

UNIT 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY

Part 1 Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I. 单句填空

1. _____ (judge) by appearances can be misleading.
2. It is at the hotel _____ the coach picks up tourists.
3. We used to go _____ (sail) on the lake in summer.
4. Awards ceremonies are held for all _____ (sort) of reasons.
5. I am a loyal public _____ (serve) and I am proud to be so.
6. His first poem _____ (ignore) in 1904.
7. If we smile at life, life will smile at us _____ return.
8. The flight _____ (postpone) on account of the bad weather.
9. But it was quite _____ accident that I discovered the deep meaning of this sentence.
10. His research formed the _____ (basic) of his new book.
11. She _____ (apologize) to her teacher for coming to school late yesterday.
12. When he came round, he found himself _____ (lie) in hospital.
13. Peter was spotted _____ (drive) the motorbike through the city center on Thursday.
14. The new report looks at how the building industry, the chemical industry, the _____ (mine) industry, the food industry and other industries will be affected.
15. Learning from experience is something that takes time and _____ (patient).
16. He photographed a wide range of street _____ (scene).
17. I soon _____ (spot) what the mistake was.

18.A survey of retired people has _____(indicate) that most of them are independent and enjoying life.

19.I can _____(honest) say that getting this job was like winning a prize.

20.I can make _____ bet with you that you must pass the exam.

II.选词填空

on the basis of, in return for, make a bet, as a matter of fact, to be honest, be about to, ought to, take out a loan, draw a conclusion

1.I would like to _____ that he will not come to school tomorrow.

2.Can I buy you lunch _____ your help?

3._____, I feel lonely because no one can share my joys and sorrows.

4.When they reached New Guinea, they_____ begin the most difficult part of the trip.

5.Experts _____ that it was a sensible choice to set up a branch in that area.

6.He reminded me that I _____ do it at once.

7.The family had to _____ to pay a hospital bill that reached a third of their annual income.

8.It's a nice place._____, we've stayed there ourselves.

9.The marriage _____ money is to break up.

III.课文语法填空

The two gentlemen had been arguing for a couple of days, and had decided to make ___1___ bet which would settle their ___2___(argue). They were going to find someone to take part in their bet when they saw Henry ___3___(walk) in the street outside.

They invited him into their house, 4 Henry told them he 5 (land) in Britain by accident. Although he had gone to the American consulate 6 (seek) help, he did not receive any. Henry hoped that the brothers would offer 7 (he) some sort of work because he had no money. Henry got upset with the brothers when they seemed too happy about his bad luck. They quickly told him not to feel that way and they 8 (give) him an envelope with money in it. They said the letter in it would explain 9 it was all about, but he had to postpone opening it until 2 o'clock. Henry felt that was odd. 10 (final) Henry left the house, promising that he would not open the letter until 2 o'clock.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

能力提升练

I. 阅读理解

A

(2019 河南郑州三校高一下期末联考,★★☆)

Jon Pedley is making a big change. He is giving up his life as a successful businessman for life of helping others. He is trading his beautiful farmhouse in England for life in a mud hut in Uganda, East Africa.

Pedley admits that he has not always led a very positive life. At times he drank too much and got in trouble with the law. “I’ve always put the pursuit(追求) of money in front of everything else. As long as I was all right, I didn’t care who I was hurting,” says Pedley.

But a visit to Uganda in 2007 gave Pedley a new outlook(观点) on life. He was amazed at what he saw and how much the people there appreciated the work he was doing. “I worked there for a few days and these people who have nothing thanked me by giving me bags of potatoes, which are a fortune for them,” he said.

Now Pedley is selling his business, his \$1.5 million farmhouse, and his expensive car—and moving into a hut made of mud and boards in a small Ugandan village. There he will help run an organization that hopes to improve the quality of life for people in the village of Kigazi. He will help to build schoolrooms for children and tanks to hold clean water for villagers. Today, people in Kigazi must walk two miles to a hospital, so Pedley will help to build doctors’ offices, too.

Pedley's organization will also work with English teenagers who are in trouble. The teens will be sent to a "camp" in Uganda that Pedley will run. The teens will live in mud huts and help to build water, health and education facilities(设备) for kids in Kigazi, many of whom have lost their parents due to poverty or disease. Pedley hopes the teens will see a side of life that might help them turn around their own lives and set them on a new and more positive path.

1. Which of the following can best describe Pedley's life in the past?

- A. Positive.
- B. Colorful.
- C. Independent.
- D. Selfish.

2. What will Pedley do in the small Ugandan village?

- A. Grow potatoes with the local people.
- B. Teach English in the local school.
- C. Assist villagers with construction work.
- D. Help to attract more tourists to the village.

3. Why will Pedley work with English teenagers who are in trouble?

- A. To encourage them to make friends with the locals.
- B. To encourage them to live a more positive life.
- C. To train them to become doctors in the future.
- D. To make them learn about different cultures.

4. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. From a millionaire to living in a mud hut

B. A life-changing adventure

C. A rich man becoming homeless

D. A grateful businessman

B

(2019 福建三明高一期中, ★☆☆)

A family in Florida had a happy Christmas this year thanks to two local police officers, who answered a 911 call only to discover there was no emergency at all.

When they arrived at the house of a single mother with two children, the officers discovered the younger child, about two years old, was playing with the phone. There were no signs of Christmas or holiday cheer in the house. “They weren’t smiling. It seemed like they weren’t happy at all. They were missing something,” Officer Paramore said. “The mother mentioned that they weren’t going to have a Christmas that year. It was pretty obvious that the family was struggling,” he said. “So we told each other that something had to be done.”

Paramore and his partner, Barry Ward, left the house with a plan. The next day, they went to a supermarket and bought a tree, lights and some ornaments(装饰物) with their own money. Then they returned to the apartment to deliver some holiday cheer. “They hugged the tree,” Paramore said. “I was glad to see that this family was going to have something to sit around and use.” The police department posted the video on YouTube, hoping to share the happy news and inspire others.

The department has received tons of donations and phone calls from people around the country asking how they can help the family. “We are covered,” said Stephanie Slater, public information officer for the Boynton Beach Police Department. “We’re asking people to do good in their communities on behalf of our officers. We appreciate it very much that people are talking about this after watching the news on TV because they need to see and need to be reminded that police officers are good guys,” she said. “They are human beings who have a kind heart and they do things that go unnoticed like this every day.”

5. Who most probably made the 911 call?

A. The mother.

B. The 2-year-old child.

C. A neighbor.

D. Stephanie Slater.

6. What can we learn from what Paramore said in Paragraph 2?

A. The family was living quite a hard life.

B. The officers were angry about the wrong call.

C. The family never expected they would be helped.

D. The officers never expected there was such a poor family.

7. What was the two officers’ plan?

A. To give the family some money.

B. To spend Christmas with the family.

C. To post a video of the family on YouTube.

D.To help the family spend a cheerful Christmas.

8.We can infer from the passage that _____.

A.the family seldom had a Christmas before

B.the video was posted to show the officers' good act

C.some people used to misunderstand police officers

D.police officers didn't want to be considered as good guys

II.七选五

(2019 福建福州三校联盟高一期末,★★☆)

Teenagers earning money

In the United States, you can only get a full-time job if you are 16 years old or older. But there are things that teenagers can do to earn some spending money. Here are a few ideas.

Parents with young children sometimes want to go out for dinner or to the movies, but they don't want to leave their children alone. 1 If the children go to bed early, you can do some of your homework!

Some adults have a dog, but they don't have time to take it for a walk. 2 So some teenagers work as dog walkers. It's a good idea—you earn money and you're outside in the fresh air. You get some exercise, too!

Teenagers can deliver newspapers. You usually ride a bike around a neighborhood and leave a newspaper at each house. 3 You have to get up early, too, because people want to read their newspaper with their breakfast.

4 Some companies pay teens to do online research. They want to know what teens are interested in. It's a fun and easy way to make money. You can also design web pages for friends or adults.

Sometimes adults pay teenagers to mow (修剪) their lawns. It's a great job because you get fresh air and exercise. 5 Then you have regular customers, because grass always grows!

A.Dogs need a lot of exercise!

B.It brings a lot of safety problems.

C.Normally you have to have your own bike.

D.Teenagers can work at home on their computers.

E.It's important to tell an adult where you're going.

F.Do your job carefully and people will want you to do it again.

G.So, they ask a teenager to stay in the house and look after their children while they are out.

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

III.语法填空

(2019 湖南五市十校高一上期末联考,★☆☆)

The Great Wall of China 1 (list) in the World Cultural Heritage(世界文化遗产) by UNESCO in 1987.Just 2 a huge dragon, it 3 (wind) up and down across deserts, grasslands and mountains.

In ancient China, many people built walls around their states to protect their land. It was Emperor Qin Shihuang who had the walls 4 (join) up. The project cost much

money and hundreds of thousands of people worked on 5 wall. On top of it, it is wide enough for five horses or ten men 6 (walk) side by side. Along the wall are watchtowers, 7 soldiers used to keep watch.

With a history of more than 2,000 years, some of the sections of the Great Wall are now in ruins or even have disappeared. However, it is still one of the most 8 (attract) spots around the world because of its historical 9 (important). Many of the tourists have come to know the famous Chinese saying—“He who does not reach the Great Wall 10 (be) not a true man.”

- 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____
- 6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

答案全解全析

基础过关练

1. **Judging** 考查非谓语动词。句意:单凭外表判断可能出错。设空处作主语,因此用动名词 Judging。
2. **that** 考查强调句型。句意:长途汽车就是在旅馆接游客的。此处是强调句型,强调了地点状语 at the hotel;强调句型的结构是:It is/was+被强调部分+that+其他。
3. **sailing** 考查非谓语动词。句意:以前夏季我们常常泛舟湖上。go sailing 去划船,是固定搭配。
4. **sorts** 考查名词复数。句意:颁奖典礼因各种各样的原因而举行。根据句意可知应用所给名词的复数形式。all sorts of 各种各样的。
5. **servant** 考查词性转换。句意:我是一个忠诚的公务员,并为此感到自豪。由句意可知设空处应用名词形式。public servant 公务员。
6. **was ignored** 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:他的第一首诗在 1904 年无人问津。主语 His first poem 与动词 ignore 是被动关系,根据时间状语 in 1904 可知表示过去,故填 was ignored。
7. **in** 考查固定短语。句意:如果我们对生活微笑,同时生活也会对我们微笑。in return 作为回报,是固定短语,符合句意。
8. **was postponed** 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:由于天气不好,航班被推迟了。The flight 与 postpone 之间为被动关系,由语境可知此处应用一般过去时态。故填 was postponed。
9. **by** 考查固定短语。句意:但非常偶然,我发现了这句话的深层含义。by accident 偶然地,是固定短语。

10.basis 考查词性转换。句意:他的研究为他的新书奠定了基础。the basis of...……的基础。

11.apologized 考查动词的时态。句意:昨天,她因上学迟到而向老师道歉。由句中的 yesterday 可知用一般过去时态。

12.lying 考查非谓语动词。句意:当他苏醒过来时,他发现自己躺在医院里。设空处用现在分词作 found 的宾语补足语,表示宾语正在进行的动作。

13.driving 考查非谓语动词。句意:周四有人看见彼得驾驶摩托车穿过市中心。spot sb. doing sth.看见某人正在做某事;此处用了该结构的被动形式,现在分词作主语补足语。

14.mining 考查词性转换。句意:这份新报告着眼于建筑行业、化工行业、采矿行业、食品行业和其他行业将受到怎样的影响。根据句意可知设空处用名词,表示“采矿”,故填 mining。

15.patience 考查词性转换。句意:从经验中学习是需要时间和耐心的事情。and 连接并列成分,因此设空处需要用名词形式,故填 patience。

16.scenes 考查名词的数。句意:他拍摄了许多街景。a wide range of 大量的,scene 是可数名词,因此用复数。故填 scenes。

17.spotted 考查动词的时态。句意:我很快就看出错误之所在了。根据句意及句子结构可知用一般过去时态。

18.indicated 考查动词的时态。句意:一项对退休人员的调查表明,他们中的大部分人生活自立而愉快。根据句意及设空处前的 has 可知此处应填过去分词 indicated。

19.honestly 考查词性转换。句意:我可以诚实地说,得到这份工作就像获得一份奖品。用副词修饰动词。

20.a 考查固定短语。句意:我可以和你打个赌,你一定通过了这次考试。make a bet 打赌,是固定短语。

II .1.make a bet 2.in return for 3.To be honest 4.were about to

5.drew a conclusion 6.ought to 7.take out a loan 8.As a matter of fact 9.on the basis of

III.1.a 考查冠词。make a bet 是固定短语,意为“打赌”。

2.argument 考查词性转换。分析句子结构可知设空处需要用名词作 settle 的宾语。

3.walking 考查非谓语动词。句意:他们正准备找人参与他们的打赌,这时他们看到亨利在外面的大街上走着。see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事。

4.where 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知设空处引导定语从句,定语从句的先行词是 their house,设空处在定语从句中作地点状语,故填 where。

5.had landed 考查动词的时态。句意:……亨利告诉他们他是偶然到了英国的。宾语从句的谓语动词发生在主句谓语动词 told 之前,因此用过去完成时态表示在过去动作之前发生的事。

6.to seek 考查非谓语动词。此处用动词不定式表示目的。

7.him 考查代词。用 he 的宾格形式 him 作 offer 的宾语。

8.gave 考查动词的时态。and 连接并列成分。根据前一分句的 told 可知 and 后的分句也应用一般过去时态。

9.what 考查连词。what 引导宾语从句,同时在从句中作介词 about 的宾语。

10.Finally 考查词性转换。在句首用副词修饰整个句子。

能力提升练

I .A

语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了一个英格兰的百万富翁变卖了资产而搬到了乌干达的一个泥屋帮助当地村民的故事。

1.D 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“I’ve always put the pursuit(追求) of money in front of everything else. As long as I was all right, I didn’t care who I was hurting,”says Pedley.可知,以前 Pedley 把金钱放在第一位,从不关心被他伤害的人,由此可知,以前 Pedley 是一个非常自私的人。故选 D。

2.C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 He will help to build schoolrooms for children and tanks to hold clean water for villagers.可知,他将帮助孩子们建造教室,并为村民们建造水罐去储存干净的水,由此可知,Pedley 将帮助村民们做一些建筑工作。

3.B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 Pedley hopes the teens will see a side of life that might help them turn around their own lives and set them on a new and more positive path.可知,Pedley 希望这些青少年看到生活的另一面,帮助他们改变自己的生活,让他们走上一条新的、更积极的道路,也就是鼓励他们更加积极地生活。

4.A 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 He is giving up his life as a successful businessman for life of helping others. He is trading his beautiful farmhouse in England for life in a mud hut in Uganda, East Africa.可知,本文主要讲述了一个英格兰的百万富翁变卖了资产而搬到了乌干达的一个泥屋帮助当地村民的故事,故选 A 项(从百万富翁到搬进泥屋)。

B

语篇解读 这是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了因为一个报警电话,警察帮助佛罗里达州一个家庭欢度圣诞节的故事。

5.B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 When they arrived at the house of a single mother with two children, the officers discovered the younger child, about two years old, was playing with the phone.可知最有可能的是两岁的孩子拨打了 911。

6.A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 The mother mentioned that they weren't going to have a Christmas that year. It was pretty obvious that the family was struggling 可知这个家庭的生活很困难。

7.D 细节理解题。根据文中第三段第二、三句 The next day, they went to a supermarket and bought a tree, lights and some ornaments(装饰物) with their own money. Then they returned to the apartment to deliver some holiday cheer.可知第二天,他们去了超市,用自己的钱买了一棵(圣诞)树、一些灯和一些装饰品。因此他们计划帮这个家庭度过一个愉快的圣诞节。

8.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 We appreciate it very much that people are talking about this after watching the news on TV because they need to see and need to be reminded that police officers are good guys 和 They are human beings who have a kind heart and they do things that go unnoticed like this every day.可知一些人过去常常误解警察,这些人需要看到,也需要被提醒:警察是好人。

II.语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了青少年赚钱的几点建议。

1.G 根据本空前的“Parents with young children sometimes want to go out for dinner or to the movies, but they don't want to leave their children alone.”可知,有孩子的父母

有时想出去吃饭或看电影,但他们不想让孩子一个人在家,故 G 项(所以,他们请一个青少年待在家里,在他们外出的时候照顾他们的孩子)符合语境。

2.A 根据本空后的“*So some teenagers work as dog walkers.*”可知,所以一些青少年做遛狗的工作,故 A 项(狗需要大量的运动)符合语境。

3.C 根据本空前的“*You usually ride a bike around a neighborhood and leave a newspaper at each house.*”可知,你需要骑自行车送报纸,故 C 项(通常你必须有自己的自行车)符合语境。

4.D 根据本空后的“*Some companies pay teens to do online research.*”可知,一些公司付钱给青少年做在线调查,故 D 项(青少年可以在家在电脑上工作)符合语境。

5.F 根据本空后的“*Then you have regular customers, because grass always grows!*”可知,那么,你就有了常客,因为草是一直生长的,故 F 项(认真做你的工作,人们就会想再找你做这件事)符合语境。

III. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了中国的万里长城。

1.was listed 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:中国长城于 1987 年被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产。The Great Wall of China 与 list 之间为被动关系,由 in 1987 可知用一般过去时,故此处应使用一般过去时的被动语态。

2.like 考查介词。句意:它就像一条巨龙,在沙漠、草原和山脉上蜿蜒起伏……。like“像”,符合句意。

3.winds 考查时态和主谓一致。此处描述的是客观事实,应用一般现在时,主语是 it,故填 winds。

4.joined 考查非谓语动词。句意:是秦始皇把这些墙连接起来了。have sth. done“让某事被做”。故填过去分词形式。

5.the 考查冠词。句意:这个工程耗资巨大,几十万人在城墙上工作。此处表特指,应使用定冠词。

6.to walk 考查不定式。句意:……它的宽度足够五匹马或十个人并排走。It is+*adj.*+for sb. to do sth.表示“对某人来说做某事是……的”,因此设空处需用动词不定式。

7.where 考查定语从句。句意:沿着城墙有瞭望塔,士兵们过去常在那里放哨。此处先行词是 watchtowers,设空处引导定语从句且在从句中作地点状语,所以应用关系副词 where。

8.attractive 考查词性转换。句意:然而,它仍然是世界各地最吸引人的地方之一……。attractive 表示“吸引人的”,在此处修饰名词 spots。

9.importance 考查词性转换。句意:……因为它的历史重要性。historical 是形容词,修饰名词。importance 意为“重要性”。

10.is 考查主谓一致。who does not reach the Great Wall 是修饰主语 He 的定语从句,且本句话为通用谚语,因此谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式 is。