

Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and

Talking

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

- 1.If you work hard each day, you'll reach your _____(目标).
- 2.Lightning _____(闪光) among the distant dark clouds, so it seemed to rain soon.
- 3.They have _____(组织) a series of events and activities for school children in the area.
- 4.The teachers are having a video conference discussing how to (改进) online teaching and learning.
- 5.Do you know who is the _____(设计者)of the dance drama *Li Bai*?It shows the beauty of Chinese culture.
- 6.Some of these exercises can be done alone, but others need to be done with a _____(同伴).

II. 选词填空

look forward to; take notes; at the same time; come true; exchange...with...

- 1.We should _____ideas _____our parents,and we can avoid many quarrels that way.
- 2._____ while you are listening to the lectures will help you better understand them.

3.Last year, her dream of entering the famous university _____.

4.You can do anything you want, but not everything _____.

5.Please tell your brother that I will _____meeting him.

III.单句语法填空

1.I refuse to listen to someone junior _____me telling me what to do.

2.This_____(organise) is set up to help those students in need.

3.The day they had been looking forward to _____(come) at last.

4.He's giving me English lessons in exchange _____my teaching him Chinese.

5.He is always afraid to answer the teacher's questions in class. He lacks (confident).

6.He was beginning to get very _____(annoy) with me about my carelessness.

7.Using proper learning _____(strategy) can save you a lot of time to remember the key points.

8.Remember to dress_____(formal) for the evening party tonight.

IV.写出下列句子的基本句型

S:主语 V:谓语 O:宾语 P:表语 A:状语 IO:间接宾语 DO:直接宾语 OC:宾语补足语

1.Recent studies have found positive effects.

2.We can't go outside now.

3. There's also the matter of tone.

4. The autumn leaves look so beautiful.

5. The artist's reputation(名声) had made him proud.

6. My father bought me a book.

7. The traffic light is flashing.

V. 语法与写作

(一) 用括号内的基本句型翻译下面句子。

1. 我是个农民工。(主系表)

2. 我在远离家乡的大城市工作。(主谓状)

3. 我学会了一些新技术。(主谓宾)

4. 我计划周六看望父母。(主谓宾状)

5. 今天我为他们买了许多礼物。(主谓双宾语)

(二)运用衔接词把上面的句子合并成一篇 40 词左右的微型作文。

能力提升练

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

(2020 湖北普通高中联考协作体高一上期中,★★)

What's your feeling when you step into senior high school? It is a completely new experience, but you shouldn't worry. We've got some tips to help you.

· You're not alone.

Remember that everybody else in your grade is in the same boat. You may not notice it, but they're just as nervous as you are.

Moving up to senior high school is an opportunity, not a problem. Things are different, and all you need to do is to be polite and learn the new rules.

· The teachers will help you.

If you don't know what to do or are worried about something, then

ask for help. Teachers are probably the best people to turn to because they have experience in helping new students. Pay attention to what your teachers say.

- Everybody changes.

There are lots of differences between junior high school and senior high school. You will have your lessons with different teachers in different schools. You will have homework for different subjects on different days, so make sure you get organised.

- Other points.

If you've got an elder brother or sister at senior high school, then ask them for hints.

Remember that things will become much better if you just act naturally.

Going to bed early makes a difference. You'll also find it easier to get up in the morning!

1.The author says “You're not alone.” because other students_____.

A.are polite and friendly

B.will help you if possible

C.will learn the new rules with you

D.feel the same as you do

2.What does the author think of moving up to senior high school?

A.It is a difficult problem.

B.It sounds simple.

C.It's a good chance.

D.It's worrying.

3.Which of the following does the author advise students to do?

A.Don't be shy.

B.Just act naturally.

C.Change yourself.

D.Pay attention to what your classmates say.

4.What is the main purpose of the passage?

A.To tell students about a new experience.

B.To tell students how to make full use of time.

C.To help students that are going to senior high school.

D.To tell students that teachers are the best helpers.

B

主题语境：人与自我——学校生活

语篇类型：议论文 建议用时：7

(2021 山东菏泽高一上期中,★★)

My son was entering Grade 1.He was a bit anxious because he knew his best friend would not be in his new class. I explained to him that even though his best friend would not be in his class, he would still have some of his old classmates.

On the first day of school when the class list was posted, I was shocked! My son, had zero former classmates in his class. None. Not one.

How could this happen?

I asked my friend who works for the Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board. She explained, “Many largely populated schools often shuffle(改组) the kids around each year to encourage new friendships.”

If schools are actively trying to place two best friends in different classes simply to shake things up, I think it is a blunder.

I was lucky enough to attend the same primary school all the way through. It was a small class and our group of students moved through each grade together. We felt like brothers and sisters. It was wonderful.

While it may be good to shake things up a bit in the older grades, it seems almost cruel (残忍的) to separate good friends in the younger grades without good cause.

One mom named Karen says that her son is always starting a new grade without any close friends. At first, she thought it was a good idea. Then she realized one thing—her son does not have a “best friend”, which makes her pretty worried. In fact, she thinks that he does not have any close friends because his classmates are always changing.

Part of a school's responsibility is to provide safe and comfortable space for children to learn and grow. If that environment is always changing—causing terrible results—perhaps it is time to rethink this practice.

5.How did the author bring up the topic?

A.By telling a story.

B.By making comparisons.

C.By using other people's words.

D.By showing research findings.

6.What does the underlined word “blunder” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

A.Progress.

B.Reason.

C.Mistake.

D.Failure.

7.Why did the author mention her own primary school experience?

A.To prove that smaller classes are better.

B.To discuss the importance of good friends.

C.To explain how friendships are developed at school.

D.To show the advantage of having familiar classmates.

8.What's Karen's attitude toward the practice of her son's school?

A.She supports it.

B.She is against it.

C.She isn't interested in it.

D.She is uncertain about it.

II.七选五

(2021 湖南娄底高一上期中,★★)

How to Adjust to a New School

A school is a child's base, where he or she learns to succeed. 1
When you go to a new school, you might worry that you don't know anyone. You worry that you might get lost, or if the teachers are strict. Here are some strategies to help you adjust to a new school.

Get to Know the School.

Before you start school, go with your parents to visit the school.

2

Prepare for the First Day.

3 Being well rested will help remove (去除) any nervousness you may be feeling. Try to get at least 8 to 9 hours of sleep if you're between 7 and 11 years old.

Leave early for school.

Make sure you leave lots of time in the morning to get to school.

4 Arriving early may also give you a chance to chat with a few other students and hopefully make a few new friends.

Make Friends.

Take part in activities. Sign up for activities like drama, sports or the chess competition. This will put you into smaller groups with people who have the same interests as yours. 5 You might even be able to teach some other kids about how to do something.

- A. But adjusting to a new school can be difficult.
- B. Start your first day of school with a good night's sleep.
- C. Learning the rules of the school will help you adjust and will keep you out of trouble.
- D. Find out where your classroom will be, as well as other important places.
- E. This will also give you a chance to show your skills in a sport or other activities.
- F. You don't want to be rushing into your classroom after the bell rings.
- G. Go shopping for your supplies and make sure you have them all ready to take to school.

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

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I .1.goal(s) 2.flashed 3.organised 4.improve 5.designer
6.partner

II .1.exchange;with 2.Taking notes 3.came true 4.at the same time
5.look forward to

III.1.to 考查介词。句意:我拒绝听一个比我资历浅的人告诉我做什么。
be junior to sb.意为“比某人资历浅/地位低/年龄小”,其反义短语为 be senior to sb.。

2.organisation 考查名词。句意:这个组织的成立是为了帮助那些需要帮助的学生。This 为限定词,后应接名词,故用名词 organisation。

3.came 考查时态。句意:他们一直盼望的那一天终于到来了。they had been looking forward to 为省略了关系代词 that 或 which 的定语从句,设空处为主句的谓语。由从句时态(过去完成时)可知,主句用一般过去时。

易错分析

由于 looking forward to 这一部分,本题容易错填为 coming。本题需要仔细分析句子成分,找出定语从句,弄清设空处是主句的谓语,其逻辑主语是 The day,然后结合从句的时态得出正确答案。

4.for 考查介词。句意:他教我英语,作为对我教他中文的交换。in exchange for...意为“作为对.....的交换”。

5.confidence 考查名词。句意:他课上总是不敢回答老师的问题。他缺乏自信。lack 为动词,其后成分作宾语,故用名词形式。

6.annoyed 考查形容词。句意:因为我的粗心大意,他已经开始感到非常恼火了。get 为系动词,设空处作表语,意为“恼怒的”,所以用形容词 annoyed。

7.strategies 考查名词的数。句意:使用适当的学习策略可以节省你很多时间来记住要点。strategy 作“策略”讲时为可数名词,此处表泛指且无冠词修饰,所以用复数形式。

8.formally 考查副词。句意:记得穿得正式点去参加今晚的晚会。设空处修饰动词 dress,故用副词 formally。

IV.1.SVO 2.SVA 3.There be... 4.SP 5.SVOC 6.SV IO DO
7.SV

V.(一)1.I am a peasant worker.

2.I am working in a big city far from my hometown.

3.I have learned some new technology.

4.I plan to visit my parents on Saturday.

5.I bought them a lot of presents today.

(二)I am a peasant worker and working in a big city far from my hometown. Here I have learned some new technology. I plan to visit my parents on Saturday, so I bought them a lot of presents today.

能力提升练

I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,作者给出了一些建议以帮助即将上高中的学生适应高中生活。

1.D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段 Remember that everybody else...they're just as nervous as you are.可知,别的学生和你的感受一样。故选 D。

2.C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 Moving up to senior high school is an opportunity, not a problem.可知,作者认为升入高中是一个机会。故选 C。

3.B 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段 Remember that things will become much better if you just act naturally.可知,作者建议学生们要表

现自然一些。A 项“不要害羞”,不要害羞是表现得自然点中的一个方面,属于以偏概全;C 项“改变你自己”,这个观点作者在文中没有明确提到;D 项“注意你同班同学所说的话”,文中第四段最后一句提到的是注意你的老师们所说的话。

4.C 主旨大意题。由文章的第一段内容可知文章给出了一些建议以帮助即将上高中的学生适应高中生活,因此 C 项“帮助将要上高中的学生”最佳。A 项“告诉学生一个新的经历”;B 项“告诉学生如何充分利用时间”;D 项“告诉学生老师是最好的帮助者”。

【高频词汇】 1.completely *adv.*彻底地;完全地 2.opportunity *n.*机会
3.be worried about... 担心 4.turn to sb. 向某人求助 5.have
experience in doing sth.在做某事上有经验 6.make a difference 有影响;
起作用 7.make full use of...充分利用.....

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。作者主要针对学校是否应该将熟悉的学生混编入不同的班级发表了自己的观点。

5.A 推理判断题。通过前五段可知,作者讲述了儿子在升入高中后,发现班里没有一位熟悉的同学的故事,以此引出了作者对于学校是否应该将认识的同学分入不同的班级这一话题的思考和分析。由此可知,本文通过讲故事来引出话题,故选 A。B 项“通过做比较”;C 项“通过引用其他人的话”;D 项“通过展示研究的调查结果”。

6.C 词义猜测题。在第六段,作者讲述了自己在上小学时有幸与熟悉的同学一起走过各个年级的亲身经历;在第七段,作者认为没有好的理

由而将低年级的好朋友们分开是残忍的做法;在第八段,作者还讲述了另一位母亲的故事,该母亲的儿子每年都不能和好朋友分到同一个班级,后来他一个最好的朋友都没有。由此可知作者认为学校将两个好朋友分到不同的班级是一个愚蠢的错误。故选 C。A 项“进步”;B 项“原因”;D 项“失败的事”。

7.D 推理判断题。在第六段,作者讲述了自己在上小学时与熟悉的同学一起走过了各个年级的亲身经历,就像兄弟姐妹一样,并觉得这样特别好。因此作者是想通过自己的例子来证明有熟悉的同学的好处。故选 D。该例子无法证明班级越小对学生越好,故 A 选项错误;文章的话题并非讨论好朋友的重要性或讨论友谊是如何在学校发展起来的,故 B、C 选项错误。

8.B 推理判断题。由倒数第二段的第二到四句可知 Karen 一开始认为这一做法有好处,但后来她意识到一件自己非常担心的事——自己的儿子一个最好的朋友都没有,而这是由于他的同班同学经常发生变化。由此推断她是反对这一做法的。故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.even though 即使,尽管 2.shocked *adj.*感到震惊的
3.encourage *v.*鼓励 4.attend *v.*上(学);参加 5.separate *v.*(使)分开
6.responsibility *n.*责任,职责

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了适应新学校的对策。

1.A 该空后面两句介绍了进入新学校后一些不适应的情况,如担忧没有认识的人,担忧自己会迷路或是老师是否严格等,故该空应该是对后面两句的一个总述,A 项“但是适应一所新学校是很难的”符合语境,

且 A 项与上句在意思上构成转折关系。

2.D 根据本段小标题可知本段讲的是适应新学校的第一个做法:了解学校。由第一句中的 **visit the school** 可知,此处应该提供具体的补充性信息,D 项“弄清你的教室及其他重要的场所在哪里”符合语境。

3.B 根据小标题可知该段讲的是为开学第一天做好准备。该空后面讲的是休息好会帮助去除紧张感,以及要有足够的睡眠时间,所以 B 项“晚上睡个好觉,开始你开学的第一天”符合语境。

4.F 根据该段小标题可知本段主要讲的是早点去学校,又知设空处上一句提到要确保你早上留出许多时间到校,所以此处也应围绕早到这个话题,F 项“你不会希望在铃声响后再冲进教室”与上文在意思上连接紧密。

5.E 上文说到报名参加一些活动能够让你结识和你有相同兴趣爱好的同学;下文说到你甚至有可能教其他孩子做一些事情。由此可以推断该空也是在介绍参加活动的好处,E 项“这也会给你在体育运动或其他活动中展示自己技能的机会”符合语境。

【高频词汇】 1.adjust to 适应 2.prepare for...为.....做准备 3.at least 至少 4.leave for...前往..... 5.make sure 确保
6.take part in...参加..... 7.sign up for...报名参加.....
8.competition *n.* 竞赛;竞争