



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

默写本

MOXIEBEN

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高中英语

选择性必修第一册 WY

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Unit 1 Laugh out loud!

词句助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①approach <i>v.</i> 走近, 靠近</p> <p>②atmosphere <i>n.</i> 气氛</p> <p>③tension <i>n.</i> 精神紧张</p> <p>④look through 浏览, 翻阅; 快速查看</p> <p>⑤previously <i>adv.</i> 以前, 事先</p> <p>[1] as 引导时间状语从句。</p> <p>[2] 关系副词 where 引导非限制性定语从句, 在从句中作地点状语, 先行词为 the waiting area。</p> <p>⑥spot <i>vt.</i> 发现, 看见; 认出</p> <p>⑦fall off 跌落</p> <p>[3] 关系代词 whose 引导定语从句, 在从句中作定语, 表所属关系, 先行词为 a small girl。</p> <p>[4] make her feel better 的结构为: 使役动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语。</p> <p>⑧chemical <i>n.</i> 化学物质</p> <p>⑨specially <i>adv.</i> 专门地; 特别地</p> <p>⑩be designed for 为……而设计</p> <p>⑪entertain <i>v.</i> 使快乐</p> <p>[5] 过去分词短语作名词 programme 的后置定语, 分词与所修饰词之间的关系为被动关系。</p> <p>[6] being a clown doctor 为动名词短语作主语, 后接谓语动词的单数形式。</p> <p>⑫facility <i>n.</i> 设备, 设施 (常用复数形式)</p> <p>⑬typical <i>adj.</i> 典型的, 有代表性的</p> <p>⑭cheer up (使) 高兴起来, (使) 振作起来</p> <p>⑮sensitive <i>adj.</i> 善解人意的; 敏感的, 感受敏锐的</p> <p>[7] who 引导非限制性定语从句, 在从句中作主语, 先行词为 the doctors and nurses</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Best Medicine</p> <p>[1] As I approach^① the hospital wearing my white coat, I look just like any other doctor. That is until I put on my curly rainbow wig, big red nose, and add my name badge “Doctor Larry Laugh-Out-Loud”. I walk through the doors into the waiting area, [2] where there’s a familiar atmosphere^② of boredom and tension^③. People sit uncomfortably on plastic chairs, looking through^④ old magazines, all of which have been read hundreds of times previously^⑤. Anxious parents do what they can to comfort nervous and crying children.</p> <p>In the middle of this particular scene I spot^⑥ a small girl [3] whose ankle is twice its normal size. I speak with the on-duty nurse, who tells me that Lara’s parents rushed her to the hospital after she fell off^⑦ her bicycle. Since getting here, Lara has spent her time crying in pain. Although it’s the doctors and nurses who will treat her injury, it’s my job to [4] make her feel better.</p> <p>Scientific studies show that laughter produces chemicals^⑧ to make people feel better, which means clown doctors can be helpful. We are specially^⑨ trained clowns who work as part of a programme [5] known as “hospital clowning”. I chose this career because of my experience of going to hospital when I was a kid. Although the doctors and nurses did a great job, hospitals weren’t really designed for^⑩ children. I spent much of the time when I was there feeling frightened and more than a little bored! [6] Being a clown doctor means I can help people by entertaining^⑪ them.</p> <p>Visiting hospitals and other health care facilities^⑫, we clown doctors work together with medical professionals. On a typical^⑬ day, we spend our time cheering up^⑭ patients, their families, and more often than not, the hospital staff, too! We do this by doing magic tricks, singing songs, telling stories and, of course, telling silly jokes. Some children, though, don’t feel like laughing, especially if they’re in pain. We have to be very sensitive^⑮ and work closely with the doctors and nurses, [7] who keep us updated on each patient</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">最佳灵药</p> <p>当我穿着白大褂走向医院的时候,我看起来跟其他医生一样——直到我戴上卷曲的彩虹色假发和大红鼻子,别上我的名牌“拉里·笑哈哈医生”为止。我穿过一道道门进入候诊区,这里弥漫着一种熟悉的沉闷和紧张的气氛。人们不舒服地坐在塑料椅上,翻阅着那些之前已经被读过上百次的旧杂志。焦虑的父母们正竭尽所能安抚紧张哭闹的孩子。</p> <p>就在这样的场景里,我注意到一个小女孩,她的脚踝肿成了原来的两倍。我和当值护士交谈时她告诉我,拉拉从自行车上摔下来,她的父母匆忙将她送到医院。自从来到这里,拉拉就因为疼痛而一直大哭。尽管为她治疗伤痛的是医生和护士,但让她的心情变好则是我的工作。</p> <p>科学研究表明,欢笑能令人产生一些有益身心的化学物质,这就意味着小丑医生能帮到患者。我们是受过专门培训的小丑,是“医院小丑表演”项目的成员。我选择这个职业是由于我自己小时候去医院的经历。尽管当时医生和护士都尽职尽责,但医院实在不是个适合孩子们待的地方。我在那里的大部分时间要么觉得害怕,要么感到非常无聊!当小丑医生意味着我可以通过让人们快乐来帮助他们。</p> <p>作为小丑医生,我们要走访医院和其他的医疗保健机构,和专业医疗人员一起工作。我们一天的工作内容通常是为病人、病人家属,甚至是医院的工作人员带来欢乐!为此,我们会变魔术、唱歌、讲故事,当然还会讲一些滑稽的笑话。尽管如此,有些孩子并不想笑,尤其是在他们感到疼痛的时候。我们必须非常善解人意,并与医生和护士密切合作,他们会为我们提供每个病人的最新情况</p>

词句助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑯ do the trick 奏效,达到预期效果</p> <p>⑰ concentrate on 专注于,全神贯注于</p> <p>⑱ in turn 反过来,转而</p> <p>[8]“do/does/did + 动词原形”表强调,意为“确实,的确”,用来加强语气。</p> <p>⑲ as for 至于,关于</p> <p>[9]as 引导原因状语从句,解释主句中主语的状态产生的原因。</p> <p>[10]while 引导让步状语从句,可以理解为“尽管”或“虽然”</p>	<p>And my magic medicine [8]does indeed seem to do the trick^⑯. While the doctor concentrates on^⑰ examining Lara's ankle, I get her attention by doing a magic trick. Although she is clearly still in some pain, her scared and anxious look has been replaced—first by a small smile, and then by loud laughter as I “magically” produce her sock from out of my pocket. Seeing their daughter so much happier has in turn^⑱ made Lara's parents more relaxed.</p> <p>And as for^⑲ me? Well, when I take off my wig and my red nose, I'm still wearing a big smile, [9]as I remember all the fun and laughter of the day. [10]While there might be more hospital visits ahead for Lara and others, I hope that clown doctors help make it a friendlier place to visit. After all, it really is true that “laughter is the best medicine”</p>	<p>我的灵药似乎确实奏效了。当医生集中精力检查拉拉的脚踝时,我用魔术来吸引拉拉的注意力。看得出,尽管她显然仍有一些痛苦,但她恐惧和焦虑的表情已经不见了:先是一个小小的微笑,接着变成了大笑——因为我“魔术般地”从我的口袋里变出了她的一只袜子。看到女儿破涕为笑,拉拉的父母也松了一口气。</p> <p>而我呢?当我摘下假发和红鼻子的时候,脸上仍然带着大大的微笑,因为我记得这天所有的乐趣和欢笑。也许将来,对于拉拉或者其他人来说,他们还有更多到医院就诊的需要,而我希望小丑医生能够帮助医院成为一个更温暖友善的就诊场所。毕竟,“欢笑是最佳灵药”,这句话是千真万确的</p>

词句助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>① essential <i>adj.</i> 极其重要的,必不可少的</p> <p>② be filled with 充满,装满</p> <p>③ throw light on 阐明,使……更加清楚</p> <p>④ emotive <i>adj.</i> 使情绪激动的</p> <p>[1]while 引导让步状语从句,意为“虽然,尽管”。</p> <p>⑤ combine... with... 把……和……结合起来</p> <p>⑥ classic <i>adj.</i> 经典的</p> <p>⑦ cross out 删掉;划掉</p> <p>⑧ equally <i>adv.</i> 同样地;平等地</p> <p>⑨ interaction <i>n.</i> 交流,互动</p> <p>⑩ response <i>n.</i> 回答,回应</p> <p>[2]who 引导定语从句,在从句中作主语,先行词是不定代词 someone</p>	<p>The Importance of Humour</p> <p>Humour has been an essential^① part of human behaviour for thousands of years. There is comedy in the texts of Ancient Greece, and medieval writings are filled with^② jokes. [1]While these same jokes might not be as funny to us now as they were then, their authors understood that humour could not only entertain but also throw new light on^③ sensitive or emotive^④ issues.</p> <p>Closer to modern times, someone [2]who is remembered for his ability to combine humour with^⑤ more serious messages is American writer Mark Twain. Twain's particular style of writing is funny and often mischievous. For example, in his classic^⑥ novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i>, he famously says, “Writing is easy. All you have to do is cross out^⑦ the wrong words.” But he is equally^⑧ well known for his witty remarks in his everyday interactions^⑨ with people. For instance, while on a lecture tour of the United States, Twain went into a barber's shop to get a haircut and a shave. The barber, not recognising him, asked if he had a ticket to the lecture. When Twain replied that he didn't, the barber told him that if he wanted to go to the event he would have to stand, as there were no seats left in the theatre. Twain's response^⑩ was, “That's just my luck. I always have to stand when that fellow lectures!”</p>	<p>幽默的重要性</p> <p>数千年来,幽默一直是人类行为的重要组成部分。古希腊的文字中记载有幽默元素,笑话也常常出现在中世纪的作品当中。虽然这些笑话现在对我们来说可能不像以前那么好笑了,但它们的作者明白,幽默不仅可以娱乐,还可以为敏感或易引起激烈争论的问题提供新的阐述(方式)。</p> <p>到了近现代,美国作家马克·吐温因擅长用幽默的方式表达严肃的内容而成名。他独特的写作风格幽默风趣,而且常常带有调侃意味。例如,在他的经典小说《汤姆·索亚历险记》中有一句名言:“写作很容易,你只需要把错误的单词划掉就行。”但他日常与人交流中的诙谐言论同样出名。比如,有一次在美国做巡回演讲的时候,马克·吐温走进一家理发店去理发和刮脸。理发师没有认出他,问他有没有这场演讲的门票,马克·吐温说没有。理发师告诉他,如果他想去看演讲就只能站着了,因为剧院里没有多余的座位。马克·吐温回答说:“真倒霉。只要那个家伙演讲,我总是要站着!”</p>

词句助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑪ conclude <i>vt.</i> 断定;得出 结论</p> <p>[3] concluding ... 是现在分词短语作状语,表示结果或结论。</p> <p>⑫ personality <i>n.</i> 性格;个性;人格</p> <p>⑬ reflect <i>vt.</i> 反映;显示</p> <p>⑭ on... occasion 在……场合;在……时刻</p> <p>⑮ be scheduled to do sth 被安排做某事;预定要做某事</p> <p>[4] starting with... 为现在分词短语作 last names 的后置定语,与所修饰词之间是主动关系。</p> <p>⑯ pour... into... 把……倒入……;倾注……</p> <p>⑰ complicated <i>adj.</i> 复杂的;难处理的</p> <p>⑱ enthusiasm <i>n.</i> 热爱;热心;热情,热忱</p> <p>⑲ argue <i>v.</i> 主张;认为</p> <p>[5] that 引导定语从句,在从句中作主语,先行词是 tool</p>	<p>Like Twain, but on the other side of the world, the Chinese writer Wang Zengqi was soon to become famous for his own unique brand of humour. In his essay “On Humour”, Wang used fewer than 600 characters to introduce several humorous examples of famous people, [3] concluding^⑪ that, “The world is <u>full of amusing things</u>. The thought of them would always make you laugh out loud, even when you’re just sitting by yourself.”</p> <p>Wang believed that humour not only shows one’s personality^⑫, but also reflects^⑬ a person’s attitude towards life. He himself gives the best example to the word “humour”. One day, one of his readers flattered him by saying, “Gaoyou is famous for, first, the poet Qin Shaoyou, and second, Wang Zengqi.” Wang didn’t show any displeasure but only gave a gentle response, “No, Gaoyou salted duck eggs are much more famous than me. I can only stay in the third place.” On another occasion^⑭, Wang was invited to give a speech in the US and was scheduled to^⑮ speak last. He walked to the podium and began, “Unfortunately, none of today’s speakers have last names [4] <u>starting with X, Y, or Z</u>, so I am the last one to speak. Speaking last is difficult because everyone is already very tired.</p> <p>But don’t worry. My speech will be as short as a rabbit’s tail.”</p> <p>Both Twain and Wang understood that humour isn’t just about laughter, but is a way of life and a tool [5] <u>that can be used to illuminate the world</u>. Wang once said, “Life may be like a dream, short and uncertain. But I pour my true feelings into^⑯ it. The world gave me its love first, so I cannot help but love it back.” Life is never smooth sailing and sometimes can be complicated^⑰ and cruel. But humour can help us maintain our enthusiasm^⑱ for life. In fact, some may argue^⑲ that our need for humour is almost as great as our need for water and air. In the words of Mark Twain, “Humor is mankind’s greatest blessing”</p>	<p>和马克·吐温类似,在世界的另一端,中国作家汪曾祺很快也因其独特的幽默风格而出名。在《论幽默》一文中,汪曾祺用不到600字的篇幅介绍了几个名人的幽默例子,并总结道:“这个世界充满了有趣的事情。一想到它们,你总是会哈哈大笑,即使你只是一个人坐着的时候。”</p> <p>汪曾祺认为,幽默不仅展现了一个人的性格,还反映了一个人对生活的态度。他自己就是“幽默”这个词最好的例子。有一次,他的一位读者奉承他说:“高邮出名的,第一是诗人秦少游,第二就是汪曾祺。”汪曾祺并没有表示任何不悦,他只给了一个温和的回复,“不对,高邮咸鸭蛋比我名气大多了。我只能排第三。”还有一次,汪曾祺受邀在美国演讲,并被安排在最后一个讲话。汪曾祺走上讲台开口道:“很不幸,今天没有一个演讲者的名字是以X、Y或Z开头的,所以我是最后一个讲话的。最后一个演讲是很困难的,因为大家都已经很疲惫了。不过别担心,我的演讲会和兔子的尾巴一样短。”</p> <p>马克·吐温和汪曾祺都认为,幽默不只能带来笑声,它还是一种生活方式,是一种可以用来照亮世界的工具。汪曾祺曾说过:“人生如梦,短暂而缥缈,我投入的却是真情。世界先爱了我,我不能不爱它。”生活从来不是一帆风顺的,有时复杂而残酷。但幽默可以帮助我们保持对生活的热情。事实上,有些人甚至会认为我们对幽默的需求几乎与我们对水和空气的需求一样强烈。用马克·吐温的话来说:“幽默是人类头等的事。”</p>

Unit 1 Laugh out loud!

默写练习一 Starting out & Understanding ideas & Using language

[限时 15 分钟, 满分 100 分]

❶ 单词默写(每小题 2.5 分, 共 42.5 分)

【阅读词汇】

1. curly *adj.* _____
2. wig *n.* _____
3. badge *n.* _____
4. clown *n.* _____
5. grin *v.* _____

【写作词汇】

6. _____ *n.* 马戏团
7. _____ *n.* 脚踝
8. _____ *v.* 应得, 应受到

【拓展词汇】

9. _____ *n.* 心情 → _____ *adj.* 情绪多变的; 郁郁寡欢的
10. _____ *n.* 娱乐, 消遣 → _____ *vt.* 逗笑; (使) 娱乐 → _____ *adj.* 有乐趣的; 好笑的 → _____ *adj.* 被逗乐的
11. _____ (spotted, spotted, spotting) *v.* 发现, 注意到, 看出 *n.* 粉刺; 斑点; 污渍; 地点, 场所 → _____ *adj.* 有斑点的; 有圆点的
12. _____ *v.* 使快乐, 使有兴趣, 娱乐; 招待 → _____ *adj.* 有趣的; 令人愉快的 → _____ *n.* 娱乐, 消遣; 娱乐节目; 招待, 款待
13. _____ *v.* 检查(身体) → _____ *n.* 检查
14. _____ *n.* 广告 → _____ *v.* (为……) 做广告, 登广告
15. _____ *n.* 雇用者, 雇主 → _____ *vt.* 雇用; 应用, 使用 → _____ *n.* 雇员, 雇工 → _____ *n.* 雇用; 就业; 利用, 使用 → unemployment *n.* 失业; 失业人数; 没有工作; 无业
16. _____ *adj.* 极其重要的, 必不可少的

→ _____ *adv.* 基本上; 本质上; 根本上

17. _____ *v.* 使钦佩, 使留下深刻印象 → _____ *n.* 印象 → _____ *adj.* 令人印象深刻的

❷ 短语检测(每小题 4 分, 共 44 分)

1. amusement park _____
2. _____ 浏览; 快速查看
3. health care _____
4. _____ (使) 高兴起来, (使) 振作起来
5. _____ 奏效, 达到预期效果
6. _____ 相应地; 反过来
7. _____ 有意义, 有道理, 讲得通
8. _____ 愁眉苦脸
9. laughing stock _____
10. crack a smile _____
11. practical joke _____

❸ 佳句再现(每小题 4.5 分, 共 13.5 分)

1. 非限制性定语从句
I walk through the doors into the waiting area, _____

我穿过一道道门进入候诊区, 这里弥漫着一种熟悉的沉闷和紧张的气氛。
2. 倍数表达法
In the middle of this particular scene I spot a small girl whose ankle is _____.
就在这样的场景里, 我注意到一个小女孩, 她的脚踝肿成了原来的两倍。
3. 强调谓语动词
And my magic medicine _____
to do the trick.
我的灵药似乎确实奏效了。

默写练习二 Developing ideas & Other parts

[限时 15 分钟, 满分 100 分]

❶ 单词默写(每小题 2.5 分, 共 62.5 分)

【阅读词汇】

1. medieval *adj.* _____
2. mischievous *adj.* _____
3. witty *adj.* _____
4. barber *n.* _____
5. fellow *n.* _____
6. flatter *v.* _____
7. podium *n.* _____

【写作词汇】

8. _____ *n.* 故事
9. _____ *n.* 刮脸, 刮胡子
10. _____ *n.* 品牌, 牌子
11. _____ *n.* 短文, 论说文
12. _____ *adj.* 难懂的; 难处理的

【拓展词汇】

13. _____ *n.* 名声, 名誉 → _____
adj. 著名的, 出名的
14. _____ *adj.* 文学的 → _____
n. 文学
15. _____ *adv.* 一贯地, 一致地 → _____
_____ *vi.* 在于; 存在于 → _____
_____ *adj.* 一贯的, 一致的
16. _____ *n.* 乐观; 乐观主义 → _____
adj. 乐观的 → _____ *adv.* 乐观地
17. _____ *adj.* 使情绪激动的 → _____
n. 情绪 → _____ *adj.* 感情的; 情感的; 情绪的
18. _____ *n.* 言论; 意见, 评论 *v.* 评论; 谈论 → _____ *adj.* 非凡的, 奇异的, 显著的, 引人注目的 → _____
adv. 非凡地; 引人注目地
19. _____ *n.* 交流 → _____
vi. 交流, 沟通 → _____ *adj.* 互相交流的, 互动的
20. _____ *v.* 作出……结论, 推断出; 结束, 终止 → _____ *n.* 结论
21. _____ *adj.* 和蔼友善的, 温柔的, 温和的 → _____ *adv.* 轻柔地; 温和地 →
gentleness *n.* 温和; 和善; 彬彬有礼
22. _____ *v.* 照亮, 照明; 阐明; 启发 →
illumination *n.* 照明; 启发
23. _____ *adj.* 残忍的 → _____
n. 残酷 → _____ *adv.* 残酷地, 残暴地

24. _____ *n.* 热情, 热忱 → _____
adj. 热心的, 热衷的 → _____
adv. 热衷地; 热烈地; 热情地
25. _____ *n.* 作曲家 → _____
v. 作曲; 组成; 撰写; 使镇静 → _____
n. 组成, 构成; 创作; 作曲; 作文; 作品

❷ 短语检测(每小题 3 分, 共 21 分)

1. _____ 充满
2. throw light on _____
3. _____ 接近
4. _____ 把……与……结合起来
5. _____ 划掉, 删去(错字)
6. brand of humour _____
7. _____ 不能按时完成(工作); 落后

❸ 佳句再现(每小题 5.5 分, 共 16.5 分)

1. while 引导的让步状语从句
_____,
_____,
their authors understood that humour could not only entertain but also throw new light on sensitive or emotive issues.
虽然这些笑话现在对我们来说可能不像以前那么好笑了, 但它们的作者明白, 幽默不仅可以娱乐, 还可以为敏感或易引起激烈争论的问题提供新的阐述(方式).
2. 状语从句的省略
For instance, _____
of the United States, Twain went into a barber's shop to get a haircut and a shave.
比如, 有一次在美国做巡回演讲的时候, 马克·吐温走进一家理发店去理发和刮脸。
3. 现在分词作状语
In his essay "On Humour", Wang used fewer than 600 characters to introduce several humorous examples of famous people, _____, "The world is full of amusing things. The thought of them would always make you laugh out loud, even when you're just sitting by yourself."
在《论幽默》一文中, 汪曾祺用不到 600 字的篇幅介绍了几个名人的幽默例子, 并总结道: "这个世界充满了有趣的事情。一想到它们, 你总是会哈哈大笑, 即使你只是一个人坐着的时候。"