

Part 3 Using Language, Assessing Your Progress & Video Time

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (化学的) factories do great harm to the air.
2. The elderly and children are having a hard time in the \_\_\_\_\_ (最深处) of winter.
3. Plants in desert usually have long \_\_\_\_\_ (根).
4. The government has taken measures to help people get rid of \_\_\_\_\_ (贫穷).
5. The population of the \_\_\_\_\_ area is larger than that of the rural area.
6. Computers are now in \_\_\_\_\_ use all over the world.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ food, which is green and healthy, is on sale at the local grocery.
8. The Chinese and the Westerners have \_\_\_\_\_ different views of life.
9. Foreigners tend to be impressed with the spicyness \_\_\_\_\_ of Sichuan dishes.

II. 选词填空

nowhere near, (be) free of, for instance, in turn, be rooted in, turn to, (be) rich in

1. Many natural means have been used in organic farming. \_\_\_\_\_, animal wastes are used to keep the soil fertile.
2. He's \_\_\_\_\_ as influential as he used to be.
3. He prefers to eat snacks \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.
4. I like the orange, which is juicy and \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins.
5. The advancement of technology can boost education. \_\_\_\_\_, the development of education can contribute to technological progress.
6. Being gentle \_\_\_\_\_ the British people's mind.

7. People should \_\_\_\_\_ psychological counseling if necessary.

### III. 单句语法填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (essential), he is not a man of career.

2. Chewing plays an important role in one's \_\_\_\_\_ (digest).

3. Food produced from chemical farming is not \_\_\_\_\_ (nutrition).

4. Modern means of \_\_\_\_\_ (fertilise) can be energy-saving and environmentally friendly.

5. Nowadays physical therapy (理疗) has gradually been used as an \_\_\_\_\_ (alter) to medicine.

### IV. 完成句子

1. 使他脱颖而出的是他精通几门语言。

\_\_\_\_\_ is his mastery of several languages.

2. 他非常感谢那位老师, 在老师的帮助下他学习上取得了巨大的进步。

He owes a lot to the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ he has made great progress in study.

3. 消费者更喜欢有机食品的原因是有机食品既美味又有营养。

\_\_\_\_\_ organic food is because it is tasty and nutritious.

4. 同一块地上种不同的作物是为了保持土壤肥沃。

Diverse crops are grown in the same field \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 这本书用简单的语言写成并充满韵律, 使其对儿童来说容易记住。

The book is written in simple words and full of the rhythm, \_\_\_\_\_ for children to remember.

6.传统上,人们希望女性照顾孩子同时做家务。

Conventionally, women are expected to take care of the children\_\_\_\_\_.

#### V.课文语法填空

Given the fact that chemical pesticides and artificial fertilisers can fight crop disease and increase production, they\_\_1\_\_(be)in widespread use since the 1950s. However, with time going by, they have been proved\_\_2\_\_(harm)to the environment and human health if\_\_3\_\_(use)for a long time. To tackle the problems, farmers have switched to organic farming\_\_4\_\_an alternative. And organic food has become\_\_5\_\_favorite for many customers. Organic farmers rely on it that natural means could keep their soil fertile and free of disease. Different organic methods have come up,\_\_6\_\_goal is to grow good food while avoiding damage to the environment or to the human health.\_\_7\_\_, organic farming cannot replace chemical farming with a huge number of people\_\_8\_\_(feed)worldwide. There is still a long way to go\_\_9\_\_scientists find a suitable\_\_10\_\_(solve)that can satisfy the high demand for food while protecting the environment.

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

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

#### 能力提升练

#### I.阅读理解

主题语境: 人与自然 难易度: ★★ 语篇类型: 说明文 建议用时: 9

(2019 四川成都第一次诊断)

Food blogs, celebrities, and nutritionists all advocate the benefits of eating organic(有机的) fruit and vegetables. But a new study published in Science Advances paints a more complex picture. While organic produce is likely slightly healthier to eat and, in some ways, more sustainable to grow, there are also downsides.

Organic fruit and vegetables typically cost more than conventional ones. To get a certificate as organic, farmers must meet specific criteria, including growing produce without the use of genetic engineering and chemical inputs. Without these methods, the growing process typically requires more labour, time, and money, the costs that are passed on to consumers.

It's true that in many ways, organic farming is more sustainable than conventional farming. But when it comes to environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emission and water loss, the comparison gets complex. Organic farms produce fewer greenhouse gases per acre. However, because they are barred from using genetic engineering, pesticides(杀虫剂), and other methods that increase efficiency(效率), organic farms also produce an estimated 19% to 25% less yield than conventional farms. While there isn't a whole lot of research on the topic, the few studies that do exist suggest greenhouse gas output and water loss might actually be higher on organic farms, on a per unit basis, says the study author Verena Seufert.

In addition, while organic produce is likely more nutritious than conventional fruit and vegetables, there's not a lot of evidence to support the claim that these often slight differences influence consumer health. The same is

true for the pesticide remainder. In developed countries, where pesticide use is tightly regulated, there's no scientific consensus(共识) on how these often slight differences influence human health.

Still, Seufert stresses that if you can afford to eat organic produce, you should do so. Organic farms provide safer work environments for workers, plus they support great biodiversity(生物多样性). The real point from her study is not that organic produce is bad but that the practice needs more studies to increase the yield without lowering sustainability.

But if you can't afford to buy organic produce, don't stress too much, particularly from a nutritional perspective.

1.What does the underlined word “downsides” in Paragraph 1 most probably mean?

- A.Dangers. B.Drawbacks.  
C.Benefits. D.Differences.

2.Which key factor makes it complicated to compare organic farming with conventional farming when it comes to environmental concerns?

- A.The yield. B.The price.  
C.The water loss. D.The labour.

3.Which of the following will the author most probably agree with?

- A.Farmers' work environment should be improved.  
B.Organic produce should be made more efficiently.  
C.It isn't wise for consumers to buy organic products.

D.The pesticide remainder does no harm to people's health.

## II.七选五

主题语境：人与自我、人与社会 难度：★★ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2019 湖南师大附中高二上期末)

### Overcome Culture Shock in the Classroom

Culture shock occurs in a classroom when students are exposed to a new situation. 1. However, it can also happen to students moving from a small town to a large city, to home-schooled students starting formal school education or to students progressing from one level of education to another. There are several strategies that teachers can use to help students overcome culture shock.

#### Make group rules

Brainstorm(集体讨论) group rules with the class as a whole to create a safe space and good learning environment. 2. Rules could include respecting differences, listening when someone is speaking and not teasing, for example.

#### Provide a partner

Find a partner for the new student in the adjustment period. 3. A good partner is someone who is friendly, outgoing and patient. The partner should show the new student around the school, spend time with him or her after class and eat lunch with him or her.

#### Know the source of a problem

Identify problems early and work with the student and his or her family to deal with them. 4. It can also be caused by overseas or home school

environment. Students and parents need to be aware of all the rules and customs that apply.

5

Create lessons that include information about different countries and traditions. These could include story reading, geography, cultural studies and history. Encourage the student to share some information about himself or herself.

A.Create special lessons

B.Respect other cultures

C.They have lost their own language and culture

D.Explain the rules and require everyone to follow them

E.A partner can help him or her quickly adapt to the new environment

F.Classroom culture shock is often caused by the very different environment of a classroom

G.Typically, this happens when a new immigrant(移民)student arrives in a classroom for the first time

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

### III.语法填空

主题语境: 人与社会 难度: ★★ 语篇类型: 说明文 建议用时: 7

(2019 广东惠州调研)

Longjing tea, 1 has topped the list of the ten most famous teas in China with its color, taste and shape, 2 (name) after its production region—Longjing Village near the West Lake. The good environment and water resources have

contributed much to the 3 (grow) of the tea, confirming the saying that  
“Longjing tea is the 4 (good) among all of the teas in the world” .

Thanks 5 the Qianlong Emperor of the Qing Dynasty, the tea has earned a high reputation. The story went that the Qianlong Emperor visited a mountain during his Hangzhou travels and he saw some ladies picking the tea at 6 foot of the mountain. He was so interested in their movements that he decided to have a go himself.

While 7 (pick) the tea, he received the news of his mother's illness, so he carelessly put the leaves in his right sleeve and 8 (leave) Hangzhou for Beijing. He visited his mother 9 (immediate) upon his arrival in Beijing, and his mother smelt the fragrance of the tea leaves from his right sleeve and wanted to have a taste. After drinking a cup of tea, she found herself completely 10 (refresh), and she even praised it as a cure for all illnesses. From then on, it was listed as the tribute tea.

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

#### IV.读后续写

主题语境：人与自我 难易度：★★ 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：20

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。

(2019 浙江慈溪六校高一期中考联考)

A farmer grew some vegetables in his garden. One day his wife was ill and he had no money. He had to sell some cabbages and carrots in the market.



The next morning he took two baskets of vegetables to the town. But it was snowing hard that afternoon and there were few people in the street. When his vegetables were sold out, it was dark. He bought some medicine and hurried to his village.

On his way home he saw a person lying on the snow. He placed his baskets on the ground and was going to help the person to get up. At that time he found it was a dead man and there was much blood on his body. He was so afraid that he ran away quickly, without taking the baskets with him.

The next afternoon the farmer was sent to the police station. Having shown the baskets, an officer asked, “Are these yours?” “Yes, sir,” the farmer answered timidly (胆怯地). “Have you killed the man?” “No, no, sir,” the farmer said in a hurry. “When did you see the dead man?” “About seven last evening.” “Did you see who killed the man?” “No, sir.” The officer brought out a knife and asked, “Have you seen it yet?” “No, sir.” The officer became angry and told a policeman to beat him up and send him into prison. The officer wanted to trap the farmer into the confession(供认), but the farmer didn't admit he was the murderer.

Paragraph 1:

The officer was so angry that he asked the policeman to beat him up again.\_

Paragraph 2:

The farmer was lucky. A few days later,\_

Part 3 Using Language, Assessing Your Progress & Video Time

基础过关练

I. 1. Chemical 2. depths 3. roots 4. poverty 5. urban

6. widespread 7. Organic 8. entirely 9. flavour

II. 1. For instance 2. nowhere near 3. free of 4. rich in 5. In turn 6. is rooted in 7. turn to

III. 1. Essentially 考查副词。句意:他本质上不是一个有事业心的人。句子主干成分完整,设空处需用副词作句子状语,故填 Essentially。

2. digestion 考查名词。句意:咀嚼在一个人的消化(过程)中起着重要作用。one's 后面需接名词,故填 digest 的名词形式 digestion。

3. nutritious 考查形容词。句意:化学农业生产出来的食物是没营养的。句子谓语是 is, 句子缺表语,根据句意,填 nutritious, 表示“有营养的;营养丰富的”。

4. fertilization 考查名词。句意:现代的施肥方法既节能又环保。“(the) means of...” 表示“.....的方式/方法”,介词 of 后需接名词,故填 fertilization。

5. alternative 考查名词。句意:如今理疗已经逐渐被用作一种药物替代品。冠词 an 后用名词 alternative。

IV. 1. What makes him stand out 2. with whose help 3. Why consumers prefer 4. to keep the soil fertile 5. making it easy 6. while doing the housework

V. 1. have been 考查动词时态。此处指从 20 世纪 50 年代以来,它们就已经被广泛应用。由 since the 1950s 可知此处应用现在完成时,主语为 they, 故填 have been。

2.harmful 考查形容词。此处指随着时间的流逝,它们已被证实对环境和人体健康是有害的。prove 作系动词,后可直接跟形容词,故填 harmful。

3.used 考查省略。此处指如果长时间使用它们,对环境和人体健康是有害的。if 从句的完整形式为 if they are used...,主从句主语一致,从句谓语中有 be 动词,省略从句的主语和 be 动词,填 used。

4.as 考查介词。句意:为解决这些问题,农民们已经转向有机农业作为替代。根据句意,此处用 as 表“作为”。

5.a 考查冠词。句意:并且有机食品已成为一种许多顾客特别喜爱的事物。favorite 在这里作名词,表“特别喜爱的事物”,此处第一次提到,表泛指,故用不定冠词 a。

6.whose 考查定语从句。句意:不同的有机方法已经被提出,它们的目标是在避免对环境和人体健康造成损害的同时种植好的食物。此处需用关系词引导定语从句修饰先行词 methods,whose 表明所属关系,在从句中作定语。

7.However 考查副词。此处指然而,有机农业不能代替化学农业。上文说到有机农业的好处,下文说有机农业不能代替化学农业,意思发生转折,故填 However。

8.to feed 考查 with 复合结构。此处指全世界有许多人要养活,有机农业不能代替化学农业。with 复合结构中,表尚未发生的动作作用 to do。

9.before 考查连词。此处指科学家在找到合适的解决方式之前还有很长一段路要走。根据句意可知此处应填连词 before。

10.solution 考查名词。此处指科学家在找到合适的解决方式之前还有很长一段路要走。find 后接名词作宾语,故填 solve 的名词形式 solution。

## 能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了有机农产品的一些情况,体现了学科核心素养中的“环保意识、健康饮食意识”的文化品格。

1.B 词义猜测题。根据第一段最后一句“While organic produce is likely slightly healthier to eat and, in some ways, more sustainable to grow, there are also downsides.”可知,虽然有机农产品可能稍微健康些,但在某些方面,也有其缺点。再结合语境和下文陈述的有机农产品的缺点可以判断,画线词应指有机农产品不好的一面,B项意为“缺点”,故B项正确。

2.A 细节理解题。根据题干关键词“complicated to compare”定位至第三段第二句“But when it comes to environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emission and water loss, the comparison gets complex.”,由此可知,当涉及诸如温室气体排放和水资源损失等环境问题时,比较传统农业和有机农业就变得复杂了;根据第三段其他内容可知,虽然有机农业与传统农业相比更具可持续性,但因为不能使用基因工程技术、杀虫剂及其他提高效率的方法,有机农业的产量相对低,如果有机农业想要和传统农业有一样高的产量,其对环境的影响就会更大,故产量是使得两者之间的比较变得复杂的重要因素。A项意为“产量”,故A项正确。

3.B 推理判断题。根据第三段第四句可知,由于禁止使用基因工程技术和杀虫剂等方法,有机农场的产量估计会比传统农场的产量低19%至25%。据此可以判断,应当提高有机农业的生产效率,故B项正确。第五段的最后一句亦是提示。

### 【高频词汇】

1.advocate vt.提倡 2.sustainable adj.可持续的

3.genetic engineering 基因工程 4.evidence n.证据 5.regulate vt.(用规则  
条例)控制,管理 6.stress v.强调;使焦虑不安

长难句分析

原句 In developed countries, where pesticide use is tightly regulated, there's no scientific consensus on how these often slight differences influence human health.

句意 在发达国家,杀虫剂的使用受到严格管制,在这些细微的差异如何影响人类健康方面,没有科学的共识。

分析 该句为主从复合句。句中 where pesticide use is tightly regulated 为 where 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 developed countries;句中 how these often slight differences influence human health 为 how 引导的宾语从句,作介词 on 的宾语。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了教师可以使用一些策略帮助缓解学生新的环境下、新的教室里遭遇到的文化冲击。

1.G 该空前一句意思是:当学生接触新的环境时,教室里就会出现文化冲击。G 项意思是:比较典型的是,这种情况往往发生在一名新移民学生首次进入教室时。前后逻辑顺畅,并且句意符合此处语境。故选 G。

2.D D 项中的 the rules 和该空前的 Brainstorm(集体讨论)group rules 及该空后的 Rules could include...相呼应。故选 D。

3.E E 项中的 A partner 和该空前的 Find a partner 及该空后的 A good partner...相呼应,故选 E。

4.F F项中的 Classroom culture shock is often caused...和该段的主题句 Know the source of a problem 及该空后的 It can also be caused...相呼应,故选 F。

5.A A项中的 Create special lessons 和小标题下的 Create lessons...相呼应,故选 A。

### 【高频词汇】

1.shock n.冲击;休克 2.expose vt.使接触 3.progress v.进展;前进

4.strategy n.策略 5.adjustment n.调整 6.overseas adj.海外的

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了西湖龙井茶盛名的由来。

1.which 考查关系词。句意:龙井茶,以其色泽、味道和外形而居于中国十大最著名的茶叶榜首,它以其生产地区——西湖旁边的龙井村命名。根据句意并分析句子结构可知此处为非限制性定语从句,且从句中缺少主语,先行词为表示物的 Longjing tea,所以用 which 引导该定语从句。

2.is named 考查动词的时态和语态。分析句子结构可知,此处主语 Longjing tea 与动词 name 之间为被动关系且叙述一般的情况,所以用一般现在时的被动语态。

3.growth 考查词性转换。句意:良好的环境和水资源对茶的生长贡献良多……。根据空前的定冠词和空后的 of the tea 可知此处用名词 growth。

4.best 考查形容词最高级。句意:.....“龙井茶是世界上所有茶叶中最好的”。根据语境可知此处用形容词的最高级,且由空前为定冠词 the 及空后的 among all of the teas in the world 也可判断此处应用形容词最高级。

5.to 考查固定搭配。thanks to 意为“幸亏,由于”,为固定搭配。

6.the 考查冠词。句意:.....他看见一些女士在山脚下采茶。此处 at the foot of the mountain 意为“在山脚下”,为固定用法。

7.picking 考查省略用法。句意:在采茶叶的时候,他收到了他母亲生病的消息,所以他不经意间把茶叶放到他右边的袖子里,离开杭州去了北京。根据句意并分析句子结构可知,while 从句的完整结构为 while he was picking the tea,主从句主语一致,从句中有 be 动词,省略从句主语和 be 动词,所以填 picking。

8.left 考查动词的时态。句意见上题。本段叙述的是发生在过去的事,所以用一般过去时。

9.immediately 考查词性转换。句意:他一到北京,就立即去看望母亲.....。此处修饰动词 visited 应用副词。

10.refreshed 考查形容词。句意:喝了一杯茶后,她发现自己完全恢复了精神.....。find oneself+adj.意为“某人发现自己.....”,此处用形容词作宾语补足语。

### 【高频词汇】

1.resource n.资源 2.contribute v.贡献 3.confirm vt.证实,确认 4.earn vt.挣得;赢得 5.cure n.药物;疗法

### IV.One possible version:

#### Paragraph 1:

The officer was so angry that he asked the policeman to beat him up again. The farmer was very afraid. He thought he would be sentenced to death for killing people, but he was innocent. He must tell people the truth, but no one could hear his voice. He hoped that someone could come and save him.

#### Paragraph 2:

The farmer was lucky. A few days later, a young man came to the police station with a lot of journalists, saying that he saw the murderer. It was the police officer who killed the man on the snow! He saw the police officer kill the man with a knife late in the evening. He was so frightened and ran away. But the young man thought the farmer was innocent. So he took the great courage to expose the real criminal. After the investigation, the young man was right. The police officer was sent into prison and the policeman who beat up the farmer was fired. The brave young man was regarded as a hero by the villagers.