

答案解析

Unit 1 Looking forwards

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. boyhood 2. ambition; ambitious 3. trainee; train; training; trainer 4. correspondent; correspond; correspondence 5. detective; detect; detection; detector
- II. 1. boyhood 2. ambition 3. trainees 4. historical 5. detective 6. ultimately 7. dots 8. backwards
- III. 1. take action 2. fell into 3. in place 4. by contrast 5. Compared to 6. is based on 7. kick off 8. longed to do
- IV. 1. about to fall into 2. In the face of 3. By contrast; born in 4. gave up; devoted himself entirely to 5. In desperation; killed off; focus on
- V. 1. As; that; As I expected, he made a promise that he would write to me as soon as he got to Beijing.
2. On leaving; On hearing the news that the train had left, he burst into tears.
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.
- VI. 一句多译
1. ① In the face of ② Faced with ③ Facing
2. ① On arriving ② The moment I arrived
- 句式升级
1. ① The little boy was so sleepy that he fell asleep in the sofa.
② The little boy was so sleepy as to fall asleep in the sofa.
2. As we all know, China is a developing country.
- 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.

- VIII. 1. D 2. B 3. C
- IX. 1. that 2. but 3. ambition 4. based 5. By 6. were published 7. which 8. himself 9. necessarily 10. prepared
- X. 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) But 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)
- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讲述了要想成功,就需要不断地学习,这样的生活才会有意义。
1. B 推理判断题。根据文章前两段内容可知,塞万提斯在五十多岁之前穷困潦倒,左手残疾,经常入狱。但是他在五十三岁时决定写书,最终写出了世界名著《堂吉珂德》,所以文章开头讲述他的故事是为了说明年龄并不是实现目标的障碍,故答案选 B。
2. D 词义猜测题。根据文章第三段中的 I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing... 可知,作者讨论的是那些不再学习成长的人,再结合画线部分所在句可知,run out of steam 是指失去学习的兴趣,故答案选 D。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第四段中的 We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere. 可知,我们失去了好奇心,但是如果愿意学习,机会便无处不在。由此可推知,机会偏爱那些有好奇心的人,故答案选 C。
4. D 推理判断题。根据文章第五段的内容可知,本段主要是想告诉我们应该学习一些应对生活的合理方式,故答案选 D。
5. A 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了要想成功,就需要不断地学习,这样的生活才会有意义,所以作者的目的是想告诉我们怎样才能过上有益的成年人生活,故答案选 A。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. admission; admit 2. participation; participate; participant

II. 1. admission 2. participation

III. 1. apply for 2. be suitable for 3. made up my mind
4. put off 5. go for

IV. 1. make up my mind 2. put off 3. weigh up
4. participation in

V. 1. had been building; He said he had been remembering
words over the last week.

2. what if; What if Mum doesn't like the restaurant I
chose?

3. quitting; to make; He said that making friends
with Tom was the right thing to do.

VI. 一句多译

1. ①it; a great pity ②it a great pity

2. ①Despite the hard physical work ②Although/
Though the physical work is hard

句式升级

①I thought it was an honour that I was invited to the
party.

②I thought it an honour to be invited to the party.

VII. 基础演练

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

高考链接

1. is happening; was 2. has given 3. was working
4. have grown 5. fell 6. is being repaired 7. will
have been installed 8. had been trapped

模拟实战

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了
河北秦皇岛的长城守望者——张鹤珊多年如一日
守护长城的故事。

1. has been protecting 根据下文中的时间状语 for
over 40 years 可知,此动作在此阶段不间断并可能
会一直持续下去,所以应该用现在完成进行时,
故填 has been protecting。

2. built 分析句子结构可知,本句已有谓语,所以此
处用非谓语动词作后置定语,其与所修饰的名词
the Great Wall 之间是被动关系,且动作已经完成,
故填 built。

3. was patrolling 根据语境可知,当他正在巡逻时,
发现了当地村民对长城造成了相当大的损坏。强
调在过去的某个时间正在发生的动作,用过去进
行时,故填 was patrolling。

4. had stolen 根据语境可知,这里的“偷”的动作发
生在“发现”之前,所以应该用过去完成时,故填
had stolen。

5. would spend “would + 动词原形”表示过去常
常做,故填 would spend。

6. has worn 根据空格前的时间状语 In the past
decades 可知,这里的动作持续到现在并且可能继
续下去,应该用现在完成时,故填 has worn。

7. distance 分析句子结构可知,空格后的 he has
covered during the patrols 是一个定语从句,修饰
前面的名词,且 and 后面的句子缺主语,故填
distance。

8. gradually 这里修饰后面的动词,应该用副词形
式,故填 gradually。

9. was awarded he 和 award 之间是被动关系,应该
用被动语态;且表示发生在过去的事情,应该用一
般过去时,所以此处用一般过去时的被动语态,故
填 was awarded。

10. to thanks to 是固定搭配,意为“归功于;多亏”,
故填 to。

VIII. 1. all aspects of our life; change your mind from
pessimism

2. At; give up

3. was fed up with; entertained

4. had trouble in; amuse myself

5. cheerful and optimistic; full of

6. Thanks to; have become

One possible version:

Optimism is important in all aspects of our life.
If you can change your mind from pessimism, you
can change your life.

At the beginning of high school, I did poorly in
English but I didn't give up because I was always
encouraged by both the people around me and myself.
I kept practising speaking, listening, reading and
writing. When I was fed up with reading and writing,
I usually entertained myself by reading some
interesting English stories and jokes or seeing English
films. When I had trouble in reciting or memorising, I
tried to amuse myself by playing word games or
singing English songs. By such means, I always made
myself cheerful and optimistic, full of splendid and
colourful dreams of the future. Gradually, I made
progress in English.

Thanks to optimism, I have become one of the
top students in my class by now.

第三课时 Developing ideas

I. 1. commercial; commerce 2. thoughtful; thought

3. symbolize; symbol 4. mixture; mix; mixed

5. affection; affectionate; affectionately

6. qualified; qualification; qualify; disqualify

7. fluency; fluent; fluently 8. sincerely; sincere;
sincerity

II. 1. commercial 2. thoughtful 3. alternative 4. arise

5. mixture 6. affection 7. qualified 8. fluency

III. 1. On a daily basis 2. result in 3. turn down

4. with regret 5. arise from 6. throws at

IV. 1. cannot help but 2. have in common; lead to

3. be free to 4. turning down 5. as opposed to
- V. 1. not only; but also; The people they are looking for not only can play basketball well, but also have strong 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 come to my wedding.

VI. 一句多译

1. ①When we are presented with ②Presented with
2. ①It is unlikely that ②is unlikely to have ③It is impossible for him to have
3. ①Instead ②Instead of looking

句式升级

1. ①I attended an exchange program in Paris, which improved my French language skills.
- ② I attended an exchange program in Paris, improving my French language skills.
2. It is acceptable to feel regretful because it serves as a reminder to live life to the full.

- 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. 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.

- VIII. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A

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

- X. *The Road Not Taken* is one of the most famous American poems of all time. (要点 1) The diverged 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)

- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要介绍了我们每天都面临着的各种选择。选择也是一种生

活技能,它不仅影响我们自己的生活,也会影响周围的人。

1. A 主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知,本文主要讲述了做正确选择的重要性,故答案选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段内容可知,知道如何做出选择是一种生活技能,如果我们想过有用而又快乐的生活我们就需要这种技能,故答案选 C。
3. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 Other choices are more important. For example, will I eat healthy food for lunch or will I eat junk food because it is nicer? 可知,更重要的选择是午饭选择吃健康的食物还是选择吃好吃但是不健康的食品,故答案选 B。
4. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 Just as importantly, our choices can also affect other people.可知,我们的选择也会影响别人,故答案选 B。
5. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 We make choices like this every day.可知,我们每天都会做出各种选择,故答案选 A。

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. ambitious 2. history 3. detectors; detectors
4. correspondence 5. detect 6. in 7. in 8. on
9. as 10. by 11. weighing 12. weight 13. admits
14. admitted 15. to participate 16. affectionately
17. thought 18. symbols 19. a 20. to qualify
21. fluently 22. sincere 23. in 24. for 25. on

- II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了动物睡眠的原因,以及研究发现睡眠可以让记忆变得更好。

1. C 首句指出每种动物都要睡觉,但原因仍然是个谜。接下来是具体例证,实验室的老鼠被剥夺了睡眠,一个月内就会死亡,所以 C 项“类似地,人类如果连续几天不睡觉,就会生病”符合逻辑,故答案选 C。
2. E 本段首句提出了第一个假设,睡眠帮助我们巩固新的记忆。与这个论点相呼应的例子是 E 项“这就是为什么如果学生能在学习之后睡觉,会在考试中发挥得更好”,其中的 that 指代前面的假设,符合逻辑,故答案选 E。
3. F 根据下段首句中的 he 可知,该空中应该包含一个人名,可锁定 F 项和 G 项,但只有 F 项能与本段的内容衔接,也就是说,睡眠会帮助清除记忆,为新记忆腾出空间。按照研究人员的说法,“睡眠是我们为学习付出的代价”,符合逻辑,故答案选 F。
4. G 本段首句说现在我们有最直接的证据证明他的假设是对的,那么接下来应该是具体描述该证据。另外,该空后面一句话解释了实验的结果和

意义。综合看来,G项中指出了研究团队、实验对象及实验内容,符合语境,故答案选G。

5. B 根据上文中的 The team discovered that some synapses seemed to be protected and stayed the same size.可知,该团队发现,一些突触似乎受到保护,它们能够保持相同大小。B项“这就好像是大脑在保存最重要的记忆”符合语境,故答案选B。

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者因为癌症化疗,失去了写作的欲望。有一天,作者遇见了一位同样身患癌症的病友,他积极的生活态度激励作者重新开始写作。

1. B taste意为“味道”;idea意为“想法”;note意为“笔记”;memory意为“记忆”。根据上文中的 his positivity可知,这里是说他的非常规的想法,所以idea最合语境,故答案选B。
2. A amazing意为“令人惊诧的”;shocking意为“惊人的”;amusing意为“逗人发笑的”;strange意为“奇怪的”。根据上文中的 hooked可知,此处指作者着迷于他(对生活)的积极性,因此他写的故事是令作者惊叹的,amazing含有“钦佩”之意,故答案选A。
3. D 根据下文可知,伯尼·西格尔的书对作者与癌症作斗争、重拾对生活的积极性产生了很大影响。have an impact on为固定搭配,意为“对……有影响”,符合语境,故答案选D。
4. C learn from意为“向……学习”;go over意为“仔细考虑”;get through意为“渡过(难关),熬过(困难时期)”;refer to意为“提到”。根据下文中的... my own cancer experience?可知,此处指作者依靠伯尼医生的CD来熬过身患癌症的经历,故答案选C。
5. B 根据下文中的 I lost my drive to write可知,作者是一名作家,故答案选B。
6. A positive意为“积极乐观的”;agreeable意为“愉快的”;humorous意为“幽默的”;honest意为“诚实的”。根据下文所说的作者失去了写作的动力,并结合 even though可知,此处指虽然作者是一个积极乐观的人,但当他开始接受化疗后,他就失去了写作的欲望,故答案选A。
7. A mood意为“心情”;position意为“位置”;state意为“情形”;way意为“(做或做成某事的)方法”。根据上文中的 I was just too tired...及常识可知,当人疲惫时,心情会很糟。be in the mood为固定搭配,意为“有……的心情”,符合语境,故答案选A。
8. D advice意为“建议”;reference意为“查阅”;protection意为“保护”;treatment意为“治疗”。根据上文可知,作者患了癌症,开始化疗,所以此处指作者在等待治疗,故答案选D。
9. C 根据下文中的 what I was reading and struck

up a conversation可知,另一个病人应该是注意到作者读的书了,然后才和作者交谈起来,故答案选C。

10. B 上文说他注意到作者读的书并开始和作者聊天,下文提到他也有伯尼医生的一本书,由此可知两者是因果关系,故答案选B。
11. D come out意为“泄露;显现”;work out意为“(问题)逐渐解决”;prove out意为“证明”;turn out意为“最后结果是”。根据下文中的... he was an 80-year-old writer.可知,作者与这位病友不经意的交谈,结果发现他是一位八十岁的作家。注意:It comes out that虽然也有“结果是……”之意,但它含有“以前是秘密,后来真相大白”的意思,不符合此处语境,故答案选D。
12. D naturally意为“天生地”;merely意为“仅仅”;hopefully意为“有望”;actually意为“事实上(用于强调真实的情况)”。上文中提到他是一位八十岁的作家,这里说他是一位出版过作品的作家,只有actually可以表示补充新的信息,故答案选D。
13. C decide意为“决定”;invest意为“投资”(一般不与on搭配);work意为“从事……工作”;rely意为“信赖”。此处指他目前正在创作一本新书,故答案选C。
14. A 根据上文提到的,他们经常在不同的时间见面,可知两人应该是成了朋友,故答案选A。
15. C patient意为“病人”;operator意为“操作员”;fan意为“……迷”;publisher意为“(书、报纸等的)出版者”。根据上文可知,作者的这位病友作家也喜欢伯尼医生的书,由此可推测他是伯尼医生的书迷,故答案选C。
16. B 作者因生病失去了对写作的兴趣,而作者遇见的这个病友的积极性使作者重拾希望,展露笑颜,故答案选B。
17. D show up意为“显露”;set off意为“出发”;fall down意为“不足”;pass away意为“去世”。根据本句中的 unfortunately和 due to his cancer可知,作者的这位病友因癌症去世了,故答案选D。
18. B 上文讲作者的病友因癌症不幸去世了,下文说他给自己留下了很深的印象,可见上下文是转折关系,故答案选B。
19. D guidance意为“指导”;trust意为“信任”;opportunity意为“机会”;inspiration意为“鼓舞”。根据下文中的... pick up my pen again.和... If he can do it, then so can I.可知,这位病友给了作者鼓舞,故答案选D。
20. C promise意为“许诺”;swear意为“发誓保证”;think意为“想”;reply意为“回答”。根据文章最后的 If he can do it, then so can I.可知,此处指作者自思自忖。think to oneself意为“暗想”,符合语境,故答案选C。

IV. 第一节

Dear Sir or Madam,

I've learnt that your website is organising an activity, and there are two kinds of participating ways. One is called "wild release" and the other "controlled release".

I'm writing to apply for the form of "wild release", in which one can put the books in the appointed place, and other participants can have free access to them.

Compared to the form of "controlled release", "wild release" has its own advantages. All the participants can get what they want. Meanwhile, they exchange ideas and feelings by noted books with each other, through which they probably acquire more knowledge.

I'm eager for more information about your activity. Looking forwards to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

It can help you make a right decision to visit the college that you would like to attend before you apply. (要点 1) If you live near to the college, you should find a chance to visit it to reduce much trouble afterwards. (要点 2) If you have no enough money or time to go, you should at least communicate online with those people who are familiar with the college. (要点 3)

Unit 2 Lessons in life

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. weaken; weak; weakness 2. pessimistic; pessimism
3. anticipate; anticipation 4. possession; possess
5. abnormal; normal 6. recognition; recognise; recognisable
- II. 1. weaken 2. possession 3. recognition
4. pessimistic 5. anticipate 6. abnormal
- III. 1. Far from 2. tend to 3. after all 4. get through
5. go through 6. keep in touch with 7. make the most of 8. be reunited with
- IV. 1. be reunited with 2. is made up of 3. after all
4. get through 5. has gone through
- V. 1. Despite; ahead of him; He went to school despite the fact that his doctor had asked him to rest.
2. On discovering; On seeing her mum, she stopped crying immediately.
3. As; As we expected, she was admitted to Peking University.
4. that; that; He said that you are too young to

understand this question and that your teacher hasn't covered this kind of knowledge yet.

5. as if; woken up; He talked as if he had lived abroad.

VI. 一句多译

1. ①Despite winning ②Although/Though they won
2. ①It was a pleasant surprise to find that ②It was a pleasant surprise to find; filled with joy and hope
3. ①accompanied by the little dog every day ②the little dog accompanying him every day

句式升级

1. On hearing of the accident, she came to the spot.
2. ①As we know, Taiwan is an inseparable part of China.
②It is known to us that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China.

- 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.

- VIII. 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B

- IX. 1. a 2. it 3. is filled 4. what 5. had been given
6. lists 7. But 8. based 9. on 10. that

- X. *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 reflection on love and friendship made Vivian think about her life and all the good friends. (要点 5)

- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章对快乐的和不快乐的人进行了对比,指出他们的不同之处,并给不快乐的人提出了如何保持快乐心情的建议。

1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the opposite things. Therefore, they are continually dissatisfied. 可知,不快乐的人总是看到事物不好的一面,总是感到不满,故答案选 D。
2. B 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的... offend or hurt many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. 可知,这里是在介绍那些不快乐的人会做的事,他们会伤害别人,会使自己处处生厌,所以画线部分应该与此意思相近,故答案选 B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it realise its bad effects on their interests and tastes. 可知,这种习惯可能很强烈,但是当人们意识到其带来的不良影响时,它就有可能被治愈,故答案选 C。
4. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. 及上文的描述可知,如果他们坚持这样的坏习惯,对其他人来说,最好避免与他们接触,故答案选 A。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. phrase 2. cooperate; cooperation 3. fee
- II. 1. cooperate 2. phrases 3. fee
- III. 1. stick to 2. at the age of 3. be applied to
4. passed on 5. graduate from 6. cooperate with
7. be credited to 8. a flat tyre
- IV. 1. lose weight 2. pass on 3. be applied to 4. stick to
5. cooperate with 6. be credited to
- V. 1. the qualities of which; Thompson had two strategies for achieving this goal, 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.
- VI. 一句多译
1. ①killing many people ②and killed many people
2. ①whose car ②the car of whom
- 句式升级
1. I have made many friends since I came here ten years ago.
2. Football is played in more than 80 countries, making it a popular sport.
- VII. 基础演练
1. was elected 2. was being criticised 3. will be shown
4. isn't allowed 5. was broken 6. is finished
7. is being repaired 8. are encouraged

高考链接

1. was filled 2. are hired 3. be used 4. was given
5. had been carried

模拟实战

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讲述了微笑着面对生活,才会无怨无悔。

1. is being read 根据本句开头的直接引语 Listen 可知,这里应该用现在进行时,而本句主语 the poem 与谓语动词 read 之间是被动关系,所以用现在进行时的被动语态,故填 is being read。
2. when 分析句子结构可知,这是一个包含定语从句的复合句,句中的先行词 moments 在定语从句中充当时间状语,故填 when。
3. another 根据上文中的 When the door of happiness closes 及下文中的 opens 可知,这里是说当幸福之门关闭时,另一扇门打开了,且 opens 的主语 door 省略,故填 another。
4. has been opened 本句是一个含有 which 引导的定语从句的复合句,先行词为 the one,在从句中作主语。结合语境可知,此处表示动作已经发生,并可能继续下去。且 door 与 open 之间是被动关系,所以应该用现在完成时的被动语态,故填 has been opened。
5. who/that 分析句子结构可知,本句含有定语从句,先行词为 someone,指人,在从句中作主语,故填 who/that。
6. what 分析句子结构可知,本句是缺少表语的表语从句,此处表示内容,所以用连接代词 what,故填 what。
7. necessarily 这里修饰动词 have,作状语,应该用副词形式,故填 necessarily。
8. comes 根据前面的谓语动词 make 可知,这里应该用一般现在时;又因该定语从句中的 that 指代的是先行词 everything,所以应该用第三人称单数形式,故填 comes。
9. be based future 与 base 之间是被动关系,故填 be based。
10. were 当你出生时是过去时,故填 were。
- VIII. 1. Researchers found laughing could make people live a healthier and longer life.
2. Based on sufficient information, a man in India opened a laughter club to make participants laugh through various activities.
3. The idea of laughter clubs prevails in India nowadays and people attach great importance to laughing.
4. It's advised that everyone try to laugh in one way or another.

Researchers found laughing could make people live a healthier and longer life. (要点 1) Based on sufficient information, a man in India opened a

laughter club to make participants laugh through various activities. (要点 2) Actually, the idea of laughter clubs prevails in India nowadays and people attach great importance to laughing. (要点 3) So it's advised that everyone try to laugh in one way or another. (要点 4)

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. pure; purely; purify 2. transparent; transparently
3. absurd; absurdly 4. lean; leaning 5. instinctively;
instinctive; instinct 6. despair; despairing; despairingly
7. luxury; luxurious
- II. 1. transparent 2. pure 3. absurd 4. lean
5. instinctively 6. despair 7. luxury
- III. 1. search for 2. went up to 3. dressed in 4. all the
time 5. are pleased with 6. rushed into 7. burst
out 8. is crammed with 9. set off 10. vote for
- IV. 1. crammed with 2. set off 3. In search of; dressed
in 4. voting for; all the time; pleased with
- V. 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 kind as to ask for leave
to help me?
- VI. 一句多译
1. ①Eager to improve ②Because they were eager to
improve
2. ①should be broken up ②Should the sand be
3. ①The famous tower stands ②In the centre of the
square stands
- 句式升级
1. ①Later, the neighbour enters with a little girl who
carries Tytyl's dove in her arms.
②Later, the neighbour enters with a little girl
carrying Tytyl's dove in her arms.
2. Behind me was a woman carrying a baby.
- 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 others 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 is around us. Pleased with what you own, you can feel happy. Giving others a hand, you can be happy.

VIII. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D

- IX. 1. have been searching 2. laughing 3. with
4. magical 5. While 6. it 7. who 8. instinctively
9. hesitation 10. a

X. One possible version:

Tylyl and Mytyl 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 dove to cure a little girl. (要点 2) Finally, the girl was cured but she didn't want other bluer ones. (要点 3) But the boy frees the dove on purpose, asking people to give it back to him. (要点 4) Actually, happiness is always around us. Only if we give happiness to others will we feel happy. (要点 5)

- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者的邻居在自家院子里种了各种瓜果蔬菜,热情地请大家来分享。之后很多邻居开始建设自己的小花园。

1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 As the cost of food climbed faster than Ben's beans, we all wished we also had such a large garden.可知,食物价格上涨太快,于是大家都希望能有一个像本家那样的大花园,可以节约买食物的钱,故答案选 D。
2. C 推理判断题。根据文章第四段内容可知,哈皮和本主要是让邻居来分享他们在花园中种植的东西,故答案选 C。
3. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 Well, the point wasn't so much about the food. The true present was a day of friends enjoying one another's company. None of it would have happened if it had not been for Happy and Ben's garden.可知,作者认为真正的礼物并不是邻居给的食物,而是与朋友们享受彼此陪伴的一天。如果没有哈皮的花园,这一切都不会发生,所以在花园里度过的时间是令人愉快的,故答案选 B。
4. C 推理判断题。根据全文内容可知,作者的邻居待人慷慨,为人热情。他们邀请邻居们到家里做客,并且送给客人们很多自己种植的东西,故答案选 C。

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. possessions 2. normal 3. recognising
4. pessimism 5. anticipation 6. recognised;
recognisable 7. possessed 8. weaknesses
9. cooperation 10. on 11. to 12. to 13. with

14. purify 15. instinctive 16. despairing
17. luxurious 18. for 19. in 20. with 21. of
22. to 23. of

II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章就如何在青少年时期取得成功提出了几点建议。

1. F 上文提到每个人都想在生活中成功,下文提到遵循以下步骤,你会拥有成功的青少年生活。F项“即使是青少年,你也可以在生活中获得成功”承上启下,故答案选F。
2. E 本部分主要讲要在学校有良好的表现。上文提到要怎么做,下文提到接受更好的教育对将来的工作有帮助。E项“这样做有助于你进入一所更好的大学”承上启下,故答案选E。
3. G 本部分主要讲要在社区做好事。上文列举了帮助他人可以做哪些事,G项“当你帮助别人时,会使自己感觉更好”符合本部分内容,故答案选G。
4. B 本部分主要讲述的某一群体对我们的帮助,我们需要尊敬并相信他们,B项中的“父母和老师”即指的是这一群体,故答案选B。
5. C 本部分主要讲好朋友给你带来的帮助,朋友会支持你,鼓舞你。所以C项的“与使自己快乐的人在一起”符合语境,故答案选C。

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章告诉我们家里无需添置、堆砌太多的东西,这些都是身外之物。花费时间学习、成长以及爱家人,才是快乐的真谛。

1. B appreciate 意为“欣赏”;reflect 意为“反射(光、热或声音)”;admire 意为“羡慕”;release 意为“释放”。根据上文中的 golden sunshine 及下文中的 leaves 可知,这里是说作者看到金色的阳光映射到叶子上,故答案选B。
2. C refreshing 意为“清凉的”;delightful 意为“令人愉快的”;peaceful 意为“平静的”;dynamic 意为“动态的”。根据下文中的 My calm was broken... 可知,这里是指如此平静和美好的时光,calm 与 peaceful 相呼应,故答案选C。
3. A though 意为“然而”;too 意为“也”;anyway 意为“尽管如此”;instead 意为“相反”。上文讲作者的平静被打破了,下文说作者绕开了拐弯处,上下文是转折关系,故答案选A。
4. A miss 意为“躲开”;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,这里是指作者将车尽量往路边拐,以躲开这辆卡车,故答案选A。
5. B 根据上文中的 A huge truck was coming my way several centimetres over the centre line. 以及 not one but two other similar trucks 可知,这里是指另外两辆相似的大卡车,故答案选B。
6. D turn 意为“求助于”;refer to 意为“涉及”;react 意为“对……作出反应”;belong to 意为

“属于”。作者遇见了三辆相似的大卡车,所以这里应该是作者在怀疑这三辆卡车上的东西是否属于同一人,故答案选D。

7. D beat 意为“击败”;pulse 意为“跳动”;accelerate 意为“(使)加速”;follow 意为“跟随”。上文讲作者险些与卡车发生碰撞,所以这里应该是指作者将车减速,等待心率跟上,即表示慢慢平复受惊的心,故答案选D。
8. A notice 意为“注意(到)”;think 意为“想”;do 意为“做”;establish 意为“建立”。上文讲作者在怀疑这三辆卡车上的东西是否属于同一人,下文提到高速公路边的一家自助存储公司,所以这里应该是指作者注意到这家公司,故答案选A。
9. C furniture 意为“家具”;box 意为“盒”;possession 意为“财产”;material 意为“材料”。根据下文中的... couple carrying boxes into one of the units.可知,这些装置是为不能把财产放进自己的房子里的人们建造的,故答案选C。
10. B 根据下文中的 a couple just out of their teens 可判断出这是一对年轻的夫妇,故答案选B。
11. A curious 意为“好奇的”;apparent 意为“显而易见的”;certain 意为“肯定的”;obvious 意为“明显的”。下文讲刚从青少年时代走出来的夫妇,就有这么多东西。由此推测这里是在表达作者的好奇,故答案选A。
12. D hope 意为“希望”;talent 意为“才能”;faith 意为“相信”;taste 意为“爱好”。根据下文可知,发生在午夜的火灾,烧毁了作者家中所有的东西。由此推测,这里指作者失去了拥有东西的兴趣,故答案选D。
13. 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”。根据上文中讲的作者家中失火及本句开头的 Yet 可知,此处表示转折,所以这里指作者全家及时醒过来,逃离了火场,故答案选C。
14. 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... What was important was the stuff of... 可知,这里是指似乎再也没有一件东西那么重要了,故答案选B。
15. C 根据上文中的 snooze in his chair 及下文中的 a hard day's work 可知,前后是时间上的递进关系,指作者的父亲在一天的辛苦工作后,坐在椅子上打盹,故答案选C。
16. D 根据下文中的... not the stuff of this world.可知,本句前后形成对比,所以这里是指重要的是心灵的东西,故答案选D。
17. A purchase 意为“购买”;donate 意为“捐赠”;waste 意为“滥用”;need 意为“需要”。根据下文中的 I wanted to only buy what I needed... 可知,

从那时起,作者只想买自己需要的东西。也就是说,作者尽量限制自己购买的东西,故答案选 A。

18. B put up 意为“张贴”; crowd into 意为“把……装满”; bring into 意为“使处于”; set up 意为“建立”。根据上文可知,作者失去了拥有东西的兴趣,所以这里指作者不想让太多的东西挤满他的生活,故答案选 B。

19. C help 意为“帮助”; abuse 意为“滥用”; love 意为“爱”; affect 意为“影响”。根据上文中的 What was important was seeing Mum's smile, giving Grandma a hug and a kiss, and watching Dad snooze in his chair...可知,作者认为重要的事是看母亲微笑,拥抱并亲吻外婆,看父亲打盹等。所以这里应该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。

20. B 根据上文可知,这里是指作者确定只有那样做,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。

IV. 第一节

One possible version:

Try and Create New Things

The easiest thing in the world is to follow others' footprints. Such conventional people will never walk on untouched land or create something new. Only those willing to try to create new things could do it.

So we all need many original ideas in our everyday life. Please treasure every minute — make the best of our free time, become an independent thinker in control of our destinies, and be brave and confident to meet challenges.

Today, we are in the special period of building a powerful socialist country with Chinese characteristics. It is necessary to not only follow an independent path of development, but also learn from the experience of developed countries.

第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

After reading the diary, the son was filled with tears and began to reflect on the days when he used to sit together with his father. His father would patiently answer the same question all 23 times without feeling irritation while his father asked him the same question just four times! The son thought to himself: If I attain old age, 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 bad behaviour. He said this aloud, "I promise to see 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 go to university. I will serve you in the best day."

Unit 3 The world meets China

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. gateway; gate 2. glorious; gloriously; glory
3. grotto 4. statue 5. religious; religiously; religion
6. peak 7. strengthen; strength; strong; strongly
8. coverage; cover
- II. 1. gateway 2. glorious 3. statue 4. peaks
5. strengthen 6. coverage
- III. 1. is the gateway to and from 2. are about to
3. sealed up 4. is carved out of 5. look around
6. varies from; to
- IV. 1. carves any works out of 2. vary from state to state
3. was not far away 4. were about to watch TV
5. seal up the windows with 6. the gateway; to and from
- V. 1. the gateway to and from; where East met West; In ancient times, Linqing, located on the bank of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal where South met North, was the gateway to and from Dongchang fu district.
2. Known as; were carved out of; The work, known as the national soul, was carved out of wood over a period of five years.
3. sailing in; with their scarves flying; are about to; A beautiful girl came up to us, with her hair floating.
4. has once again become; since; I have read six books of classical literature since I came to high school.

VI. 一句多译

1. ①carved out of stones ②standing directly in front of ③is located directly in front of
2. ①In these sealed caves ②preserved very well ③It's; that
3. ①so; that ②make the characteristics of the characters; vivid

句式升级

1. The business that/which is taking off is managed by my brother.
2. ①This hidden painting, dating from 405 AD, depicts the peak of the Tang Dynasty's economy.
② This hidden painting dates from 405 AD, depicting the peak of the Tang Dynasty's economy.

- 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 the 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 the 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.

- VIII. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D

- IX. 1. to 2. best 3. glorious 4. were carved
5. showing 6. representations 7. confidence
8. However 9. which 10. To promote

- X. Dunhuang was the gateway to and from Ancient China, a place where East met West on the old Silk Road. (要点 1) So many statues, murals, paintings and other artworks reflect ancient Chinese confidence and optimism. (要点 2) Due to changing of trade routes, Dunhuang was not as prosperous as it used to be, fading 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)

- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了到英国的著名城市切斯特旅游的交通、住宿及观光点等信息。

1. C 推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的 Combined with history and heritage, Chester is a dynamic city full of bars, pubs, clubs, hotels and restaurants for you to discover, tempting you to visit again and again. 可知, 切斯特历史文化底蕴深厚, 同时又富含酒吧、俱乐部、酒店、餐馆这样的现代气息, 故答案选 C。
2. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的... during rush hours the easiest way to travel in the city centre is via park-and-ride facilities, which are car parks of public transport. 可知, 在交通高峰期, 游览切斯特市中心的最方便的方式是乘坐公共交通工具, 故答案选 A。

3. B 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 One of the best ways to see Chester is by a guided tour... 可知, 在导游的陪同下游览切斯特才是了解切斯特的最佳方式之一, 故答案选 B。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. scholar; scholarly; scholarship 2. department; departmentalise 3. institute; institution
II. 1. scholar 2. Department 3. Institute
III. 1. gave a reliable account of 2. bring knowledge of
3. In addition to 4. show an interest in 5. was an expert in 6. has more in common
IV. 1. has more in common than 2. If you pay more attention to 3. Given that they're inexperienced
4. In addition to developing 5. where they promoted 6. translated; into; spread
V. 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 learnt again the lessons of getting and giving.
3. showed a strong interest in; earning him the name; He loved poetry from a young age, earning him the name "prince of poetry", which means he was good at writing poems.
4. before returning to; He studied at Shandong Normal University for four years before returning to his home town to teach.

VI. 一句多译

1. ①in which she described ②Awarded the special prize; was her work ③describing the hard life
2. ①In addition to English ②not only English; but also ③Russian and French as well

句式升级

1. ①We formed a study group to improve our study methods.
② We formed a study group so that we could improve our study methods.
2. ①given that the theme of the Expo is to promote cultural exchange and strengthen mutual cooperation, Hangzhou is the ideal place.
② Taking it into account that the theme of the Expo is to promote cultural exchange and strengthen mutual cooperation, Hangzhou is the ideal place.
3. ① On arriving at the chemical laboratory, Jack immediately took a look into the experimental box.
② Jack immediately took a look into the experimental box the moment he arrived at the chemical laboratory.

VII. 基础演练

1. while 2. before 3. because 4. where 5. unless
6. as 7. if 8. as

高考链接

1. When/As 2. While 3. if/when 4. because
5. Although/Though 6. that 7. until 8. Unless
9. As 10. as

模拟实战

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国诗人约翰·济慈。济慈出身贫寒，父母早亡，他要撑起照顾弟弟妹妹的重任。后来在朋友的帮助下，他喜欢上诗歌，最终成为著名的诗人。

1. a 表示英国的一位诗人，用不定冠词，且 British 以辅音音素开头，故填 a。
2. when 根据语境可知，此处指他的父母在他年轻的时候就去世了。分析句子结构可知，这里引导时间状语从句，故填 when。
3. to experience 这让他深刻理解了经历苦难意味着什么。what it means to do 为固定搭配，故填 to experience。
4. responsibility 这里表示父亲去世后，济慈有一种照顾弟弟妹妹的责任感，所以应该用名词作介词 of 的宾语，故填 responsibility。
5. became 文章是在叙述济慈生前的经历，所以此处谓语动词应该用一般过去时，故填 became。
6. in be interested in 是固定搭配，意为“对……感兴趣”，故填 in。
7. friends become friends with 是固定搭配，意为“与……成为朋友”，故填 friends。
8. was published 这里指济慈的第一首诗于 1816 年出版，publish 与 poem 之间是被动关系，应该用过去时的被动语态，故填 was published。
9. best 这里表示三本诗集中最好的，所以应该用形容词的最高级形式，故填 best。
10. writing 分析句子结构可知，本句已有谓语动词，所以这里应该用非谓语形式，表示他最佳的诗歌创作时期是在 1818 年到 1819 年间，所以这里应该用 write 的现在分词形式作定语，修饰 period，故填 writing。

- VIII. 1. which is intended for 2. provides various interesting subjects for 3. as well as Chinese writing
4. have more chances 5. introduce; to 6. will be held; where you can not only; but also

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

I'm more than pleased to know that you are eager to learn Chinese. Confucius Institute may be a good choice, which is intended for the learners to study Chinese.

Confucius Institute provides various interesting subjects for the learners. You will learn Chinese history and traditional culture as well as Chinese writing. Also,

you'll have more chances to talk with classmates in Chinese. Besides, teachers will introduce some traditional Chinese festivals to the learners. Some relevant activities will be held during different festivals, where you can not only enjoy delicious meals but also have a good knowledge of Chinese life.

I hope you will find my recommendation helpful and attractive.

Yours,

Li Hua

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. temple 2. tune 3. historian; history; historic; historical; historically 4. prior; priority 5. genius
6. romance; romantic; romantically 7. kingdom
8. stratagem; strategy; strategic; strategically
9. enormous; enormously
II. 1. tunes 2. genius 3. romances 4. Kingdom
5. stratagem 6. enormous
III. 1. quite a few 2. keeping an eye on 3. went with
4. on the whole 5. begin with 6. think highly of
IV. 1. Now that; take practical action 2. being praised on the whole 3. quite a few children; were thought highly of 4. increase its sales; look to 5. convince you to do something 6. inspired; to struggle for
7. we could pass; were admitted into 8. have a profound effect on
V. 1. Prior to that; had been exposed to; Prior to that, the only foreign literature 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 *Boule de Suif* 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 looked to their previous working experience to complete that task.
4. If only there was; If only they had come to cheer me on today.

VI. 一句多译

1. ①inspired me to determine to ②Inspired by his words; was determined to
2. ①because they are preparing ②It's because they are preparing; that
3. ①to visit ②that we'll visit

句式升级

1. Always ready to help other students, he is thought highly of by teachers and students.
2. The reason why he didn't hear his teacher explain that problem is that he was late for class.
3. ①Now that my dream of improving physical fitness

has come true, my another goal is to explore the mountains and get close to nature.

② With my dream of improving physical fitness coming true, my another goal is to explore the mountains and get close to nature.

- 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. It's luxurious architectures, wide streets of flowers and grasses and leisure places that 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 architectures, wide streets of flowers and grasses and leisure places, which make the village transform completely. With the popularisation of new ideas, the villagers' dream has come true.

- VIII. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D

- IX. 1. experiences 2. that 3. was amazed 4. a
5. interested 6. to see 7. limited 8. with
9. translator 10. because

- X. 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 liking Chinese literature from his high school and has translated the writings of Han Han, as well as is 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 began to like Chinese literature gradually as a translator. Meanwhile, she also keeps a close eye on

what's being published online by new authors. (要点 5)

- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了真正的快乐来自于精神上的财富,以及如何使自己的精神变得富有。

1. D 推理判断题。根据文章第四段至第七段中每段的第一句可知,真正快乐的人需要懂得或拥有艺术、文学、音乐和运动,而这些主要是指人们精神上的财富。再结合文章最后一段 Whatever rooms you might add to your house of life, the secret of enjoying life is to keep adding. 可知,真正的快乐来自于精神上的财富,故答案选 D。
2. B 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的 Real riches consist of well-developed and hearty capacities to enjoy life. Most people are already swamped with things. They eat, wear, go and talk too much. 可知,真正的财富在于通过好的发展和能力来享受生活,而大部分人已经被物质淹没了,他们吃得太多,穿得太多,说得太多。所以画线句子的意思应该是指他们物质上富足,精神上却很贫穷,故答案选 B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据文章第五段所讲内容可知,文学是一个漂亮的、家具齐全的房间,在那里你可以找到许多的休息和点心。获得这种爱有助于成为一个富有的人,因为富有的人并不是因为他拥有图书馆,而是因为他喜欢图书馆。所以文学可以丰富你的精神生活,故答案选 C。
4. A 主旨大意题。文章中多次提到了房子,且这篇文章主要论证了精神富有与真正的快乐之间的关系,所以 A 项“生活的房子”作为文章标题最佳,故答案选 A。

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. glories 2. strengths 3. peaks 4. more 5. were carved 6. of 7. about 8. around 9. On
10. scholars 11. a 12. on 13. departmental
14. historical 15. romantic 16. enormously 17. to learn 18. on 19. that

- II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何通过在生活中做决定而让未来更理想。

1. F 上文中提到我们所做的每一个决定都影响着我们的现在,而下文讲如果对目前的生活不满意,花费精力去改变决定将会帮我们创造我们想要的未来,因此这里需要一个可以连接上下文的句子。F 项“但是我们经常度过自己的人生,却不知道自己做过了什么。”符合语境,故答案选 F。
2. D 本部分的主题句意为“意识到做决定的力量。”下文以吸烟为例,介绍了如果决定吸烟和决定不吸烟所产生的不同影响,所以此空应该起到承接标题且统领下文的作用。D 项“你所做的任何决定都会产生一系列影响。”符合逻辑,故答案选 D。

3. B 本部分主要讲做了决定就要付诸行动。B项“实行你的决定。”作为主题句可以起到概括本部分内容的作用,故答案选B。
4. E 本部分主要讲将自己的决定告诉别人,作者举自己决定早起的例子来对观点进行说明,所以本部分最后一句应该为作者将决定告诉别人的方法所达到的效果,所以E项“两天之内我就能做到了。”符合语境,故答案选E。
5. A 本部分主题句讲享受做决定的快乐,下文讲了做决定的过程中的收获。A项“享受(做决定的)过程。”可以起到承接标题且统领下文的作用,故答案选A。
- III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在一个秋日里救了一只蜘蛛的故事。这件事改变了作者的心境,让作者意识到无论是多小的善举都是很有意义的。
1. D worry 意为“忧虑”;comfort 意为“舒适感”;joy 意为“愉快”;sadness 意为“悲伤”。根据下文中的... and my sadness was gone,可知,这里应该是指作者此时感到一丝秋天的悲伤,故答案选D。
2. B 根据上文中提到的 autumn 可知,这里是指凉爽的空气和掉落的叶子意味着秋天的到来,句中用动词的现在分词形式作前置定语,故答案选B。
3. A 根据上文中的 I was sitting at the table having breakfast,可知,作者当时正在吃早餐,所以这里应该是指作者吃完早餐,故答案选A。
4. D large 意为“大的”;full 意为“满的”;white 意为“白色的”;empty 意为“空的”。作者吃完早餐,应该是将自己的空碗拿到水池去清洗,故答案选D。
5. C listen to 意为“(注意地)听”;throw at 意为“扔向”;look at 意为“看”;jump over 意为“跳过”。根据上文中的... staring at something,可知,作者的猫正在看着什么,所以此处应该是说两只猫都在看一只蜘蛛,故答案选C。
6. A 根据下文中的... both cats started to catch and eat him,可知,此前猫一直盯着蜘蛛看,应该是当蜘蛛靠近的时候,两只猫开始去抓它并要吃掉它,故答案选A。
7. D cover 意为“覆盖”;wipe 意为“擦”;kill 意为“杀死”;save 意为“拯救”。根据下文可知,作者走出后门放走了这只蜘蛛,所以这里应该是指作者快速地用一张餐巾纸救下了那只蜘蛛,故答案选D。
8. A 根据上文可知,猫要吃掉蜘蛛,所以这里是指作者救下蜘蛛,避免它成为小猫的食物,故答案选A。
9. B 根据下文中的 As soon as I set him down he quickly crawled to...可知,作者一将蜘蛛放下,蜘蛛就迅速爬走了,所以这里是指作者放走蜘蛛,let... go 意为“释放……,放走……”,故答案选B。
10. D growth 意为“成长”;power 意为“势力”;

health 意为“健康”;safety 意为“安全”。作者把蜘蛛放走了,因此蜘蛛就爬到了墙上安全的地方,故答案选D。

11. A 根据下文中的... my sadness was gone,可知,作者因为秋天到来的难过一扫而光,脸上有了笑容,故答案选A。
12. C worried 意为“担心的”;shocked 意为“震惊的”;confused 意为“困惑的”;satisfied 意为“满意的”。根据下文 how saving the animal could have lifted my spirits 中的 how 可知,这里应该是指很多人对此感到困惑,故答案选C。
13. A quickly 意为“快速地”;slowly 意为“慢慢地”;finally 意为“最后”;hard 意为“费劲地”。根据上文可知,作者因为秋天到来的难过已经消失了,所以这里应该是指拯救了这只动物后让作者很快振作起来,故答案选A。
14. B copy 意为“抄写”;remember 意为“想起”;recite 意为“背诵”;invent 意为“发明”。根据下文中的... two sentences I had recently read,可知,作者想起了最近读过的两个句子,故答案选B。
15. D pity 意为“同情”;sorrow 意为“悲伤”;apology 意为“道歉”;love 意为“关爱”。根据下文中的 Do everything out of love,可知,这里应该是指唯一真实的事是爱,前后照应,故答案选D。

IV. 第一节

One possible version:

Dear George,

It is a great privilege for me to invite you to participate in the Chinese Speech Contest for foreigners at my school on 1 March.

The theme of the upcoming speech contest is British Culture which we sincerely expect to listen to from a native of Britain. Undoubtedly, your fluent Chinese, excellent public speaking skills, and especially profound knowledge will not fail to impress and inspire the audience. If you accept our invitation, we will be more than pleased to welcome you to register at the Student Organisation Office.

We are looking forward to your stunning performance.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

People hold various attitudes towards change, an inevitable part of life. (要点1) Those who value changes see them as chances of making progress, having new experiences and promoting their health. (要点2) However, those who don't favour changes prefer following a routine, because it gives them both security and stability. (要点3) The author argues for

changes to keep pace with modern life based on the laws of life evolution. (要点 4)

Unit 4 Everyday economics

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. blank 2. dizzy; dizzying; dizziness 3. sunrise
4. potential; potentially 5. enterprising; enterprise
6. input 7. obstacle 8. purchase 9. distribution;
distribute 10. guidance; guide 11. consultant;
consult
- II. 1. potential 2. purchase 3. distribution
4. guidance 5. consultant 6. blank 7. sunrise
8. input 9. obstacles 10. dizzy
- III. 1. as to 2. are fond of 3. surrounded by 4. was
willing to 5. dreamed of 6. access to 7. Most of
all 8. contribute to
- IV. 1. as to 2. Take a deep breath 3. in the hope of
4. am willing to 5. access to 6. contribute to
- V. 1. their blank faces giving; Their room was on the
third floor, its window overlooking the
playground.
2. Surrounded by; Criticised for many times, he still
made the same mistake.
3. It was; that; It is only after having both feet on the
ground that a realistic and practicable plan could be
further made.
4. which; He changed his mind again, which made us
all angry.
5. be; seek; We advise that measures should be taken
at once.
- VI. 一句多译
1. ①in the hope of ②hoping to ③and hoped
2. ①find him willing ②that he is willing
3. ①that he should leave ②advised him to leave
句式升级
1. It was because the water had risen that they could
not cross the river.
2. ①In the presence of so many people he was a little
tense, which was understandable.
②It was understandable that in the presence of so
many people he was a little tense.
3. ①Her friend advised that she should carry the
passport with her at all times.
②Her friend gave her a piece of advice that she
should carry the passport with her at all times.
- 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. Here is
another piece of advice that 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.

- VIII. 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C
- IX. 1. producers 2. growing 3. started 4. However
5. which 6. to purchase 7. guidance 8. the
9. What 10. ambitious
- X. 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)
- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍
了为科学做出巨大贡献的女性。
1. A 推理判断题。根据画线词所在句的前一句
The purpose of the technology was to keep
military enemies from figuring out messages. 可
知,画线词“it”指的是这项技术,故答案选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文章中的 Until the 1670s,
scientists thought that caterpillars and butterflies
were two totally different creatures. Thanks to
Maria Sibylla Merian, we know the truth about
these beautiful winged insects. 可知,在玛丽亚的
发现之前,科学家认为毛虫和蝴蝶是两种完全不
同的生物,故答案选 C。
3. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 In addition
to designing this early computer program, she
was also the first to think that these computers
might be able to do more than compute. She
imagined them doing almost everything, from
producing images to composing music. 可知,除了
设计早期的电脑程序外,埃达·洛夫莱斯还是第
一个想用这些电脑做其他事的人。她想象着用电脑
做几乎每件事,所以埃达·洛夫莱斯预见到了电

脑的不同功能,故答案选 B。

4. D 推理判断题。根据文章内容可知,赫迪发明了一种改变无线电信号的装置;玛丽亚发现了毛虫进化成蝴蝶的事实;埃达设计了早期的计算机,所以这三位女士的共同之处是她们都为科学做出了巨大的贡献,故答案选 D。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. conventional; conventionally 2. discriminate; discrimination 3. superior; superiority 4. mild; mildly 5. subjective 6. interfere; interference 7. rational; rationally 8. exceed; exceedingly 9. financial; financially; finance 10. accumulate; accumulation 11. automatically; automatic

- II. 1. conventional 2. mild 3. interfere 4. financial 5. automatically 6. rational 7. accumulate 8. exceed

- III. 1. up to 2. rely on 3. on my own 4. keep in mind 5. make ends meet 6. had no problem in

- IV. 1. rely on 2. keep in mind 3. interfere with 4. make ends meet

- V. 1. a little more expensive; I hope to be a little more persistent and imaginative.

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.

VI. 一句多译

1. ① or you may miss a rare opportunity ② If you don't take the advice

2. ① Persuading him into giving up ② There was no possibility that

句式升级

1. ① There are some words and expressions which are associated with describing our mood.

- ② There are some words and expressions associated with describing our mood.

2. Watch your step, or you might fall into the water.

VII. 基础演练

1. where 2. when 3. which 4. when; which 5. whose 6. As

高考链接

1. which 2. that/which 3. which 4. whose 5. when 6. where 7. when; that/which

模拟实战

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作为一名科学家,作者在追踪大猩猩时却意外地和他们面对面相遇。惊恐之余,了解大猩猩习性的作者避开大猩猩的视线,并在大猩猩发出警告性的吼叫之后离开了。

1. that/who 分析句子结构可知,该空引导定语从句,先行词是 the female gorilla,由上文的 who 可

知此处拟人化,且从句缺少主语,故填 that/who。

2. who 分析句子结构可知,该空引导非限制性定语从句,从句缺少主语,且此处拟人化,故填 who。

3. which 分析句子结构可知,这里引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是前面的句子,故填 which。

4. loudest 根据上文中的 the 和下文中表示范围的短语 of all 可知,这里应该用副词的最高级形式,故填 loudest。

5. looking avoid doing sth 为固定搭配,意为“避免做某事”,故填 looking。

6. that/who 分析句子结构可知,这里引导定语从句,从句中缺少主语,且先行词指人,故填 that/who。

7. that/who/whom 分析句子结构可知,这里引导定语从句,从句中缺少宾语,且此处拟人化,故填 that/who/whom。

8. why 分析句子结构可知,这里引导定语从句,从句中缺少状语,先行词 the reason 表示原因,故填 why。

9. them 该空作 find 的宾语,应该用代词的宾格形式,故填 them。

10. meant 本句与下一句紧密衔接,都是在讲过去的情况,所以应该用一般过去时,故填 meant。

- VIII. 1. There is no denying that 2. not only represents; but has been influencing 3. which provide platforms for 4. Undoubtedly; is rich in 5. To promote; are supposed to 6. Establishing 7. have a further impact

One possible version:

Dear Peter,

Your letter reached me with pleasure. I'm so happy that the "Foreign Cultures" section in our newspaper will recommend traditional Chinese culture. From my perspective, there is no denying that Confucius is one of the most representative symbols of Chinese culture. As a philosopher, Confucius not only represents the traditional Chinese culture, but has been influencing us Chinese people since ancient times. Nowadays we can find lots of Confucius Institutes around the world, which provide platforms for the foreigners to learn about Chinese culture.

Undoubtedly, culture is an important factor for social development. As a country with a long history, China is rich in civilisation and culture. To promote Chinese culture, we are supposed to provide various cultural exchange activities. What's more, establishing Confucius Institutes all over the world is also a good idea. Meanwhile, attracting more foreign visitors to China to experience Chinese culture will have a further impact.

I'll be glad if I could help you.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. sorrow; sorrowful 2. frustration; frustrate; frustrating; frustrated 3. hire 4. thereby 5. supervision; supervise 6. expense; expensive 7. theft 8. purse
- II. 1. frustration 2. supervision 3. expense 4. theft 5. purse 6. thereby
- III. 1. is beneficial to 2. take on 3. taken off 4. is relevant to 5. take advantage of 6. As is often the case 7. at the expense of 8. kind of
- IV. 1. As is often the case 2. is greatly beneficial to 3. at the expense of 4. took advantage of; kind of 5. response to; relevant to
- V. 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 other old people, my grandfather is also fond of talking about the good old days.
3. what; in no doubt; that; What is in no doubt is that the accident is relevant to drunk 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 probably no dictionary could keep up with them.
- VI. 一句多译
1. ① As is often the case ② which is quite common among
2. ① thereby causing ② and thereby caused
3. ① such a lovely baby that ② was Tom ③ so lovely a baby that
- 句式升级
1. ① He was listening attentively in class, with his eyes fixed on the blackboard.
② He was listening attentively in class, his eyes fixed on the blackboard.
2. What is in no doubt is that you will succeed in your scientific research.
- VII. 1. The action of sharing 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 action of sharing 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.

VIII. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A

IX. 1. it 2. competitive 3. to make 4. vehicles 5. As 6. to 7. be collected 8. Although/Though 9. increasingly 10. what

X. 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) Besides, it may cause unfair economy situations and the abuse of trust and reveal personal information. (要点 3) However, there is no doubt that the sharing economy is increasingly relevant to our daily lives and the global economy. (要点 4)

XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要介绍了智能手机带来的负面影响。

1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 The study shows the average working day in Britain is between nine and ten hours, but two more hours is spent responding to or sending work emails, or making work calls. 可知,英国人平均每天工作九到十个小时,但会因为智能手机而额外工作两个小时,所以因为智能手机,英国人平均每天工作十一到十二小时,故答案选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 A study suggests that, by giving you access to emails at all times, the smartphone adds as much as two hours to your working day. 可知,研究表明,通过让人们随时查看电子邮件,智能手机会让人们每天多工作两个小时,故答案选 C。
3. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的 However 可知,这里与下文应该为转折关系,下文中对智能手机的负面影响进行了具体描述,所以画线词应该是指智能手机必不可少,故答案选 B。
4. D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 Many companies expect their employees to be on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and smartphones mean that people cannot get away from work. 可知,许多公司希望他们的员工可以一天 24 小时、一周 7 天随叫随到,智能手机意味着人们无法从工作中解脱,所以智能手机让人们很难得到休息,故答案选 D。

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. potentially 2. be purchased 3. guide 4. consult
5. was distributed 6. conventionally 7. discrimination
8. financially 9. accumulated 10. automatic
11. on 12. on 13. with 14. hired 15. expensive
16. sorrowful 17. frustrating 18. at 19. a 20. at

II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。作者就如何准备应聘给出了几条建议。

1. F 上文提出疑问:那么,你如何得到一份兼职工作呢?下文提出:这听起来奇怪,但它会让你处于正确的精神状态。由此可知,这里应该是提到了某种出人意料的方法,所以F项“把你自己的产品来推销出去。”符合上下文逻辑,故答案选F。
2. A 根据上文中的 A few ways to know your stuff... 以及该空前后的关于公司和雇员的问句可知,这里应该是一个关于公司情况的疑问句。A项“你从它的网站上能了解到什么呢?”符合逻辑,且A项中的 its 指代上文中的 the company,故答案选A。
3. B 根据下文中的 The questions you ask during an interview may be what sell you to your future employer — they show your enthusiasm for the job. 可知,你在面试中问的问题可能会为你未来的雇主展示你对工作的热情。由此可知,这里想表达的应该是问题的重要性,所以B项“问题和答案一样重要。”符合语境,故答案选B。
4. G 下文讲到提前15分钟到达(面试现场),并试试使人平静的呼吸练习。由此推测,这里应该是讲这样做的原因,所以G项“当你匆忙时,面试就会以疲倦和焦虑开始。”符合逻辑,故答案选G。
5. E 本段作者建议面试者吃早餐,所以这里应该讲这样做的好处。E项“它们可以给你能量做到最好!”符合语境,且E项中的 They 指代上文中的 a piece of bread and a banana,故答案选E。

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了没有双臂的布赖恩·塔加罗格,通过自己的不懈努力,开创自己的文身店,完成梦想的故事。

1. D promote 意为“促进;提升”;preserve 意为“维护”;protect 意为“保护”;prevent 意为“阻止”。根据本句开头的 But 可知,上下文应该为转折关系,上文讲述了布赖恩天生没有双臂,所以这里应该是指缺失双臂没有阻止他过正常的生活。prevent sb from doing sth 为常用搭配,意为“阻止某人做某事”,故答案选D。
2. B wise 意为“有智慧的”;ambitious 意为“有抱负的”;promising 意为“很有前途的”;handsome 意为“英俊的”。根据下文中的... young man believes he is the only certified tattoo artist without arms in the world. 可知,他相信自己是这个世界上唯一一个有资格的无臂文身艺术家,由

此可见,他是一个有抱负的年轻人,故答案选B。

3. D visitor 意为“参观者”;foreigner 意为“外国人”;stranger 意为“陌生人”;native 意为“当地人”。根据下文中的... moved with his family to Tucson. 可知,布赖恩和家人一起搬去了图森,所以这里指布赖恩是火奴鲁鲁的当地人,故答案选D。
4. A professional 意为“专业的”;normal 意为“正常的”;temporary 意为“暂时的”;conservative 意为“保守的”。根据上文中的 He had always shown an interest in drawing, and set his mind... 可知,他总是对绘画感兴趣,下定决心要成为一名专业的文身艺术家,故答案选A。
5. A steadily 意为“持续地”;occasionally 意为“偶尔,偶然”;effectively 意为“有效地”;frequently 意为“经常地,频繁地”。由本句中的 but 及上下文语境可知,虽然没有多少给他机会,但他不断地提高用脚画画的技巧以及操作文身工具的能力,故答案选A。
6. B finger 意为“手指”;toe 意为“脚趾”;mouth 意为“嘴”;jaw 意为“下巴”。根据上文中的 his foot drawing skills 可知,他不断地提高用脚画画的技巧,所以他应该用脚趾操作文身工具,故答案选B。
7. C comfort 意为“安慰”;educate 意为“指导”;raise 意为“抚养”;accompany 意为“陪伴”。因为布赖恩生下来就没有双臂,所以这里应该是说他的母亲承认抚养他长大不是一件容易的事,故答案选C。
8. B failure 意为“失败”;point 意为“观点”;adventure 意为“奇遇”;destination 意为“目的地”。根据本句中的 but 可知,本句前后应该为转折关系,再根据下文中的... let him explore his options. 可知,这里指母亲总是让他去探索自己的选择。make it a point 为常用搭配,意为“对……特别注意”,符合语境,故答案选B。
9. D defend 意为“保护”;blame 意为“指责”;abandon 意为“抛弃”;shelter 意为“躲避”。根据上文中的... but we never hid him. 可知,母亲从没有将布赖恩藏起来,所以这里应该是指母亲不以任何形式庇护他。shelter 含有“庇护”的意思,故答案选D。
10. A confidence 意为“信心”;determination 意为“决心”;freedom 意为“自由”;enthusiasm 意为“热情”。根据上文可知,布赖恩的家人并没有因为他天生的缺陷而过度地保护他,所以这里应该是指正是因为这个使布赖恩有了信心完成他的梦想,故答案选A。
11. D apart from 意为“除了……外”;in 意为“在……内”;due to 意为“由于”;despite 意为“尽管”。上文讲布赖恩有信心完成自己的梦想,下文

提及他身体上的缺陷,上下文之间应该是转折关系,故答案选 D。

12. C turn down 意为“拒绝(建议、要求或邀请)”; calm down 意为“(使)平静,(使)镇定”; slow down 意为“(使)慢下来”; track down 意为“追踪到,追查到”。根据本句开头的 But 可知,前后应该为转折关系,上文提到布赖恩生来没有双臂,所以下文应该讲但是那并没有使他放慢追求梦想的速度,故答案选 C。
13. A hire 意为“(短期)雇用”; support 意为“支持”; serve 意为“提供”; fund 意为“资助”。根据下文中的... Brian finally ran his own shop.可知,布赖恩最后自己开起了文身店,所以这里应该是指起初找到一个愿意雇用他的文身店是一件非常困难的事情,故答案选 A。
14. D adapt to 意为“(使)适应”; appeal to 意为“对……有吸引力”; attach... to...意为“把……连接到……上”; apply to 意为“向……申请”。根据语境可知,这里表示他应聘了好多家店,但是都没有得到回信,故答案选 D。
15. B otherwise 意为“否则”; instead 意为“相反”; still 意为“仍然”; however 意为“然而”。根据上文中的 He didn't give up... 及下文中的.. ran his own shop.可知,前后应该是转折关系,表示他没有放弃,而是开了自己的店,故答案选 B。
16. A unique 意为“独特的”; funny 意为“有趣的”; powerful 意为“强有力的”; attractive 意为“有吸引力的”。根据下文中的 he drew the design on clients' skin with one foot 可知,布赖恩用一只脚在顾客的皮肤上绘制图案,所以这里应该是指他使用了一种独特的文身技术,故答案选 A。
17. C 根据上下文语境可知,他用一只脚在顾客的皮肤上绘制图案与他用另一只脚使皮肤舒展这两个动作是同时进行的,故答案选 C。
18. B instruction 意为“指示”; admiration 意为“敬佩”; doubt 意为“怀疑”; complaint 意为“投诉”。由下文中的 success 可知,布赖恩开起了自己的文身店并使用了独特的文身技术,最后他获得了成功,所以他的文身应该是得到了顾客的赞赏,故答案选 B。
19. A inspire 意为“激励”; urge 意为“敦促”; request 意为“要求”; advise 意为“建议”。根据下文中的... follow their dreams bravely.可知,这里是说布赖恩希望他的成功能够激励别人勇敢地追求梦想。inspire sb to do sth 意为“激励某人去做某事”,故答案选 A。
20. C in response 意为“答复”; in advance 意为“提前”; in action 意为“在工作”; in turn 意为“相应地”。根据上文中的 Words and photos just don't do Brian Tagalog justice.以及下文中的... witness how he works only with his feet.可知,这里表示

文字和照片并不能完全体现出布赖恩的特别,应该去看看在工作中的布赖恩,故答案选 C。

IV. 第一节

One possible version:

Should Internet Slang Be Prohibited?

At present, Internet slang, such as GG, MM, Xia Mi, has become popular among teenagers.

There are different opinions on Internet Slang. Some students think Internet Slang is vivid, fashionable and full of humour and intelligence. Besides, it makes chatting on the Internet quicker.

However, some other students think Internet Slang lacks depth of thought. Also, it is hard to understand and not accepted by most people. The words sometimes might make people confused, even resulting in misunderstanding.

Every coin has two sides. In my opinion, living in the information age, if we don't know Internet Slang, we seem to fall behind the age. It will be all right as long as these terms are used correctly in proper situations.

第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Then one night the phone rang. Not knowing what had happened, I just saw Dad's face light up. "We'll be right over," 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, rubbing noses with Checkers. The farmer smiled. "Good thing I saw that advertisement in the paper." To my great surprise, I looked at Dad, wondering, "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 not a little concerned about our cat. Checkers patted at 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 5 Into the unknown

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. civilisation; civilise 2. bury 3. pyramid
4. astronomy; astronomer 5. canal 6. tropical;
tropic 7. ruin 8. abandon; abandoned 9. dismiss;

- dismissal 10. expansion; expand
- II. 1. bury 2. pyramids 3. Canal 4. Civilisation
5. astronomy 6. abandon 7. dismiss 8. expansion
- III. 1. lead to 2. correspond to 3. at its peak 4. deal with 5. fell into ruin
- IV. 1. among scientists 2. based on 3. lead to a career 4. fallen into ruin
- V. 1. Based on; buried deep in; Buried in reading, he didn't notice the Christmas tree decorated with many decorations.
2. What; how; It doesn't matter what others think of you, and what matters most is how you see yourself.
3. with some signs representing; They drove to the palace, with the crowd cheering.
4. that; more incredible and mysterious; The fact that he wasn't admitted into the ideal university made him disappointed.

VI. 一句多译

1. ① It is likely that ② She is likely to ③ It is possible for her to
2. ① What he said; what he did ② The thing he said; the thing he did
3. ① dressed in a red coat ② who is dressed in a red coat

句式升级

1. ① Whoever breaks the rule will be punished.
② No matter who breaks the rule, he will be punished.
2. ① The reason why I was absent from the meeting is that it rained.
② It raining, I was absent from the meeting.

- VII. 1. Maya civilisation surrounded by mystery has been intriguing people.
2. The fact that Maya society was technologically primitive makes its achievements more incredible.
3. What is most extraordinary is how the impressive architectures were built without using wheels, metal tools or even animal power.
4. The reason why it fell into ruin is that the Maya people 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 more incredible. What is most extraordinary is how the impressive architectures were built without using wheels, metal tools or even animal power. The reason why it fell into ruin is that the Maya people unknowingly reduced their ability to

deal with natural disasters.

- VIII. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C
- IX. 1. Based 2. impressive 3. What 4. applied
5. which 6. technologically 7. its 8. into 9. to deal 10. shortages
- X. A boy believed he had spotted an unknown Maya city. (要点 1) Maya people made incredible and mysterious achievements in buildings, mathematics, astronomy, calendar and characters. (要点 2) However, after Maya civilisation's peak by 700 AD, it began to decline. (要点 3) Maya people unknowingly reduced their ability to deal with natural disasters. (要点 4) Falling into ruins, Maya civilisation remained mysterious for people to solve. (要点 5)

- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了东西方饮水习惯的差异以及造成此差异的原因。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据文章第二段中的 For many Westerners, the idea of drinking hot water is very strange. 可知, 对于许多西方人来说, 喝热水的想法是很奇怪的。再根据画线词所在句中的 However 及 equally 可知, 前后为转折关系, 形成对比, 由此可推测, 画线词应该与上文中的 strange 意思相同, 所以这里应该是讲大多数中国人认为外国人喝冰水的习惯同样奇怪, 甚至是不健康的, 故答案选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Chinese doctors are encouraging more people outside China to take on the habit of drinking hot water, especially for women. 可知, 中国医生鼓励更多的外国人养成喝热水的习惯, 尤其鼓励女性这样做, 故答案选 C。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第五段中的 This difference is not a simple issue, but related to history, culture and science. 可知, 这种差异并不是一个简单的问题, 而是与历史、文化和科学相关的。由此可推测, 不同的饮水习惯可能与不同的文化有关, 故答案选 C。
4. D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 Who knows! 可知, 作者并不知道究竟会怎样。由此可以推断出作者的态度是模糊不清的, 故答案选 D。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. retreat 2. shrink; shrinkage 3. investigation; investigate
II. 1. investigation 2. shrink 3. retreat
III. 1. check out 2. set out 3. looking into 4. test the waters 5. made a getaway 6. threw himself into 7. steer clear of 8. think twice
IV. 1. set out for 2. shrink from 3. throwing ourselves into; think twice; taking action 4. steer clear of

- V. 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; Although there is a time when everyone will fail, crying over spilt milk is unwise behaviour.
 3. there is no need; to shrink from; Now I think that there is no need for me to be so hard on my child.

VI. 一句多译

1. ① instead of being angry ② he wasn't angry; instead
 2. ① It seems that ② He seems to have learnt
 句式升级

1. ① Instead of leaving the city, he decided to stay here to make a living.
 ② He didn't leave the city; instead, he decided to stay here to make a living.
 2. There is no need for his teacher to remind him of the importance of working hard.

VII. 基础演练

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

高考链接

1. that 2. that 3. that; that 4. what 5. whoever
 6. how

实战模拟

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一个戴太阳镜进班级的男孩引起了全班同学注意的故事。

1. wearing 分析句子结构可知,句中已有谓语,所以此处应该用非谓语动词形式,He 和 wear 是逻辑上的主谓关系,所以应该用 wear 的现在分词形式作伴随状语,故填 wearing。
 2. that 分析句子结构可知,本句是一个含有同位语从句的句子,从句中的 he was from New York City 指代 word 的内容,且从句中不缺少成分,所以该空在这里只引导同位语从句而不作成分,故填 that。
 3. because 根据上文中的 Mary felt pleased 以及下文讲有很多空位置可知,上下文为因果关系,所以这里应该用表示原因的连词引导表语从句,故填 because。
 4. that 分析句子结构可知,该空引导宾语从句,从句中不缺少成分,故填 that。
 5. the 分析句子结构可知,下文中的 that she sat in the last row 作 fact 的同位语,所以这里表示特指,应该用定冠词,故填 the。
 6. have made 根据上文中的情态动词 might 可知,这里是情态动词表示推测的用法, might have done 表示对过去的推测,意为“可能做过某事”,故填 have made。

7. which 分析句子结构可知,本句是一个含有非限制性定语从句的句子,该空指代上文中的内容,所填关系代词在从句中作主语,故填 which。

8. medical 这里作定语修饰 reasons,应该用形容词,故填 medical。

9. for 这里表示一段时间,故填 for。

10. what 分析句子结构可知,该空引导的从句作 wondered 的宾语,且该空又在从句中作 do 的宾语,表示“什么”,故填 what。

- VIII. 1. When the author graduated from university, he was at a loss about how to fulfill his ambition until he decided to land a job with the Lighthouse Project.
 2. Adequate preparation and the support of his family finally won him the job as a volunteer in a remote village.
 3. The experience taught him to see life in a new light and embrace a better self.

One possible version:

After graduating from university the author was at a loss about how to fulfill his ambition until he decided to land a job with the Lighthouse Project. (要点 1) Adequate preparation and the support of his family finally won him the job as a volunteer teacher in a remote village. (要点 2) The experience taught him to see life in a new light and embrace a better self. (要点 3)

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. archaeological; archaeology; archaeologist
 2. equivalent 3. furthermore 4. notable; notably
 5. substance 6. drilling; drill
 II. 1. archaeological 2. equivalent 3. Drilling
 4. Furthermore 5. notable 6. substance
 III. 1. holds the record 2. is equivalent to 3. if any
 4. open up 5. are familiar to
 IV. 1. were more familiar to 2. if any 3. open up to
 V. 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.

VI. 一句多译

1. ① is standing beside ② Standing beside
 2. ① both of which ② attracting both of them
 3. ① Considering that ② Given that

句式升级

1. ① The days when physical strength was all we needed to make a living are gone.
 ② Gone are the days when physical strength was all

we needed to make a living.

2. ① Both players played well, neither of whom reached the final.
② Playing well, neither of the players reached the final.
- 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.

VIII. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A

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

X. Humankind has been sailing across oceans to explore Earth's furthest corners. (要点 1) Fragments of the past lying deep beneath the ocean 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)

XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了世界上最偏远的岛屿——特里斯坦·达库尼亚岛。

1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 Discovered by the Portuguese admiral Tristão da Cunha in 1506...可知,这个岛屿是以岛屿发现者的名字来命名的,故答案选 A。
2. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的... giving them plenty of time to build more than 1,000 huge stone figures, called *moat*, for which the island is most famous. 可知,本段所介绍的岛屿——复活节岛以城壕最为出名,故答案选 A。

3. B 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 On Easter Island, however, settlers from Holland were the first European visitors and gave the island its name. Today, thousands of people live on the Chilean territory. 可知,复活节岛属于智利,故答案选 B。

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. abandoned 2. be dismissed 3. to expand
4. buried 5. ruins 6. investigate 7. has shrunk
8. to retreat 9. that 10. to 11. up
12. archaeologist 13. drill 14. among 15. at/by
16. to

II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了现代社会中的自拍现象、促使人们自拍的一些因素以及在网上上传信息时需要注意的问题。

1. A 由下文给出的多种自拍风格可知,本段主要讲自拍的风格。A项“有多种自拍风格。”符合语境,可以起到引起下文的作用,故答案选 A。
2. C 本段主要讲年轻人更喜欢自拍,更喜欢用社交媒体。C项“从某种程度上来说,社交媒体是他们自拍活动的推动力量。”总结本段,进一步点明了本段主旨,故答案选 C。
3. G 本段主要讲促使人们自拍的心理学上的因素并对此进行了分析,且该空后提到,吸引其他人关注的快而简单的方式就是从朋友那里获得“赞”和评论。所以 G项“主要的因素是人们想要从尽可能多的人那里得关注。”引起下文,符合语境,故答案选 G。
4. F 下文讲到有时人们在工作中、在学校里、在家里甚至在厕所里会感到无聊(所以会自拍)。F项“也有一些人自拍,是因为他们没有更好的事情可做。”引起下文,符合语境,故答案选 F。
5. E 上文讲发布信息时要注意一些事情,下文讲不要把所有东西都发到网上,尤其是自拍。E项“但是,整个社交传媒世界都是公开的,每个人都可以访问。”承上启下,符合语境,故答案选 E。

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一位富裕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植物的故事。

1. C consequence 意为“后果”;opportunity 意为“机会”;choice 意为“选择”;problem 意为“问题”。根据下文可知,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. A doctor 意为“医生”;secretary 意为“秘书”;employee 意为“雇员”;engineer 意为“工程师”。根据下文可知,在办公室外面的这个人带来了关于拯救哈里生命的药的消息。由此推测,这里应该是指他的私人医生,故答案选 A。
3. D amazing 意为“令人惊诧的”;interesting 意为

- “有趣的”; heartbreaking 意为“使人心碎的”; important 意为“重要的”。根据下文可知,这种药能够拯救哈里的生命。由此推测,这种药非常重要,故答案选 D。
4. B event 意为“(尤指重要的、有意思的或不寻常的)事件”; matter 意为“(必须考虑或处理的)事情”; incident 意为“(尤指不平常的、重要的或暴力的)事件”; accident 意为“事故”。根据上下文可知,哈里的一名工程师正等着他对一个非常重要的商业事情做出决定,由语境可知,这是一个必须处理的事情,故答案选 B。
5. B 根据下文可知,哈里的回答是让他的私人医生在门外等着。由此推测,这里是指他的秘书问他是否把这名医生带进来,故答案选 B。
6. A decision 意为“决定”; mistake 意为“错误”; promise 意为“承诺”; plan 意为“计划”。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,而他最后选择了生意。由此推测,这位富有的商人做出了决定,故答案选 A。
7. B besides 意为“除此之外”; despite 意为“尽管”; instead 意为“相反”; except 意为“除……之外”。根据上下文可知,尽管体重已经引起了哈里的健康问题,但是他依然痴迷于赚钱,故答案选 B。
8. D addicted 意为“对……着迷的”; dying 意为“临死的”; interested 意为“感兴趣的”; crazy 意为“疯狂的”。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 为常用搭配,意为“对……着迷”,故答案选 D。
9. C rough 意为“粗糙的”; strong 意为“强健的”; fat 意为“肥胖的”; numb 意为“麻木的”。根据上文可知,哈里是一个过度肥胖的人,所以他的手指也很胖,故答案选 C。
10. D 根据上文可知,哈里应该是公司的负责人,且言行举止蛮横,所以这里应该是指他举起一个手指,他的一个职员就匆忙地打开电视,故答案选 D。
11. A 根据上文可知,他们通过卫星直接交谈。由此推测,这里应该是指他们相隔几百万米,故答案选 A。
12. B 根据上文可知,工程师说一切准备就绪,所以这里应该是说就等老板一句话,故答案选 B。
13. A force 意为“迫使”; ask 意为“请求”; forbid 意为“禁止”; stop 意为“(使)停止”。根据上文可知,这里原来是一片热带雨林,后来哈里的人来到这里,砍倒了所有值钱的树,所以哈里应该是一个为了赚钱不管不顾的人。由此推测,这里应表示迫使村民搬走,故答案选 A。
14. D above 意为“在……上方”; along 意为“沿着”; under 意为“在……下面”; across 意为“穿过”。根据上下文可知,这里指横穿山谷,建起了一座水

坝,故答案选 D。

15. A profit 意为“利润”; advantage 意为“优势”; preference 意为“偏爱”; achievement 意为“成就”。哈里是个唯利是图的商人,所以这里指的是这个工厂将给他带来巨大的利润,故答案选 A。
16. 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,哈里让员工炸掉了那个山谷。由此推测,山谷被炸后,河改变了流向,淹没了山谷,故答案选 D。
17. C demand 意为“需要”; recommend 意为“推荐”; command 意为“下令”; suggest 意为“建议”。根据下文可知,医生进来给哈里检查身体,所以这里应该是说,哈里命人让医生进来,故答案选 C。
18. B healthy 意为“健康的”; wealthy 意为“富裕的”; worried 意为“担心的”; frightened 意为“受惊的”。根据上文可知,哈里是一位百万富翁,所以这里是指医生进来后,给这位富有的病人做检查,故答案选 B。
19. C common 意为“常见的”; usual 意为“通常的”; rare 意为“罕见的”; normal 意为“正常的”。根据下文中的 There is only one place in the world where the plant grows. 可知,这种能制成救命药的植物只有一个地方能找到,所以它应该是非常罕见的,故答案选 C。
20. C delightedly 意为“高兴地”; thoughtfully 意为“沉思地”; impatiently 意为“不耐烦地”; cautiously 意为“谨慎地”。根据上文可知,这位商人沉迷于赚钱,所以当他听到救命药草时,应该是不耐烦地想知道地点,故答案选 C。

IV. 第一节

One possible version:

Dear editor,

I'm writing to you to talk about my opinions about traditional Chinese culture. I think it's necessary for us to protect and inherit it. Here are some reasons.

Firstly, as one of the ancient civilisations in the world, traditional Chinese culture is the foundation of the development of our country, and it can provide spiritual motivation for Chinese economy. Secondly, it includes many inspiring and shocking events, through which we can learn some useful things to make our country develop more quickly. Last but not least, it is an important part of Chinese history, and inheriting it may make us stronger and benefit our growth.

I hope the Chinese government and citizens join in the campaign of protecting and inheriting traditional Chinese culture. We should make contributions and efforts to carry it forwards.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

People increasingly share information online for several positive reasons. (要点 1) Most people hope what they share will benefit others. (要点 2) Some people show their true self by sharing information online. (要点 3) People also do this to keep in touch with friends and make new acquaintances. (要点 4) Quite a few people share their thoughts online hoping to influence others' viewpoints in a positive way. (要点 5)

Unit 6 Space and beyond

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. unexceptional; exceptional; exception 2. excursion
3. tragically; tragic; tragedy 4. scream 5. suspend;
suspension
- II. 1. unexceptional 2. scream 3. Tragically
4. suspend 5. excursion
- III. 1. become accustomed to 2. aware of 3. made it
4. tune in to 5. set foot on 6. on board
- IV. 1. become accustomed to 2. be aware of 3. set foot
on 4. on board
- V. 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 it out of my mind.
2. took off; seemed to have lost; involved; I seem to
have involved myself in something I don't
understand.
3. having assumed that; The rain having stopped,
they went back to work.
4. since; The computer has brought us a lot of
convenience since it came into being.
- VI. 一句多译
1. ① His wallet having been stolen ② Because his
wallet has been stolen ③ With his wallet stolen
2. ① There is no doubt that ② without doubt
3. ① It seems that the sky clears up ② The sky
seems to have cleared up
- 句式升级
1. He was the first man to set foot on the Moon.
2. ① Following the teacher, the students came in.
② Followed by the students, the teacher came in.
- 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 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
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.

- VIII. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A
- IX. 1. have become 2. to have lost 3. no 4. because
5. Tragically 6. Following 7. for 8. that
9. successful 10. memory
- X. Following the Moon landings, space travel
became unexceptional to the public. (要点 1)
However, with the *Challenger* exploding, people
became pessimistic about space flight and it was
suspended. (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)
- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍
了中国的北斗卫星导航系统正在一步一步地完成其
既定目标,并将成为全球第四大卫星导航系统。
1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 China has
completed its home-grown BeiDou Navigation
Satellite System with the successful launch of two
more BDS-3 satellites, 19 in all... 可知,中国北斗
卫星导航系统又成功发射了两颗北斗三号卫星,
截止到当时,一共有 19 颗北斗三号卫星,故答案
选 C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的... has
started providing services for countries
participating in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
since the end of 2018. 可知,北斗卫星导航系统自
2018 年底就已经开始为“一带一路”沿线国家提
供服务,故答案选 D。
3. C 主旨大意题。根据文章第四段内容可知,2018
年是北斗导航卫星发射最为密集的一年,工作人
员通过改革管理流程来提高工作效率。由此可
知,本段主要介绍北斗卫星导航系统全体员工为
之付出的努力,故答案选 C。
4. A 主旨大意题。根据文章可知,本文主要介绍
了中国北斗卫星导航系统正在一步一步地完成其

既定目标,并将成为全球第四大卫星导航系统,故答案选 A。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. lifelike 2. submit; submission 3. awesome; awesomely
II. 1. Submit 2. lifelike 3. awesome
III. 1. set out 2. No wonder 3. so far 4. make contact with 5. sign up for 6. am; scared of
IV. 1. no wonder 2. to sign up for 3. setting out 4. start out with
V. 1. So great was; So boring was the film that I fell asleep.
2. No wonder; saying; As you were absent-minded, it's no wonder that you know nothing about the speech.
3. has inspired; So far he hasn't lost a game.

VI. 一句多译

1. ① was so delighted; that ② So delighted was; that
2. ① so that all the students can read it ② to make sure all the students can read it

句式升级

- ① So hard does he work that he improves his study rapidly.
② He works so hard as to improve his study rapidly.

VII. 基础演练

1. must 2. will 3. could 4. can 5. should
6. would 7. should 8. can 9. couldn't 10. can't
11. should 12. must 13. must 14. couldn't
15. needn't

高考链接

1. can't 2. would 3. can 4. can 5. can't; could
6. can

模拟实战

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了筷子的材质以及发展历史。

1. and 分析句子结构及语境可知,Vietnam 与空前的 China, Japan, South Korea 之间是并列关系,是在列举使用筷子的国家,所以应该用表示并列关系的并列连词,故填 and。
2. be made be made of 是固定搭配,意为“由……制成”,这里与 might 共同构成句子的谓语,情态动词 might 后接动词原形,故填 be made。
3. to create 分析句子结构可知,句中已有谓语动词,所以这里应该用非谓语动词形式,表示熟练的工人把各种各样的硬木和金属组合起来的目的是创作独特的设计,所以用不定式作目的状语,故填 to create。
4. using 分析句子结构可知,句中已有谓语动词,所以这里应该用非谓语动词形式,use 与其逻辑主

语 people 之间是主动关系,所以这里用现在分词作状语,故填 using。

5. as/when 随着人口的增长,人们开始把食物切成小块,这样可以更快地烹调。根据语境可知,该空引导时间状语从句,故填 as/when。
6. gradually 这里修饰动词短语 turned into,应该用副词形式,故填 gradually。
7. who 分析句子结构可知,该空引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 Confucius,指人,且从句中缺少主语,故填 who。
8. development 根据空前的 the 及空后的 of 可知,这里应用名词形式,故填 development。
9. were 分析句子结构可知,believed 后面为宾语从句,从句中的 and 连接两个并列的谓语,所以这里的时态应该与 would 一致,且其逻辑主语 knives 为复数,故填 were。
10. with 这里指大部分印度人用手吃饭,with 可以作“使用”讲,后面通常接表示工具的名词,故填 with。

VIII. One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

My father devoted that evening and several evenings to giving me a clear account of New England: its early struggles, its progress, and its present condition. I was no longer unwilling to go to the North; on the contrary, I was quite proud of being a Yankee! The proposed journey to a new world full of wonders kept me awake all night. Long before the moving day arrived, I was eager to be off to New England. My impatience was increased by the fact that my father had purchased a fine little car for me, and shipped it to Rivermouth two weeks before the date set for our own journey.

Paragraph 2:

Finally the time came to leave. I must part with the South, the vine-covered mansion among the orange trees, little Sam (I was convinced he was heartily glad to get rid of me), and Aunt Chloe. I saw them standing by the open garden gate; tears were rolling down Aunt Chloe's cheeks; they and the old home faded away. I'll never forget them!

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. telescope 2. angle 3. invisible; visible; vision
4. straightforward; straightforwardly 5. self-discipline; self-disciplined 6. fetch; fetching
7. muscle
II. 1. telescope 2. angle 3. invisible 4. straightforward
5. self-discipline 6. fetch
III. 1. work out 2. are engaged in 3. at a speed of
4. are composed of 5. At the edge of 6. look back

- at 7. is invisible to 8. in reality
- IV. 1. was close to 2. engaging in 3. In reality; be composed of 4. is invisible to
- V. 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. work out; the incredible fact that; My family accept the fact that I don't eat sugar or bread now.

VI. 一句多译

1. ①It is believed that humans used stones to ②are believed to be used to
2. ①having any more to say ②nobody having any more to say ③Because nobody had any more to say
3. ①affected by ②who were affected by

句式升级

1. ①We all know the fact that he once worked as a volunteer teacher in the Western region.
②As we all know, he once worked as a volunteer teacher in the Western region.
2. ①It is said that the team has realised its wish.
②The team is said to have realised its wish.

- 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.

- VIII. 1. A 2. B 3. D

- IX. 1. as 2. that 3. dramatically 4. to realise 5. was launched 6. the 7. which 8. imaginations 9. advanced 10. that

- X. 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 to be explored for our human. (要点5)

- XI. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了太阳能发电的潜在弊端以及影响太阳能收集量的几个因素。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据上文中的 However, some poisonous materials and chemicals are used to make the photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight into electricity.可知,一些有毒的材料和化学物质被用来制造将阳光转化为电能的太阳能电池,所以这里指一些太阳能保暖系统使用具有潜在危险的液体来传递热量,故答案选B。

2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 The placement of the power plant may have long-term effects on the habitats of native plants and animals.可知,发电厂的选址可能会对当地动植物的栖息地产生长期的影响。由此推断出太阳能发电厂的位置会影响当地的自然平衡,故答案选C。

3. D 主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段中的 However, on the surface of Earth, solar energy is a variable and irregular energy source. The amount of sunlight and the intensity of sunlight vary by a time of day and location. Weather and climate conditions affect the availability of sunlight daily and on a seasonal basis.可知,在地球表面,太阳能是一种可变的、不规则的能源。日照量和日照强度随着一天的时间和地点而变化。天气和气候条件影响日照和季节性光照的供应。由此可知,本段主要介绍的是影响太阳能收集量的几个因素,故答案选D。

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. exception 2. tragedy 3. is suspended; suspension 4. it 5. submission 6. out 7. for 8. with 9. vision 10. muscles 11. In 12. to 13. at 14. to 15. of 16. in

- II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了语言消失的原因以及其复活的希望。

1. F 本段开头讲语言的消失有很多原因,之后列举了语言消失的几个原因,所以此空也应该是在陈述语言消失的原因。F项“有时社会迫使少数民族放弃他们的语言。”符合语境,故答案选F。

2. A 根据上文中的 An “extinct” language has no speakers. It is gone forever. Alaska's Eyak language is one example.可知,这里以阿拉斯加语言为例来说明已经消失的语言。A项“最后一位

说这种语言的人死于 2008 年。”承接上文,进一步对上文作出解释,且 A 项中的 last 和 died 与上文中 extinct 呼应,故答案选 A。

3. C 本段主要讲述人们受益于不同种类的语言。根据下文中的 In the same way...可知,这里应该是讲类似的事情,来引出下文,以此说明多种语言也有益于人类。C 项“各种各样的动植物有益于我们的环境。”符合语境,且 C 项中的 benefit 与下文中的 benefits 呼应,故答案选 C。

4. G 根据上文可知,这个濒临灭绝语言联盟希望挽救这些即将消失的语言,所以此处应该是说明他们具体的做法。G 项“这个非营利组织找到说母语的人并记录他们的故事。”符合语境,故答案选 G。

5. E 下文讲到一位犹太语言学家把有 3,000 年历史的希伯来语复活了。如今,希伯来语是那个国家的官方语言之一,讲此语言的人有 400 多万。通过下文中的回答和举例可以判断出这里应该是提出疑问。E 项“没有本土人说的语言还能复活吗?”符合语境,故答案选 E。

III. 【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。包装盒等一次性产品给人们带来方便的同时,也给环境带来了很大的压力。文章旨在告诉人们要养成循环利用的习惯,以此来减少垃圾的产生并减轻环境压力。

1. B key 意为“关键”; problem 意为“问题”; project 意为“项目”; reason 意为“理由”。根据上文可知,在当今世界,当一些东西磨损了,我们就会把它们扔掉,买一个新的。由此推测,这里讲的是这种情况引发的问题,故答案选 B。

2. D debt 意为“债务”; present 意为“礼物”; product 意为“产品”; rubbish 意为“(已扔掉的)垃圾”。上文讲到当一些东西磨损了,我们就把它们扔掉。再根据下文中的... more rubbish than ever before,可知,这里讲的是世界各国的垃圾堆积如山,故答案选 D。

3. A become 意为“变成”; change 意为“改变”; face 意为“面对(困境)”; observe 意为“观察到”。下文讲乱扔垃圾的原因,所以这里应该是提出疑问:我们是如何变成一个用完就扔的社会的? 故答案选 A。

4. C control 意为“控制”; hide 意为“隐藏”; replace 意为“更换”; withdraw 意为“收回”。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物相比,现在更换物品更容易,故答案选 C。

5. 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”。多亏了当代制造业和技术,公司能够更快更廉价地生产产品,故答案选 D。

6. A cheap 意为“便宜的”; funny 意为“有趣的”; powerful 意为“强有力的”; safe 意为“安全的”。上文讲到公司生产产品的成本降低,所以产品价格相对也会降低,故答案选 A。

7. C division 意为“部门”; lack 意为“缺乏”; love 意为“爱”; prevention 意为“阻止”。本段讲我们爱扔东西的另一个原因:我们喜欢使用一次性产品,故答案选 C。

8. B brave 意为“勇敢的”; busy 意为“忙碌的”; kind 意为“体贴的”; sensitive 意为“敏感的”。根据下文中的... to save time and make our lives easier,可知,我们总是在节省时间,让自己的生活更加便利,说明我们很忙,故答案选 B。

9. D 根据语境可知,我们总是在寻找节省时间和让生活更便利的方法。ways/a way to do sth 为常用搭配,意为“做某事的方法”,故答案选 D。

10. C donate 意为“捐赠”; preserve 意为“保护”; produce 意为“制造”; receive 意为“收到”。根据下文列举的一次性产品可知,这里指企业生产上千种不同的一次性产品,故答案选 C。

11. B adapt 意为“(使)适应”; contribute 意为“促成”; respond 意为“回应”; return 意为“返回”。本段接着讲我们爱扔东西的原因,因此这里指我们对新产品的欲望促成了这一问题,故答案选 B。

12. B be ashamed of 意为“对……感到羞愧”; be addicted to 意为“沉迷于……”; be tired of 意为“对……感到厌烦(厌倦)的”; be worried about 意为“担心……”。根据上文可知,我们对新产品的欲望也促成了这个问题,所以这里讲我们沉迷于购买新产品,故答案选 B。

13. C 根据下文中的... we will be happier with the latest products,可知,有了最新的产品,我们会更开心,所以这里指广告使我们相信越新越好,故答案选 C。

14. D hold onto 意为“抓紧”; pay for 意为“支付”; pick up 意为“捡起”; throw away 意为“扔掉”。上文讲我们更喜欢新的东西,所以这里指我们扔掉旧的物品来为新的东西腾地方,故答案选 D。

15. B advantage 意为“优势”; consequence 意为“后果”; function 意为“作用”; purpose 意为“目的”。根据下文讲的扔掉旧的物品后产生的影响可知,这里指的是这样做的后果,故答案选 B。

16. A decrease 意为“(使)减少”; measure 意为“测量”; record 意为“记录”; show 意为“出示”。下文讲到更多的政府要求人们循环使用物品,而他们这样做的目的是减少垃圾,故答案选 A。

17. C brand 意为“品牌”; consumer 意为“消费者”; environment 意为“自然环境”; technology 意为“科技”。根据语境可知,要求人们循环利用也是

为了保护环境,故答案选 C。

18. A however 意为“然而”;meanwhile 意为“与此同时”;otherwise 意为“否则”;therefore 意为“因此”。上文讲到更多的政府要求人们循环使用物品,下文讲这不足以解决这个问题。由此可知,上下文之间为转折关系,故答案选 A。
19. B in favour of 意为“支持”;instead of 意为“代替……”;or rather 意为“更确切地说”;other than 意为“除外”。根据语境可知,我们需要修理我们的物品,而不是扔掉它们,故答案选 B。
20. D advertise 意为“公布”;collect 意为“收集”;repair 意为“修理”;spend 意为“花费”。下文讲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,所以这里应该是指消费,故答案选 D。

IV. 第一节

One possible version:

Recently, students in our class had a discussion on whether space is worth exploring.

Thirty per cent of the students think space exploration is not worthwhile. They think space is too far away from us and our daily life. And the money spent on space exploration can be used to solve Earth's problems such as starvation and pollution.

On the other hand, seventy per cent think space is worth exploring because we have benefited a lot from it, such as using satellites for communication and weather forecast. What's more, with further space research, we may solve the population problem by moving to other planets one day. Also, space research will enable us to find new sources to solve the problem of energy shortages on Earth.

第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

My mother sat me down and began to talk. “Look,” she held my hand. “There will always be mean people like Betsy in this world. That is hard to change. But you can change the way you handle them. Have you ever heard of the saying ‘Treat them 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 study, I offered to help her review. 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 was glad that I had followed my mum’s advice. It was just what I needed and probably just what Betsy needed, too.

Unit 1 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: What an educational lecture the professor has given us!

M: Educational? I nearly fell asleep in class. He should add in some historical stories.

Text 2

W: You look upset, John. Your business is doing bad?

M: No. But the kids drew a lot of pictures on the walls of my shop. They look so ugly now.

W: It’s really annoying.

Text 3

W: Thank you so much for the lovely evening, Jim. Frank and I had such a good time.

M: You’re quite welcome. Thank you for coming. We’d been looking forwards to seeing you.

Text 4

W: Are you interested in cars?

M: No, I prefer bicycles. They’re clean and practical.

W: Cars have greatly changed the world and made people’s life easier.

M: But they also produced some bad effects, such as pollution and global warming.

Text 5

W: Hey, congratulations! I heard the news! When’s the date?

M: In September. We’ve got a lot to plan to do.

W: Well, the great thing is that you’ve decided to marry. Congratulations!

M: Thanks. Remember to come to our party with your family.

Text 6

M: The credit card bill arrived today. Oh, no. This bill is for more than 1,500 dollars.

W: I was shopping with Barbara, and the store was having a sale, so I bought a dress. She forgot her credit cards at home and asked if she could put the charge on our card. She promised to pay me back.

M: A 1,500-dollar dress!

W: Well, I bought a few things. A few hundred dollars in the food section and 200 dollars on that pair of shoes. I guess the dress cost, um, 600 dollars.

M: Honey!

W: I'm sorry. I promise I'll not do the shopping for the next three months.

Text 7

M: Good morning. I'd like to ask about the Master Degree course in cultural studies.

W: Ah, yes.

M: How long will the course last?

W: It's a two-year course that involves mostly research.

M: Can I study by distance learning?

W: Yes, the course is designed for distance learners. You have to be here for only three weeks.

M: Well, could you tell me the contents of the course?

W: Yes. It is concerned with the analysis and theory of culture.

M: Oh, that's culture in general, not just British culture?

W: That's right. The course concludes some analysis of British culture, but what's most important is the comparison with the cultures of the students in the course. You are British?

M: Yes, I'm working as an English teacher in China, actually.

Text 8

W: We have your application letter in answer to our ad in the newspaper. I want to talk with you about the position. So, can you tell me something about yourself?

M: Well, I worked in an art school and looked for new students. I had to visit students in their homes, talk with their parents, answer their questions and perform other duties.

W: Our company needs someone to sell computers. And I think your school experience will be useful. The job is to exhibit new computers and talk people into buying them.

M: I see. I have the confidence that I can do the job.

W: OK. You may leave your phone number in case we want to contact you.

M: Sure. I hope to hear from you soon.

Text 9

W: David. What happened to you?

M: I was up till 2:30 last night.

W: More trouble with Michael and Betty? Were they breaking dishes again?

M: No, I don't think they have any dishes left after the last fight. They were quarrelling about his ex-girlfriend.

W: Can't you get the other neighbours together and complain?

M: Rob and Steve were so busy holding a party last night that they probably didn't hear the fighting. Mrs Anderson has a heart of gold. Unfortunately, she's a

little deaf. Actually, she's also a problem. Her niece phones every morning at 6:30. She always screams into the phone, and it wakes me up.

W: You need to look for a new place to live.

M: Give up my book? I'm writing another book about a guy who lives in an apartment building with some crazy people. I hope it'll be a big Hollywood movie someday.

Text 10

W: Good evening, everyone. Do you know at what age a child becomes an adult? The answer depends on your culture or others. First, in some North American Indian cultures, a boy becomes a man around the age of 13. At that time, he will go into the woods alone, without food or water, for several days. When he returns safely, he becomes an adult man. In Japan today, young people become legal adults at the age of 20. Each year on 15 January, they wear traditional clothes, listen to speeches, and visit old friends. Finally, in the United States, the passage into adulthood takes several years. American teenagers can get a driver's license at the age of 16. The legal age of adulthood is 18. However, they must wait until age 21 to buy alcohol. OK, that's all for my lecture. You are required to write a summary of this class.

第一部分 听力

1—5 ACACB 6—10 BABCA 11—15 CBACB

16—20 ABCAB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章简单介绍了苏格兰的文坛巨匠亚瑟·柯南·道尔和罗伯特·彭斯以及苏格兰产生众多文学巨匠的历史渊源。

21. B 推理判断题。根据文章第一段内容可知,许多像亚瑟·柯南·道尔和罗伯特·彭斯这样的文坛巨匠诞生或笔耕于此,所以爱丁堡被联合国教科文组织授予了“世界首座文学之城”的荣誉,故答案选B。

22. A 推理判断题。根据文章第二段的内容可知,亚瑟·柯南·道尔创作了福尔摩斯故事系列,其探案方法被描绘得非常奇妙,这让犯罪学研究也获益匪浅,得到了进一步的发展。由此可推测他是以“侦探小说”出名的,故答案选A。

23. C 主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段的叙述可知,文中列举了三个细节,苏格兰议会于1496年通过了世界上第一个义务教育法案;到18世纪90年代的时候,几乎所有的苏格兰人都能识字了;许多去苏格兰游览的人发现,就连苏格兰的市井小民也在读着伯恩斯的诗以及其他一些书,所以本段是在描述苏格兰有很多文学巨匠的历史原因,故答案选C。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了诺贝尔和平奖获得者马拉拉的人生故事。

24. B 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 she co-founded the Malala Fund with her father to create a world where girls everywhere could be educated without fear. Her fund supports every girl's right to 12 years of free, safe, quality education... 可知, 这个基金会旨在让女孩能够接受 12 年免费的、安全的、有质量的教育, 故答案选 B。
25. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Malala believes girls are the best investment in the future peace and further development of our world. 可知, 马拉拉认为应该在女孩身上投资, 因为她们会为将来社会的和平与发展做出贡献, 故答案选 C。
26. A 推理判断题。根据文章第四段中马拉拉的讲话内容 It is for those forgotten children who want education. It is for those frightened children who want peace. It is for those voiceless children who want change. 可知, 她心系那些被遗忘的、害怕的以及没有发言权的孩子, 故答案选 A。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者从小立志要帮助其他孩子, 并在长大后以自己的方式来做慈善的故事。作者呼吁人们做一些小事情帮助身边的人。

27. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 When I grow up, when I can get rich, I will save kids all over the world. 可知, 作者从小立志要在长大后帮助世界上其他的孩子, 故答案选 D。
28. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 In 2012 my grandmother lost her battle with cancer, which is the very reason and the driving force behind Clara Lionel Foundation(CLF). 可知, 作者的祖母因癌症而去世, 这是她成立 CLF 的原因和动力, 故答案选 B。
29. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句 And at CLF, our mission is to impact as many lives as possible, but it starts with just one. 同时结合上文讲述的具体内容可知, 这里指的是我们的任务是影响尽可能多的生命, 但需要先从一个生命开始。所以 one 指代的是前文提到的 many lives 中的一个, 故答案选 C。
30. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 But it starts with your neighbor, the person right next to you, the person sitting next to you in class, the kid down the block in your neighborhood. You just do whatever you can to help in any way that you can. 可知, 帮助他人要从帮助身边的人做起、从小事做起, 故答案选 A。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。每个人的行动背后都有一个目标。有人为了活着, 有人为了成功。不同的

目标对行动力造成不同的影响。

31. C 上一句讲这个不同点起初看起来很明显, 但是它是相反的。下一段开头说每个人行动的背后都有一个目标。C 项说它取决于是什么激励人们去采取行动, 符合语境, 能够承接上下文, 故答案选 C。
32. G 根据本段内容可知, 当他们采取行动的时候, 他们在内心里思考的是这个行动将会带给他们的成功。所以此处讲的是成功人士的目标, 所以选项 G 符合语境。
33. D 根据下文作者所提的问题可知, D 项讲到的所以让我问你几个问题, 符合语境, 故答案选 D。
34. F 根据上文中的 That's a very uncomfortable state to be in because you are constantly worried about insignificant things. 可知, 那是一个让人非常不舒服的状态, 因为你总是担心微不足道的事情。F 项讲到这种状态使你不能有创造力符合语境, 其中 state 与之呼应, 故答案选 F。
35. A 根据上文中讲到的有些人不相信生活是艰难的, 他们为成功而工作, 以及下文中说的他们有一个美丽的愿望并且不断采取行动来实现这个愿望, 可知 A 项, 他们不考虑什么事情不能做, 符合语境, 故答案选 A。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者在读书的时候表现很差, 工作几年后爱上了一位中产阶级的女孩, 为了证明自己能力不差, 作者刻苦努力进入大学成了著名的作家, 实现了人生大逆转。

36. B bright 意为“聪明的”; useless 意为“无用的”; simple 意为“简单的”; hopeful 意为“抱有希望的”。根据第一句可知, 作者在学校表现很差, 校长认为作者无用, 故答案选 B。
37. A anything 意为“任何事物”; something 意为“某物”; everything 意为“所有事物”; nothing 意为“没有”。作者在学校表现很差, 校长认为作者不会成为任何人, 而只会成为失败者, 故答案选 A。
38. B low 意为“低的”; poor 意为“差的”; good 意为“好的”; useful 意为“有用的”。上文说作者在学校表现很差, 下文谈到作者要做一些积极的事。所以这里应该是在作者五年的糟糕工作之后, 故答案选 B。
39. D support 意为“支持”; happiness 意为“幸福”; surprise 意为“惊讶”; thing 意为“事情”。上文讲作者在学校不如意, 工作糟糕, 所以这里说作者爱上了一个中产阶级的女孩, 应该是能够发生在作者身上最好的事情了, 故答案选 D。
40. B admit 意为“承认”; decide 意为“决定”; agree 意为“同意”; tell 意为“告诉”。上文说作者处处不如意, 但是作者爱上了一个女孩, 所以作者决定做一些积极的事, 故答案选 B。
41. C 作者决定做一些事, 向自己爱上的女孩证明, 故答案选 C。

42. A wrong 意为“错误的”;right 意为“正确的”;stupid 意为“愚蠢的”;interesting 意为“有趣的”。作者决定做一些积极的事情向女孩证明人们对自己的说法是错误的,故答案选 A。
43. D see 意为“看见”;know 意为“知道”;understand 意为“理解”;face 意为“面对”。女孩的母亲让作者面对现实,因为作者之前一直都是失败者,所以她不相信作者会成功,故答案选 D。
44. C experiment 意为“实验”;practice 意为“练习”;writing 意为“写作”;job 意为“工作”。根据下文中的 My first novel... 可知,这里应指作者努力写作,故答案选 C。
45. C come on 意为“加油”;come in 意为“加入”;come out 意为“推出,发行”;come back 意为“恢复”。作者努力写作并且进入了大学,读大学的时候出版了第一本小说,故答案选 C。
46. A 根据下文中的... attended evening classes at University of London 可知,作者晚上在伦敦大学上课,白天在高中教书,故答案选 A。
47. C graduation 意为“毕业”;pass 意为“通行证”;degree 意为“学位”;success 意为“成功”。上文谈到作者晚上在伦敦大学上课,下文提及作者成为了大学教师,所以这里应该是说作者在伦敦大学获得了历史学位,故答案选 C。
48. D give in 意为“屈服”;give back 意为“归还”;give out 意为“分发”;give up 意为“放弃”。下文说作者想做全职作家,所以这里应是指作者考虑要放弃大学教师的工作,故答案选 D。
49. C be doing sth when... 意为“正在做某事,这时……”,when 是并列连词,意为“在这时……”。作者正在考虑放弃大学教师的工作去做全职作家,在这时利兹大学给作者提供了一份兼职工作,故答案选 C。
50. B 破折号后面作者介绍了自己,here is/are 用于介绍人或物,意为“这儿有”,故答案选 B。
51. A leave 意为“离开”;attend 意为“参加”;change 意为“改变”;graduate 意为“毕业”。作者原本是一个读书不好的孩子并且很早就离开了学校,所以此处应用表示离开学校的词,graduate 需与 from 连用,故答案选 A。
52. D tired 意为“疲倦的”;calm 意为“镇静的”;nervous 意为“神经紧张的”;famous 意为“出名的”。当作者发现了的写作风格后,作者的写作事业成功了。现在作者很富有也很出名,经常出现在电视上,也接触过很多电影明星。形容词 rich 和空格处应是并列关系,都是褒义词,故答案选 D。
53. B 上文说作者现在很成功、富有且出名,下文说这有什么意义呢?上下文是转折关系,however 表示“然而”时,要用逗号与句子分开,所以应用 but 连接,故答案选 B。
54. A just 意为“只不过,只是”;exactly 意为“确切地”;

so 意为“如此”;very 意为“很,非常”。本句使用副词 just 表达了自己唯一的小小的愿望,故答案选 A。

55. B praise 意为“表扬”;say 意为“说”;answer 意为“回答”;advise 意为“建议”。作者只是希望所有那些曾经奚落过自己的人说:“我相信你,你会成功的。”故答案选 B。

第Ⅱ卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了一个女孩的名字的由来。这个女孩从小努力学习,后来成为一位著名的工程师。

56. called 此处从句中作定语,表示“一个名叫……的女孩”,call 与 girl 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,故填 called。
57. after name after 为固定搭配,意为“以……命名”,故填 after。
58. admirable 女孩的父亲觉得隋朝工程师李春令人钦佩,因此这里用形容词 admirable 作宾语补足语,表示“令人钦佩的”。
59. to have 女孩的妈妈不想让女孩有那样一个名字。would like sb to do sth 意为“想让某人做某事”,故填 to have。
60. a 此处表示“一个男孩的名字”,且 boy's 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。
61. added 根据全文时态可知,本空应用一般过去时,故填 added。
62. finally 此处作状语,意为“最后”,故填 finally。
63. where 此处引导定语从句,且在从句中作地点状语,故填 where。
64. was together with 连接两个并列的成分作主语时,谓语动词的数要与其前的主语保持一致,故谓语动词用单数形式;此处叙述过去发生的动作,因此用一般过去时,故填 was。
65. bridges 本空表示泛指,因此用名词的复数形式,故填 bridges。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

An Important Choice I Have Made

Life is full of choices, and to live is to choose. It was not until last year when I was asked to decide on arts or science that I came to realise the importance of making choices. My caring parents suggested I go in for science for a promising career. Having assessed my strengths and weaknesses, I myself, however, was determined to take up arts instead since history and English were what interested me most. For the first time ever, I have followed my heart and enjoyed everything all along. I pride myself on making the choice on my own, which actually brings me a sense of fulfilment and dignity. Definitely, it's also a milestone for me to think for myself

and learn to be responsible for my own future.

第二节 读后续写

Paragraph 1:

We scanned the listings for the number 17 and two more nearby buildings. “Well, since we are already in the city, let’s try one last building,” Avraham suggested. We tiredly approached the entrance to an apartment house down another street and noticed all of the European names. Taking this as a good sign, we entered the entrance where we learned an elderly couple lived next door.

Paragraph 2:

We quickly went upstairs and knocked on a door. An old man answered the door. Avraham carried the medical bag and explained, “I came here to see my patient.” The delighted man warmly welcomed us, telling us his wife suffered from a variety of illnesses. Avraham soon conducted a thorough examination and suggested appropriate follow-up care. They thanked us with gratitude. Before we left, their daughter came, asking, “How did you know to come to see my mom? I didn’t call!”

Unit 2 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: What’s wrong with me, doctor?

M: Nothing serious, but it wouldn’t do you any harm to have a few days’ rest.

Text 2

W: When will you be free this month, Mr White?

M: Let me see. Maybe I won’t be free until next Saturday.

Text 3

M: Excuse me, how much is it to post a letter by ordinary mail?

W: Only 80 cents, sir.

Text 4

W: Weren’t you going to confirm your booking at the hotel?

M: Yes. I’d better call them. They always get quite busy at this time of year.

Text 5

M: I’m interested in that chair. How much do you want for it?

W: \$ 25.

M: That’s too much. What about \$ 15?

W: No, that’s not enough. But I can let you have it for \$ 20.

Text 6

W: Good afternoon.

M: Good afternoon. Have you got any records of modern guitar music?

W: We’ve got a lot of them. Which ones are you looking for?

M: I’m looking for some records of Julian Bream. I saw them in your window last week but there are different records now.

W: Excuse me, aren’t you American?

M: No, I’m Canadian. My father gave me the same records. But I broke them. They were in my suitcase. I sat on my case and broke the records. I came here last week and saw the records.

W: Let’s look for the records. I put some new records in the window yesterday. I took the Bream records out and I put them on that shelf. Yes, the records are over here on the shelf.

M: How much are those three?

W: They’re four pounds fifty pence.

Text 7

W: Mike! Look at the floor!

M: What’s wrong with it?

W: What’s wrong with it? It’s dirty!

M: Oh.

W: It’s dirty because you never wipe your shoes.

M: I’m sorry about that.

W: What are you looking for now?

M: My cigarettes.

W: Well, they are not here. They are in the dustbin.

M: In the dustbin? Why?

W: Because there’s cigarette ash everywhere in the house.

M: I don’t drop ash on the floor, you know.

W: Oh, yes, you do! Anyway, cigarettes are a waste of money. I hate them.

M: Maybe they are, but I earn the money! I work eight hours a day. Remember?

W: Well, what about my money then?

M: What do you mean “your money”? You don’t go to work, do you?

W: No, I don’t go out to work, but I work fifteen hours a day here!

M: Well, housework is different.

W: Oh, I see. So housework is different, is it? Housework doesn’t matter! Well, you do it then. I’ll go.

M: Hey, wait a minute...

Text 8

M: Have you travelled much in Britain?

W: No, not much. But I travel quite a lot in London every day.

M: What do you think of London traffic?
W: I think the London underground is OK, because it's fast and comfortable. But I also like your London buses, especially for short journeys.
M: But don't you think the buses are rather slow?
W: Yes, I do. Particularly in rush hours.
M: What about London taxis?
W: Taxis often get us in traffic jams, and besides, they're too expensive.
M: Well, what do you think is the best way to travel in London?
W: The London underground, I think.

Text 9

M: Excuse me. May I have some information about the reception party? It's for new students, right?
W: That's right and what would you like to know about it?
M: Well, I'm not really sure what the purpose of the event is.
W: The party will provide students with a chance to get to know each other.
M: Who is organising the event? Is it the university teacher or President Office?
W: It's strictly a student-to-student event, so it will be launched by the Student Union.
M: What can we actually get in this party?
W: Senior students who have successfully been through university will pass on some valuable advice. They are always ready to give new students a helping hand.
M: Sounds great.
W: And besides that, there is another reason to go. The pie they'll be serving is delicious. I know it since I'm the one who will be making it, but the college life is not as easy as pie, though sometimes it is really interesting. It takes both efforts and persistence to be successful.

Text 10

W: The population of the United States has more than doubled since 1920. The amount of land for farms has not increased very much. If there are more Americans to be fed, you might think each one must eat less, but that is not true. People in the United States are better fed today than in 1920. Today more food can be grown because machines are used. Horses have not been used as farm labor for many years; trucks and other machines are used instead of horses. When horses were used, it was necessary to grow food for them on large areas of farm land, but very little food is needed for horses now. The land which was used for that purpose can now grow food for human beings instead. This is just one of many ways in which

American life has been changed by machines.

第一部分 听力

1—5 BCBAB 6—10 ABBBC 11—15 BCBCA

16—20 BBACA

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章论述了如何通过高尚的行为创造幸福,坚持做好事会给我们带来心灵上的宁静,这对我们的幸福感是很重要的。

21. A 细节理解题。根据文章第五段中的 Upon leaving the store, we feel honourable and our self-respect is increased.可知,积极的行为可以使我们感到光荣,增强我们的自尊心,故答案选 A。
22. B 细节理解题。根据文章第五段中的 In the first case, when we don't tell the clerk, a couple of things would happen. Deep down inside we would know ourselves as a type of thief.可知,作者认为如果对没有付款的东西保持沉默,是一种盗窃行为,故答案选 B。
23. A 推理判断题。根据文章第五段中的 In contrast 可知,此处讲述与上文隐瞒真相相反的情况,再根据下文 Immediately the clerk knows us to be honourable.可判断出画线句的意思是告诉售货员真相,故答案选 A。
24. D 主旨大意题。作者在文章的第一段即点明了主题并在下文中举例论述:通过高尚的行为可以获得快乐。所以 Happiness Through Honourable Actions 作为文章标题最佳,故答案选 D。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了疟疾对健康的危害,分析了人们患疟疾的原因,以及疟疾广泛传播的原因和治疗方法。

25. A 推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的 It is not unusual for a family earning less than two hundred dollars a year to spend a quarter of its income on malaria treatment, and what they often get no longer works.可判断出许多人不进行治疗的原因是贫穷,没有钱治疗疟疾,故答案选 A。
26. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Malaria has five thousand genes, and its ability to change rapidly to defend itself and resist new drugs has made it nearly impossible be controlled.可知,疟疾有五千种基因,它能迅速改变来保护自己,并且抵抗新型药物,它的这种能力使其几乎不可能被控制,所以疟疾广泛传播的原因是它有保护自己和抵抗新药的能力,故答案选 D。
27. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 Successful alternatives that help prevent resistance are already available, but they have been in short supply and are very expensive.可判断出由于新的治疗疟疾的药物缺

乏并且很贵,所以大多数人不能用新的治疗方法治疗,故答案选 B。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了哈利·波特系列丛书和电影所带来的负面影响,即猫头鹰数量减少。

28. A 推理判断题。根据文章第一段中作者讲述的猫头鹰在《哈利·波特与魔法石》中所扮演的角色及所起的作用可知,第一段的目的是引出文章的话题——哈利·波特系列小说和电影对猫头鹰的影响,故答案选 A。
29. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 But if there has been one bad result of J. K. Rowling's creative presents... that owls may soon start to die out.可知,哈利·波特系列所带来的负面结果就是猫头鹰数量的下降,最终可能导致猫头鹰的灭绝,故答案选 D。
30. B 推理判断题。根据文章第四段中的 Indonesia is one of the main countries that are now selling owls to young and old Harry Potter fans.及 It is thought that about 13,000 owls are sold each year in Indonesia's bird markets.可知,印度尼西亚的鸟市很火爆,每年都会售出上万只猫头鹰,所以在那里猫头鹰很畅销,故答案选 B。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了一个小男孩以超人为榜样帮助他人的故事。

31. E 根据上文中的 I want to dress up like a superhero and help the homeless.和下文中的 Wearing his red superhero cape, Ewan helped pass out dozens of bagged lunches to hungry people in a park in Detroit, Michigan.可知,设空处应起承上启下的作用,由于尤安想装扮成超人的样子来帮助无家可归的人,所以他的父母为他筹划了一个帮助他人的日子,在那天他为饥饿的人们送出了午餐,故答案选 E。
32. A 根据下文中的 People donated money and supplies, and Ewan took them to those in need.可知,关于尤安做好事的故事流传开来,人们会把钱和物品捐给尤安,再由他送给那些需要帮助的人,故答案选 A。
33. G 联系上文中的 Another time, a businessman donated six turkeys for Thanksgiving.及下文中的 "In the end," he said, "we gave 104 Turkey Dinners to families all around Detroit."可知,有一次,一位商人在感恩节捐了六只火鸡,尤安在父母的帮助下通过网络筹集到了更多的火鸡。G 项在这里起承上启下的衔接作用,符合语境,故答案选 G。
34. D 根据上文中的 It's not hard to help people... doing something in the yard.可知,做好事并不难,每一件生活中的小事都可以让别人感到快乐。D 项是对上文的总结,符合语境,故答案选 D。
35. B 根据下文中的 "No matter what," Ewan said, "I

will always keep helping people."可知,尤安将继续帮助他人,他永远都不会脱下他的斗篷。此处的“斗篷”代表着超人,即一种乐于助人的精神。B 项与下文是语义上的重复,符合语境,故答案选 B。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。一名健身教练表达了他对如今人们的健康和生活方式的看法。

36. C 上文说到作者是一名健身教练,所以他教(teach)有氧健身操的课程,故答案选 C。
37. C 根据空后的 and nutrition 可知,设空处应与 nutrition 并列,且意思相近,所以这里应是讲作者也告诉学员们一些关于健康(health)和营养学的知识,故答案选 C。
38. A 根据上文中的 nutrition 和下文讨论的许多人体重超常的问题可知,此处指人们常说人如其‘食(eat)’,即饮食可反映一个人的健康状况,故答案选 A。
39. D 根据下文中的 overweight 和 foods 可知,作者担心的是许多人的日常饮食(diet),故答案选 D。
40. D 根据下文中的 they don't do any exercise 可知,超重的人是因为他们吃了错误的(wrong)食物且缺乏锻炼,故答案选 D。
41. A 根据上文中的 work in an office all day 和下文中的 do 20 minutes a day 可知,全天都坐在办公室工作的人没有时间(time)锻炼,故答案选 A。
42. A 根据转折词 but 可知,对那些没坚持锻炼的人,作者建议他们每天仅仅(only)需要锻炼 20 分钟即可,故答案选 A。
43. D 作者建议人们吃早餐、多吃水果和蔬菜,由此可知,他认为均衡的(balanced)饮食很重要,故答案选 D。
44. B 根据上文作者建议吃早餐可知,他认为错过(miss)早餐不好,故答案选 B。
45. B 水果和蔬菜都是新鲜(fresh)食物,故答案选 B。
46. B 作者建议人们尽量多吃水果和蔬菜,尝试(try)不要吃太多的油炸食品,故答案选 B。
47. D 对没有太多时间的人而言,叫外卖很容易(easy),故答案选 D。
48. D 许多人觉得自己不是十分健康的一个原因(reason)是……,故答案选 D。
49. C 作者认为许多人觉得自己不健康的一个原因是他们没有喝足够多的(enough)水,故答案选 C。
50. B 作者建议每天喝两升的水,且水指的(means)就是水,不是茶、咖啡或者含糖饮料,故答案选 B。
51. C 根据 However 可知,所填空与 fun 意思相反。作者认为坚持锻炼身体是一件快乐的事,但许多人则认为慢跑、骑自行车无聊(boring),故答案选 C。
52. D 根据下文作者说 of course, it's fine to have cakes and ice creams 可知,不想运动的人只想享用(enjoy)他们的食物,故答案选 D。

53. B 上文中的 it's fine to... 和下文中的 not every day 之间是转折关系, 吃蛋糕和冰激凌很快乐, 但不可以每天都吃, 故答案选 B。
54. C 根据下文的 if you eat more healthy food, over time, you might find yourself wanting to eat them more than anything else 可知, 我们喜欢吃的其实是我们的身体所习惯的(are used to)东西。
55. D 根据 Try it 可知, 作为健身教练, 作者建议人们多吃健康食物, 尝试后, 你就会有惊喜(surprised)。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了娱乐公园或主题公园的一个娱乐项目——过山车。

56. attractions 此处用作宾语, 表示“吸引人之处”, 且其前有 a group of 限定, 应该用名词复数形式, 故填 attractions。
57. to go reason 后接带 to 的不定式作定语, 故填 to go。
58. than would rather do... than do... 为固定搭配, 意为“宁愿做……也不愿做……”, 故填 than。
59. boring 此处作表语, 应与空后的 stressful 和 controlled 词性一致, 所以用 bore 的形容词形式, 说明孩子们的生活的样子——无聊的、紧张的或是受限制的, 故填 boring。
60. when 此处引导限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 summers, 且在从句中作时间状语, 故填 when。
61. breaking 此处作介词 of 的宾语, 故填 breaking。
62. is expected 由 by others 可知, too much 与 expect 之间是被动关系; 且由 in everyday life 可知, 此处描述的是一般情况, 故填 is expected。
63. the feel the same way 表示“感觉一样, 有同样的感觉”, 故填 the。
64. Compared 分析句子结构可知, 本句主谓宾齐全, 所以此处应该填非谓语动词; compare 与其逻辑主语 riding roller coasters 之间为被动关系, 故填 compared。
65. generally 此处作状语修饰谓语动词, 应该用副词形式, 故填 generally。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

All of us want to live a healthy life. The following are some useful tips.

First, it's important that we have a balanced diet because we need adequate nutrition to grow tall and strong. Not only should we take in enough grain and meat, but we should also eat fruit and vegetables. Second, taking exercise regularly is of equal importance, which can help us to keep fit and release stress. More importantly, we should develop a positive attitude, which allows us to look at things positively no matter what

happens. Even if we are in a difficult situation, we should never lose hope.

Proper food, regular exercise and a positive attitude will help us live a healthy life.

第二节 概要写作

The global environment is becoming worse because of various pollutants related to the industrial world. (要点 1) In the forms of solids, liquid and gas, these pollutants are becoming a major threat to Earth and human survival. (要点 2) Therefore, we have to face it directly and spare no effort to handle it. (要点 3) Luckily, people have been aware of the urgency of environmental protection and the government has taken actions to solve these problems, which surely will help make our Earth better. (要点 4)

Unit 3 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Do you enjoy life in New York?

W: No, I don't. I'm planning to move to Chicago or Boston. But I've never regretted my earlier decision.

Text 2

M: It doesn't make any sense to talk about that examination.

W: It's true. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

Text 3

W: Would you mind if I visited your class this evening, Mr Johnson?

M: I have no objection to your visit. But the students will take examinations tonight. Perhaps you can come back next Monday.

Text 4

M: Hi, would you mind if I sat at your table?

W: Please do join us. We've just ordered coffee and ice-cream.

Text 5

M: I met Sam Peterson on the street today.

W: Really? Did he say anything about his sister?

M: Yes. She ought to be leaving New York very soon, because her husband has taken a job in San Francisco.

Text 6

W: Martin, you look terrible.

M: Yes. I feel terrible. I'm really tired.

W: How come?

M: It's the job. I'm having a lot of problems.

W: So you don't like your job?

M: Actually, I really like the work. It's interesting and exciting and I make my own decisions.

W: So what's the problem then?
M: The hours, I suppose. You know, I like to run the office, but I don't have anyone to help me take care of all the small problems. I have to do the typing, the paperwork, the advertising and other things.

W: Why don't you talk to your boss?

M: Because he is never here. He spends most of his time in other countries.

W: Are you satisfied with your salary?

M: It's not too bad but the salary is not the problem.

W: Well, you know, you are the manager of a new company, of course you're busy.

M: I just hope it's not always this busy.

Text 7

W: May I come in, sir?

M: Yes. Thanks for coming so quickly.

W: Certainly, sir. How can I help you?

M: I'd like some fresh towels in the bathroom.

W: I'll get them immediately. Would you like me to also change the sheets?

M: Excellent. Oh, by the way, I can never find the light switch when I get back in the evening.

W: I'll make sure to leave the lamp on after I finish cleaning up.

M: That's good to hear. Well, it's time for me to see my friends.

W: Enjoy your day, sir.

M: Oh, I will. Just a second, could you also take out the plate with this morning's breakfast?

W: Yes, sir. I'll take it with me when I finish tidying up.

Text 8

W: Will you be having Thanksgiving at home or going to your mother's place?

M: Mum and Dad want to have all the family back home this year. So that's where we'll be. How about you?

W: I plan to have everyone over to my place this year. It's really a lot of work. But I love having my family all together.

M: You are such a good cook. I bet your family love coming to your place too.

W: I don't do all the cooking myself. I think everyone will enjoy a little more if they each bring something they've made.

M: Do you have traditional dishes that you serve each year? I know our family does.

W: Yes, we do. We always have turkey and dressing and of course sweet potatoes. I think those are traditional dishes for most families. There is fruit salad we have every year and everyone looks forwards to my pumpkin pie.

M: What do the men do when you women are doing the

cooking?

W: It's the same every year, football. They watch one game after another on Thanksgiving. I tell them that they ought to go out and get some exercise, but they just can't.

M: I know a lot of men are like that.

Text 9

M: What's the book you just picked?

W: *The Sociology* Professor Smith uses in his course.

M: You'd better read it if you want to pass the course.

W: But it costs \$40. I simply can't afford it.

M: Did you check the used book section here? Maybe they have it.

W: No, they don't. I've asked.

M: Why don't you get it from the library?

W: Are you joking? I've been trying for months and it's always out. There are more than 45 students in this course and every single one wants the book.

M: Listen, you know my roommate Henry, don't you? He took the same course last year and I believe he owns the book. I'll ask him if he'll lend it to you.

W: Oh, Tom, that would solve everything.

Text 10

M: This is Ned Weatherbee, your weatherman. This afternoon heavy rain fell in our town. The big storm caused a lot of damage, and traffic came to a complete stop. The storm is now over and the clean-up can begin.

Now let's look at the weather report for tomorrow and the weekend. Friday will be warm and sunny during the day and cool at night. Temperatures will be in the sixties during the day and in the forties at night. You won't need a heavy coat, but take a jacket to work.

The weather on Saturday will be nice in the morning and cloudy in the afternoon. It'll probably rain at night. These showers are quite normal during the spring. So you will have clear weather to do some gardening on Saturday morning. Sunday will be cold and windy, and maybe it will snow in the mountains. If you are planning to go there, don't forget your boots and jackets. And now for sports, here is Matthew Delaney.

第一部分 听力

1—5 ACBAC 6—10 ACABC 11—15 CCBAB

16—20 ACAAB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了欧洲三座著名的城堡。

21. B 细节理解题。根据文章中对各个城堡的介绍可知,Gravensteen 建于 12 世纪,历史最为悠久。Bran Castle 又名 Dracula's Castle,建于 14 世纪晚期。Borgholm Castle 建于 13 世纪后半期,故答案选 B。
22. C 细节理解题。根据 Bran Castle, Romania 部分中的 It was militarily important in the area for centuries. 可知,Dracula's Castle 曾是一个战略要地,故答案选 C。
23. A 细节理解题。根据 Borgholm Castle, Sweden 部分中的 but it was changed from a strong fortress to a baroque place in the 17th century 可知,这座城堡从一个强大的堡垒变成了一个巴洛克风格的宫殿,故答案选 A。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了莎士比亚的生平及他的作品对后世的影响,但有些人只重视对莎士比亚作品的评价,而忽视了作品本身的价值。

24. D 主旨大意题。本段开头点出莎士比亚较其他作家而言,对英语使用得最为充分,接着对此进行了例证,即其作品中的词汇量是常人使用的词汇量的 5 倍,由此可知 D 项正确。
25. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 He almost certainly attended a grammar school in the town, but of this we cannot be sure,可知,莎士比亚有没有上过文法学校不能确定,故答案选 C。
26. B 推理判断题。在大量的评论之下,莎士比亚的诗歌看起来会消失,由此可以看出人们过多地注意了对莎士比亚作品的评价,而忽视了诗歌本身的价值,故答案选 B。
27. C 细节理解题。根据画线词所在句可知,莎士比亚笔下的人物不仅仅愉悦了英国人,同时也愉悦了世界各地的文学爱好者,故答案选 C。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了新疆的一种艺术形式:木卡姆。

28. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Some scholars believe that its origins can be traced back to the "Great Western Region Melody".可知,木卡姆的起源可以追溯到西域大曲,故答案选 A。
29. D 推理判断题。根据下文说的,这最终保护了此项文化遗产可知,This 指代的是上文谈到的第一本关于十二木卡姆的书出版,故答案选 D。
30. A 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了新疆的一种艺术形式——木卡姆的起源及发展,故答案选 A。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了写小说的七个步骤。

31. B 根据上文谈到的把情感概念转化成具体故事可知,B 项讲到的展开故事情节可以承接上文,即进一步解释如何转化,符合语境,故答案选 B。
32. A 根据下文讲到的为主角的哲学和即时动机提供具

体细节,并试图详细地或适当地予以解释与 A 项提到的详述主角相对应,故答案选 A。

33. D 根据本段的开头主旨句“塑造其他人物”可知,D 项讲的创建每一个配角以及他们的背景故事与之相对应,符合语境,故答案选 D。
34. F 根据上文中的讲的改写你最初的想法和故事来调整到目前为止你所了解到的东西可知,F 项讲的改写原则只包括一些能增加故事性或优化人物的信息,符合语境,故答案选 F。
35. C 根据上文讲到的要坚持每天工作,即使第二天丢掉也要坚持每天写五、六页可知,C 项讲的作品质量是通过重写获得的,可以承接上文,故答案选 C。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了《爱丽丝梦游仙境》一书的内容、创作过程及持续的影响力。

36. A 根据上文提到的《爱丽丝梦游仙境》这本书,以及下文对该书内容的描述可知,这里是要讲述书里的故事,tell the story of 意为“讲述……的故事”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
37. B 结合语境可知,此处指爱丽丝跟着一只兔子进入一个叫做仙境的神奇世界,enter 与 come/go/run into 的意思一致,故答案选 B。
38. D experiment 意为“实验”;expression 意为“表情”;hardship 意为“艰苦”;experience 意为“经历”。此处指爱丽丝有很多的经历,这似乎在改变推理规则或常识,故答案选 D。
39. C ordinary 意为“普通的”;normal 意为“正常的”;common 意为“常见的”;regular 意为“有规律的”。此处通过 or 连接,应与前面的 the rules of reasoning 并列,common sense 意为“常识”,符合语境,故答案选 C。
40. A popularity 意为“流行”;preparation 意为“准备”;opportunity 意为“机会”;opposition 意为“反对”。根据文章开头句可知,这本书很受儿童及一些成人的欢迎,而下文描述了书中吸引人之处,所以这里是要表达此书流行的原因,故答案选 A。
41. C expression 意为“表情”;impression 意为“印象”;imagination 意为“想象力”;improvement 意为“改善”。根据上文的描述可知,这本书是在描绘一个神奇的世界,所以书中应该包含了丰富的想象,这本书的流行主要源于其想象力,有趣的故事,以及插图,故答案选 C。
42. B under the name of 意为“以……别名”是固定搭配,所以这里用 under。另外,根据本段中的 It was first printed in 1865, with art work by John Tenniel, under the name of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. 也可知,这里用 under 最佳,故答案选 B。
43. A suggest 表示“建议”时,其后的宾语从句中的谓语要用(should) do 的形式,其他三个选项没有此用法,

- 故答案选 A。
44. B 根据下文中的 Charles then wrote more parts to the story...可知,此处指乔治建议查尔斯把这个故事(story)写成一本书,故答案选 B。
45. D until 意为“直到……为止”;unless 意为“除非……”;when 意为“当……时”;while 意为“在……时;但是”。查尔斯又给这个故事添加了一些内容,直到它有了大约 35,000 个词,故答案选 D。
46. C 根据上下文可知,这本书很流行,很受儿童及许多成年人的欢迎,所以这里是说这本书在首次印刷出版后,迅速(immediate)获得成功,故答案选 C。
47. B correction 意为“修改”;collection 意为“作品集”;competition 意为“竞争”;connection 意为“联系”。上文讲到,这本书一经出版,即迅速获得成功,所以,作为第一批粉丝之一的维多利亚女王马上要求得到一份查尔斯全部作品的作品集,故答案选 B。
48. A 她惊奇地发现查尔斯的作品中包含很多数学知识,所以 surprised 意为“吃惊的”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
49. D 根据下一句 Charles was a highly respected mathematician.可知,查尔斯是一位备受尊敬的数学家,所以此处是指查尔斯的作品中包含了许多数学(maths)知识,故答案选 D。
50. B in order 意为“为了”;in fact 意为“事实上”;in place 意为“在正确位置”;in conclusion 意为“最后”。上文说查尔斯的作品中包含了很多数学知识,所以这里是要解释为什么会有很多数学知识,所以用 in fact 来承接下文所说的查尔斯是一位备受尊敬的数学家,更符合语境,故答案选 B。
51. C address 意为“处理”;discuss 意为“讨论”;reason 意为“推断”;greet 意为“问候”。上文说查尔斯是一位备受尊敬的数学家,所以这里是说查尔斯的数学才华可以从他的书和诗中的关于推理的谜题和游戏中体会到,故答案选 C。
52. A 根据主句中谓语的现在完成时态可知,此处表示自从(Since)这本书第一次出版以来,故答案选 A。
53. D 文章一直在讲述这本书的成功,所以这里应该是说该书自出版后,直到今天一直保持(kept)着热销,故答案选 D。
54. A 根据后半句的 into over fifty languages 可知,这本书被翻译(translated)成了五十多种语言,故答案选 A。
55. C put on 意为“穿上;上演”;take on 意为“开始雇用”;base on 意为“以……为根据”;rely on 意为“依赖”。此处指由于这本书的热销,书被翻译成了五十多种语言,也根据这个故事拍了几部电影,故答案选 C。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了著

名的拉斯科洞穴被发现的经过、其重要意义和对其采取的保护措施。

56. but 此处指男孩们进洞寻找他们的狗,但什么也看不见。前后句是转折关系,故填 but。
57. their 根据后面的名词 eyes 可知,此处指“他们的眼睛”,应用形容词性物主代词,故填 their。
58. frightening 男孩们看到的洞穴内的图画后感到害怕,所以这些图画应是看起来令人害怕的,修饰物,故填 frightening。
59. discoveries 根据空前的 one of 可知,这里用名词的复数形式。此处指那个世纪最重要的发现之一,故填 discoveries。
60. a 著名的拉斯科洞穴由一个大洞和一系列连接洞穴组成, a series of 意为“一系列的”,故填 a。
61. as 几年后,这些洞穴作为一个旅游景点开放,表示“作为;当作”,故填 as。
62. to admire 每天有很多人来到这个景点欣赏这些壁画,表示目的用动词不定式,故填 to admire。
63. Unfortunately 大量游客导致洞穴内环境变化,绿藻生长,此处指游客造成的不良影响,表示“不幸地”,单独作状语用副词,且位于句首,首字母大写,故填 Unfortunately。
64. have been closed 句中的时间状语 Since then 应与现在完成时连用,主语 the caves 和动词 close 是被动关系,所以用现在完成时的被动形式,故填 have been closed。
65. further 科学家们希望这些预防措施能阻止对这些壁画更深层的损害。此处指和现在相比更深的损害,包含比较的意思,故填 further。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

I take a special interest in Chinese literature, especially Chinese classical literature. So far I have read the Four Great Classical Novels — *Three Kingdoms*, *Outlaws of the Marsh*, *Journey to the West* and *A Dream of Red Mansions*. These novels reflect the real life of Chinese classical people from many different angles. As a result, I have gained a better understanding of Chinese culture and people's lifestyle in ancient times. However, I still met many problems related to Chinese culture and language in those stories. Therefore, I am trying to learn Chinese literature harder so that I can understand China better.

第二节 读后续写

Paragraph 1:

It was long before I went skating once again, accompanied by one of my friends. This time I was careful and cautious, and my friend took special care of me. I was so fortunate this time that I managed not to fall down. Gradually I learnt to skate well and became skilful. I felt very confident and no longer scared.

Paragraph 2:

However, ever since then I haven't found any time to go skating. It was not because I do not like skating, but I am too busy working. I've learnt a lot from these two skating experiences. We have moments of desperation. But if we can face them bravely, that's when we find out how strong we really are. Whatever we do, we must have the patience to do it. Remember: never get conceited because of victory or lose heart in case of failure.

Unit 4 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: I need the report by Friday at the latest.

W: But I can't possibly finish it in two days.

M: OK, I have to have it next Monday.

Text 2

W: Excuse me. Can you tell me where I can get a snack around here, please?

M: Certainly. At Simon's Snack Bar. It's the nearest one. It's down the street on the right, next to a cinema.

Text 3

M: Miranda, Joan said she'll meet you in front of the library at five this afternoon.

W: I'll have to ask Dad if he can drive me there. Where is he?

M: Still at work. Call him now before he leaves his office.

W: Good idea.

Text 4

W: What a pity. They didn't have the notebook I wanted; the one with the singing star Justin Bieber on it.

M: So what did you get? They had some good ones with cartoon animals on them.

W: Yeah, that's what I got. I didn't want one with flowers all over it.

Text 5

M: Did you get an invitation to Sam's party?

W: Yeah, but I didn't get the email he sent. My computer wasn't working.

M: So did he call you?

W: He sent a text message and then I saw him in class and said I'd be there.

Text 6

W: Remember to keep your phone with you today in your pocket, because I'll need to call you to let you know who's going to pick you up from school, me or Dad.

M: I wasn't going to take it with me today. I've left it next to my bed.

W: Why? The idea is that you keep it with you so we can get in touch if we need to.

M: I know, but my classmate Sally had her phone stolen from her bag last week, and I don't want to lose mine.

Text 7

W: Hi, Tom! Have you forgotten we're meeting today? I've been standing outside the cinema for hours waiting for you!

M: What? Don't you remember? You said you needed to go to the shopping centre, so we decided to meet there. That's where I am now. I was wondering where you were.

W: Oh, no! Well, I won't have time to get the way there. I have to go home quite soon, so I think I'd better just walk down to the bus station instead.

M: Sorry, Jane. Let's meet up tomorrow instead!

Text 8

M: Are you going to the job fair?

W: Yeah, I was hoping to get a job working in one of the libraries.

M: That looks like a great job. You just look after the books. Most of the time you can just sit and do homework.

W: Exactly. I think so. I had been a lifeguard at school, but while you're sitting there guarding, you're not allowed to do anything else even if no one is in the pool. So I left the job. I was also a monitor in a photo lab where it is too dark to do any reading.

M: But if you're a photographer, you can develop your pictures free.

W: Right, but I'm not. So do you want to go to the job fair now?

M: I'll probably see you there. I've to return a book to the library first.

W: OK, see you there in the job fair.

Text 9

W: Today I'm with Robin Marshall, who has just written a book about travelling in Argentina. Robin, tell us about yourself.

M: Well, I've travelled to South America a lot for my work and I know Argentina well now. So well that I could be a tour guide if I wanted! I speak fluent Spanish, so I don't need anyone to translate for me. My job involves travelling around selling products for my company.

W: Did you see any performances during your trip?

M: Yes, I did. I used to attend dance classes. I enjoyed them although I was never very good. I'm sure my teacher was pleased when I said I wasn't going to continue. But these dancers made it look so easy that at that moment I felt like joining in and dancing with them.

W: And what else did you do?

M: Well, I went to a small village. I took a bus there. The hotel owner took me down the river in his boat. It was very beautiful. I could see the forest within a short distance.

W: Do you have a favourite place in Argentina?

M: Definitely. It's a mountain. It's famous for its scenery. But when I went there, I couldn't see much: there were no birds or animals. It was totally quiet, and I loved that.

Text 10

W: Today we begin the programme with some information about an exciting magazine that will be on sale in the shops next week. It's called *Good Living* and the aim of the magazine is to show you how to eat well, and in a healthy way. So every month there will be information about which fruit and vegetables are in season as well as advice by top cooks. In the first edition of the magazine, there will be cooking directions for fish, which is a good choice if you want to eat healthily. In addition, you'll also find a special free present. This is a DVD showing how to prepare summer salads.

The second edition will have an interesting article about the history of tea and the many kinds you can buy in different countries. It's very good for the senior citizens. It also has a special collection of dishes for children, which will show them some interesting things to make with rice. Of course, there'll be some good things for adults in the second edition, too. There are some wonderful recipes designed especially for parties.

Now the price of the magazine will normally be \$3.99 per edition, but the first edition will be on sale at a reduction of \$1.5. So make sure you buy it. The ideas and photos in it are great.

第一部分 听力

1—5 BABCA 6—10 BBACC 11—15 ACBCA

16—20 BCAAB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了读者文摘商店推荐的四本书,并介绍了这四本书的内容概述及在线订购的价格。

21. D 推理判断题。根据 *Stop & Drop Diet* 部分中的 *Stop & Drop Diet* offers a mix-and-match three-phase meal plan that's designed for fast weight loss along with balanced nutrition for good health. 可知, *Stop & Drop Diet* 中提供了一个混合搭配的膳食计划,旨在平衡营养的同时健康快速减肥,故答案选 D。

22. C 细节理解题。根据 *Better Health Can Be* 部分中的 \$23.99, 以及第一段中的 You can save ten percent

off your total purchase on orders over \$20. 可知, *Better Health Can Be* 单价超过 \$20, 可以得到 10% 的折扣, 所以需要花 \$21.59, 故答案选 C。

23. B 细节理解题。根据 *Mind Stretchers* 部分中的 Activate your thinking muscles. 可知, 读这本书, 可以激活你的思维肌肉。thinking 与 B 项中的 mental 同义, 意为“思想的”, 故答案选 B。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了网上购物给传统购物带来的挑战, 并给传统商铺提出了几点建议。

24. A 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的内容可知, 琳恩很好地利用了互联网, 除了食物外, 90% 的商品她都是通过互联网购买的。所以作者用这个例子是为了说明网上购物改变了美国人的生活方式, 故答案选 A。

25. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句中的... all the driving, all the crowds, all the noise of that... 可知, 此处指网上购物可以避免传统购物所遇到的一些问题, 故答案选 D。

26. D 推理判断题。根据文章第四段中比尔·马丁所说的话可知, 人们在传统购物时, 会产生许多情感, 而这些是在冷冰冰的网上购物时体会不到的, 所以, 传统购物中有网购无法提供的社交体验, 故答案选 D。

27. B 主旨大意题。根据全文内容尤其是第一段中的 This has led traditional stores to seek new ways to keep their loyal customers. 可知, 文章主要是介绍电子商务给传统购物带来的挑战, 故答案选 B。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了职业运动员是如何变得富有的。

28. B 词义猜测题。根据文章第二段中提到的二十世纪四十年代篮球运动员的收入为每年四千到五万美金, 以及第三段中提到的 1950 年职业运动员的收入情况可知, 专业运动员的收入很低, 他们不得不在淡季的时候通过第二份工作来交房租。所以这里应该是说那个时候的运动员收入并不高, 几乎买不起一辆汽车, 故答案选 B。

29. C 推理判断题。根据文章第三段中的 For fans, it was a good deal. You could see a Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game for 60 cents. 可知, 在 1950 年, 花 60 美分看一场布鲁克林道奇队的球赛是很划算的, 由此推断出球迷认为 60 美分的票价并不高, 故答案选 C。

30. D 主旨大意题。文章前三段通过举例说明了过去职业运动员的收入情况, 接着介绍了电视的出现使得球队和球员的收入大幅度增加, 由此可知, 本文旨在告诉读者职业运动员是如何开始变得富有的, 故答案选 D。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。作者在文中提出了六条保持牙齿健康、洁白的建议。

31. C 根据上文的 Throw away your toothbrush... every

- two to three months.可知,每隔两到三个月要换一次牙刷,所以本空应说明这样做的原因。C项中谈到的如果不这样做,你就是在把细菌转移到嘴巴里可以起到承接上文的作用,符合语境,故答案选C。
32. E 根据上文的 One cause of bad breath..., which a daily tongue scraping will help banish.可知,清理舌斑能有效清除舌头上堆积的细菌,所以此处描述的是清理舌斑的益处。E项中讲的这比用牙刷刷舌面更加有效可以承接上文,符合上下文逻辑,故答案选E。
33. B 根据上文讲的建议吃有清洁作用的硬的或脆的食物,边咀嚼边清洗牙齿可知,此段应涉及所吃的食物。只有B项中出现了食物,故答案选B。
34. A 根据下文的 Mouthwashes with too much alcohol can dry out mouth tissue...可知,用含酒精的漱口水会使口腔组织变干,所以此处应是建议使用不含酒精的漱口水,故答案选A。
35. G 根据文章最后一段中讲述的,建议起床后第一件事和睡觉前最后一件事是刷牙,以及本空前描述的要在睡觉前刷牙可知,此处应该是讲早晨起来也要刷牙。G项中描述的同样重要的是早晨起来先刷牙,以此来清除夜间睡觉堆积起来的牙斑和细菌,符合逻辑,故答案选G。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。父亲去世后,作者的家庭靠社会援助维持。在圣诞节来临之际,作者利用自己做兼职赚的钱给家里买了圣诞节食物而放弃了新靴子,一家人过了一个快乐的圣诞节。

36. C 根据上文中的 things were tough 和下文中的 because Dad died five years ago 可推断,这里是说妈妈独自抚养他们很艰难,故答案选C。
37. A life 意为“生活”; travel 意为“旅行”; nursery 意为“托儿所”; movement 意为“运动”。根据上文的描述可知,妈妈独自一人抚养他们很艰难,由此推断他们应是依靠社会援助生活的,故答案选A。
38. B hardly 意为“几乎不”; still 意为“仍然”; yet 意为“但是”; then 意为“那时”。根据下文对过去生活的回忆可知,作者应该是仍然记得妈妈送他们上学时都经历了什么,故答案选B。
39. D hand over 意为“交出”; pick up 意为“捡起”; turn over 意为“翻页”; worn out 是形容词,意为“破旧的”。根据上文 put a new sheet of cardboard in our shoes 可推断,妈妈每天早上都会放一张新的硬纸板在孩子们的鞋里,因为他们的鞋都是破旧的,故答案选D。
40. B store 意为“贮存”; afford 意为“承担得起”; make 意为“制造”; get 意为“得到”。根据本句中 Rent was \$ 25 a month but Mum couldn't 中的 but 可知,虽然每月房租是 25 美金,但妈妈支付不起,故答案选B。
41. A complain 意为“抱怨”; glance 意为“看一眼”; envy 意为“妒忌”; calculate 意为“计算”。根据本句中的连词 Though 可推断上下文是让步关系。所以这里里是说尽管日子艰难,但是他们从不抱怨,故答案选A。
42. C decoration 意为“装饰物”; present 意为“礼物”; rent 意为“房租”; clothes 意为“衣服”。根据上文中讲述的妈妈支付不起房租,以及下文中的 over our head 可推断,妈妈用这些钱付了房租,故答案选C。
43. C a roof over sb's head 意为“栖身之所”,妈妈用这些钱付了房租,确保大家能有栖身之处,故答案选C。
44. D 上文讲妈妈用这些钱交了房租,下文讲圣诞节将一无所有,前后是因果关系,故答案选D。
45. C 根据下文中的 I was going to buy a new pair of boots 可知,作者卖圣诞树,赚够了买一双新靴子的钱,故答案选C。
46. D lucky 意为“幸运的”; concerned 意为“担忧的”; fearful 意为“担心的”; excited 意为“兴奋的”。根据上文可知,作者赚够了买靴子的钱,准备去买靴子,因此应该是兴奋的,所以这里是说圣诞节前夕的下午,作者兴奋地去赶公共汽车,故答案选D。
47. B frightened 意为“害怕的”; guilty 意为“内疚的”; proud 意为“自豪的”; content 意为“满意的”。根据下文 I was going to buy a new pair of boots... Mum was at home in tears. 可知,作者打算买新靴子,而妈妈却因圣诞节没有食物在家里流泪,由此推断作者应该是感到内疚,故答案选B。
48. A while 意为“但是;而”; because 意为“因为”; whether 意为“不管”; unless 意为“除非……”。作者兴奋地去买靴子和妈妈在家里流泪是对比关系,while 表示对比,故答案选A。
49. B wake up 意为“叫醒”; give away 意为“赠送”; turn down 意为“拒绝”。根据下文 I realised what I had to do 可推断,作者下定决心,意识到自己要为家庭做点事。make up one's mind 意为“作出决定”,符合语境,故答案选B。
50. C 根据上文中的 go to catch the bus 可知,这里是说作者没有坐公共汽车去买靴子,故答案选C。
51. D drive 意为“开车”; ring 意为“按铃”; leave 意为“离开”; rush 意为“冲”。根据上文内容可知,作者并没有去买新靴子,而是去买了圣诞节的食物,所以这里应是说作者急匆匆回家,故答案选D。
52. D 根据上文中的 put them quietly against the door 可推断,作者把圣诞节的食物倚在门上,当妈妈开了门,东西滚进房内,故答案选D。
53. A surprised 意为“吃惊的”; nervous 意为“焦虑不安的”; disappointed 意为“失望的”; painful 意为“困难的”。妈妈看到有东西滚进房子,应是感到吃惊,故答案选A。
54. C 根据语境可知,妈妈为家里付出了很多,作者给了妈妈一个惊喜,感到激动,由此推断作者努力控制住自己的眼泪。hold back the tears,符合语境,故答案选C。
55. B candy 意为“糖果”; hug 意为“拥抱”; award 意为“奖赏”; cream 意为“奶油”。所填空与 kisses 并列,

因此可推断那天作者应是得到来自妈妈的拥抱和吻，故答案选 B。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了作者去年的两次新西兰莫图河之旅。

56. twice 根据语境可知，此处表示“两次”的含义，应该用副词 twice 在句子中作状语，与下文中的 on the second journey 呼应，故填 twice。
57. was led 根据介词 by 可知，此处表示被动的概念，再根据上文中的 last year 可知，应用一般过去时，故填 was led。
58. developing spend time doing sth 为固定搭配，意为“花(时间)做某事”，故填 developing。
59. without without question 为固定搭配，意为“毫无疑问”，故填 without。
60. fought 根据其后的 overcame 可知，此处是在陈述过去发生的事情，故填 fought。
61. where 作者和队员精确地将木筏划到布齐想去的地方，where 引导状语从句，在从句中作地点状语，故填 where。
62. because/since 根据语境可知，前后句表示逻辑上的因果关系，前果后因，故填 because/since。
63. impossible 根据上文中的 The guide on the second journey was very softly-spoken. 可推知，此处表示导游说话温和，在急流的噪音下不可能听到他的声音，故填 impossible。
64. ours 此空与上文中的 whose sensitivity 呼应，应用名词性物主代词作宾语，故填 ours。
65. Given 分析句子结构可知，本句已有谓语，此处应填非谓语，give 和句子主语 everyone 之间构成逻辑上的动宾关系，故填 Given。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

Going Online

Recently going online has become more and more popular with middle school students. In my opinion, there are some advantages for the students to go online. First, it can broaden our knowledge and make us know the latest news at home and abroad. Second, there are many learning materials on the Internet which are useful for us to learn English. Also, we can make many online friends.

However, there are some disadvantages. Many students play computer games instead of studying their lessons, which will affect their study. What's worse, going online too often can do harm to our eyes. Besides, without much experience, it's easy for us to make bad friends and be influenced to do stupid things.

So I think as students, we should go online properly. We should choose things which are valuable to our study and life. We must place study, health and safety before

other things.

第二节 概要写作

Nowadays, many young people risk losing their hearing due to loud music according to the WHO. (要点 1) The reason is that their sensory cells can be incurably damaged while listening to unsafe levels of sound. (要点 2) Thus, young people should be aware of this and change their behaviors. They are advised to control the volume and limit the time when using the audio devices. (要点 3) Besides, apps can be used to monitor safe listening levels. (要点 4)

Unit 5 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料：

Text 1

M: Did you watch the Oscars on Sunday, Miranda?

W: Yes, of course! I watch them every year! What did you think about what Angelina Jolie did, John?

M: Well, to be honest, I didn't watch the Oscars. I guess I don't understand why many people like it so much.

Text 2

M: Give me a call when you get into town. I'll pick you up at the train station.

W: Should I call you at your office?

M: If you get in before 5:30, call the office. Otherwise, call me at home.

Text 3

M: How is your homework coming along?

W: Don't ask. After I finish writing this paper, I've got to start my research for another paper that's due next week. And I don't know when I'll have time to prepare for my test that's in two days.

Text 4

W: Jerry, you're leaving for school tomorrow. What can I do to help?

M: Please ask Dad where my boxes are.

W: You can use these old suitcases here instead.

Text 5

M: I drove to the British snack place, and I noticed that it's closed. I think it went out of business.

W: You can't be serious! I just ate there yesterday, and the owner didn't say anything about closing down.

Text 6

M: As you can see, I have a degree in finance, and I also have three years of work experience at a major Wall Street firm.

W: Yes, but this is not exactly a finance job. It has more to do with marketing and advertising.

M: I see. Is it possible that I am in the wrong office? I thought I was applying for a financial manager

position.

W: Let me give them a call and see if there was a mistake in the schedule. There might be a marketing expert downstairs with the finance people!

Text 7

M: What time are we going to eat dinner, Tina? I'm hungry.

W: I don't know, Bill. Ask Joan. She's going to cook.

M: No, she's not. She says she is going to her friend Maria's house. Maria's mother is going to make a French dinner.

W: Well, then, we'll have to cook dinner ourselves. Let's have hamburgers.

M: Oh, no! I don't like eating hamburgers. Why don't we eat Chinese food? It's really good.

W: I had Chinese food yesterday. Maybe we can try some Japanese food. It's healthy.

M: Where are we going to find Japanese food?

W: That's easy. There's a new Japanese restaurant on Main Street.

M: OK. We can go there for dinner.

Text 8

M: So, what do you want to do? Get another drink here, or call it a night?

W: I'll have another beer. Let me buy this round.

M: OK, thanks. So, how was your date the other night?

W: Great! Jim took me to the cinema to see a film. I think he's really nice, and he's got a cool job — he's a television producer, you know. He went to the *National Film and Television School*, and he's been working at Channel 4 for a year till now.

M: Sounds impressive. So, you think it might get serious?

W: Yeah, we have a good connection. I think he's marriage material. We'll see how it goes, but I'm already thinking we could have a long-term future ahead of us.

M: Isn't it a bit early to talk about stuff like that? You've only been out with him twice so far.

W: No, we've been out three times now, and I'm seeing him again tomorrow. It's not easy to find someone you're attracted to and have good chemistry with. I don't see what's wrong with thinking about the future.

M: Well, I'd be careful if I were you. You should get to know him better before talking about marriage.

Text 9

M: I can't sleep, Lisa. I'm gonna call in sick tomorrow.

W: You should go to see the doctor. This is the third time this week you've stayed up all night. Are you all right?

M: I'm not sure anymore. I feel fine, and I get tired when

it gets late, but then I just stay awake.

W: I'll call Dr Choi at nine to make an appointment.

M: I'm fine. I'll come to bed.

W: Please do. You'll only get a couple hours of sleep at most before you have to wake up for work.

M: I think I should stay home.

W: Are there something that has stressed you out?

M: Yes, it's the new director. She is not a pleasant person to work for. Three people have quitted in the past two weeks. Everyone walks around the office scared and silent.

W: Why didn't you tell me this before?

M: I didn't want to bother you with it. I can't afford to quit without lining up another job.

W: I'm gonna get that raise starting next month, so you should consider that.

Text 10

M: Welcome, everyone, to this workshop on student housing. I'll go through the information about types of housing available for the term and the application procedure. Then, if you have any questions, feel free to ask me.

There are two main types of housing for you to choose from: student dorms and the international houses. As of now, there are some spaces available in each type, but they are filling up fast. You should put your application in as soon as possible. Let me explain some of the main features of each type of housing.

The student dorms are for all students. We have men's dorms and women's dorms. All the rooms have two beds, two wardrobes, and two desks. There are no cooking facilities in the dorms, but you can buy a meal ticket for the canteen.

The international houses are groups of apartments for both foreign and local students. They are organised into language and culture themes, and some of them have rules about speaking only a certain language during meal times. It's a good way for students to learn other cultures and languages. I think that the Spanish house is full, but there are rooms available in all the other houses.

第一部分 听力

1—5 CABCA 6—10 ABACA 11—15 BCABC

16—20 ABBCB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。一项新的研究表明玛雅文明的消失可能是由当时干旱的环境造成的。

21. A 主旨大意题。根据文章第四段的开头主旨句以及后面举的例子可知,本段主要介绍了玛雅文明兴盛时期的成就,故答案选 A。

22. C 细节理解题。根据文章第七段中的 To look for signs of a drought, the team drilled the sediments in the Great Blue Hole of Lighthouse Lagoon. 以及本段中的 leaving a record of the historical climate 可知,这个团队这样做是为了研究历史气候的记录,故答案选 C。

23. D 推理判断题。根据文章第六段中的 “But the data came from just one cave, which meant it was difficult to make predictions of the area as a whole,” Andre said. 可知,安德烈认为这种数据具有片面性,不可靠,故答案选 D。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。海边的一具海洋生物尸体引起了人们的种种猜测,作者由此试图说明海洋神秘的一面。

24. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的... washed a four-metre-long, smelly body onto the shores of the village of Villaricos in Andalucía, Spain. 可知,该生物是在西班牙一个村庄的海岸上发现的,故答案选 D。

25. B 推理判断题。it 指代上文中的 the strange, horned body,再根据文章第四段中的 That is actually a shark skeleton 可知,这里的 it 指的是一具鲨鱼的骨架,故答案选 B。

26. C 主旨大意题。根据文章第三段中的 a horned sea monster, a dragon 和 an oarfish 等信息可知,本段主要讲述人们对于该神秘海洋生物尸体的种种猜测,故答案选 C。

27. A 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段中的 the ocean still holds its mysteries 和最后一段中的 the ocean still has a few surprises for us 以及文中所举的事例可知,本文的主要目的是向人们展示海洋神秘的一面,故答案选 A。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。妮古拉和4岁的女儿在英国爱丁堡附近的海滩发现了一个藏在沙子里的玻璃瓶,瓶子里装有一封用中文写的情书,它可能从中国漂流而来,真是太不可思议了。

28. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 it was written on Chinese Valentine's Day, or Qixi Festival as it is more traditionally known 可知,这封信是写于中国的情人节——传统的叫法是七夕节那天,故答案选 A。

29. C 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 It sounds to me like the couple are in love but cannot be together so they have sent the message to tell the world of their love. 可知,妮古拉认为这是一对相爱的情侣,由于不能在一起,所以他们通过漂流瓶来告诉全世界他们的爱,故答案选 C。

30. D 词意猜测题。根据文章最后一段中的 it's incredible that it has travelled all this way 可知,不可思议的是,它一路漂流而来,blown away 应与 incredible 有相近的意思,impressed 意为“使留下深刻印象的”与之最接近,故答案选 D。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了应该如何做才能更好地保护海洋。

31. E 上文讲到面对污染、气候变化等一系列问题,一个人的努力可能微不足道。E项中讲到但如果大家一起努力,就可以做出巨大的改变,与上文形成对比,故答案选 E。

32. C 根据下文讲到的,许多能源在运输食物的途中被浪费掉,C项中谈到的尽可能购买本地产的食物可以起到承接下文的作用,故答案选 C。

33. B 本段开头主旨句即提示,该段是讲鱼类保护的问题,B项中提到了保护鱼类,留意你所吃的食物,这也与下文中的选择可持续再生的海洋产品相呼应,故答案选 B。

34. G 本段主要讲要努力减少我们在日常活动中所造成的二氧化碳的排放量,G项中提及绿色出行——步行、骑自行车、乘公共汽车,故答案选 G。

35. A 所填空是主旨句,下文主要阐述海洋旅行的注意事项,A项中讲到要以负责任的方式在海洋中旅行与之相呼应,且其中的 Travel 与空后的 trip 相照应,故答案选 A。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者用自身的经历告诫人们:一个人要想去关注他人,就要敞开心扉与他们交谈。

36. B pull sb down 意为“使某人受挫”;weigh sb down 意为“使某人忧心忡忡”;let sb down 意为“使某人失望”;cut sb down 意为“伤害某人”。根据下文中的 What can I do for those... refugees 可知,遍及全世界的不幸的事使作者心绪翻腾,忧心忡忡,想要为之做点什么,故答案选 B。

37. C disabled 意为“残疾的”;confused 意为“困惑的”;disturbed 意为“不幸的”;offended 意为“气愤的”。根据下文中的 the very victims and refugees 以及最后一段中的 do something for those unlucky people 可知,此处指的是作者在想自己能为那些不幸的人做些什么,故答案选 C。

38. A at the back of 意为“在……后面”;on the top of 意为“在……上面”;in the centre of 意为“在……中心”;in the front of 意为“在……最前面”。根据下文中的 so I would be facing forwards 可知,作者所坐的位置可以使他面向前方,所以作者应是坐在车厢的后面,故答案选 A。

39. D look 意为“看”;break 意为“使破裂”;run 意为“奔跑”;squeeze 意为“(使)挤进”。根据上文中的 a mother and her three children 以及下文中的 the row of seats in front of me 可知,一位母亲和她的三个孩子的座位在作者座位的前面,而火车上的一排座位一般可坐两至三个人,所以这位母亲和她的孩子都坐的话,显然空间是不够的,所以他们是挤进去的,故答案选 D。

40. B shabby 意为“肮脏破旧的”; different 意为“不同的”; funny 意为“滑稽的”; fashionable 意为“流行的”。根据下文中的 I don't think you could ever find... by the beautiful simplicity of these garments 可知, 这位母亲的衣服是特别的、与众不同的, 故答案选 B。
41. C inspiration 意为“灵感”; account 意为“叙述”; trace 意为“踪迹, 痕迹”; decoration 意为“装饰物”。作者认为这位母亲的衣服与众不同, 所以这里应是在任何一家商店都找不到这些衣服的踪迹, 故答案选 C。
42. A shock 意为“使震惊”; excite 意为“使兴奋”; move 意为“使感动”。根据语境可知, 作者被这位母亲与众不同的衣服所呈现的一种简单的美所折服。be struck by... 意为“被……打动; 迷恋……”, 符合语境, 故答案选 A。
43. D although 意为“虽然”; so 意为“因此”; and 意为“和”; yet 意为“但是”。上文讲这些衣服不贵重, 不高档, 也不是出自著名的设计师之手, 下文讲它们是无价的。前后句之间是转折关系, 故答案选 D。
44. A broadly 意为“开怀地”; hopefully 意为“怀有希望地”; occasionally 意为“偶尔”; gratefully 意为“感激地”。根据下文中的 a warm Pakistani family 和 Her smile... touched me 以及 start with just a kind smile 可知, 此处指小女孩开怀地笑, 故答案选 A。
45. B refuse 意为“拒绝”; expect 意为“期望”; pretend 意为“假装”; decide 意为“决定”。作者即将收到他一直想要的一份礼物。他曾期望(expected)自己能与受苦的人们接触。且这里同时与上文中的 hoping for 相呼应, 故答案选 B。
46. D seat 意为“座位”; heart 意为“内心”; life 意为“生命”; presence 意为“存在”。在作者面前的是一个热情的巴基斯坦家庭。in sb's presence 为固定搭配, 意为“在某人面前”, 故答案选 D。
47. C technique 意为“技巧”; piece 意为“碎片”; starter 意为“开头”; stopper 意为“瓶塞”。根据上文中的 standard conversation 和下文中的 How old are you? Where do you study? 可知, 这里是指作者使用了常见的谈话开场白, 故答案选 C。
48. A height 意为“高度”; fact 意为“事实”; change 意为“变化”; conclusion 意为“结论”。虽然她只是一个孩子, 但是作者与她的谈话的深度和广度让谈话达到了惊人的高度, 故答案选 A。
49. B meaningful 意为“有意义的”; unspoken 意为“未说出的”; valuable 意为“有价值的”; casual 意为“随便的”。根据下文中的 Her smile, her gaze and her trust 可知, 更让作者感到有意思的是他们之间无声的谈话, 故答案选 B。
50. C obviously 意为“明显地”; suddenly 意为“突然”; deeply 意为“深深地”; eventually 意为“终于”。根据上文中的 Her smile, her gaze and her trust 以及下文中的 touched me 和 we will always be in each other's hearts 可知, 小女孩给作者留下了深刻的印象, 所以

这里是指她的微笑、对作者的凝视及她的信任深深地触动了作者, 故答案选 C。

51. B fly away 意为“飞走”; fly past 意为“飞逝”; come along 意为“出现”; come apart 意为“破裂”。此处指作者与小女孩在一起的 45 分钟转瞬即逝, 故答案选 B。
52. D hope 意为“希望”; point 意为“重点”; condition 意为“条件”; knowledge 意为“知道”。在那期间, 作者知道了, 要为那些不幸的人做些什么。in the knowledge that 为固定搭配, 意为“知道”, 故答案选 D。
53. C now that 意为“既然”; as if 意为“好像”; so that 意为“以便”; in case 意为“以防万一”。打开心门的目的是让他们进来, so that 引导目的状语从句, 故答案选 C。
54. C 根据上文中的 open the door 可知 open up (畅所欲言) 符合语境, 故答案选 C。go over to sb 意为“向某人走去”; make up to sb 意为“讨好, 巴结”。
55. B pack 意为“打包”; bear 意为“携带”; design 意为“设计”; recommend 意为“推荐”。根据上文中的内容可知, 与小女孩的交谈使作者得到了与遭遇不幸的人有所接触的机会, 也帮助作者明白了他该如何帮助那些不幸的人。这些对作者来说都可称得上是“美丽的礼物”。由此可知, 此处说的是人们会带着美丽的礼物进来, 故答案选 B。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了不属于鱼类的鲸鱼的生活方式。

56. depths the depths of the sea 意为“海洋深处”, 为固定搭配, 故填 depths。
57. colder 鲸呼出的热气遇到外面更冷的空气会变成水雾, much 修饰形容词或副词的比较级, 故填 colder。
58. called 此处是动词的过去分词作后置定语, call 与 a cloud of mist 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系, 故填 called。
59. to communicate 鲸发出声音的目的是彼此交流, 此处是不定式作目的状语, 故填 to communicate。
60. The 形容词最高级前面要用定冠词, 故填 The。
61. absolutely 此处修饰形容词 huge, 应该用副词形式, 故填 absolutely。
62. with 此处是 with 复合结构作状语, 指鲸鱼在游动时张着嘴, 上千的海洋生物就会流进嘴里, 故填 with。
63. which 此处引导非限制性定语从句, 且在从句中作主语, 先行词是 strings of hardened skin, 故填 which。
64. is used 本文整体时态为一般现在时; 且 skin 与 use 之间是被动关系, 故填 is used。
65. holding 分析句子结构可知, 本句已有谓语, 所以此处连词+分词结构, This hardened skin 与 hold back 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系, 故填 holding。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

Dear Sir,

I'm Li Hua, a middle school student. I'm writing to

tell you about the pollution of the ocean.

Last Sunday, I went to the seaside with my friends. With the sun shining and sea birds singing, we felt relaxed and happy. While we were having fun, something unpleasant caught our attention. We saw two visitors throwing rubbish into the water. In addition, we saw some dead fish, plastic bags and empty bottles floating on the surface of the water.

I hope that you can attach great importance to this problem and take effective measures to protect our ocean.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

Paragraph 1:

Jack watched the calf, whose eyes were wide with fright. “Let me go,” Jack begged. “I’m light. The ice will hold me. It’s her only chance.” “I’m sorry, son.” Dad still refused. Jack begged again, “You could tie a rope to me. I’ll go out on my stomach to spread out my weight. If the ice cracks, you can pull me back. Just let me get within roping distance.” Dad frowned but finally said, “All right. Be careful.”

Paragraph 2:

It would be just like rodeo practice, Jack thought, trying to stay calm. He walked out a few centimeters onto the ice, then dropped to his stomach and crawled. The ice was thinner where the calf was. Jack swallowed his own fear. With frozen fingers, he wound his rope into a circle. He took a deep breath, and then threw the rope. Success! The loop settled around the calf’s neck. He started pulling the rope. In a couple of minutes, the calf was back on solid ground, where her mother was waiting.

Unit 6 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: Excuse me, sir. Do you need help finding a book?

M: No. Actually, I’m looking for a pay phone. I need to make a phone call but I’m not getting any reception on my mobile phone.

Text 2

M: I haven’t been able to practise for next month’s performance.

W: Did you forget? We have a holiday coming up and you can play all day.

Text 3

W: Can I get you to fill out this part here, where it asks for your medical history? It’s a very important part of your application.

M: Really? I thought I filled that part out already.

W: No problem. Just fill out a new one.

Text 4

M: What time are your parents arriving for dinner? I have to finish up here at work, so I might be half an hour late or so.

W: That’s OK. It’s just 7:00 now. We can eat in an hour. Just make sure you’re here before then.

Text 5

M: Are you carrying any fresh fruit, vegetables or meat?

W: Yes, I have a basket of tropical fruit I’m taking as a gift for a friend.

M: Sorry, madam, but it’s illegal to bring fresh fruit into the country. Please open your suitcase.

Text 6

M: Coach? Why did you take me out? I want to play, and we’re winning the game because of me.

W: Yes, you are playing well. However, you need to pass the ball more. The other players need to have a chance as well, you know.

M: But my mother is watching, and I want to show her how good a player I am.

W: There are many parents in this gym, and they all want to see their children do well.

M: Yeah, but isn’t the point of the game to win?

W: This is a team game, George. You can’t win by yourself.

Text 7

W: National Car Rental, can I help you?

M: I’d like to rent a car.

W: For how long would you like to rent it?

M: Three days, from next Tuesday to next Thursday.

W: OK, what type of car would you like?

M: Um, just the smallest type.

W: It’s \$45 per day. So for three days, it’ll be \$135 in total, and that includes third-party insurance, theft, and water damage. But you need to pay for the gas yourself. So, would you like to rent it?

M: Yes, please.

W: Now, what type of driver’s licence do you have?

M: An international one.

W: OK. And your name and age?

M: My name is Ronald Schiller, R-O-N-A-L-D, S-C-H-I-L-L-E-R. I am 33.

W: OK. What time would you like to pick up the car?

M: Well, can I say around noon? Is that OK?

W: Our usual pick-up time is 7:30 in the morning.

M: Oh, that’s OK.

W: And we need your credit card to guarantee the booking.

M: My card number is...

Text 8

W: Do you have any time this afternoon, Dave? I need

help with my essay that's due tomorrow. It's almost the end of the term, and this paper counts for half of my grade.

M: Sure. What do you need help with?

W: Well, I don't know how to write the last part of my paper.

M: You mean a conclusion?

W: Yeah. I've been working on it for a couple days. It just seems like it's supposed to mention everything I just wrote about.

M: Well, that's true. But you also need to give your readers something they will remember.

W: But if you read my paper, shouldn't you know what my thoughts are?

M: Yes, but a conclusion helps your readers understand what is most important.

W: Will you read what I have so far and tell me if I'm on the right track?

M: Sure.

Text 9

M: The World Cup this year has been really exciting. Who are you cheering for?

W: Well, I cheer for England when my parents are around. But I secretly want Portugal to win.

M: Probably because you like Cristiano Ronaldo. Is that the only player you know?

W: Yeah, pretty much.

M: Well, do you think Portugal is going to beat Spain tonight?

W: I hope so. Although Spain hasn't lost a single game yet, Portugal has been playing pretty badly so far.

M: Maybe Ronaldo will score three goals, and they will go to the championship match.

W: I think there's a better chance of him marrying me, to be honest.

M: I agree with you, but crazy things can happen! Spain thinks they're the best in the world. They're way too confident. That's often when teams end up losing.

W: Maybe you're right, but my money is still on Spain. Would you care to place a little bet on the game? Say, 20 dollars?

M: Whoa! I don't want to take that much money from a friend! How about half that amount?

W: OK, it's a deal.

Text 10

W: We're here at Westfield Farm's annual Pumpkin Carving Festival. And as you can see, we have 700 participants of all different ages this year. So it's not just for the kids. Unlike last year where there was one grand prize winner, this year they have added a couple prizes, including "The Great Pumpkin", which goes to the person who has grown the largest

pumpkin, and "Celebrity Pumpkin", which is a jack-o'-lantern carved to look like the face of a famous person they like. Of course, there is also the biggest prize of all: \$10,000 to "The Grand Pumpkin", which is the best jack-o'-lantern from all the competitors. It's \$20 per person to get into the festival, just like last year. But a lot of that money is going to charity, so it's for a good cause. This is Sherry Watkins, live from Westfield Farms.

第一部分 听力

1—5 CAACC 6—10 CBABC 11—15 BACAB

16—20 BABAA

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了两个青少年利用气象气球把他们的玩具乐高人送到太空的过程和结果。

21. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 Two teens from Toronto, Canada, sent a Lego man rising above Earth and captured their tiny astronaut's trip on film. 可知,两个青少年把一个玩具乐高人送入了太空,并把过程拍了下来。因此,作者想要表达的是这个试验吸引了世人的目光,故答案选 C。

22. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 The two teens were inspired by a similar project performed by students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). 可知,这两位青少年的灵感来自于麻省理工学院学生的一个类似项目,故答案选 A。

23. D 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 They bought much of their equipment used and even sewed the Lego man's parachute by hand. In total, the project cost only \$400. 可知,他们通过使用二手的设备,自己缝降落伞来节省费用,故答案选 D。

24. B 细节理解题。根据文章第五段中的 We had a lot of anxiety on launch day because there were high winds when we were going up. 可知,在他们进行发射的那天遇到的问题是风比较大,故答案选 B。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了美国第一位进入太空的女航天员——萨莉·赖德。

25. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 Sally Ride made history by becoming the first American woman to travel into space. 可知,萨莉·赖德被认为是一个民族英雄是因为她是美国第一位进入太空的女航天员,故答案选 C。

26. D 推理判断题。结合语境可知,赖德的话是指在地球上任何游乐园的体验都比不上这次太空之旅,故答案选 D。

27. A 细节理解题。文章中分别提到萨莉·赖德第一次进入太空的时间,她与人合著了几本科学书籍的事情以及她在美国航天史上的先驱作用,没有提到她在哪

里出生,故答案选 A。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了美国的富人愿意花大量的金钱去太空旅游的情况。

28. D 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 The poll is intended to get an idea of what rich people think and not the man on the street who loves the idea of going into space but can't afford it.可知,佐格比进行这项调查是为了得知美国的富人关于太空旅行的想法,故答案选 D。
29. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 the poll says 7 percent of rich Americans would pay \$20 million for a two-week orbital flight 可知,百分之七的美国富人愿意支付两千万美元进行为期两周的太空旅行,故答案选 A。
30. C 主旨大意题。文章第一段为本文的主题段,它点明了美国的富人愿意花大量的美元去太空旅游,所以“美国的富人正在关注太空旅游”作为文章标题最佳,故答案选 C。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章列举了五件让人捉摸不透的简单事。

31. D 根据本部分标题以及本部分中的 prove $1+1=2$ 可知,本部分介绍关于 $1+1=2$ 的论证。D 项中的 one plus one equals two 符合,故答案选 D。
32. G 本部分是关于单词“the”。根据举例可知,同样是在说生病,但是有的时候用 the,有的时候不用 the,所以说 the 这个词实际上非常奇怪,只是因为它太常见了,所以大部分人从来没想过这件事,故答案选 G。
33. E 上文分别介绍了关于打哈欠的两种不同的理论,由此可推测,关于我们为什么打哈欠还没有一致的说法。下文也提到没有人知道为什么打哈欠会传染,故答案选 E。
34. C 根据上文内容可知,人们会以自己与某一地标性建筑的相对位置来定义左右,而下文讲述这是困扰了哲学家很多年的问题。前后属转折关系,所以 C 项讲到的但是如果是在与一位盲人交谈呢?符合前后逻辑,F 项是对左右的另一种解释,与下文的衔接不如 C 项连贯,故答案选 C。
35. B 根据本部分列举的例子及最后一句 Their enjoyment of the product wasn't based on appreciation of wine — it was based on the fact that they were told it was good wine.可知,人们喜欢一样东西并不是因为它能带给我们愉悦,而是因为其他的原因,所以 B 项作为本部分标题最合适。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一对野雁中雄雁的翅膀受伤,雌雁不离不弃,它们互相照顾,直到能够重新翱翔的故事。

36. B kind 意为“体贴的”;close 意为“靠近的”;helpful 意为“有用的”;familiar 意为“熟悉的”。根据文章第

一段中的 The beautiful sight caught me by surprise, because I'd never seen geese there before.可知,作者从来没有在这里见到过大雁,因此作者这次可以抓住机会接近它们,故答案选 B。

37. D anxiety 意为“焦虑”;complaint 意为“投诉”;hesitation 意为“犹豫”;curiosity 意为“好奇心”。根据下文中的 why they were staying so long on the pond 可知,作者不明白为什么这两只大雁会在这里待这么长时间,所以这里应是说作者很好奇,故答案选 D。
38. C ignorance 意为“无知”;bother 意为“麻烦”;concern 意为“担心”;tolerance 意为“容忍”。根据下文中的 It wouldn't be long before... winter came 可知,冬天要来了,因此作者原先对大雁的好奇,变成了对它们的担心,故答案选 C。
39. A rough 意为“艰难的”;sunny 意为“阳光充足的”;dry 意为“干燥的”;comfortable 意为“舒适的”。根据下文中的 Michigan winter came 和倒数第二段中的 The season's first snowflakes 可知,此处表示密歇根的冬天是恶劣的,故答案选 A。
40. A freeze 意为“(使)结冰”;sink 意为“下沉”;roll 意为“翻转”;sweep 意为“清扫”。根据上文中的 winter come 和下文中的 snowflakes 可知,由于冬天就要到了,池塘会结冰冻住,故答案选 A。
41. B fight 意为“战斗”;feed 意为“吃东西”;lie 意为“躺”;hide 意为“隐藏”。结合语境可知,此处表示这两只大雁在草丛里觅食,故答案选 B。
42. D injury 意为“损害”;sleep 意为“睡眠”;fear 意为“害怕”;visit 意为“拜访”。根据文章第一段中的 One morning in early fall, I noticed a pair of wild geese on our pond.可知,这里是说作者明白了这两只大雁待在这里的原因,故答案选 D。
43. C 根据上文中的 the male had a broken left wing 可知,这只雄雁的左翅膀受伤了,因此它不能飞了,故答案选 C。
44. C difference 意为“差别”;distance 意为“距离”;relationship 意为“关系”;generosity 意为“慷慨”。根据上文中的 his lifelong mate would not leave him behind 可知,雄雁受伤了,而雌雁并没有抛下它,所以这里是说作者对这两只大雁的亲密关系感到惊奇,故答案选 C。
45. A recover 意为“康复”;fall 意为“落下”;rise 意为“上升”;wave 意为“挥手”。根据上文中的 He explained that sometimes a broken wing 和下文中的 by itself and suggested letting them alone 可知,作者的生物学家朋友告诉作者,有时大雁的伤口会自己康复并建议作者不要打扰它们,故答案选 A。
46. B though 意为“虽然”;as 意为“(正当)……的时候”;if 意为“如果”;unless 意为“除非……”。根据语境可知,此处表示当作者弯腰系锁链的时候两只大雁正向着池塘奔跑,故答案选 B。
47. D nervously 意为“紧张地”;heavily 意为“严重地”;slowly 意为“慢慢地”;wildly 意为“激动地”。根据上

- 文中的 I noticed both geese running toward the pond 以及下文中的 They looked like a couple of planes moving for take-off. 可知, 两只大雁向着池塘奔跑, 它们看起来就像两架即将起飞的飞机, 所以这里应是指它们的翅膀激动地挥舞着, 故答案选 D。
48. C sadly 意为“伤心地”; terribly 意为“非常糟地”; gradually 意为“逐渐地”; strangely 意为“奇怪地”。根据上文中的 take-off 和下文中的 both were in the air and flew over the pond freely 可知, 大雁奔跑, 快速地拍打翅膀, 都是为起飞做准备, 所以这里应是说渐渐地, 这两只大雁飞到了空中, 故答案选 C。
49. A circle 意为“(尤指在空中)盘旋”; look 意为“看”; shout 意为“喊叫”; struggle 意为“奋斗”。结合下文中的 back toward me, flying about 15 meters 可知, 这两只大雁起飞后, 又盘旋回来, 故答案选 A。
50. B tractor 意为“拖拉机”; head 意为“头”; pond 意为“池塘”; house 意为“房屋”。根据下文中的 as if to say goodbye 可知, 它们应是在作者头上方盘旋, 好像在告别, 故答案选 B。
51. D 根据上文中的 as if to say goodbye 可知, 两只大雁同作者告别之后便飞离了作者的视线。out of sight 为固定搭配, 意为“看不见”, 故答案选 D。
52. C predict 意为“预言”; hear 意为“听到”; sense 意为“感觉到”; confirm 意为“证明”。根据上文中的 The season's first snowflakes fell the very next day. 可知, 大雁飞走的第二天就下了雪, 因此说明它们一定是感到严寒的冬天要来临了, 所以决定离开, 故答案选 C。
53. A fond 意为“喜欢”; tired 意为“困倦的”; ashamed 意为“内疚的”; proud 意为“自豪的”。根据上文的描述可知, 两只大雁的不离不弃让作者感动, 所以这里应是说作者喜欢上了两只大雁, grow fond of 意为“喜欢上”, 故答案选 A。
54. B observe 意为“观察到”; miss 意为“想念”; protect 意为“保护”; save 意为“拯救”。作者喜爱这两只大雁, 所以它们飞走了之后, 作者应是会想念它们, 故答案选 B。
55. D promise 意为“诺言”; sympathy 意为“同情”; response 意为“反应”; devotion 意为“关爱”。根据上文中的 his lifelong mate would not leave him behind 可知, 作者永远不会忘记这两只大雁的不离不弃和对彼此的关爱, 故答案选 D。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了两个可以用来了解世界上最新的科学进展的网站。

56. a play a role 为固定搭配, 意为“起某种作用”, 且 very 为辅音音素开头的单词, 因此用不定冠词 a。
57. where 分析句子结构可知本句为定语从句, 先行词 websites, 是一个具有地点意义的名词, 从句中缺少状

- 语, 因此用关系副词 where 在从句中作地点状语。
58. covering 分析句子结构可知, cover 在本句中用非谓语动词的形式作定语, 且与 science news 之间为主动关系, 因此用 cover 的现在分词形式, 对其进行进一步的解释说明, 故填 covering。
59. for be intended for 为固定搭配, 意为“是为……而提供的”, 故填 for。
60. but 上文说这些文章是为更年轻的读者准备的, 下文讲成年人也会发现这个网站适合他们。结合上下文语境可知此处为转折关系, 故填 but。
61. is called 网站名与命名人之间是被动关系, 因此应使用被动语态。文章时态是一般现在时, 主语 Another wonderful site 为单数, 所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式, 故填 is called。
62. constantly 此处是用来修饰动词, 应用副词形式, 故填 constantly。
63. findings 根据下文的定语从句 that change how we view the world 可知, that 是引导词, change 是动词原形, 说明前面的先行词应为可数名词的复数形式, 故填 findings。
64. posted 根据本句中的 and also keep all the past articles they... earlier 可知, 这里是说他们过去发表的文章, 因此应使用动词过去式, 故填 posted。
65. is 分析句子结构可知, 本句为 that 引导的定语从句, 先行词是 anything, 因此谓语动词应为单数形式, 且句子时态为一般现在时, 故填 is。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

With the increasing population on Earth, human beings have been trying to find another planet in space to live on.

It is reported that liquid water has been found on Mars, which provides necessary conditions for all living things. To some extent, the climate on Mars is pretty similar to that on Earth, which makes it possible for humans to live on Mars. Therefore, it is quite probable that humans will live on Mars one day.

As far as I am concerned, I would be willing to live on Mars if I got the chance in the future. Since it is a completely new place, I think it will be magical.

第二节 概要写作

Many commentators can't explain why English talks start with weather. (要点 1) Bill Bryson said it was hard to understand the preference for boring British weather. (要点 2) However, Jeremy Paxman argued the uncertain weather was fascinating. (要点 3) Actually, such conversations stand for social greetings, talk starters or the blank “fillers” and as a system of signs, English weatherspeak plays the role of promoting social connection. (要点 4)