**Part 2　Using language**

基础过关练

Ⅰ.单词拼写

1.The height of the bicycle seat is　　　(可调节的), so anyone can ride it, whether they are tall or short.

2.When crossing the narrow bridge, it is difficult for people to keep their　　　(平衡).

3.In 　　　(答复)to the pandemic, all types of catering, sports and leisure facilities have been closed.

4.The new College Entrance Examination 　　　(包含)a new type—continuation writing.

5.Let me check on the computer to see if there is any room　　　(可用的).

Ⅱ.写出下列句中黑体词的词性和词义

1.Each colour on the chart represents a different department.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

2.The scientists carefully charted changes in rainfall of this area in the past ten years.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

3.The exhibition gives those promising young artists an opportunity to display their work.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

4.Most of the other artists whose work is on display were his pupils or colleagues.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

5.A hard copy of the screen display can also be obtained from a printer.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

6.He was watching a game of tennis on a television monitor.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

7.Each student’s progress is closely monitored.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

8.Since I came into the university, I have always been the monitor of my class.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

9.Any foreigner who has tried to learn Chinese can tell how hard it is to master the tones required to speak and understand.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

10.The pet dog can recognize its master’s voice, and obey his commands.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

11.In order to protect the traditional skills from disappearing, the local government has built a museum where masters can show their craft.

(词性:　　　词义:　　　)

Ⅲ.单句语法填空

1.Although he was keen on this game, he was too busy studying 　　　　(play) it.

2.For 25 days, she never left her baby, not even to find something　　　　(eat)!

3.Pelé is the only player 　　　　(win) the World Cup three times.

4.The airport　　　　(complete) next year will help promote the development of tourism in this area.

5.Tom hurried to the cinema, only　　　　(tell) the film had been cancelled.

6.When it was time for them　　　　(leave), the elderly people thanked them for their kindness.

7.The Smith Farm is now offering people the chance　　　　(do) their daily yoga with goats.

8.A Russian student has to climb a tree to study because his home network signal is not strong enough 　　　　(connect) to his online classes.

9.The boss left his office in a hurry because he had some urgent business　　　　(attend) to.

10.The Chang’e 5 probe is China’s first unmanned lunar probe 　　　　(return) with the sample of the moon’s surface.

Ⅳ.完成句子

1.我们都知道锻炼对我们有益,但有时离开沙发似乎太难了。

We all know that exercise is good for us, but sometimes it seems too hard 　　　　　　the sofa.

2.我急匆匆地赶到火车站为我的朋友送行,结果却被告知她已经离开了。

I hurried to the station to see my friend off, only　　　 　　　　　　she had left.

3.她是第一位在奥运会上赢得金牌的女性。

She was the first woman　　　 　　　the gold medal in the Olympic Games.

4.我打算下周去北京。你有任何要带给你儿子的东西吗?

I am going to Beijing next week.Do you have anything 　　　　　　　　　to your son?

5.毫无疑问,这位候选人的优势在于他用英语和外国人交流的能力。

There is no doubt that this candidate’s advantage lies in his ability 　　　　　　with foreigners in English.

能力提升练

Ⅰ.阅读理解

A



(2020河北衡水中学高一下月考,id:2147486609;FounderCES)



Being highly successful in any field is pretty rare. It takes a combination of natural talent, luck, determination, and plenty of outside support for someone to make it big in sports, entertainment, or business. But what if competing is all that matters to you, whether you are likely to succeed or not? This was the goal of Michael Edwards, and that he reached that goal was an amazing achievement.

Born in the U.K. in 1963, Michael was an enthusiastic downhill skier whose dream was to compete for Britain in world-class competitions. He would have liked to represent his country in the 1984 Winter Olympics, but there were a large number of downhill competitors, and Edwards didn’t qualify. Seeing his chance elsewhere, he switched to ski jumping. Ski jumping didn’t cost nearly as much, and there was almost no competition for a place in the Britain team.

But a number of hurdles(障碍)could have meant the end of Edwards’ dream. He weighed more than most competitors, which put him at a disadvantage. He had no financial support for his training. Poor eyesight meant that he had to wear glasses under his goggles(护目镜)—not a good thing when they steamed up at high altitudes. But he couldn’t let any of these discourage him. He saw himself as a true lover of the sport who simply wanted the chance to compete. Winning wasn’t the point. Having the opportunity to try was all he cared about. And nothing could stop him from trying.

In the end, Edwards took 55th place in the 1987 World Championships. He then went on to the Calgary Olympics in 1988, where he finished last in both of his events. Many athletes would have been embarrassed at this result, but he is proud of his achievement to this day. His determination to fight against all the difficulties made him a global hero, and in 2016, the inspiring film *Eddie* *the* *Eagle* was made about his life.

1.What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

A.To add some background information.

B.To uncover the secret of success.

C.To expect an answer from readers.

D.To introduce the topic.

2.Why did Michael Edwards choose ski jumping?

A.It took less skill.

B.The equipment was cheaper.

C.There was little competition.

D.It was easy to win the championship.

3.After the Calgary Olympics, Edwards　　　.

A.felt he had reached his goal

B.was embarrassed at his results

C.switched to film making

D.was glad it was over

4.What made Michael Edwards outstanding?

A.His determination to overcome the obstacles.

B.His enthusiasm for the sport.

C.His attitude towards the Olympics.

D.His ability to overcome physical disabilities.

B



(2021福建师大附中高一期中,id:2147486630;FounderCES)

Tired of your quiet day-to-day life? How about leaving your computer games behind and taking up an extreme sport?

You can ride a bicycle, right? In that case you’re halfway to becoming a mountain biker. All you have to do is take your bike off the road and try some hilly areas. Mountain biking was developed in California in the 1970s and became an Olympic sport in 1996.

Not challenging enough? Skydivers jump from planes at a height of 1,000 to 4,000 meters. There’s no age limit to this sport but you have to be fit. For example, Dilys Price from Cardiff went on her first jump at the age of 54. The minute she came down, she wanted to go up again. She said, “It was so attractive.”

Some adventures have invented base jumping, in which people jump from tall structures, such as buildings or bridges, with a parachute(降落伞). Many of their jumps are illegal, especially in the cities. Dan Witchalls has jumped off the Shard—London’s 310-meter-high building four times. He says, “Base jumping is scarier than jumping out of a plane.In a plane there is no sense of height, but when you are standing on the edge of the building you can see people and cars, the experience makes it very real.”

It seems there’s no shortage of imagination when it comes to risking life to look cool and get the heart beating wildly. Surfing, diving, rock climbing... And how about extreme ironing? That is, pressing your clothes on top of a mountain! Extreme ironing is said to have been created in the 1990s in England by a man who saw a large amount of wrinkled clothes and felt bored when doing the cloth ironing. That man was Phil Shaw. For him, the excitement of this sport comes from looking at the viewers’ faces.Shaw says, “Sometimes they look confused; sometimes they laugh. It’s fun to see how people react to it.”

5.What does the author think about mountain biking?

A.A bit boring.

B.Challenging indeed.

C.Great fun.

D.Not very hard.

6.What does the author want to show with the example in Paragraph 3?

A.Skydivers have to be very healthy.

B.Skydiving is not challenging enough.

C.Elderly people can also take up skydiving.

D.People can easily become crazy about skydiving.

7.What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A.The sense of height.

B.The base jumping experience.

C.The edge of the building.

D.Jumping out of a plane.

8.Why did Phil Shaw invent extreme ironing?

A.He liked ironing clothes.

B.He wanted to make clothes ironing more fun.

C.He enjoyed different looks on people’s faces.

D.He had a good view standing on top of a mountain.

Ⅱ.语法填空



(2021浙江丽水五校共同体高一联考,id:2147486644;FounderCES)

Cyclist Agustin Navarro was coming fourth in the contest in Spain. But as he got close to the finish line, 　1　(sudden) he saw that his competitor had suffered the puncture(车胎上的刺孔). Ismael Esteban was running toward the line 　2　 his bike over his shoulders.Mr.Navarro slowed down and refused 　3　(pass) him.Instead, he rode behind Mr. Esteban, 　4　(allow) him to win the bronze medal(铜牌).

The people standing along the way applauded Mr. Navarro’s 　5　(behave) and cheered the two men as they made it over the finish line, 　6　 on foot, the other on his bike. Mr. Esteban later tried to give 　7　 prize to Mr. Navarro, but he refused.

Mr. Navarro 　8　(praise) online for his unusual act and his response was that he didn’t want to win like that. That’s 　9　 the spirit in sports lies: respect competitors, teammates, 　10　(coach) and even themselves.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

6.　　　 7.　　　 8.　　　 9.　　　 10.

Part 2　Using language

基础过关练

Ⅰ.1.adjustable　2.balance　3.response　4.involves　5.available

Ⅱ.1.名词;图表　句意: 图表中的每一种颜色都代表一个不同的部门。

2.动词;记录,跟踪　句意:科学家们仔细地记录了过去十年该地区降雨量的变化。

3.动词;展示　句意:这次展览给了那些有前途的年轻艺术家展示他们的作品的机会。

4.名词;陈列,展出　句意:其他有作品展示的艺术家大多数是他的学生或同事。

5.名词;显示,显像　句意:屏幕显示的硬拷贝也可以从打印机那里获得。

6.名词;显示屏,显示器　句意:他那时正在电视显示屏上观看一场网球赛。

7.动词;监视　句意:每一位同学的学习情况都受到密切的关注。

8.名词;班长　句意:自从我进入大学以来,就一直是我班上的班长。

9.动词;掌握　句意:任何一个尝试过学习汉语的外国人都知道,掌握说汉语和听懂汉语所需的声调有多难。

10.名词;主人　句意:宠物狗能认出主人的声音,并服从他的命令。

11.名词;大师,能手　句意:为了保护传统技艺免于消失,当地政府建造了一座博物馆,大师们在那里可以展示他们的技艺。

Ⅲ.1.to play　考查不定式作结果状语。句意:尽管他热衷于这款游戏,但他学习太忙了而不能玩。too...to do...意为“太……而不能做……”,故本空应用不定式作结果状语。

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| 不定式(短语)作结果状语,常用于下列结构中:only to do...(表示出乎意料的结果);be...enough to do...(足够……做……);too...to do...(太……而不能做……);so/such...as to do...(如此……以至于做……);现在分词(短语)作结果状语表示情理之中或自然而然的结果。 |

2.to eat　考查不定式作定语。句意:25天来,它从来没有离开过它的孩子,哪怕是找点吃的东西!本空修饰不定代词something,故应用不定式作后置定语。

3.to have won　考查动词不定式作定语。句意:贝利是唯一一个三次赢得世界杯的球员。本空修饰名词player,且player前有the only修饰,故本空应用动词不定式作定语。根据句意可知不定式表示的动作已经完成,故答案为to have won。

4.to be completed　考查动词不定式作定语。句意:明年即将竣工的机场将有助于促进这个地区旅游业的发展。本空修饰名词airport,动词complete和被修饰词airport之间为逻辑上的被动关系,且本空表示动作还没发生,故应用动词不定式的被动形式作后置定语。

5.to be told　考查不定式作结果状语。句意:汤姆急匆匆地赶到电影院,结果却被告知电影已被取消了。根据句意可知,本空表示“意料之外”的结果,且动词tell和句子主语Tom之间为逻辑上的被动关系,故本空应用不定式的被动形式作结果状语。

6.to leave　考查不定式作定语。句意: 当他们该离开的时候,老人们感谢他们的好意。it􀆳s time for sb. to do sth.意为“到某人做某事的时间了”,不定式在句中作定语修饰抽象名词time。

7.to do　考查不定式作定语。句意:史密斯农场现在提供给人们和山羊一起做每日瑜伽的机会。本空修饰抽象名词chance,故应用不定式作后置定语。the chance to do sth.意为“做某事的机会”。

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| 被修饰词是抽象名词时,常用不定式作定语。常见的该类名词有:ability、chance、wish、excuse、promise、attempt、way等。 |

8.to connect　考查不定式作结果状语。句意:一名俄罗斯学生不得不爬到树上去学习,因为他家里的网络信号不够强,无法连接到他的在线课程。be...enough to do sth.意为“足够……做某事”,故本空应用不定式作结果状语。

9.to attend　考查动词不定式作定语。句意:老板匆匆忙忙地离开了办公室,因为他有急事要去处理。本空在句中作定语,修饰名词business,且本空动作还未发生,故应用动词不定式作后置定语。

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| 不定式作定语通常放在被修饰词之后,表示将来的动作,若该不定式是不及物动词,其后应有必要的介词。 |

10.to return　考查动词不定式作定语。句意: 嫦娥五号探测器是中国首个携带月面样本返回的无人月球探测器。本空修饰名词probe,被修饰词前有序数词first修饰,故本空应用动词不定式作后置定语。

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| 序数词、形容词最高级、the last、the only等后或被这些词修饰的名词或代词后,常用不定式作定语。 |

Ⅳ.1.to leave　2.to be told　3.to win　4.to be taken

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| 此题很容易用不定式的主动形式。此处不定式的动作执行者是I,不是you,因此要用不定式的被动形式。 |

5.to communicate

能力提升练

Ⅰ.A

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了一位叫Edwards的英国跳台滑雪运动员的事迹。他热爱运动,认为比赛的目的是重在参与,而不仅仅是赢得比赛。

1.D　推理判断题。根据第一段中But what if competing is all that matters to you, whether you are likely to succeed or not? This was the goal of Michael Edwards, and that he reached that goal was an amazing achievement.可知,本段中作者通过提问、回答,引出本文的话题人物。故选D。A项“为了添加背景信息”、B项“为了揭示成功的秘密”和C项“为了期盼读者的回答”都不是第一段的目的。

2.C　细节理解题。根据第二段中Ski jumping didn􀆳t cost nearly as much, and there was almost no competition for a place in the Britain team.可知,跳台滑雪不花那么多钱,在英国队中几乎没有竞争,而1984年冬奥会高山滑雪运动中竞争对手很多,他没有取得参赛资格,故选C。

3.A　推理判断题。根据最后一段中but he is proud of his achievement to this day可知,他至今对自己的成就感到自豪。也就是说他感觉实现了自己的目标,故选A。根据最后一段中的Many athletes would have been embarrassed at this result 可知对于这样的结果,许多运动员会感到尴尬,而不是Michael Edwards 感到尴尬,故B项不正确;由最后一段最后一句可知,他的事迹被拍成电影而不是他转向电影制作,故C项不正确;D项在文中没有提及。

4.A　细节理解题。根据最后一段中His determination to fight against all the difficulties made him a global hero可知,他战胜一切困难的决心使他成为全球英雄。故选A。

【高频词汇】　1.rare *adj.*稀少的　2.determination *n.*决心

3.make it big取得成功,出名　4.achievement *n.*成就

5.represent *v.*代表　6.qualify *v.*取得资格(或学历),合格,使具备资格　7.switch *v.*(使)改变,转变 *n.*开关　8.put sb.at a disadvantage使某人处于不利地位

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| 原句　But what if competing is all that matters to you, whether you are likely to succeed or not?  分析　本句为主从复合句。其中定语从句that matters to you修饰all;whether you are likely to succeed or not为让步状语从句。  句意　但如果不论你是否有可能成功,比赛对你来说是最重要的,会怎么样呢? |

B

◎语篇解读　这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些极限运动,有山地自行车运动、跳伞和富有想象力的极限熨衣运动等。

5.D　推理判断题。根据第二段中All you have to do is take your bike off the road and try some hilly areas.( 你所要做的就是把你的自行车从公路上移开,去一些丘陵地区试试。)以及第三段中“Not challenging enough?(不够有挑战性?)”可推知,作者认为山地自行车不是很难。故选D。根据第一段Tired of your quiet day-to-day life? How about leaving your computer games behind and taking up an extreme sport?可知A项与原文相悖;B项与第三段中“Not challenging enough?”相悖;原文没有提及山地自行车运动是否有趣,故C项也不正确。

6.C　推理判断题。根据第三段中“There􀆳s no age limit to this sport but you have to be fit. For example, Dilys Price from Cardiff went on her first jump at the age of 54.(这项运动没有年龄限制,但是你必须健康。例如,来自加的夫的Dilys Price在54岁时进行了第一次跳伞。)”可推知,作者想用第三段的例子来说明上了年纪的人也可以参加跳伞活动。故选C。

7.A　词义猜测题。根据画线词上文“In a plane there is no sense of height, but when you are standing on the edge of the building you can see people and cars, the experience makes”可知在飞机上并没有高度感,但当你站在建筑物的边缘,你可以看到人和汽车,这种体验让高度感变得非常真实。故it指的是“高度感”。故选A。

8.B　推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Extreme ironing is said to have been created in the 1990s in England by a man who saw a large amount of wrinkled clothes and felt bored when doing the cloth ironing.”可推知,Phil Shaw发明了极限熨衣是因为他想让熨衣服更有趣。故选B。A项与最后一段中felt bored when doing the cloth ironing相悖;C项“他喜欢人们脸上不同的表情”和D项“站在山顶时,他的视野很好。”与所问问题没有直接的关联。

【高频词汇】　1.take up学着做　2.attractive *adj.*有吸引力的

3.scary *adj.*恐怖的,吓人的　4.imagination *n.*想象力　5.react to对……作出反应

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| 原句　Extreme ironing is said to have been created in the 1990s in England by a man who saw a large amount of wrinkled clothes and felt bored when doing the cloth ironing.  分析　本句是主从复合句。句中含有“sb./sth. is said to do...”结构。who引导定语从句,修饰先行词a man。when doing the cloth ironing是when he was doing...的省略。  句意　极限熨衣据说是20世纪90年代英国的一位男士发明的,他看到很多起皱的衣服,在熨烫衣服时觉得很无聊。 |

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了自行车车手Agustin Navarro在比赛中尊重竞争对手的故事,并赞扬了他的体育精神。

1.suddenly　考查副词。句意:但是当他接近终点线的时候,突然看到他的竞争对手的自行车轮胎被刺穿了。此处应用副词修饰后面整句话,故填suddenly。

2.with　考查介词。句意:Ismael Esteban正肩扛着他的自行车向终点跑。分析句式可知,此处为with的复合结构,“with+名词+介词短语”表示方式,作状语。故填with。

3.to pass　考查非谓语动词。句意:Mr. Navarro放慢了速度,拒绝超越他。refuse to do sth.意为“拒绝做某事”。故填to pass。

4.allowing　考查非谓语动词。句意:相反,他在Mr. Esteban后面骑,让他赢得了铜牌。分析句子可知,空格处为非谓语动词作状语,主语he和allow之间是逻辑上的主动关系,应用现在分词作状语,表结果,故填allowing。

5.behaviour/behavior　考查名词。句意:站在路边的人们为Mr. Navarro的行为鼓掌,并在两人冲过终点线时为他们欢呼——一个步行,另一个骑着他的自行车。根据空格前名词所有格Mr. Navarro􀆳s可知应填名词,behave的名词为behaviour或behavior。故填behaviour或behavior。

6.one　考查固定搭配。句意参照上题。one...the other...是固定搭配,意为“一个……另一个……”。故填one。

7.the　考查冠词。句意:Mr. Esteban后来试图把奖牌给Mr. Navarro,但他拒绝了。此处prize是特指Mr. Esteban获得的奖牌,需要用定冠词the限定。故填the。

8.was praised　考查时态和语态。句意:Mr. Navarro因为他不寻常的行为在网上受到称赞,他的回应是他不想用那样的方式获胜。分析句子可知,空格处为句子谓语,动词praise和主语Mr. Navarro之间为被动关系,需要用被动语态,因为文章讲的是过去的事,用一般过去时。故填was praised。

9.where　考查名词性从句。句意:这就是体育的精神所在: 尊重竞争对手、队友、教练,甚至是他们自己。分析句子可知,空格处为表语从句的连接词,从句中主语为the spirit in sport,谓语lies为不及物动词,根据句意可知,应用where作地点状语。故填where。

10.coaches　考查名词的数。句意参照上题。空格处和前面名词competitors及teammates为并列关系,故coach需用复数形式。故填coaches。

【高频词汇】　1.contest *n.*比赛;竞赛　2.competitor *n.*竞争者,对手　3.applaud *v.*称赞;鼓掌