

## Part 2 Learning About Language & Using Language

### 基础过关练

#### I. 单词拼写

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (严重事件) increased the contradictions between the two countries.
2. We ask the question in a \_\_\_\_\_ (略微) different way.
3. A personal \_\_\_\_\_ (评估) is judging oneself and knowing everything you should know about yourself.
4. My \_\_\_\_\_ (讲座) will clarify any questions that you might have.
5. She knew at once that he was \_\_\_\_\_ (隐藏) something from her.
6. Companies should be made to \_\_\_\_\_ (揭示) more about their financial position.
7. The aim of this initial meeting is to \_\_\_\_\_ (阐明) the issues.
8. It's not difficult to understand this world when you master the \_\_\_\_\_ (内部的) relations of things.
9. It is very important to weigh the salt \_\_\_\_\_ (精确地).
10. Keep a \_\_\_\_\_ (积极的) attitude and good things will happen.

#### II. 选词填空

straighten up, in favour of, in other words, be likely to, end up, act out, be confused about, be confident about

1. But in the long run, you've got to \_\_\_\_\_ your economy.
2. They asked him to leave. \_\_\_\_\_, he was fired.
3. People \_\_\_\_\_ all the different labels on food these days.
4. The blockade \_\_\_\_\_ last for some time.

5. But when he was talking about this concept, I \_\_\_\_\_ and thought it was stupid.

6. Last month local residents voted \_\_\_\_\_ the plan.

7. Finally he \_\_\_\_\_ the whole accident.

8. And what will happen if two writers \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for each other?

### III. 单句语法填空

1. That I keep writing is \_\_\_\_\_ (incident).

2. Using these tips you can set up an \_\_\_\_\_ (effect) budget for yourself and your household.

3. They will more \_\_\_\_\_ (accurate) determine how well students perform in college.

4. He sat at a different table, \_\_\_\_\_ (apparent) without noticing her.

5. I wonder who made this decision and how he came to his \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude).

6. My \_\_\_\_\_ (shy) really prevents me from approaching people.

7. On your second question, we have noted that the US has made a \_\_\_\_\_ (clarify).

### IV. 完成句子

1. 挂在墙上的那幅画是我侄子画的。

The picture \_\_\_\_\_ is painted by my nephew.

2. 新证据的发现使小偷被抓住了。

The discovery of new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 从小山滚下来的时候,他一把抓住了一块岩石。

When \_\_\_\_\_ the hill, he snatched at a rock.

4. 听到我在英语演讲比赛中获得一等奖,我兴奋得睡不着觉。

\_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ first prize in the English speech contest, I was \_\_\_\_\_ excited \_\_\_\_\_ fall asleep.

5. 从他所说的来判断,他一定是偷车的贼。

\_\_\_\_\_ what he said, he must be the thief \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

### 能力提升练

#### I. 阅读理解

主题语境: 人与社会 难易度: ★★ 语篇类型: 说明文 建议用时: 7

(2019 山东淄博淄川中学高一下月考)

When I lived in Spain, some Spanish friends of mine decided to visit England by car. Before they left, they asked me for advice about how to find accommodation (住所). I suggested that they should stay at “bed and breakfast” houses, because this kind of accommodation gives foreign visitors a good chance to speak English with the family. My friends listened to my advice, but they came back with some funny stories.

“We didn't stay at ‘bed and breakfast’ houses,” they said, “because we found that most families were away on holiday.”

I thought this was strange. Finally I understood what had happened. My friends spoke little English, and they thought “VACANCIES” meant

“holidays”, because the Spanish word for “holidays” is “vacaciones”. So they did not go to houses where the sign outside said “VACANCIES”, which in English means there are free rooms. Then my friends went to houses where

the sign said “NO VACANCIES” , because they thought this meant the people who owned the houses were not away on holiday. But they found that these houses were all full. As a result, they stayed at hotels!

We laughed at this and about the mistakes my friends made in reading other signs. In Spanish, the word “DIVERSION” means fun. In English, it means that workmen are repairing the road, and that you must take a different road. When my friends saw the word “DIVERSION” on a road sign, they thought they were going to have fun. Instead, the road ended in a large hole.



English people also have problems when they learn foreign languages. Once in Paris, when someone offered me some more coffee, I said “Thank you” in French. I meant that I would like some more. However, to my surprise, the coffee pot was taken away! Later I found out that “Thank you” in French means “No, thank you.” .

1. Why did the author suggest his friends staying at “bed and breakfast” houses?

- A. It would be much cheaper than staying in hotels.
- B. It would be convenient for them to have dinner together.
- C. They would be able to practise their English.
- D. There would be no problem about finding accommodation there.

2. If you see a road sign that says “DIVERSION” in London, you will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fall into a large hole

B.find the road blocked by people

C.have a lot of fun and enjoy yourself

D.have to take a different road

3.What did the author really mean when the coffee pot was taken away?

A.He would finish drinking his coffee.

B.He was expecting another cup of coffee.

C.He meant that he didn't want any more.

D.He has already had enough coffee.

## II.完形填空

主题语境：人与自我 难度：★★ 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：17

(2020 北京师范大学附属中学期中改编)

I lost my sight when I was four years old by falling off a box car in a freight(货物)yard in Atlantic City and landing on my head. Now I am thirty-two. I can still remember the brightness of sunshine. It would be 1 to see again, but a 2 can do strange things to people. I don't mean that I would prefer to go without my eyes. I simply mean that the 3 of them made me appreciate more what I had. Life, I believe, asks a continuous series of adjustments to reality. The more quickly a person is able to make these adjustments, the more 4 his own private world becomes. The adjustment is never easy. I was totally confused and afraid. But I was lucky. My parents and my teachers saw something in me—the 5 to live—which I didn't see, and they made me want to 6 against blindness. The hardest lesson I had to learn was to believe in myself. I am not talking about simply the kind of 7 that helps me down an

unfamiliar staircase alone. That is part of it. But I mean something bigger than that: an assurance(确信) that I am, despite being imperfect, a real, 8 person; that there is a special place where I can make myself fit. It took me years to discover and 9 this confidence. It had to start with the simplest things. Once a man gave me an indoor baseball. I thought he was making fun of me and I was hurt. “I can't use this.” I said. “Take it with you,” he urged me, “and roll it around.” The words 10 in my head. “Roll it around!” By rolling the ball I could hear where it went. This gave me an idea how to achieve a goal I had thought 11: playing baseball. At Philadelphia's Overbrook School for the Blind I 12 a successful variation of baseball and I called it ground ball. All my life I have set ahead of me a series of goals and then tried to reach them, one at a time. I had to be clear about my 13. It was no good trying for something that I knew at the start was wildly out of reach 14 that only invited the bitterness of failure. I would 15 sometimes anyway but on the average I made progress.

1.A.possible B.wonderful

C.hopeful D.reasonable

2.A.question B.mistake

C.disaster D.situation

3.A.importance B.value

C.loss D.attention

4.A.natural B.modern

C.meaningful      D.challenging

5.A.right      B.plan

C.place      D.potential

6.A.guard      B.hit

C.argue      D.fight

7.A.self-control      B.self-confidence

C.self-defense      D.self-improvement

8.A.modest      B.energetic

C.generous      D.positive

9.A.strengthen      B.express

C.share      D.destroy

10.A.held      B.stuck

C.bothered      D.knocked

11.A.important      B.specific

C.common      D.impossible

12.A.invented      B.confirmed

C.checked      D.noticed

13.A.interest      B.limitation

C.experience      D.responsibility

14.A.once      B.unless

C.because      D.though

15.A.fail      B.try

C.act      D.continue

### III.语法填空

主题语境：人与社会 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：议论文 建议用时：6

(2020 山东滨州质量检测)

When 1 (meet) people at the airport, most people smile and shake hands with people they meet. We know that a smile is usually a sign that people feel 2 (friend) and happy, but what if we don't know 3 the new person is? What if we are not introduced by a friend? What if we are meeting a stranger in 4 unfamiliar place? Sometimes people are 5 (danger) and humans have to find ways to protect 6 (they). We have to make sure we can trust people we do not know, and we have to show that we are not aggressive. Showing our hands 7 (mean) that we are not armed. In many cultures today, the Western custom of shaking hands 8 (use). We use our right hand, 9 is usually stronger than the left one. If we are using our hand this way, it means that we cannot be holding a knife 10 a gun. It shows that we trust the other person, and that the other person can trust us.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part 2 Learning About Language & Using Language

##### 基础过关练

I. 1. incident 2. slightly 3. assessment 4. presentation

5. concealing 6. reveal 7. clarify 8. internal 9. accurately 10. positive

II. 1. be confident about 2. In other words 3. are confused about

4. is likely to 5. straightened up 6. in favour of 7. acted out



8.end up

III.1.incidental 考查词性转换。句意:我坚持写作是不可避免的。此处是系表结构,故填 incidental。

2.effective 考查词性转换。句意:使用这些建议,你可以为自己和你的家庭建立一个有效的预算。此处需用形容词作定语来修饰后面的名词 budget,故填 effective。

3.accurately 考查词性转换。句意:他们将更准确地查明学生在大学表现得如何好。此处需用副词来修饰动词 determine,故填 accurately。

4.apparently 考查词性转换。句意:他在另一张桌边坐下,显然没有注意到她。此处需用副词来修饰 without 短语,故填 apparently。

5.conclusion 考查词性转换。句意:我想知道是谁做的这个决定,他又是如何得出的结论。形容词性物主代词后需要接名词,故填 conclusion。

6.shyness 考查词性转换。句意:我的害羞实在让我不能接近别人。形容词性物主代词后需要接名词,故填 shyness。

7.clarification 考查词性转换。句意:关于你的第二个问题,我们已经注意到美国已做出了澄清。make a clarification 是固定搭配,意思是做出澄清。故填 clarification。

IV.1.hanging on the wall 2.the thief being caught 3.rolling down

4.Hearing; had won;too;to 5.Judging from;who had stolen

### 能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 作者叙述了在不同的文化中相同或者相近的语言往往会表达出不同的含义,并且举例进行了说明。

1.C 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句中的 because this kind of accommodation gives foreign visitors a good chance to speak English

with the family 可知,作者建议他的朋友们住在提供住宿加早餐的旅馆,因为可以有机会练习他们的英语。故选 C。

2.D 细节理解题。根据第四段第三句可知,在英国看到路上的标志“DIVERSION”时,表明此路在维护,要绕道而行。故选 D。

3.B 细节理解题。根据最后一段第三、四句可知,作者实际上是想再来一杯咖啡。故选 B。

### 【高频词汇】

1.decide v.决定 2.own v.拥有 3.laugh at 嘲笑 4.end v.结束

5.offer v.提供

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了灾难、挫折是如何成就一个人的。作者在年幼时失明,在经历了多年的彷徨无助之后,终于在亲人朋友的帮助下,找回了自信,学会了如何面对困难,并且在纷杂的社会中找到了自己的一席之地,实现了自己一个又一个的梦想。文章告诉我们要与困难作斗争。

1.B possible 可能的;wonderful 精彩的,极好的;hopeful 有希望的;reasonable 合理的。能够再看见东西自然是非常好的,故选 B。

2.C question 问题;mistake 错误;disaster 灾难;situation 情形。双目失明对人来说是一场灾难,故选 C。

3.C importance 重要性;value 价值;loss 失去,损失;attention 注意力。作者的意思是失去双目使他更加感激自己所拥有的东西,故选 C。

4.C natural 自然的;modern 现代的;meaningful 有意义的;challenging 挑战性的。一个人能更快地做出调整,他自己的私人世界就会变得更有意义,故选 C。

5.D right 权利;plan 计划;place 地点;potential 潜力。父母和老师们看到了作者身上生存潜力,故选 D。

6.D fight against 与.....作斗争。父母和老师们都想让作者同失明作斗争。

7.B self-control 自我控制;self-confidence 自信;self-defense 自我保护;self-improvement 自我提高。作者并不是说仅靠自信就可以独自从不熟悉的楼梯上下来。

8.D modest 谦虚的;energetic 精力充沛的;generous 慷慨的;positive 积极乐观的。作者虽然不完美,但还是一个实实在在的、乐观积极的人,故选 D。

9.A strengthen 加强;express 表达;share 分享;destroy 破坏。我花了好几年才发现和加强了这种自信,故选 A。

10.B 那个人的话语令作者难以忘怀。stick in one's mind 经久不忘;铭记在心,故选 B。

11.D important 重要的;specific 具体的;common 普遍的;impossible 不可能的。玩室内棒球是作者以前认为不可能的事情,故选 D。

12.A invent 发明;confirm 证实;check 检查;notice 注意到。这里指作者发明了一种棒球的变体,叫做地滚球,故答案为 A。

13.B interest 兴趣,利益;limitation 局限;experience 经验,经历;responsibility 责任。“我”必须得清楚自己本身的局限性,故选 B。

14.C 去试图获得一开始就知道极其超出自己能力的事情没有任何好处,因为这只能招致失败的痛苦。此处表示原因,所以用 because。

15.A fail 失败;try 努力,尝试;act 行动;continue 继续。作者有时会失败,但平均来说他还是取得了进步,根据 but 可知此空与 progress 相对,故选 fail。

【高频词汇】

1.brightness n.光辉,亮度 2.continuous adj.不断的,持续的,连续的  
3.adjustment n.调整,调节 4.reality n.现实 5.confused adj.糊涂的,迷惑的;不清楚的,混乱的,难懂的 6.imperfect adj.不完美的 7.bitterness n.苦味,痛苦

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。微笑让人感到友善和高兴,但是如果遇到陌生人,我们如何知道他们不是危险的呢?而握手特别是用我们有力的右手,恰恰表明我们彼此信任。

1.meeting 考查现在分词。meet 与其逻辑主语 most people 是主动关系,因此用现在分词作状语。

2.friendly 考查形容词。feel 是连系动词,后面应该用形容词作表语,friendly 是形容词,意为“友好的”。

3.who 考查宾语从句。know 后面跟的是宾语从句,该空在从句中作表语指人,故应填疑问代词 who。

4.an 考查冠词。此处指一个不熟悉的地方。unfamiliar 以元音音素开头,所以用 an。

5.dangerous 考查形容词。根据该句的结构可以判断,are 后面应该填形容词作表语。dangerous 危险的。

6.themselves 考查反身代词。反身代词通常表示它与句中的主语是同一人,在句中作宾语,不能省略。反身代词以-self(单数)或-selves(复数)结尾。由 humans 可知填 themselves。

7.means 考查主谓一致。主句的主语为动名词短语 Showing our hands, 动名词短语作主语,谓语动词应该用单数形式。

8.is used 考查时态和语态。此处指这种握手的西方的习俗被使用,应该用被动语态,根据上下文句子的时态,可以判断此处应该用一般现在时,因此应该填 is used。

9.which 考查非限制性定语从句。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 right hand,表示物,在从句中作主语,因此该空应该用关系代词 which。

10.or 考查并列连词的用法。此处指不可能拿着刀子或者枪,此处应该表示选择关系,or 表示“或者”。

【高频词汇】

1.unfamiliar adj.不熟悉的 2.aggressive adj.具有侵略性的,好斗的 3.trust v.  
信任