



全品学练考

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练 习 册

高中英语
必修3 新高考 (RJ)

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全品学练考·高中英语·必修3/肖德好主编. —银川: 阳光出版社, 2019. 5

ISBN 978-7-5525-4849-5

I. ①全… II. ①肖… III. ①英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634

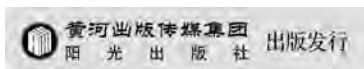
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2019) 第 098374 号

全品学练考 高中英语 必修3

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责任编辑 刘 涛 惠文俊

封面设计 锦时创意



地 址 宁夏银川市北京东路 139 号出版大厦(750001)

网 址 <http://www.ygchbs.com>网上书店 <http://shop129132959.taobao.com>

电子信箱 yangguangchubanshe@163.com

邮购电话 0951—5014139

经 销 全国新华书店

印刷装订 石家庄市书渊印刷有限公司

印刷委托书号 (宁)0013520

开 本 880mm×1230mm 1/16

印 张 11

字 数 385 千字

版 次 2019 年 5 月第 1 版

印 次 2019 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5525-4849-5

定 价 40.80 元

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全品的告白 (代序)

我们只是一线的传递员

课堂是纯净之天籁，静静聆听，动人之处无处不在……



备新课

全方面解读教学目标，研读大量的教学资料，设计全方位教学过程，准备详尽的教学内容。

上新课

用不同方法处理教材，课堂讲解追寻到源头，用不同理念引导学生，教学互动探究到根本。

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理解是种态度，理解是种尊重。

教辅是无声之课堂，细细品味，美妙之处比比皆是……

全品学练考

导学案

预习教材→探究教材
↓
当堂检测←例题讲评

重点节次整合课时，
重点考点多元讲评。

练习册

分层训练
+
难点突破

练规范、练速度、练效率
析错因、找方法、针对练

测评卷

标准题型 + 全面考点 + 热点考向

学习是种探索，学习是种坚持。

产品与服务

英语·必修3·新高考(RJ)

《全品学练考》



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Period One Warming Up & Reading

课内基础自测

夯实基础 检测知识

I. 单句填空

- We had a music evening with the whole family _____ (gather) round the piano yesterday.
- She is a very _____ (religion) person who goes to church every Sunday.
- Mary said she was looking forward as much to his return as he himself to _____ (see) her.
- I have made up my mind to live a life of _____ (depend), from which I will benefit a lot.
- With great encouragement from my teacher, I _____ (gain) and finally built up my confidence.
- He held a strong _____ (believe) that he could succeed through his hard work.
- The scientist is admired _____ his good work on the advanced medical research.
- When I got into the office, I found Mr Green buried in his work, without noticing my _____ (arrive).
- Never look down on _____ (agriculture) work. Rather, it is to be looked up to.
- _____ (award) the first prize in the English Speech Competition, Jane felt more than happy and satisfied.

II. 根据句意使用恰当的介词填空

- They held a party _____ celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary.
- They'll either die from the cold or starve _____ death.
- The film was made in memory _____ the soldiers who were devoted to the liberation of our motherland.
- On April Fools' Day, many of us will play tricks _____ others but few of us would like to be made a fool _____.
- She loves dressing herself up _____ a lady of high society simply _____ fun.

III. 短语填空

play a trick on; take place; have fun with; as though; day and night; in memory of; look forward to; be meant to; starve to death; in celebration of

- The Olympic Games _____ every four years.
- A museum was built _____ the victims(受害者) in the big earthquake.
- It's acceptable to _____ your English teacher on April 1st.
- On the weekends, I like to get together and _____ my good friends.
- In the past, poor workers worked _____, but they still lived a sad life.
- They talked _____ they had been friends for a long time.
- I have been _____ having a chance to pay a visit to Tibet.
- The tough man would rather _____ than shamelessly beg for his life.
- We held a large party _____ our school's 30th anniversary.
- The experiment _____ test the kids' patience and confidence.

IV. 句型训练

- He looked about _____ something.
他四处张望,好像在寻找什么。
- At that time many patients would die because the special medicine _____.
在那时,因为这种特殊的药很难找到,很多病人常常会死亡。
- _____ we go now _____ we remain here forever.
要么我们现在走,要么我们永远在这儿待下去。
- The little girl came running up to me with _____.
小女孩手里拿着一些樱花向我跑来。
- How _____ the ancestors kept their customs?
你认为祖先们是如何保存他们的风俗习惯的?

课后巩固提升

精选试题 提升能力

V. 阅读理解

It is interesting to note that the celebration of Christmas in India is held in a different manner in the various parts of the country. The way Christmas is celebrated in the north-east is different from the way Christmas is celebrated in the south-west.

Let us take a look at the various ways of celebrating Christmas in India. Generally the Christians who live in the plains (平原) decorate mango or banana trees at Christmas-time. Some of them also decorate their houses with mango leaves. However, in some of the other parts of India, a lot of people use small lamps as Christmas decorations. These small clay lamps are placed on the edges of flat roofs and on the top of walls. During Christmas in India, people can find most of the churches decorated with poinsettias (猩猩木) and lit with candles for the Christmas Eve service.

One of the most famous locations for celebration of Christmas in India is Goa. In fact, not only people from different parts of India, but also people from all over the world flood to this place to be a part of exotic (异国的) festivals.

If you happen to live in a good luxury hotel in Goa, then the mood for the festival will be altogether different. In an expensive hotel you can see that expensive Christmas trees are decorated with stars, toys and plastic fruits. In fact, the best time to explore places in India during the festivals is the evening. This is because all bulbs illuminate (照亮) the places and make them look more beautiful.

Interestingly, the majority of Hindu and Muslim people occupy India, and yet, Christmas is celebrated with a large amount of fanfare (喧闹) in this country. Christmas in India is declared as a national holiday and people of other religions enjoy it along with the Christians.

1. What can be inferred from the first two paragraphs?

- A. No one wants to decorate banana trees in India.
- B. Most people use lamps to decorate their houses in India.
- C. All the Indians like to decorate their houses with

lamps.

D. Not all the Indians celebrate Christmas in the same way.

2. Which is one of the most famous locations for celebrating Christmas in India?

- A. Goa.
- B. The north-east.
- C. The south-west.
- D. Places where the Muslim live.

3. Where may we see Christmas trees decorated with toys in India?

- A. In a restaurant.
- B. In an expensive hotel.
- C. In an office.
- D. In a company.

VI. 语法填空

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Spring Festival is 1. _____ most important festival in China. It is meant 2. _____ (celebrate) the lunar calendar's new year. During the Spring Festival, families get together and have a big meal in many places. 3. _____ many people like best is setting off fireworks, which is one of the most popular activities during the festival, though it may cause air pollution. Dumplings are the most 4. _____ (tradition) food. Children are fond 5. _____ the festival very much, when they can have delicious food and wear new clothes. They can also get some money from their parents, 6. _____ is given to children for good luck. People put new year scrolls (春联) on the wall for good fortune. The Spring Festival 7. _____ (last) about 15 days long when people visit relatives and friends 8. _____ (happy) with the words "Best wishes". Nowadays more and more people are enjoying the Spring Festival around the world. People hold the 9. _____ (believe) that the Spring Festival and other traditional Chinese festivals will not 10. _____ (replace) by the foreign festivals like Christmas.

Period Two Learning about Language & Using Language

课内基础自测

夯实基础 检测知识

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. She was _____ (fool) out of all her savings.
2. Passengers are _____ (remind) that no smoking is allowed on this train.
3. You should _____ (apology) to Tom in person for your rude remarks. You see, it's not like him _____ (forgive) others easily.
4. None of you is _____ to leave this study without my _____. (permit)
5. While the _____ (weave) girl was on earth, she met a herd boy and they fell in love.
6. The lost boy was finally found fast asleep in a _____ (park) lot, tired and starving.
7. _____ (obvious), the boss was more than satisfied with my answer.
8. He had attempted to rescue the _____ (drown) man.
9. It was with great _____ (sad) that we learned of his death.
10. He _____ (weep) bitterly when it was time for us to leave.

II. 短语填空

set off; keep one's word; turn up; hold one's breath;
remind... of...; drown one's sadness in alcohol; hear about/
of; be married to; apologize to... for...; forgive... for...

1. I must _____ you _____ having broken your rare vase.
2. I told her I would go to her wedding celebration and I _____.
3. If she doesn't _____ before 8:00, we will go to the carnival without her.
4. Do _____ me _____ the 10:30 meeting. I've been so forgetful these days.
5. After his son died, the poor old man often _____.
6. I want to _____ early in order to avoid the heavy traffic.
7. When foreigners _____ the story, they call it a Chinese Valentine's story.
8. She _____ as the horses came towards the finishing line.
9. It was a poet that Mary _____ finally and they lived a happy life.
10. As a mother, she had no trouble at all _____ her son _____ making such a mess.

III. 句型训练

1. It is strange that he _____ yesterday.
真奇怪,他昨天竟然错过了会议。
2. _____ mobile phones are quite popular today.
显而易见,手机现在很流行。
3. _____, he met with the singer and they became good friends.
在大学学习时,他见到了这位歌手并与之成了好朋友。
4. You can't leave the lab _____.
未经老师许可,你不能离开实验室。
5. _____ we'll see you this weekend?
我们本周末有可能见到你吗?
6. It is (high/about) time we _____ a big party.
该是我们举行一个大型聚会的时候了。
7. Mary made the coffee while her guests _____.
客人们就要吃完饭的时候,玛丽去煮咖啡了。
8. While the news, so far, _____, there may be days ahead when it is bad.
尽管到现在为止还都是好消息,但是可能过不了几天就会有坏消息传来。

课后巩固提升

精选试题 提升能力

IV. 阅读理解

One Halloween a little boy and his friend went out for a fun night of trick-or-treat. At first everything was great. They were getting lots of candy as they went from house to house, but then they saw a house which they hadn't been to before. It was a very spooky(阴森森的) house. Being young and brave, they decided to go up to the door and knock. After all, scary houses might have the best candy!

As they walked up the long winding path, they saw things that chilled(使恐惧) them to the bone! They heard sounds that frightened them. Maybe they should turn back. But the little boys, being very brave, just wanted to see what was in that house, so they went on, not deterred by the things they heard or saw. As they slowly made their way up to the door, they imagined what might be inside. Maybe it would be a witch or maybe a ghost!

After knocking several times, the door slowly creaked(嘎吱作响) open. To their surprise, a monster(怪物) slowly came out to greet them. They were so scared that they couldn't move! What could they do? Then the little boy had an idea. He said, "Trick or treat!" Then the big scary monster, much to the kids' surprise, reached over and brought out a huge bowl of the best candy they had never seen. Wow, the kids thought, this was great! It turned out that the house was decorated for Halloween, and the big scary monster was just wearing a costume, just like the kids. Since they were the only kids brave enough to go to the scary house, they could take as much candy as they wanted.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. A funny Halloween story.
- B. Two brave kids.
- C. A spooky house.
- D. The custom of Halloween.

2. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The monster was afraid of the phrase "trick or treat".
- B. The two kids were also wearing costumes.
- C. Not all families prepared candy for brave kids.
- D. Some other children had been to the house before the two kids.

3. The underlined word "deterred" in the second paragraph can be replaced by "_____".

- A. warned
- B. delayed
- C. attracted
- D. frightened

V. 阅读七选五

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Everyone has heard of Groundhog Day (土拨鼠日).

1

People in America think that the groundhog awakens from its winter's sleep on February 2nd. The groundhog comes out of its hole. If the sun is shining, it will see its shadow. The shadow scares it. So it runs back into its hole. This means six more weeks of winter. If the day is cloudy, it will not see its shadow. Since it is not scared, it stays out of its hole. 2 These are the same things we say on Groundhog Day today.

3

They are known mainly to country people. City people just don't know how to look for them. City people think that a groundhog sitting by its hole may look like a root(根). It could also be seen as a clod(土块). Or it may look like a broken fence post(栅栏柱). But a farmer sees groundhogs anywhere he looks. They'll be watching like guards.

4

The groundhog is a native American. It may also appear as far north as Alaska. It is hated by farmers. The groundhog eats a third of its weight in a day. What a big appetite(胃口)! It may eat about a half-ton of alfalfa(苜蓿) in a summer. So 10 groundhogs in a big field would eat five tons.

Why do groundhogs eat so much? To prepare for winter.

5

This extra food is changed to fat. This fat is what they live on during their long winter's sleep.

- A. It is an American holiday.
- B. Groundhogs are strange animals.
- C. This means that spring will soon come.
- D. There are several ways to protect the groundhog.
- E. In the fall, when there is a lot of food, they fill up.
- F. It is found in most states east of the Rockies(落基山脉).
- G. While it is not one of your major holidays, it is one that children love.

Period Three Grammar

课内基础自测

夯实基础 检测知识

I. 根据语境完成下列句子

- Billy has come to see you in your flat. You offer him something to drink.
You: _____
Billy: No, thank you. I'm not thirsty.
- You need help to change the film in your camera. You ask Kate.
You: Kate, I don't know how to change the film. _____
Kate: Sure. It's easy. All you have to do is this.
- You're on a bus. You have a seat but an elderly woman is standing. You offer her your seat.
You: _____
Woman: Oh, that's very kind of you. Thank you very much.
- You've finished your supper in a restaurant and now you want the bill. You ask the waiter.
You: _____
Waiter: OK. I'll get it for you.
- You're the passenger in a taxi. The driver is driving very fast. You ask him to slow down.
You: You're making me very nervous. _____
Driver: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize I was going so fast.

II. 用适当的情态动词和所给词的适当形式填空

- You've been working all day. You _____ be very tired.
- The doorbell is ringing. I wonder who that is. It _____ be Lisa. She's still in the library at this time.
- It is a long time since we met last time. You _____ come and see me more often.
- I haven't decided where I'm going for my holidays. I _____ go to Australia.
- My father's birthday is coming. What _____ I get him?
- Why don't you try on this dress? It _____ look nice on you.
- Who was the man talking with your teacher?
—I'm not sure. It _____ be her brother.
- I don't know when the guests can be here. They _____ arrive at any time.
- It _____ have been around 9:00 pm when I drove back home because it was already dark.
- Bobby _____ have told me your secret, but he meant no harm.
- You _____ (be) Carol. You haven't changed a bit after all these years.
- It _____ (not be) Mary. She has fallen ill.
- The poor boy _____ (have to, leave) school for lack of money three years ago.
- The road is wet. It _____ (rain) last night.
- The door was locked. She _____ (not be) at home.
- My brother _____ (go) to the library whenever he is free.
- The plant is dead. I _____ (give) it more water.
- Days later, my brother called to say he was all right, but _____ (not say) where he was.
- You _____ (regret) one day for what you're doing at present.
- Some of you may _____ (finish) Part One. If so, you can go on to Part Two.

III. 句型训练

- It was sad to say that they, so poor themselves, _____ (should)
他们自己那么贫穷竟然还给我带来食物,这让我很难过。
- _____ you _____ have lunch with me? (would)
你愿意和我一起吃午饭吗?
- _____ I _____ at night? (may)
我可以在夜里开着窗子吗?
- You _____ in bed. (must)
不要在床上看书。
- The little boy has promised to me that he _____ (will)
小男孩向我保证他要改进他的书写。
- _____ our exercise books today? (must)
今天我们必须交我们的练习本吗?
- Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we _____ it without you. (could)
感谢你们上周的努力工作,我认为如果没有你们我们不可能做成这件事。
- Jack _____ yet; otherwise he would have telephoned me. (can)
杰克肯定没到,否则的话他就给我打电话了。
- Sam, you mustn't play with the knife; you _____. (may)
萨姆,不要玩刀子,你可能会伤到你自己。
- I haven't got the reference book yet, but I'll have a test on the subject next month.
—Don't worry. You _____. (shall)
“我还没有拿到参考书,可是下个月就要考这门科目了。”
“不要担心。星期五之前你就能拿到它。”

课后巩固提升

精选试题 提升能力

IV. 概要写作

阅读下面短文, 根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life.

In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that by free education for all—whether rich or poor, clever or stupid—we can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees refuse to do what they think “low” work, and in fact, working with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries. But we have only to think for a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than a professor; we can live without education, but we will die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns.

As a matter of fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to fit ourselves for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever work suited to his brains and ability, and secondly, we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be unwilling to do one's work. Only such a type of education can be considered valuable to society.

V. 完形填空

A US mum and her six boys decided to grow their hair together. They would donate some hair to children 1.

On Monday, Mary and her six sons had their hair 2 in a special activity. Mary told HuffPost that the hairdresser (理发师) helped the family 3 their goal. The hair was donated to Children with Hair Loss. It is an organization that 4 hair for children and young adults with hair loss for free. The proud New York mum shared photos of the 5 on Facebook.

The family's 6 to grow and donate their hair was a 7 decision.

“Three years ago, my friend 8 her son because of cancer. He was a twin and very close in 9 to my twins,” Mary told HuffPost.

One year after his death, Mary's eldest three boys donated their hair in honour of him.

“Since their 10 two years ago,” she said, “our lives have continued to be 11 by cancer. It's everywhere. My

boys want to 12 the people who suffer from hair loss. Donating their hair is 13 they do it.”

Despite their kind acts, the journey hasn't been 14 for the boys. “They have been 15 by everyone because of their long hair,” Mary wrote in a Facepost. “But they didn't let that 16 them. They had a 17 and stuck to it. They really set a good 18 to their little sister.”

“I am so 19 of my boys,” she said.

The day after their cuts, Mary was still getting used to her newly short-haired sons. “I didn't 20 my own children,” she told ABC News with a sigh.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. in need | B. in power |
| C. in place | D. in trouble |
| 2. A. dried | B. cut |
| C. injured | D. decorated |
| 3. A. construct | B. challenge |
| C. expect | D. achieve |
| 4. A. divides | B. sells |
| C. provides | D. cures |
| 5. A. ceremony | B. convenience |
| C. collection | D. activity |
| 6. A. description | B. decision |
| C. solution | D. defeat |
| 7. A. previous | B. severe |
| C. consistent | D. complex |
| 8. A. lost | B. protected |
| C. switched | D. suspected |
| 9. A. union | B. organ |
| C. victim | D. age |
| 10. A. appearance | B. discovery |
| C. donation | D. experience |
| 11. A. affected | B. destroyed |
| C. frightened | D. caused |
| 12. A. defeat | B. assist |
| C. expose | D. control |
| 13. A. what | B. why |
| C. how | D. where |
| 14. A. eager | B. enthusiastic |
| C. difficult | D. easy |
| 15. A. laughed at | B. run after |
| C. consisted of | D. broken away |
| 16. A. recycle | B. squeeze |
| C. change | D. stop |
| 17. A. task | B. responsibility |
| C. goal | D. reward |
| 18. A. fire | B. example |
| C. record | D. rule |
| 19. A. proud | B. confident |
| C. amazed | D. attractive |
| 20. A. realize | B. recognize |
| C. arrange | D. understand |

Period Four Writing

课内基础自测

夯实基础 检测知识

- I. 基础写作专练:在空中填入适当的连词
1. I do it because this work comes from my parents, _____ I am forced by them to do this job.

2. _____ you hold on and keep going _____ quit the job and start afresh.

3. It _____ gave us a chance to get close to nature, _____ gave us relaxation from our study.

4. Be more confident _____ you will win the competition.

5. It must be snowing, _____ it's so bright outside.

6. We were about to go out _____ it started to rain.

7. Our maths teacher is strict _____ our English teacher is outgoing.

8. She had failed many times, _____ she was confident that she would succeed in the end.

课后巩固提升

精选试题 提升能力

- II. 阅读理解
- As soon as the Thanksgiving holiday is over, Santa Clauses start appearing everywhere. It takes more than red clothing and a white beard to be a professional Santa. In fact many successful Santas attend special classes.

The CW Howard Santa School, one of the oldest Santa Claus schools in the world, is in Midland, Michigan. It celebrated its 80th anniversary last year. Over 250 Santas gathered at the school to prepare for their seasonal work. Charlie Howard was the Santa Claus in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade for 17 years. He started the school in 1937.

"At that time, there was a great need for good Santas. Santas didn't portray the character that we want. Santa Claus stands for all good things but some of the gentlemen's images (形象) weren't up to the expectation," said Charlie.

The three-day Santa workshop teaches people "Santa sign language", facts about deer and clothing and make-up style. The future Santas also become familiar with the newest wish list toys, gain (获得) interview experience for radio and television and even get advice on how to do their business taxes.

It's said that about 15,000 students have graduated from the Santa school. They come from all over North America, Europe, Africa and Australia to study. Last year the school welcomed Santas from all 50 states as well as many other countries.

The Santas never claim (声称) to be the one and only "real" Santa. Instead, they describe themselves as "the spirit

of Christmas". At the school's opening-night activity, they tell visiting children they are the "cousins of Santa".

Robert Davis says they also never promise children anything. Instead, they say they will try their best.

After all, as Charlie Howard liked to say, "He is wrong who thinks Santa enters through the chimney (烟囱). Santa enters through the heart."

1. What can we learn about Santa from the text?

A. Professional Santas are more popular nowadays.

B. A professional Santa must be trained in a Santa school.

C. To be a professional Santa is quite easy for most people.

D. It just takes red clothing and a white beard to be a real Santa.

2. The underlined word "portray" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".

A. form

B. change

C. draw

D. act

3. Which of the following is NOT among the duties of a Santa?

A. Promising the children anything they want.

B. Getting familiar with the newest wish list toys.

C. Gaining interview experience for radio and television.

D. Taking part in school activities to meet visiting children.

4. What can be inferred from the text?

A. The Santas always describe themselves to be real ones.

B. The aim of the training is to spread the spirit of

练

7

Christmas.

C. The Santas are trained to enter the house through a chimney.

D. People care more about the gifts than the encouragement they get.

III. 写作

第一节 应用文写作

母亲节快到了,学校将组织一次英语演讲比赛,请根据以下要点以“Mother's Day”为题写一篇英语演讲稿。

要点:

母亲节:

1. 起源于:古希腊

2. 时间:在5月的第二个星期日

3. 目的:感谢母亲的辛勤劳动;使母亲愉快地过节

4. 活动:母亲盛装打扮;孩子们赠送礼物;对母亲说“我爱你!”

5. 母亲的反应:感到自豪、满足

注意:1. 词数80左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:古希腊 ancient Greece

Mother's Day

Good morning everybody! It's my honour to stand here and make a speech about Mother's Day.

.....
.....
.....
.....

That's all. Thank you for your listening.

第二节 读后续写

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

From the very beginning, the girl's family objected strongly to her dating this guy, saying that it had got to do with family background and that the girl would have to suffer for the rest of her life if she were to be with him.

After graduation from the university, the guy decided to further his studies overseas. Before leaving, he proposed(求婚) to the girl, “All I know is that I love you. If you allow me, I promise I will take care of you for the rest of my life. As for your family, I'll try my best to talk them round. Will you marry me?” The girl agreed, and with their determination, the family finally gave in. So before he left, they were

engaged(订婚).

The girl began to work, while the guy was overseas, continuing his studies. They sent their love through e-mails and calls. Though it was hard, both never thought of giving up.

One day the girl was knocked down by a car on her way to work. When she woke up, she saw her parents beside her bed. Seeing her mum crying, she wanted to comfort her but only to find what could come out of her mouth was just a sigh. She had lost her voice... The doctor said the damage to her brain had caused her to lose her voice.

The girl did nothing but cry silently. Everything seemed to be the same, but the ringing of the phone pierced into her heart every time it rang. Not wanting to be a burden to him, she sent the ring back to him together with a letter, saying that she did not wish to wait for him any longer. The guy sent millions of replies, and countless phone calls. But all the girl reacted was just crying...

The parents decided to move away, wishing she could eventually forget everything and enjoy happiness. With the new environment, the girl learned sign language and started a new life. Every day she told herself that she must forget the guy.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2. 应使用5个以上标有下划线的关键词;

3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头已为你写好;

4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词。

Paragraph 1:

One day, her friend visited her and told her that the guy was back.

.....
.....
.....

Paragraph 2:

When she was about to ask her friend what was going on,

.....
.....
.....
.....



单元小测 (一)

I. 单句填空

- The naughty students often play _____ (trick) on their classmates.
- The valley is so beautiful that everyone who passes by here would stop _____ (admire) the scenery.
- Bill was _____ (apology) to his friend for having kept her waiting for a long time.
- _____ (obvious), it is the Internet that makes it easy to communicate with each other.
- I can't forgive him for his not _____ (come).
- The parents thanked the man again for his saving their _____ (drown) son.
- Sing a song to drive off those feelings of _____ (sad).
- Let's observe a minute's silence in _____ (memorize) of the dead.
- His firmness on his _____ (believe) supported him in difficulties.
- Being short of food, many people _____ (starve) to death.
- The children's lovely looks remind me _____ my childhood.
- He promised to come, but so far he hasn't turned _____ yet.
- I must apologize _____ calling you so late.
- He has great belief _____ his doctor.
- Though he knew they were playing tricks _____ him, he pretended not to notice it.

II. 阅读理解

For years, mobile phones weren't much to look at. The screens were small, and users needed to press the same key several times to type a single letter in a text. Then, the first iPhone was released. Within six years, most people owned a smartphone—accepting the new technology perhaps faster than ever. It suddenly became very easy to predict what most people would be doing in public places.

Today, smartphones seem indispensable. They connect us to the Internet, give us directions, allow us to quickly fire off texts and can even help you find the last hotel room when your plane is grounded by a dust storm. Yet research has shown that this convenience may be coming at a cost.

In the beginning, smartphone users would stay together, sharing what was on their phones. As time has gone on, there's been less of that and more of what we call the "alone together" phenomenon. Then you become attracted by the world on the screens. This is the new normal; instead of visiting someone, you text them. Instead of getting together for dinner with friends to tell them about your recent vacation, you post the pictures on Facebook. It's convenient, but it cuts out some of the interaction(互动) that, as social animals, we want.

One study asked college students to report on their mood five times a day. It was found that the more they had used Facebook, the less happy they were. Frequent smartphone users asked to put their phones face down on the table grew increasingly anxious as time passed. According to another study, people whose partners were more frequently distracted(分心的) by their phones were less satisfied with their relationships and were more likely to feel depressed.

Smartphones are a tool, and like most tools, they can be used in positive ways or negative ones. In moderation, smartphones are a convenient technology. Yet a different picture has also appeared over the past decade: interacting with people face to face usually makes us happy. Electronic communication often doesn't.

- What's the meaning of the underlined word in Paragraph 2?
 - Expensive.
 - Necessary.
 - Fashionable.
 - Unusual.
- According to the passage, in the long run, smartphones will _____.
 - make you feel happier
 - have greater benefit than harm
 - change your understanding of the world
 - lead to less face-to-face communication
- We can learn from Paragraph 4 that frequent use of smartphones _____.
 - can be harmful to people's mental health
 - helps improve people's social skills
 - reduces people's interest in Facebook
 - makes people become independent

III. 完形填空

It surprised me—every time I saw Joe, he was smiling. It didn't 1 whether he had to stop at a stop light, or if he was the seventh person in 2 at the bank, and the service stopped just before he got there. Joe 3 smiled. It made me wonder why he seemed so 4 every day.

Having observed Joe with other people, I 5 something else also. Joe asked people how they were doing, and really seemed to listen to their 6. If someone was hurting, he had 7 for him and kind words, and offered to 8 in any way he could.

It made me think. What if I tried to smile more? A(n) 9 of sorts began when I went to the grocery store. I smiled as I went up and down the aisles(过道), and people I didn't even 10 smiled back at me. Some even 11! The little kid in the cart(购物车) who was giving his mother a 12 time saw me smile and 13 talking ... and you guessed it. He made a shy little attempt at a smile. The man in the handicapped(残疾的) cart 14 a person to reach something and I got it for him. The smile was even transferred to him, and he 15 me.

As I drove home, I was smiling. I 16 what I had just learned, and when someone passed me and gave me a(n) 17, I smiled at him. He looked puzzled.

Now I know a smile is a small thing, but what if we were all to try to smile a few more times each day? I couldn't believe how 18 I felt. Nothing in my life had changed, 19 maybe it had. What I had learned was that such a small thing could 20 not only my spirits, but also the spirits of those around me. So smile!

1. A. work B. happen
C. matter D. last
2. A. order B. debt
C. hand D. line
3. A. always B. finally
C. immediately D. seldom
4. A. naughty B. happy
C. active D. humorous
5. A. decided B. judged
C. noticed D. considered
6. A. answers B. complaints
C. excuses D. comments
7. A. guidance B. respect
C. sympathy D. protection
8. A. perform B. attempt
C. bother D. help
9. A. experiment B. life
C. project D. programme
10. A. meet B. touch
C. know D. contact

11. A. glared B. greeted
C. approached D. escaped
12. A. spare B. long
C. hard D. great
13. A. stopped B. tried
C. kept D. enjoyed
14. A. persuaded B. accepted
C. supported D. needed
15. A. thanked B. changed
C. encouraged D. invited
16. A. worried about B. thought about
C. talked over D. looked over
17. A. gesture B. address
C. call D. ticket
18. A. normal B. great
C. reasonable D. professional
19. A. so B. for
C. but D. till
20. A. realize B. admire
C. show D. lift

IV. 语法填空

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The seventh day of the seventh lunar month, called the Chinese Valentine's Day, is the only Chinese festival 1. _____ (connect) with love in the lunar calendar. This day in China usually 2. _____ (fall) in August.

3. _____ the evening of the 7th day of the 7th lunar month, Niulang and Zhinü meet on a bridge of magpies across the Milky Way. If it rains that night, the rain will be the tears of Niulang and Zhinü.

Compared with love stories in Western legends (传说), 4. _____ story of Niulang and Zhinü seems not so romantic. They just wait patiently on the riverbank, 5. _____ (believe) that their love can be worth their not staying together. Unlike St Valentine's Day in other 6. _____ (country), there is not so much importance on giving chocolates, 7. _____ (beauty) flowers and kisses.

Instead, Chinese girls prepare fruits, melons and so on as offerings to Zhinü. They ask Zhinü to give them wisdom and high skills in making hand-made arts with needles in the hope of finding their satisfactory husbands. On that day, people in love like to go to the local temple and hope 8. _____ (get) their love and possible marriage.

At night, people sit outdoors to observe the stars 9. _____ (happy). Some old people say that if you stand under a grapevine (葡萄藤), you can probably overhear 10. _____ Niulang and Zhinü are talking about.