

Part 3 Using Language, Assessing Your Progress & Video Time

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. With the development of technology, we have a _____ (趋势; 倾向) to lead a more convenient life.
2. I still miss the old times when we _____ (使用) the farm and raised a lot of poultry (家禽).
3. A good teacher can _____ (察觉到) his students' sorrow by the looks on their faces.
4. The twins were so much alike that it was impossible to _____ (辨别) one from the other.
5. He was so _____ (尴尬的) because he made a mistake.
6. Don't _____ (打扰) me while I am taking my nap.
7. We should admit that playing video games sometimes _____ (分散注意力; 使分心) a student from his homework.
8. After sending my application, I called up several times to _____ (询问) about job possibilities.
9. Sometimes we should _____ (调整) the wing mirrors before edging the car out of its parking space.
10. The atmosphere calmed down after the head teacher _____ (干预).

II. 选词填空

adjust to; have conflict with; interact with; as though; stare at; be amused by

1. She _____ her father's funny stories.

- 2.He behaved_____nothing had happened.
- 3.Being a kind person, he never_____his neighbors.
- 4.But experts said no one should_____the sun with naked eyes too long.
- 5.When learning to swim, firstly you'd better let your body_____the temperature.
- 6.It helped me learn how to speak in public and_____audiences.

III.单句语法填空

- 1.Confucius was one of the greatest_____(education)in the world.
- 2.If something bad happens on a particular day, people have a_____(tend)to associate that day with negative events.
- 3.The development of the site will have_____(imply)for the surrounding countryside.
- 4.Usually, when we drive to big cities, we would occupy ourselves_____parking the car.
- 5.About one century ago, Hitler didn't perceive the people's_____(anxious)for the war to end.
- 6.Sometimes students may feel nervous or_____(embarrass) about speaking English in public.

IV.课文语法填空

It is important for an 1 (educate) to understand what makes each student tick. 2 (general) speaking, I usually look 3 their body language. I know when students are really interested, because they lean forward and look at me. People have a 4 (tend) to lean towards whatever they are interested in. So

if a student has his head lowered to look at his watch, it implies he is 5
(bore) and just continuing the minutes for the class to end.

A good teacher should also have the strategy 6 (distinguish) when
students are troubled, and try 7 (inquiry) what is going on about them.
Anyway, reacting 8 body language is an important component for a teacher, 9
duty is helping all teenagers learn 10 (active) and devotedly.

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 难度：★★ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2020 浙江温州十五校联合体高二阶段检测)

Simple hand gestures can make you look more confident and in control.
Practice them, and use them whenever you want to impress a person or an
audience!

The hand steeple, where the fingers are making a little “roof top”, is
showing a lot of confidence. This hand gesture is very popular with lawyers,
politicians and priests (it does resemble praying, don't you think?) and while it
shows great confidence, you should not use it when you're trying to gain
someone's trust...the hand steeple can make you look arrogant(傲慢的). It does
show strength when negotiating.

The reverse hand steeple is similar to the hand steeple, but this gesture is
used more often during listening, while the hand steeple is used more often

during talking. And since women are better listeners than men, the reverse hand steeple is used more often by women.

People in leadership positions often hold their hands behind their back. It's a pose that shows power, and confidence, as it exposes the vulnerable(脆弱的; 易受伤害的) parts of the body. It also improves your posture and opens up the airways, so you gain more energy and feel more confident as you do this.

Some people don't hold their hands but have one hand hold the wrist or the arm. This is a sign of frustration. The higher up the hand is, the more frustrated. It's a way to “get a grip” on yourself.

Another show of confidence and feeling superior is by showing the thumbs. Any position where the thumbs are visible will do the trick(奏效;起作用). Holding your jacket with your thumbs up, or having them stuck out of your back pockets is the similar hand gesture that will do the trick.

1. When will you most probably use the hand steeple?

A. When you are praying.

B. When you are listening to a speech.

C. When you are asking for advice.

D. When you are talking with a potential business partner.

2. Who mostly use the reverse hand steeple?

A. Lawyers.

B. Politicians.

C. Children.

D.Women.



3.What does the following picture probably show?

A.Pride.

B.Anger.

C.Confidence.

D.Surprise.

4.Which of the following shows that one is frustrated?



A



B



C



D

II.语法填空

主题语境：人与社会 难易度：☆☆ 语篇类型：议论文 建议用时：6

(2020 山东烟台二中高一阶段检测)

If you say the word “communication”, most people think 1 words and sentences. Although these are very important, we communicate with more than just 2 (speak) and written words. Indeed, body positions are part of 3 we call “body language”. We see examples of unconscious body language very often, yet there is also “learned” body language, 4 varies from culture to

culture. We use “learned” body language when we 5 (introduce) to strangers. Like other animals, we are on guard until we know it is safe 6 (relax). So every culture has developed a formal way to greet strangers, to show them we are not aggressive. Greetings in Asian 7 (country) do not involve touching the other person. 8 (tradition) in China, when we greet someone, we put the right hand over the left and bow slightly. American youths often greet each other with the 9 (express), “Give me five!” Nowadays, it is quite a common greeting. Body language is fascinating for anyone to study. People give away much more by their gestures than by 10 (they) words.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III.读后续写

主题语境：人与自我 难度：★★ 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：25

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。

(2020 山东济南外国语学校高二月考)

One day when I was 12, my mother gave me an order: I was to walk to the public library, and borrow at least one book for the summer. This was one more weapon for her to defeat my strange problem, my inability to read.

In the library, I found my way into the “Children's Room”. I sat down on the floor and pulled a few books off the shelf at random. The cover of a book caught my eye. It presented a picture of a beagle. I had recently had a beagle, the first and only animal companion I ever had as a child. He was my

secret sharer, but one morning, he was gone, given away to someone who had the space and the money to care for him. I never forgot my beagle.

There on the book's cover was a beagle which looked identical to my dog. I ran my fingers over the picture of the dog on the cover. My eyes ran across the title, Amos, the Beagle with a Plan. Unknowingly, I had read the title. Without opening the book, I borrowed it from the library for the summer.

Under the shade of a bush, I started to read about Amos. I read very, very slowly with difficulty. Though pages were turned slowly, I got the main idea of the story about a dog who, like mine, had been separated from his family and who finally found his way back home. That dog was my dog, and I was the little boy in the book. At the end of the story, my mind continued to the final scene of reunion, on and on, until my own lost dog and I were, in my mind, running together.

Paragraph 1:

My mother's call returned me to the real world. I suddenly realized something._

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Paragraph 2:

And years later, she was proud that her son had read thousands of books, and was awarded a PhD in literature.

Part 3 Using Language, Assessing Your Progress & Video Time

基础过关练

I. 1. tendency 2. occupied 3. perceive 4. distinguish

5. embarrassed 6. bother 7. distracts 8. inquire 9. adjust 10. intervened

II. 1. was amused by 2. as though 3. has conflict with 4. stare at

5. adjust to 6. interact with

III. 1. educators 考查词性转换。句意:孔子是世界上最伟大的教育家之一。由句意及设空处前的 one of 可知填 educators。

2. tendency 考查词性转换。句意:如果在特定的一天某件不好的事情发生,人们倾向于把那天和消极的事件联系起来。have a tendency to do sth. 有做某事的倾向。

3. implications 考查词性转换。句意:这个地点的开发将会影响周围的乡村。

have implications for sth.对某事有影响。

4. in 考查固定搭配。此处指我们会使自己忙于停车。occupy oneself in doing sth.使某人自己忙于做某事。

5. anxiety 考查词性转换。句意:大约一个世纪之前,希特勒察觉不到人们对战争结束的渴望。由设空处前的 people's 可知应填 anxiety。

6. embarrassed 考查词性转换。句意:有时学生可能会对当众说英语感到紧张或尴尬。feel 后接形容词作表语,故填 embarrassed。

IV.1. educator 考查词性转换。由设空处前的不定冠词 an 可知此处应用名词。故填 educator。

2. Generally 考查词性转换。设空处修饰现在分词 speaking,表示“一般说来”,应用副词形式。故填 Generally。

3. at 考查介词搭配。此处指我通常观看他们的身体语言。look at 意为“观看”。

4. tendency 考查词性转换。设空处被冠词 a 修饰,作动词 have 的宾语,应用其名词形式,故填 tendency。

5. bored 考查词性转换。此处指他感到无聊,故填形容词 bored。

6. to distinguish 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,设空处作前面名词 strategy 的后置定语。又根据习惯用法可知,strategy 后面的定语多由不定式构成,故填 to distinguish。

7. to inquire 考查非谓语动词。try to do sth.意为“尽力做某事”,故填 to inquire。

8. to 考查固定搭配。此处指对身体语言做出反应,react to 意为“对.....做出反应”,故填 to。

9.whose 考查关系代词。设空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a teacher,关系词在从句中作定语,故填 whose。

10.actively 考查词性转换。设空处修饰前面的 learn,应用副词形式,故填 actively。

能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了几种手势。

1.D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段最后一句 It does show strength when negotiating.可知,当跟人谈判的时候你可以用这个手势,由此推断 D 项正确。

2.D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段最后一句可知,反向手尖塔往往用于倾听的场合,而女性比男性更善于倾听,因此女性用这一手势最多。

3.C 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句可知,把手反背在背后是一种显示能力和自信的手势。

4.A 图示判断题。根据文章第五段所述内容可知,把双手放在胳膊上或者手腕上往往是“沮丧”的表现。

【高频词汇】

1.resemble v.看起来像,显得像,像 2.negotiate v.谈判,磋商,协商 3.reverse

adj.相反的 4.frustration n.懊丧,懊恼,沮丧

5.superior adj.有优越感的;(在品质上) 更好的,占优势,更胜一筹; (在级别、重要性或职位上) 更高的 6.visible adj.看得见的,可见的;明显的,能注意到的

长难句分析

原句 The reverse hand steeple is similar to the hand steeple, but this gesture is used more often during listening, while the hand steeple is used more often during talking.

句意 反向手尖塔和手尖塔很相似,但是这种手势更常用于倾听期间,然而手尖塔更常用于谈话期间。

分析 该句中 while 是并列连词,意为“然而”。The reverse hand steeple 指反向塔尖。be similar to 表示“与.....相似”。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。人际交往不只是靠单词和句子,而身势语也是我们交流的重要形式。每一种文化都有自己的身势语,只是因文化不同而不同。人们通过身势语会暴露更多的信息,因此每个人都应该好好研究它。

1.of 考查固定搭配。think of 想到,想起。

2.spoken 考查过去分词作定语。spoken 意思为“口头的”,与后面的written(书面的)一起作定语修饰 words。

3.what 考查宾语从句。从句 what we call “body language” 作 of 的宾语,同时 what 又作宾语从句中 call 的宾语,表示“.....的东西”。

4.which 考查非限制性定语从句。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 body language,表示物,关系词在从句中作主语,因此用 which 引导非限制性定语从句。注意:that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

5.are introduced 考查时态和语态。此处指当我们被介绍给陌生人时,又因为状语从句的时态一般要和主句的时态一致,主句为一般现在时,所以该空应该用一般现在时的被动语态。

6.to relax 考查动词不定式。该句中的 it 为形式主语,因此后面应该用动词不定式作真正的主语。

7.countries 考查名词的复数。此处指亚洲国家中的问候,country 为可数名词,由语境可知应用复数名词。

8.Traditionally 考查副词。根据句子结构,此处应该用副词作状语,修饰整个句子。
tradition 为名词,其副词形式为 traditionally。

9.expression 考查名词。定冠词 the 后面应该用名词形式。express 的名词形式为 expression。

10.their 考查代词。由 words 可以判断,此空应该填形容词性物主代词 their。

【高频词汇】

1.vary v.(根据情况)变化;变更;改变 2.on guard 警惕;提防;警戒 3.involve v.牵扯,包括,涉及 4.fascinating adj.极有吸引力的,迷人的

III.One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

My mother's call returned me to the real world. I suddenly realized something. The trick of reading is to put yourself into the story experiencing what the author goes through and appreciating its meaning in your heart. As long as I clung to this process, not only was my inability to read defeated, but also an inner aspiration to read was stimulated, which changed my life for the better. During the summer, I incredibly developed special companionship with books, ranging from vivid storybooks to academic articles. My mother was more than delighted to see my change.

Paragraph 2:

And years later, she was proud that her son had read thousands of books, and was awarded a PhD in literature. She proposed that my experience should be of use to others. So I set up a team to provide

those who had difficulty reading with space to turn to, through which I myself also gained a better understanding of reading as well as my life. My first adventure of reading turned out to be a permanent treasure.