**Part 3　Developing ideas &Presenting ideas**

基础过关练

Ⅰ.单词拼写

1.China consists of fifty-six 　　　(民族), each of which has its own characteristics.

2.Though having lived 　　　(在海外) for many years, he was determined to go back and serve his mother country.

3.A peaceful environment is of great importance to　　　(全球的)development.

4.As high school students, we run into one difficulty after another in the p　　　 of learning.

5.Eventually your child will leave home to lead his or her own life as a fully independent a　　　.

Ⅱ.用方框内短语的适当形式填空

be keen on;have nothing to do with;sell out;in one’s opinion;look forward to;eat out

1.Ticket prices skyrocket during the Spring Festival, with many movie tickets 　　　　　　on the first day of screening.

2.The Spring Festival is a time Chinese 　　　　　　　all year around.

3.He 　　　　　　all kinds of new things and has a preference for computers.

4.When you 　　　　　　, you’re either spending more cash or eating low-grade food.

5.Many graduates end up in jobs that 　　　　　　what they studied in college.

6.　　　　　　, though we are under the heavy pressure of study, we should also try to eat properly and get as much exercise as possible.

Ⅲ.单句语法填空

1.Rescue work was still going on, and the injured were admitted 　　　　a local government hospital.

2.China is making efforts 　　　　(promote) the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

3.Having suffered such a heavy　　　　(lose), the boss didn’t have the courage to go on with his business.

4.The worker earned little money a month, so he had to exist 　　　　only instant noodles.

5.When the Chinese five-star red flag rose high above the tennis court in Paris, and when our national anthem rang, thousands of Chinese people were wild 　　　　joy.

6.The 　　　　(retire) man enjoys painting and planting some flowers in his daily life.

7.The machine has been used for many years. No wonder it doesn’t work well 　　　　(occasion).

Ⅳ.完成句子

1.并不是每个感染新冠肺炎的人都有明显的症状。

　　　 　　　　　　who is infected with COVID-19 has obvious symptoms.

2.智能手机不仅会占去我们宝贵的时间,而且会对我们的健康造成巨大危害。

Smartphones　　　 　　　　　　　　　our valuable time, 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　our health.

3.昨天下午,我的确去过公园。

Yesterday afternoon, 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　.

4.我认为她不喜欢这种音乐。

　　　 　　　　　　　　　　　　this kind of music.

Ⅴ.课文语法填空

　　We　1　(eat) out for the Spring Festival family dinner for the last three years, and we have enjoyed it no　2　(little) than eating at home. I don’t understand why some people refuse　3　(embrace) the change.

Can’t they admit that the　4　(prepare) for the dinner are hard work? I really don’t think it’s worth the effort of spending so much time preparing for a single meal, and then another hour　5　(clean) up the mess after it’s over. We work all year, so why can’t one day be about spending time with family and relaxing?

Eating out is a good choice and it has nothing to do　6　loss of traditions. We still have the dinner with the same people, just in　7　different place. The occasion is more enjoyable without all that　8　(tired) cooking, and the dishes　9　(taste) better!

In my opinion, what or where we eat on Spring Festival Eve really doesn’t matter. Eating out may change the form of this tradition,　10　the love between the family members sitting around the table together remains the same.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

6.　　　 7.　　　 8.　　　 9.　　　 10.

能力提升练

Ⅰ.阅读理解



(2021山东德州高一上期末,id:2147486419;FounderCES)

　　The winter solstice(冬至)is an important solar term in the traditional Chinese calendar, and means the coming of winter. It generally occurs between December 21st and 23rd. According to the traditional Chinese calendar, one year is divided into twenty-four solar terms. On this day, in the northern hemisphere the period of daytime is the shortest of the year and the period of night is the longest.

In northern China there is a custom of eating dumplings during the winter solstice. The tradition of eating dumplings during the winter solstice has its origin in early times. It is said that dumplings were invented by Zhang Zhongjing, a well-known doctor in the Eastern Han Dynasty.

One winter, he noticed that many people’s ears were frozen, which made him sad. In order to prevent and cure the freezing injury caused by cold, he asked his followers to boil mutton, chilies and other ingredients with medicinal properties in a pot for fending off cold. After these were boiled, they ladled(舀取)the mutton and other ingredients out of the pot, cut them into pieces, and then wrapped them in dough skins in the shape of ears. Afterwards, they put these into the pot to boil again.

On the day of the winter solstice, people whose ears were frozen were sent to eat the dumplings. People who ate dumplings felt warm from head to toe and had their cold injury healed. Thereafter, every winter solstice people ate dumplings. Then there became a saying that if you eat dumplings during the winter solstice, your ears won’t get frostbitten.

Afterwards, Zhang Zhongjing died on the day of the winter solstice. In order to honour him, every year on the day of the winter solstice every household makes dumplings.

1.Which of the following should be the best title of the passage?

A.The Custom of Eating Dumplings

B.The Inventor of Dumplings

C.The Importance of Eating Dumplings

D.The Origin of the Winter Solstice

2.According to the passage, which of the following description is TRUE?

A.The winter solstice is the most important among twenty-four solar terms.

B.Australia in the southern hemisphere has the longest period of daytime on the winter solstice.

C.If people don’t eat dumplings, they will have their ears frostbitten.

D.China has the longest period of daytime on the winter solstice.

3.According to the passage, people make dumplings on the day of the winter solstice because 　　　.

A.they want to honour Zhang Zhongjing, who invented dumplings to cure people’s freezing injury

B.they want to celebrate the important solar term in the traditional Chinese calendar

C.dumplings boiled with mutton, chilies and other ingredients with medicinal properties taste delicious

D.they can feel warm from head to toe and have their freezing injury healed

Ⅱ.七选五



(2021独家原创试题,id:2147486433;FounderCES)

As the most significant and traditional festival in China, Chinese New Year is associated with many traditions and customs. Some of these traditions are dying out, so people feel that the festival becomes less interesting and conventional. 　1

1.Kowtowing to Elders

Chinese New Year traditions regarding greeting are not like kissing, hugging, and handshaking in western countries. In the past, the first thing for a Chinese New Year visit started with kowtowing to the elders. You need to kneel down to show respect and gratitude to the elders. 　2　 Nowadays, the young generation rejects such a way of greeting, so the practice is abandoned gradually in modern cities, while in some rural areas, the tradition is still kept.

2.Staying Up on Chinese New Year’s Eve

According to a legend, the fierce monster Nian would come to harm people and livestock(牲畜) on New Year’s Eve, which would cause great damage to people’s efforts of a whole year. 　3　 When staying up all night, people would find something to kill time, such as chatting, watching TV, playing cards or mahjong. It is really difficult to stay awake for a whole night, so Chinese people are beginning to abandon this tradition.

3.No Sweeping or Dumping on the Lunar New Year’s Day

In the old days, it was considered improper to sweep the house, or dump rubbish on the first day of the lunar year, for it indicated that all the good luck and fortune would be driven far away. 　4　 Therefore, the practice is becoming obscure(鲜为人知的).

4.Opening-door Firecrackers

People will set off firecrackers in the early morning of Chinese New Year’s Day. 　5　 People wish to welcome the good luck inside when they open their doors in the morning. Some companies will also set off opening-door firecrackers when people return to work. The firecrackers lead to air pollution and also bring potential risk, so now this tradition is rarely seen.

A.Once they wake up, it is the first thing they do.

B.To avoid its attack, people would shut doors and stay awake.

C.The Spring Festival is a good chance for separated friends and families to get together.

D.Well, let’s see the vanishing(消失) Chinese New Year traditions you may not know.

E.It is really physically challenging work if you have a big family and you happen to be the youngest.

F.However, people nowadays are likely to keep the house clean and tidy, especially when they have guests.

G.All the trash should be dumped afterwards, symbolizing all the poverty and hardship will be thrown away.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

Ⅲ.完形填空



(2020江苏无锡高一上期末,id:2147486447;FounderCES)

The Double Seventh Festival is a traditional Chinese festival. It has a longer history than the 　1　 of Valentine’s Day in the West.

The origin of this festival is related to a cowboy and a weaving girl,whose love story has become a part of the Chinese culture. Even if there are many different versions of the story, the most popular one begins with a poor cowboy. Living with his elder and 　2　 brother, who treated him badly, the cowboy looked after an old cow every day. Though life was tough and boring, he 　3　 it in silence, without complaining.

　4　, even such a hard life didn’t last long. His brother got rid of him and all he got was the old cow. Although they couldn’t talk to each other, they 　5　 on each other for company. One day, a miracle happened. The old cow started talking and told him that there would be seven fairies coming down to the Earth to 　6　 in a pond. All he should do was 　7　 the dress of one of the fairies. Then that fairy would be his wife. 　8　 but excited, the cowboy followed the cow’s advice.

Every day, the cowboy went to work while the fairy wove cloth at home. However, their 　9　 life came to an end when the Queen Mother of the Heavens learned about it. She took the weaving girl away and drew a line in the 　10　 that turned into the Milky Way, which 　11　 the cowboy meeting his wife. Due to the strong reaction from the young 　12　, the Queen Mother of the Heavens finally allowed them to see each other only once a year. The day was on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month. That is how the Double Seventh Festival came into being.

Although the love story doesn’t end up with a happy ending, it is to be told from one 　13　 to another. It reminds people to cherish every moment 　14　 with their loved ones and not to regret until we 　15　 them.

1.A.celebration B.congratulation

C.inspiration D.liberation

2.A.open-minded B.absent-minded

C.narrow-minded D.business-minded

3.A.came up with B.put up with

C.broke up with D.took up with

4.A.Actually B.Unluckily

C.Happily D.Frankly

5.A.depended B.based

C.concentrated D.worked

6.A.bathe B.sleep C.dance D.play

7.A.make B.bring C.steal D.buy

8.A.Interested B.Frightened

C.Tired D.Surprised

9.A.careful B.successful C.peaceful D.helpful

10.A.earth B.water C.sand D.sky

11.A.freed B.risked C.kept D.prevented

12.A.gentleman B.lady

C.cow D.couple

13.A.dynasty B.generation C.age D.person

14.A.shared B.connected C.filled D.separated

15.A.meet B.lose C.miss D.see

Part 3　Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础过关练

Ⅰ.1.nationalities　2.overseas　3.global　4.process　5.adult

Ⅱ.1.sold out　2.look forward to　3.is keen on　4.eat out

5.have nothing to do with　6.In my opinion

Ⅲ.1.to/into　考查介词。句意:救援工作仍在继续,伤者已被送往当地政府医院。be admitted to/into被……接收(入学、入院等)。

2.to promote　考查非谓语动词。句意:中国正在努力促进长江经济带的发展。make efforts to do sth.努力做某事。

3.loss　考查名词。句意:考查词性转换。句意:由于遭受了这么严重的损失,那位老板没有勇气继续(做)他的生意了。形容词heavy修饰名词。

4.on　考查介词。句意:这个工人一个月挣的钱很少,因此他不得不只靠方便面生活。exist on依靠……生存/生活。

5.with　考查介词。句意:当中国的五星红旗在巴黎网球场冉冉升高、我们的国歌缓缓奏起时,成千上万的中国人欣喜若狂。be wild with joy高兴的,欣喜若狂。

6.retired　考查词性转换。句意:那个退休的人日常生活中喜欢画画和种一些花。修饰名词man应用形容词形式。

7.occasionally　考查词性转换。句意:这台机器已经使用多年了。难怪它有时不能好好工作。此处作状语应用副词形式。

Ⅳ.1.Not every individual　2.not only take up;but also do great harm to　3.I did go to the park　4.I don􀆳t think she likes

Ⅴ.1.have eaten　考查时态。句意:在过去的三年里,我们都在外面吃年夜饭,并且我们喜欢在外面吃不亚于在家里吃。根据时间状语for the last three years可知,本空应用现在完成时。

2.less　考查副词比较级。句意:同上。根据空后的than可知,本空应用副词比较级形式。

3.to embrace　考查不定式。句意:我不理解为什么一些人拒绝接受这种变化。refuse to do sth.意为“拒绝做某事”,故本空应用不定式作宾语。

4.preparations　考查名词复数。句意:难道他们不能承认这顿晚餐的准备工作很辛苦吗?本空作宾语从句的主语,故应用名词形式,且根据从句中的谓语are可知本空应用名词复数形式。

5.cleaning　考查动名词。句意:我真的认为花这么多时间准备一顿饭,然后在它结束后再花一个小时来收拾残局是不值得这个力气的。spend+一段时间+(in) doing sth.意为“花多长时间做某事”,故本空应用动名词形式。

6.with　考查介词。句意:外出就餐是个不错的选择,它与传统的丢失毫无关系。have nothing to do with意为“和……无关”,故本空应用介词with。

7.a　考查冠词。句意:我们仍然和相同的人吃饭,只不过在一个不同的地方。空后的place为可数名词单数,且different以辅音音素开头,故本空应用不定冠词a表示泛指。

8.tiring　考查形容词。句意:没有所有那样累人的烹饪,这个时刻就更令人愉快了,菜肴尝起来也更好!本空修饰名词cooking,故应用形容词tiring,意为“累人的”。

9.taste　考查时态和主谓一致。句意:同上。根据前半句时态可知,本空应用一般现在时。且dishes为复数,故用taste。

10.but　考查连词。句意:外出就餐可能会改变这一传统的形式,但是一起围坐在餐桌旁的家庭成员之间的爱仍然是一样的。根据句意可知,本空前后两个分句为转折关系,故本空应用连词but表转折。

能力提升练

Ⅰ.◎语篇解读　本文介绍了冬至中国北方地区吃饺子的传统的由来。“医圣”张仲景发明了“祛寒娇耳汤”来预防和治疗冻伤,后来发展成了冬至吃饺子耳朵不会冻坏的习俗,人们为了纪念张仲景每年冬至都会吃饺子。

1.A　主旨大意题。本文主要讲述在冬至那天吃饺子的习俗。所以A项是最合适的标题。

2.B　推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句可知,在冬至这一天,在北半球白天的时间是一年中最短的,夜晚的时间是最长的。而澳大利亚在南半球,所以冬至这一天白天时间最长。故选B项。

3.A　细节理解题。根据最后一段可知,人们在冬至这一天包饺子是为了纪念张仲景,故选A项。

【高频词汇】　1.be divided into被分为　2.origin *n.*起源

3.frozen *adj.*冻僵的　4.fend off抵挡,挡开　5.celebrate *v.*庆祝;庆贺

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,文章主题语境为人与社会。作为中国最重要的传统节日,中国新年有许多传统习俗,本文介绍了四个正在消失的新年传统。

1.D　根据该空所在位置判断该空填入句应起到总领全文的作用,再根据文章主题内容“正在消失的新年传统”可知,D项(那么,让我们来看看那些正在消失的、你可能不知道的中国新年传统吧。)符合语境,可以衔接上下文。

2.E　根据本段的小标题“向长辈磕头”可知本段主旨,再根据空前两句“在过去,中国新年拜年的第一件事就是向长辈磕头。你需要跪下来表达对长辈的尊敬和感激之情。”可判断,此处填入E项(如果你有一个大家庭,而你又恰好是辈分最小的,那真的是挑战体力的工作。)It指代kowtowing to the elders。

3.B　根据本段小标题“在除夕夜守岁”可知本段主旨,再根据空前句“根据一个传说,凶猛的怪兽“年”会在除夕之夜来伤害人和牲畜,这将对人们一整年的努力造成巨大的破坏。”和空后句“熬夜的时候,人们会找些事情来打发时间,比如聊天、看电视、打牌或打麻将。”可知,B项(为了避免它的袭击,人们关上门,保持清醒。)符合语境。

4.F　根据本段小标题“不在农历新年当天打扫和倒垃圾”可知本段主旨,再根据空后句“因此,这种做法正变得鲜为人知。”中Therefore一词体现的因果逻辑关系可知设空处填入句应体现这种做法逐渐消失的原因。F项(然而,现在的人们很可能会保持房子的干净和整洁,特别是有访客的时候。)既体现了传统消失的原因,又体现了和空前句的转折关系,与上下文衔接紧密。

5.A　根据本段小标题“开门炮”可知本段主旨,再根据空前句“在春节当天的清晨,人们会燃放鞭炮。”中的in the early morning和空后句“人们希望早上开门的时候能把好运迎进门。”中的when they open their doors in the morning两个时间状语可知放“开门炮”的时间,与A项(一旦人们醒来,做的第一件事就是这个)表述的时间相符,the first thing指放“开门炮”。

【高频词汇】　1.die out消失,灭绝　2.regarding *prep*.关于

3.reject *v.*拒绝　4.kill time打发时间　5.promise *v.*预示,给人以……的希望　6.set off使爆炸

Ⅲ.◎语篇解读　本文是记叙文,讲述了传统的中国节日——七夕节的来历。

1.A　句意:它的历史比西方庆祝情人节还要悠久。celebration庆祝;congratulation祝贺;inspiration灵感;liberation解放。

2.C　句意:牛郎和他心胸狭窄的哥哥住在一起,哥哥对他很不好,牛郎每天照顾一头老牛。根据who treated him badly可判断哥哥心胸狭窄。open-minded思想开明的;absent-minded心不在焉的;narrow-minded心胸狭窄的;business-minded有商业头脑的。

3.B　句意:尽管生活艰难而乏味,他却默默地忍受着,毫无怨言。根据without complaining可知牛郎默默忍受。come up with想出;put up with忍受;break up with分手; take up with采纳,赞成。

4.B　句意:不幸的是,即使是如此艰难的生活也没有持续多久。根据His brother got rid of him可知牛郎的遭遇是不幸的。actually实际上;unluckily不幸地;happily高兴地;frankly坦率地。

5.A　句意:虽然他们不能互相交谈,但他们互相依靠做伴。根据all he got was the old cow可知牛郎和老牛相依为命。depend依靠;base根据;concentrate集中;work工作。

6.A　句意:老牛开始说话了,告诉他将会有七个仙女下凡到一个池塘洗澡。根据下文中的in a pond和the dress of one of the fairies可知仙女们是来洗澡的。bathe洗澡;sleep睡觉;dance跳舞;play玩。

7.C　句意:所有他应该做的就是偷其中一个仙女的衣服。根据常识和牛郎把仙女留下来的方法可知是偷衣服。make使得;bring带来;steal偷;buy买。

8.D　句意:虽然吃惊但是很激动,牛郎听从了牛的建议。interested感兴趣的;frightened害怕的;tired疲倦的;surprised感到惊讶的。

9.C　句意:然而,当天上的王母娘娘得知此事后,他们平静的生活就结束了。此处指他们男耕女织的平静生活。careful仔细的;successful成功的;peaceful平静的;helpful有帮助的。

10.D　句意:她把织女带走了,并在天空画了一条线,这条线变成了银河……。因为银河在天上,故选D。earth地球;water水;sand沙滩;sky天空。

11.D　句意:……银河阻止了牛郎和妻子相见。因为银河把牛郎和织女隔开,所以是阻止了他们见面。free解放;risk冒险;keep保持;prevent阻止。

12.D　句意:由于这对年轻夫妇的强烈反应,王母娘娘最终允许他们一年只见一次。此处指的是牛郎和织女,故选D。 gentleman绅士;lady女士;cow牛;couple夫妇。

13.B　句意:虽然这个爱情故事没有一个圆满的结局,但它将被一代一代传下去。dynasty朝代;generation代;age时代;person人。

14.A　句意:它提醒人们珍惜与所爱之人分享的每一刻,而不要等到失去才后悔。share分享;connect连接;fill装满;separate分开。

15.B　句意:它提醒人们珍惜与所爱之人分享的每一刻,而不要等到失去才后悔。meet遇见;lose失去;miss错过,想念;see看见。

【高频词汇】　1.origin *n.*起源　2.be related to与……相关

3.get rid of摆脱;丢弃;扔掉　4.come to an end结束　5.due to由于

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
| 原句　She took the weaving girl away and drew a line in the sky that turned into the Milky Way, which prevented the cowboy meeting his wife.  分析　本句为主从复合句,that turned into the Milky Way为关系代词that引导的定语从句,修饰先行词line;which prevented the cowboy meeting his wife为关系代词which引导的非限制性定语从句,其先行词为the Milky Way。  句意　她把织女带走了,并在天空画了一条线,这条线变成了银河,这阻止了牛郎见他的妻子。 |