

Part 2 Learning About Language & Using Language

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. Without the _____(改革) of the economic management system our industry will rot.
2. We advocate peaceful development, _____(和谐的) development and scientific development.
3. If you do this, you'll almost always meet your _____(年度的) goal.
4. After the failure of the electricity supply the city was in _____(混乱).
5. The submarine that our country has put into use is driven by _____(核能的) power.
6. Every time I mention her, you become very _____(敏感的).
7. He _____(提交) his proposal for urban development to the city council at the conference.
8. Some roads may have to be closed at peak times to _____(限制) the number of visitors.
9. During the war we had just enough food to _____(维持) us.
10. He failed to _____(抓住) the opportunity during the job interview.

II. 选词填空

on behalf of; deal with; in response to; be responsible for; aim to; bring about; rather than; die out
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1.She _____ the determination of wage levels within this company.

2.In the meeting he spoke _____ all the members of the company.

3.The government pledged(使 保 证) itself to environmental problems.

4.I always prefer starting early, _____ leaving everything to the last minute.

5.He always takes the lead_____ the government's call.

6.Elephants would _____ if men could shoot them as many as they wished.

7.The only way they can _____ political change is to put pressure on the country.

8.The volunteers _____ help victims of disasters regardless of their race or nationality.

III.单句语法填空

1.Only when each of us realizes the importance of protecting the environment can we have a _____(harmony) earth.

2.The virus that is spreading in that region can lead _____ deadly complications, such as pneumonia.

3.The doctor advised me _____(take) a complete rest so that I could make a complete recovery.

4. Robert is said _____(study) abroad, but I don't know which country he studied in.

5. I asked my group members what they did _____(limit) the amount of carbon dioxide produced in their daily lives.

6. We must ensure that tourism develops _____ harmony with the environment.

7. The problem that the teacher referred to in his lecture was beyond my (comprehend).

8. He _____(release) from prison after serving a sentence of five years the year before last.

IV. 完成句子

1. 我通过听英语歌提高英语水平。

I improve my English _____ .

2. 我发烧了,所以我考虑明天去看医生。

I have a fever, so I consider _____ the doctor tomorrow.

3. 他们似乎已经历了一场毁灭性的地震。

They seem _____ a destructive earthquake.

V. 把下列直接引语改为间接引语

1. "Who are you waiting for, Tom?" asked Nancy.

2. "Do you come from Australia?" Liu Junping asked Bob.

3.The teacher said to him, “Be quick.”

4.Jenny said, “I have finished my homework.”

5.He asked me, “How will you get to the party?”

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：6

(2020 江西高安中学高二上期末)

Gases, like black carbon, methane(甲烷)and ozone(臭氧) in city smog, are called “short-lived climate pollutants(污染物)”, which exist both outdoors and indoors and decrease agricultural crops.

WHO says emissions from these climate pollutants cause many serious illnesses, including lung cancer. And these pollutants are responsible for many of the more than 7 million premature deaths each year that are connected to air pollution.

Maria Neira in WHO says the pollutants have a strong impact on climate change. But the good news is that they only stay in the atmosphere for a few days to 10 years. That is much shorter than carbon

dioxide, a greenhouse gas that can remain for hundreds, or even thousands of years.

According to Maria Neira, when you address the short-lived pollutants, you can reduce emissions very rapidly, and then improve air quality. You will have an immediate reduction in the ill health and diseases because of the reduction of air pollution.

WHO has many available and affordable ways to reduce these short-lived climate pollutants. At the top of the list is cutting vehicle emissions by requiring higher emission and efficiency standards. More emissions are released when engines are running.

Indoor air pollution also contributes to poor health and premature death. WHO reports that nearly 3 billion low-income households rely on “dirty fuels”. Coal, wood and kerosene used for cooking and heating are examples. Cleaner and more efficient stoves and fuel alternatives could cut down on health risks.

Another way to cut back on these pollutants is to have more investment and policies for rapid transport. These include buses, trains, bicycles and pedestrian or walking routes. These investment could have many benefits, including safer travel, reduced health risks from noise and air pollution and more physical activity.

The WHO report also calls for encouraging high-income and middle-income populations to include more plant-based foods in their

diets. It says this could the risk of developing reduce heart disease and some cancers, and could also slow the methane gas production that comes with some animal-sourced foods.

1.The “short-lived climate pollutants” are so called because _____.

- A.they cause many to die young
- B.they exist shorter than the greenhouse gas
- C.they live indoors for a short time
- D.they have a short effect on people's health

2.The underlined word “address” in Paragraph 4 means “_____”.

- A.live on B.talk about
- C.deal with D.turn to

3.What can be inferred from the whole passage?

- A.Rich people hardly ever eat plant-based foods in daily life.
- B.No emissions are released from stopped engines.
- C.Governments should take measures to fight pollution.
- D.Heart disease and some cancers are caused by the pollutants.

4.Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

- A.The ways to fight air pollution
- B.Reducing “short-lived climate pollutants” to save lives
- C.Some sources of serious air pollution
- D.A report on pollution from WHO

II.完形填空

(2020 山东潍坊高二期末)

When Laura Wood's senior year began, she was expecting to talk to the usual handful of members in the Environmental Club of Scarborough. 1__, she found herself standing in front of 60 of her peers.

The year before Wood took over as 2__, the new club was still trying to establish itself. As the first meeting 3__, she worked hard to advertise that the club still existed and was looking for 4__ members. Her campaign worked. Sixty 5__ showed up to hear what Wood would say about helping to improve the local environment.

“It was 6__,” said Wood. “I really wasn't 7__ 60 kids, you know, because last year there were only 10. We want to help purchase our school the first 8__ minibus.”

Under Wood's direction, the club suddenly started to grow 9__. Later, it opened the green bus bank account.

With the club, Wood also collected cans and paper both to raise more money and to help the school reduce 10__. This wasn't always an easy job. Wood didn't just pick up 11__; she sorted the useful waste out, sometimes after it had been 12__ thrown away. “We'd be a little 13__ most of the time in the afternoons,” said Wood.

By the end of the year they had been 14__ about \$60 a week by saving the cans and bottles.

This is what Wood usually goes about starting change: quietly but effectively. “She's a 15 kid,” said Principal Andrew Dolloff. “She just doesn't do flashy(招摇的) things to get noticed.”

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1.A.Therefore | B.Instead |
| C.Besides | D.Anyhow |
| 2.A.president | B.teacher |
| C.worker | D.employer |
| 3.A.announced | B.suggested |
| C.ended | D.approached |
| 4.A.old | B.national |
| C.new | D.official |
| 5.A.students | B.experts |
| C.professors | D.cleaners |
| 6.A.interesting | B.exciting |
| C.frustrating | D.amusing |
| 7.A.recognizing | B.calling |
| C.expecting | D.counting |
| 8.A.clean | B.green |
| C.safe | D.fast |
| 9.A.mentally | B.physically |
| C.politically | D.financially |
| 10.A.waste | B.cost |

C.pressure D.problems

11.A.recycling B.learning

C.practicing D.funding

12.A.clearly B.hurriedly

C.deliberately D.mistakenly

13.A.crazy B.healthy

C.smelly D.busy

14.A.losing B.averaging

C.counting D.paying

15.A.strange B.silly

C.lovely D.great

III.语法填空

主题语境：人与自然 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2019 辽宁沈阳东北育才学校高二月考)

Polar bears are undergoing hunger in a world 1 (warm) than ever before.

Polar bears live in the environment too cold for most animals. For most of the year, they live and hunt on Arctic sea ice. Nature has prepared 2 (they) for the cold conditions. But nothing has prepared the bears for the danger 3 threatens their only home.

Polar bears' world is melting. Studies show that polar ice 4 (reduce) by 9.8% every 10 years since 1978. Now about 20,000 to 25,000

polar bears live in the Arctic. Polar bears depend 5 sea ice for their 6 (survive). “Sea ice is more than just the platform that the bears walk over,” says Andrew Derocher, 7 scientist who studies North American polar bear populations. “Without it, they can't exist.”

8 (melt) and refreezing of polar ice is natural. But in a warmer world, the cycle speeds up, and polar bears have less time 9 (hunt). Normally, they have three months in the spring when they gain more weight. The extra fat will be used, when the bears are not 10 (active) hunting.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I 1.reform 2.harmonious 3.annual 4.chaos 5.nuclear

6.sensitive 7.submitted 8.restrict 9.sustain 10.seize

II 1.is responsible for 2.on behalf of 3.deal with 4.rather than 5.in response to 6.die out
7.bring about 8.aim to

III.1.harmonious 考查词性转换。句意:只有当我们每个人都意识到环保的重要性时,我们才能拥有一个和谐的地球。由空格后的名词 earth 可以判断,此处应该填形容词作定语。

2.to 考查介词。句意:正在那个地区传播的病毒可能导致致命的并发症,比如肺炎。lead to 导致,引起,to 是介词。

3.to take 考查非谓语动词。句意:医生建议我完全休息以便我能彻底康复。advise sb. to do sth.意思为“建议某人做某事”。

4.to have studied 考查非谓语动词。句意:据说罗伯特曾经在国外学习过,但我不知道是在哪个国家。从后面 studied 所用过去时态可知这一事件早已发生,即 study 表示的动作发生在 is

said 之前,所以须用 to have done 形式。

5.to limit 考查非谓语动词。句意:我问我的组员他们做了什么来限制在他们的日常生活中产生的二氧化碳的量。动词不定式在此处表示目的。

6.in 考查固定搭配。句意:我们必须确保旅游业的发展与环境相协调。in harmony with 意思为“与……和谐,与……一致”。

7.comprehension 考查名词。句意:我无法理解老师在他的讲座中提到的那个问题。beyond one's comprehension 某人无法理解。

8.was released 考查时态、语态及主谓一致。句意:前年他在服刑 5 年后被释出狱。主语 He 与 release 之间为被动关系,因此用被动语态;根据时间状语 the year before last 判断此处用一般过去时。主语是 He,因此填 was released。

IV.1.by listening to English songs 2.going to see

3.to have experienced

V.1.Nancy asked Tom who he was waiting for.

2.Liu Junping asked Bob if/whether he came from Australia.

3.The teacher told him to be quick.

4.Jenny said that she had finished her homework.

5.He asked me how I would get to the party.

能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了什么是“短期气候污染物”,它们会给人类带来的危害以及可以减少这些污染物排放的方法。

1.B 细节理解题。由文章第三段中的 But the good news is that they only stay in the atmosphere for a few days to 10 years. That is much shorter than carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that can remain for hundreds, or even thousands of years.可知,“短期气候污染物”是由于它们在空气中存在的时间比温室气体短而得此名。故选 B。

2.C 词义猜测题。由画线单词后的 you can reduce emissions very rapidly, and then improve air quality. You will have an immediate reduction in the ill health and diseases because of the reduction of air pollution 可知,这是解决掉“短期气候污染物”的结果。由此可推知,画线单词的意思是“处理掉,解决掉”。live on 以……为食;talk about 谈论;deal with 处理,应付;turn to 转向。故选 C。

3.C 推理判断题。由第五段中的 cutting vehicle emissions by requiring higher...standards 以及倒数第二段中的 Another way to cut back on these pollutants is to have more investment and policies for rapid transport.可推知,政府应该采取一些措施来治理污染问题。故选 C。

4.B 主旨大意题。这是一篇说明文,文章前三段介绍了什么是“短期气候污染物”以及它们会给人类带来的危害,剩下的五段内容提出了解决方案。只有选项 B 中的“short-lived climate pollutants”可与本文主题“短期气候污染物”呼应,其中的 Reducing 也与最后几个段落中的解决方案呼应。故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.be responsible for 对.....负责;是.....的原因

2.atmosphere n.大气;空气;气氛 3.available adj.可获得的

4.affordable adj.负担得起的 5.investment n.投资;投入

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。Wood 是学校环保俱乐部的主席,该俱乐部回收垃圾,并打算筹资为学校买一辆小型环保公共汽车。

1.B 结合第三段中 Wood 所说的话可知,她本来以为会员会寥寥无几,但没想到会员竟达到了 60 个。此处表示转折,故用 Instead,表示“相反”。

2.A 根据该空前的 took over 以及第四段中的 Under Wood's direction 可知,Wood 成了该俱乐部的主席,故用 president。

3.D 结合常识和第二段可知,此处表示当第一次会议就要来临(approached)的时候,她尽力为俱乐部进行宣传。

4.C 根据语境可知,此处表示俱乐部正在招募新(new)会员。

5.A 根据文章第一句可知,Wood 是个学生。再结合文中多次出现的 school 可知,前来听 Wood 讲话的是俱乐部招募的学生(students)会员。

6.B 根据本段内容可知,这次学生们非常踊跃,前来参加会议的人很多,Wood 没有想到有这么多人,由此推知此处表示 Wood 说“这是令人兴奋的(exciting)”。

7.C 结合该段中 Wood 所说的话可知,她没有预料到(expecting)会有这么多同学参与。文章第一句中的 expecting 也给出了提示。

8.B 根据 Wood 发起的是环保运动可知,她想帮助学校买一辆环保的(green)小型公共汽车。

9.D 因为参与的人数剧增,俱乐部在财力方面(financially)突然开始增长,所以才有了下一句中提到的银行账户的建立。

10.A 结合语境和常识可知,收集罐子和纸是为了筹资并帮助学校减少浪费(waste)。

11.A 她不仅仅回收(recycling)垃圾,还把垃圾里面有用的东西挑选出来。

12.D 该空前的 it 指代垃圾中有用的东西。有时这些东西是被人们误扔的,故用 mistakenly(错误地)。

13.C 因为需要分拣垃圾,所以他们身上有些难闻。smelly 有难闻气味的。

14.B 由该空后的 about\$60 a week 及语境可知他们平均每星期赚约 60 美元。average 在此处为动词,表示“平均为”。

15.D 根据最后一段中对 Wood 的评价可知,她很务实,从不哗众取宠,因此 Andrew Dolloff 说她是一个了不起的(great)孩子。

【高频词汇】 1.establish vt.确立;使立足;使稳固;建立;创立;设立 2.purchase vt.购买

3.account n.账户;账目

4.effectively adv.有效地

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。北极熊生活在寒冷的北极地区,但是它们生活的地方正在慢慢融化。研究显示,自 1978 年以来,极地冰每 10 年减少 9.8%。一位科学家认为,如果没有海冰,北极熊将无法生存。

1.warmer 考查比较级。句意:在一个比以往任何时候都更温暖的世界里,北极熊正在遭受饥饿。修饰名词 world,用形容词,由后面的 than 可知,应用比较级 warmer。

2.them 考查代词。句意:大自然使它们为寒冷的条件做好了准备。设空处作 prepared 的宾语,指前面提到的 Polar bears,故用 them。

3.that/which 考查定语从句。句意:但是,北极熊对威胁它们唯一的家园的危险毫无准备。所填词引导定语从句,关系词在从句中作主语,先行词是 the danger,指物,故用 that 或 which。

4.has reduced 考查动词的时态及主谓一致。句意:研究表明,自 1978 年以来,极地冰每 10 年减少 9.8%。由 since 1978 可知,句子应用现在完成时;此处主语是 polar ice,中心词 ice 为不可数名词,故填 has reduced。

5.on/upon 考查介词。句意:北极熊依靠海冰生存。depend on/upon 意为“依靠,依赖”,是固定搭配。

6.survival 考查词性转换。前面有形容词性物主代词修饰,故用名词 survival,表示“生存,存活”。

7.a 考查冠词。句意:一位研究北美洲的北极熊数量的科学家 Andrew Derocher 说……。此处泛指“一个科学家”,且 scientist 以辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词 a。

8.Melting 考查动名词。句意:极地冰的融化和再冻结是自然的。此处为动名词短语作主语, and 连接两个并列成分,由 refreezing 可知,用动名词 Melting。

9.to hunt 考查非谓语动词。句意:但在一个更温暖的世界里,这种循环会加速,北极熊捕猎的

时间就会更少。此处表示“北极熊捕猎的时间更少”,用不定式作定语。

10. actively 考查副词。句意:当北极熊不积极捕猎的时候,多余的脂肪将被利用。修饰动词 hunting,作状语,意为“积极地”,用副词。

【高频词汇】 1.platform n.平台 2.speed up 加速 3.gain vt.增加;获得

长难句分析

原句 “Sea ice is more than just the platform that the bears walk over,” says Andrew Derocher, a scientist who studies North American polar bear populations. “Without it, they can’t exist.”

句意 一位研究北美洲的北极熊数量的科学家 Andrew Derocher 说:“海冰不仅仅是北极熊在上面行走的平台,没有海冰,它们就不能存活。”

分析 句中的 more than 意思为“不只是,不仅仅是”。 that the bears walk over 是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 platform。