

UNIT 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Part 1 Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. After repeated _____ (尝试), they finally succeeded.
2. The committee rejected a _____ (提议) for a new housing development.
3. The Olympic star trained hard to _____ (维持) his position as the world number one.
4. With years of English training, I have no difficulty _____ (组织) classes in English.
5. The successful landing of Chang'e-5 on the moon further _____ (提升) China's status as a space power.
6. It's _____ (值得做的) to watch *A Tang Dynasty Banquet* (《唐宫夜宴》), which offers an amusing and real-life sense.

II. 选词填空

make sure; turn to; take an active part in; give way to; prevent...from...

1. _____ that all the windows are closed before you leave.
2. Please _____ the police for help when you are in trouble.
3. After a small war, the two countries _____ each other and finally made peace.
4. The bad weather conditions _____ the plane _____ landing yesterday.

5.China _____the development and application of AI technology.

III.单句语法填空

1.She _____(creative) combines food with short videos to spread Chinese food culture.

2.I believe that each of us can contribute_____ the future of the world.

3.He was determined to try his best to make up for the _____(lose).

4.I believe that every child has_____(limit) potential to succeed.

5.He received a letter of thanks for his _____(donate) of books to our school library.

6.The _____(apply) of intelligent robots in libraries makes the job of librarians easier and easier.

7.Before you carry out a project, you should do many _____ (investigate).

8.There have been reports of some education centers _____(disappear) overnight after collecting so much money from parents.

IV.完成句子

1.对这件事不仅教授们有自己的想法,而且学生们也有自己的想法。

_____have their own ideas on the matter, but the students have theirs too.

2.曾有一段时间我与同桌相处得很好。我们彼此关心。

_____ I was getting along well with my
deskmate. We cared about each other.

3.晚饭后与家人一起散步是令人愉快的。

_____ with family after dinner _____.

V. 课文语法填空

Finding and keeping the right balance between progress and the 1
(protect) of cultural sites can be a big challenge. Big challenges, however,
can sometimes lead 2 great solutions. In 3 1950s, the
Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile in order
 4 (control) floods, produce electricity, and supply water to more 5
(farmer) in the area. But the proposal led to protests 6 water from
the dam would likely damage a number of temples and destroy cultural
relics. After 7 (listen) to the scientists who 8 (study) the
problem, and citizens who lived near the dam, the government turned to
the United Nations for help in 1959.

A committee 9 (establish) to limit damage to the Egyptian
buildings and prevent the loss of cultural relics. Finally, the work began
in 1960.

When the project ended in 1980, it was considered a great success.
Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over
the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for
countries to work together to build a 10 (good) tomorrow.

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

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

能力提升练

I .阅读理解

A

主题语境：人与社会——文化遗产

语篇类型：说明文

建议用时：7

(2021 独家原创试题,★★)

Measuring about 13,170 miles long, the Great Wall of China is no doubt the longest man-made project on the earth. It was once widely believed that it could be seen from the space. Some media even reported with affected seriousness, “The biggest building the astronauts could see from the space is the wall, which looks very much like a black worm.” Consequently, this statement has gone deep into people's minds and become an honor that Chinese people have enjoyed for years.

Is the Great Wall truly visible from the space? Yang Liwei, China's first astronaut who was lifted into the outer space by the spacecraft Shenzhou V, gave a definite answer “No” . Yang's negative response may probably put out a fair number of people's passion. But it powerfully corrected the misconception. The wall is indeed majestic, but you won't see it from the space!

In fact, Neil Alden Armstrong, the American astronaut who first set foot on the moon in 1969, was asked many times whether or not he had

seen the Great Wall from the moon. Recently from a sound recording announced by NASA Johnson Space Center, Armstrong said that he had seen the continents, lakes and blue spots touched with red. But he could not make out any man-made object on the earth from the moon.

The Great Wall is narrow and irregular. In space, something irregular is hard to observe. Measuring about 10 metres wide on average, it easily merges(融入)into the surrounding environment. With solely the naked eye, it is totally invisible at a height of 196,850 feet. To watch the wall on the moon is like seeking for a single hair from about 2,688 metres away. To say an astronaut can see it from the space is obviously not true.

However, some people introduced an idea to make the Great Wall visible from the space. If we install bright spotlights on the wall, astronauts will see the lights at night. But this suggestion has not been carried out by scientific experiments.

1. Which is right about the saying “the Great Wall can be seen from the space” ?

- A. News media cast doubt on the saying.
- B. There was much evidence for the saying.
- C. Astronauts played a trick on Chinese people.
- D. The Chinese had belief in the saying for long.

2. What does the underlined word “majestic” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A.Second to none.

B.Far-reaching.

C.Grand.

D.Visible.

3.As Armstrong once said, what did he see from the moon?

A.The Great Wall.

B.Bright spotlights.

C.Places painted blue.

D.Large area of land.

4.How does the author prove a point in Paragraph 4?

A.By listing figures.

B.By giving examples.

C.By classifying facts.

D.By drawing conclusions.

B

主题语境：人与社会——社会热点 语篇类型：议论文 建议用时：9

(2020 北京东城区高一上期末,★★)

Antiquities(文物) are ancient objects and artworks. Many people visit museums to view antiquities. They enjoy seeing these relics of the ancient world as a way of understanding past cultures and sometimes connecting with their own heritage.

Museums get works to show from many different sources.

Sometimes they buy them. Other times they receive donations. Today there are strict guidelines forbidding art that has been stolen from other countries. However, antiquities that have been at museums for many years or even centuries may have arrived there by dishonest means. Now, some countries say that museums have a duty to return these antiquities to their original locations.

Should museums return the antiquities? Experts disagree. Malcolm Bell says yes. Bell is a professor of art at the University of Virginia. He says, “Many antiquities and works of art have special cultural value for a particular community or nation. When these works are taken from their original cultural setting, they lose their context and the culture loses a part of its history.”

According to Bell, a country's request for the return of an antiquity “usually has a strong legal basis.” “It was exported (出口) illegally, probably also dug out illegally, and is now stolen property (财物).” He called the return of antiquities “an expression of justice” .

James Cuno says not always. Cuno is the president of the J. Paul Getty Museum, an art museum in Los Angeles. Cuno agrees that museums have a legal duty to return illegally exported antiquities. However, he doesn't support the return of works which were got legally.

“Land held today by a given nation-state(单一民族独立国家) in the

past likely belonged to a different country...even if one wants to return those stolen works of art, where will one do so? Which among the many countries, cities, and museums that own parts of a work of art should be the home of the returned work?" Cuno believes that museums should collect art from the world's various cultures. This should be done "through buying or long-term loan (长期借用) and working together with museums and nations around the world."

This debate is far from over. As a complex question with no easy answer, the issue requires more study.

5.What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A.Museums get antiquities through various means.
- B.Antiquities from other countries are more valuable.
- C.Antiquities are greatly appreciated by foreign visitors.
- D.Museums around the world have lost many antiquities.

6.Both Bell and Cuno seem to agree that _____.

- A.illegally-owned antiquities should not be shown
- B.museums should return illegally-owned antiquities
- C.antiquities from other countries may lose their cultural value
- D.museums should collect antiquities from different cultures

7.What is the author's attitude toward the issue?

- A.Positive.
- B.Negative.

C.Objective.

D.Uninterested.

II.七选五

主题语境：人与社会——文化习俗 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 江西萍乡高一下期中,★★)

Children's Games in Ancient China

Unlike the children nowadays, the children during ancient times didn't have smart phones, iPads or computers to entertain(娱乐) themselves.___1___ Let's take a look.

Flying kites

Kites have quite a long history. The earliest kites were made of wood, instead of paper. Nowadays, the three most famous kites are the Beijing kite, Tianjin kite and Weifang kite.___2___ For example, the swallow-shaped kite is a well-known Beijing style.

Playing hide-and-seek

Hide-and-seek is a traditional game for children, popular around the nation. Even nowadays, many children like playing it. There are two ways to play. One way is covering a child's eyes while other kids run around to tease(戏弄) him.___3___

___4___

The closest thing to watching a film or television for entertainment during ancient times was going to see a shadow play. Folk artists

manipulated puppets behind the screen, narrating stories and accompanied by music.

Setting off firecrackers(鞭炮)

Firecrackers have a history of more than 2,000 years. It is said that there was a beast (野兽) named Nian in ancient China. 5 After gunpowder was invented, it gradually replaced the bamboo joint cracker. Crackers are still set off during the Spring Festival to symbolize auspiciousness(吉利).

A. Watching shadow plays

B. Each of them has special features.

C. Different materials are used to make the kite.

D. Shadow plays were the popular entertaining form in ancient times.

E. And to scare off the beast, people burnt bamboo joints to make them blast.

F. More commonly, participants hide and one child must try to find them.

G. Instead, they came up with interesting games to play in their childhood.

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

答案全解全析

UNIT 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Part 1 Listening and Speaking

& Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I .1.attempts 2.proposal 3.preserve 4.conducting 5.promoted

6.worthwhile

II .1.Make sure 2.turn to 3.gave way to 4.prevented; from 5.takes
an active part in

III.1.creatively 考查副词。句意:她创造性地把美食与短视频结合起来以传播中国的饮食文化。设空处作状语,修饰动词 **combines**。故用副词形式。

2.to 考查介词。句意:我相信我们每一个人都能够对世界的未来有所贡献。**contribute to** 对……做出贡献。故填 **to**。

3.loss 考查名词。句意:他下定决心尽最大努力弥补损失。定冠词 **the** 后应用名词。故填 **loss**。

4.limitless 考查形容词。句意:我相信每个孩子都有无限的潜能成功。设空处作定语修饰其后名词 **potential**,表示“无限度的;无止境的”。故用形容词 **limitless**。

易错分析

此处容易误用 **limited**,两者容易造成意义上的混用。**limited** 虽然是形容词,但意为“有限的”。

5.donation 考查名词。句意:他收到一封感谢信,感谢他捐书给我们学校图书馆。根据空前后的 **for his...of** 结构可知,设空处应该用名词形式。故填 **donation**。

6.application 考查名词。句意:图书馆中智能机器人的应用使图书管理员的工作越来越容易。由设空处前的 The 和设空处后的 of 可知此处应用名词形式。application 意为“应用,运用”。

7.investigations 考查名词及其单复数。句意:在你实施一个项目之前,你应该做许多调查。设空处作 do 的宾语,应用名词,再由设空处前面的 many 可知应用复数名词 investigations。investigation 意为“调查”。

8.disappearing 考查现在分词。句意:有报道称,一些教育中心在收到来自父母的大量的钱后一夜之间就消失了。句中已经有谓语动词,故此处应填非谓语动词,disappear 与 education centers 之间为主动关系,所以应用现在分词 disappearing。

IV.1.Not only do the professors 2. There was a time when

3.Taking a walk; is pleasant/pleasing

V.1.protection 考查名词。根据空前的定冠词 the 和空后的 of 可知应用名词,故填名词 protection。

2.to 考查介词。句意:然而,巨大的挑战有时会带来伟大的解决方案。lead to 导致。

3.the 考查冠词。年代前应用定冠词。in the 1950s 在二十世纪五十年代。

4.to control 考查不定式。in order to do sth.为了做某事。

5.farmers 考查名词复数。farmer 为可数名词,此处被 more 修饰,因此用复数形式。

- 6.because 考查状语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处表示原因,故用 because 引导原因状语从句。
- 7.listening 考查动名词。After 在此处为介词,其后应用动名词。
- 8.had studied 考查动词的时态。此处 study 表示的动作发生在 turned 表示的动作之前,即过去的过去,因此用过去完成时。
- 9.was established 考查动词的时态和语态。主语 A committee 与 establish 之间为被动关系,由上下文语境可知,设空处动作发生在过去,因此用一般过去时的被动语态。
- 10.better 考查形容词的比较级。此处暗含比较,指“更美好的明天”,因此应使用比较级。

能力提升练

I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。中国长城是地球上最长的人造工程,人们普遍认为,从太空中能看到它,而事实并非如此。

1.D 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Consequently, this statement has gone deep into people's minds and become an honor that Chinese people have enjoyed for years.”可知,“从太空中能看到长城”这种说法已经深入人心,让中国人多年来引以为荣。故 D 项正确。由第一段中的 Some media even reported with affected seriousness, “The biggest building the astronauts could see from the space is the wall, which looks very much like a black worm.”可知,有媒体报道宇航员从太空中能看到的最大的建筑物就是长城。因此 A 项“新闻媒体让人们怀疑这种

说法”是错误的。B项“有大量证据证明这种说法”与文中表述不符;C项“宇航员戏弄中国人”文中未提及。

2.C 词义猜测题。由第一段中的“Measuring about 13,170 miles long”可知长城是雄伟的建筑物,而画线词所在句意为“长城的确……,但是 你从太空中是看不到的”,根据前后两个分句的转折关系的提示可知 majestic 意为“宏伟的”,与C项意思相近。故选C。

3.D 细节理解题。由第三段最后两句可知,在美国宇航局约翰逊航天中心最近公布的一份录音中,阿姆斯特朗说他看到了大陆、湖泊和带有些许红色的蓝色地方。但他无法从月球上辨认出地球上任何人造物体。故选D。

4.A 推理判断题。文章第四段从理论上阐述了“从太空中看不到长城”的原因,通过列数字来说明。故选A。

【高频词汇】 1.measure *linking verb*(长短等)量度为…… v.测量;度量 2.astronaut *n.*宇航员 3.negative *adj.*否定的 4.set foot on 踏上,进入 5.irregular *adj.*不规则的 6.on average 按平均值 7.carry out 执行,实施

长难句分析

原句 In fact, Neil Alden Armstrong, the American astronaut who first set foot on the moon in 1969, was asked many times whether or not he had seen the Great Wall from the moon.

分析 本句为主从复合句。the American astronaut 为 Neil Alden

Armstrong 的同位语,who 引导定语从句,修饰先行词

astronaut;whether 引导宾语从句。

句意 事实上,在 1969 年首次登上月球的美国宇航员尼尔·奥尔登·阿姆斯特朗曾被问过很多次是否在月球上看到了长城。

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。针对博物馆中的一些通过不正当手段得来的文物是否应该归还的问题出现了不同的声音:一些专家不同意归还,而另一些则认为应该归还。这场辩论远未结束,这是一个复杂的问题,没有简单的答案,需要更多的研究。

5.A 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、二、三句“Museums get works to show from many different sources. Sometimes they buy them. Other times they receive donations.”可知,博物馆展出的作品来源不同,这些文物是通过各种方式获得的。故选 A。B 项“其他国家的文物更有价值”;C 项“文物深受外国游客的赏识”;D 项“世界各地的博物馆失去了许多文物”。

6.B 细节理解题。根据第四段“According to Bell...He called the return of antiquities ‘an expression of justice’.”以及倒数第二段第三句“Cuno agrees that museums have a legal duty to return illegally exported antiquities.”可知,Bell 和 Cuno 都同意博物馆应该归还非法拥有的文物。故选 B。A 项“非法拥有的文物不应该展出”文中没有提到这方面信息;C 项“其他国家的文物可能会失去其文化价值”仅是 Bell 的观点;D 项“博物馆应该收集不同文化的文物”是 Cuno 的观点。

7.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段 “This debate is far from over. As a complex question with no easy answer, the issue requires more study.” 可知,这场辩论远未结束,这个问题还需要更多的研究,所以作者对这个问题的态度是客观的。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.view v.观看 n.观点 2.means n.手段;方法

3.original *adj.* 最早的;起初的;原来的;首创的 4.particular *adj.* 特指的;专指的;特别的 5.legal *adj.* 合法的;法律的

6.expression *n.* 表露;表示;表达;表达方式;措辞 7.belong to 属于

8.various *adj.* 各种各样的 9.be far from 远非

长难句分析

原句 Which among the many countries, cities, and museums that own parts of a work of art should be the home of the returned work?

分析 本句是主从复合句。主句为由特殊疑问词 Which 引导的特殊疑问句;among the many...of art 为介词短语作状语,其中 that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the many countries, cities, and museums。

句意 在众多拥有一件艺术品的几部分的国家、城市和博物馆中,哪一个应该 是被归还的艺术品的家?

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四种中国古代的儿童游戏。

1.G 根据上文 Unlike the children nowadays, the children during ancient times didn't have smart phones, iPads or computers to

entertain(娱乐) themselves.以及下文 Let's take a look.可知,该空承上启下,故 G 选项“相反,他们想出了有趣的游戏在他们的童年玩。”符合语境。

2.B 根据下文 For example, the swallow-shaped kite is a well-known Beijing style.可知,例如,燕子形状的风筝是著名的北京风格。空后句举例说明该空内容,故 B 选项“它们都有各自的特点。”符合语境。

3.F 根据上文 There are two ways to play. One way is covering a child's eyes while other kids run around to tease(戏弄) him.可知,该空承接上文内容,介绍捉迷藏的另一种玩法,故 F 选项“更常见的是,参与者躲起来,一个孩子必须设法找到他们。”符合语境。

4.A 设空处为标题,根据本段内容可知,在古代,与看电影或电视最接近的娱乐方式就是看皮影戏。民间艺人在屏幕后操纵玩偶,同时讲故事,配上音乐。所以这一段的标题是“看皮影戏”,故选 A。

5.E 根据本段标题 Setting off firecrackers 以及上文 It is said that there was a beast named Nian in ancient China.并结合下文 After gunpowder was invented, it gradually replaced the bamboo joint cracker.可知,在火药被发明之前,人们烧的是竹节,其目的是吓跑这头野兽,故 E 选项“为了吓跑这头野兽,人们烧竹节使它们爆炸。”符合语境。

【高频词汇】 1.entertain v.娱乐;使快乐;款待 2.instead of 而不是
3.accompany v.为……伴奏;伴随 4.more than 多于;超过 5.replace v.
代替;取代 6.feature n.特色;特征 v.以……为特色 7.participant n.参
与者 8.come up with 想出