

Part 2 Learning About Language & Using Language

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. He couldn't afford the f_____, so he worked his passage to Australia.
2. In ancient times, the villagers used to pound(捣碎) the wheat into f_____ by hand.
3. In the first place we must c_____ the horsepower needed to drive the ship.
4. A w_____ event happens or appears once a week.
5. Our products are s_____ in quality and moderate in price, which is our advantage.
6. I think they may also have personality differences which can cause (冲突).
7. The International Convention Centre is the _____(活动场地) for a three-day arts festival.
8. I _____(假定) you to know something about me because you have seen a painting of mine.
9. In January 1915 she was elected _____(女主席) of the newly formed Women's Peace Party.

II. 选词填空

be aware of; on a regular basis; set up; as well; superior to

1. When visiting another country, you should _____ those

differences and respect them.

2. We decided to meet at the art center _____ in order to discuss some problems.

3. With the help of the local government, they _____ a wildlife reserve to protect animals.

4. Not only do the nurses want a pay increase, they want reduced hours _____.

5. Brahmins consider themselves _____ most other people, although they may not say so.

III. 单句语法填空

1. They were inactive and didn't know the consequences of _____ (action) could be catastrophic (灾难性的).

2. I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.

3. The man caught on the spot was charged _____ murder and sentenced to death.

4. With the air pollution _____ (become) increasingly serious, we need to take quick action to deal with it.

5. He got _____ (catch) up in the accident, which made his mother worried about his safety.

6. He said these showed that Iraqis were ready to take _____ more of their own security.

7.Both of the _____(salesman) acted patiently and showed her nearly all the hats in the shop.

8.We should weigh up the pros_____cons before we make a decision.

9.The inscription on the stone tablet has become _____(blur) with the passage of time.

IV.完成句子

1.Many westerners cook much less than in their own countries once they (发现外出吃饭很便宜).

2._____ (据说)the Chinese people started to use paper money earlier than westerners.

3.The national meeting took place on May 21_____ (在这期间) many proposals were put forward.

4._____ (很长一段时间之后才)the COVID-19 vaccine is developed and put into use.

5.The book by Liu Cixin_____ (已经被翻译成) several languages since it _____(出版).

6._____ (当提到他的童年时), he fell silent and then said it was a sad period.

V.结合被动语态完成下列句子的句型转换

1.Don't be nervous, and they will tell you where to sit.

→Don't be nervous, and you _____where to sit by them.

2.People refer to California as the Golden State.

→California _____as the Golden State by people.

3.In order to stop the air pollution, the government has taken a lot of measures.

→A lot of measures _____by the government in order to stop the air pollution.

4.We are discussing how to spend the summer holidays now.

→How to spend the summer holidays _____by us now.

5.Miss Li can make her class lively and interesting, so her students respect her.

→Miss Li can make her class lively and interesting, so she _____by her students.

能力提升练

I .阅读理解

A

主题语境：人与社会 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2019 河北衡水中学高三月考)

It is reported that in the near future robots and humans will probably work together to create jazz.A singing robot—the Telenoid, being taught to create jazz with human beings, will be tested out in a project.

Antonio Chella from Italy is working with a Telenoid robot.To start with,the Telenoid will be trained to imitate(模仿)the movements and

simple sounds made by a human singer, and then connect music with different human emotions.

Previous robots had the ability to find common connections between things. But Chella suggests that a conscious robot should be able to go a step further and find new connections. The Telenoid is of this kind, which makes it superior. “This work raises interesting questions about the connection between consciousness and music creating,” says Philippe Pasquier. “A musician needs a physical body.”

Pasquier argues that the robot musician is faced with a big challenge. “Its software has already been developed and it can imitate The Beatles, a famous band. However, what made The Beatles famous were not only their songs but their wonderful performance of the songs,” he says.

It is not clear how a robot would perform music in a new way. But by imitating humans, the Telenoid robot could provide some useful information. What is important is that human musicians often listen to and compare music made by others for a long time before creating music of their own. So the Telenoid robot had better listen to more jazz music first before it appears at concerts or venues.

1. What will the Telenoid robot be taught to do first?

A. Communicate with human beings.

B. Connect music with human emotions.

C. Live and work comfortably with human beings.

D.Imitate the movements and simple sounds of a human singer.

2.In Pasquier's opinion, the Telenoid robot_____.

A.will replace human musicians soon

B.may have trouble performing music

C.will become more popular than The Beatles

D.can find connections between things that humans cannot find

3.Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

A.The Telenoid—the Future Robot Musician

B.How to Teach Robots to Perform Music

C.The Right Music the Robots Should Listen to

D.Differences Between a Human Singer and a Robot Musician

4.In which part of a newspaper would we most probably read this passage?

A.Arts.B.Entertainment.

C.Science. D.Education.

II.完形填空

主题语境：人与自我 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：夹叙夹议文 建议用时：15

(2019 山东济南一中高三期中)

I had reached the age of twenty-eight. Still, I__1__ whether the letter from my past would make it to me, all these years later. It sounded ridiculous, but it was a creative writing task when I was eighteen. The teacher collected our letters to our__2__ selves in self-addressed(寄给

自己的) envelopes with stamps and promised to 3 them ten years later. But since so much time had passed, would he even 4 ?

Thinking back on the 5 , I recalled giving my future self some advice. When you're eighteen years old, twenty-eight seems like a 6 age, but I wasn't feeling as mature as I believed my younger self had 7 me to be.

When the letter finally reached me, I opened it 8 . It began, “How much do you bet this letter will never get to you?” It continued to greet me casually as if we were having an IM (instant messaging) chat. As a senior in high school, facing the 9 important exams and college application, my eighteen-year-old self was so 10 ! She was apparently not quite happy and hoped I wouldn't worry so much in the future, and that I would live in the present and 11 my life!

 12 to my belief, my eighteen-year-old self did not have any demands on me, or expectations I might have failed to meet. Instead, she wrote, “I'll 13 whatever you do. Even if you are not the one I'm imagining now, I'll support you, because maybe 14 I'm imagining is someone else, but you're not someone else—you're me.”

I was 15 , and tears came to my eyes at this self-acceptance(自我接受) time. I had put a lot of pressure on myself to be the best version of myself that I could be. However, I came to realize what I would have accomplished in ten years would pale in comparison(显得逊色) to how

I'd feel and who I'd be.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1.A.believed | B.presumed |
| C.doubted | D.considered |
| 2.A.inner | B.happy |
| C.future | D.young |
| 3.A.correct | B.mail |
| C.answer | D.write |
| 4.A.remember | B.understand |
| C.calculate | D.explode |
| 5.A.application | B.comment |
| C.study | D.letter |
| 6.A.grown-up | B.happy |
| C.made-up | D.promising |
| 7.A.told | B.convinced |
| C.encouraged | D.expected |
| 8.A.calmly | B.cautiously |
| C.eagerly | D.naturally |
| 9.A.appearing | B.arising |
| C.approaching | D.approving |
| 10.A.depressed | B.ambitious |
| C.carefree | D.stressed |
| 11.A.enjoy | B.value |

- C.start D.earn
- 12.A.Contrary B.Superior
- C.Surprised D.Strange
- 13.A.stand for B.stand with
- C.stand by D.stand out
- 14.A.what B.who
- C.which D.that
- 15.A.guilty B.touched
- C.embarrassed D.nervous

III.语法填空

主题语境：人与社会 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：7

(2020 四川成都高二上期末)

Financial Times gave part of my job to a robot named Amy last week. For years I have been making podcast(播客) version of my column, whereas now I am faced with a tough competition.

To be fair, Amy does something going for her. She 1 (have) a great voice, smooth as velvet. Her 2 (two) advantage is that she's practically free. She is part of a new service from Amazon that turns text 3 speech, costing nearly nothing. Even more 4 (impress) is her speed, less than two seconds after she receives my 5 (write) text, which means that when I just start to read, “Yesterday *Finan...*”, she has already finished.

Yet once I got over my distress and listened to her work, I felt__6____
(good). I know it's early days for her, but at the moment Amy is no match
for me. She is not superior to me in the work. Listening to her is not like
listening to__7____non-English speaker who reads aloud, but to someone
without brain, or a heart, or a sense of humor. Her__8____(deliver) is so
poor that I don't even understand. Amy never reads with understanding,
never knows when__9____(pause), and never does irony(反话). She
continues to get it wrong.

Finally, I'm not afraid Amy is about to steal my job and cause me to
be dismissed. Only people possess human touch. It is the heart-to-heart
communication__10____ makes us special, beautiful and irreplaceable.

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

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I .1.fare 2.flour 3.calculate 4.weekly 5.superior

6.conflict(s) 7.venue 8.presume 9.chairwoman

II .1.be aware of 2.on a regular basis 3.set up 4.as well

5.superior to

III.1.inaction 考查反义词。句意:他们无所作为,不知道不采取行动的
后果可能会是灾难性的。根据句意可知此处是否定含义,故填 inaction。

2.it 考查代词。句意:我认为不做大量的记忆工作是不可能掌握一门外语的。根据结构判断此处应用 it 作形式宾语,不定式短语是真正的宾语。

3.with 考查介词。句意:当场抓到的那个男子被指控犯有谋杀罪并被判处死刑。charge sb. with sth. 意为“指控某人某事”。此处是 sb. be charged with sth. 意为“某人被指控某事”。故填 with。

4.becoming 考查现在分词。句意:随着空气污染变得越来越严重,我们需要采取迅速的行动来解决这个问题。在 with 复合结构中,宾语 air pollution 和动词 become 之间是主动关系,故用现在分词。

5.caught 考查非谓语动词。句意:他被卷入这一事故中,这让他的母亲非常担心他的安全。get caught up in...意为“被卷入……”。故填 caught。

6.over 考查固定搭配。句意:他说这些表明伊拉克人已经准备好接管更多自己的安全工作。take over 意为“接管”。

7.salesmen 考查名词复数。句意:这两个售货员都很有耐心,几乎把店里所有的帽子都拿给她看。根据 Both 判断应该填名词的复数形式。

8.and 考查固定搭配。句意:在做决定之前,我们应该权衡事情的利与弊。pros and cons 意为“事物的利与弊”。

9.blurred 考查形容词。句意:随着时间的流逝,石碑上刻的文字已经变得模糊不清了。系动词 become 后应该接形容词作表语。blurred 意为“模糊不清的”。

IV.1.find it cheap to eat out 2.It is said that 3.in/during which

4.It will be a long time before 5.has been translated into;was

published/came out 6. When it came to his childhood

V. 1. will be told 2. is referred to 3. have been taken 4. is being discussed 5. is respected

能力提升练

I .A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了在不久的将来,机器人和人类可能会一起创作爵士乐。在目前研究人员进行的一个项目中,一个会唱歌的机器人正在学习与人类一起创作爵士乐。

1.D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句中的 To start with,the Telenoid will be trained to imitate the movements and simple sounds made by a human singer 可知,Telenoid 机器人首先学习模仿一个人类歌手的动作和简单的声音,故选 D。

2.B 推理判断题。根据第四段可知在 Pasquier 看来,Telenoid 机器人能够模仿甲壳虫乐队,但是甲壳虫乐队的成功不仅是由于他们的歌曲,还因为他们精彩的歌曲表演,所以推断 Telenoid 机器人可能在表演音乐上有困难。故选 B。

3.A 主旨大意题。根据文章主旨段第一段可知,本文介绍的是未来的机器人音乐家 Telenoid。故选 A。

4.C 推理判断题。本文介绍的是未来的机器人音乐家 Telenoid,应该属于科技类文章,所以它最有可能出现在报纸的科学版块。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.to start with 首先;起初 2.emotion *n.* 情感

3.performance *n.* 表演;表现

原句 What is important is that human musicians often listen to and compare music made by others for a long time before creating music of their own.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。其中 What is important 是 What 引导的主语从句;系动词 is 后面是 that 引导的表语从句。在表语从句中 made by others 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰名词 music。before creating music of their own 是介词短语作时间状语。

句意 重要的是,人类音乐家在创作自己的音乐之前,经常会有很长一段时间听别人创作的音乐,并进行比较。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者 18 岁时老师要求学生给十年后的自己写一封信。十年后收到自己的来信时,作者感触颇深。

1.C 根据下文 The teacher...promised to 3 them ten years later. But since so much time had passed, would he even 4 ?可知,十年过去了,作者怕老师把寄信这件事忘了,所以怀疑自己能不能收到信。

2.C 根据下文 I recalled giving my future self some advice 可知这是一封写给未来的自己的信。

3.B 根据 self-addressed envelopes with stamps 可知信是邮寄给学生自己。correct 改正; mail 邮寄; answer 回答; write 写。

4.A 根据上文 whether the letter from my past would make it to me, all these years later 可知,作者对于老师是否还记得存有疑问。

5.D 根据上文中反复提到的 letter 可知,此处指作者回想写给自己的信。

6.A 根据常识和句中并列连词 but 以及 as mature as 可知,28 岁似乎是一个成熟的年纪。grown-up 成熟的; happy 高兴的; made-up 编造的; promising 有希望的。

7.D 此处指作者 18 岁时期望自己 28 岁时是成熟的,但 28 岁时的自己感觉并不像 18 岁时期望的那样成熟。故选 D。

8.C 根据上文可知作者对这封信盼望已久,所以收到信后急切地打开它。

9.C 根据常识可知,高中生面临即将到来的重要考试和大学申请。appear 出现; arise 发生; approach 临近,接近; approve 赞成。故选 C。approaching 为现在分词作定语。

10.D 根据常识可知高中生面临高考升学,压力很大。最后一段中的 I had put a lot of pressure on myself 也给出了提示。

11.A 根据上文 wouldn't worry so much in the future 和 live in the present 可知,那时的自己希望将来的自己活在当下,享受生活。

12.A 根据下文 my eighteen-year-old self did not have any demands on me 可知,18 岁的作者对将来的自己没有任何要求,这与作者本来的看法相反。contrary 相反的; superior 更好的; surprised 感到惊讶的; strange 奇怪的。

13.C 根据空前的 Instead 和下文的 I'll support you 可知,18 岁的自己支持 28 岁的自己。

14.B 句意:即使你不是我现在想象的那个人,我也会支持你,因为也许我想象的人是别人,但你不是别人——你是我。根据 someone else 和 me 可知此处指人。

15.B 根据 tears came to my eyes 和作者的感悟可知,作者被感动了。guilty 有罪的; touched 感动的; embarrassed 尴尬的; nervous 紧张的。

【高频词汇】 1.creative *adj.* 创造性的 2.instant *adj.* 立即的
3.application *n.* 申请;应用 4.apparently *adv.* 显然地
5.accomplish *v.* 完成;实现

长难句分析

原句 1 When you're eighteen years old, twenty-eight seems like a grown-up age, but I wasn't feeling as mature as I believed my younger self had expected me to be.

分析 本句是一个 but 连接的并列复合句。When you're eighteen years old 是 When 引导的时间状语从句;在第二个并列分句中第二个 as 引导比较状语从句。

句意 当你 18 岁的时候,28 岁似乎是一个成熟的年龄,但我并不觉得我像我以为年轻时的自己曾期望的那样成熟。

原句 2 However, I came to realize what I would have accomplished in ten years would pale in comparison to how I'd feel and who I'd be.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句,realize 后是省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句,在宾语从句中 what I would have accomplished in ten years 是主语从句,后面的 in comparison to how I'd feel and who I'd be 是介词短语作

状语,其中 how I'd feel 和 who I'd be 是介词 to 后的两个宾语从句。

句意 然而,我开始意识到,与我将来的感受和我将会成为什么样的人相比,我在 10 年后可能会取得的成就将会显得逊色。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。上周作者所在的公司将作者的一部分工作让一个机器人去做了,作者发现它的音色比自己好、速度比自己快等好多优点。但是当作者去仔细听机器人播报的时候,发现机器人播报时没有人所拥有的人情味。作者再也不担心机器人会偷走自己的工作。

1.has 考查时态及主谓一致。句意:它有一个非常好的嗓音,像天鹅绒一样顺滑。由上句中的 does 及下文所述语境可知,本段使用的时态是一般现在时。She 为第三人称单数,故填 has。

2.second 考查序数词。句意:它的第二个优势是它几乎是免费的。上一句讲的是它的第一个优点:嗓音好。这句话是讲它的第二个优点,所以用序数词 second。

3.into 考查介词。句意:它是亚马逊一项新服务的一部分,这项服务可以将文本转换成语音,几乎不需要任何费用。 固定短语 turn...into... 将.....转换成.....。

4.impressive 考查形容词。句意:更令人印象深刻的是它的速度.....。主句是一个倒装句,将形容词比较级放在了句首。“令人印象深刻的”修饰的是 her speed,作 is 的表语,所以用形容词 impressive。

5.written 考查形容词。句意:.....在它收到我的书面文本后不到两秒钟,这意味着当我刚开始读“昨天金.....”的时候,它已经结束了。设空

处修饰名词 *text*, 作定语, 表示“书面的”, 故填形容词 *written*。

6. *better* 考查形容词比较级。句意: 然而, 当我克服了悲伤, 去听它的工作的时候, 我感觉好多了。这句话将“我”听完了它的工作之后的感觉与之前的感觉相比, 所以用形容词比较级 *better*。

7. *a* 考查不定冠词。句中 *non-English speaker* 是可数名词的单数形式, 其前没有形容词性物主代词之类的限定词修饰, 并且此处表泛指, 所以应填不定冠词。*non-English* 是以辅音音素开头的, 故填 *a*。

8. *delivery* 考查名词。主句缺少主语, 空格前有形容词性物主代词修饰, 所以空格处应填 *deliver* 的名词形式 *delivery*。

9. *to pause* 考查不定式。句意: 埃米读的时候从不带着理解, 从不知道什么时候停顿……。这里使用“疑问词+不定式”作宾语。

10. *that* 考查强调句型。句意: 是心与心的交流让我们变得特别、美丽与不可替代。这是一个强调句型, 其结构为“*It is/was*+被强调部分+*that/who*+其他部分”, 此处强调的是 *the heart-to-heart communication*, 指物, 故填 *that*。

【高频词汇】 1. *column* *n.* 专栏 2. *match* *n.* 对手; 相配的人(或物)

3. *delivery* *n.* 演讲方式; 表演风格; 递送 4. *possess* *v.* 拥有; 控制

长难句分析

原句 *Listening to her is not like listening to a non-English speaker who reads aloud, but to someone without brain, or a heart, or a sense of humor.*

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。其中 *Listening to her* 是动名词短语作主语, 系动词 *is* 后是 *not...but...* 连接的并列表语, 其中 *but* 后面省略了

like listening。who reads aloud 是 who 引导的限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 a non-English speaker。

句意 听它说话不像听一个母语为非英语的人大声朗读,而像听一个没有头脑、没有爱心也没有幽默感的人讲话。