

# 答案解析

## Unit 1 Growing up

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. integrity 2. virtue 3. licence 4. loan 5. adulthood; childhood 6. election; elect 7. wage 8. tax 9. ambulance 10. legal; illegal 11. mature; immature 12. instantly; instant 13. gradual; gradually 14. selfish; selfless 15. approve; approval 16. librarian 17. household 18. commitment 19. suitable; unsuitable; suit 20. minimum; maximum

- II. 1. charge 2. say 3. behind 4. responsibility 5. used to 6. aware 7. donation 8. doubt 9. to do 10. contribute 11. on

- III. 1. will be taking; will be flying 2. to understand; to go 3. had closed; had known 4. hard to save; hard to concentrate

- IV. 1. that 2. on 3. about 4. into 5. When 6. of 7. an 8. to 9. do 10. than

- V. Bethany feels excited about turning 18 because she will be old enough to vote in the general election. She wants to have a say on political affairs. She has been taking driving lessons and will be taking her driving test on the very day she turns 18. She thinks driving a car means taking responsibility for her life and the lives of other people.

Lin Ning expected to feel instantly different after celebrating the 18th birthday. But it turns out that the change has been more subtle and gradual than he imagined. He also develops a stronger sense of social responsibility. For example, he will be signing an organ donation agreement this time tomorrow. He doesn't want to get a credit card for now because he currently doesn't have a steady income and he doesn't want to spend more money than he has.

Morgan assumed he would get a well-paid job and live independently when he turned 18. But he was wrong. His librarian's salary means that he will be living at home with his parents for a while longer. Because he contributes to the household bills and his commute to work is quite expensive, he finds it hard to save money. He guesses some responsibilities are more about attitude than age.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)have a say (2)have their say (3)saying to myself (4)is said to  
2. (1)in an instant (2)the instant

3. to get

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to 2. of 3. suitable 4. election 5. to obey 6. instantly 7. donation 8. to buy 9. on 10. in

- II. 1. difficult/hard to resist chocolate 2. No doubt 3. turning 18; the start of adulthood 4. as if the events had happened 5. used to be shy; gradually

- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章通过约翰的例子引出一个研究发现,即童年时参加过劳动的孩子成年后生活会更幸福,也更富有成效。

1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 He had more job satisfaction and a better marriage, and he was healthier.可知,约翰对工作和婚姻都满意,故答案选 A。  
2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 The researchers compared the men's mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores.可知,研究人员将这些人的心理健康得分与他们童年时期的活动得分进行了比较,即这些研究人员通过比较不同时期的得分来获得结果,故答案选 C。  
3. C 词义猜测题。根据下文中的 twice, five times, 16 times 可推测,男性在童年时期的行为和成年后的表现之间的联系是很明显的,故答案选 C。  
4. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段可知,童年时期的行为有助于儿童培养责任感、独立性、信心和能力——

这些是情感健康的基础。再结合最后托尔斯泰的名言可知,情感健康对美好的成年生活至关重要,故答案选 B。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了更好地适应大学的一些建议。

1. B 上文讲也许你自己即将经历从高中到大学的转变,或者你的孩子即将离开家,下文对此提供了一些建议,B项“这个清单正是你所需要的。”承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 B。
2. E 本段主要讲交朋友,E项点明了主题,符合语境,故答案选 E。
3. A 本段建议学生向教授或助教求助。A项承接上文,其中 they 指代上文中的 those who can help you when you can't,故答案选 A。
4. F 本段建议学生在困难时刻依靠家人。F项切合“依靠家人”这个主题,和上文中的 Family support 相呼应,故答案选 F。
5. G 本段主要讲自信。G项中的 increase your confidence 与 Be confident. 相呼应;communication 与 communicating with classmates and professors 相呼应,故答案选 G。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. varied; vary; various; variety 2. cherish 3. routine
- II. 1. in 2. to do 3. on 4. to 5. long 6. give 7. for  
8. with 9. after 10. with 11. in 12. curious
- III. 1. don't they; isn't there 2. that; that
- IV. 略
- V. 1. will be using 2. will be doing 3. will be lying  
4. will be reading 5. will be sleeping 6. were  
discussing 7. travelled 8. will go 9. will be wearing  
10. have been trying
- VI. 1. excited 2. to vote 3. a 4. will be taking  
5. instantly 6. more subtle 7. responsibility  
8. because/as 9. assumed 10. it

### 难点剖析

1. (1) will be teaching (2) will be seeing (3) will be attending (4) will be doing
2. (1) varied/various (2) variety (3) in (4) a variety of

(5) varying from (6) vary according to (7) variety

### 综合实践

- I. 1. will be working 2. will be using 3. will come  
4. will prove 5. will be taking; will pass 6. for; with  
7. varied 8. that 9. be based 10. about
- II. 1. As I become a boarder, I have to live on my own.  
2. It is likely that she has a different routine to her roommates.  
3. A good teacher is aware of the varied needs of each student.  
4. You agree with what he just said, don't you?  
5. I can't meet you at five o'clock tomorrow afternoon, because I will be playing football in the playground then.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者拥有了自己的汽车后,和好朋友在一起的时间增多了,两人一起上下学,一起购物等。但当好朋友有了自己的车后,她们的关系变得疏远了。最后作者感慨一辆汽车竟然使自己和好朋友的友谊发生了如此大的变化,她非常想重拾这份友谊。

1. D 根据前两句可知,对于大部分人来说,拥有一辆车可以打开一个自由的新世界,你想去哪里就去哪里,想什么时候去就什么时候去,所以这里应该是指作者拥有一辆车后得到了这一切(all),故答案选 D。
2. A 根据下文中的 But then it tore us apart. 可知,这里应该表示与 apart 相反的意思。close 意为“亲近的”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
3. D guide 意为“向导”;follower 意为“追随者”;classmate 意为“同班同学”;driver 意为“司机”。根据下文可知,作者开车和好朋友一起做了很多事情,所以此处表示作者似乎成了好朋友的司机,故答案选 D。
4. B 根据上文中的 when I turned 18 in December 可知,此处表示好朋友的生日(birthday)比作者晚 7 个月,因此好朋友还未满 18 岁,无法开车,故答案选 B。
5. B 根据下文中的 went shopping and went to the cinema 可知,此处表示她们去买冰激凌、去购物和看电影。trip 意为“出行”,符合语境。根据倒数第二段中的 car trips 也可得出答案,故答案选 B。
6. B currently 意为“当前”;frequently 意为“频繁地”;proudly 意为“自豪地”;suddenly 意为“突然”。根据下

文可知,好朋友给了作者她家的钥匙。由此可推断,作者经常去好朋友家,故答案选 B。

7. C 根据下文中的 my first accident 并结合选项可知,此处表示在作者开始开车(drive)一周后,故答案选 C。

8. B 根据下文可知,作者不希望别人知道这起事故。所以她们将此事保密。secret 意为“秘密的”,符合语境,故答案选 B。

9. C 上文讲述作者有了车之后和好朋友之间的故事,因此此处表示从那以后,作者、作者的车(car)和作者的好朋友一起共患难,故答案选 C。

10. A 根据常识及下文中的 figuring out who you are,再结合选项可知,高中是一个改变(change)的时期,是一个认清自我的时期,故答案选 A。

11. D doubt 意为“怀疑”;answer 意为“回答”;approve 意为“赞成,同意”;understand 意为“理解”。根据语境可知,此处表示作者不理解她们的关系为何变得如此疏远,故答案选 D。

12. A 此处表示随着好朋友的车的到来(arrival),故答案选 A。

13. C 根据语境可知,好朋友有了自己的车,因此作者车里的乘客座位就变成空的(empty)了,故答案选 C。

14. A 一辆汽车让作者和好朋友从亲密到疏远,改变了一段友谊(friendship),故答案选 A。

15. D accept 意为“接受”;refuse 意为“拒绝”;cherish 意为“重视,珍视”;regret 意为“后悔”。根据转折词 but 可知,作者曾希望好朋友拥有自己的车,可当好朋友真的有了自己的车时,作者又后悔了,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者去英国高中学习的那一年的经历与感受。

1. an 此处泛指“一次难忘的经历”,应该用不定冠词,且 unforgettable 的发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

2. satisfied 此处作表语,说明主语 I 的状态,且表示“满意的”,故填 satisfied。

3. less 根据上文中的 shorter 可知,此处应该用比较级,故填 less。

4. it 分析句子结构可知,that 后为宾语从句,其中 to get high marks 为真正的主语,此处应该用 it 作形式主语,故填 it。

5. subjects subject 是可数名词,且前面有 all 修饰,所以用复数形式,故填 subjects。

6. challenging 此处为“find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构,应该用形容词,且表示“富于挑战性的”,故填 challenging。

7. encouragement 此处作介词 with 的宾语,应该用名词,故填 encouragement。

8. enjoyed 此处作谓语,且描述的是过去发生的事情,应该用一般过去时,故填 enjoyed。

9. that 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词是 thing,指物,且前面有 only 修饰,关系词只能用 that,故填 that。

10. are given 根据语境可知,此处应该用一般现在时,且 you 与 give 之间是被动关系,所以用一般现在时的被动语态,故填 are given。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

I. 1. swallow 2. chew 3. digestion; digest 4. ponder

5. disheartened 6. tiresome 7. consequence 8. golf

9. politics; political; politician 10. evidence 11. airline

12. memorable 13. bond 14. conclusion; conclude

II. 1. obsessed 2. wander 3. act 4. over 5. aside

6. devote 7. up 8. glance 9. distinguish 10. many

11. with 12. concerned 13. hand 14. pleased

III. 1. why; why 2. whoever; Whoever

IV. 1. As 2. which 3. that/which 4. over 5. in

6. whether 7. since/as 8. by 9. a 10. with; with

V. When he was six years old, the author saw a magnificent picture in a book called *True Stories from Nature*. He pondered deeply over the adventures of the jungle. He drew two pictures of a boa constrictor digesting an elephant. The grown-ups thought his Drawing Number One was just about a hat. When seeing his Drawing Number Two, they advised him to lay aside his drawings of boa constrictors, and devote himself instead to geography, history, arithmetic and grammar. Then he gave up what might have been a magnificent career as a painter and chose to learn to pilot airplanes. He has lived a great deal among grown-ups. But he hasn't found a grown-up who truly understands what he painted. So he thinks grown-ups

lack imagination and only care about matters of consequence.

### 难点剖析

- (1) It will be many years before (2) It was a long time before (3) before I could ask them their names (4) It won't be long before
- (1) Motivated (2) achieving (3) devotion
- (1) take/accept the consequences of (2) As a consequence of (3) As a consequence (4) of little/no consequence

### 综合实践

- I. 1. to inform 2. from 3. to 4. digestion 5. with  
6. a 7. paying 8. in 9. a 10. to lay
- II. 1. Whatever our choices are, we should cherish and embrace these moments in life.  
2. That is why he devoted himself to writing this novel.  
3. In his opinion, grown-ups lack imagination and are only concerned with matters of consequence.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。作者分析了父母与孩子之间发生冲突的原因并表达了自己的看法。

- D 推理判断题。文章第一段列举了父母管束孩子日常生活的几个例子,第二段表达了作者自己的观点:这是好事,孩子本身就需要这份呵护。由此可推断,前两段主要解释了父母管束孩子的必要性,故答案选 D。
- A 推理判断题。根据文章第三、四段可知,当孩子逐渐长大并开始自己做决定的时候,父母很难适应这种变化。由此可推断,青少年和父母之间经常发生争吵是因为父母不习惯失去对孩子的管束,故答案选 A。
- B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 your parents always want to protect you and keep you safe, no matter how old you are 可知,不管孩子多大,父母对孩子的保护心理不会改变,即父母管束青少年是为了保护他们不受到伤害,故答案选 B。
- D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者写本文的目的是帮助解决青少年在成长过程中与父母发生冲突的烦恼,作者分析了发生如此多的冲突的原因,并表达了自己的看法。D 项“为什么我总是和父母吵架?”最适合作为本文标题,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者和女儿在海边度假时,女儿不惧怕螃蟹,将其救助并放回了大海。作者为女儿感到高兴,因为她不害怕尝试新事物。

- a take a walk 是固定搭配,意为“散步”,故填 a。
- suddenly 此处作状语,修饰整个句子,应该用副词,故填 suddenly。
- dropped 根据文章开头的时间状语 Last September 及 and 前的并列谓语 observed 可知,此处讲述的是过去的事情,应该用一般过去时,故填 dropped。
- at smile at sb 是固定搭配,意为“对某人微笑”,故填 at。
- before 根据语境可知,此处表示“在……之前”,引导时间状语从句,故填 before。
- us 此处作介词 around 的宾语,应该用代词的宾格,故填 us。
- surprised 此处作表语,且前面有副词 terribly 修饰,应该用形容词。此处表示“惊讶的”,故填 surprised。
- death 此处作 caused 的宾语,且前面有形容词性物主代词 its 修饰,应该用名词,故填 death。
- to find be pleased to do sth 是固定用法,意为“很高兴做某事”,故填 to find。
- trying 此处作介词 of 的宾语,应该用动名词,故填 trying。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1) instant (2) 马到成功 (3) for  
2. (1) vary; in; according to; from; to (2) various  
(3) variety; variety  
3. (1) as; in (2) take/accept
- II. 1. (1) say (2) say; oneself  
2. (1) devoted (2) devotion

III. 1. it; to master 2. will; be watching

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1) an American writer (2) grew up (3) One of his masterpieces (4) The novel tells the story of; away from home; wanders around (5) has encounters with; walks of life (6) vividly reflects (7) In conclusion; is considered  
2. (8) Mark Twain was an American writer, growing up in a small town on the Mississippi River.

(9) One of his masterpieces is *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, which tells the story of a white boy Huckleberry Finn who runs away from home and wanders around with a black slave Jim.

(10) Huckleberry Finn has encounters with people from all walks of life, so the novel vividly reflects the society at that time.

## II. One possible version:

Mark Twain was an American writer, growing up in a small town on the Mississippi River. One of his masterpieces is *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, which tells the story of a white boy Huckleberry Finn who runs away from home and wanders around with a black slave Jim. Huckleberry Finn has encounters with people from all walks of life, so the novel vividly reflects the society at that time.

In conclusion, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is considered one of the greatest works in the history of American literature.

## 读后续写

### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

The bottle hit a rock and shattered into many pieces. Both Andy and Jim gasped as they saw a long, silver key in the glass pieces on the ground. Then they looked at each other. Why didn't it make any noise when they shook the bottle? Why didn't they see it? Andy bent over to pick up the key. Suddenly the glass pieces came together to form a bottle again. The key was mysteriously back inside! And the bottle began rolling slowly towards the sea.

Paragraph 2:

The two boys ran after it. When they entered the sea, astonishingly they didn't sink into the water but floated on the surface of it. They felt excited. They followed the bottle and then it stopped near an island where there was lots of treasure. "You can take as much as possible," a voice came from the coast where a talking fish was swimming. It was the stranded fish that Jim saved and put back into the water.

## Unit 2 Improving yourself

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. security; secure; securely 2. fundraising 3. switch  
4. motivate; motivated; motivation 5. occupy  
6. profile 7. distract; distracted; distraction  
8. constantly; constant 9. towel 10. access; accessible  
11. rely; reliable
- II. 1. use 2. lose 3. on 4. persuaded 5. on  
6. reflection 7. with 8. out 9. distracted 10. to  
11. out 12. to do 13. towel 14. to 15. on  
16. than 17. on 18. step
- III. 1. finished; done 2. than; than 3. Doing; Talking  
4. realise; get 5. catching; watching
- IV. 1. At; for 2. With; on 3. from 4. on 5. up 6. At  
7. of 8. Without 9. out; to 10. in
- V. At the start of the Social Media Detox, over 100 students had been persuaded to completely stop using social media for seven days.

Anna felt the detox was difficult to tolerate and she lasted two days. But on reflection, she realised that so much of her time had been occupied with checking her phone.

Devon lasted four days. He felt it really strange not to already know what his classmate had done. But the detox made him realise the value of real contact.

Cindy managed the whole week! Instead of messaging her friend, she went round to her friend's house, where they had a proper conversation for over two hours.

Although George didn't find the detox too difficult, he did give his phone to his dad to avoid giving in! His brother took him to check out their local sports centre and George felt the detox made him healthier!

Max threw in the towel on the first day! At first he just wanted to know where the party was. But in the end, he spent so much time catching up on news that he almost missed the party!

The detox raised a total of £1,632.82 for new school sports equipment! Awareness of just how much we rely on social media can help us step away from it and communicate with each other better.

#### 难点剖析

- (1)motivation (2)motivated (3)to work
- (1)Reading aloud is very important for us to learn a foreign language.  
(2)It was a waste of time reading that book.
- (1)keep myself occupied (2)was occupied with  
(3)occupy his mind
- (1)to do (2)rely on/upon adults for

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to help 2. access 3. motivation 4. had been occupied 5. to admit 6. from 7. on 8. constantly 9. by 10. of 11. on 12. to 13. the 14. on 15. catching

- II. 1. was persuaded not to lose his temper 2. With; to do 3. To be honest; than I had expected 4. missing out on 5. what; up to

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。美国一所中学实行手机禁令以保证学生正常的课堂学习效率。

- A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 According to him, students were too distracted by their phones to focus on school.可知,这所中学实行手机禁令是因为手机分散了学生的注意力,使他们无法专心上课,故答案选 A。
- D 段落大意题。根据文章第三段中的 Two eighth-graders say that they noticed a change in a matter of hours.可知,手机禁令实施仅仅几小时后,这两位八年级的学生就注意到了变化。再结合下文两位学生的话可知,她们谈论了这项方案带来的影响,故答案选 D。
- A 细节理解题。根据文章第五段中的 One teacher says she even noticed students bouncing ideas off each other in class.可知,老师甚至留意到学生在课堂上会互相探讨意见,即学生们在课堂上讨论得更多了,故答案选 A。
- C 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 The principal also told other schools in the community that it's worth paying close attention to cellphone issues in secondary schools and taking action when necessary.可知,校长告

诉社区里的其他学校,手机问题很值得关注,必要时可采取措施,因此这一成功举措有可能会在其他学校里推广,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。网瘾已成为人们普遍关注的问题,本文针对戒除网瘾提出了几点建议。

- C 根据下文中的 Many people suffer from addiction to the Internet 可知,很多人遭受网瘾之苦。C 项“网瘾影响了很多。”符合语境,故答案选 C。
- B 根据上文中的 Admit you have an addiction.可知,我们首先得承认自己有网瘾。B 项“回避事实没有用。”承接上文,符合语境,故答案选 B。
- E 本段主要讲限制电脑使用时间。E 项“尽量每次减少五分钟。”符合语境,故答案选 E。
- G 根据上文中的 Try using the computer at the library.可知,作者建议用图书馆的电脑,接下来应该是讲图书馆的好处。G 项“图书馆也是一个可以读一些书和杂志的好地方。”符合语境,故答案选 G。
- A 根据下文中的 Go for a run, talks, films, concerts, sports events 等信息可知,这些都是兴趣爱好,本段作者建议寻找别的兴趣爱好戒除网瘾。A 项“找到一个业余爱好或兴趣。”统领本段,故答案选 A。

## Part 2 Using language

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. deadline 2. appropriate; appropriately 3. headphones 4. considerate; consider; consideration 5. promote; promotion 6. clarify; clarification

- II. 1. over; leaf 2. in 3. off 4. out 5. of 6. with 7. with 8. with 9. in 10. it

- III. 1. so that; so that 2. to make sure; To succeed 3. how; how 4. called; written

IV. 略

- V. 1. hadn't seen 2. had done 3. had intended 4. had made 5. had expected 6. had left 7. had begun 8. had talked; had been cheated 9. had been trapped 10. had been used

- VI. 1. to stop 2. spent 3. reflection 4. it 5. messaging 6. which 7. giving 8. the 9. raised 10. importantly

#### 难点剖析

- (1)They are all faced with the same problem.

- (2) He showed great courage in the face of danger.
2. (1) promote understanding (2) was promoted to  
(3) gain/win promotion (4) titled (5) to promote  
(6) promotion
3. (1) came about (2) come up with (3) coming out  
(4) come along (5) came across
4. (1) further clarification (2) clarify the situation

### 综合实践

- I. 1. had been invited 2. had been clarified 3. faced  
4. appropriately 5. had been put 6. In 7. a 8. with  
9. had been left 10. had been separated
- II. 1. of how words are used 2. To begin with; before;  
had persuaded 3. It was very considerate of you  
4. put off interviewing the student; is occupied with  
5. To work out the problem
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。因为其他人的失误,十二岁的约翰·威尔逊在课上做实验时发生意外而失明,但他并没有抱怨命运的不公或就此消沉下去,而是以积极的心态和行动面对每一天。
1. C dilemma 意为“进退两难的境地”; accident 意为“意外事件”; event 意为“事件”; step 意为“步骤”。结合文章最后一句中的 it's what we make of what happens 可知,我们对所发生的事情的看法决定了我们的生活。此处对应 what happens, 故答案选 C。
2. A 12 岁的约翰·威尔逊根本没有办法知道自己的生活将完全改变。way 意为“方法”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
3. D constantly 意为“持续不断地”; gradually 意为“逐渐地”; intimately 意为“亲密地”; completely 意为“完全地”。结合下文可知,一场意外导致他失明,这完全改变了他的生活,故答案选 D。
4. B approve 意为“赞成,同意”; show 意为“解释,说明”; tackle 意为“处理,对付(难题)”; declare 意为“宣布,声明”。那天的课堂实验的目的是说明加热一个盛水的容器会使空气泡浮到水面上,故答案选 B。
5. A mistakenly 意为“因为失误”; casually 意为“随意地”; amazingly 意为“令人惊诧地”; clumsily 意为“笨拙地”。威尔逊加热的容器误装了比水更容易挥发的东西,这导致了爆炸的发生,故答案选 A。
6. B erupt 意为“爆发,喷发”; explode 意为“爆炸”; empty

意为“倒空,腾空”; expose 意为“使暴露”。当威尔逊加热容器时,容器爆炸了,导致威尔逊双目失明,故答案选 B。

7. B deserve 意为“应得,应受到”; attempt 意为“试图,尝试”; guarantee 意为“保证”; agree 意为“同意”。两个月后,当威尔逊从医院回到家时,他的父母试图找到一种方法来应对发生在他们生活中的灾难,故答案选 B。
8. D contribution 意为“贡献”; recovery 意为“恢复”; occupation 意为“职业”; education 意为“教育”。上文讲威尔逊上课时发生了意外,又提到他很快学会了盲文,再结合空后的 at a college 可知,这里应该是说他继续他的学业,故答案选 D。
9. C 下文讲很多人因为威尔逊的努力而复明。由此可知,在非洲,有很多人因为缺乏适当的治疗而失明(blindness),故答案选 C。
10. D 威尔逊失明之后,他没有抱怨命运的不公,反而努力进取。由此可知,他接受(accept)了自己失明的命运,故答案选 D。
11. B 对威尔逊来说,接受自己失明的命运是一回事,而在事情可以如此容易地解决的情况下,让事情继续下去则完全是另一回事。when 意为“在……情况下”,符合语境,故答案选 B。
12. C opposition 意为“反对”; adjustment 意为“调整,调节”; commitment 意为“投入,奉献”; limitation 意为“限制”。因为威尔逊的奉献,很多人恢复了视力。此处和下文中的 great contributions 呼应,故答案选 C。
13. C scholarship 意为“奖学金”; reward 意为“报酬”; award 意为“奖”; wage 意为“工资,薪金”。威尔逊因为他的巨大贡献获得了多个国际奖项,故答案选 C。
14. D 根据上文可知,威尔逊失明后,并没有一蹶不振,所以此处表示他对未来有了新的设想。vision 意为“构想,设想”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
15. B distinguish 意为“区分,辨别”; determine 意为“决定”; invest 意为“投资”; occupy 意为“占用”。结合第一段可知,成功从根本上取决于我们对自己和对生活中发生的事情的看法。决定我们生活的不是发生在我们身上的事情,而是我们如何看待发生的事情,故答案选 B。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章就如何成为一名优秀的学生提供了一些建议。
1. success 此处作动词 achieve 的宾语,应该用名词,

achieve success 意为“取得成功”，故填 success。

2. strengths strength 作“优点，长处”讲时，是可数名词，且前面有限定词修饰，所以用复数形式。strengths and weaknesses 意为“长处和短处”，故填 strengths。
3. on concentrate on 是固定搭配，意为“专注于”，故填 on。
4. your 此处修饰名词 life，应该用形容词性物主代词，故填 your。
5. organising 分析句子结构可知，此处应该用动名词作主语，故填 organising。
6. where 分析句子结构可知，此处引导定语从句，先行词是 places，关系词在定语从句中作地点状语，故填 where。
7. reliable 此处作表语，且表示“可信赖的”，故填 reliable。
8. a 此处泛指“一个优秀的团队合作伙伴”，应该用不定冠词，且 good 的发音以辅音音素开头，故填 a。
9. be solved that must... together 是定语从句，修饰先行词 tasks；that 指代 tasks，与 solve 之间是被动关系，情态动词 must 后应该用动词原形，故填 be solved。
10. helps 此处陈述的是一般事实，应该用一般现在时，单个的动名词(短语)作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，故填 helps。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. headline 2. district 3. necessity; necessary  
4. item 5. invest; investment; investor 6. lifelong  
7. vision 8. likewise 9. objectively; objective  
10. equip 11. nail
- II. 1. to 2. out 3. in 4. to 5. with 6. personal 7. to  
8. control 9. and 10. doing 11. aside 12. out  
13. in
- III. 1. that; that/who/whom 2. receiving; hearing  
3. that; that 4. that; that
- IV. 1. from 2. with 3. out 4. to/with 5. With 6. On  
7. in 8. to; at 9. in 10. aside; in
- V. The spending power of young people varies from person to person. Faced with the same question of what to do with their money, some handle this less well than others.

With the help of her grandmother, Khloe Thompson started making “Kare Bags” for the homeless people in her district. Inside the bags are necessities such as toothpaste, soap and socks, bought first with her pocket money and then through crowd funding. These items helped to make the lives of poor and homeless people a little bit easier.

It is important for younger generations to learn how to spend their money wisely. Some high school students have access to courses in personal finances, while others can use Jerry Witkovsky’s method of using four jars.

When Jerry’s grandchildren turned 13, Jerry gave each of them three jars: one for Spending, one for Saving, and another for Giving — he has since added a fourth jar for Investing. Jerry is giving his grandchildren the opportunity to learn lifelong values through his birthday present. The wider aim of the jars is to encourage teenagers to think more objectively about money and the things that it can do.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1) By/In (2) to/with (3) contrast sharply/strikingly with (4) contrasting with
2. (1) in (2) with (3) investment
3. (1) that (2) that (3) that (4) that (5) that
4. (1) equipping; with (2) equip; for (3) equip; to deal with (4) how (5) with (6) be equipped

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. with; that 2. out 3. Being equipped 4. necessary  
5. to 6. objectively 7. in 8. hearing 9. and 10. of  
11. to put 12. to
- II. 1. equip ourselves with knowledge 2. involves teaching teenagers; make informed choices 3. It was; that  
4. On arriving home; had been cleaned 5. varies; from district to district
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。不积跬步，无以至千里；不积小流，无以成江海。财富也是这样，需要从点滴做起。作者介绍了存钱策略及储钱罐的意义，号召人们养成储蓄的习惯。
1. D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中爬山和存钱去旅行的例子可知，“储钱罐策略”指定期存钱以备将来使用，



故答案选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 When I was a child, my parents gave me a piggy-bank to teach me that, if I wanted something, I should save money to buy it.可知, 作者的父母想让他养成储蓄的习惯,故答案选 C。

3. A 词义猜测题。根据第三段的内容可知,储钱罐很受欢迎,一些欧洲人把它看作是好运和财富的象征,世界各地的许多人都相信,在新年收到储钱罐会带来好运和财务上的成功。且画线词所在句中的 it 指代储钱罐,由此可判断,something 指钱,故答案选 A。

4. C 段落大意题。根据最后一段的内容可知,本段讲述的是理财的重要性,储钱罐不仅可以帮助孩子养成存钱的好习惯,而且对成年人也有好处。生活中需要花钱的地方很多,我们应该学会理财,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章论述了改掉坏习惯,养成好习惯的重要性。

1. repeatedly 此处修饰动词 do, 应该用副词, 故填 repeatedly。
2. that/which 此处引导定语从句, 先行词为 choices, 关系词在定语从句中作 made 的宾语, 故填 that/which。
3. teenagers teenager 是可数名词, 且前面没有限定词修饰, 所以用复数形式, 故填 teenagers。
4. of make use of 是固定搭配, 意为“利用, 使用”, 故填 of。
5. trying 分析句子结构可知, 此处和前面的 examining 为并列成分, 都作 by 的宾语, 应该用动名词, 故填 trying。
6. will be rewarded 根据语境可知, 此处应该用一般将来时, 且 we 与 reward 之间是被动关系, 所以用一般将来时的被动语态, 故填 will be rewarded。
7. formed 分析句子结构可知, 此处是状语从句的省略形式, 省略了 they are, 完整形式为 once they are formed, 故填 formed。
8. a as a matter of fact 是固定搭配, 意为“事实上”, 故填 a。
9. begins 此处为名言警句, 应该用一般现在时; 主语为 A journey, 谓语动词应该用单数形式, 故填 begins。
10. to get be sure to do sth 是固定用法, 意为“肯定会做某事”, 故填 to get。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

I. 1. (1)to do (2)motivation

2. (1)with (2)occupied

3. (1)with (2)for (3)to do (4)equip; with  
(5)to do

II. 1. (1)to (2)of (3)lose

2. (1)about (2)across (3)out (4)to (5)along  
(6)up

III. 1. Walking 2. It was; that

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)living on (2)Motivated (3)rejected; throw in the towel (4)paid off (5)in which (6)Likewise; however; believe in (7)After all; impossible  
2. (8)Having been rejected over 1,000 times, he didn't throw in the towel.

#### II. One possible version:

Dear David,

Recently I read a story about a man called Harland Sanders. Now, I'd like to share it with you.

In his sixties, Harland Sanders wasn't content with living on social security. Motivated by his friends, he decided to sell his chicken recipe. Having been rejected over 1,000 times, he didn't throw in the towel. Finally, his efforts paid off and he changed the way in which Americans ate chicken. Likewise, in our lives, however terrible the situation is, we should believe in ourselves and never give up. After all, nothing is impossible if you put your heart into it.

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 读后续写

#### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

I figured that I must take action to change that. So I went up to my dad, and asked him why I should turn in what I had earned to meet the family's needs rather than spend it at will. After a few seconds of silence, he told me, "I worked to help my family when I was young, but I never asked why. I just thought that it was my responsibility to make a better life for the ones I loved, and what mattered most was that I felt proud to contribute to my family with

my labor.”

Paragraph 2:

After hearing what my dad had said, I felt embarrassed. All I had thought about was spending the money for my own good, and it seemed that I had never repaid my family for what they had done for me. It was at that time that I realized what I should do next. I called the farmer and told him that I would continue to work for him.

## Unit 3 Times change!

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. decade 2. legendary 3. elderly 4. tablet  
5. sympathy; sympathetic 6. bunch 7. dusty; dust  
8. shelf 9. furniture; furnish; furnished 10. mist;  
misty 11. brick 12. saleswoman; salesman  
13. leadership; leader 14. organic 15. jazz  
16. humble 17. compete; competitive; competition;  
competitor
- II. 1. in 2. of 3. to 4. good 5. over 6. hands 7. on  
8. over 9. under 10. into 11. together 12. pop  
13. play
- III. 1. which; which 2. When; When 3. Sighing deeply;  
Hearing the news 4. as you can see; As you can see
- IV. 1. after 2. in 3. into 4. with 5. on 6. of 7. on  
8. over 9. in 10. up; over
- V. When the author heard that the Rainbow Bookstore was closing, he was heartbroken. Casey, the store's elderly owner, told him how it was becoming difficult to run an independent bookstore. In the author's childhood, a bunch of kids would frequently drop by the store after school. They'd look at the new books, or just chat with Old Casey.

A few months later, the author was surprised to see that the bookstore was still there and open for business. The store's old brick exterior hadn't changed, but inside it was like a different world. The community had decided to work together on a campaign to save the Rainbow Bookstore. Jennifer Oakley, a saleswoman

who had grown up in the neighborhood, had now taken over the bookstore from Casey. Under Jennifer's leadership, the bookstore was being turned into a place for literature-loving members of the community to get together. According to Casey, corporate knowledge combined with creativity had brought his humble bookstore into the 21st century and he was so pleased to see that everything he wanted the bookstore to offer to the community was still there.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1) talking (2) Having spent (3) calling (4) being discussed (5) Having been told
2. (1) for (2) for
3. (1) furniture (2) with
4. (1) take down (2) take in (3) taken off (4) take on (5) taken up
5. (1) for (2) competitive (3) with/against (4) in/at

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to 2. dusty 3. leadership 4. saleswomen 5. turning  
6. for 7. Dating 8. poring 9. to get 10. an 11. up  
12. for
- II. 1. Lying on the grass 2. have/feel great sympathy for  
3. compete with/against each other for
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章通过巴黎圣母院和敦煌石窟的例子,介绍了数字技术给文物保护等诸多方面带来的好处。
1. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 In this game, the player can travel to one city after another and enter the buildings exactly like what they are in reality, and see Notre-Dame de Paris as it was before the fire.可知,在这个游戏中,玩家可以前往一个又一个城市,进入和现实中完全一样的建筑,并看到巴黎圣母院火灾前的样子,故答案选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 By scanning the ancient buildings with lasers, building 3D models with hundreds of images, as well as measuring everything precisely, engineers can make a copy as accurate as the real one.可知,通过用激光扫描古建筑,用数百张图像构建三维模型,以及精确测量(建筑的)所有部分,工程师可以制作出与真实建筑一样精确的数字模型,故答案

选 D。

3. C 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段中的 The virtual tour of the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang, Gansu Province is a good example of this as tourists can view the paintings without standing near them.以及 In 2000, a virtual tour of the Mogao Grottoes became very popular at the Hannover World Expo, which increased the number of foreign tourists visiting the site in the following years.可知,作者通过敦煌石窟的例子来证明数字模型具有重要的实用价值,故答案选 C。

4. D 主旨大意题。通读全文并结合文章第二段中的 Maybe digital technology could help to better protect the architectural cultural heritage.以及最后一段中的 Maybe we will have better technologies in the future, but the digital technology offers a practical way to preserve the architectural cultural heritage at the moment.可知,文章主要介绍了数字技术在保护建筑文化遗产方面的作用。D项“数字技术有助于保护建筑文化遗产”符合文章大意,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了应该多去图书馆的几个理由。

1. G 上文讲对一些人来说,图书馆是躲避日常生活压力的庇护所,那么接下来应该介绍其他人对图书馆的看法。G项符合语境。G项中的 For others 和上文中的 For some 相呼应,故答案选 G。

2. D 上文讲英国的大多数图书馆都允许公众自由出入,下文提及大家也可以用借书证免费借书,那么此处讲的应该是大家在图书馆可以做什么。D项“你不花一分钱就可以进去并坐下来读一本书。”符合语境。D项中的 You can 和下文中的 You can also 相呼应,故答案选 D。

3. A 根据下文中的 expand your knowledge 和 a great way to level the educational playing field 可知,本段主要讲图书馆可以帮助人们学习,故答案选 A。

4. E 本段主要讲图书馆是如何与时俱进的。E项“现在大多数图书馆都有电脑,并且允许人们借激光唱片和数字影碟。”符合语境,故答案选 E。

5. C 上文讲在图书馆,大家可以聚在一起,感觉像一个社区。C项“它们营造了一种强烈的社区归属感。”符合语境。C项中的 a great sense of community 和上文中的 feel like a community 相呼应,故答案选 C。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

I. 1. emphasise; emphasis 2. reconstruction; reconstruct; construction 3. journalist; journalism 4. era  
5. reform 6. pave 7. socialist; socialism  
8. alongside 9. initiative 10. solid 11. economic; economical; economy 12. occupation

II. 1. down 2. favour 3. to 4. reform 5. out 6. pave  
7. on 8. break 9. of 10. and 11. out 12. compared

III. 1. Walking; Seeing 2. While; While 3. what; what  
4. leading; making 5. to see; to learn

IV. 略

V. 1. was intended 2. was being followed 3. was driving  
4. was being built 5. were selling 6. was waiting  
7. was being held 8. was being repaired 9. was being decorated 10. was working

VI. 1. heard 2. an 3. frequently 4. to share 5. different  
6. was told 7. members 8. selling 9. where 10. to

### 难点剖析

1. (1)用作连词,意为“但是” (2)用作连词,意为“在……时” (3)用作连词,意为“虽然” (4)all the while  
2. (1)out (2)on (3)(经过考虑后)认为 (4)(重要的或有名的)人物 (5)(女性的)身材 (6)数字 (7)搞清楚  
3. (1)comparing (2)to (3)with (4)with/to

### 综合实践

I. 1. was being repaired 2. was being widened 3. was hurrying 4. economic 5. was distracted 6. emphasis  
7. for 8. Compared 9. of 10. out 11. in 12. broke

II. 1. While I hurried to my friend's house, I saw that the furniture was being loaded onto the truck.

2. His works had a great influence on many modern writers.

3. Compared with paper tickets, E-tickets can save passengers some time.

4. Another bridge was being built over the Yangtze River then.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。现在一些人在社交媒体上过度美化自己的生活,作者认为这是不自信、不敢接受自己造成的。如果这些人想要过优雅的生活,

他们应该更加努力,而不是制造假象。

1. C compete 意为“竞争”;admire 意为“钦佩”;recognise 意为“认出”;defeat 意为“打败”。根据上文中的 beautify their selfies so much 可知,那些人把自拍照美化得让人认不出来了,故答案选 C。
2. A exist 意为“存在”;survive 意为“幸存”;flood 意为“(被)淹没”;spot 意为“发现”。who... in your social media network 是定语从句,修饰 one or more。根据上文可知,此处表示在社交网络中一定有一个或多个这样的人,故答案选 A。
3. D 根据上下文可知,在菜上齐之前,作者的朋友是不会开吃的。take a bite 意为“咬一口”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
4. C 根据下文中的 order 可知,此处表示按一定顺序摆放菜肴。set 意为“放置”,符合语境,故答案选 C。
5. B messy 意为“凌乱的”;arranged 意为“安排好的”;casual 意为“随便的”;correct 意为“正确的”。根据语境可知,此处表示作者的朋友会花时间让桌子上的菜肴看起来是随意摆放的,实则是按照安排好的顺序摆放的,故答案选 B。
6. C 根据上文中的 Then the most important part: taking pictures 可知,此处表示选择照片(pictures)修图,故答案选 C。
7. A 上文讲这个朋友一直在忙着给菜拍照,再根据下文中的 it all went cold 可知,最后食物变凉了,大家没有机会真正享用它。have no chance to do sth 意为“没有做某事的机会”,故答案选 A。
8. B comfort 意为“安慰”;please 意为“使满意”;inspire 意为“鼓舞”;discourage 意为“(设法)劝阻”。根据上文中的 Many people care too much about others' opinions 可知,很多人太在乎别人的意见,并且努力去取悦别人,故答案选 B。
9. D independent 意为“独立的”;generous 意为“大方的”;responsible 意为“负责的”;confident 意为“自信的”。根据下文中的 they are afraid to show... on social media 及最后一段中的 Being more confident 可知,他们发现自信和接受自己很难,故答案选 D。
10. C rarely 意为“很少”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;exactly 意为“恰好”;nearly 意为“几乎”。根据语境可知,他们想要证明的恰恰是他们在现实中没有的,故答案选 C。

11. D question 意为“怀疑”;dislike 意为“不喜欢”;promote 意为“促进,增进”;follow 意为“按……方式发展”。根据语境可知,他们依旧过得和以前一样,故答案选 D。

12. A 作者建议人们努力过上优雅的生活。put effort into doing sth 意为“努力做某事”,符合语境,故答案选 A。

13. C 根据上文可知,如果他们想要过优雅的生活,他们应该付出更多的努力去实现它,而不是(rather than)制造假象,故答案选 C。

14. B identify 意为“识别”;accept 意为“接受”;persuade 意为“说服”;amuse 意为“使开心”。根据上一段中的 and to accept themselves 可知,更加自信、接受自己、并尽最大努力变得更好,这些比在社交媒体上美化自己的生活更有意义,故答案选 B。

15. C simplify 意为“简化”;ruin 意为“毁坏”;beautify 意为“美化”;worsen 意为“(使)恶化”。根据文章第一段中的 those who beautify their selfies 可知,此处指在社交媒体上美化自己的生活,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国的“新四大发明”以及它们对人们生活的影响。

1. recently 此处作状语,修饰谓语动词,应该用副词,故填 recently。
2. inventions invention 是可数名词,且前面有 four 修饰,所以用复数形式,故填 inventions。
3. longest 根据空前的 the world's 和语境可知,此处应用最高级,故填 longest。
4. from apart from 是固定搭配,意为“除了……外”,故填 from。
5. have improved 根据时间状语 over the last decade 可知,句子用现在完成时,且主语 the other three 是复数形式,故填 have improved。
6. it 此处用 it 作形式宾语,真正的宾语是 to get around in daily life,故填 it。
7. choice 此处作动词短语 has grown into 的宾语,且其前有 a 修饰,应该用名词的单数形式,故填 choice。
8. to edge enable... to do sth 是固定用法,意为“使……能够做某事”,故填 to edge。
9. appealing 此处作表语,应该用形容词。appealing 意为“有吸引力的”,符合语境,故填 appealing。
10. whom 此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 foreign

students, 指人, 关系词在定语从句中作 of 的宾语, 故填 whom。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. cafeteria 2. component 3. category 4. expand; expansion 5. emotional; emotion 6. intention; intend 7. adaptation; adapt 8. accessible 9. soul 10. tendency; tend 11. facilitate 12. educator; educate; education 13. secondary; primary 14. comic 15. costume 16. urgently; urgent; urgency 17. convincing; convince; convinced

- II. 1. with 2. for 3. to 4. over 5. similar 6. add 7. string 8. spread 9. to 10. away

- III. 1. waiting; driving 2. took; take 3. added; finished 4. in which; in which 5. would rather; than; would rather; than

- IV. 1. from 2. before 3. of 4. With 5. to 6. to 7. over 8. to 9. to 10. After

- V. With the rapid development of social media, emojis are becoming an integral component of the language we use to express ourselves. The word “emoji” comes from Japanese, literally meaning “picture character”. Emojis are small symbols representing ideas, emotions or feelings.

In today's world, emojis have become more and more popular. People like them because they add emotional meaning, and are quick and easy to use. Emojis can also help people express their feelings when they cannot find the appropriate words.

The use of emojis has even spread to classical literature. A Shakespeare series has replaced some words with textspeak and emojis to make the classics more accessible to young readers.

As we can see, emojis have a tendency to pop up all over the place. However, some educators worry that we are losing the ability to communicate properly using the written word, or even the spoken word. But, for now, maybe it's best that we just enjoy using them.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)into (2)expansion (3)on/upon

2. (1)预定的 (2)应付的 (3)适当的 (4)due to the snow (5)due to fly

3. (1)over (2)to (3)of (4)at

4. (1)to wash (2)helping (3)cut (4)with

5. (1)①of ②had intended ③to see (2)①adaptation ②to ③themselves ④for

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to expand 2. intention 3. convincing 4. for 5. to 6. urgently 7. emotional 8. to 9. to 10. of 11. folded

- II. 1. was convinced that; if adapted for television 2. When asked why 3. The intention of these adaptations; more accessible to 4. As the author explains; is intended for 5. would rather put off; than miss

- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。英国的电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代逐渐淡出人们的视野,但是最近它们东山再起,主要原因是它们的角色和功能发生了变化。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段和最后一段中的 Mr Inglis said phone boxes evoked an era when things were built to last,可知,电话亭东山再起是因为它们让人们回想起一个时代,故答案选 C。

2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 the phone boxes began disappearing in the 1980s, with the rise of the mobile phone sending most of them away to the scrapyards 可知,电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代开始停止使用是因为它们输给了新技术,故答案选 D。

3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第二段最后一句及第五至七段可推断,电话亭之所以再次变得流行,主要是因为它们的角色和功能发生了变化,故答案选 C。

- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。3,000 多年前的甲骨文,时下流行的表情包,设计师陈楠将古老与新潮融为一体,设计出系列甲骨文表情包,让传统文化焕发新的光彩。

1. closer 根据空后的 than before 可知,此处应该用比较级,故填 closer。

2. totally 此处修饰动词 serve,应该用副词,故填 totally。

3. creator 此处作主语且表示“产品的创造者”,故填 creator。

4. The 此处特指陈楠教授,应该用定冠词,故填 The。

5. which 分析句子结构可知,此处引导非限制性定语从

句,先行词是 the character for “zui”,指物,关系词在定语从句中作主语,故填 which。

6. to look 根据语境可知,此处应该用动词不定式表示目的,故填 to look。
7. featuring 分析句子结构可知,此处应该用非谓语动词,a cartoon video clip 与 feature 之间是主动关系,所以用现在分词作后置定语,故填 featuring。
8. thousands thousands of 是固定搭配,意为“数以千计的”,故填 thousands。
9. was included 根据语境可知,此处应该用一般过去时,且 the ancient typeface 与 include 之间是被动关系,所以用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was included。
10. to apply... to... 是固定搭配,意为“把……应用到……中”,故填 to。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)for (2)for  
2. (1)piece (2)with  
3. (1)for (2)with/against (3)in/at  
4. (1)adapt (2)to (3)to (4)to do (5)for
- II. 1. on  
2. (1)to (2)with  
3. (1)of (2)to (3)at

- III. 1. Walking 2. with her arms crossed

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)plenty of rain (2)green trees; beautiful flowers  
(3)looks like (4)developing rapidly (5)taking on a new look (6)wide roads (7)living conditions; day by day (8)have moved into; private cars  
(9)more beautiful; happier
2. (10)There are green trees and beautiful flowers all the year round, which makes the city look like a large garden.  
(11)The city is taking on a new look with high buildings, wide roads and pleasant surroundings.

### II. One possible version:

#### The new look of my home town

My home town lies in the east of Fujian, with a

river flowing through it. It is an attractive city. The climate here is warm with plenty of rain. There are green trees and beautiful flowers all the year round, which makes the city look like a large garden.

In recent years, the economy of the city has been developing rapidly. The city is taking on a new look with high buildings, wide roads and pleasant surroundings. People's living conditions are improving day by day. Many people have moved into new flats and more people have had private cars.

I'm sure my home town will be more beautiful and our lives will be happier.

### 概要写作

#### One possible version:

Technology has been updating our sources of information. Now, a new technology, the so-called AI newsreader, has become a hit. (要点1) This new invention uses the voices of two real-life Chinese newsmen, broadcasting both in English and Mandarin Chinese. (要点2) It can work tirelessly to keep people informed. (要点3) Though some people worry about its influence on employment and workers, others regard it as a way of making money. (要点4) Lately, some companies have also developed similar products by using machine learning. (要点5)

## Unit 4 Breaking boundaries

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. boundary 2. statistic 3. assist; assistance; assistant  
4. tackle 5. vital 6. specialist; specialise 7. infectious; infection; infect 8. clinic 9. disinfect 10. outbreak  
11. devotion; devote 12. miracle 13. twin 14. ward
- II. 1. of 2. chances 3. in 4. at 5. involved 6. being done 7. sense 8. rate 9. on 10. against 11. full  
12. for 13. caught 14. mention 15. shoes
- III. 1. whose; whose 2. have come; have; seen 3. not only; but also; not only; but 4. it is; for; It is; for
- IV. 1. to 2. as 3. at 4. in 5. to; in 6. to 7. in 8. of  
9. of; to 10. for

V. Before he arrived in Liberia, the author had seen the tragic scenes on the news. He felt it was his duty as a doctor to go there and offer his help. Almost three months ago, he arrived here with MSF and his mission was to relieve Emma, who was a Canadian specialist in infectious diseases. His daily work was working together with other MSF members, who came from all across the world, to tackle the cases related to Ebola. The most unforgettable case was that two infected boys whose family all died made a full recovery. The case was really a miracle. Now the author's time with MSF is almost up. This crisis creates powerful bonds between people. They are collaborating to create a global community with a shared future of peace and prosperity.

#### 难点剖析

- (1)at (2)leaving (3)taking
- (1) catch up with (2) caught sight of (3) caught; attention
- (1)to book (2)to get

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. assistance 2. came; of 3. on 4. Against  
5. devotion 6. in 7. to tackle 8. being beaten 9. of  
10. for 11. a 12. to take
- II. 1. putting my life at risk; to offer my help 2. caught up in the crisis; ended in miracles 3. stepped into his father's shoes 4. being performed; sense of pride
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一个致力于改变偏远贫困社区的公益组织及该组织今年夏天的具体项目,目的是招募志愿者。
- C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 effective running of our programmes 可知,志愿者经理主要负责项目的有效推进,故答案选 C。
  - D 细节理解题。根据表格最后一行可知,八月开始的项目在南非,故答案选 D。
  - D 推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的 you'll create positive changes in a poor and remote community 和第六段中的 All our projects aim to promote the development of poor and remote communities. 可知,该组织旨在促进偏远贫困社区的发展,即帮助有困难社区,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章记叙了作者去马达加斯加做志愿者,用自己的护理技能帮助当地人的经历。

- F 根据下文可知,作者得到了一家医院的资助,然后从银行借了些钱。本句引出下文说明作者需要筹钱。F 项符合语境,故答案选 F。
- A 上文讲作者去了马达加斯加,加入了一个团队,下文讲队员们教授了改善卫生和避免患病的基本方法。本句承接上文说明作者加入团队之后的事情。A 项“我们在那里设立了一个项目。”符合语境,故答案选 A。
- B 根据下文可知,这次经历对作者看世界的方式有很大的影响,并且作者还在那里交了一些很好的朋友。本句引出下文说明作者从这个项目中收获了什么。B 项符合语境,故答案选 B。
- G 上文讲作者在那里交了一些很好的朋友,包括当地人和其他志愿者。本句承接上文说明作者和那些朋友在一起的情况。G 项符合语境,故答案选 G。
- C 根据上文可知,作者回来后,马上就被大学医院录取了。本句承接上文说明这所医院的情况。C 项符合语境,故答案选 C。

## Part 2 Using language

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. realistic; realise; realisation 2. minority; majority  
3. cast 4. mankind 5. joint 6. harmonious; harmony  
7. rewarding
- II. 1. in 2. as 3. together 4. communication 5. form  
6. on 7. shock 8. joint effort 9. mutual 10. strike  
11. wonder
- III. 1. becoming more and more connected; becoming more and more powerful 2. giving; making
- IV. 略
- V. 1. to reduce 2. to employ 3. crying 4. that 5. It  
6. it 7. it 8. It 9. It 10. it
- VI. 1. saw 2. it 3. to relieve 4. working 5. were  
infected 6. whose 7. days 8. my 9. absolutely  
10. a

#### 难点剖析

- (1)让……扮演…… (2)投射……到……上
- (1)to (2)to access (3)accessible

## 综合实践

- I. 1. It 2. to get 3. that 4. realistic 5. to see  
6. worrying 7. harmonious 8. in 9. with 10. to see

- II. 1. It is reported that he was cast as a university librarian.  
2. It is vital to maintain effective channels of communication.  
3. The Internet is seen as a useful window on the world,  
enabling us to form close connections with people of  
different cultures.  
4. It is our duty to make our society more and more  
inclusive and harmonious.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章叙述了一个退休老人自愿接送大学生上下学的感人事迹。

1. C 根据第一段可知,无论天气如何,无论距离远近,保罗·戈丘斯都会确保低收入家庭学生准时到达大学上课。此处表示他给那些学生提供(offering)免费的乘车服务,故答案选 C。  
2. D 根据上文中的 free rides 可知,戈丘斯是自愿(volunteering)将自己的汽车提供给那些学生的,故答案选 D。  
3. B pave 意为“铺”;cover 意为“走完(一段路程)”;measure 意为“测量”;wander 意为“徘徊”。此处表示他的车已经跑了数千公里,故答案选 B。  
4. D 根据下文中的 you're not just sitting there... He asks you questions 可知,戈丘斯在途中和学生们进行了愉快幽默的交谈(conversations),故答案选 D。  
5. B 此处对应上文中的 transports to and from school. drive 意为“驾车送(人)”,符合语境,故答案选 B。  
6. B 根据上下文可知,尼娜·厄比在大学四年里得到(received)了戈丘斯的接送服务,故答案选 B。  
7. B forced 意为“(笑容等)勉强的”;awkward 意为“令人尴尬的”;ridiculous 意为“可笑的”;suspicious 意为“可疑的”。如果坐在车里,彼此不交谈,只是沉默,这当然是令人尴尬的,故答案选 B。  
8. D select 意为“选择”;recite 意为“背诵”;guess 意为“猜测”;remember 意为“记住”。根据下文中的 so the next time you ride with him, he'll... those things 可推断,学生坐车的时候,戈丘斯会问他们问题,然后记住答案,故答案选 D。  
9. C act on 意为“根据……行事”;settle on 意为“决定,同意”;check on 意为“核实”;agree on 意为“就……达成一致”

致的意见”。根据语境可知,戈丘斯会问学生一些问题,然后记住答案,并且在他们下次乘车时跟他们核实,故答案选 C。

10. C 根据下文可知,戈丘斯的所作所为超过(beyond)了该项目的要求,故答案选 C。  
11. A assist 意为“协助,帮助”;watch 意为“观看”;urge 意为“强烈要求”;warn 意为“警告”。此处表示如果学生在注册方面有问题,戈丘斯会去帮助他们,故答案选 A。  
12. D expect 意为“期望”;attempt 意为“试图”;manage 意为“设法做成”;hesitate 意为“犹豫”。本段讲戈丘斯对学生的帮助。此处表示如果学生在上下学途中饿了,戈丘斯会毫不犹豫地给他们买饭,故答案选 D。  
13. C 根据下文中的 Some students don't have a reliable car 可知,戈丘斯的接送服务对于很多学生完成大学教育来说是很有必要的(necessary),故答案选 C。  
14. A share 意为“共享”;fuel 意为“加油”;repair 意为“修理”;exchange 意为“交换”。根据上文及空后的 with parents 可知,另外一些学生不得不与每周工作六天的父母共用一辆车,故答案选 A。  
15. C effort 意为“努力”;ambition 意为“雄心”;privilege 意为“荣幸;幸运”;convenience 意为“方便,便利”。戈丘斯在接送学生的过程中,认识了这些学生,听到了他们的故事,他认为这是自己的荣幸,故答案选 C。  
IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了国际博物馆日。  
1. has organised 根据时间状语 since 1977 可知,此处应该用现在完成时,且主语 the International Council of Museums 是第三人称单数,故填 has organised。  
2. which 此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 International Museum Day,指物,关系词在定语从句中作主语,故填 which。  
3. awareness 此处作动词 raise 的宾语,应该用名词,故填 awareness。  
4. an means 意为“手段”,是可数名词,此处泛指“一种重要的手段”,应该用不定冠词,且 important 的发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。  
5. to visit motivate sb to do sth 是固定用法,意为“激励某人做某事”,故填 to visit。  
6. and such as 后面列举了不同的领域,natural history 与其他是并列关系,故填 and。



7. planned 分析句子结构可知,此处应该用非谓语动词, events and activities 与 plan 之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语,故填 planned。
8. was celebrated 根据时间状语 over 40 years ago 可知,此处应该用一般过去时,且主语和谓语之间是被动关系,所以用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was celebrated。
9. gradually 此处修饰动词 grown,应该用副词,故填 gradually。
10. territories territory 是可数名词,且前面没有限定词修饰,所以用复数形式,故填 territories。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. mount 2. civil 3. civilian 4. division; divide  
5. liberty 6. dedicate; dedication 7. altogether  
8. nobly; noble 9. influential; influence  
10. communist; communism
- II. 1. memory 2. civil 3. at 4. to 5. down 6. for  
7. up to 8. but 9. by 10. forth 11. to 12. in  
13. sense 14. on 15. in 16. out 17. foot 18. apart  
19. through
- III. 1. where; where 2. what; what
- IV. 1. On 2. of 3. At 4. at 5. for 6. a 7. on; down  
8. to 9. altogether 10. above
- V. A serious battle took place at Gettysburg in 1863 between the two parts of America. Many deaths and injuries made people lose hope and purpose. So, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, delivered a speech in a field in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on a grey afternoon on 19 November 1863, which gave Americans hope, belief and a reason to look to the future. In his speech, Lincoln described the founding of the United States of America as a free and equal nation. But the Civil War would test whether a nation conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal can long endure. The soldiers who fought for the war dedicated their lives to making the nation live. Now it was up to the living to remove not only the divisions between North and South, but the boundaries between black and

white, and work step by step towards the equality of humankind.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1) gave/delivered an address (2) address a meeting  
(3) address the problem/question  
2. (1) down (2) out (3) aside (4) preparing  
3. (1) that (2) when (3) why (4) what

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. to 2. In 3. for 4. influential 5. that 6. in  
7. to set; from 8. in 9. to 10. by 11. down  
12. carrying
- II. 1. That was how we finally lived through the storm.  
2. The government built the monument in memory of those who died for the noble cause.  
3. It's up to the people of all countries to create a global community with a shared future of peace and prosperity.  
4. Edgar Snow not only listened to the stories of the Chinese Red Army and observed their day-to-day lives, but also conducted interviews with some main leaders.
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。中国第一所免费女子高中的创始人兼校长张桂梅被授予“七一勋章”,文章介绍了张桂梅创立这所学校的经过和她的理念。
1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Unfortunately, her husband died of cancer not long after their marriage. Sadly, Zhang decided to leave this place with which she was too familiar,可知,张桂梅失去了丈夫,她很伤心,所以决定离开大理当地的学校,故答案选 A。
2. B 推理判断题。根据文章第三段可知,城市和农村的教育资源有差距,传统的男尊女卑的观念让农村女孩的处境更加糟糕。由此可推断,是性别不平等促使张桂梅创办了女子高中,故答案选 B。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段中的 With the goal of never letting a girl fall behind in schooling, Zhang often works overtime despite suffering from several kinds of illnesses. She has walked to almost every household deep in the mountains, talking to the parents about the importance of education for girls,可推断,张桂梅是一个意志坚定的人,故答案选 C。
4. D 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了中国第一所免费女子

高中的创始人兼校长张桂梅创立这所学校的经过和她的理念。再结合文章最后一段中的 The efforts paid off. 可知,D项“一位教育工作者对女性教育的奉献最终得到了回报。”符合文章主旨,故答案选 D。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了全心全意为人民服务的白求恩大夫。

1. Canadian 此处修饰名词 doctor, 应该用形容词, 故填 Canadian。
2. deciding 分析句子结构可知, 此处应该用非谓语动词, he 与 decide 之间是主动关系, 所以用现在分词作状语, 故填 deciding。
3. instruments instrument 是可数名词, 且前面有 10 修饰, 所以用复数形式, 故填 instruments。
4. for 根据语境可知, 此处指 1938 年白求恩前往中国。leave for 意为“出发前往某地”, 符合语境, 故填 for。
5. what/whatever 分析句子结构可知, 此处引导宾语从句, 引导词在从句中作宾语, 意为“……的事情”或“无论什么”, 故填 what/whatever。
6. taught 此处与 showed 是并列谓语, 描述的都是过去发生的动作, 故填 taught。
7. Sadly 此处作状语, 修饰整个句子, 应该用副词, 故填 Sadly。
8. death 此处作介词的宾语, 且前面有名词所有格修饰, 应该用名词, 故填 death。
9. greatest “one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”是固定用法, 表示“最……的……之一”, 故填 greatest。
10. a 此处泛指“一个与我们不同的国家”, 应该用不定冠词, 且 different 的发音以辅音音素开头, 故填 a。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)as (2)on/onto (3)on/across/over (4)eye  
2. (1)an (2)address (3)address
- II. 1. (1)of doing (2)a risk; risks (3)of doing  
2. (1)have; to (2)get/gain; to (3)to  
3. (1)about (2)aside (3)off (4)out (5)up (6)in
- III. 1. It is; to 2. whether

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)It is recorded that; vital voyages; visiting

- (2)traded valuable goods (3)promoted economic and cultural exchanges (4)remarkable achievement (5)an influential pioneer

2. (6)It is recorded that Zheng He made seven vital voyages from 1405 to 1433, visiting more than 30 countries and territories to trade valuable goods such as gold, silver, silk and china.

- (7)Zheng He's voyages were such a remarkable achievement for the world that people still remember him as an influential pioneer.

### II. One possible version:

Hello, everyone. It's a great honour to stand here and give a speech. I would like to say Zheng He is my favourite hero. He was a great voyager in the Ming Dynasty. It is recorded that Zheng He made seven vital voyages from 1405 to 1433, visiting more than 30 countries and territories to trade valuable goods such as gold, silver, silk and china. He promoted economic and cultural exchanges between China and other countries.

Zheng He's voyages were such a remarkable achievement for the world that people still remember him as an influential pioneer.

Thanks for your listening!

#### 读后续写

### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Some of the ants I saw seemed to be eating something. What I really needed was a long-distance ant, a runner, otherwise I would stand no chance of winning the challenge. Fortunately enough, soon my eyes locked on a big ant that was carrying a long blade of grass. Mom reminded me that the clock started to tick. I crawled to follow the ant while he struggled up and around. Whenever he was near the tiny hole around the corner, my heart missed a beat. What if he disappeared into the nearest hole? But believe it or not, this time, I was favored by luck.

Paragraph 2:

I heard Mom's timer ring and then she said, "You win, sweetie." But curiosity glued my eyes to the ant. When he was approaching a crack, he turned and climbed back onto

the concrete, seeking another possible route. How clever the ant was! Time really flies when you are absorbed in something interesting. The rest of my summer days were filled with more fun activities from planting sunflowers along the fence to observing birds in our backyard. I hardly thought of my cellphone, which lay still in the back of my desk drawer. Nor did I raise that silly question “What can I do?” again!

## Unit 5 A delicate world

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. dramatically; dramatic 2. habitat 3. subsequently  
4. appetite 5. multiply 6. chaos 7. conservation;  
conserve 8. virus 9. decrease; increase 10. trap  
11. departure; depart 12. explode; explosion  
13. collapse 14. substantial 15. incident 16. intervention;  
intervene 17. owe 18. ecology; ecological; ecologist
- II. 1. fail 2. harmony 3. for 4. to 5. erosion 6. to  
7. out 8. out 9. from 10. in 11. decrease 12. in  
13. out 14. develop 15. a 16. once 17. in  
18. every 19. it 20. to
- III. 1. would they; will he 2. eating; attacking; Gathering  
3. which; which 4. to remove; to conduct thorough  
research
- IV. 1. in; with; for 2. over 3. an 4. to 5. in 6. out  
7. onto 8. although; around 9. in; to 10. without
- V. Macquarie Island is a UNESCO World Heritage  
Site. But a tragic story began in 1810 when humans  
arrived on the island. They brought rats and mice with  
them by chance. These small animals quickly took over  
the island, eating the birds' eggs and attacking baby  
birds. To control the rats and mice, cats were brought  
to the island, but the cats subsequently developed an  
appetite for the birds, too. Apart from cats, rabbits  
were introduced to the island as a source of food for  
humans. However, they multiplied rapidly and caused  
soil erosion. To remove all the rabbits from the island,  
a virus was released onto the island and the decline of

the rabbits caused cats to eat more native birds.

In the 1980s, traps and dogs were used to catch the cats, which resulted in the increasing number of mice and rats again. Meanwhile, the remaining rabbits developed an immunity to the virus, and their numbers exploded once again. It is clear that the rat, mouse and rabbit problem needed solving once and for all. So, the author is there on the island to participate in the programme to tackle this problem. But it's not an easy task to finish and this intervention is a long, much-delayed ending to a sad story.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)to find (2)breaking  
2. (1)Surprisingly (2)Surprised (3)tired; sleepy  
3. (1)set/laid a trap (2)to trap (3)telling  
4. (1)Let's settle this matter once and for all.  
(2)Mary and I see each other once in a while.  
(3)All at once the sky was covered with dark clouds.

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. ecological 2. dramatically 3. departure 4. to turn  
5. exploding 6. out 7. recovery 8. in 9. to save  
10. could 11. for 12. out 13. in 14. with  
15. were introduced
- II. 1. Nor would they fail to imagine 2. tired and hungry  
3. It turns out that 4. With this goal in mind  
5. causing the river to rise
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。法国的“鸟人”穆莱克驾驶轻型飞机引领小白额雁迁徙,他还带着游客一起体验这样的飞行,目的是提高人们保护鸟类的意识。
1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 but to guide flocks of lesser white-fronted geese through safe migratory paths which the birds can teach future generations 可知,穆莱克这么做是为了引领小白额雁安全迁徙,故答案选 D。
2. A 推理判断题。根据文章内容可知,穆莱克驾驶轻型飞机引领小白额雁迁徙,他还带着游客一起体验这样的飞行,目的是希望人们保护鸟类。由此可推断,他是一个热爱自然的人,故答案选 A。
3. B 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 Moullec often brings his camera along for the flights, capturing photos

not just for flying birds' beauty, but mainly for what they portray.可知,穆莱克拍照主要是为了呈现这些照片所反映的问题,也就是后面提到的农药对鸟类的危害,故答案选 B。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段中的 However, the Frenchman's daily flight is not just to enjoy the impressive views, but to guide flocks of lesser white-fronted geese through safe migratory paths which the birds can teach future generations.可知,本文主要讲述了“鸟人”驾驶轻型飞机引领小白额雁安全迁徙的事迹,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。图瓦卢,一个即将沉入海底的国家,正面临着举国搬迁的局面。

1. D 上文讲图瓦卢正在经历全球变暖的有害影响。随着全球气温的升高,海洋温度也随之升高,根据“热膨胀”的科学定律,当海水变热时,海平面会上升,此句承接上文,讲的应该是这会对图瓦卢造成的危害,D项符合语境,disaster 为解题关键,故答案选 D。
2. A 下文讲环礁上的大部分土地都是坚硬的,土壤都是贫瘠的,不利于农作物生长,因此此句讲的是环礁地质这一话题。A项提到了环礁,符合语境,故答案选 A。
3. G 上文讲在图瓦卢,比缺乏食物更严重的是缺乏饮用水,此句承接上文,讲的还是饮用水这一话题,G项提到了与水相关的信息,符合语境,故答案选 G。
4. F 上文讲在经历了数月的干旱之后,政府不得不宣布进入紧急状态。F项讲的是这次事件的结果,符合语境,emergency 为解题关键,故答案选 F。
5. C 上文讲一些人考虑移居澳大利亚或新西兰,结合下文可知,此句承接这一话题并与上文形成转折,说的是他们不愿意轻易地离开自己的家园,故答案选 C。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

I. nutrient

II. 1. from 2. feed 3. on 4. down 5. in

III. 1. keeping; Having 2. absorbing light; by writing articles

IV. 略

V. 1. I have made it clear that nobody is allowed to smoke here.

2. I think it necessary that we have the meeting.

3. I find it easy to get on with Jim.

4. The professor considers it no good reading without understanding.

5. The thick dust makes it difficult for people to see clearly.

VI. 1. humans 2. quickly 3. were introduced 4. which

5. To remove 6. the 7. departure 8. remaining

9. It 10. solving/to be solved

### 难点剖析

1. (1)absorbed in (2)absorbed into

2. (1)broke out (2)break into (3)broke down

(4)break in (5)break; up

### 综合实践

I. 1. to protect 2. if 3. to embrace 4. to break 5. to work 6. in 7. on 8. that 9. to create 10. from

II. 1. When you are absorbed in your study, your ability to absorb information will be astonishing.

2. No visitor would think it surprising that Fanjing Mountain is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

3. Protecting royal penguins and their habitat was hard work but we made it.

4. Primary consumers rely on the producers to provide food for them, and are fed on by secondary consumers.

5. People have found it a threat to other species to release these turtles into the wild.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章介绍了乞力马扎罗山的环境污染以及当地机构努力治理之后环境的改观。

1. D 根据上文中的 Every year a substantial number of people attempt to climb Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa.可知,每年有很多人攀登乞力马扎罗山,下文提到这可能破坏这一地方的美丽。由此可推断,登山者带来(bring)了大量的垃圾,故答案选 D。

2. C 此处指冰川的消失改变了乞力马扎罗山的面貌(face),故答案选 C。

3. B 根据破折号之后的内容可知,其他的目的地都被描述成更加纯净的自然之旅,与作者听说的乞力马扎罗山被污染的消息形成鲜明的对比,作者对此感到怀疑。sceptical 意为“持怀疑态度的”,符合语境,故答案选 B。

4. A 上一段提到作者对乞力马扎罗山被污染的消息感到怀疑,再根据本句开头的 However 及空后的 much has changed 可知,作者很快发现(discover)事实并非如此,故答案选 A。
5. C 根据下一句中的 camps 可知,此处指在满是垃圾的山上搭帐篷露营(camps),故答案选 C。
6. C 根据上文中对环境破坏的描述可知,此处指环境保护面临巨大的(significant)挑战,故答案选 C。
7. A pay off 意为“奏效”;spread out 意为“分散”;blow up 意为“炸毁”;fade away 意为“逐渐消失”。此处表示尽管环境保护面临巨大的挑战,但是坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局为环境保护所付出的努力似乎取得了成效,故答案选 A。
8. B 根据第二段中的 experiences 和语境可知,此处指攀登乞力马扎罗山最棒的体验(experience)并不是登顶,故答案选 B。
9. D 此处表示在诸多文化里,山被认为是精神圣地。be regarded as 意为“被认为是”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
10. A 空前的 This 提示此处是承接上句进行详细分析。此处指这种对山的看法(view)在乞力马扎罗山上尤为明显,故答案选 A。
11. D hold on to 意为“守住”;go back to 意为“重新开始”;live up to 意为“符合(标准)”;give way to 意为“被……取代”。在山脚是雨林,到海拔 3,000 米处,雨林突然消失,取而代之的是大量的低矮植物,故答案选 D。
12. A 从山脚的雨林到海拔 3,000 米处的低矮植物,再往上变成了草丛,气候的变化(changes)导致了这类景观的出现,故答案选 A。
13. C 此处指作者在其站的地方就能数(count)出 12 种色度不同的草。句中的 shade 意为“色度”,故答案选 C。
14. D 前文已经描述了四个不同的生态系统,所以此处表示最终(Finally)登山者会到达一个类似北极的地带,故答案选 D。
15. B 根据下文中的 its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace 可知,此处作者质疑乞力马扎罗山是否因络绎不绝的游客而破坏了宁静氛围。deserve 意为“应得”,符合语境,故答案选 B。
- IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了自己和熊猫的不解之缘。

1. attraction 此处作表语,且前面有形容词性物主代词 its 以及形容词 top 修饰,应该用名词,故填 attraction。
2. was allowed 根据语境可知,句子用一般过去时,且 I 与 allow 之间是被动关系,所以用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was allowed。
3. officially 此处修饰动词 given,应该用副词,故填 officially。
4. to go back to 是固定搭配,意为“追溯到”,符合语境,故填 to。
5. when 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词是 my days,关系词在定语从句中作时间状语,故填 when。
6. permitted 分析句子结构可知,定语从句中已有系动词 was,所以此处用非谓语动词;reporter 与 permit 之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语,故填 permitted。
7. introducing include 后接动名词作宾语,故填 introducing。
8. helped 根据时间状语 On my recent visit 可知,动作发生在过去,应该用一般过去时,故填 helped。
9. its 此处修饰名词 mother,应该用形容词性物主代词,故填 its。
10. other one..., the other... 是固定搭配,意为“一个……,另一个……”,故填 other。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. comparison; compare 2. visual; visually 3. session  
4. mysterious; mystery 5. criterion 6. rare; rarely  
7. biological; biology; biologist 8. apparently; apparent  
9. vast 10. variation 11. endangered 12. elsewhere  
13. coexist 14. secure; security 15. greeting; greet
- II. 1. behalf 2. it 3. in 4. result 5. as 6. to 7. for  
8. with 9. in 10. well
- III. 1. has doubled; has been off 2. What is special; is that; is that 3. in which; in which
- IV. 1. on 2. onto 3. after 4. to 5. from; to 6. over  
7. without 8. with 9. By 10. as
- V. As we know, in 2016, Shennongjia made it onto the UNESCO World Heritage List. UNESCO awarded

Shennongjia this status because it meets two criteria required by the list. First, it contains a naturally-balanced environment that allows the many and various species to live and prosper. Second, it is one of the rare locations in the world where scientists can observe in real time the ecological and biological processes that occur as the plants and animals develop and evolve. It is a challenge to look after so many species. But the most impressive aspect of Shennongjia is the local people, who take things from nature without causing damage. All of the above explains why Shennongjia earned — and deserves — its place on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as highlighting how understanding, awareness and hard work have contributed towards protecting a unique and wonderful part of our natural world.

#### 难点剖析

- (1) to which (2) in which (3) into which (4) from whom (5) of whom
- (1) was awarded to (2) won/got/received the award
- (1) that/in which (2) that/which (3) to reduce/of reducing

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. secure 2. which 3. comparison 4. Apparently  
5. greeting 6. braving 7. in 8. to 9. What; that  
10. using 11. in 12. in 13. with 14. as 15. of
- II. 1. As we know, *jiaozi* is regarded as a symbol of reunion.  
2. What impresses scientists most is that Shennongjia has incredible biodiversity.  
3. Hiking is a simple way in which we get close to nature.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了生物学家戴维·西乔和他的同事拯救夏威夷濒危蜗牛的故事。

1. B 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的 It's designed to be secure from would-be thieves, and to resist hurricanes, 可知, 拖车式房屋是为了避免蜗牛被盗和抵御飓风而设计的。由此可推断, the trailer 是给蜗牛住的房子, 是用来收容蜗牛, 为其遮风挡雨的, 故答案选 B。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的内容可知, 一场火或一种疾病都可以摧毁它, 所以它是脆弱的, 易受其他因素影响的, 故答案选 C。

3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第三段中的 Consequently, it can be hard for the snails' minders to relax, even when they are outside the trailer, 可知, 蜗牛的看护者对这份工作是谨慎小心的, 故答案选 C。

4. A 主旨大意题。文章主要围绕拯救濒危蜗牛展开, 故答案选 A。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了神农架的美。

- which 分析句子结构可知, “介词 in + 关系代词”引导定语从句, 先行词是 place, 指物, 故填 which。
- mysterious 此处修饰名词 creature, 应该用形容词, 故填 mysterious。
- apparently 此处作状语, 修饰整个句子, 应该用副词, 故填 apparently。
- was added 根据时间状语 In 2016 可知, 句子用一般过去时, 且 Shennongjia 与 add 之间是被动关系, 所以用一般过去时的被动语态, 故填 was added。
- varies 此处描述的是一般事实, 应该用一般现在时, 主语 beauty 是不可数名词, 故填 varies。
- leaves leaf 是可数名词, 前面无限定词修饰, 且根据语境可知, 此处指不止一片叶子, 所以用复数形式, 故填 leaves。
- to listen to 是固定搭配, 意为“听”, 故填 to。
- Walking 分析句子结构可知, 句子已有谓语 can learn, 此处应该用非谓语动词。tourists 与 walk 之间是主动关系, 所以用现在分词作状语, 故填 Walking。
- as as well as 是固定搭配, 意为“以及”, 故填 as。
- to discover 分析句子结构可知, 此处应该用动词不定式作后置定语, 修饰 place, 故填 to discover。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

#### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1) set/lay (2) into (3) doing (4) into doing  
2. (1) into (2) absorb (3) in  
3. (1) award; to (2) win/get/receive (3) present
- II. 1. (1) at (2) more/again (3) all at (4) in; while  
(5) upon

2. (1)in (2)into (3)off (4)out (5)up

III. 1. causing 2. from whom

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

- I. 1. (1) suffered many natural disasters (2) have cut down (3) is washed away (4) pour polluted water into rivers directly (5) To protect Earth (6) plant more trees (7) to promote (8) for future generations  
2. (9) People have suffered many natural disasters, some of which are caused by humans themselves.  
(10) It is our duty to preserve the planet for future generations.

#### II. One possible version:

Good afternoon, everyone! I'm Li Hua. I'm very happy to be here to give a short lecture.

People have suffered many natural disasters, some of which are caused by humans themselves. Over the years, people have cut down too many trees. So when it rains, the soil is washed away and vast areas of land become desert. Besides, numerous factories pour polluted water into rivers directly, and release poisonous gases into the air. To protect Earth, we should stop such destruction. We should plant more trees and take good care of them. What's more, we should carry out environmental publicity and education to promote environmental awareness. It is our duty to preserve the planet for future generations.

That's all. Thank you!

#### 概要写作

#### One possible version:

A great many animals in the world have become humans' friends, keeping them company, protecting them as well as doing hard work for them. (要点 1) Domestic animals aren't used to seeking food and shelter themselves and will do whatever their masters expect if their needs are satisfied. (要点 2) To keep domestic animals healthy, humans need to feed them on proper, sufficient, fresh and clean food. (要点 3) Sick animals deserve to get proper treatments, and they are well worthy of humans' devotion and care. (要点 4)

## Unit 6 Survival

### Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. fox 2. crime; criminal 3. seaside 4. suburb  
5. greedy; greed 6. thief 7. commit; committed; commitment 8. urban 9. garbage 10. lamb  
11. garlic 12. estimate 13. appreciate; appreciation  
14. crucial 15. restrict; restriction; restricted  
II. 1. away 2. for 3. in 4. to do 5. reach 6. under  
7. away 8. with 9. for 10. into 11. at 12. to  
13. a 14. towards 15. for  
III. 1. No matter how many; No matter how 2. With; with 3. that; that 4. Although naturally active; Although born 5. can we; can you  
IV. 1. with 2. of 3. as 4. for 5. in 6. to 7. out  
8. in 9. on 10. than  
V. More and more animals are entering cities because urban development and climate change push them out of their natural habitats. In other words, it is we humans who have moved into their territory and they have no choice but to move in with us. Cities actually provide some benefits for the animals, such as appealing spaces as their new habitats, being out of reach from their natural enemies and finding plenty to eat. Some animals could adapt to cities, who are more intelligent than their wild cousins and could find a good variety of food to eat. However, some birds that can't adapt to cities think of the city as a dangerous place. Unable to distinguish between blue sky and glass, birds might crash into windows. In conclusion, we should learn to better understand and appreciate our wild neighbours. Their entering our cities is a means of their survival.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1) establishing (2) to (3) commitment (4) commits  
2. (1) has no choice/alternative but to go (2) can't choose but go (3) can do nothing but go  
3. (1) fit the lock (2) for the job (3) fit in with (4) were fit for (5) keep fit

4. (1)appreciation (2)it (3)appreciate the significance of  
(4)expressed/showed his appreciation

### 综合实践

- I. 1. for 2. out 3. construction 4. a 5. strengthening  
6. greedy 7. at 8. appreciation 9. to meet 10. away  
11. commitment 12. in 13. to 14. with 15. for

- II. 1. Only when we humans learn to; can we stop  
2. Although endangered elsewhere  
3. had no choice but to move  
4. With wildlife being extinct at a surprising speed

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了美国鸭票诞生的背景及其影响。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句可知,为了解决不断增长的人口的吃住问题,大量的湿地被抽干,这极大地减少了水禽的栖息地,所以湿地的减少是水禽数量减少的一个原因,故答案选 A。  
2. C 词义猜测题。acquire 意为“获得”;export 意为“出口”;destroy 意为“破坏”;distribute 意为“分配”。根据上文中的 Unfortunately 及下文中的 Millions of waterfowl were killed 可知,画线词所在句表达的是不好的事情,只有 destroy 符合语境,故答案选 C。  
3. D 推理判断题。根据第三段可知,这项法案通过后,邮票收入的绝大部分都被用于购买湿地和野生动物栖息地,也就是政府募集到了钱,故答案选 D。  
4. A 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了美国鸭票诞生的背景及其影响,文章最后一句 Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Program has been called one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated.更是点睛之笔。A 项“美国鸭票的故事”符合文章主旨,故答案选 A。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了动物是如何抵御寒冷的。

1. D 根据空前的 two coats 及空后的 It keeps the inner layer of soft fur warm and dry.可知,此处应该介绍外面的皮毛,D 项符合语境。且 D 项中的 outer coat 与下文中的 inner layer 相呼应,故答案选 D。  
2. F 根据空前的 changes its fur colour to match the season 和空后的 In winter it grows white fur to match the snow.可知,雪兔的皮毛会随着季节发生变化。F 项介绍雪兔的皮毛在夏天时的情况,符合语境。且 F 项中

的 In summer 与下文中的 In winter 形成对比,故答案选 F。

3. B 下文讲海豹的皮毛下面还有一层皮毛,B 项“你外套里面穿毛线衣吗?”引出下文,符合语境。且 B 项中的 a sweater under your coat 与下文中的 an extra layer under its fur 相呼应,故答案选 B。  
4. E 根据空前的 it adds something 可知,E 项“它用像围巾一样的粗尾巴盖住鼻子和脸。”符合语境,故答案选 E。  
5. G 根据空前的 It also has big, furry feet that act like snowshoes.可知,G 项“它们可以分摊北极熊的重量,所以北极熊可以在雪上轻松行走。”符合语境。G 项中的 They 指代 big, furry feet,故答案选 G。

## Part 2 Using language

### 基础巩固

- I. 1. hiker; hike 2. kit 3. optimistic; optimism; optimist  
4. clay 5. cave 6. indoors; outdoors 7. fuel  
8. consumption; consume; consumer 9. firefighter  
10. fierce 11. react; reaction 12. monthly; month  
II. 1. out 2. any 3. lost 4. split 5. diagnosed 6. to do 7. spite 8. heat 9. crowded 10. with 11. under  
12. fight 13. to 14. with 15. rid 16. doing  
III. 1. who; although; Although  
2. trying; playing basketball in the playground  
IV. 略  
V. 1. No matter how 2. However 3. Wherever  
4. Whatever 5. No matter who 6. No matter how  
7. whatever 8. no matter how 9. No matter what  
10. no matter when  
VI. 1. their 2. wherever 3. to move 4. appealing 5. a  
6. more intelligent 7. with 8. Unable 9. neighbours  
10. is

### 难点剖析

1. (1)no matter when; whenever (2)no matter what; whatever (3)No matter who; Whoever  
2. (1)will determine (2)determined to make (3)determined to leave  
3. (1)to (2)with (3)reaction

### 综合实践

- I. 1. what 2. to find 3. monthly 4. happening 5. of



6. with 7. to 8. reaction 9. crowded 10. to fight  
11. with 12. when/whenever 13. However 14. with  
15. under

- II. 1. The local firefighters successfully stopped the blaze from spreading further after battling for hours.  
2. When you get lost in the wild, react calmly and wait patiently for rescue.  
3. The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water no matter when we want.  
4. Whatever difficulty he runs into, the scientist is determined to carry on with his research.  
5. For decades, Yuan Longping devoted himself to getting rid of starvation.

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者以前的家的后院有很多动物。最初作者给蓝松鸦喂花生吃,后来松鼠、兔子、土拨鼠也熟悉了作者,甚至会在作者手中吃东西。作者还将“胡萝卜帽子”放在土拨鼠的头上并拍照留念。作者旨在说明人和动物可以和谐相处,而且快乐无穷。

1. B 根据上文中的 That first year 和下文中的 then 可知,这里指作者第一年开始喂蓝松鸦。start 意为“开始”,符合语境,故答案选 B。  
2. C 根据下文中的 didn't escape 可知,过了几个月,兔子发现作者对它们没有威胁,也不再逃跑。threat 意为“威胁”,符合语境,故答案选 C。  
3. A trust 意为“信任”;miss 意为“思念”;admire 意为“钦佩”;appreciate 意为“欣赏”。根据下文中的 they were eating out of my hand 可知,兔子开始信任作者了,故答案选 A。  
4. D fear 意为“害怕”;ignore 意为“忽视”;discover 意为“发现”;remember 意为“记得”。根据下文中的 one would even sit up for slices 可知,兔子越来越不害怕作者,第二年它们已经记得作者了,故答案选 D。  
5. C prove 意为“证明”;decide 意为“决定”;notice 意为“注意(到)”;understand 意为“理解”。根据下文中的 a groundhog who used to run away was now taking an... interest in this food situation 可知,作者在喂兔子时注意到一只土拨鼠,故答案选 C。  
6. B extreme 意为“极端的”;increasing 意为“不断增加的”;additional 意为“额外的”;inspiring 意为“鼓舞人心的”。根据语境可知,有一只土拨鼠之前会跑开,而现在

它对这种喂食状况越来越感兴趣,故答案选 B。

7. A before long 意为“很快,不久”;long ago 意为“很久以前”;over and over 意为“再三地,重复地”;all over again 意为“从头开始,重新再来”。根据下文可知,很快土拨鼠就不怕作者了,坐在兔子旁边,津津有味地咀嚼着胡萝卜,故答案选 A。  
8. B 根据语境可知,这里是在描述作者后来的一次经历。once 意为“一次,一回”,符合语境,故答案选 B。  
9. A carefully 意为“仔细地,小心地”;suddenly 意为“突然”;violently 意为“暴力地”;patiently 意为“耐心地”。根据上文可知,之前土拨鼠看到作者都会跑开,所以这里作者只能是小心地挠它的背,生怕吓到它,故答案选 A。  
10. D 根据文章第二段最后两句可知,第二年土拨鼠已经不怕作者了。到了第三年土拨鼠仍然(still)不介意作者挠它的背,故答案选 D。  
11. A think 意为“想,认为”;doubt 意为“怀疑”;admit 意为“承认”;recognise 意为“认识”。根据上文中的 I got an idea 可知,这里指作者一直认为胡萝卜的末端像一顶帽子,故答案选 A。  
12. B fix 意为“安装”;place 意为“(尤指小心地)放置”;hang 意为“悬挂”;keep 意为“(使)保持”。作者把胡萝卜的末端当帽子小心地放在土拨鼠的头上,故答案选 B。  
13. B tremble 意为“颤抖”;move 意为“移动”;delay 意为“延误”;hesitation 意为“犹豫”。根据 Again 可知,这一次土拨鼠也没有动,故答案选 B。  
14. D even if 意为“即使”;ever since 意为“从……以后一直”;as far as 意为“就……而言”;so long as 意为“只要”。根据下文中的 she had a slice to eat 可知,土拨鼠不理睬自己头上的“帽子”,只要有胡萝卜吃就行,故答案选 D。  
15. C welcome 意为“欢迎”;require 意为“要求”;bother 意为“费心,麻烦”;expect 意为“期待”。根据上文可知,只要有胡萝卜吃,土拨鼠就不会费心理会头上的东西,故答案选 C。  
IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了海伦·凯勒的事迹。  
1. most influential 根据空前的 one of the 可知,此处应该用形容词最高级,故填 most influential。  
2. Unfortunately 此处作状语,修饰整个句子,应该用副词,且位于句首,首字母应大写,故填 Unfortunately。

3. its 此处指代 the fever, 修饰 mark, 应该用第三人称单数形容词性物主代词, 故填 its。
4. was robbed 根据语境可知, 此处指她被夺去了视力和听力, 讲述的是过去发生的事情, 所以用一般过去时的被动语态。主语 she 是第三人称单数, 故填 was robbed。
5. passing 此处是 with 复合结构, days 与 pass 之间是主动关系, 应该用现在分词, 故填 passing。
6. which 此处引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰前面整个主句, 故填 which。
7. a have a good command of 是固定短语, 意为“精通”, 故填 a。
8. to go make efforts to do sth 是固定用法, 意为“尽力做某事”, 故填 to go。
9. from graduate from 是固定搭配, 意为“从……毕业”, 故填 from。
10. readers reader 是可数名词, 且前面有 countless 修饰, 所以用复数形式, 故填 readers。

### Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

#### 基础巩固

- I. 1. Mars; Martian 2. advanced 3. nuclear 4. orbit  
5. agency; agent 6. consist 7. infer 8. expose;  
exposed; exposure 9. astronaut 10. dust; dusty  
11. capsule 12. trunk
- II. 1. out 2. with 3. close 4. efforts 5. on 6. of  
7. with 8. in doing 9. now 10. meantime 11. on  
12. caught 13. with 14. protect 15. at 16. with
- III. 1. There is no doubt that; There is no doubt that  
2. sending people there; Living in space  
3. did provide; did play
- IV. 1. out 2. as 3. that 4. Since 5. by 6. of 7. in  
8. to 9. a 10. in
- V. The greatest risk to life on Earth today is environmental problems. Scientists are thinking of ways to lower this risk, such as replacing coal and oil with forms of renewable energy. Our Plan B is to explore Mars to see if we could live on it. Mars has fascinated people since ancient times. Films related to Martian exploration have been made. More governments and organisations are making efforts to educate the public

on the Red Planet. Besides, we have been sending unmanned spacecraft to Mars since the 1960s. But sending people there will require all the skill, courage and intelligence of the human race. Although it is possible that people will stay alive on Mars according to the Biosphere 2 experiment, human settlement of Mars is still decades away. Now, human activity causes our planet to get warmer and warmer, which has a terrible effect on the biosphere. Before we find another planet to live on, we need to take much better care of the only planet we have.

#### 难点剖析

1. (1)that (2)whether (3)that
2. (1)consists of (2)is made up of (3)is composed of  
(4)consisting (5)in
3. (1)Long exposure to the sun will do harm to the skin.  
(2)Some children are never exposed to classical music.  
(3)are exposed (4)exposure (5)on

#### 综合实践

- I. 1. that 2. reaching 3. to strive 4. to; at 5. was caught 6. of 7. to 8. with 9. In 10. with  
11. from 12. out 13. on 14. into 15. for
- II. 1. has doubled since the 1980s 2. Inspired by his story  
3. There is no doubt that; sent back; provide us with
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章从城市的灯光太强影响人们看流星雨展开, 接着谈到光污染给动物及人类带来的危害, 最后呼吁大家减少光污染, 找回暗夜星空。
1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 a sky so brightened by the city's lights that it darkened the light of the meteors passing overhead 可知, 城市的灯光影响了昨晚人们对流星雨的观测, 故答案选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段可知, 天文学家数十年来一直抱怨光污染问题, 即光污染问题多年来一直没有得到解决, 故答案选 C。
3. D 细节理解题。文章第四段开头指出, 除了专业和业余的观星者外, 还有些群体也受到光污染的影响。这些群体包括鸟类、青蛙、蛇等。接下来作者又举例说明户外的灯光严重地影响了鸟类的迁徙, 以及大量的鸟撞在灯火通明的大楼上而死亡的事实, 由此说明动物的生存受到了光污染的威胁, 故答案选 D。

4. C 主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了光污染的危害,因此作者想要传递给我们的信息是人类的活动应该是对环境无害的,故答案选 C。

IV. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。2022 年 4 月 16 日,神舟十三号载人飞船成功着陆。文章主要介绍了这次飞行任务的一些具体情况及其影响。

1. returned 根据时间状语 on 16 April 2022 可知,句子用一般过去时,故填 returned。
2. experiments experiment 是可数名词,再结合 a series of 可知,此处应该用复数形式,故填 experiments。
3. assistance 此处作 with 的宾语,且前面有 the 修饰,应该用名词,故填 assistance。
4. how 分析句子结构可知,此处引导宾语从句,引导词在从句中作方式状语,故填 how。
5. and 分析句子结构可知,showed 和 demonstrated 是并列谓语,所以应该用并列连词,且表示顺承关系,故填 and。
6. a 此处泛指“一件成功的事”,应该用不定冠词,且 success 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
7. to popularise aim to do sth 是固定用法,意为“力争做某事”,故填 to popularise。
8. their 此处指代 the young,且作定语,故填 their。
9. completion 根据空前的 its space station's 可知,此处应该用名词,故填 completion。
10. peaceful 此处修饰名词 use,应该用形容词,故填 peaceful。

## Part 4 Reflection & Writing

### 重点回顾

- I. 1. (1)it if (2)appreciation (3)express/show  
2. (1)to (2)with (3)reaction (4)first (5)to  
3. (1)to (2)exposure
- II. 1. (1)to do (2)do (3)do  
2. (1)keep (2)for (3)to do  
3. (1)to do (2)that  
4. (1)of (2)up (3)in

III. 1. No matter how 2. There is no doubt that

### 写作指导

#### 应用文写作

I. 1. (1)took part in; was organised by (2)in a group;

from (3)got lost; couldn't find our way (4)What was worse; ran out of (5)To save ourselves; using branches (6)the most memorable adventure; benefited a lot from

2. (7)Recently, I took part in a Man vs Wild activity organised by a travel agency.

(8) This will have been the most memorable adventure of my life, from which I benefited a lot.

### II. One possible version:

Recently, I took part in a Man vs Wild activity organised by a travel agency. During the activity, I was in a group with two boys from New Zealand. It went all right at the beginning. However, on the third day, we got lost in the mountains and couldn't find our way back to the camp. What was worse, we ran out of food. We had our mobile phones but there was no signal. To save ourselves, we created a large SOS using branches and we were eventually rescued by helicopter.

This will have been the most memorable adventure of my life, from which I benefited a lot.

### 读后续写

#### One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

We took him to the vet, who said the dog appeared to be in good health. He figured out the dog was about two or three years of age from the condition of his teeth. Then the vet gave him all the required vaccine injections. About a month later, the dog changed into a strong and lovely one. He is both sweet and gentle.

Paragraph 2:

Now we all love the dog very much. He once helped save me from trouble. One day my husband went to work in a hurry, forgetting to turn off the gas. I was sleeping soundly when I heard the dog barking like crazy. I was woken up, realising something unusual must have happened in our house. It turned out that the house was filled with gas, which made me in danger. I owed it to the dog that I avoided a disaster. Since then, the dog has become a member of our family.