**2018-2019上学期高一英语校本作业3**

(Book1 Unit1第三辑：基础训练)

命题人： 吴丽卿 审核人：柯荔娟 2018.09.07

**第一部分　阅读理解(共两节，满分30分)**

第一节(共10小题，每小题2分，满分20分)

阅读下列短文，从每小题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

In 2010, I was in the Tallahassee, Florida airport waiting to fly to Indiana to see my family. My flight had been put off and I was unhappy. Then I heard a woman crying so hard.

I looked around and did not see anyone with her. People were staring at her but no one was coming up to help her. It was clear her heart was broken. My heart was broken for her. I sat next to her and placed my arm around her, but without looking at me she continued to cry.

I just sat there, held her firmly and didn't say anything. I felt a little embarrassed at first. She cried for about ten minutes and then she began to calm down. She looked up to see who was holding her.

She could barely speak but she got out the words, “My daughter's husband was just killed in a car accident. They were just married. Oh, my God! He was just like a son.” Then she broke down again. I said a prayer to myself that she and her family could get through the loss. Shortly after that a man came up to us and took the crying stranger by the arm and asked her to go with him. She could barely get up. He took her arm and they walked away.

I sat there thinking about what had just happened. I thought about what if that had been me or someone I love. I felt good about being there for the stranger crying. It was the right thing to do.

1．The author felt unhappy at the airport because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she had left something important at home B. the crying of the woman made her feel upset

C. the plane she was taking didn't take off on time

D. she didn't find any of her family members there

2．We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the author's flight was late because of bad weather

B. the woman's daughter lost her life in a car accident

C. the woman's daughter's husband had treated her very well

D. the woman's daughter couldn't get on well with her husband

1. The author can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. careless but honest    B. loving and helpful C. polite and clever   D. brave but stubborn

B

Most American students go to traditional (传统的) public schools. There are about 88, 000 public schools all over the US. Some students attend charter schools.

Charter schools are self­governing. Certain companies operate (经营) some charter schools. They are similar in some ways to traditional public schools. They receive tax money just as other public schools do. Charter schools must prove to local or state governments that their students are learning. These governments provide the schools with the agreement called a charter that permits them to operate.

Charter schools are different because they do not have to obey most laws that govern traditional public schools. Each school can choose its own goals and decide what to teach and how to teach them in their own way. Class size is usually smaller than in traditional public schools.

The government strongly supports charter schools as a way to re­organize public schools, which are failing to educate students. But some education unions are against charter schools. One teachers' union has just released the results of the first national study, which compared the progress of students in both traditional schools and charter schools.

The results of the study show that charter school students performed worse on math and reading tests than the students in traditional public schools.

Some experts say the study is not fair because students in charter schools have more problems than students in traditional schools. Other education experts say the study results would make charter school officials realize that they should help their students make greater progress.

4．If a company wants to operate a charter school, it must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. try new methods of teaching B. prove its management ability

C. obey the local and state laws D. get the government's permission

5．What's the government's attitude toward charter schools?

A. Doubtful.    B. Supportive. C. Satisfied.    D. Unclear.

6．What can we learn from the text?

A. More students choose to attend charter schools.

B. Charter schools are better than traditional schools.

C. Students in charter schools are well educated.

D. People have different opinions about charter schools.

7．What might be the best title for the text?

A. Charter schools in America B. Public schools in America

C. Schools in America D. Education in America

**二、七选五 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10 分)**

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。

How to Improve Vocabulary Fast

Your vocabulary refers to the words in a language you are familiar with. We should learn some ways to expand it.

Read every day. 1 . Choose reading material that is slightly above your level and keep a dictionary with you to look up words you do not know.

2 If you do not meet with an unfamiliar word in your daily reading, use your dictionary to search for one.

Learn the correct definition and pronunciation for each new word. Pronunciation is as important as definition because in order to add a word to your active vocabulary, you must be able to use it in speech.

Elaborate(详尽阐述)on the meaning of the word. If you have just learned that the word “stubborn” , think about the neighbor who will not lend you his car. 3

Use your new word in speech and in writing. E-mail your sister about how your cat is stubborn about sleeping on your pillow. 4 But the more you use it, the more fluent you will become in its use. Soon it will be a regular part of your active vocabulary.

Tell everyone you are trying to increase your vocabulary. Encourage them to ask you what your latest word is 5\_\_\_ .The more you explain the meaning of a word to someone, the more likely you are to remember it.

A. Find a new word every day.

B. The vocabulary can be increased.

C. Your vocabulary contains the words you understand.

D. The more often you read, the faster your vocabulary can grow.

E. Or let them ask for the definition of a new word you have used.

F. Imagine him shaking his head, and think of him as “stubborn in his refusal”.

G. The first time you use a new word in speech it may seem strange.

**三、 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)**

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When Pat Jones finished college, she decided to travel around the world and see as many foreign places as she could 6 she was young. Pat wanted to visit Latin America 7 , so she got a job 8 an English teacher in a school in Bolivia. Pat spoke a little Spanish 9 she was able to communicate with her students even when they didn't 10 much English.

A sentence she had read somewhere stuck in her mind: if you dream 11 a foreign language, you have really mastered (掌握) it. Pat repeated this sentence to her students and 12\_\_that some day she would dream in Spanish and they would dream in 13 .

One day, one of her 14 students came up and explained in Spanish that he had not done his homework. He had 15 early, but had slept 16 .

“What does this have to do with your 17 ?” Pat asked．

“I dreamed all night, Miss Jones. and my dream was in English?”

“In English?” Pat was very 18 ，since he was such a bad student ．She was 19 secretly jealous (嫉妒的). Her 20 was still not in Spanish. But she encouraged (鼓励) her young student. “Well， 21 me about your dream.”

“All the people in my dream 22 English.” the student said. “And all the signs were in English. All the newspapers and magazines and all the TV programs were in English.”

“Great. That's 23 ,”said Pat. “What did all the people say to you?”

“I'm sorry, Miss Jones. That's 24 I slept so badly. 1 didn't 25 a word they said. It was a nightmare (噩梦 )!”

6. A. although B. if C. while D. since

7. A. at first B. first C. last D. at last

8. A. as B. for C. of D. like

9. A. and B. but C. so D. yet

10. A. say B. know C. read D. write

11. A. in B. about C. of D. for

12. A. thought B. realized C. wanted D. hoped

13. A. Spanish B. English C. Russian D. German

14. A. bright B. excellent C. best D. worst

15. A. got up B. in bed C. gone to bed D. woken up

16. A. badly B. well C. soundly D. heavily

17. A. English B. language C. dream D. homework

18. A. surprised B. worried C. pleased D. excited

19. A. yet B. also C. seldom D. hardly

20. A. study B. class C. work D. dream

21. A. answer B. write C. tell D. ask

22. A. spoke B. read C. liked D. learned

23. A. terrible B. funny C. strange D. wonderful

24. A. how B. why C. when D. because

25. A. hear B. like C. understand D. remember

.