

## Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and Talking

### 基础过关练

#### I .单词拼写

- 1.We can \_\_\_\_\_(下载) a movie, old or new, from the Internet within a few minutes.
- 2.We should improve our teaching methods so that students can experience a pleasant learning\_\_\_\_\_(过程).
- 3.The houses are in disrepair and their\_\_\_\_\_(屋顶)are covered with weeds.
- 4.This handsome young man joined the peace-keeping force(维和部队), and after a year's\_\_\_\_\_(海外的)task, he has returned home.
- 5.This beautiful old building has been restored to its\_\_\_\_\_(以前的) glory.
- 6.You mustn't park here! It's an emergency \_\_\_\_\_(通道).
- 7.He checked his \_\_\_\_\_(镜子)and saw that a dark coloured truck was immediately(紧接) behind him.

#### II .单句语法填空

1. It is predicted that it will be likely\_\_\_\_\_(be) very cold this winter.
- 2.As a \_\_\_\_\_(profession) driver, I managed to drive my car back onto the highway without an accident.

3.The teacher made \_\_\_\_\_proposal that students should make full use of every minute to study. For example, when they wait in line for food,they can recite some English words.

4.It's well known that Ren Zhengfei devoted a lot of energy to the\_\_\_\_\_ (establish) of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

5.Forgive me \_\_\_\_\_interrupting but I really don't agree with that.

6.The year before last summer, I eventually succeeded in my entrance \_\_\_\_ university.

7.Although his income is not high, he often donates his belongings \_\_\_\_\_ poor students.

8.Dozens of doctors and nurses in Wuhan have been working day \_\_\_\_\_ night for weeks.

### III.用关系词或介词填空

1.I'm going to visit the factory \_\_\_\_\_your brother worked a few years ago.

2.He is really the person \_\_\_\_\_whom we have a lot to learn.

3.The man with\_\_\_\_\_my father shook hands just now is a teacher in charge of our class.

4.The reason \_\_\_\_\_he refused to attend the meeting was that they didn't give him an invitation earlier.

5.Do you still remember the day\_\_\_\_\_which we first met each other?

6.We are living in an age\_\_\_\_\_many things are done on the computer.

7.He has found a good job\_\_\_\_\_which he is qualified.

8.There were dirty marks on her trousers \_\_\_\_\_she had wiped her hands.

9.We went through a period \_\_\_\_\_which communications were very difficult in the rural areas.

10.The little boy \_\_\_\_\_is singing there can recite quite a number of Chinese poems.

#### IV.完成句子

1.随着孩子年龄的增长,父母应该教他们如何明辨是非。

As children grow older, parents should teach them \_\_\_\_\_.

2.据说瑜伽对人体健康有极大的好处。

\_\_\_\_\_yoga is of great benefit to human health.

3.对不起,这是你带给我的那本书吗?

I \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ is this the book that you brought to me?

4.在我们班,每位同学都轮流擦黑板。

In our class, each student \_\_\_\_\_the blackboard.

#### 能力提升练

##### I .阅读理解

##### A

主题语境: 人与社会——文化习俗

语篇类型: 应用文

建议用时: 7

(2021 北京首师大附中高一上入学分班考试,★★)

Here are some Chinatowns for those outside of China wishing to celebrate the Chinese New Year.

### London

Although it may not be as large or as long-built as others, having only become a center for the Chinese community during the 1950s, London's Chinatown is a perfectly formed little firework (烟花) that knows how to present itself in the year with a bang. Decorated (装饰) with red lanterns, former years have seen shows with acrobatics, martial arts, dance and opera nearby.

### San Francisco

San Francisco's Chinatown is perhaps the most famous in the USA. The city was the main entry point for the Chinese who had crossed the Pacific to the USA during the early 19th century. Between Grant Avenue and Stockton Street, this historic area is a local treasure, attracting more visitors per year than the Golden Gate Bridge.

### Bangkok

With an about 100-year-old history, the Thai capital's Chinatown contains complex streets offering all kinds of tasty food, clothes, and toys. Sunday Market days are such a good time to get the full atmosphere of the neighborhood. The area is also famous for its gold dealers, and there are lots of gold shops along the road.

## Mauritius

Found in Port Louis, this Mauritian Chinatown shows the island nation's rich multicultural diversity. Built in the early years of the 20th century by settlers from China, its tiny shops and restaurants serve locals and visitors. During the Chinese Spring Festival, the most exciting sight is the Dragon Dances on Rue Royale when Chinese musicians and dancers perform the traditional lion dances through the streets.

1. Which of the following has the longest history?

A.London's Chinatown.

B.San Francisco's Chinatown.

C.Mauritius's Chinatown.

D.Bangkok's Chinatown.

2. What's special about Bangkok's Chinatown?

A.It is crowded with Chinese restaurants.

B.It is the major entrance for the Chinese.

C.It is well known for its gold business.

D.You can enjoy fireworks there.

3. If you want to enjoy the Dragon Dances, you can go to\_\_\_\_\_.

A.Rue Royale in Port Louis, Mauritius

B.Sunday Market in Bangkok

C.Grant Avenue in San Francisco

D.the Chinese community in London

## B

主题语境：人与社会——文明旅游

语篇类型：说明文

建议用时：8

(2021 湖北鄂州部分高中联考协作体高一上期中,★☆☆)

Tourism can be both good and bad. Yes, it brings in money for the local economy and creates lots of jobs for locals, but it may also bring some problems.

One growing problem is tourists who want to prove that they have visited someplace. Tourists have used paint, rocks, or even keys to write on the Luxor Temple in Egypt, the Colosseum in Rome, Stonehenge in the UK, memorial stones at the bottom of Qomolangma, and many, many other places. Thousands of tourist sites are being destroyed by tourists who “love them to death”. I have three words for people like this: please stop it. If you want to leave a mark on the world, do it by changing someone's life with kindness and love. Pass kindness to future generations, not destruction.

Another big problem in some places has been tourists disturbing the local people and life. Some tourists wander around and take pictures of local people without asking for their permission. For example, Chiang Mai University in Thailand and Yonsei University in South Korea have great numbers of tourists visiting their campuses, walking through their libraries and other public areas, taking pictures of students and disturbing

their studies. I have three words for tourists like this: please be considerate.

The number of problems from tourists is endless: walking in large groups without considering others who need to walk by, crossing roads without observing local traffic laws, and many more. The only way to solve the issue of the terrible tourist is to make sure that you are not one! Be the best, kindest, most polite possible tourist. Remember, whenever you step outside your country, you are representing your country to the rest of the world.

4. What does the writer say is the only way to solve the problem of the terrible tourist?

- A. Make sure that you are not one of those terrible tourists.
- B. Be the best and kindest possible tourist.
- C. Be the most polite possible tourist.
- D. All of the above.

5. What does the author mean by the underlined word “destruction” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Impressing somebody. B. Destroying something.
- C. Annoying somebody. D. Reviving someplace.

6. Which of the following is true?

- A. As tourists, we can do what we like to do.
- B. It is easy to solve the problems tourism brings.

- C. Being taken photos makes local people happy.
- D. Tourists have used paint, rocks or even keys to write on some attractions.

7. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. The number of problems from tourists is endless
- B. Tourism brings some problems
- C. Be a good tourist
- D. Stop destroying

## II. 七选五

主题语境：人与社会——文化遗产

语篇类型：说明文

建议用时：8

(2021 黑龙江省实验中学期中, ★★)

Wood Buffalo National Park, located in northeastern Alberta, is one of Canada's largest national parks. As a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it is home to some last remaining species.

The park has two main gateway communities, Fort Smith and Fort Chipewyan. 1 To reach Fort Smith, home to the park's head office, take Mackenzie Highway, but watch out for black bears and bison that sometimes move slowly across the highway.

The park office in Fort Chipewyan is only accessible by air or water, except for a few months every winter when an ice road links it to Fort Smith and Fort McMurray. Northwestern Air Lease offers business flights from Edmonton, Alberta. 2



The best time to visit the park is between the Victoria Day weekend and Labor Day, when the Pine Lake Campground is open. In this period of time, there are some community events. 3 You can contact the visitor center for regularly scheduled programs and activities.

4 Driving on the winter road from Fort McMurray, up to Fort Chipewyan and through the park to Fort Smith, is a breathtaking experience of viewing the aurora borealis(北极光), though it requires proper preparation.

5 A few pull-offs just past Hay River as well as the Salt Plains Lookout give visitors a chance to start experiencing the park before reaching the visitor center in Fort Smith. Be sure to spend another day hiking in Salt River Day Use Area, and then head to Pine Lake to camp.

- A. A car provides the best way to see the park.
- B. Flight-seeing tours into the park can also be arranged.
- C. It's a good choice to visit the park on foot with your friends.
- D. You can see a wonderful natural wonder in the months of January and February.
- E. You can approach the park by passing through either of these two communities.
- F. The visitor center provides a welcoming space and free accommodation for tourists.

G.They include the Pine Lake Picnic in mid-July and the Paddlefest Flotilla in early August.

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

### III.语法填空

主题语境：人与社会——文化遗产

语篇类型：记叙文

建议用时：6

(2021 湖北省荆州中学高一上学期期中,★★)

I'm Richard, 1 exchange student from the UK. During the October holiday, my parents and I went to Xi'an 2 (see) the Terracotta Army. The story of the Terracotta Army is 3 (extreme) unbelievable. It's 4 (amaze) that there are more than 8,000 statues, and no one 5 modern times knew about them until the 1970s. We also visited the Shaanxi History Museum, which 6 (know) as a “Chinese Treasure House” . Of course, the Xi'an City Wall and a few other famous sights also left us a deep 7 (impress). Though tired, we enjoyed 8 (we) during the trip. The trip is so wonderful 9 we're looking forward to 10 (explore) other big cities in China.

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

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

## Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures &

### Listening and Talking

#### 基础过关练

I .1.download 2.process 3.roofs 4.overseas

5.former 6.exit 7.mirror

II .1. to be 考查不定式。句意: 据预测,今年冬天可能会很冷。be likely to do sth.可能做某事。

2.professional 考查形容词。句意:作为一名专业司机,我设法开车返回到公路上,没出事故。此处修饰名词 driver,故用形容词。

3.a 考查冠词。句意:这位老师提出建议,学生们应该充分利用每一分钟学习。例如,当他们在排队买饭的时候,他们可以背诵一些英语单词。make a proposal 提出建议,为固定搭配。故用冠词 a。

4. establishment 考查名词。句意: 众所周知,任正非为华为技术有限公司的创立倾注了大量精力。由设空前后结构 the...of 可知,此处要用名词形式。故填 establishment。

5.for 考查介词。句意:请原谅我打岔,不过我确实不同意那一点。forgive sb. for doing sth.原谅某人做某事。故填 for。

6.to 考查介词。句意:前年夏天,我终于考上了大学。entrance to...意为“进入……的许可;……的入口”。故填 to。

7.to 考查介词。句意: 虽然他收入不高,却常常向贫困生捐献自己的财物。donate...to...向……捐赠……。故填介词 to。

8.and 考查连词。句意:武汉的很多医生和护士已经夜以继日地工作数周了。day and night 为固定短语,意为“夜以继日”。

III.1.where 考查定语从句。句意:我要去参观你哥哥几年前工作过的那个工厂。设空处引导定语从句,先行词 factory 表示地点,关系词在从句中作地点状语。故填 where。

2.from 考查介词。句意:他的确是我们有很多东西要向他学习的人。“\_\_\_\_\_whom”引导定语从句,先行词是 the person, learn from 向……学习,故填介词 from。

3.whom 考查定语从句。句意:刚才和我父亲握手的那个人是负责我们班的老师。设空处指代先行词 The man,表示人,作介词 with 的宾语。故用关系词 whom。

4.why 考查定语从句。句意:他拒绝参加会议的原因是他们早些时候没有给他发邀请函。设空处引导定语从句,先行词是 The reason,关系词在定语从句中作状语,故填 why。

5.on 考查介词。句意:你还记得我们第一次见面的那天吗?

“\_\_\_\_\_which”引导定语从句,先行词是 the day,表示在具体某一天用介词 on。

6.when 考查定语从句。句意:我们生活在一个许多事情都在电脑上完成的时代。设空处引导定语从句,先行词是 an age,指时间,关系词在从句中作时间状语,故用关系副词 when。

7.for 考查介词。句意:他找到了一份他能胜任的好工作。

“\_\_\_\_\_which”引导定语从句,be qualified for 胜任……。

8.where 考查定语从句。句意:在她擦过手的裤子上有污渍。设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 trousers,关系词在从句中作地点状语,故填 where。

9.in 考查介词。句意:我们经历了一段农村地区通信十分困难的时期。“\_\_\_\_\_which”引导定语从句,先行词为 a period,period 意为“时期”通常与介词 in 搭配。

10.who/that 考查定语从句。句意:在那里唱歌的那个小男孩能背诵许多中文诗。设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 The little boy,指人,关系词在从句中作主语。故用关系代词 who 或 that。

IV.1.how to tell right from wrong 2.It is said that

3.beg your pardon; but 4.takes turns to clean

### 能力提升练

#### I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文。文章为不在中国但想要庆祝中国新年的人介绍了四个地方的唐人街庆祝中国新年的情况。

1. B 推理判断题。根据 San Francisco 中的 “The city was the main entry point for the Chinese who had crossed the Pacific to the USA during the early 19th century.” ;London 第一句中的 during the 1950s;Bangkok 中的 “With an about 100-year-old history” ;Mauritius 中的 “Built in the early years of the 20th century by settlers from China” 可知,旧金山的唐人街始于 19 世纪早期;伦敦的唐人街始于 20 世纪 50

年代;曼谷的唐人街有大约一百年的历史;毛里求斯的唐人街始于 20 世纪早期。显然旧金山的唐人街历史最悠久。故选 B。

2. C 细节理解题。根据 Bangkok 中的最后一句 “The area is also famous for its gold dealers, and there are lots of gold shops along the road.” 可知,曼谷的唐人街以黄金生意出名,故选 C。A 项 “这里充满了中国餐馆”;B 项 “这是中国人的主要入口”;D 项 “你可以在那里欣赏烟花”。通过比较四个唐人街各自的特点可知黄金生意是曼谷唐人街所特有的,是其特殊之处。

3. A 细节理解题。根据 Mauritius 中的最后一句 “During the Chinese Spring Festival, the most exciting sight is the Dragon Dances on Rue Royale...” 可知,在中国春节期间,最令人兴奋的景象是皇家大道的舞龙。由此可知,如果你想欣赏舞龙,你可以去毛里求斯路易港的 Rue Royale, 故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.celebrate v.庆祝;庆贺 2.historic *adj.*历史上著名的  
3.attract v.吸引;使喜爱 4.offer v.提供 5.all kinds of 各种各样的  
6.be famous for...以……而著名 7.diversity *n.*多样性;多样化;差异  
8.settler *n.*移民 9.sight *n.*景象;视力;看见;视野 10.perform v. 演出;  
表演;履行;执行

长难句分析

原句 Although it may not be as large or as long-built as others,  
having only become a center for the Chinese community during the

1950s, London's Chinatown is a perfectly formed little firework that knows how to present itself in the year with a bang.

分析 本句为主从复合句。Although 引导让步状语从句,现在分词短语 having only become a center for the Chinese community during the 1950s 作状语,that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 firework,“疑问词+不定式”结构 how to present...作 knows 的宾语。

句意 伦敦的唐人街在 20 世纪 50 年代才成为华人社区的中心,虽然它可能没有其他唐人街那么大,也没有其他唐人街建立时间那么长,但它是一个完美形成的小烟花,知道如何在一年中耀眼地展示自己。

## B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了旅游业可以为当地经济带来收入,为当地人创造很多就业机会,但它也可能带来一些问题。文章指出如今游客破坏景点的行为日益严重,此外,游客还打扰当地的人和生活的,带来的问题数不胜数。就此作者认为人人应该成为一个文明的好游客,因为一个人走出国门,就是在向世界展示自己的国家。

4. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二、三句“The only way to solve the issue of the terrible tourist is to make sure that you are not one! Be the best, kindest, most polite possible tourist.”可知,作者认为解决糟糕游客问题的唯一方法是确保你不是那些糟糕的游客中的一员,成为最好、最善良、最有礼貌的游客。故选 D。

5. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词上文“Tourists have used paint, rocks, or even keys to write on the Luxor Temple in Egypt, the Colosseum in

Rome, Stonehenge in the UK, memorial stones at the bottom of Qomolangma, and many, many other places. Thousands of tourist sites are being destroyed by tourists who ‘love them to death’.”可知,作者认为人们应该把善良传给后代,而不要把搞破坏传给后代。由此可知,画线词的意思为“破坏东西”。故选 B。

6. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“Tourists have used paint, rocks, or even keys to write on the Luxor Temple in Egypt, the Colosseum in Rome, Stonehenge in the UK, memorial stones at the bottom of Qomolangma, and many, many other places.”可知,游客们在景点上用颜料、石头甚至钥匙写字。故选 D。A 项“作为游客,我们可以做我们喜欢做的事”与文章主旨不符,游客应该遵守当地的法律、法规、风俗等;B 项“旅游业带来的问题很容易解决”文中没有相关信息;C 项“被拍照让当地人很开心”与文中第三段表述不符,拍照会打扰当地人的正常生活。

7. C 主旨大意题。根据最后一段最后两句“Be the best, kindest, most polite possible tourist. Remember, whenever you step outside your country, you are representing your country to the rest of the world.”并结合文章内容可知,本文说明了旅游业有利有弊:可以为当地经济带来收入,为当地人创造很多就业机会,但它也可能带来一些问题。如今游客破坏景点的行为日益严重,此外,游客还打扰了当地的人和生活的,带来的问题数不胜数。所以作者的出发点就是希望人人成为一个文明的好游客。因为一个人走出国门,就是在向世界展示自己的国家。所以,C



项“做一个好游客”适合作文章标题。A项“来自游客的问题不计其数”,B项“旅游业带来了一些问题”,这两个选项仅介绍旅游带来的问题,没有阐述作者写本文的目的;D项“停止破坏”,所指不明确,可排除。

【高频词汇】 1.local *adj.* 当地的;本地的;地方的 *n.* 当地人;本地人  
2.disturb *v.* 打扰;干扰;妨碍;搅乱 3.permission *n.* 准许;许可;批准  
4.considerate *adj.* 为(他人)着想的;体谅的;体贴的;考虑周到的  
5.endless *adj.* 不计其数的;无止境的 6.observe *v.* 遵守;注意到;评论;庆祝  
7.represent *v.* 代表;展示  
8.revive *v.* 复兴;使苏醒

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了位于加拿大艾伯塔省东北部的伍德布法罗国家公园,它是加拿大最大的国家公园之一。作为联合国教科文组织的世界遗产地之一,它是一些仅存物种的家园。

1. E 上文提到“该公园有两个主要的门户社区:Fort Smith 和 Fort Chipewyan”;下文提到“要到达公园总部所在地 Fort Smith,就沿着 Mackenzie 公路行驶,但要注意黑熊和野牛,它们有时会缓慢地穿过公路”。E项“你可以通过穿过这两个社区中的任何一个进入公园”与上下文连接通顺,该选项中的 two communities 指的是前面的 Fort Smith 和 Fort Chipewyan。故选 E。

2. B 上文提到“Northwestern Air Lease 提供从艾伯塔省的埃德蒙顿出发的商务航班”,此处承接上文,讲的是 Northwestern Air Lease 还

会提供哪些服务,B项“还可以安排前往公园的空中游览”符合语境,故选B。

3. G 上文提到“在这段时间里,会有一些社区活动”,下文提到“你可以联系游客中心获取定期事先安排的计划和活动(的信息)”。由此可知,此处指一些社区活动的具体例子,G项“这些活动包括7月中旬的Pine Lake野餐和8月初的船队划桨活动”符合语境。故选G。

4. D 根据下文“从Fort McMurray到Fort Chipewyan,再穿过公园到Fort Smith的冬季道路上驾驶是一种激动人心的观看北极光的经历”可知,D项“一月份和二月份,你会看到一个奇妙的自然奇观”符合语境,该选项中的奇妙的自然奇观指的是后文的北极光,故选D。

5. A 根据下文的“pull-offs”可知,游客可以开车来体验公园。在Hay River和Salt Plains Lookout旁短暂停车使游客有机会在到达Fort Smith的游客中心之前开始体验公园。所以A项“汽车提供了参观公园的最佳方式”符合语境,故选A。

【高频词汇】 1.be home to...是……的栖息地/产地 2.watch out for 当心;小心 3.accessible *adj.* 可到达的;可接近的;可进入的;可使用的  
4.except for 除……之外 5.link...to...把……和……连接起来  
6.contact *v.* 联系;联络 7.regularly *adv.* 定期地;经常地 8.scheduled *adj.* 事先安排的;事先计划的  
9.provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供某物

原句 Driving on the winter road from Fort McMurray, up to Fort Chipewyan and through the park to Fort Smith, is a breathtaking experience of viewing the aurora borealis, though it requires proper preparation.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。连词 though 引导让步状语从句,主句中动名词短语作主语。

句意 在从 Fort McMurray 直到 Fort Chipewyan,以及穿过公园到 Fort Smith 的冬季道路上驾驶是一种激动人心的观看北极光的经历,虽然这需要适当的准备。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了自己的西安之行,作者参观了秦始皇兵马俑、陕西历史博物馆、西安城墙等,尽管很累,但作者玩得很高兴。

1. an 考查冠词。句意:我叫理查德,是一名来自英国的交换生。此处泛指“一名交换生”,exchange 是以元音音素开头的单词,故填 an。

2. to see 考查不定式。句意:在十月假期期间,我和我的父母去西安看秦始皇兵马俑。分析句子可知,空格处作目的状语,应用不定式,故填 to see。

3. extremely 考查副词。句意:秦始皇兵马俑的故事是非常难以置信的。此处应用副词修饰形容词 unbelievable,故填 extremely。

4. amazing 考查形容词。句意:有 8000 多尊雕像,真令人惊奇……。描述事情的特征,用形容词 amazing,意为“令人惊奇的”。

5. in 考查介词。句意:……在现代直到 20 世纪 70 年代才有人知道它们。in modern times “在现代”,是常用短语,故填 in。

6. is known 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:我们还参观了陕西历史博物馆,这个博物馆作为一座“中国宝库”而出名。which 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the Shaanxi History Museum,which 在从句中作主语,与动词 know 之间是被动关系,且先行词为第三人称单数,此处描述客观事实,故填 is known。be known as 作为……而出名。

7. impression 考查名词。句意:当然,西安城墙和其他一些著名的景点也给我们留下了深刻的印象。由不定冠词 a 和形容词 deep 可知,此处用名词形式,故填 impression。

8. ourselves 考查代词。句意:尽管疲惫,但我们在旅行期间玩得很高兴。enjoy oneself “玩得高兴”,故填 ourselves。

9. that 考查状语从句。句意:这次旅行是如此美好以至于我们盼望探索中国的其他大城市。so...that...如此……以至于……,在此处引导结果状语从句。

10. exploring 考查动名词。此处动词短语 look forward to 意为“期待;盼望”,to 是介词,后接动名词作宾语,故填 exploring。

【高频词汇】 1.exchange *n.* 交换;互换 *v.* 交流;交换

2.extremely *adv.* 极其;非常 3.unbelievable *adj.* 难以置信的;非常好(或坏、极端)的 4.be known as...作为……而出名

5.sight *n.* 风景;景象;视力;视野 6.impression *n.* 印象 7.look forward to 期待;盼望 8.explore *v.* 探索