

## Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and Talking

### 基础过关练

#### I. 单词拼写

1. The system wastes a large \_\_\_\_\_ (数量) of water.
2. His paintings are on display in the art \_\_\_\_\_ (展览馆).
3. Their \_\_\_\_\_ (祖先) had come to America from Ireland.
4. He was a warm, \_\_\_\_\_ (慷慨的) and kind-hearted man.
5. Now the police have the evidence to \_\_\_\_\_ (指控) him.
6. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these different \_\_\_\_\_ (方法)?
7. The town relies on its unique \_\_\_\_\_ (风景) to develop the tourist industry.
8. It came as a shock to football fans when it was \_\_\_\_\_ (宣布) that Maradona died of a heart attack.
9. The government makes every effort to \_\_\_\_\_ (确保) that every student will be given an equal education chance.

#### II. 单句语法填空

1. Helen as well as I is eager \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the performance.
2. The official has been charged \_\_\_\_\_ abusing his power.
3. There will be different approaches to \_\_\_\_\_ (gather) information.
4. He treated them with \_\_\_\_\_ (generous) and thoughtfulness.

5.He is seriously ill, and needs someone to attend \_\_\_\_\_him all the time.

6.The lecture is aimed at giving advice on how students can defend themselves \_\_\_\_\_school bullying.

### III.用所给动词的适当的非谓语形式填空

1.The police will come soon to take away the \_\_\_\_\_(damage) car.

2.The\_\_\_\_\_(pollute) water was blamed for the spread of cholera.

3.As for the phenomenon\_\_\_\_\_(mention) above, some people support it while others do not.

4.Most of the people \_\_\_\_\_(invite) to the party didn't turn up because of the heavy rain.

5.They managed to make themselves\_\_\_\_\_(understand) by using very simple English.

6.Michael put up a picture of this famous scientist beside the bed to keep himself \_\_\_\_\_(remind) of his own dreams.

7.Walking in the street, I found many of the shops \_\_\_\_\_(crowd) with people.

8.With all of the people \_\_\_\_\_(eat) New Year's Eve dinner happily, the firemen still stick to their work. We should sincerely thank them.

9.Now when people refer to England, you will find Wales\_\_\_\_\_(include) as well.

- 10.All the tourists \_\_\_\_\_(travel) on the train must have a valid ticket before boarding.
- 11.Wherever we go, we will see this kind of product \_\_\_\_\_(advertise).
- 12.He had his eyes \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) on this masterpiece in the art gallery.
- 13.Nowadays, more and more people like to do shopping online and have goods \_\_\_\_\_(deliver).
- 14.When he woke up, he found himself \_\_\_\_\_ (surround) by his parents and relatives.
- 15.If you want to make yourself \_\_\_\_\_(respect), you must respect yourself first.

#### IV.完成句子

- 1.令我惊讶的不是他说的话而是他说话的方式。

What surprised me was not what he said

but \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2.玛丽在飞机起飞前一小时检查了她的行李。

Mary had \_\_\_\_\_an hour before the plane took off.

- 3.这些城堡是欧洲的一大旅游特色,其历史之悠久可追溯到古罗马时期。

The castles, one of the main tourist features in Europe, have a long

history \_\_\_\_\_the ancient Roman times.

- 4.盯着电脑看几个小时使你的脖子僵硬?如果是这样的话,是时候站起来,四处走动走动,伸伸你的脖子了。

Looking at the computer for several hours makes your neck stiff? \_\_\_\_\_, it's time to stand up, move around and stretch your neck.

## 能力提升练

### I .阅读理解

#### A

主题语境：人与社会——中国的艺术 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2021 云南玉溪一中高一上第一次月考,★)

Ancient China produced many types of beautiful works of art. Among them, calligraphy (书法), poetry and painting are the most famous. Often they would be put together in art. These became important from the Song dynasty.

Calligraphy is the art of handwriting. In the old times the Chinese considered writing as an important form of art. Calligraphers would practice for years to learn to write perfectly, but with style. Each of the over 40,000 characters (汉字) needed to be written correctly. And each stroke (笔画) in a character had to be written in a certain order.

Poetry is also an important form of art. Great poets were famous all over the country, and all educated people were expected to write poetry. During the Tang dynasty poetry was so important that writing poetry was part of the examinations to become a civil servant (文官) and work for the government.

Chinese painting is often connected with calligraphy. It is one of the oldest artistic traditions in the world. The most traditional way of Chinese painting is known as “national painting” or “native painting” which is quite different from Western painting. People can draw mountains, buildings, birds, trees and water.

1.Calligraphers needed to write over \_\_\_\_\_characters correctly in the old times.

A.10,000. B.20,000.

C.30,000. D.40,000.

2.What was part of the civil servant examinations during the Tang dynasty?

A.Painting. B.Calligraphy.

C.Writing poetry. D.Playing music.

3.Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A.Calligraphy, poetry, and painting are the most famous works of art in ancient China.

B.The strokes of each character can be written in any order.

C.Poetry is an important form of art like calligraphy.

D.Chinese painting is often connected with calligraphy.

4.What's the passage mainly about?

A.Chinese art. B.Chinese examinations.

C.Chinese history.D.Chinese dynasties.

## B

主题语境：人与社会——武术的相关知识 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 河南洛阳一中高一上期中,★★)



The most popular martial arts (武术) today came from Asia, especially China. Some Chinese fighting styles were invented more than 3,000 years ago. Many martial arts were invented because people needed to defend themselves or protect others. Nowadays, people learn martial arts as a way of keeping fit or as a competitive sport, but they are still very useful for self-defence.

Martial arts are often referred to as being either soft or hard. These terms imply a way of dealing with your opponent's (对手的) force. Soft martial arts, such as tai chi, teach you to use your opponent's own force to defend yourself. Soft styles use movements and timing (时机的掌握) to avoid, deflect and redirect the opponent's attacks. These martial arts are soft for the defender but not for the attacker! On the other hand, hard styles, such as kung fu, teach you to defend yourself by using force. Techniques involve blocks, postures and powerful punches and kicks. Hard martial art techniques will be more effective if you are more skillful, more powerful and faster than your opponent.

Perhaps one of the best known Japanese martial arts today is karate. But do you know that it came from Fujian Province? A community of Chinese migrants(移民)from Fujian settled in what was then the kingdom of Okinawa. The Chinese migrants used to gather in a park to enjoy cultural activities, one of which was kung fu. This soon caught the attention of local youths, who started learning kung fu from their Chinese neighbours.

In fact, Chinese influence on martial arts was not only kung fu. The very first Korean military training manual was based on a Chinese version. During the Japanese invasion (侵略)of Korea in the 16th century, the Korean army needed an effective way to train a large number of soldiers. They used a training methodology from a Chinese military manual called *Ji Xiao Xin Shu*, written by the famous Chinese general, Qi Jiguang, who had defeated the Japanese army himself.

5.From the passage we can learn people have been using martial arts \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.to defend others B.to protect themselves  
C.to keep fit D.as a competitive sport

6.What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?

- A.Soft martial arts.  
B.Hard martial arts.  
C.The effects of martial arts.

D.The kinds of martial arts.

7.Which place is the home of karate?

A.Japan. B.Korea.

C.China. D.Okinawa.

8.Why did the Korean army use *Ji Xiao Xin Shu*?

A.To strengthen its army.

B.To gain fame.

C.To invade Japan.

D.To enlarge the area of Korea.

## II.七选五

主题语境：人与社会——历史与文化 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2021 江西师范大学附属中学高一上期末,★☆)

You may have heard of the word “pub”. It is short for “public house”. There are around 60,000 pubs in the U.K. One of the oldest pubs, Ye Olde Fighting Cocks in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, is located in a building that dates back to the eleventh century.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ People talk, eat, drink, meet their friends and relax there.

Pubs often have two bars,one usually quieter than the other, and many have a garden where people can sit in summer. Children can go into pub gardens with their parents.



Groups of friends normally buy “rounds” of drinks. 2 It is sometimes difficult to get served when pubs are busy: The bar staff will usually serve those who have been waiting the longest at the bar first.

Most pubs offer a complete range of beers, local and imported, with German, Belgian and French beers being in demand. 3 As a matter of fact, pubs sell soft drinks, too.

The legal age to purchase alcohol is 18 in the UK. People aged 16 and 17, with the license's permission, may have only one glass of wine during a meal. 4 It is illegal to sell alcohol to someone who already appears drunk. A fourteen-year-old may enter a pub unaccompanied by an adult if he orders a meal. Children may enter a pub with their parents until 9 p.m., which lets families enjoy reasonably priced pub meals together. 5 Customs in British pubs differ from those in American bars. In most pubs in the U.K., you must go to the bar to order drinks and food and pay for your purchases immediately.

A. British people like drinking beers in pubs.

B. Pubs are an important part of British life.

C. But they must be with an adult and the adult orders it.

D. In the salon bar the atmosphere is quieter and there are fewer people.

E. And it also allows pubs to play their traditional roles as community centers.

F.The person whose turn it is will buy drinks for all the members of the group.

G.Most people might think pubs are places where people simply drink alcohol.

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

### III.语法填空

主题语境：人与社会——茶的起源与发展 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：6

(2020 山东黄岛区高一上期末,☆☆)

China is the native place of tea. Originally, tea   1   (use) as a kind of medicine instead of a drink. Later, as the ancient Chinese explored   2   (far) into the features of tea, they separated it   3   herbs and made it into a kind of drink and   4   (gradual) it developed into Chinese tea culture.

Records show that the custom of tea drinking,   5   started from the Western Han Dynasty, already became   6   fashion for people in a high   7   (society) position during the Northern Wei Dynasty. In the Tang Dynasty it was common   8   (drink) tea. And people tried out even more   9   (approach) to drinking tea. In the Song Dynasty, tea planting and trade were on the increase and the technique of   10   (make) tea was greatly improved. By the Yuan Dynasty, drinking tea had become something very common in everyday life. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, people drank tea in almost the same way as we do today.

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.amount 2.gallery 3.ancestors 4.generous 5.charge

6.approaches 7.landscape 8.announced 9.ensure

II .1.to see 考查不定式。句意:除了我还有海伦渴望看这场演出。be eager to do sth.渴望做某事。故填 to see。

2.with 考查介词。句意:这位官员被指控滥用职权。be charged with sth./doing sth.被指控某事/做某事。故填 with。

3.gathering 考查动名词。句意:将有一些不同的收集信息的方法。approaches to...……的方法,其中 to 为介词,后面跟名词、代词或动名词。故此处填动名词 gathering。

4.generosity 考查名词。句意:他待他们宽容大度、体贴周到。设空处和 thoughtfulness 为并列成分,均作介词 with 的宾语,故填名词 generosity。

5.to 考查固定搭配。句意:他病得很重,需要人一直照顾他。attend to 照顾。

6.from/against 考查介词。句意:这个讲座的目的是对学生如何保护自己免受校园欺凌提出建议。defend...from/against...保护……免受……。

III.1.damaged 句意:警察很快就会来把那辆受损的车弄走。设空处修饰 car,作定语,car 和 damage 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词。

2.polluted 句意:被污染的水是传播霍乱的罪魁祸首。设空处作定语,修饰 water,water 与 pollute 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词。

3.mentioned 句意:关于上文提到的现象,有些人支持,而其他人反对。设空处作后置定语,修饰 phenomenon,phenomenon 与 mention 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词。

4.invited 句意:受邀参加聚会的大部分人因为大雨没有出现。此处修饰 people 作定语,且 invite 和 people 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词。

5.understood 句意:他们通过使用很简单的英语设法使自己被理解了。此处为“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语 themselves 和 understand 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

6.reminded 句意:迈克尔在床边贴了一张这位著名科学家的照片,来提醒他自己的梦想。此处为“keep+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语 himself 和 remind 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

7.crowded 句意:走在大街上,我发现许多商店里都挤满了人。此处为“find+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语 many of the shops 和 crowd 之间为被动关系。故填过去分词 crowded。

8.eating 句意:所有人都在高兴地吃着年夜饭时,消防队员仍坚持他们的工作。我们应该真诚地感谢他们。分析句子结构可知,此处是“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,且宾语 all of the people 与动词 eat 之间为主动关系,故用现在分词 eating 作宾语补足语。

9.included 句意:现在当人们提到英格兰的时候,你会发现威尔士也被包含在内。此处为“find+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,Wales 和 include 之间是被动关系,故应用过去分词作宾语补足语。

10.traveling 句意:所有乘火车的游客在上车前必须持有有效的车票。分析句子结构可知,设空处作后置定语修饰复数名词 tourists,且 tourists 与 travel 之间为主动关系,故填现在分词 traveling。

11.advertised 句意:无论我们去哪里,我们都会看到这种产品被宣传。此处为“see+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语 this kind of product 和 advertise 之间是被动关系,故应用过去分词作宾语补足语。

12.fixed 句意:他的眼睛盯着艺术馆里的这件杰作。此处为“have+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,his eyes 和 fix 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词。

13.delivered 句意:现在,越来越多的人喜欢网上购物,然后让别人送货。此处为“have+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语 goods 与 deliver 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

14.surrounded 句意:当他醒来时,他发现他的父母和亲戚都围着他。此处为“find+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语 himself 与 surround 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

15.respected 句意:如果你想让自己被尊重,你必须首先尊重自己。此处为“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语 yourself 与 respect 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

IV.1.the way he said 2.her luggage checked 3.dating back to 4.If so

能力提升练

## I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国的书法、诗歌和绘画这三种艺术形式,分别介绍了每种艺术形式的历史和重要性。

- 1.D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Calligraphers would practice...Each of the over 40,000 characters needed to be written correctly.”可知,古时候,书法家要正确书写 4 万多个汉字。故选 D。
- 2.C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“During the Tang dynasty poetry was so important that writing poetry was part of the examinations to become a civil servant and work for the government.”可知在唐代,诗歌非常重要,写诗是成为文官和为政府工作的考试内容之一。故选 C。
- 3.B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“And each stroke in a character had to be written in a certain order.”可知汉字的每一笔都必须按照一定的顺序书写。由此可知,B 项“每个汉字的笔画可以按任何顺序书写”错误。故选 B。A 项“书法、诗歌和绘画是古代中国最著名的艺术作品”,由文章第一段第一、二句可知 A 项正确;C 项“诗歌像书法一样是一种重要的艺术形式”,由第二段第二句和第三段第一句可知 C 项正确;D 项“中国绘画通常与书法有关”,由第四段第一句可知 D 项正确。
- 4.A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知文章主要介绍了中国的书法、诗歌和绘画这三种艺术形式,分别介绍了每种艺术形式的历史和重要性。由此可知,这篇文章的主要内容是中国艺术。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.dynasty *n.*朝;代;王朝 2.handwriting *n.*书写;书法  
3.consider...as... 把……看作…… 4.character *n.*汉字;角色,人物 5.in  
a certain order 以某种顺序 6.be connected with...和……有关/有联系

## B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了武术的相关知识。

5.B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Many martial arts were invented because people needed to defend themselves or protect others. Nowadays, people learn martial arts...but they are still very useful for self-defence.”可知,(当初)许多武术被发明是因为人们要自卫或保护他人。现在人们学习武术是为了保持身体健康或作为一项竞技性的运动,但它们对自卫仍然很有用,故选 B。

6.D 主旨大意题。根据第二段中的“Martial arts are often referred to as being either soft or hard.”可知武术通常被称为软武术或硬武术。由此可知第二段介绍的是武术的种类,故选 D。

7.C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Perhaps one of the best known Japanese martial arts today is karate. But do you know that it came from Fujian Province?”(也许现在日本最有名的武术之一是空手道。但你知道它来自福建省吗?)可知选 C。

8.A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“During the Japanese invasion of Korea in the 16th century...They used a training methodology from a Chinese military manual called *Ji Xiao Xin Shu*...”可知他们需要一种有效的训练大量士兵的方法来加强军队的实力,所以他们使用了《纪效

新书》中的一种训练方法。故选 A。B 项“为了获得声望”文中未提及;C 项“为了侵略日本”,根据最后一段可知朝鲜是在抗击日本侵略时使用了《纪效新书》;D 项“为了扩大朝鲜的面积”文中未提及。

【高频词汇】 1.defend v.保卫 ;辩解 2.competitive *adj.*竞争的

3.be referred to as...被称为…… 4.on the other hand 另一方面

5.settle in 安顿下来;习惯于(新居);适应(新工作)

6.military *adj.*军事的;军人的

#### 长难句分析

原句 They used a training methodology from a Chinese military manual called *Ji Xiao Xin Shu*, written by the famous Chinese general, Qi Jiguang, who had defeated the Japanese army himself.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。句中 called *Ji Xiao Xin Shu* 和 written by the famous Chinese general 均为过去分词短语作后置定语;Qi Jiguang 作 the famous Chinese general 的同位语;句中 who 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 Qi Jiguang。

句意 他们使用了由中国著名的将军戚继光所写的一本叫作《纪效新书》的中国军事手册中的一种训练方法,戚继光曾亲自打败过日本军队。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了英国的酒吧以及酒吧的历史。



1.B 设空处为段落主题句。由下文可知,英国人可以在酒吧聊天、吃饭、喝酒、见朋友、放松等,儿童可以和父母一起进入酒吧花园,因此 B 项“酒吧在英国人的生活中是很重要的一部分”能够概括本段。故选 B。

2.F 根据设空处前的“Groups of friends normally buy ‘rounds’ of drinks.”可知,成群的朋友通常会买几巡的酒。所以 F 项“轮到的那个人会为这群朋友里的每个成员买酒”承接上文。故选 F。

3.G 下文提到,事实上,酒吧也销售软饮料。故 G 项“大多数人可能认为酒吧是人们只喝酒的地方”引出下文。故选 G。

4.C 由上文内容可知,在英国,购买酒的合法年龄是 18 岁。16 岁和 17 岁的孩子在有许可证的准许下,(在酒吧)一顿饭只能喝一杯葡萄酒。故 C 项“但是他们必须有成年人陪伴而且由成年人点酒”与上文意思衔接紧密。故选 C。

5.E 根据空前内容可知,孩子可以和父母在酒吧待到晚上 9 点,这让家人可以一起享受定价合理的酒吧饭菜。故 E 项“这还允许酒吧发挥其作为社区中心的传统作用”承接上文。故选 E。

【高频词汇】 1.be short for...是……的简称/缩写 2.be located in 位于 3.date back to 追溯到 4.round *n.* 一巡饮料;轮次;局 5.complete *adj.* 全部的,完整的;完全的 6.a range of 一系列 7.import *v.* 进口 8.in demand 需求大 9.permission *n.* 准许,许可 10.accompany *v.* 陪同

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了中国的茶的起源和发展。

1.was used 考查动词的时态和语态及主谓一致。根据 Originally “起初”可知,此处应用一般过去时,且 tea 和 use 之间是被动关系,故用一般过去时的被动语态,主语是 tea,故填 was used。

2.further 考查比较级。句意:后来,随着中国人进一步探索茶的特点……。由句意可知此处应用比较级;farther 更远,further 进一步,故填 further。

3.from 考查介词。separate...from...把……和……区分开,是固定搭配。

4.gradually 考查副词。此处作状语,应用副词,故填 gradually。

5.which 考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子可知设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 the custom of tea drinking,关系词在从句中作主语,故填 which。

6.a 考查不定冠词。fashion 意为“(行为、活动等的)时尚,时兴”,是可数名词,且此处是泛指,故填 a。

7.social 考查形容词。修饰名词 position,应用形容词 social,意为“社会的”。

8.to drink 考查不定式。此处使用了“it+be+adj.+to do sth.”句型,故填 to drink。

9.approaches 考查名词复数。approach 是可数名词,前面有 more 修饰,故应用复数形式。故填 approaches。

10.making 考查动名词。of 是介词,其后跟名词、代词或动名词,故填 making。

【高频词汇】 1.originally *adv.*起初;原来 2.explore *v.*探索;探究  
3.feature *n.*特色;特征 4.separate...from...把……和……区分开 5.try  
out 试验;测验 6.approach *n.*方法;途径 7.be on the increase 正在增长