

Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and Talking

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. How to deal with outdated cellphones has been a concern for many people—especially the young who have bought cellphones frequently in pursuit of new _____ (功能).
2. Therefore, we cannot _____ (确认) that food from cloned animals is really safe for humans to eat.
3. When traveling in remote mountainous areas, remember to take several _____ (电池) with you in case your mobile phone doesn't work.
4. To my surprise, he pressed a _____ (按钮) and the door closed.
5. I paid the cheque into my savings _____ (账户), so that mobile payment can be used.

II. 选词填空

in shape; keep track of; make a comment about; together with; make sure

1. The teacher, _____ his students, is planting trees on both sides of the street.
2. Nowadays, when you buy something online, you are often asked to _____ it.
3. Keeping _____ is important at any age, but it requires a bit more work as we grow.

4.Recent research suggests that individuals _____they get enough sleep the night before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.

5.Parents should_____ their children at school now and then.

III.单句语法填空

1.On weekdays, one third of the room functions_____the workspace.

2.They are pressing us_____(make) a quick decision.

3.This software keeps you_____(update) on your favourite topics.

4.I open an online shop, so I'll sell at_____discount for a speedy sale.

5.You should account_____your being absent from the conference last Friday.

6.So far, phased goals and tasks _____(complete) in Xiong'an New Area, according to *People's Daily* reporting on Thursday.

7.The development of science and technology has brought many benefits to people;most areas of China _____(cover)by 5G signals.

IV.同义句转换

1.They have built many houses in the village in the past few years.(改为被动语态)

→ Many houses _____by them in the village in the past few years.

2.They should have completed the project earlier this month.(改为被动语态)

→ The project _____by them earlier this month.

3.They have found a good place to build a nest in the community.(改为被动语态)

→ _

V.完成句子

1.自从互联网出现以来,人们的生活得到了很大的改善。

People's lives _____ greatly since the Internet came into being.

2.自开发以来,这个软件已经被下载了几百万次了。

The software _____ millions of times since it was developed.

3.这个资料库已经更新了,因此你可以获取最新的信息了。

The database _____ so you can access the latest information.

4.近几年来,已采取了有效的措施来应对环境污染。

In recent years, effective measures _____ to deal with environmental pollution.

5.第一次有这么多钱捐给这个慈善机构。

It is the first time that so much money _____ to this charity.

6.自从北京大兴国际机场启用以来,我的货物被运往世界各地。

Since the opening of Beijing Daxing International Airport, my goods ____
all over the world.

7.我知道我订购的食物已被外卖小哥送来了。

I know the food I ordered _____ by the delivery boy.

能力提升练

I .阅读理解

A

主题语境：人与社会——科技发展 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2021 浙江省东阳中学高一上期中,★★)

As Internet users increasingly depend on the Internet to store information, are people remembering less? If you know your computer will save information, why store it in your own personal memory, your brain? Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how.

In a recent study, Professor Betsy Sparrow conducted some experiments. She and her research team wanted to know the Internet was changing memory. In the first experiment, they gave people 40 unimportant facts to type into a computer. The first group of people understood that the computer would save the information. The second group understood that the computer would not save it. Later, the second group remembered the information better. People in the first group knew they could find the information again, so they did not try to remember it.

In another experiment, the researchers gave people facts to remember, and told them where to find the information on the Internet. The information was in a specific computer file folder (文件夹). Surprisingly, people later remembered the folder location better than the facts. When people use the Internet, they do not remember the information. Rather, they remember how to find it. This is called “transactive memory (交互记忆)” .

According to Sparrow, we are not becoming people with poor memories as a result of the Internet. Instead, computer users are developing stronger transactive memory; that is, people are learning how to organize huge quantities of information so that they are able to access it at a later date. This doesn't mean we are becoming either more or less intelligent, but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.

1. What can we learn about the first experiment?

- A. Sparrow's team typed the information into a computer.
- B. The two groups remembered the information equally well.
- C. The first group did not try to remember the information.
- D. The second group did not understand the information.

2. In transactive memory, people_____.

- A. keep the information in mind
- B. change the quantity of information
- C. organize information like a computer

D.remember how to find the information

3.What is the effect of the Internet according to Sparrow's research?

A.We are using memory differently.

B.We are becoming more intelligent.

C.We have poorer memories than before.

D.We need a better way to access information.

B

主题语境：人与社会——社会热点

语篇类型：议论文 建议用时：8

(2021 福建省厦门双十中学高一上期中,★★)

It's nothing new that you can find many files or services you can download or use from the Internet. The question is: Is download legal or not? In most cases the answer is negative, because sharing and download are illegal. Of course, you can find files for legal download, but you have to pay for them.

It seems innocent that you click on the download mark, but it isn't. It should be compared with stealing in a store. Would you steal a magazine, an MP3 player or a car? Downloading things from the Internet is a theft, and sharing files, once you have stolen them, only makes it worse. For example, if everybody only downloaded things, movies wouldn't make money and the studios wouldn't invest millions of dollars to make new ones.

Many people may think it better, easier and cheaper to do download. I think, that is the main reason why Internet users prefer sharing something to buying them. In the modern world we love convenience and what could be more convenient than getting music, films and games without having to leave your house? You don't need to pay for what you get, there is no registration, and you don't have to wait until shops open or the CD/DVD you want is posted to you. However, you could be in big trouble if you are caught. You could go to prison as a result of acting unlawfully, but so far only a tiny amount of people have been charged with downloading things illegally. The majority of people who download things illegally and use the files for their personal use, will not get into trouble. And that's why it's important for people to understand what the long-term consequences will be if they don't want to pay for their music, films and TV. Will film and music companies still spend millions of pounds every year if they have no chance of making a profit? The answer is plainly “No” .

Finally I would like to say that the Internet offers a lot of services for money, but people always try to get them for free. To summarize my thoughts, I'd like to highlight that illegal download is both unfair to producers and dangerous for those who practice this kind of activity. You have to decide whether to buy or download them.

4. Why do many people download files from the Internet for free?

- A.Because they follow others' examples to do such things.
- B.Because they don't think they may be charged by the producer.
- C.Because they think everything on the Net can be shared by others.
- D.Because they think it is legal, convenient and easy.
- 5.What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A.Download helps movies become more popular.
- B.Downloading free files is as illegal as stealing.
- C.Sharing files on the Internet is dangerous.
- D.Sharing files on the Internet can make a profit.
- 6.What does the underlined word “highlight” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A.Stress.
- B.Explain.
- C.Admit.
- D.Deny.
- 7.What is the author's purpose of writing this text?
- A.He advises readers to download legal files.
- B.He asks readers to limit the amount of free download.
- C.He wants to make it clear that downloading things for free is against the law.
- D.He tells readers how to avoid being charged with downloading things.

II.语法填空

(2021 湖南雅礼教育集团高一上期中,☆☆)

A real friend is someone who walks in when the rest of the world ____
1__ (walk) out. A real friend is someone ____2__ support we can count
on. A real friend is someone who sees ____3__ (we) true self, not just the
face that we show to the world. Yet these days, the modern tools that
keep us ____4__(connect) are eating away at the meaning of friendship.
We must be able to make many friends online, ____5__ these friends can
be quite shallow. ____6__ (society) media like blogs has come between us
and the friends whom we love. Messaging cannot take ____7__ place of
face-to-face chats. “Sharing” our experiences on these media is not
enough ____8__(express) the values which matter most to us. “____9__(like)”
our friends' photos online does not develop the connection which we
share. To make friends a real part of our lives, we should put down our
smart phones and meet them ____10__ person.

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

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

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Listening and Talking

基础过关练

I .1.functions 2.confirm 3.batteries 4.button 5.account

II .1.together with 2.make a comment about 3.in shape

4.make sure 5.keep track of

III.1.as 考查介词。句意:在工作日,房间的 1/3 用作办公区域。function as...起……作用;具有……功能。故填 as。

2.to make 考查不定式。句意:他们正催促我们尽快做出决定。press sb. to do sth.催促某人做某事。

3.updated 考查过去分词。句意:这个软件让你得到你喜欢的话题的最新消息。此处是“keep+宾语+宾补”结构,you 和 update 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作宾补。

易错分析

本题容易误用现在分词形式,因为宾语指人。此处 update 意为“向……提供最新信息”,所以宾语 you 与动词 update 之间是被动关系。

4.a 考查冠词。句意:我开了一家网店,所以为了尽快售出,我会打折销售。at a discount 打折,是固定搭配。

5.for 考查固定搭配。句意:你应该解释一下上星期五你为什么缺席会议。account for 解释。

6.have been completed 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:据《人民日报》周四报道,到目前为止,雄安新区已经完成了阶段性的目标和任务。根据状语 So far 可知,此处应用现在完成时,且主语与 complete 之间是被动关系。故用现在完成时的被动语态。

7.have been covered 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:科技发展给人们带来诸多好处,中国的大部分地区已经被 5G 信号所覆盖。根据语境可

知,cover 表示的动作与已经发生,且对现在造成影响,应用现在完成时,且 most areas of China 与 cover 之间是被动关系。故用现在完成时的被动语态。

IV.1.have been built 2.should have been completed 3.A good place has been found by them to build a nest in the community.

V.1.have been improved 2.has been downloaded 3.has been updated
4.have been taken 5.has been donated 6.have been shipped 7.has been delivered

能力提升练

I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍互联网给人的记忆带来的影响。互联网使用者越来越依赖互联网来储存信息,研究发现互联网会改变人们使用记忆的方式。

1.C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“People in the first group knew they could find the information again, so they did not try to remember it.”可知,第一组的人知道他们可以再次找到这些信息,所以他们并没有试图记住它。故选 C。

2.D 细节理解题。根据第三段最后三句“When people use the Internet, they do not remember the information. Rather, they remember how to find it. This is called ‘transactive memory’.”可知,当人们使用互联网时,他们不记得信息。相反,他们记得如何找到它。这被称为“交互记忆”。由此可知,在交互记忆中,人们记住如何找到信息。故选 D。

3.A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句 “This doesn't mean we are becoming either more or less intelligent, but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.” 可知,这并不意味着我们变得更聪明或不太聪明,但毫无疑问,我们使用记忆的方式正在改变。由此可推知,根据 Sparrow 的研究,互联网使我们使用记忆的方式不同了。故选 A。B 项 “我们变得越来越聪明”;C 项 “我们的记忆力比以前差了”;D 项 “我们需要一个更好的方法来获取信息”。

【高频词汇】 1.wonder v.想知道;想弄明白 2.conduct v.组织;安排;实施;执行;指挥(歌唱或音乐演奏);带领;引导
3.location n.地方;地点;位置;(电影的)外景拍摄地;定位
4.as a result of 由于 5.huge quantities of 大量的

长难句分析

原句 Instead, computer users are developing stronger transactive memory;that is, people are learning how to organize huge quantities of information so that they are able to access it at a later date.

分析 句中 that is 为插入语;“疑问词+不定式”结构作 learning 的宾语,so that 引导目的状语从句。

句意 相反,电脑用户正在形成更强的交互记忆;也就是说,人们正在学习如何组织大量的信息,以便日后能够获取这些信息。

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。文章主要说明了作者对免费下载网络资源的看法,他认为免费下载网络资源等同于偷窃,是不合法的。

4.D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“because sharing and download are illegal...pay for them”以及第三段第一句“Many people may think it better,easier and cheaper to do download.”可知,许多人从互联网免费下载文件是因为他们认为这是合法的,并且又方便简单。故选 D。

5.B 推理判断题。根据第二段第一、二句“It seems innocent that you click on the download mark, but it isn't.It should be compared with stealing in a store.”可知,你点击下载标志似乎是无罪的,但它不是。这就好比在商店偷东西。所以推知,作者认为下载免费文件和偷窃一样是违法的。故选 B。A 项“下载有助于让电影变得更加流行”;C 项“在互联网上共享文件是危险的”;D 项“在互联网上共享文件可以获利”。A、C、D 三项内容都没有在第二段中提到。

6.A 词义猜测题。根据画线词前面的“To summarize my thoughts”可知,画线词后表明作者的观点。所以此处作者是想强调他的观点。所以画线词“highlight”意为“强调”。故选 A。B 项“解释”;C 项“承认”;D 项“否定”。

7.C 推理判断题。第一段提到“Is download legal or not?In most cases the answer is negative,because sharing and download are illegal.”;第二段提到“It should be compared with stealing in a store.”;第四段提到“illegal download is both unfair to producers and dangerous for those who practice this kind of activity”可知,本文主要表达了作者对于免费

下载网络资源的看法,他想明确免费下载是不合法的。故选 C。A 项“他建议读者下载合法文件”,下载合法文件固然是正确的,但通读全文可知这不是作者的主要意图;B 项“他要求读者限制免费下载的数量”;D 项“他告诉读者如何避免被指控下载东西”。B、D 两项原文没有提到。

【高频词汇】 1. *negative adj.* 否定的;消极的 2. *innocent adj.* 无罪的;清白的 3. *be compared with...* 和……相似 4. *invest v.* 投资 5. *as a result of* 由于 6. *the majority of* 大多数 7. *make a profit* 获利 8. *summarize v.* 总结

长难句分析

原句 And that's why it's important for people to understand what the long-term consequences will be if they don't want to pay for their music, films and TV.

分析 句中 *that's why...* 为固定句式, *why* 引导表语从句,从句中 *it* 作形式主语,其后的不定式短语是真正的主语,其中 *what* 引导宾语从句,连词 *if* 引导条件状语从句。

句意 那就是为什么对人们来说,明白如果他们不想为自己的音乐、电影和电视付费,长期的后果会是什么,这件事是重要的。

II. ◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。让我们保持联系的现代工具正在破坏友谊的意义,我们应该放下智能手机,和朋友面对面地交流。

1.walks 考查时态和主谓一致。句意:真正的朋友会在整个世界都离你远去的时候,仍与你在一起。根据全文时态为一般现在时以及时间状语从句的主语为 the rest of the world 可知,谓语动词用单数形式,且用一般现在时。故填 walks。

2.whose 考查定语从句。句意:真正的朋友是我们可以依靠他的支持的人。设空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 someone,关系词在从句中作定语修饰其后名词 support,故填 whose。

3.our 考查代词。句意:真正的朋友能看到我们真实的自己,而不仅仅是我们向世界展示的那张脸。设空处表示“我们的”,故填 our。

4.connecting/connected 考查现在分词/过去分词。句意:然而如今,让我们保持联系的现代工具正在破坏友谊的意义。keep sb. doing sth.让某人一直做某事,宾语与 connect 之间是主动关系。connected 意为“有联系的”,是形容词化的过去分词,在此处作宾语补足语。故填 connecting/connected。

5.but 考查连词。句意:我们一定能够在网上交到很多朋友,但是这些朋友可能很肤浅。设空处前后文之间在意思是转折关系,故填 but。

6.Social 考查形容词。句意:像博客这样的社交媒体把我们和我们所爱的朋友分隔开了。设空处作定语,修饰名词 media,应用形容词,故填 Social。

7.the 考查冠词。句意:发信息不能代替面对面的聊天。take the place of 是固定短语,表示“代替”,故填 the。

8.to express 考查不定式。句意:在这些媒体上“分享”我们的经历不足以表达对我们来说最重要的价值观。be enough to do sth.足以做某事,不定式作结果状语,故填 to express。

9.Liking 考查动名词。句意:在网上给朋友的照片“点赞”并不会增强我们之间的联系。此处作主语,表示一般性的概念,应用动名词,故填 Liking。

10.in 考查介词。句意:为了让朋友成为我们生活中真正的一部分,我们应该放下智能手机,亲自去见他们。in person 是固定短语,表示“亲自”,故填 in。

【高频词汇】 1.count on 指望;依靠;依赖 2.take the place of 代替;替换 3.face-to-face *adj.*面对面的 4.express *v.*表示;表达 5.value *n.*价值观;价值 6.put down 放下