**Section** Ⅲ　**Discovering** **Useful** **Structures**

课后·训练提升

一、单句语法填空

**1**.The trees 　　　　　　(blow) down in the storm have been moved off the road.

答案:blown

**2**.When I returned there,I found my bag 　　　　　(go).

答案:gone

**3**.Before driving into the city,you are required to get your car 　　　　　　(wash).

答案:washed

**4**.When we finally reached the service desk,we heard it 　　　　　　　　(announce) that there were no more tickets left.

答案:announced

**5**.The old couple often take a walk after supper in the park with their pet dog 　　　　　　(follow) them.

答案:following

二、完成句子

**1**.他被指控犯有网络盗窃罪。

He was 　　　　　　 　　　　　　 Internet theft.

答案:charged with

**2**.总而言之,这是一个解决常见问题的巧妙方法。

In a word,this is a clever 　　　　　　　　　　　　a common problem.

答案:approach to

**3**.政府在昨天向媒体宣布了创造一百万个新工作岗位的计划。

The government yesterday 　　　　　　　　　　　　the media plans to create a million new jobs.

答案:announced to

**4**.他为我们花钱,真是大方。

It was 　　　　　　 　　　　　　 　　　　　　to pay for us.

答案:generous of him

**5**.起初他们给了我一些帮助,但帮助不大。

They gave me some help in the beginning but it did not 　　　　　　　　　　.

答案:amount to much

三、七选五阅读理解

The hit movie *Notting* *Hill* begins with a famous scene.Hugh Grant bumps into Julia Roberts and pours orange juice all over her.After the bump,Grant repeatedly says,“I am so sorry.I am so sorry.”

　1　 If Roberts’ character were from Britain,then she would probably apologise repeatedly as well—even if the bump were not her fault.But this doesn’t happen in the film,as Roberts is from the US.

A report in *The* *Telegraph* last week said that three-quarters of British people apologise when they bump into someone in the street—regardless of whether they are responsible or not.In fact,we Britons use “sorry” in many situations.For example,if we mishear someone,we say “Sorry?” The person we are talking to will also apologise by replying:“No,I am sorry!” 　2

Life is never as simple as “sorry” and “never mind”.

　3　 Traditionally,“sorry” was used to express deep regret,but a survey in 2017 showed that we use it to mean anything from “what” to “whatever”.

　4　 Mark Tyrell,a psychology writer in the UK,thinks our apologetic tendencies are rooted in the British class system.We say sorry because historically the new middle classes in Britain had to apologise for not being the working class,but also for not really being the upper class.

　5　 For example,if you bump into someone,they might get angry.To avoid this,we instantly say “Sorry!”.True manners are about being considerate and the modern day hobby with apologising shows that we are perhaps not as thoughtful as we once were.The word has lost some of its meaning.Do you see my point?Sorry,it might just be a British thing.

A.Why are Britons so sorry?

B.British people are sincere while saying sorry.

C.How we use “sorry” has changed.

D.Saying sorry when necessary is a good manner.

E.This can go on for up to five minutes as we compete over who is the most sorry.

F.Another theory is that we apologise to avoid confrontation (冲突).

G.His actions in this scene are very British.

答案:1~5 GECAF

四、完形填空

Whenever I arrive home late from work,my dog Poppins saves her dinner.She always waits for me 　1　 I sit down for mine.

For someone who recovered from a(n)　2　 disorder(紊乱),the importance of my caring dog’s 　3　 surprised me.In the years of treatment,my family and friends were very 　4　,but nothing quite touched me like the 　5　 of my dog.

My eating disorder started when I was in university.Then I was an early bird, sporty and 　6　 to outdoors.But a few comments about weight proved(证明是) enough for me to begin 　7　 my looks.I stopped eating enough.I forced myself to exercise and lost sight of why I loved to move.All that 　8　 was that I ticked(勾) off the boxes in the checklist.

When Poppins came to live with me,my life took a turn.I’d 　9　 wake early. But on the road I had sped through,we walked slowly in 　10　.We enjoyed streetcars,Don Valley,Humber River and many animals.

I 　11　 for many years working out how to live an active life.Poppins feels like the missing 　12　.This sweet dog has 　13　 me to the life I’ve dreamed about—one still filled with exploration and 　14　 but not driven by force to move.I know that the life I used to only 　15　 has come now.I feel content and able to contribute to society in a meaningful way.

**1**.A.if　　　　 B.until

C.although D.because

答案:B

解析:根据上文“Whenever I arrive home late from work,my dog Poppins saves her dinner.”可知,此处表示作者的狗总是等着作者,直到作者坐下吃饭。if“如果”;until“直到”;although“尽管”;because“因为”。故选B项。

**2**.A.breathing B.nervous

C.eating D.emotional

答案:C

解析:根据下文“My eating disorder started when I was in university.”可知,此处表示作者从饮食失调中康复。breathing“呼吸”;nervous“紧张的”;eating“饮食”;emotional“感情的”。故选C项。

**3**.A.diet B.look

C.revival D.habit

答案:D

解析:根据上文“She always waits for me 　　　I sit down for mine.”可知,此处表示作者的狗的习惯。diet“饮食”;look“外表”;revival“复兴”;habit“习惯”。故选D项。

**4**.A.supportive B.wealthy

C.graceful D.honest

答案:A

解析:根据上文“In the years of treatment”以及常识可知,作者接受治疗时,家人和朋友是支持的。supportive“支持的”;wealthy“富有的”;graceful“优雅的”;honest“诚实的”。故选A项。

**5**.A.image B.survival

C.company D.growth

答案:C

解析:根据上文“She always waits for me 　　　I sit down for mine.”以及下文“When Poppins came to live with me,my life took a turn.”可知,此处表示狗的陪伴打动作者。image“图像”;survival“存活”;company“陪伴”;growth“发育”。故选C项。

**6**.A.forced B.attracted

C.limited D.shown

答案:B

解析:根据上文“Then I was an early bird,sporty and”以及语境可知,此处表示作者喜欢早起,喜欢运动,被户外活动吸引。force“强迫”;attract“吸引”;limit“限制”;show“展示”。故选B项。

**7**.A.questioning B.describing

C.forgetting D.appreciating

答案:A

解析:根据下文“I stopped eating enough.I forced myself to exercise and lost sight of why I loved to move.”可知,一些关于体重的评论使得作者开始质疑自己的相貌,开始少吃饭。question“质疑”;describe“描述”;forget“忘记”;appreciate“欣赏”。故选A项。

**8**.A.returned B.failed

C.fitted D.mattered

答案:D

解析:根据上文“lost sight of why I loved to move”以及下文“I ticked off the boxes in the checklist”可知,作者已经忘记自己为什么喜欢运动,重要的只是在运动清单上打勾,完成清单上的运动。return“返回”;fail“失败”;fit“适合”;matter“要紧”。故选D项。

**9**.A.ever B.still

C.never D.even

答案:B

解析:根据上文“Then I was an early bird”以及下文的转折词“But”可知,此处表示作者和之前一样仍然会早起,但Poppins的到来让她的生活发生了变化。ever“曾经”;still“仍然”;never“从不”;even“甚至”。故选B项。

**10**.A.fear B.shame

C.excitement D.surprise

答案:C

解析:根据下文“We enjoyed streetcars,Don Valley,Humber River and many animals.”可知,作者和自己的狗喜欢乘坐有轨电车,游览唐河谷、漫步哈伯河,还喜欢路上遇到的动物。因此,此处作者和狗狗在街上漫步时,心情应是兴奋的,in excitement表示“兴奋地”。fear“恐惧”;shame“羞愧”;excitement“兴奋”;surprise“惊喜”。故选C项。

**11**.A.trained B.waited

C.traveled D.struggled

答案:D

解析:根据上文可知,作者之前一直在积极地锻炼和控制饮食,因此此处表示多年来,作者一直在为如何过上积极的生活而努力。train“训练”;wait“等待”;travel“旅行”;struggle“努力”。故选D项。

**12**.A.dog B.love

C.key D.wealth

答案:C

解析:根据下文“This sweet dog has 　　　me to the life I’ve dreamed about...”可知,有了Poppins之后,作者过上了梦想中的生活,所以此处表示Poppins就像是缺少的关键一环。dog“狗”;love“爱”;key“关键,钥匙”;wealth“财富”。故选C项。

**13**.A.led B.followed

C.cheated D.hurried

答案:A

解析:根据下文“to the life I’ve dreamed about”可知,这只可爱的狗带领作者走向了梦寐以求的生活。lead“带领”;follow“跟随”;cheat“欺骗”;hurry“催促”。故选A项。

**14**.A.threat B.failure

C.glory D.adventure

答案:D

解析:根据上文“Then I was an early bird,sporty and 　　　to outdoors.”以及“one still filled with exploration”可知,此处表示作者梦寐以求的生活中仍然充满了探索和冒险。threat“威胁”;failure“失败”;glory“荣耀”;adventure“冒险”。故选D项。

**15**.A.adapt to B.dream about

C.show off D.go through

答案:B

解析:根据上文“This sweet dog has　　　 me to the life I’ve dreamed about...”可知,作者曾梦寐以求的生活现在已经到来。adapt to“适应”;dream about“梦想”;show off “炫耀”;go through“经历”。故选B项。

五、语篇填空

I come from London in England,which is **1**.　　　　　 very big city.Over 8 million people live in London,and it’s always busy with **2**.　　　　　　　 (tourist) from other places too.So moving to a little town with only 15,000 people is a big change for me!I am living in a little countryside town in Germany at the moment.I thought I would always enjoy **3**.　　　　　　(live) in a city,but it turns out there are many good things about the countryside.

In the countryside,the towns are much **4**.　　　　　　(small) and so everyone knows each other.That’s nice because people are very **5**.　　　　　　　(friend)!At home in London,I don’t even know my neighbours!

Another nice thing about the countryside is that it is very green and there

**6**.(be) lots of fresh air.I like nature,and I’d like **7**.　　　　　　(see) how the seasons change the trees.

When I walk through the little town here,it is often still and quiet,and there’s a feeling of peace **8**.　　　　　 doesn’t exist(存在) in London.In London there are always people around,even in the middle of the night.

Up to now I **9**.　　　　　　(be) here for over 6 months,and I have got used

**10**. the peaceful life here.

答案:1.a　2.tourists　3.living　4.smaller　5.friendly　6.is　7.to see　8.that/which　9.have been　10.to