

# 答案解析

## Unit 1 A new start

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. senior 2. curious; curiously; curiosity 3. impression; impress; impressive 4. campus 5. tradition; traditional; traditionally 6. facility 7. moment 8. author 9. eagerness; eager; eagerly 10. explore; exploration 11. engine 12. insect 13. collection; collect 14. organise; organisation; organised 15. breathe; breath 16. panic; panicked 17. challenge; challenger; challenging 18. pressure 19. calm; calmly 20. description; describe 21. confident; confidence; confidently
- II. 1. up 2. rush out 3. eagerness 4. decide 5. around 6. out 7. by 8. first impression 9. turn 10. butterflies 11. panic 12. under pressure 13. on 14. the most
- III. 1. was looking; when; I was reading when someone called me.  
2. Turning around; Holding a baby, that soldier rushed out.  
3. How true; How clever the boy is!
- IV. 1. so 2. on 3. to 4. With 5. in 6. too 7. like 8. of 9. Before 10. Although
- V. Meng Hao got up early and rushed to his new school, because it was his first day at senior high and he was eager to get to know his new school. When he arrived at the campus, he met a white-haired man and later he was surprised to find out the man he met was his English teacher. During the English class, Meng Hao was nervous about introducing himself in front of the class. With butterflies in his stomach, he began, but everyone laughed because it turned out that he and his teacher shared the same name. After they had all introduced themselves, Mr Meng said that challenges at

senior high might put them under pressure. He advised everyone to keep calm and prepare themselves for the unknown and he also advised them to make the most of their time at senior high. After the English class, Meng Hao thought he had had a good beginning to his new school life.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)How (2)How (3)What (4)What  
2. (1)impression (2)with/by (3)impressed (4)impressive  
3. (1)on (2)to come/coming (3)it

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. eagerness 2. facilities 3. pressure 4. impression 5. description 6. exploration 7. collection 8. was organised 9. in; breath 10. curious 11. challenges 12. by 13. on 14. in 15. up
- II. 1. Mary was taking a class when her attention was caught by a butterfly.  
2. It's Tom's turn to organise the meeting this week.  
3. It was such lovely weather that we decided to spend the day on the beach.  
4. The best way to make the most of your time at senior high is to keep calm and be prepared.  
5. The little girl rushed out of the house in her eagerness to play in the white snow.  
6. In order to make a good impression on your interviewer, you need to dress properly.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。开学的第一天,作者所在小组中的女孩们都很羞怯,只有一个开朗的女孩滔滔不绝地讲着她的故事。
1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Being a first-grader seemed exciting to me then, and I was really happy.可知,作者在开学的第一天心情很激动,故答案选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 There wasn't much chatting going on, and it seemed my classmates were very shy.可知,学生们之间相互交谈不多是因为她们似

乎很害羞,故答案选 C。

3. A 词义猜测题。根据上一句 Finally, a girl sitting in front of me broke the silence — she introduced herself as Amanda.可知,阿曼达打破沉默,介绍了自己的名字。再结合画线短语后的 talking about her family 及四个选项可知,画线短语所在句最有可能表示阿曼达突然开始谈论起她的家庭。由此推测,burst out 意为“突然开始”,故答案选 A。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第二、三、四段的内容可知,阿曼达打破沉默,谈了很多她自己的事情,包括姓名、家庭、宠物猫等。由此推测,阿曼达是一个爱交谈的女孩,故答案选 A。

IV. 1. D 2. C 3. E 4. G 5. A

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. poster 2. badminton 3. drama; dramatic; dramatically  
4. band 5. debate 6. gym 7. piano; pianist 8. stage  
9. inner 10. argue; argument 11. topic 12. sharp;  
sharply; sharpen 13. dinosaur 14. dolphin  
15. intelligent; intelligence 16. investigate; investigation  
17. various 18. volunteer 19. gain 20. apply;  
application; applicant 21. schedule
- II. 1. after 2. fit 3. help 4. the piano 5. about; with  
6. take 7. care 8. part 9. apply 10. up 11. notes
- III. 1. not only; Travelling is not only a good way to relax,  
but also a chance to broaden our horizons.  
2. To help; To look after his wife, he quit his job.
- IV. 1. I replied.  
主语 谓语  
2. The first step is to go exploring.  
主语 系动词 表语  
3. I breathed deeply.  
主语 谓语 状语  
4. I had a very good seat.  
主语 谓语 宾语  
5. I saw a white-haired man.  
主语 谓语 宾语  
6. He offered me a job.  
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语  
7. He gave me a smile.  
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

8. This film made him popular.  
主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

9. The campus was quiet.  
主语 系动词 表语

10. The school offered students many books.  
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

V. 1. He looked very confident.

2. The man played the piano well.

3. He planted a tree in the corner of the yard.

4. The meeting ended at five o'clock.

5. She likes reading books very much.

6. This morning I bought a book from the bookshop.

7. She sent his brother a letter last week.

VI. 1. rushed 2. a 3. introducing 4. With 5. that

6. challenges 7. pressure 8. prepared 9. their

10. thought

### 难点剖析

1. (1)argued; argument (2)with (3)about/over; with  
2. (1)in (2)As students, we should take an active part in  
after-school activities.

### 综合实践

- I. 1. intelligent 2. argument 3. after 4. volunteers  
5. sharper 6. did 7. about 8. a 9. up 10. of  
11. in 12. to 13. about/over
- II. 1. He is not only brave but also intelligent.  
2. I sing in a band.  
3. A reporter should have a sharp mind.  
4. He offered me a chance to perform on stage.  
5. The teacher encourages his students to be volunteers.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者开学第一天的经历及所受到的感动。
1. D heart 意为“心脏”;card 意为“卡片”;service 意为“服务”;welcome 意为“欢迎”。根据下文可知,此处表示作者受到寄宿家庭的热烈欢迎,故答案选 D。
2. A student 意为“学生”;teacher 意为“老师”;assistant 意为“助理”;visitor 意为“参观者”。根据第一段可知,18岁的作者是刚到学校的新生;再根据空前的 would also be a new 可知,房东的女儿也是一名新生,故答案选 A。
3. C walk 意为“行走”;introduce 意为“介绍”;show 意为“带领”;invite 意为“邀请”。联系上下文可知,此处表示



他们带作者去了学校,而且带作者参观了校园。show sb around (sth)意为“带某人参观(某地)”,为固定短语,故答案选 C。

4. A deliver 意为“递送”;follow 意为“跟随”;lose 意为“失去”;make 意为“制造”。学生们开学第一天去宿舍,卡车应该是负责递送行李的,故答案选 A。
5. C cover 意为“覆盖”;share 意为“共享”;fill 意为“(使)充满”;select 意为“选择”。此处表示许多就读于该校的学生都很富有,他们会用装饰物来填满宿舍,故答案选 C。
6. B matter 意为“事情”;waste 意为“浪费”;program 意为“(电视或广播的)节目”;use 意为“使用”。根据上文及本句中的 But 可推测,作者决定不像很多同学那样装饰自己的房间,因为作者认为这样做浪费时间和金钱,故答案选 B。
7. B explore 意为“探险”;hold 意为“容纳”;gain 意为“获得”;help 意为“帮助”。根据本句中的 size 可知,此处表示通常可以容纳六人,故答案选 B。
8. C ask 意为“问”;rest 意为“休息”;answer 意为“回答”;sleep 意为“睡觉”。根据上一段中的 asked me 可知,此处表示回答之前,故答案选 C。
9. C organize 意为“组织”;plan 意为“计划”;attend 意为“参加”;open 意为“打开”。根据空后的 an introduction meeting 可知,此处表示参加介绍会,故答案选 C。
10. B pleased 意为“高兴的”;nervous 意为“焦虑不安的”;angry 意为“生气的”;frightened 意为“害怕的”。大多数学生都是以英语为母语,而作者作为一名外来学子,此时的感受应该是焦虑不安的,故答案选 B。
11. C excited 意为“兴奋的”;curious 意为“好奇的”;tired 意为“疲倦的”;interested 意为“感兴趣的”。根据空后的 and wanting to go to bed 可推知,此处指作者回到房间后感到疲倦,故答案选 C。
12. D secret 意为“秘密”;joke 意为“玩笑”;box 意为“箱”;surprise 意为“令人惊喜的事物(如礼物、旅行等)”。根据下文可知,此处表示作者打开门时发现了惊喜,故答案选 D。
13. C particularly 意为“特别,尤其”;safely 意为“安全地”;perfectly 意为“完美地”;ordinarily 意为“通常地”。床铺得很完美,床上有毯子和枕头,故答案选 C。
14. A stand 意为“(使)竖放”;lie 意为“平放”;appear 意为“(尤指突然)出现”;sit 意为“坐”。根据常识可知,彩灯

应该立在床边,故答案选 A。

15. D wild 意为“野生的”;missing 意为“丢失的”;cold 意为“寒冷的”;warm 意为“温暖的”。莉莉给作者准备的惊喜让作者感到一股暖流流过全身,故答案选 D。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在高中开学第一天的经历和感受。
1. a 此处泛指一座城市,应该用不定冠词;city 的读音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
  2. classrooms 根据空后的 are 可知,此处应该用 classroom 的复数形式,故填 classrooms。
  3. really 此处修饰形容词 interesting,应该用副词,故填 really。
  4. that 作者将高中英语老师的教学方法与初中英语老师的教学方法进行比较,此处指代前面提到的 method of teaching,故填 that。
  5. bored 根据空前的 I will be 和语境可知,此处应该用形容词作表语,表示“厌烦的”,故填 bored。
  6. are 本句为 there be 句型,遵循就近原则。空后为 sixty-four students in my class, be 动词应该用复数形式,且根据下文可知,此处时态为一般现在时,故填 are。
  7. us 此处作介词 of 的宾语,应该用宾格形式,故填 us。
  8. as 本句用到了倍数的一种表达法:倍数 + as many + 可数名词复数 + as...,故填 as。
  9. description 根据空前的 is a 和空后的 of the street 可知,此处应该用可数名词单数形式,故填 description。
  10. doing look forward to (doing) sth 意为“(兴奋地)期待(做)某事”,为固定短语,其中 to 为介词,故填 doing。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. award 2. opportunity; chance 3. subscribe  
4. view 5. former 6. graduate; graduation  
7. frightened; frighten; frightening; fright 8. sight  
9. figure 10. select; selection 11. particular 12. neat  
13. specific 14. refer; reference 15. journal; diary  
16. struggle 17. memorise; memory 18. forward  
19. committee 20. improve; improvement; improved  
21. rate 22. performance; perform 23. exchange
- II. 1. from 2. about to do 3. as if 4. an open mind  
5. with 6. the sight of 7. all out 8. hold; up 9. in

particular 10. back on 11. a hand 12. to 13. to  
14. around 15. forward to

III. 1. as much as possible; Please finish your homework as soon as possible.

2. have had; when; I still remember the moment when I first saw him after the performance.

3. so; that; The camera is so expensive that I can't afford it.

IV. 1. from; to 2. with 3. if 4. for 5. with 6. at  
7. out 8. If 9. when/if 10. in

V. Lisa graduated from high school last June and she was going to share her suggestions for high school with new students. Firstly, she said Orientation Day was helpful. It's a fantastic opportunity for new students to get to know the school and the other students. Also, she suggested new students go all out and see what happens when they deal with new challenges. Besides, she dealt with disappointing moments with a peaceful heart. Finally, she advised students to give their friends a hand when they need it, because this will make them feel good, too.

#### 难点剖析

- (1)came into sight (2)at the sight of
- (1)in the end (2)on end (3)make ends meet
- (1)so (2)such (3)so (4)such

#### 综合实践

I. 1. awards 2. opportunities 3. frightened 4. memorise  
5. selected 6. to 7. a 8. on 9. to 10. in  
11. performance 12. around

II. 1. as if I were 2. so many cars; that 3. Keep an open mind 4. hold your head up 5. a fantastic opportunity; to gain 6. former; is about to 7. coming to an end

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些可以让刚上高中的学生将高中生活过得更轻松的建议。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 In order to make your high school life easier, you can follow these tips.可推测,作者写这篇文章的目的是告诉学生如何将高中生活过得更轻松,故答案选 B。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 If you find you're not doing well in a subject, make use of after-school

study groups or ask your teacher to help you with your schoolwork.可知,学生某一科目成绩不好时,可以利用课外学习小组或者向老师求助。换言之,作者建议学生向他人寻求帮助,故答案选 A。

3. D 推理判断题。第五段主要介绍了在高中有更多的课外活动,学生要多参加课外活动,做自己喜欢的事情,尝试新事物。D项“只工作不玩耍,聪明孩子也变傻。”符合作者的意图,故答案选 D。

4. A 推理判断题。作者在文章最后提到要学会如何安排繁忙的日程表。由此推测,作者接下来应该会谈论如何管理好时间,故答案选 A。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了孩子们上学的原因。

1. probably 此处修饰动词 say,应该用 probable 的副词形式,故填 probably。

2. things thing 为可数名词,且空前有 these 修饰,此处应该用 thing 的复数形式,故填 things。

3. when 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句。先行词为 the time,关系词在定语从句中作时间状语,所以应该用关系副词 when 引导该定语从句,故填 when。

4. themselves 此处表示“他们自己”,应该用反身代词 themselves。

5. the 此处特指这个唯一的理由,应该用定冠词,故填 the。

6. more 根据句中的 than 可知,此处应该用比较级,故填 more。

7. graduate 分析句子结构可知,此处为从句的谓语动词,应该用 graduation 的动词形式 graduate。从句的主语为 we,且时态为一般现在时,所以此处用动词原形,故填 graduate。

8. to do teach sb to do sth 意为“教某人做某事”,为固定用法,故填 to do。

9. unable either... or... 连接两个并列成分,根据 or 后面的并列成分 just does it badly 可知,此处表示否定含义,故填 unable。

10. but not... but... 意为“不是……而是……”,为固定用法,故填 but。

#### Part 4 Reflection & Writing

#### 重点回顾

I. 1. (1)on (2)impress; with/by (3)impressive

2. (1)about/over; with (2)for; against (3)argument  
(4)It; that

3. (1)at (2)into (3)out of sight

4. (1)improvement (2)improved

- II. 1. (1)to do; doing (2)it (3)depends

2. (1)in (2)in (3)an

3. (1)of (2)in (3)on (4)ends (5)up

- III. 1. was cleaning; when 2. Hearing 3. To keep

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)turned out; as well (2)trying very hard to win;  
cheering them on (3)at last (4)paid particular  
attention to (5)helped us win (6)the match itself  
brought us

2. (7)It was teamwork our team paid particular  
attention to that helped us win.

- (8)What really matters is the enjoyment the match  
itself brought us.

#### II. One possible version:

Saturday 29 September

Clear

In order to release pressure from study and get  
some relaxation, our class played a basketball match  
against Class 5 this afternoon.

The match turned out to be tough, exciting and  
friendly as well. Players from both classes were trying  
very hard to win with their fellow students cheering  
them on outside the court. It was a close match. Our  
class won by just two points at last.

I think we had the best players in our team, but I  
do believe that it was teamwork our team paid particular  
attention to that helped us win. We deserved the victory.

It doesn't matter which class won. What really  
matters is the enjoyment the match itself brought us and  
we're aware of the significance of teamwork.

#### 读后续写

#### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

*"That doesn't mean that the rooster in us is bad or  
nasty, like the one you just experienced. That's just the  
way some people naturally are, at least in their own minds.*

But did you notice the respect and the way he quietened  
down when I came in? He saw me in his sense as a bigger,  
stronger and probably smarter rooster than he is, which I  
am and so are you. But you didn't make him feel so. Next  
time before you walk in, believe that the rooster is just a  
tiny, sweet chick, and those hens are laying beautiful golden  
eggs that we can have for breakfast."

Paragraph 2:

*Then my grandfather did the smartest move. He took  
me back to the chicken house, walked away and said, "Now  
go in and pick up those golden eggs for breakfast."  
Strangely, even while I was still scared, I bravely walked  
into the chicken house, ignored the rooster and picked up  
our golden eggs for breakfast.*

## Unit 2 Exploring English

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. title 2. sculpt; sculpture 3. opposing; opposite  
4. behavior; behave 5. confusing; confuse; confused;  
confusion 6. unique 7. alarm 8. reflect; reflection  
9. creativity; creative; creation; creator 10. visible;  
invisible

- II. 1. trouble doing 2. doing 3. of 4. out of 5. at  
6. up 7. down 8. in/out 9. wind 10. to do

- III. 1. realize; Our new teacher explained the math problem  
again and again in order to make us understand.

2. why; That is why he didn't pass his driving test.

- IV. 1. how 2. in 3. or 4. While 5. of 6. as; about  
7. at 8. by; of

V. People often have trouble learning English because  
of its unique madness. There are many examples. There  
is no egg in eggplant, no ham in a hamburger and  
neither pine nor apple in pineapple. We can sculpt a  
sculpture and paint a painting, but we take a photo. We  
can get seasick at sea, airsick in the air and carsick in a  
car, but we don't get homesick at home. We can say  
"it's raining" or "it's snowing", but we can't say "it's  
sunshining". When the stars are out, they are visible,

but when the lights are out, they are invisible. The reason why English has its unique madness is that English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)getting (2)finishing (3)finding
2. (1)makes/lets him do (2)understood (3)to post/posting (4)mended
3. (1)confusion (2)confusing; confused (3)with (4)confused; confusing; confuses

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. behavior 2. opposing 3. sculptures 4. of 5. creativity 6. reflects 7. confusing 8. up 9. to live 10. of 11. at 12. up
- II. 1. Looking out of; clearly visible 2. wind up; that is why 3. fill in/out; creativity 4. Neither; nor; in sculpture 5. have trouble improving
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了语境是如何帮助语言工作的。
  1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Talking is such a natural, everyday activity that we do not often stop to consider the way it actually works.可知,人们不会经常停下来去考虑谈话是如何起作用的,故答案选 D。
  2. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 First, the speaking situation helps make words more particular. For example, the word “dog”...可推知,作者举单词“dog”的例子是为了证明语境有助于人们理解单词的特定含义,故答案选 C。
  3. C 推理判断题。根据第三段的内容可知,单词 bank 有两种可能的意思,如果只说 I went to the bank,别人会不清楚 bank 到底是什么意思,但是如果说话的人谈到钓鱼或爬山的话,别人很可能就知道了 bank 的意思是“岸”。由此推知,通过参照对话的前面部分或后面部分可以理解 bank 的意思,故答案选 C。
  4. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句 However, it turns out that the speaking situation helps a lot in making language work.和第二、三、四段的内容可知,本文主要介绍了语境是如何帮助语言工作的,故答案选 B。
- IV. 1. E 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. G

## Part 2 Using language

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. type 2. unfamiliar; familiar 3. contact 4. organization; organize; organizer 5. likely 6. subway; underground 7. gas; petrol 8. apartment; flat 9. context 10. addition; add; additional; additionally
- II. 1. with 2. across 3. add 4. used as 5. down 6. up of 7. to 8. short for 9. from 10. doing 11. with
- III. 1. formed; The book borrowed from the library is very interesting.  
2. It; It's necessary to tell your parents what you are worried about.
- IV. 1. incorrect 2. unhappy 3. impatient 4. invisible 5. unimportant 6. unnecessary 7. unable 8. dislike/unlike 9. unselfish
- V. 1. ability 2. happiness 3. tradition 4. silence 5. movement 6. activity
- VI. 1. learning 2. examples 3. neither 4. a 5. at 6. invisible 7. my 8. ends 9. was invented 10. creativity

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)combination (2)with
2. (1)to store (2)living (3)as (4)used to eat out

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. sculpture 2. organisation 3. unfamiliar 4. addition 5. for 6. differences 7. impossible 8. types 9. typically 10. writer 11. disappear 12. fifth
- II. 1. is made up of 2. refer to; as 3. was different from 4. If you add; to 5. stop us enjoying 6. come across; it's necessary to guess
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。美式英语和英式英语在很多方面都是不同的。掌握这两种英语的特点更有利于交流和相互理解。
  1. B be satisfied with 意为“对……满意”; be familiar with 意为“熟悉……”; be concerned with 意为“与……有关”; be popular with 意为“受……欢迎”。此处表示当说话人或作者熟悉这两种英语的特点时,美式英语和英式英语的区别就不重要了,故答案选 B。
  2. A arise 意为“(问题或困难)出现,发生”; reflect 意为

- “反映”; approach 意为“走近”; comment 意为“评论”。此处表示当听众或者读者不熟悉另一种英语时,困惑、难题或者不理解会在许多日常情况中出现,故答案选 A。
3. B come across 意为“偶然发现”; come from 意为“来自”; come on 意为“快点”; come over 意为“来访”。此处表示在这个电脑时代好的实例来自你的个人电脑,故答案选 B。
4. A base sth on sth 意为“以……为基础”; rely on 意为“依赖”; spend sth on sth 意为“花费(时间、金钱等)在某物上”; concentrate (sth) on sth 意为“把注意力集中于某物上”。此处表示拼写检查程序以美式英语为基础,故答案选 A。
5. C exactly 意为“精确地”; quickly 意为“快速地”; incorrectly 意为“不正确地”; impossibly 意为“不可能地”。此处表示拼写检查程序以美式英语为基础,它会将文本中出现的一些英式拼写识别为不正确的拼写,故答案选 C。
6. B group 意为“组”; variety 意为“种类”; crowd 意为“人群”; mass 意为“团,块”。此处表示你需要熟悉这两种英语,故答案选 B。
7. A ignore 意为“忽视”; check 意为“检查”; delete 意为“删除”; enter 意为“输入(信息)”。此处表示如果你的文本用的是英式英语,你只要点击一下“忽视”,然后继续即可,故答案选 A。
8. B differently 意为“不同地”; equally 意为“相等地”; generally 意为“普遍地”; actually 意为“实际上”。此处表示在课堂上学生和老师对这两种(英语)的了解同样重要,故答案选 B。
9. C plan 意为“计划”; idea 意为“主意”; decision 意为“决定”; difference 意为“差别”。此处表示在课堂上经常不得不就哪种形式是正确的做出决定,故答案选 C。
10. A 美式英语中从周一到周五的表达为 Monday through Friday,故答案选 A。
11. B usage 意为“用法”; feature 意为“特点”; figure 意为“数字”; symbol 意为“象征”。此处表示如果老师和学生明白这些表达是美式英语和英式英语的特点……,教与学的过程就可以继续下去,故答案选 B。
12. A accept 意为“接受”; understand 意为“理解”; know 意为“知道”; inform 意为“通知”。此处表示如果老师和

学生一致认为这两种(英语)是被接受的话,教与学的过程就可以继续下去,故答案选 A。

13. B probably 意为“很可能”; especially 意为“尤其”; suddenly 意为“突然”; fortunately 意为“幸运地”。此处表示这是戏剧性的,尤其在考试中,当学生所使用的一种(英语)的特点不被老师熟知时,故答案选 B。
14. A unjustly 意为“不公正地”; reasonably 意为“公平地”; regularly 意为“定期地”; correctly 意为“正确地”。此处衔接上文,表示学生所使用的一种(英语)的特点不被老师熟知时,会被不公正地惩罚——他或她会丢分,故答案选 A。
15. C build 意为“创建”; remember 意为“记得”; observe 意为“看到”; contact 意为“联系”。此处表示在一些例子中所看到的很多美式表达与英式英语完全不同,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了瓷器的英文名的由来以及瓷器的发展历程。

1. fully 此处修饰动词 explains,应该用 full 的副词形式,故填 fully。
2. called 此处为非谓语动词,The earliest porcelain 和 call 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,应该用过去分词短语作后置定语,故填 called。
3. until/till 但是真正意义上的最早的瓷器直到东汉才被生产出来。not... until/till... 意为“直到……才……”,为固定搭配,故填 until 或 till。
4. developed 根据时间状语 in the Tang Dynasty 可知,谓语动词的时态应该用一般过去时,故填 developed。
5. that/which 此处引导定语从句,先行词 blue and white porcelain 指物,关系词在从句中作主语,应该用关系代词 that 或 which。
6. areas 根据谓语动词 include 可知,此处应该用名词复数形式,故填 areas。
7. as 青花瓷、玲珑瓷、粉彩瓷和颜色釉瓷被称为“四大名瓷”。be known as 意为“被称为……”,为固定短语,故填 as。
8. creative 此处作定语修饰名词 fruit,且表示“创造(性)的”,应该用 create 的形容词形式,故填 creative。
9. has been exported 根据时间状语 Since the Han and Tang dynasties 可知,谓语动词的时态应该用现在完成时;porcelain 和 export 之间为被动关系,所以此处用现

在完成时的被动语态形式;且 porcelain 为不可数名词,故填 has been exported。

10. influencing 瓷器促进了中国与外部世界的经济文化交流,影响了其他国家人民的传统文化和生活方式。此处为非谓动词,It 和 influence 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,应该用现在分词短语作状语,故填 influencing。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. resource 2. misadventure 3. remind; reminder  
4. rather 5. comment 6. downtown 7. boot  
8. entrance; exit 9. section 10. actually; actual  
11. downstairs; upstairs 12. odd 13. negative; positive  
14. error 15. intend; intention 16. informal; formal  
17. recognise; recognition 18. base; basic 19. aware; unaware
- II. 1. safe 2. frog; throat 3. for 4. spend 5. forward  
to 6. share; with 7. aware 8. of
- III. 1. what; The little girl was proud of what her father had done for her.  
2. preparing and writing; Mary spent/spends all her free time painting.
- IV. 1. COZ 2. such 3. When 4. At 5. the 6. who  
7. Why 8. of 9. back 10. to
- V. When going to a summer school, Yancy was told that her English teacher couldn't teach that day because she had a frog in her throat. Yancy was confused about why her teacher tried to eat such a big frog. Sophie went to a shopping centre to buy some winter boots when she first went to New York. She mistook the first floor and couldn't find shoes at first. The first floor means the ground floor in American English. Julien got a penfriend who used "really wicked" to describe his grandfather. But it turned out that his grandfather was a very nice man and it made Julien very confused. Zheng Xu spent days preparing and writing his first English paper and he knew he had done a good job. However, he was disappointed at his English teacher's comment "Not bad". In fact, "Not bad" means "something is good or better than you expected" in British English.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)is said (2)It (3)She is said to have married an English author.  
2. (1)for (2)with (3)in exchange for  
3. (1)meeting (2)to

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. reminded 2. informal 3. comments 4. of  
5. resources 6. recognised 7. Actually 8. with  
9. based 10. errors 11. seeing 12. in
- II. 1. remind students to pay 2. make use of 3. spends; painting and sculpting sculptures 4. intending to send  
5. To play safe
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章介绍了中式英语在中国的发展以及应用,并列举了人们对其不同的看法。
1. D 推理判断题。根据第一、二段的内容,尤其是第二段第一句 They are both typical Chinglish, a combination of English vocabulary and Chinese grammar.以及下文对中式英语的进一步说明可推测,作者举这些例子是为了引出关于中式英语的话题,故答案选 D。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 They are both typical Chinglish, a combination of English vocabulary and Chinese grammar.可知,中国人把英语词汇和汉语语法结合起来形成了中式英语,故答案选 B。
3. A 词义猜测题。根据下一句 They argue that Chinglish is an embarrassment that we should let it die out at all costs.可知,发起活动的人主张不惜一切代价让中式英语消失。再结合画线短语后面的 poor grammar and misused vocabulary 可知,此处表示根除糟糕的语法和被错用的词汇,所以 root out 与 get rid of 意思相近,故答案选 A。
4. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中奥利弗所说的 enrich the English language 以及最后一段中教授所说的 the emergence of Chinglish again testifies to the language's vitality and inclusiveness 可推测,这两位人士都认为中式英语在丰富英语语言方面起着作用,故答案选 C。
- IV. 1. F 2. D 3. G 4. E 5. B

### Part 4 Reflection & Writing

#### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)confuse; with (2)confused (3)in

2. (1)with (2)for (3)in (4)for

3. recognition

II. 1. (1)with (2)doing (3)doing

2. (1)do (2)doing (3)do

3. (1)注意 (2)开始做(需要花费许多时间或精力的事) (3)致力于,献身于

III. 1. make it drink 2. It 3. People say that

#### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)for the first time (2)looked around for; However (3)pointed to; saying (4)where; was; they didn't have one (5)At last; what we wanted (6)decided to; harder

2. (7)When my parents asked a waitress, she pointed to a sign saying "rest room".

(8)From this experience, I made up my mind to study English harder.

#### II. One possible version:

Last summer, I went abroad to the USA for a trip with my parents for the first time. On the first day we went to a restaurant and looked around for a toilet. However, we didn't find one. When my parents asked a waitress, she pointed to a sign saying "rest room". But my parents didn't want to rest. Then I asked where the "WC" was, but the waitress said they didn't have one, which made us rather confused. At last, she understood what we wanted. She laughed and we also laughed. From this experience, I made up my mind to study English harder.

#### 概要写作

#### One possible version:

It is widely agreed that the Olympic rings are the typical symbol of the Olympics. (要点 1) The symbol was designed in 1913 by Coubertin. (要点 2) The five rings have special meaning. For example, they represent the five continents. (要点 3) What's more, the colours of the five rings and the background could be used to represent all national colours. (要点 4)

## Unit 3 Family matters

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

I. 1. character 2. approach 3. chat 4. focus 5. career  
6. lawyer; law 7. assume; assuming; assumption  
8. respect; respectful 9. studio 10. court 11. ignore; ignorance; ignorant 12. professional; profession  
13. suit; suitable 14. talent; talented 15. option; optional 16. curtain 17. generation 18. gap

II. 1. as 2. turn to; for 3. go to 4. on 5. leave  
6. raise 7. in 8. in 9. down 10. to do 11. of  
12. advice 13. jump 14. play 15. the same

III. 1. seated; This bridge, built in 2016, was designed by a local company.

2. What about; What about going out for a walk this afternoon?

3. that's only because; I went home early last night, and that's because I was so tired.

4. playing in a band; Playing football is one of his hobbies.

IV. 1. to 2. on 3. as 4. to; for 5. on; in 6. about  
7. with 8. in 9. down 10. in 11. of 12. before

V. The grandfather and the father are playing chess when the son comes in. The son tells his father he decides not to go to university and he wants to focus on his band. However, the father thought his son wanted to be a lawyer. The father thinks lawyers are good, because lawyers help people and are respected by others. But the son wants to work in a studio. The grandfather asks them to calm down and advises the son to go to university and play music at the same time. The son could try.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)founded (2)held

2. (1)working (2)to (3)with (4)With the approach of (5)is approaching

3. (1)on (2)on

## 综合实践

- I. 1. Approaching 2. ignored 3. options 4. professional  
5. seated 6. lawyer 7. respected 8. playing  
9. characters 10. to 11. talented 12. to focus  
13. down 14. of 15. at

- II. 1. I went to bed early last night, and that's because I assumed (that) there was an exam this morning.  
2. Why don't you take your parents' advice and focus on your career?  
3. Having a chat with friends is a good approach to reducing pressure.  
4. In the Olympic Village, there was Chinese food as well as Western dishes to suit all tastes.  
5. Assuming that you go to university, what do you intend to do?  
6. Before you jump in with both feet, I suggest you should turn to your parents for some advice first.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章引出话题后先介绍了一些父母在孩子眼里不太友好的原因,然后重点介绍了孩子如何与父母友好相处。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 Phone them if you stay somewhere else late so that your parents don't call your friends or even the police looking for you.可知,如果你在别的地方逗留到很晚,要打电话告知父母,故答案选 D。  
2. D 推理判断题。根据第二段的内容可知,父母担心一切和孩子有关的事情,为孩子付出了很多。由此推测,作者认为父母深爱着孩子。再结合最后一段的内容可知,作者鼓励孩子试着考虑父母为什么这样或那样做,并提及父母需要孩子给予帮助。由此推测,作者认为孩子应该理解父母,故答案选 D。  
3. B 主旨大意题。文章第一段由一个中学生对父母的抱怨引出话题,第二段介绍了一些父母在孩子眼里不太友好的原因,第三、四段重点介绍了孩子如何与父母友好相处。B项“与父母友好相处的办法”最适合作为本文的标题,故答案选 B。

- IV. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. F 5. G

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. currently; current 2. regularly; regular 3. responsible;

- responsibly; responsibility 4. memory; memorise; memorable 5. nowadays 6. skin 7. jogging; jog; jogger 8. slim 9. nation 10. aim 11. issue  
12. theme 13. observe; observation 14. range  
15. event 16. apologise; apology 17. stress  
18. impact 19. strength

- II. 1. place 2. up 3. from 4. camping 5. thirties  
6. though 7. of 8. to 9. aim 10. related 11. busy  
12. about 13. off 14. up for 15. on

- III. 1. even though; Even though it is raining now, we'll still go there.  
2. slim and fit; This food helps to keep your skin healthy.  
3. to see you back; I can't wait to meet my new friend.  
4. which was set; The house, which was completed in 1856, was made of wood.

## IV. 略

- V. 1. are playing 2. comes 3. are respected 4. is developing 5. wanted 6. will have  
VI. 1. went 2. rises 3. advertised 4. have read 5. was driving 6. will inform 7. stayed 8. is waiting  
9. has remained 10. are repairing  
VII. 1. seated 2. comes 3. for 4. has decided 5. an  
6. surprised 7. and 8. in 9. to go 10. options

## 难点剖析

1. (1)burning (2)informed (3)You'd better keep the children away from the fire.  
2. (1)compared (2)Comparing (3)with (4)to/with

## 综合实践

- I. 1. memories 2. regularly 3. twenties 4. to inspire  
5. to 6. on 7. for 8. currently 9. graduated; has worked 10. is doing 11. rains 12. will check  
13. went 14. arrives 15. ignored  
II. 1. can't wait to go camping 2. to take some time off  
3. Compared to/with 4. even though/if 5. a wide range of; that/which

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者以现实中的门,引申出生活中的“门”,从而探讨了一种教育理念。作者认为家长不要害怕告诉孩子真相,这样,孩子才可以在生活中不被各种“进退两难”所困扰,从而抓住机



遇,勇往直前。

1. C 根据上文中的 my wife and I have kept telling them that our sliding glass door is just a window 和下文中的 they'll want to go outside 可知,作者和妻子坚持对孩子们说滑动玻璃门是窗户,这样做是因为他们不想让孩子们总想着出去。此处表示理由(reason)很明显,故答案选 C。
2. B 根据上文中的 Since our twins began learning to walk 可知,孩子们开始学习走路;再根据下文中的... millions of requests to open the door 可推知,此处表示他们会不断地(constantly)想出去,故答案选 B。
3. D 根据下一句中的 But our insisting it's merely a window 和第三段中的 what they absolutely know is a door 可推知,此处应该表示孩子们显然知道真相(truth),但是作者和妻子坚称那仅仅是一扇窗户,故答案选 D。
4. D 根据空后的 millions of requests to open the door 并结合常识和选项可推知,此处表示作者和妻子坚称那仅仅是一扇窗户,阻止了他们无数次尝试(attempting)开门的请求,故答案选 D。
5. C win out 意为“终于成功”;give up 意为“放弃”;wake up 意为“开始注意”;stand out 意为“突出”。根据上文中的 I hate lying to the kids. 可推知,此处表示有一天孩子们会开始注意并发现一直以来他们所知道的关于窗户的一切是一个谎言,故答案选 C。
6. B 根据上文中的 I hate lying to the kids. 和下文中的 the lie we're telling 可知,此处表示有一天孩子们会发现一直以来他们所知道的关于窗户的一切是一个谎言(lie),故答案选 B。
7. D 根据下文中的 the lie we're telling is doing... damage to our children 可知,撒谎会给孩子造成伤害,此处表示作者想知道,无论后果(consequences)如何,父母是否总是应该说实话,故答案选 D。
8. C 根据下文的内容可知,家长的撒谎行为会让孩子面对机会时犹豫不决。由此可知,此处表示作者和妻子撒的谎正给孩子们带来精神的(spiritual)伤害,故答案选 C。
9. B 根据下文中的 like an opportunity of some sort 可知,此处表示窗户和门都有重要的(important)比喻意义,故答案选 B。

10. A 根据下一段中的 Then when they come to other doors in life 可知,此处表示假如他们在以后的生活(life)中遇到一扇比喻意义上的门,比如某种机会,将会怎么样? 故答案选 A。

11. B 根据空后的 wonder, “What if it isn't a door?”并结合选项可知,此处表示他们不是打开门,抓住机会,而是凝视(stare at)它,想知道假如它不是一扇门,将会怎么样? 故答案选 B。

12. A 根据最后一段最后一句中的 Then when they come to other doors in life, be they real or metaphorical 可推知,此处表示假如它不是一个真的(real)机会,将会怎么样? 故答案选 A。

13. C 根据空后的 I shouldn't lie to my kids 可推知,此处表示作者的底线(bottom line)是不应该向孩子们撒谎,故答案选 C。

14. D 根据上文中的 I shouldn't lie to my kids 和空后的 repeatedly having to say... 可推知,作者认为自己不应该向孩子们撒谎,而是应该接受(accept)要反复对孩子们说“不,我们现在不能出去”,故答案选 D。

15. C 在生活中,不管是遇到其他真正的门还是具有比喻意义的门时,他们将毫不犹豫(hesitate)地打开门,跨过门槛,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者通过讲述父母为其举办生日派对的经过,从而表达了自己对父母的感激之情,并决定今后要尽最大努力来回报父母的爱,不辜负他们的期望。

1. to celebrate 他们建议我在家举办生日聚会来庆祝生日。分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词作状语,表示目的,应该用动词不定式,故填 to celebrate。

2. preparing be busy doing sth 意为“忙于做某事”,为固定用法,故填 preparing。

3. with 四点前,作者很高兴看到所有的朋友都已经带着很多漂亮的礼物来了。此处意为“带有”,且作状语,应该用介词 with,故填 with。

4. spent 本句在描述作者生日那天发生的事情,谓语动词的时态应该用一般过去时,故填 spent。

5. happily 此处作状语修饰 eating and talking,应该用 happy 的副词形式,故填 happily。

6. Seeing 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词。see 与其逻辑主语 I 之间为主动关系,应该用现在分词形式,

且该空位于句首,首字母大写,故填 Seeing。

7. a “lead a(n) + 形容词 + life”意为“过一种……的生活”,为固定用法, happy 的读音以辅音音素开头,此处应该用 a,故填 a。
8. which 此处引导非限制性定语从句,关系词在从句中作主语,指代整个主句,应该用关系代词 which,故填 which。
9. more 根据空后的 than before 可知,此处应该用比较级, many 的比较级为 more,故填 more。
10. their 此处修饰名词 expectations,应该用形容词性物主代词,故填 their。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. admire; admiration; admirable 2. judge; judgement  
3. settle; settlement 4. series 5. onto 6. track  
7. media; medium 8. obviously; obvious 9. feature  
10. typically; typical 11. individual; individually  
12. style 13. extra 14. detail; detailed 15. contain  
16. summary; summarise 17. powerful; power; powerless  
18. despite 19. throughout 20. entire; entirely  
21. enormously; enormous 22. athlete; athletic  
23. somehow 24. indeed
- II. 1. for 2. with 3. in 4. line 5. in 6. with 7. as  
much as 8. then 9. behind 10. at 11. no 12. up  
13. to 14. in
- III. 1. as much as they can; We should study as hard as we  
can.  
2. Despite; Despite the heavy rain, he still went to  
work.  
3. Watched by millions; Watched by the audience both  
at home and abroad, the opening ceremony left a deep  
impression on them.  
4. wouldn't have been happy; We would have finished  
the work if we had started two days earlier.  
5. was about to; I was about to leave when the  
telephone rang.
- IV. 1. With; in 2. towards 3. in 4. since 5. as  
6. Despite 7. At 8. at; to 9. up 10. when 11. To  
12. up

- V. The story happened in the final part of the 2016  
World Triathlon Series in Mexico. The Brownlee  
brothers Alistair and Jonny attended the race. As  
Alistair came round the corner, he saw his brother  
about to fall onto the track. He had to choose between  
brotherly love and a chance to win the race. Finally  
Alistair decided to help, so he ran towards Jonny,  
caught him and started pulling him towards the finish  
line. The move put Jonny in second place and Alistair  
himself in third. However, Alistair didn't regret his  
decision, because their mother wouldn't have been  
happy if he'd left Jonny behind.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)has been inspiring (2)have been employed (3)since  
(4)Studies; has been observed; trying  
2. (1)a (2)At (3)Now and then we get together to talk  
about what the future is like.  
3. (1)to help (2)at (3)aimlessly (4)The aim of  
education (5)with the aim of (6)aiming to

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. Judging 2. admires 3. details 4. Obviously  
5. contains 6. typically 7. powerful 8. in 9. with  
10. have learnt 11. taking 12. behind 13. for  
14. and 15. in
- II. 1. in the lead 2. would have gone on a picnic  
3. hasn't seen; since he graduated from 4. as much as  
we can 5. To Tony's surprise
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。父亲节到了,玛丽给  
父亲挑选父亲节贺卡时,突然发现没有一张贺卡能表达  
出自己真正想对父亲说的话。于是玛丽给父亲写了这  
封信,表达了对父亲的感激和爱。
1. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 You know, Dad,  
there was a time when we were separated by the  
generation gap. You stood on one side of the Great  
Divide and I on the other.可知,曾经有一段时间,玛丽和  
父亲因为代沟而分离。父亲站在大分水岭的一边,玛丽  
站在另一边。由此可知,他们曾有一段时间很难相互理  
解,故答案选 D。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 But the strangest  
thing happened last week.和 I didn't immediately realize

that it was you because the man driving looked so elderly and weak behind the wheel of that huge car. Perhaps I saw your age for the first time that day.可知, 上周发生了一件最奇怪的事情。因为驾驶那辆大型汽车的人看起来很老而且身体虚弱, 玛丽没有马上意识到那是自己的父亲。也许那天玛丽第一次“看到”父亲的年龄。由此可知, 玛丽上周见到父亲时感到奇怪是因为她从来没有意识到父亲已经老了, 身体也变得虚弱了, 故答案选 C。

3. A 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的 Honoring a father on Father's Day is about respect and sharing and acceptance and tolerance and giving and taking. It's about loving someone more than words can say. 和最后一段 I love you, Dad. 可推知, 玛丽写这封信是为了表达对父亲的感激和爱, 故答案选 A。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。佩奇得了一种罕见的脑部疾病, 随时有可能死去。她的父母为了让她享受圣诞节, 提前装饰了家里, 他们希望佩奇能一直开心并和他们一起过节。

1. a 此处泛指一种罕见的脑部疾病, 应该用不定冠词, 且 rare 的读音以辅音音素开头, 故填 a。
2. which 此处引导非限制性定语从句, 先行词 brain disease 指物, 且关系词在从句中作主语, 应该用关系代词 which, 故填 which。
3. warning 此处作介词 without 的宾语, 应该用名词。without warning 意为“没有警告”, 符合语境, 故填 warning。
4. worse 最近几个月她的健康状况更加恶化了。根据空前的副词 even 可知, 此处应该用 bad 的比较级形式, 故填 worse。
5. on 具体的日期前应该用介词 on, 故填 on。
6. regularly 此处修饰谓语动词, 应该用副词。regular 的副词形式为 regularly, 故填 regularly。
7. visitors visitor 为可数名词, 空前没有限定词, 所以此处应该用其复数形式, 故填 visitors。
8. described 根据本句中的 as she never knew 可知, 此处时态应该用一般过去时, 故填 described。
9. her 此处修饰名词 daughter, 应该用形容词性物主代词, 故填 her。
10. broken 此处考查 get sth done 结构, 应该用过去分词

broken 作宾语补足语, 故填 broken。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)approaching (2)to (3)with  
2. (1)to do (2)with (3)achieve (4)at (5)aimless (6)aimlessly
- II. 1. (1)on (2)in (3)in (4)on  
2. (1)in (2)at (3)to
- III. 1. Listening to some light music is a good way to relax.  
2. Even though he is a child, he knows a lot about science.  
3. Built in 1911, the building is still in use today.

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)was cleaning up (2)read the words on each card (3)helped me get through (4)at the beginning of; was afraid of (5)so; that (6)From then on (7)began to find pleasure (8)pressure can't be avoided (9)What is important  
2. (10)It was these encouraging cards that helped me get through that difficult time.

#### II. One possible version:

Dear Tom,

While I was cleaning up my bookshelf this weekend, I found a stack of cards. When I read the words on each card, my eyes watered. It was these encouraging cards that helped me get through that difficult time.

I felt pressured at the beginning of high school and was afraid of falling behind every minute of the days. Mum was so considerate that she found my problem. From then on, I could find a special card on my desk every morning. Gradually, I became less anxious and began to find pleasure in my studies.

Mum makes me understand that pressure can't be avoided. What is important is how to deal with it properly and how to turn it into pleasure or motivation.

Yours,

Li Hua

读后续写

**One possible version:**

Paragraph 1:

*Finally we reached the head of the line.* One of Santa's helpers waved Leah up to Santa and lifted her lightly onto his knee. Within seconds he had her chatting like they were old friends. Leah shyly handed him her note. Santa adjusted his glasses and read it over very carefully before placing it on the shelf beside him. Leah jumped off his lap and ran into my arms.

Paragraph 2:

*The coming days were filled with* the last-minute preparations for the holiday. It was all worth it as I watched Leah rushing joyfully into her presents on Christmas morning. "It's just what I wanted!" she screamed. It was the perfect Christmas as far as I could see. And then I noticed Leah, looking somewhat unhappy. "What's wrong, honey?" I asked. Leanne came over, "Didn't Santa bring you everything you wanted?" Leah sighed. "Almost," she said. "But where's the peace on earth?"

## Unit 4 Friends forever

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. forever 2. familiar; unfamiliar 3. adventure; adventurous; adventurously 4. prefer; preference 5. click 6. deliver; delivery 7. advance; advanced 8. significantly; significant; significance 9. maintain 10. digital 11. enable 12. unusual; unusually 13. site 14. tend; tendency 15. update 16. acquire 17. prove; proven; provable 18. illustrate 19. diagram
- II. 1. low 2. in 3. with 4. in 5. of 6. to 7. around 8. media 9. to 10. to do 11. with 12. in 13. to do 14. with
- III. 1. enables us to find; who; collecting; playing; The programme enables us to find some ways to relax, such as jogging and listening to music.
2. that what; Keep in mind that petrol stations are rare in remote areas.

3. As; would choose; As my friends said, even if I had enough money, I wouldn't buy that car.

IV. 1. to 2. with 3. of 4. if 5. to; with 6. in 7. to 8. does 9. in; that 10. on 11. out

V. Advances in technology make the way we make friends and communicate with them change significantly. Social media tools let us see what our friends are up to and maintain friendships. When you "friend" people online, does this mean they really are your friends? It depends. So we need to keep in mind that what we see on social media is often not the whole truth about a person. But this doesn't mean that we should throw the baby out with the bathwater. The meaning of friendship and our longing for friends remain the same. No one would choose to live without friends, even if he had all other goods.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)made a great advance in (2)in advance (3)advanced; in
2. (1)直到(某个时刻或日期) (2)由……决定 (3)胜任 (4)至多 (5)正在做
3. (1)As she hoped (2)as is often the case (3)As (4)as (5)which

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. unusual 2. advances 3. to treat 4. tendency 5. advanced 6. acquired 7. updates 8. with 9. significantly 10. delivered 11. to sit 12. in 13. of
- II. 1. prefers to; to communicate with 2. two years moving around the world 3. Thanks to the new technology 4. enables us to stay in touch with friends who/that 5. keep in mind that; throw the baby out with the bathwater
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者和自己的邻居发生了误会,导致她们之间的友谊破裂了。虽然后来作者搬家离开了,但还是对这份友谊心存遗憾。于是,她开车回到原来的居住地,并最终和邻居和好。
1. B 词义猜测题。根据画线短语所在句的前半句 When I first moved to Florida 和下一句 I had come from a small town out west and was so unsure of myself.可知,作者来自美国西部的一个小城镇,第一次来到佛罗里

达,缺乏自信。由此推测,此处表示作者觉得自己如此格格不入。画线短语与 uncomfortable 意思相近,故答案选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 We weren't leaving the neighborhood because of a feeling of hurt; we were having twins and needed room for our growing family.可知,作者搬家的原因是他们即将要有一对双胞胎,需要空间来容纳日益壮大的家庭。也就是说,原来的房子太小,空间不够用,故答案选 D。

3. A 推理判断题。根据第五段前三句 Months later, I moved away without talking to her and putting an end to our misunderstanding. It always made me sad when I thought of how poorly it had ended. For many times I wished I would flash back to this friendship.以及第五段倒数第二句 I just hated the feelings left from our unsolved argument.可知,几个月后作者搬家了,没有解开与邻居的误会。她经常为此感到难过,希望自己能闪回到这段友谊,并且作者不喜欢由未解决的争吵而引发的那种感受。由此推测,作者后悔在搬家前没有解决争吵,故答案选 A。

4. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段最后两句 If the relationship means a lot and you aren't willing to simply throw it away, fixing it is possible. That's what I have learned in the past months.以及下文的内容可知,作者通过自己的亲身经历告诉我们:只要你足够重视友谊,那么修复它就是有可能的。D项“修复友谊”最适合作为本文的标题,故答案选 D。

IV. 1. C 2. A 3. G 4. E 5. F

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

I. 1. inspiring; inspire; inspiration; inspired 2. teenager  
3. comfort; comfortable; comfortably 4. patience;  
patient; patiently; impatient; impatiently; impatience  
5. passion; passionate 6. generosity; generous;  
generously 7. humour; humorous 8. quality  
9. anxious; anxiously; anxiety 10. postpone  
11. distance; distant

II. 1. at 2. to do 3. to 4. along 5. to do 6. with  
7. to 8. up 9. suggestion 10. distance

III. 1. to communicate; It is difficult to judge

2. whose; whose name is known

3. it; that; make it clear that

IV. 略

V. 1. that/which 2. that/who/whom 3. that 4. whose

5. that/who 6. that/which 7. which 8. whom

VI. 1. advances 2. has changed 3. enables 4. our

5. what 6. to post 7. friendly 8. with 9. longing

10. As

### 难点剖析

1. (1)is/was anxious to (2)was still anxious about

(3)anxiety

2. (1)made it clear that (2)makes it easier to borrow

(3)to protect (4)explaining

### 综合实践

I. 1. generosity 2. from 3. comfortable 4. with 5. it

6. to 7. anxiety 8. patience 9. to ride 10. to

impress 11. that 12. that/which 13. that/who/whom

14. that/who 15. that/which 16. whose

II. 1. The man that/who is walking in the playground is our head teacher.

2. Please pass me the comic book that/which has a picture of Monkey King on the cover.

3. This is the only cookery book that he can find.

4. She was impressed by the company, whose products were of good quality.

5. Susan made it clear to me that she wished to make a new life for herself.

6. At first the competition was only open to professional athletes.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者和最好的朋友珍妮第一次见面那天发生的事情。

1. B 根据本句中的 for an important oral 和第三段中的 I've been unable to study 可知,此处表示作者正在当地的图书馆努力为一个重要的口试复习(revision),故答案选 B。

2. C 根据上文中的 but people kept disturbing me 可知,人们一直在打扰作者,所以此处表示作者不能集中注意力(concentrate),故答案选 C。

3. A 根据上一句 Suddenly I heard someone singing

- behind me.可知,有人在作者身后唱歌,所以此处表示作者转过身(turned around),怒目注视着那个正在唱歌的人,故答案选 A。
4. C 根据上一句 If anything, it made me even angrier.可知,这使得作者更加生气,所以此处表示作者生气地(angrily)想:“她怎么能这么自私呢?”,故答案选 C。
5. B 根据第一段中的 glared at the person who was singing 和本句中的 I've been unable to study 可知,作者认为那个女孩的歌声是噪声(noise),故答案选 B。
6. D 根据下文中的 she said that she had noticed I'd left my book in the library 可知,作者把书落在了图书馆。leave... behind 意为“忘记带走,留下”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
7. C 根据上一句 When I got home two hours later, I found that textbook gone.和本句中的 I almost cried 可知,作者回到家两个小时后,才发现课本不见了,感到非常难过(upset),快要哭了,故答案选 C。
8. A 根据本句中的 the speaker as Jenny 可知,打电话的人介绍(introduced)说自己是珍妮,故答案选 A。
9. B 根据上一句中的 asked if I was Jane 可知,珍妮在电话中询问作者是不是简,所以此处表示证实(confirming)作者就是简之后,故答案选 B。
10. B 作者松了一口气,同意在沿街的便利店和她见面。relief 意为“(恐惧、忧虑或痛苦过后的)轻松”,符合语境,故答案选 B。
11. C 根据下一句 She was the girl I had blamed for singing in the library.可知,她正是那个因为在图书馆唱歌而被作者指责的女孩,所以此处表示作者认为读者已经猜出(guessed)了珍妮是谁,故答案选 C。
12. D 根据上文的内容可知,作者在图书馆对珍妮态度恶劣,可是珍妮却不计前嫌把作者丢失的课本送还,所以此处表示作者在便利店认出珍妮时感到无比羞愧(shame),并为自己粗鲁的行为道了歉,故答案选 D。
13. A 根据第一段中的 glared at the person who was singing 和第三段中的 I picked up my books, glared at her and whispered coldly 可推测,此处表示珍妮打趣作者说自己很高兴看到作者把怒视(glare)也留在了图书馆。此处与上文中的 glared 相呼应,故答案选 A。
14. C 根据上一句 To be honest, I trust her more than anyone else.可知,与其他人相比,作者更信任珍妮,所以

此处表示作者经常觉得自己很幸运(lucky)能够和珍妮成为朋友,故答案选 C。

15. B 如果珍妮不是一个愿意原谅作者缺点的和善之人,那么作者就决不(never)会体验到如此真挚的友谊,故答案选 B。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。许多人认为老朋友比新朋友更重要,但作者认为老朋友和新朋友没有差别。

1. more important 根据空后的 than 可知,此处应该用 important 的比较级,故填 more important。
2. are given 分析句子结构可知,该空在 if 从句中作谓语动词。从句主语 two pieces of advice 和谓语动词 give 之间为被动关系,应该用被动语态;此处描述的是一般事实,时态应该用一般现在时;从句主语是 two pieces of advice, be 动词应该用 are,故填 are given。
3. to choose tend to do sth 意为“易于做某事,往往会发生某事”,为固定用法,故填 to choose。
4. disagree 根据空前的 however 可知,此处应该表示“不同意”,且主语为第一人称 I,时态为一般现在时,故填 disagree。
5. necessarily 此处修饰形容词比较级 worse, 应该用副词, necessary 的副词形式为 necessarily,故填 necessarily。
6. length 根据空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 of 可知,此处应该用名词,且表示“时间长度”,故填 length。
7. that/who 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句。先行词 a person 指人,关系词在从句中作主语,此处应该用关系代词 that 或 who,故填 that 或 who。
8. yours 此处作介词 to 的宾语,且指代 your interests,应该用名词性物主代词 yours,故填 yours。
9. that 分析句子结构可知,本句为强调句,强调主语 the character and interests,故填 that。
10. Therefore/So/Thus 因此,在这一点上,老朋友和新朋友是没有差别的。上下文之间是因果关系,故填 Therefore 或 So 或 Thus。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. ordinary; ordinarily 2. fortune; fortunate; fortunately; unfortunate; unfortunately 3. drag 4. correspond
5. partner 6. appointed; appoint; appointment
7. strike 8. plain 9. scene 10. bitterly; bitter

11. ashamed; shame 12. unfold; fold 13. location; locate 14. surroundings; surrounding; surround 15. personality; personal 16. atmosphere

II. 1. in 2. work 3. chat 4. to do 5. fortune 6. ought to 7. out 8. from 9. worth 10. up 11. of 12. for 13. around 14. in

III. 1. couldn't have dragged; couldn't have gone 2. worked out; made; have my computer repaired 3. Stepping out of; into; Hearing the news

IV. 1. for 2. in; on 3. to; a 4. for 5. from 6. if 7. up 8. in 9. of 10. for 11. around; his 12. in

V. A policeman saw a man outside a shop. The man told the policeman his story. Jimmy and the man were good friends. Twenty years ago the man started for the West to make his fortune. He and Jimmy agreed that they would meet here again exactly twenty years later. A year or two later after he left, they lost track of each other. The man thought Jimmy was the truest and staunchest old chap, so he would never forget their appointment. The man came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight. If his old partner turned up, what the man did was worth it.

#### 难点剖析

- (1) make a fortune (2) to live/in living (3) Fortunately (4) his; to meet
- (1) have his/her temperature taken (2) had my shoes mended/repaired (3) to have; come to
- (1) out (2) down (3) to (4) up

#### 综合实践

I. 1. appointed 2. corresponds 3. scenes 4. of 5. location 6. unfolded 7. personalities 8. for 9. Fortunately 10. in 11. from 12. dragged 13. out

II. 1. She figured that; was worth it 2. have my photos taken; where 3. Raising his/her voice in surprise 4. ought to make sure that 5. turned up; which 6. has to leave work early today

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。友谊是世界上最重要的东西之一,想要获得朋友就要学会成为一个朋友。本文就如何在学校成为一个好朋友提出几点建议。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Listen when your

friends are talking. Don't say anything unless they ask you a question.可知,当你的朋友说话时,你应该倾听,除非他们问你问题,否则不要说话,故答案选 B。

2. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中著名女演员的话 I often make mistakes. Sometimes I am out of control, but if you can't stay with me at my worst, you are sure not to deserve to be with me at my best.可知,如果你不能在朋友最糟糕的时候陪伴朋友,那你肯定不该在朋友状态最好的时候同朋友在一起。言外之意是患难见真情,故答案选 C。

3. A 主旨大意题。根据空后的 Try to make plans with your friends.和本段的内容可知,本段主要介绍了要和朋友一起制订计划,故答案选 A。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 In order to have friends, you have to be a friend. But how can you be a good friend at school? 和下文的内容可知,文章主要围绕如何在学校成为一个好朋友而展开,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者上小学时很害羞,英语口语也不是很好,在英语课上害怕回答老师的问题,但是升入中学后,作者通过自己的努力能和同学用英语流利地交流,英语也取得了很好的成绩。在作者看来,我们应该尽最大努力去实现目标,即使希望渺茫。

- to realise try one's best to do sth 意为“尽最大努力做某事”,为固定短语,故填 to realise。
- leading 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词,逻辑主语 The efforts 和动词 lead 之间为主动关系,应该用现在分词,故填 leading。
- a 此处泛指一个害羞的女孩,应该用不定冠词,且 shy 的读音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
- spoken 那时作者的英语不好,尤其是英语口语。spoken English 意为“英语口语”,为固定短语,故填 spoken。
- changed 此处描述作者升入中学后的事情,时态应该用一般过去时,change 的过去式为 changed,故填 changed。
- patient 作者的英语老师对她很有耐心,帮了作者很多。此处作表语,且表示“有耐心的”,应该用形容词,故填 patient。
- by little by little 意为“逐渐地”,为固定短语,故填 by。
- it 分析句子结构可知,此处应该用 it 作形式宾语,真正

的宾语为动词不定式短语 to learn English,故填 it。

9. fluently 此处修饰谓语动词,应该用副词,fluent 的副词形式为 fluently,故填 fluently。

10. confidence 此处作谓语动词 had 的宾语,且表示“信心”,应该用名词,confident 的名词形式为 confidence,故填 confidence。

#### Part 4 Reflection & Writing

##### 重点回顾

I. 1. (1)in (2)in (3)advanced

2. (1)patient; patiently (2)impatient; impatiently; impatience

3. (1)about (2)to do (3)for (4)anxiously (5)anxiety

4. (1)make (2)to do; in (3)fortunately

II. 1. (1)to (2)由某人决定

2. (1)最后结果是 (2)转过身 (3)上交

III. 1. as we had expected 2. make it clear that 3. had his hair cut

##### 写作指导

##### 读后续写

##### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Eventually, I decided and shared my plan with Mum. Hearing that she would be sent to a nursing home, she protested bitterly. And she screamed at the top of her voice, “You will not be forgiven.” I told her my concerns, convincing her that it would be the best choice for both of us at present. Besides, the nursing home was just a stone’s throw from my house (在我家附近), which meant I could visit her frequently. With much painstaking effort, she agreed.

Paragraph 2:

The big day came finally. I got up early, helping pack up the daily necessities. With everything in place, off we went. As soon as Mum was settled in her new room, she took the change as an opportunity to move to a brand-new house. However, it still took her a while to adapt to the new environment. I also kept my promise by paying frequent visits. Seeing her happy face, I knew I made a right

decision.

##### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)have been good friends (2)makes her popular with (3)ready to; What’s more (4)Never; when (5)the first time (6)strict with (7)make up  
2. (8)She has a lively personality, which makes her popular with everyone.

##### II. One possible version:

##### My good friend

Wang Fang and I have been good friends for three years. She has a lively personality, which makes her popular with everyone. She is kind and always ready to help others. What’s more, she is good at her lessons.

Never shall I forget the day when she came to our class. On that day, she was led into our classroom with a big smile on her face. I liked her the first time I saw her. And fortunately, she became my deskmate. Naturally, we became good friends later.

She’s kind to me, but she is very strict with me in my study. One day, while we were having a maths test, I couldn’t work out some of the problems. So I asked her to allow me to copy her answers, but she refused firmly. After class, she helped me work out the problems.

Although we quarrel sometimes, we make up soon. I think we will be good friends forever.

## Unit 5 Into the wild

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

I. 1. charity 2. Atlantic 3. whale 4. annual; annually  
5. seek 6. measure; measurement 7. position  
8. determine; determined; determination 9. eventually; eventual 10. solution; solve 11. amazing; amazingly; amazed; amaze; amazement 12. crash 13. destroy; destruction 14. chemical; chemistry; chemist  
15. creature 16. survive; survival; survivor 17. effect; effective

II. 1. with 2. in 3. to do 4. out 5. to 6. in 7. in  
8. the 9. down 10. to 11. sure 12. on



III. 1. manage to travel; managed to persuade

2. has crashed; have taken place

3. The more; the greater; The more; the better

IV. 1. at 2. with 3. to; where 4. to; in 5. why

6. down 7. when

V. Many animals move from one place to another at certain times of the year. The migration of the North American monarch butterfly is one of the most wonderful migrations. During their long and difficult journey, monarch butterflies manage to find their way to the places where they will spend the winter. Scientists have found out how the monarch manages to do this. It is able to tell the time of day and can also use its eyes to measure the position of the sun. But unfortunately, the number of monarch butterflies has fallen greatly in the last few years. Human activity is the main reason why the number of monarch butterflies is falling. To increase the monarch's population, we should have a better understanding of its behaviour. With people doing more research, the monarch butterfly will have a greater chance of surviving and keeping its place in the natural world for a long time to come.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)amazing (2)amazed; to see (3)amazement

2. (1)for (2)that (3)why (4)why; that he got up late  
(5)because he got up late (6)why he was late for school

3. (1)cut off (2)cut down (3)cut in (4)Cut up

#### 综合实践

I. 1. amazing 2. charities 3. Eventually 4. creatures  
5. chemicals 6. to travel 7. were destroyed 8. in  
9. down 10. out 11. in 12. with 13. on 14. to  
15. have taken 16. measuring

II. 1. The more practice; the more effective; the more skilful  
2. The reason why he didn't attend 3. The number of;  
in the last twenty years 4. various solutions to 5. to  
make sure that

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。拉米雷斯从小便喜欢黑脉金斑蝶。但是由于人类活动和气候变化,黑脉金斑蝶的数量骤然下降。为此,拉米雷斯和科学家一起进行了一项实验来保护黑脉金斑蝶。经过多年的努力,该实

验取得了一定的成效。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第三段的内容可知,人类活动和气候变化是引起黑脉金斑蝶的数量下降的主要原因,故答案选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 They are trying to move an entire forest about 300 metres up a mountain. 和第五段中的 Over the last several years, the team of researchers has overseen the relocation of about 1,000 trees that were growing at lower altitudes up to higher and cooler areas.可知,拉米雷斯通过将森林移到更高的地方来解决黑脉金斑蝶所面临的问题,故答案选 D。

3. A 词义猜测题。根据第五段中的 Over the last several years, the team of researchers has overseen the relocation of about 1,000 trees that were growing at lower altitudes up to higher and cooler areas.可知,在过去的几年中,研究小组已经监督了大约 1,000 棵生长在较低海拔地区的树木迁移到更高、更凉爽的地区。所以推测此处表示如果气温继续上升,拉米雷斯和科学家会在附近其他海拔更高的山上种植树木。A 项 Rise sharply 意为“大幅上升”,符合语境,故答案选 A。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 he might spend hours searching the forest without catching sight of a single one 可知,拉米雷斯可能在森林里找上几个小时也看不到一只黑脉金斑蝶。再根据最后一段中的 He found a few butterflies, then a few more.可知,他发现了几只蝴蝶,然后又发现了几只。由此推测,拉米雷斯的付出取得了成效,使得黑脉金斑蝶的数量回升了,故答案选 A。

IV. 1. E 2. F 3. D 4. G 5. C

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

I. 1. accommodation; accommodate 2. idiom  
3. authority 4. source 5. found; foundation

II. 1. for 2. to 3. with 4. hold 5. and 6. of 7. in  
8. to 9. out 10. at

III. 1. it is possible to see; It is important to drink enough water every day.

2. why; that; The reason why she didn't accept the job is that the office is far away from her house.

#### IV. 略

V. 1. who 2. that/which 3. that/who/whom 4. whose  
5. that 6. that/which 7. when 8. where 9. why

VI. 1. animals 2. is 3. to find 4. where 5. to measure  
6. Eventually 7. has crashed 8. why 9. of  
10. doing

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)where (2)which/that (3)which/that  
2. (1)no doubt add to (2)Add up (3)add up to  
(4)added that (5)add more sugar to

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. accommodation 2. sources 3. idioms 4. of  
5. your 6. at 7. and 8. with 9. for 10. where  
11. where 12. when 13. founded  
II. 1. He wrote a letter to the person in authority where he explained what had happened in that accident.  
2. I will always remember the day when I visited the Palace Museum for the first time.  
3. The reason why he didn't come to the party on time is that he missed the early bus.  
4. The old town has narrow streets and small houses which are built close to each other.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者家院子里来了一只小花栗鼠,作者观察它慢慢长大,给它喂食,慢慢地取得了它的信任。如今只要作者一叫它的名字,它就跑出来让作者抚摸。这种经历让作者更加尊重大自然和大自然中的生物,并让作者有机会观察、保护和拯救野生动植物。

1. D 根据第二段第一句中的 Chip did show more trust 可推知,此处表示第二年夏天,花栗鼠回来了,作者想知道它是否信任(trust)自己,让自己亲手喂它或抚摸它,故答案选 D。  
2. C 根据本句中的 bend down 可知,此处表示作者会放下(put down)它最喜欢的食物,弯下腰,故答案选 C。  
3. C 根据下一句中的 unmoving 可推知,此处表示在这只花栗鼠靠近作者之前,作者会放下它最喜欢的食物,弯下腰,保持不动的(still)状态,故答案选 C。  
4. B 根据本句中的 unmoving 可知,作者将张开的手保持在正确的位置(in place),一动不动,故答案选 B。  
5. A 根据前半句可知,作者将张开的手保持在正确的位

置,一动不动,这样做的目的是让花栗鼠知道作者不会抓住(grab)它,故答案选 A。

6. D 根据上文中的 I continued doing this for a few weeks.和本句中的 late in that second summer 可知,作者继续这样做了几个星期,最后(Eventually),在第二年夏末,这只花栗鼠更加信任作者了,故答案选 D。  
7. A 根据语境以及下一句 It never bit my fingers.可推知,此处表示花栗鼠靠近了些,小心地(carefully)把种子放进嘴里吃,故答案选 A。  
8. B 根据上文可知,花栗鼠不仅从作者的手中取食,而且没有咬作者;再根据本句中的 we had made a breakthrough in trust 可推知,花栗鼠和作者之间的信任取得了突破,作者感到很高兴(delighted),故答案选 B。  
9. C 根据上文可知,花栗鼠从作者的手中取食,和作者之间的信任取得了突破;再结合本句中的 I went further 可推知,此处表示这种喂食的惯例(routine)进行了大约两个月后,作者更进一步(接近它)了,故答案选 C。  
10. D 作者用食指轻轻地触摸(touched)它的后背,故答案选 D。  
11. A 根据下一句 I then moved my two fingers slowly and gently over it.可推知,此处表示作者用食指触摸花栗鼠时,它没有跑开(run away),故答案选 A。  
12. C 根据空后的 its soft, silky body 和第一段中的 let me pet it 可知,此处表示作者如今一叫它的名字,花栗鼠就从躲藏的地方跑出来,让作者抚摸(pet)它柔软丝滑的身体,故答案选 C。  
13. A 根据上一句中的 A friend became calmer 和本句中的 I think I, too 可推知,此处表示在同这只花栗鼠交流的过程中,作者也感到更加平静(calmer)了,故答案选 A。  
14. D 作者也更尊重(respect)大自然和大自然中的生物,故答案选 D。  
15. A 最主要的是作者惊讶于小花栗鼠迁就自己、信任自己的能力(ability),故答案选 A。  
IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。动物保护者聚集在好莱坞大道,感谢《猩球崛起》的电影制作人没有使用真正的猿。但这仅是一次例外,影视作品中使用活体动物的问题一直令动物保护者担忧。  
1. showed/was shown 根据本句中的 gathered 及语境可

知,该电影上映发生在过去,所以时态用一般过去时。show 作“上映”讲时,可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词,所以此处用主动语态或被动语态都可以。从句的主语 *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* 是电影名,为第三人称单数,be 动词应该用 was,故填 showed 或 was shown。

2. excited 此处表示“兴奋的”,作定语修饰 animal activists,应该用-ed 形容词表示人的感觉,故填 excited。
3. to create use sth to do sth 意为“使用某物做某事”,为固定用法,故填 to create。
4. spending 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词。逻辑主语 The creative team 与动词 spend 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词作状语,故填 spending。
5. an 此处泛指一名演员,应该用不定冠词,且 actor 的读音以元音音素开头,故填 an。
6. In in fact 意为“事实上,实际上”,为固定短语,故填 In。
7. thousands 空前没有数词修饰,且空后是介词 of,此处应该用 thousands,构成固定短语 thousands of,故填 thousands。
8. properly 此处修饰谓语动词,应该用副词。proper 的副词形式为 properly,故填 properly。
9. that 本句去掉 it's 和设空处后,仍然是完整的句子,不缺少成分,所以本句为强调句。本句被强调部分是主语,且指事物,故填 that。
10. made 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词。逻辑主语 movies 与动词 make 之间为被动关系,此处应该用过去分词作定语。make 的过去分词形式为 made,故填 made。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. photographer; photograph; photo(graph); photography  
2. button 3. recover; recovery 4. shock; shocked; shocking 5. element 6. encounter 7. variety; various; vary 8. path 9. concentrate; concentration  
10. freeze; froze; frozen 11. stare 12. image  
13. reaction; react 14. file
- II. 1. brave 2. for 3. variety 4. for 5. at 6. on 7. at  
8. from 9. to 10. to 11. all

- III. 1. at a speed of; That car is driving at a speed of 100 kilometres per hour.  
2. away; was a bear; About three metres away from her was a cat.  
3. It is; who; It was the teacher's advice/suggestion that helped him realise his dream.
- IV. 1. despite 2. to; at 3. through 4. at 5. into  
6. from 7. to 8. of
- V. As a nature photographer, the author enjoys working outside in the wild. His favourite place to take photos is Yellowstone National Park. It is famous for the variety of its wildlife, but it is probably best known for its bears. Last spring in Yellowstone, the author followed a path that took him through a dark forest. While he was concentrating on photographing the amazing scene, he saw a bear staring at him. After he forced his finger to press the button, the bear turned and ran back into the forest. His most frightening but magical experience was captured forever in a single image. From time to time the author looks at the photo, because it reminds him to show respect to all animals.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)观察 (2)遵守 (3)看到 (4)that (5)playing  
(6)to enter/entering
2. (1)on (2)on (3)concentrated  
(4)Concentrate your attention on English and  
(5)Concentrating your attention on English
3. (1)that (2)that (3)that (4)that  
(5)It was not until she took off her sunglasses that I realised that she was a famous film star.

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. of 2. reaction 3. elements 4. on 5. images  
6. photographer 7. at 8. to 9. froze 10. concentration  
11. at 12. After 13. for
- II. 1. It was when Amy got back to her flat yesterday that she first came across her new neighbour.  
2. Only metres away from her was a dog.  
3. Beijing is known for many places of interest, for example the Great Wall and the Summer Palace.

4. From time to time the photographer looks at the photo as a reminder to show respect to all animals.
5. To our delight, the boy soon recovered from the shock.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了蓝鲸的生活习性以及它目前面临的问题,旨在唤起人们对蓝鲸的保护意识。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 In good conditions, some of the sounds they make can be heard up to about 1,600 kilometres away.可知,在良好的环境下,蓝鲸发出的一些声音可传播达大约1,600千米。由此可知,蓝鲸的声音可以传播得很远,故答案选 A。
2. C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 Whalers would sell their blubber and body parts to suppliers who made various materials out of them.可知,鲸鱼捕杀者把鲸脂和鲸鱼的身体部位售卖给供货商。由此推测,捕杀鲸鱼能给鲸鱼捕杀者带来利润,故答案选 C。
3. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句中的 In addition 以及上一句 Ships sometimes strike whales and injure them.可知,此处 they 指代上一句中的 Ships,故答案选 A。
4. B 主旨大意题。文章前三段介绍了蓝鲸这一体格庞大的物种,第四、五段分别介绍了蓝鲸遭遇捕杀的现状和人类活动对蓝鲸生存带来的威胁,第六段号召人们保护蓝鲸,其中最后一句 What are your thoughts on whaling? 反问读者如何看待捕鲸这一行为,起到了呼吁作用。由此可知,本文的主旨是拯救蓝鲸,B 项最适合作为本文的标题,故答案选 B。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了一头离群的公象在多方的努力下被送回西双版纳原栖息地的经过。

1. was sent 根据时间状语 on Wednesday 可知,此处应该用一般过去时;且主语 A male elephant 和谓语动词 send 之间为被动关系,所以应该用被动语态。主语 A male elephant 为第三人称单数,be 动词应该用 was,故填 was sent。
2. decision 此处作谓语动词 took 的宾语,应该用 decide 的名词形式 decision,故填 decision。take a/the decision 意为“做出(重要或正式的)决定”,为固定搭配。
3. to prevent 此处用动词不定式作定语修饰名词

decision,故填 to prevent。decision to do sth 意为“做某事的决定”。

4. a 此处泛指一个国家级自然保护区,应该用不定冠词,且 national 的读音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
5. healthy 本句中的 appeared 为系动词,意为“显得”,其后应该用形容词作表语。health 的形容词形式为 healthy,故填 healthy。
6. cities 根据空后的 of Kunming, Anning and Yuxi 可知,这头公象在昆明、安宁、玉溪多个城市活动。city 为可数名词,此处应该用其复数形式,故填 cities。
7. on feed on 意为“(动物)以……为食物”,为固定搭配,故填 on。
8. remaining 此处修饰名词短语 14 elephants,应该用形容词。remaining 意为“其余的”,符合语境,故填 remaining。
9. where/and 分析句子结构可知,此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 China,关系词在从句中作地点状语,所以应该用关系副词 where。此处也可填 and,连接两个并列分句。
10. Thanks thanks to 意为“归功于……,多亏……”,为固定搭配,故填 Thanks。

#### Part 4 Reflection & Writing

##### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)determined (2)determination  
2. (1)amazed; at/by (2)amaze (3)to  
3. (1)doing (2)do  
4. (1)on (2)concentration

- II. 1. (1)in (2)off (3)out (4)up  
2. to  
3. (1)to (2)up (3)up to

- III. 1. have taken place 2. The higher; the farther/further  
3. easy for us to retell 4. The reason why; that 5. It was; that/who

##### 写作指导

###### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)one of the rare animals (2)all over the world  
(3)as easily as (4)are well protected; the number of  
2. (5)Pandas are so agile that they can climb trees as easily as some other animals.

II . One possible version :

The panda is a rare animal in China, and also one of the rare animals in the world. It is loved by people all over the world.

Most pandas live in the forests of Sichuan Province in China. They feed mainly on bamboos. They have white fur, though their shoulders, legs, ears and eyes are black.

Pandas are usually very heavy. However, pandas are so agile that they can climb trees as easily as some other animals.

In order to preserve pandas, China has set up some nature reserves. Because pandas are well protected now, the number of them has increased year by year.

读后续写

One possible version :

Paragraph 1:

I stood there for a minute in astonishment. “Maybe,” I thought to myself, “it’s better to be rich on the inside instead of the outside.” That rich man should have done something to help the poor, but he didn’t. It was really wrong to judge by appearances. I really had respect for the poor mother from the bottom of my heart. She set a good example for her children to follow.

Paragraph 2:

In that second my jealousy left me, and all the love and joy filled me. I took a note out of my own purse, dropped it in the beggar’s box, and wished him a Merry Christmas. I found a few fun things to give my kids and drove home with my heart singing. I knew it was going to be a wonderful Christmas. I could hardly wait to see my children enjoying the presents bought for them, including a special present — love for those in need.

Unit 6 At one with nature

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I . 1. wrap 2. dynasty 3. region; regional 4. therefore  
5. shallow 6. prevent; preventable; prevention

7. harmony; harmonious 8. design; designer 9. harm; harmful; harmless 10. crop 11. agriculture; agricultural

- II . 1. in 2. covered 3. to 4. from; to 5. to; trouble  
6. into 7. of 8. from 9. away 10. in 11. once  
12. for 13. down

- III . 1. sees; turn; I saw him leave the building at sunset.  
2. the way in which; The way in which he treats others is acceptable to us.  
3. it is; that; It was because of the bad weather that the football match was put off.

- IV . 1. in 2. During/In 3. to 4. from; to 5. into 6. of  
7. from; away 8. down

V . The colours of the Longji Rice Terraces are changing with four seasons. These terraces were built by the local Zhuang and Yao people. Work on the terraces started in the Yuan Dynasty and these terraces were completed in the early Qing Dynasty. These people went to so much trouble to turn the entire mountains into terraces for two reasons. Firstly, building the terraces meant that they could increase the areas in which they could grow rice. Secondly, the flat terraces catch the rainwater and prevent the soil from being washed away. But perhaps what is most significant is the way in which people have worked in harmony with nature to make these terraces and grow rice. The new generations continue to use ancient methods of agriculture to maintain the terraces. Today, the Longji Rice Terraces attract thousands of visitors who come to admire this great wonder created by people and nature working together.

难点剖析

1. (1)n. 封面 (2)v. 报道 (3)v. 走完(一段路程)  
(4)v. 占地  
2. (1)that/in which (2)that/which (3)that/in which  
3. (1)for (2)to help (3)Designed (4)by

综合实践

- I . 1. designed 2. has been covered 3. touching  
4. harmful 5. to 6. down 7. to 8. to preserve  
9. in 10. away 11. agricultural 12. of 13. into  
14. for

- II. 1. the way in which 2. in harmony with nature  
3. went to the trouble to find 4. it was; that he chose  
the course 5. late once again

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了龙脊梯田概况并详细介绍了其中三个著名景点:金坑红瑶梯田、平安梯田和龙脊古壮寨。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Hiking in the Longji Rice Terraces is not only a great way to appreciate the breathtaking terraces 可知,在龙脊梯田徒步旅行是欣赏令人惊叹的梯田的好方法,故答案选 D。  
2. D 细节理解题。根据 The Longji Zhuang Village 部分中的 Compared with other spots, the Longji Zhuang Village has the most historical scenes. 可知,龙脊古壮寨拥有最具历史感的场景,故答案选 D。  
3. A 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了龙脊梯田概况并详细介绍了其中三个著名景点,既有自然风光也有风土人情,所以推测本文最有可能出现在报纸的“人与自然”版块,故答案选 A。

- IV. 1. C 2. B 3. E 4. A 5. G

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. replace; replacement; replaceable 2. material  
3. consumer; consume; consumption 4. priority  
5. beauty; beautiful; beautifully 6. barrier  
7. structure; structural 8. living; live; alive 9. grand  
10. narrow; narrowly 11. desert; deserted 12. sail;  
sailing; sailor 13. climate 14. inside; outside  
II. 1. with 2. made 3. popular 4. for 5. from 6. out  
7. through 8. that 9. down  
III. 1. How; How fluently she speaks English!  
2. Eating; keeps; Walking after dinner is good for our health.  
IV. 略  
V. 1. on which 2. from whom 3. with whom 4. of whom  
5. of whom 6. in which 7. in which 8. for which  
9. over which 10. without which  
VI. 1. were built 2. the 3. to turn 4. in 5. being washed  
6. what 7. to make 8. generations 9. that/ who  
10. working

### 难点剖析

1. (1)with (2)of (3)in  
2. (1)is located in (2)which/that is located near  
(3)located near (4)location

### 综合实践

- I. 1. consumers 2. materials 3. beauty 4. living  
5. through 6. out 7. that 8. with 9. down  
10. from 11. in 12. whom 13. which 14. which  
15. of  
II. 1. the reason for which 2. the way he said it 3. in which there are many pictures 4. of which the door/ the door of which 5. most of whom  
III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。受周围地势的限制,挪威的留坎小镇在每年九月底到次年三月中旬享受不到阳光直射。但是,高科技镜子通过反射原理让小镇的居民第一次感受到了冬日里的暖阳。  
1. C 根据空前的 The small town of Rjukan in Norway... does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March 及破折号可知,挪威的留坎小镇每年九月底到次年三月中旬这段时间没有阳光直射,空后的 six months out of the year 是对这段时间的说明,此处表示一年中将近(nearly)六个月的时间,故答案选 C。  
2. B 根据上文中的 when the sun is shining 和空后的 but down in the valley it's darker 可知,太阳照耀时,小镇的居民仰头可以看见天空是蓝色的(blue),但是山谷里却比较昏暗,故答案选 B。  
3. A 根据空前的 but down in the valley it's darker 及破折号可知,山谷里比较昏暗,让人感觉像是阴(cloudy)天,故答案选 A。  
4. B 根据空后的 when a system of high-tech mirrors... into the valley below 可知,该镇引进了高科技镜子将附近山峰上的阳光反射到山谷,原来享受不到阳光的情况改变(changed)了,故答案选 B。  
5. C 根据上一句可知,镜子将附近山峰上的阳光反射到山谷。所以此处表示留坎小镇的居民在周三收到(received)了他们冬日里的第一缕阳光,故答案选 C。  
6. D 附近山坡上的反射板被投入使用(use)。put sth to use 意为“利用某事物”,符合语境,故答案选 D。  
7. B 根据空前的 The mirrors are controlled by a computer 和空后的 to turn along with the sun... to close

during windy weather 可知,一台电脑控制并管理(directs)着这些镜子的转动,故答案选 B。

8. C 根据下一段中的 The town square 可知,镜子将光束反射到小镇的中心广场(square),光照的面积大约为 600 平方米,故答案选 C。

9. A 当光线出现(appeared)的时候,留坎小镇的居民齐聚在一起,故答案选 A。

10. A 根据下文中的 I think almost all the people in the town were there.可知,罗在描述小镇的居民齐聚在广场的热闹场景。结合选项可知,此处表示大家都互相拍照(pictures),故答案选 A。

11. B 根据空后的 I think almost all the people in the town were there.可知,几乎小镇上所有的居民都齐聚在广场。由此推测,此处表示这个小镇广场上挤满(full)了人,故答案选 B。

12. C 上文提到光照的面积大约为 600 平方米,而空前指出小镇有 3,500 人,所以推断此处表示 3,500 名居民不能同时享受(enjoy)阳光,故答案选 C。

13. D 根据第一段可知,留坎小镇一年中将近六个月没有阳光直射,所以推断此处表示缺乏阳光的(sun-starved)居民,故答案选 D。

14. A 光照范围不是很大(big),故答案选 A。

15. D 光照范围不是很大,但是足够大家共享(sharing),故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章通过育木专家里克·豪厄尔斯详细介绍了树木可以带来的益处。

1. including 此处表示包括街道两旁的树。介词 including 意为“包括(其中)”,符合语境,故填 including。

2. their 此处修饰名词 advantage,应该用形容词性物主代词。they 的形容词性物主代词为 their,故填 their。

3. causes one of 后接可数名词时,应该用其复数形式。cause 的复数形式为 causes,故填 causes。

4. for provide sth for sb 意为“给某人提供某物”,为固定短语,故填 for。

5. an 此处泛指一项简单的工作,应该用不定冠词;easy 的读音以元音音素开头,应该用不定冠词 an,故填 an。

6. different 此处修饰名词 kinds,应该用形容词作定语。difference 的形容词形式为 different,故填 different。

7. is tied 分析句子结构可知,此处为谓语动词。主语 Rigging equipment 与动词 tie 之间是被动关系,且时态

为一般现在时,故用一般现在时的被动语态。主语为不可数名词,be 动词用 is,故填 is tied。

8. safely 此处修饰从句的谓语 can be trimmed and cut,应该用副词作状语。safe 的副词形式为 safely,故填 safely。

9. is 本句的主语 taking care of trees 为动名词短语,且根据下一句可知,时态为一般现在时,所以 be 动词用第三人称单数形式,故填 is。

10. what 分析句子结构可知,此处引导宾语从句,引导词在从句中作 bring 的宾语,且表示“……的东西”,故填 what。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

I. 1. publish; publishing; publisher 2. green fingers

3. expert 4. branch 5. rent 6. limited; limit;  
limitless 7. benefit; beneficial 8. pleasant; please;  
pleased; pleasure 9. energy; energetic 10. system

II. 1. at 2. of 3. enter 4. better 5. activity 6. with  
7. in 8. take 9. on 10. for 11. on 12. hand

III. 1. with; spending; With; taking the lead

2. spend; trying; spent; writing

3. allows you to be; allow yourself to check

IV. 1. At 2. of 3. on 4. for 5. into 6. with 7. for  
8. in

V. Before *The Secret Garden* was first published in 1911, only the very rich in Britain had gardens. But now around half the population spend their free time gardening. Each spring, children plant sunflowers and wait to see which one is the tallest. Expert gardeners know just the right corner for roses, and others spend hours trying to grow perfect vegetables to enter into competitions. While many Brits enjoy spending their Sunday cutting the grass, some are happy just to sit under the branches of the trees and enjoy the beauty of the world around them. In cities, limited space has led to people looking for new solutions to gardening, such as turning rooftops and walls into private gardens. Gardening is not only good for the environment but also for the soul.

### 难点剖析

- (1)with a book in (2)with the windows open (3)With all the things; bought (4)With so much work to do (5)with tears in her eyes (6)With many problems to settle
- (1)No doubt (2)had no/little doubt (3)threw/cast doubt on (4)If you are in any doubt about (5)if/that/whether (6)that
- (1)(在量、数上)限制,限定 (2)限度 (3)limit to/on (4)limit; to (5)be limited to

### 综合实践

- I. 1. branches 2. pleasant 3. limited 4. benefits  
5. energetic 6. publishers 7. millions 8. on 9. with  
10. to explain 11. for 12. in 13. with 14. at 15. on
- II. 1. She told the moving story with tears in her eyes.  
2. Tomorrow is a special day on which his daughter will graduate from university.  
3. She likes nothing better than taking part in free-time activities.  
4. They entered their son into a piano competition last year.  
5. While Jack is willing to give her a helping hand, he is not expert in this field.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了父母和孩子一起做园艺的好处。
1. B 推理判断题。根据第二、三、四段中的关键词 your children 可推知,本文是写给父母的,故答案选 B。
2. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 When you give attention to the children's work, this is a great motivation for them to continue wanting to be involved. 可知,当父母关注孩子的成果时,他们会有动力继续参与其中。由此推测,父母把孩子的园艺成果展示给朋友,可以鼓励孩子继续做园艺,故答案选 C。
3. D 主旨大意题。根据文章的主题句 Gardening can bring joy to both children and their parents alike, especially when the experience is shared together. 可知,做园艺可以给父母和孩子都带来快乐,尤其是当他们一起做园艺时,故答案选 D。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。随着海平面的上升,用于近海农田的淡水的盐度增加。荷兰的一位农场主

便尝试混合海水和淡水来浇灌蔬菜。通过试验发现,以这种方式浇灌的蔬菜比用淡水浇灌的蔬菜味道更好。

- used 分析句子结构可知,本句已有谓语动词 has increased,且空前没有连接词,所以此处应该用非谓语动词;逻辑主语 fresh water 与动词 use 之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语,故填 used。
- a as a result 是固定短语,意为“结果”,故填 a。
- gradually 此处作状语修饰形容词 unable,所以应该用副词,故填 gradually。
- healthy 此处作定语修饰名词 vegetables,所以应该用形容词,故填 healthy。
- divided 连词 and 连接前后两个并列的谓语,由前面的谓语 teamed up with 可知,此处时态应该用一般过去时,故填 divided。
- were controlled 根据本段的描述可知,此处表示过去发生的事情,时态应该用一般过去时;主语 The water levels and the levels of salinity 和谓语动词 control 之间是被动关系,所以用一般过去时的被动语态。主语是复数形式,所以 be 动词用 were,故填 were controlled。
- smaller 根据空前的 the vegetables were 和空后的 than 可知,此处应该用形容词比较级作表语,故填 smaller。
- and/so 分析句子结构可知,此处应该用连词连接两个分句。前后两个分句之间是并列或因果关系,故填 and 或 so。
- potatoes 根据空前的 many 可知,此处应该用 potato 的复数形式,故填 potatoes。
- where 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词是 Pakistan,且关系词在定语从句中作地点状语,故填 where。

### Part 4 Reflection & Writing

#### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)from (2)preventable (3)prevention  
2. (1)for (2)to do (3)for (4)by (5)designer  
3. (1)publishing (2)publisher  
4. (1)limit (2)to/on (3)to (4)to
- II. 1. in  
2. with  
3. (1)no (2)no (3)throw/cast (4)about (5)no doubt



Ⅲ. 1. How fast 2. with you helping him

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)singing in the trees (2)waving in the wind

(3)as red as (4)come out; hanging in the trees

(5)are covered with/in snow

2. (6)Birds are singing in the trees, which makes the garden full of life.

(7)Some other flowers are as red as fire, giving off sweet smells.

#### II. One possible version:

##### **My garden**

I have a small garden behind my house. It is beautiful all year round.

When spring comes, the garden is all green. The ground is just like a green blanket. Birds are singing in the trees, which makes the garden full of life. In summer, golden sunflowers bloom to the sun, waving

in the wind. Some other flowers are as red as fire, giving off sweet smells. In autumn, apples, pears and other fruits come out from the leaves, just like bells hanging in the trees. After a snow in winter, the trees in the garden are covered with snow. The ground is all white.

What a beautiful garden!

#### 概要写作

##### **One possible version:**

Due to the limited space in cities, rooftop gardens and green walls have emerged. (要点 1) One benefit of adding green to rooftops or walls is to offer pleasant surroundings. (要点 2) Besides, shade can be created to make cities stay cooler longer, thus reducing the energy costs. (要点 3) What's more, gardens in schools bear educational value of children's exploring the world. (要点 4) Though it's hard to maintain them, green spaces in cities ensure abundant rewards. (要点 5)