

Part 3 Using Language, Assessing Your Progress & Video

Time

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. The town has changed beyond r_____ since I was last here.
2. The e_____ was organized by the school in association with local artists.
3. It is universally acknowledged that freedom needs _____(确保) by responsibility.
4. He was appointed as the _____(艺术的) director of the theatre.
5. Instead of blaming the child who had broken the _____(花瓶), she gave him a tolerant smile and let him go.

II. 选词填空

in time; on display; (be) intended to; in store; keep in mind

1. I owe it to you that I get my work finished _____.
2. _____ satisfy the need of children aged 5—7, the book is accompanied by visual animation.
3. My wife and I stopped at a collector's shop, where stones and minerals of many kinds were _____.
4. _____ that most of the questions will be easy if you make use of correct methods.
5. One day we will solve this problem by developing time machines to the

future to see what is _____ for us.

III. 单句语法填空

1. Alexander tried to get his work _____ (recognize) in the medical circle.

2. Try to spend your time just on the things you find worthy _____ (do).

3. The children were surprised by the sudden _____ (enter) of their teacher.

4. He is thought _____ (act) foolishly. Now he has no one but himself to blame for losing the job.

5. He got into a situation where it was hard to decide _____ was right and wrong.

6. We should pay more attention to details, which is the key factor to guarantee _____ (succeed).

7. Despite the present epidemic, the company is confident of further (expand).

8. The book transports you _____ another world, one full of amazing experiences.

IV. 指出画线部分的含义

1. When I stepped into the room, they were watching an animation and talking with animation.

2. Some years ago, I discussed music with two friends, one of whom is a

distinguished contemporary composer. _____

3.I found the old pictures really interesting—they helped to bring the stories the people were telling to life. _____

V.翻译句子

1.我们的一个目标是找出最有效的治疗这种疾病的方法。

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2.直到我被选为我班的班长,我才意识到团队合作的重要性。

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3.当他醒过来时,他发现自己被一群好奇的孩子包围着。

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VI.课文语法填空

The Richfield Museum of Fine Art is proud to present an exhibition with a series of art items, 1 goal is to display the Chinese 2 (art) genius from the Shang Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty.

The highlight of this exhibition is the painting Clearing After Snow on a Mountain Pass, a piece of work of the famous artist 3 (name) Tang Yin, who failed to gain entry into the civil service but gained 4 (recognize) as an extraordinary artist. Apart from this, there is also 5 collection of nearly 100 bronze objects from the Shang Dynasty, 6 (show) us great skill in creating these beautiful objects. 7 (final), many fine examples of Tang Dynasty sculptures are also on display there, and most of them are of Buddhist origin. During that period, trade along

the Silk Road boomed and Chinese sculpture ____8____(influence) by Buddhist art brought from India and Central Asia.

This is just a small taste of what is in store for ____9____(tourist) and they guarantee that this exhibition will transport tourists to a wonderful world and history may be brought ____10____ life in a special way.

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 宁夏银川一中高二期末)

Chinese painting, also known as the traditional national painting, one of the traditional paintings with a long history, has its unique and independent system. Using brushes, ink, and Chinese pigments(颜料), Chinese painting is drawn on a special kind of paper (Xuan paper) or silk. The traditional subjects are figures, landscapes, flowers and birds.

In comparison with Western painting, Chinese painting has its own artistic characteristics. After a careful study of the object, a painter can discover the rules of its structure and frames, and then produce it by the mind's eye. It is not only a simple copy, but it combines the object with the artistic concept of the painter, turning a natural image into an “artistic image”. The object can convey the artist's feelings and personality to

achieve the effect of “being alike not only in spirit, but also in appearance”. Not all objects are to be drawn on the paper, and much space is left for imagination. The use of lines is important in Chinese painting. Clear, swift, sharp and changeable lines are combined with the push, point and press of the brush and ink to show the quality of the object and variations of the tone(色调). Ancient Chinese artists listed 18 different ways of drawing lines with the brush in figure painting. Different ways of creating lines were used when painting a landscape, flowers and birds, clouds and bamboos.

Traditional Chinese painting and calligraphy are different branches of art dating from the same origin. They use the same kind of tools and all the lines used in painting are variations of the points and lines of calligraphy. Though they are different artistic forms, they are closely linked in terms of their expression of thoughts and feelings. They influence each other to create another artistic feature.

1.The writer believes that a traditional Chinese painter's picture _____.

A.reflects social problems of his times

B.describes mainly a natural image

C.expresses his thoughts

D.tells a true story

2.It can be inferred that a traditional Chinese painter spent much time _____.

A.traveling

B.learning to draw lines

C.reading

D.studying calligraphy before drawing

3.What do traditional Chinese painting and calligraphy have in common?

A.Using the similar techniques.

B.Starting from the same period.

C.Belonging to the same artistic form.

D.Covering the same themes.

II.七选五

主题语境：人与社会 难度：★★ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2019 北京四中高二期末)

If you have ever been in a school play or even made to believe you were a doctor, a detective, or a space traveler, you will know the enjoyment that acting brings. Almost all of us have the wish to play the part of someone—or something else.___1___

In the ancient world, acting was often associated with religious ceremonies and other special occasions. As far back as 2200 B.C., trained Chinese actors performed ceremonial dances in costume and made up at harvest festivals.___2___

To the dance was gradually added pantomime—the imitation of movements and gestures—as well as the wearing of masks, the singing of

chants, and finally the use of dialogue.

While acting was coming into its own in the ancient Chinese classical theatre, it was doing the same in Greece. From about 500 B.C. on, acting became a kind of highly specialized and influential art in Greece. Greek actors, however, still wore masks, and their motions were largely fixed by custom. 3

Modern acting, by contrast, gives the individual actor great opportunity to develop his or her personal talents for serious, comic, or musical drama. The names, faces, and styles of famous movie actors are known worldwide. 4

A special form of acting took place in the form of radio drama, which was highly popular before television. In radio drama the actors face a unique challenge. They are unseen by their audience. So they must rely on voice alone to make their characters real to the listeners.

5 Only forty percent of Broadway actors are employed, most of them for only part of the year. Those who become stars need not only talent, but determination. They must not be easily discouraged. Otherwise, they might give up before the opportunity for stardom presents itself.

A.The origin of acting is in the act of remembering.

B.Drama in Greece began with festivals honoring Dionysus.

C.It is believed that this was the first step in the development of acting.

D.Historical records indicate that this desire is as old as civilization itself.

E.Acting is not, as many people think, a quick, easy road to reputation and wealth.

F.Therefore, they had little opportunity to show their individual personalities.

G.Broadway(百老汇) and television provide other stages on which actors can display their talents.

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

III.读后续写

主题语境：人与自我 难易度：★★ 语篇类型：夹叙夹议文 建议用时：20

(2020 山东莱州第一中学高二下第二次检测)

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。

I sat in the breakfast corner with my four-year-old son, Matthew, trying to ignore the ache in my stomach. I was still recovering from surgery. I hoped for strength and happiness. But the future seemed so hopeless, I'd always wanted five or six kids. Three surgeries later, that dream would never come true.

Matthew jumped up from his spot on the kitchen floor. "Bird!" he shouted, rushing to the sliding door. Sure enough, there was a white dove (鸽子) seated on a rubber tree. It sat there a few moments, and then flew away. I'd never seen one in our neighborhood before.

When I dragged myself to the kitchen the next morning, the dove

was back. This time it was with a mate carrying twigs(细枝). “Look, Matthew,” I said, pointing to the tree. “They're going to make a nest.” The doves flew in and out of the courtyard all week, building on the top of the rubber tree. Matthew could hardly contain his excitement. Every morning, he'd run into the kitchen and take his spot by the sliding door, talking to the doves while they worked. As much as I was grieving(悲伤), I couldn't help but look forward to the doves' visits too. We watched their progress as if it had been a real-life soap opera unfolding before us. I'd do the cooking and for a moment, my pain disappeared, replaced by joy.

Then it all went wrong. The courtyard was a safe enough spot for a nest, but the rubber tree's broad, thin leaves were far from stable. One night, a strong wind blew through, throwing the doves' nest to the ground. I heard the twigs break apart. Nothing good ever lasts. I wouldn't blame the doves if they never came back. But they returned. And they paid no attention to the pile of sticks that had once been their nest. They started again from scratch(从头开始), though the wind destroyed all their hard work. The next day, and the next, they renewed their efforts, as if nothing had happened.

Paragraph 1:

I knew I had to do something._

Paragraph 2:

“The birds are back!”Matthew announced._

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I .1.recognition 2.exhibition 3.guaranteeing 4.artistic 5.vase

II .1.in time 2.Intended to 3.on display 4.Keep in mind

5.in store

III.1.recognized 考查非谓语动词。句意:亚历山大试图在医学界让人认可他的工作。此句含有 get sth. done 结构,故填 recognized 作宾补。

2.to be done 考查非谓语动词。句意:尽量把你的时间只花在你认为值得做的事情上。(be)

worthy to be done 意为“.....值得做”,相当于 (be) worth doing。故填 to be done。

3. entry 考查词性转换。句意:孩子们对老师突然进来感到惊讶。空处在形容词 sudden 后,需填名词 entry,意为“进入”。

4. to have acted 考查非谓语动词。句意:他被认为是做事愚蠢。现在丢掉这份工作他只能责怪自己。根据后一句可知他丢了工作,由此可知是已经表现得很愚蠢,再结合结构“be+过去分词 (thought/said/reported/believed...)+to do”可知应填 to have acted。

5. what 考查宾语从句。句意:他陷入一个很难判断什么是对什么是错的境地。decide 后接宾语从句,从句中缺少主语,结合句意可知应填 what。

6. to succeed/success 考查非谓语动词或名词。句意:我们应该多关注细节,这是确保成功的关键因素。guarantee 是及物动词,后可接不定式作宾语,也可接名词作宾语。guarantee to do sth. 意为“确保做某事”;success 表示“成功”时是不可数名词。故填 to succeed/success。

7. expansion 考查词性转换。句意:尽管现在有疫情,但是这家公司对于进一步的扩展有信心。此处 further 为形容词,后需接名词 expansion,意为“扩张;扩展”。

8. to 考查介词。句意:这本书把你带到另一个世界,一个充满了神奇体验的世界。此处 transport 意为“使产生身临其境的感觉”,表示到哪里去需用介词 to。

IV. 1. 动画片;兴致盎然地 2. 当代的

3. 使.....更生动(更有趣)

V. 1. One of our goals is to find out the most effective way to treat this disease.

2. I didn't realize the importance of teamwork until I was chosen monitor of my class.

3. When he woke up, he found himself surrounded with a group of curious children.

VI. 1. whose 考查定语从句。分析可知,设空处引导定语从句且在从句中作定语,故填关系代词 whose。

2. artistic 考查词性转换。此处指艺术天才,修饰名词 genius(天才),需用形容词 artistic。

3. named 考查非谓语动词。此处指名字叫作唐寅的著名画家, the famous artist 与 name 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,需用过去分词 named 作定语。

4. recognition 考查词性转换。此处表示得到认可, gained 为动词,后接名词作宾语,故填 recognition。

5. a 考查冠词。 a collection of...意为“一批.....”。故填 a。

6. showing 考查非谓语动词。前面是 there be 句型,设空处应用非谓语动词, show 与其逻辑主语 100 bronze objects 之间为主动关系,所以设空处需用现在分词 showing 作状语。

7.Finally 考查词性转换。设空处作状语,故用副词 Finally。

8.was influenced 考查时态、语态及主谓一致。句意:在那期间,丝绸之路沿线的贸易蓬勃发展,中国雕塑受到了从印度和中亚带来的佛教艺术的影响。分析可知,空格处需用被动语态,结合时间状语及语境可知用一般过去时,主语中心词为 sculpture,是不可数名词,故填 was influenced。

9.tourists 考查名词的数。tourist 为可数名词,且设空处前无冠词等限定词,所以需要用复数形式 tourists。

10.to 考查介词。根据短语 bring...to life 可知应填介词 to。

能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了中国画。中国画又称传统国画,是历史悠久的传统绘画之一,有其独特而独立的体系。中国传统绘画和书法是不同的艺术分支,它们有着相同的起源。

1.C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 The object can convey the artist's feelings and personality to achieve the effect of "being alike not only in spirit, but also in appearance".可知,作者认为一个中国传统画家的画表达了他的思想。故选 C。

2.B 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 Ancient Chinese artists listed 18 different ways of drawing lines with the brush in figure painting. Different ways of creating lines were used when painting a landscape, flowers and birds, clouds and bamboos.可知,在人物画中,中国古代画家列举了 18 种不同的用画笔画线的方法;在画风景、花鸟、云彩和竹子时,他们会使用不同的方法来创造线条。由此推知,一位传统的中国画家要花很多时间学习画线条。故选 B。

3.A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 Traditional Chinese painting and calligraphy are different branches of art dating from the same origin. They use the same kind of tools and all the lines used in painting are variations of the points and lines of calligraphy.可知,中国传统绘画和书法是不同的艺术分支,它们有着相同的起源,它们使用同样的工具,绘画中使用的所有线条都是书法的点和线的变体。由此可知,书法和绘画使用类似的技巧。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.unique adj.独特的 2.in comparison with 与.....相比较 3.characteristic n.特点;特征 4.concept n.概念;理念 5.branch n.分支;树枝;分支机构 6.in terms of 就.....而言

II.◎语篇解读 本文介绍了表演的起源、古代和现代的表演形式以及表演职业的艰难。表

演会给人带来快乐,但是演戏并不像许多人认为的那样是一个快速、轻松的成名和致富之路。

1.D 上句中的 wish 对应 D 选项中的 this desire。故选 D。

2.C 提到历史起源的选项有两个,一个是 A 选项,一个是 C 选项。A 选项中的 act of remembering 与设空处前一句中的 dances 没有关系,所以排除。故选 C。

3.F 根据下一段中的 by contrast 可知此处与下一段构成对比关系,所以选择 F 项,其中 little opportunity 与下段第一句中的 great opportunity 形成对比。

4.G 本段介绍了现代的表演形式。下文提示广播剧是一种特殊的表演形式,在电视出现之前很受欢迎。G 项 Broadway and television provide other stages on which actors can display their talents.(百老汇和电视提供了演员可以施展才华的其他舞台。)切题。故选 G。

5.E 此段提到表演职业的困难。选项中只有 E 选项 Acting is not, as many people think, a quick, easy road to reputation and wealth.(表演并不像许多人认为的那样是一条通往名利的捷径。)切题。故选 E。

【高频词汇】 1.be associated with 与.....有关;联想

2.occasion n.场合;适当的机会 3.specialized adj.专业的 4.by contrast 相比之下 5.rely on 依赖于;依靠 6.civilization n.文明

III.One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

I knew I had to do something. The doves had given me something to look forward to, even on my darkest days. I was going to help them in return. I woke up the following morning with a plan. There was only an hour before the time when the doves usually made their visits. I looked through the garage for an old piece of shelving. I leaned a stepladder by the sliding door, hammered the shelving into the wall next to the rubber tree and covered it with leaves so it looked like part of the tree. Then Matthew and I stood by the door, waiting and hoping.

Paragraph 2:

"The birds are back!" Matthew announced. There they were adding bits and pieces to the new nest. "It works! The doves are back." We watched three chicks break free from their shells. Life was filled with wonders and surprises like a pair of white doves building a nest on the top of a rubber tree, with me waiting and hoping.