

Part 2 Learning About Language & Using Language

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. He began studying _____(政治) and Chinese history.
2. She was in a league of her own in her _____(职业).
3. Overall, I think the _____(锦标赛) was a success.
4. She used to work at her _____(笔记本电脑) until four in the morning.
5. Now a special TV network gives live _____(新闻报道) of most races.
6. He started to _____(鼓掌) and the others joined in.
7. To attract investors, the local government has adjusted its _____(税) and labour laws.
8. In thirty years from now this country should have a _____(载人的) spacecraft on Mars.
9. Take a deep breath and see how long you can stay _____(在水下).
10. The sting(蜇伤) of _____(珊瑚) can be very painful.
11. Her name is listed in the telephone _____(电话号码簿).
12. _____(与此同时), heat the tomatoes and oil in a pan.

II. 选词填空

be related to, reach an agreement, devote...to..., in one's opinion,
add...to...

1. He is determined to _____ his life _____ science.

2. _____, it's always a good idea to be kind and polite.
3. Shall I _____ your name _____ the list?
4. Poor educational performance _____ bad studying habits.
5. The most important thing is to _____ and to avoid a trade war.

III. 单句语法填空

1. His recent research deals with _____ (migrate) and violence.
2. _____ (discover) exactly what was wrong with him, the doctors gave him a complete examination.
3. That football is such a simple game _____ (play) is perhaps the basis of its popularity.
4. This company was the first _____ (produce) portable radios as well as cassette recorders in the world.
5. If I had a chance _____ (say) one thing to disabled children, it would be this: having a physical disability does not mean your life is not happy.
6. _____ (compete) more effectively with others, more and more people equip themselves with a better education.
7. With a lot of difficult problems _____ (settle), the newly elected president is having a hard time.
8. The news reporters hurried to the press conference, only _____ (tell) the film stars had left.

IV. 完成句子

1. 我们吃惊地发现这座寺庙依然保持原状。

We were astonished _____ the temple still in its original condition.

2.减少工业污染和净化水花了多年的努力。

It took years of work _____ the industrial pollution and clean the water.

3.被邀请参加这次会议,我感到很荣幸。

It is an honor for me _____ attend the meeting.

4.我们认为使我们的国家变得更好是我们的责任。

We feel it our duty _____ our country better.

5.下周举行的会议一定会取得巨大的成功。

The meeting _____ next week is sure to be a great success.

6.人们号召当地政府采取有效的措施来控制雾霾。

People call on the local government _____ effective measures the fog and haze.

7.我们努力学习,目的是考上重点大学。

We work hard _____ a key university.

8.他匆匆忙忙赶到车站,竟发现火车已经离开了。

He hurried to the station,only _____ the train had left.

9.为了帮助学生更好地学习汉语,我们学校已决定为你们的汉语班捐赠一批图书。

_____ the students to learn Chinese better,our school has

decided to donate some books to your Chinese class.

10.政府将准许他们在电视上做广告。

The government will allow them _____ on television.

能力提升练

I. 阅读理解

主题语境：人与社会 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：7

(2020 陕西汉中高二上学期期中)

Before he sailed round the world alone, Francis Chichester had already surprised his friends several times. He had tried to fly round the world but failed. That was in 1931.

The years passed. He gave up flying and began sailing. He enjoyed it greatly. Chichester was already 58 years old when he won the first solo transatlantic sailing race. His old dream of going round the world came back, but this time he would sail. His friends and doctors did not think he could do it, as he had lung cancer. But Chichester was determined to carry out his plan. In August 1966, at the age of nearly 65, an age when many men retire, he began the greatest voyage of his life.

Chichester covered 14,100 miles before stopping in Sydney, Australia. This was more than twice the distance anyone had previously traveled alone. He arrived in Australia on 12 December, just 107 days out from England. He received a warm welcome from the Australians and

from his family who had flown there to meet him. On shore, Chichester could not walk without help. Everybody said the same thing: he had done enough; he must not go any further. But he did not listen.

After resting in Sydney for a few weeks, Chichester set off once more in spite of his friends' attempts to dissuade him. The second half of his voyage was by far the more dangerous part, during which he sailed round the treacherous Cape Horn. After succeeding in sailing round Cape Horn, Chichester sent the following radio message to London: "I feel as if I had wakened from a nightmare. Wild horses could not drag me down to Cape Horn and that sinister Southern Ocean again."

Just before 9 o'clock on Sunday evening 28 May 1967, he arrived back in England, where a quarter of a million people were waiting to welcome him. Queen Elizabeth II knighted(授予爵士称号) him with the very sword that Queen Elizabeth I had used almost 400 years earlier to knight Sir Francis Drake after he had sailed round the world for the first time. The whole voyage from England and back had covered 28,500 miles. It had taken him nine months, of which the sailing time was 226 days. He had done what he wanted to accomplish.

1. What can we learn about Chichester?

A. He failed the solo transatlantic sailing race in 1959.

B. He was a brave and determined man.

C. The second half of his voyage was not as dangerous as the first half.

D.The radio message expressed his concern about the sailing.

2.What did Queen Elizabeth II do after Chichester arrived back in England?

A.She called on the English to learn from him.

B.She was waiting to congratulate him on his success in flying.

C.She thought poorly of his achievements.

D.She knighted him for praising him.

3.We can infer from the text that _____.

A.anyone who had sailed alone traveled less than 7,050 miles before 1966

B.Chichester sailed round the Atlantic in 1931

C.most of the English retire at the age of 65

D.Chichester died of lung cancer in 1967 after he went back to England

II.完形填空

主题语境：人与自我 难度：★★ 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：15

(2019 山东德州高二下学期期末)

MacArthur's love for sailing dates back to when she was just 4 years old, when she first got the opportunity to have a try on a boat. “It 1 me that this boat had everything we needed to take us anywhere in the world. And as a child, that opened up everything and made me feel the greatest sense of 2 ,” she explained.

This experience 3 a passion within MacArthur that she wanted

to sail around the world. Growing up in the countryside, she had no idea how to 4 it. However, she knew that was what she wanted to do at some stage. So she acquired knowledge and 5 for years to seek her dream in sailing. Having merely potatoes and beans every day for eight years, she 6 could afford the right equipment. By reaching such 7 goals and asking technical questions about 8, MacArthur felt as though she was getting 9 to her ambition.

“The impossible could be possible and 10 high is not necessarily such a crazy thing to do,” she said. And it seems that MacArthur's 11 to become a sailor went beyond her expectations. At the age of 24, she started to 12 media attention after winning the second place in the Vendée Globe, a single-handed non-stop yacht (帆船) race that went around the world.

Four years later, MacArthur chose to sail for 71 days and 14 hours, 13 more than 26,000 miles. This led her to set a new record. 14 this record has been surpassed (超过), MacArthur is still considered as Britain's most successful offshore racer.

So when you know where you're going, you can actually get there—even if it seems 15 !

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1.A.benefited | B.struck |
| C.taught | D.treated |
| 2.A.wonder | B.magic |

- C.direction D.freedom
- 3.A.lighted B.left
- C.carried D.invented
- 4.A.approach B.gain
- C.achieve D.forget
- 5.A.made up B.saved up
- C.turned up D.picked up
- 6.A.eventually B.fortunately
- C.gradually D.definitely
- 7.A.personal B.financial
- C.final D.academic
- 8.A.school B.sailing
- C.driving D.business
- 9.A.further B.deeper
- C.closer D.smarter
- 10.A.working B.designing
- C.meaning D.aiming
- 11.A.lesson B.mind
- C.confidence D.plan
- 12.A.accept B.receive
- C.enjoy D.keep
- 13.A.including B.reaching

C.covering D.floating

14.A.After B.When

C.Whether D.While

15.A.impossible B.constant

C.valuable D.available

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：8

(2020 黑龙江高二上学期期末)

You may love going to the beach, having fun in the waves, surfing and enjoying the sun and the sand. But what do you know about beaches?

 1 (actual), a beach is made up of small loose rocks, 2 turn into sand and get together on the shores of a body of water. But how are they made? Well, they 3 (create) by waves or currents (水流). A current is like a large river inside the ocean that often 4 (flow) from one place to the next. These currents are caused by changes in temperature as well as the wind.

 The shape of the beach depends on how the waves move around. Some waves move things up the beach and others move things down the beach. On 5 (sand) beaches, the waves move sand away from the beach, 6 (make) gentle slopes (斜坡). If a wave is not strong enough 7 (move) sand away, you will get a steeper beach.

 Today, with the 8 (appear) of beach towns, more and more

people prefer to spend their holidays on the beach. If you want to have
9 _____ wonderful time at the beach, then look for a beach that has a Blue
Flag because it is usually safe and has a high standard _____ 10 _____ water
quality.

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

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I .1.politics 2.profession 3.tournament 4.laptop 5.coverage

6.applaud 7.tax 8.manned 9.underwater 10.coral

11.directory 12.Meanwhile

II .1.devote;to 2.In my opinion 3.add;to 4.is related to

5.reach an agreement

III.1.migration 考查名词。句意:他最近的研究涉及移民与暴力。根据介词 with 和后面的 violence,可知此处应用名词,故填 migration。

2.To discover 考查动词不定式。句意:为了准确地发现他身上的毛病,医生们给他做了全面的检查。此处用动词不定式作目的状语。

3.to play 考查动词不定式。句意:足球是一项很容易进行的比赛,这可能是它受欢迎的基础。此处用不定式作定语,修饰 game。

4.to produce 考查动词不定式。句意:这是世界上第一个生产便携式

收音机和盒式磁带录音机的公司。序数词或者名词前有序数词修饰的时候,用不定式作定语,故填 to produce。

5.to say 考查动词不定式。句意:如果我有机会对残疾的孩子们说件事情的话,那就是:身体残疾并不意味着你的生活不幸福。chance 后用不定式作定语。

6.To compete 考查动词不定式。句意:为了更有效地和他人竞争,越来越多的人用更好的教育装备他们自己。此处用不定式作目的状语。

7.to settle 考查动词不定式。句意:有很多困难的问题要去解决,新当选的总统的日子不好过。此处指有问题要处理,故用不定式表将来,且此处是主动形式表被动意义。

8.to be told 考查动词不定式。句意:新闻记者们匆忙去新闻发布会,竟被告知电影明星们已经离开了。此处是不定式表示意想不到的结果,且 The news reporters 和 tell 之间是被动关系,故填 to be told。

IV.1.to find 2.to reduce 3.to be invited to 4.to make 5.to take place/to be held 6.to take;to control 7.to be admitted to
8.to find 9.To help 10.to advertise

能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了患有肺癌的奇切斯特完成了独自环球航行的故事。

1.B 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 His friends and doctors...to carry out his plan.可知,奇切斯特得了肺癌,医生和朋友都认为他不适合环球航行,但他仍坚持独自环球航行,由此可知,他是一个勇敢且坚定的人,

故 B 项正确。

2.D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Queen Elizabeth II knighted(授予爵士称号) him 可知,奇切斯特回到英国后,伊丽莎白女王二世为表彰他而封他为爵士,故 D 项正确。

3.A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 Chichester covered 14,100 miles before stopping in Sydney, Australia. This was more than twice the distance anyone had previously traveled alone. He arrived in Australia on 12 December 可知,奇切斯特航行了 14,100 英里,最后于 1966 年 12 月 12 日停在了澳大利亚的悉尼,这是以往独自航行距离的两倍多,由此可知,1966 年以前,独自航行的人只能航行不到 7,050 英里,故 A 项正确。

【高频词汇】 1.voyage *n.*航海 2.be determined to do sth.下定决心做某事 3.retire *v.*退休 4.previously *adv.*先前地
5.attempt *n.*努力;企图 6.accomplish *v.*完成;实现

长难句分析

原句 Queen Elizabeth II knighted him with the very sword that Queen Elizabeth I had used almost 400 years earlier to knight Sir Francis Drake after he had sailed round the world for the first time.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。Queen Elizabeth II 是主句的主语,knighted 是谓语。that...first time 是定语从句,sword 是先行词,关系词在该从句中作 used 的宾语。在 that 引导的定语从句中,又含有 after 引导的时间状语从句。

句意 女王伊丽莎白二世用一把剑授予他爵士称号。这把剑正是近四

百年前,在弗朗西斯·德雷克爵士第一次环球航行后,女王伊丽莎白一世授给他爵士称号用的那把剑。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。4岁时的一次坐船经历点燃了麦克阿瑟环游世界的激情,她最终实现了梦想,把不可能变成了可能。

1.B 我突然想到,这艘船拥有带我们到世界任何地方所需要的一切。

It strikes/struck sb. that...为固定句型,意为“某人突然想到……”,故选 B。

2.D 这一切让麦克阿瑟开阔了眼界,感受到极大的自由感。wonder 奇迹; magic 魔术; direction 方向; freedom 自由。故选 D。

3.A 这次经历点燃了她想环游世界的激情。light 点燃;leave 离开; carry 携带; invent 发明。故选 A。

4.C 她想要环游世界,从小在乡下长大的她不知道如何做到这一点。

approach 接近; gain 获得; achieve 达到; forget 忘记。故选 C。

5.B 她为此获取知识,攒了多年的钱。make up 编造; save up 攒钱; turn up 出现; pick up 捡起。故选 B。

6.A 八年里,她只吃土豆和豆类,终于攒够了钱购买合适的设备。

eventually 最终; fortunately 幸运地; gradually 逐渐地; definitely 明确地。故选 A。

7.B 她终于攒够了钱购买合适的设备,实现了经济上的目标。

personal 个人的; financial 财政的; final 最终的; academic 学术的。故选 B。

8.B 这里指做好经济上的和航海知识上的储备,所以询问的是航海技术问题。school 学校; sailing 航海; driving 驾驶; business 生意。故

选 B。

9.C 麦克阿瑟觉得她离自己追求的目标越来越近了。 far 远的; deep 深的;close 近的;smart 聪明的。故选 C。

10.D 不可能的事也可能发生,把目标定得高并不一定是一件疯狂的事情。小时候想要环游世界的梦想对她来说是一件目标很高的事情。work 工作;design 设计;mean 意味着;aim 力求达到。故选 D。

11.D 麦克阿瑟成为一名航海者的计划似乎超出了她的预期。 lesson 教训;mind 头脑;confidence 自信;plan 计划。故选 D。

12.B 她开始受到媒体的关注。 accept 接受;receive 获得;enjoy 欣赏;keep 保持。故选 B。

13.C 四年后,麦克阿瑟选择航行 71 天 14 小时,航程超过 26,000 英里。include 包括;reach 达到;cover 覆盖,行走(一段路程);float 漂浮。故选 C。

14.D 尽管这一纪录已经被打破,麦克阿瑟仍然被认为是英国最成功的海上赛船选手。故选 D。while 虽然,尽管。

15.A 所以当你知道你要去哪里的时候,你实际可以到达那里,即使这看起来是不可能的。航海生涯对她来说几乎是“不可能的”。impossible 不可能的;constant 经常的;valuable 有价值的;available 可获得的。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.date back to 追溯到 2.opportunity *n.* 机会

3.passion *n.* 激情 4.acquire *v.* 得到;获得 5.equipment *n.* 设备

6.expectation *n.* 期望

原句 MacArthur's love for sailing dates back to when she was just 4 years old, when she first got the opportunity to have a try on a boat.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。dates back to 后的 when she was just 4 years old 是宾语从句,作 to 的宾语。when she first...a boat 是 when 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 4 years old。

句意 麦克阿瑟对航海的热爱追溯到她仅仅 4 岁时,当时她第一次有机会乘船一试。

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了海滩的形成原因和形状种类等。

1.Actually 考查副词。句意:实际上,海滩是由一些松散的小岩石组成的,它们会变成沙子,然后聚集在一片水域的岸边。根据句子结构可知,此处为状语,故用副词,填 Actually。

2.which 考查非限制性定语从句。分析本句结构可知,设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 small loose rocks,指物,关系词在从句中充当主语,故填 which。

3.are created 考查时态和语态。句意:噢,它们是由波浪或水流引起的。根据句意可知,主语 they 与动词 create 之间为被动关系,由上下文语境可知用一般现在时,故填 are created。

4.flows 考查时态。句意:水流就像海洋里的一条大河,经常从一个地方流向下一个地方。分析句子结构可知,that 引导定语从句,that 指代先行词 a large river,flow 与从句主语之间是主动关系,且根据上下文可知

用一般现在时,故填 flows。

5.sandy 考查形容词。句意:在沙滩上,海浪把沙子从沙滩上冲走,形成平缓的斜坡。根据其后的名词可知,此处应用形容词作定语,故填 sandy。

6.making 考查现在分词。分析句子结构并结合句意可知,此处应用现在分词作结果状语,故填 making。

7.to move 考查动词不定式。句意:如果海浪没有足够的力量把沙子冲走,你就会得到一个更陡的海滩。根据其前的 strong enough 可知,此处应用不定式,adj.+enough to do...为固定短语,意为“足够……做……”,故填 to move。

8.appearance 考查名词。句意:现在,随着海滩城镇的出现,越来越多的人喜欢在沙滩上度假。根据设空处前的 the 和设空处后的 of beach towns 可知,此处应用名词,填 appearance。

9.a 考查冠词。句意:如果你想在海滩度过一段美好的时光,那就去找一个有“蓝旗”标志的海滩,因为它通常是安全的,水质也很好。have a wonderful time 是固定短语,意为“玩得高兴”,故填 a。

10.of 考查介词。句意同上。根据空格前后的两个名词之间的关系可知,此处应填介词,表所属关系,故填 of。

【高频词汇】 1.depend on 依靠 2.standard *n.* 标准 3.quality *n.* 质量

长难句分析

原句 If you want to have a wonderful time at the beach, then look for a beach that has a Blue Flag because it is usually safe and has a high standard of water quality.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。If 引导的是条件状语从句;that 引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词 a beach;because 引导的是原因状语从句。

句意 如果你想在海滩度过一段美好的时光,那就去找一个有“蓝旗”标志的海滩,因为它通常是安全的,水质也很好。