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

基础过关练

Ⅰ.单词拼写

1.She never hides her 　　　(情感) in front of her friends.

2.The only difference between us is the colour of our 　　　(皮肤).

3.The number of Phayre's langurs(菲氏叶猴),an endangered　　　(物种),has been rising steadily in Southwest China's Yunnan Province.

4.Most people walk at an average 　　　(速度) of 5 kilometres an hour.

5.A bull(公牛)is a　　　(生物)that works hard, and we should try to be as energetic and humble as a bull.

Ⅱ.选词填空

in an effort to;send out;stir up;day and night;on earth;make progress

1.Before the death of basketball superstar Kobe, the crew did not have time to 　　　　　　any rescue signals.

2.Teachers should 　　　　　　students' study enthusiasm and their desire to explore new things.

3.The online celebrity gets up early to be well prepared every time, 　　　　　　shoot a wonderful video.

4.—What can AI bring for us　　　　　　?—You see, it can bring much convenience for our life. Of course,it also has some disadvantages.

5.Thanks to Mao Xianglin, Bai Jingying and so many other people,we　　　　　　in the poverty alleviation(扶贫)fight and finally succeeded.

6.The patient has been attended to by nurses 　　　　　　since the operation.

Ⅲ.单句语法填空

1.I can work 　　　　pressure and get along with my colleagues.

2.The actress volunteered to help many poor children out of school, and inspired many people with her inner 　　　　(beautiful).

3.To protect my computer from 　　　　(attack) by hackers, I equipped it with anti-virus software.

4.To our surprise, he was observed 　　　　(follow) her closely every day.

5.They have replanted many areas with rare and 　　　　(usual) plants.

6.I heard the voices, but couldn't make 　　　　what they were saying.

7.The money was being kept 　　　　reserve for their retirement.

8.　　　　(immediate)he had finished his homework, he rose excitedly to go out.

9.It's well known that a good 　　　　(neighbor) is a part of harmonious society.

Ⅳ.完成句子

1.延迟退休的目的是调整人口的年龄结构,以便一些人才能够很好地发挥作用。

The purpose of delaying retirement is to adjust the age structure of the population　　　 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　well.

2.有时候,你在学校里所学的东西将来也许似乎毫无用处。

Sometimes　　　 　　　　　　　　　what you are learning at school will be of no use in the future.

3.众所周知,当涉及与别人分享玩具时,有些小孩子是不情愿的。

It is known to us that some children are unwilling 　　　　　　　　　　　　sharing toys with others.

4.就是在南方的一个小村庄里,他度过了童年,并且遇到了他一生的好友——一位当地的教师。

　　　 　　　in a small village in the south 　　　he spent his childhood and met his lifelong friend—a local schoolmaster.

Ⅴ.课文语法填空

When it comes to wildlife　1　(protect), all species—the good, the bad, and the ugly—should be treated 　2　 (equal). Pandas, dolphins, and other cute wildlife 　3　(be) important, but we must pay attention 　4　 less cute animals, too. The world needs all 　5　(kind)—without variety, our planet cannot survive. So if you want the future to be beautiful, you have to give ugly a chance.

Billions of trees　6　(cut) down every year 　7　(make) paper for humans. Every tree 　8　 is cut down is a part of the habitat of animals such as 　9　(this) koalas. In this way a lot of animal homes are being destroyed! Is 　10　 right to make animals homeless so that humans can have more paper?

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

6.　　　 7.　　　 8.　　　 9.　　　 10.

能力提升练

Ⅰ.阅读理解



(2021河南南阳高一上期中,)

Species of all types have evolved over the centuries to be just the right height for their need.

So whether it's a giraffe or an elephant, these land animals stand just as tall as they need to.

No other land mammal (哺乳动物) has quite the view like the giraffe. Standing between 14 and 19 feet, giraffes are the tallest land mammal in the world. Their height is an advantage.

Because of their height, good eyesight and strong kicks, giraffes aren't often brought down, even by lions. Still, giraffes face threats from humans for their skin and meat.

The ostrich (鸵鸟), a large flightless bird, is among the most recognizable of birds. Their long necks are matched by their long legs, and this gives them an average height of 6.6 feet. With their legs, they can reach up to 64km per hour. These birds have a reputation for sticking their heads in the sand, but in fact, they're digging holes to bury their eggs. From far away, it looks as if they're putting their heads in the sand. Now, most of their living areas have been taken up by man, which has greatly reduced their number.

Coming up behind the giraffe in the height competition is the African bush elephant. They weigh about 6,100 kilograms—they're even more difficult to be caught than giraffes. Lions try their best to catch younger elephants, but often with little success. Still, the species is considered endangered due to the loss of their homes that are occupied by humans.

Arabian camels are the tallest of the camel species. Males can reach about 6.6 feet. Despite their impressive size, Arabian camels disappear in the wild due to man's illegal hunting.

1.Why do ostriches dig holes in the sand?

A.To build homes.

B.To cover their eggs.

C.To hide themselves.

D.To bury their heads.

2.Which land animals are the second highest?

A.Giraffes.

B.Ostriches.

C.African bush elephants.

D.Arabian camels.

3.What might be a common threat to these animals?

A.Human activities.

B.Natural enemies.

C.Agricultural development.

D.Lack of living areas.

4.What is mainly talked about in the text?

A.The right height for wild animals.

B.Reasons for the height of animals.

C.The strongest mammals in the world.

D.The tallest land animals on the earth.

Ⅱ.七选五



(2020北京房山区高一上期末,)

　　The Amazon Rainforest: A Natural Treasure

Welcome to the Amazon rainforest. As the largest rainforest in the world, it plays a significant role in maintaining the fine balance of the Earth's ecosystem.

The Amazon rainforest crosses eight countries. With an area of around 5.5 million square kilometres, the Amazon rainforest is more than half the size of China. The Amazon River, from which the rainforest gets its name, is about 6,400 kilometres in length. On its journey from the mountains to the ocean the river supports many different ecosystems. 　1

Of the 390,000 plant species known to man, more than 40,000 can be found in the Amazon. The forest's different levels support an unbelievable variety of wildlife. At the bottom, there is a system of roots beneath the ground. Above that is the mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor.　2　 Then there are the towering(高大的) ancient hardwood trees, and finally the tops of the tallest trees many metres above the ground. Each level of the forest forms its own little world, home to different kinds of living things.

More than 1,300 species of birds and over 400 species of mammals hide among the jungle's plant life. The jaguar(美洲虎) is one example. It has yellowish-brown coat with black spots. While a significant number of jaguars survive here, they are only one element of this forest's food chain.　3　 These frogs, in turn, feed on insects which eat leaves and fruit. When a jaguar dies, a tiny army of microorganisms(微生物) helps break down its body and return the nutrients to the earth.

The Amazon rainforest breathes life into the planet by fixing carbon and producing over 20 percent of all the Earth's oxygen. 　4　Moreover, the Amazon rainforest is a treasure house of species that can be used for food or medicine. Yet there is one major danger to these irreplaceable plants and animals: us.

　5　 As the impact of human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming continues to grow and the list of species in danger of extinction becomes longer, we are left with a question: can we afford to damage the “lungs of the planet”?

A.They feed on at least 87 species, including frogs.

B.Thus, it is often known as the “lungs of the planet”.

C.Rivers tend to be the easiest way to enter the forest.

D.The next level is made up of shorter plants with large leaves.

E.They give this area the richest species of plants and animals on the Earth.

F.Currently the trees in the Amazon take in around 500 million tonnes of CO2 each year.

G.Over the past 50 years, 17 percent of the rainforest has disappeared due to human activities.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

Ⅲ.完形填空



(2020安徽安庆二中高一上期中,)

Some of the greatest problems we face today are connected with the gradual destruction of our environment. Brown clouds, wildlife extinction, 　1　 water.These 　2　 all seem so huge.So my family do what we can. We take cloth bags to stores instead of using plastic bags. We walk where we don't have to 　3　. But does it do any good?

I recently learned something about flamingos(火烈鸟). These beautiful birds gather in 　4　 groups of a thousand or more. Every year, when the time 　5　 for migration,a few flamingos start the process by taking off from the lake. But none of the others seem to notice, 　6　 the tiny group returns.

However, the next day they 　7　 again. This time a few more struggle along with them, but the vast majority still 　8　 no attention, so these pioneers come back.

Then one day something 　9　. The same small group of birds takes wing and a tiny number more join, just as before. And this time their total number, though still quite　10　,is enough to tip the balance (起决定性作用). 　11　 one, the whole group takes flight and the migration 　12　. What a(n) 　13　sight it must be—thousands of flamingos flying to the sky at once!

　　A few can make a　14　. It's true that all of the great problems of the world have been solved due to the　15　efforts of a few.

1.A.removed B.polluted C.deserted D.used

2.A.choices B.costs

C.profits D.problems

3.A.drive B.reduce C.cycle D.stand

4.A.unusual B.different C.huge D.similar

5.A.comes B.passes C.varies D.moves

6.A.but B.when C.so D.and

7.A.gather B.try C.sing D.observe

8.A.attract B.require C.escape D.pay

9.A.approaches B.works

C.changes D.disappears

10.A.significant B.reasonable

C.mass D.small

11.A.As B.Above C.On D.At

12.A.continues B.recovers C.finishes D.begins

13.A.familiar B.strange

C.alarming D.poor

14.A.beauty B.decision

C.difference D.mistake

15.A.useless B.tireless C.extra D.special

Part 3　Reading for Writing, Assessing Your

Progress &Video Time

基础过关练

Ⅰ.1.emotions　2.skins　3.species　4.rate　5.creature

Ⅱ.1.send out　2.stir up　3.in an effort to　4.on earth

5. made progress　6.day and night

Ⅲ.1.under　考查介词。句意:我能在压力下工作,并能与同事和睦相处。under pressure在压力下。

2.beauty　考查名词。句意:这位女演员自愿帮助了许多贫困失学的孩子,以她内心的美丽激励了许多人。设空处作with的宾语,故应用名词beauty。

3.being attacked　考查动名词。句意:为保护我的电脑免受黑客攻击,我给它安装了杀毒软件。设空处作介词from的宾语,且my computer与attack之间是被动关系。故用动名词的被动形式。

4.to follow　考查不定式。句意:令我们吃惊的是,有人看到他每天紧跟着她。“observe sb. do sth.”结构中的宾语变为主语后,补足语中省略的to要还原。

|  |
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|  |
| 　　本题容易根据observe sb. do sth.错误地填成follow,忽略了该结构用于被动语态时,省略了的不定式符号to要还原。 |

5.unusual　考查反义词。句意:他们在很多地方重新种上了稀有罕见的植物。由句意可知,设空处意为“不寻常的;不常见的”,故填unusual。

6.out　考查动词短语。句意:我听到了声音,却听不清他们在说些什么。make out听清。

7.in　考查介词。句意:他们把钱存着以备退休后使用。in reserve储备;备用。

8.Immediately　考查连词。句意:他一做完作业,就兴奋地站起来出去了。设空处为连词,意为“一……就”,引导时间状语从句。故用Immediately。

9.neighborhood　考查名词。句意:众所周知,良好的城区是和谐社会的一部分。结合句意可知此处应填neighborhood,意为“城区;街区”。

Ⅳ.1.so that some talents can play the role　2.it may seem that　3.when it comes to　4.It was;that

Ⅴ.1.protection　考查名词。句意:当谈及野生动物保护时,所有物种——好的、坏的和丑的——都应该得到平等的对待。When it comes to中的to为介词,故设空处应用名词形式。wildlife protection意为“野生动物保护”。

2.equally　考查副词。本空修饰谓语动词should be treated,故应用副词形式。equally意为“平等地”。

3.are　考查时态及主谓一致。句意:熊猫、海豚和其他可爱的野生动物是重要的,但我们也必须关注不太可爱的动物。本句表述的是客观事实,故应用一般现在时,且第一个分句的主语为复数,故本空应填are。

4.to　考查介词。pay attention to意为“关注;注意”,故本空应填介词to。

5.kinds　考查名词复数。句意:世界需要所有的种类……。根据空前的all可知,本空应填kinds。

6.are being cut　考查动词的时态及语态。句意:每年数十亿的树木正在被砍倒来为人类造纸。根据句意及every year可知,本空应用现在进行时,且trees和动词cut之间为被动关系,故本空应用现在进行时的被动语态。

7.to make　考查动词不定式。本空在句中作目的状语,故应用不定式。

8.that　考查定语从句。句意:每一棵被砍倒的树都是像这些树袋熊这样的动物的栖息地的一部分。本空引导定语从句,修饰名词tree,本空在从句中作主语,且先行词被Every修饰,故应用关系代词that。

9.these　考查代词。根据空后复数名词koalas可知,本空应用these。

10.it　考查it作形式主语。句意:为了人类能有更多的纸而让动物无家可归是对的吗?本句中不定式短语为真正的主语,故应用it作形式主语。

能力提升练

Ⅰ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四种最高的陆地动物以及它们的生存状况。

1.B　细节理解题。根据第五段第四句“These birds have a reputation for sticking their heads in the sand, but in fact, they're digging holes to bury their eggs.”可知,鸵鸟在沙子里挖洞是为了盖住它们的蛋。故选B项。

2.C　细节理解题。根据第三段第二句中的“giraffes are the tallest land mammal in the world”以及倒数第二段第一句“Coming up behind the giraffe in the height competition is the African bush elephant.”可知,长颈鹿是最高的陆地动物,排名第二的是非洲丛林象。故选C项。

3.A　推理判断题。根据第四段第二句“Still, giraffes face threats from humans for their skin and meat.”、第五段最后一句“Now, most of their living areas have been taken up by man, which has greatly reduced their number.”、倒数第二段最后一句“Still, the species is considered endangered due to the loss of their homes that are occupied by humans.”和最后一段最后一句“Despite their impressive size, Arabian camels disappear in the wild due to man's illegal hunting.”等内容可知,这些动物都受到了人类活动的威胁。故选A项。B项“天敌”,文中没有提到相关信息;C项“农业发展”,文中没有提到相关信息;D项“缺少生存区”,文中只提到鸵鸟和非洲丛林象受到缺少生存区的威胁,其他两种动物并未提及。

4.D　主旨大意题。第一、二段提到,所有种类的物种都进化到了适合它们需要的高度,下文以陆地动物为例,第三、四段介绍了陆地上最高的动物长颈鹿,第五段介绍了平均身高为6.6英尺的鸵鸟,第六段介绍了陆地上第二高的动物非洲丛林象,最后一段介绍了骆驼中最高的阿拉伯骆驼,由此可知,文章主要讲地球上最高的陆地动物。故选D项。A项“适合野生动物的身高”;B项“动物身高的原因”;C项“世界上最强壮的哺乳动物”。

【高频词汇】　1.evolve *v.*进化;逐步发展　2.recognizable *adj.*容易认出的,易于识别的　3.match *v.*般配,相配　4.reputation *n.*名声;名誉　5.take up占据(空间);占用(时间);开始从事

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了亚马孙雨林的情况。它是一个自然宝藏,但在过去的50年里,17%的雨林由于人类活动而消失。

1.E　根据上句“On its journey from the mountains to the ocean the river supports many different ecosystems.”可知,在从山脉到海洋的旅途中,这条河维持着许多不同的生态系统。所以它们把地球上最丰富的动植物物种给了这个地区。故选E。

2.D　根据上句“Above that is the mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor.”和下句“Then there are the towering ancient hardwood trees, and finally the tops of the tallest trees many metres above the ground.”可知,底层上面是深色森林地面上的落叶层,所以接下来的一层是由长着大叶子的矮植物组成的,然后是高大的古老阔叶树,最后是高出地面许多米的最高树木的顶部。故选D。

3.A　根据上句“While a significant number of jaguars survive here, they are only one element of this forest's food chain.”和下句“These frogs, in turn, feed on insects which eat leaves and fruit.”可知,虽然大量的美洲虎在这里生存,但它们只是这片森林食物链的一部分。它们以至少87个物种为食,包括青蛙,这些青蛙转而以吃树叶和水果的昆虫为食。故选A。

4.B　根据上句“The Amazon rainforest breathes life into the planet by fixing carbon and producing over 20 percent of all the Earth's oxygen.”可知,亚马孙雨林通过固定碳和生产地球上20%以上的氧气给地球带来了生机,因此,它经常被称为“地球之肺”。故选B。

5.G　根据下句“As the impact of human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming continues to grow and the list of species in danger of extinction becomes longer, we are left with a question: can we afford to damage the ‘lungs of the planet’?”可知,在过去的50年里,17%的雨林由于人类的活动而消失,随着农业和养牛业等人类活动的影响持续增长并且濒临灭绝的物种的名单越来越长,这就给我们留下一个问题:我们能承担得起破坏“地球之肺”的后果吗?故选G。

【高频词汇】　1.significant *adj.*有重大意义的;显著的

2.maintain *vt.*维持;保持;维修　3.(be)home to...是……的栖息地　4.in turn相应地,转而　5.feed on以……为食　6.break down(使)分解　7.nutrient *n.*营养物

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| 原句　As the impact of human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming continues to grow and the list of species in danger of extinction becomes longer, we are left with a question: can we afford to damage the “lungs of the planet”?分析　这是一个主从复合句。As引导时间状语从句;冒号后的内容是a question的同位语。句意　随着农业和养牛业等人类活动的影响持续增长,濒临灭绝的物种的名单越来越长,这就给我们留下一个问题:我们能承担得起破坏“地球之肺”的后果吗? |

Ⅲ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。作者从那些准备迁徙的火烈鸟先行者身上认识到少数人也可以产生大影响,他们最终会带领大多数人行动起来解决世界上所有的大问题。

1.B　考查过去分词词义。此处与Brown clouds和wildlife extinction并列,是三个严重的问题之一,指的是受污染的水,即polluted water。removed去除了的;polluted受污染的;deserted被抛弃的;used使用过的。故选B。

2.D　考查名词词义。根据该段第一句中的“problems”可知,这些问题看起来都很大。choice选择;cost费用; profit利润; problem问题。故选D。

3.A　考查动词词义。根据本空前的“We walk where we don't have to”可知,作者一家人步行去不需要开车的地方。drive开车; reduce减少; cycle骑自行车;stand站。故选A。

4.C　考查形容词词义。根据空后的“groups of a thousand or more”可知,一个鸟群有上千只火烈鸟,规模非常大。unusual非同寻常的; different不同的; huge巨大的; similar相似的。故选C。

5.A　考查动词词义。句意:每年,到迁徙的时候,一些火烈鸟会从湖面上起飞来开始这个过程。come到来; pass经过; vary不同; move移动。when the time comes for...表示“到……的时候”。故选A。

6.C　考查连词词义。句意:然而,其他的火烈鸟好像都没注意到,因此这一小群火烈鸟又飞回到湖面上。but但是;when当……时;so因此;and和,又。故选C。

7.B　考查动词词义。根据空后的“This time a few more struggle along with them”可知,第二天,这些少数的先行者会再次尝试起飞。gather聚集; try尝试; sing唱歌; observe观察。故选B。

8.D　考查动词词义。这一次有一些与它们一起起飞,但绝大多数仍然没注意到,所以这些先行者又回来了。pay no attention表示“没注意到”。attract吸引;require要求;escape逃跑。故选D。

9.C　考查动词词义。根据空后的“The same small group of birds takes wing and a tiny number more join”可知,情况发生了改变,又有一些火烈鸟加入。approach靠近; work起作用; change改变; disappear消失。故选C。

10.D　考查形容词词义。根据空前的“though”及空后的“is enough to tip the balance”可知,尽管总数仍然很小,但足以起决定性作用。significant重大的; reasonable合理的; mass大量的; small小的。故选D。

11.A　考查介词词义。根据空后的“the whole group takes flight”可知,作为一个整体,整个群体起飞了。as作为;above在……上面;on在……上(意指接触物体表面或构成物体表面的一部分);at在(某处)。故选A。

12.D　考查动词词义。句意:作为一个整体,整个群体飞了起来,迁徙开始了。continue继续; recover恢复; finish完成; begin开始。故选D。

13.C　考查形容词词义。根据空后的“thousands of flamingos flying to the sky at once”可知,成千上万只火烈鸟同时飞上天空,场面是非常惊人的。familiar熟悉的; strange奇怪的; alarming惊人的; poor贫穷的。故选C。

14.C　考查名词词义。根据上文所述的火烈鸟的故事可知,少数人也可以产生影响(改变世界)。make a difference表示“起作用;有影响”。beauty美;decision决定;mistake错误。故选C。

15.B　考查形容词词义。正是因为那些少数人的不知疲倦的努力,世界上所有的大问题才能被解决。useless无用的; tireless不知疲倦的; extra额外的; special特别的。故选B。

【高频词汇】　1.be connected with和……有关　2.destruction *n.*破坏;毁灭　3.instead of代替;而不是4.migration *n.*迁移;迁徙

5.take off起飞;脱下(衣服)　6.majority *n.*大部分;大多数

7.significant *adj*.意义重大的　8.alarming *adj.*惊人的