



全品作业本

QUANPIN ZUOYEBEN

主 编：肖德好

本册主编：连进波

编 者：韩 张 侯红亮
刘玉增 郝海龙

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Unit 1 Living well

Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

学习札记

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

- It really _____ (使……生气) me when I see people dropping litter.
- Nobody should look down upon those with a physical _____ (伤残). Instead, we should help them.
- The movie is perfectly _____ (合适的) for the children of their age.
- Hearing his praising speech, we are all grateful for his _____ (鼓励).
- In fact, music education is _____ (有益的) to all students.
- It's too n _____ here; let's find a quieter place to chat.
- He is very worried about the lessons he missed during his a _____ from school.
- Tony, whose a _____ is to become an astronaut, is quite interested in everything to do with space exploration.
- He held his wife's hands f _____ as he helped her cross the river.
- Jack has an o _____ personality, so it's easy for us to get along well with him.

II 短语填空

- _____ (取笑) the students in need is impolite. We should get along well with each other.
- The weather in England is very changeable and it attracts the English _____ (和) the outsider.
- When I got to Tibet, I found it very difficult to

_____ (使自己适应) the climate there.

- I wonder why the young man is always _____ (闲坐着) in bars.
- She _____ (为……感到骄傲) having a friend with such noble ideas.
- Now that you are so _____ (气喘吁吁) after running so far, you'd better stop and have a rest.
- _____ (总而言之), they trust him no matter what you might say.
- You had better _____ (删去) the last two paragraphs of your article, for they have nothing to do with the point.
- You can stay at home and needn't come here any longer. _____ (换句话说), you are fired.
- The man who I _____ (遇到) in the schoolyard yesterday is my old classmate of senior high school.

III 句型训练

- 他的帮忙使得这一问题很容易就解决了。
His help _____ the problem. [make + it + adj. + (for sb) to do sth]
- 穿着合适的鞋子和衣服,再加上健康的体魄,情况会大不相同。
Wearing the right shoes and clothes _____ can make a difference. (as well as)
- 每一次他爬到一座高山的山顶时,他都很激动。
He is very excited _____ onto the top of a high mountain. (every time...)
- 他走得太慢,不能按时到达那儿。
He walks _____ on time. (too... to...)

学习札记 5. 我从未遇到过像他一样滑稽的人。

I have never met _____ he
is. (as... as...)

Ⅴ 单句填空

1. Everyone is expected and supposed _____
(help) improve the life of the disabled.
2. I hope you will not _____ of my idea because
your _____ means a great deal to me. (approve)
3. As an exchange student, Mike had a difficult time
adapting himself _____ his new class.
4. Employers usually decide within five minutes
whether someone is suitable _____ the job.
5. Jack was to be in charge during the manager's
absence _____ the company.
6. The negotiations (谈判) have been _____
(conduct) in a positive manner.
7. He was _____ (annoy) with me for having said
the wrong thing.
8. In China, most parents are fiercely _____
(ambition) for their children.
9. As we all know, fresh air is _____ to our health
and the new park _____ us all. (benefit)
10. The boy had some problems with his _____
(hear). You need speak to him louder.

Ⅴ 课文缩写

Marty Fielding is a boy 1. _____ suffers
from a muscle disease. He doesn't look any
2. _____ (differ) from other people but in fact he
is too weak 3. _____ (go) to school sometimes.
4. _____ he knows the doctors can't make him
better, he is outgoing and has learned to adapt to his
5. _____ (able).

His fellow students have accepted him, which
makes him feel 6. _____ (please). However, he
was annoyed when he was absent 7. _____ school.
All in all, he has a good life. He thinks having a disability
doesn't mean his life is not satisfying. His disease has
helped him grow 8. _____ (strong) psychologically
and become more 9. _____ (depend). He hopes
healthy people can give the disabled more 10. _____
(encourage) in life.

能力提升

Ⅵ 阅读理解

A [2018·湖北省襄阳市四校高二下学期期中联考]

As Alice and Mike watched their son Allan graduate from the University of Cambridge last month, they thought back to the moment when he was born.

"I'm so sorry your baby is blind," a neighbour had said.

Even though Allan's family were middle class and they lived a comfortable life, as a blind child, Allan Hennessy's future was poor.

The local hospitals could not offer Allan hope of giving him sight because there weren't enough eye specialists. But when Allan was 6 months old, an opportunity came and Allan's father seized it. "My dad sold his car, belongings and some of his land to pay for my treatment. We left our home country with very little."

The opportunity was an operation in London which restored the sight in Allan's left eye. "My mum remembers the first time I looked at her; the first time we made eye contact. She burst into tears. Since then, I've just been rocking on with the little sight I have," he explained.

For Allan, life as an immigrant was challenging. When he was accepted into the University of Cambridge, Allan realized there were so many differences between him and his peers at Cambridge.

"I felt visibly different," he said. "When you're a half-blind guy climbing the greasy pole, everyone can see that and they judge you, even though they are climbing it too." But after spending three years at Fitzwilliam College, Allan said it was transformative (起改造作用的). "I met the most amazing people from all over the world."

What would his life be like if he had stayed in his home country? "I wouldn't have a Cambridge law degree; I wouldn't even be sighted. My family there would have faced terrible events. Perhaps I wouldn't be alive."

After graduating this summer, Allan is taking up a scholarship at law school.

“If you’ve got a first-class law degree from the University of Cambridge, that should set you up for life,” he said. “But when you’re a half-blind immigrant living in Britain today, there is so much more you have to do. The journey has only just begun.”

1. When Allan was born, _____.
 - A. he couldn’t see anything
 - B. he lived in a poor area
 - C. his family was ready to move to London
 - D. a local doctor offered to help with his eye problems
2. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 - A. the selling of Mike’s belongings
 - B. an operation to cure Allan’s eyes
 - C. the comfortable life in London
 - D. the bright future of the family
3. How was Allan’s life in Cambridge?
 - A. He was helped by many of his peers.
 - B. He worked hard to keep up with his peers.
 - C. He was bullied by others for many years.
 - D. He found it challenging but life-changing.
4. What can you infer from the last paragraph?
 - A. Allan is unsatisfied with his life as an immigrant.
 - B. Allan is proud of his achievements in college.
 - C. Allan is determined to help other half-blind students.
 - D. Allan won’t stop challenging himself in the future.

B [2019·山东省济宁梁山二中高二4月月考]

For some people, music is no fun at all. About 4% of the population are what scientists call “amusics”. People who are amusics are born without the ability to enjoy musical notes. Amusic people often cannot tell the differences between two songs.

As a result, songs sound like noise to an amusic. Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other. Life can be hard for amusics. In fact, most people cannot understand what it feels like to be an amusic. Just going to a restaurant or a shopping centre can be uncomfortable or even

painful. That is why many amusics have to stay away from places where there is music. However, this can result in social loneliness. “I used to hate parties,” says Margaret, a seventy-year-old woman who only recently discovered that she was an amusic. By studying people like Margaret, scientists are finally learning how to identify(辨别) this unusual condition.

Scientists say that the brains of amusics are different from those of people who can enjoy music. The difference is complex(复杂的), and it is not connected with poor hearing. Amusics can understand other non-musical sounds well. They also have no problem understanding the common speech. Scientists compare amusics to people who just can’t see certain colours.

Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally diagnosed(诊断). For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her music problem. Now she knows that she is not alone. That makes it easier for her to explain. “When people invite me to a concert, I just say ‘No, thanks. I’m an amusic,’” says Margaret.

5. Amusics are the people who _____.
 - A. like music
 - B. are born unable to enjoy music
 - C. don’t like music
 - D. have poor listening
6. Life is hard for amusics mainly because _____.
 - A. people don’t understand amusics
 - B. music seems noise to them
 - C. amusics hate parties, restaurants or shopping centres
 - D. amusics try to stay at places full of music
7. What cause(s) amusics different from most people according to scientists?
 - A. Their lack of colours.
 - B. Their poor listening.
 - C. Their brains.
 - D. Their problems with speech.
8. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Amusics’ strange behaviours.
 - B. Identification and treatment of amusics.
 - C. Musical ability.
 - D. Some people’s inability to enjoy music.

学习札记

C

When Chris moved in across the hall from Norma Cook four years ago in a Los Angeles-area apartment complex, the 31-year-old actor waved to his 85-year-old neighbour for a few weeks before finally knocking on her door and introducing himself.

"The day I entered her apartment and spoke with her face-to-face was the day my life was changed forever," Chris says.

He learned that Cook had no family living in California and that she suffered from a long list of illnesses, including leukemia (白血病). The pair quickly became close friends, as Chris took her to doctor's appointments and cooked with her. He shared their adventures on social media.

But recently, Cook's health declined and she was in and out of the hospital several times. She once spent weeks in the hospital fighting pneumonia (肺炎) and breathing issues. Eventually Cook was told by one of her doctors that she could no longer live at home unless she had 24-hour care. Because Cook had no money saved to pay her health care costs, Chris started a GoFundMe account to help cover her bills.

But caretakers are expensive and Cook quickly ran out of the \$34,445 they raised. Knowing her days at home were limited, Chris invited Cook to move in with him to save money.

"She loves it! I do most of my work at home so I am here most of the time to care for her. It only made sense to both of us," Chris wrote. "She is my adopted grandmother after all and I am her grandson she never had."

"Cook still has weekly hospice health care visits and regular visits from caregivers, so any funds raised cover those expenses," he wrote.

Though doctors say Cook's days are very limited, the pair are enjoying spending time together drinking champagne and snuggling with her cat, Hermes, who also made the move.

Chris says he feels like the relationship was fate. "Moving her in...it feels as though it was meant to be all along," he said. "It's really fulfilling (有成就感的) to be there for her."

9. From the passage, we can learn that Chris _____.

- A. worked as an actor for GoFundMe
- B. was legally adopted as Cook's grandson

- C. collected money for Cook's caretakers
 - D. paid Cook's expensive health care costs
10. Chris invited Cook to live with him because she _____.
- A. had no other family members
 - B. was unable to afford 24-hour care
 - C. shared similar adventures with him
 - D. was told not to live at home by the doctor
11. Which of the following words can best describe Chris?
- A. Kind and warm-hearted.
 - B. Optimistic and friendly.
 - C. Patient and enthusiastic.
 - D. Warm-hearted and outgoing.

语法填空

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Stephen Hawking, who tried 1. _____ (explain) some of the most complicated questions of life while himself working under the shadow of a poor physical condition, has died at the age of 76.

He died 2. _____ (peace) at his home in Cambridge in the early hours of Wednesday. The UK's Press Association reported his 3. _____ (die), citing (引用) a spokesman for the family.

"Mr Hawking and his contribution will be remembered forever," Foreign Ministry spokesman Lu Kang said on Wednesday. "He was an outstanding scientist and a fighter who struggled against the disease and contributed greatly 4. _____ mankind's understanding of science."

5. _____ (bear) in Oxford, England on 8 January, 1942, the British theoretical physicist 6. _____ (know) for his groundbreaking work with black holes and relativity, and was the author of several popular science books, 7. _____ (include) *A Brief History of Time*.

His 8. _____ (child), Lucy, Robert and Tim, said, "We are deeply saddened that our beloved father passed away today. He was a great scientist and 9. _____ extraordinary man, 10. _____ work and legacy (遗产) will live on for many years." They praised his courage and persistence and said his talent and humour inspired people across the world.

Period Two Grammar

基础巩固

I 同义句转换

1. Getting to know your own strengths and weaknesses is of great importance. (it 作形式主语)
→ _____.
2. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him not to ride his bicycle in the street. (对不定式进行省略)
→ _____.
3. The teacher is so tired today that he can't go on working as usual. (改为“too...to...”句型)
→ _____.
4. I'm glad that I have seen your mother.
→ I'm glad _____.
5. The mother was pleased when she saw her son doing so well at school.
→ The mother was pleased _____.

II 单句改错

1. They have no choice but move.

2. He seems eating something.

3. It is unfair to make him to do so much work.

4. How solve the problem is very important.

5. The novel is said to have translated into six

languages.

III 单句填空

1. As the saying goes, _____ (see) is to believe.
2. What do you intend _____ (do) when you have finished your studies in the US.
3. He hurried to the station only _____ (find) the train had gone.
4. The students went back to their mother school _____ (visit) their teachers.
5. Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required _____ (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions.
6. The engine just won't start. Something seems _____ (go) wrong with it.
7. He pretended _____ (work) when the manager came in.
8. I am pleased to _____ (finish) my work, so I can go out to play football.
9. He was seen _____ (enter) the room.
10. Spare time should be made full use of _____ (study) English.

IV 用动词不定式翻译下列句子

1. 我很荣幸能被邀请参加这个聚会。

2. 有多种照相机供你选择。

3. 除了在这儿等到雪停,我们没什么可做的。

4. 我想他们不可能允许我无票进入电影院。

5. 如果你不遵守交通规则的话,一定会被惩罚。

学习札记

能力提升

V 完形填空 [2019·内蒙古奋斗中学第二学期月考]

In 1993, Greg Mortenson travelled to northern Pakistan to climb K2, the world's second highest mountain. Instead of reaching the top, he became so 1 that he had to come down. Some porters took him home to Korphe, their village, and 2 him.

While he was recovering, Greg 3 the village children writing their lessons outside in the dirt. The village had no 4 and couldn't pay \$1 a day for a teacher. Greg decided to pay the village back by raising money to build a school and 5 a teacher.

Back home in Montana, Greg wrote many 6 to celebrities(名人) and business people. 7, he received just one reply and one check for \$100. Then he wrote 16 grant proposals(补助金申请)—all were 8. Finally he started 9 his things, but only raised \$2,000.

Then an elementary school class in Wisconsin 10 a project called Pennies for Pakistan. They 11 \$623 in pennies to CAI—Central Asia Institute, founded by Greg. After that, adults began to take a(n) 12 in his project. 13, Greg raised \$12,000 and in 1996, CAI 14 its first project—the school in Korphe.

Over two decades, CAI's 15 have expanded into other areas of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, many of them too dangerous or remote for other organizations to reach. CAI has 16 the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. Hundreds of new requests for 17 still cross the organization's desks every day. It looks forward to 18 these future projects, because Greg and CAI truly 19 the surest path to peace is through 20. With education they can change the world, one child at a time.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. sleepy | B. thirsty |
| C. hungry | D. weak |
| 2. A. took care of | B. paid attention to |
| C. made use of | D. lost contact with |
| 3. A. imagined | B. noticed |
| C. stopped | D. insisted |
| 4. A. school | B. bridge |
| C. road | D. hospital |
| 5. A. become | B. help |
| C. hire | D. meet |
| 6. A. poems | B. letters |
| C. checks | D. books |
| 7. A. Therefore | B. Otherwise |
| C. However | D. Moreover |
| 8. A. turned down | B. broken down |
| C. settled down | D. cut down |
| 9. A. fixing | B. selling |
| C. cleaning | D. packing |
| 10. A. rejected | B. reported |
| C. proved | D. undertook |
| 11. A. lent | B. owed |
| C. donated | D. paid |
| 12. A. idea | B. interest |
| C. course | D. chance |
| 13. A. Eventually | B. Suddenly |
| C. Strangely | D. Casually |
| 14. A. advertised | B. revised |
| C. predicted | D. completed |
| 15. A. reputations | B. trades |
| C. projects | D. trips |
| 16. A. cost | B. changed |
| C. saved | D. controlled |
| 17. A. help | B. permission |
| C. interviews | D. jobs |
| 18. A. seeking for | B. taking away |
| C. dealing with | D. pointing out |
| 19. A. announce | B. warn |
| C. suggest | D. believe |
| 20. A. money | B. patience |
| C. music | D. education |

V 阅读理解

A

Ammie Reddick from East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, was only 18 months old when she had the accident that had scarred(留下创伤) her for life. The curious child reached up to grab the wire of a hot kettle in the family kitchen and poured boiling water over her tiny infant frame.

Her mother Ruby turned round and, seeing Ammie horribly burnt, called an ambulance which rushed her daughter to a nearby hospital. Twenty per cent of Ammie's body had been burned and all of her burns were third-degree. There, using tissue(组织) taken from unburned areas of Ammie's body, doctors performed complex skin transplants(移植) to close her wounds and control her injuries, an operation that took about six hours. Over the next 16 years, Ammie underwent 12 more operations to repair her body.

When she started school at Maxwellton Primary at age 4, other pupils made cruel comments or simply wouldn't play with her. "I was the only burned child in the street, the class and the school," she recalled. "Some children refused to become friends because of that."

Today, aged 17, Ammie can only ever remember being a burned person with scars, pain is a permanent part of her body. She still has to have two further skin transplants. Yet she is a confident, outgoing teenager who offers inspiration and hope to other young burn victims.

She is a member of the Scottish Burned Children's Club, a charity set up last year. This month, Ammie will be joining the younger children at the Graffham Water Centre in Cambridge shire for the charity's first summer camp. "I'll show them how to get rid of unkind stares from others," she says. Ammie loves wearing fashionable sleeveless tops, and she plans to show the youngsters at the summer camp that they can too. "I do not go to great lengths to hide my burn scars," she says. "I gave up wondering how

other people would react years ago."

学习札记

1. What did other children do when Ammie first went to school?
A. They were friendly to her.
B. They showed sympathy to her.
C. They were afraid of her.
D. They looked down upon her.
2. Ammie will teach the younger children at the Graffham Water Centre to _____.
A. face others' unkindness bravely
B. hide their scars by proper dressing
C. live a normal life
D. recover quickly
3. What does the underlined word "permanent" in the 4th paragraph mean?
A. Necessary. B. Lifelong.
C. Difficult. D. Important.
4. What can be the best title of the passage?
A. A seriously burned girl survives
B. Ways to get rid of unkind stares
C. Permanent scars and pain for a girl
D. A seriously burned angel of hope

B [2018·河南省洛阳名校高二上学期第二次联考]

In this new show, Evan Ruggiero plays the guitar, sings pop standards and shows everybody his fine footwork. What makes all of these especially unusual is that Ruggiero, 24, has only one leg.

When he was a 19-year-old musical theatre student at New Jersey's Montclair State University, Ruggiero had a rare bone cancer in his right leg. Finally his leg would have to be amputated(截) below the knee.

Such a setback could have easily ended the career of a less tough person, but Ruggiero, who has been dancing since he was five, now puts the experience into his performance. His show, *The One-legged Song and Dance Man: Volume 3*, explains how he returned to dance just 18 months after the amputation. His dance now relies on the use of a peg leg(假肢), he explains.

学习札记

The secret to his surprising success, he says, was being a “stubborn” patient who refused to give up on his dance and performing studies, despite the advice of his doctor.

“It was a real setback, but after it was all over, I said, ‘You know what? I need to pick up right where I left off and continue my career,’” Ruggiero said.

Ruggiero has come to view his peg leg as an instrument. “Tap dancers—they’re always calling themselves musicians, and their feet are their instruments,” he said.

Noting that many audience members will never have seen a one-legged dancer before coming to his show, Ruggiero says he won’t shy away from the physical “weakness” his performance shows because of his condition.

“A lot of people have come up to me, and they always say, ‘You’re such a role model and an inspiration,’” he said. “I’m honoured when people say that, of course, but I’m just trying to get on with my life.”

5. What makes Ruggiero’s new show unusual?

- A. His own artwork.
- B. One-legged dance.
- C. The use of instruments.
- D. Songs of pop standards.

6. According to the passage, it is TRUE that _____.

- A. his doctor agreed he kept on dancing and studying
- B. the setback has ended Ruggiero’s dance career
- C. Ruggiero is dancing relying on others’ support
- D. Ruggiero is a tough person with a strong will

7. When the audience attend his performance, they may notice _____.

- A. Ruggiero plays the piano, sings and dances
- B. Ruggiero is a dancer with the help of a peg leg
- C. there are many tap dancers in the performance
- D. Ruggiero pretends to be a physically normal person

8. What’s the author’s attitude to Evan?

- A. Encouragement.
- B. Sympathy.
- C. Worry.
- D. Pity.

短文改错

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I have a muscle disease, so I can’t run or climb stairs as quick as other people. One problem is I don’t look any different with other people. So some children in my primary school laughed when I got out of the breath after running a short way. Now my life is a lot easier at high school because my fellow students had accepted me. I am very busy with no time to feel sorry for me. My dream is to work for a firm that develop computer software. Have a disability does not mean your life is not satisfied. So don’t feel sorry for the disabled and make fun of them.

Period Three Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. Thanks to everyone's great efforts, there is a sharp increase in our _____ (利润).
2. As students, there are many ways in which you can serve the _____ (社区).
3. The top one third of all high school _____ (毕业生) are entitled to a good education at the California State University.
4. Nervously, Mary approached the lady at the desk, holding her _____ (证书) in her hand.
5. She said that her flat is very _____ (方便的) for the school.
6. I expressed my c _____ to Mrs Jones on her son winning the gold medal in the Olympic Games.
7. Now there are three reading rooms, a swimming pool and a gym in our school, and they are all a _____ to all of the students.
8. Much to our delight, the plan for a new teaching building met with the mayor's a _____.
9. There are four emergency e _____ in the department store.
10. Since 1976 he has been operating the shop with the a _____ of volunteers.

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. After _____ (大学毕业), she got a job as a secretary.
2. I _____ (赞成) your trying to earn money, but please don't forget your studies.
3. The world has greatly _____ (受益于) Edison's inventions.
4. He _____ (完成……有困难) the challenging job within a week.
5. I would like to go there in winter _____ (而不是) in summer.

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. 他宁死也不做叛徒。
He preferred _____ a traitor.
(rather than)
2. 在会上经理建议用另一种方式解决这个问题。
The manager suggested at the meeting that the problem _____ in another way. (solve)
3. 有很多作业要写,我不得不熬到很晚。
With _____, I have to stay up late. (with 复合结构)
4. 如果你明天方便的话,可以来照看它。
_____, you can come to take care of it. (convenient)
5. 会议将于下周一举行。你愿意参加吗?
The meeting _____ next Monday. Would you like to attend it? (be to do)

Ⅳ 语法填空

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Itzhak Perlman, a famous violinist, came on stage to give a concert. He was stricken with polio(小儿麻痹症)as a child, so getting on stage is no small

1. _____ (achieve).
- The audience sat quietly while he made his way across the stage 2. _____ his chair and began his play. But this time, 3. _____ went wrong. Just as he finished the first part, one of the strings on his violin 4. _____ (break). We thought that he would have to stop the concert. But he didn't.
5. _____, he waited a moment, closed his eyes and then signaled the conductor to begin again.
6. _____ (power) and pure, his performance attracted all the attention.

学习札记

Of course, anyone believes 7. _____ is impossible to play a harmonious work with just three strings. I know that, and you know that, but that night Itzhak Perlman refused 8. _____ (know) that.

When he finished, people rose and cheered.

9. _____ (smile), he wiped the sweat and said, "You know, sometimes it is the artist's task to find out how much music you can still make with 10. _____ you have left."

能力提升

V 阅读理解

A

Nicolai Calabria has already become one of the best 106-pound wrestlers. He has successfully climbed to the top of the highest mountain in Africa, and most importantly, he's changed the attitude of any normal person who watches him compete.

The 17-year-old teenager has one leg. He was born that way, but his goal is to show it's not the one thing that defines him. He would also be the first one to tell you that he just wants to prove to others and himself that he's just like other normal ones.

When Calabria was young, his parents tried different prostheses(假肢) to find out which was most comfortable for their son as he tried to keep up with a family, who has a preference for sports.

At first, the Calabrias had their middle child in a prosthesis that looked and functioned like a "real" leg, but soon they decided to choose a different path when they found it wasn't beneficial to his movement. Then the family moved him to arm crutches(手杖) and from there a new burst of energy was found.

Getting others to believe that he could take off on the soccer field took a little bit longer. When the Calabrias moved to Concord, they had a hard time convincing the town soccer programme to allow a child like him to compete with able-bodied kids. After months and months of debates and meetings, the

family received the answer they were looking for. Since then, witnessing a young man on crutches who competes against those with two legs has become a fixed event in the Concord community.

"At that time I had nothing but discouragement working with the soccer community; however, now I have nothing but admiration for the fact that he's been allowed to play, and people see that he adds value to the game," his father said. "I just think it's a great result."

1. This passage shows us a boy with one leg _____.
A. can do what a normal teenager can
B. is realizing as many dreams as he can
C. can make a sport event more valuable
D. can add value to society
2. We can learn from Paragraph 5 that _____.
A. Calabria proved to be the most excellent player of the team
B. it was not easy for Calabria to be accepted to the town's soccer team
C. Calabria's parents didn't allow him to play soccer at first
D. there are some other disabled children in the soccer team
3. In Paragraph 5, the underlined part "a fixed event" probably means _____.
A. a must-see
B. a planned programme
C. an extra game
D. a special occasion
4. It is implied in the last paragraph that Nicolai's father _____.
A. has been discouraged since Nicolai played soccer
B. thinks that Nicolai is playing a key role in the team
C. is very delighted that Nicolai can play soccer in the team
D. hasn't expected that Nicolai can be allowed to play soccer

B

I work with Volunteers for Wildlife, a rescue and education organization at Bailey Arboretum in Locust Valley. Trying to help the injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain. However, when it works, it is simply beautiful.

I got a rescue call from a woman in Muttontown. She had found a young owl(猫头鹰) on the ground. When I arrived, I saw a 2- to 3-week-old owl. It had already been placed in a carrier for safety.

I examined the chick(雏鸟) and it seemed fine. If I could locate the nest, I might have been able to put it back, but no luck. My next work was to construct a nest and anchor it in a tree.

The homeowner was very helpful. A wire basket was found. I put some pine branches into the basket to make this nest safe and comfortable. I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down.

Now all that was needed were the parents, but they were absent. I gave the homeowner a recording of the hunger screams of owl chicks. These advertise the presence of chicks to adults; they might also encourage our chick to start calling as well. I gave the owner as much information as possible and headed home to see what news the night might bring.

A nervous night to be sure, but sometimes the spirits of nature smile on us all! The homeowner called to say that the parents had responded to the recordings. I drove over and saw the chick in the nest looking healthy and active. And it was accompanied in the nest by the greatest sight of all—LUNCH! The parents had done their duty and would probably continue to do so.

5. What is unavoidable in the author's rescue work according to Paragraph 1?
- A. Efforts made in vain.
- B. Getting injured in his work.
- C. Feeling uncertain about his future.
- D. Creatures forced out of their homes.
6. Why was the author called to Muttontown?
- A. To rescue a woman.
- B. To take care of a woman.
- C. To look at a baby owl.
- D. To cure a young owl.

7. What made the chick calm down?
- A. A new nest.
- B. Some food.
- C. A recording.
- D. Its parents.
8. How would the author feel about the outcome of the event?
- A. It's unexpected.
- B. It's beautiful.
- C. It's humorous.
- D. It's discouraging.

阅读七选五

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Developing good study habits isn't easy. 1 In this way, you'll become more and more successful as a student.

Start by allowing no interruption. 2 You have to give 100 per cent of your attention to your work. Don't allow yourself to be distracted by friends or fellow students. Keep your goal in mind; know what you have to do and when it needs to be done. Don't let other people influence you into not doing your work.

3 If you study best in the morning, plan to do your hardest subjects first. Remember not to leave today's work till tomorrow. A delay like this is called procrastination. If you delay for any reason, you'll find it more and more difficult to get things done when you need to. You may rush to make up the time you wasted getting started, resulting in careless and error-filled work.

Another good way to study is to take part in partnered and group-study sessions. These allow students to share ideas, and help each other deal with difficult material. 4

Forming good study habits can be difficult at first, and requires energy and a strong will, but if you commit yourself to it, success will be yours. 5 By doing so, you will know that you have tried. If you are satisfied with what you've done and know that you have tried your best, your grades will be the icing on the cake.

A. Always give your best in the classroom and in study sessions.

B. It's impossible to study while chatting or watching TV.

学习札记 C. Figure out when you're most productive.

D. You may do well enough but maybe you can hardly achieve your goal easily.

E. Putting off your task for any reason can make it difficult to finish on time.

F. But start with a plan, put in a lot of hard work, and studying will become easier.

G. In addition, learning among students is a good way of getting a firmer grasp of the material.

完形填空 [2018·河南师范大学附属中学高二4月月考]

When my aunt, Holly, was 15 years old, she suffered from MS, a disease that attacks the central nervous system. What is scary is that it is not clear what causes MS or when it will 1. When it first struck Holly, she had just finished her political science degree and held an admirable 2. Her legs weakened, and she 3 that she felt like she was a little child again, relearning to 4. We kept our fingers crossed so that by 5 her legs regularly, she could return to normal. But soon, she lost both her job and her long-time boyfriend.

The girl, 6 happy and active, became moody and quiet, 7 to go out because her hands 8 so much when she held anything. It is a completely 9 feeling to watch a healthy relative take a turn for the 10. But we, the whole extended family, all held on 11 Holly's illness. Instead of going golfing every week, Grandfather worked around the house. Grandmother, almost 70, continued to work to help pay 12 bills. My parents remained 13 all the time through my aunt's worst mood changes. Even my sister and I were there just for her 14.

The hardest part was the feeling that Holly was unable to 15 anything we did for her, complaining about everything and everybody. Finally came the day when we saw her 16 when we all went to cheer her on in the annual MS walkathon (a walk that MS patients take to recover). Despite the freezing wind, I 17 the rest of my family. When the walk was over, Holly 18 introduced my sister and me to her friends who had come along to support her. I was able to see how just a little care can mean more than physical 19.

Most importantly, I have learned through this whole 20 with my family that, whatever we have to suffer, we have a wonderful support group around us that will always catch us before any of us falls.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. strike | B. disappear |
| C. gain | D. lose |
| 2. A. record | B. job |
| C. baby | D. ambition |
| 3. A. warned | B. predicted |
| C. told | D. joked |
| 4. A. run | B. walk |
| C. think | D. speak |
| 5. A. treating | B. moving |
| C. resting | D. stretching |
| 6. A. once | B. later |
| C. forever | D. never |
| 7. A. surprised | B. discouraged |
| C. disappointed | D. embarrassed |
| 8. A. waved | B. seized |
| C. clapped | D. shook |
| 9. A. strange | B. happy |
| C. meaningless | D. helpless |
| 10. A. better | B. worse |
| C. more | D. less |
| 11. A. to | B. through |
| C. with | D. after |
| 12. A. individual | B. extra |
| C. private | D. medical |
| 13. A. concerned | B. relaxed |
| C. active | D. crazy |
| 14. A. profit | B. comment |
| C. relief | D. reward |
| 15. A. notice | B. receive |
| C. believe | D. appreciate |
| 16. A. change | B. devotion |
| C. attitude | D. pain |
| 17. A. persuaded | B. left |
| C. joined | D. searched |
| 18. A. quickly | B. unwillingly |
| C. enthusiastically | D. forgetfully |
| 19. A. treatment | B. punishment |
| C. beauty | D. excitement |
| 20. A. accident | B. experience |
| C. training | D. movement |

单元基础过关(一)

(时间:30 分钟)

I 单词集训

A. 词形转化

1. She was _____ (annoy) with Tom for forgetting to phone.
2. It was his physical _____ (disable) that prevented him from taking up his favourite job.
3. His _____ (ambitious) is to work in the computer industry when he grows up.
4. It was his _____ (absent) of mind during driving that resulted in the accident.
5. Peterson used to work in a remote mountain village school, which is only _____ (access) on foot.
6. The _____ (conduct) reminded the passengers not to leave their luggage behind when they got off.
7. _____ (psychology), I think the article written by Mo Yan is suitable for adolescents.
8. We need you there to offer words of _____ (encourage) to the people caught in the mine(矿井).
9. Nowadays many television programmes are not _____ (suit) for children, so it is necessary to forbid them to watch.
10. The flood victims have received both sympathy and _____ (assist) from the international community during the flood season.

B. 介词、副词填空

1. Today we benefit _____ countless inventions and innovations.
2. The young man is trying his best to adapt himself _____ this new job.
3. By the time I got to the top of Mount Tai, I was quite _____ of breath, but the beautiful view made me forget about the tiredness.
4. When my mother was a child, she had no access _____ education, so now she attaches great importance to our education.
5. _____ other words, English weather-speak is a means of social bonding.
6. Disabled though he is, he is eager to live _____ rich and full a life as normal people do.

C. 动词训练

1. Nobody likes _____ (make) fun of in public places.
2. Their school life is quite busy, so they have no time _____ (sit) around gossiping.
3. The air outdoors is so fresh _____ (breathe).
4. _____ (encourage) by the teacher, the participants actively participated in the English speech contest.
5. As well as _____ (learn) to swim he has been taking Spanish lessons this summer.
6. Three films _____ (adapt) from her novels were popular with young people.
7. Alice opened the box with care, only _____ (find) that it was empty.
8. The surgery was carried out by the British team, _____ (assist) by doctors and nurses from the Shifa Clinic.
9. We are coming here _____ (congratulate) you on winning the first prize in the final examination.
10. I am delighted _____ (meet) everyone here once again.

D. 单句填空

1. Apart from being good at teamwork, he is tall, strong and athletic. In _____ word, he is the best choice for the coming basketball match.
2. Animals that _____ (adapt) themselves to the changed environment survived, but those that couldn't finally died out.
3. He graduated _____ physics _____ the University of Cambridge.
4. The doctor strongly advises his patient _____ (cut) out smoking because of his poor health.
5. Medicine should not be kept where it is _____ (access) to children.
6. I have received many calls _____ (congratulate) me on my being promoted to be sales manager.
7. Many Australians are turning caring for the environment into a way of life. In other _____ (word), they have a deep sense of caring for nature.

学习札记 8. We were all excited _____ (see) the movie *Wolf Warriors II* which Wu Jing directed and starred in.

9. Tom has resigned _____ the company.

10. So far many small factories _____ (benefit) from the new policies carried out last year.

II 短语填空

1. Her parents did not _____ (赞同) her decision and, if she failed, her mother would say, "I told you so."

2. _____ (总而言之), the meeting was a great success, for everyone there was very happy.

3. I was late for the meeting so I started running, and when I got there I was totally _____ (气喘吁吁).

4. _____ (适应) the new environment is one of the abilities needed to be a great reporter.

5. Americans often say, "There's no such thing as a free lunch." _____ (换句话说), everything costs something and everything has to be paid by someone.

6. President Xi _____ (会见) the US President Trump in Palm Beach, Florida on April 6.

7. Are you doing anything _____ (特别) this weekend?

8. The boy had to have his left leg _____ (切掉) as it was hurt too seriously to be treated.

9. Human activities have affected the earth _____ (在许多方面).

10. After _____ (被取笑), the little girl was depressed and kept silent all the day.

III 句型训练

1. I _____ (发现对他来说很难) work the problem out.

2. All the friends of Li Na _____ (祝贺她) the birth of her daughter, Alisa. (congratulate)

3. We _____ (得知……很吃惊) Sepp Blatter resigned as the president of FIFA just four days after he won re-election. (be *adj.* to do sth)

4. The boy stood close to the counter, _____ (盯着那些玩具) with interest. (stare)

5. We are good friends and we should share our troubles _____ (和) our joys.

6. _____ (没什么东西可供阅读), you will feel bored with the train journey. (with)

7. This is _____ (如此简单的一个问题以至于) I can work it out immediately. (so... that)

8. He is _____ (一样努力的学生) as you and both of you are successful. (as)

9. _____ (第一次) I met him, I thought he was easy to get along with. (time)

10. If you _____ (理解有困难) grammar in learning a foreign language, you'd better turn to the teacher. (understand)

IV 语法填空

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Many years ago, when I worked as a volunteer at Stanford Hospital, I got to know a little girl 1. _____ (name) Liz who was suffering from a rare and serious disease. Her only chance of 2. _____ (recover) appeared to be a blood transfusion (输血) from her 5-year-old brother, 3. _____ had miraculously survived the same disease and had developed the antibodies needed to fight the 4. _____ (ill).

The doctor 5. _____ (explain) the situation to her little brother, and asked the boy if he would be willing to give his blood to his sister. I saw him hesitate for a moment before taking a deep breath and saying, "Yes, I'll do it 6. _____ it can save Liz."

As the transfusion progressed, he lay in bed next to his sister 7. _____ smiled, as we all did, 8. _____ (see) the colour returning to her cheeks. Then 9. _____ (he) face grew pale and his smile faded. He looked up at the doctor and asked with a trembling voice, "Will I start to die right away?"

Being young, the boy had 10. _____ (misunderstand) the doctor; he thought he was going to have to give his sister all of his blood.

单元综合测评(一)

(时间:100 分钟 分值:120 分)

第一部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

A

Teen Art Show

Do you want to see your artworks displayed alongside other teens' artworks? Don't miss your opportunity! Showcase(在玻璃橱窗陈列) your paintings, sculptures, photographs and other artworks at the Environmental Educational Centre. The show will provide an opportunity for artists to network, provide feedback and become a resource for others.

Location: Environmental Educational Centre

Activity fee: \$ 25

Night Fishing

Escape the night and join us as we fish at Desert Breeze Park. No experience needed. We will provide the fishing poles, transportation, the bait(鱼饵), to help you catch a fish and best of all, teens of 14 years and under do not require a license to fish.

Location: Desert Breeze Park

Activity fee: \$ 22

Overnight Snow Trip

Join the City of Chandler in an exciting new trip! We will travel up to Camp Tontozona and enjoy great food and a campfire in the early evening. Snow play will be the highlight as we explore the snow-filled meadows(草地) of Woods Canyon Lake and sled down small hills in the area. You will be responsible for your own ski/snowboard equipment.

Location: Camp Tontozona

Activity fee: \$ 30

Paintballing

Come out and play paintball with all your friends! Join the City of Chandler as we go to Tempe Indoor Paintball. This is a great way to join in the fun of paintballing for a low cost. All equipment is included. Please wear old clothes because clothes can get dirty easily!

Location: Tempe Indoor Paintball

Activity fee: \$ 28

1. What can people do at Desert Breeze Park?
- A. Go fishing.
- B. Play with snow.
- C. Play paintball.
- D. Meet with famous artists.
2. What is special about Paintballing?
- A. It costs the least.
- B. It might make your clothes dirty.
- C. People can play with friends.
- D. People will enjoy a campfire.

3. In which activity should people take their own ski equipment?
- A. Night Fishing.
- B. Teen Art Show.
- C. Paintballing.
- D. Overnight Snow Trip.

B

Many of us have heard of the saying: everything is possible if you can just believe. But few of us really know the power of faith and perseverance. South African swimmer Natalie du Toit embodies those virtues.

Du Toit became the first swimmer to compete in both the Olympic Games and the Paralympics(残奥会) in Beijing. Although she finished 16th in the tough 10km marathon in the able-bodied games, she has collected three golds in the Paralympics so far.

One of the most successful disabled athletes of all time, Natalie du Toit was already a promising swimmer when she lost her leg in a motorcycle accident in 2001, at just 17.

“There are a lot of dark moments,” Natalie du Toit said. “There are some days when I cry. But I try to remember that better days are ahead. You just go on.”

Within a few months, she was back in the swimming pool.

She still competes and still succeeds. The only difference is that she has switched to longer events—from 200m and 400m individual medley to 800m and 1,500m freestyle—to make up for her loss of speed with only one leg. But she made no adjustment to her mental outlook(精神面貌).

“Going out in the water, it feels as if there’s nothing wrong with me. It doesn’t matter if you look different. You’re still the same as everybody else because you have the same dream.”

She is the owner of many world records, and she also won a gold when competing against able-bodied swimmers in the 1,500m freestyle at the All Africa Games in 2007.

But there is no magic recipe for success. It all comes down to hard work and determination. “She is stubborn, which is good and bad,” said her coach Karoly von Toros. “Good for the swimming, but bad for the coach.”

There is a poem that hangs on her wall that reads:
*The tragedy of life does not lie in not reaching your goals;
The tragedy of life lies in not having goals to reach for.*

4. Natalie du Toit is a vivid example that _____.
- A. you are what you believe
- B. your biggest enemy is yourself
- C. results are not so important as the process
- D. you must set reasonable goals or you will fail

5. The underlined word “embodies” in the first paragraph means “_____”.
- A. makes B. creates
C. represents D. introduces
6. According to the text, Natalie du Toit became _____.
- A. the first athlete to compete with able-bodied swimmers in the world
B. the youngest disabled swimmer to break the world record in the 1,500m freestyle
C. the youngest disabled swimmer to collect three golds in a single Paralympics
D. the first swimmer to compete in both the Olympic Games and the Paralympics
7. Which of the following is the correct order of the events that happened to Natalie du Toit?
- a. She won gold at the All Africa Games.
b. She finished 16th in the tough 10km marathon in the Olympics.
c. She adjusted herself to long events.
d. A motorcycle accident disabled her.
- A. cdab B. dcba C. dcab D. dacb
- C [2019·山西大学附中高二第二学期3月月考]

Fat and shy, Ben Saunders was the last kid in his class picked for any sports team. “Football, tennis, cricket—anything with a round ball, I was useless,” he says now with a laugh. But back then he was the one always made fun of in school gym classes in Devonshire, England.

It was a mountain bike he received for his 15th birthday that changed him. At first he went biking alone in a nearby forest. Then he began to ride the bike along with a runner friend. Gradually, Saunders set his mind on building up his body, increasing his speed and strength. At the age of 18, he ran his first marathon.

The following year, he met John Ridgway and was hired as an instructor at Ridgway’s School of Adventure in Scotland, where he learnt about Ridgway’s cold-water exploits. Greatly interested, Saunders read all he could about North Pole explorers and adventures, and then decided that this would be his future.

In 2001, after becoming a skilful skier, Saunders started his first long-distance expedition towards the North Pole. It took unbelievable energy. He suffered frostbite (冻疮), ran into a polar bear and pushed his body to the limit, pulling his supply-loaded sled (雪橇) up and over rocky ice. Next October, Saunders, 27, headed south from the coast of Antarctica to the South Pole and back, a 2,900-kilometre journey that had never been completed on skis.

8. What change happened to Saunders after he was 15 years old?
- A. He became good at most sports.
B. He began to build up his body.
C. He joined a sports team.
D. He made friends with a runner.

9. The underlined word “exploits” (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. journeys B. researches
C. adventures D. operations
10. Which of the following is the correct order of the events that happened to Saunders?
- a. He ran his first marathon.
b. He skied alone in the North Pole.
c. He rode his bike in a forest.
d. He planned an adventure to the South Pole.
- A. acdb B. cdab C. acbd D. cabd
11. What does the story mainly tell us about Saunders?
- A. He is a success in sports.
B. He is the best British skier.
C. He is Ridgway’s favourite student.
D. He is a good instructor at school.

D

Scientists have always been interested in the high level of organization in ant societies. American researchers have watched ants build life-saving rafts to keep afloat during floods. They also have recorded how ants choose their next queen—the female whose job is to produce eggs.

New technology is helping to improve researchers’ understanding of the insects. But there is still a lot to be learned.

Fire ants living in Brazilian forests are perfectly at home in an environment where flooding is common. To save themselves, the insects connect their legs together and create floating rafts. Some ant rafts can be up to 20 centimetres wide.

David Hu is an engineer with the Georgia Institute of Technology, also known as Georgia Tech, saying, “If you have 100 ants, which means 600 legs, 99 per cent of those legs will be connected to a neighbour. So they’re very, very good at keeping this network.”

David Hu and other Georgia Tech researchers wanted to study ants and the secret of their engineering. They froze ant rafts and then looked at them with the help of computed technology, or CT images. The pictures showed that larger ants serve in central positions to which smaller ants hold. The larger ants create air pockets that keep the insects afloat.

Scientists say small robots or materials that can change shape could be programmed in a similar way, working towards a shared goal.

Researchers at North Carolina State University are also studying ants. They examined how Indian jumping ants choose the leader of the colony when they lose their top female or queen.

12. The author takes fire ants as an example to tell us _____.
- A. how ants seek food
B. how ants survive
C. how ants communicate
D. how ants live together

13. What can we know from what David Hu said in Paragraph 4?
- A. Ants know the way to join together closely.
B. Ants know the way to keep safe in the river.
C. Ants know the way to look for each other.
D. Ants know the way to build a large raft.
14. Why did the larger ants serve in central positions in their ant rafts?
- A. To stress their importance.
B. To help all the ants float.
C. To fight against the enemies.
D. To defend their top female.
15. What ideas do the ants give us according to the passage?
- A. We can use similar-shaped machines in flooding areas.
B. We can combine small robots or materials into larger ones.
C. Small and shape-changeable things might work just like ants do.
D. Small robots or materials in the shape of ants can be made.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Life is short. It may feel as if it takes forever sometimes, but the reality is that you live, and a short time later, you die. It happens so quickly that many people don't even realize they had a life until it's already over.

16

If you don't believe in yourself, nobody will. Success starts in your mind, and if all you're doing is putting yourself down and predicting failure, it will become a self-fulfilling prophecy(预言). 17, instead of not believing yourself. Not only will you be happier and more successful, you'll also spread it to everyone around you.

Stop being lazy

Lazy people are annoying—it's like pulling teeth and getting them to do anything. If I can't do something as simple as going to the movies with you without wasting an hour convincing you to get your lazy butt(臀部) out of bed, I'd rather go alone. People have enough trouble motivating themselves. 18.

Stop wasting time

I've said it before. And I'll say it again. 19. Don't waste your time on unproductive things. If you want to explore the world's dark corners, that's great. I still associate with people who have not-so-kosher(不固定的) careers, but I don't hang out with those people at the expense of my own short-and long-term goals.

Stop being wasteful

You don't finish your meals, and throw away food instead. You leave the faucet running when you brush your teeth, 20. You drive to places you could easily walk to, burning gasoline(a non-renewable resource). You are wasteful, and it needs to stop.

- A. Think positively
B. wasting is a shame
C. Stop being selfish
D. Stop doubting yourself
E. pouring precious clean water down
F. Time is the most valuable resource we have
G. Don't make your friends and family waste their energy motivating you as well

第二部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

[2019·广西玉林市容县高中、陆川中学、北流高中高二下学期三校期中联合检测]

When I first married, we only had one car for work. I worked earlier so my husband 21 me off and waited until work time. In the afternoon, I would 22 three miles to his workplace and we returned together.

One day, while waiting for him in the car, I saw the 23 woman I had ever seen off the movie screen driving a fancy car. She looked like Liz Taylor. Our eyes made 24 and she smiled at me. She was wearing a blue shirt that just 25 her car. It was all I could do not to 26. Then, a nice-looking man came and they left.

Sitting there in my jeans, I wanted to 27. How could some people 28 it all? In the following weeks, it became almost a 29 to see her. She seemed 30 and always waved in a big smile. My envy lingered(逗留) long 31 she drove away. I had always 32 to see her full length. Finally, I could see very well as she walked very 33 with a walking stick. The lady had a prosthesis(假肢)!

I couldn't watch any more as tears were 34 me. For weeks, while I had been able to walk three miles, I had 35 this woman! I told my husband about the 36 and he said he knew her story. Both of her parents were killed in an accident and she was 37 injured at only 12.

Suddenly, I realized how 38 I was to have my parents, the ability to walk and many wonderful things. When you meet a person who seems much 39 off than you, don't be fooled. Looks can be 40.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 21. A. picked | B. got |
| C. dropped | D. left |
| 22. A. cover | B. run |
| C. drive | D. leap |
| 23. A. richest | B. prettiest |
| C. kindest | D. proudest |
| 24. A. connection | B. conduct |
| C. concept | D. contact |
| 25. A. agreed | B. fit |
| C. suited | D. matched |
| 26. A. see | B. stare |
| C. glare | D. witness |
| 27. A. cry | B. apology |
| C. annoy | D. alarm |
| 28. A. accompany | B. adjust |
| C. have | D. catch |

29. A. affair
C. must
30. A. ambitious
C. energetic
31. A. since
C. when
32. A. declared
C. decided
33. A. narrowly
C. slowly
34. A. blinding
C. choking
35. A. comforted
C. envied
36. A. mother
C. girl
37. A. terribly
C. slightly
38. A. excited
C. lucky
39. A. better
C. wealthier
40. A. dying
C. amusing
- B. routine
D. rule
B. friendly
D. positive
B. once
D. after
B. planned
D. desired
B. hurriedly
D. quickly
B. flooding
D. drowning
B. urged
D. favoured
B. couple
D. lady
B. rarely
D. hardly
B. delightful
D. pure
B. worse
D. greater
B. misleading
D. fulfilling

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The long history of the Chinese knot(中国结) dates back 41. _____ ancient times when people first used knots for fastening, wrapping, hunting and fishing. Recent 42. _____ (discover) include 100,000-year-old bone needles used for sewing and bodkins(锥子), which were used to untie knots, but because of the nature of the materials, few examples of prehistoric Chinese knotting exist today.

The knot was developed into 43. _____ art form during the Tang and Song dynasties and it became much 44. _____ (popular) later in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

One major characteristics of decorative knot work is 45. _____ all the knots are tied using one thread. When 46. _____ (finish), the knot looks the same from both front and back. The knot can come in a variety of colours such as gold, green, blue or black. However, the most 47. _____ (common) used colour is red. This is because it stands for good luck and prosperity(繁荣).

Making the Chinese knot is a three-step process, which includes tying, tightening and adding. There are many different shapes of Chinese knots, 48. _____ (offer) blessings of happiness, love and good luck.

In Chinese, “knot” means reunion, friendliness, 49. _____ (warm), love, etc. Up to now, many people in China 50. _____ (use) the art of the Chinese knot in their necklaces, buttons and even hangings for cars or mobile phones.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Yesterday, on my way to the cinema, I saw a case fall off a man's bike. After pick up the case, I shouted at the man loudly, and he rode too fast to hear me. Then I had idea. I stopped a taxi and catch up with the man, which didn't know his case had been missing. The man was so thankful to me that he was insisted on offering me some moneys as a reward. But I polite refused him. Under the help of the driver, I went back to the cinema. To his surprise, the driver didn't accept the taxi fare because he was moved by what I did.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,21st Century 举办了一个主题为“关爱残疾人”的英文征文活动,请你以“Lending a helping hand”为主题写一篇演讲稿,表达你对残疾人现状的看法,并提出如何关爱残疾人的建议。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 文章开头已经给出,不计入总词数。

Dear friends,

It's my honour to be here to share my opinion on how to help disabled people. _____

Unit 2 Robots

Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

学习札记

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

- When it was _____ (宣布) that the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was a success, all the Chinese cheered.
- She showed considerable _____ (天赋) for getting what she wanted.
- Every worker in the factory looks forward to being given _____ (奖金) at the end of this year.
- Could you please do me a _____ (帮助) and carry the heavy box upstairs?
- The minister is so busy with the _____ (事务) of state that he often forgets to eat and sleep.
- I gave the a _____ as soon as I saw the heavy smoke.
- As the day set for departure (启程) drew near, I told my wife that I could not a _____ her.
- All the singers and dancers were e _____ as they walked on the stage.
- We e _____ their success and great fortune, we dream to be one of them.
- We should show much s _____ for the disabled and not laugh at them.
- You'd better _____ (省出, 留出) some money in case of future use.
- He _____ (给……打电话) the police station for help.
- Personally, I am _____ (支持) the new policy.
- Most people _____ (渴求) a lot of knowledge.
- I _____ (很同情) you, so I will do what I can to help you.
- Police _____ (对……宣战) drug dealers in the area in the past several months.
- After the factory had produced the plane, it was _____ (测试) completely again and again.
- _____ (令他非常满意的是), the robot protected his wife from harm in the face of danger.
- After looking at the toy for some time, he _____ (转身) and found his parents were missing.

II 句型训练

- 与其说他是一名科学家, 倒不如说他是一位有经验的农民。
He is _____ . (more... than...)
- 正是在他 5 岁的时候他离开家乡去了台湾。
_____ that he left his hometown for Taiwan. (It is + 被强调部分 + that...)

III 短语填空

- I think you dare not _____ (把婴儿独自留) in the house even only for five minutes.

学习札记 3. 那位老人躺在那里,好像伤得很严重。

There _____, seemingly badly hurt. (完全倒装)

4. 我不允许你用一种粗鲁的方式跟你的妈妈说话。你必须立刻向她道歉。

I _____ in a rude manner. You must apologize to her immediately. (can't have sb/sth doing)

5. 美丽的景色使人心情快乐,我感觉很放松。(分词作状语)

_____ the beautiful scenery, I feel very relaxed.

Ⅳ 单句填空

1. He kept telling jokes, which had us _____ (laugh) all the way.

2. Children under 14 must be _____ (accompany) by an adult.

3. The local government desired that everyone _____ (pay) attention to the rule under the special situation.

4. She became _____ (alarm), because she suddenly found no one was in the room at office time.

5. It is _____ (declare) that an important conference will be held tomorrow morning.

6. You have to be sixteen for cheap tickets—_____ rather under sixteen.

7. In studying current _____ (affair), you might read this article for reference.

8. _____ their complete satisfaction, the problem was settled, so they didn't complain.

9. It is our desire that every effort _____ (make) to protect the environment.

10. Florida _____ (lie) in the south-east of the US.

Ⅴ 课文缩写

A robot used for housework 1. _____ (test) out in a family. He looked like a tall and handsome man

with smooth hair, 2. _____ (speak) in a deep voice. Larry was going to be away from home,

3. _____ he let such a robot accompany his wife Claire. Claire didn't like the idea at the 4. _____

(begin), but she agreed to it at last. At her first sight of Tony, Claire was alarmed. When Tony asked her if she needed help with dressing, Claire felt embarrassed.

5. _____ (gradual), Tony began to win Claire's trust. He helped Claire realize her dreams 6. _____

making her home elegant, giving her a new haircut, changing the make-up she wore and 7. _____

(give) her advice on her dress. Therefore, at the party all the guests who were invited 8. _____

(fill) with admiration 9. _____ they saw her house was completely changed. After the test, the company was satisfied with Tony's report because he

had successfully made a woman regain her 10. _____ (confident).

能力提升

Ⅵ 阅读理解

A

Your next Saturday night takeaway could be brought to you by a robot after a major food delivery company announced plans to use automated vehicles to transport meals. Europe's biggest online takeaway food company Just Eat has partnered with Starship Technologies to deliver food with robots on the streets of London later this month. "Nobody has ever done deliveries with land-based robots," said Allan Martinson, chief operating officer of Starship.

The robot courier can travel up to 4 miles per hour for about 10 miles. It uses a GPS signal and nine cameras to navigate (确定方向). Instead of a person arriving at their door, customers could find themselves receiving a notification (通知) on their phone that says a robot is on its way and a code to unlock

the automated courier. “Put the code in; the robot opens up, and there’s your food,” said David Buttress, chief manager of Just Eat.

The robot, which has so far been tested in Greenwich, Milton Keynes and Glastonbury, costs £ 1 to transport within 3 miles, compared with the £ 3 to £ 6 it costs for a human courier. To date 30 robots have driven nearly 5,000 miles without getting into an accident or finding themselves picked on by passers-by. They have driven in more than 40 cities around the world, including London and Tallinn, Estonia.

An initial worry was how the public would react to robots. But Martinson said the public has been calm when passing the delivery machine on the streets. “The most surprising reaction has been the lack of reaction,” said Martinson.

Another significant fear was that people would disrupt (扰乱) the robots, or try to steal them and their contents. To prevent this, the robot is fitted with nine cameras, two-way audio, and movement sensors that send a warning if it is lifted off the ground. And it opens only with a pass code provided to the customer via a notification. “It’s much easier to shoplift than it is to steal a robot,” said Martinson.

1. According to the text, the Starship robot _____.
- A. opens up upon hearing the code
- B. travels 10 miles per hour at most
- C. finds its way by means of GPS and cameras
- D. sends a message to the customer upon arrival
2. The test of Starship robots shows that _____.
- A. they are easy to operate
- B. the robot delivery is appreciated in big cities
- C. the robot delivery is cheaper than human delivery
- D. they can travel for 10 hours continuously

3. Which of the following is one of the worries about Starship robots? _____
- A. People’s indifference to the robots. _____
- B. Safety of the robot delivery. _____
- C. Accuracy of the robot delivery. _____
- D. People’s concern about public traffic. _____
4. The purpose of the text is mainly to _____. _____
- A. describe the great improvement of Just Eat _____
- B. tell about the global trend of food companies _____
- C. show that new robots are to move on the road _____
- D. show that delivery robots are to replace takeaway drivers _____

B

Japan is very serious about robotics (机器人技术). If robots are going to fit in, they probably need to learn the Japanese custom of serving tea. Fortunately, researchers at the University of Tokyo are just exploring that. In a show this week, a humanoid(人形机器人) with camera eyes made by Kawada Industries, Inc. poured tea from a bottle into a cup. Then another robot on wheels delivered the cup of tea in an experimental room that has sensors embedded in the floor and sofa as well as cameras on the ceiling, to simulate (模仿) life with robot technologies.

“A human being may be faster, but you’d have to say ‘Thank you’,” said Professor Tomomasa Sato from the University of Tokyo. “That’s the best part about a robot. You don’t have to feel bad about asking it to do things.”

Sato believes Japan, a rapidly aging society where more than a fifth of the population is 65 or older, will lead the world in designing robots to care for the elderly, sick and bedridden(长期卧床的).

Already, monitoring technologies, such as sensors that automatically turn on lights when people enter a room, are becoming widespread in Japan.

学习札记 The walking, child-size Asimo from Honda Motor Co. greets people at show-rooms. NEC Corporation has developed a smaller robot-on-wheels companion called Papero. A seal robot available since 2004 can entertain the elderly and others in need of fuzzy companionship.

Sato says his experimental room is raising awareness about privacy questions that may arise when electronic devices (设备) monitor a person's movements down to the smallest detail.

On the bright side, the tea-pouring humanoid has been programmed to do the dishes.

5. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. "Thank you" will never be needed in Japan
- B. Monitoring technologies are widespread in Japan
- C. The robot is designed to care for the elderly
- D. The robot technologies are widespread in daily life in Japan

6. The underlined word "embedded" in Paragraph 1 probably means "_____".

- A. fixed
- B. established
- C. settled
- D. rooted

7. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. A robot can imitate people to complete complicated tasks.
- B. A robot has been programmed to do the dishes.
- C. All the problems in the aging society can be solved by robots.
- D. The number of aging people is increasing rapidly in Japan.

8. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. people are afraid of being monitored by robots

B. the technology of robots has been highlighted in Japan

C. robots can completely take the place of human beings

D. people's privacy should be strictly protected

语法填空

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The day that you enjoy all 1. _____ satisfaction of having all the housework done by a robot might still be a few decades off. But increasingly engineers are saying that 2. _____ (robot) are going to make the leap from the factory floor to your family room.

Bill Gates once predicted the "Dawn of the Age of Robots". What's behind this new era? It's 3. _____ (part) a matter of technology. Devices that can recognize and respond to a human voice have been developed. There are now a few different ways for robots 4. _____ (move) around. They can walk, crawl or ride on wheels. They are being made smaller and smaller these days and also 5. _____ (become) more and more efficient.

A bigger part of the story depends 6. _____ the consumers. People around the world have tirelessly searched for ways to get 7. _____ (lazy) from the 1950s 8. _____ the television remote control was invented. Also 9. _____ (consider) the increasing wealth of people, engineers believe the time appears ripe to introduce robots to ease our daily lives. Robots will do most of the basic housework 10. _____ just help you have more fun on the basketball court.

Period Two Grammar

基础巩固

I 同义句转换

1. Someone caught the boy smoking a cigarette. (用 the boy 作主语)
→ _____
2. The teacher makes me be a good man in the near future. (变成被动语态)
→ _____
3. He is repairing my computer at the moment. (用 my computer 作句子主语)
→ _____
4. It is said that the book has been translated into more than 30 languages. (用 the book 作句子主语)
→ _____
5. The young man was very proud that he had been praised by the government. (改为不定式作状语)
→ _____

II 单句改错

1. I suggested that Tom was sent to the hospital at once.

2. The children ought to take good care of in the nursery.

3. The airport to complete next year will help promote tourism in this area.

4. Great changes have been taken place in the city.

5. They are living with their parents for the moment because their own house is rebuilt.

III 单句填空

1. The baby should _____ (take) good care of by the baby-sitter.

2. Whether the wounded man can survive tonight or not remains _____ (observe).
3. We all feel the air in the mountain is fresh _____ (breathe).
4. The new school _____ (build) by the end of last month.
5. He said he _____ (send) there to attend an important meeting next Friday.
6. This cheese _____ (not cut) easily. It's too soft.
7. It is the first time that such a project _____ (design) by Chinese engineers.
8. Little Tom should love _____ (take) to the theatre this evening.
9. When they got home, they found that their house _____ (break) into and a lot of valuable things stolen.
10. —Hi, Jack, could I use your car for a while this afternoon?
—Sorry. It _____ (repair).

IV 用动词的被动式翻译下列句子

1. 在我的家乡有一所现代化的学校正在被建设。

2. 记者匆忙赶到机场,结果被告知飞机已起飞。(only to be done)

3. 据说这本小说已经被翻译成了多种语言。

4. 我工作时不愿意被打扰。

5. 一个陌生人被看到走进了房间。

学习札记

能力提升

❶ 完形填空 [2019·湖南省醴陵二中、醴陵四中下学期期中联考]

I fell in love with Yosemite National Park the first time I saw it, when I was 13. My parents took us there for camping. On the way out, I asked them to wait while I ran up to El Capitan, a 1 rock of 3,300 feet straight up. I touched that giant rock and knew 2 I wanted to climb it. That has been my life's passion(钟爱) ever since—3 the rocks and mountains of Yosemite. I've long made Yosemite my 4.

About 15 years ago I started seeing a lot of 5, like toilet paper, beer cans, and empty boxes, around the area. It's 6 me why visitors started respecting the place 7 and treated such a beautiful home-like place this way.

I tried 8 trash(垃圾) myself, but the job was too big. I would 9 an hour or two on the job, only to find the area trashed all over again weeks later. Finally, I got so 10 it that I decided something had to change.

As a rock-climbing guide, I knew 11 about organizing any big event. But in 2004, together with some climbers, I set a date for a 12. On that day, more than 300 people 13. Over three days we collected about 6,000 pounds of trash. It was amazing how much we were able to 14. I couldn't believe the 15 we made—the park looked clean!

Each year volunteers come for the clean-up from everywhere. In 2007 alone, 2,945 people picked up 42,330 pounds of trash and 16 132 miles of roadway.

I often hear people 17 about their surroundings. If you are one of them, I would say the only way to change things is by 18 rather than complaining. We need to teach by 19. You can't blame others 20 you start with yourself.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. distant | B. huge |
| C. narrow | D. loose |
| 2. A. immediately | B. finally |
| C. gradually | D. recently |
| 3. A. imagining | B. painting |
| C. describing | D. climbing |
| 4. A. garden | B. home |
| C. lab | D. palace |
| 5. A. material | B. resources |
| C. waste | D. goods |
| 6. A. beyond | B. against |
| C. over | D. within |
| 7. A. more | B. most |
| C. less | D. least |
| 8. A. throwing away | B. picking up |
| C. breaking down | D. digging out |
| 9. A. kill | B. save |
| C. wait | D. spend |
| 10. A. satisfied with | B. delighted in |
| C. tired of | D. used to |
| 11. A. something | B. anything |
| C. everything | D. nothing |
| 12. A. clean-up | B. party |
| C. picnic | D. concert |
| 13. A. dropped out | B. showed up |
| C. looked around | D. called back |
| 14. A. demand | B. receive |
| C. achieve | D. overcome |
| 15. A. plan | B. visit |
| C. contact | D. difference |
| 16. A. crossed | B. measured |
| C. covered | D. designed |
| 17. A. talk | B. complain |
| C. argue | D. quarrel |
| 18. A. doing | B. thinking |
| C. questioning | D. watching |
| 19. A. method | B. explanation |
| C. example | D. research |
| 20. A. although | B. if |
| C. when | D. unless |

Ⅶ 阅读理解

A [2018·江西省南昌市八一中学等八校
高二下学期期末考试]

Oh my God, the robots are taking over! We're doomed! Doomed! Now that I've got that out of my system, it's become clear that while we may or may not be doomed, the robots are taking over. The latest example is the government's new guidelines for self-driving cars.

Tesla, Google and Uber are already testing driverless cars in cities across America. Uber Chief Executive Officer Travis Kalanick is among those predicting that by 2021, self-driving cars will play a big part in urban settings.

Nearly 40,000 people died last year in this nation in automobile-related accidents, and we believe driverless cars can save tens of thousands of lives annually.

It makes sense. Robot drivers are less likely to get drunk, drive without a licence, text while driving or feel agitated at the scene of a traffic jam. On the other hand, I wonder how these highly sensitive cars will react with walkers constantly dashing into the street. Will they jam on the brakes every 10 seconds?

But there's a bigger picture. Not only are robots replacing humans behind the wheel, but behind the work desk, in warehouses, senior homes, you name it. Robots aren't just taking over in the workplace.

The question is, where can't a robot function better than a human? How about writing songs? A robot can go through every combination of notes in record time and come up with a pleasing melody. The lyrics might be a different story. Is a Grammy-winning song co-written by Hank Human and R-3071 in our future?

Finally, it's only a matter of time until we have robot politicians and presidential candidates. Why not? They can be programmed to be experts in world and domestic affairs and come up with the best solutions without corruption and bad humours.

Actually, it's too bad such technology isn't available in 2018. Pretty sure the robot would win in a landslide.

1. What does the underlined word "agitated" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Exhausted. B. Embarrassed. 学习札记
- C. Disappointed. D. Anxious.

2. What doubt does the writer have about self-driving cars?
- A. How passengers behave in them.
- B. How robot drivers get the licence.
- C. How they respond to walkers on a busy street.
- D. How they avoid crashing into other cars.
3. The last question asked in Paragraph 6 reflects the writer's _____.
- A. eagerness to listen to songs written by robots
- B. doubt about robots' ability to write songs
- C. confidence in robots' winning Grammy Awards
- D. curiosity about the future Grammy songs
4. What might be the main idea of the passage?
- A. Robots will control the world in every field.
- B. Robots can drive cars and write music.
- C. Robots are being used in our daily life.
- D. Robots are coming but not soon enough.

B

Scientists have created a way to control a robot with signals from a human brain.

By generating the proper brainwaves—picked up by a cap with electrodes(电极) that sense the signals and reflect a person's instructions—scientists can instruct a humanoid robot to move to specific locations and pick up certain objects.

The commands are limited to moving forward, picking up one of two objects and bringing it to one of two locations. The researchers have achieved 94 per cent of accuracy between the thought commands and the robot's movements.

"This is really a proof-of-concept demonstration," said Rajesh P. N. Rao, a researcher from the University of Washington who leads the project. "It suggests that one day we might be able to use semi-autonomous robots for such jobs as helping disabled people or performing routine tasks in a person's home."

The person wearing the electrode cap watches the robot's movement on a computer screen through two cameras installed on and above the robot.

学习札记

When the robot's cameras see the objects that are to be picked up, they pass on the information to the user's computer screen. Each object lights up randomly on the computer screen. When a person wants something to be picked up and it happens to light up, the brain registers surprise and sends this brain activity to the computer and then to the robot. The robot then proceeds to pick up the object.

A similar program is used to decide where the robot will go.

"One of the important things about this demonstration is that we're using a 'noisy' brain signal to control the robot," Rao said. "That means we can only obtain brain signals indirectly from sensors on the surface of the head, but not where they are generated deep in the brain. As a result, the user can only generate high-level commands such as indicating which object to pick up or which location to go to, and the robot needs to be autonomous enough to be able to execute such commands."

In the future, the researchers hope to make the robots more adaptive to the environment by having them carry out more complex commands.

5. What is special about the robot introduced in the passage?

- A. It is controlled by human thoughts.
- B. It can be made humanoid.
- C. It can be used to help the disabled.
- D. It has high intelligence itself.

6. Which of the following is TRUE about the robot?

- A. It can move forward and backwards and pick up two objects at the same time.
- B. It can move forward, pick up both objects and bring them to either location.
- C. It can only move forward, pick up one object and put it in one location.
- D. It can read all human thoughts and do as instructed.

7. What Rao says in the eighth paragraph suggests that the new robot _____.

- A. is still at its early stage of development

- B. will be widely used in our daily routines soon
- C. is autonomous enough to complete complex commands

- D. is only limited to doing routine work at home

8. The sixth paragraph mainly describes _____.

- A. how the robot controls a person's action
- B. how the robot picks up the right object
- C. how the person controls the robot
- D. how the robot finds out where to go

短文改错 [2019·湖南省醴陵二中、醴陵四中高二下学期期中联考]

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Today is my grandma's birthday. My parents and I bought a birthday cake and prepared some gift for my grandma, that lives with my uncle in the countryside. We caught the early bus to going there. When they arrived, my grandma and uncle stood in the doorway, wait for us. We warmly welcomed. Because my uncle was good at cooking, so he went to the kitchen to cook for us. Soon we begin to have lunch and everyone felt very happily. At four in the afternoon we said goodbye for them and returned home.

Period Three Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. How do you think _____ (离婚) is on the increase?
2. I think it may take some time before we can have an accurate _____ (评估) of the damage.
3. _____ (想象力) is more important than knowledge.
4. The first year provides students with a firm _____ (理论的) basis for later study.
5. I really need to do some _____ (思考) before I make a choice between the two jobs.
6. Soldiers are expected to o _____ orders without questioning them.
7. You've done so much work—you're b _____ to pass the exam.
8. Gradually Zhou Zhou is believed to have a t _____ for conducting.
9. The s _____ are not very happy about the latest pay increase.
10. Anyone who d _____ traffic rules will be punished.

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. She is proud that both her children _____ (有……的天赋) music.
2. You have done so much work that you _____ (一定会) pass the exam.
3. She is always being praised by the boss, because she _____ (重视她的工作).
4. She _____ (漏掉) an important detail in her account.
5. I've _____ (留出,省出) some money for the journey.

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. 那个公司已经让他升职(promote)了,因为他很有才能而且工作很努力。
That company has _____

- because he has great talents and works hard.
(have sb/sth done)
2. 我朋友在那个生产电视机的工厂工作。
It was _____ that my friend worked. (It is + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他.)
3. 演讲时,她努力表达清楚自己的意思。
She tried to _____ while giving her talk. (make sth/sb done)
4. 孩子们有说有笑,一个接一个地走进了教室。
The children walked one by one into the classroom, _____ . (v.-ing 作状语)
5. 被邀请在这儿讲话是我的荣幸。
It is an honour for me _____ . (It is + n. + for sb to do sth.)

Ⅳ 语法填空 [2018·山西省太原市高二上学期期末]

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Sophia is an intelligent human-like robot, and famous for being the 1. _____ (one) robot to be awarded citizenship of a country, Saudi Arabia. But 2. _____ is unclear whether she will receive the same rights as human citizens.

She was born with a perfect combination of science and art. Scientists said her face 3. _____ (design) beautifully, like a pretty actress, Audrey Hepburn. The robot has the ability 4. _____ (show) more than sixty-two facial expressions. What's more, she can speak English and even Chinese 5. _____ (fluent). Sophia will learn more communication skills, 6. _____ will influence how she develops and shapes what she will be like. Her smart, humorous and confident 7. _____ (perform) makes audiences 8. _____ (astonish) and even a little scared.

As 9. _____ result, some scientists have a prediction. 10. _____ production and development of AI were not able to be controlled, this could be a deadly risk to the existence of human beings in the future.

学习札记

能力提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A

Whether in the home or the workplace, social robots are going to become a lot more common in the next few years. “Social robots are about to bring technology to the everyday world in a more humanized way,” said Cynthia Breazeal, the chief scientist at the robot company Jibo.

While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions than mere tools. For example, these robots will be able to distinguish when someone is happy or sad. This allows them to respond more appropriately to the user.

The Jibo robot, arranged to ship later this year, is designed to be a personalized assistant. You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and make requests for it to perform different tasks. The robot doesn’t just deliver general answers to questions; it responds based on what it learns about each individual in the household. It can do things such as reminding an elderly family member to take medicine or taking family photos.

Social robots are not just finding their way into the home. They have potential applications in everything from education to health care and are already finding their way into some of these spaces.

Fellow Robots is one company bringing social robots to the market. The company’s “OSHbot” robot is built to assist customers in a store, which can help the customers find items and help guide them to the product’s location in the store. It can also speak different languages and make recommendations for different items based on what the customer is shopping for.

The more interaction the robot has with humans, the more it learns. But OSHbot, like other social robots, is not intended to replace workers, but to work alongside other employees. “We have technologies to train social robots to do things not for us, but with us,” said Breazeal.

1. How are social robots different from household robots?
A. They can control their emotions.
B. They are more like humans.
C. They do the normal housework.
D. They respond to users more slowly.
2. What can a Jibo robot do according to Paragraph 3?
A. Communicate with you and perform operations.
B. Answer your questions and make requests.
C. Take your family pictures and deliver milk.
D. Obey your orders and remind you to take pills.
3. What can OSHbot work as?
A. A language teacher.
B. A tour guide.
C. A shop assistant.
D. A private nurse.
4. What does the passage mainly present?
A. A new design idea of household robots.
B. Marketing strategies for social robots.
C. Information on household robots.
D. An introduction to social robots.

B

We’ve all experienced that feeling that comes when your phone makes a sound to tell you that its battery level is low. It often comes at the worst times—when you’re out on a trip and don’t have a charger, or when you’re expecting an important phone call.

Indeed, this feeling is so common that Korean electronics manufacturer LG has given it a name: low battery anxiety.

According to a survey of 2,000 US adults conducted by the company last year, 90 per cent of respondents said that they panic if their battery level reaches 20 per cent or lower.

And last month, the UK telecommunications service provider O2 found that around 15.5 million Britons live in “constant fear” of their mobile phones running out of power, according to a survey by the company.

“The problem is not about being unable to make calls, but is rooted in the fact that smart phones are now where we store digital memories,” noted the *Daily Mail*.

However, battery worries don't just affect smart phone lovers. Many owners of electric vehicles also suffer from so-called "range anxiety". This refers to the concern that the vehicle may not make it to its destination before the power runs out.

Meanwhile, it isn't just low power that people worry about. A study carried out by Korea's Sungkyunkwan University and China's City University of Hong Kong found that many of us also worry about not having constant access to our phone.

This condition is known as nomophobia, short for "no mobile phone phobia (恐惧症)". Symptoms include feeling uncomfortable when access to one's phone isn't possible, being unable to turn off your phone, and constantly topping up the battery to make sure it never dies.

So, why do so many people treat their smart phones with such importance? The underlying reason may be that they keep us connected to the people around us, and if we're unable to use our phone, we feel like we're cut off from our social life.

With products with bigger batteries being released all the time though—such as Xiaomi's Mi Max smart phone range or Tesla's Model S cars—battery anxiety may hopefully soon be a thing of the past.

5. What can we learn from the passage?
A. All of the respondents do not panic when their battery level is lower than 20% .
B. People who experience "range anxiety" worry about the quality of their car.
C. People value their phone because they want to participate in more social activities.
D. All these problems will be solved if products with bigger batteries are released.
6. The major reason for people's "low battery anxiety" lies in that _____.
A. they cannot afford to miss important calls
B. they may lose contact with their friends when they're out on a trip
C. the charger is not available when needed
D. they have no access to the digital memories stored in the phone
7. The following conditions indicate that you are likely to experience "nomophobia" EXCEPT that _____.
A. you attach great importance to connecting with

- the outside world
B. you find yourself searching for your phone when it is not at hand
C. you constantly charge your phone to almost full
D. you always keep your phone on
8. What's the writer's attitude towards the solution to low battery anxiety?
A. Unconcerned.
B. Sceptical.
C. Positive.
D. Disapproving.

Ⅶ 阅读七选五 [2019·洛阳市高二第二学期期中]

Taking care of a sick loved one can put stress on your health. When taking care of other persons, you may ignore your own physical needs. You may find that your health is failing. If you fall ill, you won't be able to help. 1.

Eat well. When things seem out of control, you may have no time to focus on good eating habits. You may not eat much; 2. Both of those put stress on you. Try to eat as healthily as you can, even if sometimes you have to rely on simple meals like salads.

Try to get enough sleep. Sleep can also be difficult when you're caring for a loved one. You may be too worried to sleep at times, 3. Not getting enough sleep can make you less effective in the task. Therefore, try to get as much as you can.

Take time to exercise. Exercising will also help you keep healthy while you're caring for a loved one. Exercise can reduce your stress level. 4. So you'll need to find ways to work it into your schedule. You can take a short walk a couple of times or do yoga at home.

5. It can be easy to overlook the health problem in yourself when you're caring for someone else. If you fall ill, that does not do anyone good. So it's best to make sure you're in good health.
A. or you may end up eating junk food
B. or the task may interrupt your sleep
C. Don't ignore signs of illness in yourself
D. It can help you get recovered from illness
E. Therefore, it is important to take care of yourself

学习札记 F. However, it can be difficult when you're taking
care of a loved one

G. The best plan is to visit the doctor regularly to
make sure you're in good health

完形填空

The following is a beautiful speech by Sundar Pichai, a senior executive at a big IT company. At a
1, a cockroach (蟑螂) suddenly flew from somewhere and sat on a lady. She started 2 out of fear. With a panic-stricken face and trembling voice, she started jumping, with both her hands 3 trying to get rid of the cockroach. Her 4 was contagious (传染的), as everyone in her group also got 5. The lady finally managed to push the cockroach away but it 6 on another lady in the group.

Now, it was the 7 of the other lady in the group to 8 the drama. The waiter rushed forward to their 9. In the relay of throwing, the cockroach next fell upon the waiter. The waiter stood 10, calmed himself and observed the behaviour of the cockroach on his shirt. When he was 11 enough, he grabbed it with his fingers and 12 it out of the restaurant.

Sipping my coffee and watching the amusement, I picked up a few thoughts and started wondering 13 the cockroach was responsible for their behaviour. If so, then why was the waiter not 14? He handled it near to perfection, without any 15. It was not the cockroach, but the 16 of the ladies to handle the disturbances caused by the cockroach that disturbed the ladies. I 17 that, it is not the shouting of my father or my boss or my wife that disturbs me, but my inability to handle the disturbances 18 by their shouting that disturbs me. It's not the traffic jam on the road that disturbs me, 19 my inability to handle the disturbances caused by the traffic jam that disturbs me. 20 than the problem, it's my reaction to the problem that creates chaos in my life.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. hotel | B. zoo |
| C. school | D. restaurant |
| 2. A. pointing | B. jumping |
| C. checking | D. screaming |
| 3. A. separately | B. elegantly |
| C. desperately | D. carefully |
| 4. A. reaction | B. surprise |
| C. settlement | D. excitement |
| 5. A. angry | B. anxious |
| C. ready | D. steady |
| 6. A. stepped | B. died |
| C. landed | D. took |
| 7. A. turn | B. right |
| C. power | D. interest |
| 8. A. finish | B. continue |
| C. improve | D. increase |
| 9. A. side | B. scene |
| C. rescue | D. relative |
| 10. A. back | B. alone |
| C. firm | D. aside |
| 11. A. confident | B. certain |
| C. brave | D. strong |
| 12. A. pushed | B. threw |
| C. brought | D. helped |
| 13. A. how | B. that |
| C. whether | D. why |
| 14. A. defeated | B. overcome |
| C. welcomed | D. disturbed |
| 15. A. panic | B. hesitation |
| C. pause | D. delay |
| 16. A. inability | B. fear |
| C. trouble | D. doubt |
| 17. A. expected | B. realized |
| C. included | D. argued |
| 18. A. ignored | B. concerned |
| C. caused | D. dealt |
| 19. A. and | B. but |
| C. or | D. just |
| 20. A. Better | B. More |
| C. Worse | D. Truer |