

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

#### 基础过关练

##### I. 单词拼写

1. He is the only \_\_\_\_\_ (诗人) in this country that deserves the name.
2. When I was a little kid I \_\_\_\_\_ (滚动) down a hill and broke my leg.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (问候) the teacher with “Hello”, and he gave me a sweet smile in return.
4. These \_\_\_\_\_ (风俗) have been handed down through the ages.
5. We need to ensure a smooth \_\_\_\_\_ (过渡) between the old system and the new one.

##### II. 选词填空

have a great influence on; make up; breathe in; be more than likely to...; in ruins

1. What his parents did and said \_\_\_\_\_ his behavior.
2. Earthquakes can leave cities and countries \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I think it's very unkind of you to \_\_\_\_\_ stories about him.
4. In the morning I open the window wide and \_\_\_\_\_ deeply.
5. The dance, *A Tang Dynasty Banquet* (《唐宫夜宴》), \_\_\_\_\_ bring the audience back to the Tang Dynasty, which is so vivid.

##### III. 单句语法填空

1. His \_\_\_\_\_ (greet) was familiar and friendly, which left a good impression on others.

- 2.This kind of vitamin is beneficial to your \_\_\_\_\_(sense)organs.
- 3.The achievements that he made in this field are\_\_\_\_\_(strike).
- 4.Beijing's streets were \_\_\_\_\_(crowd)with thousands of people celebrating the city's success.
- 5.With the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games \_\_\_\_\_(approach), the Ministry of Education has issued a guidance document to popularize ice and snow sports among students.

#### IV.完成句子

- 1.很明显,你应该留意老师课上说的话。

\_\_\_\_\_you should keep your eyes open for what teachers say in class.

- 2.为了保证我们能通过考试,我们必须一直努力。

\_\_\_\_\_that we can pass the exam, we must work hard all the time.

- 3.1,500 万棵树被狂风刮倒,堵塞了很多道路。

Fifteen million trees had been blown down by the high winds, \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4.由于这个城镇被如此多的绿树围绕,它有着清新的空气。

\_\_\_\_\_by so many green trees, it has fresh air.

#### V.课文语法填空

### BEAUTIFUL IRELAND AND ITS TRADITIONS

Ireland's beautiful countryside has always had a great influence on its people and traditions. The country has   1   long history of producing great   2   (writer) and poets. Its beautiful countryside excites and inspires all,   3   (offer) something for each of the senses. The peaceful landscape is a true feast for the eyes, with its rolling green hills   4   (dot) with sheep and cattle.   5   a quiet morning in the mountains, feel the sun on your skin,   6   breathe in the sweet scent of fresh flowers while birds greet the new day with their morning song. With all this beauty, it is not surprising that Ireland has developed strong traditions   7   include music, dancing, and dining.   8   (have) a chance of experiencing this, stop by a village pub and relax with a glass of wine or a local beer. If you're lucky, you might be able to enjoy some   9   (tradition) music and dancing, too. And if you introduce   10   (you) to a friendly face, you are more than likely to experience local culture and customs first-hand.

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——历史人行道 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2021 江苏苏州高一上期末考试,★★)

Now, large and small cities often have remains of earlier historic streets and pavements(人行道). Yet they often go unprotected even if they may be older than nearby historic buildings that have enjoyed protection for tens of years.

There are many reasons for protecting historic pavements—cultural value, economics, environmental benefits and public safety. Pavements represented an important step in the modernization of city environments in the 19th century.

Before the pavements were laid, streets of dirt caused many problems for citizens, especially in wet weather when they became muddy(泥泞的), which limited the movement of people and vehicles.

To solve the problem, cities experimented with a wide range of materials in an attempt to balance durability(耐用性), economics, sources of materials and noise considerations.

The earliest pavements in many cities were cobblestones(鹅卵石)—naturally rounded stones. They were cheap and durable, but rough and noisy. Loose-stone pavements were cheap and smooth, but not very durable. Wood also appeared in the 1850s as a popular option—smooth, quiet and affordable, but not very durable.

In many cities and towns, brick(砖) streets are the only historic pavements that have survived. This fact covers up the truth of pavement experimentation between the 1850s and 1920s, when a city could use up

to a dozen different materials at the same time! Indeed, each city developed a unique “pavement identity” in the materials chosen and the way they were laid.

It is easy to think of the past when seeing historic pavements, as recalling “old world” city qualities. However, they are more similar to the early high buildings and parks—important city features that show the modernization of the city. At a time when cities are becoming increasingly similar, such pavements also help define an important sense of place.

1.What is the present situation of historic pavements?

- A.Failing to represent modern environments.
- B.Failing to receive protection they should get.
- C.Being brought back to its former glory.
- D.Being highly valued as cultural buildings.

2.Why was the first pavement built in history?

- A.To help develop the local economy.
- B.To prevent earth from being washed away.
- C.To limit the movement of people and vehicles.
- D.To bring convenience to citizens' life.

3.What is mainly talked about in Paragraphs 4—6?

- A.Popularity of different materials.
- B.Different experiments on city identity.

C.Advantages and disadvantages of stone pavements.

D.Development of pavements of different materials.

4.What does the writer want to express about historic pavements in the last paragraph?

A.They are similar to tall buildings.

B.They make cities appear similar.

C.They are unique to a particular place.

D.They represent the modernization of today's cities.

## II.七选五

主题语境：人与社会——文化习俗

语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(★★)

To an outsider, any culture can seem confusing. And the UK's got a thing or two that raises a few eyebrows. However, understand the why and the things might be less puzzling.   1  .

In a world where 61%of nations drive on the right, Brits drive on the left. Why? Most people think it goes back to Medieval, maybe even Roman times.   2   when you remember that right-handed people wore a sword (剑)on their left hip. Travelling on the left allowed you to keep your weapon(武器) arm toward your opponent, who would be on your right. This practice continued until the 18th century when a law was passed requiring all traffic crossing London Bridge to keep to the left.

Visitors to the UK that have just washed their hands in an old-fashioned sink might be wondering why one tap is only for hot water, and the other cold. 3. So, why this oddity(古怪)? It relates to a time when hot and cold water were kept separate to prevent pollution. Drinkable cold water came from a main supply, but hot water came from attic tanks(屋顶水箱) and was not considered suitable for consumption. So they were kept apart.

Millions of people drink tea worldwide, but the odd Brits put milk in theirs. Why? This mysterious practice relates to the quality of china cups used in the 18th century when tea was first imposed. For the majority of Brits, the cups available couldn't stand the heat of the boiling water and would break, so milk was added first. 4. And this practical change soon became a national habit.

5. As you can see, these odd Brits have perfectly clear reasons for left-hand driving, two-tap sinks and tea with milk. Even if they still seem strange, at least now you're in the know.

- A.This makes it difficult to improve
- B.There is a method in the madness
- C.This unusual behavior makes sense
- D.You can know the origins of the practices
- E.Either can make washing very uncomfortable
- F.This cooled the cup enough to resist(抵挡) the boiling water

G. Here are the reasons for three of Britain's more puzzling practices

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

### III. 完形填空

主题语境：人与社会——七夕节

语篇类型：记叙文

建议用时：13

(2020 江苏无锡高一上期末, ★★)

The Double Seventh Festival is a traditional Chinese festival. It has a longer history than the 1 of Valentine's Day in the West.

The origin of this festival is related to a cowboy and a weaving girl, whose love story has become a part of the Chinese culture. Even if there are many different versions of the story, the most popular one begins with a poor cowboy. Living with his elder and 2 brother, who treated him badly, the cowboy looked after an old cow every day. Though life was tough and boring, he 3 it in silence, without complaining.

4, even such a hard life didn't last long. His brother got rid of him and all he got was the old cow. Although they couldn't talk to each other, they 5 on each other for company. One day, a miracle happened. The old cow started talking and told him that there would be seven fairies coming down to the Earth to 6 in a pond. All he should do was to 7 the dress of one of the fairies. Then that fairy would be his wife. 8 but excited, the cowboy followed the cow's advice.



Every day, the cowboy went to work while the fairy wove cloth at home. However, their   9   life came to an end when the Heavenly Goddess learned about it. She took the weaving girl away and drew a line in the   10   that turned into the Milky Way, which   11   the cowboy meeting his wife. Due to the strong reaction from the young   12  , the Goddess finally allowed them to see each other only once a year. The day was on the seventh day of the seventh month. That is how the Double Seventh Festival came into being.

Although the love story doesn't end up with a happy ending, it is to be told from one   13   to another. It reminds people to cherish every moment   14   with their loved ones and not to regret it until we   15   them.

1. A.celebration    B.congratulation  
C.inspiration    D.liberation
2. A.open-minded    B.absent-minded  
C.narrow-minded    D.business-minded
3. A.came up with    B.put up with  
C.broke up with    D.took up with
4. A.Actually    B.Unluckily  
C.Happily    D.Frankly
5. A.depended    B.based  
C.concentrated    D.worked

- 6.A.bathe B.sleepC.dance D.play
- 7.A.make B.bring C.steal D.buy
- 8.A.Interested B.Frightened
- C.Tired D.Surprised
- 9.A.carefulB.successful
- C.peaceful D.helpful
- 10.A.earth B.water C.sand D.sky
- 11.A.freed B.risked C.kept D.prevented
- 12.A.gentleman B.lady
- C.cow D.couple
- 13.A.dynasty B.generation
- C.age D.person
- 14.A.shared B.connected C.filled D.separated
- 15.A.meet B.lose C.notice D.see

### Part 3 Reading for Writing, Assessing Your

#### Progress & Video Time

#### 基础过关练

I .1.poet 2.rolled 3.greeted 4.customs 5.transition

II .1.had a great influence on 2.in ruins 3.make up 4.breathe in

5.is more than likely to

III.1.greeting 考查名词。句意:他的问候亲切而友好,给他人留下了一个  
个好印象。设空处作主句的主语,His 后面应用名词,故填 greeting。

2.sensory 考查形容词。句意:这种维生素对你的感觉器官有好处。此处应用形容词修饰名词。sensory 感官的,感觉的。

3.striking 考查形容词。句意:他在这个领域取得的成就引人注目。are 后面应用形容词作表语。故填 striking。

4.crowded 考查过去分词。句意:北京的街道上挤满了成千上万的人,庆祝这个城市的成功。be crowded with 挤满。故填 crowded。

5.approaching 考查现在分词。句意:随着北京 2022 年冬奥会的临近,教育部出台了一份在学生中普及冰雪运动的指导性文件。分析句子结构可知,此处为 with 的复合结构,且 the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games 与 approach 之间为主动关系,故填现在分词 approaching。

IV.1.It is evident that 2.To ensure 3.blocking many roads

4.With the town surrounded

V.1.a 考查冠词。句意:这个国家有着孕育伟大作家和诗人的悠久历史。have a long history of “有……的悠久历史”。

2.writers 考查名词的数。设空处与后面的 poets 为并列关系,writer 为可数名词,故填名词复数 writers。

3.offering 考查现在分词。句意:它的美丽的乡村给人以激情和灵感,满足各种感官享受。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作状语,且主语 Its beautiful countryside 与 offer 之间为主动关系,故填现在分词 offering。

4.dotted 考查过去分词。句意:……青山连绵起伏,牛羊点缀其中。分析句子结构可知,此处为“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,且 hills 与 dot 之间为被动关系,故填过去分词 dotted。

5.On 考查介词。此处指在一个宁静的早晨。在具体的某天的早晨用介词 on。故填 On。

6.and 考查连词。句意:在山里宁静的早晨,感受阳光洒在皮肤上,吸入鲜花的芬芳,同时鸟儿用清晨的歌声迎接新的一天的到来。分析句子结构可知,feel the sun on your skin 和 breathe in the sweet scent of fresh flowers 是两个并列的祈使句,故填并列连词 and。

7.that/which 考查定语从句。句意:有全部这般美景,爱尔兰形成包括音乐、舞蹈及菜肴的有影响力的传统就不足为奇了。分析句子结构可知,\_\_\_7\_\_\_ include music, dancing, and dining 是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 traditions,且定语从句缺少主语,故填关系代词 that/which。

8.To have 考查动词不定式。句意:为了有机会体验这一切,可以去一家乡村酒吧,喝一杯葡萄酒或本地的啤酒,放松身心。结合句意可知,此处表目的,应用动词不定式作目的状语,故填 To have。

9.traditional 考查形容词。句意:运气好的话,你还可以欣赏到传统的音乐和舞蹈。分析句子结构可知,设空处作定语修饰其后的名词 music 和 dancing,故填形容词 traditional。

10. yourself 考查代词。句意:假如你向友善的当地人做个自我介绍,你很有可能亲身体验当地的文化和习俗。此处宾语与主语为同一人,故用反身代词 yourself。

### 能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了历史人行道的保护和历史,并呼吁其应该得到保护。

1.B 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Yet they often go unprotected even if they may be older than nearby historic buildings that have enjoyed protection for tens of years.”可知,即使历史人行道比附近的一些得到保护的历史建筑古老,但它们通常没有得到应得的保护。故选 B。

2.D 推理判断题。第三段讲述了没有人行道时,泥土路给居民造成了很多困难,尤其是在雨天,道路变得泥泞,限制了人和车辆的活动,由此推断出修建人行道是为了解决出行问题,给居民的生活带来便利。故选 D。

3.D 主旨大意题。第四段主要讲述了为了解决泥土路问题,各城市试验了各种各样的材料,为了平衡耐用性、经济、材料来源和噪音这些因素,第五段和第六段讲述了用天然鹅卵石、干砌石、木头、砖这几种材料修建的人行道的情况。由此可知,这三段主要讲不同材料的人行道的发展。故选 D。A 项“不同材料的普及”,这三段并没有涉及普及材料这一信息;B 项“关于城市特征的不同试验”,这三段未提及;C 项“石头人行道的优缺点”只是这三段中的一点,并不是这三段的主旨。

4.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的最后一句可知,在城市变得越来越相似的时代,这些历史人行道有助于定义重要的地方感,也就是说这些人行道也是一个特定的地方所独有的。故选 C。A 项“它们类似于高大的建筑物”;B 项“它们使得城市看上去相似”;D 项“它们代表今天城市的现代化”。

【高频词汇】 1.remains *n.*遗迹;遗址 2.represent *v.*代表

3.modernization *n.*现代化 4.vehicle *n.*车辆;交通工具 5.in an attempt to do sth.为了做某事 6.consideration *n.*(做计划或决定时)必须考虑的事(或因素、原因);仔细考虑 7.recall *v.*回忆起  
8.feature *n.*特色,特征 *v.*以……为特色 9.convenience *n.*便利  
10.be unique to...是……独有的

#### 长难句分析

原句 Yet they often go unprotected even if they may be older than nearby historic buildings that have enjoyed protection for tens of years.

分析 本句为主从复合句。even if 引导让步状语从句,其中,that have enjoyed protection for tens of years 为 that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 buildings。

句意 然而,即使它们可能比附近的历史建筑古老,它们往往也不受保护,而这些历史建筑已经受到了几十年的保护。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍英国靠左驾驶、洗手盆边有冷热两个水龙头以及喝茶加牛奶的习俗及其来源。

1.G 第二段至第四段分别介绍英国靠左驾驶、有冷热两个水龙头以及喝茶加牛奶的习俗及其来源。G项“以下是英国三种更加令人费解的做法的原因”,承上启下,符合语境,故选G。

2.C 根据空后“when you remember that right-handed people wore a sword on their left hip”可知,当你想起习惯用右手的人会把剑佩戴在臀部左侧,这个不寻常的行为(靠左驾驶)就讲得通了,故选C。

3.E 根据前一句可知,去英国的游客会想知道为什么老式的洗手盆边有两个水龙头,一个冷水,一个热水。E项“任何一个水龙头都让洗手变得非常不舒服”,叙述上一句现象的影响,故选E。

4.F 根据前一句可知,当时,大多数英国人使用的杯子无法承受开水的热量,会破裂,因此他们就先把牛奶加进去。F项“这样能够降低杯子的温度足以抵挡开水的热量”,承接上文,符合语境,故选F。

5.B 此处是对上文三个不同寻常的习惯的总结,B项“奇怪的行为有其道理”,对上文进行总结,符合语境,故选B。

【高频词汇】 1.confusing *adj.* 令人困惑的 2.puzzling *adj.* 令人迷惑不解的 3.relate to...与……相关 4.prevent *v.* 阻止  
5.consumption *n.* 饮用;消费;消耗 6.mysterious *adj.* 奇怪的  
7.available *adj.* 可利用的;可获得的 8.practical *adj.* 切实可行的  
9.make sense 讲得通;有意义

#### 长难句分析

原句 This practice continued until the 18th century when a law was passed requiring all traffic crossing London Bridge to keep to the left.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。when 引导的是定语从句,先行词是 the 18th century;requiring all...为现在分词短语作后置定语,修饰 a law,其中 crossing London Bridge 为现在分词短语作后置定语,修饰 traffic。

句意 这个惯例持续到 18 世纪,当时通过了一条要求所有经过伦敦

大桥的车辆靠左侧走的法律。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是记叙文,讲述了中国的传统节日——七夕节——的来历。

1.A 考查名词词义。句意:它的历史比西方庆祝情人节还要悠久。

celebration 庆祝;congratulation 祝贺;inspiration 灵感;liberation 解放。

2.C 考查形容词词义。句意:牛郎和他心胸狭窄的哥哥住在一起,哥哥对他很不好,牛郎每天照顾一头老牛。根据 who treated him badly 可判断哥哥心胸狭窄。

open-minded 思想开明的;absent-minded 心不在焉的;narrow-minded 心胸狭窄的;business-minded 有商业头脑的。

3.B 考查动词短语词义。句意:尽管生活艰难而乏味,他却默默地忍受着,毫无怨言。根据 without complaining 可知牛郎默默忍受。come up with 想出;put up with 忍受;break up with 和……分手;take up with 开始结交。

4.B 考查副词词义。句意:不幸的是,即使是如此艰难的生活也没有持续多久。根据 His brother got rid of him 可知牛郎的遭遇是不幸的。

actually 实际上;unluckily 不幸地;happily 高兴地;frankly 坦率地。

5.A 考查动词词义。句意:虽然他们不能互相交谈,但他们互相依靠做伴。根据 all he got was the old cow 可知牛郎和老牛相依为命。

depend 依靠;base 根据;concentrate 集中;work 工作。

6.A 考查动词词义。句意:老牛开始说话了,告诉牛郎将会有七个仙女下凡到一个池塘洗澡。根据下文中的 in a pond 和 the dress of one of the



fairies 可知仙女们是来洗澡的。bathe 洗澡;sleep 睡觉;dance 跳舞;play 玩。

7.C 考查动词词义。句意:所有他要做的就是偷其中一个仙女的衣服。根据常识和牛郎把仙女留下来的方法可知是偷衣服。make 制造;bring 带来;steal 偷;buy 买。

8.D 考查形容词词义。句意:虽然吃惊但又很激动,牛郎听从了牛的建议。interested 感兴趣的;frightened 害怕的;tired 疲倦的;surprised 感到惊讶的。

9.C 考查形容词词义。句意:然而,当天上的王母娘娘得知此事后,他们平静的生活结束了。此处指他们男耕女织的平静生活。careful 仔细的;successful 成功的;peaceful 平静的;helpful 有帮助的。

10.D 考查名词词义。句意:她把织女带走了,并在天空中画了一条线,这条线变成了银河……。因为银河在天上,故选 D。earth 地球;water 水;sand 沙子;sky 天空。

11.D 考查动词词义。句意:……银河阻止了牛郎和妻子相见。因为银河把牛郎和织女隔开,所以是阻止了他们见面。free 释放;risk 冒险;keep 保持;prevent 阻止。

12.D 考查名词词义。句意:由于这对夫妇的强烈反应,王母娘娘最终允许他们一年只见一次面。此处指的是牛郎和织女这对夫妇,故选 D。gentleman 绅士;lady 女士;cow 牛;couple 夫妇。

13.B 考查名词词义。句意:虽然这个爱情故事没有一个圆满的结局,但它将被一代一代地讲下去。dynasty 朝代;generation 代;age 时代;person 人。

14.A 考查动词词义。句意:它提醒人们珍惜与所爱之人共享的每一刻,而不要直到失去才后悔。share 分享;connect 连接;fill 装满;separate 分开。

15.B 考查动词词义。句意同上。meet 遇见;lose 失去;notice 注意到;see 看见。

【高频词汇】 1.origin *n.* 起源 2.be related to 与……相关

3.get rid of 摆脱;丢弃;扔掉 4.come to an end 结束 5.due to 由于

#### 长难句分析

原句 She took the weaving girl away and drew a line in the sky that turned into the Milky Way, which prevented the cowboy meeting his wife.

分析 本句为主从复合句,that turned into the Milky Way 为关系代词 that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 line;which prevented the cowboy meeting his wife 为关系代词 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,其先行词为 the Milky Way。

句意 她把织女带走了,并在天空中画了一条线,这条线变成了银河,阻止了牛郎见他的妻子。