

Part 3 Reading for Writing, Assessing Your Progress & Video Time

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. We aim to provide products of high _____ (质量) at reasonable prices.
2. The children found a _____ (洞穴) in the side of the mountain.
3. The successful establishment of the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System has made it easier for people to _____ (找到) unfamiliar places.
4. He often _____ (引用) famous sayings to talk about domestic and foreign affairs.
5. China has achieved the goal of building a moderately prosperous society (小康社会) in all respects. _____ (对比) with the previous life, the living standard has improved a lot.
6. I believe that COVID-19 will stay with humans for a while, but with the development of technology, it will not coexist with humans _____ (长久地).
7. This is happening in every school _____ (遍及) the country.
8. The new _____ (数码的) technology would allow a rapid expansion in the number of TV channels.

II. 单句语法填空

1. _____ my opinion, watching TV is a waste of time.
2. The coastal areas have mild winters, but _____ contrast the central plains become extremely cold.

3.We should welcome friends from all over _____world with a smile and be friendly to everyone.

4.She came_____with a way to solve the problem when the other students in the class were helpless.

5.Douyin has changed the_____(tradition) way of seeing the world, refreshing.

6.The boy broke the_____(history) record in his school's winter cross-country race.

III.完成句子

1.通过线上开音乐会,她变得越来越出名了。

She became more and more famous_____.

2. 我发现修复许多文物很难。

I _____to restore many cultural relics.

3.正如我们所有人都知道的,教孩子从失败中学习是很重要的。

_____all, it is important to teach our children to learn from failure.

4.非常重要的不是你谁,也不是你有什么背景,而是你能为别人做什么。

It is _____or what background you have _____for others that is of great value.

5. 工作没有贵贱,我们应该尊重外卖小哥的劳动。如果是这样的话,社会就会变得更加和谐。

There is no distinction in work. We should respect the work of the delivery boy._____, the society will become more harmonious.

IV. 课文语法填空

A group of researchers and scientists from China and other countries are working together 1 (help) increase knowledge and appreciation of China's ancient 2 (culture) heritage by recording and collecting digital 3 (image) of cultural relics from the Mogao Caves. Since the project started, nearly 500,000 high-quality digital photographs 4 (produce).

The Mogao Caves have been playing an important role in different cultures and are part of the history of many countries. By 5 (share) so many digital photos over the Internet, the group hopes to promote wider interest 6 China's ancient history, culture, and traditions. Besides, they also hope to 7 (far) educate people about the significance of safeguarding historic and cultural relics.

One researcher, 8 is working on the project, expresses his opinion. 9 researcher thinks it is very important for people to appreciate their own cultural heritage as well as the cultural heritage of other countries, which contributes to international 10 (communicate) and understanding.

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——旅游景点

语篇类型：应用文

建议用时：7

(2020 北京平谷区高一下月考,★★)

Here are some recommendations(推荐) for tourists to choose from.

Banff, Canada



Banff, located in the Rockies, has a view of tall mountains, deep valleys and lakes, making it the first town to become part of the country's national parks. Tourists can enjoy its beauty by hiking, horse riding and boat trips. Banff was found in 1883 while a railroad was under construction. It was the springs that drew the engineers' attention to the place as a settlement. With such a fantastic view, it's no surprise that Banff hosts a number of cultural festivals.

Lisbon, Portugal



Lisbon is the capital of Portugal, with the warmest winters of all the major European cities.

Belém Tower and Jerónimos Monastery are listed as World Heritage Sites. The former was built in the 16th century as a symbol of Portugal's Extraordinary Age and the latter is one of the greatest examples of the Portuguese late-Gothic style of architecture. The Lisbon Oceanarium is among Europe's finest aquariums(水族馆). The Calouste Gulbenkian Museum is among the best museums in Europe containing priceless artworks covering 4,000 years from ancient Egyptian times to the late 20th century.

Portland, US



Portland is frequently recognized as one of the world's most environmentally-friendly cities because of its well-built pavements, large community of cyclists and convenient public transportation. Its climate is ideal for growing roses and it's called the “City of Roses” . Besides, the seaport is also known as a city of beer: it has the largest number of breweries(啤酒厂)of all the cities in the world. Today's Portland is better known for its music. It's called “the capital of karaoke(卡拉 OK)” and “one of the most exciting music scenes” in the US.

Bordeaux, France



Bordeaux attracts tourists with its rich cultural heritage, especially its wealth of architectural treasures. Besides the Cathedral of Saint Andrew dating back to the 12th century, the Basilica of Saint Michael is another one of the city's World Heritage Sites. It took 200 years to build from the 14th to the 16th century. Other significant buildings include the Grand Theater built in 1780 in the neoclassical style and the Stone Bridge built in 1821.

1. What may be the main reason for Banff hosting a number of cultural festivals?

- A. It's the first town of the country's national parks.
- B. It provides people with an impressive view.
- C. It provides horse riding, hiking and boat trips.
- D. Its springs attracted engineers to build a railway here.

2. What can we know about Lisbon?

- A. Lisbon enjoys the warmest winters of all the European cities.
- B. The Lisbon Oceanarium is recognized as the world's finest aquarium.
- C. The Calouste Gulbenkian Museum is one of the largest museums in the world.

D.Jerónimos Monastery is typical architecture of the Portuguese late-Gothic style.

3.Where is the passage possibly from?

A.A newspaper.

B.A survey.

C.A novel.

D.A tourist magazine.

II.完形填空

主题语境：人与社会——文化遗产

语篇类型：说明文

建议用时：16

(2020 广东惠州高一期末,★★)

The 600-year-old Forbidden City is the world's largest palace. It 1 more than 17 million visitors every year. If we were to travel back to the past, this 2 palace would be a mystery to us with a lot remaining to be discovered.

It was when all 3 in Beijing were low except for the Forbidden City, 4 was surrounded by high walls and a wide moat (护城河). After 5 the golden roof from the outside, people could only imagine what it looked like inside.

6 an area of 720,000 square meters in the heart of Beijing, the Forbidden City was built from 1406 to 1420 by the third 7 of the Ming Dynasty. In the past, the Forbidden City was where the highest 8 of the country lay. Emperors were born, lived, fought and 9 there.

Various historical events happened there. It saw the 10 and downs of the Ming and Qing dynasties, as well as how feudal monarchy (封建帝制) 11 came to an end in China.

The lives of the royal families were recorded in many documents. They 12 a large amount of valuable material for today's historical 13, as well as inspiration for literature and entertainment.

In 1987, the Forbidden City was 14 as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. For world leaders who visit China, it is a must-see tourist 15. When they pay a state visit to China, our top leaders may show them around there.

1.A.relieves B.receives

C.guides D.sells

2.A.red B.small

C.green D.huge

3.A.museums B.rooms

C.buildings D.houses

4.A.because B.which

C.if D.what

5.A.looking at B.giving up

C.setting down D.jumping at

6.A.Owning B.Covering

C.Having D.Taking

7.A.emperor B.designer

C.painter D.soldier

8.A.altitude B.power

C.figure D.position

9.A.studied B.worked

C.gathered D.died

10.A.above B.best

C.worst D.ups

11.A.finally B.quickly

C.gradually D.suddenly

12.A.grasp B.ignore

C.write D.provide

13.A.background B.research

C.exam D.game

14.A.treated B.remembered

C.listed D.honored

15.A.palace B.scenery

C.attraction D.place

III.语法填空

主题语境：人与社会——文化渊源 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：6

(2020 山东临沂高一上期末,★★)

China is the hometown of kites. Most people believe they 1 (invent) 2,500 years ago, during the Spring and Autumn Period. Later kites were used by the armies 2 (measure) distance, test the wind, and rescue people. During the Tang Dynasty, kites were used more as a tool for fun. At first, only royal (皇室的) family 3 (member) could play with kites. Later they became popular among common people 4 flew them in important events and festivals. Every year in spring when the Tomb-Sweeping Day came, almost every household went out to fly the kite and had 5 picnic in sunny and windy days. It was a good time to display the kites 6 enjoy the warm weather and the fresh air.

Nowadays, flying kites has become a popular form of pleasure and 7 (compete). Flying kites in spring days can benefit your health physically and 8 (mental). Not only can it contribute to 9 (build) up your body, but also it can help you keep away 10 your troubles and forget your worries.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Part 3 Reading for Writing, Assessing

Your Progress & Video Time

基础过关练

- I .1.quality 2.cave 3.identify 4.quotes 5.Compared/Contrasted
6.forever 7.throughout 8.digital

II.1.In 考查介词。句意:依我看,看电视是浪费时间。in one's opinion 在某人看来。

2.by/in 考查介词。句意:沿海地区冬天暖和,但是相比之下,中部平原却异常寒冷。by/in contrast 相比之下。

3.the 考查固定搭配。句意:我们应该微笑着欢迎来自世界各地的朋友,友好对待每个人。all over the world 在世界各地。

4.up 考查固定短语。句意:当班上的其他同学束手无策时,她想出了一个解决这个问题的方法。come up with 提出;想出。

5.traditional 考查形容词。句意:抖音改变了传统的看世界的方式,令人们耳目一新。设空处修饰其后名词 way,应该用形容词形式。

6.historic 考查形容词。句意:这个男孩打破了学校冬季越野赛的历史纪录。设空处修饰其后名词 record,故用形容词 historic,意为“历史上著名(或重要)的”。

III.1.by giving concerts online 2.found it difficult 3.As is known to us
4.not who you are;but what you can do 5.If so

IV.1.to help 考查动词不定式。此处指一群来自中国和其他国家的研究人员和科学家正在通力合作以帮助增长对中国古代文化遗产的认识和欣赏。此处应用动词不定式作目的状语。故填 to help。

2.cultural 考查形容词。此处指中国古代文化遗产。设空处修饰后面的名词 heritage,故填形容词 cultural。

3.images 考查名词单复数。此处指通过记录和收集莫高窟文物的数码图像。image 意为“图像”,为可数名词,其前没有限定词,故此处应用名词的复数形式。故填 images。

4.have been produced 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:自从该项目启动以来,近 50 万张高质量的数码照片已经被制作了出来。由 Since 引导的时间状语从句可知,此处应用现在完成时;photographs 与 produce 之间是被动关系,所以应用被动语态。故填 have been produced。

5.sharing 考查动名词。by doing sth.通过做某事。故填动名词 sharing。

6.in 考查介词。此处指对中国古代历史、文化和传统的兴趣。interest 作名词,后跟介词 in 表示“对……的兴趣”。故填 in。

7.further 考查副词。此处指通过在网络上分享大量的数码照片,这个团队希望促进(人们)对中国古代历史、文化和传统的更广泛的兴趣,此外,他们还希望进一步教导人们保护历史和文化遗产的重要性。结合整体语境可知此处应填比较级 further,further 在此处为副词。

易错分析

本题容易误用 farther。从 far 的比较级 farther/further 分析,两者区别在于:farther 只表示具体距离上更远;而 further 不仅可以表示具体的距离更远,而且可形容比喻性的距离。

8.who 考查关系词。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 One researcher,指人,关系词在从句中作主语,故应用关系代词 who。

9.The 考查冠词。此处指上文提到的研究人员,表示特指,故应填定冠词 The。

10.communication 考查名词。此处指这有助于增进国际交流和理解。设空处作 contributes to 的宾语,并与 and 后的 understanding 并列,所以此处应填名词 communication。

能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文。文章为游客推荐了一些著名的旅游景点,以供游客选择。

1.B 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“With such a fantastic view, it's no surprise that Banff hosts a number of cultural festivals.”可知,班夫举办一些文化节的主要原因是它的令人赞叹的风景。故选 B。A 项“它是该国国家公园的第一个城镇”,C 项“它提供骑马、远足和乘船旅行”,这两项表述的是事实,但不是它举办文化节的主要原因;D 项“它的泉水吸引了工程师在这里修建铁路”与文中表述的“工程师在修建铁路时发现了班夫,它的泉水使工程师们注意到此地”的事实不符。

2.D 细节理解题。根据第四段第一、二句“Belém Tower and Jerónimos Monastery are listed as World Heritage Sites...the latter is one of the greatest examples of the Portuguese late-Gothic style of architecture.”可知,杰罗尼莫斯修道院是葡萄牙晚期哥特式建筑风格的典型建筑。故选 D。A 项“里斯本是欧洲所有城市中冬天最温暖的城市”与文中表述的“欧洲所有大型城市中冬天最温暖的城市”的事实不符;B 项“里斯本海洋馆被公认为世界上最好的水族馆”与文中表述的“里斯本海

洋馆是欧洲最好的水族馆之一”的事实不符;C项“卡洛斯提·古尔班基安博物馆是世界上最大的博物馆之一”与文中表述的“是欧洲最好的博物馆之一”的事实不符。

3.D 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Here are some recommendations for tourists to choose from.”可知文章为游客介绍了一些旅游景点,所以该篇文章可能来自一本旅游杂志。故选D。

【高频词汇】 1.under construction 建设中 2.draw one's attention to 使某人注意…… 3.fantastic *adj.*极好的;了不起的;很大的;怪诞的
4.a number of 一些,许多 5.architecture *n.*建筑设计;建筑风格
6.cover *v.*走过(一段距离);覆盖;足够支付
7.recognize *v.*认可;承认;认出;公认 8.date back(to...)追溯到
9.significant *adj.*有重大意义的

长难句分析

原句 Banff, located in the Rockies, has a view of tall mountains, deep valleys and lakes, making it the first town to become part of the country's national parks.

分析 过去分词短语 located in the Rockies 作后置定语,修饰主语 Banff,现在分词短语 making...作结果状语,其中的 to become...为动词不定式短语作后置定语,修饰前面的 town。

句意 班夫位于落基山脉,有高山、深谷和湖泊的风景,(这)使它成为第一个成为这个国家的国家公园的一部分的城镇。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了拥有 600 年历史的紫禁城有着许多历史故事有待人们去发现。它已被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产,各国领导人访问中国时,紫禁城都是必看的景点。

1.B 考查动词词义。根据空后的“more than 17 million visitors every year”可知,紫禁城每年接待 1,700 多万游客。relieve 解除;receive 接待;guide 指导;sell 卖。此处指接待游客,故选 B。

2.D 考查形容词词义。根据第一段第一句“The 600-year-old Forbidden City is the world's largest palace.”以及第三段第一句中的“an area of 720,000 square meters in the heart of Beijing”可知,紫禁城是巨大的。red 红色的;small 小的;green 绿色的;huge 巨大的。故选 D。

3.C 考查名词词义。句意:那时北京除了紫禁城外,所有的建筑物都很低,紫禁城被高高的城墙和宽阔的护城河围着。museum 博物馆;room 房间;building 建筑物;house 房子。C 项范围最广,包括了其他选项。故选 C。

4.B 考查定语从句。根据空后的“was surrounded by high walls and a wide moat”可知,紫禁城被高高的城墙和宽阔的护城河围着。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 the Forbidden City,关系词在从句中作主语,故用关系代词 which。故选 B。

5.A 考查动词词组。根据常识可知,从外面只能看到紫禁城的屋顶。look at 看;give up 放弃;set down 写下;jump at 欣然接受。故选 A。

6.B 考查动词词义。句意:位于北京市中心的紫禁城占地面积 72 万平方米……。own 拥有;cover 占(一片面积);have 有;take 拿,取。cover an area of 表示“占地面积……”,故选 B。

7.A 考查名词词义。根据空前的“the Forbidden City”以及空后的“the Ming Dynasty”可知,紫禁城由明朝第三个皇帝建于 1406 年至 1420 年。emperor 皇帝;designer 设计师;painter 画家;soldier 战士。能够要求建紫禁城的只能是“皇帝”,所以此处指明朝第三个皇帝命令修建的紫禁城,故选 A。

8.B 考查名词词义。句意:在过去,紫禁城是国家的最高权力所在。altitude 海拔;power 权力;figure 数字;position 位置。故选 B。

9.D 考查动词词义。句意:皇帝在那里出生、生活、奋斗和死亡。study 学习;work 工作;gather 聚集;die 死亡。故选 D。

10.D 考查固定短语。下文涉及了封建帝制的终结,说明紫禁城也曾见证了明清两代的兴衰。ups and downs “浮沉,兴衰”,固定短语,故选 D。

11.A 考查副词词义。句意:它见证了明清两代的兴衰,以及封建帝制如何在中国最终走到了尽头。finally 最后;quickly 快地;gradually 逐渐地;suddenly 突然地。come to an end 是非延续性动词短语,一般不与带有延续意义的状语 gradually 连用。故选 A。

12.D 考查动词词义。句意:它们为今天的历史研究提供了大量有价值的资料,也为文学和娱乐提供了灵感。grasp 抓住;ignore 忽视;write 写;provide 提供。provide...for...为……提供……。故选 D。

13.B 考查名词词义。句意见上一题。background 背景;research 研究;exam 考试;game 游戏。故选 B。

14.C 考查动词词义。句意:1987 年,紫禁城被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产保护区。treat 治疗;remember 记得;list 把……列入(表、报告);honor 尊重。be listed as...表示“被列为……”,故选 C。

15.C 考查名词词义。句意:对于访问中国的世界领导人来说,它是一个必看的旅游景点。tourist attraction 意为“旅游景点”。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.except for 除了…… 2.surround v. 环绕;围绕;(使)包围,围住 3 ups and downs 沉浮;兴衰 4.as well as 也;和 5.come to an end 结束 6.a large amount of 大量的 7.inspiration *n.* 灵感 8.cover v. 占(一片面积);行走(一段路程);覆盖;包含 9.tourist attraction 旅游景点

长难句分析

原句 It was when all buildings in Beijing were low except for the Forbidden City, which was surrounded by high walls and a wide moat (护城河).

分析 句中 when 引导表语从句,which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the Forbidden City。

句意 当时北京除了紫禁城外,所有的建筑都很低,紫禁城被高墙和宽阔的护城河围着。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了风筝的起源、发展以及放风筝的意义和好处等。

1.were invented 考查动词的时态和语态。根据时间状语 2,500 years ago 以及 invent 与主语 they(指代风筝)之间为被动关系可知,设空处应用一般过去时的被动语态。

2.to measure 考查不定式。句意:后来,风筝被军队用来测量距离、测试风以及营救人。此处应用不定式作目的状语。

3.members 考查名词单复数。此处表示“皇室的家庭成员”,为复数概念。故填复数名词 members。

4.who/that 考查定语从句。句意:后来它们在普通百姓中变得流行起来,他们在重大的事件和节日上放风筝。设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 people,关系词在从句中作主语。故用 who/that。

5.a 考查冠词。have a picnic 为固定搭配,意为“野餐”。

6.and 考查并列连词。句意:这是展示风筝以及享受温暖的天气和新鲜的空气的好时机。to display...和其后省略了不定式符号 to 的 enjoy the...为并列关系,设空处表示“和,与”,故填 and。

7.competition 考查名词。设空处与 pleasure 为并列关系,均作介词 of 的宾语。故用名词形式。

8.mentally 考查副词。设空处与 physically 为并列关系,均修饰动词 benefit,作状语。故用副词 mentally。

9.building 考查动名词。此处指这不仅可以有助于增强你的体质。contribute to...有助于……,其中 to 为介词,后跟动名词。故填 building。

10.from 考查介词。句意:这不仅可以有助于增强你的体质,而且可以帮助你远离你的困难,忘记你的烦恼。keep away from 避开;远离。

【高频词汇】 1.invent *v.* 发明 2.measure *v.* 测量 3.rescue *v.* 营救
4.display *v.* 展示 5.pleasure *n.* 愉快;高兴;乐事
6.competition *n.* 竞争;比赛 7.benefit *v.* 使受益;得益于
8.contribute to 有助于 9.build up 增强 10.keep away(from...)不接近;
勿靠近

长难句分析

原句 Not only can it contribute to building up your body, but also it can help you keep away from your troubles and forget your worries.

分析 本句是并列复合句。Not only...but also...连接两个并列的分句,Not only 置于句首时,Not only 所在的分句用部分倒装。

句意 这不仅可以有助于增强你的体质,而且可以帮助你远离你的困难,忘记你的烦恼。