



全品作业本

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Unit 1 Art

Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

学习札记

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. The art gallery p _____ a large number of the artist's early works.
2. When the sun is low, the grand building casts its s _____ right across the city.
3. The baby's parents were killed in the accident and he was a _____ by an old man.
4. He a _____ to escape from prison that night, but failed.
5. What a c _____ it is that the new couple were born in the same year and on the same day.
6. The guide gave us very _____ (明确的) instructions that day.
7. As a matter of fact, no one can _____ (预测) what will happen in the future.
8. Each and every sculpture on exhibition has a _____ (精致的) design.
9. The article written by the economist is really _____ (抽象的). None of us can understand it.
10. As traffic grew, the _____ (传统的) wisdom was that roads should be widened to make room.

II 短语填空

1. It is said that the project _____ (目标是) young girls.
2. _____ (纯属巧合) my best friend and I ended up working at the same advertising firm.
3. We found our hometown had changed _____ (很多) in the past ten years.
4. It _____ (是……的特点) Mary to think about making money in this way.
5. Technical progress would put our firm _____ (占有) the home market.

6. There are a lot of difficulties in front of us, but we still _____ (对……充满信心) victory.
7. Practical experience, _____ (另一方面), can give us more useful knowledge.
8. Both Mr Wolak and his daughter _____ (对……过敏) the dog.
9. I have seen her on television, but I have never seen her _____ (本人).
10. The football star _____ (脱离) his club and planned to join another.

III 句型训练

1. 她书桌上放着一束束她的支持者们送的花。
On her desk _____, which were presented by her fans. (倒装)
2. 显然,用黏土做泥像是需要技术方法的。
_____ to make figures out of clay. (It's evident that...)
3. 他们终于到达了现在被称为美洲的地方。
Finally, they arrived at _____ now. (what is called)
4. 如果情况照这样子继续发展下去,那家咖啡馆迟早要关门的。
If _____, the café is to be closed down in time. (as it is/as they are)
5. 我坚信你确实误解琼了。这是因为她根本不是一个有攻击性的人。
I'm convinced that you did misunderstand Joan. _____ (that is because)

IV 单句填空

1. You can't take _____ (possess) of the company until the agreement is signed.
2. Sorry, I'm busy now. If I _____ (have) time, I would certainly go with you.
3. The illness grew worse because the patient was allergic _____ the medicine.

- 学习札记 4. The cars give off a great deal _____ waste gas in the streets.
5. The woman attempted _____ (steal) the new bike from the shop, but she failed.
6. The first person _____ (arrive) here was a professor from a British university.
7. It is predicted _____ the price of houses will go up in three years.
8. It is _____ (type) of her to complain about everything.
9. I have been waiting for a bus for a long time. Wish I _____ (bring) a book with me!
10. The old man has been serving the villagers _____ (faith).
11. She found the hare lying in _____ shadow of a tree without any movement.
12. _____ (aim) at improving the working conditions, the project was begun last Sunday.
13. He is trying to solve the problem _____ a more friendly way.
14. If he had not lied to the boss, he would not _____ (fire).
15. _____ the scholar's help, I couldn't have achieved such a great deal.

V 课文缩写

Art 1. _____ (influence) by the customs and faith of a people. Styles in Western art have changed many times. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent 2. _____ (religion) themes. A conventional artist of this period was not interested in showing nature and people 3. _____ they really were. A typical picture at this time was full of symbols of religion. However, during the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced 4. _____ held in the Middle Ages. People began to concentrate less on religion and adopt a 5. _____ (much) humanistic attitude towards life. One of the most important 6. _____ (discovery) during this period was how to draw things in perspective, which made pictures so realistic. As Europe changed a great deal from a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one in the late 19th century, these changes 7. _____ (lead) to new painting styles. The Impressionists were the first painters 8. _____ (work) outdoors. There are a lot of modern art styles, but 9. _____ the Impressionists, many of these painting styles might not exist. No one can

predict 10. _____ painting styles there will be in the future.

能力提升

VI 阅读理解

A [2018·温州“十五校联合体”期末联考]

Photography is a very popular art form. Anyone with a camera—or a mobile phone—can practise it. An image communicates in a way that words often can't. As the photographer Destin Sparks puts it, "Photography is the story I fail to put into words." And what better opportunity do we have to practise the art of photography than during our vacation time?

Holiday photos have been a part of the culture of travellers for as long as the camera has existed. For decades, vacationers have made sure they've packed a camera along with bathing suits, Hawaiian shirts and sunglasses. A camera is an important holiday item. But over the last 10 years, photography has become much more popular. It's easy to capture (捕捉) still and moving images of places of interest, and it's also easy to show off these images on social media. Armed with their smart phones, tourists, this year more than ever, are capturing the beauty of our planet.

Of course, travel companies have caught on to this. TrekkSoft has an example of photo-tourism from the United States, a land with a vast choice of beautiful locations. Antelope Slot Canyon Tours in Arizona specializes in tours of the state's famous canyons (峡谷), which gives photographers the opportunity to capture them on camera.

Not that any great technology is needed for this: most of the tourists are able to make beautiful images with just their mobile phones. Still, help is on hand from the tour guide for those who aren't great at using their cameras. These tour guides have taken a course in photography in case the skills they've learned would help their customers.

1. According to the writer, which of the following can be the best time to practise photography?
- A. The time when people have no words to say.
- B. The time when people are travelling around.
- C. The time when you have a mobile phone with you.
- D. The time when you have a tour guide to help you.

2. What does the word “this” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The popularity of holiday photography.
B. The beauty of our planet.
C. The technology of photography.
D. The tourism in the United States.
3. Why does the author take Antelope Slot Canyon Tours for example?
- A. To show its amazing canyons.
B. To advertise its professional tour guide.
C. To show it is a perfect place fit for photo-tourism.
D. To advertise for its great photography course.

B

Welcome to the Van Gogh Gallery for information about the life and works of Vincent van Gogh. As a post-impressionist painter and one of the most famous artists of all time, Vincent van Gogh has become a model. From growing up in Holland and working as a pastor(牧师), to moving to France and creating an unbelievable collection of artworks, this site takes an in-depth look at Van Gogh’s life, his works and the influence he has had on our culture.

Van Gogh had many influences on his life including his family and friends, other artists such as Edgar Degas, and his health. To see how each of these affected his life, please visit the Important Figures, Artistic Influences and Health sections. For information about how Van Gogh’s art has influenced our society today, view the Impact on Art, Cultural References, and News sections.

If you are interested in adding more Van Gogh to your life, the Van Gogh Gallery has plenty to offer. Download Van Gogh images of some of his most famous paintings as wallpaper for your computer, shop for Van Gogh posters or prints, or check out some of the additional resources available including links to Van Gogh museums and shows. There are even lesson plans from multidisciplinary areas for those who are interested in educating others about Van Gogh’s art and life.

Van Gogh has influenced generations of young artists worldwide since his time. Today we can see his influence in painting, in poetry and in video. We are happy to display new examples of art that were influenced by Van Gogh in our Van Gogh Community Art section.

- Tragically, Van Gogh died not knowing the praise his art would receive. He will be forever known as one of the greatest artists of the modern era. Through this website, the Van Gogh Gallery aims to share his life and heritage with the world.
4. What’s the function of the Van Gogh Gallery?
- A. To collect the artworks of Van Gogh.
B. To recall people’s memory of Van Gogh.
C. To collect experts’ opinions on Van Gogh.
D. To provide information about the artist’s life and works.
5. What information can you get at the Cultural References section?
- A. How he began his career as a pastor.
B. How those around Van Gogh affected his life.
C. How he influenced his family and his friends.
D. How Van Gogh’s art has influenced today’s society.
6. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The Van Gogh Gallery offers online video lessons for art students.
B. Van Gogh once worked as a model for painters to make a living.
C. Van Gogh’s paintings were widely used as wallpaper for computers.
D. Van Gogh’s artworks weren’t well received during his lifetime.
7. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Learn about Van Gogh’s life
B. Welcome to the Van Gogh Gallery
C. Van Gogh’s influence on younger artists
D. Welcome to an unbelievable collection of artworks

C [2018·吉林吉化第一高级中学
高二上学期期末]

The Peales were a famous family of American artists. Charles Willson Peale is best remembered for his portrait paintings of leading figures of the American Revolution. He painted portraits of Franklin and Jefferson and over a dozen of George Washington. His life-size portrait of his sons Raphaele and Titian was so realistic that George Washington reportedly once tipped his hat (脱帽打招呼) to the figures in the picture.

Charles Willson Peale gave up painting in his middle age and devoted his life to the Peale Museum, which he founded in Philadelphia. The world’s first popular museum of art and natural science mainly

学习札记 covered paintings by Peale and his family as well as displays of animals in their natural settings. Peale found the animals himself and found a method to make the exhibits more lifelike. The museum's most popular display was the skeleton (骷髅) of a huge, extinct elephant, which Peale unearthed on a New York farm in 1801.

Three of Peale's seventeen children were also famous artists. Raphaele Peale often painted still life (静物画) of flowers, fruit, and cheese. His brother Rembrandt studied under his father and painted portraits of many famous people, including one of George Washington. Another brother, Rubens Peale, painted mostly landscapes and portraits.

James Peale, the brother of Charles Willson Peale, specialized in miniatures (小画像). His daughter Sarah Miriam Peale was probably the first professional female portrait painter in America.

8. The author mentions in Paragraph 1 that Washington tipped his hat to the figures in the painting to show that _____.
 - A. Charles Willson Peale's painting was very lifelike
 - B. Washington respected Charles Willson Peale's children
 - C. Washington was friendly with Raphaele and Titian Peale
 - D. the painting of the two brothers was very large
9. The underlined word "unearthed" is closest in meaning to "_____".
 - A. showed
 - B. dug up
 - C. invented
 - D. looked over
10. The author's attitude towards the Peales is in general _____.
 - A. doubtful
 - B. sympathetic
 - C. admiring
 - D. disappointed

语法填空 [2019·山东枣庄八中高26月月考]

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Woodblock paintings(木版画)are often hung at homes during the Chinese New Year.

For many Chinese, the bright-coloured paintings are quite time-limited. As soon as the festival comes to an end, these print works are at once thrown away. 1. _____, these short-lived New Year paintings require a year of hard work by the artists, many of 2. _____ have devoted their entire life to this traditional folk art.

Yang Luoshu, a 92-year-old man from Weifang City, Shandong Province, is 3. _____ those who have had a great love of the art. Yang has worked as 4. _____ craftsman for 77 years, and has kept improving his carving skills with every piece of work.

Yangjiabu New Year woodblock paintings, which Yang has fallen in love with, 5. _____ (appear) in the Ming Dynasty. As a national cultural heritage, it is now one of China's three 6. _____ (representative) of traditional folk paintings for the New Year, together with Tianjin's Yangliuqing and Suzhou's Taohuawu.

7. _____ (run) a centuries-old folk art family workshop named Tongshunde, Yang has carved all kinds of images, including flowers, birds, mountains, rivers and traditional Chinese gods. But he realizes that something must be changed 8. _____ (make) sure handmade New Year paintings live on. “We are now thinking about development, allowing the paintings to be more 9. _____ (create),” he said. For him, the next thing to do is find qualified successors to ensure that the skills 10. _____ (pass) to younger generations.

Period Two Grammar

基础巩固

I 句型改写

- 1. It's a pity that I won't meet the scholar in the flesh this afternoon, for I'll be occupied otherwise.
→How I wish I had free time this afternoon and _____ the scholar in the flesh.
- 2. He doesn't want to live in Shanghai in the future, because he wants to see his parents often.
→If he _____ in Shanghai in the future, he wouldn't be able to see his parents often.
- 3. With modern technology, we don't have to wait for weeks to get news from around the world.
→If there were no modern technology, we _____ for weeks to get news from around the world.
- 4. The old artist insisted on making two more sculptures for the coming exhibition.
→The old artist insisted that he _____ two more sculptures for the coming exhibition.
- 5. He is good at his work now, and he has got a higher position.
→If he _____ his work now, he wouldn't get a higher position.

II 用所给词的适当形式填空

- 1. I wish that I _____ (go) with you to see the film last night.
- 2. If he were to study hard, he _____ (admit) into a key university next year.
- 3. I suggest that we _____ (adopt) a new way to settle the problem.
- 4. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (make) another attempt.
- 5. My lawyer has gone abroad. If he _____ (be) here, we _____ (get) out of trouble soon.
- 6. Our English teacher insists that we _____ (go) over our lessons before doing our homework.

- 7. I would rather you _____ (take) my advice.
Now you've got a bad result. It serves you right.
- 8. —Jason, come and look at the sea! It is beautiful, isn't it?
—Absolutely! If only I _____ (live) here by the sea.
- 9. You fool! You may _____ (wish) for a house full of wonderful food, but you only wished for a cake.
- 10. Without the modern techniques, you _____ (not carve) such a delicate artwork.

III 句型训练

- 1. Sorry, I am too busy now. _____ (如果我有时间), I would certainly go for an outing with you.
- 2. —Shall we take the 10:30 train, darling?
—No. If we took that train, we _____ (将会太晚到).
- 3. If everyone in the country knew first aid, many lives _____ (将被拯救).
- 4. _____ (如果我是你), I would put her suggestion into account.
- 5. If _____ (我年轻十岁), I would start again from the beginning.

能力提升

IV 阅读理解

A

One of America's best-known artists' colonies, the MacDowell Colony, will turn 114 next year. It is a place where artists of all types can sweep away distractions (令人分心的事物) and just create.

MacDowell's operations are funded by foundations, corporations and individuals. Writers, composers, photographers, film-makers and sculptors—both famous and unknown—compete for the 32 free studios at the place. Once accepted, an artist can stay for as little as a couple of weeks, or as long as a couple of months.

学习札记

When they arrive, artists find a kind of isolation (隔绝) hard to find in our world. There're no phones, no faxes, no friends and no family. It's just a cabin in the snowy woods.

Writer Emily Raboteau lives in New York City. She came to MacDowell to work on a novel. She received a desk, chairs, pencils and paper—and ice grippers. The walk from one isolated, one-room studio to another is icy, so colony residents (居住的人) fasten the ice grippers to the bottom of their shoes.

Another colony resident, Belfast composer Elaine Agnew, plays a piece called *To a Wild Rose*, written by Edward MacDowell. She says it's so famous that every pianist in the world has played the tune. A hundred years ago, MacDowell owned the land where the colony now sits. He liked its isolation and his ability to get work done there. After his death, his wife, Marian, encouraged other artists to come.

And for the last century, artists have accepted the invitation, coming to step outside of their daily lives for a short time. Privacy is respected, but cooperation and discussion are common.

Screenwriter Kit Carson—who wrote *The Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2* and the film adaptation of Sam Shepard's play *Paris, Texas*—has visited MacDowell twice. He says that the interdisciplinary (学科间的) discussion there is valuable.

“You sit around at dinner, talking, and then somebody runs off and brings you back some stuff and shows it to you,” he says. “That, I didn't realize, was part of the magic here, because people are really open to showing their opinions here.”

1. What do the colony residents have in common?
 - A. They find it hard to survive the loneliness.
 - B. They usually stay in the colony for months.
 - C. They are already famous in their own field.
 - D. They are nearly cut off from the outside world.
2. What is the author's major purpose of mentioning Elaine Agnew?
 - A. To show the wide range of the residents.
 - B. To introduce the origin of the colony.

- C. To admire her great musical talent.
- D. To show respect for MacDowell.

3. Where does the magic of the MacDowell Colony lie according to Kit Carson?
 - A. It has a homely feel.
 - B. It values work-play balance.
 - C. It encourages privacy greatly.
 - D. It creates an idea-sharing atmosphere.
4. What would be the best title for the text?
 - A. A wonderland for artists
 - B. Creativity at work
 - C. A great winter getaway
 - D. Power of silence

B [2019·浙江省衢州二中高二下学期单元测试]

As people have accurately observed, smiles are absent from early photographs. In 1852, for instance, a girl sat for her daguerrotype, and her head slightly turned, giving the camera an unsmiling look. She is preserved forever as a very serious girl indeed. Charles Darwin, a loving and playful parent, looks frozen in photographs. Why did our ancestors, from unknown sitters for family portraits (肖像画) to the great and famous people, become so sad in front of the camera?

The severity is everywhere in Victorian photographs. However, you don't have to look very long at these unsmiling old photos to see how incomplete the seemingly obvious answer is—that they are freezing their faces in order to keep still for the long exposure time. In Julia Margaret Cameron's portrait of Tennyson, the poet dreams, his face a shadowed mask of genius. This is not simply a technique. It's an emotional choice.

People in the past did not go around in a continual state of sorrow. In fact, laughter was not just common in the past but accepted by society far more than it is today, from medieval carnivals (中世纪狂欢节) to Georgian print shops, where people gathered to look at the latest funnies. So the severity of people in the 19th-century photographs cannot be the evidence of generalized sadness. This was not a society in permanent desperation. Instead, the true answer has to do with attitudes to portraiture itself.

People who sat for early photographs understood it as a significant moment. Sitting for the camera was cheaper, quicker and meant that people who never had a chance to be painted could now be photographed; but people seemed to have taken it seriously in the same way they would be painted portraits. Like a portrait painting, it was intended as a timeless record of a person.

To me those unsmiling people probably had as much fun as we do, if not more. But they felt no need to prove it with pictures. Instead, when they sat for a photograph, they thought about time, death and memory. Perhaps we should stop smiling sometimes, too.

5. What do we know about the people in Victorian times?
- A. They laid importance on religious events.
B. They were skilful at portrait painting.
C. They valued their family life.
D. They enjoyed themselves.
6. The underlined word “severity” in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. a huge problem
B. a serious expression
C. an old technique
D. an emotional choice
7. The author thinks people in the past looked frozen in old photos because _____.
A. they lived in a traditional society
B. they had to stay still for a long time
C. they regarded photography important
D. they held negative views about painting
8. What is the author’s attitude towards people not smiling in old photos?
A. Skeptical. B. Critical.
C. Neutral. D. Positive.

C

Henry David Thoreau once said, “This world is but a canvas(画布) to our imagination.” CBS News reporter Don Teague shows us an artist who chose to speak through the canvas when his world went dark.

If you ask John Bramblitt to describe the world, the chances are that he’ll tell you it’s colourful. Bramblitt is an artist whose works are defined by bold and expressive use of colour which has emotion of all

its own.

“Fear, it’s red with a lot of black mixed in,” Bramblitt said. “It’s almost like the colour of blood and dirt or soil—it’s really deep.” He knows a lot about fear, anger and depression. Emotions almost overwhelmed him nine years ago when he was at just age 30, and complications (并发症) from epilepsy (癫痫) left him forever blind.

What colour is the depression? “In my world, it was the worst black. It was like being in a hole,” Bramblitt said. He eventually climbed out of that hole by learning to paint. He figured out how to mix the colours by feeling the different textures in oils. He also learned how to apply paint by outlining an image and using his fingers to guide the brush strokes. He sees his subjects with only his fingertips.

When Bramblitt touched his face, Teague jokingly said, “Brad Pitt, right?”

“Yeah, you called it,” Bramblitt replied.

To let Bramblitt touch your face is to allow him to imprint your image in his mind. His portraits are proof that his fingertips are as perceptive as his eyes once were.

He’s never seen the professional skateboarder Tony Hawk, but after feeling his face he painted a remarkable portrait. He has never seen his own wife or his young son, but it’s clear he knows exactly what they look like.

Bramblitt’s art is gaining notice in galleries around the country. You’ll often find him in museums or at schools teaching his technique and what he’s learned about life and colour to children.

“The future is so open, and there’re so many things I want to do,” Bramblitt said. “It’s brilliant. It’s just the most brilliant colour and I can’t wait to see it take form, to see it take shape.” This artist’s vision is as bright as his art.

9. By saying “He eventually climbed out of that hole”, the writer means _____.
A. he came to the ground at last
B. he finally got rid of depression
C. he fell into a hole and escaped finally
D. he managed to leave a black hole

- 学习札记 10. The underlined word “perceptive” is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. sensitive B. numb
- C. painful D. excited
11. From the last passage, we can infer that _____.
- A. Bramblitt wanted to learn the shape of colours
- B. Bramblitt was eager to see what his future would be like
- C. Bramblitt was confused at his future
- D. Bramblitt had a hope for his bright future
12. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
- A. a blind artist painted a colourful world
- B. John Bramblitt had a colourful world
- C. an artist used colours to paint his world
- D. the black world was bright for Bramblitt

❶ 读后续写 [2019·浙江温州高三5月适应性测试]

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was an art lesson. Rachel sat at the desk watching her classmates busy preparing the water jars and paints. She understood why Mrs Weston asked her to sit down and got Lisa to fetch everything for her. It was always a disaster when Rachel tried to do art!

Rachel sighed and reached out to dip her brush in some black paints and—oh, no! She knocked over the jar. The water spread across the desk and drowned the paper. Lisa called Mrs Weston to see what Rachel had done. Rachel went red in the face. She jumped to her feet to get a cloth. Her chair fell over backwards. She turned round and her paintbrush caught Lisa across the face, giving her a black moustache. Lisa was so surprised that she fell back against a wire bookstand. It came crashing down and the books went all over the floor.

How clumsy! Rachel thought as she went home on the bus. The bus stopped outside her house. She jumped up and her elbow (肘部) knocked a woman's hat right over her eyes. Oh, no! Rachel said sorry, got off and ran indoors. Mum wasn't in the kitchen but lay in bed as she caught an awful cold. Rachel

offered to make a cup of tea but Mum would rather wait for Dad. Rachel sighed. She understood Mum was afraid she would spill (洒出) it.

“But would you go to Mrs Willow for some cold cure?” asked Mum. Rachel turned to the door at once. “But Rachel, Mrs Willow's house is full of beautiful things, so if she asks you to come in, you'd better say no.” Rachel sighed and ran out.

Mrs Willow was an old lady with white hair and sharp blue eyes living in an old house. She opened the door and invited her in. Rachel said why she came and that she preferred to wait outside, remembering her mother's warning. Mrs Willow insisted Rachel come inside. Rachel took a deep breath and stepped in. She looked round Mrs Willow's sitting room and saw at once why Mum had been worried.

- 注意:
1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右;
 2. 至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
 3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好;
 4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

There were beautiful things everywhere—pretty china figures and delicate vases. _____

Paragraph 2:

With a smile, Mrs Willow comforted her, saying it had been broken before. _____

Period Three Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

- China is a developing country with 5,000 years' c _____.
- The shampoo leaves your hair smelling deliciously fresh and f _____.
- How did the E _____ build the pyramids?
- The box has a label "F _____" on it. Please handle it with care and don't break it.
- Her new design had a great v _____ appeal, which attracted people's attention.
- This kind of phone has won a good _____ (名誉) for its high quality among Chinese users.
- She writes a lot of _____ (当代的) music for people like Whitney Houston.
- The old couple decided to settle in this small village _____ (永久地).
- It's up to the _____ (委员会) members to decide on the agreement.
- I'm more than glad to acquire an oil painting by the painter with his _____ (签名) on.

Ⅱ 短语填空

- The actor is intelligent. This is why he _____ (吸引) his fans for nearly 20 years.
- In considering people for jobs, we _____ (偏爱) those with some experience.
- The small village was too far to be _____ (值得考虑).
- The displays in this museum _____ (向你介绍) the ancient local people's way of living.
- The reputation of our school _____ (在于) the large number of students who are admitted to worldwide key universities.

Ⅲ 句型训练

- 我宁愿和他妈妈说话,也不愿意和他爸爸说话。

- I _____ talk with his mother _____ with his father. (would rather... than...)
- 那个老人过世了,把大量的艺术品留给了管家。
The old man passed away, _____ the housekeeper. (现在分词作状语)
 - 收藏在此博物馆的不仅仅是看得见的艺术之美。
What is housed in the museum _____ . (more than)
 - 他在大声说着,好像知道世界上的一切事情。
He was talking aloud _____ . (as if)
 - 改良土壤的最好办法是每隔一年换种蔬菜种植。
The best way _____ is to change the vegetables you grow _____. (the best way to do sth)

Ⅳ 单句填空

- He left the house in a hurry, _____ (leave) his breakfast untouched.
- It _____ (amaze) that meat prices will continue to go up in the next few months.
- Not all of that living artist's works _____ (house) here in this newly-opened gallery.
- We can't figure _____ why quite a number of insects and birds are dying out.
- The new film mainly appeals _____ young students aged 15—18.
- Of the two paintings, Mr Black chose the cheaper one out of _____ (prefer).
- The teacher said that the film *Operation Mekong* was worth _____ (see) again.
- To catch up with the times, we must keep ourselves _____ (inform) of the current news.
- Here are a few words of warning for all visitors: there is a rise in the _____ (admit) rate from next Monday on.
- _____ coincidence, both candidates have come up with the same solution to the problem.

学习札记

能力提升

V 阅读理解

A [2019·山东新泰一中高二上学期竞赛]

This year, the Paris museum that looks like a jumble (杂乱的一堆) of giant, coloured pipes turns 42. The museum—the Pompidou Centre—has a secure place in the heart of Paris and in Parisians' hearts. But it wasn't always the case.

"When it was first built, the reaction was one of disbelief," said Serge Lasvignes, president of the Pompidou Centre. "*Le Monde* newspaper wrote the museum's construction brought shame on Paris, and city politicians thought their money had been totally wasted," said Lasvignes. Critics said it looked like an oil refinery (炼油厂).

France's first museum entirely devoted to contemporary art saw the light of day thanks to the determination of one man—Georges Pompidou, an art lover who served as France's president from 1969 to 1974.

In 1971, he started an international competition to build the museum, originally known as the Centre Beaubourg. The winning team, which included three young architects from Britain and Italy, was completely unknown at the time. Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers, the two architects who saw the project through, made the plan a reality.

"They didn't think they had a chance to win. So they thought they might as well do exactly what they wanted," Lasvignes said.

The design took everyone by surprise and it was completely different from any other museum. "Someone said to Piano, 'Your thing is terrible—with the escalator (自动扶梯) on the outside, it looks like a supermarket!'" Lasvignes added.

"Forty years later, the museum still tries to make culture available to everyone," Lasvignes said. He called the Pompidou Centre a museum like no other. "We are not only a museum," he said. "We have concerts, debates, performances, a library... and

everything flows together." Pompidou felt putting up walls between different forms of art was harmful. "So we are a house of culture where people return again and again," Lasvignes said.

The Pompidou Centre is Europe's biggest modern art museum; New York's Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) is the biggest in the world. "But the two museums have totally different strategies (策略)," Lasvignes said. "The MoMA's strategy is to collect masterpieces, and we try to represent an entire epoch (时代)."

1. What was people's attitude to the Pompidou Centre at first?
A. They disliked it.
B. They respected it.
C. They were curious about it.
D. They paid little attention to it.
2. Who completed the construction of the Paris museum?
A. President of the Centre Beaubourg.
B. Three unknown French architects.
C. Georges Pompidou.
D. Piano and Rogers.
3. Which is a notable feature of the Pompidou Centre?
A. It collects great masterpieces.
B. It holds various cultural events.
C. It is the world's biggest art museum.
D. It is particularly attractive to foreigners.

B

When students and parents are asked to rate subjects according to their importance, the arts are unavoidably at the bottom of the list. Music is nice, people seem to say, but not important. Too often it is viewed as mere entertainment, but certainly not an education priority (优先). This view is short-sighted. In fact, music education is beneficial and important for all students.

Music tells us who we are. Because music is an expression of the human beings who create it, it reflects their thinking and values, as well as the social environment it comes from. Rock music represents a lifestyle just as

surely as a Schubert song does. The jazz's influence that George Gershwin and other musicians introduced into their music is obviously American because it came from American musical traditions. Music expresses our characters and values. It gives us identity as a society.

Music provides a kind of perception(感知) that cannot be acquired any other way. Science can explain how the sun rises and sets. The arts explore the emotive(情感的) meaning of the same phenomenon. We need every possible way to discover and respond to our world for one simple but powerful reason: no one way can get it all.

The arts are forms of thought as powerful in what they communicate as mathematical and scientific symbols. They are ways we human beings "talk" to each other. They are the language of civilization through which we express our fears, our curiosity, our hungers, our discoveries and our hopes. The arts are ways we give form to our ideas and imagination so that they can be shared with others. When we do not give children access to an important way of expressing themselves such as music, we take away from them the meanings that music expresses.

Science and technology do not tell us what it means to be humans. The arts do. Music is an important way we express human suffering, celebration, the meaning and value of peace and love. So music education is far more necessary than people seem to realize.

4. According to Paragraph 1, people _____.
A. regard music as a way of entertainment
B. disagree with their parents on education
C. view music as an overlooked subject
D. prefer the arts to science
5. In Paragraph 2, the author uses jazz as an example to _____.
A. compare it with rock music
B. show music reflects a society
C. introduce American musical traditions
D. prove music influences people's lifestyles
6. According to the passage, what can explore the emotional depth of natural phenomena?

- A. Jazz. B. Science. C. The arts. D. Technology.

7. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Music education deserves more attention.
B. Music should be of top education priority.
C. Music is an effective communication tool.
D. Music education makes students more imaginative.

Ⅶ 阅读七选五 [2018·浙江绍兴市方向性仿真考试]

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。

Some people never master the art of being patient, and at times, all of us struggle with being patient. Sometimes a certain situation or a certain person just pushes our buttons, making it much more difficult for us to remain patient. 1 It becomes harder to concentrate, and it becomes harder to be polite to other people.

2 No one is born to be patient. As you learn and grow and experience things in life, you become wiser and learn how to interact with different kinds of people.

3 This is normal, as you have never had the experience of working in an office before. At first, it might be difficult to understand your job. You might even lose patience, but over time you'll be able to interact with other people with more confidence and patience. Someone at work disagrees with you, and it might make you become anxious. 4 You'll be less likely to become bothered when presented with different situations. Though it might be difficult, you should try to be patient in life. This will help you in nearly all situations. 5 Age doesn't always mean that someone is wise, and wisdom doesn't always mean that someone is patient, though the two often go hand in hand.

- A. You must keep in mind that patience comes with experience and wisdom.
B. Once you lose patience, things tend to go wrong.
C. Learning to be patient takes time and it takes patience to learn to be patient.

学习札记 D. Patience is acquired as you acquire wisdom, and wisdom is the child of experience.

E. However, with experience, you'll learn how to present your opinions clearly.

F. The more patience you have, the better you'll cope in various situations.

G. For example, you start your first job in a big office, and you don't really know how to work with lots of people.

完形填空 [2019·浙江省学军中学高二下学期单元测试]

My 14-year-old son, John, and I spotted the coat which was hanging at a second-hand clothing store in Northampton Massachusetts. While the other coats drooped, this one looked as if it were 1 itself up. The coat had beautiful tailoring, a Fifth Avenue label and an 2 price of \$28, which was popular just then with 3, but could cost several hundred dollars new. This coat was even better, bearing that 4 of classic elegance. John tried it on and the fit was perfect.

John 5 the coat to school the next day and came home wearing a big smile. "Did the kids like your coat?" I asked. "They loved it," he said, 6 folding it over the back of a chair and smoothing it flat. Over the next few weeks, a 7 came over John. Agreement replaced contrariness and reasoned discussion replaced fierce 8. He became more mannerly and 9, eager to please. He would generously loan his younger brother his tapes and lecture him 10 his behaviour.

When I mentioned this incident to his teacher and 11 what caused the changes, she laughed. "It 12 be his coat!" Another teacher told him she was giving him a good 13 not only because he had earned 14 but because she liked his coat. At the library, we ran into a friend. "Could this be John?" he asked surprisingly, 15 John's new height, assessing the cut of his coat and extending his hand, one gentleman to another.

John and I both know we should never 16 a person's clothes for the real person within them. 17 there is something to be said for wearing a standard of excellence for the world to see and for 18 what is on the inside with what is on the outside.

For John it is a time when it is as easy to try on different approaches to 19 as it is to try on a coat. The whole world, the whole future is stretched out ahead, a vast landscape where all the doors are 20. And he could picture himself walking through those doors wearing his wonderful, magical coat.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. turning | B. holding |
| C. showing | D. hanging |
| 2. A. unreasonable | B. expected |
| C. unbelievable | D. acceptable |
| 3. A. teenagers | B. adults |
| C. women | D. strangers |
| 4. A. colour | B. price |
| C. style | D. size |
| 5. A. sent | B. carried |
| C. lent | D. wore |
| 6. A. casually | B. comfortably |
| C. carefully | D. quickly |
| 7. A. happiness | B. change |
| C. smile | D. matter |
| 8. A. doubt | B. complaint |
| C. argument | D. war |
| 9. A. thoughtful | B. handsome |
| C. hopeful | D. curious |
| 10. A. of | B. on |
| C. with | D. at |
| 11. A. wondered | B. confirmed |
| C. concluded | D. discovered |
| 12. A. can | B. must |
| C. will | D. should |
| 13. A. present | B. mark |
| C. word | D. result |
| 14. A. this | B. them |
| C. it | D. one |
| 15. A. looking up at | B. looking down on |
| C. looking forward to | D. looking out for |
| 16. A. trust | B. mistake |
| C. exchange | D. regard |
| 17. A. But | B. Though |
| C. Since | D. So |
| 18. A. attaching | B. connecting |
| C. relating | D. matching |
| 19. A. career | B. life |
| C. study | D. success |
| 20. A. open | B. closed |
| C. gone | D. wide |

单元基础过关+新题型演练(一)

(时间:40分钟)

I 单词集训

A. 词形转换

1. We took measures to make sure that the project should be (faith) carried out.
2. Had they not returned for their (possess), they would have survived the earthquake.
3. Halley felt certain enough to make a (predict) of what would happen in the future.
4. Nearly 400 animals in this country are at the risk of disappearing (permanent).
5. Students who are experienced will be given (prefer) over those who have never worked.
6. Young as she is, she is very (convention) in her views.
7. It is (type) of your father to shout at your mother when he's angry.
8. He was attacked for having put his (sign) to the deal.
9. What the (Egypt) did many years ago really made us puzzled.
10. We were treated to an (exhibit) of the footballer's speed and skill.

B. 介、副词填空

1. To appeal the world for help, Hollywood stars led a huge fund-raising drive for Haiti.
2. The reputation of this museum mainly lies its wonderful paintings by some famous artists.
3. The old man has a preference folk music while his wife prefers popular music.
4. the other hand, the young man doesn't want to leave his factory at the moment.
5. He is very polite and shows respect the poor and the disabled.

C. 动词训练

1. The workers put forward some suggestions but none of them (adopt).
2. A man is being questioned in relation to the (attempt) murder last night.
3. It (predict) that most people will live in cities in the near future.

4. When you phoned me, I was having a meeting; how I wish I (answer) your call.
5. Look! There are a lot of nice paintings (hang) on the gallery wall.
6. The young man was considered (be) one of the most humorous actors in China.
7. The young leader set up a factory, (aim) to help the people out of work.
8. The girl is working hard and is always the last student (leave) the classroom.
9. Without exams, all of the children (live) an easier life now.
10. They (convince) that the stranger would burn the whole village to the ground.

D. 单句语法填空

1. "Every time you eat a sweet, drink green tea." This is my mother used to tell me.
2. The world today would be different the amazing discoveries produced by great scientists.
3. It is amazing the boy has eaten up so much rice in five minutes.
4. The guide will take us to a museum is well worth a visit tomorrow.
5. It is said that there is variety of art collections in that old museum.
6. He doesn't like the old house. On other hand, he has no money to buy a new one.
7. will be impossible to describe all the paintings in such a short text.
8. You will see many great masterpieces there, for this period is famous.
9. I'd rather keep the old house it is than make any change to it.
10. Among the sculptures made by the contemporary Chinese artists (lie) a special figure out of clay.

II 短语填空

1. It is said that this is a tradition (从……开始的) the sixth century.
2. The young man went to the city (带着……的目的) finding a good job.

- 学习札记 3. Could you find a way to persuade him to give up _____ (用和平的方式)?
4. At the time, most of the paintings _____ (集中于) religious themes.
5. It is said that the big garden is _____ (归……所有) a young girl.
6. It was _____ (巧合地) that I met my old friend in that small town that day.
7. When I saw him again ten years later, he had changed _____ (许多).
8. It is clear that the young artist has _____ (摆脱) the traditional style of painting.
9. The teacher _____ (偏爱) some students, which makes us annoyed.
10. The girl told her mother that the little monkey was jumping _____ (一直).

III 句型训练

1. 当时有许多男生在操场上踢足球。
There were a lot of boy students _____ at the time. (doing 作后置定语)
2. 我们都知道,提前做决定是他一贯的做法。
As we all know, _____ make a decision ahead of time. (be typical of)
3. 这些年轻人是那个偏僻地区的第一批定居者。
These young people were _____ that remote area. (the first to do...)
4. 大风吹走了好土壤,只剩下了沙子。
The strong wind blew away the good soil, _____ . (doing 作状语)
5. 这个人站在山顶上,像是一座雕塑一样。
The man was standing on the top of the hill _____ . (as if)
6. 很明显,这个年轻人并不懂得怎样和这些人打交道。
_____ the young man doesn't know how to deal with these people. (It is + adj. + that...)
7. 在这些学生当中有一些是来自美国的著名科学家。
Among the students _____ . (among 倒装句)
8. 这是因为你没有和他面对面地谈一谈。
_____ you didn't have a face-to-face talk with him. (because 引导表语从句)

IV 概要写作 [2019·浙江9+1高中联盟高二下学期期中]

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇60词左右的内容概要。

Once upon a time, eating alone was just that: sitting down in a restaurant on one's own and eating a meal. Everyone did it sometimes, and when they did so they might be a little embarrassed. To eat alone might suggest that you didn't have any family or friends, or didn't like people. There was a kind of shame attached to it. Nowadays, however, there is more and more solitary (独自的) eating.

People choose to eat alone for various reasons. "Foodies"—people who have a passionate interest in different cuisines(菜肴)—do it because all they need for their pleasure is the chance to eat good food. They don't want company or conversation, but only the joy of eating some special dishes.

Other people eat alone because it's simply practical for them to do so. For instance, it's estimated that nearly a third of all the customers of fast-food restaurants eat alone. They are served with their food fast, eat it fast and then leave fast—because they have a meeting to make or a child to pick up from school.

But for others, the appeal of eating alone is quite different. It's an experience of freedom. For the hour or so that it takes to have a meal, they can forget all the pressures of their lives. For a brief window, they don't have to deal with their family or job. They can relax and let their mind wander. Maybe they will bring a book, a newspaper or perhaps they will shyly spy on the people around them. Part of the appeal of this new trend is surely that a meal taken alone is like a little holiday from the business of modern life, in which we have so much to do all the time. David Annand, editor of US-based *Condé Nast Traveller* magazine, who delights in dining alone, speaks of his pleasure in the "rhythm of a meal in a restaurant—its ebb and flow (人来人往), the periodic arrival and departure of the waiter". This restaurant rhythm allows him and others, he writes, to sit back, observe, and think.

单元综合测评(一)

(时间:100 分钟 分值:120 分)

选择题部分

第一部分 阅读理解(共两节;满分 35 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 25 分)

A

The summer I was ten, my mother decided to bring us to the world of art. My brother and I were not very excited when we realized what my mother meant. What she meant was not that we could take drawing classes or painting classes but that we would have to spend one afternoon a week with her at the Museum of Fine Arts. Before each visit to the museum, she made us read about artists and painting styles. It was almost as bad as being in school. Who wants to spend the summer thinking about artists when you could be with your friends at the swimming pool?

First we had to read about ancient Egyptians and their strange way of painting faces and then go to look at them in the museum. My 12-year-old brother thought this was so funny, but I was not interested. Later we had to learn about artists in the Middle Ages who painted people wearing strange long clothing. We had to look at pictures of fat babies with wings and curly (卷曲的) hair and with no clothes on flying around the edges of paintings. I certainly couldn't see what was so great about art.

On our last visit to the museum, something happened when I saw a painting by a woman called Mary. In it, a woman was reading to a child. The colours were soft and gentle, and you could tell by the mother's expression how happy she was just to be with the child. I couldn't stop looking at the painting! I wanted to see every painting Mary had ever made! It was really worth looking at so many paintings to find a painter who could interest me so much.

- 1. The aim of the mother's plan was to _____.
 - A. take them to visit the museum
 - B. introduce them to the world of art
 - C. ask them to read about artists
 - D. show them different painting styles
- 2. What was the writer's experience in the museum before the last visit?
 - A. She came to feel her mother's love.
 - B. She liked many paintings.
 - C. She hardly enjoyed herself.
 - D. She could understand the pictures of fat babies.
- 3. From the text, we can see _____.
 - A. the importance of curiosity
 - B. the effect of art

- C. the value of learning
- D. the power of family education

B [2019·浙江丽水高二下学期英语检测]

I walked to Mrs Windsor's house and rang the bell. I stood against the wall and daydreamed what I'd rather be doing. Mrs Windsor had offered to give me the piano lessons for free, so I felt my duty to try, but I just had no gift for it.

The door opened. I walked in, sat down on the piano bench and began to sort through my sheet music. Today Mrs Windsor introduced her niece Pasha to teach me. With a smile, Pasha sat beside me on the bench, opened my sheet music to the beginning page and asked me to play. I arranged my fingers on the keys. Then I frowned and concentrated to make the notes on the page match the finger movements. I had to admit I was a rather mechanical (呆板的) pianist.

After about a page or two, Pasha gently put her hand on top of mine as if to calm my fingers. There was a long pause. "What are you hearing in the music?" I looked at her rather strangely and admitted I didn't know what she meant. "Like a story. Here, let me try and you listen," Pasha advised.

She closed her eyes and took a deep breath, letting her fingers dance lightly over the keys. Then, she began to play. "See, it begins here beside some kind of river. Hear the water flowing beside you."

Her fingers rose and fell gently on the keys. "Now the princess appears and she's picking flowers from the water's edge." A happy piece of music filled the air in time to Pasha's dancing fingers. "Oh, but she slips!" The music changed. "And our princess is being carried off by the fast-flowing stream. Quickly, the princess' horse sees her plight (困境) and races to the river's edge where he swims out to let her catch hold of him. Luckily, they make it to the bank," Pasha said.

I played many pieces of music that afternoon, finding the stories in the music and learning that sometimes it takes a friend to pull you out of the river onto dry land again.

- 4. By describing herself as a mechanical pianist, the author meant _____.
 - A. her fingers couldn't move freely
 - B. she was playing the piano without emotion
 - C. she could remember the notes in a short time
 - D. it had been a long time since she played last time

5. Pasha's magic of playing the piano lies in the fact that she _____.
A. imagined herself as a princess
B. connected the music to a story
C. knew its original background story
D. had a strong desire to make a friend
6. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
A. A forever friend
B. Never give up
C. A piano lesson
D. My favourite piece of music

C

Why buy art? To answer this question, ask yourself what your reasons are for thinking of acquiring a piece of art. An artwork can cost a considerable sum, but if it meets your needs, it's worth every penny.

Art is for enjoyment.

Art is meant to be displayed. Don't ever feel pressured to buy something you won't appreciate looking at day after day, no matter what other people may say. Don't buy something that doesn't appeal to you just because it is trendy(时髦的), because the artist is famous, or because you have been advised that the artwork will make a good investment. If you don't like the artwork at all, don't buy it!

Art improves your environment.

Have you ever noticed that all beautiful homes have art as an essential part of the decoration? Art lends life and colour to otherwise plain and ordinary walls. A well thought out art collection will help create a unique pattern in your home and make it more attractive. For similar reasons, art often graces commercial buildings, such as reception rooms and the offices of top executives.

Art makes a statement.

The kind of art you surround yourself says much about your personality, tastes and values. Art truly is a mirror of the soul. It's an expression of who you are. Be true to yourself, and choose art which is meaningful to you.

Art can be an investment.

Art can pay handsome returns, but this very rarely happens overnight. If you're hoping to make a fast buck, art may not be the right avenue for you. There are investors, of course, who like to put their money in art. They do this for two main reasons: emotional as well as financial benefits.

Art enriches your life.

At a conference on health and aging, held in Australia, a professor from Melbourne's RMIT University shared his findings that love—even the love of an activity or a work of art—contributes to healthier living and a longer lifespan.

Art makes an impression.

When you need to give a gift which will make a lasting impression, a fine piece of artwork is hard to beat. Any recipient(接受者) will appreciate receiving such an exclusive gift, and be honoured that you valued her enough to give her something so unique and precious. Just remember to select something that will appeal to your recipient's tastes, and keep to a sensible budget. Good art needn't cost an arm or a leg.

7. We can find something about the host's personality, tastes and values through looking at _____.
A. the expression on the face
B. the mirror on the wall
C. the kind of art around him
D. the worth of art in his home
8. What does the underlined sentence "Good art needn't cost an arm or a leg." mean?
A. Good art can purify humans' soul.
B. Good art makes you work fast.
C. Good art creates a good life.
D. Good art does not always cost huge money.
9. From the passage we can learn that art _____.
A. is a good way to become rich overnight
B. can awaken people to protect the environment
C. can help people to keep fit and live longer
D. can hardly serve as a present
10. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. what function art has in people's life
B. how to choose artworks for your life
C. what attitudes people have to art
D. how to make a fortune from artworks

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。

We are all called upon to make a speech at some point in life, but most of us don't do a very good job. 11

So, you have to give a speech—and you are terrified, you get nervous, you forget what you want to say, you stumble(结结巴巴) over words, you talk too long, and you bore your audience. Later you think, "Thank Goodness, it's over. I'm just not good at public speaking. I hope I never have to do that again."

Cheer up! 12 Here are some simple steps to take the pain out of speech making. Ask yourself the purpose of your speech. What is the occasion? Why are you speaking? Then, gather as many facts as you can on your subject. Spend plenty of your time doing your research. Then spend plenty of your time organizing your material so that your speech is clear and easy to follow. Use as many examples as possible, and use pictures, charts, and graphs if they help you make your points more clearly. 13 Don't talk down to them. Treat your audience with respect. They will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Just remember: be prepared. Know your subject, your audience, and the occasion. Be brief. 14 And be yourself. Let your personality come through so that you make person-to-person contact with your audience.

If you follow these simple steps, you will see that you don't have to be afraid of public speaking. In fact, you may

find the experience so enjoyable that you volunteer to make more speeches! You're not convinced yet? 15

A. It doesn't have to be that bad.
B. Take several deep breaths before your speech.
C. This article gives some advice on how to give a good speech.
D. Say what you have to say and then stop.
E. Don't give a try to say what you aren't familiar with.
F. Never forget your audience.
G. Give it a try and see what happens.

第二部分 语言运用(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) [2018·安徽省六校教育研究会第二次联考]

A young painter lived in a small house, living on painting portraits(画像). One day, a rich man came for a portrait. They agreed on the 16 of \$ 10,000. The day the man came to take the painting, an 17 idea occurred to him: "It's me in the painting. If I don't buy, no one will 18 ..." So he said, "I'll only pay \$ 3,000!" The young artist had never 19 such things. He strongly argued, expecting the rich man to 20 the agreement. "I ask you at last, will you sell it \$ 3,000 or not?"

Realizing the man did it 21, the artist said in a 22 voice, "No! I'd prefer to not sell it rather than be humiliated(羞辱). Today you 23 your word and someday you must pay 24 times."

"What a joke! Am I stupid?"

"Well, we'd better wait and see."

Soon the painter moved out to 25 some well-known teachers to work harder. Years later, he finally made a name 26 in the circle of art.

The rich man had forgotten the whole thing. 27 one day, some friends came to tell him, "In a famous exhibition, one painting is 28 \$ 200,000 and the man in it looks 29 the same as you. It's so strange that its 30 is Thief." He immediately thought of the 31. If the painting were that one, it would be a(n) 32 for him. He went to find the young painter 33.

And it was! He quickly apologized to the artist and paid 200,000 dollars to buy it back. With a strong 34, the young painter made the rich man 35 his head. This young man was Pablo Picasso.

16. A. award B. reward
C. bonus D. salary
17. A. ill B. optimistic
C. abstract D. elegant
18. A. neither B. either
C. nor D. besides
19. A. stood by B. sent for
C. come across D. pulled through

20. A. stick to B. take to
C. see to D. turn to
21. A. by accident B. in turn
C. on principle D. on purpose
22. A. reliable B. gentle
C. loud D. firm
23. A. eat B. break
C. take D. give
24. A. forty B. thirty
C. twenty D. fifty
25. A. receive B. accept
C. consult D. abandon
26. A. for himself B. in itself
C. by himself D. of itself
27. A. After B. Before
C. Until D. Unless
28. A. marked B. grasped
C. followed D. bought
29. A. eventually B. exactly
C. slightly D. probably
30. A. content B. cover
C. sign D. title
31. A. coincidence B. accident
C. reputation D. incident
32. A. honour B. shame
C. disappointment D. pity
33. A. right away B. just now
C. at times D. now and then
34. A. process B. head
C. faith D. concept
35. A. raise B. bend
C. charge D. fail

非选择题部分

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分) [2019·全国卷Ⅱ]

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

A 90-year-old has been awarded "Woman Of The Year" for 36. _____ (be) Britain's oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9 am to 5 pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, 37. _____ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have 38. _____ (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated(提名) her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her "Lifetime Achievement" award, proud Irene 39. _____ (declare) she had no plans 40. _____ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, "I don't see any reason to give up work. I love

coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I
41. _____ (make) over the years. I work not because I
have to, 42. _____ because I want to.”

Granddaughter Gayle Parks,31—who works alongside
her in the family business—said it remained unknown as to
who nominated Irene for the award. She said,“We don’t
have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a
call 43. _____ (say) she was short-listed,we thought it
was 44. _____ joke. But then we got an official letter
and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It’s
45. _____ (wonder).”

第三部分 写作(共两节;满分40分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)[2018·山东烟台
高二下学期期中]

假如你是高二一班班长李华,你班准备在学校即将举
办的校园艺术节上表演英语话剧。请你给外教 Mr Brown
写封电子邮件,邀请他担任你班话剧排练的口语指导老
师。内容包括:

- 1. 举办艺术节的目的;
 - 2. 排练中的困难;
 - 3. 排练的时间和地点。
- 注意:1. 词数80左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
参考词汇:排练 rehearse v.

第二节 读后续写(满分25分)[2019·浙江省台州
中学高二上学期二统]

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

In 1945, a 12-year-old boy saw a beautiful brooch (胸针) in a shop window that set his heart racing. But the price—five dollars—was too high for Reuben Earle. Five dollars would buy almost a week’s food for his family.

Reuben couldn’t ask his father for the money. Everything his father made through fishing went to his mother, Dora. Slim and beautiful, she was the centre of the home, the glue that held it together. The housework was never-ending, and she struggled to feed and clothe their five children but she was happy as her family and their well-being were all she cared about.

Nevertheless, he opened the shop’s weathered door

and went inside. Standing proud and straight in his flour-sack(面粉袋改做的) shirt and washed-out trousers, he told the shopkeeper what he wanted, adding,“But I don’t have the money right now. Can you please hold it for me for some time?”

“I’ll try,” the shopkeeper smiled. “People around here don’t usually have that kind of money to spend on things. It should keep for a while.”

Reuben respectfully touched his worn cap and walked out. He would raise the money and not tell anybody, for he thought Mum would get surprised when she saw that brooch. On hearing the sound of hammering from a side street, Reuben suddenly had an idea that he could raise money by selling the used nail bags(装钉子的麻袋). People built their own homes in Bay Roberts, using nails bought in bags from a local factory. Sometimes the used bags were thrown away at the construction site, and Reuben knew he could sell them back to the factory for five cents a piece.

That day he sold two nail bags and hid the money in a rusty soda tin(汽水罐).

- 注意:
- 1. 所续写的短文的词数应为150左右;
 - 2. 至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
 - 3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好;
 - 4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Every day after school, Reuben started his plan.

Paragraph 2:

Finally, the time came! _____

Unit 2 Poems

Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

学习札记

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. I found it hard to c _____ my feelings in words at that moment.
2. To his great s _____, his pet dog was knocked over by a speeding car, dead.
3. Mothers working outside should have f _____ schedules to care for their children.
4. The man had failed many times, but he succeeded e _____.
5. Here is c _____ evidence to prove he is guilty.
6. It is obvious what he has done is _____ (矛盾的) to what he has said.
7. Everyone is satisfied with his _____ (翻译) of this poem.
8. The famous company has many _____ (分公司) all over the country.
9. Please cut out my overcoat according to this _____ (样式).
10. Don't tell anybody about it or they will _____ (取笑) me.

II 短语填空

1. This passage just _____ (讲不通) to me at first, no matter how I read it.
2. If we continue to waste the natural resources, we _____ (将会用光) them sooner or later.
3. Eventually, I joined a singing group _____ (由……组成) eight music lovers.
4. We'd like you _____ (不要紧张; 放松) and pass the driving test successfully.
5. I like popular songs, the ones by Li Jian _____ (尤其).

6. Tom _____ the old house _____ (把……转化成) a new shop, starting his own business.
7. To be sure, _____ (熬夜) frequently does harm to your health.
8. The cake was so inviting that little Tom could hardly _____ (把视线移开) it.

III 句型训练

1. 我们不信任他的原因是他经常撒谎。
_____ we don't trust him _____ he often lies. (the reason why...)
2. 一个女孩躺在草地上, 眼睛望着天空。
A girl lay on the grass, _____ . (with + 宾语 + 宾补)
3. 他通过做一些零散的工作来谋生。
He makes a living _____ . (by doing sth)
4. 通过法律容易, 实施法律难。
_____ pass laws _____ to put them into force. (It is... to... than...)
5. 他的哥哥在努力工作而他整天无所事事。
His brother is working hard _____ . (while 表示对比)

IV 单句填空

1. With her money _____ (run) out, she is running out _____ her patience as well.
2. Tick out the _____ (rhyme) words in the following lines.
3. The _____ (salt) water is destroying Venice's famous buildings and artworks.
4. The sorrow fades and her confidence grows day _____ day.
5. —I'm sorry I made a mistake!
—Nobody is perfect. Take _____ easy.
6. If the cat _____ (not tease) the sparrow, it would not _____ (fall) into the pond.

- 学习札记 7. _____ old and tired, the footballer scored five goals in this single match.
8. The reason _____ he didn't go to the party was that his mother was in hospital.
9. Unfortunately, the book lost something in _____ (translate).
10. It was a long journey, but we _____ (eventual) arrived at the destination.
11. With so much work _____ (deal) with, I doubt if I shall have time to visit you.
12. A good teacher must know how _____ (convey) his ideas.
13. It is said that the new manager is hard _____ (get) along with.
14. The girl likes rock music _____ her sister likes folk music.
15. The old woman did some housework for him in exchange _____ a good meal.

Ⅴ 课文缩写

There are 1. _____ (vary) reasons why people write poetry. Some poems tell 2. _____ story or describe something in a way 3. _____ will give the reader a strong impression. 4. _____ try to convey certain emotions. Poets use many different forms of poems 5. _____ (express) themselves. In this text, 6. _____, we will look at a few of the simpler forms. Some of the first poetry a young child 7. _____ (learn) in English is nursery rhymes. These rhymes like the one on the right 8. _____ (be) still a common type of children's poetry. The language is concrete but imaginative, and they delight small children because they rhyme, have strong rhythm and a lot of 9. _____ (repeat). The poems may not make sense and even seem contradictory, but they are easy to learn and recite. By 10. _____ (play) with the words in nursery rhymes, children learn about language.

能力提升

Ⅵ 阅读理解

A

Poetry is an interesting form of writing. It is very free, has few restrictions and can be a great way to express feelings. Writing a poem is all about

observing the world within you or around you.

To write a poem, first you should begin with an idea or inspiration. Inspiration may come at any time unexpectedly. It may be a specific person, place or thing that causes some sort of strong emotion. It may be more of an abstract idea or release of emotion.

After getting the idea, you can write down everything that comes to mind. Don't think much and let all feelings pour out. Remember everything can be thrown out later.

Then you can think about its form and begin to organize thoughts. Poetry comes in many forms, from epic (叙事的) poetry that has a story to dramatic poetry intended to be performed. Try them all out. One will come naturally. Maybe different poems fit different forms. When you write a poem, think about both metre (格律) and rhythm carefully, which are equally important in poetry. Metre is the fixed pattern of the poem, while rhythm refers to the sound when it is spoken. It is also important to use a lot of descriptive words. Create imagery (意象) with words, trying to make them attractive to all the senses. For auditory (听觉的) interest, try repeating similar sounds in a sentence or a phrase. All of this adds life and interest to a poem.

After you finish your work, don't be afraid to share your work with others. When others point out your weakness, accept and grow from it.

1. What does the underlined word "restrictions" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Changes.
B. Orders.
C. Limitations.
D. Organizations.
2. When you begin to write a poem, you should first _____.
- A. begin with some specific persons
B. come up with ideas
C. describe a famous place
D. organize your thoughts
3. We can infer from the text that _____.
A. writing poems needs imagination and the ability to use language well

- B. people can get more ideas if they often share their poems with others
- C. people should first learn to write epic poetry, and then dramatic poetry
- D. people need to write down every feeling they want to release at a time
4. What's the purpose of the text?
- A. To tell readers how to write a poem.
- B. To encourage more people to write poems.
- C. To show what quality a good poem should have.
- D. To teach people how to appreciate poems.

B [2019·浙江诸暨中学高二期中考试]

When you think of children's literature, endless picnics with lots of strawberry jam might pop into your mind. But British author Roald Dahl went down a different path, satisfying children's curiosity for the dark, violent and greedy.

To date, it is said that his books have been sold more than 250 million copies worldwide. In 2013, he beat J. K. Rowling to be named the best children's author of all time. And movie adaptations of his works continue to hit the big screen, including US director Steven Spielberg's take on *The BFG*.

Dahl's books have been successful partly because he wrote from the viewpoint of children and allowed them to lead the stories, act on their own and even act against the wishes of adults.

And his dark descriptions appeal to young readers. For example, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, one of Dahl's famous stories, is a black comedy with the naughty children having terrible revenge (报复) taken on them. In *The BFG*, there is a witching hour, which he wrote is "a special moment in the middle of the night when every child and every grown-up was in a deep sleep, and all the dark things came out from hiding and had the world all to themselves".

The darkness came from Dahl's own life. He lost his father young. Then his mother sent him away to a boarding school where he was badly beaten. He was then a naughty child and sometimes even a troublemaker. Dahl would later describe his school years as "days of horrors" that were filled with

"rules ... and still more rules... to be obeyed". His own experiences inspired some of his dark fiction.

And he was a fighter pilot during World War II . Very few people had quite that fierceness. He's one of the few children's authors who have actually killed people. That is going to have an effect on how you see people and the world.

5. J. K. Rowling and Steven Spielberg are mentioned in the text to stress _____ .
- A. main features of Dahl's books
- B. achievements that Dahl made
- C. Dahl's influence on the film industry
- D. differences between Dahl and them
6. Dahl's books appeal to young readers partly because _____ .
- A. they contain a lot of dark humour and violence
- B. they were written from the perspective of children
- C. they tell stories of Dahl's own experiences
- D. they teach children how to act on their own
7. Which of the followings inspired some of his dark stories?
- A. His father's death during the World War II .
- B. His pride in his experiences as a fighter pilot.
- C. The cruel treatment he received from his parents.
- D. The unhappy childhood he spent in the boarding school.

C

An environmental poem can take the form of any poem type, but the content of an environmental poem is the same regardless of structure. All environmental poems have the environment as their core. Though the subject matter may seem limited, there are many ways a poet can present the material to make it interesting. Writing an effective environmental poem requires nothing more than a creative imagination and an interest in expounding on our natural surroundings.

Choose a topic. You can write about saving the world as a whole, but try to narrow the subjects of your poems down to individual issues within the broad spectrum of the environment. This is not only a good way to enlarge your use of the material at your disposal, but it can often produce poetic material you

学习札记 may not touch upon when you deal with the broad topic. Write down words about the environment in a notebook. Include a list of adjectives that might work for what you have in mind.

Write the first line that comes to mind having to do with the environmental subject you chose. Refer to your notes to spark the idea. Four effective opening lines might be something like:

Release the rain
Though it is black
With the toxic waste
Of man's foolishness

Think about the opening stanza (节) and ask yourself where you're going with it. The poem may set itself up for free form. Consider making structural and rhythm scheme decisions based upon the environmental content of the poem. Is there a way to use rhythm and metre to improve your message?

Use analogies, metaphor(隐喻), and wordplay to give your environmental poem some literary weight. Try something like this:

Tsunami tides wave goodbye
As they move in and leave

Using the word "wave" is a play on words.

Read poems about the environment. One of the best ways to learn to write any type of poetry is to read the work of poets. The more you read and build an ear for rhythm and metre, the better you will be able to develop your own work.

8. The first paragraph implies that environmental poems _____.

A. focus on saving our planet

B. provide a variety of contents

C. don't require you to imagine creatively

D. need a lot of material to be interesting
9. To write an environmental poem, you are advised to _____.

A. write about a broader topic as much as possible

B. make a list of adjectives about the environment

C. base rhythm and metre on the environmental content

D. write the opening stanza with four effective lines

10. The example of "wave" proves that _____.

A. wave is a word used widely in poems

B. wordplay adds more literature sense to poems

C. more environmental poems are about tsunامي

D. it is a burden to write environmental poems
11. The underlined phrase "build an ear for" may mean _____.

A. learn something by heart

B. give full attention to

C. have a careful listen to

D. develop your ability to recognize

语法填空

[2019·浙江省“温州十五校联合体”高二下学期期中]

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

After weeks of rain, a town flooded and the people 1. _____ lived there had to move to a safe place. At one house, rescue workers found 2. _____ man standing deep in water. "Come on! Get in the boat!" the rescuers shouted. The man shouted back, "No! I have faith 3. _____ God, and he will save me!" Soon the floodwaters chased the man to the second floor. 4. _____ (luck), another boat came by at this point. "Get in the boat!" the rescuers urged. "No way!" the man said, stubborn in his thought 5. _____ God would save him. The floodwaters continued to rise, and the man had to climb to the roof of his house. Fortunately, a rescue helicopter came by and 6. _____ (drop) a ladder for him. The pilot shouted through a megaphone, "Grab the ladder!" The man refused and shouted the same thing again.

But the floodwaters 7. _____ (rise) above the roof. The man 8. _____ (sweep) away and drowned. When 9. _____ (arrive) at heaven, he demanded to meet with God. "God, I was certain that you would save me, but you let me die. Why? Why did you abandon me?" God replied with a 10. _____ (puzzle) look, "What do you mean? I sent you two boats and a helicopter!"

Period Two Grammar

基础巩固

I 句型改写

1. He spent so much time playing computer games that he didn't finish his work on time.
→If he _____ so much time playing computer games, he would have finished his work on time.
2. It is necessary for everyone to learn at least one foreign language.
→It is necessary that everyone _____ at least one foreign language.
3. They have worked for two weeks non-stop. It's time for them to have a rest now.
→It's time that they _____ a rest now, because they have worked for two weeks non-stop.
4. The doctor advised this patient to have more vegetables and enough sleep.
→It is advised by the doctor that this patient _____ more vegetables and enough sleep.
5. It hasn't rained for a long time. I hope that there will be a timely rain soon.
→If only _____ a timely rain soon, for it hasn't rained for a long time.

II 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. If he had not missed the train, he _____ (arrive) by then.
2. _____ (be) it not for this false diploma, he _____ (not tease) so often.
3. If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't ring him back.
4. Without your help, we _____ (not achieve) so much.

5. He insisted that nothing _____ (start) till he arrived.
6. —I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.
—You _____ (tell) her last week.
7. The librarian talks as if she _____ (read) all the books in this large library.
8. —If he _____ (warn), he could not have taken that food.
—Luckily he _____ (send) to the hospital immediately.
9. Mr White _____ (arrive) at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.
10. If I had seen the movie, I _____ (tell) you all about it now.

III 句型训练

1. I _____ (去) to my cousin's birthday party last night, but I was not available.
2. The servant received an order that _____
_____ (客人们应该得到妥善招待).
3. It was John who broke the rules. Why are you talking to me as if I _____ (做的) it?
4. It is time that we human beings _____ (采取适当措施) to keep the balance of nature.
5. _____ (运动会本来不会延迟) but for the heavy rain.

能力提升

IV 阅读理解

A
Benjamin West, the father of American painting, showed his talent for art when he was only six years

学习札记 of age. But he did not know about brushes before a visitor told him he needed one. In those days, a brush was made from camel's hair. There were no camels nearby. Benjamin decided that cat hair would work instead. He cut some fur from the family cat to make a brush.

The brush did not last long. Soon Benjamin needed more fur. Before long, the cat began to look ragged (蓬乱). His father said that the cat must be sick. Benjamin was forced to admit what he had been doing.

The cat's lot was about to improve. That year, one of Benjamin's cousins, Mr Pennington, came to visit. He was impressed with Benjamin's drawings. When he went home, he sent Benjamin a box of paint and some brushes. He also sent six engravings (版画) by an artist. These were the first pictures and first real paint and brushes Benjamin had ever seen.

In 1747, when Benjamin was nine years old, Mr Pennington returned for another visit. He was amazed at what Benjamin had done with his gift. He asked Benjamin's parents if he might take the boy back to Philadelphia for a visit.

In the city, Mr Pennington gave Benjamin materials for creating oil paintings. The boy began a landscape (风景) painting. William Williams, a well-known painter, came to see him work. Williams was impressed with Benjamin and gave him two classic books on painting to take home. The books were long and dull. Benjamin could read only a little, having been a poor student. But he later said, "Those two books were my companions by day, and under my pillow at night." While it is likely that he understood very little of the books, they were his introduction to classical paintings. The nine-year-old boy decided then that he would be an artist.

1. What is the text mainly about?

A. Benjamin's visit to Philadelphia.

B. Williams' influence on Benjamin.

C. The beginning of Benjamin's life as an artist.

D. The friendship between Benjamin and Pennington.

2. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 suggest?

A. The cat would be closely watched.

B. The cat would get some medical care.

C. Benjamin would leave his home shortly.

D. Benjamin would have real brushes soon.

3. What did Pennington do to help Benjamin develop his talent?

A. He took him to see painting exhibitions.

B. He provided him with painting materials.

C. He sent him to a school in Philadelphia.

D. He taught him how to make engravings.

4. Williams' two books helped Benjamin to _____.

A. master the use of paints

B. appreciate landscape paintings

C. get to know other painters

D. make up his mind to be a painter

B

No poem should ever be discussed or "analysed", until it has been read aloud by someone, a teacher or a student. Better still, perhaps, is the practice of reading it twice, once at the beginning of the discussion and once at the end, so the sound of the poem is the last thing one hears.

All discussions of poetry are, in fact, preparations for reading it aloud, and the reading of the poem is, finally, the most telling "interpretation" of it, suggesting tone, rhythm, and meaning all at once. Hearing a poet read the work in his or her own voice, on records or on films, is obviously a special reward. But even those aids to teaching cannot replace the students and the teachers reading it or, best of all, reciting it.

I have come to think, in fact, that time spent reading a poem aloud is much more important than “analysing” it, if there isn’t time for both. I think one of our goals as teachers of English is to have students love poetry. Poetry is “a criticism of life”, and “a heightening(提升) of life”. It is “an approach to the truth of feeling”, and it “can save your life”. It also deserves a place in the teaching of language and literature more central than it presently occupies.

I am not saying that every English teacher must teach poetry. Those who don’t like it should not be forced to put that dislike on anyone else. But those who do teach poetry must keep in mind a few things about its essential nature, about its sound as well as its sense, and they must make room in the classroom for hearing poetry as well as thinking about it.

5. To have a better understanding of a poem, one should _____.
- A. discuss it with others
- B. analyse it by oneself
- C. copy it down in a notebook
- D. practise reading it aloud
6. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A. The purpose of reading poetry aloud.
- B. The methods of reading poetry aloud.
- C. The difficulty of reading poetry aloud.
- D. The importance of reading poetry aloud.
7. What does the last sentence in the third paragraph imply?
- A. More stress should be laid on the teaching of poetry.
- B. Poetry is more important than any other subject.
- C. One cannot enjoy life fully without an understanding of poetry.
- D. Poetry is the foundation of all language and literature courses.

C [2019·浙江省衢州二中高二下学期单元测试]

Gwendolyn Brooks was the first African American to win a Pulitzer Prize for Literature. Gwendolyn Brooks wrote hundreds of poems during her lifetime.

She was known around the world for using poetry to increase understanding about black culture in America.

Her poems described conditions among the poor, racial inequality and drug use in the black community. She also wrote poems about the struggles of black women. But her skill was more than her ability to write about struggling black people. She was an expert at the language of poetry. She combined traditional European poetry styles with the African American experiences.

In her early poetry, Gwendolyn Brooks wrote about the South Side of Chicago. The South Side of Chicago is where many black people live. In her poems, the South Side is called Bronzeville. It was *A Street in Bronzeville* that gained the attention of literary experts in 1945. Critics praised her poetic skill and her powerful descriptions of the black experiences during the time. The Bronzeville poems were her first published collection.

In 1950, Gwendolyn Brooks became the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize for Literature. She won the prize for her second book of poems called *Annie Allen*. *Annie Allen* is a collection of poetry about the life of a Bronzeville girl as a daughter, a wife and a mother. She experiences loneliness, loss, death and being poor. Ms Brooks said that winning the prize changed her life.

Her next work was a novel written in 1953 called *Maud Martha*. *Maud Martha* received little notice when it was first published. But now it is considered an important work by some critics. Its main ideas about the difficult life of many women are popular among female writers today. In some of her poems, Gwendolyn Brooks described what people see in life is affected by who they are. One example is this poem, “Corners on the Curing Sky”.

By the end of the 1960s, Gwendolyn Brooks’ poetry expanded to the everyday experiences of people in Bronzeville. She wrote about a wider world that dealt with important political issues.

学习札记 7. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. The life of Gwendolyn Brooks.
- B. The poems of Gwendolyn Brooks.
- C. The understanding about black culture.
- D. The struggles of black women.

..... 8. What can we learn about Gwendolyn Brooks from the second paragraph?

- A. She was good at using the language of poetry.
- B. She mainly wrote about the struggles of black women.
- C. Her writing skills were a little worse than her ability.
- D. Her poems were mainly about the African experience.

..... 9. The author develops the passage mainly by _____.

- A. comparing opinions
- B. using statistics
- C. providing examples
- D. describing her experiences

..... 10. In the next three paragraphs, the author would most probably talk about _____.

- A. the difficulties Gwendolyn Brooks would meet
- B. the poems related to political issues
- C. the awards Gwendolyn Brooks gained
- D. the racial inequality the black had to face

❶ 概要写作 [2019·浙江杭州富阳区富阳中学高二5月考]

..... 阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇60词左右的内容概要。

..... We all know that friends are special people who we share our lives with, and who share their lives with us in return. But seeking friends and keeping the friendship going are never easy. According to research recently published in the *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, the key is to use “we-talk”.

..... Led by University of California psychologist Megan Robbins and her colleagues, the researchers reviewed and analysed 30 different studies involving over 5,000 participants. This largest-ever analysis of

“we-talk” suggested that the frequent use of “we” and “us” is linked to happier and healthier relationships. The word “we” moves people from an individual position into a partnership, which makes us more interdependent (相互依赖的). “The pronouns offer an insight into whether people see themselves as individuals or as part of a whole,” Robbins told *Science Daily*.

..... Their research also found that “we-talk” is helpful for solving conflicts. “The primary point is that interdependence may bring about supportive behaviours and positive ideas of the partner—especially important in times of stress and conflict,” according to a statement released by Robbins’ lab.

..... Contrary to “we-talk”, there is “I-talk”, which refers to the frequent use of first-person singular pronouns, such as “I”, “me”, and “mine”, when writing or speaking. Earlier this year, researchers from the University of Arizona, US, analysed a set of data that came from 4,700 people in Germany and the US. They found that too much “I-talk” was an accurate linguistic marker (语言标记) that someone is likely to feel stressed or experience negative emotions.

..... As you can see from the two studies, too much “I-talk” can make you feel depressed. But “we-talk” can encourage you to become more positive and create a ripple effect of healthy interdependence with others. So next time you’re talking to a friend, try using more “we-talk”. You may find yourself feeling more positive—and the effect it will have on your friend will be positive as well.

Period Three Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

- 1. The girl turned off the lights and waited excitedly in the d _____.
- 2. Supporting such a big family is a great l _____ for the young girl.
- 3. It is known that Lang Lang is a famous p _____ in the world.
- 4. She was working so hard that she won a s _____ in the university.
- 5. The young girl likes music and wishes to be a famous _____ (小提琴家).
- 6. The kind woman let the child into the _____ (温暖) and safety of the house.
- 7. It is a pity that he doesn't have enough money to _____ (赞助) the project.
- 8. The teacher asked the students who invents the _____ (指南针) last class.

Ⅱ 短语填空

- 1. My daughter went to a T-Mobile store again and _____ (试用) different phones.
- 2. When the land was seen, the sailor _____ (发出) a cry of joy.
- 3. He rescued a drowning child _____ (抓住) to a rope thrown to him by others.
- 4. What do you think is the power of _____ (充实你的思想/喂饱你的脑子)?
- 5. There is a variety of colourful fish _____ (在……底部) the sea.

Ⅲ 句型训练

- 1. 他明天有可能来。
He _____ come tomorrow.
(likely)
- 2. 无论什么时候,只要你喜欢,你都可以来看我。
Come to see me _____.
(whenever)
- 3. 下周五的下午你们都还在工作的时候,我就在享受夏威夷的阳光了。
I will be enjoying the sunshine in Hawaii next Friday afternoon _____.
(while)

- 4. 心中想着那么多工作,这个年轻人根本睡不好。
_____,
the young man couldn't sleep well. (with 复合结构)
- 5. 如果我听了你的建议,我就赢了那场比赛了。
_____, I would have won
the game. (if 虚拟语气句)

Ⅳ 单句填空

- 1. We were reading the text when Mary let _____ a cry that day.
- 2. When I turned around, I saw an old man _____ (load) with a heavy bag.
- 3. When the boy was young, he liked trying _____ some new ideas.
- 4. There are some words hidden _____ the bottom of my heart.
- 5. It is obvious that the poor children need love and _____ (warm).
- 6. In my opinion, this dress is not appropriate _____ such an occasion.
- 7. When her mother was young, she was a famous _____ (violin).
- 8. I couldn't figure out who the man standing in the _____ (dark) was.
- 9. Believe it or not, that gifted _____ (piano) words became a compass for my life.
- 10. The _____ (bride) is to study abroad for his second diploma.

能力提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A [2018·浙江余姚中学高二第二学期英语期中测试]

The Children's Book-show Competition is a chance for young readers to be writers.

Reading, it seems, is coming back in fashion, if a survey by the famous National Literacy Trust (the NLT) is true. It shows that the percentage of children who admit enjoying reading has grown for the first time in the past 8 years.

So it's a good time to launch a competition that includes a shedload of new books for schools as prizes. The Children's Book-show Competition, backed by The Independent, is taking to the roads again

学习札记 from the start of next term, with a nationwide tour of 15 big cities, featuring a line-up of a dozen children's writers and illustrators (插图画家) aiming to persuade pupils to follow their footsteps.

The competition, launched by the children's writer and illustrator Jessica Souhami, has two categories: the under-nines and nine to 13-year-olds. Children are asked to choose their favourite fairy or folk tale and set it in an extraordinary place.

Then they are to retell it with the aid of drawings and writings—whether it is set at sea, on a distant planet, in the future or in the past. The closing date for the competition is 30th November.

“Tell your tale in pictures and in words,” say the organizers of the competition. “It can be in a picture book or comic-book format.”

The winner of each competition will receive a signed copy of a book by each of the 12 authors involved in this year's tour, plus £150 worth of books for their school. The runners-up will receive a signed copy of Souhami's new book.

1. What can we know about the Book-show Competition?
 - A. It will be held by the famous NLT.
 - B. It will be held in different cities.
 - C. It has never been organized before.
 - D. Children of all ages will join in it.
2. The underlined word “backed” in Paragraph 3 means “_____”.
 - A. started
 - B. promoted
 - C. supported
 - D. reported
3. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?
 - A. The survey by the NLT is definitely true.
 - B. The winner of each competition will receive a signed copy of Souhami's new book.
 - C. Twelve children's writers and illustrators are involved in this year's tour.
 - D. The survey by the NLT shows that the number of children who enjoy reading is much larger than before.
4. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to _____.
 - A. encourage young readers to become writers
 - B. persuade all children to join in the competition
 - C. promote children's books by famous writers
 - D. introduce the Children's Book-show Competition

B [2019·浙江温州求知中学高二下学期月考]

I read the same novel in paperback and on the iPad.

One thing I love about e-books on the iPad is the in-text dictionary look-up feature. This is something the iPad will always have as an advantage over traditional paperbacks. I sometimes come across a word I don't know while reading. It's much handier to be able to look up the word on the same screen as the text than to have to grab a dictionary or my iPhone to look it up while I am reading a paperback.

However, when it comes to actually reading the book, the iPad's advantages as a medium for reading begin to pale. The iPad is relatively heavy in my hands and the swiping and tapping to turn a page soon become boring. Another big issue I have with the iPad is that I always find myself trying to get away to check an e-mail, explore the web, or look for another book on the iBooks store.

Living in London, as most people do, I take the tube, or the subway. Forget about resting your iPad on your lap to read, because your knees get bumped too much from constant flow of people entering and leaving the train. Your only option is to “seize” your iPad in your hands. This is where a huge drawback of the iPad becomes apparent. When I read a paperback on the subway, not once will I worry about my paperback. A \$7 paperback book is a pretty low target for a thief. A \$500 iPad, on the other hand, is a prime theft material. The reading experience goes down dramatically when you have to keep an eye on the people walking past you.

After finishing my reading of the novel on both mediums—the iPad and the paperback—I am more convinced than ever that the iPad and its iBooks store will not replace traditional print editions. Unlike MP3s that replaced CDs, the original medium for the novel is still the superior one in both form and functions. I use iBooks store now to browse for books and use the “Get Sample” feature to explore the first few chapters. If I like what I read, I'll purchase the print edition from Amazon or at my local bookseller.

5. Which of the following is the advantage of reading on the iPad?
 - A. You can compare book prices on the iPad.
 - B. An iPad is heavier than a paperback book.
 - C. An iPad is unlikely to be stolen by thieves.
 - D. You can look up words in its built-in dictionary.

6. The writer prefers to read a paperback book mainly because it offers _____.
A. a replacement of the iPad
B. a greater sense of belonging
C. the “Get Sample” feature
D. better experiences and functions
7. According to the text, the writer may find iBooks store _____.
A. expensive B. helpful
C. unsatisfying D. traditional
- C [2019·浙江杭州八校联盟高二期中联考]

Researchers are often interested in how culture changes over time. All cultures go through periods of change and some cultures change faster than others. For example, in the past 10 years, Chinese culture has changed rapidly as western products have become popular. Other countries, such as France, have created rules to prevent their culture from changing too quickly.

Even though cultures change at different paces, the causes of cultural change are quite similar around the world. One of these is technology and medicine. In the United States the invention and development of birth control pills and other measures helped parents to limit the size of their families. As a result, families grew smaller and parents could give more attention to fewer children. On the other hand, new technology has also created emotional distance among families.

Cultures also change when they come into contact with other cultures. Immigration, for example, often results in cultural change for both immigrants and the host culture. Immigrants often bring with them different ideas, food, music, language, and manners when they move to a new culture. In Canada, for example, the government has a policy of multiculturalism where immigrants are encouraged to share their background cultures with Canadians while adopting and accepting Canadian culture.

Cultural change can occur due to larger events. For example, economic depression, war, and disaster can endanger societies, which must adapt to these challenges and events. Because of these changes in society, ideas and ways of life also affect the entire culture. For example, during World War II, many American men were sent far off to fight. Consequently, women were suddenly needed to work in the factories. As a result of this change, it is no

- longer culturally acceptable to believe that they should not have the right to work.
8. In the first paragraph which country has experienced rapid cultural change in the last decade?
A. Canada. B. China.
C. France. D. America.
9. What will probably be talked about following the last paragraph?
A. Another reason for cultural change.
B. A discussion of immigration policy in France.
C. Another cultural change caused by World War II.
D. Some examples of highly successful working women.
10. What would be a good title for this passage?
A. Immigration policy and culture
B. Immigration and culture
C. New technology and family culture
D. Causes of cultural change

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。

Some people want to live a productive and successful life. There are many things for you to do in order to achieve this. 1 Here are some suggestions on how to successfully reach your goals, both large and small.

2 No matter what stage of life you are in, you should know what you want for your life. Ask yourself questions, such as: Do I want to work in this career for the rest of my life? Do I need more education? Do I want to buy a house? At what age do I want to retire? How can I have a successful marriage? How can I be a better parent to my kids?

Write down your plan. 3 You can write down all that you want for your life. But unless you know how to achieve those goals, they will just be your dreams. Decide what steps you need to take in order to develop your plan.

Set large and small goals. Some people set 5-or 10-year goals but leave out the time in between. It is much easier to reach a large goal if it is divided into smaller ones. Here is an example. 4 So what do you do in the meantime? Goal 1 would be to start saving money. Goal 2 might be finding a house plan or researching contractors, etc. Big goals take a lot of time and preparations. So you should also set small goals

学习札记 for you to achieve when setting large ones.

5 Find things to do in your spare time, which will help you reach your goals. Don't waste your time.

- A. It is never too old to learn.
B. Make good use of your time.
C. Decide what you want for your life.
D. Make a plan and then write it down.
E. You want to build a house in the next five years.
F. And setting and achieving goals is one of them.
G. Most people want to set a large goal and achieve it in a short time.

完形填空

It was only after three weeks into a new job that I made a serious mistake. My boss called it "extremely embarrassing" in a company-wide e-mail—which, 1, he wrote because he felt he needed to explain that what I did was something 2 in the company should ever do.

I wish I 3 give a good excuse for what I did. At the very least, I wish I could explain it somehow—4 it on youth, inexperience or ignorance. Unfortunately, I'm 5, experienced and I know better.

6 I work with some very kind and compassionate(有同情心的) people. For the past couple of days many of them have taken time to 7 by my desk and offer comfort, encouragement and support. Some have shared with me similar 8 they have made. Evidently I'm not the only "9" person here.

One of the exchanges I had this week was with Lois, the much-honoured, much-respected professional who 10 the desk right next to mine. Lois was completely 11 about her work, and to be honest I was a little nervous about how she would 12 to such an extremely embarrassing incident.

As I expected, Lois didn't pass over the 13 when she saw me the next day. She mentioned it directly, 14 with empathetic consideration. She listened to my 15. Just as I was ready to express my regrets, she brought my self-pity partly to a(n) 16.

"It happened," she said. "There's nothing you can do to 17 that. It happened. But it's over now. It's 18. It's in the past. You need to let it

go, and move on." And with that she returned her 19 to her work, as if to say, "We're done here."

I beat myself up for weeks. At such times I need to remember those 20 words: it's over. It's done. Let it go. And mostly, move on.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. by the way | B. in the way |
| C. on the way | D. to the way |
| 2. A. someone | B. anyone |
| C. no one | D. the one |
| 3. A. should | B. might |
| C. will | D. could |
| 4. A. fix | B. blame |
| C. rely | D. put |
| 5. A. outgoing | B. old |
| C. cheerful | D. energetic |
| 6. A. Thankfully | B. Naturally |
| C. Generally | D. Hopefully |
| 7. A. work | B. stop |
| C. watch | D. sit |
| 8. A. decisions | B. troubles |
| C. attempts | D. mistakes |
| 9. A. annoying | B. confusing |
| C. embarrassing | D. puzzling |
| 10. A. repairs | B. wants |
| C. works | D. occupies |
| 11. A. mad | B. serious |
| C. curious | D. hopeful |
| 12. A. react | B. agree |
| C. turn | D. object |
| 13. A. issue | B. outcome |
| C. criterion | D. message |
| 14. A. for | B. therefore |
| C. but | D. otherwise |
| 15. A. challenge | B. imagination |
| C. conclusion | D. explanation |
| 16. A. order | B. key |
| C. end | D. process |
| 17. A. forget | B. ruin |
| C. prevent | D. change |
| 18. A. broken | B. done |
| C. lost | D. kept |
| 19. A. attention | B. skill |
| C. patience | D. interest |
| 20. A. sweet | B. pleasant |
| C. meaningful | D. colourful |