**Part 2　Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and Talking**

**基础过关练**

**Ⅰ.单词拼写**

1.He was very f　　　 about his stressful relationship with his parents.

2.The hotel offers a friendly a　　　 and personal service.

3.I’m glad to see you are m　　　 and full of life, which makes me relieved.

4.He took the e　　　 up and stuck a stamp on it, then went to the post office.

5.They serve the most delicious r　　　 beef.

6.She was born in the ninth l　　　 month, 1993.

7.We have watched grand f　　　 on New Year’s Eve.

8.As we all know, they associate t　　　 with Thanksgiving.

9.There is an ice l　　　 show in Harbin every year in winter.

10.The child likes to eat sweet food, so what the mother should do is prepare some p　　　 before supper.

**Ⅱ.单句填空**

1.—It is fun 　　　(visit) Shanghai Disneyland.

—I agree.

2.I’m all wet under the rain. This is 　　　 I forgot to bring an umbrella with me this afternoon.

3.It was quite dangerous. A boy set fire to 　　　 firework, and it burned on the sticks.

4.There seems 　　　(rain), for there is black cloud in the sky.

5.The boss of the company is trying to create an easy atmosphere 　　　 his employees enjoy their work.

6.The music they are playing sounds very 　　　(excite).

7.There was a terrible noise 　　　(follow) the sudden burst of light.

8.Her job is 　　　(keep) the lecture hall as clean as possible.

9.What the teacher said was very 　　　(encourage). Tom worked harder than ever.

10.The girl　　　(wear) glasses is one of his students.

11.Pictures 　　　(flash) on the screen of the mobile phone can hurt people’s eyes.

12.When I woke up and came out of the dormitory, he remained 　　　(stand)there.

13.A beggar in rags stood there with his eyes 　　　(stare) at the steak on the plate.

14.No one is allowed to speak aloud in the 　　　(read) room, including me.

15.The boy 　　　(play) football in the playground is my younger brother.

**Ⅲ.选词填空**

get together; red envelope; take place; reach up to; wash away; mashed potatoes; to be frank; go off; except for; frighten...away

1.He has been tired of the game of grabbing 　　　　　　on WeChat.

2.They 　　　　　　the white bird 　　　　　　by standing up suddenly.

3.If a firecracker 　　　　　　, you’d better be away as possible as you can.

4.　　　　　　, I find learning English every day is rather boring.

5.The whole family 　　　　　　 happily for the Spring Festival.

6.Heavy rain would not only 　　　　　　 the soil but cause serious floods as well.

7.I sold everything I owned　　　　　　 my car and my books.

8.It’s known to us that a fatal(致命的) accident 　　　　　　 at this crossing three years ago.

9.My grandmother used to make 　　　　　　 every Thanksgiving.

10.In this city, the number of migrant workers(流动工人) may have　　　　　　 4 million.

**Ⅳ.完成句子**

1.昨天的讲座很令人失望。

The lecture 　　　 　　　 　　　 yesterday.

2.你认识在操场上打篮球的那个男孩吗?

Do you know the boy 　　　 　　　 in the playground?

3.众所周知,中国是一个发展中国家。

It’s well-known that China is 　　　 　　　 　　　.

4.他是位鼓舞人心的老师,所以我们都喜欢他。

He was 　　　 　　　 　　　, so we all loved him.

5.观看足球比赛很有趣。

　　　 　　　 　　　 to watch football games.

**能力提升练**

**Ⅰ.阅读理解**

(2019山东新泰一中高一上月考,★☆☆)

Dear Michael,

How’s your vacation?I’m visiting my uncle in Spain. He lives in the sunny and beautiful city of Valencia, in Spain.

Yesterday, I had great fun. My uncle took me to the tomato festival in Bunol, which is just 30 miles away from where my uncle lives. You have probably never heard of this festival before. Neither have I. The tomato festival is called “La Tomatina” in Spanish. It is the biggest and messiest tomato fight in the world. When we first got to the square where the festival took place, it was very crowded with people from all around the world, and many trucks were carrying tomatoes. My uncle told me the crowded people here were around 38,000 and this was more than four times the population of Bunol.

The tomato fight started as soon as the first banger was beaten. Then everyone including me started throwing tomatoes at each other. I took red tomatoes and threw them at anyone that ran,moved,bent down,or turned around. Tomatoes must be squashed(捏扁)before people threw them in order not to hurt anybody.

After a little while, the streets, people and nearby buildings were splashed(溅起)with red. In spite of no winner in this fight, we all had joy. As soon as a second banger was beaten, people stopped throwing.

I really had a great time. I wish you had been here, too. I hope to hear from you soon. Take care.

From Spain,

Linda

1.What can we know from the letter?

A.Linda lives in Valencia.

B.Linda doesn’t want to go to Spain.

C.Linda is visiting her uncle in Spain.

D.Linda is studying in Spain.

2.Which statement of the following is NOT true according to the letter?

A.Bunol is 30 miles away from where Linda’s uncle lives.

B.Linda had heard of this festival before.

C.It was the first time Linda had gone to this festival.

D.Linda’s uncle took her to the tomato festival in Bunol.

3.What happened when a second banger was beaten?

A.The fight started. B.The fight stopped.

C.The fight got bigger and bigger. D.The fight continued again.

4.What is the main idea of this letter?

A.“La Tomatina” is a fun and popular festival in Spain.

B.“La Tomatina” is a day for eating tomatoes.

C.Michael has a great vacation.

D.Linda enjoyed the beautiful city of Valencia.

**Ⅱ.七选五**

(2019山西应县一中高一检测,★★☆)

I’ve never visited the town of Wetumka in Oklahoma of the USA. But I know people there celebrate a day every year when they laugh at themselves. 　1　 And they plan a town festival ceremony on the last Saturday of September to celebrate it.

It all started in 1950 when a man calling himself F. Bam Morrison arrived in Wetumka and persuaded the local people to put up money to bring a circus to the town.　2　 They thought he was a good guy.

Businessmen bought plenty of food, drinks, and souvenirs in preparation for the crowds of people. And Morrison sold tickets in advance. 　3　 They were happy with the thought of a circus in their own village.

On the day the circus parade was to march down the main street, happiness turned into disappointment when nothing happened. Morrison had slipped away (溜走) in the night with all the money he had raised. 　4　 The people of Wetumka had been fooled.

It didn’t take long for their disappointment to turn into enjoyment, however. Someone came up with the idea of holding a four-day celebration. 　5　 They called their party “The Sucker Festival”. People celebrated the fact that they had been cheated. And now Sucker Day is an important event in Wetumka every year.

A.They call it Sucker Day.

B.So there would be no circus.

C.All the townspeople bought the tickets.

D.Everyone in town had heard about the festival.

E.They had all the food and goodies for the celebration.

F.The local people didn’t know him, but they trusted his words.

G.Morrison told the businessmen they had to make up their minds.

1.　　　　2.　　　　3.　　　　4.　　　　5.

**Ⅲ.完形填空**

(2019辽宁六校协作体高一下期初考试改编,★★☆)

Reggie couldn’t hear a thing. He was a　1　 boy, but he had been born deaf. He was well known to everyone in town, and they were all 　2　 him. Unfortunately, though, he 　3　 seemed to end up being treated differently from everyone else. Children worried they would 　4　 him, and that was because he wouldn’t hear the ball being hit in his 　5　. Adults acted like he was unable to 　6　 them, as though he were some kind of baby.

His friend Michael didn’t like this. He decided that things had to be 　7　. Michael’s father was the town’s mayor(镇长), and Michael 　8　 to convince him that this year, in honor of Reggie, they should offer one day as the 　9　 to the deaf people. During that whole day everyone would have to wear earplugs(耳塞).

People liked the 　10　. The day became known as “The Day of Silence”, and when it arrived, everyone stuck plugs in their 　11　, in a spirit of great fun. That morning was filled with 　12　 and laughter. But, as the hours passed, people became more and more aware of how 　13　 life was when they couldn’t hear anything.

On that day nobody was thinking of Reggie as just a deaf person. This meant he could be 　14　 just like any other boy, and people saw a whole 　15　 side of him. Not only that, but Reggie had a bright and sharp mind. On that day, using his usual gestures, Reggie was the one who could communicate best with everyone.

1.A.healthy B.poor C.normal D.brave

2.A.close to B.fond of C.strict with D.thankful for

3.A.seldom B.never C.sometimes D.always

4.A.hurt B.cheat C.punish D.shock

5.A.home B.direction C.classroom D.car

6.A.understand B.encourage C.protect D.support

7.A.worked B.changed C.acted D.prepared

8.A.managed B.prepared C.helped D.learned

9.A.journey B.term C.week D.festival

10.A.excuse B.course C.idea D.game

11.A.clothes B.hands C.rooms D.ears

12.A.victories B.meals C.jokes D.lessons

13.A.difficult B.dangerous C.short D.useless

14.A.treated B.taught C.comforted D.fed

15.A.bad B.new C.proud D.selfish

**Ⅳ.语法填空**

(2019四川棠湖中学高一下期中,★☆☆)

The Dragon Boat Festival is a 　1　(tradition) holiday that commemorates(纪念) the life and death of the famous Chinese scholar Qu Yuan.

It is a day when many people eat zongzi and race dragon boats. In ancient China, the festival 　2　 (celebrate) as “Poets’ Day” in honor of Qu Yuan, 　3　 was known as China’s first poet.

It is 　4　(common)believed that the local people began 　5　 tradition of throwing sacrificial(用于祭献的) cooked rice into the river for Qu Yuan, while others hoped that the rice would prevent Qu Yuan’s body from being eaten by the fishes in the river. At first, the locals decided 　6　 (make) zongzi in the hope that it would sink into the river and reach Qu Yuan’s body. However, the tradition of wrapping the rice in bamboo 　7　 (leaf) to make zongzi began the following year.

Dragon boats, usually made of wood with various designs and sizes, are human-powered boats. They often have brightly decorated designs that range from 40 feet in length 　8　100 feet, with the front end shaped like the dragon’s head with a open mouth, and the back end the scaly(有鳞屑的) tail. The boat can have up to 80 rowers(划船者) to power the boat,　9　(depend) on the length. A sacred ceremony is performed before any competition in order to “bring the boat to life” by painting the eyes. The first team to gain the flag at the end of the course 　10　(win) the race.

1.　　　　2.　　　　3.　　　　4.　　　　5.

6.　　　　7.　　　　8.　　　　9.　　　　10.

**答案全解全析**

**基础过关练**

Ⅰ.1.frank　2.atmosphere　3.merry　4.envelope　5.roast

6.lunar　7.fireworks　8.turkey　9.lantern　10.pudding

Ⅱ.1.visiting　考查固定句式。句意:——参观上海迪斯尼乐园很有趣。——我同意。 It is fun doing sth.做某事很有趣。

2.because　考查表语从句。句意:我全身被雨淋透了。这是因为我下午忘记带雨伞了。This is because...这是因为……,because引导表语从句。

3.a　考查冠词。句意:真是太危险了。一个男孩点燃了一个烟花,烟花在木柴上燃烧起来。firework烟花,为可数名词,此处泛指“一个”。故用不定冠词a。

4.to rain　考查固定句式。句意:天似乎要下雨了,因为天上有乌云。seem to do sth.似乎做某事。

5.where　考查定语从句。句意:这家公司的老板正试图创造一种轻松的气氛,在这种气氛中,他的员工们可以享受他们的工作。atmosphere意为“气氛;氛围”,作先行词时表示抽象的地点,设空处引导定语从句,关系词在从句中作状语,故填where。

6.exciting　考查非谓语动词。句意:他们演奏的音乐听起来很令人激动。设空处意为“令人激动的”。故用动词-ing形式作表语。

7.following　考查非谓语动词。句意:在突然的一道闪光后,有一个可怕的声音。设空处与被修饰词noise之间为主动关系,故用现在分词短语作后置定语。

8.keeping　考查非谓语动词。句意:她的工作是尽可能保持演讲厅的清洁。主语Her job的内容通过系动词后的表语成分来进行解释,故设空处用动词-ing形式作表语,解释主语的内容。

9.encouraging　考查非谓语动词。句意:老师说的话很鼓舞人心。汤姆学习比以前更努力了。设空处意为“鼓舞人心的”。故用动词-ing形式作表语。

10.wearing　考查非谓语动词。句意:戴眼镜的那个女孩是他的一个学生。The girl与wear之间为主动关系。故用现在分词短语作后置定语。

11.flashing　考查非谓语动词。句意:手机屏幕上闪烁的图片会伤害人的眼睛。Pictures与flash之间为主动关系。故用现在分词短语作后置定语。

12.standing　考查非谓语动词。句意:当我醒来从宿舍出来时,他依然站在那里。remain为系动词,其后跟动词-ing形式作表语,表示主语的状态。

13.staring　考查非谓语动词。句意:一个衣衫褴褛的乞丐站在那里,眼睛盯着盘子里的牛排。此处为with的复合结构,his eyes与stare之间为主动关系。故用动词-ing形式。

14.reading　考查非谓语动词。句意:阅览室里任何人不准大声说话,包括我在内。设空处作定语修饰名词room,表示“用途”。故用动词-ing形式。

15.playing　考查非谓语动词。句意:在操场上踢足球的那个男孩是我的弟弟。The boy与play之间为主动关系。故用现在分词短语作后置定语。

Ⅲ.1.red envelopes　2.frightened;away　3.goes off　4.To be frank 5.got together　6.wash away　7.except for　8.took place 9.mashed potatoes　10.reached up to

Ⅳ.1.was very disappointing　2.playing basketball　3.a developing country　4.an inspiring teacher　5.It’s very interesting

**能力提升练**

Ⅰ.语篇解读　本文是一篇应用文。Linda在信中向Michael介绍了在西班牙很受欢迎的节日——番茄节的一些详细情况。

1.C　细节理解题。根据第一段第二句I’m visiting my uncle in Spain.可知,Linda正在西班牙看望她的叔叔。故选C。

2.B　细节理解题。根据第二段第三、四句You have probably never heard of this festival before. Neither have I.可知,Linda以前也没听说过这个节日。故B项不正确。选项A、C、D均可以在第二段找到信息。故选B。

3.B　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句As soon as a second banger was beaten, people stopped throwing.可知,第二次信号发出后,人们停止扔番茄,番茄大战结束。故选B。

4.A　主旨大意题。本文主要介绍西班牙番茄节的番茄大战情况,“在西班牙,番茄节是一个有趣而受欢迎的节日”符合题意。故选A。

Ⅱ.语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文,叙述了Sucker Day的由来。

1.A　根据设空上句But I know people there celebrate a day every year when they laugh at themselves.以及下句And they plan a town festival ceremony on the last Saturday of September to celebrate it.可知,选项A“他们叫它傻瓜日”符合题意。

2.F　根据设空前文persuaded the local people to put up money to bring a circus to the town及下句They thought he was a good guy.可知,尽管当地人不认识他,但他们认为他是个好人,所以相信他的话。

3.C　根据设空上句And Morrison sold tickets in advance.并结合选项C中的tickets可知,Morrison卖票,所有的镇民都买了票。

4.B　根据设空下句The people of Wetumka had been fooled.可知,人们被愚弄了,没有马戏演出了。

5.E　根据设空前文Someone came up with the idea of holding a four-day celebration.可知,在没有马戏可看的情况下,人们想出了其他的庆祝方式,选项E中的关键词celebration为复现词。故选E。

Ⅲ.语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了人们为了帮助一个失聪的男孩而设立了一个特殊节日的故事。

1.C　根据下文but he had been born deaf可知,他是一个正常的男孩, 但是他天生就失聪。这里表示雷吉在其他方面与其他孩子一样正常,只不过天生就失聪。healthy健康的;poor贫穷的;normal 正常的;brave勇敢的。故选C。

2.B　根据上文well known to everyone可知,镇里的人都知道他。结合下文人们同意为雷吉设立一个节日可知,显然人们都喜欢他。be close to接近;be fond of 喜欢;be strict with对……严格;be thankful for感谢。故选B。

3.D　根据空后的end up being treated differently from everyone else并结合上文雷吉天生失聪可知,他总是被别人区别对待。seldom很少;never决不;sometimes有时;always总是。故选D。

4.A　根据空后的because he wouldn’t hear the ball being hit可知,因为他听不到朝他击来的球的声音,所以孩子们担心他们会伤害到他。hurt伤害;cheat欺骗;punish惩罚;shock使震惊。故选A。

5.B　根据空前的wouldn’t hear the ball being hit可知,孩子们担心他们会伤害到他,因为他听不到朝他击来的球的声音。direction方向,in one’s direction朝某人的方向,符合题意。home家;classroom教室;car汽车。故选B。

6.A　根据下文as though he were some kind of baby 可知,成年人认为雷吉有点儿像婴儿,不能明白他们的意思。事实是雷吉听不见,所以大人们觉得与他沟通不是很顺畅,导致大人们觉得他不能明白他们的意思。understand明白;encourage鼓励;protect保护;support支持。故选A。

7.B　根据上句His friend Michael didn’t like this.可知,他的朋友迈克尔不喜欢这种对雷吉不利的状况,他决定要去“改变”它。work工作;change改变;act行动;prepare准备。故选B。

8.A　根据空后的convince him that this year并结合上文内容可知,迈克尔的父亲是该镇的镇长,迈克尔设法说服他为雷吉设立一个节日。此处指的是迈克尔设法说服了他的父亲。manage to do sth.“设法做成某事”符合题意。prepare准备;help帮助;learn学习。故选A。

9.D　根据设空前后的they should offer one day as the...to the deaf people并结合下句内容可知,迈克尔设法说服父亲为雷吉设立一个节日。把这天设立为节日是希望人们能够认真对待这一天,并使人们更好地了解失聪的人。journey旅程;term学期;week周;festival节日。故选D。

10.C　根据下句内容可知,人们是赞同这个主意的。excuse借口;course课程;idea主意;game游戏。故选C。

11.D　根据空前的everyone stuck plugs in their并结合上文During that whole day everyone would have to wear earplugs(耳塞).可知, 当这天到来时,每个人都把耳塞塞进耳朵里。此处指的是在耳朵里面塞上耳塞。clothes衣服;hand手;room房间;ear耳朵。故选D。

12.C　根据设空前后的That morning was filled with...and laughter可知,那天早晨充满了笑话和笑声。victory胜利;meal饭菜;joke笑话;lesson课。故选C。

13.A　根据空后的when they couldn’t hear anything可知,他们什么也听不见,所以他们感到生活很困难。difficult困难的;dangerous危险的;short短的;useless无用的。故选A。

14.A　根据第一段中的being treated differently from everyone else可知,在“沉默日”这天,人们没有区别地对待他,他可以像其他男孩一样被对待。treat对待;teach教;comfort安慰;feed喂养。故选A。

15.B　根据下句Not only that, but Reggie had a bright and sharp mind.并结合上文成年人对雷吉的看法可知,通过“沉默日”,人们看到了一个聪明且头脑敏锐的雷吉,显然与以前不一样,是他全新的一面。bad差的;new新的;proud骄傲的;selfish自私的。故选B。

Ⅳ.语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,介绍了端午节的由来、习俗以及该节日与学者屈原的关系等。

1.traditional　考查形容词。句意:端午节是一个传统的节日,是为了纪念中国著名学者屈原的生与死。空后的holiday是名词,应由形容词来修饰,而tradition是名词,故用形容词形式traditional。

2.was celebrated　考查时态和语态。句意:在古代中国,这个节日被作为“诗人节”庆贺,以纪念被称为是中国第一个诗人的屈原。此处主语the festival与celebrate之间为被动关系,再根据In ancient China可知,设空处用一般过去时的被动语态。

3.who　考查定语从句。句意同上。此处Qu Yuan是先行词,指人,关系词在后面的非限制性定语从句中作主语,that不能引导非限制性定语从句,故用关系代词who。

4.commonly　考查副词。此处为固定句式:It is commonly believed that...,意为“普遍认为……”,It作形式主语,that引导的主语从句作真正的主语,故用副词commonly。

5.the　考查冠词。此处表示特指,故用定冠词the。

6.to make　考查动词不定式。句意:起初,当地人决定包粽子,希望粽子能沉到河里,到达屈原的身体。decide to do sth.决定做某事。

7.leaves　考查名词的数。句意:然而,用竹叶包米来制作粽子的传统始于第二年。此空表示泛指,前面没有冠词,所以这里要用名词的复数形式。

8.to　考查固定搭配。range from...to...“从……到……之间变动”,故答案为to。

9.depending　考查非谓语动词。句意:这艘船可以有多达80名桨手来为其提供动力,这取决于船的长度。前面的句子与depend之间是主动关系,所以此处用现在分词短语作状语。

10.wins　考查时态和主谓一致。句意:第一个获得在赛道尾端的那面旗子的队伍获胜。本句主语是强调整体的集体名词team,且表述事实情况。故填wins。