2019-2020学年英语寒假作业（二）B1U2基础卷（浙江版）

1. Mike asked, "Can you tell me the way to the post office, Bob? 改为间接引语。"
_____.

2. "Let's go for a walk. "said my friend. 改为间接引语。
→My friend suggested _____.

3. "Please don't do it again, "he said. 改为间接引语。
→He asked _____.

4. The teacher asked if we could finish it in five minutes. 改为直接引语。"
→_____.

5. The captain ordered his soldiers not to cross the river before dawn. 改为直接引语。
_____.

6. She made a ___ (request) for a new dress from her mother.

7. Alexander tried to get his work ___ (recognize) in the medical circles.

8. I could hardly r___ him, as he had changed a lot.

9. What can we request ___ him? After all, he is an outsider in this area.

10. I'm ___ your command. What would you like me to do at present?

11. Every day, in hundreds of ordinary situations, actions speak far louder than words. We talk with our mouth, but we communicate with our facial expressions, our tone of voice and our whole body.

（1） ___ When we can read what others are saying unconsciously, we can deal with things---- at work and at home before they become problems.

By understanding how to use body language, you can communicate more effectively. Here is how:

▲（2） ___ Throughout the day, notice details about the way you speak, gesture and move. When standing, keep your shoulders straight, your body open and your weight balanced on both feet.

▲Work on your handshake. （3） ___ The handshake most likely to show confidence is firm and dry with strong but not too much pressure.

▲Use eye contact. Eye contact is very important in forming an impression of someone. You should have the ability to keep direct eye contact if you want to be taken seriously. But some people feel uncomfortable when it is too strong. （4） ___

▲Be yourself. Nonverbal（非言语的） messages come from deep inside you, from you own sense of self-respect. If you are comfortable with yourself, they show. （5） ___ They always give others a deep impression.

A. Use hand gestures carefully.
B. Pay attention to your body-talk.
C. A mirror can be useful to examine facial expressions.
D. People who know who they are have a relaxing way of talking and moving.
E. In the business world, the handshake shows important messages about power.
F. Understanding body language is one of the most useful skills you can develop.
G. To avoid this problem, change your focus so that you look at somewhere between the eyes and the chin.

12. It's no revelation that the key to learning a new language is immersing yourself among native speakers of that language. But what if those native speakers are Dora the Explorer and Diego?

It turns out television and radio might be even better tools for new language learners than previously thought. According to two recent studies summarized by Scientific American, it is possible to further your understanding of a new language without actively practicing or fully paying attention.

For starters, research published in the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America suggests that language learners who focus continuously on learning new sounds keep no more information than those who take periodic breaks. While one group of study participants practiced differentiating three tricky Hindi sounds for one hour a day over the course of several days, another group alternated spending 10minutes on learning and 10minutes on an intentionally distracting task as the Hindi sounds played in the background. When tested on the sounds, the distracted group performed just as well as the focused group. Score one for the subconscious mind!

But a subsequent study published in the Journal of Memory and Language further validates the power of inactive learning. Researchers found that Spanish students learning the Basque dialect improved less when they were instructed to repeat sounds back during their training; listening to new sounds silently actually resulted in greater retention.

So, is it time to fire your tutor and invest in a box set of Corazón Salvaje? Not quite. While this growing body of research suggests inactive language learning is an awesome tool in

your language-learning arsenal, the value of focused practice cannot be discounted. "You need to come to class and pay attention," says Melissa Baese-Berk, a linguist and co-author of one of the studies. "But when you go home, turn on the TV or turn on the radio in that language while you're cooking dinner, and even if you're not paying total attention to it, it's going to help you."

So get out there and learn…but not too hard. While you're at it, it wouldn't hurt to brush up on your grammar skills, too.

(1) What are the findings of the recent studies concerned? ___

A. Television and radio are useful tools for language learning.

B. Inactive learning plays a greater role in learning new languages.

C. Full attention contributes to greater achievement of language learning.

D. It is vital to interact with native speakers when learning new languages.

(2) The underlined word "validate" in paragraph 4 refer to ___.

A. confirm B. contradict C. indicate D. assume

(3) What is Melissa Baese-Berk's attitude towards inactive language learning? ___

A. doubtful B. favourable C. indifferent D. disapproving

(4) Which practice does the author probably approve? ___

A. Skipping pronunciation drills in the class.

B. Repeating after the tapes intentionally all the time.

C. Playing target languages in the background while dinning.

D. Practicing differentiating tricky sounds of target languages.

13. I felt in love with reading when I was a child. Through reading, I developed a good 1 with my parents.

2 as a second-generation Asian in America, I was raised in an environment in which my parents 3 to settle in American culture. My parents were in an awkward position, and were strange to people there. Their limitations as immigrants (移民) 4 me. As a child, I was alone and quiet. I grew up in a family where I was 5 to speak English. I wanted to 6 the contents of the books I read but the words 7 me, like my parents. I wasn't able to change the situation 8 which I was placed, but I worked very hard. Every 9, I went to the library to check out new books. I would have 10 reading all the books by Friday afternoons. I became a better 11 pretty soon, and I was the 12 reader in the class. People would look at me in 13 as they saw me read a 500- page book in only a few days. But I believe the greatest 14 was reading every night to my parents. Every night, we 15 together in our living room, and I read to them. Slowly but surely, our 16 was expanded. My parents could communicate with others 17; for me, grammar quizes became a piece of cake.

Today I'm 18 to have parents who were 19 enough to learn English from a young boy and wise enough to 20 their son to read at a young age.

(1)A. relationship B. career

C. agreement D. attitude

(2)A. Considered B. Born C. Known D. Described

(3)A. helped B. waited C. struggled D. estimated

(4)A. inspired B. influenced C. annoyed D. hurt

(5)A. forbidden B. forced C. expected D. allowed

(6)A. show B. measure C. guess D. understand

(7)A. excited B. frightened C. challenged D. shocked

(8)A. in B. at C. with D. for

(9)A. day B. decade C. week D. season

(10)A. considered B. kept C. finished D. admitted

(11)A. listener B. reader C. viewer D. child

(12)A. strangest B. busiest C. luckiest D. fastest

(13)A. amazement B. satisfaction
C. panic D. relief

(14)A. enthusiasm B. chance
C. achievement D. power

(15)A. ate B. queued C. read D. sat

(16)A. interests B. vocabulary C. needs D. popularity

(17)A. easily B. anxiously C. privately D. legally

(18)A. nervous B. eager C. proud D. sad

(19)A. superb B. free C. strict D. patient

(20)A. encourage B. forbid C. expect D. beg