

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

### 基础过关练

#### I. 单词拼写

1. They sat in her \_\_\_\_\_ (整洁的) and tidy kitchen.
2. It's time you \_\_\_\_\_ (解决) your differences with your father.
3. Use a soap that is \_\_\_\_\_ (温和的) on the skin.
4. —What \_\_\_\_\_ (材料) is this dress made of?  
—Cotton.
5. The flood victims need shelter and warm \_\_\_\_\_ (衣服).
6. If you want to go by bus, that \_\_\_\_\_ (适合) me fine.
7. The computer was my largest single \_\_\_\_\_ (一件物品) of expenditure.
8. They wanted to move to a warmer \_\_\_\_\_ (气候).
9. Work has begun on the \_\_\_\_\_ (建筑) of the new airport.
10. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ (包含) information about the company's legal affairs.

#### II. 单句填空

1. He fell asleep with the lamp \_\_\_\_\_ (burn).
2. My work is \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the room every day.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is well known to all of us that the moon moves round the earth.
4. Not only Tom and Mary but also I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fond of watching television.
5. A sentence can be divided up \_\_\_\_\_ meaningful segments.
6. The management and unions have reached a \_\_\_\_\_ (settle) over new working conditions.

- 7.The house is not really \_\_\_\_\_ (suit) for a large family.
- 8.The thieves stole a purse \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) banknotes.
- 9.There are plans \_\_\_\_\_ (construct) a new road bridge across the river.

### III.选词填空

as well, belong to, participate in, exchange...with..., be famous for, be supposed to, pay attention to, be located in, at first hand, to name but a few

- 1.There are many kinds of music, jazz, rhythm and blues, rock and roll and pop music \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.This old musical instrument has \_\_\_\_\_ our family for a long time.
- 3.Bob would not \_\_\_\_\_ the other children's games.
- 4.Marie Curie \_\_\_\_\_ her contribution to science.
- 5.What are you doing out of bed?You \_\_\_\_\_ be sleeping.
- 6.I am going to Paris and my brother is going \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7.\_\_\_\_\_ uniting and working with those who differ with you.
- 8.At the end of the game players traditionally \_\_\_\_\_ shirts \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
- 9.The business \_\_\_\_\_ the center of town.
- 10.He has been to China to study conditions there \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV.完成句子

- 1.对这件事不仅教授们有自己的看法,学生们也有自己的看法。

Not only \_\_\_\_\_ their own ideas on the matter, but the students have theirs, too.

2.会议什么时候举行还没有决定。

\_\_\_\_\_ when the meeting is to be held.

3.抓而不牢等于不抓。

Not to grasp firmly is \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

4.我想要做的似乎就是要告诉你一些事情。

What I want to do \_\_\_\_\_ you something.

5.随着考试的临近,复习课堂笔记是个好主意。

\_\_\_\_\_, it's a good idea to review your class notes.

#### V.课文语法填空

The Chinatown in San Francisco is the 1 (big) in America, and also the oldest. The climate is mild all year round, meaning 2 is always a good time to visit. Now, the majority of residents in Chinatown 3 (be) still ethnic Chinese, many of whom do not speak English 4 (fluent). This allows visitors 5 (experience) a real taste of China. Visitors can spend hours just 6 (explore) the interesting sights, smells, and sounds of China. The stores in the Chinatown offer 7 unique range of souvenirs, goods, and clothing. All kinds of traditional Chinese herbal medicine can be found, too, and there are Chinese tea stores, 8 visitors can taste and buy varieties of Chinese tea. 9 perhaps what many tourists and San Franciscans treasure most about Chinatown is its food. There is Chinese food to suit everyone's taste, 10 traditional dishes from all over China.

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

6.\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_

## 能力提升练

### I. 阅读理解

(2019 辽宁六校协作体高一下期初考,★★☆)

There was a time in the 1960's and 1970's when some people believed that coffee would replace tea as Britain's favourite drink, but that did not happen, and today, tea remains Britain's favourite drink.

To say that the British are fond of tea is something of an understatement(轻描淡写). From the royal(王室的) family down to the homeless and the out-of-work, tea is more than just a pleasure. It is an important part of life!

The popularity of tea in the United Kingdom has a long history. It was in 1657 that Thomas Garway, the owner of a coffee house, sold the first tea in London. The drink soon became popular as another choice besides coffee.

In those days, however, tea was not something for anyone. For a century and a half, it remained an expensive drink. Many bosses served a cup of it to their workers in the middle of the morning, thus inventing a lasting British tradition, the "tea break". But as a social drink outside the workplace, tea was served for the nobility(贵族) and for the growing middle classes. Among those who had the money for tea, it became very popular as a drink to be enjoyed in cafés and "tea gardens".

It was the 7th Duchess of Bedford who, in around 1800, started the popular "afternoon tea", which took place at about four o'clock. At about the same time, the Earl of Sandwich popularized a new way of eating bread with something (e.g. jam)

between them, and before long, a small meal at the end of the afternoon with tea and sandwiches had become part of a way of life.

As tea became much cheaper during the nineteenth century, its popularity spread right through British society. In working-class households, it was served with the main meal of the day, eaten when workers returned home after a day's labour. This meal has become known as "high tea".

Today, tea can be drunk at any time of day. Most people in Britain drink tea for breakfast. The mid-morning "tea break" is an institution in British offices and factories. Later in the day, "afternoon tea" is still a way of life in the south of England and among the middle classes, while "high tea" has remained a tradition in the north of Britain.

1. Who played an important part in the beginning of tea in England?

- A. Thomas Garway.
- B. The royal family.
- C. The Earl of Sandwich.
- D. The Duchess of Bedford.

2. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The "tea break" kept the workers from being sleepy after lunch.
- B. Workers could enjoy a cup of tea in "tea gardens" at their workplace.
- C. "High tea" was usually served with the main meal for the middle classes.
- D. The "afternoon tea" together with sandwiches became popular in around 1800.

3. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. The Popularity of Tea

B.Tea and the British

C.Tea and the Middle Class

D.The History of Tea

## II.七选五

(2019 辽宁沈阳东北育才学校高一下月考,★★☆)

Do you know how to pick a good book you'll really like? Here are some tips.

Start with your interest. 1 You can pick something that you love to read, not for school. They can be ancient martial(武术) arts, computers, or fashion design. You name it, and there are books about it.

Pick your type. Do you prefer fiction or nonfiction (or both)? Fiction books, like novels, can transport you to another world or help you imagine something beyond your own experience. Nonfiction books give you the who, what, when, and why of something. 2 Many of them read like novels from start to finish.

Read the description. The reviews and quotes on the back and inside covers of many books give you an idea of what the book is about. They can also help you pick future books, too. If you find a book you really like, take a minute to read the quotes and see which authors praised the book. 3

Find a family favorite. Which book did your mother love best when she was at your age? 4 Find out and give them a read—then you can share your thoughts about the book.

Find a quiet place and make time for the book. 5 You can put on some good music, get yourself some tea and let yourself be carried away by the book. You'll see that time does fly when you're reading something you love!

A.How about your brothers and sisters?

B.They tell stories using facts—but that doesn't mean they're boring.

C.Reading is a good way to improve your English.

D.Most reading is best enjoyed when you can concentrate on it.

E.Often, they'll have similar styles and you might find books you like by those authors, too.

F.So you should read as much as possible when you are free.

G.Reading on your own isn't like reading for school.

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

### III.语法填空

(2019 黑龙江哈尔滨六中高一下月考,★★☆)

Each year 1 (thousand) of tourists visit the polar regions of the Arctic and Antarctica. But the increasing number of people traveling to the ends of the Earth can have 2 negative effect on fragile ecosystems. Should tourists 3 (allow) to visit polar regions?

About 40,000 tourists visit Antarctica each year. More than five million travel to the Arctic and sub-Arctic. Transporting tourists to the regions 4 (increase) ship and airplane traffic, adding to the risk of pollution, oil spills, and other 5 (environment) damage. Because the places where wildlife is accessible 6 (be) few in number,

tourist traffic can become concentrated in specific areas, 7 (put) Arctic vegetation(植被) at risk.

Others say that access 8 these very special parts of the world should not be restricted to only researchers and scientists. Polar tourism allows people to develop deep 9 (person) connections with polar regions. “Those 10 travel to the Arctic or Antarctica often become cheerleaders for supporting those places,” Jim Sano, vice president for travel and conservation at World Wildlife Fund, told TFK.

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

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV.读后续写

(2019 辽宁六校协作体高一下期初考,★★☆)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Last Saturday, David was taking a walk in the park near his home when he noticed a woman with a boy who is about eight years old. When David passed them, he heard the woman yell, “How stupid you are! You’re good at nothing.” David stopped and looked at the little boy. The boy said nothing. He just stood there, looking upset.

David was reminded of his English teacher Mrs. Brown in middle school. After he entered middle school, David lacked self-confidence because he was often made fun of by others. He was often told that he was good at nothing, which David believed. But one day it all changed.



One day, in an English writing class, Mrs. Brown asked them to read a novel. They were asked to write a new chapter of the novel after they finished reading it. A few days later, David handed in his story. He didn't give it much thought. But the next day, to his surprise, the comment "well done" from Mrs. Brown came into view the moment he turned to the page where the story was written.

When David read that, he almost burst into tears. He never expected to be praised one day. He suddenly gained some self-confidence.

That day after he returned home, he wrote a short story and gave it to Mrs. Brown the next morning. And again he was praised.

David became very interested in writing. He often wrote short stories and asked Mrs. Brown to read and correct them for him. Mrs. Brown always corrected the mistakes he had made and gave him good advice to improve them. One year later, David joined the school newspaper and became an editor of it. He was no longer that boy who lacked self-confidence. He gained his confidence and was hopeful about his future.

He succeeded in entering college and kept writing. Several years after graduating from college, he had his first book published. With some more books coming out, he became famous as a writer in his country. And he owed his success to Mrs. Brown's encouragement. Without her encouragement, his life might be very different now.

**Paragraph 1:**

*Inspired by his own life story, David decided to do something for that boy.\_*

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**Paragraph 2:**

*The mother was ashamed when she heard that.\_*

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## 答案全解全析

### 基础过关练

I .1.neat 2.settled 3.mild 4.material 5.clothing 6.suits 7.item 8.climate  
9.construction 10.contained

II .1.burning 考查 with 的复合结构。句意:他没熄灯就睡着了。此处 the lamp 与 burn 之间是主动关系,故填现在分词 burning。

2.to clean 考查不定式作表语。句意:我的工作每天打扫房间。不定式作表语,用来说明主语的内容。

3.It 考查形式主语。句意:众所周知,月球绕着地球转。此处考查 it 作形式主语,此处为“It+be+形容词+that 从句”,其中 It 是形式主语,that 引导的从句作真正的主语。

4.am 考查主谓一致。句意:不仅汤姆和玛丽,我也喜欢看电视。not only...but also 连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词与靠近的主语一致,即就近原则。故此处根据主语 I 决定谓语动词填 am。

5.into 考查固定搭配。句意:一个句子可以划分成有意义的各个部分。divide...up into...把……分成……,为固定搭配,故填 into。

6.settlement 考查词性转换。句意:资方和工会已就新的工作条件达成协议。设空处作 have reached 的宾语,由空前的 a 可知,此处应填单数名词,即 settlement。

7.suitable 考查固定搭配。句意:这所房子确实不适合大家庭居住。be suitable for...适合……,故用形容词作表语。

8.containing 考查非谓语动词。句意:小偷们偷到了一个装有钞票的钱包。此处 purse 与 contain 构成逻辑上的主动关系,故填现在分词作后置定语,即 containing。

9.to construct 考查非谓语动词。句意:有计划要建造一座新的横跨这条河的公路桥。此处是指建新的跨河公路桥的计划,故填动词不定式作 plans 的后置定语。

III.1.to name but a few 2.belonged to 3.participate in 4.is famous for 5.are supposed to 6.as well 7.Pay attention to 8.exchange;with 9.is located in 10.at first hand

IV.1.do the professors have 2.It has not yet been decided 3.not to grasp 4.seems to tell 5.With exams approaching

V.1.biggest 考查形容词最高级。句意:旧金山的唐人街是美国最大的,也是最古老的。根据句意可知,此处应用最高级,故填 biggest。

2.it 考查代词。句意:一年四季气候温和,意味着一直是参观的好时节。it is a good time to do sth.是做某事的好时机,故填 it。

3.are 考查谓语动词。句意:现在唐人街的大多数居民仍然是华人……。此处 the majority of residents 作主语,表示大多数居民,故谓语动词用复数形式,故填 are。

4.fluently 考查副词。句意:……他们中的许多人英语说得不流利。此处修饰动词 speak,故填副词 fluently。

5.to experience 考查非谓语动词。句意:这让游客体验到中国真正的味道。allow sb. to do sth.允许某人做某事,故填 to experience。

6.exploring 考查非谓语动词。句意:游客们可以花几个小时来探索中国有趣的风景、气味和声音。spend some time (in) doing sth.花费时间做某事,故填 exploring。

7.a 考查冠词。句意:唐人街的商店提供一系列独特的纪念品、商品和服装。

a/an...range of...一系列……的……,设空处后 unique 以辅音音素开头,故用不定冠词 a。

8.where 考查关系副词。句意:……有中国茶叶商店,游客可以在那里品尝和购买各种中国茶叶。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,且在从句中作地点状语,故填关系副词 where。

9.But 考查并列连词。上文提到唐人街有各种中药和中国茶,下文提到游客们最珍视的是中国的食物,所以上下文之间为转折关系,故填 But。

10.with 考查 with 的复合结构。句意:有适合每个人口味的中国食物,有来自中国各地的传统菜肴。分析句子可知,此处为 with 的复合结构,即 with+宾语+宾语补足语,故填 with。

### 能力提升练

I. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了英国的茶文化。

1.A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“It was in 1657 that Thomas Garway, the owner of a coffee house, sold the first tea in London. The drink soon became popular as another choice besides coffee.”可知,Thomas Garway 在英国人喝茶的起源中扮演了重要的角色,他使英国人喝茶的习惯开始流行,故选 A 项。

2.D 推理判断题。根据第五段“It was the 7th Duchess of Bedford who, in around 1800, started the popular ‘afternoon tea’, which took place at about four o’ clock. At about the same time, the Earl of Sandwich popularized a new way of eating bread with something (e.g. jam) between them, and before long, a small meal at the end of the afternoon with tea and sandwiches had become part of a way of life.”可知,在 1800 年左右,“下午茶”和三明治一起流行起来,故选 D 项。

3.B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要以 1657 年、1800 年等几个重要的时间为线索,介绍了英国人喝茶的习惯开始流行,“下午茶”的兴起、发展、流行以及如今

成为英国人生活中不可或缺的一部分。所有这些都是围绕着英国的茶文化而展开的,所以最佳标题为“茶与英国”,故选 B 项。

II. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了如何挑选一本好书。

1.G 根据下文“You can pick something that you love to read, not for school.”可知,此处是说挑选自己感兴趣的书籍,而不是为了学习而读书,故选 G 项。

2.B 根据上文“Nonfiction books give you the who, what, when, and why of something.”可知,此处是说它们通过事实叙述故事,但这并不意味着它们很无聊,故选 B 项。

3.E 根据上文“If you find a book you really like, take a minute to read the quotes and see which authors praised the book.”可知,此处是说要看哪些作者表扬了这本书,他们经常会有相似的风格,你可能会通过这些作者找到你喜欢的书,故选 E 项。

4.A 根据上文“Which book did your mother love best when she was at your age?”可知,此处是说参考一下你的妈妈和兄弟姐妹们都喜欢什么书,故选 A 项。

5.D 根据上文“Find a quiet place and make time for the book.”可知,要找一个安静的地方并留出时间来看书,可推知此处是说享受读书需要全神贯注,故选 D 项。

III. 语篇解读 本文为说明文。文章介绍了每年有成千上万的游客前往北极和南极地区,人们对此持有不同的观点。

1.thousands 考查数词。句意:每年有成千上万的游客前往北极和南极地区。

thousands of “成千上万的”,为固定词组。故填 thousands。

2.a 考查冠词。have an effect on “对……有影响”,为固定搭配,又因为 negative 以辅音音素开头,因此应使用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

3.be allowed 考查动词的语态。句意:游客们应该被允许参观极地地区吗?根据句意可知,此处应使用被动语态。故填 be allowed。

4.increases 考查主谓一致。句意:运送游客到该地区增加了船只和飞机的交通……。此处描述的是客观事实,应使用一般现在时,主语为动名词短 Transporting tourists to the regions,谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式。故填 increases。

5.environmental 考查形容词。此处修饰名词 damage,应使用形容词。故填 environmental。

6.are 考查主谓一致。此处描述的是客观事实,应使用一般现在时;且主语为 the places,谓语动词应使用复数形式。故填 are。

7.putting 考查非谓语动词。此处与主语 tourist traffic 构成逻辑上的主动关系,应使用现在分词形式。故填 putting。

8.to 考查介词。access to“……的权限”,为固定搭配。故填 to。

9.personal 考查形容词。此处作定语修饰 connections,应使用形容词形式,personal 意为“个人的”。故填 personal。

10.who 考查定语从句。此处为定语从句,先行词 Those 表示“那些人”,关系词在从句中作主语。故填 who。

IV.One possible version:

### **Paragraph 1:**

*Inspired by his own life story, David decided to do something for that boy. He went to the woman, who immediately recognized him because she had read his books and seen his pictures. David started to chat with her. He told her that what she said to her boy was not appropriate. Then he told her about the encouragement he once got from*

Mrs. Brown. In the end, he said, “I couldn’t have become a writer if I had believed I was good at nothing.”

**Paragraph 2:**

*The mother was ashamed when she heard that.* She realized that she shouldn’t have called her son stupid, which would make him lose confidence in himself. So she said, “Thank you for your advice. I’ll never say such things to him again. Instead, I’ll find out what he’s good at and encourage him.” The woman then left with the boy. Looking at the back of the boy, David felt relieved, hoping his action could make some difference to the boy.