

# 答案解析

## Unit 1 Laugh out loud!

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. mood 2. circus 3. amusement; amuse; amused; amusing 4. spot 5. ankle 6. clown 7. entertain; entertainment; entertaining 8. examine; examination 9. advertisement; advertise 10. employer; employee; employ
- II. 1. a 2. lost 3. the 4. over 5. through 6. in 7. a 8. a 9. care 10. up 11. than 12. like 13. with 14. the 15. on 16. for 17. off 18. a 19. all 20. in
- III. 1. where; where 2. which; which 3. feel; feel embarrassed 4. Seeing; Understanding 5. make it; make him
- IV. 1. As 2. In 3. off 4. in 5. of 6. for 7. by 8. with 9. On 10. on
- V. Scientific studies show that laughter produces chemicals to make people feel better, which means clown doctors can be helpful. The author is a specially trained clown who works as part of a programme known as “hospital clowning”. He chose this career because of his experience of going to hospital when he was a kid. He spent much of the time when he was in the hospital feeling frightened and fairly bored! Being a clown doctor means he can help people by entertaining them. Visiting hospitals and other health care facilities, clown doctors work together with medical professionals. They cheer up patients, their families and the hospital staff by doing magic tricks, singing songs and telling stories and silly jokes. Laughter is the best medicine and the author’s magic medicine does indeed seem to do the trick.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1) It was the students that/who cleaned the classroom yesterday.

(2) It was Tom that/who I met at the school gate the other day.

(3) It was about 600 years ago that the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.

(4) It was not until yesterday that she remembered her appointment with the doctor.

2. with; entertainment; entertaining

3. (1) on (2) into

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. in 2. up 3. examined 4. entertaining 5. whose 6. off 7. a 8. closely 9. more 10. advertisement 11. the 12. got; than 13. was looking 14. spotted

- II. 1. Most children don’t feel like going to hospital, where there’s a familiar atmosphere of boredom and tension.  
2. He took some medicine, and about two hours later, it did seem to do the trick.  
3. Walking through the beautiful forest, he realised it was important to get close to nature.  
4. Although the patient was in great pain, my performance made him laugh.  
5. After all, our efforts have made it a more comfortable place to live in.  
6. If every student concentrates more on their studies, they can do a great job.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要通过医生们的实验结果来说明笑有益于人体健康。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 They have found facts that laughter really can improve people’s health.可知,笑可以改善人们的健康,故答案选 C。  
2. B 词义猜测题。画线词所在句的 These 和 natural chemicals 都指代前一句 The reason why laughter can reduce pain seems to be that it helps to produce endorphins in the brain.中的 endorphins。根据前一句可知,笑可以减少痛苦的原因似乎是它有助于大脑产生内啡肽,由此可推测,内啡肽可以减少压力和痛苦,所以画线词是“减少”的意思,故答案选 B。

3. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句... some doctors and psychiatrists now hold laughter clinics, in which they try to improve their patients' condition by encouraging them to laugh.可知,在欢笑诊所,医生们鼓励病人们笑来改善健康状况,故答案选 B。

4. C 主旨大意题。文章主要通过医生们的实验结果来说明笑有益于人体健康,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了幽默可以给人带来的好处以及变得幽默的方法。

1. D 根据前一句... Humour makes average-looking people look cute and uninteresting people entertaining. 及后一句 Best of all, humour raises your energy... or in your personal life.可知,该空前都在列举幽默给人带来的变化,该空与前后句并列,应该也是在说明幽默给人带来的变化,故答案选 D。

2. C 下文讲到幽默让你更好地理解生活,有时甚至有助于你在遇到最糟糕的问题时笑一笑。换句话说,幽默能把你的思维从日常烦恼中转移出来,故答案选 C。

3. A 上文讲到可以通过引导有趣的话题来展示自己的幽默感,A项“通过联想(话题),你会显得幽默风趣。”与上文内容衔接紧密,故答案选 A。

4. G 根据前一句 When people see you trying to be funny, it frees them to try it themselves.可知,当人们看到你在努力搞笑时,他们也会释放自我试着去搞笑。G项与之构成因果关系,且G项中的 effort 和 free 与上文中的 effort 和 frees 相呼应,故答案选 G。

5. E 根据上下文可知,本段主要对生活中的小问题进行幽默的抱怨,E项中的 complaint-based humour 与前一句中的 humorous complaints 相呼应,too much 与后一句中的 five 相呼应,故答案选 E。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. essential; essentially 2. impress; impression; impressive 3. deserve
- II. 1. away 2. make 3. in 4. mind 5. go for 6. true 7. put up 8. up 9. if so 10. with 11. long face 12. stock 13. crack 14. practical; on 15. comments
- III. 1. Achieving; Doing what you like; liking what you do 2. and; and

IV. 略

V. 1. which 2. who 3. where 4. when 5. whose

VI. 1. studies 2. which 3. specially 4. known 5. going 6. spent 7. by 8. Visiting 9. and 10. my

### 难点剖析

1. (1)Even if (2)If so (3)if possible (4)If necessary

2. (1)to win (2)deserve to be praised (3)deserves

### 综合实践

I. 1. when 2. which 3. where 4. which 5. whose 6. whom/who 7. which 8. a 9. in 10. impressing 11. away 12. with

II. 1. When travelling, we will enjoy ourselves and learn something from explorations, which attracts me very much.

2. *China Today* has a worldwide readership, which shows that more and more people all over the world want to learn about China.

3. The last time I went to Scotland was in May, when the weather was beautiful.

4. Kate, whose sister I shared a room with when we were at college, has gone to work in Australia.

5. Many young people, most of whom were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

6. Having a positive state of mind is helpful to make our dream come true.

7. Do you want to know more about the knowledge of Earth? If so, this book deserves to be read.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。悲观的黑兹尔在乐天派伊特尔比的影响下改变了自己消极的态度。

1. B 根据本句中的 When Dad forgot about the pizza and it burned 及 It will still taste good.可知,当爸爸把比萨饼烤糊的时候,伊特尔比安慰爸爸说:“别担心(worry),比萨饼依然会好吃”,故答案选 B。

2. C 根据后一句中的 the middle wasn't bad 可知,比萨饼的中间部分味道还不错,所以此处表示伊特尔比是对的(right),故答案选 C。

3. C 根据上文可知,伊特尔比总是能看到积极的一面。look on the bright side 意为“看到光明的一面,抱乐观态度”,故答案选 C。



4. D 根据后一句中的 On her first day 可知,黑兹尔是班里的新(new)生,故答案选 D。
5. D 黑兹尔怀疑(doubt)伊特尔比的说法,这让伊特尔比不知所措,故答案选 D。
6. A 伊特尔比从来没遇见(met)过像黑兹尔一样的人,一时竟不知所措了,故答案选 A。
7. B 当老师宣布因为下雨在室内进行课间休息的时候,黑兹尔说:“坏事成三……”。此处引导时间状语从句,表示“当……时”,B项符合语境,故答案选 B。
8. C 根据上一段中的 What will the second thing be? 和下一段中的 Greta was carrying a box of paints 及 paints went flying 可知,第二件坏事并没有让全班同学等(wait)太久就发生了,颜料四处飞溅,故答案选 C。
9. C 根据后半句 and paints went flying 可知,格蕾塔摔倒(fell down)了,颜料四处飞溅,故答案选 C。
10. A 根据黑兹尔的话“That was the second bad thing. What will the third be?”可知,黑兹尔似乎很确定(sure)会发生三件坏事,故答案选 A。
11. C 根据下一段中的 Ittleby's picture is ruined 可知,伊特尔比的画被毁了。picture 和 painting 相呼应,此处表示埃玛走过来看伊特尔比的画(painting),故答案选 C。
12. D 根据上文可知,埃玛把手指上的颜料粘在了伊特尔比的画上,毁了他的画,再结合下文埃玛向伊特尔比道歉,可以推测出此处表示埃玛看起来心烦意乱的(upset),故答案选 D。
13. A he said 发生在 Ittleby added wings 之后,then 意为“然后”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
14. C 根据空后的 I like it very much 可知,伊特尔比很喜欢被加工后的画,所以此处表示画看起来很棒(great),故答案选 C。
15. D 根据黑兹尔的话“You know, I don't really think there's a Rule of Three Bad Things.”可知,黑兹尔听到伊特尔比的话后笑(smiled)了,并提到自己认为没有坏事成三的规则,故答案选 D。
- IV. 1. existence 此处用名词作宾语,come into existence 为固定用法,意为“开始出现”,故填 existence。
2. by by hand 为固定用法,意为“用手工”,故填 by。
3. which 分析句子结构可知,此处为“all+of+关系代词”引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 steps 指事物,应该用关系代词 which,故填 which。

4. to form it takes sb some time to do sth 为固定句型,表示“做某事花费某人……时间”,故填 to form。
5. themselves devote oneself to 为固定用法,意为“献身于,致力于”,所以此处用反身代词,故填 themselves。
6. most difficult 该空前有定冠词 the,句末有表示范围的 of all,所以此处应该用形容词最高级,故填 most difficult。
7. extremely 此处修饰形容词 small,应该用副词,故填 extremely。
8. recognised 分析句子结构可知,本句已有谓语 has proved to be,且 recognise 与谓语之间无连词连接,所以此处为非谓语动词;The skill of papermaking 与 recognise 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,所以用过去分词,故填 recognised。
9. a a sense of 为固定用法,意为“一种……的感觉”。a great sense of pride 意为“强烈的自豪感”,故填 a。
10. has been taught 句子的时间状语为 Since then,所以此处应该用现在完成时;主语 Xuan papermaking 为不可数名词,且与动词 teach 之间为被动关系,所以此处应该用被动语态,故填 has been taught。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. fame 2. literary; literature 3. tale 4. consistently; consistent 5. optimism; optimistic 6. remark 7. interaction; interact 8. shave 9. fellow 10. brand 11. essay 12. conclude; conclusion 13. amusing 14. flatter 15. gentle; gently 16. cruel; cruelty 17. enthusiasm; enthusiastic 18. complicated 19. composer; compose
- II. 1. to 2. in 3. on 4. out 5. brand; humour 6. behind 7. up
- III. 1. cross out; study hard 2. concluding; feeling
- IV. 1. as 2. the; in 3. for 4. with 5. on 6. to 7. other 8. On; a 9. a; into; but 10. as
- V. Humour has been an essential part of human behaviour for thousands of years. There is comedy in the texts of Ancient Greece, and medieval writings are filled with jokes. Their authors understood that humour could

not only entertain but also throw new light on sensitive or emotive issues. Closer to modern times, American writer Mark Twain is remembered for his ability to combine humour with more serious messages. Like Twain, Wang Zengqi was soon to become famous for his unique brand of humour. Both Twain and Wang understood that humour isn't just about laughter, but is a way of life and a tool that can be used to illuminate the world. Life is never smooth sailing and sometimes can be complicated and cruel. But humour can help us maintain our enthusiasm for life. In the words of Mark Twain, "Humor is mankind's greatest blessing".

#### 难点剖析

- (1) come to light (2) throw/cast light on (3) brought; to light
- (1) safe and sound (2) Pleased/Satisfied (3) full of happiness
- (1) conclusion (2) was concluded (3) concluded

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to 2. amusing 3. interacts 4. to keep  
5. conclusion 6. gently 7. in 8. enthusiastic 9. out  
10. on
- II. 1. To achieve success, what you have to do is keep trying.  
2. He went out of the room, taking the books of fairy tales with him.  
3. Having a light-hearted attitude towards life can help us deal more easily with our daily affairs.  
4. Alan, who is a composer, has his unique brand of humour and is very witty.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。研究发现智商与幽默感有关。想知道一个人的智商有多高,也许通过黑色幽默就可以了解到。

- B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 The 156 people were also tested for verbal and nonverbal intelligence and asked about their mood, aggressiveness and educational background.可知,研究测试了 156 名参与人员的智商,并询问了他们的情绪、攻击性和教育背景,即研究包含智商测试和其他的因素,故答案选 B。
- A 细节理解题。题干中的 the group with high black humour comprehension 与第三段中的 The third group

with high black humour comprehension 相呼应,所以题目问的是有关第三组的信息。根据第三段最后一句中的 the study showed there were more better-educated people in the third group 可知,第三组中受过更好教育的人较多,故答案选 A。

- A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 They fit with past research showing that the sense of humour is related to the IQ, but they are different from the somewhat commonly held belief that people who like black humour are easy to be angry.可知,这些研究结果和过去的研究都表明幽默感和智商有关,人们普遍认为喜欢黑色幽默的人容易生气,但研究结果并非如此。由此可推测,早期研究认为喜欢黑色幽默的人容易生气,故答案选 A。
- B 词义猜测题。根据第三段中三组参与人员的研究结果可知,情绪低落以及高攻击性的人对黑色幽默的理解程度较低。由此可推测,情绪低落和高攻击性会减弱人们理解黑色幽默的能力,所以 dent 的词义最接近 weaken,故答案选 B。

- IV. 1. on 此处表示在具体的某一天,应该用介词 on,故填 on。
2. visiting dream of doing sth 为固定搭配,意为“梦想做某事”。此处应该用动名词作介词 of 的宾语,故填 visiting。
3. had been it was the first time that sb had done sth 为固定句型,意为“这是某人第一次做某事”。be 的过去分词为 been,故填 had been。
4. surprised 此处表示惊讶的,形容人的感受,应该用-ed 形容词。be surprised by 意为“对……感到惊讶”,故填 surprised。
5. buildings 在本句中,building 意为“建筑物”,作可数名词。结合常识可知,香港不止一处建筑物,所以此处应该用复数形式,故填 buildings。
6. to help be ready to do sth 为固定用法,意为“乐意做某事”,故填 to help。
7. went 此处讲述过去发生的事情,时态应该为一般过去时,故填 went。
8. a in a(n)... voice 为固定用法,意为“用……的声音”。low 的读音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
9. widely 此处修饰谓语动词,应该用副词,故填 widely。
10. which 分析句子结构可知,此处引导非限制性定语从

句,先行词 experience 指事物,关系词在从句中作宾语,应该用关系代词 which,故填 which。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

I. 1. (1)with (2)entertainment (3)entertaining

2. (1)to do (2)deserved

3. (1)conclude (2)conclusion (3)conclusion

II. 1. (1)on (2)into

2. (1)possible (2)anything (3)not (4)necessary

(5)only (6)even

3. (1)come to (2)bring; to

III. 1. It was; that 2. unable to believe

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)is known for (2)funny (3)when watching

(4)stupid; his super acting (5)To bring the audience more laughter (6)why

2. (7)Rowan played Mr Bean, who is funny and interesting.

(8)Although Mr Bean that Rowan played is stupid, this is not Rowan's nature, but shows his super acting.

#### II. One possible version:

As a famous British comedy actor and writer, Rowan Atkinson is known for his performance in *Mr Bean*.

Rowan played Mr Bean, who is funny and interesting. People always can't help laughing when watching *Mr Bean*. Although Mr Bean that Rowan played is stupid, this is not Rowan's nature, but shows his super acting.

To bring the audience more laughter, Rowan has always been conscientious and striving for perfection.

That is why we all should remember him.

#### 读后续写

#### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

*The car abruptly stopped in front of him.* Paul shouted through the window, "Get in the car quickly!" Mac

jumped off the bicycle and jumped into the back seat of the car without hesitation. In the meanwhile, the wolf caught up. Luckily, the car's door was hard enough and Mac was safe. Bob threw some food out of the window and Paul pressed the button of the horn to make an alert. Finally, the wolf left and disappeared. "Oh, my friends are still repairing the bicycles!" shouted Mac. Without a second thought, Paul drove the car quickly back to find the two cyclists, only to find they were gone.

Paragraph 2:

*A few minutes later, the other two cyclists arrived.* "Thank goodness! Where did you go?" Mac held his two friends tightly in arms. "I'm happy to see you again, my friend. We noticed a big dog running on the road when we were repairing the bikes. And then we realized that it was a wolf, so we kept hiding ourselves until it went away." "Oh, without these two gentlemen's help, I would be the dinner of the wolf and never go home." Finally, though tired, they continued their way and reached Alaska, safe and sound. What an unforgettable experience they shared!

## Unit 2 Onwards and upwards

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

I. 1. debt 2. pace 3. inform; information 4. dread

5. rarely; rare 6. overnight 7. rejection; reject

8. nevertheless 9. persevere; perseverance

10. criticism; criticise; critic 11. best-seller

12. classic; classical 13. endurance 14. guarantee

15. delighted 16. outcome

II. 1. up 2. to 3. regret 4. doing 5. for 6. in 7. on

8. on 9. along 10. down 11. a 12. too 13. in

14. within 15. of 16. a

III. 1. surviving; spending; feeling greatly discouraged

2. it is; that; It was; that

3. Keep trying; Read this story

IV. 1. up 2. in 3. on 4. down 5. with 6. to 7. but

8. from 9. by 10. a

V. Everyone knows that success rarely happens overnight, but perhaps not many know that a lot of highly successful writers have previously faced rejection. J.K. Rowling had spent all her time writing and was rejected many times. Nevertheless, she persevered until *Harry Potter* became a global success. J.D. Salinger struggled to get his works published. Despite rejections from several publishers, he refused to give up. When it was eventually published, his novel *The Catcher in the Rye* became an immediate success. The Brontë sisters' perseverance helped them achieve great success and their works are regarded as classics of world literature. It seems that talent alone isn't enough to guarantee success. While a lot of hard work and a touch of luck play a part, perseverance is the key to success.

#### 难点剖析

- (1)turned out (2)turned; down (3)turn to  
(4)turn; off (5)turned up
- (1)completed (2)watered (3)working (4)asked  
(5)given
- (1)to pay (2)under

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. classics 2. rarely 3. for 4. that 5. receiving  
6. with 7. rejection 8. Nevertheless/However 9. in  
10. to inform 11. Perseverance 12. too
- II. 1. Though we tried to persuade him to give up his plan,  
he still decided to stick to it.  
2. After a total of twelve rejections, J.K. Rowling  
eventually saw her first book in print.  
3. Andy had to turn down the invitation to the party  
because he was too busy.  
4. It is hard work and perseverance that contribute to his  
success.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。尼尔森受叔叔的影响进入演艺圈,并通过坚持不懈的努力实现了自己想成为喜剧演员的梦想。他的故事告诉我们:有志者事竟成。
1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career in acting.可知,尼尔森的叔叔所受到的赞赏和尊敬激励尼尔森在表演上干出一番事业。由此可知,尼尔

森想成为一名演员是因为他想成为像他叔叔一样的人,故答案选 C。

2. D 细节理解题。题干定位:根据题干中的 in the second half of his career 可将本题答案锁定在第二段。根据第二段中的 That film led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a film a financial success even when film reviewers would not rate it highly.可知,那部电影使尼尔森进入了演艺事业的下半阶段,在这期间他仅仅凭自己的喜剧表演,就可以使一部电影获得经济上的成功,即使影评人对电影评价不高。由此可知,尼尔森在演艺事业的下半阶段成为了一名成功的喜剧演员,故答案选 D。
3. D 主旨大意题。阅读全文可知,尼尔森受叔叔的影响进入演艺圈,并通过坚持不懈的努力实现了自己想成为喜剧演员的梦想。他的故事告诉我们:有志者事竟成,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了三个有助于我们成为快乐的人并帮助我们实现目标的良好习惯:保持健康、原谅他人以及时刻保持好奇心。

1. G 该空位于段落中间,起承上启下的作用。上文提到即使我们周围的一切都在快速变化,习惯保持不变,而下文提到它们有益于我们的成就。根据上下文可以推知,该空的内容应该与好习惯的益处有关,G项“好习惯能给我们带来快乐,并帮助我们实现目标。”符合语境,故答案选 G。
2. F 上文提到人们在做出改变和尝试新事物的时候会失败和犯错。F项“他们第一次这样做时可能并不会成功。”承接上文,且F项中的 not succeed 与上文中的 fail 相呼应,故答案选 F。
3. A 该空位于段首,有总起全段的作用。根据本段最后一句 The tiny habits of caring for your body and spirit will give you the energy to achieve your goals and increase your well-being.可知,关爱身体和精神的小习惯会给你实现目标的能量并提升你的幸福感。由此可知,本段围绕健康的话题展开,A项“尽量保持健康。”符合语境,故答案选 A。
4. D 本段第一句提到不要忘记去原谅别人,D项中的 Forgiving 与本段关键词 forgive 对应,且D项与该空下一句 Instead, you will be more likely to get relief and success.衔接紧密,形成对应关系,故答案选 D。

5. E 本段主要讲要鼓励自己保持好奇心,持续学习。该空下一句中的 And as long as 与 E 项中的 As long as 相呼应,且 E 项可与下一句形成排比句式,意思是:只要你活着,就会有东西可学。只要你跟随自己的内心和好奇心,就不会错过学习的机会。前后顺通连贯,故答案选 E。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. worthwhile; worthless; worth; worthy 2. blanket  
3. enthusiastic; enthusiasm; enthusiastically 4. contest  
5. upset 6. elect; election; elective
- II. 1. to 2. downs 3. on 4. positive effect 5. lend; ear  
6. on 7. across 8. compete 9. mean 10. for
- III. 1. how to play the piano; how to deal with  
2. so tired that; so clearly that  
3. looking on the bright side; Sitting; watching
- IV. 1. decide, fail, want, hope, wish, refuse, manage,  
plan, choose, agree, offer  
2. risk, admit, enjoy, consider, delay, avoid, practise,  
escape, mind, suggest, appreciate, keep  
3. begin, like, hate  
4. try, regret, forget, remember, stop, mean
- V. 1. reading 2. wondering 3. to visit 4. to stick  
5. to walk; telling
- VI. 1. that 2. previously 3. writing 4. a 5. published  
6. to give 7. success 8. them 9. are 10. to

### 难点剖析

1. (1)What to do (2)when to start (3)how to carry out  
(4)how to avoid developing
2. (1)It (2)sticking

### 综合实践

- I. 1. to meet 2. losing 3. waiting 4. to win 5. to lock  
6. to tell 7. to put 8. debating 9. to get 10. being  
knocked
- II. 1. When walking down the street, I came across David,  
who I hadn't seen for years.
2. He wasn't upset about failing to be elected, because  
he thought it was worthwhile to have such an  
experience.

3. After experiencing ups and downs in life, I realise  
that always looking on the bright side is the best  
thing that I can do for myself as well as for others.
4. "An eager beaver" means someone who is extremely  
enthusiastic and enjoys working extremely hard.
5. The performance was so funny that we couldn't help  
laughing all the time.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者是一名舞者,经过多年的勤学苦练,她终于登上毕业考试的舞台表演印度古典舞蹈,并取得了成功。她认为自己能够成功是因为不断努力、坚韧不拔和坚持不懈。

1. B 灯光照得作者眼花(Blinded),她快速退了回来,故答案选 B。
2. C 作者登上舞台,开始了自己的表演(performance),故答案选 C。
3. C 根据上一句可知,为了这次考试,作者学习了十年。由此可见,这次考试是作者生命中最重要的事件(event),因为作者付出了很多努力以使它成功,故答案选 C。
4. D 这次表演只有注意力最集中(focussed)、意志最坚定的学生才能进行,故答案选 D。
5. B 这次表演是一个艰难的过程,需要大量投入(commitment),故答案选 B。
6. B 六个多月以来,作者每天花费两到三个小时练习(practising)这些舞蹈,故答案选 B。
7. C 很多次,作者逼迫(pushed)自己到身心的极限,但依然不停止,故答案选 C。
8. D 作者不能放弃。总有许多事情要做,总有许多东西要学(learn),故答案选 D。
9. C 作者明白了自己过于固执(stubborn)以至于不能放弃,故答案选 C。
10. D 而且在设定了不现实的目标后,作者太过骄傲以至于不去证明自己是错误的(wrong),故答案选 D。
11. D 尽管有身体上的疼痛和精神上的压力(stress),作者依然逼迫自己不辜负自己的期望,故答案选 D。
12. B 即使当作者达到极限(limit),也总有一些东西驱使作者前行,逼迫她不能放弃,故答案选 B。
13. C 幸运的是,作者成功了。作者所做的理应(deserved)成功,故答案选 C。
14. D 正是在那几个小时里,作者明白了什么是真正的舞

者。truly 意为“真实地,确实地”,符合语境,故答案选 D。

15. A 那段时间证明了作者可以完成(achieve)自己着手做的事情,故答案选 A。

IV. 1. the 作为地球上最具魅力的自然现象之一。the planet 为固定用法,意为“地球”,故填 the。

2. Located 分析句子结构可知,本句为 there be 句型,此处为非谓语动词;miracle 与 locate 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,此处应该用过去分词,且位于句首,首字母大写,故填 Located。

3. which 分析句子结构可知,此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 This spring 指物,且关系词在从句中作主语,所以应该用关系代词 which,故填 which。

4. remains 此处作句子的谓语,主语 The spring 为第三人称单数,且此处描述一般事实,时态应该用一般现在时,故填 remains。

5. shoes 根据本句中的 Rent a pair of bright-orange shoe protectors 及并列连词 or 可知,此处指你的(一双)鞋,所以应该用复数形式,故填 shoes。

6. attraction 根据该空前的 a 可知,此处应该用可数名词单数。tourist attraction 为固定用法,意为“旅游景点”,故填 attraction。

7. to enjoy 此处用动词不定式表示目的,故填 to enjoy。

8. or 此处与前面的 either 构成 either... or... 结构,该结构意为“或者……或者……”,故填 or。

9. surprising 此处形容事物的特征,表示“令人惊奇的”,应该用-ing 形容词,故填 surprising。

10. suddenly 此处修饰动词 appear,应该用副词,故填 suddenly。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

I. 1. blessing 2. appreciative; appreciate; appreciation  
3. worthy 4. mere; merely 5. gentleness; gentle;  
gently 6. outline 7. probe 8. dawn 9. delight;  
delighted 10. revelation; reveal 11. permanent;  
permanently 12. descend 13. mighty 14. delightful  
15. embarrassed; embarrassing; embarrass; embarrassment

II. 1. stricken 2. of 3. of 4. of 5. into 6. about  
7. in 8. upon 9. to 10. to 11. strains of 12. into

III. 1. what they see; what you described

2. should I realize; can you learn

3. Use your eyes; Live life to the full

IV. 1. during 2. of 3. an 4. from 5. On 6. In 7. or  
8. about 9. to 10. the

V. In *Three Days to See*, Helen Keller has imagined what she would most like to see if she were given the use of her eyes for just three days. On the first day, she would want to see the people whose kindness and gentleness and companionship have made her life worth living. In the afternoon, she would take a long walk in the woods and intoxicate her eyes on the beauties of the world of nature. On her second day, she would like to see the pageant of man's progress and go to the museums. On the third day, she would spend in the workaday world, amid the haunts of men going about the business of life. At midnight permanent night would close in on her again. She can give one hint to those who see; Use their eyes as if tomorrow they would be stricken blind. And the same method can be applied to the other senses. But of all the senses, she is sure that sight must be the most delightful.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)appreciative (2)is appreciated

2. (1)主语从句 (2)宾语从句 (3)表语从句 (4)同位语从句

3. (1)stick up for (2)sticks in your mind (3)stuck by  
(4)stick to writing

#### 综合实践

I. 1. to 2. What 3. merely 4. appreciation

5. embarrassing; embarrassed 6. gentleness

7. revelation 8. delightful 9. can 10. worthy

II. 1. If he hadn't been stricken blind and deaf, he might be a famous scientist now.

2. I am appreciative of your kindness, gentleness and companionship in the workaday world.

3. Only when you try on and on can you succeed in this field.

4. If you want me to give one hint to you, I suggest you apply role-play to English learning.

5. We would appreciate it if you could draw an outline map of the island.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者在参加马拉松赛的前一个月脚踝受伤了,但仍坚持训练,最后凭借自己的意志力完成了自己的第一次马拉松赛。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured... Yet, I was determined to go ahead.可知,在马拉松赛的前一个月,作者虽然脚踝受伤了,但还是决定去参加比赛,故答案选 C。

2. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic".可知,由于作者在体育课上表现不佳,老师对作者的评价是“不擅长运动”。由此推测,作者提到体育课的事情是为了证明自己没有运动天赋,故答案选 C。

3. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal.可知,作者完成了第一次马拉松赛,得到了一块奖牌,故答案选 A。

4. B 主旨大意题。阅读全文可知,作者主要讲述了自己第一次参加马拉松赛的经历。结合第三段中的 A test of wills! 和最后一段可知,作者的意志力在比赛中发挥了很大的作用。这则故事主要告诉我们:胜利者是意志力很强的人,故答案选 B。

IV. 1. why 从红灯笼到红包,你曾想过为什么红色在中国这么受欢迎吗,尤其在春节期间? 分析句子结构并结合语境可知,此处引导的宾语从句作 wonder 的宾语,且引导词在从句中作原因状语,故填 why。

2. that/which 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词 a wild beast 指物,且关系词在从句中作主语,应该用关系代词 that 或 which,故填 that 或 which。

3. eating 从句已有谓语 would frighten, 且谓语与 eat 之间无连词连接,所以此处为非谓语动词。a wild beast 和 eat 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,所以用 eat 的现在分词形式,故填 eating。

4. with 这种动物长着狮子头。此处表示“具有,带有”,应该用介词 with。介词短语 with a lion head 作后置定语修饰 this animal,故填 with。

5. to bring be considered to do sth 是固定用法,意为“被认为做某事”,故填 to bring。

6. the 此处特指 My First Chinese New Year 这本书,应该用定冠词,故填 the。

7. are used 分析句子结构可知,此处为句子的谓语。句子主语 red paper cutouts 和谓语 use 之间是被动关系,所以此处应该用被动语态;结合上下文可知,时态应该用一般现在时,且句子主语 red paper cutouts 是第三人称复数,所以 be 动词应该用 are,故填 are used。

8. items these 意为“这些”,后面接可数名词复数,故填 items。

9. is 此处表示一般事实,时态应该用一般现在时,且句子主语是第三人称单数,所以 be 动词应该用 is,故填 is。

10. them 此处作动词 keep 的宾语,表示“他们”,应该用 they 的宾格形式,故填 them。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

I. 1. (1)to do (2)that (3)under

2. (1)to do; doing (2)doing (3)of

3. (1)appreciate (2)it (3)appreciation

II. 1. (1)on (2)up (3)in (4)out (5)away (6)to

2. (1)to (2)to (3)by (4)up

III. 1. when compared 2. where to meet 3. what you are afraid to do

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)I visited (2)as well as (3)a beautiful island

(4)scenery (5)while (6)enjoyed ourselves

(7)lucky; to live in

2. (8)It was during the National Day holiday last year that I visited Gulangyu Island in Xiamen.

(9)Gulangyu Island is a beautiful island, whose scenery attracts tourists from all over the world.

(10)To my surprise, while enjoying the beautiful scenery, I saw Kinmen Island.

#### II. One possible version:

Dear Tracy,

I'm glad to share one of my most unforgettable travel experiences.

It was during the National Day holiday last year that I visited Gulangyu Island in Xiamen. I, as well as my

parents, arrived there in the morning. It's a beautiful island, whose scenery attracts tourists from all over the world. To my surprise, while enjoying the beautiful scenery, I saw Kinmen Island. At dusk, we enjoyed ourselves so much that we almost missed the ferry back. Through the trip, I've broadened my horizons and enriched my life experience. It is so lucky for me to live in this beautiful country.

Yours,

Li Hua

概要写作

**One possible version:**

Life-saving dogs are of vital importance and they can help a lot in avalanche rescues due to their excellent speed. (要点 1) In addition, another advantage of life-saving dogs is their light weight. (要点 2) Nevertheless, the number of people rescued is not large owing to serious injuries and limited time. (要点 3) However, through an experiment, Erica Mueller, a famous director, spoke highly of life-saving dogs in avalanche rescues. (要点 4)

## Unit 3 Faster, higher, stronger

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. shiny 2. association; associate 3. muddy; mud  
4. bounce 5. sharpen; sharp 6. teammate  
7. footstep 8. expectation; expect 9. philosophy; philosophical; philosopher 10. self-belief
- II. 1. from 2. to 3. way 4. in 5. in; out 6. sharpen  
7. in 8. on 9. doing 10. beyond 11. in 12. out  
13. proof
- III. 1. it was; that; It is; that  
2. Selected for; Founded  
3. What I wanted to do; What makes
- IV. 1. Like 2. as 3. with 4. in 5. at 6. In 7. by  
8. up 9. After 10. of
- V. Stephen Curry is the son of the famous basketball player Dell Curry. He spent many childhood hours practising basketball on a muddy basketball court. The

poor conditions helped him develop his own playing style and he also learnt to shoot with great accuracy. Practising continuously helped Stephen sharpen his skills. Despite this, it seemed unlikely to many people that Stephen would be a great basketball player, as he was too short, too thin and too weak. Nevertheless, Stephen refused to give up and ended up playing college ball for Davidson College. In 2009, he joined the NBA's Golden State Warriors. In 2015, he led the Warriors to their first championship since 1975. Stephen achieved his dream through self-belief, hard work, perseverance and some help from an old hoop.

难点剖析

1. (1)with (2)with (3)association  
2. (1)have given way to (2)gave away (3)gave out  
3. (1)Taken (2)Questioned (3)Defeated (4)used

综合实践

- I. 1. with 2. in 3. sharpen 4. expectations 5. in  
6. muddy 7. Encouraged 8. in 9. in 10. going  
11. to find
- II. 1. It is because of his teammates' support and assistance that he has made such great progress.  
2. Hit by the earthquake, the old house gave way in the end.  
3. She was too tired to carry on after working until midnight for five days in a row.  
4. What we saw was a far cry from what we heard.  
5. Inspired by the famous NBA basketball player, the girl was determined to try her best to sharpen her skills.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了体操运动员西蒙·拜尔斯的早期经历以及她的成就和贡献。
1. A 主旨大意题。第一段主要提到了西蒙·拜尔斯的出生地及成长地、家庭状况和她在体操方面的天赋被发现的过程,这些都属于她的早期经历,故答案选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Simone is the most outstanding American gymnast in history 可知,西蒙是史上最杰出的美国体操运动员,故答案选 C。
3. D 词义猜测题。根据画线部分所在句 She even amazed herself, once telling the interviewer "I blew my



mind”, and posting to social media “breaking history is kind of cool”.可知,西蒙自己也很吃惊,告诉采访者“自己兴奋不已”,在社交媒体上发帖说“打破历史有点酷”。由此推断,画线部分与 D 项意思相近,故答案选 D。

4. D 推理判断题。阅读全文可知,文章主要讲述了体操运动员西蒙·拜尔斯的早期经历以及她的成就和贡献。由此推测,文章的写作目的是简短地介绍一下西蒙,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些有助于成为优秀运动员的建议。

1. B 上文建议设定高目标,下文强调要清楚自己的实际情况及期望目标,此处衔接上下文,B 项“这(设定高目标)并不意味着脱离现实。”符合语境,故答案选 B。
2. A 此处是对段落中心句 Be patient. 的进一步解释,说明要有耐心的原因。A 项“技能通常是慢慢培养出来的。”符合语境,故答案选 A。
3. F 本段围绕加入运动队展开,上文是针对上学的人给出的建议,F 项是针对在校外的人给出的建议,与上文衔接紧密,故答案选 F。
4. C 本段的主旨是接受批评,只有 C 项“你需要对大多数批评要有保留地相信。”与之相关。此题的难点在于对 take sth with a grain of salt 的理解,该短语意为“有保留地相信某事”。
5. D 阅读下文可知,本段的内容主要与练习技能有关。D 项中的 Practise 及 become second nature 是解题关键,D 项中的 Practise 与本段中的 practice 和 practise 相呼应,且 D 项中的 become second nature“成为习性”与本段中的 do it without thinking 和 automatic 意思相近,故答案选 D。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. cheat 2. yoga 3. remarkable; remarkably; unremarkable
- II. 1. up 2. off 3. after 4. for 5. the 6. of 7. over 8. with 9. at 10. good 11. in
- III. 1. tangled up; got paid 2. Not only did; Not only did
- IV. 略
- V. 1. Walking 2. Being 3. Going 4. buying

5. moving

- VI. 1. is 2. practising 3. muddy 4. and 5. continuously 6. that 7. to give 8. led 9. his 10. an

### 难点剖析

1. (1) get punished (2) get promoted (3) get dressed (4) get lost
2. Not only does; but

### 综合实践

- I. 1. cheating 2. Communicating 3. Climbing; doing 4. going 5. remarkably 6. Achieving 7. denying 8. for 9. saying 10. Understanding
- II. 1. Not only is roller skating good exercise, but it is also remarkably exciting.
2. Doing yoga does you good because it helps you keep your muscles toned.
3. Practising every day can help us sharpen our skills.
4. Seeing the world is a must for children.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者的女儿所在的足球队在一个周末参加了锦标赛,周六比赛时输给了对手,但在周日比赛时,她们将前一天比赛看到的踢法及团队协作融入比赛中,甚至进了一个球,这让作者得出结论:经验是最好的老师。

1. B 作者在上文罗列的几种学习场所包括学校、朋友那里和家庭教师那里,这些都是传统的(traditional)学习场所,故答案选 B。
2. D 作者有机会(chance)亲眼看到了这样的学习,故答案选 D。
3. C 根据第二段中的 on Saturday 和第三段中的 their Sunday game 可知,作者的女儿所在的足球队在周六、周日参加了锦标赛,所以此处表示在一个周末(weekend),故答案选 C。
4. B 作者的女儿所在的足球队这个赛季表现优异,所以报名参加了锦标赛。enter 有“报名参加(赛跑、竞赛、考试等)”之意,符合语境,故答案选 B。
5. A 根据下文中的 her team did not get one serious shot at the goal 和 still defeated 可知,作者的女儿所在的足球队没有进球,输给了对手,所以此处表示这导致了一些痛苦的(painful)经历,故答案选 A。
6. D 根据上文中的 which normally was only for more skilled club teams 可知,对手受过更好的(better)训练,

故答案选 D。

7. B 作为一名家长,作者不喜欢(hated)看到自己的女儿拼尽全力却依然被打败,故答案选 B。
8. C playing her best 与 still defeated 之间为转折关系,所以应该用表示转折的连词 but,故答案选 C。
9. A 女孩们(girls)似乎在周六到周日这段时间里明白了什么。根据下文中的 for all the girls in the team 可知,作者的女儿所在的足球队都是女孩,故答案选 A。
10. B 当她们出现(showed up)在周日的比赛赛场上时,故答案选 B。
11. D 根据上文中的 her team did not get one serious shot at the goal 和下文中的 They played aggressively and even scored a goal.可知,她们在周日的比赛表现与在周六的比赛表现完全(completely)不同,故答案选 D。
12. C 根据上文中的 their Sunday game 可知,此处表示她们开始把前一天看到的踢法及团队协作融入比赛(game)中,故答案选 C。
13. B 作者突然意识到与另一个队比赛对球队里的所有女孩来说是一个很好的学习机会。it strikes/struck sb that... 为固定句型,意为“某人突然意识到……”,故答案选 B。
14. D 此处与第一段中的 learn 和 learning 相呼应。根据下文中的 The lessons they learnt 也可知此处表示学习(learning)机会,故答案选 D。
15. A 上文提到作者的女儿所在的足球队周六比赛时输给了对手,但在周日比赛时,她们将前一天比赛看到的踢法及团队协作融入比赛中,甚至进了一个球。再根据下文中的 The lessons they learnt are more meaningful than what they got at school 可知,此处表示经验(Experience)是最好的老师,故答案选 A。
- IV. 1. who 分析句子结构可知,此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 Eric Liddell 指人,关系词在从句中作主语,应该用关系代词 who,故填 who。
2. fastest 根据空前的形容词最高级标志词 the 和空后表示范围的 in Scotland 可知,此处应该用 fast 的最高级形式,故填 fastest。
3. devotion 此处作介词 for 的宾语,且空前有形容词性物主代词 his 修饰,所以应该用 devote 的名词形式,故填 devotion。
4. to study 埃里克于 1920 年前往爱丁堡大学学习科学。

此处用动词不定式作目的状语,故填 to study。

5. winning 分析句子结构可知,从句已有谓语动词 made, win 与 made 之间无连词连接,且空前有形容词性物主代词 his 修饰,所以此处为动名词的复合结构作主语,故填 winning。
6. as 埃里克于 1925 年返回中国,在天津任学校教师。work as 为固定用法,意为“从事……工作”,故填 as。
7. Japanese 此处表示日本人,故填 Japanese。
8. was sent 分析句子结构可知,此处为句子的谓语,主语 he 与谓语 send 之间为被动关系,应该用被动语态;再根据时间状语 In 1943 可知,时态应该用一般过去时,故填 was sent。
9. but 埃里克得到了一个离开集中营的机会,但是他把这个机会让给了一名孕妇。前后两个分句之间为转折关系,故填 but。
10. selfless 这位无私的人于 1945 年逝世。此处作定语修饰名词 man,且表示“无私的”,应该用形容词 selfless,故填 selfless。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. net 2. burst 3. vivid; vividly 4. assign; assignment 5. opponent; oppose 6. preliminary 7. surgery 8. defeat 9. steely; steel 10. nerve 11. seize 12. cooperation; cooperate; cooperative 13. ingredient 14. teamwork 15. tournament 16. intense
- II. 1. wild 2. again 3. onto 4. to 5. all 6. off 7. to 8. as 9. way 10. downs 11. off 12. on 13. up 14. sides 15. to
- III. 1. the Chinese players embracing; stepping onto the stage 2. having lost to them; having caused huge damage to 3. the key to; the key to success
- IV. 1. If 2. with 3. the 4. of 5. off 6. in 7. to 8. than 9. by 10. as
- V. The Chinese women's volleyball team holds a very special place in the nation's heart. In the 1980s, the team burst onto the international volleyball scene. Despite winning several major world titles, winning gold

in Rio most vividly conveys the team's competitive spirit. In Rio, the Chinese women's volleyball team needed all of its fighting spirit after it was assigned to the "group of death", where it faced several strong opponents in the group stage matches. Every single member of the team gave their all to the fight. And finally, their perseverance paid off. They made an epic comeback by defeating strong opponents Brazil, the Netherlands and Serbia. Fighting spirit and strong team spirit contributed greatly to their victory. The Chinese women's volleyball team has fought their way through ups and downs. They have continued to aim high with coach Lang Ping leading them. And they still need to prepare for new challenges ahead.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)opposed to (2)as opposed to (3)opposite
2. (1)off (2)to pay back
3. (1)Having eaten (2)Having worked (3)Having been told (4)having developed

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. was assigned 2. their 3. Having seized 4. to  
5. defeated 6. tournaments 7. went 8. was caught  
9. onto 10. off 11. on
- II. 1. Having finished her homework, Lara began to read a literary classic.  
2. When the runners set off, the crowd went wild.  
3. Winning gold in Rio paints the most vivid portrait of the Chinese women's volleyball team's competitive spirit.  
4. She identified strong team spirit as the special ingredient in the team's success.  
5. I had never imagined that the atmosphere at a sports event could be so intense.  
6. Perseverance is the key to their winning the match.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要介绍了中国女足第九次夺得亚洲杯冠军,公众对这次胜利的反应,以及这次胜利表明培养更多优秀运动员的目标是可以实现的。
1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Having trailed 2-0 in the final in Navi Mumbai, India, on the night of 6

February 2022, the team summoned all of their determination and resolve to battle back, and the game was tied before Xiao Yuyi fired home a dramatic 93rd-minute goal from Wang Shanshan's assist to seize the title.可知,中国女足从之前的 2-0 落后到锁定冠军,她们在比赛中化失败为胜利,故答案选 C。

2. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词前面的 Having trailed 2-0 in the final in Navi Mumbai, India, on the night of 6 February 2022 以及画线词后面的 all of their determination and resolve to battle back, and the game was tied before Xiao Yuyi fired home a dramatic 93rd-minute goal from Wang Shanshan's assist to seize the title 可知,中国女足从之前的 2-0 落后到锁定冠军,她们应该是集全部的决心,奋起反击。由此推知,画线词有“集中”之意,与 A 项意思相近,故答案选 A。
3. C 主旨大意题。第四段提到许多人在社交媒体上讨论中国女足的胜利,新闻媒体和专家呼吁对女子足球的发展给予更大的支持,许多中国公司奖励了她们。由此推知,该段主要介绍了公众对“钢铁玫瑰”获胜的反应,故答案选 C。
4. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 Now the challenge is to continue to revive past glories, and improve the standard of the domestic leagues and youth training to give the country a better chance of producing more great players. This victory certainly showed that such targets can be realised.可推知,作者认为培养更多优秀运动员的目标是可以实现的,故答案选 D。
- IV. 1. why 此处引导宾语从句,且表示原因,故填 why。  
2. faster 根据空后的比较级标志词 than 及空前的 a lot 可知,此处应该用比较级,故填 faster。  
3. that 将孩子们的健康状况与运动员的健康状况进行比较。此处指代上文中出现的不可数名词 fitness,所以用代词 that,故填 that。  
4. found 根据主句的时态以及空后的宾语从句的时态可知,此处应该用一般过去时,故填 found。  
5. their 此处作定语修饰名词 findings,且表示“他们的”,应该用 they 的形容词性物主代词,故填 their。  
6. understanding 根据空前的 a better 和空后的 of 可知,此处应该用 understand 的名词形式 understanding。have a better understanding of 为固定用法,意为“更好地了

解……”，故填 understanding。

7. against 与糖尿病和其他疾病做斗争。fight against 为固定用法，意为“与……做斗争”，故填 against。
8. particularly 此处修饰形容词 important，应该用副词，故填 particularly。
9. rising 分析句子结构可知，此处为 with 复合结构作状语。rise 与其逻辑主语 diseases 之间为主动关系，此处应该用现在分词作宾语补足语，故填 rising。
10. to maintain 此处为固定句型“it is + 形容词 (+ for sb) + to do sth”，其中 it 为形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式，所以此处应该用动词不定式，故填 to maintain。

#### Part 4 Reflection & Writing

##### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1) 与……合伙 (2) associate (3) with  
2. (1) opposed (2) as (3) opposite
- II. 1. (1) to (2) in (3) out (4) away (5) back  
2. (1) punished (2) paid (3) changed (4) lost  
(5) promoted (6) dressed
- III. 1. Chosen from hundreds of applicants  
2. Not only is riding a bicycle  
3. Having lived in Beijing

##### 写作指导

##### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1) keep fit (2) playing basketball (3) spend; playing (4) as well as (5) improves (6) the importance of teamwork (7) a good way to make new friends (8) enriches my life; makes me more confident
2. (9) As we know, a person who takes exercise regularly will keep fit and live a happy life.  
(10) Playing basketball is my favourite sport.  
(11) After school I usually spend half an hour playing basketball, which makes me refreshed as well as building up my body.  
(12) Not only does playing basketball enrich my life but it also makes me more confident.

##### II. One possible version:

Nowadays, doing sport is becoming more and more popular. As we know, a person who takes exercise

regularly will keep fit and live a happy life.

Playing basketball is my favourite sport. After school I usually spend half an hour playing basketball, which makes me refreshed as well as building up my body. Playing basketball helps me relax, and improves my study efficiency. At the same time, I have learnt the importance of teamwork. It is also a good way to make new friends. In short, not only does playing basketball enrich my life but it also makes me more confident.

Have you got your favourite sport? Let's do sport together and enjoy a healthy and happy life!

##### 读后续写

##### One possible version:

##### Paragraph 1:

A painting on the wall caught Taylor's eye. "That's it," she whispered. She rushed into her room, took out her art supplies and began to paint pictures of daisies. "Why not sell paintings of daisies at the fair?" she thought to herself. "They make our life as beautiful as daisies!" As her brush moved smoothly across the paper, daisies came alive. From that day on, Taylor would find some time and locked herself in the room, painting daisies, which Buttermilk couldn't eat any more. Of course, never had she forgotten to lock the gate since then. By the end of the week, she had completed two dozen paintings. Appreciating her great masterpieces, she couldn't contain her excitement, jumping and clapping, "I made it."

##### Paragraph 2:

On the morning of the fair, Taylor said, "Mum, I have a surprise for you upstairs." Out hurried Taylor, who exclaimed at the top of her voice excitedly. Mum smiled, "Really? Let's see it." Instantly they reached Taylor's bedroom. Taylor opened the door. In front of them were daisy paintings everywhere, bright and cheerful in the morning light. "Wow," said Mum, unable to utter more words. "Do you think they will sell well, Mum?" "Oh, yes, sweetie. I'm sure they will." Both of them laughed.

## Unit 4 Meeting the muse

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. quote 2. float 3. folk 4. motion 5. compose;  
composer; composition 6. princess 7. ethnic
- II. 1. on 2. to 3. folk tale 4. down 5. to 6. in  
7. of 8. as 9. for 10. into 11. to 12. out
- III. 1. passed down; written  
2. being fed; being sung  
3. As Tan once said; As we all know
- IV. 1. on 2. to 3. down 4. about 5. and 6. in  
7. Since 8. As 9. with 10. for
- V. Every artist's wish is to create something that expresses an idea and here are what inspire three different artists. Florentijn Hofman is a Dutch artist, whose large sculptures are on display all over the world. Turning to his children's toys is one way for him to find inspiration for his animal sculptures, such as the famous *Rubber Duck*. Hofman's inspiration for *Floating Fish* came from Chinese folk tales. Tan Dun is most widely known for composing music for the film *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* and the 2008 Beijing Olympics. His music is a combination of Chinese musical traditions and Western influences. Yang Liping has been known as the "Peacock Princess" after winning a national competition in 1986 with her *Spirit of the Peacock* dance. The inspiration for her famous dances has come from her stay in Xishuangbanna and it gave her a chance to go deeper into the lives of various ethnic groups.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)abandoned (2)offered (3)bought  
2. (1)set about making (2)is set in (3)set up  
3. (1)作(曲) (2)写…… (3)构成 (4)is composed of

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. quotes 2. in 3. composer 4. down 5. combination  
6. for 7. to 8. tales 9. to arrive 10. to turn  
11. to ensure
- II. 1. As is reported in the newspaper, the latest models

will be on display at the motor show.

2. The film set in the future was a great success.
3. Only when translators go deep into the Chinese culture can they translate the images in classical Chinese poems correctly.
4. His inspiration for that poem came from old trees and fallen leaves.
5. Yang Liping's dance comes from the Dai people's traditional belief and aims to bring out the Dai women's beauty.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一位外国创作型歌手发起了一个音乐项目,将中国音乐与全球民间音乐结合,从而搭起了一座传递对中国热爱之情的桥梁。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“My inspiration for the project was the great beauty I discovered in China's culture, landscape, and more importantly, the hearts of Chinese people,” says the musician.可知,这位创作型歌手发起这个项目的灵感来源于他所发现的中华文化之大美、河山之壮丽、人民之善良,由此可推测,这位创作型歌手发起这个项目是为了展示他发现的中国之美,故答案选 D。
2. A 词义猜测题。画线词所在句为文章的主旨句。根据下文对这位创作型歌手及其发起的音乐项目的介绍可知,因为对中国的热爱,他在努力通过音乐创作来从不同角度展示中国的美,由此可推测,perspectives的意思与 viewpoints的意思最为相近,故答案选 A。
3. C 推理判断题。根据第五段中的 In the song about Hubei Province, a Chinese musician plays *guzhen*, together with the singer-songwriter's piano playing.可知,关于湖北省的这首歌曲使用了中国的古琴和西方的钢琴,由此可推测,这首歌曲是中西音乐的结合,故答案选 C。
4. B 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了一位外国创作型歌手发起了一个音乐项目,将中国音乐与全球民间音乐结合,从而搭起了一座传递对中国热爱之情的桥梁。B项“通过音乐搭起一座感情之桥”最适合作为本文的标题,故答案选 B。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了缪扎克背景音乐(常在商店、饭店、机场等场所连续播放)的

相关知识。

1. C 根据空前的 What do you hear? 可知,此处是对该问题的回答。再结合空后的 It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same.可推知,此处应该引出缪扎克背景音乐。C 项承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 C。
2. B 根据空前的 when people are more tired 可推知,此处表示这种音乐给予他们更多的能量。B 项中的 them 指代上一句中的 people,energy 与上一句中的 tired 对应,故答案选 B。
3. F 根据空前的... but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why? 可推知,此处是在解释为什么有些人在自己的歌曲被选为缪扎克背景音乐时感到开心。F 项符合语境,解释了原因,且 F 项中的 rewards 和 used 分别与上文中的 happy 和 chosen 对应,故答案选 F。
4. D 根据空前的 Tired office workers suddenly have more energy... 和空后的 Supermarket shoppers buy more groceries.可推知,此处也应该举具体的例子说明听缪扎克背景音乐带来的好处。D 项举了工厂工人的例子,符合语境,故答案选 D。
5. A 根据空后的 They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time.可推知,此处表示一些人不喜欢缪扎克背景音乐,A 项符合语境,故答案选 A。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. abstract 2. awe-inspiring 3. wire 4. innovative; innovate; innovator 5. trend 6. contrast
- II. 1. on 2. from 3. determined 4. over 5. to do 6. to 7. out 8. breath 9. to do
- III. 1. It wasn't until; It wasn't until 2015 that 2. It was amazing; It is exciting
- IV. 1. to create 2. interested 3. to experience 4. dancing 5. to see
- V. 1. puzzled 2. to see 3. annoyed 4. making 5. interesting
- VI. 1. to create 2. artists 3. whose 4. Turning 5. came 6. widely 7. combination 8. as 9. a 10. her

### 难点剖析

1. (1)that (2)encouraged (3)It was not until he started developing a new product that he realised the importance of innovation.
2. (1)contrasted sharply/strikingly with (2)contrasted; with (3)In/By contrast to/with (4)In/By contrast

### 综合实践

- I. 1. to become 2. trends 3. amazed 4. that 5. interested 6. known 7. with 8. inspiring 9. to teach 10. seated 11. to make 12. to offer
- II. 1. It is exciting to turn all of life's beauties into words. 2. She told us that her hobby was doing yoga. 3. His goal is to enter one of the top universities in China. 4. It was not until his teacher had explained the question three times that John understood it. 5. I went on a trip to Mount Huangshan last week, and the scenery there took my breath away.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。一个聪明的画家用布擦墙,使墙面像镜子一样可以将对面墙上的图画呈现出来。作者通过这个故事告诉人们一个道理:如果你是悲伤的,那么生活就是悲伤的;如果你是快乐的,生活也是快乐的。

1. B 根据下文中的 Please let me paint a picture on a wall 和 So he... the artist to work on one of the walls.可知,此处表示一位画家(artist)请求国王准许他在墙上画画,故答案选 B。
2. C 上文讲到一位画家请求国王准许他在墙上画画,所以此处表示国王允许(allowed)这位画家在其中一面墙上画画,故答案选 C。
3. A 根据下文中的 Each line was... the same as that on the opposite wall.可知,此处表示另一位画家请求在对面的(opposite)墙上画画,故答案选 A。
4. B 根据下文中的 neither of them could see each other 可知,此处表示第二位画家承诺不(without)看第一位画家的作品就能画出一样的画来,故答案选 B。
5. A 第二位画家请求在两面墙之间搭起(put up)一个厚厚的帘子,故答案选 A。
6. C 第二位画家请求在两面墙之间搭起一个厚厚的帘子以便(so that)他们看不到彼此,故答案选 C。

7. B 根据下文中的 I just... the wall with the cloth 可知, 此处表示第二位画家带来了一块布(cloth)和一个桶, 故答案选 B。
8. A 国王去看(see)了第一位画家的墙, 故答案选 A。
9. B 根据下一句可知, 每根线条都和对面墙上的一模一样, 所以此处表示发出的赞叹, amazing 意为“令人惊诧的, 让人难以相信的”, 符合语境, 故答案选 B。
10. B 每根线条恰好都和对面墙上的一模一样。exactly 意为“恰好, 正好”, 用于强调, 符合语境, 故答案选 B。
11. C 根据空后的 and gave him double money 可知, 国王赏了第二位画家双倍的钱, 所以此处表示国王很高兴 (delighted), 故答案选 C。
12. D 根据下文中的 He made it shine like a mirror. 可知, 第二位画家让墙面像镜子一样发亮, 所以此处表示用布擦(wiped)墙, 故答案选 D。
13. A 对于国王的疑问, 第二位画家简短地(briefly)用一句话解惑, 故答案选 A。
14. C 第二位画家将墙面擦得像一面镜子, 第一幅画的映像便显现(showed up)在墙面上, 故答案选 C。
15. C 根据下文中的 the world will also be sad 和 the world will be happy too 可知, 此处表示生活(world)也是你的映像, 故答案选 C。注意: world 有“社会; 生活”之意。
- IV. 1. was recognised Paper cutting 和 recognise 之间为被动关系, 时间状语 in 2006 表示过去的时间, 所以此处应该用一般过去时的被动语态; 主语 Paper cutting 在这里表示“剪纸艺术”, 作不可数名词, 所以 be 动词应该用 was, 故填 was recognised。
2. to wish 分析句子结构可知, 此处应该用动词不定式作目的状语, 故填 to wish。
3. traditional 此处作定语修饰名词 festivals, 应该用形容词, 故填 traditional。
4. are 根据前一个分句中的 are 可知, 时态应该用一般现在时; 主语 some 指代 some Chinese paper cuttings, 为复数, 所以 be 动词用 are, 故填 are。
5. characters character 在此处意为“人物, 角色”, 为可数名词, 且其前没有冠词或其他限定词, 所以此处应该用复数形式, 故填 characters。
6. telling 分析句子结构可知, while 引导的是省略了主语和 be 动词的时间状语从句, 完整的从句是 while fairy

tale writer Hans Christian Andersen was telling stories to children, 所以此处应该用 tell 的现在分词形式, 故填 telling。

7. Though/Although/While 分析句子结构可知, 此处引导状语从句。再根据从句中的 different 和主句中的 same 可知, 此处引导让步状语从句, 故填 Though 或 Although 或 While。
8. an 此处泛指一名北京的美术老师, 应该用不定冠词, 且 art 的读音以元音音素开头, 故填 an。
9. has studied 根据时间状语 for over a decade 可知, 句子时态应该用现在完成时, 且主语 Yang 为第三人称单数, 所以助动词用 has, 故填 has studied。
10. that/which 分析句子结构可知, 此处引导定语从句, 先行词 non-profit paper cutting activities 指物, 且关系词在从句中作主语, 所以此处应该用关系代词 that 或 which, 故填 that 或 which。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. literally; literal 2. technician 3. concept  
4. distinct; distinction; distinctive 5. innovation;  
innovative
- II. 1. up 2. with 3. as 4. than 5. as 6. to 7. up to  
8. in 9. at 10. with 11. for 12. the
- III. 1. Whatever your opinion; Whatever the cost  
2. To do this; To make it easier  
3. can we interact with; Not only does
- IV. 1. like 2. at 3. by 4. for 5. as 6. of 7. on  
8. to 9. when 10. with
- V. Art and technology have always been seen as two very separate things. Today, however, technological advances have led to a combination of art and technology. As a result, the art world is changing greatly and now art is more accessible to us than ever before. The art-tech combination is also changing our concepts of “art” and the “artist”. Not only can we interact with art, but also take part in its creation. With new technological tools at our fingertips, more and more people are exploring their creative sides. However, the increase in the amount and variety of art produced has

also raised questions over its overall quality. Similarly, such developments are making the line between art and technology less distinct. Where technology will take art next is anyone's guess. But it is certain that with so many artists exploring new possibilities, we can definitely expect the unexpected.

#### 难点剖析

- (1) To complete (2) In order to
- (1) up to (2) It's up to you (3) Up to now
- (1) distinct from (2) distinction between (3) distinctive

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. technicians 2. distinct 3. literally 4. innovation  
5. as 6. in 7. interacting 8. with 9. up 10. the  
11. concepts
- II. 1. Whatever your decision, I will support you forever.  
2. Not only can the metal artworks bring people happiness, but they also show that even cold, hard iron can come to life with a little creativity.  
3. But one thing is for sure — with people combining art and technology, the art world is changing greatly.  
4. Having a pen pal can lead to a lifelong friendship.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些在折纸艺术方面有造诣的艺术家和他们的作品。

- D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 However, there's a special minority who takes paper art to the next level 可知,少数人将折纸艺术带到了下一个水平,也就是说,如今折纸艺术达到了一个新的水平,故答案选 D。
- B 推理判断题。根据第三段内容可知,这位艺术家经常去二手书店,从一本书的书名或里面的一个段落或一幅图中获取灵感,由此推测,她经常从二手书中获取灵感,故答案选 B。
- A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 she is a modern-day magician who turns... into fantastic, complicated sculptures 可知,珍·斯塔克把建筑用纸和胶水等材料变成极好又复杂的雕刻品,由此可知,她用纸来建造出形状复杂的雕刻品,故答案选 A。
- B 词义猜测题。画线词所在句提到珍·斯塔克把建筑用纸和胶水等材料变成极好又复杂的雕刻品。建筑用纸和胶水属于普通却有用的材料,与极好又复杂的雕刻

品形成对比,故答案选 B。

- IV. 1. more flexible 根据 or 前的 softer 及空后的 than 可知,此处应该用形容词的比较级,故填 more flexible。
2. served 本句已有系动词 are,且 are 与 serve 之间无连词连接,所以此处应该用非谓语动词;“Thought of the Day”和 serve 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语,故填 served。
3. was inspired 在“it's+一段时间+since 从句”句型中,since 从句通常用一般过去时;Anthony Gentles 和动词 inspire 之间为被动关系,所以此处应该用被动语态;从句主语为第三人称单数,be 动词应该用 was,故填 was inspired。
4. travellers 根据空前的 blank faces 可知,此处应该用名词复数形式,故填 travellers。
5. himself 每天安东尼亲自在布告牌上写一条引语。此处强调他本人,应该用反身代词,故填 himself。
6. trying way of doing sth 为固定用法,意为“做某事的方法”。此处作介词 of 的宾语,应该用动名词,故填 trying。
7. with begin with 为固定用法,意为“以……开始”,故填 with。
8. fundamentally true 在句中作形容词,应该用副词修饰,故填 fundamentally。
9. how 不管你怎样生活,无论你的处境如何,你都得迈出第一步。no matter how 引导让步状语从句,意为“不管怎样”,符合语境,故填 how。
10. whose 分析句子结构可知,此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词指人,且关系词在从句中作定语修饰名词 posts,所以应该用关系代词 whose,故填 whose。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

#### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1) of (2) composition  
2. (1) with (2) in/by (3) in/by (4) contrast (5) with (6) with  
3. (1) from (2) between (3) distinctive
- II. 1. (1) off (2) down (3) up (4) in (5) about  
2. (1) to (2) up; down (3) up to (4) now
- III. 1. borrowed from  
2. It wasn't until; that



3. To form

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)to take (2)on display (3)on the spot (4)free of charge (5)a good chance; to experience (6)you are interested

2. (7)A variety of raw materials of Chinese food will be on display at the festival, where some chefs will demonstrate traditional Chinese cooking skills.

(8)are welcome to taste

#### II. One possible version:

Dear Mr Green,

The Chinese Food Festival is coming. I'm writing to invite you to attend the festival with me.

The festival is to take place in the City Square from 14 October to 16 October. A variety of raw materials of Chinese food will be on display at the festival, where some chefs will demonstrate traditional Chinese cooking skills. Visitors are welcome to taste these delicacies free of charge. I think the festival is a good chance for you to experience the Chinese food culture. Since the City Square is located downtown, we can get there by bus or underground. If you are interested, please let me know.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 概要写作

#### One possible version:

Scientists claim that they can get mice out of depression by bringing back happy memories. (要点 1) Though the research cannot be of direct use to humans yet, it's possible to help recall happy memories. (要点 2) Once the tested mice showed signs of depression, happy memories were recalled in a certain way and the mice seemed happier right away. (要点 3) Researchers expect that, one day, with the development of technology, we are able to feel happy again any time we want to. (要点 4)

## Unit 5 Revealing nature

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

I. 1. seed 2. distant; distance 3. disgrace 4. geologist  
5. sample 6. evolve 7. suspect; suspected  
8. ancestor 9. evolution; evolutionary 10. generate; generation

II. 1. to 2. the 3. choice 4. a disgrace 5. of 6. in  
7. with 8. to 9. similar 10. to 11. of 12. from  
13. over 14. a 15. as 16. with

III. 1. which; which  
2. so convincing that; so excited that  
3. one of the most important works; one of the most wonderful

IV. 1. without 2. of 3. in 4. with 5. at 6. to  
7. from 8. until 9. so 10. as

V. Charles Darwin began a journey on the ship, the *Beagle*, in 1831, and it gave him the chance to study various living things in their natural environments. As he studied samples of plants and animals, he wondered how different species came to exist. The idea that maybe animals evolved as they adapted to their changing environments inspired Darwin to look for more evidence. When the *Beagle* reached the Galápagos Islands in 1835, Darwin saw a variety of new species, but it was the birds that interested him the most. Darwin noticed that there was a difference between the finches on each of the islands. Darwin suspected that the finches had evolved from a common ancestor and that was the answer to how new species of plants and animals came to exist; they evolved from earlier ancestors. Darwin explained his theory of evolution in his book, *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin's scientific studies were so convincing that more and more people started to believe his theory. Today, *On the Origin of Species* is regarded as one of the most important works ever written.

#### 难点剖析

1. distant; from

2. (1)from time to time (2)at times  
3. (1)so interesting that (2)so touching a film that  
(3)so many books; that

### 综合实践

- I. 1. generating 2. to 3. the 4. as 5. dating  
6. distance 7. from 8. to exist 9. Over 10. to  
11. crowded
- II. 1. The young man just in question at the meeting is a geologist from Tongji University.  
2. It seems that every book on orbits begins with a simple example.  
3. The Sun is so distant that its light reaches us from roughly one direction.  
4. After all the fun, a hot bath must be the first choice to relax.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。一项对人类基因的研究发现,长期生活在海边、靠海为生的生活方式使巴瑶人的身体进化得更适应海洋生活。
1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 We are the products of evolution, and not just evolution that occurred billions of years ago. As scientists look deeper into our genes, they are finding examples of human evolution in just the past few thousand years.可推知,作者在第一段列举例子是为了告诉我们关于人类进化的新认识——在最近的几千年中人类也在进化,故答案选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 They have traditionally lived on houseboats; in recent times, they've also built houses on stilts in coastal waters.可知,巴瑶人历来住在船屋上,最近也把房子建在沿海水域。off the coast 是 in coastal waters 的同义转换,故答案选 D。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 We were so amazed that they could stay underwater much longer than us local islanders 可知,让年少的朱比拉多感到吃惊的是巴瑶人能在水下待更长的时间,故答案选 C。
4. A 主旨大意题。根据文章内容,尤其是第二段中的 In an article published in a science journal, a team of researchers reported a new kind of adaptation — not to air or to food, but to the ocean.可知,本文主要介绍了一种新的进化,即长期生活在海边、靠海为生的生活方式

使巴瑶人的身体进化得更适应海洋生活。A 项“身体为适应海洋生活而改变”作为本文的标题最合适,故答案选 A。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了睡眠的重要性以及有关睡眠的一些理论。

1. C 上文提到若不让实验鼠睡觉,它们不到一个月就会死掉。C 项“同样地,人若几天不睡觉就会生病。”衔接上文,符合语境,故答案选 C。
2. E 上文提到睡眠有助于我们加强新的记忆。E 项“这就是为什么学生们在学习之后如果有机会睡一觉的话会在考试中表现得更好。”衔接上文,举例说明上文提出的观点,故答案选 E。
3. F 根据上文中的 a theory 和下文中的 he 可知,此处要提到一个人及其理论,F 项中的 Giulio Tononi 和 idea 符合该条件,能够衔接上下文,故答案选 F。
4. G 下文提到老鼠的突触在一段睡眠结束时会比睡眠前变小 18%,这表明睡眠时神经元之间的连接会变弱。G 项“托诺尼的团队测量了一些老鼠大脑中这些连接或突触的大小。”与下文衔接紧密,下文进一步介绍了测量的结果,故答案选 G。
5. B 上文提到突触虽然会变得更薄,但有些突触似乎受到保护并保持不变,下文提到你保留下来重要的记忆。B 项“大脑似乎在保护它最重要的记忆。”承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 B。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. characteristic; character 2. decline 3. blame; blameless 4. goat 5. primitive 6. worldwide  
7. giant
- II. 1. on 2. on 3. in 4. to 5. off 6. of 7. to 8. far  
9. to 10. out
- III. 1. to be discovered; to be solved  
2. where; where
- IV. 1. had expected 2. had; watched; made 3. had done  
4. had figured 5. had accomplished
- V. 1. on 2. various 3. inspired 4. that 5. a 6. earlier  
7. studies 8. his 9. is regarded 10. written

### 难点剖析

1. are easy to

2. (1)for (2)on; on (3)for (4)to blame

### 综合实践

- I. 1. declined 2. off 3. to 4. characteristics 5. on

6. to 7. had taken 8. to 9. had seen 10. to hear

- II. 1. By the end of last year, scientists had identified more than a hundred bird species, which are native to this area.

2. This new law is generally thought to be difficult to carry out.

3. Yuan Longping began to do research on hybrid rice because natural disasters had led to food shortages at that time.

- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章从形状、特性、价值等方面介绍了索诺拉沙漠的标志性植物——树形仙人掌。

1. C general 意为“普遍的；普通的”；basic 意为“基本的”；unique 意为“独特的”；lovely 意为“可爱的”。根据上文中的 Visitors... are amazed at the many-armed giants. 及最后一段中的 unique importance 可知，此处表示树形仙人掌使索诺拉沙漠的景观有了独特的风貌，故答案选 C。

2. B 根据上文中的 giants 及空后的 of 15 metres 可知，此处表示高度(height)，故答案选 B。

3. D pleasingly 意为“令人愉快地”；admiringly 意为“钦佩地”；interestingly 意为“有趣的是”；amazingly 意为“令人惊诧地”。根据上文可知，树形仙人掌使游客感到惊讶，此处表示更令人吃惊的是树形仙人掌仍然存活，尽管沙漠气候难以忍受，故答案选 D。

4. B crisis 意为“危机”；damage 意为“损害”；danger 意为“危险”；load 意为“沉重的负担”。树形仙人掌还遭受了老鼠的破坏，故答案选 B。

5. D pour 意为“灌，倒”；squeeze 意为“压；挤”；pump 意为“从地下抽出(水、油等)”；absorb 意为“吸收”。树形仙人掌通过它们的长根茎吸收水分，故答案选 D。

6. B independent 意为“独立的”；vital 意为“极其重要的”；original 意为“原先的”；mysterious 意为“神秘的”。根据下文可知，索诺拉沙漠是许多动物赖以生存的家园，所以此处表示树形仙人掌是沙漠生物极为重要的部分，故答案选 B。

7. B come up 意为“走近”；come out 意为“(花朵)开放”；

show off 意为“炫耀”；show up 意为“到达”。根据上下文可知，此处表示树形仙人掌在长到 35 岁左右之后每年会开一次花，故答案选 B。

8. C 根据下文中的 which come for the honey... their black seeds 可推知，此处表示树形仙人掌的花深深吸引(fascinate)了鸟类、蝙蝠和蜜蜂，故答案选 C。

9. A in danger 意为“处于危险中”；in demand 意为“被需要”；in need 意为“生活困难的”；in control 意为“控制”。根据空前的 unfortunately 和下文可知，此处表示遗憾的是树形仙人掌处于危险中，故答案选 A。

10. D 根据空前的 These giant cacti have great value in landscape gardening, and the thieves can earn thousands of dollars 可知，树形仙人掌很有园艺价值，会被人偷去卖(selling)钱，故答案选 D。

11. A treasure 意为“珍宝”；decoration 意为“装饰物”；possession 意为“财产”；creation 意为“造物”。根据上下文可知，此处表示为了保护这些西南部的珍宝，故答案选 A。

12. C look over 意为“迅速地检查(查看)”；hand over 意为“移交”；watch over 意为“保护，照看”；turn over 意为“翻页”。为了保护这些西南部的珍宝，亚利桑那州农业部派代理人保护沙漠，故答案选 C。

13. A 根据第三段最后一句可知，树形仙人掌可以为动物们提供食物。此处表示没有树形仙人掌，许多沙漠动物会面临食物(food)的短缺，失去巢穴，故答案选 A。

14. D affect 意为“影响”；abandon 意为“遗弃”；increase 意为“增加”；lose 意为“丧失”。没有树形仙人掌，西南部将失去一些具有独特重要性的东西，故答案选 D。

15. D signal 意为“信号”；sign 意为“迹象”；mark 意为“标记”；symbol 意为“象征，标志”。根据上文中的 unique importance 可知，此处表示这些沙漠巨型植物已经变成了这个干燥地区的象征，故答案选 D。

- IV. 1. that 主句为 there be 句型，且结构完整，此处引导同位语从句，解释说明中心词 evidence 的具体内容，故填 that。

2. poorly 此处修饰从句的谓语动词 has been studied, 应该用 poor 的副词形式，故填 poorly。

3. of/for method of/for (doing) sth 为固定用法，意为“(做)某事的方法”，故填 of 或 for。

4. to perform 此处为“主语+be+形容词+to do”句型，

其中 to do 用主动形式表示被动意义,故填 to perform。

5. have reported 根据时间状语 In recent years 可知,此处应该用现在完成时;主语 some people 为第三人称复数,助动词用 have,故填 have reported。
6. belief 根据空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的同位语从句可知,此处应该用 believe 的名词形式,故填 belief。
7. noting 此处作介词 by 的宾语,所以应该用动名词,故填 noting。
8. higher 根据比较级的标志词 than 可知,此处应该用 high 的比较级形式,故填 higher。
9. the 此处特指已识别的 19 个北极熊亚种群,应该用定冠词,故填 the。
10. are 主语 five 指的是 five polar bear subpopulations, be 动词用复数形式;且根据并列分句的时态可知,此处应该用一般现在时,故填 are。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. myth 2. legend 3. detect; detective; detector; detection 4. root 5. link 6. centimetre
- II. 1. as 2. with 3. of 4. away 5. in 6. to 7. by
- III. 1. were said to have visited; is said to have left  
2. so that; so that  
3. Using; Turning around
- IV. 1. as 2. in 3. With 4. for 5. a 6. to 7. by  
8. from 9. within 10. about
- V. Talking plants have long been a thing of myths and legends. With us long believing that talking plants are fantasy, new research has revealed that plants can communicate after all. It has been known for some time that plants use chemicals to communicate with each other. More surprisingly, plants also use sound to communicate. Most surprisingly of all, plants have an amazing system of communication that can link nearly every plant in a forest. Scientists call this system the “wood wide web”. Using the wood wide web, plants can share information and even food with each other. Scientists are learning more every day about the secret ways in which plants talk to each other. Maybe one day we will know enough about plant communication to be

able to “talk” with them ourselves.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)are said (2)have read  
2. (1)drive you crazy/mad (2)to phone (3)drive away/  
out  
3. (1)当……时,在……时 (2)虽然,尽管 (3)而

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to have been admitted 2. as 3. of 4. drives  
5. communicating 6. linked 7. to 8. in 9. shining  
10. had detected
- II. 1. We sat silently side by side by the lake, watching the swaying trees and the blue sky.  
2. It appears that plants have an amazing system of communication that/which can link nearly every plant in a forest.  
3. Birds are widely believed to have evolved from dinosaurs.  
4. Some people think technological advances make art more accessible to us, while others argue they have raised questions over its overall quality.  
5. Please open the window so that we can breathe some fresh air.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了动物世界里最狡诈的骗局。在南非的卡拉哈里沙漠,有一种叫卷尾的鸟。它不但会飞,而且视力好,可以帮沼狸放哨。它一旦发现天上有猛雕,就会发出警报叫沼狸逃跑。但卷尾有时会发出假警报,把沼狸的食物偷走。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 The drongo has sharp eyesight, and as he can fly and perch higher, he often spots the danger first. Martial eagles are a serious threat. The drongo's alarm alerts the meerkats.可知,卷尾发现危险时,会给沼狸发出信号,故答案选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 As the meerkats abandon their food and flee, the drongo steals their meal.可知,沼狸付出的代价是食物被卷尾偷走,故答案选 A。
3. B 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 Onto a good thing, the drongo tries again. But the meerkats know when they've been tricked. And this time, no one reacts at all.可知,沼狸再次被卷尾骗时不会做出反应。由此推测,

沼狸第二次被骗时变得很谨慎,故答案选 B。

4. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 This time the drongo mimics the meerkats' own alarm call. It's so accurate that the meerkats are tricked again.可知,卷尾能模仿沼狸自己特有的惊叫,并且模仿得非常准确。由此可知,卷尾善于模仿,故答案选 A。

IV. 1. who 此处引导宾语从句,表示“谁”,且在从句中作主语,故填 who。

2. the at the top of one's lungs 是固定用法,意为“用尽最大的声音”,故填 the。

3. loudest 根据空前的 the 和空后的 of all 可知,此处应该用最高级,故填 loudest。

4. looking avoid doing sth 是固定用法,意为“避免做某事”,故填 looking。

5. challenged feel 在句中为系动词,后面接形容词,且此处表示“受到挑战的”,故填 challenged。

6. scientist 根据语境和空前的 a 可知,此处应该用名词,表示“科学家”,故填 scientist。

7. for search for 是固定搭配,意为“寻找”,故填 for。

8. them 此处作动词 find 的宾语,应该用宾格,故填 them。

9. meant 该句与后两句衔接紧密,根据后两句的时态可知,此处应该用一般过去时,故填 meant。

10. to stay allow sb to do sth 是固定用法,意为“允许某人做某事”,故填 to stay。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

I. 1. (1)from (2)in (3)at/from (4)at (5)keep

2. (1)for (2)on (3)for

II. 1. (1)to (2)at one (3)at a (4)at

2. (1)crazy/mad (2)to do (3)out

III. 1. so fast that 2. have sailed 3. while

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)communicate with (2)if/whether; communicate with (3)Because (4)airy and light (5)Four pairs of (6)began to blossom (7)facing the Sun (8)in particular (9)makes; full of hope (10)Just as; said; what sunflowers do

2. (11)Plants can communicate with each other, but I don't know if they can communicate with me.

(12)Out of curiosity, I planted a sunflower seedling in a soft and wet flowerpot.

(13)The flower is yellow and beautiful, always facing the Sun.

(14)I enjoy watching the sunflower in particular, which makes me full of hope for the future.

### II. One possible version:

Plants can communicate with each other, but I don't know if they can communicate with me.

Out of curiosity, I planted a sunflower seedling in a soft and wet flowerpot. I set it in an airy and light place. Four pairs of tender green leaves sprouted in a week. About three weeks after the flower bud appeared, it began to blossom. The flower is yellow and beautiful, always facing the Sun.

I enjoy watching the sunflower in particular, which makes me full of hope for the future. Just as Helen Keller said, "Keep your face to the sunshine and you cannot see the shadows. It's what sunflowers do."

#### 读后续写

### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Suddenly a little rabbit jumped out in front of my horse. Dad and I found it was so cute that we decided to chase it. After a while, we were completely lost in the forest. There was nothing left in sight but the trees. "We may not be able to make it back to the farmhouse in time for supper," I thought to myself. After a series of fruitless attempts to find a way out, we felt hungry and tired.

Paragraph 2:

We had no idea where we were and it was getting dark. We got stuck in the forest. But an unexpected shower added to our difficulty in finding the way home, for all the tracks we had made disappeared because of the rain. I was almost on the edge of breaking down when my father said, "Don't worry, my son. I remember there is a river near the farmhouse. Find the river and we will be back home." Finally, we found the river and got back to the house along

it. Needless to say, we ate a large dinner.

## Unit 6 Nurturing nature

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. steadily; steady 2. massive; mass 3. delicate  
4. landmark 5. splendid; splendidly 6. leisure  
7. wetland 8. grassland 9. radiation 10. mirror-like  
11. wander 12. scenery; scene; scenic
- II. 1. into 2. overcome 3. among 4. eye 5. at 6. in  
7. sure 8. of 9. out 10. to 11. admiration
- III. 1. Sitting back in; Hearing a strange sound  
2. How to protect; How to protect  
3. to catch my eye; to climb the mountain
- IV. 1. since 2. as 3. from 4. the 5. at 6. before  
7. in 8. As 9. along 10. to
- V. The Qinghai-Xizang Railway is a record of many years' efforts to overcome the most difficult engineering challenges. How to protect the delicate ecosystem was among the top concerns. Thirty-three passages have been built under the railway to allow wild animals to move safely and freely in their natural habitat. To prevent damage to wetlands and grasslands, 675 bridges were built between Golmud and Lhasa. Besides, 140,000 square metres of wetland were moved to a new area. Located at over 5,000 metres above sea level, Tanggula Station is the highest railway station in the world. Several oxygen-making stations were constructed to make sure railway workers stayed healthy at high altitudes. A twenty-kilometre wall along Cuona Lake was built with countless sandbags to protect it from construction waste. Passengers from all over the country have been enjoying the magical landscapes on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau thanks to the railway workers' efforts.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1) Before I could answer his question, he hung up.  
(2) We had walked nearly three kilometres before we realised that our plane tickets had been left at home.

(3) It was dark before we finished the task.

(4) It will be a long time before we finish this dictionary.

2. (1) 徘徊 (2) (从应该逗留的地方) 离开 (3) (因厌倦或焦虑而注意力) 不集中

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. playing 2. to sharpen 3. to 4. steadily  
5. landmarks 6. out 7. Wandering 8. admiration  
9. scenery 10. caught 11. into 12. concerns
- II. 1. The railway workers overcame many engineering challenges in order to protect the distinct ecosystem of this wetland.  
2. The beautiful flowers caught my eye when I was wandering around the city park.  
3. Ducks and geese swimming in the lake, and pelicans catching fish in the water bring the scenery in the lake to life.  
4. Please make sure all mobile phones are switched off during the performance.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。新的海底地图不仅能提供详细的大洋的图片,而且还可以看到大洋底部的状况以及过去地震多发的地带。这份地图对渔业、科研项目和石油探测等方面都有重要意义。
1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 The map is expected to help oceanographers, industry and governments. 可知,这份地图可以帮助海洋学家、工业和政府,故答案选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 the map is a powerful tool for fisheries, oil exploration and those interested in protecting the environment 可知,这份地图是个强大的工具,特别是对渔业、石油探测和环保人士来说;倒数第二段提到它有助于改进科研项目。文中没有提到船舶制造,故答案选 C。
3. C 推理判断题。本文是一篇关于新的海底地图的科普类文章,再结合选项可知,本文有可能出现在科学杂志里,故答案选 C。
4. D 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了一幅新的海底地图,它不仅能提供详细的大洋的图片,而且还可以看到大洋底部的状况以及过去地震多发的地带。这份地图对渔业、科研项目和石油探测等方面都有重要意义,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。植树有利于改善环境,正确的植树方式能够帮助树木健康地成长,错误的植树方式则对树木的成长有害。文章主要列举了几种错误的植树方式并指出了正确的做法。

1. C 根据空后的 One of them is choosing an improper planting place, which may be harmful to the tree.可推知,此处应该讲到植树时经常会犯一些错误。them 指代 C 项中的 some mistakes,故答案选 C。
2. D 根据空前的 Some soils aren't good for planting some trees.可知,有些土壤不利于种植一些树;再结合空后的 It'll help you determine the kind of fertiliser necessary for the tree.可推知,此处应该讲到如何处理土壤的问题。D 项“所以在决定种植的地方之前先做一个土壤测试较为明智。”符合语境,空后的 It 指代 D 项中的 having a soil test,故答案选 D。
3. G 根据本段的主题句 Digging a hole too deep or too narrow is also a mistake we tend to make while planting a tree.可知,树坑挖得太深或太窄都是不可取的;再结合空前的 a narrow hole won't allow the roots to expand or support the tree family 以及选项可知,G 项“这可能会使这棵树变得脆弱,还会削弱它抵御不利的天气状况的能力。”承接上文,符合语境。G 项中的 This 指的就是前一句提到的情况,故答案选 G。
4. E 根据空前的两句可知,为了保护树根,我们需要给它们放上一些覆盖料,选择合适的覆盖料很重要。结合选项可知,E 项“我们应该根据植物种类和土壤类型来选择。”符合语境,且 E 项中的 make our choice 与空前的 select 相呼应,故答案选 E。
5. F 根据空后的 Walk around the trees to recognise the problems that have appeared, and fix them before they go out of control.可知,在树木的生长过程中要及时发现问题并解决问题。F 项“最重要的事情是定期照看树木的生长。”与下文衔接紧密,故答案选 F。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. economy; economic; economical; economically  
2. jungle 3. disturb; disturbing; disturbed; undisturbed  
4. operator; operate; operation 5. conservationist; conservation; conserve

- II. 1. off 2. to do 3. opportunities 4. up 5. about  
6. with 7. agreement

III. 1. becoming increasingly concerned about; becoming increasingly clear that

2. Even though; Even though

IV. 1. It has been raining these days in this city.

2. He has been working in China for about six months.

3. I have been writing letters all morning.

4. Biological systems have been operating like this for billions of years.

V. 1. have been coming 2. have been helping 3. has been learning 4. have been developing 5. have been writing

VI. 1. a 2. How 3. their 4. To prevent 5. bridges

6. Located 7. highest 8. were constructed 9. from

10. magical

### 难点剖析

1. (1)So far; economy (2)have to; economic growth

2. be used

### 综合实践

I. 1. operator; operation 2. observing 3. off

4. concerned 5. disturbing 6. an 7. economically

8. conservationists; conservation 9. up 10. with

11. to grow

II. 1. To prevent damage to grasslands, people have been doing something meaningful.

2. The conservationist has been talking to the hotel operator all morning.

3. Scientists have become increasingly concerned about global warming in recent years.

4. Even though the wetland park is faraway, a lot of tourists visit it every year.

5. It is difficult to have a good job if you don't study hard to create opportunities.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了美国总统罗斯福小时候的故事,他的父亲通过种树这件事,用爱帮助他找回了信心。文章旨在告诉我们,爱可以滋润孩子的心灵。

1. B 上文提到一场严重的疾病使小男孩的腿变瘸了,所以他几乎认为自己是世界上最不幸的孩子,因此此处表示他很少(seldom)和同学一起玩,故答案选 B。

2. A lower 意为“把(某物)移低”;raise 意为“抬起”;bend 意为“俯身”;nod 意为“(尤指表示赞同或理解而)点头”)。当老师让小男孩回答问题时,他总是低下头,一言不发,故答案选 A。
3. C 根据下文中的 But seeing his brothers and sisters carry water actively 可知,此处表示父亲让孩子们(children)每人种一棵树,故答案选 C。
4. B demand 意为“(坚决)要求(尤因认为有权这么做)”;promise 意为“许诺,答应”;agree 意为“同意”;wish 意为“想要”。根据下文中的 His father... his promise 可知,此处表示父亲答应给树种得最好的人买一份最喜欢的礼物,故答案选 B。
5. A 根据上文中的 to buy a favorite gift for whoever grew the tree best 可知,树种得最好的人会有礼物,所以此处表示小男孩也想得到父亲的礼物(gift),故答案选 A。
6. C 但是看到兄弟姐妹们积极地提水浇树,小男孩失去了信心。lose heart 意为“失去信心”,符合语境,故答案选 C。
7. D 几天后,当小男孩再去看他的树时,他惊讶(surprised)地发现它长得比兄弟姐妹们的树更绿、更壮,故答案选 D。
8. C 上文提到父亲答应给树种得最好的人买一份最喜欢的礼物,而小男孩的树长得比兄弟姐妹们的树更绿、更壮,所以此处表示父亲说到做到。keep one's promise 意为“信守诺言”,符合语境,故答案选 C。
9. B hopeless 意为“无望的”;optimistic 意为“乐观的”;guilty 意为“内疚的”;generous 意为“慷慨的”。根据上文可知,父亲说小男孩长大后会成为一位杰出的植物学家。小男孩在得到父亲这样的鼓励后,慢慢变得乐观起来,故答案选 B。
10. D 根据本句中的 Plants generally grow at night 可知,讲到植物生长知识的应该是生物(biology)老师,故答案选 D。
11. A 小男孩来到院子,意外地发现父亲正在他的树下用一把大勺子工作。work 意为“(花费时间和精力)做(某事)”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
12. C 突然,小男孩明白了是父亲一直在偷偷地给他的小树浇水!根据语境及句尾的感叹号可知,此处表示突然明白过来。suddenly 意为“突然”,符合语境,故答案

选 C。

13. C 几十年后小男孩并没有成为植物学家,但是被选为美国总统。根据语境可知,此处表示转折,故答案选 C。
14. B 本段是对文章的总结和升华:爱(Love)是生命最好的养分……,故答案选 B。
15. D 上文提到父亲偷偷地帮小男孩给小树浇水,此处照应上文,表示即使只是一勺清水(water),故答案选 D。
- IV. 1. undisturbed 根据本句中的 Ecotourism 及 low-impact 可知,此处表示“未受到干扰的”,故填 undisturbed。
2. development 此处在本句中作 benefits 的宾语,应该用名词,故填 development。
3. its 此处在本句中作定语,修饰名词 origin,应该用形容词性物主代词,故填 its。
4. until 句子使用了 not... until... 结构,该结构意为“直到……才……”,故填 until。
5. the of environmentally-related and adventure travel 作定语,修饰 growing popularity,此处特指“与环境有关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎”,应该用定冠词,故填 the。
6. of various types of 意为“各种类型的”,故填 of。
7. visiting 此处作介词 of 的宾语,应该用动名词,故填 visiting。
8. financial 此处在本句中作定语,修饰名词 aid,应该用形容词,故填 financial。
9. Activities 根据本句中的 from whale watching to hiking 及谓语动词 range 可知,此处应该用 activity 的复数形式,且该空位于句首,首字母应该大写,故填 Activities。
10. to have aim to do sth 为固定用法,意为“力争做某事”,故填 to have。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. via 2. candidate 3. applicant; apply; application  
4. favour 5. advertise; advertisement 6. genuine  
7. salary 8. negotiable; negotiate; negotiation  
9. preference; prefer 10. qualification; qualify; qualified 11. waist
- II. 1. highlight 2. up 3. to 4. under 5. to 6. in  
7. as 8. of
- III. 1. to do the job; to become/be



2. including; including

3. In addition to; In addition to

IV. 1. after 2. out 3. of 4. to 5. under 6. to 7. as  
8. of 9. for 10. or

V. An island caretaker of the Great Barrier Reef was wanted. Key duties included exploring the islands of the reef and finding out what the area has to offer. This call attracted interest from all over the world. Out of the thousands of applicants, eleven were selected, including a young woman from China. Eventually, the job was offered to Ben Southall from the UK. Ben did a lot during his time as an island caretaker. In addition to blogging, taking photos and writing articles about the reef, he made a number of appearances on television to argue in favour of its defence. He also worked as a presenter for the National Geographic Channel, before going on to write a book about his experiences. Whether it was a genuine job offer or an eye-catching marketing event wasn't really important. It was the most important thing that people all over the world became aware of the beauty of the ocean in the area, the importance of the Great Barrier Reef and the need to protect it.

#### 难点剖析

- (1) to get her salary (2) to put these books (3) to make friends (4) to teach
- (1) applied for (2) apply to (3) applying himself to
- (1) in favour of (2) do me a favour

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to 2. qualified 3. to 4. is made 5. under  
6. advertised 7. as 8. preference 9. applicants  
10. negotiable 11. becoming
- II. 1. The UN meeting will highlight the importance of environmental protection.
2. The band is made up of three teenagers, whose parents are all in favour of their creating music.
3. These fish are already under threat from overfishing and habitat loss.
4. The exhibition is a unique opportunity to appreciate her works.
5. You'll need a variety of skills, including leadership

and negotiating.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了塑料袋在美国的使用情况、塑料袋制造商的做法以及环境保护主义者的态度。

- D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 plastic bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume 可知, 塑料袋制造商雇用斯坦等科学家来证明他们的产品并不像大多数人认为的那样对地球有危害, 从而据理支持塑料袋的使用, 故答案选 D。
- B 词义猜测题。上文讲到塑料袋在加利福尼亚州的许多城市被禁用, 画线词所在句讲到看到这种状况, 塑料袋制造商雇用科学家来证明他们的产品并不像大多数人认为的那样对地球有危害。由此推测, headwinds 指代上文中讲到的“对塑料袋的禁令”, 故答案选 B。
- D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. 可知, 生产耐用且可重复使用的袋子需要更多的能源, 故答案选 D。
- C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 They hope paper bags will be banned someday too 可知, 环境保护主义者希望有一天也禁用纸袋, 由此推测, 他们对纸袋的使用持否定态度, 故答案选 C。

IV. 1. natural 此处作定语, 修饰名词 wonders, 应该用形容词, 故填 natural。

- flying 分析句子结构可知, 句子已有谓语 were shocked, 且 fly 与谓语之间无连词连接, 所以此处应该用非谓语动词。scientists 与 fly 之间为逻辑上的主动关系, 应该用现在分词作定语, 故填 flying。
- to see expect to do sth 为固定用法, 意为“预计/期待做某事”, 故填 to see。
- under under threat 为固定搭配, 意为“受到威胁”, 故填 under。
- it 分析句子结构可知, say 后面的从句为强调句式“it is+被强调部分+that+其他”, 被强调部分是 rising ocean temperatures, 故填 it。
- a as a result 为固定搭配, 意为“结果”, 故填 a。
- warmer 根据本句中的 bleaching is becoming more widespread 以及语境可知, 此处含有比较意义, 应该用比较级, 故填 warmer。

8. cools 分析句子结构可知,此处是在 as 引导的从句中作谓语,再结合 but 后面并列分句的时态可知,此处应该用一般现在时,且从句主语 the water 为不可数名词,故填 cools。
9. pollution 此处是在句中 与 overfishing 和 other dangers 并列,作 suffer from 的宾语,应该用名词,再结合语境可知,此处表示“污染”,故填 pollution。
10. but 前后两个分句之间为转折关系,故填 but。

#### Part 4 Reflection & Writing

##### 重点回顾

- I. 1. in/through/around  
2. (1)for (2)to (3)to (4)to (5)application
- II. 1. (1)out of (2)out  
2. (1)favour (2)with (3)do; a
- III. 1. many years before 2. to reduce carbon emissions

##### 写作指导

##### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)to choose (2)which/that (3)devote; to  
(4)be good at (5)to use; is (6)interested in; get in touch with
2. (7) The other is to pick out articles from those written by students and edit them for use.  
(8)It's necessary to be good at both English and art.  
(9)If you are interested in the job, get in touch with

the Students' Union this week.

##### II. One possible version:

##### English Editor Wanted!

Our school newspaper is looking for an editor for its English edition. Key duties include two parts. One is to choose proper English articles from the media for us students. The other is to pick out articles from those written by students and edit them for use.

Qualifications: First, you are willing to devote some of your spare time to serving others. Second, it's necessary to be good at both English and art. Besides, the ability to use the computer is essential.

If you are interested in the job, get in touch with the Students' Union this week.

##### 概要写作

##### One possible version:

Winter sports are of benefit to both your physical and mental health, (要点 1) and there are many new sports for you to try in winter. (要点 2) No matter what sports you choose, turn to your instructors for advice instead of your friends; besides, always remember: the best way to make progress is to learn step by step. (要点 3) To assure your safety, first of all, make sure you get the special equipment and clothing ready; plus, never go out far by yourself. (要点 4)