

UNIT 2 BRIDGING CULTURES

Part 1 Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. Mr. Johnson _____ (引用) his favourite poem by George Herbert but few of the audience could understand.
2. The problem is so _____ (复杂的) that I'm afraid it will take me several hours to figure it out.
3. After Kobe died in a plane crash, the students _____ (回想起) his outstanding achievements in basketball.

II. 选词填空

speak up; get involved in; adapt to; feel at home

1. He _____ in AC Milan and the club is like a big family.
2. It is wise not _____ other people's private doings.
3. Many college graduates find they have great difficulty _____ the dramatic changes in the job market.
4. I learned _____ for my needs and desires while respecting others' feelings.

III. 单句语法填空

1. This is an original play, not an _____ (adapt).
2. Do you have a Japanese _____ (edit) of this novel?
3. Alice equals me in _____ (qualify) but not in experience.

4.The students _____(participate) in the dragon boat race in memory of the great poet Qu Yuan last week.

5.Children growing up in _____(comfortable)are less likely to become capable in their adult life.

6.James Watson and I gave a _____(present) on the new approach to training with slides(幻灯片).

7.No matter how _____(ambition) your goal is, you're more likely to attain it if you're willing to start small.

8.In a study _____(involve) maths problems, they found that a good night's rest doubled participants' chances of finding a creative solution to the problems the next day.

9.In his spare time, he actively engages _____voluntary work.

IV.完成句子

1.令我们惊讶的是,这位 84 岁的医学专家篮球打得相当好。

_____is that the 84-year-old medical expert plays basketball quite well.

2.这是 44 年来人类首次从月球上取回土壤样本。

It is the first time in 44 years that

humanity _____.

3.这项计划的目的是让孩子带着创造性的想法参与装饰教室。

The plan is designed to _____the classroom with creative ideas.

4.他的志向是成为像马拉多纳那样的足球超级明星。

His ambition is _____like Maradona.

5.他很同情她,却又不知说什么。

He felt pity for her, yet he didn't know _____.

V. 课文语法填空

Xie Lei, whose 1 (ambitious) is to set up a business in China, left for England six months ago to study global business as 2 exchange student. Once in England, she found it not easy to adapt 3 life there. For example, people there use a lot of words that she is not familiar with and they speak fast. So she had difficulty using public transport and 4 (ask) for things she didn't know the English names for. It took her quite some time as well as great efforts to get used to the whole new life.

Academic requirements also confused her very much. She discussed how 5 (write) an essay with her tutor. Following her tutor's advice, she read a lot and participated 6 (active) in class though it was challenging in the beginning. The fact 7 now she can give an attractive presentation in class even 8 (surprise) herself. Nowadays she is more 9 (confidence) and determined to put 10 she is learning into practice when back in China.

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

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

能力提升练

I. 阅读理解

A

主题语境：人与自我——学校生活 语篇类型：应用文 建议用时：6

(2020 湖南师范大学附属中学高二上期末,★★)

The International Summer School of Scotland Welcomes You

Two sessions of the summer school:

- Session One: July 4th—July 25th (This session is now full.)
- Session Two: July 28th—Aug. 18th (LIMITED PLACES STILL

AVAILABLE)

If you would like our 2020 brochure, please send us your details by going to the enquiry(咨询) page. The International Summer School of Scotland offers high school students from all over the world (aged 13—18) the unique opportunity to combine learning and creative enrichment with action-packed adventures in the historic and picturesque seaside town of St Andrews during the summer break. The International Summer School of Scotland is a three-week program and due to such a high demand we are offering two sessions in 2020: Session 1 (4th July—25th July) and Session 2 (28th July—18th August).

Summer School Programs

The International Summer School of Scotland prides itself on providing high-quality academic programs and exciting electives(选修课程). Students of the summer school create a personalized three-week program to suit both their academic needs and extra-curricular tastes. Each summer school student is able to choose one academic program and one elective course. Students at the summer school will also benefit from a broad range of inclusive activity programs. Whether it is exploring Scotland's beautiful capital city or learning kiteboarding on the sea, our summer school activity programs are designed to get every participant fully involved.

1. Whom does the above advertisement target?

- A. Worldwide teachers.
- B. Teachers in Scotland.
- C. Worldwide high school students.
- D. High school students from Scotland.

2. If you apply now, you are expected to start the summer school from _____.

- A. July 4th B. July 25th
- C. July 28th D. Aug. 18th

3. The summer school provides the following programs EXCEPT _____.

- A. the activity program B. the academic program

C.the elective course D.the job training

B

主题语境：人与社会——跨文化沟通 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2021 黑龙江双鸭山市第一中学高二上期中,★☆☆)

Moving to a foreign country is an amazing, life-changing experience. It's an opportunity to meet new people, make yourself completely involved in a different culture and possibly learn another language. However, before embarking on such an adventure, there are some practical decisions that need to be made. One such decision is choosing where to live.

For me, choosing to live with a French family was the best choice I made, and here is why.

Firstly, a family can show you around the city or town and help you settle in, stopping you from feeling lonely. When you're in a new environment with people you don't know and who are speaking a language you're still not fluent in, you might feel lost, tired and homesick—I know I did. However, my host family were wonderful and welcoming; they showed me which buses to take to get to work, cooked dinner for me so we could eat together, and took me with them on trips to the beach, the theatre and even a bullring. These were great opportunities to experience French culture and build relationships, which in turn helped me feel at home and welcome.

Moreover, living with French people has been beneficial to helping me improve my language skills. Being constantly exposed to authentic French conversation has allowed me to learn new phrases, widen my vocabulary and even improve my accent. My host family are happy to answer my questions and correct me when I say things wrong, which makes me a better and more confident French speaker.

Finally, the experience of living abroad is one that you will remember forever, and perhaps the friendships—like the memories—will also last. Your host family might become your friends for life. You might return for their birthdays, weddings, holidays, and many more things. I sincerely hope to remain in contact with my host family long after I leave France because when I was away from my friends and loved ones, they welcomed me and made me part of their family.

4.What does the underlined phrase “embarking on” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A.Remarking on. B.Setting about.
CDepending on. D.Putting about.

5.Where did the writer choose to live when moving to a foreign country?

- A.In a dormitory. B.In his own apartment.
C.In a host family. D.In his friend's house.

6.What is the advantage of living with French people?

- A.Improving his French skills.

- B. Feeling homesick and lonely.
- C. Making friends from different countries.
- D. Introducing English culture to the French.

7. How does the writer develop the passage?

- A. By making comparisons.
- B. By following the order of time.
- C. By following the order of importance.
- D. By listing detailed reasons.

II. 七选五

主题语境：人与社会——文化冲击 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 浙江“七彩阳光”新高考研究联盟高二上联考,☆☆)

Culture shock isn't a clinical term or medical condition. It's simply a common way to describe the confused and nervous feelings a person may have after leaving a familiar culture to live in a different culture. 1. It can be exciting, but it can also be overwhelming.

Everyone has felt the pressure to fit in at one time or another—whether they've lived in the area for days or years. But don't feel like you need to change everything about yourself so you can stand out less. 2.

Here are a few tips for making sure your new culture doesn't overpower the old one:

Educate people about your culture. Being the one entering the new culture doesn't mean you should be the one doing all the learning. 3. They may know little about it. It will also help them to learn more about you in the process.

Find a support group. Find kids in your class or neighbors who recently moved, too. You can share experiences.

4. You probably left behind good friends and family when you moved. If it's going to be a long time before your next visit, keep in touch. You also left behind other things—like your favourite spot to hang out in. Keep pictures around to remind you of home.

Remember, it's important to be yourself. 5. You will have your own pace of adaptation. As long as you find a good combination of the old and the new, you'll be fine.

A.Keep in touch with home

B.Understand the new culture

C.But the good news is that culture shock is temporary

D.When you move to a new place, you're bound(一定会) to face a lot of changes

E.Try not to force yourself to change too fast or too many things all at once

F.All of your experiences before you come to your new home are part of you

G. Take the opportunity to teach your classmates and new friends about your culture

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

III. 语法填空

主题语境：人与社会——语言与文化 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2021 北京新学道临川学校高二月考,☆☆)

Voyages of people from England play 1 important part in spreading the English language. At present, English 2 (speak) as an official or common language in many countries, such as America, Singapore and some African countries. Generally speaking, 3 (base) on British English, the English spoken in these countries can be well understood by native English speakers. But 4 (actual), all these different kinds of English have been gradually changing in accents, spelling, expressions and the usage of vocabulary. Because 5 this fact, you can make use of the differences to tell 6 countries the foreigners of your block are from. For example, if a boss fluently 7 (command) his driver, “Come up straight to my apartment taking the elevator and take some gas for my trucks and cabs.” instead of 8 (request), “Please come to my flat taking the lift and take some petrol for my 9 (lorry) and taxis.” you can recognize 10 (he) American identity, while the latter suggests that he is British.

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

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

答案全解全析

UNIT 2 BRIDGING CULTURES

Part 1 Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I .1.cited 2.complex 3.recalled

II .1.feels at home 2.to get involved in 3.adapting to 4.to speak up

III.1.adaptation 考查名词。句意:这是一部原创剧本,不是改编本。

不定冠词 an 后接名词。故填 adaptation。

2.edition 考查名词。句意:你们有这本小说的日文版吗?a Japanese 后接名词,根据语境可知,edition(意为“版本”)符合题意。故填 edition。

3.qualifications 考查名词及名词单复数。句意:艾丽斯在学历上而不是在经验方面和我一样。介词 in 后接名词,qualification 意为“学历,资格”时为可数名词,常用复数形式。故填 qualifications。

4.participated 考查动词的时态。句意:上星期学生们参加了龙舟比赛以纪念伟大的诗人屈原。分析句子结构可知,设空处作谓语;根据时间状语 last week 可知,应用一般过去时。故填 participated。

5.comfort 考查名词。句意:舒舒服服地长大的孩子成年后不太可能变得有能力。固定搭配 in comfort 意为“舒适地”。故填 comfort。

6.presentation 考查词性转换。句意:James Watson 和我利用幻灯片做了一场关于培训的新方法的展示。此处作 gave 的宾语,由设空处前的 a 可知填名词 presentation。

7.ambitious 考查词性转换。句意:不论你的目标多么宏大,如果你愿意从小事做起,你实现它的可能性会更大。ambitious 是形容词,意为“宏大的”,作 is 的表语。

8.involving 考查非谓语动词。句意:在一项涉及数学题的研究中,他们发现好好休息一晚使参与者第二天找到创造性的解题方法的几率翻倍。involve 在此处意为“涉及”,与 study 之间为主动关系,involving maths problems 作 study 的后置定语。

9.in 考查固定搭配。句意:在他的空闲时间,他积极参加义务性工作。engage in 参加,为固定搭配。故填 in。

IV.1.What surprises us

2.has retrieved soil samples from the moon

3.have children participate in decorating

4.to become a football superstar

5.what to say

V.1.ambition 考查名词。ambitious 是形容词,意为“雄心勃勃的,野心勃勃的”。空前的 whose 作定语,故可知此处需要用名词形式。

2.an 考查冠词。as an exchange student 意为“作为一名交换生”,此处表示泛指,且 exchange 以元音音素开头,故用 an。

3.to 考查介词。adapt to...意为“适应……”。

4.asking 考查固定搭配。此处包含短语 have difficulty (in) doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”。设空处与 using 并列,故填 asking。

5.to write 考查不定式。空前是疑问词 how,设空处应该用 to do 形式。

how to write 作 discussed 的宾语。

6.actively 考查副词。空前 participated 是动词形式,应该用副词修饰。

7.that 考查名词性从句。设空处引导同位语从句,解释说明 fact 的具体内容,且从句中不缺少成分,意义完整,故用 that。

8.surprises 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。根据句中的 now 可知此处应该使用一般现在时。surprise 在此处是及物动词,意为“使吃惊”,在主句中作谓语,主语 The fact 为单数,故填 surprises。

9.confident 考查形容词。此处指如今她更加自信了。分析句子成分可知,此处应填形容词,与设空处前的 more 构成形容词的比较级,作 is 的表语。

10.what 考查名词性从句。what 意为“……的东西”,引导宾语从句,且在从句中作宾语,指所学的知识。

能力提升练

I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了苏格兰国际暑期学校的教学课程、课外活动以及学习时间,旨在吸引世界各地 13—18 岁的高中生报名参加。

1.C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句中的 The International Summer School of Scotland offers high school students from all over the world (aged 13—18) the unique opportunity 可知,苏格兰国际暑期学校为来自

世界各地 13—18 岁的高中生提供了独一无二的机会。故选 C。D 项中“from Scotland”是错误的,其余两项原文未提及。

2.C 细节理解题。根据文章开头的 Two sessions of the summer school 部分中 Session One: July 4th—July 25th (This session is now full.)可知,Session One 已经满额,所以排除 A 项;由 Session Two: July 28th—Aug. 18th (LIMITED PLACES STILL AVAILABLE)可知,如果现在申请,将会在 7 月 28 日开始暑期学校的学习,故选 C。B 项和 D 项是 Session One 和 Session Two 结束的时间。

3.D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句 The International Summer School of Scotland prides itself on providing high-quality academic programs and exciting electives.和第四句 Students at the summer school will also benefit from a broad range of inclusive activity programs.可知 D 项正确。

【高频词汇】 1.unique *adj.*独特的,稀罕的 2.creative *adj.*创造性的
3.demand *n.*需求;要求 4.academic *adj.* 学术的;纯理论的 5.suit *v.*适合;合身

长难句分析

原句 Whether it is exploring Scotland's beautiful capital city or learning kiteboarding on the sea, our summer school activity programs are designed to get every participant fully involved.

分析 这是一个主从复合句,whether...or...意为“无论……还是……”,引导让步状语从句;to get every participant fully involved 是动词不定式短语作目的状语。

句意 无论是探索美丽的苏格兰首都还是在海上学习风筝冲浪,我们的暑期学校活动项目的目的都是让每一位参与者充分参与进来。

B

◎语篇解读 这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了作者在国外住在寄宿家庭的经历及其好处。

4.B 词义猜测题。根据第一段第一、二句可知,在国外生活是一种令人惊奇的、改变人生的经历,是一个认识新朋友的机会,可以让你完全融入到不同的文化中,并且可以学习另一种语言。再根据转折词“However”以及画线短语后的“such an adventure”可知,在开始这样的冒险之前,需要做一些实际的决定。由此推断出,“embarking on”与 B 项“Setting about”意思接近,意为“开始”。故选 B。A 项“评论”;C 项“依赖;取决于”;D 项“散布”,均与语境不符。

5.C 细节理解题。根据第二段“For me, choosing to live with a French family was the best choice I made, and here is why.”可知,对“我”来说,选择一个法国家庭住在一起是“我”做出的最好选择,下面就是原因。由此可知作者在国外生活时选择住在寄宿家庭里。故选 C。A 项“在宿舍”;B 项“在他自己的公寓”;D 项“在他朋友的房子”,这三项原文均未提及。

6.A 细节理解题。该题问的是和法国人住在一起的好处。根据第四段第一句“Moreover, living with French people has been beneficial to helping me improve my language skills.”可知,与法国人住在一起有助于提高自己的法语技能。故选 A。B 项显然不是好处;其余两项原文未提及。

7.D 推理判断题。根据第二段“For me, choosing to live with a French family was the best choice I made, and here is why.”和下文“Firstly...”“Moreover...”“Finally...”可推断出,作者是通过列举详细的理由来展开文章的。故选 D。A 项“通过作比较”;B 项“按照时间顺序”;C 项“按照重要性的顺序”,均与文章结构不符。

【高频词汇】 1.practical *adj.*实际的;实用的 2.settle in 安顿下来

3.in turn 转而;轮流 4.accent *n.*口音;重音 5.remain *linking verb* 保持不变;仍然是

长难句分析

原句 My host family are happy to answer my questions and correct me when I say things wrong, which makes me a better and more confident French speaker.

分析 这是一个主从复合句。when 引导时间状语从句,意为“当……的时候”;which 引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面整个主句的内容,并在定语从句中作主语。

句意 我的寄宿家庭很乐意回答我的问题,并且当我说错的时候也会纠正我,这让我的法语说得更好、更自信。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要解释何为“文化冲击”,并就如何应对“文化冲击”提出了一些建议。

1.D D项指出当你搬去一个新地方,你一定会面临很多变化。空后句意为“那可能令人兴奋,但也可能难以应对。”,D项中的 *face a lot of changes* 与空后句中的 *It*、*exciting* 和 *overwhelming* 衔接紧密,故 D 项正确。

2.F 空前句指出不要感觉你需要改变你的一切以便不那么显眼。F项“你来新家之前所有的经历都是你的一部分”对空前句进行解释说明,故 F 项正确。

3.G 本段的第一句 *Educate people about your culture.* 是段落中心句,G项建议利用这个机会教你的同学和新朋友了解你的文化,是对主题句的进一步阐述,故 G 项正确。

4.A 设空处位于段首,是段落主题句。依据本段中的 *keep in touch* 和 *Keep pictures around to remind you of home.* 可知本段主要建议与家乡保持联系,故 A 项正确。

5.E 空后句 *You will have your own pace of adaptation.* 意为“你会有自己的适应节奏。”,E项“试图不要强迫自己变化太快或一下子变化太多”,前后语意逻辑吻合,故 E 项正确。

【高频词汇】 1.culture shock 文化冲击 2.fit in 适应 3.pace *n.* 速度;步调;节奏 4.combination *n.* 结合(体);组合
5 temporary *adj.* 暂时的

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了不同的国家说的英语有差别。

1.an 考查冠词。句意:英国人的航海对于传播英语起着重要的作用。此处构成固定短语 play an important part in...,意为“在……中起着重要作用”,important 以元音音素开头。故填 an。

2.is spoken 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:目前,英语作为一种官方语言或通用语言在很多国家被使用,如美国、新加坡和一些非洲国家。根据时间状语 At present 可知应用一般现在时,主语 English 和动词 speak 之间为被动关系,所以要用被动语态。故填 is spoken。

3.based 考查过去分词。句意:一般说来,以英式英语为基础,这些国家所说的英语可以被以英语为母语的人很好地理解。be based on...以……为基础,所以此处应填过去分词 based,构成过去分词短语作状语。

4.actually 考查副词。句意:但实际上,所有这些不同类型的英语在口音、拼写、表达方式和词汇使用方面都在逐渐变化。分析句子可知,设空处作状语修饰整个句子,所以要用副词。故填 actually。

5.of 考查介词。句意:由于这个事实,你可以利用这些差异来分辨出你所在街区的外国人来自哪些国家。此处构成固定结构 because of,意为“由于”。故填 of。

6.which 考查宾语从句。句意同上。根据句意可知,此处表示哪些国家,所以用 which 引导宾语从句,作动词 tell 的宾语,which 在宾语从句中作定语。

7.commands 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意:例如,如果一个老板流利地命令他的司机……。结合上下文的时态判断,此处应用一般现在时。主语为 a boss,谓语动词应用单数形式,所以此处填 commands。

8.requesting 考查动名词。句意:……而不是要求道:“请乘电梯到我的公寓来,给我的卡车和出租车加点油。”instead of 后跟动名词作宾语。故填 requesting。

9.lorries 考查名词的复数。lorry 为可数名词,结合本句中 and 后面的 taxis 可知,lorry 也要用复数形式。故填 lorries。

10.his 考查形容词性物主代词。句意:……你就可以辨别出他的美国人身份,而后者则表明他是一个英国人。名词短语 American identity 的前面要使用形容词性物主代词,故填 his。

【高频词汇】 1.spread *v.* 传播,散布;展开 2.at present 目前 3.accent *n.* 口音;重音 4.straight *adv.* 直接地;立即 5.instead of 而不是;代替 6.recognize *v.* 认出;辨别出;承认 7. identity *n.* 身份;同一性,一致