

【语篇分析在阅读理解备考中的运用学案】

1. 2017 年全国 1 卷 D 篇

A build-it-yourself solar still (蒸馏器) is one of the best ways to obtain drinking water in areas where the liquid is not readily available. Developed by two doctors in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it's an excellent water collector. Unfortunately, you must carry the necessary equipment with you, since it's all but impossible to find natural substitutes. The only components required, though, are a 5' × 5' sheet of clear or slightly milky plastic, six feet of plastic tube, and a container— perhaps just a drinking cup — to catch the water. These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt.

To construct a working still, use a sharp stick or rock to dig a hole four feet across and three feet deep. Try to make the hole in a damp area to increase the water catcher's productivity. Place your cup in the deepest part of the hole. Then lay the tube in place so that one end rests all the way in the cup and the rest of the line runs up — and out — the side of the hole.

Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet's center down with a rock. The plastic should now form a cone(圆锥体) with 45-degree-angled sides. The low point of the sheet must be centered directly over, and no more than three inches above, the cup.

The solar still works by creating a greenhouse under the plastic. Ground water evaporates (蒸发) and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup. When the container is full, you can suck the refreshment out through the tube, and won't have to break down the still every time you need a drink.

32. What do we know about the solar still equipment from the first paragraph?

- A. It's delicate. B. It's expensive. C. It's complex. D. It's portable.

33. What does the underlined phrase “the water catcher” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The tube. B. The still. C. The hole. D. The cup.

34. What's the last step of constructing a working solar still?

- A. Dig a hole of a certain size. B. Put the cup in place.
C. Weight the sheet's center down. D. Cover the hole with the plastic sheet.

35. When a solar still works, drops of water come into the cup form_____.

- A. the plastic tube B. outside the hole
C. the open air D. beneath the sheet

2. 2017 年广州一模 C 篇

Bill Gates recently predicted that online learning will make place-based colleges less significant, and five years from now, students will be able to find the best lectures in the world online. I applaud Mr.

Gates. But what's taking us so long?

As early as 1997, MIT (麻省理工) decided to post videos of all university lectures online, for free, for all people. But today, how many students have you met who mastered advanced mathematics or nuclear physics from an MIT online video? Unfortunately, the answer is not many.

The problem is the poor quality of online education websites and the experience they provide to students. Those who go to the MIT website and watch courses online are surely very smart people, but if not like playing a video game such as *World of Warcraft*. Only the most ardent students, those who are highly motivated, will devote themselves to studying these boring online videos.

The real question is why we aren't spending more to develop better online education platforms. Where is the *Avatar* of education? Think about this. The market for Hollywood films per year is worth around 30 billion USD. Education in the world is a trillion-dollar-a-year market, hundreds of times bigger than Hollywood movies. Yet the most expensive digital learning system ever built cost well under 100 million dollars.

Bill Gates' prediction is going to happen. There is no doubt about it. But it will only happen when we create high level educational content and experiences that engage and excite more than has ever been possible in the real world.

28. What has Bill Gates forecast about online learning?

- A. It will concentrate on physics lectures.
- B. It will completely replace real universities.
- C. It will help to make universities more successful.
- D. It will play an increasingly important role in education.

29. What does the underlined word "ardent" in Paragraph 3 mean?.

- A. Creative. B. Enthusiastic. C. Well-behaved. D. Experienced.

30. According to the author, what is holding back the popularity of online learning?

- A. The lack of lectures available online.
- B. The high cost of access to the websites.
- C. The low standard of educational websites.
- D. The competition with online computer games.

31. Why does the author mention Hollywood?

- A. To show that Hollywood produces many successful movies.
- B. To prove that education is more profitable than entertainment.
- C. To argue that movie directors should produce educational content.
- D. To urge that more money be spent developing educational websites.

【语篇分析在完形备考中的运用】学案

1

Task 1 : Underline the words which tell us how the writer felt in the different stages of the story.

Fifteen years ago, I took a summer vacation in Lecce in southern Italy. After climbing up a hill for a panoramic(全景的) view of the blue sea, white buildings and green olive trees, I paused to catch my breath and then positioned myself to take the best photo of this panorama.

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Unfortunately, just as I took out my camera, a woman approached from behind, and planted herself right in front of my view. Like me, this woman was here to stop, sigh and appreciate the view.

Patient as I was, after about 15 minutes, my camera scanning the sun and reviewing the shot I would eventually take, I grew frustrated. Was it too much to ask her to move so I could take just one picture of the landscape? Sure, I could have asked her, but something prevented me from doing so. She seemed so content in her observation. I didn't want to mess with that.

Another 15 minutes passed and I grew bored. The woman was still there. I decided to take the photo anyway. And now when I look at it, I think her presence in the photo is what makes the image interesting. The landscape, beautiful on its own, somehow comes to life and breathes because this woman is engaging with it.

This photo, with the unique beauty that unfolded before me and that woman who "ruined" it, now hangs on a wall in my bedroom. What would she think if she knew that her figure is captured(捕捉) and frozen on some stranger's bedroom wall? A bedroom, after all, is a very private space, in which some woman I don't even know has been immortalized(使.....永存). In some ways, she lives in my house.

Perhaps we all live in each others' spaces. Perhaps this is what photos are for: to remind us that we all appreciate beauty, that we all share a common desire for pleasure, for connection, for something that is greater than us.

That photo is a reminder, a captured moment, an unspoken conversation between two women, separated only by a thin square of glass. (2017 年高考天津卷 B)

**Task 2: The feelings of the writer _____ (remained the same / were changing ?)
with the development of the whole story.**

二、关注不同时期研究观点的变化

2 .

The way in which children learn is an ever-growing area of study. It is obvious that children differ from adult learners in many ways, but what is interesting is that there are also quite a number of unexpected commonalities across learners of all ages.

For much of the 20th century, most psychologists accepted the traditional theory that a newborn's mind is a blank sheet of paper upon which the record of experience is gradually impressed. During that time, scientists believed that oral communication was necessary for abstract thought. In its absence, scientists assumed that a baby could not have comprehension of abstract concepts. As babies are born with a limited range of behaviours and spend most of their early months sleeping, they certainly appear passive and unaware. Therefore, it was commonly thought that babies lack the ability to form complex ideas. Until recently, there was no obvious way for babies to prove anything to the contrary to the researcher.

In time, however, challenges to this view arose. It became clear that with carefully designed scientific procedures, psychologists could find ways to put forward rather complex questions about how much infants and young children know and what abilities they have. Psychologists began to employ new methods to collect a large amount of data about the remarkable abilities that young children possess. Their research findings stood in great contrast to the earlier studies in the field that focused almost entirely on what children lacked. The mind of young children came to life through this research. It became clear that very young children are both competent and active when it comes to their mental development.

3.

While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration. I myself went through this 41 process and found something that has changed my 42 at college for the better: I discovered ASL-American Sign Language(美式手语).

I never felt an urge to 43 any sign language before. My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends. The 44 language were enough in all my interactions(交往). Little did I know that I would discover my 45 for ASL.

The 46 began during my first week at college. I watched as the ASL Club 47 their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the very 48 of communicating without speaking 49 me. What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced in the 50. This newness just left me 51 more.

After that, feeling the need to 52 further, I decided to drop in on one of ASL club's meetings. I only learned how to 53 the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my 54 progress, I was excited. I then made it a point to 55 those meetings and learn all I could.

The following term, I 56 an ASL class. The professor was deaf and any talking was 57. I soon realized that the silence was not unpleasant. 58, if there had been any talking, it would have 59 us to learn less. Now, I appreciate the silence and the 60 way of communication it opens. (2017 全国新课标 I 卷)

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. searching | B. planning | C. natural | D. formal |
| 42. A. progress | B. experience | C. major | D. opinion |
| 43. A. choose | B. read | C. learn | D. create |
| 44. A. official | B. foreign | C. body | D. spoken |
| 45. A. love | B. concern | C. goal | D. request |
| 46. A. meeting | B. trip | C. story | D. task |
| 47. A. recorded | B. performed | C. recited | D. discussed |
| 48. A. idea | B. amount | C. dream | D. reason |
| 49. A. disturbed | B. supported | C. embarrassed | D. attracted |
| 50. A. end | B. past | C. course | D. distance |
| 51. A. showing | B. acting | C. saying | D. wanting |
| 52. A. exercise | B. explore | C. express | D. explain |
| 53. A. print | B. write | C. sign | D. count |
| 54. A. slow | B. steady | C. normal | D. obvious |
| 55. A. chair | B. sponsor | C. attend | D. organize |
| 56. A. missed | B. passed | C. gave up | D. registered for |
| 57. A. prohibited | B. welcomed | C. ignored | D. repeated |
| 58. A. Lastly | B. Thus | C. Instead | D. However |
| 59. A. required | B. caused | C. allowed | D. expected |
| 60. A. easy | B. popular | C. quick | D. new |

4. (课后自主练习)

For a long time Gabriel didn't want to be involved in music at all. In his first years of high school, Gabriel would look pityingly at music students, 36 across the campus with their heavy instrument cases. 37 at school for practice hours 38 anyone else had to be there. He swore to himself to 39 music, as he hated getting to school extra early.

40, one day, in the music class that was 41 of his school's standard curriculum, he was playing idly (随意地) on the piano and found it 42 to pick out tunes. With a sinking feeling, he realized that he actually 43 doing it. He tried to hide his 44 pleasure from the music teacher, who had 45 over to listen. He might not have this particularly well, 46 the teacher told Gabriel that he

had a good__47__and suggested that Gabriel go into the music store-room to see if any of the instruments there __48__him. There he decided to give the cello (大提琴) a __49__. When he began practicing, he took it very __50__. But he quickly found that he loved playing this instrument, and was __51__to practicing it so that within a couple of months he was playing reasonably well.

This __52__, of course, that he arrived at school early in the morning, __53__his heavy instrument case across the campus to the __54__looks of the non-musicians he had left__55__.(2017 年高考 江苏卷)

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|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. travelling | B. marching | C. pacing | D. struggling |
| 37. A. rising up | B. coming up | C. driving up | D. turning up |
| 38. A. before | B. after | C. until | D. since |
| 39. A. betray | B. accept | C. avoid | D. appreciate |
| 40. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Thus | D. Moreover |
| 41. A. part | B. nature | C. basis | D. spirit |
| 42. A. complicate | B. safe | C. confusing | D. easy |
| 43. A. missed | B. disliked | C. enjoyed | D. denied |
| 44. A. transparent | B. obvious | C. false | D. similar |
| 45. A. run | B. jogged | C. jumped | D. wandered |
| 46. A. because | B. but | C. though | D. so |
| 47. A. ear | B. taste | C. heart | D. voice |
| 48. A. occurred | B. took to | C. appealed | D. held to |
| 49. A. change | B. chance | C. mission | D. function |
| 50. A. seriously | B. proudly | C. casually | D. admitted |
| 51. A. committed | B. used | C. limited | D. admitted |
| 52. A. proved | B. showed | C. stressed | D. meant |
| 53. A. pushing | B. dragging | C. lifting | D. rushing |
| 54. A. admiring | B. pitying | C. annoying | D. teasing |
| 55. A. over | B. aside | C. behind | D. out |

【关注不同时期研究观点的变化】完形挖空点展示

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