**Part 3　Developing ideas &Presenting ideas**

基础过关练

Ⅰ.单词拼写

1.When faced with so much information, we must keep our eyes open and tell whether the information is true or　　　(错误的).

2.Don’t forget to turn on the airplane　　　(模式)before the plane takes off.

3.In the future, the　　　(电)generated by wind farms will be much cheaper than that from traditional sources such as gas, coal and oil.

4.She accused them of 　　　(泄露) confidential information about her private life.

5.Modern computers can organize large 　　　(数量) of data very quickly.

6.The 　　　(平均的)annual income in our area is about 50,000 *yuan* per person.

Ⅱ.单句语法填空

1.More and more parents are 　　　(concern) about the efficiency of their children’ study at home during the epidemic,looking forward to resuming classes.

2.One of my friends mistook my sister 　　　me yesterday, because we are twins and look very similar.

3.The 　　　(major) of the residents chose to stay at home rather than go out to travel during the Spring Festival due to the wide spread of the virus.

4.Teenagers shouldn’t 　　　(remove) from school although they don’t do well in studies. Instead, teachers should educate them with more patience.

5.Eating too much sweet is bad　　　your teeth so you’d better try to avoid it.

6.When we judge his performance, I think we should take his age　　　account.

7.The revolutionists of the older generation made great　　　(contribute) to our country’s struggle for the independence.

8.It is very embarrassing for many young single men and women when their parents urge them　　　(marry) as soon as possible.

9.It is difficult for the plastic bags to break 　　　in the soil. Therefore, with the implementation of the plastic limit, they are gradually replaced by recyclable materials.

10.Our city has developed into a big one, which is four times 　　　(large) than it used to be.

Ⅲ.完成句子

1.读完这篇文章花了我三个小时,但是我仍然没有理解主旨。

It 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　this essay,but I still didn’t understand the main idea.

2.电影《温暖的抱抱》告诉我们要用乐观的态度面对困难,很值得去看。

The movie *Warm* *Hug*, which tells us to face difficulties with an optimistic attitude, is 　　　　　　　　　.

3.我们班女生的数量是男生的3倍。

There are 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　boys in our class.

4.是汤姆教你们英语吗?

　　　 　　　　　　　　　teaches you English?

Ⅳ.课文语法填空

　　Here　1　(be) some common green truths that have been shown to be only half true, or even　2　(complete) false.

First, paper shopping bags are better than plastic ones. In fact, both kinds of bags are bad　3　the environment. Plastic bags cause litter and are a danger to wild animals,　4　mistake them for food. It takes hundreds of years for plastic　5　(break) down. However, making a paper bag uses four　6　(time) as much energy as making a plastic bag and up to three times the amount of water.

Second, when you turn off a device, it stops using power. Electricity continues to leak from the device, even when it　7　(turn) off. So we should remove the plug from its power supply.

Third, eating local food is good for the environment. In fact,　8　is the production of food that uses most of the energy. In some cases, local produce might have used　9　(much) energy than produce grown a long way away even taking into account its transport.

Fourth, it’s better to take a shower than a bath. Actually, if you spend more than eight minutes in a shower, you’ll use as much water as in a bath—about 50 litres of water.

Environmental awareness is now part of daily life. But it’s worth　10　(check) common ideas and opinions to see what’s really green.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

6.　　　 7.　　　 8.　　　 9.　　　 10.

能力提升练

Ⅰ.阅读理解



(2021安徽合肥六中高一上期中,id:2147486613;FounderCES)

　　Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he’s an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein’s jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bag.

Americans use more than 100 billion thin film plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts (收银台). The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.

Among the bag makers’ arguments: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.

The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags. The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make.One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic.

Environmentalists don’t dispute (质疑) these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

1.What has Steven Stein been hired to do?

A.Help increase grocery sales.

B.Recycle the waste material.

C.Stop things falling off trucks.

D.Argue for the use of plastic bags.

2.What does the word “headwinds” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A.Bans on plastic bags.

B.Effects of city development.

C.Headaches caused by garbage.

D.Plastic bags hung in trees.

3.What is a disadvantage of reusable bags according to plastic-bag makers?

A.They are quite expensive.

B.Replacing them can be difficult.

C.They are less strong than plastic bags.

D.Producing them requires more energy.

4.What is the best title for the text?

A.Plastic, Paper or Neither

B.Industry, Pollution and Environment

C.Recycle or Throw Away

D.Garbage Collection and Waste Control

Ⅱ.七选五



(2021广东普宁高一上期末)

　　When you’re deciding how to plant a tree, the most important considerations are choosing the right tree and placing it in the right spot. Trees vary widely in their needs for space, light, moisture and soil conditions. When you’ve chosen a tree, you’ll need to prepare your site for planting.

Dig a hole a foot deep and twice as wide as the root ball of the new tree. Loosen the soil at the bottom and sides of the hole.　1

Gently remove the tree from the container. 　2　 Build soil up and around the roots if necessary, so the tree can be at the same soil level as it was originally grown.

　3　 Before you begin backfilling(回填) the hole, have someone view the tree from several directions to confirm that the tree is straight. Once you begin backfilling the hole, it is difficult to reposition(改变位置) the tree.

Backfill the hole with existing soil. At this time you can also add fertilizer(肥料) such as bone meal or any other fertilizer. Then water the tree.

Caring for the tree once it is planted is an important step. It needs watering regularly. When the soil below the surface of the covering becomes dry, it’s time to water it. 　4　 Continue until mid-autumn,when the tree needs less water.

Spring and autumn are generally the best time to plant a tree. 　5　 In areas without cold winters, trees may be planted during the winter. In northern climates, spring planting gives the tree more time to get established before the harsh winter.

A.Straighten the tree in the hole.

B.Then guide the tree into the hole carefully.

C.Make a note of your goals for planting a tree.

D.Planting a tree is big investment.

E.In this way roots will be able to easily enter the soil.

F.You will probably need to water it at least once a week.

G.This gives the tree time to adjust before the hot or the cold season arrives.

1.　　　 2.　　　 3.　　　 4.　　　 5.

Ⅲ.完形填空



(2020山西运城高一上期末)

　　Our family enjoyed a beautiful house plant for over thirty years. It had stayed with us through　1　years and good times, pain and joy. I had never thought of　2　it.

However, two weeks ago, we　3　some changes in its leaves, which began to lose color. We watered and looked after it　4　, but it just showed no sign of　5　. We finally picked a few almost dead leaves and　6　replanting them in another small pot.

What　7　us was that these leaves planted in the new pot grew strong. In order to know the reason why the house plant died, we dug the dead plant out of the pot. Then, it became　8　to us—its roots(根)were in disorder, completely tangling up. Our once-beautiful plant died because it grew out of its environment—it became root-bound(根满盆的).

People can become root-bound, too. Those who　9　personal growth or development often want to make　10　that can lead to greater achievements or much more happiness. However, they more often find they outgrow their environment and want to　11　. Their view becomes larger and they need　12　environment to live in. They need people who will make　13　for their growth. If they cannot be　14　, some problems are sure to appear.

So if your new-found growth causes you to abandon the old ways, you may need to　15　you are bigger now.

1.A.peaceful B.hard

C.pleasant D.busy

2.A.controlling B.buying

C.losing D.sell

3.A.made B.recorded

C.collected D.discovered

4.A.disappointedly B.carefully

C.quickly D.happily

5.A.recovery B.strength

C.trouble D.growth

6.A.avoided B.practiced

C.tried D.enjoyed

7.A.amazed B.disappointed

C.embarrassed D.bored

8.A.happy B.useful

C.energetic D.clear

9.A.depend on B.look for

C.wait for D.turn down

10.A.suggestions B.studies

C.explanations D.changes

11.A.take off B.fall down

C.calm down D.set up

12.A.warmer B.larger

C.safer D.taller

13.A.chances B.promises

C.time D.room

14.A.satisfied B.accepted

C.mentioned D.protected

15.A.refuse B.order

C.realize D.prove

Part 3　Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础过关练

Ⅰ.1.false　2.mode　3.electricity　4.leaking　5.amounts

6.average

Ⅱ.1.concerned　考查形容词。句意:越来越多的家长担心疫情期间孩子在家学习的效率,期待着复课。 be concerned about意为“焦虑,担忧”,故本空应用形容词concerned。

2.for　考查介词。句意:昨天我的一个朋友把我妹妹错当成我了,因为我们俩是双胞胎,看起来很像。mistake...for...意为“把……错当成……”,故本空应用介词for。

3.majority　考查名词。句意:由于病毒的广泛传播,春节期间大部分居民都选择待在家里而不是外出旅游。the majority of...意为“大多数……”,故本空应用名词majority“多数,大多数(人或物)”。

4.be removed　考查被动语态。句意:即使青少年们在学业上做得不好,也不应该被学校开除。相反,老师应该更耐心地教育他们。本空动词与空前shouldn􀆳t一起在主句中作谓语,且remove和主语Teenagers之间为被动关系,故本空应用被动语态。

5.for　考查介词。句意:吃太多的甜食对你的牙齿有害,所以你最好尽量避免甜食。be bad for意为“对……有害”,故本空应用介词for。

6.into　考查介词。句意:我们评价他的表演时,我认为我们应该把他的年龄考虑在内。take...into account意为“把……考虑进去”,故本空应用介词into。

7.contributions　考查名词。形容词great后应用名词,且contribution意为“贡献”时为可数名词,故用其复数形式。make contributions to意为“为……做出贡献”。

8.to marry　考查不定式。句意:对于许多年轻的单身男女来说,当他们的父母催促他们尽快结婚时是很尴尬的。urge sb.to do sth.意为“力劝某人做某事,敦促某人做某事”,故本空应用不定式作宾语补足语。

9.down　考查固定短语。句意:塑料袋在土壤中很难分解。因此,随着限塑令的实施,它们逐渐被可回收材料取代。break down意为“分解”,故本空填down。

10.larger　考查形容词比较级。句意:我们的城市已经发展成了一个大城市,是原来的四倍大。此处包含“倍数+比较级+than”结构,根据空后than可知,本空应用形容词large的比较级形式。

Ⅲ.1.took me three hours to read　2.well worth seeing　3.three times as many girls as　4.Is it Tom who/that

Ⅳ.1.are　考查主谓一致。句意:有一些常见的环保真理被证明只有一半正确,或者甚至是完全错误。本句主语truths为复数,故本空应用are。

2.completely　考查副词。句意参考上题。本空修饰形容词false,故应用副词completely“完全地”。

3.for　考查介词。句意:事实上,两种袋子都对环境有害。be bad for意为“对……有害”,故本空应用介词for。

4.which　考查非限制性定语从句。句意:塑料袋造成垃圾并且对把它们错当成食物的野生动物来说是一种威胁。本空引导非限制性定语从句,修饰名词animals,且在从句中作主语,指物,故应用关系代词which。

5.to break　考查不定式。句意:塑料分解需要几百年的时间。本句中It为形式主语,故本空应用不定式作真正的主语。

6.times　考查名词复数。设空处前有基数词four, time意为“倍”时,为可数名词,故应用其复数形式。

7.is turned　考查时态及语态。分析句子可知本句阐述的是一般事实,故应用一般现在时,且it和turn off之间为被动关系,故本空应用一般现在时的被动语态。

8.it　考查强调句型。句意:事实上,消耗大部分能源的是食品生产。本句为强调句型,故本空应用it。

9.more　考查比较级。句意:在某些情况下,即使把运输考虑进去,当地的农产品消耗的能源也可能比种植在很远地方的农产品还要多。根据空后than可知本空应用比较级形式。

10.checking　考查动名词。be worth doing意为“做某事是值得的”,故本空应用动名词形式。

能力提升练

Ⅰ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇议论文。文章论述的主题是一次性塑料袋究竟对环境好不好,塑料袋和纸袋哪个好。

1.D　细节理解题。从第一段的最后一句What is even more interesting is that one of Stein􀆳s jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bag.可知,Steven被公司雇用是为了维护塑料袋制造业,因此D项正确,意为“为塑料袋的使用进行辩护”。

2.A　词义猜测题。前句提到禁止使用塑料袋。此处的headwinds指的就是禁止使用塑料袋,因此A项正确。

3.D　细节理解题。从文章第四段的However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make.可知,生产可以循环使用的购物袋需要花费更多的能源。所以D项正确。

4.A　主旨大意题。本文论述的主要内容是塑料袋好还是纸质的袋子好。因此A项符合文章主题,意为“塑料(袋)、纸(袋)还是都不用”。

【高频词汇】　1.environmental *adj.*环境的　2.defend *v.*保卫

3.prohibit *v.*阻止,禁止　4.assume *v.*设想,假定　5.transport *v.*运输　6.represent *v.*代表　7.replacement *n.*替代,替代品

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| 原句　His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he􀆳s an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road.  分析　本句是一个比较复杂的主从复合句。其中主句是:His strange habit makes sense;when引导一个时间状语从句,在从句中,consider后面的that引导宾语从句,而who则引导定语从句。“how+不定式”作定语从句中studies的宾语。including things是介词词组,作状语,后面有that引导的定语从句和as引导的时间状语从句。  句意　当你考虑到他是一个环境科学家的时候,他的奇怪的习惯就可以理解了。他研究如何减少垃圾,包括那些从路上行驶的垃圾车上掉下来的东西。 |

Ⅱ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了植树要选择合适的时间与合适的地点,如何植树和如何养护树,包括挖坑、种植、填土、管理、浇水等。还提到春天和秋天通常是最佳的植树时间的原因。

1.E　空格前一句提到要疏松树坑底部和四周的土壤,设空处说明这么做的结果:这样树根就能容易地扎进土壤,故E项符合语境。

2.B　根据文章整体内容可知,此处是讲植树的步骤。本空承接上句,轻轻地把树拿出来之后要小心地放入树坑,故选B项。

3.A　空格后面的内容提到在回填之前,让人从各个方向看,确保树是直的,故此处应选A项,表示把树在树坑里放直。

4.F　本空承接上文,空格前提到要定期浇水并说明了什么时候浇水,F项意思是“你可能需要每周至少浇水一次”符合语境。

5.G　空格前一句提到春季和秋季通常是最好的植树时间,本空解释原因:这给了树在炎热或寒冷的季节到来之前适应的时间,G项符合语境。

【高频词汇】　1.consideration *n.*仔细考虑　2.site *n.*地点,场所

3.originally *adv.*原先;起初　4.confirm *v.*确认　5.regularly *adv.*有规律地;经常　6.investment *n.*投资　7.adjust *v.*调整,适应

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| 原句　Build soil up and around the roots if necessary, so the tree can be at the same soil level as it was originally grown.  分析　此句是一个并列复合句。句中so连接两个并列分句,第一个分句Build soil up and around the roots if necessary中if引导的条件状语从句中省略了it is,第二个分句the tree can be at the same soil level as it was originally grown中含有as引导的方式状语从句。  句意　如果有必要的话,在树根周围堆积土壤,那么这棵树就能和它最初生长时处于相同的土壤水平。 |

Ⅲ.◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者家养了许多年的漂亮的绿植由于根长满了盆而逐渐死亡,但是将它的叶子移植到新的盆子里却很好地活了。由此联想到我们的人生,也会经常遇到达到瓶颈的这种状态,这时,我们应该摒弃旧的方向寻求新的发展。

1.B　由空后第二个and前后的pain与joy是反义词可知,空格处单词表达的意思与good相反,故应用hard(艰难的)。

2.C　句意:我从没有想过失去它。根据第三段中Our once-beautiful plant died 可知,作者的绿植最后死掉了。因此可以推断出,此处表示作者从没想过有一天会失去(lose)这棵植物。

3.D　句意:然而,两周前,我们发现了它的叶子的一些变化,它的叶子开始失去颜色。discover发现。

4.B　由前文中Our family enjoyed a beautiful house plant for over thirty years.可知,作者一家很喜欢这棵植物,因此在它出现问题时会仔细地(carefully)给它浇水,照顾它。

5.A　根据空后We finally picked a few almost dead leaves可知,这棵植物没有恢复(recovery)的迹象。

6.C　根据上下文意思,由于我们移植时不能确定这个方法是否好用,所以我们只是尝试(tried)了这个方法。故选C。

7.A　句意:让我们吃惊的是这些被栽种到新盆子里的叶子长得很茁壮。amaze使惊奇。

8.D　句意:接着,对我们来说,原因变得清楚了——它的根很乱,完全绞在了一起。clear明白清楚的。

9.B　句意:那些寻求个人成长或发展的人常常想做出改变,以取得更大的成就,或获得更多的快乐。由下句中they outgrow their environment可知,此处指那些经常寻求(look for)个人成长和发展的人。

10.D　句意参考上题。既然那些人寻求个人成长或发展,就必然想做出改变。change改变。

11.A　句意:然而,他们更经常地发现自己的成长超出了他们的环境,于是想要离开(take off)。根据下句Their view becomes larger and they need　12　environment to live in.可知,他们想要离开现在的环境。

12.B　句意:他们的视野变得更广阔,需要更大的(larger)环境来生存。由前半句Their view becomes larger可知,他们需要更大的环境生存。

13.D　句意:他们需要会给他们提供成长空间的人们。room空间。由常识可知,成长是需要空间的,此空格与上句中的environment呼应。

14.A　句意:如果他们得不到满足,一些问题就一定会出现。上句提到了他们的需求,这句话肯定是说如果不满足需求,就会有问题。satisfy满足。

15.C　句意:因此,如果你新发现的成长使得你摒弃旧的方向,你可能需要意识到你现在更加强大了。realize意识到。

【高频词汇】　1.replant *v.*(树、花等移植)再种,再植　2.disorder *n.*混乱　3.tangle up乱作一团　4.personal *adj.*个人的　5.abandon *v.*摒弃　6.prove *v.*证明;证实