

答案解析

Unit 1 Looking forwards

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. ambition; ambitious 2. correspondent; correspondence; correspond 3. historical; history; historic 4. detective; detect 5. ultimately; ultimate 6. backwards
- II. 1. face of 2. action 3. way 4. in place 5. in 6. in 7. set 8. to do 9. enough of 10. in 11. forced to do 12. a leaf
- III. 1. As; that; As I expected, this book is well organised in terms of plot.
2. On leaving; On leaving university, she joined a local company as an assistant manager.
3. that; that; I think that he will tell you all the things that he has known about this incident.
4. Having set; based on; Having finished his homework, he watched a film based on a true story.
- IV. 1. having 2. However 3. based 4. By/In 5. were published 6. detective 7. which 8. himself 9. necessarily 10. prepared
- V. Facing the future, many are confused. (要点 1) Because we know being prepared for the future doesn't necessarily mean we can realise it. (要点 2) Hemingway and Doyle are fortunate enough to achieve their ambitions, although they succeeded in different ways. (要点 3) So we should be prepared for the future, whatever difficulties we may meet. (要点 4)

综合实践

- I. 1. correspondents 2. ambition 3. historical 4. detective 5. ultimately 6. backwards
- II. 1. ambitious 2. historical 3. ultimately 4. of 5. correspondent 6. were forced 7. in 8. In 9. detectives 10. to breathe
- III. 1. come your way 2. unfold in contrasting ways

3. couldn't get enough of 4. in the face of 5. take action 6. in place

- IV. 1. In the face of; take action to 2. take a leaf out of 3. Having plans in place for the future; no guarantee that 4. the same ambition; unfolded in contrasting ways 5. set himself; novels based on his personal experiences

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了艾萨克·阿西莫夫作为一名著名的科幻作家成功的原因。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段可知,艾萨克·阿西莫夫的作品约有 500 本。虽然他也曾发表过许多其他主题的作品,但他作为科幻小说作家最为出名。由此可知,艾萨克·阿西莫夫是一位多产的科幻小说作家,故答案选 C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中艾萨克·阿西莫夫与他父亲的对话尤其是其中的关键信息 You valued learning and you taught me to value it. 可知,他父亲教会了他重视学习,故答案选 D。
3. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 The mark of educated minds has nothing to do with how much they know. It has everything to do with the way they know and the way they go about knowing. 可知,在作者看来,受过教育的人的标志与他们知道多少无关,这一切都与他们学习的方式和方法有关。由此可推知,作者认为学习方法比知识本身更重要,故答案选 C。
4. A 推理判断题。第二段中的 Part of this related to his gifted mind, but a bigger part was that he was well-educated., 第三段中的 You valued learning and you taught me to value it. Once I learned to value it, the rest came without trouble. 以及最后一段中的 It was his love of Greek myths and his reading of 18th- and 19th-century classics that led him to become a great writer. 都讲述了艾萨克·阿西莫夫成功的原因。由此可知,本文主要分析的是艾萨克·阿西莫夫作为一名科幻作家成功的原因,故答案选 A。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了有助于成

功的四个习惯。

1. F 上文提到,为了取得成功,你必须为自己制定目标,并尽一切努力实现这些目标。下文列出了四个习惯。结合上下文内容可知,F项(下面列出了四个习惯,它们可以帮助你制定目标并最终实现它们。)承上启下,符合语境,故答案选F。
2. B 根据本部分的小标题 Know your values. 可知,本部分与价值观有关。结合选项可知,B项(坐下来想一想你最重视的事。)符合语境,故答案选B。
3. G 根据本部分的小标题 Pick a goal and focus on it. 可知,本部分主要讲专注于一个目标。空前提到,如果你想实现目标,注意力的集中是关键。G项(你在一个目标上越全神贯注,你成功的可能性就越大。)是对上文的解释说明,符合语境,故答案选G。
4. E 根据本部分的小标题 Set a date for success. 以及空后的 By setting a time limit, you are making the process clear. 可知,本部分强调的是要有时间规划。结合选项可知,E项(设定时间时要切合实际,同时不要给自己太多时间。)符合语境,E项中的 time 是关键信息,故答案选E。
5. C 根据本部分的小标题 Don't give up because of failure. 可知,本部分主要讲不要因为失败而放弃。空前提到要利用失败,C项(把它当作一件好事,并继续向前。)是对“利用失败”这句话的进一步解释,符合语境,且C项中的 it 指代空前的 failure,故答案选C。

- VII. 1. As we know, future is always unknown to us.
2. In the face of the unknown future, some people are so wise that they will try to take action for the future.
3. Others are so worried about the future that they can't focus on their career.
4. What's worse, some may fall into desperation.
5. We must have faith in the future and devote ourselves to achieving our ambitions.

One possible version:

As we know, future is always unknown to us. In the face of the unknown future, some people are so wise that they will try to take action for the future. Compared to them, others are so worried about the future that they can't focus on their career. What's worse, some may fall into desperation. Therefore, we must have faith

in the future and devote ourselves to achieving our ambitions.

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. admission; admit 2. participation; participate; participant
II. 1. make up 2. pass up 3. second 4. off 5. reject 6. up
III. 1. had been building; He said he had been memorising words over the last week.
2. what if; What if Mum doesn't like the restaurant I chose?
3. quitting; to make; He freely admitted that making friends with Tom was the right thing to do.

语法专练

基础演练

1. was doing 2. haven't found 3. had read 4. will be going 5. was working 6. was telling 7. would take 8. have been trying

高考链接

1. have been practising 2. has given 3. had repaired 4. has grown 5. have made 6. would take 7. will be flying 8. was conducting

综合实践

- I. 1. admission 2. participation
II. 1. off 2. be admitted 3. participation 4. up 5. up 6. was driving 7. had given 8. have been studying 9. has made 10. had collected; would be
III. 1. pass up 2. reject; out of hand 3. weigh up 4. made up my mind 5. (to) put off
IV. 1. had second thoughts 2. put off; what is right for you 3. weigh up 4. has been working 5. make up her mind whether

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者通过讲述抓蜜蜂的故事告诉我们,生活中没有什么是容易的,我们应该学会接受意料之外的事情。

1. C 根据空后的 a bee on the skylight 以及下文作者抓蜜蜂的行为可知,此处指作者发现(spotted)了一只蜜蜂,故答案选C。

2. B 根据下文中的 An hour later, the bee still remained. 可推知,作者本打算用五分钟移走 (removing) 蜜蜂,结果没成功,故答案选 B。
3. A 根据空后的 to look up into the sunlight 可知,作者感到眩晕 (dizzy),以至于无法抬头看阳光,故答案选 A。
4. D 我们经常想象什么对我们有利,但很少考虑可能影响我们的消极的事情。work in one's favour 意为“对……有利”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
5. A 这里是指可能影响 (affect) 我们的消极的事情,故答案选 A。
6. B 重要的是要记住事情可能不会按计划 (planned) 进行,这是正常的,故答案选 B。
7. C 根据本句中的 because that is part of life 这一解释可知,感觉到挑战是完全 (perfectly) 可以接受的,故答案选 C。
8. B 这里是指如果你接受这一点,生活似乎更易控制 (manageable),故答案选 B。
9. D 根据上下文可知,这里是指作者原以为高中会容易一些,因为可以选择自己想上的课。take lessons 意为“上课”,故答案选 D。
10. A 根据 suitable for myself 可知,作者又认为大学会容易一些,因为有适合自己的日程表 (schedule),故答案选 A。
11. C 根据空前的 Yet each time, I was wrong... 可知,前面的那些美好愿望都没能实现,因而作者感到失望 (disappointed),故答案选 C。
12. D 结合上下文可知,作者接受了上学不易这个事实后,态度变得更积极 (positive) 了,故答案选 D。
13. D 这里是指为要付出的成本和时间做好准备有助于我们更好地实现 (achieve) 理想,故答案选 D。
14. C 然而,当有东西挡住了我们的道路时,我们没有必要 (need) 责怪自己,故答案选 C。
15. B 根据上文可知,作者打算用五分钟抓住蜜蜂,结果用了一个小时也没能捉到,此处与上文呼应,表示给自己额外的 (extra) 时间,故答案选 B。
- VI. 1. thinking 分析句子结构可知,本句已有谓语 get up, 设空处与 get up 之间无连词连接,所以用非谓语形式。Few of us 与 think 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词作伴随状语,故填 thinking。

2. that 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词 a person or an event 中既有人也有物,所以不能用 which 或 who(m),只能填 that。
3. negatively 此处修饰动词 affect,应用副词,故填 negatively。
4. impolite 设空处所在句列举了使我们不高兴的人或事,所以此处指“不礼貌的服务员”。impolite 意为“无礼的”,符合语境,故填 impolite。
5. having prevent sb (from) doing sth 为固定短语,意为“阻止某人做某事”,故填 having。
6. a 此处泛指“一种积极的生活态度”,应用不定冠词,又因 positive 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
7. what 分析句子结构可知,此处引导宾语从句,引导词在宾语从句中作主语,且表示“什么事情”,故填 what。
8. to react 为不及物动词,表示“对……做出反应”时应与 to 连用,故填 to。
9. said 设空处作谓语且动作发生在过去,所以用一般过去时,故填 said。
10. himself 设空处作 conquers 的宾语,与主语 he 指代一致,应用反身代词,故填 himself。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. complex; complicated 2. numerous 3. commercial
4. thoughtful 5. symbolize; symbolism; symbol
6. alternative 7. dilemma 8. arise; arose; arisen
9. circumstance 10. mixture; mix; mixed
11. affection 12. qualified; qualify; qualification
13. fluency; fluent; fluently 14. sincerely; sincere; sincerity 15. refreshments 16. shift
- II. 1. set 2. all time 3. into 4. but do 5. daily basis
6. from 7. in common 8. opportunity 9. down
10. back on 11. yours sincerely
- III. 1. not only; but also; The people they are looking for not only can play basketball well, but also have a great sense of team spirit.
2. Instead of; with regret; Instead of complaining all the time, we should work harder to make ourselves stronger.
3. it is a pity; It is a pity that you cannot attend the

academic conference.

IV. 1. natural 2. Paths 3. on 4. what 5. is 6. to choose 7. looking 8. but 9. the 10. regretfully

V. *The Road Not Taken* is one of the most famous American poems of all time. (要点 1) The roads in the poem symbolize the roads of life. (要点 2) Once we have taken a road, we might wonder whether we made the right choice. (要点 3) Ultimately, the road through our lives is a mixture of choice and chance. (要点 4) However, we should be facing our future with energy and optimism instead of looking back with regret. (要点 5)

综合实践

I. 1. commercial; refreshments 2. alternative; shift 3. arise 4. complex 5. numerous 6. thoughtful 7. mixture 8. affection 9. qualified 10. fluency

II. 1. from 2. qualified 3. commercials 4. mixture 5. sincerely 6. symbolizing 7. to attend 8. but 9. to 10. into

III. 1. of all time 2. look back on 3. have in common 4. on a daily basis 5. turn down 6. arise from

IV. 1. I make up my mind to learn new things on a daily basis and try not to look back on my life with regret.
2. When reading this book, I cannot help but think of the happy childhood I spent in the countryside.
3. Whether big or small, what these choices have in common is that they lead to specific consequences.
4. What if we turn down this opportunity and then regret it?

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。作者认为屡试屡败的时候,放弃并转向其他事物也是明智的。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 He had devoted his life to acting but had never been quite successful. In his middle age, he seemed defeated and sad. 可知,作者的老朋友一生致力于表演,但从未取得过巨大的成功,故答案选 D。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 Persistence pays off when it is rewarded with success, but not every person is rewarded. For every J.K. Rowling, there are thousands of ambitious writers whose works will never

get published. 可知,文章提到 J.K. 罗琳主要是想表明成功不会发生在所有人身上,故答案选 B。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据第四段中的 For every J.K. Rowling, there are thousands of ambitious writers whose works will never get published. For every Olympic athlete, there are numerous others who trained every day of their lives but never made the cut. 可知,本段旨在表明不是每个人都会获得成功,因此画线单词所在句意在表明,对于每一位奥运会运动员来说,还有无数的其他人每天都在训练,但却从未入选,即从未达到奥运会的标准,故答案选 B。

4. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第三段中的 However, perseverance is only one part of success. You need talent or skills, as well as passion and drive. Luck and timing are also key to any great success. 可知,作者认为坚持不懈只是成功的一部分,并不是唯一的一部分,成功还需要天赋或技能、激情和动力以及运气和时机等,故答案选 C。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。几乎每个人的行为背后都有一个目的,有些人的目的是生存,而成功人士的目的是欣欣向荣。

1. C 本段提到成功人士与没取得什么成就的人的区别,第二段则提到每个人的行为背后都有目的,由此可知,C 项(它在于是什么激励人们去采取行动。)承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 C。

2. G 本段讲述了行为背后的目的。空后提到了成功人士的目的:当他们采取行动时,他们想的是行动会给他们带来的成功,由此可知,G 项(然而,成功人士有同其他人完全不同的目的。)承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 G。

3. A 空后作者提出了几个问题,由此可知,A 项(所以让我问你一些问题。)可引起下文,符合语境,故答案选 A。

4. B 上文提到以生存为目的的状态是一种非常不舒服的状态,空后则提到其产生的后果,即无法取得任何伟大的成就,由此可知,B 项(在这种状态下你不可能有创造力。)承上启下,符合语境。其中 state 是提示词,故答案选 B。

5. E 上文提到有些人不相信“生活困难论”,空后继续讲他们有一个美丽的设想并且持续不断地采取行动来实现这一设想。E 项(他们不考虑为什么有些事情不能做。)符合此处语境,故答案选 E。

- VII. 1. Think of a hard choice future throws at you.
2. This choice may be whether we should turn down an invitation or not.
3. Why is it hard to make a choice?
4. We are anxious that the choice may lead to a bad result.
5. Under the circumstances, we may look back on our lives with regret on a daily basis.

One possible version:

Think of a hard choice future throws at you. It might be a choice whether we should turn down an invitation or not. Why is it hard to make a choice? The reason is that we are anxious that the choice may lead to a bad result. Under the circumstances, we may look back on our lives with regret on a daily basis.

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)give a speech about (2)apply for (3)optimistic and outgoing; get along well with (4)What's more; a gift for; enables me to work efficiently (5)Last but not least; have a good knowledge of (6)am well qualified for
2. (7)Optimistic and outgoing, I can get along well with others.
- (8)What's more, I have a gift for computers, which enables me to work efficiently when I handle some computer-related tasks.

II. One possible version:

Dear Johnson,

I'm Li Hua, a student of our school. I hear that you will give a speech about the comparison between Chinese and British cultures and need an assistant. I have a great interest in it so I am writing to apply for the job. Optimistic and outgoing, I can get along well with others. What's more, I have a gift for computers, which enables me to work efficiently when I handle some computer-related tasks. Last but not least, I have a good knowledge of both Chinese and British cultures, so I

believe that I am well qualified for the job.

I would be delighted to have the opportunity to further discuss my application with you. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

读后续写

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

After reading the diary, the son began to reflect on the days when he used to sit together with his father. His father would patiently answer the same question 23 times without feeling irritated while he himself was impatient after answering his father's same question just four times! The son thought to himself, "If I get old, how will my son look at me? Will he think of me as a burden? Will he shout at me because of my poor sight, poor hearing or poor understanding?"

Paragraph 2:

Feeling ashamed, the son got down on his knees before his father. He made an apology to his father, begging his father to forgive him for his impatience. He said this aloud, "I promise to make you happy forever, Dad. It is you who have cared for me since I was a little child, showering your selfless affection on me. You worked hard to make money so that I could afford to attend university. I will be gentle with you as you ever treated me."

Unit 2 Lessons in life

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. pessimistic; pessimism 2. anticipate; anticipation
3. possession; possess 4. abnormal; abnormally; normal; normally 5. widespread 6. recognition; recognise
- II. 1. for 2. reunited 3. pleasant surprise 4. far from
5. of view 6. distracted 7. through 8. touch 9. to the full
- III. 1. Despite; ahead of him; Despite being a football player

with a good reputation both at home and abroad, he is very humble and approachable.

2. On discovering; On seeing her mum, the little girl ran towards her happily.

3. that; that; Amy wrote that she would come and see her teacher from time to time, and that she would never forget what he had done for her.

4. as if; woken up; He talked as if he had lived abroad for a long time.

IV. 1. a 2. weekly 3. to find 4. to appreciate 5. been given 6. possessions 7. that 8. thinking 9. based 10. with

V. *Tuesdays with Morrie* is about the weekly conversations between Mitch and Morrie. (要点1) Arthur K found the book filled with joy and hope. (要点2) Amy Wang felt herself given a deeper insight into the world. (要点3) The book made Marty stop and think about the importance of creating his own values. (要点4) Morrie's reflections on love and friendship made Vivian think about her life and all the good friends. (要点5)

综合实践

I. 1. possessions 2. widespread 3. recognition 4. pessimistic 5. anticipate 6. abnormal

II. 1. possession 2. recognition 3. anticipation 4. a 5. points 6. with 7. which 8. that

III. 1. live life to the full 2. get distracted by 3. look out for 4. far from 5. get through 6. be reunited with

IV. 1. be reunited with 2. Despite widespread; is far from a failure 3. how many; get through 4. numerous; whom have lost touch with me 5. It is a pleasant surprise; that

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。《水调歌头》应是关于中秋节的最好的诗了,作者通过分析《水调歌头》中最著名的五行来探讨其原因。

1. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 Critics say it's probably the best poem about the Mid-Autumn Festival. Let's just focus on its most famous five lines to make some analysis. 可知,文章通过分析《水调歌头》中最著名的五行来探讨其为什么是关于中秋节的最好的诗,故

答案选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 The imperfections have been going on since the beginning of time. That's why he says "There has been nothing perfect since the olden days". 可知,诗人意识到自古以来生活总是伴随着不完美,所以他写道“此事古难全”,故答案选 C。

3. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 The poet hopes that people appreciate the fact that no matter where they are, as long as the ones they love and miss are healthy and happy, they can all admire the same Moon high in the sky. 可知,诗人希望人们懂得,无论身在何处,只要所爱、所思念的人健康快乐,就能共同欣赏天空中的同一轮明月。选项 D (但愿人长久,千里共婵娟)符合此处诗人的心境,可以填入第四段空白处,故答案选 D。

4. C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 The poet gives his answer: change your attitude and stay positive. 可知,诗人有着非常积极乐观的态度;再结合最后一段可知,作者对诗人在诗中表达的积极乐观的态度非常欣赏,故答案选 C。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章就如何拥有成功的青少年生活给出了几点建议。

1. F 上文提到大部分人都想在生活中成功,下文提到尝试以下建议,你会拥有成功的青少年生活。F 项(即使作为一名青少年,你也可以在生活中获得成功。)承上启下,且 F 项中的 teenager 与下文中的 teenage 相对应,故答案选 F。

2. D 本部分建议青少年在学校要有良好的表现。空前提到具体做法,空后提到接受更好的教育有助于将来找到好的工作。D 项(这样做有助于你进入一所更好的大学。)承上启下,且 D 项中的 a better university 与空后的 a better education 相呼应,故答案选 D。

3. G 本部分建议青少年在社区做好事。空前列举了做好事的例子,G 项(当你提供帮助时,你会自我感觉更好。)符合本部分内容,故答案选 G。

4. E 本部分建议善待父母和老师。即使他们有时会令你气恼,但仍需要尊敬他们并尊重他们的观点,根据常识并结合选项可知,E 项(记住,他们会帮你成为最好的自己。)符合语境,可引出下文,故答案选 E。

5. B 本部分主要讲好朋友带来的帮助。B 项(和让你快乐的人在一起。)符合语境,故答案选 B。

- VII. 1. In our lives, there are many things which are far from satisfactory.
2. Despite there being many setbacks, we should encourage ourselves to appreciate what we have and to make the most of each day.
3. When seeing things from a different point of view, we'll find out what is important in our lives and establish our own values.
4. Live life to the full, knowing that we are loved and that we have loved others as much as we could.

One possible version:

In our lives, there are many things which are far from satisfactory. Despite there being many setbacks, we should encourage ourselves to appreciate what we have and to make the most of each day. Besides, when seeing things from a different point of view, we'll find out what is important in our lives and establish our own values. So live life to the full, knowing that we are loved and that we have loved others as much as we could.

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. phrase 2. cooperate; cooperation; cooperative 3. fee
- II. 1. on 2. to 3. with 4. into 5. to 6. university fees
- III. 1. the qualities of which; Thompson has two strategies to attract young consumers, neither of which seems to have worked.
2. You'll never get; don't stick to it; You will fail to arrive at school on time if you don't start early.
3. making; More motorways have been built in China, making it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.

语法专练

基础演练

1. was elected 2. was being praised 3. will be shown
4. has been completed 5. was saved 6. is finished 7. is being repaired

高考链接

1. are called 2. was needed 3. were invited 4. will be

- made 5. has been reached 6. was being decorated 7. are removed 8. had been trapped 9. would be rewarded 10. is being repaired

综合实践

- I. 1. cooperate 2. phrases 3. fee
- II. 1. cooperation 2. fees 3. which 4. phrases 5. to 6. to 7. will be rewarded 8. into 9. are being made 10. are encouraged 11. was filled 12. be used 13. was given
- III. 1. stick to 2. put into 3. be applied to 4. pass on 5. cooperate with
- IV. 1. was sent to; had been carried out 2. don't stick to 3. cooperate with; will be offered 4. one of which
- V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章告诉我们无须在家里添置、堆砌太多的东西;花些时间学习、成长以及爱家人才是重要的。
1. A avoid 意为“避开”;reject 意为“拒绝接受”;ignore 意为“忽视”;desert 意为“遗弃”。根据上文中的 I swerved as far onto the side of the road as I could 可知,这里是指作者尽可能将车转向路边,以避开卡车,故答案选 A。
2. D turn to 意为“求助于”;refer to 意为“提到;涉及”;react to 意为“对……做出反应”;belong to 意为“属于”。作者遇见了三辆大卡车,好奇这三辆卡车上的东西是否都属于同一人,故答案选 D。
3. D 上文提到作者险些与卡车发生碰撞,所以这里是指作者将车减速,深深地吸了口气,想使急速跳动的脉搏平静(calm)下来,故答案选 D。
4. A notice 意为“注意(到)”;think 意为“想”;do 意为“做”;establish 意为“建立”。上文提到作者好奇这三辆卡车上的东西是否都属于同一人,下文提到高速公路边的一家自助存储公司,所以这里是指作者注意到这家公司,故答案选 A。
5. C furniture 意为“家具”;material 意为“材料”;possession 意为“财产,财物”;business 意为“买卖”。根据下文中的 I saw a young couple carrying boxes into one of the units. 可知,这里是指人们可以将家里放不下的财物存到这里,故答案选 C。
6. A strange 意为“奇怪的”;normal 意为“正常的”;certain 意为“肯定的”;obvious 意为“明显的”。刚刚 20 出头的夫妇就有这么多东西,这使作者感到奇怪,故答

案选 A。

7. D 根据下文可知,发生在午夜的火灾烧毁了作者家里的所有东西。由此可推知,这里是指作者失去了拥有东西的爱好 (taste), taste for 意为“喜欢……”,故答案选 D。
8. C in return 意为“作为回报”;in turn 意为“轮流地”;in time 意为“及时”;in vain 意为“徒劳”。根据上文提到的作者家里失火及本句开头的 Luckily 可知,这里是指幸好作者全家及时醒过来,逃离了火场,故答案选 C。
9. B valuable 意为“有价值的”;significant 意为“重要的”;beneficial 意为“有用的”;practical 意为“实际的”。根据下文中的 What was important was seeing... 可知,这里是指似乎再也没有一件东西是那么重要的了,故答案选 B。
10. C 根据上文中的 snooze in his chair 及下文中的 a hard day's work 可知,这里是指作者的父亲辛苦工作一天后,坐在椅子上打盹,after 符合语境,故答案选 C。
11. D 根据上文反复提到的 stuff 以及下文中的 I didn't want too much stuff to... my life 可知,这里是指作者决定让生活充满爱,而不是物品 (stuff),故答案选 D。
12. A purchase 意为“购买”;donate 意为“捐赠”;waste 意为“滥用,浪费”;need 意为“需要”。根据下文中的 I only wanted to buy what I needed 可知,从那时起,作者只想买自己需要的东西,即作者尽量限制自己要购买的东西,故答案选 A。
13. B put up 意为“张贴”;crowd into 意为“大批涌入(狭小的空间)”;bring into 意为“使处于”;set up 意为“建立”。根据上文可知,这里是指作者不想让太多的东西挤满生活,故答案选 B。
14. C help 意为“帮助”;abuse 意为“滥用”;love 意为“爱”;affect 意为“影响”。上文提到作者认为重要的是看母亲微笑、拥抱并亲吻外婆以及看父亲打盹,并且作者决定让生活充满爱,所以这里是指作者只愿花费时间去学习、成长以及爱家人,故答案选 C。
15. B 这里是指作者认为只有这样做才能让自己高兴。make one's day 为固定搭配,意为“使某人非常高兴”,故答案选 B。
- VI. 1. was sitting 此处是固定句型 be doing... when..., 意为“正在做某事,这时(突然)……”,结合下文中的 dropped 可知,此处用过去进行时,故填 was sitting。

2. running 此处是 with 复合结构,且设空处与其逻辑主语 water 之间是主动关系,应用 run 的现在分词形式,故填 running。
3. to find 下水的目的是找回他心爱的剑,所以设空处表示目的,应用动词不定式,故填 to find。
4. a turn a deaf ear to 为固定搭配,意为“对……充耳不闻”,故填 a。
5. immediately 修饰动词短语 took out,应用副词,故填 immediately。
6. where 分析句子结构可知,设空处引导定语从句,先行词是表示地点的 the side of the boat,且引导词在从句中作地点状语,故填 where。
7. arrival 根据空前的定冠词 the 可知,设空处应为名词,故填 arrival。
8. was laughed 设空处作谓语,与主语 he 之间是被动关系,且此处描述过去发生的事,应用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was laughed。
9. related be related to 为固定搭配,意为“与……有关的”。此处为形容词短语作后置定语,故填 related。
10. to stick to 为固定搭配,意为“坚持;遵守”,故填 to。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. outstretched 2. cram 3. pure; purely; purity
4. transparent 5. absurd 6. lean 7. stroke
8. instinctively; instinctive; instinct 9. despair
10. luxury; luxurious
- II. 1. for 2. into 3. up to 4. out 5. crammed with
6. no more 7. all 8. with 9. of 10. search
- III. 1. Unable to find; say goodbye to; Pleased with the record he sent me, I wrote a letter to express my thanks.
2. until now; I had taught English in high school for 11 years until last year.
3. should; would; as to; If I should get into trouble in the future, would you be so very kind as to come to help me?
- IV. 1. have been searching 2. laughing 3. with
4. magical 5. While 6. it 7. who/that
8. instinctively 9. hesitation 10. a

- V. Tytlyl and Mytlyl have been searching for the Blue Bird. (要点 1) However, they don't realise it is in their home until their neighbour wants to take the bird to cure a little girl. (要点 2) Finally, the girl is cured but she doesn't want other bluer ones. (要点 3) But the bird flies away and the boy asks people to give it back to him. (要点 4) Actually, happiness has been there all the time. Only if we give happiness to others will we feel happy. (要点 5)

综合实践

- I. 1. transparent 2. pure 3. absurd 4. lean
5. instinctively 6. despair 7. stroke 8. luxury
9. crammed 10. outstretched
- II. 1. crammed 2. for 3. to 4. of 5. purest 6. than
7. stroking 8. of
- III. 1. search for 2. all the time 3. are pleased with
4. rushed into 5. burst out laughing 6. is crammed with
7. no more; than
- IV. 1. As a child, every time she heard this story, she would burst out laughing.
2. The boy went up to the teacher and introduced himself.
3. Against the window leant a young man with a magazine in his hand.
4. The house is crammed with luxuries and priceless furniture.
5. They set off on a journey in search of happiness.
- V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章是作者对其所著书籍的介绍,包括该书的编写目的、内容主体以及阅读建议。
1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 and perhaps my best reason for editing this book is a hope of sharing my enthusiasm for the theatre with others 可知,作者编辑这本书是希望与他人分享其对戏剧的热情,由此可知,作者对于戏剧饱含热情,故答案选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 It is not my intention to point out the central theme of each of the plays in this collection, for that would, indeed, ruin the pleasure of reading, discussing, and thinking about the plays and the effectiveness of the playwrights. 可知,作

者并不想指出这本书中每一部戏剧的中心主题,因为那样确实会破坏阅读、讨论和思考戏剧的乐趣以及剧作家的渲染力,故答案选 A。

3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 To get the most out of reading these plays, try to picture the play on stage, with you, the reader, in the audience. 可知,作者建议读者试着去想象戏剧在舞台上上演,而自己作为读者就在观众席上,这样才能实现最佳的阅读乐趣。C 项中的 Use their imagination 与原文中的 try to picture the play on stage 相照应,故答案选 C。
4. B 推理判断题。通读全文可知,作者通过本篇文章介绍了自己所著书籍的编写目的、内容主体以及阅读建议,故本文是作者对其所著书籍的介绍,即一本书的引言,故答案选 B。
- VI. 1. a 此处泛指“一种情况”,应用不定冠词,又因 situation 的发音以辅音素开头,故填 a。
2. severely 此处修饰形容词 polluted,应用副词,故填 severely。
3. floating 主句的谓语是 caught,设空处与谓语之间无连词连接,故应用非谓语形式;又因设空处与其逻辑主语 An oil slick 之间是主动关系,应用现在分词,故填 floating。
4. was brought bring... under control 为固定搭配,意为“使……得到控制”。在 before 引导的时间状语从句中,设空处与从句的主语 the fire 之间是被动关系,且此处陈述的是过去的事实,应用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was brought。
5. However 空前提到现在这条河是环境清理最杰出的例子之一,空后提到这条河的改变并不是在几天甚至几个月内发生的,前后属于转折关系;再根据空后的逗号可知,此处填 However。
6. to reduce it takes/took (sb) sth to do sth 为固定句型,意为“做某事花费(某人)(时间、金钱或努力等)”,故填 to reduce。
7. cleaner 根据空后的比较级标志词 than 可知,此处应用 clean 的比较级形式,故填 cleaner。
8. that/which 分析句子结构可知,设空处引导限制性定语从句,先行词 habit 指物,关系词在从句中作主语,故填 that/which。
9. changes 根据空前的 the 和空后的系动词 are 可知,此

处应用名词复数形式,故填 changes。

10. patient 根据空前的系动词 be 可知,此处为形容词作表语,故填 patient。

- Ⅶ. 1. Busy seeking happiness, many can't enjoy life.
2. Lost in searching for fame and fortune, some people have no time to relax themselves.
3. Devoted to helping those in need, some people not only give happiness to others but also are pleased with what they do.
4. Pleased with what you own, you can feel happy. Giving others a hand, you can be happy.

One possible version:

Busy seeking happiness, many can't enjoy life. Some think fame and fortune can bring happiness. Lost in searching for them, they have no time to relax themselves. Others think helping people makes them happy. Devoted to helping those in need, they not only give happiness to others but also are pleased with what they do. Actually, happiness has been there all the time. Pleased with what you own, you can feel happy. Giving others a hand, you can be happy.

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)Written by; one of the world's most popular
(2)who/that; has an ambition to (3)accidentally;
loses touch with (4)With his hands and intelligence;
lives life to the full (5)brings an end to
2. (6)During a voyage, he is accidentally brought to a
deserted island by the wind and waves, where he
loses touch with the outside world for 28 years.
(7)Fortunately, he is found and rescued eventually,
which brings an end to his life on the deserted island.

II. **One possible version:**

A book summary of my favourite English novel

Written by Daniel Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe* is one of the world's most popular adventure novels. Robinson, the main character of the story, is an Englishman who enjoys taking risks and has an ambition to sail.

However, during a voyage, he is accidentally brought to a deserted island by the wind and waves, where he loses touch with the outside world for 28 years. On the lonely island, Robinson never falls into despair. Instead, with his hands and intelligence, he overcomes various difficulties and lives life to the full. Fortunately, he is found and rescued eventually, which brings an end to his life on the deserted island.

Robinson Crusoe is my favourite English novel, and Robinson's strong will in the face of difficulties and his positive attitude towards life have always inspired me.

概要写作

- II. 3. (1)Researchers found that laughing could help people live healthier and longer lives.
(2)Based on sufficient information, some business people open laughter clubs to make participants laugh through various activities.
(3)The idea of laughter clubs is prevalent in some countries nowadays and people attach great importance to laughing.
(4)It's advised that everyone should try to laugh in one way or another.

4. **One possible version:**

Researchers found that laughing could help people live healthier and longer lives. (要点1) Based on sufficient information, some business people open laughter clubs to make participants laugh through various activities. (要点2) Actually, the idea of laughter clubs is prevalent in some countries nowadays and people attach great importance to laughing. (要点3) So it's advised that everyone should try to laugh in one way or another. (要点4)

Unit 3 The world meets China

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. gateway 2. glorious; glory 3. testimony 4. statue
5. religious; religion 6. peak 7. expo 8. strengthen; strength 9. coverage; cover

- II. 1. of 2. out of 3. to 4. from; to 5. to 6. to do
7. in 8. from 9. a few 10. up 11. from 12. to life

III. 1. the gateway to and from; where East met West; In ancient times, Linqing, located on the bank of the Grand Canal where South met North, was the gateway to and from Dongchangfu District.

2. Known as; were carved out of; Known as *The People's Heroes*, the work was carved out of wood over a period of five years.

3. sailing in; with their scarves flying; as if; are about to; A beautiful girl came up to us, with her hair blowing in the breeze.

4. has once again become; since; I have read several works of classical literature since I started high school.

- IV. 1. where 2. best 3. glorious 4. were carved
5. showing 6. to 7. confidence 8. However
9. Given 10. to promote

V. Dunhuang was the gateway to and from Ancient China, and a place where East met West on the old Silk Road. (要点 1) So many statues, murals, paintings and other artworks there reflect the confidence and optimism of people from that time. (要点 2) Due to changes in trade routes, Dunhuang was not as prosperous as it used to be and it gradually faded from people's memory. (要点 3) The Belt and Road Initiative brings Dunhuang to life and makes it once again a global crossroads. (要点 4)

综合实践

- I. 1. gateway 2. glorious 3. statues 4. peak
5. strengthen 6. coverage

- II. 1. where 2. to 3. strengthened 4. of 5. in 6. to
7. out 8. to bring

- III. 1. are about to 2. sealed up 3. was carved out of
4. faded from 5. varies from; to

- IV. 1. as if time itself were nothing 2. are/were a few ducks; bringing; to life 3. that; date from 4. seal up the windows with 5. that/which; to name just a few

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国传统汉服在现代生活中的复兴。

1. A 推理判断题。根据下文内容可知,本文与汉服有关,由此可推断,本段提到辛楠的穿着是为了引出汉服这个话题,故答案选 A。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段可知,汉服是因为古装剧受欢迎而变得流行起来,并且汉服被认为是中国传统文化的化身,故答案选 D。

3. D 主旨大意题。根据全文内容尤其是第二段可知,文章主要介绍了中国传统汉服在现代生活中的复兴,所以 D 项(中国传统汉服的复兴)最适合作为本文的标题,故答案选 D。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了三项具有世界影响力的中国传统文化。

1. E 上文提到中国文化有五千多年的历史,下文讲述了三项传统文化。E 项(以下三项中国传统文化在世界范围内产生了影响。)承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 E。

2. D 上文提到龙井茶和普洱茶久负盛名,所以设空处应该承接上文说明它们受欢迎的原因。D 项(它们因其优越的色泽和味道而颇受欢迎。)符合语境,故答案选 D。

3. G 本部分主要讲中国的烹饪。G 项中的关键词 food culture 与本部分内容相符,故答案选 G。

4. B 设空处前一句提到儒学在中国兴盛了两千多年,后一句提到儒学在中国历史上的地位。B 项(它一直是中国文明的重要部分。)承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 B。

5. F 设空处前一句提到学者们建议儒学在世界范围内得到推广和采用,所以设空处应该说明其好处,对上文进行总结。F 项(这将为人类带来持久的好处,有助于确保和平幸福的生活。)符合语境,故答案选 F。

VII. 1. Some cultural heritage such as ancient statues and cave murals are in danger.

2. Mass tourism and environmental pollution are main reasons to lead to the problem.

3. People should raise awareness of environmental protection and advocate green tourism.

4. The government suggests that everyone should protect the world heritage, which is our precious treasure.

5. We should take immediate action and do something for it.

One possible version:

Some cultural heritage such as ancient statues and cave murals are in danger. I think it's mass tourism and environmental pollution that are main reasons to lead to the problem. We should remind people to raise awareness of environmental protection and advocate green tourism. The government suggests that everyone should protect the world heritage, which is our precious treasure. It is of vital importance that we should take immediate action and do something for it.

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. scholar; scholarship 2. department 3. institute
II. 1. whole 2. breakthrough 3. to 4. account 5. on
6. from 7. exchange; understanding 8. of 9. to
10. show; in 11. to 12. in
III. 1. to bring people from across; One of the aims of this project is to make people live a happier life.
2. where he promoted exchange and understanding; We came to this new school two years ago, where we took some lessons on give-and-take.
3. showed a strong interest in; earning him the name; He showed a strong interest in writing poetry at a very young age, earning him the name "prince of poetry".
4. before returning to; He studied abroad for four years before returning to his home town to teach.

语法专练

基础演练

1. While 2. because 3. as 4. unless 5. as 6. if 7. as
高考链接

- I. 1. When 2. Although 3. if/when 4. because
5. until

- II. 1. Now that 2. until/till you figure it out

综合实践

- I. 1. scholars 2. Department 3. Institutes
II. 1. to make; as 2. to have 3. in/on 4. a 5. until/till
6. to 7. if 8. understanding 9. from 10. what
11. that; had been

- III. 1. give an account of 2. bringing knowledge of 3. In addition to 4. show an interest in 5. is an expert in
6. get information on 7. led to

- IV. 1. made a major breakthrough in 2. If you pay more attention to 3. Given that they're inexperienced 4. In addition to 5. where they promoted 6. translated; from; to/into

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者和朋友在最近的一次徒步旅行中选择了与大多数人方向相反的路线。每个人都说他们走错了,但是最终,他们有了一次奇妙的经历。作者认为我们应该听从自己内心的声音。

1. B anxious 意为“焦虑的”; normal 意为“正常的”; awkward 意为“令人尴尬的”; absurd 意为“荒唐的”。根据下文中的 to choose what everyone has done 和常识可知,选择每个人都做过的事情可能是正常的,故答案选 B。
2. C 根据上文中的 if it seemed to work for them 可知,这里是指作者疑问选择每个人都做过的事情是否真的对自己起作用 (works),故答案选 C。
3. A 根据下文中的 ... where people had been hiking and biking from A to Z for years. For our own reasons, we chose to travel from Z to A. 可知,作者和朋友选择了与大多数人方向相反的 (opposite) 路线,故答案选 A。
4. C 根据下文中的 I would end the trip closer to the airport for my flight home 可知,朝着相反的方向走会在离机场更近的地方结束旅行,这对作者的日程安排 (schedule) 更有意义,故答案选 C。
5. B 根据下文中的 I would end the trip closer to the airport for my flight home 可知,朝着相反的方向走可以确保 (ensured) 作者在离机场更近的地方结束旅行,故答案选 B。
6. A 根据上文中的 You're going the wrong way. 可知,路人以为作者和朋友是因为迷路 (lost) 才走错了路,故答案选 A。
7. B 根据语境可知,此处表示“因为”,应用 because,故答案选 B。
8. A 根据下文中的 in the “right” direction 可知,汽车鸣喇叭是为了指出 (point) “正确的”方向,故答案选 A。
9. B 作者和朋友当时是在徒步旅行中,根据下文中的 to

talk to a foreign woman 可知,这里是指停下来 (stopped) 去和一位外国女子交谈,故答案选 B。

10. A 根据下文中的 when you move in the opposite direction to everyone else, you're avoiding something 可知,这里是指这位外国女子说了自己国家的一句谚语 (saying),故答案选 A。

11. C 根据上文外国女子说的话和下文中的 We were just enjoying connecting with nature... 可知,作者和朋友朝着相反的方向走只是为了亲近大自然以及走最适合自己的路线,然而外国女子却认为他们在逃避某些事,所以作者不相信 (believe) 她的话,故答案选 C。

12. D 根据上文中的 We were just enjoying connecting with nature, and hiking in the way that best 可知,作者和朋友认为他们选了最适合 (suited) 自己的路,故答案选 D。

13. D 根据下文中的 the path I chose 可知,作者决定坚持 (stick to) 自己选择的路,故答案选 D。

14. C 根据下文中的 tells you something is right (or wrong), listen to it 可知,这里是指内心的声音 (voice),故答案选 C。

15. D 根据上文可知,当你内心的声音告诉你某事是对的 (或错的) 时,你要去倾听它,因为你的直觉比任何人都知道 (knows) 什么最适合你,故答案选 D。

VI. 1. loved 分析句子结构可知,本句主句结构完整,所以设空处应用非谓语形式;又因 animal 与 love 之间为被动关系,所以设空处应用 love 的过去分词作后置定语,故填 loved。

2. meanings 根据空前的形容词 various 可知,设空处应用名词复数形式,故填 meanings。

3. be decorated 分析句子结构可知,设空处与空前的情态动词 may 一起构成谓语。everything 与 decorate 之间为被动关系,故填 be decorated。

4. to reflect be considered to do sth 意为“被认为做了某事”,故填 to reflect。

5. are 本句陈述的是客观事实,所以时态用一般现在时;句中涉及 there be 句型,主语 paintings 为可数名词复数,所以设空处应用 are,故填 are。

6. a 此处泛指“一种独特的风格”,所以设空处应用不定冠词。又因 unique 的读音以辅音音素开头,所以设空处应用不定冠词 a,故填 a。

7. of “of + 抽象名词”相当于该名词的形容词。of value 相当于 valuable,故填 of。

8. perfectly 设空处修饰谓语动词 demonstrates,应用副词形式,故填 perfectly。

9. whose 设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 painting,且引导词在从句中作定语,所以设空处应用关系代词 whose,故填 whose。

10. painting be good at doing sth 意为“擅长做某事”,设空处应用动名词作宾语,故填 painting。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

I. 1. temple 2. tune 3. historian; historic; historical; history 4. prior; priority 5. genius 6. romance; romantic 7. kingdom 8. enormous; enormously

II. 1. with 2. prior to 3. to 4. on 5. now that 6. on 7. close eye 8. whole 9. highly of 10. chord

III. 1. Prior to that; had been exposed to; Prior to that, the only foreign novel I had been exposed to was Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*.

2. fell in love with; was determined to; I fell in love with this short story the first time I read it, and was determined to tell my students about the patriotism of the protagonist in that situation.

3. In addition; tend to look to; In addition, they tend to cooperate with some computer experts to complete that task.

4. If only there was; If only they had come to cheer me on yesterday.

IV. 1. Sinologists 2. that 3. was amazed 4. a 5. inspired 6. to see 7. limited 8. with 9. translator 10. because

V. There are four Sinologists and translators sharing their experience of Chinese literature with us. (要点 1) Petko was inspired by a Chinese movie *The Shaolin Temple* which made him love Chinese classics and translate many of them. (要点 2) Annelous began reading books about Chinese history and culture from high school. So far, he has translated the writings of Han Han, and is now working on those of Xu Zechen.

(要点 3) Joachim goes with what he likes and what he is interested in such as *Shi ji* and Mo Yan's stories. (要点 4) Mai fell in love with Chinese literature gradually as a translator. She keeps a close eye on what's being published online by new authors. (要点 5)

综合实践

I. 1. tunes 2. genius 3. romances 4. Kingdom

5. enormous 6. prior 7. temples 8. Historians

II. 1. On 2. with 3. on 4. romantic 5. enormously
6. tunes 7. to 8. on

III. 1. keeping a close eye on 2. strike a chord 3. been
exposed to 4. prior to 5. think highly of

IV. 1. praise on the whole 2. who had difficulty attending;
were highly thought of 3. Prior to; had been exposed
to 4. Now that; carry it out 5. did have a profound
effect on

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了孔子及其思想对后世有着深远的影响以及外国人对中国文化和孔子思想越来越感兴趣这一社会现象。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段可知,文章以孔子生日开篇,引出本文要讨论的主题。这样做是为了吸引读者对主题的注意,故答案选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 Students in the United States, at the same time, are racing to learn Chinese. 可知,美国学生竞相学习汉语,对学习汉语表现出极大的兴趣,故答案选 D。

3. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词前的 take advantage of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for 可知,画线词表达的意思与 advantage 相反。此处表示“利用中国古代智慧弥补西方哲学的不足”。A 项与画线词意思相反,故答案选 A。

4. C 推理判断题。文章主要介绍了孔子及其思想对后世有着深远的影响以及外国人对中国文化和孔子思想越来越感兴趣这一社会现象。根据文章内容及写作风格可知,本文应该源自报纸上的新闻报道,而不是自传、历史论文或科学期刊,故答案选 C。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国的火锅。

1. A 根据上文中的 It consists of a metal pot with soup at the centre of a table, and all raw ingredients placed

beside the metal pot. 可知,此处介绍火锅的吃法。A 项(然后人们可以在锅里添加和煮任何他们喜欢的食物。)符合语境,故答案选 A。

2. C 上文提到火锅是一种很好的社交方式,由此可知,此处应进一步解释说明人们如何通过吃火锅社交。C 项(人们聚在锅旁聊天、吃、喝、玩。)符合语境,故答案选 C。

3. G 上文提到火锅是健康的,在冬天吃火锅可以温暖身体,促进血液循环。G 项(火锅中使用的一些食材可以帮助治疗感冒和头痛等小病。)继续补充说明吃火锅的这个好处,符合语境,故答案选 G。

4. F 根据空后列举的两种火锅类型可知,本段讲述了中国有不同种类的火锅。F 项(基于不同的汤和肉,中国有很多不同种类的火锅。)符合语境,故答案选 F。

5. E 上文提到四川火锅以其极其辛辣的味道而闻名。E 项中的 challenge your taste buds 和 Sichuan hot pot 与上文照应,符合语境,故答案选 E。

VII. 1. My home town is a small village in the countryside, dating back to hundreds of years ago.

2. Although there are some historical sites, only a narrow dirt road leads to the village.

3. Many have moved to the city, while those who remain have long dreamed of a new and fulfilling life.

4. With the help of the central policy and the local government, it took three years to make here a combination of manufacturing and tourism.

5. Luxurious buildings, wide streets with flowers and grasses and leisure places make the village transform completely.

6. With the popularisation of new ideas, the villagers' dream has come true.

One possible version:

My home town is a small village in the countryside, dating back to hundreds of years ago. Although there are some historical sites, only a narrow dirt road leads to the village. Many have moved to the city, while those who remain have long dreamed of a new and fulfilling life. But with the help of the central policy and the local government, it took three years to make here a combination of manufacturing and tourism.

The new village takes on luxurious buildings, wide streets with flowers and grasses and leisure places, which make the village transform completely. With the popularisation of new ideas, the villagers' dream has come true.

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

写作指导

应用文写作

- I . 1. (1)winter holiday (2)to give you some suggestions
(3)recommend; to you; a long history; a variety of
(4)watching (5)you can't miss (6)one of the greatest wonders; want to (7)are well worth visiting
2. (8)Learning that you'll come to visit China during the winter holiday, I'm writing to give you some suggestions about your trip.
(9)You may first go to Tian'anmen Square, where there are many people watching the flag-raising ceremony every early morning.
(10)The next place that you can't miss is the Great Wall, which is one of the greatest wonders in the world, many people wanting to visit it.

II . One possible version:

Dear Tom,

Learning that you'll come to visit China during the winter holiday, I'm writing to give you some suggestions about your trip.

I recommend Beijing, the capital of China, to you, for it's a city with a long history and a variety of tourist attractions. You may first go to Tian'anmen Square, where there are many people watching the flag-raising ceremony every early morning. The next place that you can't miss is the Great Wall, which is one of the greatest wonders in the world, many people wanting to visit it. Besides, the Palace Museum and the Summer Palace are well worth visiting, too.

I hope you'll find these suggestions helpful to you.

Yours,

Li Hua

读后续写

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Then one night the phone rang. Not knowing what had happened, I just saw a smile light up Dad's face. "We'll be there in less than no time," said Dad. Immediately, we drove to a nearby farm. The farmer opened the barn door. Out ran a black-and-white cat like a flash. I rubbed my eyes. "Checkers!" I cried. I scooped him up. And Checkers purred. "I miss you so much!" I said to Checkers gently. The farmer smiled, "It's a good thing I saw that advertisement in the paper." I looked at Dad in surprise and asked, "You put an advertisement in the paper?"

Paragraph 2:

Dad nodded, his face turning red. As Checkers jumped up and down around Dad, he patted Checkers gently. It was then that I realised Dad was very concerned about our cat. Checkers patted him with his paw. Dad laughed. "That cat," he said. "It's good to have him back." And I, then, warmed up by these two family members, stood up for a while, with tears welling up in my eyes.

Unit 4 Everyday economics

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I . 1. forehead 2. blank 3. dizzy 4. chairwoman
5. sunrise 6. potential; potentially 7. enterprising;
enterprise 8. input 9. obstacle 10. phase
11. purchase 12. distribution; distribute; distributor
13. bonus 14. guidance; guide 15. consultant; consult
- II . 1. as to 2. of 3. away from 4. upon 5. up 6. by
7. in; of 8. out 9. initial phase 10. outside 11. to
12. most
- III . 1. their blank faces giving; Their room is on the top floor, its balcony overlooking the playground.
2. Surrounded by; Located in North-west China, this nature reserve is famous for its beauty and mystery.
3. It was; that; It is only by having both feet on the ground that practicable plans could be further made.

4. which; He told a funny joke again, which made us all laugh.

5. be; seek; We advise that measures be taken at once.

IV. 1. producers 2. growing 3. started 4. but

5. biggest 6. to purchase 7. guidance 8. the

9. What 10. ambitious

V. Wanting to experience the freedom of being her own boss, Zhang Yue started a business in her home town. (要点 1) However, she met with many challenges on the way to success. (要点 2) Luckily, she made it, her company becoming one of the best rose producers in Asia. (要点 3) She advised young entrepreneurs be realistic, seek guidance and know their limits. (要点 4)

综合实践

I. 1. potential 2. purchase 3. distribution 4. guidance
5. consultant 6. blank 7. sunrise 8. input
9. obstacles 10. dizzy; forehead

II. 1. of 2. be purchased 3. guidance 4. consultants
5. teaching 6. as 7. by 8. enterprising

III. 1. as to 2. is fond of 3. starting out 4. row upon row
5. a world away from 6. access to 7. Most of all

IV. 1. in the hope of being admitted to 2. at the initial phase; which; outside my experience 3. It was with the help of; that 4. cars being

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章就如何制定一份成功的商业计划提出了建议。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 First, you need a business plan. It sets out what you'll sell and how much everything will cost. Most businesses that fail don't have this. 可知, 作者认为大多数公司失败是因为没有商业计划, 故答案选 A。

2. B 细节理解题。根据 Product 部分中的 If you want to start a noodle shop that has nothing new, don't expect people to show much interest. You can research your product. For food, let people try it for free. 可知, 如果想要开一家面馆, 则需要研究自己的产品——面条, 并请人们免费试吃, 故答案选 B。

3. A 词义猜测题。if so 表示“如果是这样的话”, so 指代上文提到的内容。根据画线部分前一句 Also, are there

other shops nearby selling similar products? 可知, 画线部分是指附近有卖相似产品的商店, 故答案选 A。

4. B 推理判断题。根据全文内容可知, 本文就如何制定一份成功的商业计划提出了建议, 故答案选 B。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章给出了几条应聘兼职工作的秘诀。

1. G 上文提出疑问“那么, 你究竟如何得到一份兼职工作呢?”, 下文提出“虽然这听起来奇怪, 但它会让你处于正确的精神状态”。由此可知, 设空处应该是提到了某种出人意料的方法。G 项(把你自己看成必须推销出去的产品)符合上下文逻辑, 故答案选 G。

2. A 根据上文中的 A few ways to know your stuff... 以及设空处前后关于公司和雇员的问句可知, 此处应该是一个关于如何了解公司情况的问句。A 项(从它的网站上你能了解到什么)符合逻辑, 且 A 项中的 its 与上文中的 the company 相照应, 故答案选 A。

3. B 上文提到你在面试中问的问题可能会把你推销给未来的雇主, B 项(它们表现出了你对这份工作的热情)对上文进行了解释说明, 且 B 项中的 they 指代上文中的 questions, 故答案选 B。

4. C 本部分建议提前 15 分钟到达面试现场, 并试试能使入平静的呼吸练习。由此推测, 设空处应是呼吸练习的一个步骤, 所以 C 项(重复第二步 5 到 10 次)符合逻辑, 故答案选 C。

5. F 本部分建议面试者吃早餐, 所以设空处应该讲这样做的好处。F 项(它们会给你能量, 让你做到最好)符合语境, 且 F 项中的 They 指代上文中的 a piece of bread and a banana, 故答案选 F。

VII. 1. There are many young entrepreneurs dreaming of success and independence.

2. They should be realistic and seek guidance from expert consultants before rushing into things.

3. They need a sound business plan, hard work, access to capital, good management skills and determination.

4. They shouldn't be too ambitious but should be prepared for the challenges along the way.

5. I think these tips can contribute to their success.

One possible version:

There are many young entrepreneurs dreaming of success and independence. But I advise that they should

be realistic and seek guidance from expert consultants before rushing into things. In addition, they need a sound business plan, hard work, access to capital, good management skills and determination. The most important advice is that they shouldn't be too ambitious but should be prepared for the challenges along the way. I think these tips can contribute to their success.

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. conventional 2. discriminate; discrimination
3. equator 4. estate 5. superior; superiority
6. mild; mildly 7. subjective; subject 8. interfere;
interference 9. rational 10. exceed; exceedingly
11. financial; financially; finance 12. accumulate;
accumulation 13. automatically; automatic
- II. 1. up to 2. no problem 3. ends 4. afloat 5. with
6. into
- III. 1. a little more expensive; I hope to become more
persistent and imaginative than before.
2. make payments; or; Protect our Earth, or it will be
no longer fit for living on.
3. Making; Driving out during a rainstorm is very
dangerous.

语法专练

基础演练

1. where 2. which 3. when; that/which 4. when;
which 5. that/who

高考链接

- I. 1. which 2. that/which 3. whose 4. when
5. where/when
- II. 1. which really made/makes me happy 2. grateful for
everything that
- III. 1. greatly reducing 2. which was started

综合实践

- I. 1. discriminate; conventional 2. mild 3. interfere
4. financial 5. automatically 6. rational 7. accumulate
8. exceed 9. superior 10. subjective
- II. 1. when 2. whose 3. that/which 4. financially
5. why 6. being admitted 7. or 8. with 9. which

10. where

- III. 1. up to 2. interfere with 3. stay afloat 4. going into
debt
- IV. 1. where his mother works 2. exceed; or you will go
into debt 3. make sure; interfere with 4. when;
make ends meet 5. which exceeded our expectations
- V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了自己以乌
兹别克斯坦留学生的身份被山西大学录取来到山西太
原学习的经历,并讲述了自己选择来中国学习的原因。

1. B 根据上文中的 when I was admitted to Shanxi
University as an international student from Uzbekistan
可知,作者选择来中国追求 (pursue) 高等教育,故答案
选 B。
2. B 根据空后的 as an emerging powerhouse of the world
economy, a leader in trade and e-commerce 可知,这里
是指中国作为世界经济新兴强国、贸易和电子商务领导
者的地位 (status),故答案选 B。
3. D 上文提到作者选择来中国追求高等教育,所以这里
是指中国全球公认的教育质量 (quality),故答案选 D。
4. C 根据语境可知,这里是指在国际上被认可的 (accepted)
文凭,故答案选 C。
5. C 根据下文中的 more than 3,000 years 可知,山西已
有3,000多年的悠久 (long) 历史,故答案选 C。
6. D 根据下文中的 Called "a museum of ancient Chinese
culture"可知,山西是中国古代文明 (civilisation) 的发
祥地之一,故答案选 D。
7. B 上文提到山西拥有大量的遗物和遗迹,所以这里是
指它们为研究古代文化提供了充足的 (sufficient) 物质
证据,故答案选 B。
8. B 根据空后的 a stronger fondness for ancient Chinese
culture 可知,作者在山西的经历使其对中国古代文化产
生 (develop) 更浓厚的兴趣,故答案选 B。
9. C 根据下文中的 In its early years... the earliest state-run
universities in offering modern Chinese education 和
Today... a modern institution of higher education with a
global vision 可知,自1902年建校以来,这所大学一直
发展平稳 (steadily),故答案选 C。
10. D 根据空后的 the earliest state-run universities in
offering modern Chinese education 可知,这所大学建校
初期是中国最早提供现代教育的国立大学之一。

among 意为“是……之一”，符合文义，故答案选 D。

11. A 根据上下文可知，如今这所大学已经发展成一所具有国际视野的现代高等教育学府，这反映 (reflected) 在它拥有大量的国际学生等方面，故答案选 A。
12. B 根据上文中的 in its great number of international students 可知，它的课程体系和研究能力达到国际 (international) 标准，故答案选 B。
13. D 作者是乌兹别克斯坦人，所以刚来到山西的时候，作者觉得可能很难适应 (adapt to) 当地的生活和文化，故答案选 D。
14. C 作者是留学生，所以学习中文可能是其学术发展的一个重大的 (major) 挑战，故答案选 C。
15. A 根据上文内容及本句中的 But 可知，在老师和朋友的帮助下，作者能够很快地解决 (solve) 上文提到的问题，故答案选 A。
- VI. 1. to qualify fail to do sth 意为“未做到某事”，故填 to qualify。
2. largest “one of the + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数”为固定用法，意为“最……的……之一”。根据空前的 one of the world's 和空后的 sporting events 可知，此处应用形容词最高级 largest 作定语，故填 largest。
3. from win praise from 意为“赢得……的赞誉”，故填 from。
4. based 句中已有谓语 kept，且与设空处之间无连词连接，所以设空处应用非谓语动词作后置定语，修饰名词短语 a bus and lorry manufacturer；又因 a bus and lorry manufacturer 与 base 之间是被动关系，应用过去分词 based 作定语，故填 based。
5. had been delivered that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 buses，设空处在从句中作谓语。根据 kept 和 the previous year 可知，主句是一般过去时，且从句的动作发生在主句所表示的过去动作之前，故此处应使用过去完成时。又因 buses 与 deliver 之间是被动关系，故填 had been delivered。
6. which 设空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词 tournament 指物，且从句缺少主语，故填 which。
7. adding 句中已有谓语 said，且与设空处之间无连词连接，所以设空处应用非谓语动词作状语；又因 the manager 和 add 之间是主动关系，应用现在分词作状语，故填 adding。

8. safely 此处应用副词 safely 来修饰动词 leave，故填 safely。

9. A a wide range of 为固定搭配，意为“各种各样的”。单词 a 位于句首，首字母需大写，故填 A。

10. abundance 根据空前的 the 和空后的介词 of 可知，此处应用 abundant 的名词形式 abundance。abundance 意为“充裕，丰富”，是不可数名词，故填 abundance。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. sorrow; sorrowful 2. frustration; frustrate; frustrating; frustrated 3. hire 4. thereby 5. supervision; supervise 6. expense; expensive 7. abuse 8. theft 9. purse
- II. 1. to 2. off 3. to 4. designer clothes 5. at 6. out 7. do; favour 8. as is 9. at the expense of 10. to 11. from 12. to
- III. 1. been told; were; I have never seen him again since he left here.
2. As is often the case; As is often the case with old people, my grandfather is fond of talking about the good old days.
3. what; in no doubt; that; What is in no doubt is that this accident is relevant to drink-driving as well as his carelessness.
4. such a rate that; what; New words continue to come into the language at such a rate that no dictionary could probably keep up with them.
- IV. 1. were 2. competitive 3. to make 4. vehicles 5. faster 6. to 7. be collected 8. Although/Though 9. increasingly 10. what
- V. The sharing economy is taking off in all sorts of areas. (要点 1) It can help us make or save money, make new friends and favour the environment. (要点 2) However, it may cause unfair economy situations and abuse of trust, and reveal personal information. (要点 3) Nonetheless, there is no doubt that the sharing economy is increasingly relevant to our daily lives and the global economy. (要点 4)

综合实践

- I. 1. frustration 2. supervision 3. expense 4. theft

5. purse 6. thereby 7. hire 8. sorrows 9. abuse

II. 1. expensive 2. sorrowful 3. frustrating 4. a

5. walking; who/whom 6. out 7. off 8. be supervised

9. turning 10. to

III. 1. is beneficial to 2. are; subject to 3. taken off 4. is relevant to 5. at rock-bottom prices 6. As is often the case 7. at the expense of

IV. 1. as is often the case 2. Whilst renting out 3. at the expense of 4. response to; relevant to

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讲述了共享经济的出现和发展,同时也指出了共享经济的利与弊。

1. C 词义猜测题。根据第一段内容可知,我们买的东西并非全都得到了很好的利用;根据画线词后的 useless to some 可知,此处指那些对一些人来说可能毫无用处的未充分利用的东西。因此,underutilised 表示“未充分利用的”,故答案选 C。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知,忙碌的家长们以前可能不会费心在当地市场摆摊出售他们孩子的旧东西,但在网络市场上,家长们现在可以出售孩子已经穿不了的衣服等未充分利用的物品,故答案选 D。

3. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Unlike businesses, unregulated individuals do not have to follow certain regulations, which can lead to poorer and inconsistent quality of goods and services and a higher risk of cheating. 可知,与企业不同,不受管制的个人不必遵守某些规则,这可能导致其所出售的商品和服务的质量较差或不稳定,并可能产生更高的诈骗风险,故答案选 D。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据全文内容可知,随着网络 and 社交平台的发展,共享经济开始出现并得到了发展,这使得售卖东西更加容易。个人利用网络平台可以将未充分利用的物品进行销售,很多企业也抓住了共享经济的盈利机会,并试图从这些未充分利用的资源中获利,但共享经济也有一些弊端。本文主要是围绕着“共享经济的兴起”而展开的,故答案选 C。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章详细介绍了超市是如何利用其整体布局 and 商品摆放的位置来吸引人们购买更多的商品的。

1. B 空前提到这个布局是为引导购物者在商店里一排一排地、从左至右地选择商品而设计的,B项(然后顾客将注意到所有的产品。)承接上文,符合语境,故答案选 B。

2. D 空前提到新鲜的水果和蔬菜放置在超市入口处,D项(这给人一种超市里只卖健康食品的印象。)承接上文,且 D 项中的 healthy food 为关键词,故答案选 D。

3. A 空前提到产品最畅销的一个位置是在过道的尽头,A项(另一个位置是在与眼睛齐平的架子上。)与之并列,且 A 项中的 Another 与空前的 One 对应,故答案选 A。

4. C 空后提到当家长们等着付钱的时候,孩子们伸手去拿糖果,并把它们放在手推车里,C项(糖果通常放置在收银台处,与孩子们的眼睛处于同一高度。)符合语境,C项中的 Sweets 和 checkout 为关键词,故答案选 C。

5. F 空后提到他们(顾客)不喜欢从产品很少的货架上买东西,因为他们觉得该货架上的产品可能有问题,F项(货架满了的时候,顾客买的产品比货架空了一半的时候多。)符合语境,故答案选 F。

VII. 1. The sharing economy is taking off in all sorts of areas.

2. What is in no doubt is that the sharing economy is beneficial to a large number of people.

3. It helps people take full advantage of the resources.

4. The rise of the sharing economy may lead to difficult management, as is often the case.

5. How to manage the sharing things is worth considering.

One possible version:

The sharing economy is taking off in all sorts of areas. What is in no doubt is that the sharing economy is beneficial to a large number of people. It helps people take full advantage of the resources. Nonetheless, the rise of the sharing economy may lead to difficult management, as is often the case. Thereby how to manage the sharing things is worth considering.

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)I'm glad to (2)more and more convenient (3)whenever and wherever possible (4)By scanning; or (5)allows us not to (6)It's mobile payment that
2. (7)I'm glad to tell you something about mobile payment in China, which has made people's daily lives more and more convenient.

II. One possible version:

Dear Tom,

I'm glad to tell you something about mobile payment in China, which has made people's daily lives more and more convenient.

With mobile payment, we can pay easily whenever and wherever possible. For example, by scanning QR codes, we can purchase breakfast in the street or tickets at the underground station. This is a glimpse of most Chinese people's lives. Mobile payment allows us not to carry cash and credit cards.

It's mobile payment that has greatly changed our lives.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Li Hua

概要写作

II. 3. (1) Changes are an inevitable part of life, towards which, people have different attitudes.

(2) Those who value changes see them as chances of making progress, having new experiences and improving their health.

(3) Those who don't favour changes prefer following a routine, because it gives them a feeling of safety and stability.

(4) Based on the laws of life evolution, I advocate changes to keep pace with modern life.

4. One possible version:

Changes are an inevitable part of life, towards which, people have different attitudes. (要点1) Those who value changes see them as chances of making progress, having new experiences and improving their health. (要点2) However, those who don't favour changes prefer following a routine, because it gives them a feeling of safety and stability. (要点3) Personally, based on the laws of life evolution, I advocate changes to keep pace with modern life. (要点4)

Unit 5 Into the unknown

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

I. 1. civilisation; civilise; civilised 2. bury; buried

3. astronomy; astronomer 4. canal 5. ruin; ruined

6. abandon; abandoned 7. dismiss 8. expansion; expand

II. 1. by 2. to/with 3. to 4. of 5. more 6. at

7. with 8. ruin 9. leave

III. 1. Based on; buried deep in; Absorbed in reading, he didn't notice the Christmas tree decorated with many decorations.

2. What; how; What concerns Selena most is who will be her teacher next term.

3. with some signs representing; They drove to the palace, with the crowd cheering.

4. that; all the more incredible and mysterious; The fact that he was admitted into his ideal university made him all the more excited.

IV. 1. Based 2. impressive 3. What 4. applied 5. which
6. technologically 7. its 8. into 9. to deal
10. shortages

V. A boy believed he had spotted an unknown Maya city. (要点1) The Maya people made incredible and mysterious achievements in buildings, mathematics, astronomy, calendar and characters. (要点2) By 700 AD, Maya civilisation was at its peak, and then it began to decline. (要点3) The Maya people may unknowingly reduced their ability to deal with natural disasters. (要点4) Falling into ruin, Maya civilisation left various mysteries for people to solve. (要点5)

综合实践

I. 1. bury 2. ruin 3. Canal 4. Civilisation

5. astronomy 6. abandon 7. dismiss 8. expansion

II. 1. with 2. expansion 3. abandoned 4. What

5. buried 6. into 7. civilisations 8. to/with

9. feeling

III. 1. On top of 2. correspond to 3. at its peak 4. deal with
5. fell into ruin 6. all the more 7. apply; to

IV. 1. Intrigued by 2. what; What; is how 3. On top of; is; that; has been dismissed 4. leaving; waiting

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。紫禁城的斗拱设计帮助它在多次地震中得以幸存。

1. D 主旨大意题。文章主要探讨了紫禁城在多次地震中得以幸存的原因,故答案选 D。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据第四段中的 And while most structures aren't made to survive natural disasters, let alone ones built hundreds of years ago 可知,大多数建筑都无法抵御自然灾害。根据句中的转折连词 while 可推测,后半部分应讲了紫禁城似乎可以抵御一切(自然灾害),故可猜测 withstand 意为“承受;抵挡”。defend against 意为“保护……不受……侵害;抵御”,故答案选 C。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第六段中的 To show how strong ancient Chinese architecture really is, the model was put to the test. 可知,测试的目的是为了证明中国古代建筑的结构强度,故答案选 B。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第七段中的 ... lies in *dougong* — a centuries-old building method invented in China. 以及第八段中的 This is the name for special holders on buildings... the holders are perfect at keeping structures together when the weather gets rough. 可知,斗拱是一种特殊的建筑部件,能使中国传统建筑的结构固定在一起,故答案选 C。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国的二十四节气。二十四节气直到现在依然被广泛运用,并且将被中国的青年一代传承下去,这也说明了中国人民对古代文化遗产的尊重。

1. A 根据空前的 The Chinese people divided a year into 24 segments based on the Sun's position in the zodiac. 可知,中国人民根据太阳在黄道带中的位置将一年划分为 24 个部分;再根据空后的 These Solar Terms 可知,设空处需承接空前的 segments,且引出空后的 Solar Terms。A 项(每个部分被称为一个节气。)指出了 24 个部分和 24 个节气之间的关系,符合语境,故答案选 A。

2. G 本段主要讲了节气在农业生产和人民日常生活中的重要性,G 项(它们标记了诸如季节、温度、作物生长和天气状况等信息。)符合本段文义,故答案选 G。

3. C 空后列举了两个例子,一个是人们在冬至吃饺子,另一个是人们在清明节向去世的亲人表达敬意。这两个例子都说明了节气的社会和文化意义。C 项(大多数节气都具有丰富的社会和文化意义。)符合本段文义,且可引起下文,故答案选 C。

4. E 根据空前的 The ancient calendar remains relevant to today. 可知,这一古代历法在今天依然重要;再根据空后所讲的文化遗产的意义可知,E 项(长期以来,这在中国一直是生活的核心元素,我们必须保护它。)承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 E。

5. F 空前讲中国的青年一代最能帮助我们传承二十四节气这一重要的文化,他们的创造力和意识可以给古老文化带来新的活力;而空后讲了青年一代传承古老文化的具体方式:他们一直通过相当艺术的手段,比如照片、文章和绘画等,来应对这一挑战。由此可知,F 项(许多年轻人已经为这一壮举贡献了自己的精力和力量。)符合本段文义,且承上启下,故答案选 F。

VII. 1. Maya civilisation surrounded by mystery has been intriguing people.

2. The fact that Maya society was technologically primitive makes its achievements all the more incredible.

3. What is most extraordinary is how the impressive architectures were built without the use of wheels, metal tools or even animal power.

4. One of the reasons why it fell into ruin is that the Maya people may unknowingly reduced their ability to deal with natural disasters.

One possible version:

It is known that Maya civilisation surrounded by mystery has been intriguing people. What's more, the fact that Maya society was technologically primitive makes its achievements all the more incredible. What is most extraordinary is how the impressive architectures were built without the use of wheels, metal tools or even animal power. One of the reasons why Maya civilisation fell into ruin is that the Maya people may unknowingly reduced their ability to deal with natural disasters.

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

- I. 1. retreat 2. shrink; shrank; shrunk 3. investigation; investigate; investigator
- II. 1. getaway 2. run 3. check 4. waters 5. clear
6. to 7. unknown 8. out 9. into 10. into 11. think
12. shrink 13. into 14. to
- III. 1. it seems that; what; It seems that she has always been busy with what she loves.
2. making a quick getaway; dating back to; when; Reading English aloud in the morning will do you a lot of good.
3. there is no need; to shrink from; There's no need for you to buy more food — there's plenty in the fridge.

语法专练

基础演练

1. why 2. What 3. how 4. that 5. where 6. What
7. how 8. whether/if 9. whoever

高考链接

- I. 1. what 2. What 3. what 4. that 5. that
- II. 1. This is why 2. show that 3. more evidence that
4. It is; that; how people manage their lives

综合实践

- I. 1. investigation 2. shrank 3. retreat
- II. 1. who 2. Whether 3. how 4. to 5. investigations
6. that 7. to 8. from; into 9. what 10. that
- III. 1. check out 2. set out 3. look into 4. making a getaway 5. threw himself into 6. steer clear of
7. think twice
- IV. 1. The company is testing the waters to see whether/if customers like this new product.
2. How they ran for their lives from wild animals remains a mystery.
3. The truth is that applications and websites collect large amounts of people's personal information.
4. What I want to stress is that it's never wrong to think twice before taking action.
- V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一位富有的商人为了商业利益开发了一片热带雨林,但却因此失

去了唯一能够治疗自己疾病的药材的故事。

1. C consequence 意为“后果”;opportunity 意为“机会”;choice 意为“选择”;problem 意为“问题”。根据上文中的 Life is a series of choices 及下文内容可知,这里应该是指哈里正面临着选择:选择先见医生,还是先见工程师,故答案选 C。
2. D 根据下文可知,医生带来的消息是关于唯一能够拯救哈里生命的药材的。由此推测,这个消息是非常重要的 (important),故答案选 D。
3. B 这里是指下文炸毁山谷的事 (matter),故答案选 B。
4. A 根据上下文可知,哈里的私人医生和一位工程师都在等着他的决定。由此推测,这里是指商人做出了决定 (decision),故答案选 A。
5. D 根据上文可知,在健康和赚钱之间,哈里选择了赚钱。由此推测,尽管体重已经引起了他的健康问题,但是他依然痴迷于赚钱。be crazy about 为固定搭配,意为“对……着迷”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
6. D 根据下文中的 On the screen appeared his engineer. 可知,这里是指他的一个职员匆忙打开 (switch on) 电视,故答案选 D。
7. A 根据上文中的 On the other side of the world, one of his engineers was... 可知,这里应该是指他们相隔 (apart) 数百万公里,故答案选 A。
8. A 根据上文可知,这片区域原来是一片热带雨林,后来哈里的人来到这里,砍倒了所有贵重的树木,所以哈里应该是一个为了赚钱不管不顾的人。由此推测,这里应该是指迫使 (forcing) 村民搬走,故答案选 A。
9. A profit 意为“利润”;advantage 意为“优势”;preference 意为“偏爱”;achievement 意为“成就”。哈里是个痴迷于赚钱的商人,所以这里应该是指工厂将给他带来巨大的利润,故答案选 A。
10. D branch 意为“分支”;location 意为“位置”;routine 意为“惯例”;course 意为“江河的流向”。根据上文可知,哈里让员工炸毁了山谷。由此推测,山谷被炸后,河流改变了流向,淹没了山谷,故答案选 D。
11. C demand 意为“需要”;recommend 意为“推荐”;command 意为“命令”;suggest 意为“建议”。根据哈里说的话可知,这里应该是指哈里命人让医生进来,故答案选 C。
12. B 根据上文可知,哈里是一位富翁,所以这里是指医生

进来后,给这位富有的 (wealthy) 病人检查身体,故答案选 B。

13. C 根据下文可知,这种能制成救命药的植物只有一个地方能找到,所以这种植物应该是罕见的 (rare),故答案选 C。

14. C angrily 意为“生气地”;thoughtfully 意为“沉思地”;urgently 意为“急切地”;cautiously 意为“谨慎地”。根据上文可知,这种唯一能够拯救哈里生命的植物是非常罕见的,所以这里是指哈里急切地想知道地点,故答案选 C。

15. A 这里是指该山谷以热带雨林闻名。(be) known for 为固定搭配,意为“以……闻名”,故答案选 A。

VI. 1. involved be involved in 为固定搭配,意为“参与;卷入”,故填 involved。

2. to pay attention to 为固定搭配,意为“注意”,故填 to。

3. minutes 根据空前的 a few 可知,设空处应用名词的复数形式,故填 minutes。

4. a every once in a while 为固定搭配,意为“偶尔”,故填 a。

5. bored 设空处作表语,应用形容词,又因此处是形容人的感受,故填 bored。

6. what 分析句子结构可知,设空处引导宾语从句,且在从句中作主语,表示“什么”,故填 what。

7. frequently 设空处修饰谓语,应用副词,故填 frequently。

8. trying 分析句子结构可知,主句谓语动词为 adjust,且设空处与 adjust 之间无连词连接,所以设空处用非谓语形式;又因 a man 与 try 之间为主动关系,所以设空处用现在分词形式,故填 trying。

9. to be appear 是系动词,后面常接动词不定式(短语)作其表语,故填 to be。

10. impolite 根据空后的 or not interested 可知,此处表示“无礼的”,故填 impolite。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. archaeological; archaeology; archaeologist
2. millimetre 3. upwards 4. equivalent 5. furthermore
6. notable; notably 7. substance 8. drilling; drill
9. vol; volume

- II. 1. set 2. to do 3. window 4. at 5. equivalent
6. record 7. beyond 8. frontier

III. 1. Among these is; In the square stands a tower, one of the most famous buildings in the Tang Dynasty.

2. Given; it is perhaps no surprise that; Given that there was so little time, it was no surprise that they didn't finish the task on time.

3. some of which; I find many apples in the basket, some of which have gone bad.

- IV. 1. have been made 2. in 3. lying 4. Amazing
5. which 6. a 7. completely 8. how 9. exploration
10. Although/Though

V. Humankind has been sailing across oceans to explore Earth's furthest corners. (要点 1) Fragments of the past lying deep beneath the oceans are still waiting to be discovered. (要点 2) Besides, amazing biological discoveries are also being made. (要点 3) Furthermore, the oceans are a valuable source of natural resources. (要点 4) Through international cooperation, humankind is entering a new age of oceanic discovery. (要点 5)

综合实践

- I. 1. archaeological 2. equivalent 3. Drilling
4. Furthermore 5. notable 6. substance 7. upwards
8. volumes 9. millimetre

- II. 1. into 2. notably 3. Holding 4. Given 5. Standing
6. of; millimetres 7. that 8. are

- III. 1. holds the record 2. is equivalent to 3. continues to
4. set sail 5. beyond the reach of

IV. 1. Standing beside the bus stop is Tom, who is waiting for the next bus.

2. Given that he apologised to me in time, I forgave him.

3. On the left side of the bank is a restaurant where we can have Chinese food.

4. It's normal that people feel it hard to adapt to a new environment of complete darkness.

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。南极地区的一个冰架崩解形成了一座巨大的冰山。而这座冰山下面新发现的海洋生态系统为科学家提供了研究未知海洋生物的机会。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Scientists said it was a race against time to explore these new ecosystems before they were transformed by sunlight. 可知,科学家们急于去这座冰山是为了研究新发现的生态系统,故答案选 B。
2. C 词义猜测题。根据上文内容可知,因冰架崩解而新发现的生态系统为科学家提供了研究海洋生物的独特无二的机会,所以教授认为要抓住这次机会,故 this one 指的是 A68 冰山及其下面的新生态系统,故答案选 C。
3. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 The cave-in provides us with a unique opportunity to study marine life 可知,新出现的生态系统为海洋生物学家提供了研究海洋生物的独特无二的机会,对他们有极大的价值,故答案选 D。
4. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 At the current rate, the world's oceans will be on average at least 60 centimetres higher by the end of the century. 可知,研究表明,到本世纪末,世界上的海洋将平均升高至少 60 厘米。由此推知,到 2100 年,海平面将上升到比现在更高的水平,故答案选 D。
- VI. 1. has been 根据时间状语 for thousands of years 可知,此处应用现在完成时,主语 Xi'an 为第三人称单数,所以助动词用 has,故填 has been。
2. which 此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 heritage 指物,关系词在从句中作介词 of 的宾语,应用 which 引导,故填 which。
3. building in 为介词,所以此处应用动名词作宾语,故填 building。
4. that 设空处引导的同位语从句作名词 news 的同位语,且从句中不缺任何成分,所以用连接词 that 引导,故填 that。
5. to protect in order to do sth 为固定搭配,意为“为了做某事”,故填 to protect。
6. its 此处修饰名词 route,应用形容词性物主代词,又因主语是 the metro line,故填 its。
7. Facing 分析句子结构可知,此处作状语,用非谓语形式。Xi'an 与 face 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词;此空位于句首,首字母需大写,故填 Facing。
8. attempts attempt 为可数名词。此处表示泛指,且其前没有限定词,所以用名词的复数形式,故填 attempts。

9. usually 此处修饰谓语,应用副词作状语,故填 usually。
10. a feast 意为“盛会,宴会;特别的享受”,为可数名词,此处泛指“一场视觉盛宴”,且 visual 的发音以辅音素开头,应用不定冠词 a,故填 a。

- VII. 1. Humankind has been making attempts to explore the oceans; among these is the *Esmeralda*.
2. Humankind is also making amazing biological discoveries, including many extraordinary creatures.
3. The oceans are a valuable source of natural resources, some of which are completely new to us.
4. There being many challenges at the ocean depths, through international cooperation, humankind is entering a new age of oceanic discovery to open up our planet's final frontier.

One possible version:

Humankind has been making attempts to explore the oceans; among these is the *Esmeralda*. Besides, humankind is also making amazing biological discoveries, including many extraordinary creatures. Furthermore, the oceans are a valuable source of natural resources, some of which are completely new to us. There being many challenges at the ocean depths, through international cooperation, humankind is entering a new age of oceanic discovery to open up our planet's final frontier.

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1) There are many unsolved mysteries (2) is a particular one (3) have disappeared (4) left (5) were due to (6) be related to (7) find strong evidence
2. (8) There are many unsolved mysteries in the natural world, of which the Bermuda Triangle is a particular one.
- (9) Since the mid-19th century, lots of ships, planes and people have disappeared there, leaving no wreckage or remains.

II . One possible version:

There are many unsolved mysteries in the natural world, of which the Bermuda Triangle is a particular one. This area lies in the Atlantic Ocean. Since the mid-19th century, lots of ships, planes and people have disappeared there, leaving no wreckage or remains. Some people think the incidents were due to aliens. Some people believe that they might be related to the special weather there. But no one can find strong evidence. Maybe in the future we can find the answer with the development of science and technology.

读后续写

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Sally started daydreaming about joining other school clubs. She could be a member of the music club, which her best friend Tracy kept talking about. She imagined herself dancing on the stage of a big concert hall with thousands of people cheering her. She could also try a different sport, like jogging or cycling. Anyway, football would be her last choice. Just as her mind was wandering, she saw a familiar face in the crowd. It was her mother. “Stay focussed. You can do it.”

Paragraph 2:

Recalling her mother’s words, Sally was woken from her daydream. At that very moment, her teammate passed the ball to her. She took control of it and dribbled it between her feet, moving forward towards the net of the green team. She passed a few players and soon positioned herself right in front of the net. Focussed on the ball, she kicked it as hard as she could. The referee blew his whistle. “Goal!” Sally’s team won! Her mum was right. All she had to do was stay focussed.

Unit 6 Space and beyond

Part 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas

基础巩固

- I . 1. notion 2. unexceptional; exceptional; exception
3. rekindle 4. shadow 5. scream 6. suspend;

suspension 7. crew

- II . 1. on 2. foot 3. to 4. in 5. it 6. shuttle 7. off
8. in 9. shock 10. cast 11. into 12. short 13. to
14. reach

- III . 1. Ever since; set foot on; have become accustomed to;
Ever since I heard that song on the radio, I’ve found
it hard to get its tune out of my mind.
2. Guided by; Attracted by the history of this ancient
city, Mary decided to stay in Xi’an for another five
days.
3. took off; seemed to have lost; involved; I seem to
have involved myself in something I don’t understand.
4. having assumed that; The rain having stopped, they
continued their journey.

- IV . 1. have become 2. off 3. because 4. Tragically
5. casting 6. were suspended 7. that 8. successful
9. memory 10. to join

V . Following the Moon landings, space travel became
unexceptional to the public. (要点 1) However, with
the *Challenger* exploding, people became pessimistic
about space flights and they were suspended for nearly
three years. (要点 2) But what was certain was that
manned flights would continue. (要点 3) And the
sacrifice of the *Challenger* reminds us to continue
exploring space. (要点 4)

综合实践

- I . 1. shadow 2. screamed 3. unexceptional 4. suspend
5. crew 6. notion 7. rekindled
II . 1. in 2. on/over 3. on 4. to 5. Absorbed
6. covered 7. in 8. to pay; to provide 9. on
10. sending
III . 1. take off 2. made it 3. tune in 4. set foot on
5. on board 6. calls to 7. cut short 8. stepped into
9. went into shock 10. reach for the stars
IV . 1. become/get/are accustomed to working 2. stepped
into; waving 3. Guided by him 4. inspiring us to
reach for the stars 5. With; might have inspired
V . 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了什么
是太空垃圾、太空垃圾所导致的问题以及清除太空垃圾
的办法。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 There are now millions of abandoned pieces of metal and other materials in orbit — everything from old rocket pieces to accidentally dropped astronaut tools and even flecks of paint. 可知,轨道上的旧火箭碎片是太空垃圾,故答案选 B。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 The fear is that if we don't start taking this junk out of space soon, it will become a significant threat to active satellites. 可推知,太空垃圾会使活跃的卫星处于危险中,故答案选 B。

3. D 细节理解题。根据第四段尤其是其中的 Space surveillance and tracking is one of the key things we can do to ensure the safety of those satellites we rely on now, and to make sure certain orbits don't become inaccessible to future generations because there's too much junk in them. 可知,对太空垃圾的监视与跟踪可以确保我们现在所依赖的卫星的安全,并确保某些太空轨道不会因为其中有太多太空垃圾而让后代无法使用。由此可知,太空轨道上有太多的太空垃圾会让后代无法使用,故答案选 D。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 Space surveillance and tracking is one of the key things we can do to ensure the safety of those satellites we rely on now... 及最后一段可知,进行彻底的太空清洁、从现在开始减少太空垃圾的产生及使用太空监视和跟踪系统均有助于解决太空垃圾问题,而文中并没有提到停止太空探索,故答案选 A。

VI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了宇航服的改进历程。

1. F 空前提出了如何设计保护人免受太空环境侵害所需的特殊服装这一问题;空后讲述了太空环境的危险因素,如酷冷、酷热、缺氧等。F 项(如果没有不同类型的保护,一个人就无法在太空的极端条件中工作。)既解释了上文的问题,又引出下文太空环境的危险,承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 F。

2. D D 项中的关键词 device 和 pilot's head 与空前的 devices 和 a pilot 分别照应,且空后的 This protective suit 也说明设空处提到了防护服之类的设备,故 D 项符合题意,故答案选 D。

3. B 本段介绍了一种更为先进的宇航服,B 项中的 very

different protective clothing 与空后的 It 相照应,故答案选 B。

4. E E 项中的关键词 parts 与空前的 parts 相照应。此处讲这种宇航服有许多部件,不同的部件有各种不同的尺寸,这使得每个宇航员都可以选择适合自己尺寸的部件,故答案选 E。

5. G 该空前都讲述了探索火星时所需宇航服的设计要求,G 项与之相关,且 G 项中的关键词 They 和 Mars 与空前的 spacesuits 和 Mars 相照应,故答案选 G。

VII. 1. When Neil Armstrong first set foot on the Moon on 20 July 1969, people watched it with their hearts in their mouths.

2. When the *Challenger* space shuttle took off, people seemed to have lost their wonder at the amazing achievements.

3. Tragically, the space shuttle exploded and the world went into shock.

4. The *Discovery* launched, manned flights continued again.

5. The *Challenger* disaster inspires and reminds us to continue the space exploration and discovery.

One possible version:

When Neil Armstrong first set foot on the Moon on 20 July 1969, people watched it with their hearts in their mouths. But when the *Challenger* space shuttle took off, people seemed to have lost their wonder at the amazing achievements. Tragically, the space shuttle exploded and the world went into shock. However, the *Discovery* launched, manned flights continued again. The *Challenger* disaster inspires and reminds us to continue the space exploration and discovery.

Part 2 Using language

基础巩固

I. 1. submit 2. awesome

II. 1. no 2. bring 3. more 4. up for 5. in 6. the most

III. 1. So great was; So boring was the film that I fell asleep.

2. No wonder; saying; Mark was Jane's brother! No wonder he reminded me so much of her!

3. has inspired; So far he hasn't lost a game in the league.

语法专练

基础演练

1. will 2. could 3. should 4. would 5. should

高考链接

I. 1. can 2. needn't 3. couldn't 4. must

II. 1. I love the weekend, because I needn't get up early on Saturdays and Sundays.

2. Jane can't attend the meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon because she will be teaching a class at that time.

3. You must carry the necessary equipment with you.

综合实践

I. 1. Submit 2. awesome

II. 1. shall 2. might 3. should 4. could 5. would

6. can 7. needn't 8. mustn't 9. May; must

10. must

III. 1. take in 2. No wonder 3. make the most of

4. What's more 5. sign up for

IV. 1. So excited were they at the news that they didn't sleep well all night.

2. Mr Li must be working now because the light in his office is still on.

3. You needn't have hurried, because the flight has been delayed for an hour.

4. Such an interesting story did Daming tell that we couldn't help laughing.

5. China's Belt and Road Initiative has brought the old Silk Road back to public attention.

V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。随着社会的发展,人们倾向于扔掉旧的物品,用新的物品取而代之,从而制造了堆积如山的垃圾。文章旨在告诉人们要养成回收利用的习惯、转变消费观念,以此来减少垃圾的产生并减轻环境压力。

1. B 根据上文可知,在当今世界,如果物品磨损了,我们就会把它扔掉,买一个新的。再结合下文可知,这里是指这种情况引发的问题(problem),故答案选B。

2. D 根据下文中的 more rubbish than ever before 可知,这里是指垃圾(rubbish)堆积如山,故答案选D。

3. C 根据下文中的 companies are able to produce products quickly and inexpensively 可知,公司能够迅速而廉价地生

产产品,所以与花时间和金钱去修理旧的物品相比,更换(replace)物品更容易,故答案选C。

4. D as to 意为“关于”; except for 意为“除……之外”; regardless of 意为“不管;不顾”; thanks to 意为“多亏”。这里是指多亏了当代制造业和技术,公司能够迅速而廉价地生产产品,故答案选D。

5. C 本段讲了形成一次性物品充斥的社会的另一个原因:我们对一次性产品的热爱。love of 意为“对……的热爱”,故答案选C。

6. D 根据语境可知,这里是指我们总是在寻找节省时间和让生活更便利的方法(ways),故答案选D。

7. C 根据下文列举的一次性产品可知,这里是指公司生产(produce)成千上万种不同的一次性产品,故答案选C。

8. B 本段接着讲形成一次性物品充斥的社会的原因,因此这里是指我们对新产品的欲望也促成了这一问题。contribute to 意为“促成,造成”,符合题意,故答案选B。

9. C 根据下文中的 we will be happier with the latest products 可知,这里是指广告使我们相信越新(newer)越好,故答案选C。

10. D 上文提到我们更喜欢新的物品,所以这里是指我们扔掉有用的物品来为新的物品腾地方,throw away 意为“扔掉”,符合题意,故答案选D。

11. B 根据下文所讲的垃圾堆积如山可知,这里指的是一次性物品充斥的社会带来的后果(consequences),故答案选B。

12. A 下文提到更多的政府要求人们回收利用物品,而他们这样做的目的是减少(decrease)垃圾数量和保护环境,故答案选A。

13. A 上文提到更多的政府要求人们回收利用物品,下文讲这不足以解决这个问题,上下文之间为转折关系,however 符合语境,故答案选A。

14. B 根据语境可知,这里是指我们需要修理我们的物品,而不是(instead of)扔掉它们,故答案选B。

15. D 下文提到修理我们的物品和改变我们的消费习惯可能是减少垃圾数量和保护环境的最好方法。修理物品上文已讲到,所以这里应该是指重新思考我们对花费(spending)的态度,故答案选D。

VI. 1. how 分析句子结构可知,设空处引导宾语从句,且在从句中作方式状语,故填how。

2. with communicate with sb 为常用搭配,意为“与某人交流”,故填 with。
3. conditions many 后接可数名词复数,故填 conditions。
4. demonstrated 分析句子结构可知,Although 引导的从句已有系动词 are,所以设空处用非谓语形式;又因 the experiments 与 demonstrate 之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词形式,故填 demonstrated。
5. development 根据定冠词 the 及空后的 of 可知,此处应填名词,故填 development。
6. and 根据语境可知,stay in orbit 与 give more lectures 为并列成分,应用 and 连接,故填 and。
7. opening 分析句子结构可知,本句的谓语是 can become,且设空处与谓语之间无连词连接,所以设空处应用非谓语形式;又因 open 与其逻辑主语之间是主动关系,所以用现在分词形式,故填 opening。
8. clearer 根据空后的 and more stable 可知,此处应用形容词的比较级形式,故填 clearer。
9. will be delivered 分析句子结构可知,that 引导主语从句,从句中 space lectures 与 deliver 之间是被动关系,且根据 in the future 可知,此处描述将来的事情,所以用一般将来时的被动语态,故填 will be delivered。
10. to explore be determined to do sth 为固定搭配,意为“决心做某事”,故填 to explore。

Part 3 Developing ideas & Presenting ideas

基础巩固

- I. 1. telescope 2. angle 3. invisible; visible
4. straightforward 5. self-discipline 6. fetch
7. muscle 8. pepper 9. sneeze 10. disc
- II. 1. in 2. naked 3. out 4. in 5. composed
6. invisible to 7. edge 8. quest
- III. 1. discovered; were believed to have been; The stone discovered by the farmer was believed to date back to the Tang Dynasty.
2. similar to; having their own moons; All the students staring at him, the young man engaged in teaching was a little nervous.
3. it was understood that; It is common sense that Earth goes round the Sun.
4. work out; the incredible fact that; My family have

- now accepted the fact that I don't eat sugar or bread.
- IV. 1. as 2. were believed 3. dramatically 4. to realise
5. the 6. ranging 7. thought 8. billions 9. advanced
10. that
- V. Ancient people used their imaginations to create a world in the sky. (要点 1) But with the first telescope invented, the ability to explore the night sky changed greatly. (要点 2) Then, the Hubble Space Telescope gave us the first beautiful images of our universe. (要点 3) Furthermore, the FAST telescope is used to search for darker matter. (要点 4) However, there is still much of the universe remains unexplored. (要点 5)

综合实践

- I. 1. telescope 2. fetch 3. invisible 4. straightforward
5. self-discipline 6. muscles 7. angled 8. sneeze
- II. 1. in 2. muscles 3. knowing 4. to; of 5. for 6. to be; invisible 7. that; where
- III. 1. work out 2. are engaged in 3. quest for 4. are composed of 5. At the edge of 6. invisible to 7. in reality
- IV. 1. invisible to the naked eye 2. most of them sleeping
3. It is reported that; who were affected by
4. discovered; were believed to be
- V. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。一项新的美国研究表明,辐射似乎并没有缩短宇航员的寿命。
1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段的前两句可知,研究人员是通过对比不同数据进行研究的,故答案选 C。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第四段的最后一句可知,“健康工人效应”使有工作的人有较少的健康问题,即让有工作的人身体更健康,故答案选 C。
3. A 主旨大意题。根据全文内容可知,本文围绕宇航员的健康问题展开,故答案选 A。
- VI. 1. landed 此处是句子的谓语,根据时间状语 on 3 January 2019 可知,设空处应使用一般过去时,故填 landed。
2. extremely 设空处修饰形容词 challenging,应使用副词,故填 extremely。
3. where 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词是 spot,关系词在从句中作地点状语,故填 where。
4. interest 根据空前的 is of 可知,此处是“be of + 名词”

结构,故设空处应填名词。interest 表示“吸引力”时是不可数名词,故填 interest。

5. than 根据空前的 much more 可知,此处连接两个比较对象,故填 than。
6. to find use... to do sth 为固定搭配,意为“用……来做某事”,且此处表示目的,应使用动词不定式作目的状语,故填 to find。
7. means 设空处作谓语。根据上文中的 This really excites scientists 可知,此处使用一般现在时,主语是 it,所以谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式,故填 means。
8. is constructed 分析句子结构可知,设空处在从句中作谓语。the Moon 与 construct 之间是被动关系,应使用被动语态。根据语境可知,此处陈述的是客观事实,应使用一般现在时;又因主语 the Moon 是单数,故填 is constructed。
9. as such as 为固定搭配,意为“例如”,故填 as。
10. its 此处作定语修饰空后的名词 plans,应使用形容词性物主代词,故填 its。

- Ⅶ. 1. The night sky attracting people to explore has been an endless source of fascination.
2. Many beautiful things invisible to the naked eye can be seen by using telescopes.
3. In China, the FAST telescope completed in 2016 is being used in the search for dark matter invisible to ordinary telescopes.
4. Although the space telescopes allow us to see further and further into space, there is still much of the universe to be explored.

One possible version:

The night sky attracting people to explore has been an endless source of fascination. With telescopes invented, many beautiful things invisible to the naked eye can be seen. In China, the FAST telescope completed in 2016 is being used in the search for dark matter invisible to ordinary telescopes. Although the space telescopes allow us to see further and further into space, there is still much of the universe to be explored.

Part 4 Reflection & Writing

写作指导

应用文写作

- I. 1. (1)that/which don't exist (2)invited many aliens to (3)was held (4)sang beautifully (5)screamed (6)Though/Although our stay; had a wonderful time
2. (7)We invited many aliens to our party which was held on our space shuttle.
- (8)So beautifully did they sing that all of us screamed.

II. One possible version:

It is now the year of 2050, and I have just finished my school trip to Mars. We went to Mars by space shuttle. On Mars, we visited many interesting places and found a lot of things that don't exist on Earth. We invited many aliens to our party which was held on our space shuttle. They sang and danced together with us. So beautifully did they sing that all of us screamed.

Though our stay on Mars was short, we all had a wonderful time there. We shall never forget the beauty of Mars and I hope to travel to Mars again soon.

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One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

My mother sat me down and began to talk. She held my hand and said, “There will always be mean people like Betsy in this world, which is hard to change. But you can change the way you handle them. Have you ever heard of the saying ‘Treat others with kindness’?” I shook my head. “It’s simple. Just show your kindness to the girl now and then. If she drops her pen, pick it up and hand it to her. Do things like that. Just be nice to her.”

Paragraph 2:

Then one day I did what my mother taught me and amazing things happened. Our teacher announced seriously that there would be an exam the next morning. As Betsy was not good at this subject, I offered to help her revise. Betsy was surprised but grateful. She said shyly, “You’re so nice. I truly regret making those rude remarks on you. Can we be friends?” I agreed. I was glad that I had followed my mum’s advice. It was just what I needed and probably what Betsy needed, too.