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## 人教版高一英语必修三 Unit 5 单元检测题

### I. 听录音，根据所听内容选择正确答案

听第 1~5 段对话，分别完成第 1~5 题

1. Where is the woman probably going now?

- A. To a meeting.                      B. To the office.                      C. To a restaurant.

2. What is the man going to do?

- A. Give the woman some medicine.  
B. Find out more about the woman's injury.  
C. Test the strength of the woman's shoulder.

3. How does the woman feel?

- A. Excited.  
B. Thankful.  
C. Somewhat disappointed.

4. When will the woman go to the man's graduation party?

- A. When her family celebration is over.  
B. After the man graduates from school.  
C. After they have some pictures taken together.

5. How does the school evaluate the man's progress in geography?

- A. By continuous assessment.      B. By giving a percent.      C. By means of exams.

听第 6 段对话，完成第 6~8 题

6. Where do you think the dialogue take place?

- A. In a shop.                      B. At home.                      C. In a street.

7. Who do you think Anne and Dick are?

- A. Their friend's children.      B. Their niece and nephew.      C. Their children.

8. What will they buy for Dick?

- A. Some records.                      B. A toy suit.                      C. A space suit.

### II. 听录音，根据短文内容完成下列句子

1. Thanksgiving in Canada \_\_\_\_\_ on a different date.



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12. I was really \_\_\_\_\_ with the beautiful scenery of the countryside in Canada.

- A. caught                      B. impressed                      C. gifted                      D. shown

13. \_\_\_\_\_, there are white mountain peaks covered with snow.

- A. In the distance              B. In distance                      C. At the distance              D. At distance

14. — Do you need my help with the luggage, madam?

— No, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I can try it                      B. I can manage it                      C. Don't mention it                      D. No way

15. I shall be \_\_\_\_\_ to go there, if you will accompany me.

- A. pleasing                      B. pleasant                      C. pleased                      D. pleasure

#### IV. 将下列各题中两句话组成复合句

1. There will be a great earthquake. The idea terrifies many people.

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2. The earth is a flat plate. This belief is not scientific.

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3. We all agree to his suggestion. His suggestion is that we should build a new larger library.

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4. The south pole ice cap will disappear. The possibility is being examined.

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5. The boss expressed his hope at the end of the meeting. He hoped that we made another technological breakthrough.

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#### V. 根据汉语提示及重点词语将下列句子译成英语

1. 今天上班的路上，我看见过他的新车。(catch sight of)

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2. 她的讲座给我留下深刻的印象。(impress)

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3. 被眼前的景象吓着了，他站在那里，双腿直哆嗦。(terrify)

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4. 请等一下我。我 20 分钟之内会回来。(within)

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5. 很多中国人移民到温哥华，然后就在那里定居下来。(settle)

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## VI. 完形填空

After Russia, Canada is the world's largest country in land   1  , covering an area of nearly ten million square kilometres, nearly 40 times   2   the UK. Canada covers the largest part of the North American continent, ranging from the Atlantic Ocean in the east   3   the Pacific Ocean   4   the west. Its population is actually quite   5   when compared to its area, and is spread quite thinly through most of the country. In fact, most people live   6   the 300 kilometres above Canada's southern border.

Many people believe that Canada's   7   is cold all the time, but this is not true. Certainly there are many places throughout Canada   8   temperatures are well   9   0°C through the winter. This is especially true in Nunavut where it is extremely cold. But the southwest corner of Canada   10   has a rather mild climate. Up near the Arctic Circle, the temperatures are often below 0°C for about seven months out of the year. But during the summer months the   11   provinces of Canada are very humid and temperatures are often higher than 30°C.

Because Canada is a country   12   by people from many countries and cultures, it is   13   to different religions and beliefs. Canada was   14   by Christian cultures, and Christianity   15   to be the dominant religion. However, immigration has brought the practice of various religions to the country.

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|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. number      | B. size      | C. length     | D. shape      |
| 2. A. as large as | B. as big as | C. as much as | D. as many as |
| 3. A. and         | B. of        | C. to         | D. off        |
| 4. A. to          | B. in        | C. of         | D. on         |
| 5. A. large       | B. big       | C. small      | D. low        |
| 6. A. in          | B. between   | C. out of     | D. within     |
| 7. A. climate     | B. weather   | C. winter     | D. season     |
| 8. A. that        | B. whose     | C. where      | D. which      |

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- |                  |                 |               |                |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 9. A. above      | B. below        | C. about      | D. over        |
| 10. A. honestly  | B. especially   | C. truly      | D. actually    |
| 11. A. southern  | B. northern     | C. western    | D. eastern     |
| 12. A. included  | B. consisted of | C. made up    | D. formed      |
| 13. A. family    | B. hope         | C. home       | D. life        |
| 14. A. founded   | B. found        | C. made       | D. set         |
| 15. A. continued | B. continues    | C. continuing | D. to continue |

**VII. 阅读理解，根据短文内容选择最佳答案**

**A**

Have you gone for a run lately? Have you maybe run for a marathon, a total of 42 km? Imagine running this 42 km every day, finally reaching a total of 5,376 km. That would be 128 days of running, more than halfway across Canada. Meet a man who has done all this — but on only one real leg! Meet Terry Fox.

Terry Fox was born in Winnipeg, Canada, on July 28th, 1958. He won many awards for playing sports when he was small. He went to university to be a physical education teacher. In 1977, however, something happened that was going to change him for life. One day, he came home complaining about a pain in his knee. The pain was really bad so he went to the hospital. There he found out he had cancer. To stop the spread of the cancer, doctors had to cut off his leg.

He replaced his old leg with an artificial one, and in 3 weeks he was walking again. He felt good about beating cancer. Just before his surgery he had read about Dick Traum. This man had lost a leg too, and he had run the New York City marathon. That inspired Terry Fox for the rest of his life.

Fox started training and ran his first marathon in 1979. His aim is to run all the way across Canada to raise one dollar per Canadian for cancer research. He started on April 12th in St John's, a town on the Atlantic Coast. By July he had reached Toronto and he was welcomed by 10,000 supporters. He kept going west at the pace of 42 km per day, on his way north, just on the outskirts of Thunder Bay he had to stop. He hadn't completely defeated the cancer, and now it had spread to his lungs. He had to quit running and fly back home for treatment.

Terry Fox inspired many people who raised more money for his cause. In January 1981 not

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long before Fox passed away, his dream became true. He had raised 24.1 million dollars, equalling the population of Canada.

1. Why did Terry Fox start running marathons?
  - A. Because he had only one leg.
  - B. To stop the spread of the cancer.
  - C. To tell his family and friends that he was well.
  - D. To help cancer research.
2. From the passage, we know that Canada is \_\_\_\_\_ wide.
  - A. 2,688 km
  - B. 5,376 km
  - C. 10,752 km
  - D. 21,504 km
3. How old was Terry Fox when he started running marathons?
  - A. 21.
  - B. 19.
  - C. 23.
  - D. Unknown.
4. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Terry Fox won many awards on only one leg.
  - B. Terry Fox ran to raise money for his treatment.
  - C. Terry Fox was encouraged by Dick Traum.
  - D. Terry Fox raised 24.1 million dollars.
5. Where do you think this passage is taken from?
  - A. Biography.
  - B. Newspaper.
  - C. Novel.
  - D. Journal.

**B**

Looking for Canadian culture? Just put your eyes on the ice rink. “We love hockey,” says Marion Alexander, a Canadian English teacher in Beijing. “It really is Canada’s sport.”

There is no other sport so close to the hearts of Canadians and no other sport in which Canadians have been so successful. But how much do you know about hockey?

Hockey is played on a court of ice called a rink. Each team has six players: a goalie (goal keeper), a centre, two defensemen, and two forwards. All of them wear ice skates.

Instead of a ball, hockey uses a puck, which is a small black object that looks like a small, flat round cake made of rubber. Each team tries their best to hit the puck with their hockey sticks into the other team’s goal. The team which scores the most goals at the end of three periods is the winner.

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“Hockey has a lot of rules,” says Alexander, “but once you are used to it, it seems very natural.”

In Canada, hockey is part of the national identity. Many Canadians play youth hockey when they are growing up, and many Canadian families make a tradition of watching the games.

“I played goalie when I was younger,” remembers Alexander. “My family would always watch the Calgary Flames (a team in the National Hockey League) play on TV.”

Hockey doesn’t just unite families. It also brings the whole country together, especially during the Olympics. “Canada is a diverse country that doesn’t have a strong unified culture like China. That is why hockey is so important. Supporting the national team brings all of Canada together,” says Alexander.

6. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. the origin and development of hockey | B. Canadians’ diverse sports culture      |
| C. Marion Alexander’s view of hockey    | D. the role of hockey in Canadian culture |

7. Hockey is important to Canadians for all of the following reasons except \_\_\_\_\_.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. it is Canadians’ favourite sport    | B. it is an event at the Olympics   |
| C. it is part of the national identity | D. it helps unite the whole country |

8. What does the underlined sentence imply?

- A. Canada is more diverse than China.
- B. Canadians are not as united as the Chinese.
- C. There are not many things that bring all Canadian people together.
- D. There are not so many sports in Canada as in China.

9. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Canada’s most beloved sport is hockey.
- B. Hockey is a game made up of three periods and is contested between two teams of 12 skaters.
- C. Hockey is very important to Canadians, who love it more than any other sport.
- D. Hockey is not an Olympic sport, though it is the most popular sport in Canada.

10. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- |                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Hockey Brings Canadians Together | B. How to Play Hockey |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|

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C. The National Identity for Canadians

D. Finding Canadian Culture

## VIII. 书面表达

根据本单元所学有关加拿大的知识，将中国与加拿大进行比较。

### **A Comparison between Canada and China**

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## 听力材料及参考答案

### I. 听录音，根据所听内容选择正确答案

听第 1~5 段对话，分别完成第 1~5 题

#### Text 1

W: I'm going to lunch with my bowling instructor.

M: What about the committee meeting?

W: Don't worry. I'll be back at the office before then.

#### Text 2

M: How long have you had this problem with your shoulder?

W: It started last week after my skiing accident.

M: Let's try some tests to determine the nature of the injury.

#### Text 3

W: Are you having a good time?

M: Sure. Thanks again for inviting me.

W: No problem. I just wish more people could have come.

#### Text 4

M: We finally made it, Mary!

W: I can't believe graduation is tonight.

M: Can you come to my graduation party?

W: Sure, after I finish the family celebration.

M: I want to be sure we get pictures of us together.

W: In our caps and gowns!

#### Text 5

M: Hi, did you pass your geography exam?

W: Yeah, I did quite well. In fact, I got 76%.

M: Oh, well done! So they gave you a percent? I thought they gave grades.

W: Yeah, they gave both. Mine was an "A". So how about you?

M: Well, we don't have exams. We have continuous assessment, so you just have to do coursework,

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and you get a mark for each essay.

1. C      2. B      3. C      4. A      5. A

听第 6 段对话，完成第 6~8 题

### Text 6

W: John, do you realize the Christmas is only a month away? We've got to think about Christmas gifts.

M: Yes, and what a lot of relatives we have to think about!

W: Shall we decide what to send them all?

M: All right. Let's make a list of names and then decide what to give them all.

W: The children first, I think. What about Anne?

M: She's getting too grown-up for toys. We can let her choose a book.

W: Very well. Now what about Dick? He thinks about nothing but space travel nowadays.

M: Oh, that makes it easy. Shall we give him one of those space travel suits the toyshop has? You know what I mean: there is a big round plastic thing that goes over the head.

W: That's an excellent idea. He'll be quite excited.

M: What about your father?

W: He's fond of music. Perhaps some records?

6. B      7. C      8. C

## II. 听录音，根据短文内容完成下列句子

As you may know, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November in the United States. However, Thanksgiving in Canada takes place on a different date. Looking back, you may find that Canada seemed to have a hard time deciding when a day of Thanksgiving should be.

- The first Canadian Thanksgiving was celebrated on April 15th, 1872 in thanks for the future King Edward VII getting better from a serious illness.
- The next Thanksgiving didn't occur until 1879 when it was celebrated on a Thursday in November.
- From 1899 to 1907 Canadians celebrated Thanksgiving Day on a Thursday in October.
- From 1908 to 1921 Thanksgiving was held on a Monday in October in Canada.

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- Between 1922 and 1930, Thanksgiving and Armistice Day were celebrated on the same day, which was on the Monday of the week when November 11th came.
  - Finally, on January 31st 1957, it was officially declared that Thanksgiving Day should be celebrated on the second Monday in October.

1. takes place      2. celebrated      3. 1899; 1907      4. officially declared

### III. 单项选择, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳答案完成句子

1. D

解析: 本题主要考查 **rather than** 的用法。**rather than** 后面通常使用动词原形。

2. B

解析: 本题主要考查 **than** 的几个常用词组辨析。**other than** 表示“除……之外”; **more than** 表示“不仅仅”; **rather than** 表示“而不是; 而没有”; **less than** 表示“少于”。句义为“外语学习不仅仅是学习语法规则, 同时也需要大量的阅读训练”。故选 B。

3. A

解析: 本题主要考查动词。**surrounded** 过去分词用作状语, **be surrounded by sth** 被……围绕。

4. A

解析: 本题考查动词词组。**take active measures** 采取积极措施。

5. B

解析: 本题考查动词词组。**settle down** 表示“定居; 使安定; 解决”。

6. B

解析: 本题考查介词用法。**within easy reach** 意思是“容易得到; 容易拿到或实现”。此外, 还有 **out of sb's reach**, 意思是“够不着, 无法实现”。

7. A

解析: 本题考查动词词组。**mix up** 意为“混淆”; **turn up** 意为“出现; 露面”; **make up** 意为“化妆, 弥补, 构成”; **take up** 意为“从事; 开始一项工作; 培养新的兴趣”。根据句义选 A。

8. D

解析: 本题考查交际用语。在此情景中, 说话人的意思是“除非邀请我, 否则我不去”。**unless** 应该理解为“如果不”。

9. B

解析: 本题考查名词用法。**gift** 除了“礼物”的意思外, 还有“天赋, 才华”之意。常用词

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组 have a gift for sth。

10. B

解析：本题考查名词性从句。此句中 news 后的 that 从句应该理解为同位语从句，为了协调句子平衡，将同位语从句放到了句末。

11. C

解析：本题考查同位语从句，that 从句就是 promise 的内容。

12. B

解析：本题考查动词用法。be impressed with/ by 意为“对……印象深刻；被……打动”。

13. A

解析：本题考查有关 distance 词组的用法。in the distance 意为“在远处，在远方”；at a distance 意为“在一定的距离上，在不远处”。

14. B

解析：本题考查交际用语。“I can manage it.”意为“我能行，我自己来”；“Don't mention it.”用于回答感谢；“No way.”意为“没门，不行”。

15. C

解析：本题考查 please 的用法。please 本意为“讨好某人，使某人开心，使某人满意”；pleased 是形容词，意为“感到满意的，高兴的”；pleasant 意为“令人愉快的；给人舒适感觉的，宜人的”。

#### IV. 将下列各题中两句话组成复合句

1. The idea that there will be a great earthquake really terrifies many people.
2. The belief that the earth is a flat plate is not scientific.
3. We all agree to his suggestion that we should build a new larger library.
4. The possibility that the south pole ice cap will disappear is being examined.
5. The boss expressed his hope at the end of the meeting that we made another technological breakthrough.

#### V. 根据汉语提示及重点词语将下列句子译成英语

1. Today on my way to work, I caught sight of his new car.
2. I am so much impressed by/with her lecture.
3. Terrified by the sight, he stood there, his legs trembling.

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4. Wait a moment. I will be back within 20 minutes.

5. Many Chinese immigrants went to Vancouver and then settled down there.

## VI. 完形填空

1. B

解析：加拿大是除俄罗斯之外国土面积最大的国家。size 为最佳答案，与后面的 area 相吻合。

2. A

解析：是英国面积的近 40 倍，倍数的表达方法用“倍数 + as ... as”结构。

3. C

解析：加拿大国土从东部的大西洋海岸横跨到西部的太平洋。range from ... to ... 表示范围。

4. B

解析：表示方位，in the west 与前文 in the east 相对应。

5. C

解析：人口多少往往说 a large population 或 a small population。

6. D

解析：加拿大土地面积大，但是人口少。大部分人居住在南部边界 300 公里之内。因此 within 为最佳。

7. A

解析：很多人认为加拿大的气候一直很冷，但不一定。冬天固然有很冷的地方，夏天也有很热的地方。故 A 为最佳。

8. B

解析：考查定语从句。很多地方的温度都远远低于零摄氏度。whose 为最佳答案。

9. B

解析：此处是说冬天里的温度，加拿大冬天里任何一个地方都冷，都在零度以下。below 为最佳。

10. D

解析：actually 实际上，事实上；especially 尤其，格外。故 D 为最佳答案。

11. A

解析：北部地区冬天极冷，南部地区夏天也极热。故 southern 为最佳。

12. C

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解析: consist of 由……构成, 若用在此处需要用 consisting of 作定语。made up 在此处作定语, 意思是“构成”。

13. C

解析: be home to ... 是……的聚居地; 有大量的……。

14. A

解析: 加拿大是建立在基督教文化基础上的。

15. B

解析: 基督教依然是加拿大的主导宗教。

## VII. 阅读理解, 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

1. D

解析: 本题考查 Terry 此举的目的, 由第四段第二句可知选 D。

2. C

解析: 5,376 km 大概是加拿大东西的一半, 故全长大约为 10,752 km。

3. A

解析: 根据文章第四段, 1979 年他应该是 21 岁。

4. C

解析: C 选项是对原文中 “That inspired Terry Fox for the rest of his life.” 的转述。

5. B

解析: 本文讲述 Terry 的事迹, 这样的文字很可能就是报纸的一篇报道。

6. D

解析: 通读全文不难发现本文的主旨是介绍冰球运动对加拿大文化的重要影响, “It really is Canada’s sport.” 故选 D。

7. B

解析: 根据文章可知, 选项 A、C 和 D 都是冰球运动对于加拿大人非常重要的原因, 只有选项 B 不是。

8. C

解析: 这句话的意思是“与中国不同, 加拿大是一个多元化的国家, 没有强有力的、统一的文化标准”。选项 C 意思与句义相符。

9. D

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解析：根据文章最后一段第二句可知选项 D 表述有误，其他选项均与文义相符。

10. A

解析：根据文章的主旨可知最佳标题是选项 A。

## VIII. 书面表达

参考范文：

### **A Comparison between Canada and China**

As far as I know, there are a variety of differences between these two countries.

First of all, Canada has a large area of land while its population is rather small. Whereas, China has as large a land with nearly one fifth of the world's population. In terms of climate, Canada is much colder than China because Canada is closer to the Arctic circle. It has long cold winter days and mild short summer days. In Canada, some parts of the land was once ruled by different countries, so people speaks English, French, Chinese, Spanish and other languages but here in China people speak Chinese only. Canada is a multicultural society, whose culture is actually a mix of different cultures from all four corners of the world. Now, Canada is still one of the powerful developed countries, but I believe China is certain to become as developed in economy and diverse in culture as Canada.