

## Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and

### Talking

#### 基础过关练

##### I. 单词拼写

1. John has been studying Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (文字) and is good at calligraphy.
2. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (恳求) me to persuade his father to give up smoking last night.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (系统) has been designed to give students quick and easy access to the digital library.
4. Students should have a proper \_\_\_\_\_ (态度) towards college before thinking about which college to attend.

##### II. 单句语法填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ my point of view, you should turn to your teacher for help.
2. Spring is in the air and Beijing has launched 172 “flower (appreciate) areas” for visitors.
3. When I arrived, my friend took me to see the house \_\_\_\_\_ I would be staying in.
4. Andrew lives alone and enjoys the company of a pet cat which he's grown so fond.
5. The company is struggling \_\_\_\_\_ (find) buyers for its new products and everyone is struggling \_\_\_\_\_ the company's future.

6.The reason \_\_\_\_\_he gave for his being late at the meeting wasn't accepted by his boss.

7.My computer, \_\_\_\_\_which I can't search information,broke down yesterday.

8.Maria has written two novels, both \_\_\_\_\_which have been made into television series.

9.The car \_\_\_\_\_window got broken in the accident belongs to Mr Brown.

10.The number of the people \_\_\_\_\_come to visit the city each year has risen to one million.

### III.用适当的“介词+关系代词”或关系副词填空

1.I still remember the day\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_I first met Jennifer.

2.They consider summer vacations as a time \_\_\_\_\_/relaxing and having fun is a necessary part.

3.We have come to a point \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_everyone has different opinions and it is difficult to reach an agreement.

4.One of the reasons \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_he was refused in the interview was that he had spoken in broken English.

5.He gets into a situation\_\_\_\_\_ it is hard to decide what is right.

6.Who is the girl \_\_\_\_\_you just shook hands?

7.He bought a telescope \_\_\_\_\_he could study the sky.

8.The woman\_\_\_\_\_I turned for help just now is my English

teacher.

9. Miss Liu is an excellent teacher \_\_\_\_\_ I have learned a lot.

#### IV. 完成句子

1. 不管做什么, 我们都不应该中途放弃。

\_\_\_\_\_, we shouldn't give up  
halfway.

2. 你学习越刻苦, 你取得的进步就越大。

\_\_\_\_\_ you study, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll make.

3. 由于疫情, 我觉得我好像离开学校整整一个世纪了。

I felt \_\_\_\_\_ school for a whole  
century because of the pandemic.

4. 那位老板让他的工人们一天干 14 小时的活。

That boss \_\_\_\_\_ fourteen hours a day.

5. 凉爽的风吹过我们卧室的窗户, 使空调没有必要了。

The cooling wind swept through our bedroom windows, \_\_\_\_\_ air  
conditioning \_\_\_\_\_.

### 能力提升练

#### I. 阅读理解

#### A

主题语境: 人与自我——语言学习

语篇类型: 说明文 建议用时: 7

(2020 安徽蚌埠二中高一期中, ★★)

Learning Chinese could be one of the most important decisions you ever made. Chinese is becoming the language to learn in the 21st century. With the world's largest population and a rapidly growing middle class, China stands to become the engine of the world's economy in the coming years. This will make learning Chinese very important to people in many industries, or to those of us who wish to visit China or learn about its culture and history.

There is an ongoing effort to modernize the writing system and standardize(使标准化) the language. An increasing number of people learning Chinese are learning Mandarin, so unless you absolutely need to learn another dialect (such as Cantonese), be sure you are studying Mandarin.

For native English speakers Chinese is one of the most difficult and most different languages to learn. The vocabulary is wholly unfamiliar and unlike anything we know. In addition, in the Chinese tone system, words are spoken in rising or falling tones, which helps to distinguish between them. Furthermore, there is the Chinese writing system...a collection of thousands of individual ideograms (表意文字), or symbols, which represent a word or an idea. These ideograms have no phonetic value. That is to say, we can't tell how the word is pronounced by how it is written. There is a method to present written Chinese in a phonetic script called *pinyin*. If you are learning Chinese, you'll be working with

this *pinyin* system, but the beauty of the traditional writing system shouldn't be passed up(放弃). All these factors make learning Chinese difficult for us. Yet, for a determined learner, there's always a way to overcome them.

1. Why is learning Chinese becoming more and more important?

- A. Because Chinese engines are very welcome.
- B. Because China has the world's largest population.
- C. Because there are more and more rich people in China.
- D. Because China has become important to the world economy.

2. What can we learn from the text?

- A. The author thinks Chinese is as difficult as English.
- B. The author is interested in the Chinese language and its culture.
- C. Foreign languages can play a great role in industrial development.
- D. As long as the *pinyin* system is learned well, one can learn Chinese well.

3. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. The difficulties of learning Chinese.
- B. The advantages of learning Chinese.
- C. The Chinese tone system.
- D. The Chinese writing system.

4. What would be probably written following this text?

- A. The sources of Chinese characters.

- B.The importance of learning Chinese.
- C.The advice on how to learn Chinese.
- D.The difficulties of learning other languages.

B

主题语境：人与自我——语言学习

语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 湖北黄冈高一期中,★★)

If you enjoy reading, the world in books will become a place which is not to be experienced in watching television only for entertainment. Studies have shown how those who read for pleasure achieve more in literacy(读写能力)and thinking abilities than those who don't. Actually, there is nothing else that will expand your language skills and make your imagination fly.

To begin with, language skills can be better learned through reading for pleasure than through watching TV for entertainment. At its best, television can be educational as well as entertaining, but nobody wishes to improve his literacy by simply sitting in front of a TV box. Therefore, only by reading can you enlarge your vocabulary. However, it must be made clear that the relation between literacy and reading is like comparing health to sport. One is something practical and the other is something you do because you enjoy it.

The books that help you most in imagination are those that make you think most. In this point, reading for pleasure, both paper-based and

on-screen, is far more helpful than watching TV. For example, there is always a book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit: imagination. Unluckily, some people's love of books is lost influenced by television, which is considered as a decline in thinking abilities.

On the whole, watching TV is largely harmless as an entertainment and information tool, but there is no better way to improve your language skills and imagination than reading for pleasure. For those who would continue to enjoy reading, there is a paradise(天堂) not yet being lost. Having got an amount of language skills through wide reading, you might as well imagine that such a paradise would not be very unlike a kind of library.

5.What does the writer mainly talk about in Paragraph 1?

- A.The advantage of reading books.
- B.The means of improving language skills.
- C.The pleasure in watching TV.
- D.The advantage of our imagination.

6.What does the writer say about reading in the text?

- A.People can get the latest information through it.
- B.It offers more pleasure than watching TV.
- C.It plays a bigger role in kids' growth than watching TV.
- D.More language skills will be gained as people read more.

7.Which word can replace the underlined word “decline” in Paragraph 3?

A.Development.

B.Decrease.

C.Destroy.

D.Improvement.

8.What does the writer think of watching TV?

A.It's a waste of time and energy.

B.It's a paradise for those who like watching TV.

C.It's helpful in some aspects.

D.It's done only for entertainment.

## II.语法填空

主题语境：人与自我——语言学习

语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：6

(2021 河北衡水中学高一上一调考试,★★)

The walls of failure surrounded me. My teacher's eyes stared at my every move. My mom's blank expression(茫然的表情) showed\_\_1\_\_(disappoint). “He is not giving his full potential,” I heard my teacher say. I gazed down, afraid, ashamed, and \_\_2\_\_(determine). My determination was not to put my best effort to improve but to give up.

My native language is Spanish.\_\_3\_\_hard I tried, English would not take root in my brain. I tried hours on end \_\_4\_\_(improve) my grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary. After the parent-teacher conference, my mother \_\_5\_\_(tell) that I was totally lacking interest. I spent that whole afternoon listening to my mother tell me\_\_6\_\_I should try. “You can



never achieve what you do not try,” she told me. The simple statement stuck deeply 7 my nine-year-old mind.

The next day, I found myself learning English words I never knew. A simple change in attitude made me successfully learn those words. My teacher's welcoming smile, patience and bright attitude, in addition to my desire to learn, were enough to make 8 difference. Within days, I found 9 (I) having complete conversations in English and even 10 (use) idioms correctly. My mother's words helped me to learn that success in life requires desire.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 答案全解全析

#### 基础过关练

I .1.characters 2.begged 3.system 4.attitude

II .1.From 考查介词搭配。句意:在我看来,你应该向你的老师求助。  
from my point of view 意为“在我看来”。

2.appreciation 考查名词。句意:春意盎然,北京推出了 172 个供游客(欣赏)的“赏花地区”。此处应用名词作定语。故填 appreciation。

3.which/that 考查定语从句。句意:当我到达时,我的朋友带我去看我要住的房子。设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 the house,定语从句中缺少介词 in 的宾语,故用关系代词 which 或 that。

4.of 考查“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句。句意:安德鲁一个人住,享受着一只他变得很喜欢的宠物猫的陪伴。根据短语 be fond of...可知设空处填介词 of。

5.to find;for 考查 struggle 的用法。句意:该公司正在努力为其新产品寻找买家,每个人都在为公司的未来而奋斗。struggle to do sth.意为“努力做某事”;struggle for...意为“为……而奋斗”。

6.that/which 考查定语从句。设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 The reason,定语从句中缺少的是 gave 的宾语,因此需用关系代词 which 或 that。

7.without 考查介词搭配。此处指没有电脑就不能搜索信息,需用介词 without。

8.of 考查介词搭配。此处表示从属关系,应用介词 of。

9.whose 考查定语从句。句中指的是车子的窗户破了,关系代词作定语修饰 window,意为“……的”,故用关系代词 whose。

10.who/that 考查定语从句。设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 the people,指人,关系词在从句中作主语,故用 who 或 that。

III.1.when;on which 考查定语从句。句意:我仍然记得我第一次见到珍妮弗的那一天。分析句子可知设空处引导定语从句,且在从句中作时间状语,the day 是先行词,故填关系副词 when 或 on which。

2.when;in/during which 考查定语从句。先行词为 a time,此处表示在这段时间里,放松和玩乐是必要的的一个部分,可用关系副词 when,也可使用介词 in 或 during 加上 which。

3.where;at which 考查定语从句。句意:我们已经到了这样的阶段,每个人都有不同的意见,很难达成一致。此处先行词为 a point,point 在此处意为“阶段”,是表示抽象意义的地点名词,定语从句中缺少状语,故可用关系副词 where 或 at which。

4.why;for which 考查定语从句。句意:他在面试中被拒绝的一个原因就是他说英语说得很烂。先行词为 reasons,指“.....的原因”,定语从句中缺少原因状语,故可用关系副词 why 或 for which。

5.where 考查定语从句。句意:他陷入了一个很难决定什么是对的局面。分析句子可知设空处引导定语从句,a situation 是先行词,表示抽象的地点,关系词在从句中作状语,故填关系副词 where。

6.with whom 考查定语从句。分析句子可知设空处引导定语从句,先行词是 the girl,shake hands with...意为“和.....握手”。故填 with whom。

7.with/through which 考查定语从句。句意:他买了一个望远镜,凭借它他能研究天空。根据句意可知,此处应用介词 with/through,意为“凭借”,分析句子可知设空处引导定语从句,先行词是 a telescope,指物,故填 with/through which。

8.to whom 考查定语从句。句意:我刚才求助的那位女士是我的英语老师。分析句子可知设空处引导定语从句,turn to sb. for help 是固定搭配,意为“向某人求助”,故用介词 to,先行词是 The woman,指人。故填 to whom。

9.from whom 考查定语从句。句意:刘女士是一位优秀的老师,我从她那里学到了很多。分析句子可知设空处引导定语从句,learn a lot

from sb.是固定搭配,意为“从某人那里学到很多”,故用介词 from,先行词是 teacher,指人。故填 from whom。

IV.1.No matter what we do 2.The harder;the more progress

3.as if I had left 4.had/made his workers work 5.making;unnecessary

### 能力提升练

#### I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了学习汉语的重要性、汉语的特点以及学习汉语的困难之处。

1.D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 China stands to become the engine of the world's economy in the coming years. This will make learning Chinese very important to people in many industries 可知,中国将在未来几年很可能成为世界经济的引擎,这使学习汉语变得越来越重要,故选 D。

2.B 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 to those of us who wish to visit China or learn about its culture and history 及第三段作者对汉语拼音和汉语文字体系的理解可知,作者对汉语和中国文化很感兴趣,故选 B 项。A 项“作者认为汉语跟英语一样难”和 C 项“外来语言在工业发展中可以起很大的作用”在文中未提及;D 项“只要学好拼音系统,就能学好汉语”与文中第三段说法不相符。

3.A 主旨大意题。根据第三段中的 For native English speakers Chinese is one of the most difficult and most different languages to learn.可知,本段主要介绍了学习汉语的困难之处,故选 A。B 项“学习汉语的优势”;C

项“汉语的声调系统”;D项“汉语的书写系统”。

4.C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 Yet, for a determined learner, there's always a way to overcome them.可知,对于有决心的学习者来说,总有办法克服这些困难。由此可知,接下来作者可能会介绍关于如何克服学习汉语的困难的建议,故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.industry *n.* 行业;工业 industrial *adj.* 工业的;工业高度发达的 2.an increasing number of 越来越多的 3.in addition 此外 4.distinguish *v.* 区分 5.individual *adj.* 单独的;个别的;个体的;个人的 6.represent *v.* 代表 7.determined *adj.* 坚定的;坚决的 8.overcome *vt.* 克服

长难句分析

原句 An increasing number of people learning Chinese are learning Mandarin, so unless you absolutely need to learn another dialect (such as Cantonese), be sure you are studying Mandarin.

分析 句中 so 连接两个并列分句,表示因果关系。第一个分句中,learning Chinese 为现在分词短语作后置定语修饰 people;第二个分句中 unless 引导条件状语从句,主句 be sure you are studying Mandarin 为祈使句,其中 sure 后是省略了 that 的宾语从句。

句意 越来越多学习汉语的人都在学习普通话,所以除非你确实需要学习另一种方言(如广东话),否则一定要学习普通话。

## B

◎语篇解读 研究表明,那些为了快乐而读书的人比那些不读书的人

在读写能力和思考能力方面取得的成就更大。看电视也有它的作用,但很有限。

5.A 主旨大意题。通读第一段可知,该段主要讲的是阅读能给人们带来许多好处,如提升语言技能和增强我们的想象力。故选 A。B 项“提高语言技能的方法”;C 项“看电视的乐趣”;D 项“我们想象力的优势”。

6.D 细节理解题。根据第一段的内容可知,人们读的书越多,获得的语言技能就越多。故选 D。A 项“通过阅读,人们可以获得最新信息”,说到获取信息的工具,作者说的是看电视,未说到阅读;B 项“比起看电视,它提供更多的乐趣”,文中未做这方面的比较;C 项“比起看电视,它在孩子们的成长过程中起着更大的作用”,文中未做这方面的比较。

7.B 词义猜测题。根据本段第一句 The books that help you most in imagination are those that make you think most.可知,培养想象力的书可以帮助你更多地思考,因此不看书会使人思考能力下降。因此该词在句中意为“下降,减少”。故选 B。

8.C 细节理解题。根据第二段中 At its best, television can be educational as well as entertaining 及第四段中 On the whole, watching TV is largely harmless as an entertainment and information tool 可知,在最好的情况下,电视既有娱乐性又有教育意义,整体而言,看电视作为娱乐和信息工具基本上没有害处,故可推知从某些方面来说,看电视是有益的。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.entertainment *n.* 娱乐;款待 2.expand *v.* 扩张;扩展  
3.to begin with 首先,第一 4.educational *adj.* 有教育意义的 5.enlarge

v. 扩大;增大    6.profit *n.* 好处;利润    7.influence *vt.& n.* 影响  
8.expectation *n.* 期待;期望    9.on the whole 大体上    10.might as well  
不妨.....

长难句分析

原句 If you enjoy reading, the world in books will become a place which is not to be experienced in watching television only for entertainment.

分析 本句为主从复合句。If you enjoy reading 为条件状语从句; the world in books will become a place... 为主句,其中 which is not to be experienced in watching television only for entertainment 为 which 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 a place。

句意 如果你喜欢阅读,书中的世界将成为一个只为了娱乐而看电视所体验不到的地方。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述作者英语水平很差,不愿再努力,但作者的妈妈告诉作者“不去尝试永远做不到”,这让作者的态度开始转变。经过努力,作者的英语终于取得了很大的进步。

1.disappointment 考查名词。句意:我妈妈茫然的表情表明她很失望。

分析句子结构可知,showed 为及物动词,后面应跟宾语。故填名词 disappointment。

2.determined 考查形容词。句意:我向下凝视,害怕、羞愧又坚定。结合前面的 afraid 和 ashamed 可知,此处应该用形容词。故填 determined。

3.However 考查连词。句意:不管我怎么努力,英语都不会在我脑子里

扎根。此处引导让步状语从句,表示“无论多么”,且位于句首,首字母应大写。故填 **However**。

4.to improve 考查动词不定式。句意:我试过连续几个小时来提高我的语法、发音和词汇。此处是目的状语,应该用不定式,故填 **to improve**。

5.was told 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:在家长会之后,我妈妈被告知我完全没有兴趣。结合语境可知,my mother 与 tell 之间是被动关系,结合上下文语境可知应该用一般过去时态。故填 **was told**。

6.why 考查关系词。句意:我花了整个下午听妈妈告诉我为什么我应该试试。由下文“You can never achieve what you do not try”可知,此处用 why 引导宾语从句,表示为什么我应该尝试。故填 **why**。

7.in 考查介词。句意:这句简单的表述深深地印在了我九岁的脑海里。stick in one's mind 表示“铭记在心”,是固定短语。故填 **in**。

8.a 考查冠词。句意:除了我对学习的渴望,老师的热情的微笑、耐心、开朗的态度都足够起作用。make a difference 表示“起作用,有影响”,是固定搭配。故填 **a**。

9.myself 考查代词。句意:几天内,我发现自己能用英语进行完整的对话,甚至能正确地使用习语。主语和宾语一致时,宾语应该用相应的反身代词,故填 **myself**。

10.using 考查现在分词。句意见上题。句中 and 连接并列成分,由 having 可知设空处应用现在分词作宾语补足语。故填 **using**。

【高频词汇】 1.surround v.包围;环绕 2.potential n.潜力;可能性  
3.ashamed adj.羞愧的;羞耻的;惭愧的 4.determined adj.坚定的;坚决



的 determination *n.* 决心 5.on end 连续 6.statement *n.* 陈述;说明  
7.in addition to...除.....以外(还) 8.make a difference 有影响;起作用