

Part 2 Learning About Language & Using Language

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. She twisted her _____ (脚踝) when she fell.
2. The frog put out its tongue to catch some _____ (蚊子).
3. The _____ (地毯) added an air of elegance to the room.
4. He worked as a nurse on the children's _____ (病房).
5. The rumor about the virus brought about growing _____ (恐慌).
6. I'm so tired today. I think I'll have a _____ (洗澡) and go to bed early.
7. He _____ (包, 裹) the gift he had bought for his son with a newspaper.
8. He took a _____ (针) and thread and sewed the button on for me.
9. When he was playing football with his classmates in the playground, he got a scratch (擦伤) on his head and _____ (流血).
10. Sheng Xiaohan helped the old man start breathing again before an _____ (救护车) arrived to take him to a hospital.

II. 选词填空

come into contact with; without delay; remove... from...; perform first aid; a matter of emergency; vital signs; lay sb. on one's back
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1. If a food or drink doesn't suit you, you can _____ it _____ your diet.
2. He _____ a lot of new ideas while working abroad.
3. The soldier whose legs were badly wounded was operated on _____.

4.Learning how to _____takes just a few short hours, but it can make all the difference during times of crisis.

5._____ happened, which made him sleepless all night.

6.MIT researchers have developed a new technology that can monitor _____without touching the skin.

7.He _____the patient _____and then began to operate on him.

III.单句语法填空

1.She fell in love with a computer _____(operate).

2.Press the wound firmly to stop the _____(bleed).

3.There was an _____(elder) couple on the terrace(阳台).

4.I always take _____bath before going to bed, as you expect.

5.The Three Gorges Hydroelectric Power Station on the Yangtze River provides 2.5 percent of the country's _____(electric).

6.Though _____(know) all this, they made me pay for all the damage.

7._____(laugh) at in front of a crowd of people is an embarrassing experience.

8.More highways have been built in China, _____(make) it easier for people to travel everywhere.

9.Some classics like *The Secret Garden* and *Jane Eyre* are worth _____(appreciate) countless times.

- 10.The performances given at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting are varied, _____(range) from dancing to fashion shows.
- 11.Not _____(want) to frighten the poor man, Mrs. Richards quickly hid in the small storeroom under the stairs.
- 12._____(cheat) three times, the old man fell into the same trap a fourth time.
- 13.When he was a child, he used to go there and watch bicycles _____(repair).
- 14.When I got back home, I saw a message pinned to the door _____(say), “Sorry to miss you;will call later.”
- 15.What worries me most is her _____(stay) too late every night.

能力提升练

I .阅读理解

主题语境：人与自然——研究成果 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2021 山东邹城高二上期中,★★)

According to a recent study,a new kind of genetically modified(转基因的)rice can prevent infections of HIV, the virus responsible for the disease AIDS.

The study reports the newly-developed rice produces proteins(蛋白质)that attach directly to the HIV virus. This process keeps the virus from mixing with human cells. The scientists say it can remove the effect of the virus and block its spreading.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS reports that worldwide, nearly 37 million people were living with HIV in 2017. The organization says the largest number of those is in developing countries. Nearly two-thirds of HIV cases are in Africa. Now there is no cure for HIV/AIDS though there have been developments in oral drug treatments to slow the progression of the disease.

The new study predicts the rice-based method will lead to long-term use of the anti-HIV treatment across the developing world. Researchers said the “groundbreaking” discovery is “realistically the only way” that anti-HIV combination treatments can be produced at a cost low enough for the developing world.

They say the easiest and most cost-effective way to use the rice will be to make it into a cream to be put on the skin. The HIV-fighting proteins can then enter the body through the skin. People all over the world could grow the rice and make the cream themselves. This would prevent the cost and travel required for many patients to receive treatments and medicine.

The process of changing the genetic structure of food crops has been debated for some time. Critics of genetically engineered crops believe they can harm people. The scientific team says further testing is needed to ensure that the genetic engineering process does not produce any additional chemicals that could be dangerous to human bodies.

- 1.What is the third paragraph mainly about?
 - A.The terrible situations of HIV infections.
 - B.The rapid development of Africa.
 - C.The practical ways to cure AIDS.
 - D.The efforts made by the United Nations.
- 2.How will the rice be used at the lowest cost?
 - A.By transforming it into proteins.
 - B.By processing it into a cream.
 - C.By attaching it to the HIV virus.
 - D.By adding it to an oral drug.
- 3.What can we infer about the genetic engineering process?
 - A.It won't produce dangerous chemicals.
 - B.It has produced dangerous chemicals.
 - C.It is intended for the developed world.
 - D.It requires further testing to ensure the safety.
- 4.From which is the text probably taken?
 - A.A biology textbook.
 - B.A first aid brochure.
 - C.A social web page.
 - D.A health magazine.

II.完形填空

(2020 湖北宜昌一中、荆州中学高二联考,☆☆)

It was 4 o'clock in the morning when I received the phone call.

“This is the emergency room calling and your son was just 1 in with serious burns on his face, neck and arms.” The doctor described the 2 , which caused the burns. At 6 a.m., our son and his friends decided to barbecue hamburgers in the courtyard of their apartment. Unfortunately, the charcoal(木炭) burst into flames because they had sprayed too much petrol. The flames 3 my son's shirt tail and shot from his waist to well over his head.

Fortunately, one of the boys was quick-minded, grasped my son, and 4 him on the grass. While it saved his life, there was not enough 5 to save him from fearful burns and the terrible scars(伤疤).

After he recovered from the treatments, the doctors told him they would not do plastic surgery(整形手术)for 6 months 6 it took that long for the skin to stop shrinking and wrinkling. So he had to return to college with typical scars of burns.

When I was a child, my mother told my sister who had a very 7 10-inch scar on her arm, “Nancy, if you ignore the scar, other people will ignore it. It does not mean they will not 8 it, but it means it will not matter to them if it doesn't matter to you.”

I 9 this wisdom on to my son. He took my advice to his 10 and returned to school with his head held high—glad he was alive. By the

end of the six-month waiting period, he felt that the scars did not 11,
so he made the 12 to give up any plastic surgery.

We all have “scars” that we believe will 13 people to keep
away from us. And we spend a lot of time thinking that if we looked
differently, or dressed differently, people would like us better. But you
see, people will only judge you by your looks, or your clothes, if you are
judging yourself by these same 14 standards. Put your
imperfections out of your mind and concentrate on what you value 15
yourself, and your beauty will shine through.

1.A.turned B.given

C.brought D.showed

2.A.event B.accident

C.reason D.process

3.A.burned B.held

C.took D.attracted

4.A.pushed B.rolled

C.dropped D.threw

5.A.space B.time

C.room D.place

6.A.if B.while

C.because D.although

7.A.specific B.violent

C.obvious D.cruel

8.A.mention B.notice

C.reject D.blame

9.A.passed B.kept

C.handled D.sent

10.A.books B.life

C.spirit D.heart

11.A.grow B.exist

C.matter D.appear

12.A.attempt B.effort

C.decision D.conclusion

13.A.invite B.cause

C.allow D.remind

14.A.casual B.tough

C.false D.general

15.A.by B.over

C.beyond D.within

III.语法填空

主题语境：人与社会——社会热点 语篇类型：新闻报道 建议用时：7

(2021 河北保定、定州高二上期中联考,★★)

President Xi Jinping signed a presidential order on Tuesday to award four people national medals and honorary titles for their outstanding contributions 1 fighting the COVID-19 pandemic(流行病).

Zhong Nanshan, 84, 2 excellent disease specialist, was awarded the Medal of the Republic, the highest national honor, for his outstanding work in 3 (fight) COVID-19 in China. Three others were also awarded the national honorary title “the People's Hero” for helping fighting against the novel coronavirus. They are Zhang Boli, a 4 (tradition) Chinese medicine expert, Zhang Dingyu, head of Wuhan's Jinyintan Hospital, and Chen Wei, a medical scientist 5 made major achievements in COVID-19-related basic research.

Zhong also has long been devoted to the research, prevention and 6 (treat) of major infectious and chronic(慢性的) respiratory diseases(呼吸道疾病), and has a long record of 7 (achievement). He was a major figure in the fight against the severe acute respiratory syndrome(非典型肺炎) outbreak in 2003 in China. Following the COVID-19 outbreak, the Chinese government encouraged the country 8 (contain) the disease in Wuhan, Hubei Province, after the city was locked in late January. More than 42,000 medical workers from across the country 9 (send) to Hubei to fight the disease. The pandemic has been 10 (effective)placed under control on the Chinese mainland since early March.

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

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

答案全解全析

Part 2 Learning About Language & Using Language

基础过关练

I .1.ankle 2.mosquito(e)s 3.carpet 4.ward 5.panic

6.bath 7.wrapped 8.needle 9.bled 10.ambulance

II .1.remove;from 2.came into contact with 3.without delay

4.perform first aid 5.A matter of emergency 6.vital signs

7.laid;on his back

III.1.operator 考查名词。句意:她爱上了一位电脑操作员。由句意可知应填 operator。

2.bleeding 考查名词。句意:用力压住伤口以止血。由空前的定冠词 the 可知此处应用名词,故填 bleeding。

3.elderly 考查形容词。句意:阳台上有一对老年夫妇。an elderly couple 一对老年夫妇。

易错分析

本题容易直接填成 elder。注意 elder 和 elderly 两者在意思上的区别,elder 指“年纪较长的”,多用于 my elder brother 语境,而 elderly 指“年纪较大的,上了年纪的(婉辞,与 old 同义)”。

4.a 考查冠词。句意:如你所料,我总是在睡觉前洗个澡。take a bath 洗澡。

5.electricity 考查名词。句意:全国电量的 2.5%是由长江三峡水电站提供的。设空处作谓语动词 provides 的宾语,且由设空处前面的 the country's 可知用名词 electricity,意为“电;电能”。

6.knowing 考查非谓语动词。句意:尽管知道一切情况,他们还是要我赔偿所有损失。设空处动词与句子主语 they 之间为主动关系。故用现在分词形式作让步状语。

7.Being laughed 考查非谓语动词。句意:在一群人面前被嘲笑是一种尴尬的经历。设空处作主语,表示抽象的一般动作,且此处表示被动,故使用 Being laughed。

8.making 考查非谓语动词。句意:中国修建了更多的公路,使人们到处旅行更方便了。此处表示前面的内容直接造成的影响或结果,应用现在分词,故填 making。

9.appreciating 考查非谓语动词。句意:一些像《秘密花园》和《简·爱》这样的经典名著值得欣赏无数次。sth. be worth doing 表示“某事值得做”。故填 appreciating。

10.ranging 考查非谓语动词。句意:在运动会开幕式上的表演多种多样,从舞蹈到时装表演应有尽有。设空处作状语,The performances 与 range 构成逻辑上的主动关系,故填 ranging。

11.wanting 考查非谓语动词。句意:由于不想吓到那个可怜的人,理查兹太太赶紧躲在了楼梯下的小贮藏室里。设空处表示原因,want 与 Mrs. Richards 之间为主动关系,所以应用现在分词。

12.Having been cheated 考查非谓语动词。句意:被骗了三次之后,这位老人第四次落入同样的圈套。因句中已经有谓语动词,且 cheat 与逻辑主语 the old man 构成逻辑上的被动关系,又因为该动作在谓语动词表示的动作之前已经发生,故使用 Having been cheated。

13.being repaired 考查非谓语动词。句意:当他还是个孩子的时候,他经常去那里看自行车被修理。watch sth. being done 表示看着某事正在被做,故使用 being repaired。

14.saying 考查非谓语动词。句意:当我回到家时,我看到门上钉着一条留言,留言上写着:“很遗憾错过了你;以后再打电话。”设空处作后置定语,修饰 a message,且 say 与 message 之间为主动关系,故填 saying。

15.staying 考查非谓语动词。句意:最让我担心的是她每天晚上都熬夜到很晚。此处为动名词的复合结构,介绍主语内容。故填 staying。

能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了最新的研究发现:一种可以防止 HIV 病毒的感染的转基因大米。

1.A 主旨大意题。根据第三段中提到“...worldwide, nearly 37 million people were living with HIV in 2017.”和“Now there is no cure for HIV/AIDS...”可知,本段说明了全球 HIV 病毒感染的严峻现状。故选 A。B 项“非洲的快速发展”;C 项“治疗艾滋病的切实可行的方法”;D 项“联合国所做的努力”。

2.B 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句“‘They say the easiest and most cost-effective way to use the rice will be to make it into a cream to be put

on the skin.”可知,科学家们认为最简单且最节约成本的方式就是把这种大米加工成膏,涂在皮肤上。故选 B。A 项“通过把它转化成蛋白质”;C 项“通过把它附着在 HIV 病毒上”;D 项“通过把它添加到口服药物中”。

3.D 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“The scientific team says further testing is needed to ensure that the genetic engineering process does not produce any additional chemicals that could be dangerous to human bodies.”可知,科学家们认为还需要做进一步测试,以确保基因工程过程的安全性。故选 D。A 项“它不会产生危险的化学物质”,B 项“它产生了危险的化学物质”,由文章最后一段中的最后一句可知,是否产生有害的化学物质是有待确定的事;C 项“它是为发达国家设计的”,由文章的第三段和第四段的首句可知它是为发展中国家设计的。

4.D 推理判断题。根据主旨段第一段提到的“According to a recent study, a new kind of genetically modified rice can prevent infections of HIV...”可知,文章主要介绍了一项科学研究,该研究与一种可以防止感染 HIV 病毒的新型转基因大米有关,其话题与健康相关。由此可以推断,文章可能是选自健康杂志。故选 D。A 项“一本生物教材”;B 项“一本急救手册”;C 项“一个社交网络页面”。

【高频词汇】 1.prevent *v.* 阻止;防止 2.be responsible for...作为.....的原因;为.....负责任 3.block *v.* 阻止;拦截;妨碍 *n.* 街区;阻碍
4.critic *n.* 批评家;评论家 5.additional *adj.* 额外的;附加的

长难句分析

原句 The scientific team says further testing is needed to ensure that the genetic engineering process does not produce any additional chemicals that could be dangerous to human bodies.

分析 该句是一个主从复合句。句子的主干成分是 The scientific team says further testing is needed; to ensure... 为动词不定式短语作目的状语, 其中紧接着 ensure 后面的 that 引导的是宾语从句, 而 chemicals 后面的 that 引导的是定语从句, 用来修饰先行词 chemicals。

句意 该科学团队表示, 需要做进一步的测试, 以确保基因工程过程不会产生任何可能对人体有害的额外化学物质。

II. ◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。作者通过儿子被烧伤留下伤疤, 但决定不做整形手术的故事告诉我们, 每个人都有自己认为会让别人远离自己的“伤疤”, 我们不要用外表等标准来衡量别人, 而是要根据内在的品质来判断一个人。

1.C 考查动词词义。句意: “这里是急诊室, 您的儿子刚被送来, 他的脸、脖子和手臂都被严重烧伤了。”根据该空前面的 the emergency room 以及后面的 with serious burns on his face, neck and arms 可知作者的儿子被严重烧伤, 所以是被送(brought)进急诊室。turn 转向, 转动; give 给; show 展示。

2.B 考查名词词义。句意: 医生描述了引起烧伤的事故(accident)。根据后面的 which caused the burns 可知造成烧伤的是一场意外事故, 故选 B。event 大事件; reason 原因; process 过程。

3.A 考查动词词义。句意:火焰烧着(burned)了我儿子衬衫的下摆,从他的腰一直烧过头顶。根据后面的 shot from his waist to well over his head 可知火焰烧到作者儿子的衬衫上,故使用 burned。hold 拿着,抓住;take 拿走,带走;attract 吸引。

4.B 考查动词词义。句意:幸运的是,其中一个男孩思维敏捷,抓住我的儿子,让他在草地上滚(rolled)了起来。根据常识,应该是其中一个男孩抓住作者的儿子,让他在草地上翻滚,以扑灭身上的火,故选 B。push 推动;drop 使落下;throw 扔。

5.B 考查名词词义。句意:虽然这救了他一命,但没有足够的时间(time)来使他免遭可怕的烧伤和糟糕的疤痕。根据第四段最后一句 So he had to return to college with typical scars of burns.可知后来他脸上留下了疤痕,是因为当时没有足够的时间,才让大火在他脸上留下了疤痕,故选 B。space 空间;room 空间,房间;place 地点。

6.C 考查连词词义。句意:在他从治疗中恢复之后,医生告诉他,他们得过 6 个月才能给他做整形手术,因为(because)皮肤经过那么长时间才会停止萎缩、起皱。根据句意可知前后为因果关系,故选 C。if 如果;while 当……时,尽管;although 尽管。

7.C 考查形容词词义。句意:当我还是个孩子的时候,我姐姐胳膊上有一条非常明显的(obvious)10 英寸长的伤疤,我妈妈跟她说:“南希,如果你忽略了这条伤疤,其他人也会忽略它的……”根据 10-inch 可知伤疤是很明显的,故选 C。specific 特定的;violent 暴力的;cruel 残忍的。

8.B 考查动词词义。此处指这并不是说他们不会注意到(notice)它,而是说如果它对你来说不要紧,它对别人来说也不要紧。根据句意可知,并非他们注意不到伤疤,而是如果你自己觉得无关紧要,别人也会觉得无关紧要的,故选 B。mention 提及;reject 拒绝;blame 责备。

9.A 考查动词词义。句意:我把这个智慧传给(passed)了我的儿子。pass sth. on to sb.为固定短语,意为“把某物传给某人”,故选 A。keep 保留;handle 处理;send 发送。

10.D 考查名词词义。句意:他把我的建议记在心里(heart),高昂着头回到学校——庆幸自己还活着。take...to one's heart 把.....记在某人心里,故选 D。book 书;life 生命;spirit 精神。

11.C 考查动词词义。句意:六个月的等待期结束时,他觉得伤疤已经不要紧(matter)了,所以他决定放弃任何整形手术。根据后文 so he made the 12 to give up any plastic surgery 可知,他放弃了整形手术,所以是觉得伤疤不重要了,故选 C。grow 生长;exist 存在;appear 出现。

12.C 考查名词词义。句意见上题。根据句意可知,他决定放弃做整形手术,故选 C。attempt 尝试,试图;effort 努力;conclusion 结论。

13.B 考查动词词义。句意:我们都有一些我们觉得会导致(cause)人们远离我们的“伤疤”。cause sb. to do sth.导致某人做某事,故选 B。invite 邀请;allow 允许;remind 提醒。

14.C 考查形容词词义。句意:但是你要知道,如果你用这些同样错误的(false)标准来评价你自己,人们就会只根据你的外表或衣服来评价你。根据前文中 we spend a lot of time thinking that if we looked

differently, or dressed differently, people would like us better 以及 But 可知作者认为这个观点是错误的,故选 C。casual 随意的;tough 艰难的;general 普遍的。

15.D 考查介词词义。句意:把你的缺点抛到脑后,把注意力集中在你自己内在(within)看重的东西上,你的美丽就会散发出来。根据句意可知,是集中精力在你自己内在认为重要的东西上,故选 D。by 在……旁边;over 在……上面;beyond 在……较远的一边,超出。

【高频词汇】 1.burst into 突然爆发 2.matter v.要紧 n.事情;物质;东西 3.make the decision to do sth.下定决心做某事 4.judge v.评价;判断;认为 n.法官;裁判员 5.concentrate on 集中注意力于

长难句分析

原句 After he recovered from the treatments, the doctors told him they would not do plastic surgery for 6 months because it took that long for the skin to stop shrinking and wrinkling.

分析 After 引导的是时间状语从句;told him 后接省略 that 的宾语从句;宾语从句中又包含 because 引导的原因状语从句。

句意 他从治疗中恢复之后,医生告诉他,他们得过 6 个月才能给他做整形手术,因为皮肤要经过那么长时间才会停止萎缩、起皱。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇新闻报道。文章叙述了为抗击新冠肺炎疫情做出贡献的著名人物钟南山、张伯礼、张定宇、陈薇等人的事迹以及简单描述了事情的由来。

1.to 考查介词。句意:周二,国家主席习近平签署主席令,为在抗击新冠肺炎疫情过程中做出突出贡献的四人授予国家勋章和荣誉称号。

contributions to...对.....做出贡献。to 为介词。

2.an 考查冠词。句意:84 岁的优秀疾病专家钟南山,因在中国抗击新冠肺炎疫情工作中表现突出,荣获国家最高荣誉——“共和国勋章”。设空处泛指“一位”,放在以元音音素开头的单词 excellent 前,此处_____

excellent disease specialist 是同位语。故用冠词 an。

3.fighting 考查动名词。句意见上一题。设空处前面的 in 指在.....方面,后接动名词短语作宾语。故填 fighting。

4.traditional 考查形容词。句意:他们是中医专家张伯礼、武汉市金银潭医院院长张定宇、在新冠肺炎相关基础研究中取得重大成果的医学家陈薇。设空处作定语,意为“传统的”,故填 traditional。

5.who/that 考查定语从句。设空处引导定语从句,先行词指人,关系词在从句中作主语。故用关系代词 who/that。

6.treatment 考查名词。句意:钟南山还长期致力于重大传染性和慢性呼吸道疾病的研究、防治和治疗工作,成绩斐然。由空前连词 and 连接的名词可知,此处用名词形式。

7.achievements 考查名词单复数。根据空前的 a long record of 可知,“成就”不止一项。故用名词复数形式。

8.to contain 考查不定式。此处“encourage...to do sth.”为固定搭配。故用不定式形式作宾语补足语。

9.were sent 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:来自全国各地的 4.2 万多名医务人员被派往湖北抗击疫情。根据此处陈述发生过的事情以及设空处与主语之间为被动关系可知,此处用一般过去时的被动语态,且谓语用复数形式。故填 were sent。

10.effectively 考查副词。句意:自三月初以来,疫情在中国大陆已得到有效控制。设空处作状语修饰谓语动词,故用副词形式。

【高频词汇】 1.award *v.*授予;奖励 2.contribution *n.*贡献

3.excellent *adj.*优秀的;杰出的 4.fight against 与.....作斗争

5.devote...to 致力于 6.outbreak *n.*(疾病的)发作;(战争的)爆发

7.contain *v.*防止.....蔓延(或恶化);控制

长难句分析

原句 Following the COVID-19 outbreak, the Chinese government encouraged the country to contain the disease in Wuhan, Hubei Province, after the city was locked in late January.

分析 句中介词短语 Following the COVID-19 outbreak 作时间状语, following 意为“在.....以后”,连词 after 引导时间状语从句。

句意 在新冠肺炎暴发后,武汉市于 1 月底被封锁,中国政府鼓励全国去控制湖北省武汉市的疫情。