**Part 3　Developing ideas &Presenting ideas**

基础过关练

Ⅰ.单词拼写

1.The crops are very adaptable on all　　　(大洲), except Antarctica(南极洲).

2.Children may change　　　(英式足球) and basketball rules to meet their needs.

3.The route is used every day by hundreds of commercial 　　　(交通工具).

4.A m　　　of rocks had fallen from the cliff and blocked the road.

Ⅱ.用方框内短语的适当形式填空

pick up;make it;fall asleep;with the help of;get lost;keep in touch with;cheer up

1.It’s a very difficult examination;are you sure you can 　　　　　　?

2.Listening to light music sometimes can help you 　　　　　　quickly.

3.As more and more people 　　　　　　each other via WeChat, it seems that writing letters is out of date.

4.This morning, several survivors were 　　　　　　by fishing boats from nearby villages.

5.My little brother 　　　　　　at once when I promised to go to the cinema with him.

6.When you 　　　　　　in the forest, you must be very frightened.

7.　　　　　　 global positioning systems, it is becoming a reality to use robots to deliver food to homes.

Ⅲ.单句语法填空

1.It’s necessary to set a goal before you do anything, because it can give you a sense 　　　　direction.

2.Zhang Yugun managed 　　　　(help) children in poor areas to realize their dream of going to university, so not a single child in his village dropped out of school because of poverty.

3.Yesterday, we took a maths examination. Now, we can’t wait 　　　　(know) the result of it.

4.Can you give me anything 　　　　has no sugar inside?

5.You should take the responsibility by yourself. What’s 　　　　(much),no one is going to do it for you, if you don’t.

6.The police are anxious to hear 　　　　anyone who may know the whereabouts(下落) of the firearms.

7.As middle school students, we should make use 　　　　search software and other network resources to help with our study, instead of copying homework.

8.*The* *Sacrifice* shows the unyielding spirit of Chinese volunteers who fought against the United States and aided Korea. Many people say the movie is worth 　　　　(see).

Ⅳ.完成句子

1.学生们正在教室上课时,火警报警器突然响了起来。

The students 　　　　　　　　　in the classroom 　　　the fire alarm began to ring.

2.现在的人们太忙,以至于他们似乎不可能抽出时间在家准备一顿饭。

Nowadays, people are 　　　　　　　　　it seems impossible for them to spare time to prepare a meal at home.

3.确实是那些科技落后的地区的环境问题更严重。

　　　 really the areas with poor technology　　　 　　　worse environmental problems.

4.我们不会在父母年老时离开他们,轮到我们爱他们了。

We won’t leave our parents when they are old, and 　　　　　　　　　　　　love them.

Ⅴ.课文语法填空

My family and I travelled across the North American continent in two weeks. We started from Vancouver, 　1　we picked up our vehicle for the trip. We got　2　(lose) because Dad had no sense of direction, but eventually we managed　3　(cross) the Rocky Mountains, where there were beautiful forests, mountains with snowy tops and 　4　(mass) of ice. We　5　(reach) Quebec on the　6　(eight) day, when the funniest thing happened. While I was sleeping, Dad stopped for some petrol, and Mum got out to take photos. Then Dad came back and drove on, not realizing Mom wasn’t in the car, and you can guess the rest...In 　7　(celebrate) of the end of our journey, we went on a boat trip. When we saw something 　8　(amaze)—a killer whale, Mum was　9　excited that she dropped Dad’s phone into the sea that she used to take photos. This time it was Dad’s turn to get mad. What　10　exciting trip!

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

6.　　　 7.　　　 8.　　　 9.　　　 10.

能力提升练

Ⅰ.阅读理解



(2021北京房山区高一期末,id:2147486465;FounderCES)

Welcome to the 4-Day Wonderful Life Experience

　　This 4-day sightseeing tour covers the most famous elements(元素)of China: the historical sites, natural scenery, unique culture, and lovely giant pandas.

Day 1　Beijing Arrival

Your guide will meet you at the arrivals hall. An experienced driver will transfer you to your hotel. Your guide will help you to check in.

You may start your first day wandering through Tiananmen Square and arrive at the Forbidden City to have a little adventure in the previous emperors’ home. After lunch at a local restaurant, you’ll explore the centuries-old *hutongs* to get a taste of the locals’ lifestyle: making dumplings in a local family’s home, trying your hand at Chinese calligraphy, or applying Peking Opera facial makeup.

Day 2　The Summer Palace and the Great Wall

Freshen up in the morning and start your day at the Summer Palace, enjoying the royal garden. Take a pleasant boat ride on the lake and take a walk in the long corridors(走廊)to view the beautiful paintings on the ceilings.

After enjoying some Beijing Roast Duck for lunch, we’ll go on our tour to visit the Great Wall at Mutianyu. Walk through the watchtowers, enjoying a wonderful view of the wall winding across the mountains. The cable car to a good section of the Great Wall is included.

Day 3　The Terracotta Army(兵马俑)

At 7 in the morning, you will be driven to the airport for your flight to Xi’an. Your guide will be waiting for you and will transfer you to your hotel.

Everything in Xi’an is about history. The Terracotta Army, with each figure being unique, has guarded Emperor Qin Shihuang’s tomb since 210 BC.

After lunch, you’ll visit the ancient city wall. Walking along the Xi’an City Wall provides a good view of the city.

Day 4　One-Day Panda Keeper Program

In the morning, you’ll get onto a high-speed train to Chengdu, where you can get close to giant pandas. You will get very close to them and learn more about them during the Panda Keeper Program in the Dujiangyan panda park. Under the guidance of an English-speaking member of staff, you will clean the panda enclosures, feed a panda by hand and make cakes for them.

After the tour, the driver will transfer you to the airport at 9 pm, and take you all the way to the security gate for your convenience.

China visas provided PLUS a free dinner or a snack tour.

Valid:Nov.20, 2019—Dec.2, 2020

Please click here for more detailed information.

1.Why are those places chosen to be introduced?

A.Because the scenery is beautiful.

B.Because they are symbols of China.

C.Because their buildings are world-famous.

D.Because their culture and history are famous.

2.The passage is mainly introducing　　　.

A.the culture and history of China

B.a sightseeing program in China

C.some famous buildings in China

D.some special experiences in China

3.Who are the intended readers of the passage?

A.Parents. B.Researchers.

C.Historians. D.Foreigners.

Ⅱ.七选五



(2021江西赣州十五县(市)十六校高一上期中联考,id:2147486479;FounderCES)

In China, traveling by train is a common way to visit new places and go back to one’s hometown during holidays.　1　 It wasn’t always that way, though.

　2　 Later, many railway companies started up and competed with each other to build new railway routes. Trains became a symbol of progress, with New York City’s Grand Central Station becoming a major cultural landmark(地标).　3　For example, Johnny Cash wrote a song called *Folsom* *Prison* *Blues*.

But little by little, railways were replaced by highways as “car culture” swept the US. China would go on to use trains even more widely than the US. 　4　 It allows people to travel fast with ease. This is especially obvious during Chunyun, when China’s train stations are crowded with thousands of people who are trying to get home.

I had never traveled by train until I moved to China. My first trip by train was from Beijing to Tianjin by high-speed train. It was amazing how quickly I could get there—just half an hour. Since then, I’ve taken the train to lots of other cities—Shanghai, Chongqing and Shenzhen. It’s always a good time. 　5　 And for some reason, even instant noodles taste better on the train than they do anywhere else.

A.Musicians even created music works about trains.

B.But in the US, traveling by train is a very old tradition.

C.People on the train tend to be friendly and happy to chat.

D.China’s railway network connects the entire country.

E.The US railway system started to grow in 1826.

F.Traveling on a high-speed train costs more than traveling on a normal train.

G.But there are many differences between Chinese and American railways.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

Ⅲ.完形填空



(2020山东滨州高一期末,id:2147486493;FounderCES)

Years ago, when we first went to Canada, we were driving through Montana to Colorado with our two children. We thought we’d find a hotel on the way without　1　ahead of time. As it was getting late, we started looking for a hotel, only to find that all the hotels were full.

　2　, around 9 pm, we stopped at a gas station. My husband told the woman behind the counter that we were　3　to find a hotel. She told us it would be　4　at such late time in a busy season. Noticing that we were worried, she said we could spend the night at her home near.

Though surprised at her　5　, we gladly accepted it. She then called her son to come and lead the way, since she had to work until midnight. Soon a pick-up vehicle arrived and we　6　it. When we reached her home, her husband　7　us. He invited us to have coffee and we chatted when　8　his wife. She came past 12. We asked if we could leave　9　in the morning so as not to disturb them. They said we were now guests and we’d have to have breakfast with them.

The next morning, around the table were a mass of people, and we were　10　that they were total　11　from different countries. After breakfast, when we were　12　, my husband asked if he could offer some　13　. But they said no. Then we left. We kept in　14　for many years. Later we lost contact, but over the years we have never forgotten their　15　.

1.A.ordering B.booking

C.seeking D.exchanging

2.A.Eventually B.Incredibly

C.Typically D.Luckily

3.A.managing B.struggling

C.deciding D.failing

4.A.unnecessary B.informal

C.improper D.impossible

5.A.employment B.request

C.offer D.admission

6.A.followed B.made

C.took D.embraced

7.A.joined B.accepted C.greeted D.assisted

8.A.talking about B.waiting for

C.cheering up D.picking up

9.A.absolutely B.definitely

C.originally D.secretly

10.A.aware B.angry C.amazed D.anxious

11.A.consumers B.strangers

C.relatives D.neighbors

12.A.insisting B.wandering

C.approaching D.leaving

13.A.payment B.service

C.advice D.food

14.A.line B.check C.touch D.mind

15.A.passion B.eagerness

C.kindness D.encouragement

Part 3　Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础过关练

Ⅰ.1.continents　2.soccer　3.vehicles　4.mass

Ⅱ.1.make it　2.fall asleep　3.keep in touch with　4.picked up

5.cheered up　6.get lost　7.With the help of

Ⅲ.1.of　考查介词。句意:在你做任何事情之前设定一个目标是必要的,因为它会给你一种方向感。a sense of direction方向感。

2.to help　考查非谓语动词。句意:张玉滚设法帮助贫困地区的孩子实现了上大学的梦想,所以他的村里没有一个孩子因为贫困而辍学。manage to do sth.设法做成某事。

3.to know　考查非谓语动词。句意:昨天,我们参加了一场数学考试。现在,我们迫不及待想知道成绩。can􀆳t wait to do sth.迫不及待做某事。

4.that　考查定语从句。句意:你能给我任何里面没有糖的东西吗?当先行词是不定代词anything时,在限制性定语从句中,关系代词通常用that而不用which。

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| 本题容易忽略不定代词作先行词时关系词的选择而误填which。与anything有相同用法的不定代词还有little、few、none、something、everything、nothing等。例如:There is little that can be believed about it. |

5.more　考查固定搭配。句意:你应该自己承担责任。更重要的是,如果你不做,没有人会为你做。what􀆳s more更重要的是,故填more。

6.from　考查固定搭配。句意:警察急于从任何可能知道那些枪支下落的人那里得到消息。hear from sb.意为“得到某人的消息”,故填from。

7.of　考查固定搭配。句意:作为中学生,我们应该利用搜索软件和其他网络资源来帮助学习,而不是抄写作业。make use of利用,故填of。

8.seeing　考查固定用法。句意:《金刚川》展示了中国志愿军在抗美援朝中的不屈精神。很多人称这部电影值得一看。sth. is worth doing某事值得做,主动形式表示被动意义,故填seeing。

Ⅳ.1.were having lessons;when　2.so busy that　3.It􀆳s;that have

4.it􀆳s our turn to

Ⅴ.1.where　考查关系副词。此处表示我们在温哥华取车去旅行,设空处在从句中作地点状语,故填where。

2.lost　考查形容词。此处表示由于爸爸没有方向感导致我们迷路。此处应用形容词作got的表语,故填lost。

3.to cross　考查非谓语动词。manage to do sth.设法做成某事,故填to cross。

4.masses　考查名词复数。masses of大量的,故填masses。

5.reached　考查时态。联系上下文可知,整篇文章讲述过去发生的事情,故用一般过去时。

6.eighth　考查序数词。此处表示第八天,且根据设空处前的the可知,应用序数词,故填eighth。

7.celebration　考查固定搭配。此处表示为了庆祝……,应用In celebration of,故填celebration。

8.amazing　考查形容词。此处修饰不定代词something,指物,故填amazing。

9.so　考查固定结构。此处与后面的第一个that连用,构成so...that...结构,意为“如此……以至于……”,故填so。

10.an　考查冠词。此处为感叹句“What+a/an+*adj.*+*n.*(+主语+谓语).”,且exciting以元音音素开头,故填不定冠词an。

能力提升练

Ⅰ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇广告类阅读,主要介绍了“四天精彩生活体验”,这是一个中国的观光旅游项目。它包括浏览历史遗迹,欣赏自然风光,领略独特的文化和接近并了解大熊猫。

1.B　推理判断题。根据第一段可知,之所以选择这些地方作为介绍对象,是因为它们是中国的象征。A、C、D三项内容在Day 4 One-Day Panda Keeper Program中没有体现。

2.B　主旨大意题。根据标题Welcome to the 4-Day Wonderful Life Experience和第一段可知,这篇文章主要介绍了中国的一个观光旅游项目。A项“中国的文化和历史”和C项“中国的一些著名建筑”都是文章内容的一部分,D项“在中国的一些特殊的经历”,文章主要介绍了一个观光旅游项目而不是人的经历,不符合题意。

3.D　推理判断题。文中所介绍的这些地方是中国的象征,为中国人所熟悉。再根据文章最后China visas provided PLUS a free dinner or a snack tour.可知,这篇文章的目标读者是外国人。A项“父母”,B项“研究者”,和C项“历史学家”均不符合题意。

【高频词汇】　1.transfer *v.*(使)转移　2.adventure *n.*冒险

3.ancient *adj.*古老的　4.guidance *n.*指导;引导　5.convenience *n.*方便　6.detailed *adj.*详细的

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。在中国,乘火车旅行很常见,但在美国坐火车旅行是一个非常古老的传统。文章介绍了美国火车的发展历程,以及中国广泛使用火车的一些情况。

1.B　根据上文中的In China, traveling by train is a common way可知在中国,乘火车旅行是一种常见的方式,再结合下一段中提到了美国火车的发展可推知,设空处应当承上启下,既与上文形成对比,又提到在美国坐火车的情况。故 B 选项“但是在美国,坐火车旅行是一个非常古老的传统”符合语境。

2.E　根据后文 Later, many railway companies started up and competed with each other to build new railway routes. Trains became a symbol of progress, with New York City􀆳s Grand Central Station becoming a major cultural landmark(地标).可知后来,许多铁路公司纷纷成立,互相竞争修建新的铁路线路。火车成为进步的象征,纽约的中央车站成为一个主要的文化地标。由此可知,设空处应是在说明美国铁路系统开始发展起来的时间。故 E 选项“美国铁路系统在 1826 年开始发展” 符合语境。

3.A　根据后文For example, Johnny Cash wrote a song called *Folsom* *Prison* *Blues*.(例如,Johnny Cash 写了一首叫作*Folsom* *Prison* *Blues*的歌。)可推知,设空处应提到了火车和音乐创作相关的内容。故 A 选项“音乐家们甚至创作了关于火车的音乐作品”符合语境。

4.D　根据上文 China would go on to use trains even more widely than the US.(中国将继续比美国更广泛地使用火车。)以及后文 It allows people to travel fast with ease. This is especially obvious during Chunyun, when China􀆳s train stations are crowded with thousands of people who are trying to get home.(它使人们可以轻松快捷地旅行。这在春运期间尤其明显,那时中国的火车站挤满了成千上万想回家的人。)可知,中国广泛使用火车的具体表现就是铁路网连接全国,这使人们可以轻松快捷地出行。故D选项“中国的铁路网连接全国”符合语境。

5.C　根据上文 It􀆳s always a good time.(这总是一段美好的时光。)以及后文 And for some reason, even instant noodles taste better on the train than they do anywhere else.(而且,由于某些原因,即使是方便面在火车上吃起来也比在其他地方吃起来好吃。)可知,设空处承接上文,说明火车上的美好时光的具体表现。故 C 选项“火车上的人往往很友好,也很乐意聊天”符合语境。

【高频词汇】　1.compete with...和……竞争　2.symbol *n.*象征;符号　3.progress *n.*进步　4.major *adj.*主要的　5.replace *v.*替代　6.ease *n.*容易;舒适;安逸　7.be crowded with...挤满……　8.instant *adj.*即食的;立即的;立刻的　9.tend to do sth.往往会做某事;常常就做某事

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| 原句　This is especially obvious during Chunyun, when China􀆳s train stations are crowded with thousands of people who are trying to get home.  分析　本句为主从复合句。when引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词Chunyun,关系词when在从句中作时间状语;who引导定语从句,修饰先行词thousands of people。  句意　这在春运期间尤其明显,那时中国的火车站挤满了成千上万想要回家的人。 |

Ⅲ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者一家开车去加拿大,原以为在途中能够找到可以居住的旅馆,但是没有找到,在加油站加油时得到了一位女士的热情招待,并让作者一家住进了她的家里。作者一家表示很感激他们一家的款待。

1.B　句意:我们认为我们不用提前预订就可以在路上找到一家宾馆。order点菜;book(向旅馆)预订;seek寻找;exchange交换。根据后句中的we started looking for a hotel, only to find that all the hotels were full可知作者没有提前订宾馆。预订宾馆用动词book。

2.A　句意:最终,在晚上大约9点的时候,我们在一个加油站停下来。eventually最终;incredibly难以置信地;typically典型地;luckily幸运地。上文提到作者他们找了很长时间的宾馆,所以此处表示他们最终在一家加油站停下来。

3.B　句意:我丈夫告诉柜台后的那位女士我们正努力地找宾馆。manage勉力完成(强调做成某事); struggle努力; decide决定;fail失败。根据上文可知作者一家没有找到宾馆,所以这里指“努力找宾馆”,struggle to do sth.努力做某事。

4.D　句意:她告诉我们在旺季,这么晚的时间里找到宾馆是不可能的。unnecessary不必要的;informal非正式的;improper不合适的;impossible不可能的。根据本句中的at such late time in a busy season可知,此处强调现在想找到宾馆根本不可能。

5.C　句意:尽管很惊讶于她的提议,我们还是欣然接受了。employment雇用; request要求;offer主动提议; admission承认。此处应该是指这位女士提出让我们暂住她的家里。

6.A　上句提到作者一家接受了那位女士的提议,因此此处应该是跟着车去她的家里。follow跟随;make使,让;take拿,取;embrace拥抱。故选A。

7.C　句意:当我们到达她家的时候,她的丈夫欢迎了我们。join加入;accept接受; greet欢迎,问候;assist帮助。由下文的He invited us to have coffee可知,那位女士的丈夫对作者一家的到来表示欢迎。

8.B　句意:他邀请我们喝咖啡,我们聊着天等着他妻子回来。talk about谈论;wait for等待; cheer up使振奋起来;pick up捡起,用车接。根据后句She came past 12.可知他的妻子12点之后才回家,因此他们应该是在等着她。

9.D　根据后面的so as not to disturb them可知作者想要悄悄地走,以免打扰对方。absolutely绝对地; definitely明确地;originally起初;secretly秘密地。故选D。

10.C　根据前文可知这对夫妇与作者一家本是完全的陌生人,此外还接纳了其他陌生人,因此作者一家感到很震惊。aware知道的,意识到的;angry生气的;amazed感到震惊的;anxious着急的。故选C。

11.B　根据后面的from different countries可知,此处表示“陌生人”。consumer消费者;stranger陌生人;relative亲戚;neighbor邻居。故选B。

12.D　句意:早饭后,在我们要离开的时候,我丈夫问他是否可以付一些钱。insist坚持;wander闲逛;approach靠近; leave离开。根据上文可知,作者一家人早餐后就离开。

13.A　句意参考上题。payment报偿;service服务;advice建议;food食物。根据常识可知,在对方家里住宿一晚,作者的丈夫应该是想给一些钱作为回报。

14.C　句意:我们保持了好多年的联系。line线,列;check检查;touch接触;mind头脑。根据后句Later we lost contact可知这一家与对方保持了很多年的联系,之后失去了联系。keep in touch保持联系。

15.C　句意:后来我们失去联系,但是多年来,我们一直没有忘记他们的善良。passion激情;eagerness渴望;kindness善良;encouragement鼓励。那位女士一家让作者一家在他们家里免费住宿应该是一大善举。

【高频词汇】　1.lead the way带路　2.chat *v.*聊天　3.disturb *vt.*打扰　4.contact *n.*联系,接触　5.typically *adv.*典型地;通常

6.cheer up使……振作起来　7.absolutely *adv.*完全地,绝对地　8.definitely *adv.*肯定地,确切地

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| 原句　As it was getting late, we started looking for a hotel, only to find that all the hotels were full.  分析　本句为主从复合句,As it was getting late为As引导的时间状语从句;only to find that all the hotels were full为动词不定式表示出乎意料的结果,其中that all the hotels were full为that引导的宾语从句,作find的宾语。  句意　随着天色变晚,我们开始找旅馆,结果却发现所有的旅馆都住满了。 |