**Part 2　Using language**

基础过关练

Ⅰ.单词拼写

1.If you don’t know how to behave yourself at table in a foreign country, you should copy the 　　　(主人).

2.Statistics 　　　(表明) the city’s urban and rural residents save the most amount of money.

3.Shaking hands with others is one of the most common ways of greeting others on some 　　　(正式的) occasions.

4.Every time he left for school, his parents would stand at the gate, 　　　(挥手) goodbye to him.

5.Besides watching 　　　(灯笼)and guessing the answers to riddles, there are many other traditions for the festival.

6.Tom was laughed at because of his 　　　(花哨的) shoes bought by his mother.

7.Dave is a nice　　　(男子) when you get to know him.

8.The classroom was 　　　(装饰) with balloons and colourful ribbons on New Year’s Eve.

Ⅱ.单句语法填空

1.Zhangjiajie is famous for its beautiful scenery and thousands of people 　　　　(attract)by it every day.

2.The students are busy making preparations for the lecture because they will take part in the 　　　　(compete).

3.　　　　 the request of students, the school invited an expert to give a lecture on how to select their courses during Senior School.

4.Many students were 　　　　(dress) as different kinds of animals to attract others’ attention when our school held the sports meeting.

5.The Yayue performance is held in Jining and anyone who is interested in it can check 　　　　the photos to enjoy the culture 3,000 years ago.

Ⅲ.选用适当的情态动词填空

can, could, may, might, must

1.This is Danny Jackson from the Market Research Company.　　　 I ask you a few questions?

2.We　　　eat in a restaurant if you like.

3.He wondered how he 　　　get to the remote village on such a dark night.

4.Tom, 　　　you make so much noise when your little sister is sleeping?

5.Kinds of activities like playing football can help you to be known to others.You 　　　add more friends to your circle.

6.Tom comes from Australia;he　　　speak English very well.

7.Since you are here, you 　　　as well stay and have a good talk with him.

8.Those who apply for the position 　　　have health insurance, which is stressed by the company.

9.You　　　be Carol. You haven’t changed a bit after all these years.

10.Through one’s handwriting, people 　　　get to know one’s thinking and personality.

Ⅳ.根据语境,用can和may的不同形式补全对话

Tom:Where is your mother, Lucy?

Lucy:I’m not sure. I guess she 　1　 be shopping in the supermarket. If she is at home, she won’t allow me to watch TV before finishing my homework.

Tom:I see. How long 　2　 you watch TV every day?

Lucy:About forty minutes. But when I was a kid, I 　3　 watch TV whenever I wanted to.

Tom:Me too. Now, we should spend more time on our study.

Lucy:You are right. And we 　4　 continue watching TV now. My mom 　5　be back in ten minutes.

Tom:OK. Let’s do our homework now.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

能力提升练

Ⅰ.阅读理解

A



(2021南京航空航天大学附属高级中学高一调研,id:2147486363;FounderCES)

Christmas is still a few weeks away. But in Holland, Germany and other parts of central Europe, a man dressed in red with a big white beard will already be flying from house to house with a big sack of presents for children.“Sinterklaas komt!” as Dutch children say—Saint Nicholas is coming!

It’s obvious that the name “Santa Claus” comes from “Sinterklaas”. Saint Nicholas Day is celebrated on December 6, but there are many things about the saint and his festival that are similar to Christmas. Just as Santa has reindeer, Sinterklaas has a white horse.Dutch and German children put their shoes out in front of the chimney just like children hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve, hoping that in the morning they will be full of presents.With Sinterklaas, however, you’re also expected to put a carrot in your shoe as a present to his horse.

Like Santa, Sinterklaas also judges whether children have been “naughty or nice” in the past year to help him decide whether they deserve presents.But while good children get sweets, the consequences of being bad are far worse than they are with Father Christmas.Naughty children are given a stick so their parents can beat them.If you are really, really bad, Sinterklaas will put you into a sack and take you away.

In parts of Germany and Austria, people also celebrate December 5, but it is a celebration of naughtiness rather than niceness.On “Krampus Day”, bizarre(奇形怪状的), horned demons (or rather boys dressed in fancy costumes) run around causing havoc(混乱) and hitting girls with sticks.Authorities have made efforts for years to ban the tradition, but have not been successful.Luckily Saint Nicholas always comes next day to put things right.

1.What is the main focus of the article?

A.The history of Christmas Day.

B.The traditions of Saint Nicholas Day.

C.The differences between Christmas Day and Saint Nicholas Day.

D.The connection between Saint Nicholas Day and Krampus Day.

2.What can we conclude from Paragraph 3?

A.Naughty children don’t get anything from Sinterklaas.

B.As well as children, Sinterklaas also brings gifts for adults.

C.Sinterklaas is more generous than Father Christmas.

D.Sinterklaas treats good children better than naughty children.

3.What is the attitude of authorities towards Krampus Day traditions, according to the article?

A.They don’t like some of the traditions and want to stop them.

B.They organize various activities to entertain people.

C.They respect the way people celebrate the traditions.

D.They regard it as an important tradition and try to make it popular.

B



(2020山东菏泽高一上期末,id:2147486377;FounderCES)

The annual celebration of St. Patrick’s Day is coming soon to the Canton Tower. St. Patrick’s Day is an Irish cultural and religious celebration occurring annually on March 17.The festival celebrates the life of St. Patrick, who helped the poor and taught the Irish people good things. The Canton Tower has become one of the premier (最初的)party sites for this international and lively event. As part of the celebration, the tower will brighten the night with brilliant light shows. Participants are sure to enjoy the festive atmosphere.

As in the past years, camping lovers will gather to spend a night beneath the Canton Tower. The time for the camping adventure will be from 3 p.m. on March 17 to 9 a.m. on March 18.The event offers people a great chance to enjoy this special and free camping site.

Artists will perform a range of music with instruments played typically in Irish folk music, featuring tin whistles and wind pipes. Foods will also be a treat, as the taste of traditional Irish food will surely attract everyone.

To celebrate this festival, dancers dressed in Irish green, the colour of Ireland, will pop up around the Canton Tower. The parade will go along the main streets and thousands of people will watch, waving flags. Good luck if you meet these “green spirits”.

4.What can we infer about the Canton Tower from the passage?

A.It lies in the birthplace of St. Patrick in Ireland.

B.It’s decorated with brilliant lights at night.

C.It’s been a place to celebrate St. Patrick’s Day for long.

D.It was first built on March 17 as a cultural site.

5.Who may you see if you go to the event?

A.Artists waving flags.

B.Cooks making Irish food.

C.Pop stars singing songs.

D.People in green.

6.What does the underlined word“parade” most probably mean in Paragraph 4?

A.A group of people marching for celebrations.

B.A traditional holiday that is held every year.

C.A historical place where people often gather.

D.A programme specially designed by local people.

7.What’s the best title of the passage?

A.The Canton Tower

B.St. Patrick’s Day

C.The Life of St. Patrick

D.The Irish Tradition

Ⅱ.七选五



(2021安徽六安一中高一上阶段检测,id:2147486391;FounderCES)

Like many other holidays, Halloween has developed and changed throughout history. Over 2,000 years ago people called the Celts lived in what is now Ireland, the UK, and parts of Northern France. 　1　 They believed that the night before the New Year (October 31st) was a time when the living and the dead came together.

More than a thousand years ago the Christian church named November 1st All Saints’ Day (also called All Hallows). This was a special day to honour the saints (圣人) and other people who died for their religion. The night before All Hallows was called Hallows Eve. 　2

Like the Celts, the Europeans of that time also believed that the spirits of the dead would visit the earth on Halloween.　3　 So on that night people wore costumes that looked like ghosts or other evil (邪恶的) creatures. They thought that if they dressed like that, the spirits would think they were also dead and not harm them.

The tradition of Halloween was carried to America by the immigrating Europeans. Some of the traditions changed a little, though. For example, on Halloween in Europe some people would carry lanterns made from turnips(芜菁). 　4　 So people began putting candles inside pumpkins and using them as lanterns. That is why you see Jack-O’-lanterns.

These days Halloween is not usually considered a religious holiday. 　5　 Children dress up in costumes like people did a thousand years ago. But instead of worrying about evil spirits, they go from house to house. They knock on doors and say “trick or treat”. The owner of each house gives candy or something special to each trick-or-treater.

A.It is mainly a fun day for children.

B.The lanterns can look funny or scary.

C.November 1st was their New Year’s Day.

D.Later the name was changed to Halloween.

E.In America, pumpkins were more common.

F.Wearing costumes was said to be a good way to defeat evils.

G.They worried that evil spirits would cause problems or hurt them.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

Ⅲ.语法填空



(2021北京新学道临川学校高二月考改编,id:2147486405;FounderCES)

Festivals and 　1　(celebrate) of all kinds 　2　(hold) everywhere since ancient times.Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn.Today’s festivals have many 　3　(origin).

Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, 　4　 might return either to help 　5　 to do harm.During the Western holiday Halloween, children often dress up, going from door to door 　6　(ask) for sweets.If they 　7　(refuse), they will play a trick on their neighbours.

The Spring Festival is the most 　8　(energy) and important festival when people are looking forward 　9　 the end of winter and the 　10　(come) of spring.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

6.　　　 7.　　　 8.　　　 9.　　　 10.

Part 2　Using language

基础过关练

Ⅰ.1.host(s)　2.indicate　3.formal　4.waving　5.lanterns

6.fancy　7.guy　8.decorated

Ⅱ.1.are attracted　考查动词的时态和语态。句意:张家界因其美丽的风景而闻名,每天成千上万的人被它吸引。根据时间状语every day可知应用一般现在时,且people与attract之间为被动关系,故用一般现在时的被动语态。

2.competition　考查词性转换。句意:学生们正忙着为讲座做准备,因为他们要参加竞赛。定冠词the后用名词形式。

3.At　考查介词。句意: 应学生的要求,学校邀请了一位专家来做关于高中要如何选课的讲座。at the request of sb.应某人的要求。

4.dressed　考查常用结构。句意: 当我们学校举行运动会时,许多学生装扮成不同种类的动物来吸引别人的注意。be dressed as装扮成。

5.out　考查固定搭配。句意:雅乐表演在济宁举行,所有对它有兴趣的人都可以察看照片,欣赏3,000年前的文化。check out察看,观察。

Ⅲ.1.May/Can/Could　句意:我是市场调查公司的丹尼·杰克逊。我可以问您几个问题吗? 本句中may、can、could均可用于征求对方的许可。

2.can　句意:如果你喜欢的话,我们可以去餐馆吃饭。本句中can意为“可以”,用于提出建议。

3.could　句意:他想知道怎样才能在这样一个漆黑的夜晚到达那个偏远的村庄。句中could表示能力,用于过去时态中。

4.must　句意:汤姆,你的小妹妹睡觉的时候你一定要这么吵吗? must在句中意为“偏要,硬要”。

5.may　句意:各种各样的活动,比如踢足球,可以帮助你被别人认识。你可能在你的圈子里增加更多的朋友。may在句中表示可能性,意为“可能”。

6.can/must　句意①:汤姆来自澳大利亚,他能很好地说英语。can表示能力。句意②:汤姆来自澳大利亚,他英语一定说得很好。must表肯定的推测,意为“一定;准是”。故本题应填can或must。

7.may/might　句意: 你既然来了,不妨留下来和他好好谈谈。may/might as well意为 “不妨,还不如”。

8.must　句意:申请这个职位的人必须有健康保险,这是公司强调的。根据which is stressed可知此处用must,意为“必须”。

9.must　句意:你一定是卡萝尔。这些年来你一点都没变。本句中must意为“一定”,表肯定的推测。

10.can/could　句意:通过一个人的笔迹,人们能够了解他的思想和性格。此处表示有能力做某事,用can或could。

Ⅳ.1.may/might　2.can　3.could　4.can􀆳t　5.may

能力提升练

Ⅰ.A

◎语篇解读　这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了12月6日是圣·尼古拉斯节,并介绍了该节日名称的起源和相关的节日习俗。

1.B　主旨大意题。根据第二段中It􀆳s obvious that the name “Santa Claus” comes from “Sinterklaas”. Saint Nicholas Day is celebrated on December 6, but there are many things about the saint and his festival that are similar to Christmas.可知,12月6日是圣·尼古拉斯节,但有许多关于这位圣人和他的节日的事情与圣诞节相似。结合文章对该节日名称的起源和相关的节日习俗的介绍可知,文章的主要焦点是圣·尼古拉斯节的传统。故选B。

2.D　推理判断题。根据第三段中But while good children get sweets, the consequences of being bad are far worse than they are with Father Christmas.Naughty children are given a stick so their parents can beat them.If you are really, really bad, Sinterklaas will put you into a sack and take you away.可知,好孩子能得到糖果,淘气的孩子会得到一根棍子,这样他们的父母就可以打他们。如果你真的很坏,Sinterklaas会把你装进袋子里带走。由此可推知,Sinterklaas对待好孩子比对待淘气的孩子好。故选D。根据Naughty children are given a stick so their parents can beat them.可以排除A项;B项在第三段中并没有体现;C项与文章中的意思不符,故排除这几项。

3.A　推理判断题。根据最后一段中Authorities have made efforts for years to ban the tradition, but have not been successful.可知,政府多年来一直努力禁止这一传统,但一直没有成功。由此可推知,政府不喜欢Krampus Day的某些传统,想要禁止它们。故选A。

【高频词汇】　1.hang (sth.) up悬挂　2.judge *v*.判断

3.deserve *v*.值得　4.consequence *n*.结果　5.or rather更确切地说

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| 原句　Dutch and German children put their shoes out in front of the chimney just like children hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve, hoping that in the morning they will be full of presents.  分析　本句为主从复合句。主句是Dutch and German children put their shoes out in front of the chimney。like在句中作连词,相当于as if引导的方式状语从句。hoping that in the morning they will be full of presents是现在分词短语作伴随状语,在这个状语中又含有that引导的宾语从句。  句意　荷兰和德国的孩子们把他们的鞋子放在烟囱前,就像孩子们在平安夜挂他们的袜子一样,希望在早上它们会装满礼物。 |

B

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了圣帕特里克节的由来及其庆祝活动。

4.C　推理判断题。根据文章第一段的The annual celebration of St. Patrick􀆳s Day is coming soon to the Canton Tower.可知它一直是一个庆祝圣帕特里克节的地方。A项在原文中没有被提到;根据第一段中As part of the celebration, the tower will brighten the night with brilliant light shows.可排除B项;根据第一段中St. Patrick􀆳s Day is an Irish cultural and religious celebration occurring annually on March 17.可知圣帕特里克节的庆祝时间是3月17日,排除D项。

5.D　细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的To celebrate this festival, dancers dressed in Irish green, the colour of Ireland, will pop up around the Canton Tower.可知你可以在这场运动中看到身穿爱尔兰绿色服装的舞者。

6.A　词义猜测题。根据文章最后一段中的go along the main streets and thousands of people will watch, waving flags可知parade意为“游行”。

7.B　主旨大意题。综合全文内容可知本文主要介绍了圣帕特里克节的由来及其庆祝活动, 因此B项为最佳标题。

【高频词汇】　1.annual *adj.*年度的,每年的　2.atmosphere *n.*气氛　3.typically *adv.*代表性地;作为特色地　4.feature *v.*以……为特色　5.pop up突然出现

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| 原句　The parade will go along the main streets and thousands of people will watch, waving flags.  分析　本句为and连接的并列复合句,waving flags为现在分词短语作伴随状语。  句意　游行将沿着主要街道进行,成千上万的人将挥舞着旗子观看。 |

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了万圣节的由来和发展。

1.C　根据下文They believed that the night before the New Year (October 31st) was a time when the living and the dead came together.可以推知,空白处描述的是新年所在的日子。选项C“November 1st was their New Year􀆳s Day.”符合语境。故选C。

2.D　根据本段中More than a thousand years ago the Christian church named November 1st All Saints􀆳 Day (also called All Hallows).以及The night before All Hallows was called Hallows Eve.再结合上文提到Like many other holidays, Halloween has developed and changed throughout history.(和其他节日一样,万圣节在历史上不断发展变化。)可以推知,空白处描述的是万圣节的发展变化。选项D“Later the name was changed to Halloween.”符合语境。故选D。

3.G　下文So on that night people wore costumes that looked like ghosts or other evil(邪恶的) creatures.表示的是一种结果,由此可知,空白处要描述人们穿像鬼或其他邪恶生物的服装的原因。选项G“They worried that evil spirits would cause problems or hurt them.”和下文形成了因果关系,符合语境。故选G。

4.E　上文举例提到,在欧洲人们过万圣节的方式是提着灯笼,而在美国是有所改变的。据此可知,设空处描述的是万圣节在美国的形式。选项E“In America, pumpkins were more common.”符合语境。故选E。

5.A　根据上文These days Halloween is not usually considered a religious holiday.(如今,万圣节通常不被认为是宗教节日。)以及下文Children dress up in costumes like people did a thousand years ago.可推知,设空处指孩子们很喜欢这一天,即它主要是孩子们的节日。选项A“It is mainly a fun day for children.”符合语境。故选A。

【高频词汇】　1.religion *n*.宗教➝religious *adj*.宗教的　2.spirit *n*.灵魂　3.costume *n*.服装　4.creature *n*.动物,生物

5.trick *n*.诡计;把戏

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| 原句　Over 2,000 years ago people called the Celts lived in what is now Ireland, the UK, and parts of Northern France.  分析　本句是主从复合句。what is now Ireland, the UK, and parts of Northern France是what引导的从句作介词in的宾语,called the Celts是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰people。  句意　2, 000多年前,被称为凯尔特人的人生活在现在的爱尔兰、英国和法国北部的部分地区。 |

Ⅲ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了几个节日的起源以及庆祝方式。

1.celebrations　考查词性转换。and连接两个并列主语,根据Festivals可知此处应用名词形式,再结合of all kinds可知应用名词复数,故填celebrations。

2.have been held　考查时态和语态。设空处在句中作谓语,句子主语Festivals and celebrations of all kinds和hold之间是被动关系,再根据时间状语since ancient times可知应用现在完成时,故填have been held。

3.origins　考查名词复数。根据空前的many可知应用复数形式origins。

4.who　考查定语从句。　4　 might return是定语从句修饰the ancestors,从句中缺少主语且先行词指人,故填who。

5.or　考查连词。either...or...是固定结构,意为“要么……要么……”,故填or。

6.to ask　考查非谓语动词。句意:在西方节日万圣节期间,孩子们经常打扮起来,挨家挨户地要糖果。　6　 (ask) for sweets作目的状语,故填to ask。

7.are refused　考查时态和语态。句意:如果他们被拒绝,他们可能会捉弄他们的邻居。从句主语they和refuse之间是被动关系,且条件状语从句用一般现在时表将来,故填are refused。

8.energetic　考查词性转换。根据the most以及and important可知此处应用形容词修饰名词,故填energetic。

9.to　考查固定搭配。look forward to是固定搭配,意为“期待,盼望”。

10.coming　考查词性转换。come是动词,根据the和of可知此处应用名词形式,故填coming。

【高频词汇】　1.ancient *adj*.古代的　2.satisfy *v*.使满意

3.ancestor *n*.祖先,祖宗　4.play a trick on sb.捉弄某人　5.look forward to盼望,期待