

Part 3 Using Language, Assessing Your Progress & Video

Time

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. Why not turn your _____ (衣领) up against the wind?
2. Make sure you enclose (随函附上) all the relevant _____ (合格证书).
3. In many towns _____ (停车) is allowed only on one side of the street.
4. I have some trouble reading the letter because his h _____ is very bad.
5. The _____ (磁盘) has no viruses—I've scanned it already.
6. It is one of the rare places in the world where the _____ (沙漠) meets the sea.
7. The school will give _____ (优先) to science, maths and modern languages.
8. With no solid evidence, he refused to acknowledge stealing the lady's p _____.
9. _____ (运河) have been built to take water to the desert, which is a significant project.
10. The Security _____ (委员会) will decide what measures will be taken to restore peace.
11. Don't make friends with such a _____ (狡猾的人). Such a friendship is false.

II.选词填空

in spite of; take on responsibilities; make sure; apply for; attend to

- 1.I suggest that you _____the most urgent matters and let the rest wait.
- 2.He always _____the resources I need are available whenever I need them.
- 3._____ the difficulties, Wang Kun and Wang Wei were determined to begin their journey.
- 4.Lance and many young people are _____the post of the manager assistant.
- 5.In these years, we have learned to cooperate, to care and share, and to _____.

III.单句语法填空

- 1.Some employees resigned because the _____(employ) was too unreasonable.
- 2.He _____(acquire)a reputation as this country's most celebrated solo violinist so far.
- 3.This dish puts the _____(fry) pork on a bed of roasted vegetables.
- 4.As we can see, this _____(sew)machine is driven by an electric motor.
- 5.She purchased a _____(knit) sweater and sent it to her sister as a birthday gift.

6. _____(wool) clothes often shrink when they are washed.
- 7.Learner drivers must _____(supervise) by adults who are at least 21 years old.
- 8.How do you think of your _____(proficient) in written and spoken English?
- 9.The old man wants to build _____cage for birds which he bought last month.
- 10.They are truly convinced that the government can lead them out of the (finance)crisis.
- 11._____ (be) I you, I would bring some appropriate gifts with me, such as souvenirs from my own country.
- 12._____ (dedicate) to his career, he earned the colleagues' respect.

IV.翻译句子

- 1.我曾经做过环保志愿者,这帮助我获得了很多相关经验。

(acquire,related)

- 2.我相信我比其他的参与者有优势。(participant)
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- 3.我们的头等大事就是要考一所好大学。(priority)
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- 4.直到搜集好所有的证据,我们才能下结论。(conclusion)
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能力提升练

I. 阅读理解

主题语境：人与自我 难度：★★ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 浙江宁波高三二模)

Do you have a job? If you do, you'll know the world of work can be tough, long hours, boring tasks and stress. But it can bring benefits too, such as a regular salary. Maybe that's why more of us are now taking on a side hustle—another name for a second job.

For some having two jobs is a necessity—a way to make ends meet and provide extra income. But it now seems that more people want to put their skills and passions into practice to make money. These tend to be entrepreneurial young people who want to work on their own projects alongside their main source of income.

According to Henley Business School, around one in four workers runs at least one side hustle business, half of which were started in the past two years. Those aged 25 to 34 are most likely to be involved, with 37 percent thought to run a sideline(副业) of some kind. It calculates that the average side hustler makes about 20 percent of their income through their second job.

But what's interesting is that many millennials(千禧一代)are turning their hand to new jobs not just for money and security. Research has found that almost three-quarters of people are following a passion or

exploring a new challenge. Becci Mai Ford, who works some of the time for a telecommunications(电信) company to pay the bills, spends the rest of her time developing her craft company. She says going full-time is “not financially worth it right now but it fuels my creative soul and makes me happy”.

Of course having a side hustle means you are self-employed, which can give you flexibility to work when you like, but it can be risky. You sometimes work on a zero-hour contract and may not get offered enough work. Or what was originally your passion may become more of a chore. However, this could be the best way to try out a new career or follow a passion while not giving up the day job.

1.Which of the following is NOT the reason for people to take on a side hustle?

- A.To make money.
- B.To obtain job satisfaction.
- C.To have the flexibility to work.
- D.To enjoy a risky lifestyle.

2.How does the author explain the study from Henley Business School ?

- A.By describing the process.
- B.By making a comparison.
- C.By presenting research findings.
- D.By analyzing cause and effect.

3.What is the author's attitude towards having a second job?

- A.Critical. B.Indifferent.
C.Neutral. D.Favorable.

II.七选五

主题语境：人与自我 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 山东济南高三第一次模拟考)

Handwriting is quickly becoming a dying art. Few businesses can run nowadays without computers. 1 Researchers from Princeton University conducted a study to demonstrate the differences between students who wrote out their notes and those who typed notes in a lecture. 2 Participants were tested on the material 30 minutes after the lecture and again a week later. And handwriting emerged as the champion.

3 The typers had a significant edge when it came to note-taking efficiency. The typers could copy down significantly many more words than the writers, sometimes even transcribing the content of the lecture word for word.

But while more of the lecture's content was retained(保留)on paper when typing, it wasn't necessarily retained in participants' heads. 4 On the test 30 minutes after the lecture, typers and writers did more or less equally well on questions about the basic facts of the lecture, but typers fell behind when it came to more conceptual questions.

As for the later quiz, the results were similar. Students with

handwritten notes were able to remember and still understand the concepts of the lecture after a week had passed. These participants were also more open to understanding new ideas. 5

A.The tests that the participants took proved this.

B.The efficiency of handwriting might best benefit you.

C.That's not to say that typing doesn't have its benefits.

D.In this study, the laptops were only used to take notes.

E.Generally speaking, typing also has its own disadvantages.

F.But what are we losing as handwriting loses its significance in society?

G.Clearly, writing by hand is one of the things that can make you smarter.

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：记叙文 建议用时：20

(2020 河北邯郸高二期末)

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。

David is a 22-year-old man. Not having received a college education, he found it difficult to find a job. He worked at a small company and wasn't paid well. He thought life was unfair and often complained.

One day, his boss asked him to go to his office. To his sadness, he was told he didn't need to come to work again.

That day, David didn't go straight back to the small apartment he

shared with another man. He wanted to find a quiet place and sit there quietly for some time. Having lost his job, he had no idea what to do.

He walked and walked. Finally he stopped in front of a beautiful house. The house had a very big garden behind it. He saw an old man sitting in the garden.

“The old man must be a millionaire,” thought David. “How I wish I were him! If I were him, I wouldn't have to work and I'd have a large amount of money. I would be the happiest man in the whole world.”

Thinking how poor he was, David was even sadder. He hurriedly walked forward, found a place and sat there quietly.

Finally, he became hungry and decided to go back home. On his way back home, he passed the old man's house again. This time the man was sitting in his front yard. When David passed by him, he noticed that the old man was looking at him. The old man looked as if he admired him very much. David was confused. Why would such a rich man admire him? He was so poor while he was so rich.

Finally, David decided to have a talk with the old man. So he stopped and walked to the old man.

“Hello,” he said.

“Hello,” said the old man.

Then they started talking. David told the old man he really admired him.

“You have such a beautiful house. You're so rich! How I wish I were you!” said David.

Hearing that, the old man smiled and said, “And I admire you, too! I wish I were you! If I were you, I'd still enjoy my youth. Now I'm so old. Wealth doesn't mean much to me!”

Paragraph 1:

*What the old man said struck David.*_____

Paragraph 2:

*David stopped complaining about his life.*_____

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I .1.collar 2.certificates 3.parking 4.handwriting 5.disk 6.desert
7.priority 8.purse 9.Canals 10.Council 11.fox

II .1.attend to 2.makes sure 3.In spite of 4.applying for
5.take on responsibilities

III.1.employer 考查词性转换。句意:因为老板太不讲理,一些员工辞职了。空格处需要填名词 **employer**,意为“雇主,老板”。

2.has acquired 考查时态。句意:他目前已经获得了这个国家最著名的独奏小提琴手的声誉。结合时间状语 **so far** 可知空处用现在完成时,故填 **has acquired**。

3.fried 考查过去分词。句意:这道菜把炸过的猪肉放在烤蔬菜上面。**fry** 与 **pork** 之间为被动关系,需用过去分词 **fried**。

4.sewing 考查名词。句意:正如我们看到的,这台缝纫机是由一台电动机驱动的。**sewing machine** 意为“缝纫机”,此处 **sewing** 为名词作定语。

5.knitted 考查形容词。句意:她买了一件针织的毛衣,然后寄给她的妹妹当作生日礼物。表示“针织的”,需用形容词 **knitted** 作定语。

6.Woolen 考查形容词。句意:羊毛的衣服洗的时候常缩水。此处用形容词形式 **woolen**,意为“羊毛的”。

7.be supervised 考查被动语态。句意:驾驶学员必须由至少 21 岁的成年人监督(驾驶)。句中指被监督,设空处位于情态动词之后,故填 **be supervised**。

8.proficiency 考查名词。句意:你认为你的书面英语和英语口语熟练程度如何?由设空处前的 your 可知此处需用名词 proficiency,意为“熟练”。

9.a 考查冠词。句意:这个老人想为他上个月买的鸟编一个鸟笼。cage 为可数名词,此处表示泛指,需用不定冠词 a。

10.financial 考查词性转换。句意:他们由衷地坚信政府会带领他们走出金融危机。设空处修饰其后名词,故填形容词 financial。financial crisis 金融危机。

11.Were 考查虚拟语气和倒装。句意:如果我是你,我会带一些合适的礼物,比如我们自己国家的纪念品。由句意和主句谓语的形式可知此处使用了虚拟语气,表示与现在事实相反,省略了 if,把 be 动词提前,be 动词用 were,故填 Were。

12.Dedicated 考查形容词。句意:他献身于他的职业,赢得了同事们的尊重。分析可知,此处为形容词短语作状语,be dedicated to...意为“献身于……”,故填 Dedicated。

IV.1.I once served as an environmental protection volunteer,which helped me acquire a lot of related experience.

2.I am convinced that I have advantages over the other participants.

3.Our first priority is to get into a good college.

4.We cannot come to a conclusion until all the evidence has been gathered.

能力提升练

I.◎语篇解读 本文是说明文,社会上越来越多的人从事副业,不仅是为了钱和安全,也是为了追随一种激情或探索一种新的挑战。

1.D 细节理解题。结合文章可知人们做副业是因为要赚钱、获得工作满足感和能灵活地工作,并未提及 D 选项“享受冒险的生活方式”。故选 D。

2.C 推理判断题。第三段指出,根据亨利商学院的数据,大约四分之一的职工至少经营着一种副业,其中一半是在过去两年开始的。年龄在 25 到 34 岁之间的人最有可能参与,其中 37%的人被认为经营着某种副业。据计算,一般从事的副业的人能通过第二份工作挣到他们收入的 20%左右。由此可知,作者通过展示亨利商学院的研究结果解释了亨利商学院的研究。故选 C。

3.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,作者对于做副业的态度是中立的。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.regular *adj.* 固定的;有规律的 2.put...into practice 把.....付诸实践 3.calculate *v.* 计算;推测 4.security *n.* 安全;安全工作,保护措施 5.creative *adj.* 有创造力的 6.originally *adv.* 最初;原来

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。手写在快速消失,电脑在当今生活中发挥着重要作用。但是,当手写在社会上失去意义时,我们会失去什么呢?实验证明,手写笔记可以让人更聪明。

1.F 上文阐述手写在快速消失,电脑在当今生活中的重要性。设空处承接上文,说明手写在社会中的消失引发人们反思,故 F 选项“但是,随

着手写在社会中失去其重要性,我们会失去什么呢?”符合上下文语境,故选 F。

2.D 前文提到针对手写记笔记和用电脑打字记笔记之间的不同进行的一项研究,后文提到参与者们之后进行测试。所以 D 项“这项研究中,电脑只能用来记笔记。”符合语境,故选 D。

3.C 根据后文 The typers had a significant edge when it came to note-taking efficiency.可知,打字者在记笔记的效率方面有明显的优势。由此可知,本段是在说打字的好处。故 C 选项“这并不是说打字没有好处。”符合语境,故选 C。

4.A 根据后文 On the test...conceptual questions.可知,在讲座结束 30 分钟后的测试中,打字者与手写者在关于讲座基本内容的问题上表现得差不多,但在更概念化的问题上,打字者就落后了。由此可知,该测试证实了上文“虽然打字时能把讲座中更多的内容保留在纸上,但未必就会保留在参与者的脑中”这一观点。故 A 选项“参与者参加的测试证实了这一点。”符合上下文语境,故选 A。

5.G 根据上文 Students with handwritten notes...new ideas.可知,一个星期过去之后,手写笔记的学生仍然能够记住并理解讲座中的概念。这些参与者对理解新思想也更开放。因此,本空在进行总结,说明手写可以让人更聪明。故 G 选项“显然,手写是可以让你变得更聪明的事情之一。”符合语境,故选 G。

【高频词汇】 1.demonstrate v.证明,说明 2.emerge v.浮现,显现

3.efficiency n.效率,效能 4.conceptual adj.概念(上)的

III. One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

What the old man said struck David. He suddenly realized that wealth wouldn't really mean much if one was already so old. What the old man really wanted was what he still enjoyed—his youth. It was the most valuable thing he had. He realized that he was still young and everything was possible for him. David looked at the old man again and this time he no longer admired him. He knew he still had a chance to become rich. But the old man could never become young again.

Paragraph 2:

David stopped complaining about his life. Instead, he decided to make a change. Later he found a job again. This time he worked hard and tried his best to learn new things in his free time. He even went to take a course at a night school. Two years later, he found a better job. And some years later, he started his own business. Finally, he became rich. But he knew that wealth wasn't the most important in his life. He wanted to live life to its fullest.