**2018-2019上学期高一英语校本作业6**

(Book1 Unit1第三辑：基础训练)

命题人： 柯荔娟 审核人：吴丽卿 2018.09.24

**一　阅读理解**

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 the US, people prefer waiting for a table to sitting with people they don’t know. This means a hostess may not seat a small group until a small table is available, even if a large one is. If you are sitting at a table with people you don’t know, it is impolite to light up a cigarette first asking if it will disturb them.

 At American restaurants and coffee shops you are usually served tap water before you order. You may find the bread and butter is free, and if you order coffee, you may get a free refill.

 Most cities and towns have no rules about opening and closing time for stores or restaurants, though they usually do make rules for bars. Especially in large cities, stores may be open 24 hours a day.

 Serving in restaurants is often large; too large for many people. If you can’t finish your meal but would like to enjoy the food later, ask your waitress or waiter for a “doggie bag”. It may have a picture of a dog on it, but everybody knows you’re taking the food for yourself.

 Supper and dinner are both words for the evening meal. Some people have “Sunday dinner”. This is an especially big noon meal.

 Tips are not usually added to the check. They are not included in the price of the meal, either. A tip of about 15% is expected and you should leave it on the table when you leave. In some restaurants, a check is brought on a plate and you put your money there. Then the waiter or waitress brings you your change.

1. Which statement is TRUE?

A. American people like sitting with people they don’t know.

B. Hostess always seats a small group at a large table.

C. American people never sit with people they don’t know.

D. American people would not light a cigarette if the people who sit at the same table mind their smoking.

2. What is served before you order?

A. Bread. B. Butter.

C. Coffee. D. Cold water.

3. What do American people always do when servings are too large for them?

A. They take the food home with a doggie bag for their dogs.

B. They leave the food on the table and go away.

C. They take the food home with a doggie bag and enjoy the food later.

D. They ask the waitress or waiter to keep the food for them.

B

If you ask people to name one person who had the greastest effect on the English language, you will get answers like “Shakespeare”, “Samuel John,” and “Webster”, but none of these men had any effect at all compares to a man who didn’t even speak English---William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction(区别) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find German more “foreign” than France because the German they see on sighs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that French influences are all the result of one man’s ambition.

4. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Welsh and Scottish B. Nordic and Germanic

C. Celtic and Old English D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic

5. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans on their first visit to Europe?

A. Most advertisements in France appear in English.

B. They know little of the history of the English language.

C. Many French words are similar to English ones.

D. They know French better than German.

6. What is the subject discussed in the text?

A. The history of Great Britain.

B. The similarity between English and French.

C. The rule of England by William the Conqueror.

D. The French influences on the English language.

**二 七选五阅读**

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。

**Being a Volunteer**

What can you do to help people? The answer is -- to be a volunteer!

● 1

When you volunteer to help others, you are helping yourself. If you are upset, doing something can be a great way to calm yourself down, Lots of people really enjoy volunteering. Doing volunteer work means one important thing: You make a difference in the world. So where do you start? 2

● Things to do with family members

Volunteering is a great way to have fun with your family. Talk to your parents, brothers, or sisters and see what they might be interested in. Find something you all agree on. Here are some ideas for things you can do as a family like cleaning up a park and planting trees or flowers in your local community.

● Invent your own opportunity

 3 You can make and sell products, and donate the money to charity. 4 , Volunteering can also help kids learn important things about themselves — like what kinds of things they’re best at. A volunteer job can even help some kids decide what they want to do when they grow up. 5 Make a plan to start volunteering today!

A. School is a good place to start if you are looking for volunteer ideas. Ask a teacher for ideas.

B. Help yourself by helping others

C. Volunteering gives kids a taste of responsibility

D. Why not come?

E. So what are you waiting for?

F. Kids can come up with their own ways to raise money or provide needed services,

G. Clean up a school or other public buildings.

**三 完形填空**

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

 Twenty－one years ago, my husband gave me Sam, an eight－week－old dog, to help me ease the loss of our daughter. Later my husband and I moved from New York to New Jersey where our neighbor, whose cat had 1 had kittens, asked us if we would like one. We were afraid that Sam would not be 2 , but we made up our 3 to take a kitten.

We picked a little, gray, playful cat. She 4 around running after imaginary mice and squirrels and jumped from table to chair very 5 , so we named her Lightning (闪电).

At 6 , Sam and Lightning were not close to each other. But slowly, as the days went on, Lightning started 7 Sam. They slept together, ate together and played together. When I took 8 one out of the house, the other was always 9 by the door when we returned. That was the 10 it was for years.

Then, without any 11 , Sam suddenly died of a weak heart. This time, there was no Sam for Lightning to greet and no way to 12 why she would never see her friend again.[来源:学\_科\_网]

In the 13 that followed, Lightning seemed heartbroken. She could not 14 me in words that she was  15 , but I could see the pain and 16 in her eyes whenever anyone opened the front door. The weeks 17 by, and the cat’s sorrow seemed to be lifting. One day as I walked into our living room, I 18 to have a look at the floor next to our sofa where we had a sculptured replica (雕塑复制品) of Sam that we had bought a few years before. 19 next to the statue, one arm wrapped around the statue’s neck, was Lightning, sleeping with her best  20 .

1．A. recently B．lastly C．firstly D．never

2．A. sad B．excited C．disappointed D．glad

3．A. minds B．hearts C．heads D．brains

4．A. walked B．climbed C．raced D．hid

5．A. slowly B．quickly C．carefully D．bravely

6．A. last  B．noon C．night D．first

7．A. leaving B．following C．hating D．catching

8．A. neither B．both C．either D．any

9．A. waiting B．sleeping C．crying D．barking

10．A. road B．path C．way D．street

11．A. words B．diseases C．fear D．warning

12．A. talk B．explain C．think D．write

13．A. days B．months C．seasons D．years

14．A. express B．tell C．report D．say

15．A. enjoying B. doing C．suffering D．missing

16．A. disappointment B．anger C．gathered D．fun

17．A. came B．went C．gathered D．walked

18．A. seemed B．appeared C．happened D．meant[来源:学科网ZXXK]

19．A. Running B．Laying C．Playing D．Lying

20．A. friend B．enemy C．sofa D．chair