

WELCOME UNIT

Part 1 Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. _____(探索)space is a dream shared by many people.
2. On the first day of school, you'd better wear _____(正式的)clothes.
3. The basic _____(设计)of the car is very similar to that one.
4. When he faces a stranger, he is always brave and _____(外向的).
5. I hoped he would stop asking _____(令人尴尬的)questions.
6. He has learned a _____(教训)from this thing—he should stop smoking for his health.
7. They say it is important to educate not only _____(女性) but also males about this question.
8. Thomas Edison had done thousands of _____(实验)before he invented the electric light bulb.
9. Artificial intelligence, or AI for short, is developing at a _____(令人害怕的) speed.
10. Holding the class conference is a good way for students to share information and _____(交换) ideas.

II. 选词填空

make a/an...impression on; at last; on campus; leave...alone; concentrate on
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1. Although she had only visited China once, it had _____ good

her.

2. When I came back, I found him _____ studying English.

3. _____ me _____, for I'm studying, or I'll tell my teacher.

4. _____ a kind friend helped me out of the difficult situation.

5. Students were allowed back _____, but they must continue to wear masks(口罩).

III. 单句语法填空

1. He took the examination with full _____ (confident).

2. They were given food and shelter in exchange _____ work.

3. The tennis players need total _____ (concentrate) during play.

4. I was very _____ (impress) by one young man at my lecture.

5. My sister is 5 years senior _____ me, so I always turn to her for help.

6. No matter what _____ (nation) you are, you are treated equally in this university.

7. On seeing the _____ (frighten) scene, the little girl was so (frighten) that she burst out crying.

8. A survey showed that 56% of teens feel _____ (anxiety) or lonely when they don't have their cellphones.

IV. 完成句子

1. 如果她发现你弄丢了她的书怎么办?

_____ she finds out that you have lost her book?

2.在世界上没有什么比健康重要得多了。

In the world nothing is _____.

3.我发现举办线上音乐会既新鲜又有趣。

I find holding a concert online _____.

V.课文语法填空

Han Jing started her new life at senior high school, 1 (feel) anxious. She wanted to make a good 2 (impress) but was worried that no one would talk to her.

At 12:30 p.m., she had her first math class, 3 was difficult. 4 (luck), she found her classmates and teachers friendly and helpful. In the afternoon, she 5 (have) a great chemistry class in a new science lab. The guy next to her was so talkative and prevented her from concentrating 6 the experiment. She felt 7 (annoy) and wanted to be left alone.

After the first day, Han Jing didn't feel frightened at all and became 8 (confident) than she did in the morning. 9 she still misses her friends from junior high school, she believes that there's a lot 10 (explore) at senior high.

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

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

I. 阅读理解

A

主题语境：人与自我——学校生活

语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2021 山东师大附中高一上月考,★★)

To most of us, school means classes, teachers, lectures, schedules, grades and tests. But for the children at Sudbury Valley School, Massachusetts, school is very different.

Firstly, there are no lessons. All the children, aged between 4 and 19, do whatever they want to. There are no teachers—only “staff members”. The idea behind this is that you do not need to make children learn, because children want to learn anyway. “You do not need to say to a four-year-old child, ‘Go to explore your environment.’ You can’t stop them!” says Daniel Greenberg, a founder of the school. “But if you make children do what you want all day, they will lose all taste for learning.”

At Sudbury Valley School, you will permit children to talk, read, paint, cook, work on computers, study French, play the piano, climb trees, or just run around. Two boys spent three years just fishing!

The other way that Sudbury Valley School is different is that the children can decide the rules. Every week, there is a school meeting where both children and staff have one vote each—even the four-year-olds. They decide the school rules, how to spend the school budget, and even which staff they want and do not want any more.

When the school first opened in 1968, people said it would never work. But today, the school has 200 students, and 80% of its students go on to college. Even the two boys who went fishing all the time have successful careers today. One of them is a musician and the other is a computer scientist.

1. What does the school believe?

- A. Teachers cannot teach children well.
- B. Children learn best by doing what they want.
- C. Learning is for adults rather than children.
- D. Children should do what teachers tell them all day.

2. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Parents well accepted the school.
- B. Some students have been ignored.
- C. Fishing is good for students' study.
- D. The school's idea succeeds in some way.

3. What is the main topic of the article?

- A. An unusual school.
- B. Children's hobbies.
- C. A school without rules.
- D. Education in the US.

B

(2020 山西朔州高一上月考,★★)

It's school time again! You're probably feeling excited and maybe a little sad that summer is over. Some kids feel anxious or a little frightened on the first day of school because of all the new things: new teachers, new friends, and even a new school. Luckily, these “new” worries only stick around for a little while. Let's find out more about going to a new school.

Most teachers kick off the new school year by introducing themselves and talking about all the stuff you'll be doing that year. Some teachers give students a chance to tell something about themselves to the rest of the class, too. When teachers do the talking on the first day, they often read classroom rules and school rules to you so you'll know what's allowed and what's not. Please pay close attention.

You might already know a lot of people in your class on the first day, but it's a great day to make new friends, so try to say hello to kids you know and new ones that you don't know. Make the first move and you'll be glad you did, and so will your new friends!

Seeing friends you haven't seen for some time can make the first day a good one. You can make the day special by wearing clothes that you really like. Maybe you got a great T-shirt on one of your vacations, or a pair of sneakers. It can also make you feel good to be prepared and have all the things you need, such as pencils, folders, and whatever else you'll

need. But make sure that you pack them the night before in case you don't have time in the morning.

4.What does the underlined phrase “kick off” in the second paragraph probably mean?

- A.Start. B.Study.
- C.Find. D.Teach.

5.According to the passage, you usually do the following things on the first day of school except _____.

- A.introducing yourself
- B.learning about the school rules
- C.making new friends
- D.revising your new lessons

6.If you happen to see an old friend on the first day of school, how will you feel from the passage we know?

- A.Nervous. B.Sad.
- C.Happy. D.Worried.

7.What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

- A.What to know about a new school.
- B.How to prepare for a new school.
- C.What to do on your first day of school.
- D.How to spend your first day of school.

II. 七选五

主题语境：人与自我——学校生活

语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2021 河北邢台第一中学高一上月考,☆☆)

After entering senior high school, you must wonder how to study well. Here are some good strategies for you.

Go to class.

If you want to do well at school, going to class is the first step in studying well. If you miss classes, you will miss what the teacher thinks is important; as a result, you'll miss what is most likely to end up on the test. 1

Take notes.

Try not to write down everything. 2 Write down unfamiliar terms(术语). After class, revise your notes as soon as possible. You can fill in details that you missed and revise the material while it is still fresh in your mind.

3

If you are struggling in class, talk to your teacher. He or she may be able to give you more help before or after class. Most teachers have little sympathy(同情) for students who just become worried about failing during the last few weeks of the grading period.

Take part in class discussions.

In order to learn more in class, it is helpful to take part in class

discussions. Asking questions and having eye contact with your teachers and classmates can increase your focus during the class discussion. 4
This helps you make your point clear in class.

Form study groups.

Get students together who want to do well in class. Make sure that everyone is familiar with the material because you do not want to spend time re-teaching material to people who do not understand it. 5
Sometimes group sessions(一段时间)can become chatting sessions.

A. But be careful!

B. Don't be late for your class.

C. Talk to your teacher if you need help.

D. You should write down all the new terms.

E. So if you want to study well, go to every class.

F. All you need is to put down the main points in your own words.

G. If the material is difficult, you'd better read it before class.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

III. 语法填空

主题语境：人与自我——学校生活 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：6

(2020 天津静海区高一上四校联考,★★)

It was the first day 1 senior high. I woke up early and rushed out of the door in my 2 (eager) to get to know my new school.

When I 3 (arrive), the campus was very quiet, so I decided 4

(explore) a bit. I was looking at the photos on the notice board 5 I heard a voice behind me. “New here?” 6 (turn) around, I saw a white-haired man. “Yes!” I replied. “I am wondering what life is going to be like here.” He gave me 7 smile and said, “You'll soon find out.”

When my English class began, I was 8 (surprise) to see the same man I had met 9 (early). He was 10 (we) English teacher.

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

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I .1.Exploring 2.formal 3.design 4.outgoing 5.awkward
6.lecture 7.females 8.experiments 9.frightening 10.exchange

II .1.made a;impression on 2.concentrating on 3.Leave;alone
4.At last 5.on campus

III.1.confidence 考查名词。句意:他满怀信心地参加了考试。full 为形容词,其后为中心词,作介词 with 的宾语,所以用名词形式。

2.for 考查固定短语。句意:他们用劳动交换到了食物和住所。in exchange for 意为“作为对……的交换”。

3.concentration 考查词性转换。句意:网球运动员在比赛中需要全神贯注。设空处前的修饰词 total 为形容词,故设空处用名词形式作动词 need 的宾语。

4.impressed 考查固定搭配。句意:我对我讲座上的一个年轻人印象很深。be impressed by...意为“对.....印象深刻”。

5.to 考查介词。句意:我姐姐比我大5岁,所以我总是向她寻求帮助。be senior to sb.意为“比某人年长/地位高/资历深”。

6.nationality 考查名词。句意:无论你有什么国籍,在这所大学里你都会被平等对待的。由句意可知此处表示“国籍”,故填 nationality。

7.frightening;frightened 考查形容词。句意:一看到那令人害怕的场面,那个小女孩感到很害怕以至于她突然大哭起来。第一空作定语修饰 scene,意为“令人害怕的”,故填 frightening;第二空作表语,主语为 the little girl,意为“(感到)害怕的”,故填 frightened。

易错分析

本题易将两空答案填反。以-ing 结尾的形容词表示“令人.....的”,常用来修饰物,以-ed 结尾的形容词表示“感到.....的”,常用来修饰人。

8.anxious 考查形容词。句意:一项调查显示 56%的青少年在没有手机的时候感到焦虑或孤独。设空处位于系动词 feel 后,应用形容词作表语。故填 anxious。

IV.1.What if 2.much more important than health 3.fresh and interesting

V.1.feeling 考查现在分词。设空处在句中作伴随状语,feel 与主语 Han Jing 之间构成逻辑上的主动关系,故填 feeling。

2.impression 考查名词。由空前的不定冠词 a 可知,设空处填名词。make a good impression 意为“留下好的第一印象”。

3.which 考查非限制性定语从句。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,且在从句中充当主语,先行词为 her first math class,指物,故填 which。

4.Luckily 考查副词。句意:幸运的是,她觉得她的同学和老师都很友好并且乐于助人。设空处作状语,修饰整个句子,应用副词。故填 Luckily。

5.had 考查动词的时态。由上下文语境可知,此处描述的是过去发生的事情,故用一般过去时态。

6.on 考查介词。concentrate on...意为“全神贯注于……”。

7.annoyed 考查形容词。设空处在句中作表语,表示“感到……的”,故填 annoyed。以“-ing”结尾的形容词表示“令人……的”,以“-ed”结尾的形容词表示“感到……的”。

8.more confident 考查形容词的比较级。由空后的 than 可知,设空处应填形容词的比较级作表语。

9.Though/Although/While 考查让步状语从句。句意:尽管她仍然想念初中的朋友,但她相信高中会有很多去探索的东西。由句意可知,设空处引导让步状语从句,故填 Though/Although/While。

10.to explore 考查动词不定式作后置定语。句意见上一题。此处应用不定式的主动形式表示被动意义。

能力提升练

I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一所与众不同的学校。这所学校没有课程,没有老师,由学生来决定规则,并决定自己的学习

内容。

1.B 推理判断题。根据第二段第四句“The idea behind this is that you do not need to make children learn, because children want to learn anyway.”以及第二段最后的“But if you make children do what you want all day, they will lose all taste for learning.”可知,学生是想学习的,如果他们能够做自己想做的事情,他们能够学得最好。故选 B。A、C 两项信息在文中未出现,D 项与第二段最后的“But if you make children do what you want all day, they will lose all taste for learning.”表述相悖。

2.D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的数字和例子可知,这所学校有 200 名学生,其中 80%升入大学,即使是那两个三年总是钓鱼的学生也已经有了不错的职业,所以这所学校的想法在一定程度上是成功的。故选 D。A 项(家长完全接受了这所学校)及 B 项(一些学生被忽视了)在最后一段描述的内容中未体现;C 项说法太过片面与绝对,不能由总是钓鱼的那两个学生也有了不错的职业就推出钓鱼对学生的学业有好处。

3.A 主旨大意题。根据全文可以看出,文章主要介绍了一所由学生自己来决定规则,并决定自己的学习内容的与众不同的学校。故选 A。B 项“儿童的爱好”;C 项“一所没有规则的学校”;D 项“美国的教育”。

【高频词汇】 1.schedule *n.* 时间表;安排表 2.founder *n.* 成立者

3.permit *v.* 许可;允许 4.budget *n.* 预算 5.career *n.* 职业

长难句分析

原句 The other way that Sudbury Valley School is different is that the

children can decide the rules.

分析 本句为主从复合句。第一个 that 引导的是定语从句(that Sudbury Valley School is different),修饰先行词 The other way;第二个 that 引导的是表语从句。

句意 瑟谷学校的另一个不同之处是孩子们可以决定规则。

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。学生到了新的学校会遇到新的老师、同学,文章介绍了在一个陌生的环境里学生应该怎样度过新学年的第一天。

4.A 词义猜测题。根据画线短语后的 the new school year by introducing themselves 可知,在新学年大家都不认识,互相做介绍显然是教学工作的开始。故选 A。

5.D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三句 Some teachers give students a chance to tell something about themselves to the rest of the class...so you'll know what's allowed and what's not.及第三段第一句 You might already know a lot of people in your class on the first day, but it's a great day to make new friends...可知,在开学的第一天学生要做自我介绍(A项),了解学校的规章制度(B项)和结交新朋友(C项),还没有学习新课程,所以不用复习。故选 D。

6.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句 Seeing friends you haven't seen for some time can make the first day a good one.可知,在开学第一天遇到老朋友是非常高兴的。故选 C。

7.B 主旨大意题。文章最后一段从服装、文具等方面为我们提供了如何为一个新的学校做准备的建议。故选 B。A 项“关于新学校要了解什么”;C 项“第一天入学要做什么”;D 项“如何度过学校的第一天”。

【高频词汇】 1.because of 因为 2.stick around 不走开;待在原地
3.find out 弄清;查明;找出 4.stuff *n.* 事情;东西 5.such as 例如
6.make sure 确保 7.in case 以防

长难句分析

原句 When teachers do the talking on the first day, they often read classroom rules and school rules to you so you'll know what's allowed and what's not.

分析 本句为并列复合句。so 连接两个表示因果关系的并列分句,When 引导时间状语从句,know 后为两个 what 引导的宾语从句,第二个从句中 not 后省略了 allowed。

句意 老师第一天讲话时,他们通常会给你们读课堂规则和校规,因此你会知道什么是允许的,什么是不允许的。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一些学习策略,以指导学生在进入高中后如何学习好。

1.E 根据上文 If you want to do well at school, going to class is the first step in studying well.可知,主要说明学好与上课之间的关系。故选 E。

2.F 根据设空处前一句 Try not to write down everything.及后一句 Write down unfamiliar terms(术语).可知,尽量不要写下所有东西,要写下不熟悉的术语。故选 F。

3.C 该空是小标题。本段说的是如果你在课堂上有困难,去找老师谈谈,老师会对你给予帮助。所以 C 项(如果你需要帮助,就去找你的老师谈谈。)正确。

4.G 由设空处后一句 This helps you make your point clear in class. 可知只有课前做了相应的准备,才有助于课上把你的观点讲清楚。所以 G 项(如果材料很难,你最好在课前读一下。)符合语境。

5.A 根据该段的小标题 Form study groups. 可知,本段介绍成立学习小组,再由设空处后一句 Sometimes group sessions(一段时间)can become chatting sessions. 可知,有时候小组讨论的时间会变成聊天时间,所以建议要小心,由此判断 A 项正确。

【高频词汇】 1.take notes 记笔记 2.write down 写下,记下
3.unfamiliar *adj.* 不熟悉的 4.struggle *v.* 挣扎;奋斗 5.have eye contact with...和.....有眼神交流 6.be familiar with...熟悉..... 7.spend time doing sth. 花费时间做某事 8.put down 写下,记下

长难句分析

原句 Make sure that everyone is familiar with the material because you do not want to spend time re-teaching material to people who do not understand it.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。主句是 Make sure that everyone is familiar with the material, 其中 that 引导的是宾语从句,作 Make sure 的宾语;because you do not want to spend time re-teaching material to people who do not understand it 是 because 引导的原因状语从句,其中

who 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 people。

句意 确保每个人都熟悉这些材料,因为你不想花时间给不懂材料的人重新教授这些材料。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,叙述了作者第一天上学时的心情和所见,描述了一位新生第一天上学对陌生环境的向往。

1.at 考查介词。at senior high 意为“在高中”。

2.eagerness 考查名词。设空处作介词 in 的宾语,故用名词形式。

3.arrived 考查动词的时态。根据上下文时态可知,设空处表示过去发生的动作,故填 arrived。

4.to explore 考查动词不定式。decide to do sth.意为“决定做某事”。故用不定式形式。

5.when 考查连词。be doing sth. when...意为“正在做某事,这时……”,为固定句式。故用连词 when。

6.Turning 考查现在分词。turn 与其逻辑主语 I 之间为主动关系,故用现在分词短语作时间状语。

7.a 考查冠词。give sb. a smile 意为“给某人一个微笑”,smile 为可数名词,此处表泛指,故填冠词 a。

8.surprised 考查形容词。此处表示“感到吃惊的”,故用形容词 surprised。

9.earlier 考查副词的比较级。此处表示“早些时候见过了”,故填 earlier。

10.our 考查形容词性物主代词。句意:他是我们的英语老师。设空处作定语,应使用形容词性物主代词 our。

【高频词汇】 1.wake up 醒来 2.rush out 冲出去 3.turn around 转身
4.wonder v.好奇,想知道 5.find out 弄清楚;搞明白