

## Part 3 Reading for Writing, Assessing Your Progress &

### Video Time

#### 基础过关练

##### I. 单词拼写

1. There is a saying that goes, "One Sanfang Qixiang( 三 坊 七 巷 ) is (相等的)to half of China's modern history."
2. It couldn't be the \_\_\_\_\_( 词 汇 ) that caused you the problem in the exercise, because you knew lots of words.
3. This teenager always did well at school \_\_\_\_\_( 尽 管 )doing part-time jobs every now and then.

##### II. 选词填空

compare...with...; relate to; aside from; take on; in great demand; bridge the gap

1. \_\_\_\_\_ being good exercise, swimming is a very useful skill.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ this house \_\_\_\_\_ that one and find this house is better.
3. No other organisation was able or willing to \_\_\_\_\_ the job.
4. The robots of artificial intelligence are quite popular; they are in this city.
5. How can we \_\_\_\_\_ that separates parents from their children?
6. When \_\_\_\_\_ Wuhan university, we often think of the cherry blossom, which attracts so many tourists from around the country every

year.

### III. 单句语法填空

1. The scenery was so beautiful that it was almost \_\_\_\_\_ description.
2. There is a vase \_\_\_\_\_ (date) back to the Song Dynasty in this museum.
3. The house \_\_\_\_\_ which he paid 200,000 *yuan* is now worth 350,000 *yuan*.
4. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ (struggle) against bad working conditions for a long time since 2018.
5. He used \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a large city, but now he has got used to (live) in the quiet village.
6. As far as I'm concerned, men and women must be treated (equal) in education and employment.

### IV. 完成句子

1. 老师要求试卷在两小时内交上来。

The teacher demanded that the test papers \_\_\_\_\_ within two hours.

2. 说实话, 我不知道如何处理这个难题。

To tell the truth, I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ the difficult problem.

3. 我寻找我丢失的书已经三天了, 但是我仍然没有找到它。

I \_\_\_\_\_ my lost book for three days, but I

still haven't found it.

4.在龙抬头这一天剪头发是中国的一个古老的习俗。

\_\_\_\_\_ on Dragon Heads-raising Day is an old custom in China.

#### V.课文语法填空

Many people find it difficult   1   (learn) English. Several Chinese students   2   learn English are discussing their biggest problems on an online forum. Liu Wen used to learn English well,   3   now he has a lot of trouble with his listening. When listening to native English speakers talking in a video, he can catch only a few   4   (word) and he can't get the main idea. Jia Xin thinks   5   (listen) to English radio programmes can help her get used to how fast native speakers talk. She also repeats what she hears. Sometimes she even records her voice and compares her pronunciation   6   the radio host's. Her most difficult problem is how to be polite in English. Li Rui has   7   (she) own opinion about Jia Xin's problem. She thinks the way you speak depends on who you are speaking to. If you speak to   8   stranger, you must make your sentence   9   (long) than to a friend. The biggest problem Li Rui is faced with is vocabulary. She can't keep all the new vocabulary straight in her head and she certainly can't remember how to use them   10   (proper).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

6.\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_

## 能力提升练

### I. 阅读理解

主题语境：人与社会——汉字文化 语篇类型：新闻报道 建议用时：8

(2021 江西南昌第十中学高一上第一次月考,★★)

Every week in China, millions of people will sit in front of their TVs watching teenagers compete in the *Chinese Characters Dictation Competition*, which is a Chinese-style spelling bee(拼写比赛). In this challenge, young competitors must write Chinese characters by hand. To prepare for the competition, the competitors usually spend months studying dictionaries.

Perhaps the show's popularity should not be a surprise. Along with gunpowder(火药) and paper, many Chinese people consider the creation of Chinese calligraphy to be one of their primary contributions to civilization. Unfortunately, all over the country, Chinese people are forgetting how to write their own language without computerized help. Software on smart phones and computers allows users to type in the basic sound of the word using the Latin alphabet. The correct character is chosen from a list. The result? It's possible to recognize characters without remembering how to write them.

But there's still hope for the writing brush. China's Education

Ministry wants children to spend more time learning how to write.

In one Beijing primary school we visited, students practice calligraphy every day inside a specially decorated classroom with traditional Chinese paintings hanging on the walls. Soft music plays as a group of six-year-olds dip writing brushes into black ink. They look up at the blackboard often to study their teacher's examples before carefully attempting to reproduce those characters on thin rice paper. "If adults can survive without using handwriting, why bother to teach it now?" we ask the calligraphy teacher, Shen Bin. "The ability to write characters is part of Chinese tradition and culture," she reasons. "Students must learn now so they don't forget when they grow up," says the teacher.

1.What can we learn about the Chinese-style spelling bee?

- A.It's the most-viewed TV programs in China.
- B.It's open to people of all ages and all walks.
- C.It draws great public attention across the country.
- D.It aims to spread Chinese culture to the world.

2.Why are Chinese people forgetting how to write the characters?

- A.Chinese people are using the Latin alphabet instead of the characters.
- B.Chinese people no longer use writing brushes or practice calligraphy.
- C.Chinese people needn't write by hand as often with the help of technology.
- D.Chinese people don't refer to dictionaries very often.

3. According to Shen Bin, being able to write characters by hand is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. helpful to keep Chinese tradition and culture alive

B. a requirement made by the Education Ministry

C. necessary for adults to survive in China

D. an ability to be developed only when you are students

4. Where does this text probably come from?

A. A science report.                      B. A news report.

C. Children's literature.                D. An advertisement.

## II. 七选五

主题语境：人与社会——学校教育

语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2021 广西南宁第三中学高一上期中, ★★)

The U.S. government's top education official wants schools to do a better job teaching students whose first language is not English. 1 That is because one in every 10 U.S. students from kindergarten to 12th grade are English learners. Most English learners come from a country where they speak another language, or have parents from a non-English-speaking country.

2 That's what the U.S. Education Secretary John King said. He noted Spanish-speaking students are graduating from high school and attending college at higher rates than ever before. “But in too many places across the country, English learners get less access to good

teachers, less access to good coursework, and less access to what they need to get success,” said King.

Two recent studies found English learners do better if they attend classes that use both English and the students' native language. Kelly Gonez is a policy adviser at the Department of Education. She says such programs are still not offered by most schools teaching English learners.

3 Gonez says some school districts are hiring teachers from Spain and China. They are trying to make up for a lack of teachers in the United States who can offer teaching in two languages. 4 In New York City, for example, the city's Department of Education says its students speak a total of 180 different languages. About sixty percent are Spanish speakers, and another 14 percent are Chinese speakers.

5 But she said schools can get textbooks in many more languages than just Spanish and Chinese.

A.It is very important.

B.Many languages are spoken in the U.S.

C.There has been some progress in recent years.

D.Spanish-speaking students are good at studying.

E.But such programs are not always easy to set up.

F.Gonez said that it might be hard to find such teachers.

G.One problem is finding enough teachers who can do that.

1.\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_

### III.完形填空

主题语境：人与自我——正确的价值观 语篇类型：议论文 建议用时：15

(2021 江苏苏州高一上期中,★☆☆)

#### A Singular(奇怪的) Definition of Beauty

The mainstream beauty standard in China is a face with big eyes and a high nose bridge. Before   1   photos on the social network, many women use photo beautification(美化) apps to not only smoothen(使光滑) and whiten(使变白) their skin but enlarge their eyes   2  . It's common for   3   young women to have their freckles(雀斑) removed by laser(激光), or to enlarge their eyes and shave their facial bones with plastic surgery(整形手术).

Fair, spotless skin is often connected with being elegant, pure and even   4  . Freckles, meanwhile, are considered as dirty, ugly and a sign of ill-health. One of the “funny” comments I've heard, from someone promoting traditional Chinese medicines, was that freckles are “a(n)   5   of a disease”.

This singular definition of beauty can create   6   for those who don't fit within it. I grew up thinking my freckles were   7   by most people. It was not until in college that my attitude changed, and it took another few years   8   I learned to truly love my freckles. Now I believe they make me   9   and beautiful.

The idea of having a single beauty standard is especially strange for



a country as diverse as China. With 56 officially 10 peoples, beauty here is rich and varied(不同的). Thankfully, the 11 definition of beauty is slowly improving. The state-run newspaper *China Daily* took a firm stand and offered its support, with an article calling on people to be culturally confident and 12 what we have naturally.

Hopefully, 13, more girls can learn to 14 who they are and what they look like and truly love themselves regardless of whether they 15 the traditional standards of beauty.

1. A. taking      B. posting      C. shooting      D. rating

2. A. as well      B. in person

C. as a result      D. in short

3. A. fortunate      B. well-meaning

C. anxious      D. amazing

4. A. tough      B. healthy

C. confident      D. slim

5. A. function      B. aspect

C. reflection      D. account

6. A. problems      B. options

C. details      D. confidence

7. A. laughed at      B. taken advantage of

C. smoothed out      D. brought out

8. A. after      B. until      C. before      D. while

- 9.A.unique      B.single  
C.individual      D.independent
- 10.A.acquired      B.gathered  
C.respected      D.recognized
- 11.A.shallow      B.rough  
C.positive      D.passive
- 12.A.take in      B.guard against  
C.take pride in      D.get over
- 13.A.on time      B.over time  
C.ahead of time      D.in time
- 14.A.appreciate      B.achieve  
C.address      D.accept
- 15.A.live up to      B.respond to  
C.rise to      D.make it

### 答案全解全析

#### 基础过关练

I .1.equal    2.vocabulary    3.despite

II .1.Aside from    2.compare;with    3.take on    4.in great demand  
5.bridge the gap    6.relating to

III.1.beyond    考查固定短语。句意:这景色如此美丽,简直是无法形容。

beyond description 意为“无法形容”。

2.dating 考查现在分词。句意:这个博物馆里有一个可以追溯到宋朝的花瓶。date 与 vase 之间为主动关系,此处需用现在分词 dating,构成现在分词短语作后置定语。

3.for 考查介词。句意:他花了 20 万元买的这个房子现在值 35 万元了。\_\_\_\_\_which 引导定语从句,先行词为 The house,根据“pay+金钱+for”可知需用介词 for。

4.have been struggling 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意:自 2018 年以来,工人们已经与恶劣的工作条件斗争很长时间了。根据时间状语 since 2018 可知,是从 2018 年到现在一直都在作斗争,此处用现在完成进行时,主语为复数,故填 have been struggling。

5.to live;living 考查固定用法。句意:他过去生活在一个大城市,但是现在他已经习惯了住在这个安静的村庄里。第一空表示过去常常做某事,用 used to do sth.;第二空表示习惯做某事,用 get used to doing sth.。

6.equally 考查副词。句意:就我而言,在教育和就业方面,男女必须得到平等对待。需用副词 equally 修饰 be treated。

IV.1.be handed in 2.how to deal with 3.have been looking for

4.Having their hair cut

V.1.to learn 考查动词不定式。句意:许多人觉得学英语很难。该句中 find 后的 it 为形式宾语,此处应用动词不定式作真正的宾语。故填 to learn。

2.who/that 考查定语从句。句意:几个学习英语的中国学生正在一个网上论坛上讨论他们(学习英语的)最大的问题。分析句子结构可知,

2.      learn English 是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 students,且定语从句中缺少主语,故用关系代词 who 或 that。

3. but 考查连词。句意:刘文过去英语学得很好,但现在他的听力有很多问题。由句意可知,此处应填连词 but,表转折。

4. words 考查名词复数。此处指他只能听懂一些单词。a few 后接可数名词的复数形式,故填 words。

5. listening 考查动名词。句意:贾欣认为听英语广播节目可以帮助她习惯以英语为母语的人的说话速度。分析句子结构可知,      5 (listen) to English radio programmes 在宾语从句中作主语,故填动名词 listening。

6. with 考查介词。句意:有时她甚至把自己的声音录下来,然后和广播主持人比较发音。compare...with...意为“把.....和.....作比较”。

7. her 考查代词。句意:李瑞对贾欣的问题有她自己的看法。分析句子结构可知,设空处作定语修饰名词 opinion,故用形容词性物主代词 her。

8. a 考查冠词。句意:如果你和一个陌生人说话,你使用的句子必须比对一个朋友的长。由句意可知,此处应填不定冠词 a,表泛指。

9. longer 考查形容词比较级。句意见上题。由设空处后面的 than 可知,此处应用形容词比较级 longer。

10. properly 考查副词。句意:她无法在脑子里记住所有的新词汇,当然也记不住如何恰当地使用它们。分析句子结构可知,设空处作状语修饰动词 use,应用副词 properly。

## 能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇新闻报道。作者通过介绍《中国汉字听写大会》谈到了汉字拼写的现状。

1.C 细节理解题。第一段第一句“Every week in China millions of people will sit in front of their TVs watching teenagers compete in the *Chinese Characters Dictation Competition*, which is a Chinese-style spelling bee(拼写比赛).”可知,每周都有许多人观看《中国汉字听写大会》,所以判断这个比赛很吸引公众的注意,故选 C 项。A 项“它是中国收视率最高的电视节目”,文中未提及;B 项“它对所有年龄和各行各业的人开放”,由第一段第一句可知,参赛者是十几岁的青少年;D 项“它的目的是向世界传播中国文化”,根据第二段内容可知,这个比赛是为了让青少年不要忘记怎样书写汉字,并非向世界传播中国的文化。

2.C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Software on smart phones and computers allows users...without remembering how to write them.”可知,智能手机和电脑上的软件允许用户用拉丁字母输入这个字的基本发音,从列表中选择正确的字符,导致可能能认出汉字却不记得怎么写。所以中国人忘记如何写汉字是因为经常借助于技术而不需要用手写。故选 C 项。A 项“中国人用拉丁字母而不是汉字”,文中未提及;B 项“中国人不再使用毛笔或练习书法”与文中第四段内容相矛盾;D 项“中国人不经常查阅字典”,文中未提及。

3.A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“The ability to write characters is part of Chinese tradition and culture”可知,书写是中华传统和文化的一

部分。由此可知,能够手写汉字有助于保持中国传统和文化的活力,故选 A 项。B 项“是教育部提出的一个要求”,文中第三段只是提到了中国教育部希望孩子花更多的时间手写汉字,并未提到它提出了相关的要求;C 项“对于成年人在中国生存是有必要的”,与文中最后一段中的“If adults can survive without using handwriting, why bother to teach it now?”相矛盾;D 项“是一种只有当你是学生时才能培养的能力”在文中未提及,且与客观事实不符。

4.B 推理判断题。本文通过介绍《中国汉字听写大会》谈到中国汉字拼写的现状,再提及文化遗产的希望,由此可推断本文来自一篇新闻报道。故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.millions of 数百万的 2 Compete v. 竞争;参加比赛  
competition n. 竞争 competitor n. 竞争者 3.popularity n. 受欢迎;普及  
4.consider v. 认为;以为,仔细考虑 5.contribution n. 贡献;捐献  
6.primary adj. 小学教育的;主要的;基本的  
7.attempt v. 尝试;努力;试图 8.bother v. 麻烦;烦扰;操心

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要讲述的是在美国,很多学生的第一语言并不是英语,因此需要提供更适用的教学。

1.A 根据设空处后的“That is because one in every 10 U.S. students from kindergarten to 12th grade are English learners.”(这是因为从幼儿园到 12 年级,每 10 个美国学生中就有一个是英语学习者。)可知,设空处后讲解了原因,设空处应强调这样做很重要。故选 A。

2.C 根据下文的“He noted Spanish-speaking students...at higher rates

than ever before.”(他指出说西班牙语的学生从高中毕业并进入大学的比率比以往任何时候都高。)可知,他说的是在这方面取得了一定的进步。C 项(近年来取得了一些进展。)符合语境。

3.G 上文“*She says such programs are still not offered by most schools teaching English learners.*”(她说大多数教英语学习者的学校仍然没有提供这样的课程。)描述了现状,G 项(一个难题是找到足够多的能做到这一点的教师。)是在解释原因,符合语境。

4.E 根据下文“*In New York City, for example, the city's Department of Education says its students speak a total of 180 different languages.*”(以纽约市为例,该市教育部门表示该市学生总共说 180 种不同的语言。)可知,此处举例说明了这样的项目不容易建立的原因。故 E 项(但是建立这样的项目并不总是那么容易。)符合语境。

5.F 根据下文“*But she said schools can get textbooks in many more languages than just Spanish and Chinese.*”(但她说,学校可以得到更多语言的教科书,而不仅仅是西班牙语的和汉语的。)中的 But 能判断出前后内容在意思是转折关系,故 F 项(Gonez 说可能很难找到这样的老师。)符合语境。

**【高频词汇】** 1.note *v.*指出;注意 *n.*笔记 2.rate *n.*比率;率 3.access *n.*(使用或见到的)机会;权利;进入;通道 4.attend *v.*上(学);参加;出席 5.hire *v.*聘用;雇用;租用 6.make up for 弥补;补偿

长难句分析

原句 The U.S. government's top education official wants schools to do

a better job teaching students whose first language is not English.

分析 本句为主从复合句。主干为 The U.S. government's top education official wants schools to do a better job teaching students, whose first language is not English 为定语从句,修饰先行词 students。

句意 美国政府的最高教育官员希望学校在教母语不是英语的学生方面做得更好。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。作者认为如今很多中国女生对自己的容貌没有自信,会选择修图或整容来改变自己。作者讲述了自己从自卑到自信的经历,希望有一天,更多的女孩能学会接受自己,真正爱自己,不管自己是否符合主流的审美标准。

1.B 考查动词词义。句意:在把照片发到社交网络上之前,许多女性使用照片美化应用软件,不仅让她们的皮肤变得光滑白皙,还放大她们的眼睛。take 带走;post 发布,张贴;shoot 射击;rate 评价。根据“on the social network”可知,这里是指在发图之前,故选 B。

2.A 考查固定短语。句意见上题。as well 也;in person 亲自;as a result 结果;in short 总之。根据上文“not only smoothen(使光滑) and whiten(使变白) their skin but enlarge their eyes”可知让皮肤变得光滑白皙和放大眼睛是两个功能,故选 A。

3.C 考查形容词词义。句意:对焦虑的年轻女性来说,用激光去除雀斑,或者用整形手术来放大眼睛和削去面部骨骼是很常见的。fortunate 幸运的;well-meaning 善意的;anxious 焦虑的;amazing 令人惊讶的。根据后面是一系列整容行为可知,这里是指对自己相貌焦虑的年轻女生。



故选 C。

4.B 考查形容词词义。句意:白皙无瑕的皮肤常常让人联想到优雅、纯净甚至健康。tough 艰难的;healthy 健康的;confident 自信的;slim 苗条的。根据 and 前面的两个褒义词和空前的 even,以及下面有 ill-health 作对比可知,这里指白皙无瑕的皮肤常常让人联想到健康(healthy)。故选 B。

5.C 考查名词词义。句意:我从一个推广中药的人那里听到的其中一个“好笑”的解释是,雀斑是“一种疾病的反映”。function 功能;aspect 方面;reflection 反映;account 账户。根据前文说雀斑被认为是不健康的,以及此处说推销中药可知,这里指雀斑是疾病的反映(reflection)。故选 C。

6.A 考查名词词义。句意:这种对美的单一定义会给那些不符合它的人造成麻烦。problem 麻烦,问题;option 选择;detail 细节;confidence 自信。根据后文“for those who don't fit within it”可知,对不符合单一的美的定义的人来说,美的单一定义会给他们造成麻烦(problems)。故选 A。

7.A 考查动词短语。句意:从小到大,我一直认为我的雀斑会被大多数人嘲笑。laugh at 嘲笑;take advantage of 利用;smooth out 消除;bring out 出版。根据后文提到作者到大学才改变观点,爱上自己的雀斑可知,作者以前认为自己的雀斑被人嘲笑(laughed at)。故选 A。

8.C 考查连词词义。句意:直到上了大学,我的态度才改变,又过了几年,我才真正爱上了自己的雀斑。after 在……之后;until 直到……为

止;before 在.....之前;while 当.....时。根据上文“It was not until in college that my attitude changed”可知到了大学作者才改变观点,即此处指在真的爱上自己的雀斑之前,作者花了几年的时间(来改变自己的想法)。故选 C。

9.A 考查形容词词义。句意:现在我认为我的雀斑使我与众不同且美丽动人。unique 独特的;single 单一的;individual 个人的;independent 独立的。根据上文提到作者如今爱上了自己的雀斑,以及后文的“and beautiful”可知,作者认为她的雀斑使她与众不同(unique)。故选 A。

10.D 考查动词词义。句意:有着 56 个官方认可的民族,这里的美丰富多彩。acquire 取得;gather 聚集;respect 尊重;recognize 认可,认识。根据上文“officially”及常识可知此处指 56 个官方认可的(recognized)民族。故选 D。

11.A 考查形容词词义。句意:值得庆幸的是,对美的肤浅定义正在慢慢改善。shallow 肤浅的;rough 粗糙的;positive 积极的;passive 被动的。根据上文的“Thankfully”及后文的“definition of beauty is slowly improving”可知,此处指肤浅的美的定义正在逐渐改进。故选 A。

12.C 考查动词短语。句意:国营报纸《中国日报》采取了坚定的立场并提供了支持,它发表了一篇文章,呼吁人们在文化上要自信,为我们所拥有的自然美感到自豪。take in 吸收;guard against 防止;take pride in 为.....感到骄傲;get over 克服。根据前面说对美的定义正在改善,而且报纸呼吁文化自信可知,此处指呼吁大家为我们天生就拥有的东西感到骄傲。故选 C。

13.D 考查固定短语。句意:希望过一段时间,更多的女孩能学会接受自己,接受自己的长相,真正爱自己,不管她们是否符合传统的审美标准。on time 按时;over time 随着时间过去;ahead of time 提前;in time 经过一段时间之后,迟早。根据前文说对美的定义在慢慢改善,以及上文的“Hopefully”可知,此处表示希望过一段时间。故选 D。

14.D 考查动词词义。句意见上题。appreciate 欣赏;achieve 实现;address 设法解决;accept 接受。根据上文提到的作者希望大家不要被单一的美的定义束缚可知,作者希望更多的女孩子能接受自己,自己的长相,真正爱自己,故选 D。

15.A 考查动词短语。句意见上题。live up to 符合,不辜负;respond to 响应;rise to 上升到;make it 成功。根据后文“the traditional standards of beauty”可知此处指符合(live up to)传统的审美标准。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.definition *n.* 定义 2.standard *n.* 标准

3.remove *v.* 去掉;去除;移开 4.be considered as... 被认为是 .....

5.comment *n.* 解释;评论;批评 6.promote *vt.* 促销;推广

7.diverse *adj.* 不同的;多种多样的 8.regardless of 不管;不顾