

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

主题语境：人与自然——人与动物 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(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

主题语境：人与自然——自然保护 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(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

主题语境：人与自我——社会责任 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：15

(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。

易错分析

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。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

长难句分析

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