

主题六 人与社会

话题16 语言学习

★文学

1. **effect** *n.* 影响；效果；作用
2. **focus** *v.* 集中(注意力、精力等)*n.*中心点(指人或事物)
3. **literature** *n.* 文学
4. **opinion** *n.* 意见；想法；看法
5. **discussion** *n.* 讨论，辩论
6. **stress** *n.* 精神压力；心理负担
7. **discuss** *v.* 讨论，议论

- 8. **view** *n.* 观点, 视野 *v.* 看待, 考虑
- 9. **need** *n.* 需要 *aux.& v.* 需要, 必须
- 10. **improve** *v.* 改进, 更新
- 11. **examine** *vt.* 检查; 诊察; 仔细观察
- 12. **design** *n.* & *v.* 设计
- 13. **point** *v.* 指, 指向 *n.* 点, 分数
- 14. **effort** *n.* 努力; 尽力
- 15. **reason** *v.* 评理, 劝说 *n.* 理由, 原因
- 16. **explore** *v.* 探索; 考察

★语言学习

1. language *n.* 语言
2. practice *n.* 练习；行为，做法
3. speak *v.* 说(某种语言)
4. ask *v.* 问，询问；要求；邀请
5. grammar *n.* 语法
6. answer *n.* 答案 *v.* 回答；回信
7. conversation *n.* 谈话，交谈

8. **know** *v.* 知道, 了解; 认识; 懂得

9. **letter** *n.* 信; 字母

10. **pronunciation** *n.* 发音

11. **sentence** *n.* 句子

12. **knowledge** *n.* 知识, 学问

13. **word** *n.* 词, 单词; 话

14. **method** *n.* 方法, 办法

15. **course** *n.* 过程; 经过; 课程

16. **progress** *n.* 进步 *v.* 进展, 进行

- 17. **difficulty** *n.* 困难
- 18. **idea** *n.* 主意, 意见, 打算, 想法
- 19. **question** *vt.* 询问 *n.* 问题
- 20. **skill** *n.* 技能, 技巧
- 21. **problem** *n.* 问题, 难题
- 22. **form** *v.* 构成 *n.* 表格; 形式; 结构
- 23. **mistake** *v.* 弄错 *n.* 错误
- 24. **object** *n.* 物, 物体; 宾语
- 25. **pressure** *n.* 压力

26. level *n*. 水平线; 水平, 层次, 程度

27. reply *v*. 回复, 答复

28. learn *v*. 学习

29. dialogue *n*. 对话

30. homework *n*. 家庭作业

★名著名篇

1. note *n.* 便条; 笔记 *vt.*记录
2. magazine *n.* 杂志
3. article *n.* 文章; 东西, 物品; 冠词
4. newspaper *n.* 报纸
5. song *n.* 歌唱; 歌曲
6. paragraph *n.* 段落
7. page *n.* 页, 页码

8. **trouble** *v.* 使苦恼, 使忧虑, 使麻烦 *n.* 问题; 疾病

9. **novel** *n.* 小说

10. **masterpiece** *n.* 代表作, 杰作

11. **meaning** *n.* 意思, 含意

12. **thing** *n.* 东西, 用品; 事情, 事件

一、语法选择

Born and raised in Taiwan, Zheng Xin knew very little about the Chinese mainland. But after studying at Hunan University for two years, the __1__ boy found his second hometown.

Zheng feels much kindness from __2__ mainland classmates. To help him fit in much __3__, they taught him how to type in pinyin and write simplified(简化的) Chinese characters. They also taught him Chinese accents he was not familiar __4__. At the end of every summer and winter vacation, his classmates give him local delicacies(佳肴) which __5__ in almost every Chinese mainland province.

In the past two years, Zheng __6__ chasing his dreams and developing his interests here. As a boy who loves public speaking, Zheng has taken part in English speaking contests. He is also glad to find a wonderful singing partner from Inner Mongolia, __7__ he loves singing a lot.

**Looking back on the past two years, Zheng said he had made __8__
right decision to study on the mainland. He wants __9__ a bridge of
communication across the Straits.**

**There is also a __10__ reason for Zheng to do so. His mother is from
Fujian, and his father is from Jiayi, his hometown in Taiwan.**

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (B)1. | A.21 years old | B. 21-year-old | C. 21 years |
| (A)2. | A.his | B. him | C. he |
| (B)3. | A.well | B. better | C. the best |
| (C)4. | A.with | B. in | C. for |
| (B)5. | A.produce | B. produced | C. are produced |
| (B)6. | A.was | B. is | C. has been |
| (A)7. | A.because | B. if | C. so |
| (C)8. | A./ | B. an | C. the |
| (B)9. | A.build | B. to build | C. building |
| (C)10. | A.person | B. personal | C. personally |

二、完形填空

Once in a village lived a wealthy man who was worried about the bad habits of his son. He tried many ways to make his son leave the bad habits but it was no __11__. One day, he heard a wise man come to his village. So he went to the wise man immediately. The wise man __12__ him to bring his son to a garden for a walk.

While walking in the garden, the wise man stopped suddenly. He pointed toward a __13__ plant and said to the young man, “Pull it out! ” The young man made it __14__. After walking a little, the wise man stopped again and pointed to a bigger plant and said, “Pull it out! ” The young man pulled hard and it __15__. “Now pull this one out! ” said the wise man pointing toward a huge tree. The young man tried his best for several times but the tree didn't __16__ at all. “I can't do that, ” said the young man, out of __17__.

Hearing this, the wise man smiled and said, “It goes the same as your bad habits. When they are __18__, it's easy to pull them out. But when they take a hold, it will be __19__ to drop them. Don't wait for bad habits to grow in you. __20__ the bad habits while you have control over them.” This lesson changed the young man's life forever.

(C)11. A.harm	B. use	C. answer	D. reason
(B)12. A.asked	B. forced	C. pushed	D. warned
(C)13. A.sick	B. tall	C. flat	D. tiny
(D)14. A.heavily	B. carefully	C. easily	D. early
(C)15. A.came on	B. came out	C. came down	D. came across
(A)16. A.move	B. work	C. fall	D. listen
(D)17. A.attention	B. shape	C. order	D. breath
(B)18. A.active	B. strong	C. young	D. safe
(A)19. A.impossible	B. necessary	C. serious	D. valuable
(C)20. A.Pick up	B. Give up	C. Break up	D. Keep up

三、阅读理解

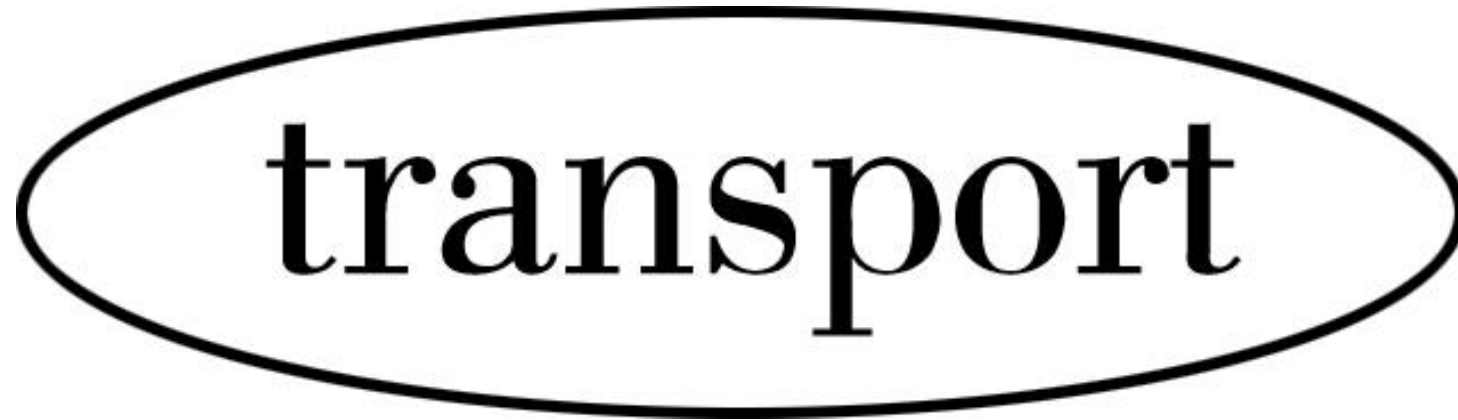
A

Mind Maps

Mind maps are a great way of showing a picture of information that we need to learn. You can use mind maps for all kinds of learning. They work very well for vocabulary when you are learning a new language.

① Draw a circle in the middle of the page and write the vocabulary subject in the middle.

For example:



②Brainstorm some word groups for “transport” and think of headings for each one.

For example:

—sea transport

—land transport

—air transport

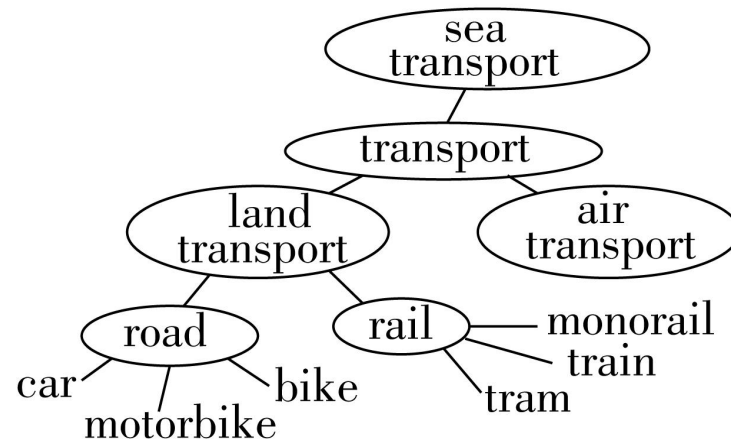
For each one, draw a short line from the centre circle outwards. Add another circle and write the new group word in the middle.

③Look at each group and try to add more groups.For example, in “land transport”, there are two sub-groups:

—Road

—Rail

Draw two more lines, add two more circles and write the two new headings inside them.



- ④ When you can't make any new groups, add a line for each word you know. Write the words along the lines or, if you have spaces, write them inside more circles.**
- ⑤ As you learn new vocabulary, add it to the mind map.**
- ⑥ To make the mind maps even better, use colour to show important ideas of parts of the map.**

(**B**)21.The example above shows using a mind map to learn about ____.

A. science B. a language C. geography D. drawing pictures

(**C**)22.The first step of making a mind map is to ____.

A. add lines to the group words

B. add new circles and the group words

C. draw a circle in the middle of the page

D. think of some word groups for the subject word

(D)23._____ steps are mentioned to make a mind map.

A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Six

(A)24.Which of the following is TRUE about mind maps?

A. A mind map is a picture of useful information.

B. A mind map is only used for language learning.

C. Mind maps should be simple, without any colour.

D. Mind maps are usually started with a straight line.

(**C**)25.This passage is most probably from ____.

A. a science book

B. a travel guide

C. a school website

D. a sports magazine

B

(2023·广东模拟)Stand in front of a mirror and look at it. How much do you really know about the person in it? It's not easy to know ourselves.

To help students know themselves, schools across China are providing more classes and activities on self-knowledge. Liu Yue, a teacher from a middle school, has recently taught her students a useful tool.“It's called the Johari Window, developed by two US psychologists(心理学家), ” said Liu.“It has four areas about one's self: open area(that everyone knows about), hidden area (that only you know), blind area (that everyone knows except you) and unknown area (that nobody knows). Using this tool, the students did a good job of knowing themselves.”

“I'm most curious about my blind area, ” said ninth-grader Yang Manqi. “So I did a survey with my friends.” The results showed Yang easily got nervous and impatient because of procrastination(拖延). “That's a terrible habit I've never realized! ” Yang said.

“The unknown area is the most amazing, ” said Sun Boyin. “Everyone has great potential. ” When Sun entered middle school, he was not good at math. “But I set a goal and did lots of math exercises. Now I'm much better at math. The unknown part of my math ability is getting clearer! ” Sun said.

When it came to the hidden area, most students kept silent. “I’m scared to show my secrets deep down, ” said Li Yixuan. “Then my deskmate stood up and said his favorite cartoon is Tom and Jerry. I thought: Am I brave enough to show my childish side? Perhaps not. I want my classmates to see me as a thoughtful person, not a silly kid. But then I realized that I didn’t find my deskmate silly. I think he is brave to be himself.”

“Show yourself and make yourself better—that’s the best lesson I have learned, ” Li told the researchers.

(A)26.Why did Liu Yue teach her students the Johari Window?

- A. To help them know about themselves.**
- B. To let them keep quiet and study hard.**
- C. To make them stand in front of a mirror.**
- D. To teach them how to do math exercises.**

(**C**)27.The area that everyone knows except you is ____.

A. open area B. hidden area

C. blind area D. unknown area

(D)28.What does the underlined word “potential” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Interest.**
- B. Invention.**
- C. Knowledge.**
- D. Possibility.**

(B)29.What did Li Yixuan think of his deskmate?

- A. He is silly.**
- B. He is brave.**
- C. He is quiet.**
- D. He is thoughtful.**

(D)30. Which can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Set a Goal and Make It**
- B. Take up a Hobby and Keep It on**
- C. Find Your Bad Habits and Break Them**
- D. Know Yourself and Be a Better You**

C

配对阅读。左栏是五则名著名篇简介，右栏是七则名著名篇节选，请将简介和节选进行匹配。

(**B**)31.TheFamilyofLittleFeetis a story in TheHouseonMangoStreet, written by Sandra Cisneros.

(**G**)32.The book Heiditells a story about a little girl called Heidi.She is kind and brings great happiness to people around her.

(**E**)33.TheSecretGarden, a novel for children written by France's Hodgson Burnett, was published in 1911.

(**C**)34.TheDeathofKarenSilkwoodis a true story written by Joyce Hannam. Was it an accident?Did she fall, or was she pushed?

(**F**)35.RomeoandJulietis one of the most famous plays of Shakespeare. It is a love story with the saddest of all possible endings.

D. Men have not more time to understand anything. They buy things already made at the shops. But there is no shop anywhere where one can buy friendship, and so men have no friends any more.

E. It seemed very strange and silent, but she did not feel lonely at all. Then she noticed some small green shoots coming up through the grass. So something was growing in the garden after all!

F. To give it to you again, I would give you anything.My love is as deep as the sea. The more I give to you, the more I have. I hear some noise within. Dear love goodbye!

G. She drew the little goat softly to her.“Don't be sad anymore. See, I am coming up with you every day now. If there is anything the matter, you can come to me.”

四、短文填空(请从方框内选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使文章完整连贯，注意每空一词，每词仅用一次，有两词为多余项。)

student he proud write work until call for and letter what a

Many foreigners move to China because of a strong interest in its culture. One man has turned his interest into love and this love made 36. him write many books about China. He is William, an American who has lived in China 37. for over 30 years. His Chinese name is Pan Weilian. His Chinese friends 38. call him “Lao Pan”.

student he proud write work until call for and letter what a

In 1988, Lao Pan first came to China and 39. worked as a teacher at a university. But Lao Pan did not begin to understand China 40. until he and his family took a 3-month drive around the country. These experiences in China gave him ideas for his books. Since then he has 41. written thirteen books about China. These books give the world a fuller picture of China and Lao Pan is 42. proud of what he is doing.

student he proud write work until call for and letter what a

Lao Pan's new book includes his forty-seven 43. letters to his family back in America. The letters show China's development in different periods. Lao Pan often says he loves China 44. and its people so much. He sees it as a life-long task to let more westerners know 45. what China is like. He will continue telling the nation's stories to the world.

五、读写综合

A. 回答问题

(2023·广东模拟) Since 2017, Jiading, Shanghai has been building community libraries under the “Home Study” program, to encourage more reading among about 1.9 million local people.

Community libraries got help from local people and companies. Sometimes, local companies provide space for free, leaving local government to pay for the decoration(装修). Community volunteers also often provide help for the local libraries.

If you enter the community library in Nanxiang Old Town, you will find it is of strong Chinese style. Of all community libraries in Jiading, the one in Nanxiang Old Town is the most special. Because it is next to the famous Tanyuan Garden, which was the private garden of Li Liufang, a scholar(学者)in the Ming Dynasty. The library is on the first floor of a building in the ancient Chinese style. It has about 4, 100 Chinese picture books.

Zhang Bo works with volunteers to provide more books for their readers of all age groups. Some time ago, Zhang noticed that a girl often came to the library after school by herself. The girl did her homework at the library, but she never talked to anyone. Zhang learned that she came from a family of divorced(离婚的)parents. She had trouble communicating with others. So Zhang and other volunteers made friends with her. They became her “family away from home”. “That is true community spirit.” Zhang said.

46. What's the purpose of building community libraries in Jiading, Shanghai?

To encourage more reading among (about 1.9 million) local people.

47. How do any local companies help the community libraries in Jiading, Shanghai?

By providing space for free sometimes.

48. Where is the most special community library of all the community libraries in Jiading?

In Nanxiang Old Town.

49. How many Chinese picture books are there in the library in Nanxiang Old Town?

About 4, 100.

50. Why did Zhang Bo and other volunteers make friends with the girl?

Because the girl had trouble communicating with others.

B. 书面表达

上海社区图书馆成立以后，吸引了不少外国友人的参观，社区图书馆需要一批英语口语流利的志愿者。假设你是李华，你想当图书馆志愿者，请你用英文写一封申请信。内容包括：

1. 你想成为志愿者的原因；
2. 你做志愿者的优势(语言特长、曾经的经历等)；
3. 希望能申请成功，并发挥作用。

作文要求：

1. 不能照抄原文，不得在作文中出现真实校名、地点和考生的真实姓名；
2. 语句连贯，词数不少于80。

Dear sir or madam,

I am a student who wants to be a volunteer of your library. I want to help those who love reading. I also love the reading environment in the library.

I think I have at least two advantages to be a volunteer. First, I am good at speaking English, so I can communicate with the foreign readers. Second, I'm experienced because I used to be a volunteer at the school library. I believe I will be a good volunteer if you give me a chance.

I hope that I will be accepted and play a role in helping others. And I also hope that there will be more community libraries in our city, and more readers will have a place to read.

**Yours,
Li Hua**