be noticed _____
4. to do sth. special in order to honour or celebrate _____
5. to make plans for the future _____
6. to be a sign of sth. _____
7. to make sth. continue at the same level, standard, etc. _____
8. to get rid of _____

II Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in the box.

observe	collection	indicate	feature	gathering	previous	differ
---------	------------	----------	---------	-----------	----------	--------

1. This restaurant _____ the most famous chefs in France.
2. The conclusion is based on _____ of the monkey for ten years.
3. The organisation has _____ \$2.5 million for the relief effort.
4. The visit was a(n) _____ of the improvement in relations between the countries.
5. Those are words I have not _____ used in any report.

Theme A Learning to Know

6. His supporters _____ in the main square yesterday.
7. I can never tell the _____ between the twins.



Follow the examples and make sentences with the underlined parts.

1. It is believed that the computer can do almost everything.

2. We should learn from him instead of laughing at him.

3. As long as people think the show is funny, it doesn't matter who tells the jokes.

4. His voice dropped at the end of the sentence.

5. Men differ from animals in that they can think and speak.

6. Jack was murdered, along with three guards.



Read the passage and complete the tasks.

Celebration of Chinese Spring Festival

Of all the traditional Chinese festivals, the Spring Festival is perhaps the most colourful and important.

1) _____

To celebrate the biggest and most important festival, people make a lot of preparations for it. Early from December 23rd in the Chinese calendar, people begin to clean their houses. This is called Spring Cleaning. In China, red is very popular when celebrating festivals because it means good luck and it can create a happy **atmosphere**.

Decorations

On the eve of the Spring Festival, red couplets (对联) and Chinese character “fu” are posted on doors. Many days before that, big red lanterns are hung in front of houses, on trees along the streets, and on buildings and stores. They **symbolise** happiness, prosperity (繁荣) and good luck in the New Year. As the Spring Festival is a time for family **reunion**, on the eve of the Spring Festival, all family members get together to have a reunion dinner.

2) _____

After the dinner, all family members share the Spring Festival Gala Evening, a performance on CCTV loved by people at home and abroad. It is one of the most popular ways of celebrating the Spring Festival's coming. It is so exciting that people always stay up late until the early hours of the next morning.

Traditions

On the Spring Festival, people wear new clothes to welcome the New Year. Early in the morning, people greet relatives and friends with congratulations and wish good luck to each other. This custom is called New Year Greetings. Then the children receive their lucky money in red pockets from their grandparents, their parents, their relatives and friends of their parents. It is believed that red pocket money can bring good luck. When the children get their lucky money, they always give their best regards with **auspicious** words.

1. Skim the passage and fill in the blanks.

- 1) _____ 2) _____

2. Match the words in bold with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1) atmosphere | A. to represent or identify by using an image or figure |
| 2) symbolise | B. the act of coming together again |
| 3) reunion | C. showing signs that sth. is likely to be successful in the future |
| 4) auspicious | D. a particular environment or surrounding influence |

3. Translate the following sentences into Chinese with the help of a dictionary.

- 1) On the eve of the Spring Festival, red couplets and Chinese character “fu” are posted on doors.

- 2) Early in the morning, people greet relatives and friends with congratulations and wish good luck to each other.

Exploring and Using

I Complete the sentences with proper words.

1. Trained for many years, she was skilled in preparing _____ (taste) dishes.
2. Jack was half an hour late. He parted with us _____ the end of the trip.
3. He began _____ an apology for a mistake made last week.
4. The suspect is being kept under _____ (observe).
5. You should throw _____ all those old clothes stored in the wardrobe.
6. The holes were _____ (sufficient) large to serve as nests.
7. He made _____ series of business decisions, supported by his employees.
8. Instead of _____ (chat) at home, they went out for a walk.

II Decide the function of each -ed form and write it in the brackets.

Example: (the adverbial of cause) Given a day off, people are happy.

- () 1. Displayed everywhere, food and stuff make the day bright.

Theme A Learning to Know

- () 2. Influenced by the growing interest in nature, more and more people enjoy outdoor sports.
- () 3. Held on Thursday, it celebrates the harvest.
- () 4. I notice the Chinese character “fu” put on almost every door.
- () 5. Heated to a high temperature, water will change into vapour.
- () 6. Though warned of the storm, he still set sail.

III Use the -ed forms to make sentences according to the given sentence patterns.

Example: Worried about the journey, I was unsettled for the first few days. (the adverbial of cause)

1. _____ (object complement)
2. _____ (the adverbial of result)
3. _____ (the adverbial of concession)
4. _____ (the adverbial of condition)
5. _____ (the adverbial of manner)
6. _____ (the adverbial of cause)

IV Read the passage and complete the tasks.

Nowadays, people in China are increasingly interested in **celebrating** foreign festivals, especially those western festivals.

The arising of celebrating foreign festivals **indicates** the advancement of China's economy. Christmas and other festivals celebrated in China are different 1) their origins. They have lost their religious background and turned into big occasions to **gather** together to have fun and enjoy life. Shop owners' pockets are filled, the public's hunger for happiness is filled, and that is enough. Foreign 2) in China are more like carnivals giving people **sufficient** pleasure and enjoyment. The western culture shows much of romance. Some festivals have their religious background while others have much to do with culture and people.

Foreign festivals in China today are 3) for fun. They give people opportunities to relax and to **maintain** the relationship with friends or family members, by showing appreciation and gratefulness.

1. Fill in each blank in the passage with one suitable word or phrase according to the context.

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

2. Fill in each blank with a word in bold from the passage. Change the form if necessary.

Example: How do people celebrate New Year in your country?

- 1) They gave no _____ of how the work should be done.
- 2) However, the biggest challenge is not in _____ the information, but in interpreting it.
- 3) I think you are right that it will change if the market changes _____.
- 4) And all these services have to be _____.

3. Study the underlined parts in the following sentences taken from the text and analyse their elements.

Example: (object) The arising of celebrating foreign festivals indicates the advancement of China's economy.

() 1) They have lost their religious background and turned into big occasions to gather together to have fun and enjoy life.

() 2) Foreign _____ in China are more like carnivals giving people sufficient pleasure and enjoyment.

() 3) Some festivals have their religious background while others have much to do with culture and people.

Listening, Understanding and Communicating

I Listen and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

The most important festival in China is the Spring Festival. It 1 the beginning of the Chinese Lunar New Year. In Chinese, we also say *Guo Nian*, meaning keeping off the monster of *Nian*.

It is said that *Nian* was a fierce monster that looked like a strong bull with a head like that of a lion. Usually the monster 2 deep in the mountains. It caught and ate other beasts there. But during the winter, he couldn't find food in the mountains, so he entered the villages to eat whatever he could catch. Villagers became very 3. Later, however, villagers found that *Nian* was afraid of three things: the colour red, bright flames, and loud noises. After learning this, they 4 out how to prevent *Nian* from entering their villages. Just before *Nian* came again, they painted their doors red and burned a fire in front of their doorways. Besides, people did not go to bed. Instead, they stayed up all night beating on things to make a loud noise. Ever since, *Nian* has never again come to the villages. And the noise of beating was 5 with bang of firecrackers in time. This is how the Chinese people began to set off firecrackers for the Spring Festival.

Thus, a tradition was established, and the customs have been kept 6 the years.

II Read the passage and choose the correct answer to fill in each blank.

Greeting cards are an art everyone is familiar with. They carry a 1 suitable for a general occasion (场合), such as a holiday, or for a special 2 occasion, such as a birthday, graduation, or marriage. They may 3 be sent simply to express friendship.

People's need to 4 and their desire to be thoughtful have helped the growth of the custom of 5 greeting cards. The greeting card, like a gift, is always chosen for another—never 6 by the purchaser (购买者).

Greeting cards are available to 7 most important holidays or occasions. Christmas, Thanksgiving, Halloween, and other 8 are among the holiday occasions for which special greeting cards are available.


Theme A Learning to Know

Another important side of the greeting card 9 is known as the “everyday card”—greetings for nonseasonal use. The 10 of expressing one’s feelings at a time of a friend’s pain 11 the use of cheering “get well” cards in the case of 12 and of sympathy cards in the case of death. Other year-round greeting card occasions 13 birthdays and weddings. The most popular year-round greetings, 14, are friendship cards, which often take the 15 of more than a cheery “hello”, a 16 wish instead of a face-to-face visit.

Much of the 17 of greeting cards can be attributed to (归因于) the fact that most people find it difficult to put their feelings into 18. For this reason, because the basic purpose of a greeting card is to communicate, the greeting is all-important to its success. Beauty of design may cause a card to be 19 in a store, but the card will not be purchased unless it says what the purchaser wants to say. In a few well-chosen words, greeting cards express the 20 and emotions people often find difficult to say themselves.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. promise | B. suggestion | C. dream | D. message |
| 2. A. lucky | B. personal | C. familiar | D. pitiful |
| 3. A. already | B. ever | C. also | D. hardly |
| 4. A. communicate | B. understand | C. improve | D. compete |
| 5. A. buying | B. making | C. sending | D. collecting |
| 6. A. written | B. kept | C. sent | D. enjoyed |
| 7. A. change | B. describe | C. expect | D. mark |
| 8. A. events | B. cards | C. seasons | D. wishes |
| 9. A. factory | B. activity | C. industry | D. show |
| 10. A. custom | B. difficulty | C. pleasure | D. responsibility |
| 11. A. led to | B. brought back | C. came into | D. sped up |
| 12. A. illness | B. failure | C. anger | D. absence |
| 13. A. provide | B. discuss | C. influence | D. include |
| 14. A. besides | B. however | C. instead | D. then |
| 15. A. chance | B. place | C. form | D. time |
| 16. A. secret | B. sincere | C. spoken | D. printed |
| 17. A. progress | B. explanation | C. examination | D. success |
| 18. A. words | B. facts | C. action | D. pictures |
| 19. A. graded | B. ordered | C. examined | D. priced |
| 20. A. fear | B. thoughts | C. advice | D. concepts |

Listening, Speaking and Writing

 Listen to the passage for the first time and complete the main ideas of the recording.

1. The passage is mainly about the _____ Festival.

Unit 1 Festivals and Celebrations

2. The origin is to memorialise (纪念) the Chinese poet _____.

II Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. The Dragon Boat Festival, also called *Duan Wu*, _____ on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar.
2. It is one of the most important Chinese festivals, the other two being _____ and Chinese New Year.
3. The exact origin of *Duan Wu* is unclear, but one traditional view _____ that the festival memorialises the Chinese poet Qu Yuan of the Warring States Period.
4. Because of admiration for Qu Yuan, the local people _____ to search for him while throwing rice into the river to feed the fishes, hoping that _____.
5. Although they were unable to find Qu Yuan, the custom _____ to commemorate Qu Yuan.

III Study the underlined parts of the sentences and use them to make sentences to introduce a festival.

1. It is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar.

2. The exact origin of *Duan Wu* is unclear.

3. It is one of the most important Chinese festivals.

4. The custom has been preserved to commemorate Qu Yuan.

5. Nowadays, there are many interesting activities in the Dragon Boat Festival.

IV Study the script and write a short paragraph about a festival.

Step 1: Study the structure of the script.

Step 2: Decide some aspects to introduce.

For example: time; place; origin; activities

Step 3: Write the first draft and revise it.

Step 4: Write the final draft.

Theme A Learning to Know

Reading Further

I *Correct the mistake in each sentence.*

1. The aim of National Handwriting Day is highlight the importance of the skill of handwriting.
2. Doctors are said to be famous of writing prescriptions that look like ancient hieroglyphics.
3. We can build our “curiosity muscle” to make us more successful on life by asking the right questions.
4. Researchers have a list of the top twelve questions whose will bring you success.
5. A neat desk means you are organise.
6. You won't have to spend hours look for things under piles of paper.

II *Fill in the blanks with proper words.*

1. The children all have very different _____ (personality).
2. I've _____ (highlight) the important passages in yellow.
3. He's the president of a large international _____ (organise).
4. The manager spoke to them all _____ (individual).
5. One fruit seller, standing behind piles _____ fresh fruit, greeted me warmly.
6. You need to clean _____ the table before dinner.

III *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 如果你愿意,我们可以当场签约。(sign)

2. 他开始整理他的办公桌,以结束一周的工作。(tidy up)

3. 因为他的个性好,所以他的人缘很好。(personality)

4. 从这个角度看,旭日特别美。(angle)

5. 我们要你马上开始工作。(get to work straight away)

IV Read the passages and complete the tasks.

A

On the third Sunday in June, Americans take time to recognise and thank a special person in the family—father! Father's Day celebrates the importance of fathers, young and old and the men thought of as father figures.

The words “the child is father of the man” come from William Wordsworth's poem *My Heart Leaps Up*. It means people's personalities form when they are children. One will most likely have the same qualities as an adult that he had as a child. Used in everyday speech, one could say, “In his case, the child was father of the man; he loved nature as a child and now works as a botanist (植物学家).”

Let's say you want to tell a child a story about something that happened long before he was born. You could say it happened when he was just a twinkle in his father's eyes. This expression has a humorous and dreamy feel. Here, the word “twinkle” suggests the interest his father had in his mother.

Sometimes fathers are not a good influence or active in the lives of the children. In that case, a person may look for a father figure, a man who is not actually the person's father but who acts like one.

The relationship between a man and his son can be complex. But the relationship between a father and daughter is often simpler. The expression “daddy's little girl” is understood to mean that, in a father's eyes, his daughter can do no wrong. There is usually not a dry eye at any wedding during the traditional father-and-daughter dance, especially if they are dancing to a song like Michael Buble's *Daddy's Little Girl*.

- If a boy behaves just like his father, we can say _____.
 - he is just a twinkle in his father's eyes
 - the father is his real daddy
 - like father, like son
 - the child is father of the man
- What do you know about “the child is father of the man”?
 - A child is often spoiled by his father.
 - People's characters are formed when young.
 - A boy will become a father when growing up.

Theme A Learning to Know

- D. A child always shows his true nature.
3. According to the passage, the song *Daddy's Little Girl* is likely to be _____.
- A. moving
B. sorrowful
C. crazy
D. funny
4. The author writes the passage mainly to _____.
- A. introduce the origin of Father's Day
B. show a boy should respect his father
C. explain the importance of fathers
D. tell people several expressions about father

B

What's on TV?

6:00	③ Let's Talk! Guest: Animal expert Jim Porter
	⑤ Cartoons
	⑨ News
7:00	③ Cooking with Cathy Tonight: Chicken with mushrooms
	⑤ Movie "A Laugh a Minute" (1955) James Rayburn
	⑧ Spin for Dollars!
	⑨ Farm Report
7:30	③ Double Trouble (comedy) The twins disrupt the high school dance.
	⑨ Wall Street Today: Stock Market Report
8:00	③ NBA Basketball. Teams to be announced.
	⑧ Movie "At Day's End" (1981) Michael Collier, Julie Romer Drama set in World War II
	⑨ News Special Saving Our Waterways: Pollution in the Mississippi

5. Which of the following programs is NOT in the list?
- A. Cartoons. B. News. C. Movie. D. Music.
6. Answer the following questions.
- 1) For people who like sports very much, what can they watch?
-

2) If you were a housewife, which program would probably interest you most?

3) If you'd like to watch a movie, which channel could you turn to?

Accumulating

Recommendation.

Only a Dad

—Edgar Albert Guest (on Father's Day)

Only a dad with a tired face,
Coming home from the daily race,
Bringing little of gold or fame,
To show how well he has played the game,
But glad in his heart that his own rejoice
To see him come and to hear his voice.



Only a dad with a brood of four,
One of ten million men or more.
Plodding along in the daily strife,
Bearing the whips and the scorns of life,
With never a whimper of pain or hate,
For the sake of those who at home await.

Only a dad, neither rich nor proud,
Merely one of the surging crowd.
Toiling, striving from day to day,
Facing whatever may come his way,
Silent, whenever the harsh condemn,
And bearing it all for the love of them.

Only a dad but he gives his all
To smooth the way for his children small,
Doing, with courage stern and grim,
The deeds that his father did for him.

Theme A Learning to Know

This is the line that for him I pen;

Only a dad, but the best of men.

II *My contribution.*

