**Section Ⅱ　Learning About Language**

课后·训练提升

一、单句语法填空

**1**.The trouble is 　　　　　　we are short of money.

答案:that

**2**.See the flags on the top of the building?That was 　　　　　　we did this morning.

答案:what

**3**.A ship in harbour is safe,but that’s not 　　　　　ships are built for.

答案:what

**4**.What makes this shop different is 　　　　　it offers more personal service.

答案:that

**5**.One advantage of playing the guitar is 　　　　　it can give you a great deal of pleasure.

答案:that

二、完成句子

**1**.他不再是以前的那个样子了。

He is 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　.

答案:no longer what he was

**2**.令我印象最深的是,这么小的一个男孩能把小提琴拉得如此好。

What impressed me most was 　　　　　 　　　　　 　　　　　　　could play the violin 　　　　　 　　　　　　.

答案:that such a little boy;so well

**3**.那就是她看起来如此沮丧的原因。

That’s 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　　　　　　　　　.

答案:why she looks so upset

**4**.汤姆旷课了。那是因为他病了。

Tom was absent from class.That was 　　　　　　　　 　　　　　　.

答案:because he was ill

**5**.我们不相信他的原因是他经常说谎。

The reason why we don’t trust him is 　　　　　　　　 　　　　　　 .

答案:that he often lies

三、阅读理解

The first science project I ever did was in fifth grade with my partner,Delaney. We looked online together for ideas and came up with an experiment to slide glass balls down a slope covered with different-textured materials.Our project was torn to pieces by our teacher.Our procedure wasn’t thorough.She told us we should consider waiting another year to enter the science fair.I felt so discouraged.

That night,I folded up our poster and started thinking about all of the things I could do differently the next year.I wanted to find a topic I cared about,one that interested me.As a beginner of the piano,I was curious about how the piano I practised on for five hours every week could make the sounds that it did.I learnt about something called “sympathetic resonance”,a phenomenon that allows string to vibrate(振动) together when played.I built my next project around this and ended up getting first place at the science fair the following year.

Today,I am 22 years old,a climate scientist.In the decade since I did my very first science project,I have wondered a lot about what it takes to be a good scientist.To me,what makes a truly good scientist is what makes a good person.

A good scientist has patience—patience for others,patience for herself or himself,and patience when things go wrong.A few years ago,I had the opportunity to work on a NASA asteroid-sample retrieval mission called OSIRIS-Rex.The spacecraft launched in September 2016,headed to the asteroid Bennu.Late last year,finally,it reached its destination.In four years,OSIRIS-Rex will bring a piece of the asteroid back to Earth so that scientists can learn more about it.Scientific discoveries do not take place overnight,and many are small and gradual.Missions like the one I worked on often take years to complete.Success almost never comes quickly or easily.

A good scientist is open-minded.It can be easy to ignore people you disagree with or to assume the worst about them.But we should be open to ideas that are not what we expected when we set out.We should take the time to consider other people’s opinions,even when they conflict with our own.There is so much we don’t know,but we do know some things.We live in a world where knowledge and uncertainty can and do coexist.As scientists,we should have both confidence in ourselves and humility as we move through our lives.

Of course,good scientists are driven by curiosity.But curiosity does not have to be limited to science.When we are curious about other people,we can become more considerate.When we are curious about other perspectives,we can become more understanding.After all,it costs nothing to be kind to someone—at school,at the grocery store,with your friends,with your family.A kind gesture can make someone’s day,even save someone’s life.You never know what people are going through unless you take the time to find out.Curiosity is not and never will be something to be ashamed of.Curiosity is our superpower.But it’s also what makes us human.All we have to do is ask.

**1**.What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?

A.The daily life of a scientist.

B.The procedures of choosing a project.

C.The personal experience of a scientist.

D.The achievements a scientist ever made.

答案:C

解析:段落大意题。前两段主要讲述的是作者曾经与搭档Delaney做过的第一个科学项目,最终没有通过老师的审核。他们需要再等一年才能参加科学博览会。为此作者开始考虑明年可以做不同的事情并建立了下一个项目,于次年在科学博览会上获得第一名。因此前两段主要讲的是科学家的个人经历。故选C项。

**2**.What does the underlined word “humility” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

A.Being modest.　　　　　 B.Being cautious.

C.Being sceptical. D.Being ambitious.

答案:A

解析:词义猜测题。根据第五段内容可知,作者认为优秀的科学家应该既有自信又保持谦逊,据此可推断出画线词humility的意思。故选A项。

**3**.What can we learn from the passage?

A.Curiosity kills the cat.

B.Look before you leap.

C.When one door shuts,another opens.

D.Nothing is impossible for a willing heart.

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第四段内容可知,作者认为科学发现不是一朝一夕就能成功的,往往还需要长时间的探索与积累,需要长期的坚持与努力。作者举的例子也说明了科学研究是一个渐进的过程,强调了持之以恒的重要性。故选D项。

**4**.What is the main purpose of the passage?

A.To evaluate the effect of a science project.

B.To analyse the personalities of a scientist.

C.To explain the consequence of an experiment.

D.To compare some approaches to be a scientist.

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。根据第四段中的“A good scientist has patience”可知,一位优秀的科学家具有耐心。根据第五段中的“A good scientist is open-minded.”可知,一个好的科学家思想开阔。根据最后一段中的“Of course,good scientists are driven by curiosity.”可知,好的科学家是由好奇心驱使的。因此文章主要讲述的是成为优秀科学家所应该具有的个性。故选B项。

四、完形填空

Young children across the globe enjoy playing games of hide and seek.For them,there’s something highly exciting about 　1　 someone else’s glance and making oneself unable to be seen.

However,we all witness that preschool children are remarkably 　2　 at hiding.They often cover only their eyes with their hands,leaving the rest of their bodies 　3　.

For a long time,this ineffective hiding method was 　4　 as evidence that children are hopelessly “egocentric”(自我中心的) creatures.But our surprising research results in child developmental psychology 　5　 that idea.

We brought young children aged 2-4 into our Minds in Development Lab at USC.Each 　6　 sat down with an adult who covered her own eyes or 　7　.We then asked the child if she could see or hear the adult.Surprisingly,children replied that they couldn’t.The same 　8　 happened when the adult covered her own mouth:Now children said that they couldn’t 　9　 to her.

A number of 　10　 ruled out that the children misunderstood what they were being asked.The results were clear:Our young subjects comprehended the questions and knew 　11　 what was asked of them.Their 　12　 to the questions reflected their true belief that “I can see you only if you can see me,too.” They simply 　13　 mutual(相互的) recognition and regard.Our 　14　 suggest when a child “hides” by putting a blanket over her head,it is not a result of egocentrism.In fact,children consider this method 　15　 when others use it.

**1**.A.following B.taking

C.escaping D.directing

答案:C

解析:根据常理可知,孩子们之所以喜欢玩“捉迷藏”的游戏,是因为当他们藏起来的时候,感觉自己能够躲避(escaping)寻找者的目光,所以非常紧张和刺激。

**2**.A.clever B.bad

C.scared D.quick

答案:B

解析:根据下文的内容可知,学龄前儿童不善于(bad)隐藏。

**3**.A.exposed B.examined

C.untouched D.imbalanced

答案:A

解析:根据“cover only their eyes”和生活常识可知,学龄前儿童在躲藏时往往只捂住自己的眼睛,却把身体的其他部分暴露(exposed)出来。

**4**.A.supported B.guaranteed

C.imagined D.interpreted

答案:D

解析:根据本句内容可知,长时间以来,儿童的这种无效躲藏的方式被解释(interpreted)为“儿童是自我中心型生物”的证据。

**5**.A.explained B.confirmed

C.contradicted D.tested

答案:C

解析:根据下文实验的结论可知,这个结果与之前人们的想法是完全相反的(contradicted)。

**6**.A.parent B.child

C.researcher D.doctor

答案:B

解析:根据上文出现的“young children”以及下文的“an adult”可知,此处指的是小孩子(child)。

**7**.A.feet B.nose

C.hands D.ears

答案:D

解析:根据下文出现的“or hear the adult”可知,此处指的是蒙上眼睛或捂住耳朵(ears)。

**8**.A.event B.thing

C.action D.accident

答案:B

解析:根据冒号后面的内容可知,当成年人捂上自己的嘴巴时,相同的事情(thing)出现了。

**9**.A.speak B.listen

C.turn D.wave

答案:A

解析:根据上文内容“covered her own mouth”可知,因为大人捂着嘴巴,所以孩子们说他们不能与大人讲话(speak)。

**10**.A.instructions B.descriptions

C.experiments D.assumptions

答案:C

解析:根据上文内容可知,这是进行的科学实验,但是一次实验肯定不能得出结论,所以进行了很多次实验(experiments)后,排除了孩子们误解问题的可能性。

**11**.A.partly B.honestly

C.vaguely D.exactly

答案:D

解析:根据上文出现的misunderstood以及clear可知,孩子们确切地(exactly)知道他们被问的是什么问题。

**12**.A.responses B.approaches

C.contribution D.sensitivity

答案:A

解析:根据上文内容以及下文的questions可知,此处指的是孩子们对问题的回答(responses)。

**13**.A.hold back B.relate to

C.insist on D.make up

答案:C

解析:根据上文的实验过程和结果可知,孩子们在捉迷藏中的表现表明,他们只是坚持(insist on)相互承认和尊重。

**14**.A.limitations B.requirements

C.theories D.findings

答案:D

解析:根据上文内容可知,科学实验有了新的发现或结果(findings),完全推翻了之前的结论。

**15**.A.tentative B.impressive

C.creative D.effective

答案:D

解析:根据上文内容以及上文出现的ineffective一词可知,事实上,当别人用这个方法(躲藏)时,孩子们也会认为这个方法是有效的(effective)。