

答案解析

Unit 1 Knowing me, knowing you

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. steam 2. loose 3. sink; sank; sunk 4. fault
5. resolve; resolution 6. strategy 7. signal; sign
8. breath; breathe; breathless 9. concern; concerned
- II. 1. in 2. a 3. out 4. about 5. down 6. point
7. off 8. with 9. on 10. loose; sink 11. sure
12. to 13. with 14. on 15. a 16. down 17. weight
- III. 1. about; why; Tom got up late this morning, which is why he was late for work.
2. Embarrassed and ashamed; Cold and hungry, the little girl kept crying.
3. Treated this way; Encouraged by the teacher, Tom made great progress.
- IV. 1. a; out 2. about; why 3. with 4. on 5. to 6. in
7. what 8. to 9. a 10. when 11. with
- V. Ben met some problems at school. He was disappointed with their point guard because he felt the team were let down by the point guard. Ben told his best friend how he felt. Then his friend told everyone else what he had said. Now Ben is in an awkward situation and he doesn't know what to do. Agony Aunt gives Ben three suggestions. First, he should apologise to his teammate, because they need to work together. Second, he should talk to his friend and tell him he is angry with him for repeating what he said and making the situation worse but that he wants to move on. Third, he should think about his behaviour. If he thinks about other people's feelings as well as his own, he'll soon find everything works out.

难点剖析

1. (1)Concerned and ashamed (2)full of fear (3)Curious about (4)awake (5)safe and sound

2. (1)I apologise to you for failing to reply to your letter in time.
(2)I make an apology to you for failing to reply to your letter in time.
3. (1)took a deep breath (2)out of breath

综合实践

- I. 1. with 2. about 3. to help 4. strategies 5. on
6. Approached 7. off 8. Frightened 9. a; down
10. resolving 11. with 12. down 13. to 14. on
15. lips
- II. 1. Embarrassed and ashamed; concentrate on
2. Concerned 3. in a total mess; help him out; which is why 4. am very angry with; what I'd said
5. resolve conflicts; communicate with
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。马娅因为她的好朋友不愿意原谅她,所以写信向知心阿姨求助。对此,知心阿姨在回信中给马娅分析了问题并给出了建议。
1. B 推理判断题。根据知心阿姨回信的第一段中的 Best friends have an emotional investment in the friendship. They also spend a great deal of time together 可知,最好的朋友会在友谊中投入感情,也会花很多时间在一起。由此推测,最好的朋友会为友谊付出很多努力,故答案选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据知心阿姨回信中的 This was one of a series of mistakes or misunderstandings 可知,这是一系列错误或误解中的一个。也就是说,马娅可能犯了不少一个错误,故答案选 C。
3. C 细节理解题。根据知心阿姨回信中的 Now you have to take a step back and give your friend the time she needs to cool off. 可知,知心阿姨建议马娅现在必须退一步,给朋友一些时间冷静下来,故答案选 C。
4. D 推理判断题。根据画线句的前一句 If she doesn't respond or change her mind, there's not much more that you can do. 以及画线句 It takes two people to sustain a close friendship. 可知,如果马娅的朋友不回应她或改变自己的想法,马娅也无能为力了,亲密的友谊需要两个

人来维持。由此推测,如果马娅的朋友不愿意回应,马娅也只能放弃了,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了三思而后言的道理。

1. B 根据本段的小标题 Your words show who you are. 和空后的 Words can determine your character and personality, so it's important to always watch what you say. 可知,本段主要论述了言语与性格和品质的关系。B 项“言语不仅仅是言语——它们揭示了你的本性。”符合此处语境,故答案选 B。

2. D 根据空前的 Words are more powerful than you think. 和空后的 Just think of how you can ruin someone's day by saying the wrong things. 可知,本段主要论述了言语的力量,不当的言语会给人造成伤害。D 项“一句消极或措辞不当的话就能摧毁一个人的信心。”符合此处语境,故答案选 D。

3. F 根据空前的 You may say unkind words out of anger or other emotions, so it's very important to think before you speak. 可知,你可能会出于愤怒或其他情绪说出不友善的话,所以三思而后言是非常重要的。F 项“否则,你最终会后悔自己说过的话,尤其是当那些话伤害了别人的时候。”符合此处语境,故答案选 F。

4. C 根据空前的 The interpersonal relationship is strongly related to speaking skills. 和空后的 It is not just because he has powerful leadership ability, but because he always knows how to speak properly and sweetly to everyone in our class. 可知,本段主要论述了言语与人际关系的联系,设空处应是能论证这一观点的例子。C 项“例如,班长是我们班最受欢迎的人。”符合此处语境,且下文中的 he 指代 C 项中的 our class monitor,故答案选 C。

5. G 根据空后的 So before speaking out loud, make sure you're thinking rationally and that it's not an emotional outburst. 可知,作者提醒我们在说话之前,要确保自己在理智思考,而不是大发情绪。G 项“我认为在当今世界,我们需要与别人和睦相处,因此合乎逻辑的、正确的表达是必要的。”符合此处语境,故答案选 G。

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

I. 1. annoyed; annoy; annoying 2. adjust; adjustment

3. duty 4. accident; accidental 5. core 6. ensure
7. complexity; complex 8. forgive; forgiveness
9. criticise; critical; criticism 10. embarrassment;
embarrass; embarrassed; embarrassing 11. boxing

II. 1. with 2. truth 3. on 4. keep 5. lead 6. from
7. to 8. by 9. from 10. from 11. with 12. down
13. about 14. on

III. 1. Influenced; Seen from the top of the mountain, the city is very beautiful.
2. to understand; It took him three years to draw this horse.

IV. 略

V. 1. Disappointed 2. letting 3. Embarrassed
4. Treated 5. Approached 6. Filled

VI. 1. to help 2. throwing 3. preparing 4. To enjoy
5. compared 6. used 7. Taking 8. Founded
9. Given 10. Walking

VII. 1. disappointed 2. because 3. to let 4. what
5. Embarrassed 6. suggestions 7. to 8. resolving
9. worse 10. a

难点剖析

1. (1)run away from (2)ran across (3)running out;
running out of
2. (1)Running and swimming are my favourite sports.
(2)Reading English loudly in the morning will do you a lot of good.

综合实践

I. 1. with 2. on 3. embarrassing; embarrassed
4. Interested 5. on 6. silent 7. Annoyed 8. was separated 9. Written 10. taking 11. the 12. down
13. from 14. the 15. about

II. 1. took; to adjust to living 2. Separated from; adjusted to 3. had a hard time developing; dealing with 4. If possible; communicate with; forgive; apologises to
5. Locked; by accident; annoyed

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者独自一人带着孩子来到伦敦。在孤独无助时,她得到了一位只是偶尔打交道的朋友的帮助,作者对此感激不已。这段经历让她收获了真挚的友情,并感悟到了友情的真谛。

1. C 此处指作者想要知道(wondered)应该怎么做到这

- 一切,故答案选 C。
2. D 根据下文中的 I couldn't really call her my friend, maybe a pleasant acquaintance 可知,作者与杰茜卡并不是很熟悉,她们只是偶尔 (occasionally) 联系,故答案选 D。
3. A 上文提到作者与杰茜卡并不是很熟悉,故此处指作者没有对她期望 (expect) 太多,故答案选 A。
4. B 作者与杰茜卡并不是很熟悉,但在作者陷入困境时,杰茜卡却出人意料地 (surprisingly) 帮助了作者。前后的转折说明这是一件令人吃惊的事,故答案选 B。
5. D 根据语境及空后的 who helped me when I was in trouble 可知,杰茜卡最终成为作者急需的又可信赖的支持者 (supporter),故答案选 D。
6. D 根据语境可知,此处指杰茜卡甚至在作者儿子生病的时候去看望他,并给作者四岁的儿子过了一次难忘的 (memorable) 生日,故答案选 D。
7. C 根据空后的 for her kindness 及下一句中的 grateful 可知,作者认为说自己感激杰茜卡的好意只是轻描淡写,故答案选 C。
8. B 根据语境可知,此处指作者感激杰茜卡,因为她提供 (offered) 的帮助和友谊是出乎意料的,故答案选 B。
9. C 上文提到作者感激杰茜卡,因为她提供的帮助和友谊是出乎意料的,下文讲杰茜卡怀着一颗伟大而坦诚的心去做这件事。前后两句为递进关系,Besides (除此之外) 符合语境,故答案选 C。
10. C 根据语境可知,此处指作者真心地感激杰茜卡对自己和儿子的关爱 (concern),故答案选 C。
11. A shrug off 意为“对……满不在乎”;put down 意为“放下”;turn off 意为“关闭 (电视机、引擎、电灯等)”;let down 意为“使失望,辜负”。根据空前的 But 可知,这句话与上文是转折关系。上文提到作者一直在感谢杰茜卡,真心地感激她对自己和儿子的关爱,此处指但是杰茜卡总是对此满不在乎,故答案选 A。
12. D 根据上文中的 our friendship goes both ways 及下文中的 She said spending time with us helped her out. 可知,杰茜卡与作者的友谊是双向的,她感激 (appreciate) 作者和作者的儿子能同她一起闲逛,故答案选 D。
13. B 根据空后的 a lot of joy to my life too 可知,此处指杰茜卡认为作者和作者的儿子也给她的生活增添 (add) 了很多欢乐,故答案选 B。

14. A 根据语境可知,两位密友的突然去世使杰茜卡感到极度悲伤 (sorrowful),故答案选 A。
15. A 此处指杰茜卡的坦诚和慷慨教会了作者一些关于友谊的重要经验,并帮助作者区分 (distinguish) 健康的友谊和不健康的友谊,故答案选 A。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章将诚实与欺骗做对比,劝诫人们要诚实。
1. a 此处泛指“一种好的方式”。way 为可数名词,且 good 的读音以辅音音素开头,故填不定冠词 a。
2. easiest 根据空前的 the 及语境可知,此处指最简单的选择,应用 easy 的最高级 easiest。
3. are destroyed 此处陈述一般事实,且主语 Many relationships 与 destroy 之间是被动关系,应用一般现在时的被动语态 are destroyed。
4. freedom 分析句子成分可知,设空处作动词 gives 的直接宾语,表示“自由”,应用名词 freedom。
5. will pay 根据时间状语 Sooner or later 可知,此处时态应用一般将来时,故填 will pay。
6. truly 设空处作状语修饰形容词 free,表示“确实地”,应用副词 truly。
7. standing 设空处所在句包含“there be 句型”,应填非谓语动词;people 与 stand 之间是主动关系,故用现在分词 standing 作定语。
8. who/that 分析句子结构可知,设空处引导定语从句。先行词 a person 表示人,且关系词在从句中作主语,故填 who/that。
9. to believe be likely to do sth 为固定用法,意为“可能做某事”,故填 to believe。
10. but nothing but 为固定搭配,意为“只有”,故填 but。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. justify; justified 2. frank; frankly 3. tear
4. latter; former 5. moreover 6. independent;
independence; dependent 7. apart 8. fence
- II. 1. white 2. a 3. from 4. even 5. to 6. doing
7. in 8. in 9. from 10. of 11. series 12. in
13. to
- III. 1. that; The news that he won the match is so exciting.
2. telling a white lie; to try; One of the main reasons

for communicating actively is to protect us from misunderstandings.

3. it; to respect their concern; It is useful for the young to master two foreign languages.

IV. 1. in 2. by 3. that 4. with; that 5. to 6. for; to 7. from 8. what 9. a 10. to; from

V. Though we know lying is wrong, we tell white lies. White lies are little lies that we tell to protect others from the truth. There are three reasons for telling a white lie. The first reason is to try to make others feel better. The second reason is to give encouragement. The third reason is to protect others from bad news. But white lies may have consequences we can't predict, so we should take white lies seriously and try to avoid the bad results.

难点剖析

- (1) tell a lie any more (2) lied to (3) lies in (4) lying; lied; laid
- (1) If I had enough money, I would buy the beautiful dress for my daughter.
(2) If I had followed my father's advice, I would have done better.
(3) If it rained/should rain/were to rain tomorrow, the football match would be cancelled.
(4) Were you in my position, you would do the same.
(5) Had you come earlier, you would have caught the bus.
- (1) of (2) up (3) which consists of (4) consisting of (5) made up of

综合实践

- I. 1. Frankly 2. independence 3. in 4. doing 5. consists 6. in 7. from 8. from 9. In 10. of 11. to 12. To
- II. 1. Despite; apply to 2. in advance so that 3. Telling the truth; telling a lie; moreover; the latter 4. even if 5. In fact; white lies to protect ourselves from
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者成功说服一位家长参加志愿者团队,这位家长后来成为这个团队的得力帮手,同时作者在志愿者活动中也获得了很多快乐。

1. C 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 You can use me as a

last resort, and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it. 可知,这位家长让作者把她当作最后的备选,言外之意是她不愿意做志愿者工作,故答案选 C。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据画线部分所在句的前一句 She may just need a little persuasion. 及后一句 I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even in... 可知,作者为说服这位家长,举了两个触动人心的例子。由此推测,画线部分的意思应是“打动她的心弦”,B 项与之意思相近,故答案选 B。

3. D 细节理解题。根据第三段可知,这位家长帮忙做了很多事情;再结合第三段中的 the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team 可知,这位家长成为了志愿者团队中的重要成员,换言之,她成为了一名好帮手,故答案选 D。

4. B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 Connecting to the community as you freely give your time, money, skills or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good. 可知,作者喜欢做志愿者工作是因为从中可以获得快乐,故答案选 B。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。音乐是一种语言,作者讲述了自己如何用音乐安慰一只受伤的海鸥的故事。

- are loved who 引导定语从句,先行词是 those。who 与 love 之间是被动关系,且此处陈述一般事实,应用一般现在时的被动语态 are loved。
- kindness 此处作动词 show 的宾语,表示“好意”,应用名词 kindness。
- the all the time 是固定搭配,意为“一直,始终”,故填 the。
- taking 此处是 while 引导的时间状语从句的省略形式,完整形式为 while I was taking care of...。从句的主语与主句的主语相同且从句的谓语包含 be 动词时,可以将从句的主语和 be 动词省略,故填 taking。
- vehicles 根据空前的 all 和空后的 were 可知,此处应用复数形式 vehicles。
- wrapped 分析句子成分可知,此处为谓语动词,且表示过去的动作,应用一般过去时,故填 wrapped。
- softly 此处修饰动词 sang,应用副词 softly。
- to deliver sth to sb 是固定用法,意为“把某物递送给某人”,故填 to。

9. what 此处引导宾语从句,引导词在从句中作主语,表示“什么”,故填 what。
10. bridging 分析句子成分可知,but 后的句子已有谓语动词 connected,且设空处与谓语动词之间无连词连接,故此处应用非谓语动词。bridge 与 we 之间是主动关系,故填现在分词 bridging。

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)to; for (2)apology (3)an apology
2. (1)take (2)hold (3)out of (4)breathe
(5)breathless
3. concerned
- II. 1. (1)across (2)after (3)into (4)out (5)out of
2. (1)up; of (2)up (3)in
- III. 1. Modest and easy-going 2. Led by the boy 3. It is impolite

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1) taken from (2) who/that tries (3) accept; frankly (4) looking for; for his not being (5) do our best; instead of; worth (6) In conclusion; when facing difficulties (7) Only in this way
2. (8) It is very obvious that the fox is looking for an excuse for his not being able to reach the grapes.

II. One possible version:

The Fox and the Grapes taken from *Aesop's Fables* is a popular story. The story describes a fox who tries to eat grapes on a vine but cannot reach them. He doesn't accept defeat frankly. Instead, he states they are sour. It is very obvious that the fox is looking for an excuse for his not being able to reach the grapes. The story teaches us to do our best to achieve the goal instead of pretending that it is not worth a try.

One example in real life is like this. An excellent athlete takes much exercise regularly so as to win a medal. He won't say medals are worthless to him even if he loses some games. Instead, he will try his best to work harder.

In conclusion, when facing difficulties, we should try to resolve them. Only in this way might we succeed someday.

读后续写

- IV. 1. (1)What I need; enough courage (2)lay; fell asleep
(3)Suddenly; scared to death (4)caught sight of;
With the help of (5)saw; how much she missed him (6)would they
2. (7)Lying by the stream, she fell asleep very soon.
(8)Suddenly, she heard the sound of a tiger, which made her scared to death.
(9)She caught sight of a fisherman in the distance, with whose help she climbed to an open area.
(10)Seeing Tom, Jane told him how much she missed him.

V. One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

But no more helicopters came and it was getting dark again. Jane was tired, hungry and extremely frightened. She thought to herself, “If only I had not quarrelled with Tom. Where is Tom? He must have made the emergency call. What I need is enough courage. A helicopter may come to my rescue tomorrow, so I should keep my spirits up.” Lying by the stream, she fell asleep very soon. Suddenly, she heard the sound of a tiger, which made her scared to death. After she held her breath for a few minutes, everything was quiet again. In the terrible darkness, she slept again.

Paragraph 2:

It was daybreak when Jane woke up. She caught sight of a fisherman in the distance, with whose help she climbed to an open area. To her great joy, a helicopter flew overhead just at that moment. The fisherman helped wave her yellow blouse wildly. This did catch the rescuers' attention! Jane was rescued. Seeing Tom, Jane told him how much she missed him. Never would they be apart from each other. Tom gave her the warmest and longest hug she had ever received.

Unit 2 Making a difference

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. contribution; contribute; contributor 2. relief; relieve 3. shortage; short 4. internal 5. effective; effect 6. fund 7. recycle 8. fountain 9. earn; earnings 10. donate; donation; donor 11. foundation 12. insight 13. reality; realise; real; really
- II. 1. make 2. under 3. up 4. doing 5. across 6. earn 7. determined 8. public 9. to 10. out 11. a 12. into 13. on 14. from 15. make; a reality
- III. 1. believing; spoken; that; I had trouble believing the news told by Tom that our team lost.
2. What; dug; What that kid needs is some love and affection.
3. inspired; That broken window has been repaired.
- IV. 1. with 2. at 3. At 4. up 5. for 6. to 7. with 8. a 9. into 10. up
- V. Some African children had to walk ten kilometres to get water every day, so Ryan decided to help them. Ryan cleaned windows and did gardening to earn \$70, but it needed \$2,000 to build a well. Then Ryan persuaded his classmates and neighbours to donate money. After several months, he raised enough money for a well. Visiting Uganda, he saw the finished well and hundreds of delighted students welcoming him. Ryan's experience led him to set up a foundation to encourage more people to help. Today, in Africa, 16 countries have received the gift of clean, safe water.

难点剖析

1. (1)funded (2)being built (3)to be repaired (4)hidden (5)enjoying
2. (1)was determined that (2)determined to work (3)determined; determination (4)Determined; to come back; without saying
3. (1)What's his attitude towards/to this business? (2)A positive attitude is essential if you want to be successful.

(3)We should have/take/adopt an optimistic attitude towards/to learning English.

综合实践

- I. 1. with 2. determined 3. into 4. relief 5. out 6. difference 7. dealing 8. on 9. go 10. across 11. under 12. from/by
- II. 1. made significant contributions to/towards; from/by which 2. is very grateful to; for; is determined to be 3. earned/made enough money; set up a foundation 4. not; but; determination; courage and perseverance 5. made her dream a reality; broke into a joyful smile
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。Jadav Payeng 自 16 岁目睹了洪水对家乡造成的破坏后,决定种植树木。数十年过去了,当初的少年已两鬓斑白;放眼望去,当初的荒原也已满目青翠。
1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 In 1979, flooding took away a large part of the forest along the Brahmaputra River. 可知,1979 年,Payeng 的家乡遭洪水侵袭,河流沿岸的大部分森林被毁,故答案选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 The photojournalist had borrowed a boat to take pictures of birds around the Brahmaputra River 可知,这名新闻记者去该地是为了拍摄河流附近的鸟类,故答案选 C。
3. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 Amazingly, his work didn't come to light until the autumn of 2007 可知,Payeng 所做的事情直到 2007 年秋天才被公众得知,故答案选 D。
4. A 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了 Jadav Payeng 历经数十年在荒原上种出一片森林的故事,故答案选 A。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章给出了几条普通人如何让世界变得美好的建议。
1. G 根据空前的 ... will you only think of famous scientists or great leaders? That is not all the facts. 可知,作者认为可以让世界变得美好的人不仅仅只有著名的科学家或者伟大的领袖,此处应该与著名的科学家或者伟大的领袖形成对比,G 项中的 Ordinary people 符合语境,故答案选 G。
2. E 空后的 For example, if you want to help hungry children, you can try to find an international organisation that provides food for those in poor areas. 是对设空处内容

的举例说明,因此设空处讲的应该是有关慈善组织的内容,故答案选 E。

3. D 根据空前的两个帮助陌生人的例子及本段的主题句 Help a stranger. 可知,设空处讲的应该仍是帮助陌生人的行为,D项符合语境,故答案选 D。
4. F 根据本段的主题句 Care about those you know. 及空前的几个例子可知,设空处讲的应该是关心家人的例子,故答案选 F。
5. B 设空处在段首,为主题句。根据本段内容以及关键词 skill, advice, ability 等可知,本段讲的是知识上的帮助,B项符合语境,故答案选 B。

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. extend; extension 2. mission 3. disease
4. disability; disabled 5. territory 6. sensitive
7. generous; generosity 8. hesitate; hesitation
9. cancer 10. royal 11. institution 12. assistance;
assist; assistant 13. registration 14. confirmation;
confirm
- II. 1. up 2. decisions 3. confident 4. up with 5. up
6. across 7. in 8. for 9. of 10. in
- III. 1. also known as; based in; The play put on by the
teachers was a big success.
2. Before making; Before leaving the classroom, be sure
to close all the windows.
- IV. 略
- V. 1. spoken 2. developing 3. drinking 4. dug
5. finished 6. delighted 7. inspired
- VI. 1. surprised 2. conducted 3. written 4. shaking
5. being discussed 6. to be held 7. lying 8. following
9. invited 10. discovered
- VII. 1. believing 2. to build 3. was told 4. what
5. determined 6. months 7. longer 8. a 9. into
10. inspired

难点剖析

1. (1)taken in (2)took; up (3)take; on (4)take away
(5)up; off
2. She's very sensitive about criticism from others.
3. (1)across (2)down (3)round (4)back (5)along

综合实践

- I. 1. known; based 2. in 3. decisions 4. up
5. Generosity; being 6. aimed 7. extended
8. confident 9. up 10. of 11. across 12. with
13. in 14. hesitation 15. for
- II. 1. not only; but also 2. In spite of; earn/make money
3. come across 4. founded; provide assistance; damaged
5. have taken up an extended mission to; with
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一对有爱心的德国夫妇的善举。他们为柏林的无家可归者提供食物、衣服及住宿并给予关怀,同时为他们奔走,希望更多的人去帮助他们。
1. D result 意为“结果”;idea 意为“主意”;reason 意为“理由”;truth 意为“事实”。根据 But 可以判断此句和上一句是转折关系,且空后的表语从句 that homelessness is everywhere 解释了设空处的内容,结合选项以及前后逻辑关系可知,此处表示“事实”,故答案选 D。
2. A meal 意为“饭”;house 意为“房子”;preparation 意为“筹备工作”;suggestion 意为“建议”。根据下文中的 Kurt and his wife stayed at home, made sandwiches... gave food to the homeless. 可知,他们为柏林的无家可归者做饭,故答案选 A。
3. C across 意为“从一边到另一边”;alone 意为“单独”;away 意为“不在(上学、上班等)”;around 意为“在(……)周围”。根据空后的 on holiday 可知,此处指大多数德国人外出度假了,而他们夫妻二人留在家帮助无家可归者,故答案选 C。
4. A set up 意为“(尤指临时)建起,竖起”;bring up 意为“抚养”;cheer up 意为“(使)振作起来”;take up 意为“对……产生兴趣”。根据空后的 a table 可知,此处指做好三明治,在街上摆好桌子,然后分发食物,故答案选 A。
5. C courage 意为“勇气”;freedom 意为“自由”;concern 意为“关怀”;fame 意为“名声”。设空处与 and 前面的 warmth 并列,再根据上文提到仅提供食物和衣服这类的物质帮助是不够的可知,此处指还需要给无家可归者热情和关怀等心理层面的帮助,故答案选 C。
6. C pretend 意为“假装”;agree 意为“同意”;hesitate 意为“犹豫”;argue 意为“争论”。根据下文 told them to phone anytime 可知,此处指马勒夫妇毫不犹豫地把电话号码给了无家可归者,故答案选 C。

7. D go ahead 意为“开始（尤指经过计划或允许后着手做）”；find out 意为“弄清”；work out 意为“设法弄懂”；make sure 意为“确保”。根据上文提到马勒夫妇告诉无家可归者可以随时给他们打电话可知，丽塔确保家里有人接电话，故答案选 D。
8. D broad 意为“宽的”；crowded 意为“拥挤的”；noisy 意为“嘈杂的”；open 意为“对公众开放的”。根据语境可知，丽塔确保家里有人接电话，并且大门永远为那些不想在街上过夜的人敞开，故答案选 D。
9. C 根据下文 Kurt visited food and clothing companies to... donations 可知，这对夫妇很快就要花光自己的钱了，此处用过去进行时表示过去将要发生的动作。cost 意为“需支付”，但其主语一般是物或形式主语 it；waste 意为“浪费”，不符合句意；spend 意为“花费”，主语是人；take 意为“花费”，但其主语一般是物或形式主语 it。此处主语为 The couple，表示人，故答案选 C。
10. D pay for 意为“支付”；carry on 意为“继续”；account for 意为“解释，说明”；ask for 意为“要求，请求”。上文提到他们很快就要花光自己的钱了，此处指库尔特拜访了食品和服装公司以请求他们给予捐赠，故答案选 D。
11. B completely 意为“完全地”；regularly 意为“定期地”；calmly 意为“平静地”；roughly 意为“粗略地”。根据上文提到库尔特拜访了食品和服装公司以请求他们给予捐赠可知，此处指三十家公司定期地为该事业捐赠食物和其他商品，故答案选 B。
12. B advertise 意为“（为……）做广告”；deliver 意为“递送”；sell 意为“卖”；lend 意为“借出”。上文提到三十家公司定期地为该事业捐赠食物和其他商品，再根据空后的 them to the homeless 可知，志愿者帮忙把捐赠的东西送到无家可归者的手里，故答案选 B。
13. A payment 意为“已（应）支付的金额”；permission 意为“许可”；direction 意为“方向”；support 意为“支持”。根据下文 The love we get on the streets is our salary. 可知，此处指马勒夫妇没有因为他们的艰苦工作而得到报酬，故答案选 A。
14. C multiply 意为“（使）倍增”；raise 意为“筹集”；expect 意为“期望”；save 意为“存钱”。根据上文 We feel like parents 可知，马勒夫妇觉得他们就像父母一样，而父母不应该为了帮助自己的孩子而期望得到钱，故答案选 C。

15. D discovery 意为“发现”；rule 意为“规则”；decision 意为“决定”；difference 意为“差异”。此处指她（丽塔）喜欢这种对世界有影响的感觉。make a difference 意为“有作用，有影响”，故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了大学毕业后，帕梅拉去国外聋盲学校义务教学一年以及回国后创立一所聋盲学校的经历。

1. shocked 设空处作表语，表示“吃惊的”，应用形容词，故填 shocked。
2. with deal with 为固定搭配，意为“对付，应付，处理”，故填 with。
3. where 设空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 village，关系词在从句中作地点状语，故填 where。
4. was 此处陈述的是当时的住宿条件，应用一般过去时，主语为 the space，故填 was。
5. totally 设空处修饰动词短语 cut off，应用副词，故填 totally。
6. the “the + 形容词”表示一类人，故填 the。
7. difference 设空处由 a huge 修饰，应用可数名词单数，故填 difference。make a difference 为固定用法，意为“有作用，有影响”。
8. struggling find sb doing sth 意为“发现某人正在做事”，故填 struggling。
9. is concentrating 根据时间状语 At the moment 可知，此处时态用现在进行时，主语为 she，故填 is concentrating。
10. greater as if 引导的表语从句用了“the + 比较级...，the + 比较级...”结构，该结构表示“越……，越……”，设空处应用 great 的比较级，故填 greater。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. aid 2. temporary 3. military 4. achievement; achieve 5. chief 6. major; majority 7. treatment; treat 8. obtain 9. drug 10. certificate 11. ministry 12. further
- II. 1. from 2. in 3. to 4. of 5. temporary 6. as 7. for 8. in 9. at 10. to 11. to 12. away 13. in
- III. 1. On leaving school; On arriving home, he turned on the TV.

2. had saved; By last year, he had remembered two thousand words.

3. As; As the saying goes, "Where there's a will there's a way."

IV. 1. from 2. On 3. from 4. in; in 5. as 6. to 7. At 8. to 9. to 10. away; at 11. As 12. in

V. Nicholas Winton was born on 19 May 1909 in London. In 1931, he returned to Britain and became a businessman. In 1938, he went to Prague to help refugees who were escaping from the Nazis. During World War II, he served as an officer in Britain's Royal Air Force and in 1954 he left the military. Then he worked for international charities and for various companies. In 1988, he was invited to the British television programme *That's Life*. In 2014, he was awarded the Order of the White Lion. On 1 July 2015, he passed away at the age of 106.

难点剖析

1. (1)On/Upon seeing; As soon as (2)arrival (3)when (4)than
2. (1)rose to our feet (2)jumped to his feet (3)struggled to his feet (4)stand on her own feet (5)stand on your own feet (6)rose to his feet
3. (1)was honoured with (2)to meet/of meeting (3)in honour/memory of (4)to be invited to (5)to be invited to

综合实践

I. 1. majority 2. to 3. in; safety 4. as 5. to 6. from 7. arriving 8. astonished 9. in 10. away 11. records 12. at 13. for

II. 1. brought to public attention 2. On returning to; temporary homes 3. The military; transporting; to safety 4. rose to their feet 5. in honour of

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了古铁雷斯通过从垃圾里收集旧书办成了社区图书馆,从而让许多贫困家庭的孩子能够阅读的故事,并在结尾引发了读者对关于如何改善周围人的生活的思考。

1. C 词义猜测题。根据第一段的最后一句 Eventually, he turned his book collection into a community library. 可知,古铁雷斯最终利用自己收集到的旧书办成了一个

社区图书馆,由此推知上一句 It ignited his desire to start rescuing books from the rubbish. 表达的是“这激发了他开始从垃圾里拯救图书的渴望。”excite 意为“引起,激起”,与画线词意思相近,故答案选 C。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第二段可知,古铁雷斯出身贫寒,他所居住的街区比较贫困。再根据第四段中的 The Strength of Words is open every weekend, and children in Gutierrez's neighbourhood are allowed to look through the book collection. 可知,这个图书馆每周末开放,古铁雷斯所在街区的孩子可以翻阅他的藏书。由此推测,这个图书馆让那些贫穷的孩子能够阅读,获取知识,故答案选 D。

3. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段的第一句 Gutierrez's journey to give treasure back to his local community is an amazing example of how every one of us can improve the lives of those around us by identifying needs, investing time and finding a simple solution. 可知,古铁雷斯收集垃圾里的旧书并由此办成了社区图书馆,改善了周围人的生活,这对我们来说是个很好的例子;文章最后一句 How might we take a leaf out of Gutierrez's book? 以问题的方式引发读者思考如何向古铁雷斯学习。由此推测,最后一句想要传达:我们可以效仿古铁雷斯去帮助他人,故答案选 B。

4. A 主旨大意题。文章讲述了古铁雷斯通过从垃圾里收集旧书办成了社区图书馆,从而让许多贫困家庭的孩子能够阅读的故事,并在结尾引发了读者对关于如何改善周围人的生活的思考。A 项 "From rubbish to treasure (变废为宝)" 最适合作本文的标题,故答案选 A。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。在不同时期、不同领域存在着不同类型的青少年志愿者机会,文章主要就不同类型的青少年志愿者机会和找到这些机会的方法进行了介绍。

1. E 根据上文 Different types of volunteer opportunities for teenagers exist in a wide range of periods and fields. 可知,设空处应承接上文,具体说明哪些时期存在着青少年志愿者机会,E 项符合语境,故答案选 E。

2. F 根据本段内容及关键词 After-school 可知,本段主要介绍青少年在课外可从事的志愿者活动;根据上文 These opportunities include private teaching and

volunteering as a lecturer. 可知,这些志愿者机会包括私人授课和志愿担任讲师。F 项承接上文,提到获得这些机会的方法,选项中的 They 指代 These opportunities,故答案选 F。

3. G 根据下文 Helping to organize a toy drive or hand out donated gifts is another way for teenagers to get involved during the holiday season. 中的 another way 可知,设空处应提到做志愿者的一种方法。G 项符合语境,选项中的 a good way 和下文中的 another way 呼应,故答案选 G。
4. B 根据上文 Volunteering to help pets is an opportunity for teenagers with a love of animals. 可知,对于热爱动物的青少年来说,志愿帮助宠物是一种机会。由此推测,本段讲的是帮助动物。设空处应承接上文,说明具体如何帮助动物。B 项中的 animals 对应上文中的 animals,故答案选 B。
5. C 根据下文的内容可推知,本段主要讲的是为老年人提供帮助。C 项符合语境,选项中的 the elderly 对应下文中的 elderly neighbors,故答案选 C。

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

重点回顾

- I . 1. effect
2. (1)towards/to (2)have/take/adopt
3. hesitation
4. (1)in; of (2)an honour (3)for (4)with
(5)honoured
- II . 1. (1)in (2)on (3)over (4)off
2. (1)about (2)along (3)back (4)down
- III . 1. have trouble in passing 2. spent with 3. On/Upon seeing her

写作指导

应用文写作

- I . 1. (1)known (2)was born in; passed away
(3)graduating from; where (4)was determined to
(5)Though he encountered many difficulties
(6)devoted himself; remarkable achievements
2. (7)Though encountering many difficulties, he eventually made his return to China with great resolution in 1955.

II . One possible version:

Someone I admire

My role model is Qian Xuesen, an outstanding scientist known as the “father of Chinese aerospace”.

Qian was born in December 1911 and passed away in October 2009. After graduating from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1934, he set out for Massachusetts Institute of Technology to pursue advanced studies in 1935, and a year later California Institute of Technology, where he obtained his doctorate in 1939. Out of a strong love for his homeland, he was determined to go back to China. Though encountering many difficulties, he eventually made his return to China with great resolution in 1955. He devoted himself whole-heartedly to scientific research during his lifetime, making remarkable achievements in China’s aerospace industry.

Greatly inspired by his patriotism and self-sacrifice, I’m longing to make great contributions to our country as well.

概要写作

- I . 2. (1)increasingly; for (2)what they share (3)Lots of; by (4)keep in touch with (5)can influence; in a positive way

II . One possible version:

People increasingly share information online for several positive reasons. (要点 1) Most people hope what they share will benefit others. (要点 2) Lots of people show their true selves by sharing information online. (要点 3) Many people also do this to keep in touch with others and maintain relationships. (要点 4) What’s more, sharing thoughts online can influence others’ viewpoints in a positive way. (要点 5)

Unit 3 The world of science

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I . 1. press; pressure 2. shoot; shot 3. virtual; virtual reality 4. wearable 5. flexible 6. battery

7. capable; capability; incapable 8. stuff 9. desire
- II. 1. down 2. of 3. well 4. addition 5. to 6. used
7. terms 8. of 9. what's 10. inspire 11. lead
12. never
- III. 1. whose; This young man, whose short film has won a number of awards, was chosen to be the director of the play yesterday.
2. thanks to; Thanks to your advice, the trouble was avoided.
3. controlling; With a guide leading the way, we found that village easily.
4. that; It was his carelessness that led to this car accident.
- IV. 1. at 2. throughout 3. of 4. of 5. In 6. more
7. with 8. to
- V. There have been golden ages of invention throughout history. The four great inventions in Ancient China were gunpowder, papermaking, printing and the compass. Then the great Western inventions included the steam engine, the telephone and the radio. And now a lot of new great inventions are tech-based, such as advances in virtual reality, wearable tech and the flexible battery. In addition, important advances have been made in medicine and environmental science such as 3D printers and intelligent walking houses thanks to increasing computer power. As for inspiration for inventions, most inventions start with recognising a problem that needs a solution and the real spirit of invention is the incredible desire to think and create.

难点剖析

1. (1)of (2)to replace (3)with
2. (1)that (2)It is; that (3)It was with the help; that
(4)not until; that

综合实践

- I. 1. to recognise 2. that 3. In 4. more 5. to explore
6. in 7. as 8. to 9. to 10. Think 11. down
12. of
- II. 1. What was it that 2. as well as; What's more
3. What; that; desire to innovate; what 4. Never say never; to invent 5. In terms of; thanks to

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。研究表明植物对人类有积极的影响。麻省理工学院的工程师开发了一种发光植物,在未来这种发光植物有可能取代路灯,达到节约能源的目的。

1. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 A study conducted in Youngstown, Ohio, for example, discovered that greener areas of the city experienced less crime. In another, employees were shown to be a lot more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants. 可知,一项研究发现,城市绿化较好的地区犯罪率较低;另一项研究发现,用室内盆栽植物装饰工作场所时,员工的工作效率会提高。由此可知,第一段主要讲绿色植物的益处,故答案选 D。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they're short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. 可知,植物叶子上的传感器可以检测植物缺水的情况,故答案选 A。
3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy. 可知,发光植物可以缩短能源传输的距离,从而有助于节约能源,即有助于减少能源消耗,故答案选 C。
4. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,麻省理工学院的工程师开发了一种发光植物,在未来这种发光植物有可能取代路灯,达到节约能源的目的。由此可知,C项“发光植物能取代路灯吗?”最适合作文章的标题,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了如何进行自我激励。

1. C 本段讲述了把目标分成一个一个小的部分,一点一点地实现目标。C项“考虑为自己设置不同水平的成就。”符合语境,故答案选 C。
2. A 根据空前的 Having a final goal and setting steps to get there can help you have mini achievements. 可知,有了终极目标并一步一步地去实现它,这能让你取得一些小的成就。A项“这种做法会增加你继续前进的动力。”承接上文,符合语境,故答案选 A。
3. E E项中的 a journal with pictures 和空后的 Put one picture on the top of each page... 相呼应,故答案选 E。
4. D 本段讲述了用语录激励自己。D项“可能的话,把这些语录变成艺术版画,并把它悬挂在你家里。”符合语

境,与下文衔接,故答案选 D。

5. G 本段是结尾段,起到总结全文的作用。下文提到最终会有你想要的结果,G 项“有时自我激励会很难,但是努力通常会获得回报。”符合语境,故答案选 G。

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. passive 2. beyond 3. instance 4. significant; significantly; significance 5. injure; injured; injury 6. accurate; accurately 7. minor; minority 8. origin; original 9. species 10. stream 11. extraordinary 12. brilliant 13. theory 14. mental; mentally 15. cure
- II. 1. beyond 2. for 3. to 4. after 5. natural 6. field 7. with 8. as 9. with
- III. 1. who; It is Professor Wang that/who teaches us English.
2. is; The number of people travelling abroad is increasing year by year.
- IV. 1. Many things in our lives have already been affected.
2. 3D-printed hamburgers have been served to customers by some restaurants in London.
3. Human body parts, including a beating heart, have been made by them, with 3D printing technology.
4. A new 3D-printed shell has been given to a turtle injured in a forest fire by people!
5. Eight books have been written by him so far.
- V. 1. have been built 2. has been reached 3. has been honoured 4. has been expressed 5. have been employed
- VI. 1. are 2. inventions 3. and 4. in 5. addition 6. increasing 7. walking 8. recognising 9. to think 10. that

难点剖析

1. (1)influenced (2)to take (3)on (4)by
2. (1)was regarded (2)are seen

综合实践

- I. 1. is named 2. have been made 3. origin(s)
4. significance 5. mentally 6. Natural 7. for
8. The 9. on 10. have been added 11. injured

12. has been brought 13. beyond 14. for 15. with
16. as 17. to 18. with

II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。一张 14 岁少年将自己的鞋子送给一个无家可归的人的照片在社交媒体上被迅速传播,他的善举感动了许多人。这个少年是一家非营利组织的成员,热衷于传播爱心。

1. A 根据下文中的 The act of kindness 可知,他的善举在社交媒体上打动 (moving) 了数千人,故答案选 A。
2. B 根据空后的 thousands of reactions 可知,不到一周的时间里,这个善举在社交媒体上得到 (acquired) 了数千条回应,故答案选 B。
3. A 根据空前的 thousands of reactions 和空后的 on social media 可知,这个善举在社交媒体上得到了数千条回应和分享 (shares),故答案选 A。
4. D 根据空后的 work with fellow members of a local not-for-profit group 可知,罗恩加入了一家当地的非营利组织,因此照片中的事发生在罗恩和他的伙伴们去做志愿 (voluntary) 工作的时候,故答案选 D。
5. A 这是一家当地的非营利组织,关注 (focused) “教会社区如何互相鼓励”,故答案选 A。
6. A 该组织是非营利组织,成员从事的是志愿工作,他们带着食物出去,是为了在社区传播 (spread) 爱,故答案选 A。
7. C 根据下文中的 he explained that... 可知,此处指他们和这位无家可归的人交谈 (talked),故答案选 C。
8. C 根据空前的 gone through 和空后的 and hurt 可推知,设空处应与 hurt 意思相近。这位无家可归的人解释道,他在生活中经历了很多损失 (loss) 和伤害,故答案选 C。
9. B 根据上文中的 Like the homeless man 及下文提到的罗恩的遭遇可知,这个 14 岁的男孩对困境中的挣扎并不陌生。be no stranger to sth 意为“对某事并不陌生”,故答案选 B。
10. D 根据上文中的 Ron Ron grew up in an area where people often get into fights. 可知,罗恩的成长环境恶劣,经常有人打架,他也曾经常打架 (fought),举止粗鲁,故答案选 D。
11. D 根据空后的 and served as his guide 可知,三年前该组织的创始人表示愿意帮助 (reached out to) 罗恩,并担任他的指导者,故答案选 D。

12. A 罗恩起初沾染了恶劣习气,但通过创始人的努力,他经历了一次心灵的转变(change),故答案选 A。
13. B 根据本句句首的 Now 以及下文中的 It's amazing. 可知,此处表示在创始人的指导下罗恩发生的变化,故此处指现在罗恩转而指导(guiding)别的孩子,故答案选 B。
14. D 罗恩积极参加志愿工作帮助他人,再结合空后的 to make a change in the world 可知,如今他热衷于(passionate)用善举改变世界,故答案选 D。
15. C 根据空前的 to make a change in the world and 可知,如今罗恩热衷于用善举改变世界并激励(inspire)其他人,故答案选 C。
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了阿尔茨海默病的症状、发病人群等内容。
1. beginning 分析句子成分可知,设空处为非谓语动词;disease 与 begin 之间是主动关系,故用现在分词 beginning 作定语。
 2. listed 设空处作后置定语修饰 signs,且 signs 与 list 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词 listed。
 3. to consult 分析句子成分可知,it 是形式主语,真正的主语为动词不定式 to do sth,故填 to consult。
 4. are 主语 The majority of people 表示复数意义,谓语动词也应用复数,且此处陈述的是客观事实,所以用一般现在时,故填 are。
 5. the 此处指患者的数量在增长。the number of 是固定用法,意为“……的数量”,故用定冠词 the。
 6. for cure for 是固定用法,意为“对……的药剂/疗法”,故填 for。
 7. Currently 设空处作状语修饰整个句子,应用副词,故填 Currently。
 8. are cared 分析句子成分可知,设空处为句子的谓语;主语 many people 是 care for 的承受者,设空处应用被动语态,且时态为一般现在时,故填 are cared。
 9. times at times 是固定搭配,意为“有时”,故填 times。
 10. worse 此处指随着病情恶化。设空处与下文中的 more intensive care 相呼应,含有比较的意义,应用 bad 的比较级,故填 worse。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. draft 2. declaration; declare 3. experiment

4. fiction; fictional 5. metal 6. attach 7. flash
8. conduct 9. scientific; science; scientist
10. entirely; entire 11. gravity 12. account
13. proof; prove 14. procedure

- II. 1. from 2. aim 3. fly 4. to 5. to 6. more than one
7. to 8. establish 9. towards 10. neither 11. place
12. from

- III. 1. being; Apart from being an actress, she is also a mother of three kids.
2. tied to; I sat in my room for a few minutes with my eyes fixed on the ceiling.
3. are; Neither he nor I have seen such a beautiful painting.
4. on the; The policeman seized the thief by the arm.

- IV. 1. of 2. during 3. a 4. to 5. with; the 6. from
7. because 8. with 9. the 10. if

- V. Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment with lightning has introduced generations of children to science. However, new research suggests that the story may be fiction instead of fact. The well-known story is that Franklin flew a kite during a storm to prove that lightning was a form of electricity. Franklin, along with many other scientists, has inspired us and taught us that scientific experiments are important in order to establish the truth and to contribute towards later scientific discoveries and inventions. However, neither the story nor the details of the experiment are entirely true. More than one scientist has questioned what really happened although it has been proved that Franklin's experiment took place. Scientists often question accepted ideas because they want to establish the facts. People have been more inspired by Franklin's spirit of scientific exploration than by the facts themselves. But in science, facts should be proved by experiments and research, and we should not always believe everything we read or hear — even if it is a great story.

难点剖析

1. (1)撰稿 (2)促成 (3)捐献 (4)contributions (5)to/towards
2. (1)occurred (2)about (3)are taking (4)will happen

3. (1)on (2)by (3)on (4)the

综合实践

I. 1. the 2. to 3. was saved 4. would have failed

5. proof 6. to discover 7. telling 8. to 9. in

10. from 11. flying 12. to/towards 13. from

II. 1. Neither Jack nor Bob followed the standard procedure for getting rid of metal waste.

2. More than one report says that the meeting will take place in China.

3. In fact, there is no proof that the details of the book are entirely true.

4. Admittedly, the truth is often more boring than fiction.

III. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了历史上伟大的微生物学家路易斯·巴斯德的一些生平事迹以及他在细菌与疾病等方面的一些发现。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 It was probably the deaths of his children that drove Pasteur to investigate the infectious disease in order to find a cure. 可知,可能正是孩子们的离世驱使巴斯德去调查如何治愈这种疾病,故答案选 C。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 This was a major discovery in the study of biology and earned Pasteur the title of “Father of Germ Theory”. 可知,巴斯德的这一发现是生物学研究中的一项重要发现,故答案选 D。

3. A 词义猜测题。根据下文中的 save the French silk business (拯救法国的丝绸业)可知,巴斯德能终止该疾病的传播,cease 在此处意为“终止,停止”,与 A 项意义相近,故答案选 A。

4. A 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了历史上伟大的微生物学家路易斯·巴斯德的一些生平事迹以及他在细菌与疾病等方面的一些发现,故答案选 A。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了无人机在铁路交通中的应用。运用如今的“空中之眼”的技术,无人机能使铁路变得更安全、更可靠、更省钱。

5. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Drones are already being used to examine high-tension electrical lines. They

could do precisely the same thing to inspect railway lines and other vital aspects of rail infrastructure such as the correct position of railway tracks and switching points. 可知,无人机已经被用于检查高压电线,它们完全可以做同样的事情来检查铁路线以及铁路基础设施的其他重要方面,例如铁路轨道和岔道点的正确位置。由此可知,无人机可以用来检查电线,这使其应用于铁路线路成为可能,故答案选 A。

6. C 词义猜测题。根据第三段中的 It is calculated that European railways alone spend approximately 20 billion euros a year on maintenance, including sending maintenance staff, often at night, to inspect and repair the rail infrastructure. 可知,仅欧洲铁路一年在维护上的花费就约为 200 亿欧元,其中包括经常在夜间派遣维修人员检查和维修铁路基础设施。由此推测,画线词所在句子表示大幅节省检修成本和更好地保护铁路人员的安全,maintenance 在此处意为“维护,保养”,与 C 项意义相近,故答案选 C。

7. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 By using the latest technologies, drones could also start providing higher-value services for railways, detecting faults in the rail or switching points before they can cause any safety problems. 和 With their ability to see ahead, they could signal any problem, so that fast-moving trains would be able to react in time. 可知,通过使用最新的技术,无人机可以在铁轨或岔道点引发安全问题前检测出故障。无人机凭借它们的预见能力可以预警,以便快速行驶的火车能够及时做出反应。由此推测,对无人机的预期功能是提高预警,故答案选 A。

8. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了无人机在铁路交通中的应用。运用如今的“空中之眼”的技术,无人机能使铁路变得更安全、更可靠、更省钱。D 项“无人机将如何改变铁路的未来”最适合作文章的标题,故答案选 D。

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

重点回顾

I. 1. (1)replace (2)of (3)with

2. (1)injured (2)injury

3. (1)to/towards (2)contribution (3)to/towards

- II. 1. as
2. (1)happen (2)about (3)occur
III. 1. It is only when; that 2. the

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)to observe; when (2)To carry out (3)Fill;
with (4)draw a conclusion (5)releases; as
2. (6)We can conclude that at standard atmospheric
pressure the boiling point of water is 100 degrees
centigrade and that water releases energy as bubbles
when it boils.

II. One possible version:

The purpose of the experiment is to observe the
boiling point of water and the phenomenon when water
boils at standard atmospheric pressure. To carry out the
experiment, you need to prepare the materials and
follow the experimental procedures carefully.

First, fill the beaker with water until it is half-full.
Then place the beaker on the Bunsen burner and heat it.
Finally, suspend the thermometer in the water using a
ring stand and a clamp, and observe the readings. You
can observe that when the temperature reaches 100
degrees centigrade, plenty of bubbles form and that the
water starts boiling as the heating continues. So we can
conclude that at standard atmospheric pressure the
boiling point of water is 100 degrees centigrade and that
water releases energy as bubbles when it boils.

读后续写

- IV. 1. (1)was carried out; than (2)of some sort
(3)came up with (4)making steady progress
(5)not; but; letting my teammate down (6)in
hospital; do my best to (7)put more effort into
2. (8)When I visited him in hospital, I promised him
that I would do my best to finish the project.

V. One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

We started to meet regularly to draw up our plans.
The group work was carried out more smoothly than I
had thought. We even developed an unspoken agreement
of some sort. He conducted tests quietly but reliably,

and I recorded the results diligently. When I came up
with new ideas, he received them with a good attitude.
We were making steady progress on the experiment.

Paragraph 2:

One day I got a message that he was admitted to
hospital suffering from a serious disease. I was worried,
not about having to finish the project by myself, but
about letting my teammate down. When I visited him in
hospital, I promised him that I would do my best to
finish the project. He told me he was confident that I
would do a great job at the final presentation. His words
made me determined to put more effort into this project.
In the end, I earned a good grade for our shared work.
He recovered from his illness, and we became good
friends.

Unit 4 Amazing art

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. greet; greeting 2. broadcast 3. stair 4. load
5. battle 6. fold; unfold 7. sculptor; sculpture
8. portrait 9. exhibition; exhibit
II. 1. on 2. out 3. at; of 4. of 5. doing 6. coming up
7. of 8. then 9. sense of 10. for 11. to 12. across
13. as 14. the
III. 1. holding; celebrating; The children are playing in the
yard, running and laughing.
2. what's; What I really care about is your health and
happiness.
3. be laughing at; Tom seemed to be reading an
interesting novel when the teacher came in.
IV. 1. about 2. how 3. on 4. by 5. of 6. than
7. When 8. for 9. to 10. if
V. This broadcast is being brought to you from the
Louvre. Today we're going to find out about some of the
Louvre's most amazing treasures. The first one is a huge
sculpture called the *Winged Victory of Samothrace*, or
Nike of Samothrace and it is very amazing. It looks like
she has just flown down out of the sky and is standing

on a ship. Her head and arms are missing and her dress is being folded by the wind. The next one is the painting *Mona Lisa* and it seems she has a mind of her own. And now, it's time to get up close and personal with one of history's greatest artists — Rembrandt! He painted this self-portrait about 400 years ago. Throughout his life, he painted over 90 self-portraits but no one really knows why. Last, about 35,000 works are currently being displayed in over 300 rooms in the Louvre, and it would take a lifetime to see everything!

难点剖析

1. (1)impression (2)on (3)with/by (4)impressed
2. (1)war (2)battles
3. (1)why (2)because (3)why; that (4)why; why; is

综合实践

- I. 1. sadness 2. to give 3. is coming 4. is being displayed;
on 5. why 6. to 7. Greetings; is being brought
8. rushing 9. out 10. across 11. but 12. by 13. for
14. of 15. at
II. 1. it's time to find out 2. Get a load of; is made of
3. It seems; has a mind of her own 4. By the way; are
being displayed/exhibited/shown; for now 5. as if/
though; was/were
III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了英国的一个风景摄影比赛及两位摄影师的作品。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 *Take a view* is a desirable annual competition for photographers... Each year, the high standard of entries has shown that it is the perfect platform to showcase the very best photography of the British landscape. 可知,最有可能参加这个比赛的应是摄影师,故答案选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第一个图表中的 It was an extremely cold winter's evening and freezing fog hung in the air. 和第二个图表中的 I was back in my home town of Macclesfield to take some winter images. 可知,共同点是这两位摄影师的作品都是关于冬天的照片,故答案选 A。
3. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了英国的一个风景摄影比赛及两位摄影师的作品,所以这篇文章是有关摄影艺术的,最有可能选自一本艺术杂志,故答案

选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章分析了人们收藏艺术品的原因。

1. E 根据本段首句可知,本段讲的是一些人收藏艺术品是为了获得经济利益。后两句是对第一句的举例说明。E 项讲一些人因为向博物馆捐赠艺术品而获得大幅度减税,这与空后的句子具有并列关系,且符合本段段意,故答案选 E。
2. B 根据空后的 For them, art is important for other reasons. 可知,本段讲收藏艺术品的其他原因。B 项讲大多数收藏者很少考虑利润,具有承上启下的作用,故答案选 B。
3. F 空前讲艺术品是艺术家表达想法和情感的有力方式,空后讲展示艺术品可以传达其收藏者的信息,故设空处意在表示艺术品既是艺术家的表达途径,也是收藏者的表达途径。根据 F 项中的关键词 also 和 express themselves 可知,F 项符合语境,故答案选 F。
4. G 根据空后的 Through the collections, collectors convey messages not just about themselves, but about the world as a whole. 可知,通过收藏品,收藏者不仅可以传递关于他们自己的信息,还可以传递关于世界的信息。G 项讲其他艺术品收藏者认为自己的收藏品有更广泛的影响力,符合语境,故答案选 G。
5. D 本段是结尾段,总结全文。D 项讲收藏艺术品无疑是难以戒掉的嗜好,承接了空前的 People collect art for various reasons.,且有总结的作用,故答案选 D。

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. neighbourhood 2. calligraphy 3. porcelain
4. demonstrate 5. vividly; vivid 6. needle 7. elegant
8. carve 9. contemporary 10. cigarette 11. lack;
lacking 12. stimulate; stimulation
II. 1. catch; attention 2. that is 3. out of 4. manage
5. in; shape 6. away 7. mistake; for 8. in
9. aware
III. 1. going; Working out is a way to keep fit.
2. sitting; The girl lying on the grass is counting the
birds in the sky.
3. to understand; He quitted his job to look after his

wife.

- IV. 1. On the walls of some buildings in my city, beautiful pictures are being painted by young people.
2. Trees are being trimmed into interesting shapes, like animals or clouds, by some people.
3. Impressive, original buildings are being built by construction workers in every neighbourhood.
4. It's easy to see great art nowadays, because it is being created by people everywhere you look.
5. Meanwhile, a needle and some thread were being used by a woman at the next stand to do some embroidery.

- V. 1. is being repaired 2. have taken; have been set 3. is being discussed 4. have been completed 5. is being built 6. was being sung 7. have been offered 8. is being restored 9. is being decorated 10. is being washed

- VI. 1. is being brought 2. amazing 3. called 4. by 5. why 6. to get 7. greatest 8. self-portraits 9. really 10. it

难点剖析

1. (1)like (2)in shape (3)out of shape (4)take shape
2. (1)locked (2)running (3)to help (4)leading (5)fixed (6)to take

综合实践

- I. 1. where; to be 2. is being broadcast 3. are being trimmed 4. in 5. of 6. for 7. approaching 8. lacking 9. in 10. away
- II. 1. It's easy to find the exhibition stand where porcelain is being shown.
2. What caught my attention first was paper cutting, that is, making images out of paper.
3. The broken sculptures dating back to the Yuan Dynasty are being restored.
4. What is being presented to you is *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci.
5. I can't go on holiday with a series of experiments to carry out.

- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者在博物馆看展览时遇到了一位盲人和他的妻子,并通过工作人员了解到

了他们的故事,在他们身上学到了耐心、勇气和爱。

1. C 根据第五段中店员说的话可知,在作者前面的是一对年轻的夫妇 (couple),故答案选 C。
2. A 根据空后的 between themselves 及下文中的 the lady was doing all the talk 可知,在作者前面观看画作的那对夫妇一直在不停地聊天 (chatted),故答案选 A。
3. D 根据上文中的 the lady was doing all the talk 及下文中的 he could put up with her constant stream of words 可知,此处是指作者钦佩那位男士的耐心 (patience),能忍受那位女士滔滔不绝的话,故答案选 D。
4. D 根据后半句 I moved on 可知,作者被他们的噪声打扰 (Disturbed),因此走开了,故答案选 D。
5. A 此处指作者穿过 (through) 各个展厅时,又遇到了他们几次,故答案选 A。
6. C 每次遇到他们的时候,作者都听见那位女士在滔滔不绝地讲话,于是很快 (quickly) 走开了,故答案选 C。
7. B 根据下文中的 Before they left 可知,那对夫妇正走向出口 (exit),准备离开,故答案选 B。
8. C plug 意为“堵塞”;slide 意为“(使) 悄悄移到”;reach 意为“伸手”;turn 意为“(使) 变成”。此处指那位男士把手伸到口袋里拿出了一个白色的物体,故答案选 C。
9. B 根据上文中的 pulled out a white object 以及下文中的 a long stick 可知,那位男士从口袋里拿出来的物体变成了一根长手杖,由此可知他把那个白色的东西拉长了 (lengthened),故答案选 B。
10. A brave 意为“勇敢的”;rough 意为“粗暴的”;smart 意为“聪颖的”;generous 意为“大方的”。根据下文中医员说的话可以判断那位男士是一个勇敢的人,故答案选 A。
11. D 根据语境可知,此处指每当 (whenever) 美术馆有新的艺术展时,那位男士和他的妻子就会来参观,故答案选 D。
12. A 根据下文中的 He sees a lot. More than you and I do... 可知,店员说认为那位男士看不见艺术作品的想法是错误的 (wrong),故答案选 A。
13. A 根据上文中的他的妻子总在滔滔不绝地讲话可知,此处指他的妻子会为他描述 (describes) 每一幅画作,因此他才能在脑海里看见那些画作,故答案选 A。
14. D 根据下文中的 the courage of a husband 可知,此处指作者从他们身上学到了耐心、勇气 (courage) 和爱,

故答案选 D。

15. B 根据上文可知,这位男士是一位盲人。这里的 without sight (失明)与下文中的 blindness 相呼应,故答案选 B。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章以 2008 年北京奥运会会徽“中国印·舞动的北京”开篇,主要介绍了印章的历史。

1. dazzling 此处修饰名词短语 opening ceremony,应用形容词作定语,故填 dazzling。
2. with be unfamiliar with 是固定搭配,意为“对……不熟悉”,故填 with。
3. was inspired 主句的主语 The design of the logo 和 inspire 之间是被动关系,且此处表达的是发生在过去的动作,应用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was inspired。
4. which 分析句子结构可知,本句中“the history of + 关系代词”引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 seal cutting 指物,故填 which。
5. appeared 根据时间状语 before the Qin Dynasty 可知,应用一般过去时,故填 appeared。
6. originally 此处作状语,应用副词,故填 originally。
7. or either... or... 是固定搭配,意为“或者……或者……”,故填 or。
8. to describe be allowed to do sth 是固定用法,意为“被允许做某事”,故填 to describe。
9. appointing When 引导的时间状语从句省略了 the emperor was,故填 appointing。
10. their 此处修饰并列的名词 status and power,应用形容词性物主代词,故填 their。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. magnificent 2. bare 3. wine 4. dirt; dirty
5. sponsor 6. emperor 7. fond; fondness
8. frequent; frequently 9. vase 10. mostly; most
11. shade
- II. 1. as 2. in 3. born into 4. to 5. of 6. whether
7. move 8. after 9. as 10. for 11. from
- III. 1. kept; The bridge built in 1859 needs repairing.
2. the more; The harder you work, the luckier you will be.

3. presenting; Let's go to the beach, weather permitting.

- IV. 1. within 2. for 3. by 4. to; to 5. to; of 6. a
7. the 8. or 9. in 10. off

V. *Night-Shining White* is regarded as one of the most significant horse paintings in the history of Chinese art. Its artist, Han Gan, is known for his skill in capturing not only the physical features of the animal, but also its inner spirit and strength. Born into a poor family in the early Tang Dynasty, the young Han Gan helped support his family by working in a local wine shop. His artistic talent was discovered by Wang Wei when he was seen drawing pictures in the dirt with a stick and Wang Wei decided to sponsor him to study painting. Due to Han Gan's natural talent and years of hard work, he was eventually chosen to serve Emperor Xuanzong in the royal palace. In order to observe horses well, Han Gan visited the royal stables frequently and even moved in to live with the stable workers. The horses offered him plenty of inspiration. Those who saw Han Gan's horse paintings all sang high praises for his unique skill.

难点剖析

1. (1)in (2)of (3)with
2. (1)solved (2)shining (3)done (4)to do
3. (1)over (2)from; to (3)A

综合实践

- I. 1. frequently 2. exploring 3. greater 4. for
5. cancelled 6. into 7. also 8. from; to 9. of
10. to; saying 11. after 12. on 13. as
- II. 1. whether resting or on the move 2. It's said that; not only; but also 3. The more vividly; the better 4. is regarded as; in the history of 5. full of/filled with admiration; take; as
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了法国艺术家白尚仁的个人摄影展《月亮门》背后的故事——他用照相机记录了北京的日常生活。
1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 presenting a cross-cultural perspective on ordinary life in the capital city 可知,白尚仁通过个人摄影展向我们展示了北京的日常生活,故答案选 C。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 He got his inspiration from one trip to the suburb of Beijing 及第六段中的 Back to the suburb of Beijing, he decided to shoot pictures about ordinary urban lifestyles. 可知,北京郊区之行激励了白尚仁拍摄这些照片,故答案选 A。
3. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的内容,尤其是 further enhanced his awareness of and love for China 可知,白尚仁经常访问中国,还于 2003 年成为了法国驻北京大使馆的文化专员,这些经历加深了他对中国的认识和热爱。由此可推测,画线词应是指他是一个著名的热爱中国的人,是一个“中国迷”,故答案选 D。
4. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,法国艺术家白尚仁用照相机记录了北京的日常生活,即一位法国艺术家用照相机讲述中国故事,故答案选 A。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了画画的好处以及如何通过画画来放松自己。
1. G 本段作为文章首段,从整体上概括说明了画画的好处。G 项承接上文,讲的仍是画画的好处,故答案选 G。
2. F 下文中的 For example, draw a dog's head on a pig's body with a horse's legs and tail. 是对设空处的举例说明,由此可知,设空处意在说明可以画由不同动物的身体部分组成的“动物”,F 项符合语境,故答案选 F。
3. D 上文中的 add a face with a smile 与 D 项中的 smile back 相照应,且 D 项承接上文,指出无论画什么都加上一张微笑的脸,这样做很可笑,但你很可能会回以微笑,故答案选 D。
4. C 上文中的 Get outside. 及下文中的 Drawing outside 与 C 项中的 outside 相照应,且下文中的 also 说明设空处讲的应是在户外画画的一个好处,C 项符合语境,故答案选 C。
5. A 下文中的 final product 与 A 项中的 process 相对,设空处意在说明不要担心结果,而要享受过程,故答案选 A。

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

重点回顾

- I. 1. greeting
2. (1)in (2)half; battle
- II. 1. (1)with/by (2)on (3)with/by (4)impressive
2. (1)into (2)like (3)in (4)out of (5)take

3. (1)throughout (2)a (3)with (4)make (5)go down

- III. 1. that's why 2. helping me 3. falling

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)making; out of (2)one of the most important forms (3)date back to (4)as/because; is regarded as (5)has spread to; with
2. (6)It is one of the most important forms of Chinese folk art, dating back to the Han and Tang dynasties.

II. One possible version:

Dear Peter,

Knowing that you are interested in Chinese paper cutting, I feel quite excited and proud.

Paper cutting is making images out of paper. It is one of the most important forms of Chinese folk art, dating back to the Han and Tang dynasties. Usually, the artworks are made of red paper, as red is regarded as a symbol of festivity and happiness in Chinese culture. The artworks are often used to decorate doors and windows on special days such as the Spring Festival, weddings and so on. People believe they will bring good luck and happiness.

Now, paper cutting has spread to other parts of the world, with different regions adopting their own cultural styles.

That's it. Don't hesitate to contact me if you want to know more about Chinese culture.

Yours,

Li Hua

概要写作

- I. 2. (1)people of different ages (2)which; beneficial (3)build good character (4)to; team spirit (5)physical and psychological benefits

II. One possible version:

Doing exercise is very popular with people of different ages for several benefits. (要点 1) First of all, doing exercise, which is a weapon against illness and ageing, is beneficial to our health. (要点 2) Second, it can help us build good character. (要点 3) Also, taking

part in team sports can contribute to the cultivation of team spirit. (要点 4) In conclusion, we can get lots of physical and psychological benefits from doing exercise. (要点 5)

Unit 5 What an adventure!

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. initial; initially 2. thus 3. zone 4. oxygen
5. border 6. confirm; confirmation 7. crowd; crowded
8. sheer 9. attempt 10. failure; fail 11. psychologist
12. thrill; thrilling; thrilled
- II. 1. of 2. by 3. up 4. of 5. good 6. life 7. make
8. in 9. take 10. into 11. on 12. force; to 13. out
14. human nature 15. likely 16. take 17. to 18. for
19. mind 20. up
- III. 1. would; Betty said she would visit the Great Wall next Saturday.
2. making; He sat in the armchair, reading a newspaper.
3. that's; The reason that/which he gave us was acceptable.
4. resulting; With the boy leading the way, we reached the railway station without difficulty.
- IV. 1. of; on 2. to 3. despite; by 4. an 5. on; until
6. in; before 7. to; by; who 8. into; to 9. on; to
10. and; out; as
- V. Last year, many people spent good money on an experience that they knew would include crowds, discomfort and danger. Although these people would become sick or even lose their lives due to the extreme cold and low air pressure, they thought climbing Qomolangma was an experience like no other, making some feel weak and others, powerful.

According to British mountain climber George Mallory, he got sheer joy from the adventure. Unfortunately, Mallory would die on the mountain in 1924, but it remains unknown if he succeeded in reaching the top of Qomolangma.

In 2011, American mountain climber Alan Arnette spoke similar words to those of Mallory. He reminded

us that we had better focus on the one reason that's most important and unique to us.

There is also a scientific reason behind this risk-taking. Recent studies show that risk-taking may be part of human nature, with some of us more likely to take risks than others. All in all, whether the benefits of climbing Qomolangma are worth the risks totally depends on ourselves.

难点剖析

1. (1)on (2)Focusing/Focussing (3)focusing/focussing
2. (1)that/which (2)for (3)that/which (4)why
3. (1)to present (2)to solve (3)on/at

综合实践

- I. 1. failure 2. to abandon 3. Being equipped 4. to stick 5. what 6. arriving 7. into 8. out 9. up
10. by 11. on 12. as 13. for 14. of 15. initially; improving
- II. 1. It's up to you whether we go there by air or by sea.
2. Entirely new evidence has confirmed the first witness's story.
3. Many people lost their lives there. With this in mind, he gave up his attempt to take a risk.
4. Unfortunately, cancer eventually took the psychologist's life.
5. We eat and make money to enjoy life — it's only human nature.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。一组照片记录了一次不成功的航海活动,文章介绍了与这次航海活动相关的内容。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 they were shot from 1914 until 1916, most of them after a disastrous shipwreck 可知,这些照片大多数记录的是一次海难,故答案选 D。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段的最后一句 Captain Scott had reached the South Pole early in 1912... 可知,选项中最先到达南极的是斯科特上校,故答案选 C。
3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段的第一句 ... adventuring was even then a thoroughly commercial effort. 和倒数第二句 Shackleton, a one-time British merchant-navy officer who had got to within 180 kilometres of the

- South Pole in 1908, started a business before his 1914 voyage to make money from film and still photography. 可知,亚历山大认为 1914 年航行的目的是挣钱,故答案选 C。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。作者在文章中详细介绍了自己作为气象学家所从事的工作——追逐风暴。
1. G 根据空前的 I was working for the Meteorological Office in Bracknell, near London, in the autumn of 1995, and I saw a documentary called *Stormchasers* with my family. 可知,作者和家人一起看了一部纪录片。G 项前半句解释了该纪录片的内容,承接上文,G 项后半句中的 an interesting job 也为下文作者从事追逐风暴的工作做了铺垫,故答案选 G。
2. B 根据空后的 I have been all over the world hunting hurricanes. 可知,作者一直在世界各地寻找飓风。B 项中的 travel 与之呼应,故答案选 B。
3. A 根据空前的 I also love working with top scientists. 可知,作者喜欢与顶尖科学家一起工作;再根据空后的 a classroom 可知,A 项符合语境,承上启下,故答案选 A。
4. D 根据空前的 there's no such thing as an average day in my job 可知,作者在工作中没有所谓的普通的一天;再根据空后的 We often take off at a moment's notice to hunt storms. 可知,作者经常随时出发去追逐风暴,设空处应提到他的工作时间是不可控的,D 项符合语境,故答案选 D。
5. E 根据空前的 Next, I would like to join a space programme and be the first meteorologist in space. 可知,作者接下来想加入一个太空计划,成为第一位在太空工作的气象学家。E 项中的 in space 与上文呼应,且空后的 There aren't any hurricanes! 与 E 项构成因果关系,故答案选 E。

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. port 2. unaware; aware; awareness 3. alcohol
4. bandage 5. plaster 6. rubber 7. cotton; cotton wool
8. wool; woollen 9. guideline 10. cloth; clothes
11. bleeding; bleed 12. liquid 13. injury; injure; injured
14. stretch
- II. 1. to 2. at 3. on 4. break 5. for 6. up 7. build

8. guidelines 9. out 10. take 11. soon; possible
12. down 13. in 14. raise
- III. 1. breaking; Digital payments are more and more popular in China, making our lives more convenient.
2. To reduce; To avoid any delay, please place your order direct by phone.
- IV. 略
- V. 1. spent 2. would include 3. would become 4. would lose
5. would die 6. be found 7. succeeded
8. climbed 9. has spent 10. refers
- VI. 1. would visit 2. would stay 3. would attend
4. would slow 5. was leaving 6. would lend
7. would be 8. would come 9. would grow
- VII. 1. on 2. an 3. making 4. to enjoy 5. Unfortunately
6. if/whether 7. those 8. more likely 9. standing
10. be connected

难点剖析

1. (1)causing (2)leading (3)to be told
2. (1)建造 (2)张贴 (3)抬高,使升高 (4)(在某地)投宿

综合实践

- I. 1. out 2. on 3. for 4. would include 5. that
6. appreciated 7. would establish 8. down 9. to/with
10. up
- II. 1. At first, she was unaware that he had a few minor injuries.
2. If necessary, you can use cotton wool to stop the bleeding.
3. Tom told me that he would work in the rubber plant for five more months.
4. His glasses were broken into two while being cleaned.
5. They have to raise money as soon as possible, because these bills must be paid in full.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者结婚后忽略了和朋友杰茜的联系,后来决定抽出一些固定的时间和杰茜见面、聊天,甚至去历险。她们经历了很多有趣的事情,也使彼此更加健康、快乐。
1. C 根据空后的 though I always promised myself that I would meet her whenever I was free 可知,虽然作者总是承诺自己一有时间就去见朋友,但是两人在各自结婚后就很少(seldom)有时间聚在一起了,故答案选 C。

2. B 根据下文可知,作者和朋友决定(decided)做些事情让友谊保持牢固、健康并不断成长,故答案选 B。
3. B 根据下文中的 We also promised 可知,此处指她们许诺(promised)在那一天一起做些事情,故答案选 B。
4. B 根据下文中的 In some adventures 可知,此处指每隔几天进行一次历险(adventure),故答案选 B。
5. C 根据上文中的 we drove to 可知,此处指作者和她的朋友有时候只是开车(drove),停在任意想停的地方,故答案选 C。
6. B 此处指其中的一次历险将作者和她的朋友带(took)到了一个小城镇,故答案选 B。
7. B offer 意为“提供”;enjoy 意为“享受……的乐趣”;present 意为“呈献”;conduct 意为“实施”。此处指那里的人们正在享受一个特别的节日,故答案选 B。
8. C 根据下文中的 It was so great! 可知,作者和她的朋友那天很开心,所以应是很高兴(delighted)买了一些手工礼品,故答案选 C。
9. C hesitate 意为“犹豫”;stare 意为“凝视”;smile 意为“微笑”;announce 意为“宣布”。根据下文中的 It was so great! 可知,作者和她的朋友那天很开心,由此可推知,人们对她们很热情,所以此处指每个人都对她们微笑和挥手,故答案选 C。
10. C hardly 意为“几乎不”;nearly 意为“几乎”;really 意为“非常”;probably 意为“大概”。根据上文中的 It was so great! 可知,作者和她的朋友玩得非常开心,故答案选 C。
11. A fun 意为“乐趣”;mercy 意为“仁慈”;concern 意为“关切”;disagreement 意为“争论”。根据上文对作者和她的朋友的历险的描述,以及下文中的 We are so happy 可知,此处指乐趣总会在日程上,故答案选 A。
12. D benefit 意为“好处”;weakness 意为“弱点”;problem 意为“问题”;happiness 意为“快乐”。设空处与 and 前的 sorrow 相对应,happiness 符合题意,故答案选 D。
13. A 此处与第一段中的 I always promised myself that I would meet her whenever I was free 相照应,指出不要一直向自己承诺“总有一天”你会与朋友会面(meet),故答案选 A。
14. B 此处指拿起电话,制订这个周末的计划(plan),故答案选 B。
15. C busy 意为“忙碌的”;pretty 意为“漂亮的”;healthy

意为“健康的”;clean 意为“干净的”。此处指和朋友聚一聚可以使自己变得更开心、更健康,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了急救知识的重要性。为了拯救其他人的生命,每个人都应该学习了解一些急救知识。

1. importance 急救在我们的生活中是很重要的。“be + of + 抽象名词 importance”相当于“be + 形容词 important”,故填 importance。
2. that 根据空前的 There is no doubt 可知,设空处应用 that 来构成句型 There is no doubt that...,该句型意为“毫无疑问……”,故填 that。
3. to know 分析句子成分可知,it 是形式主语,真正的主语为动词不定式 to do sth,故填 to know。
4. accidents accident 表示“事故,意外事件”,为可数名词;且设空处后的谓语动词 happen 为复数形式,所以设空处应用 accident 的复数形式,故填 accidents。
5. be found 分析句子成分可知,a doctor 和 find 之间是被动关系,设空处应用被动语态,且空前有情态动词 can,故填 be found。
6. properly 设空处修饰动词,应用副词,故填 properly。
7. a 此处泛指“一位著名的新闻记者”,应用不定冠词;又因为 famous 的读音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
8. for have a good nose for sth 为固定搭配,意为“天生擅长寻找/识别某事物”,故填 for。
9. admirable 分析句子成分可知,设空处作定语修饰 first aid skills,应用形容词;admirable 表示“令人钦佩的”,符合语境,故填 admirable。
10. acquiring take delight in (doing) sth 为固定搭配,意为“以(做)某事为乐”。其中 in 是介词,其后接名词或动名词作宾语,故填 acquiring。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. league 2. servant 3. charge 4. captain 5. ahead
6. permit; permission 7. fascinated; fascinating; fascinate
8. chapter 9. relate; related; relative; relation/relationship
10. nut 11. astonish; astonished; astonishing; astonishment
12. ray 13. consume; consumer; consumption
14. distinguish; distinguishable 15. gradually; gradual
16. surround; surrounding; surroundings 17. wrinkled

18. shore 19. carpet 20. intensity 21. depth; deep;
deepen 22. broad 23. beneath 24. resident
25. male; female

II. 1. to do 2. in 3. of 4. from 5. upon 6. upon
7. distance 8. for 9. depth 10. in 11. sense 12. to
13. short

III. 1. where; I paid a visit to a company last month, where
my elder brother works.
2. left; This will be the best novel of its kind ever
written.
3. had been; The girl listened as if she had been turned
into stone.
4. which; China has many long rivers, among which the
Yangtze River is the longest.

IV. 1. After; the 2. While; with 3. of; of 4. of
5. upon; under 6. such 7. an; through 8. through
9. at 10. than; as 11. at; in

V. In 1866, a terrible sea creature is seen by several
ships. In order to find and kill the creature, Biologist
Professor Pierre Aronnax and his servant Conseil go on
an adventure. The creature is finally seen after a long
journey into the Pacific Ocean. While attacking from
the ship, Aronnax and Conseil, along with the whale
hunter Ned Land, fall into the sea, and discover that
the “creature” is actually a submarine. After they are
captured and taken inside the submarine, Ned Land
wants to escape. However, Aronnax and Conseil are
fascinated by their adventures in the new underwater
world. The following is Aronnax’s description of the
experience of walking on the sea bed:

Conseil and I remained near each other, as if an
exchange of words had been possible through our metal
cases. The light, which lit the soil thirty feet below the
surface of the ocean, astonished me by its power. I
could clearly see objects at a distance of a hundred and
fifty yards with the solar rays shining through the
watery mass easily, and consuming all colour. And we
were walking on fine, flat sand.

难点剖析

1. (1)提供 (2)服役 (3)对……有用 (4)为……工作

(5)to (6)as (7)service

2. (1)is (2)was/were

3. (1)for (2)on (3)can the patient be moved (4)take;
into account

综合实践

I. 1. fascinated 2. depth 3. gradually 4. relating 5. at
6. to stay 7. to open 8. to 9. impression 10. is
surrounded 11. for 12. upon/on 13. from
14. makes 15. in

II. 1. To make a long story short, local residents were
eventually permitted to use the basketball court free
of charge.
2. The submarine is far ahead of its time, as if it came
from the future.
3. Weather permitting, they will set sail tomorrow.
4. The new carpet is thicker than the old one, but
almost as soft.
5. It astonished the boy that he could see at the depth of
thirty metres as if he was in broad daylight.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。癌症幸存者萨拉·托
马斯打破了纪录,成为首位成功连续四次游过英吉利海
峡的人。

1. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Asked what the
worst part of her challenge was, she said, “Probably
dealing with the salt water over four days, or two days.
It really hurts your throat, your mouth and your
tongue.”可知,对于萨拉·托马斯来说,最大的挑战是海
水,故答案选 C。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的 I just can’t believe
that we did it. 可知,萨拉·托马斯当时是吃惊的,不敢
相信自己成功连续四次游过了英吉利海峡。astonished
意为“吃惊的”,与画线词意思相近,故答案选 B。

3. A 推理判断题。癌症幸存者萨拉·托马斯打破了纪
录,成为首位成功连续四次游过英吉利海峡的人,由此
推测,她是一位勇敢且意志坚定的人,故答案选 A。

4. D 主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及文章第一段 An
American cancer survivor has become the first person to
swim across the English Channel four times on end. 可
知,本文主要讲述了癌症幸存者萨拉·托马斯打破了纪
录,成为首位成功连续四次游过英吉利海峡的人的故

事。D项“癌症幸存者创下新纪录”最适合作文章的标题,故答案选D。

IV.【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。独自旅行可能有点令人害怕,但一次独自去多伦多的旅行让作者有了不同的感受。作者在文章中用亲身经历讲述了独自旅行的好处和缺点。

1. A different 意为“不同的”;proper 意为“合适的”;strange 意为“奇怪的”;disappointing 意为“令人失望的”。上文提到独自旅行可能有点令人害怕;再根据句中的 However 可知,设空处所在句与上文表达相反的意思,即这次旅行是不同的,故答案选 A。
2. B work 意为“工作”;arrangement 意为“安排,筹划”;interest 意为“兴趣”;profession 意为“(需要高等教育和训练的)专业,行业”。上文提到作者的朋友都很忙,所以此处指没有人与作者有相同的安排,故答案选 B。
3. D 根据上文中的 booked a train ride to Toronto 可知,此处指作者还在一家旅馆预订(reserved)了一个星期的床位,故答案选 D。
4. A benefit 意为“好处”;result 意为“结果”;effect 意为“影响”;accident 意为“事故,意外事件”。根据上文中的 Quite the opposite! 可知,此处指独自旅行有很多好处,故答案选 A。
5. D 根据上文中的 Firstly, I was able to do whatever I wanted. 可知,此处作者想表达有些事情自己喜欢做但朋友可能不喜欢做。作者喜欢在博物馆里待几个小时,但这对于作者的一些朋友来说似乎是枯燥的(dull),故答案选 D。
6. C 本文讲述了作者独自去多伦多旅行的感受,所以此处指走遍了整座城市(city),故答案选 C。
7. D construction 意为“建造,建筑”;instruction 意为“用法说明”;destination 意为“目的地”;direction 意为“方向”。根据下文中的 map-reading skills 可知,此处指记住方向,故答案选 D。
8. B recover 意为“重新获得”;develop 意为“(使)成长,(使)发展”;receive 意为“得到,收到”;refresh 意为“使恢复精力”。根据语境可知,此处指作者培养了阅读地图的技能,故答案选 B。
9. D 与志趣相投的旅行者们(travellers)一起待在旅馆的安全环境中,给了作者一个很好的机会去认识来自世界各地的新朋友,故答案选 D。

10. A 根据第二段第二句中的 lonely 可知,此处指帮助作者战胜了孤独(loneliness),故答案选 A。

11. C declare 意为“宣布”;remember 意为“记得”;exchange 意为“交换”;learn 意为“学习”。此处指作者想念有人可以聊天和交流想法的时光,故答案选 C。

12. A 根据语境可知,此处指如果和他人分享(shared)经历,这些经历往往会更加令人愉快,故答案选 A。

13. D 根据下文中的 afterwards 可知,此处指旅行之后你和朋友或家人所拥有的回忆(memories)也是旅行的乐趣之一,故答案选 D。

14. C however 意为“然而”;gradually 意为“逐渐地,逐步地”;additionally 意为“此外”;altogether 意为“总的说来,总而言之”。本段介绍的是独自旅行的缺点,设空处所在句和上文是并列关系,C项符合语境,故答案选 C。

15. A difficult 意为“不易相处的”;rude 意为“粗鲁的”;stubborn 意为“固执的”;silly 意为“愚蠢的”。此处指作者以后宁愿独自旅行,也不愿和一个又懒又不易相处的人一起旅行,故答案选 A。

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

重点回顾

- I. 1. attempt (1)to do; doing (2)make (3)on/at; attempt
2. servant (1)serve (2)serve; with; serve; to (3)heart; soul (4)as
- II. 1. bring; focus (1)come; focus (2)in; out (3)on (4)focus
2. for (1)take; of; take; into (2)on; of (3)on no (4)give; of
- III. 1. were going to visit 2. with the dining table; laid
3. as if; had just happened

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)an exciting experience; left a deep impression upon/on (2)set off; early in the morning (3)made an attempt to; as soon as possible (4)failures; managed to (5)Despite; succeeded in climbing (6)well worth the effort
2. (7)I'd like to share with you an exciting experience that/which left a deep impression upon/on me!

(8)It was still dark when we set off from the school gate by bus early in the morning.

II. One possible version:

Dear Chris,

How's everything going? I'd like to share with you an exciting experience that left a deep impression upon me! Last weekend, I went climbing with my classmates. It was still dark when we set off from the school gate by bus early in the morning. But when we arrived at the foot of the mountain, it was already 9:30 am. We made an attempt to find the shortest way to the top of the mountain as soon as possible. After several failures, we finally managed to find a path lined with many trees. Along the winding path, we encountered many difficulties while climbing. Fortunately, no one was injured. Despite all these difficulties, we succeeded in climbing to the top of the mountain. I was fascinated by the beautiful scenery there.

It's a long climb to the top, but well worth the effort.

Yours,

Li Hua

读后续写

- IV. 1. (1) tossed; to (2) one after the other; until/till (3) stretched to (4) raced down
2. (5) "Sure," his father smiled, grabbing the tape and tossing it to Tucker.

V. One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

"Dad, can I have some boxes? And some tape too?" "Sure," his father smiled, grabbing the tape and tossing it to Tucker. "Have fun." "Hooray!" Tucker was overjoyed and carried a mountain of cardboard into the backyard. "What are you up to?" Paul called as he walked across the lawn. "Oh. Come and join me. Cut the tape, please." Tucker threw the tape to his brother. They lined the flattened boxes one after the other, and taped the undersides together until they had a ramp.

Paragraph 2:

An hour later, Tucker and Paul stood on top of the hill under the fading January sun. A cardboard-made

ramp stretched to the top of the hill. "Do you think it will work?" Paul asked as he handed Tucker his sledge. "Why not?" Tucker held the sledge in place and carefully climbed on. "Ready?" Paul placed his hands on Tucker's back. "Go!" "Wow!" Tucker screamed as the sledge raced down the slope, faster and faster. Upon a sudden stop, he jumped to his feet and raced back up the hill with his sledge. What fun! When the last gleam of daylight finally faded away, it began to snow. Tucker stuck out his hand and caught the first thick, white snowflake. And he smiled.

Unit 6 Disaster and hope

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. disaster 2. tube; the Tube 3. plus 4. erupt; eruption
5. immediately; immediate 6. hurricane 7. occur
8. announcement; announce
- II. 1. in 2. up 3. conditioning 4. sure 5. down
6. compared 7. of 8. a 9. it 10. on 11. through
12. to space 13. heavy 14. all 15. warn
- III. 1. Picking; Walking on the street, I saw him.
2. going down; is; Walking is a good form of exercise for both the young and the old.
3. by thinking; We should learn English by using it.
4. makes me feel; He always makes me laugh.
- IV. 1. up; the 2. to 3. so 4. before 5. on; as
6. enough; like 7. can 8. but; in 9. to 10. it
- V. It's very hot in London today and the temperature is expected to reach 30 plus degrees according to the newspaper. To make matters worse, my journey is on one of the oldest and deepest lines, which makes me feel awful.

Sure enough, going down the stairs and onto the platform is like jumping into a volcano that's erupting. However, it is even hotter inside the train than outside. I feel I am melting and I begin to feel a bit sick.

Thinking that London will probably get hotter, I suddenly feel a bit scared. To prepare for the future, I

think I should do the following things. First of all, I should sell my house and buy a boat. Second, I'll speak with my manager about moving to the top floor. Last but not the least, I'll need to learn to swim.

In the newspaper, there are reports of natural disasters around the world caused by climate change, which makes me feel nervous. Now that it's hard to avoid a disaster on Earth, perhaps I should start thinking about moving to space.

Stepping out of the station, I feel refreshed and realise I have been worrying too much!

难点剖析

1. (1)拿起 (2)接载 (3)(情况)好转 (4)(通过观察或聆听而)学会 (5)买到
2. (1)the most immediate (2)immediate (3)immediately
3. (1)Suffering (2)Having lived (3)Recorded
(4)Having been told

综合实践

- I. 1. on 2. Compared 3. combining 4. Stepping
5. announcement 6. eruption 7. immediately
8. down 9. it 10. In 11. a 12. all 13. of 14. up
15. through
II. 1. It's typical that; predict the weather and natural disasters 2. moving to space 3. Hearing; immediately; were doing 4. Knowing; warned; about/of; with a heavy heart
III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了不同程度的地震及其破坏性。
1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 During a small earthquake, you will feel a little shaking. 及第二段中的 In a very strong earthquake, you might be thrown up and down to the ground. 可知,发生小地震时,你会感到有点摇晃;发生强烈的地震时,你可能会被来回摔在地上。由此可知,D项不属于强烈的地震引发的结果,故答案选D。
2. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句的后半句 trapping the rescue workers along with the victims 可知,楼倒塌了会困住那些救援人员和受害者。结合语境和选项可知,collapse 和 fall down 同义,故答案选A。
3. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容可知,地震可能

会引发海啸、山体滑坡和雪崩。由此推测,地震会引发其他自然灾害,故答案选D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。洪水是最常见的自然灾害之一,文章介绍了应对洪水的措施。

1. G 根据上文中的关键词 flash floods 以及空后的句子可知,此处应是与突发的洪水有关的内容,G项符合语境,且下文 It 指代 G项中的 A flash flood,故答案选G。
2. B 根据空前的 ... move at once to higher ground 可知,如果有洪水暴发的可能性,就要马上转移到较高的地方。B项“不要等待转移的指令。”符合语境,故答案选B。
3. C C项与空后的 Do not touch any electrical equipment 相照应,故答案选C。
4. E E项中的 moving water 与空前的 moving water 相照应,故答案选E。
5. A 本段旨在表明在洪水区域开车很危险,A项中的 drive 与空后的 car 相照应,故答案选A。

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. forecast 2. grab 3. reliable; rely 4. rescue; rescuer
5. emergency 6. typhoon 7. exceptionally; exceptional; exception; except 8. claim 9. crisis 10. threaten; threat 11. satellite 12. precisely; precise
II. 1. out 2. on 3. for 4. to 5. consider 6. in 7. to
8. from
III. 1. although; Although he is young, he has worked for quite a few years.
2. it's best to check; It's best to learn English well.
3. On hearing; On arriving at the village, these college students went to help the villagers with their work.
4. was; to arrive; He is always the first to come and the last to leave.
5. considered; The lion is considered the king of the forest.
IV. 略
V. 1. Picking 2. is expected 3. lines 4. going
5. however 6. are melting 7. hotter 8. to start
9. importantly 10. comes

- VI. 1. Don't speak until you are spoken to.
2. He often makes mistakes when he is speaking English.
3. Come tomorrow if it is possible.
4. He stood at the gate as if he was waiting for someone.
5. Get up early tomorrow. If you don't get up early, you'll miss the first bus.
6. —Are you a sailor?
—No, but I used to be a sailor.
7. He was determined to carry out the plan, whatever the cost was.
8. When it is split, an atom can release energy.
9. They were scolded whenever they were late for school.
10. If it is not well organised, the meeting will be a failure.

- VII. 1. worse 2. which 3. jumping 4. Thinking
5. hotter 6. my 7. in 8. the 9. reports 10. have been worrying

难点剖析

1. (1)struck (2)on (3)It
2. (1)revising (2)to be (3)consideration (4)considerate
3. (1)in (2)from (3)a

综合实践

- I. 1. to be 2. in 3. to 4. threatening 5. had donated
6. on 7. required 8. climbing 9. accompanied
10. reducing 11. to 12. for 13. out 14. from
II. 1. On/Upon hearing the exciting news 2. If necessary; rescue teams 3. The only way to succeed 4. By; had claimed 5. Although/Though; is considered one of the cancers; it's best to
III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一名记者在拉丁美洲的一个村庄经历了一场火山爆发,最后幸存下来的故事。
1. B 根据下文中的 It was almost my last job. 可知,此处指作者的第一份工作 (job) 是在拉丁美洲,也几乎是最后一份工作,故答案选 B。
2. A 根据本段的最后一句 So I had to stay there. 可知,作者本没有打算 (planned) 待在那里,最后却因为天气原因不得不待在那里,故答案选 A。
3. B 根据下文中的 A few helped each other and went out

- of town to get as far away from the volcano as possible 及全文内容可知,那个村庄当时正面临着火山爆发的危险,一些人尽可能地远离火山。由此可推断,此处指那里的人们充满了恐惧 (fear),故答案选 B。
4. C comfortable 意为“舒适的”; weak 意为“虚弱的”; active 意为“活的,随时会爆发的”; calm 意为“平静的”。根据下文中的 Men, women and children came to the square. 以及下文对火山爆发的描述可知,此处指这里的火山越来越活跃了,故答案选 C。
5. D 根据语境和常识可知,人们为躲避火山爆发而离开时,会带上自己的行李,即包裹 (packs),故答案选 D。
6. B 根据下文中的 they felt the earthquake 可知,此处指作者感觉到了强烈的地震 (earthquake),故答案选 B。
7. A 结合常识可知,一发生地震,村民便逃跑 (ran away) 求生,故答案选 A。
8. A roll 意为“(朝特定方向)滚动”; disappear 意为“消失”; lie 意为“躺”; settle 意为“(使)平静,(使)安定”。根据语境可知,此处指作者看到黑烟沿着山的一侧向村庄滚涌而来,故答案选 A。
9. C gradually 意为“逐渐地,逐步地”; frequently 意为“经常地,频繁地”; fast 意为“快速地”; late 意为“晚,迟”。根据下文中的 in less than a minute 可知,火山爆发来得非常迅速,故答案选 C。
10. A 根据上文可知,火山爆发后,道路被切断了,作者只能等待 (wait),故答案选 A。
11. C 根据上下文可知,岩浆并没有覆盖整个村庄,而是沿着村庄的边缘流 (flowing) 走了,故答案选 C。
12. D unimportant 意为“不重要的”; unusual 意为“异常的; 不平常的”; uncrowded 意为“不拥挤的”; undamaged 意为“未被损坏的”。根据上文可知,岩浆沿着村庄的边缘流走了,所以村庄的中心没有受损,故答案选 D。
13. C 根据上文可知,岩浆沿着村庄的边缘流走了,村庄的中心没有受损,所以他们暂时是安全的 (safe),故答案选 C。
14. B 根据后半句 and we poured water over our heads to cool ourselves down 可知,当时很热,此处指房东给了作者一条湿毛毯,让作者盖在身上以躲避高温 (heat),故答案选 B。
15. A 根据语境可知,作者呼吸困难是因为房屋燃烧时产生的高温和烟 (smoke),故答案选 A。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了沙尘暴的危害,以此来告诫人们不应以牺牲环境为代价发展经济。

1. which 设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 Sandstorms 指物,且关系词在从句中作主语,故填 which。
2. strongest and 连接前后两个并列的成分,再根据 and 前的 the most frequent 可知,此处应用 strong 的最高级,故填 strongest。
3. to do harm to 为固定用法,意为“对……有害”,故填 to。
4. burying by doing sth 意为“通过做某事”,故填 burying。
5. seriously 此处修饰动词 pollute,应用副词,故填 seriously。
6. a have a/an... effect on 为固定用法,意为“对……有……的影响”。空后的 bad 的读音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
7. be blocked 主语 traffic 与 block 之间是被动关系,设空处应用被动语态,且空前有情态动词 will,故填 be blocked。
8. punishment 设空处作表语,且前面有 another 修饰,此处应用名词单数,故填 punishment。
9. to stop take measures to do sth 为固定用法,意为“采取措施做某事”,故填 to stop。
10. lessons lesson 为可数名词,再根据空前的 some 可知,此处应用复数形式,故填 lessons。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. billion 2. lap 3. nowhere 4. otherwise
5. helicopter 6. mosquito 7. midnight 8. county
9. threat; threaten 10. property 11. sufficient;
sufficiently; sufficiency 12. shelter
- II. 1. fly 2. a 3. out 4. down 5. doing 6. down
7. for 8. the 9. on 10. doing 11. in 12. to do
- III. 1. was sitting; I was watching the football match when
the doorbell rang.
2. spent the days watching; He spends two hours
learning English every day.

3. the moment; I recognised him the moment he entered
the room.

4. including; The band played many songs, including
some of my favourites.

5. remember; lying; I remember my father bringing
home a huge tree.

IV. 1. so 2. on; when 3. a 4. but 5. otherwise 6. by
7. for 8. the 9. though 10. including

V. I was so frightened that I just froze during the
hurricane. The roof flew off, and our street turned into
a river in seconds. After the hurricane, life became
tough. For one thing, we didn't have enough drinking
water. For another, it was hot and it smelled so bad
everywhere. I just spent the days watching the boats
going up and down the street and looking out for
Smartie, who had disappeared the moment the storm
hit.

Although we had lost our home and everything in
it, including Smartie, Mom kept on reminding us that
whatever happens, we should always try to see the good
side of things. Thankfully, we were rescued a few days
later and Smartie also returned home in time. Now, one
year has passed and I'm back home in New Orleans.
Many families have come back and we are working
together to rebuild our homes and our lives. Looking up
at the stars of New Orleans, we are inspired and have
the confidence to move on!

难点剖析

1. (1)was reading (2)to set (3)saying (4)when
2. (1)on/along (2)thinking
3. (1)to be rescued (2)from (3)to

综合实践

- I. 1. billions 2. trying 3. a 4. threat 5. to find
6. playing 7. lying; looking 8. in 9. for
10. sufficiently 11. down 12. out
- II. 1. We called John the moment we arrived at the Tube
station.
2. I was thinking about my new plan when a good idea
occurred to me.
3. Many people like to have a picnic in the open air to

get closer to nature.

4. Much time spent sitting at a desk, some office workers are troubled by health problems.

5. Mike and I walked up and down the street, waiting for our best friend to come.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。石油、煤炭等公司的发展影响了气候变化,间接引发了一些自然灾害。深受其害的玛丽埃尔多年来与其他女士一起奋起抗争,要求这些公司对气候变化负责。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第二段玛丽埃尔的描述可知,暴风雨过后,满目疮痍。他们每天都在担心自己的安危,尤其晚上更为担心。他们只想离开这里。由此推断暴风雨过后,玛丽埃尔感到震惊,故答案选 B。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 That's why she and other women are fighting against some of the world's largest coal, oil and gas companies, for their contributing to the harm resulting from the impacts of climate change. 可知,玛丽埃尔与一些公司抗争是因为他们对气候变化带来的严重后果负有不可推卸的责任。由此推断,玛丽埃尔与那些公司抗争的目的是要求他们对环境负责,故答案选 D。

3. A 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 The result could be a game changer for the fossil fuel industry. 可知,这项调查的结果可能对化石燃料产业产生极大的影响,故答案选 A。

4. C 推理判断题。通读全文,尤其根据最后一段玛丽埃尔的话可知,她有很强的社会责任感,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章就个人如何为受灾地区的灾后救援和灾后重建工作提供帮助,给出了几点建议。

1. E 上文提到自然灾害发生时,需要灾后救援和灾后重建;下文给出了几点帮助受灾地区的建议。E 项“无论灾难发生在国内还是国外,你都可以提供帮助。”符合语境,有承上启下的作用,故答案选 E。

2. F 本部分建议做志愿工作。空前讲到你可以到灾区提供帮助,所以此处应该介绍你能够做的志愿工作。F 项中的 providing first aid 和 rebuilding homes in these areas 符合语境,故答案选 F。

3. G 根据本部分的小标题 Donate money. 及空后讲到有些组织因分配捐赠的资金不合理而被批评可知,此处讲

的是通过你信赖的组织给灾区捐款。G 项中的 make sure you trust the organisation that receives your money 符合语境,故答案选 G。

4. D 本部分建议给灾区献血。D 项中的 a blood drive 符合语境,且 D 项中的 Or 也与上一句构成选择关系,故答案选 D。

5. B 本部分建议给灾区送物资。B 项中的 Goods 与本部分的小标题中的 items 相呼应,故答案选 B。

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

重点回顾

I. 1. strike (1)strikes (2)strikes; that (3)on (4)go on

2. (1)consider (2)doing (3)consideration; into (4)considerate (5)considerable

3. rescue (1)rescue; from (2)come to; rescue; rescue

II. 1. in (1)from (2)a (3)of

2. out (1)on (2)on; along (3)doing

III. 1. On/Upon walking out of

2. was putting; when

3. remember; teaching me to play chess

写作指导

应用文写作

I. 1. (1)one of the most common; natural disasters

(2)on; so that (3)The first thing to do; keep calm (4)quickly move to a safe place (5)it's important to; away from; that (6)Remember to; to protect yourself from (7)Don't

2. (8)Earthquakes are one of the most common natural disasters, as well as one of the most destructive.

II. One possible version:

Earthquake safety guidelines

Earthquakes are one of the most common natural disasters, as well as one of the most destructive. Read these tips on earthquake safety so that you can minimise the loss and damage.

Things to do during an earthquake:

The first thing to do is keep calm.

If you are indoors, quickly move to a safe place in

the room, such as under a strong desk.

If you are outdoors, it's important to get to an open area and stay away from trees, buildings, walls, power lines and anything else that might fall on you.

Remember to cover your head and neck to protect yourself from falling objects.

Things not to do during an earthquake:

Don't use the lift.

Don't take too many personal belongings with you.

Last but not least, never give up hope.

概要写作

I . 2. (1) improve people's health (2) contributes to physical health (3) Besides; emotional support;

close to nature; mental benefits (4) the same interest

II . One possible version:

Many US families have dogs and these companion animals help improve people's health in many ways. (要点 1) Taking the dog for a walk every day contributes to physical health. (要点 2) Besides, dogs, which can offer people emotional support or make them get close to nature, bring mental benefits. (要点 3) They also provide their owners with more chances of positive social interaction with people who have the same interest. (要点 4)