

答案解析

Unit 1 Knowing me, knowing you

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. fault; faulty; faultless 2. strategy 3. signal; sign; signature 4. breath; breathe; breathless 5. concern; concerned; concern; concerning
- II. 1. with 2. in 3. a 4. out 5. about 6. down 7. off 8. with 9. on 10. to 11. on 12. a 13. down 14. weight 15. it
- III. 1. about; why; Tom got up late this morning, which is why he was late for work.
2. Embarrassed and ashamed; Cold and hungry, the little girl kept crying.
3. Treated this way; Encouraged by the teacher, Tom made great progress.
- IV. 1. a; out 2. about; at; why 3. with/at 4. on 5. to 6. in 7. what 8. to 9. a 10. when 11. with 12. it 13. on 14. with 15. down
- V. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A
- VI. Ben met some problems at school. He was disappointed with their point guard because he felt the team were let down by the point guard. Ben told his best friend how he felt. Then his friend told everyone else what he said. Now Ben is in an awkward situation and he doesn't know what to do. Agony Aunt gives Ben three suggestions. First, he should apologise to his teammate, because they need to work together. Second, he should talk to his friend and tell him he is angry with him for repeating what he said and making the situation worse but that he wants to move on. Third, he should think about his behaviour. If he thinks about other people's feelings as well as his own, he'll soon find everything works out.
- VII. 1. Embarrassed and ashamed, I can't concentrate on anything.
2. Surprised and happy, he accepted the prize.
3. Tell your friend you're angry with him for repeating what you said and making the situation worse.
4. Don't show your children you are disappointed with them for failing in one exam and not meeting your requirements.
- VIII. 1. (1)由于疲惫而失望,我似乎什么都干不好。
(2)克鲁索盯着这些脚印,满心恐惧。
(3)Curious about (4)awake (5)safe and sound
2. (1)I apologise to you for failing to reply to your letter in time.

(2)I make an apology to you for failing to reply to your letter in time.

3. (1)took a deep breath (2)out of breath

- IX. 1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 One such American expression is "Where's the beef?". It is used when something is not as good as it is said to be. 可直接得知答案选 C。
2. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 In the 1960s a businessman named Ray Kroc bought the exclusive rights to the name and operating system of McDonald's. 可知,20 世纪 60 年代雷·克罗克购买了麦当劳的名字专有权,故答案选 A。
3. D 推理判断题。根据文章第三段内容可知,由于克罗克的成功,其他商人也开始开汉堡店,因为他们认为开汉堡店能赚大钱,故答案选 D。
4. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段后半部分的描述可知,这个表达是通过电视广告使大众知晓的,故答案选 B。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. annoyed; annoy; annoying 2. accident; accidental 3. forgive; forgiveness; forgiving 4. criticise; critical; criticism; critic 5. embarrassment; embarrass; embarrassed; embarrassing
- II. 1. of 2. with 3. on 4. keep 5. lead 6. from 7. to 8. by 9. from 10. from 11. with 12. up 13. down 14. about 15. the
- III. 1. Influenced; Seen from the top of the mountain, the city is very beautiful.
2. to understand; It took him three years to draw the horse.
- IV. 略
- V. 1. Disappointed 2. letting 3. Embarrassed 4. Treated 5. Approached 6. Filled
- VI. 1. to help 2. throwing 3. preparing 4. To enjoy 5. compared 6. used 7. Taking 8. Told 9. Given 10. Walking
- VII. 1. disappointed 2. because 3. letting 4. However 5. what 6. suggestions 7. to 8. communicating 9. worse 10. a
- VIII. 1. (1)他想离开家自己挣些钱。(2)ran across (3)running out; running out of
2. (1)Collecting information (2)are (3)Climbing up the mountain will make you exhausted. (4)Reading English aloud in the morning will do you a lot of good.
- IX. 1. preparing 2. to receive 3. where 4. called

5. and 6. sincerely 7. hid 8. pronunciation
9. lucky 10. With
X. 1. C 2. E 3. G 4. A 5. B

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. web; website 2. weave; weaver 3. deceive; deceit; deceitful 4. justify; justified; justification; 5. frank; frankly 6. latter; latterly 7. independent; independence; dependent
- II. 1. in 2. a 3. with 4. from 5. to 6. doing 7. in 8. in 9. to do 10. from 11. of 12. to 13. to do 14. in 15. to
- III. 1. that; The news that he won the match is so exciting.
2. telling a white lie; to try; The reason for his success is to work hard.
3. it; to respect their concern; It is useful for the young to master two foreign languages.
- IV. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A
- V. 1. in 2. by 3. that 4. with; that 5. to 6. for; to 7. from 8. what 9. a 10. to; from 11. for 12. in 13. of 14. with 15. the
- VI. Though lying is wrong, we tell white lies. White lies are little lies that we tell to protect others from the truth. There are three reasons for telling a white lie. The first reason is to try to make others feel better. The second reason is to give encouragement. The third reason is to protect others from bad news. But white lies may have consequences we can't predict, so we should take white lies seriously and try to avoid the bad results.
- VII. 1. Another reason for telling a white lie is to give encouragement.
2. Another reason for watching a film is to broaden your horizons.
3. We've all surely had the experience of someone cooking a meal for us that we don't like.
4. The first English book that I read was *The Prince and the Pauper* by Mark Twain.
- VIII. 1. (1)不要再撒谎,否则大多数人将不再信任你。
(2)lied to (3)lies in (4)lying; lied; laid
2. (1)If I had enough money, I would buy the beautiful dress for my daughter.
(2)If I had followed my father's advice, I would have done better.
(3)If it rained/should rain/were to rain tomorrow, the football match would be cancelled.
(4)Were you (5)Had you
3. (1)生活主要由快乐和悲伤组成,而快乐和悲伤取决于奋斗。
(2)consisting of (3)making (4)which consists of

- (5)consisting of (6)made up of
IX. 1. efficient 2. take advantage of 3. in morals 4. moral standards 5. heart; soul 6. evil purposes 7. capable and efficient; taken advantage of 8. decline in morals 9. lacking in; do harm to 10. abilities; honesty 11. heart and soul 12. the greater harm; evil purposes 13. keep in mind

【连句成篇】

It is reported that a young woman, though capable and efficient at work, was fired by the company the moment she proved to have taken advantage of a fake diploma. Personally, I am for the decision.

To begin with, being dishonest reflects one's decline in morals. People lacking in moral standards will do harm to the company for their own sake if no action is taken. In addition, one's abilities can be cultivated, while honesty is relatively less likely to be. Only those who are honest will serve the people heart and soul with gradually improving abilities. Last but not least, the stronger abilities one has, the greater harm he will do to society if such abilities are applied for evil purposes. So we should keep in mind that honesty must come first.

- X. 1. B 词义猜测题。根据第一段中画线词所在句的上一句 Such students feel that they are hated by everyone else they meet and they don't want to go to school any longer. 可知,这样的学生觉得他们被所有人见到的人厌弃,而且他们不想再去学校,因此他们就成为了辍学的孩子,故答案选 B。
2. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 Almost 40 per cent of the students said that no one had taught them how to get on with others, how to tell right from wrong and how to show love and care for others, even for their parents. 可知,近 40% 的学生说没人教他们如何与别人相处,如何区分好坏以及如何去爱和关心他人,由此可推测,他们需要学着去爱和关心他人,故答案选 D。
3. D 主旨大意题。全文围绕“日本学生所承受的压力”这个中心展开,故答案选 D。

XI. One possible version

As the saying goes, “Treat others as you would like to be treated.” If we want to be treated well, we should treat others well too.

Two years ago, I was admitted to high school. Ranking first in my class, I felt proud and superior. Therefore, I dreamed about being admired and treated well everywhere, and I always looked down upon my classmates who turned to me in their studies. One day, Xiao Ming asked me to help him work out a maths problem. I glanced at it, and said, “So easy! How

foolish you are!” On hearing that, he said angrily, “I won’t ask you again and many classmates have been fed up with your arrogance.” I was shocked. Only then did I realise why I was so unpopular with my classmates. From then on, I tried to treat them sincerely and helped them with all my heart. With time going by, I got on with them much better.

Keep in mind that we’d better treat others the way we would like to be treated.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)to; for (2)apology (3)an apology
2. (1)take (2)hold (3)out of (4)breathe
(5)breathless (6)breathlessly
3. (1)concerned (2)about (3)with (4)concerning
- II. 1. (1)on (2)to (3)to 2. (1)through (2)into
(3)up (4)forward to (5)after 3. (1)across
(2)after (3)into (4)out (5)out of 4. (1)at
(2)at one (3)at no (4)in no 5. (1)up; of (2)up
(3)in
- III. 1. Modest and easy-going 2. Led by the boy 3. It is impolite

IV. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

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

Paragraph 2:

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

- V. 1. B cheer for sb 意为“为某人欢呼”; beat out sb 意为“打败某人”; rely on sb 意为“依赖某人”; stay with sb 意为“和某人待在一起”。根据 my only purpose was to become the star on our football team 可知,作者在 13 岁的时候唯一的目的是要

成为他们足球队的明星球员,那就意味着要打败学校最优秀的球员,故答案选 B。

2. D 上文提到作者想成为明星球员,所以这里应是说全校最优秀的球员(player)是米勒·金,故答案选 D。
3. A 根据前一句中的 all summer long I worked out 可知,整个夏天作者都在锻炼,那么作者随身带着足球自然是为了练习(practice),故答案选 A。
4. C 根据上文中的 Miller was struck by a car and lost his right arm 可知,米勒意外受伤,失去了右臂,作者在他出院后去看他,故答案选 C。
5. A 由后半句可知米勒情况不太乐观,所以这里是说他的脸色非常苍白(pale),故答案选 A。
6. B 由下文中的 We went 10-1 and I was named the most valuable player 暗示可知,作者打破了米勒的所有纪录,break the record 意为“打破纪录”,故答案选 B。
7. D 句中的 while 对比出作者在球赛中的无限风光,而受伤后的米勒坐在家里的长凳上观看(watched)这场比赛,故答案选 D。
8. C I was named the most valuable player 和 I often had crazy dreams 之间为转折关系,作者虽然被称为最有价值的球员,但是却总是做噩梦,故答案选 C。
9. C 作者梦到自己应该为米勒的事故负责。这里应填 accident 与上文中的 Miller was struck by a car 呼应,故答案选 C。
10. A 一天下午作者看到米勒想要翻过篱笆,失去了右臂的米勒翻篱笆很困难,因此应该是被卡住(stuck)了,故答案选 A。
11. B 翻越篱笆这件事对失去右臂的米勒来说很困难,但对手臂健全的人来说就不费吹灰之力了,故答案选 B。
12. C 由上文的描述可知,米勒作为球员与作者应存在竞争关系,所以作者认为米勒最不愿接受他的帮助(assistance),故答案选 C。
13. B 根据 he accepted 可知,米勒接受了作者的帮助,作者帮(helped)他慢慢翻过篱笆,故答案选 B。
14. D 当作者和米勒安全(safe)到达篱笆另一边的时候,米勒对作者吐露心声,故答案选 D。
15. A 米勒对作者说,整个赛季他都没有表达什么,但他认为作者表现得很好(fine),故答案选 A。
16. C 米勒感谢作者填补了他的空缺,fill in for sb 意为“临时替代某人”,故答案选 C。
17. D 上文提到作者经常做噩梦,梦到自己该为米勒的事故负责,但米勒的话让作者释然,不再做噩梦,此处用 bad dreams 与上文中的 crazy dreams 呼应,故答案选 D。
18. A 由 Damaged but not defeated 可知米勒虽然受伤了,但却不会被打败,作者认为米勒仍然(still)是最强的,故答案选 A。

19. D challenge 意为“挑战”; cure 意为“治愈”; invite 意为“邀请”; admire 意为“钦佩”。作者认为自己敬佩米勒是对的,故答案选 D。

20. B healthy 意为“健康的”; big 意为“长大了的”; clever 意为“聪明的”; cool 意为“酷的”。从那天起,作者长大了许多,故答案选 B。

VI. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

A few days later, something terrible happened to Ronny. That afternoon after school, Ronny was bathing with some of his new friends in the river happily. Suddenly, he was stuck in the mud and couldn't get out. He struggled hard but he was still trapped. He screamed for help, but all in vain. The boys who had called Henry a coward got out of the water as fast as they could. They were so scared that they did not even try to help Ronny.

Paragraph 2:

At that moment, Henry happened to pass by. He heard the screams and ran to the river as soon as possible. Seeing Ronny was almost drowned, Henry took off his clothes immediately and jumped into the water without any hesitation. He reached Ronny just as he was sinking the last time. With great effort, and with much danger to himself, he brought Ronny to the shore in time. Henry was happy to help his friend, though he was extremely tired.

Unit 2 Making a difference

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

I. 1. contribution; contribute; contributor 2. relief; relieve; relieved 3. shortage; short 4. effective; effect; effectively 5. recycle; recycling; recyclable 6. earn 7. donate; donation; donor 8. reality; real; really

II. 1. to 2. under 3. up 4. doing 5. up 6. to do 7. to 8. out 9. a 10. into

III. 1. believing; spoken; that; I had trouble believing the news told by Tom that our team lost.

2. What; dug; What that kid needs is some love and affection.

3. inspired; The broken window has been repaired.

IV. 1. with 2. at 3. At 4. up 5. for 6. to 7. with 8. a 9. into 10. up 11. a 12. from 13. in 14. to 15. but

V. 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A

VI. Some African children had to walk ten kilometres to get water every day, so Ryan decided to help them. Ryan cleaned windows and did gardening to earn \$ 70, but it needed \$ 2,000 to build a well. Then Ryan

persuaded his classmates and neighbours to donate money. After several months, he raised enough money for a well. Visiting Uganda, he saw the finished well and hundreds of delighted students welcoming him. Ryan's experience led him to set up a foundation to encourage more people to help. Today, in Africa, 16 countries have received the gift of clean, safe water.

VII. 1. At first, his plan was to earn money to build a single well somewhere in Africa.

2. Finally, her dream was to learn medicine to help the patients in her village.

3. After several months, Ryan had raised the \$ 2,000, with which a well was built near a primary school in Uganda.

4. After several days, he had collected 500 books, with which a small library was set up in the primary school where he studied.

VIII. 1. (1)conducted (2)saved (3)being built (4)to be repaired (5)hidden (6)enjoying

2. (1) was determined that (2) was determined to work (3)determined; determination

(4)Determining; to come back; without saying

3. (1)his attitude towards/to (2)A positive attitude (3)We should have an optimistic attitude towards/to learning English.

IX. 1. A 推理判断题。通过审题可知,题干是问作者在营救工作中不可避免的事情。由第一段中的 Trying to help injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain.可知,救助野生动物有时会让人感到心碎,因为即使努力挽救它们,也不能保证它们都会活下来,也就是说,有的努力可能是徒劳的,故答案选 A。

2. C 细节理解题。利用因果关系把握设题点的位置。通过题干中的关键词 called 和 Muttontown 可以定位到第二段。经过分析 I saw a 2- to 3-week-old owl 得知作者被叫去该地方的原因是为了去查看一只猫头鹰雏鸟,故答案选 C。D 项为易错选项,根据第三段中的 it seemed fine 可知,小猫头鹰状况良好,不需要治疗。

3. A 细节理解题。通过题干中的关键词 the chick 和 calm down 定位到第四段,根据该段最后一句 I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down.可知,作者把雏鸟安置在新的鸟窝里,它很快就平静了下来,故答案选 A。

4. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后两段可知,通过播放猫头鹰雏鸟饥饿时发出的叫声的录音,这只猫头鹰雏鸟最终与它的父母团聚,而且它的父母开始给它喂食,再结合第一段最后一句 However, when it works, it is simply beautiful.可知,作者的努力没有白费,因而结果是美好的,故答案选 B。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. extend; extended; extension 2. disease
3. disability; disable; disabled 4. generous; generosity
5. hesitate; hesitation; hesitant 6. confirmation; confirm
- II. 1. based 2. up 3. make 4. up with 5. up
6. across 7. in 8. for 9. of 10. in
- III. 1. also known as; based in; The girl dressed in white is my daughter.
2. Before making; Before finishing this task, be sure to keep a secret.
- IV. 略
- V. 1. spoken 2. developing 3. drinking 4. dug
5. finished 6. delighted 7. inspired
- VI. 1. marked; aiming 2. held 3. written 4. shaking
5. being discussed 6. to be held 7. lying
8. following 9. invited 10. discovered
- VII. 1. but 2. to help 3. gardening 4. it 5. Visiting
6. finished 7. delighted 8. up 9. has arrived
10. who
- VIII. 1. (1)taken in (2)taking off (3)took; up
(4)take; on (5)take away
2. (1)She's very sensitive about her weight.
(2)She's sensitive to her pupils' need for encouragement and knows when to praise them.
(3)Young as he is, he has good sensitivity of things.
3. (1)across (2)about (3)round (4)back
(5)along
- IX. 1. had 2. absorbed 3. throwing 4. as 5. when/
while 6. Luckily 7. to stop 8. which 9. addiction
10. worse
- X. 1. E 2. B 3. C 4. G 5. A

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. aid 2. military; militarised 3. achievement; achieve; achiever 4. chief; chiefly 5. major; majority
6. treatment; treat 7. further; furthermore; furthest
- II. 1. on 2. from 3. from 4. in 5. to do 6. keep
7. at 8. to 9. to 10. away
- III. 1. On leaving school; On arriving home, he turned on the TV.
2. had saved; By last year, he had remembered two thousand words.
3. As; As the saying goes, "Where there is a will, there is a way."
- IV. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C
- V. 1. from 2. On 3. from 4. in; in 5. as 6. to
7. At 8. to 9. to 10. away; at 11. As 12. in
13. in 14. As 15. in
- VI. Nicholas Winton was born on 19 May 1909 in London. In 1931, he became a businessman. In 1938,

he went to Prague to help refugees escape from the Nazis. During World War II, he served as an officer in Britain's Royal Air Force and in 1954 he left the military. Then he worked for international charities and for various companies. In 1988, he was invited to the British television programme *That's Life*. In 2014, he was awarded the Order of the White Lion. On 1 July 2015, he passed away at the age of 106.

- VII. 1. On leaving school, Winton worked in banks in Germany and France.
2. On arriving in Venice, we knew that it was a city of water.
3. In Prague, Winton saw people living in terrible conditions and whose lives were in danger.
4. In our school, I often notice students hurrying to have lessons and whose backpacks are filled with many books.
- VIII. 1. (1)On/Upon seeing; As soon as (2)arrival
(3)when (4)than
2. (1)rose to our feet (2)jumped to his feet
(3)struggled to his feet (4)stand on her own feet
(5)stand on your own feet (6)rose to his feet
3. (1)was honoured with (2)to meet/of meeting
(3)in honour/memory of (4)to be invited to
(5)to be invited to
- IX. 1. point 2. primary 3. good at 4. energetic; skilful
5. chosen 6. proud 7. why; that 8. devote
9. have made; in the primary school 10. is good at
11. energetic and skilful; was chosen as 12. am;
proud of 13. The reason why; that 14. devote myself to

【连句成篇】

My Idol — Yao Ming

I like sports very much, so I have made Yao Ming, who was at one point a great athlete, my idol since I was in the primary school. Being tall and strong, he is good at playing basketball. As a powerful athlete, he was so energetic and skilful that he was chosen as an NBA star. I am still proud of him though he retired in 2011.

The reason why I like him very much is that he is hard-working and kind-hearted. He often gives money to charity and tries to help people who are in trouble. I do learn a lot from him. I'm working hard at school now. I wish I could be successful like him some day and that at the same time I could devote myself to helping others.

- X. 1. C 主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了美国新墨西哥州一个很小却很出名的歌剧院,故答案选 C。
2. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 and because Santa Fe is a very small city 可知,圣菲歌剧院能成

为美国最好的歌剧院之一,这听起来令人惊讶的一个原因就是圣菲是一座小城市,故答案选 A。

3. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 One reason why the Santa Fe Opera is so good is that it attracts many excellent young singers. They all hope to sing in famous opera houses... and they work hard to become well-known during the summer. 可以看出,年轻歌手想到圣菲歌剧院表演的目的就是希望有一天能成名,故答案选 C。
4. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的...with one roof over the stage... another roof over part of the audience 可知,A 项不正确;B 项中的 always“总是”表达不够准确;根据第三段可知,政府做广告是为了吸引更多的游客,因此 C 项排除。由第四段第二句中的 performances cannot start before it gets dark at nine o'clock in the evening 可知,演出只在晚上进行,故答案选 D。

XI. One possible version

Lang Lang, born on the 14th of June, 1982, is a famous Chinese pianist. His first contact with Western music made him decide to learn to play the piano. It is really surprising that at the age of five, he won the first place at a piano competition. So far, Lang Lang has given concerts in many major cities in China, Europe and the United States. Lang Lang's autobiography, published in eight languages, was released in the summer of 2008. I think it's his music talent and hard work that made Lang Lang so successful.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)effect (2)effectively (3)take (4)have; on
2. (1)towards/to (2)have/take/adopt
3. (1)hesitation (2)hesitant (3)without (4)have; in doing 4. (1)first (2)come/go to (3)in/with
5. (1)for (2)with (3)honoured (4)in; of (5)an honour
- II. 1. (1)construction (2)on (3)in
2. (1)difficulty/problems (2)fun
3. (1)some; much; no (2)between (3)from
4. (1)闯入某处(行窃) (2)突然大笑起来;out laughing (3)突然哭起来;out crying (4)out (5)down (6)up 5. (1)in (2)on (3)over (4)off
- III. 1. have trouble in passing 2. directed by 3. On seeing her

IV. One possible version

People had new viewpoints during the Renaissance. People focused more on humanistic themes rather than religious ones. (要点 1) Meanwhile, painters preferred the classical ideas and painted real people and nature. The perspective proposed by Masaccio became the typical painting characteristic in that period. (要点 2)

With the technique and the development of oil paints, many great realistic pictures were painted. (要点 3)

- V. 1. C 根据上文中的 An elderly carpenter was ready to retire.可知,老木匠快要退休了,所以他要离开房屋建筑行业,故答案选 C。
2. A leisurely 意为“不慌不忙的,慢悠悠的”;lonely 意为“孤单的”;orderly 意为“整齐的”;friendly 意为“友好的”。老木匠打算退休,过更悠闲的生活,故答案选 A。
3. C 退休以后,老木匠可以更好地享受家庭的乐趣,enjoy 意为“享受……的乐趣”,故答案选 C。
4. B go off 意为“离开”;get by 意为“(钱)勉强够花”;go on 意为“继续下去”;pass away 意为“去世”。根据上文的描述可知,老木匠退休后会过上更悠闲的生活,虽然没有了工资,生活可能不如以前宽松,但他们的钱勉强够花,故答案选 B。
5. D 根据本句中的 his good worker 可知,老板知道自己的好工人要走了,应该是感到难过,sorry 意为“难过的”,故答案选 D。
6. A 由上文中的 yes 和下文中的 it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work 可知,老木匠虽然答应了,但并不用心工作。上下文之间为转折关系,故答案选 A。while 是并列连词,表示前后对比,而非转折。
7. B 根据句中的 bad workmanship 和下文的描述可知,老木匠用的建筑材料是劣质的,inferior 意为“差的,次的”,故答案选 B。
8. D 根据上文的描述可知,老木匠要退休了,所以这是他为老板建的最后一座房子,是他一生事业的“结束”,end 意为“结束”,故答案选 D。
9. C 老木匠的工作完成后,老板来检查、验收他建的房子,而非“购买”、“修理”或“出售”房子,inspect 意为“仔细检查;检验”,故答案选 C。
10. C 从下文中老板的话“This is your house...”可以看出,老板把刚刚建好的房子作为礼物送给了老木匠,所以这里应是给他房门钥匙,故答案选 C。
11. A 根据上下文可知,这是老板给老木匠的礼物,以表示感谢,故答案选 A。
12. B 根据上文中的 The carpenter was shocked! 和下一句 If he had known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently.可知,老木匠为自己做的蠢事感到羞耻、后悔,故答案选 B。
13. A so it is with sb 是一种常见句型,意为“某人也是如此”。注意此题易错选 C 项 As,误认为是定语从句。as 可以引导定语从句,但此句句末的标点符号是句号,因此缺少先行词,无法构成定语从句。其他两项意思、结构均不正确。
14. D 通读全文可知,作者是在向我们阐述一个道理,我们对待生活也像老木匠建房子一样,没有全身心地投入,也就是付出的努力少(less),故答案

选 D。

15. A 我们不够努力,开始时没有觉察,到后来当我们认识到自己的愚蠢行为时,为时已晚。realise 意为“认识到”,故答案选 A。
16. B step forward 意为“主动站出来(提供帮助、信息等)”;go back 意为“回去,返回”;come out 意为“(书、唱片等)推出,发行”;look around 意为“寻找,参观”。根据上文中的 If we could do it again, we would do it much differently. 和该句中的 But 可知,我们虽然认识到了错误,但有些事情是无法重新再来一遍的,故答案选 B。
17. C 根据下文可知,作者在引用某人曾经说过的话,once 意为“曾经”,故答案选 C。
18. A 由上文可知,老木匠既有经验,也有高超的技艺,但态度不端正才犯了错误。因此,一个人做事的态度决定事情的结果,attitude 意为“态度”,故答案选 A。
19. D make choices/a choice 是常见的搭配,意为“作出选择”,故答案选 D。
20. B 根据最后一段内容可知,作者告诫读者:我们既然明白了这个道理,“建造自己的房子时”就明智些吧! wisely 意为“明智地”,故答案选 B。

VI. One possible version

The word “selfie” was first used by an Australian man in 2002. (要点 1) Today, more and more people are crazy about taking selfies, including some famous people. (要点 2) But the popularity of selfie photography has brought about some safety problems. (要点 3) As a result, some governments show great concern about visitors' safety and Walt Disney World also doesn't allow visitors to use selfie-sticks in its theme parks. (要点 4)

Unit 3 The world of science

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. press; pressing 2. shoot; shooting; shooter
3. flexible; flexibility 4. battery 5. capable; capability 6. stuff 7. desire; desirable
- II. 1. a reality 2. down 3. golden 4. of 5. in
6. well 7. addition 8. terms 9. what's 10. inspire
- III. 1. whose; Cohen, whose short film won awards, was chosen to be the director of the film.
2. thanks to; Thanks to your advice, the trouble was avoided.
3. controlling; With a guide leading the way, we found the way to the mountain easily.
4. that; It was his carelessness that led to this car accident.
- IV. 1. at 2. throughout 3. of 4. of 5. In 6. more
7. with 8. to 9. to 10. with 11. a 12. before

13. throughout 14. in 15. of

V. 1. C 2. D 3. A

VI. There have been golden ages of invention throughout history. The four great inventions in Ancient China were gunpowder, papermaking, printing and the compass. Then the great Western inventions included the steam engine, the telephone and the radio. And now a lot of new great inventions are tech-based, such as advances in virtual reality, wearable tech and the flexible battery. In addition, important advances have been made in medicine and environmental science such as 3D printers and intelligent walking houses thanks to increasing computer power. As for inspiration for inventions, most inventions start with recognising a problem that needs a solution and the real spirit of invention is the incredible desire to think and create.

- VII. 1. I think you have been watching too many movies.
2. It has been raining for several days on end.
3. Nothing like this has been invented yet and I'd say we're a long way from an invention like that at the moment!
4. Help others whenever you can and you will make the world a nicer place to live in.

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

IX. 1. A 词义猜测题。根据画线短语所在句的下一句 There's a chance that, sooner or later, you might have to move further than you were thinking, as far as Mars. 可知,你迟早会走得比你现在想的还要远,所以前面提出的几个计划要推迟一下,由此可推测“put them on hold”意思是“将它们推迟一下”, put them off 意为“将它们推迟一下”,与画线短语意思一致,故答案选 A。give away 意为“泄露”; carry... through 意为“完成”; take... seriously 意为“认真对待……”。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 It shows a house built using recycled spacecraft parts and Martian soil, called regolith, which has been microwaved into bricks. 可知,这种房子使用回收的宇宙飞船零件搭建,所以它的设计体现的是环境保护的理念,故答案选 B。根据第四段中的 the houses won't have windows 可知,房子没有窗户,但没有提到没有门,故 A 项错误。根据第五段中的 Walls will need to be ten to twelve feet thick to protect people from dangerous rays that can pass through six feet of steel... 可知,建造很厚的墙是为了保护人们免受危险射线的伤害,而不是使房子处于合适的压力之下,故 C 项错误。根据第四段中的 Most buildings will be connected by underground passages and the

houses won't have windows.可知,大多数的房子被地下通道连接,但不是所有的房子,故 D 项错误。

3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 The private companies' participation has forced government agencies to speed up their game 可知,私营公司的参与迫使政府机构加速他们的计划,由此可推出,私营企业的竞争加速了将人类送到火星的进程,故答案选 C。
4. D 主旨大意题。本文主要围绕未来人们在火星上的家的样子展开说明,介绍了其构造、材质,以及使用这些材质的原因等。D 项“未来在火星上的家:它将会是什么样的?”可以概括全文,作为文章标题,故答案选 D。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. passive; passively; passivity 2. beyond
3. significant; significance; significantly 4. injure;
injury; injured 5. accurate; accuracy 6. minor;
minority 7. origin; original 8. brilliant; brilliance
9. theory; theorise; theorist; theoretical 10. mental;
mentally; mentality
- II. 1. for 2. date 3. into 4. named 5. along
6. regarded 7. make 8. cure 9. with
10. necessary
- III. 1. who; It is Professor Wang that/who teaches us
English.
2. It; is; The number of people travelling abroad is
increasing year by year.
- IV. 1. Many things in our lives have already been affected.
2. 3D-printed hamburgers have been served to customers
by some restaurants in London.
3. Human body parts, including a beating heart, have
been made by them, with 3D printing technology.
4. A new 3D-printed shell has been given to a turtle
injured in a forest fire by people!
5. Eight books have been written by him so far.
- V. 1. have been 2. inventions 3. and 4. in
5. addition 6. increasing 7. walking 8. recognising
9. that 10. to think
- VI. 1. (1)influenced (2)to take (3)on (4)has been
influencing
2. (1)as (2)was regarded (3)are seen
- VII. 1. on/upon 2. obviously 3. difficulties 4. exposed
5. and 6. made 7. is 8. the 9. that 10. to deal
- VIII. 1. C 2. A 3. E 4. D 5. G

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. declaration; declare; declared 2. experiment;
experimental 3. fiction; fictional 4. metal
5. attach; attachment 6. flash 7. conduct;
conduction; conductive 8. scientific; science;

scientist 9. entirely; entire 10. proof

- II. 1. apart 2. aim 3. introduce 4. tied/attached
5. doing 6. nor 7. place 8. from 9. come
10. even
- III. 1. being; Apart from being an actress, she is also a
mother of three kids.
2. tied to; I sat in my room for a few minutes with my
eyes fixed on the ceiling.
3. are; Neither he nor I have seen such a beautiful
painting.
4. on the; The policeman seized the thief by the arm.
- IV. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B
- V. 1. of 2. during 3. a 4. to 5. with; the 6. from
7. because 8. with 9. the 10. if 11. during
12. from 13. if 14. with 15. a
- VI. Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment with
lightning has introduced generations of children to
science. However, new research suggests that the
story may be fiction instead of fact. The well-known
story is that Franklin flew a kite during a storm to
prove that lightning was a form of electricity.
Franklin, along with many other scientists, has
inspired us and taught us that scientific experiments
are important in order to establish the truth and to
contribute towards later scientific discoveries and
inventions. However, neither the story nor the details
of the experiment are entirely true. More than one
scientist has questioned what really happened although it
has been proved that Franklin's experiment took place.
Scientists often question accepted ideas because they
want to establish the facts. People have been more
inspired by Franklin's spirit of scientific exploration
than by the facts themselves. But in science, facts
should be proved by experiments and research, and
we should not always believe everything we read or
hear — even if it is a great story.
- VII. 1. For many years, schools have taught the story of
Franklin's lightning experiment.
2. The old couple have been married for 70 years.
3. Although it has been proved that Franklin's experiment
took place, more than one scientist has questioned
what really happened.
4. Although I can't help admiring the man's courage, I
do not approve of his methods.
- VIII. 1. (1)为……撰稿 (2)造成…… (3)为……奉献
出…… (4)contribution (5)to
2. (1)have occurred (2)about (3)are taking
(4)will happen
3. (1)on (2)by (3)by (4)the
- IX. 1. to 2. take; into 3. one thing; another/hand;
other 4. harm to 5. as 6. what; that 7. set

8. replacement; according to 9. take into account
10. For one thing; inconvenient for 11. For another;
serve as 12. functions; enormous 13. On; hand;
mentioned above 14. set; what surprises; is that

【连句成篇】

My Magic Water Bottle

My magic water bottle will be a replacement of the traditional one which can change the temperature of the inside water automatically according to the changes of the outer environment.

There are certain factors I take into account on my new invention. For one thing, the traditional water bottle makes it inconvenient for travellers to have a comfortable drink anytime and anywhere. For another, drinking too cold or too hot water does nothing but harm to our health, so my magic water bottle can serve as an assistant or a doctor.

The new functions will win my magic water bottle enormous love and popularity. On the one hand, the automatic temperature-controlling system mentioned above can adjust the water temperature. On the other hand, we can set a desirable temperature for the inside water, and what surprises us most is that the water can remain at that temperature for about 20 hours.

- X. 1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段 A month before my first marathon... Yet, I was determined to go ahead. 可知,在马拉松赛前一个月,虽然作者脚踝受伤,但他依然下定决心参加比赛,故答案选 C。
2. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic". 可知,作者谈及自己上七年级时的体育课,目的是向读者表明他没有运动天赋,故答案选 C。
3. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! 可知,作者完成了自己的第一次马拉松赛跑。make it 意为“获得成功”,故答案选 A。
4. B 主旨大意题。作者通过叙述自己坚持带伤跑完马拉松并在比赛中获得了奖牌的事迹来启迪人们:不要受限于世俗标签,坚持下去就会取得成功,故答案选 B。

XI. One possible version

The DNA test is a new technology which gives people precise results through analysis of the saliva sample. The test costs 125 pounds and lasts for four to six weeks. It is used to detect whether people have serious illnesses, to predict whether people are particular about food and to remind people of taking proper exercise. The test will help examinees strengthen the awareness of keeping health. However, it may also cause excessive anxiety for the examinees.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)replace (2)of (3)with
2. (1)injury (2)injured (3)feelings
(4)injured
3. (1)to (2)contribution (3)to
- II. 1. as
2. (1)(尤指意外地)发生 (2)about (3)occur
- III. 1. It is only when; that 2. the
- IV. 1. B vital 意为“极其重要的”; wonderful 意为“令人高兴的”; practical 意为“实际的”; expensive 意为“昂贵的”。结合下文中的 I think the job is too much for me. 可知,格雷迪夫人认为铲自家车道上的积雪对她来说是一项繁重的工作,所以有两个男孩来帮忙是件令人高兴的事情,故答案选 B。
2. B 结合上文中的 a way to earn enough money for a new video game 可知,杰米提出了替别人铲雪以赚到买电子游戏的钱。由此可知,杰米向格雷迪夫人要十美元作为劳动报酬,故答案选 B。
3. A add 意为“补充说”; advise 意为“建议”; bargain 意为“讨价还价”; conclude 意为“作出……结论”。上文杰米已经说需要付十块钱,所以马克在这里补充说“如果可以的话”,故答案选 A。
4. D 结合下文中的 I haven't been able to get to the bank. 可知,因为格雷迪夫人没有去银行,所以手头没有足够的现金,无法付给孩子们钱,他们可能就不会帮她打扫积雪,所以她有些失望,故答案选 D。
5. C 格雷迪夫人和孩子们商量是否可以提供自己做的小饼干作为他们的酬劳,故答案选 C。
6. C in need 意为“需要帮助的”; in store 意为“将要发生”; in mind 意为“在心目中”; in common 意为“相同的(特点等)”。格雷迪夫人想给男孩们一些手工小点心,但是她也意识到这不是男孩们心里想要的,故答案选 C。
7. A 马克本来想说格雷迪夫人可以下一次付给他们钱。pay sb 意为“付钱给某人”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
8. D turn up 意为“调大”; calm down 意为“(使)平静”; pass out 意为“晕倒”; break in 意为“插话,打断谈话”。结合上文可知,马克本来想说让格雷迪夫人下次再付钱,但是杰米插话说晚些时候会回来,故答案选 D。
9. C 结合上文可知,格雷迪夫人家的车道上有还没铲除的积雪,所以此处指男孩们走过车道上的积雪,与上文中的 driveway 呼应,故答案选 C。
10. B 结合上文中的 Mrs. Grady stood at her window 可知,马克回头看了一眼,发现格雷迪夫人站在窗前看着他们,故答案选 B。
11. A 结合下文可知,去年夏天,当邓恩先生的狗戈尔迪从他的后院跑出来时,格雷迪夫人营救了马

克。come to sb's rescue 意为“搭救某人”，故答案选 A。

12. A 戈尔德从后院跑出来，只是想玩耍。just 意为“只是”，故答案选 A。

13. B confident 意为“自信的”；comfortable 意为“舒适的”；energetic 意为“充满活力的”；enthusiastic 意为“热心的”。由句中的 but 可知，戈尔德只是想和马克一起玩，但当马克被大狗围住的时候，他却感觉不舒服，故答案选 B。

14. D 结合上文中的 Mark tried to call for help 可知，马克试着呼救，但是他的舌头似乎被锁在牙齿后面了，也就是说他说不出话来了，故答案选 D。

15. C 结合该空后的 Mark and the dog 以及下文中的 but she stood... as a rock in front of him 可知，格雷迪夫人从家里冲出来，站在马克和狗之间，故答案选 C。

16. B 结合后半句 but she stood... as a rock in front of him 中的 but 可知，这里形成前后对比，虽然格雷迪夫人没有比马克高很多，但却像石头一样站在他前面，故答案选 B。

17. C straight 意为“笔直地”；attentively 意为“聚精会神地”；firmly 意为“坚定地”；naturally 意为“当然；自然”。这里是在形容格雷迪夫人像一块磐石一样坚定地站在马克身前，故答案选 C。

18. D 紧接着，格雷迪夫人挥舞着一把扫帚驱赶戈尔德。hurry 意为“催促”，故答案选 D。

19. A 由上文对整件事情的描述可以看出格雷迪夫人十分勇敢，所以马克的父亲向她的勇敢行为表示感谢，故答案选 A。

20. D stare at 意为“盯着……看”；point at 意为“指着”；shout at 意为“向……大喊”；wave at 意为“向……挥手”。马克笑着向格雷迪夫人挥了挥手，把他的铁锹深深地插进积雪里，也就是说他决定帮格雷迪夫人铲雪，不在乎能不能收到预期的十美元报酬，故答案选 D。

V. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

After we found out about her death, we made our plans to go to New York for the funeral. When she was alive, I had bought her another Beanie Baby but never had the chance to send it to her, so I took it with me, hoping that I could put it in her casket. When I was on the plane, I just couldn't help thinking about the time we had spent together.

Paragraph 2:

Her funeral was very different from any funeral I'd ever been to. I remember crying so hard. I felt weak. I thought about the talks we had when she was in hospital. She was always curious about my life and optimistic about everything she faced though she had a rare disease. I recalled her words of having a different

body and I absolutely knew she would do better than I could. I now know that I must never take anything for granted, especially my health and the gift of life.

Unit 4 Amazing art

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

I. 1. greet; greeting 2. broadcast 3. stair 4. battle

5. fold; unfold 6. exhibition; exhibit

II. 1. impression on 2. out 3. at; of 4. load of

5. made of 6. up 7. of; own 8. laugh at

9. sense of 10. out 11. by; way

III. 1. holding; celebrating; The children are playing in the yard, running and laughing.

2. what's; What I really care about is your health and happiness.

3. be laughing at; He seemed to be reading an interesting novel when his teacher came in.

IV. 1. about 2. how 3. on 4. by 5. of 6. than

7. When 8. for 9. to 10. if 11. for 12. of

13. by 14. To 15. if

V. 1. C 2. D 3. D

VI. This broadcast is being brought to you from the Louvre. Today we're going to find out about some of the Louvre's most amazing treasures. The first one is a huge sculpture called the *Winged Victory of Samothrace*, or *Nike of Samothrace* and it is very amazing. It looks like she has just flown down out of the sky and is standing on a ship. Her head and arms are missing and her dress is being folded by the wind. Next is the painting *Mona Lisa* and it seems she has a mind of her own. And now, it's time to get up close and personal with one of the history's greatest artists — Rembrandt! He painted this self-portrait about 400 years ago. Throughout his life, he painted over 90 self-portraits but no one really knows why. Last, about 35,000 works are currently being displayed in over 300 rooms in the Louvre, and it would take a lifetime to see everything!

VII. 1. I guess that's why she attracts so many visitors every day.

2. Tom is a mean man and that's why he is not popular with his colleagues.

3. When I look into her eyes it seems she has a mind of her own!

4. When the meal was finished Rachel washed up and made coffee.

VIII. 1. (1)impression (2)on (3)with/by (4)impressed

2. (1)war (2)battle

3. (1)why (2)because (3)why; that

IX. 1. C 推理判断题。根据第一段的描述可知，法国与

艺术联系非常密切,人们想到世界艺术时很难不想到法国,所以法国艺术在世界艺术中占有重要的地位,故答案选 C。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中提到的 the Louvre, the Cluny Museum, the Centre Pompidou, the Picasso Museum 以及 the Rodin Museum 可知,文中一共提到了五个博物馆,故答案选 B。
3. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 There is also the Cluny Museum in this list, which exhibits medieval artworks... 可直接得知答案选 D。
4. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 In France, each different period of time was strongly connected with art and had its own art expression forms and characteristics, and they were closely connected with French history and culture. 可知,法国的每一个不同时期都与艺术有着密切的联系,有着自己的艺术表现形式和特征,它们与法国的历史文化有着密切的联系,所以法国的不同时代有不同的艺术风格,故答案选 D。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. neighbourhood; neighbour 2. demonstrate; demonstration 3. vividly; vivid 4. needle 5. elegant; elegance 6. carve 7. lack; lacking
- II. 1. catch; attention 2. that is 3. out of 4. in; shape 5. famous for 6. throw 7. mistake; for 8. lie 9. aware
- III. 1. going; Working out is a way to keep fit. 2. sitting; The girl lying on the grass is counting birds in the sky. 3. to understand; He quitted his job to look after his wife.
- IV. 1. On some buildings in my city, beautiful pictures are being painted by young people. 2. Trees are being trimmed into interesting shapes, like animals or clouds, by some people. 3. Impressive, original buildings are being built by construction workers in every neighbourhood. 4. It's easy to see great art nowadays, because it is being created by people everywhere you look. 5. Meanwhile, a needle and some thread were being used by a woman at the next stand to do some embroidery.
- V. 1. is being repaired 2. have taken; have been set 3. is being discussed 4. have been completed 5. is being built 6. was being sung 7. have been offered 8. is being restored 9. is being decorated 10. is being washed
- VI. 1. is being brought 2. amazing 3. called 4. Her 5. by 6. to get 7. greatest 8. self-portraits 9. really 10. it

- VII. 1. (1)like (2)in shape (3)out of shape (4)take shape 2. (1)locked (2)running (3)to help (4)leading (5)fixed (6)to take
- VIII. 1. distant 2. keeping 3. the 4. to 5. was forced 6. it 7. variety 8. melted 9. normally 10. what
- IX. 1. G 2. B 3. A 4. E 5. D

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. wine 2. sponsor; sponsorship 3. emperor; imperial 4. frequent; frequently 5. mostly; most 6. shade; shadow
- II. 1. in; of 2. not only 3. accident 4. fond 5. whether 6. move 7. after 8. high praises 9. from; to
- III. 1. kept; The bridge built in 1859 needs repairing. 2. the more; The harder you work, the luckier you will be. 3. presenting; Let's go to the beach, weather permitting.
- IV. 1. B 2. C 3. D
- V. 1. within 2. for 3. by 4. to; to 5. to; of 6. a 7. the 8. or 9. in 10. off 11. for 12. the 13. off 14. by 15. though
- VI. *Night-Shining White* is regarded as one of the most significant horse paintings in the history of Chinese art. Its artist, Han Gan, is known for his skill in capturing not only the physical features of the animal, but also its inner spirit and strength. Born into a poor family in the early Tang Dynasty, the young Han Gan helped support his family by working in a local wine shop. His artistic talent was discovered by Wang Wei when he was seen drawing pictures in the dirt with a stick and Wang Wei decided to sponsor him to study painting. Due to Han Gan's natural talent and years of hard work, he was eventually chosen to serve Emperor Xuanzong in the royal palace. In order to paint horses well, he visited the royal stables frequently and even moved in to live with the stable workers. The horses offered him plenty of inspiration. As a result, Han Gan's horse paintings were a great success and those who saw his works all sang high praises for his unique skill.
- VII. 1. The more time he spent observing these animals, the more his understanding of them grew. 2. The louder she speaks, the more excited she becomes. 3. Even after more than a thousand years have passed, we can still feel the power within its burning eyes, bared teeth and kicking hooves. 4. Even after they had several talks last month, no agreement was reached in the end.
- VIII. 1. (1)in (2)of (3)with

2. (1)solved (2)shining (3)done (4)to do

3. (1)over (2)from; to (3)A (4)within

- IX. 1. for 2. to 3. besides; more 4. traditional
5. among 6. lively 7. add 8. known for; in 9. are
closer to 10. too difficult to 11. one of whom
12. are popular 13. An important feature; perfect

【连句成篇】

Traditional Chinese Painting

Most people agree that traditional Chinese paintings are very beautiful. First, the traditional Chinese painting is known for its brush paintings in black inks and natural colours. The traditional Chinese paintings are closer to reality and easier to understand while most western modern paintings are too difficult to be understood. Besides, there are many famous traditional Chinese painters, one of whom is Qi Baishi. His paintings of little shrimps are popular among many people. Another China's best-known artist, Xu Beihong, is famous for his lively paintings of horses. What's more, an important feature of traditional Chinese paintings is the perfect combination of pictures, poems, calligraphy and seals. These also add beauty to the paintings.

- X. 1. D 主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了比利·怀尔德在美国电影史上的伟大成就,故答案选 D。A 项“美国电影的背景”、B 项“美国电影的发展”及 C 项“怀尔德对美国电影的态度”都偏离了文章主题。
2. B 细节理解题。由第二段中的 He was known for making movies that offered sharp social comment. 可知,比利·怀尔德因拍摄有尖锐社会评论的电影而出名,故答案选 B。
3. A 细节理解题。由第三段中的 In 1944, Billy Wilder made the movie *Double Indemnity*... as one of the greatest Hollywood directors. 可知,电影《双重赔偿》确立了怀尔德作为好莱坞最伟大的导演之一的地位,故答案选 A。
4. D 细节理解题。由第四段中的 In 1954, Billy Wilder became an independent producer. The next year... It was *The Seven Year Itch*. 可知,《七年之痒》是在 1955 年拍摄的,故答案选 D。
5. A 推理判断题。纵观全文,作者主要以时间顺序来讲述伟大电影制作人比利·怀尔德的一生,故答案选 A。

XI. One possible version

Dear Henry,

I am Li Hua, the leader of the paper-cutting club in our school. Having learnt that you long to know more about traditional Chinese culture, I'm glad to tell you there will be a Chinese paper-cutting exhibition held by our school. I sincerely hope you can set aside some time for the art feast.

The exhibition, the theme of which is “beauty of China”, will take place in the school hall from 2:00 to 5:00 on the afternoon of June 21. Not only will our club's works be displayed, but we also have a valuable set of paper-cutting created by a famous artist of this field. Besides, there will be a lot of useful and interesting activities, from which you can have a clearer picture of Chinese culture.

I would appreciate it if you accept my invitation. I'm sure it will leave a great impression on you! I'm looking forward to your reply.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

I. 1. (1)greeting (2)with (3)in

2. (1)in (2)half; battle

II. 1. (1)with/by (2)on (3)with/by (4)impressive

2. (1)into (2)like (3)in (4)out of (5)take

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

III. 1. that's why 2. helping me 3. coming

IV. 1. C 根据上文中的 finding an unattended wallet filled with £400 in cash would be a source of temptation 以及本句中的 if you were living on the streets with little food and money 可知,如果你流落街头,没有食物和钱,这种强烈的欲望毫无疑问会更大。因此,空格处指把钱包据为己有的强烈欲望。urge 意为“强烈的欲望”,符合语境,故答案选 C。

2. B 上文中所提到的这些使得无家可归的汤姆·史密斯的行为更加引人注目。even 修饰比较级,表示“越发,更加”,故答案选 B。

3. A 根据第一段中的 finding an unattended wallet 以及第三段中的 pulled the wallet out 可知,此处指汤姆在一辆停着的车的前座上发现了一个钱包,故答案选 A。

4. C 根据本句中的 with its window down 可知这辆车的车窗没有关上,汤姆怕车主(owner)的钱包被偷,所以在雨中守了大约两个小时,等待车主回来,故答案选 C。

5. D 在寒冷的雨中等了几个小时后,汤姆把手伸进车内,拿出钱包,希望能找到某种身份证件,这样就可以联系车主。reach 意为“伸手(以碰触或提起某物)”,符合语境,故答案选 D。

6. A 根据语境可知,汤姆拿出钱包想找到车主身份证件联系车主,结果却发现钱包里只有 400 英镑纸币和 50 英镑零钱。discover 意为“发现”,符合语境,故答案选 A。

7. B 根据语境可知,他留下一张便条后就把钱包送

往附近的警察局。leave... behind 意为“把……留下”，符合语境，故答案选 B。

8. D 根据常识可知，当车主和其同事回来时，发现有两名警察站在车旁，应感到很惊讶。shocked 意为“令人吃惊的”，符合语境，故答案选 D。
9. A 根据本段第一句中的 to let the owner know it was safe 可知，此处指警察告诉他们钱包是安全的，故答案选 A。
10. C service 意为“服务”；support 意为“支持”；kindness 意为“好意；体贴”；encouragement 意为“鼓励”。根据上文的叙述可知，流浪汉汤姆的所作所为证明他是一个心地善良的人，因此约翰应该是对他的善举表示感谢，故答案选 C。
11. A 安德森先生说：“我简直不敢相信他没有拿一分钱。想想看，他今晚将睡在大街上，然而他本可以偷了这些钱去找个地方住。”when 意为“虽然；尽管”，符合语境，故答案选 A。
12. B 他虽然什么都没有，但(yet)他没有把钱包据为己有，而是(instead)考虑到了别人，故答案选 B。
13. D 参见上题解析。
14. A 根据上文可知，汤姆没有把钱包据为己有，说明他很诚实。所以约翰才会说这恰恰证明了世界上还是有诚实的(honest)人，故答案选 A。
15. D 史密斯先生的行为引起了公众的广泛关注。draw one's attention 意为“使某人注意”，故答案选 D。
16. B 根据语境可知，此处指安德森先生在社交媒体上发布了汤姆的善举之后，汤姆还赢得了社交媒体用户的赞扬。post 意为“贴，发布”，故答案选 B。
17. B 根据本句中的 received £8,000 可知，此处指安德森先生发起了一个在线募捐活动，为史密斯先生和本地区其他无家可归的人筹集资金。raise money 意为“筹款”，符合语境，故答案选 B。
18. D 安德森先生认为每个人在他身上所表现出的信念感动了他。have/show faith in sb 意为“信任某人”，故答案选 D。
19. C detail 意为“细节”；change 意为“变化”；offer 意为“提供”；application 意为“申请(书)”。根据语境可知，此处指汤姆还拥有各种各样的工作机会。job offers 意为“工作机会”，故答案选 C。
20. C 对史密斯先生来说，这是一个可能改变一生的机会(chance)，这个故事也再一次告诉我们：善有善报，故答案选 C。

V. One possible version

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

share their thoughts online, hoping to influence others' viewpoints in a positive way. (要点 4)

Unit 5 What an adventure!

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. thus 2. oxygen; oxygenate 3. border; borderland; borderline 4. confirm; confirmation 5. crowd; crowded 6. attempt; attempted 7. failure; fail 8. psychologist; psychology; psychological
- II. 1. of 2. of 3. in 4. into 5. force 6. out 7. likely 8. as 9. for 10. to
- III. 1. on; that; would; Betty said she would visit the Great Wall next Saturday.
2. climbing; an; making; He sat in the armchair, reading a newspaper.
3. on; that's; to; The reason that/which he gave you was reasonable.
4. resulting; or; With the boy leading the way, we reached the top of the mountain without difficulty.
- IV. 1. of; on 2. to 3. despite; by 4. an 5. on; until 6. in; before 7. to; by; who 8. into; to 9. on; to 10. and; out; as 11. either; or 12. as 13. for 14. from 15. to

V. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B

VI. Last year, many people spent good money on an experience that they knew would include crowds, discomfort and danger. Although these people would become sick or even lose their lives due to the extreme cold and low air pressure, they thought climbing Qomolangma was an experience like no other, making some feel weak and others, powerful.

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

In 2011, American mountain climber Alan Arnette spoke similar words to those of Mallory. He reminded us that we had better focus on the one reason that's most important and unique to us.

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

- VII. 1. Words similar to those of Mallory were spoken by American mountain climber Alan Arnette.
2. Everything useful in the house was taken away by him by force.

3. Last year, hundreds of people spent good money on an experience that they knew would include crowds, discomfort and danger.
4. Kevin gave us a wonderful training course which/that left us a deep impression.
- VIII. 1. (1)on (2)Focusing (3)focusing (4)focused
2. (1)that/which (2)for (3)that/which (4)why
3. (1)to present (2)to solve (3)on/at
- IX. 1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 I'd have preferred a really fast one that went upside down.可知,作者认为自旋滑车不够刺激,故答案选 C。
2. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 and it couldn't be a better experience 可知,作者认为那是最棒的经历,他很喜欢,故答案选 A。
3. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 I had it on the wall in my living room, with another one that I got a year earlier.可知,作者将这次获得的证书挂在了起居室的墙上,和一年前获得的另外一个证书挂在了一起,再结合文章第一段提到的 last year 可知,作者前年创造过一次世界纪录,故答案选 B。
4. C 词义猜测题。根据前几段中作者的陈述可知别人会认为作者那么大的年龄还坐过山车是疯狂的,故答案选 C。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. port 2. unaware; aware; awareness 3. wool; woollen 4. bleeding; blood; bleed 5. injury; injure; injured
- II. 1. to 2. at 3. into 4. for 5. up 6. take 7. soon 8. down 9. in 10. raise
- III. 1. breaking; Digital payment is more and more popular in China, making our lives more convenient.
2. To reduce; To avoid any delay, please place your order direct by phone.
3. regarded; as; for; Written in a hurry, this article was not so good.
- IV. 略
- V. 1. spent 2. would include 3. would become 4. would lose 5. would die 6. be found 7. succeeded 8. was going 9. has spent 10. refers
- VI. 1. would visit 2. would stay 3. would attend 4. would slow 5. was leaving 6. would lend 7. would be 8. would come 9. was going 10. would grow
- VII. 1. on 2. an 3. making 4. to enjoy 5. Unfortunately 6. if 7. those 8. more likely 9. standing 10. be connected
- VIII. 1. (1)causing (2)leading (3)to be told
2. (1)建造 (2)张贴 (3)举起 (4)投宿
- IX. 1. are loved 2. taking 3. vehicles 4. wrapped 5. to keep 6. softly 7. to 8. what 9. the 10. It

- X. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. F 5. B

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. servant; serve; service 2. charge; chargeable 3. permit; permission; permissible 4. relate; related; relation 5. astonish; astonishment; astonishing; astonished 6. distinguish; distinguished 7. depth; deep; deeply; deepen
- II. 1. to do 2. of 3. keep 4. by 5. adapted 6. at 7. for 8. at 9. in 10. set
- III. 1. where; I paid a visit to a company last month, where my brother works.
2. left; This will be the best novel of its kind ever written.
3. had been; The girl listened as if she had been turned into stone.
4. which; China has many long rivers, among which the Yangtze River is the longest.
- IV. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C
- V. 1. After; the 2. While; with 3. of; of 4. of 5. upon; under 6. such 7. an; through 8. through 9. at 10. than; as 11. at; in 12. for 13. so 14. such 15. with
- VI. In 1866, a terrible sea creature is seen by several ships. In order to find and kill the creature, Biologist Professor Pierre Aronnax and his servant Conseil go on an adventure. The creature is finally seen after a long journey into the Pacific Ocean. While attacking from the ship, Aronnax and Conseil, along with the whale hunter Ned Land, fall into the sea, and discover that the "creature" is actually a submarine. After they are captured, Ned Land wants to escape. However, Aronnax and Conseil are fascinated by their adventures. The following is Aronnax's description of the experience of walking on the sea bed:
- Although Conseil and I couldn't exchange words through our metal cases, we remained near each other. The light lit the soil thirty feet below the surface of the ocean, which astonished me. I could clearly see objects at a distance of a hundred and fifty yards with the solar rays shining through the watery mass easily, and consumed all colour, and we were walking on fine, flat sand.
- VII. 1. They are captured and taken inside the submarine, where they meet the man in charge, Captain Nemo.
2. Some pre-school children go to a day-care centre, where they learn simple games and songs.
3. How can I look back upon the impression left upon me by that walk under the waters?
4. What's the language spoken in that area?
- VIII. 1. (1)提供 (2)服役 (3)对……有用 (4)为……工

作 (5)to (6)as (7)service

2. (1)knew (2)would move (3)had done
3. (1)for (2)on (3)can the patient be moved
(4)take; into account

- IX. 1. owe; to 2. worse 3. too; to 4. regardless
5. offer 6. persuade 7. well 8. grateful; for
9. the very person; owe many thanks
10. too anxious; my failure 11. offered to have
12. am very grateful to; all the support

【连句成篇】

One Person I'm Grateful To

Mr Li, my English teacher, is the very person to whom I owe many thanks. He helped me a lot in my studies.

During the previous study, my biggest flaw was carelessness. Worse still, I was too anxious to seek the fundamental reason for my failure. I just dedicated myself to huge amounts of practice, regardless of repeated mistakes. Fortunately, Mr Li noticed it and offered to have a long talk with me. Having been persuaded to change my attitude, I finally got the right way to rid myself of carelessness and gained confidence as well.

I am very grateful to Mr Li for all the support he has given me, which has made me a stronger and better person.

- X. 1. B 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段中的 Your plan will keep you in control of your life, moving ahead towards your goal of success and happiness.可知,制订计划可以让我们离成功与幸福更近一步,故答案选 B。
2. C 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段的内容可推知,如果一个人只是制订计划而不付诸实施,那么就永远不会成功,故答案选 C。
3. D 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述的是成功不是偶然的,它需要我们对未来的未来有明确的规划。文章围绕“提前制订计划”这一主题展开,所以 D 项作为文章标题最合适。

XI. One possible version

Dear Tom,

I'm happy that you're curious about the Education Week held in our school recently and glad to give you brief description of it.

In order to show parents the colourful school life of their children and promote the school's communication with parents, an Education Week was held on April 17 through 21. During the week all classes were open to parents. It also included theme class meetings where students were proud to show off their talents. Besides, parents were welcomed to give advice on how to make our school better and share

their experience in bringing up children.

The Education Week was a great success and we as well as our parents have benefited a lot from it.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. attempt (1)doing (2)make; at doing (3)on/at; attempt
2. servant (1)serve (2)serve; with (3)serve; with; serve; to (4)heart; soul (5)as
II. 1. (1)in (2)to do (3)sth (4)sth
2. bring; focus (1)come; focus (2)in; out (3)on (4)focus
3. out (1)on (2)figure
4. for (1)take; of; take; into (2)on; of (3)on no (4)give; of
III. 1. were going to visit 2. with a dining table; laid
3. as if; had just happened
IV. 1. A before 意为“在……以前”; since 意为“自从……以来”; while 意为“当……时”; as 意为“如同”。在小女孩意识到迷路之前,已经穿过一大片草地进入了树林,故答案选 A。
2. A wonder 意为“(对某事)感到疑惑”; forget 意为“忘记”; remember 意为“记住”; regret 意为“后悔”。根据上文可知小女孩迷路了,再结合下文中的 she began crying 可知,小女孩坐在石头上不知道该怎么办,故答案选 A。
3. D prefer 意为“更喜欢”; expect 意为“期望”; fail 意为“失败”; decide 意为“决定”。过了一会儿小女孩决定沿着一条沿途有高大的树木和茂密的灌木丛的宽阔的道路往前走,故答案选 D。
4. A when 意为“当……时”; until 意为“直到……为止”; if 意为“如果”; because 意为“因为”。天快黑时,她看到一座小黑木屋,故答案选 A。
5. B carelessly 意为“粗心地”; cautiously 意为“谨慎地”; hopelessly 意为“绝望地”; unwillingly 意为“不情愿地”。根据常识可知,小女孩看到了一座小木屋,对于不熟悉的情形,她应该是打开门小心地走进去,故答案选 B。
6. C 根据上文可知小女孩本来是在树林里面,现在在小木屋里受到惊吓应是跑出小屋又回到了树林(woods)里,故答案选 C。
7. A 根据下文 He... over some bushes and saw the little stream, where the girl was...可知小女孩在小溪(stream)旁睡着了,故答案选 A。
8. B 根据语境可知,小女孩在树林里,狗在家里,距离很远,所以不可能是发现、听见或闻到女主人有危险,而应该是感觉(sensed)到,故答案选 B。
9. B 狗打破玻璃,跳出窗户。从某一空间穿过要用 through,故答案选 B。

10. D terrible 意为“很糟的”;strange 意为“奇怪的”;pleasant 意为“令人愉快的”;familiar 意为“熟悉的”。狗的嗅觉灵敏,它应该是从地上闻到了一股熟悉的味道,才顺着味道去寻找,故答案选 D。
11. C miss 意为“错过”;discover 意为“发现”;follow 意为“跟随”;ignore 意为“不顾;忽视”。根据上文可知,狗闻到了主人熟悉的味道,所以跟随着气味穿过了草地,故答案选 C。
12. B calmly 意为“平静地”;loudly 意为“大声地”;merrily 意为“快乐地”;gently 意为“轻柔地”。根据语境可知,狗冲着天空大声地叫,希望主人能听到,故答案选 B。
13. A search 意为“搜寻”;wander 意为“徘徊”;look 意为“看”;travel 意为“旅行”。狗一边大声叫着一边在树林里搜寻,故答案选 A。
14. C 由上文可知树林里有一个小木屋,而且小女孩去过那个木屋,因此狗顺着树林找到那座房屋(house),故答案选 C。
15. D satisfaction 意为“满意”;disappointment 意为“失望”;embarrassment 意为“尴尬”;delight 意为“高兴”。根据后半句可知,狗看到了远处女主人的蓝色衬衫,所以应该是非常高兴,故答案选 D。
16. A 狗跳过一些灌木丛,看到了那条小溪,女孩就睡在小溪旁边。根据当时的情形,狗应该是在急切地寻找主人,所以用 jump 更能体现这种心情,故答案选 A。
17. D awake 意为“醒着的”;abandoned 意为“被丢弃的”;available 意为“可用的”;asleep 意为“睡着的”。根据上文可知,小女孩在小溪旁边睡着了,故答案选 D。
18. D spot 意为“认出”;watch 意为“注视”;observe 意为“观察”;see 意为“看见”。女孩睁开眼看到她的狗站在她身边,故答案选 D。
19. C disturb 意为“干扰”;comfort 意为“安慰”;rescue 意为“营救”;scare 意为“恐吓”。根据语境可知,小女孩在森林里迷了路,她的狗找到了她,也就是解救了她,故答案选 C。
20. D pain 意为“疼痛”;shock 意为“震惊”;sorrow 意为“悲痛”;relief 意为“宽心”。父母看到女儿和狗安全地回来了,所以他们终于松了一口气,放心了,故答案选 D。

V. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

The plane flew for a long time in a normal way. Everything was in order. However, about an hour later, the plane began to shake because the weather had changed — strong winds and heavy rain combined to make conditions terrible for the flight. The crew believed that the plane was barely able to keep itself in the air because its weight was so heavy that the plane would crash at any time. What measures would be

taken by the crew?

Paragraph 2:

The crew dumped many things off the plane. They nearly handled all the heavy things and threw them out of the plane except one of the important mailbags. Occasionally, it included Sue's letter. After struggling with storms for some minutes, the pilot finally managed to land safely. Sue's mailbag was delivered to her grandma in time. Eventually, her grandma was quite happy. However, she couldn't know that the package was hard to reach at all, because she even didn't know the hardships and dangers of this special journey.

Unit 6 Disaster and hope

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

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

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

Thinking that London will probably get hotter, I suddenly feel a bit scared. To prepare for the future, I think I should do the following things. First of all, I should sell my house and buy a boat. Second, I'll speak with my manager about moving to the top floor. Last but not the least, I'll need to learn to swim.

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

thinking about moving to space.

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

- VII. 1. I should probably put my flat on the market and buy a boat.
2. A snake hit him and he went to see a doctor at once.
3. Looking through my newspaper, I'm shocked by photos showing that a hurricane in Asia has destroyed a town.
4. Hearing the footsteps below, he rose and went to the top of the stairs.

- VIII. 1. (1)捡起 (2)接载 (3)(情况)好转 (4)学会
2. (1)the most immediate problem (2)immediate (3)immediately
3. (1)Suffering (2)Having lived (3)Recorded (4)Having been told

- IX. 1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 One moment I was joyfully riding through the sunshine. The next moment, metal, flesh and bone were spreading against the pavement in a thunderous crash.可知,作者前一秒还快乐地在阳光下骑行,下一刻就发生了碰撞;再根据下一句中的 Another cyclist, biking carelessly, had cut me off... 可知,另一位粗心的骑手撞上了作者。所以作者是在骑车过程中严重受伤,故答案选 D。
2. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Economies all over the world were disturbed.可知,艾雅法拉火山的爆发,使全球的经济受到打击,故答案选 A。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第五段中的 After their plan worked... their homes. 并结合本段中的 One must move on from misfortunes, focusing only on the present moment and being hopeful for the future.可推知,我们应该充分利用特定的环境,在不幸中继续前行,关注现在,寄希望于未来,故答案选 C。
4. B 主旨大意题。本文作者通过讲述自己遭遇事故和火山爆发带来的好处及坏处,告诉人们要积极应对现实情况,在灾难中前行,故答案选 B。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. forecast; forecaster 2. reliable; reliability; rely
3. rescue; rescuer 4. exceptionally; exceptional; exception; except 5. threaten; threat; threatening; threateningly 6. precisely; precise; precision
II. 1. on 2. for 3. to 4. as 5. in 6. to 7. than 8. from
III. 1. although; Although he is young, he has worked for a few years.
2. for; it's best to check; It's best to learn English well.
3. On hearing; On arriving at the village, these college

students went to help the farmers with their work.

4. was; to arrive; He is always the first to come and the last to leave.

5. considered; The lion is considered the king of the forest.

IV. 略

- V. 1. Picking 2. is expected 3. lines 4. going
5. however 6. are melting 7. hotter 8. importantly
9. preparations 10. comes

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

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

- VIII. 1. (1)struck (2)on (3)It
2. (1)correcting (2)as (3)consideration (4)considerate
3. (1)in (2)from (3)a

- IX. 1. at 2. the 3. spoke 4. feeling 5. bigger
6. really 7. though/if 8. disadvantage 9. to get
10. cousins

- X. 1. D 2. B 3. E 4. G 5. C

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. nowhere 2. otherwise 3. midnight 4. sufficient; sufficiency 5. shelter; sheltered
II. 1. on 2. a 3. out 4. down 5. tough 6. down 7. for 8. the 9. on 10. in 11. to
III. 1. was sitting; I was watching the football match when he came in.
2. spent the days watching; He spends two hours (in) listening to English every day.
3. the moment; He felt a thrill the very moment he got into the theatre.
4. including; The band sang many songs, including some of my favourites.
5. remember; lying; I remember my father bringing home a huge Christmas tree.

IV. 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. A

V. 1. so 2. on; when 3. a 4. but 5. otherwise
6. by 7. for 8. the 9. though 10. including
11. on 12. under 13. before 14. in 15. to

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

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

VII. 1. I just spent the days watching the boats going up and down the street and looking out for Smartie.
2. The Mays are passionate hikers and they regularly spend their holidays hiking in the Swiss Alps.
3. We just had drinking water that was sent to us by helicopter.
4. Do you know the things and persons that they are talking about?

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

IX. 1. strike 2. end 3. down 4. off 5. in 6. lose
7. caused difficulties for driving 8. burst from 9. a number of; lost their homes

【连句成篇】

Last week a big earthquake struck the city where I am living at about three early in the morning. After the earthquake happened, it seemed that the world had come to an end because there were fires and cries everywhere.

Houses and tall buildings fell down. People found cracks on the road which caused difficulties for driving. Water and electricity were cut off. The water pipes in some buildings cracked and burst and steam burst from holes in the ground.

There were disasters everywhere. In a few seconds the whole city was almost destroyed and lay in ruins. The number of people who were killed reached

more than 600; besides, a number of people were injured and many people lost their homes.

X. 1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 In 1721, the printer James Franklin... and that was what we might recognize today as a real newspaper.可知,詹姆斯·富兰克林创办的《新英格兰报》标志着美国报业的开始,故答案选 D。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第二段中《泰晤士报》的主编所说的话可以判断,报纸界工作人员人心惶惶,报业正面临着严重的问题,故答案选 B。

3. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 The Washington Post Company has prevented the trouble... company's income.可知,《华盛顿邮报》通过改变部分业务的方法提升收入,故答案选 A。

4. C 推理判断题。本文主要论述了报纸在美国的起源及现在面临的困境——互联网的冲击。作者表达了自己对未来报业的担忧,故答案选 C。

XI. One possible version

The heavy rain has been pouring down all the time for three days. Not only fields but also villages have been flooded. Last night, the flood washed many houses away and the villagers were in danger and struggling in the water, crying for help. Just then, the PLA soldiers hurried over by steamboat. They did their best to save villagers and helped them move onto the safe land. The government cared for the villagers very much. Tents, food, clothes and medicine were sent to them without delay. Without the government, a large number of people would have lost their lives in the flood or died of hunger.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

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

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

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

II. 1. expected (2)to do (3)as

2. after (1)above (2)in (3)the (4)in

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

III. 1. On/Upon walking out of

2. member to be late

3. was thinking about; when

4. remember; teaching me to play chess

IV. 1. B 从上文的描述及常识可知,雪莉作为妻子、母亲和医生,她每天起早贪黑忙于各种事物。meet everyday demands 意为“满足每天的需求”,故答案选 B。

2. A 根据上文中的 having no time to... 和下文中的 they wanted more time 可知,她没有时间来处理最

重要的事情,故答案选 A。

3. C lead 意为“领导”;adapt 意为“(使)适应”;simplify 意为“简化”;consider 意为“考虑”。根据上文可知,雪莉每天十分忙碌,却没有时间来处理最重要的事情,再结合下文中的 So the couple chose to live more simply 可知,她和她的丈夫开始想办法来简化生活,故答案选 C。
4. A 根据语境可知,要想简化生活,就得决定哪些事情是真的重要。同时此处与上文中的 that mattered most 相呼应,故答案选 A。
5. D 根据常识及下文中的 three-year-old son 可推测出,对于三岁的孩子来说,父母应该花更多的时间来陪他玩,故答案选 D。
6. C 根据下文中的 such as reading, cooking and going to the park 可知,这些都是令人心身愉悦的事情,且花销不大。pleasure 意为“愉快的活动(经历),乐事”,符合语境,故答案选 C。
7. D 根据下文中的 began working part-time 可知,雪莉放弃了她的工作做起了兼职。quit 意为“离开(工作岗位、学校等);离任”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
8. B 此处指她的名片上写着“乐意效劳……”。关系代词 that 指代先行词 business cards,作定语从句的主语。表示纸上或卡片上“写着”常用动词 read 或 say,故答案选 B。
9. B 根据下文中的 helped clients with personal tasks like shopping, paying bills... 可知,她帮助客户处理一些个人事务,如购物、付款等,她所做的工作就是为了给顾客留出一点自己的时间,所以她的名片上应该是印着“乐意效劳——给你自己留点时间”,故答案选 B。
10. A 上文讲到雪莉帮客户购物、付款等,与其并列的事物应是她还帮助客户组织派对,而不是代替客户参加派对,故答案选 A。
11. C 根据空格前的 being able to control my hours 可知,尽管她仍要努力工作,但是她能够控制自己的时间,这对她的生活产生了影响。make a difference 意为“有影响,有作用”,符合语境,故答案选 C。
12. D 根据上文可知,她儿子才三岁,由此可推测,此处是指带他去公园或和他一起打篮球,故答案选 D。
13. B 根据上文可知,她能抽出时间陪孩子做一些愉悦的事,同时也能更好地掌握自己的时间,所以她的压力没有了,头疼也消失了。gone 意为“不见了”,符合语境,故答案选 B。
14. C much too 意为“太……”;a bit 意为“有点,稍微”;far from 意为“远非……”;more than 意为“超过”。根据下文可知,调查发现,54%的家长觉得跟孩子在一起的时间太少,由此推测,想要简化生活的人不仅仅只有雪莉和她的丈夫,故答案选 C。

15. A slow down 意为“(使)慢下来”;settle down 意为“安顿下来”;take off 意为“脱下”;keep pace 意为“并驾齐驱”。根据雪莉前后的做法可知,她想放慢生活节奏,过令自己满意的生活,故答案选 A。

16. D expect 意为“预期”;doubt 意为“怀疑”;imagine 意为“想象”;complain 意为“抱怨”。根据下文中的 they lack time together 可知,此处是指还有 47% 的已婚夫妇抱怨他们缺少在一起的时间,故答案选 D。

17. C 上文提到 54% 的家长觉得跟孩子在一起的时间太少,还有 47% 的已婚夫妇抱怨他们缺少在一起的时间,所以此处是问那么时间都去哪里了,故答案选 C。

18. A 根据生活常识可知,对于大多数人而言,工作和通勤占据了他们的大部分时间,故答案选 A。

19. B 根据语境可知,简化生活意味着我们要意识到用钱的方式。aware of 意为“意识到,知道”,符合语境,故答案选 B。

20. D 根据第二段中的 being able to control my hours 可知,此处指我们要支配生活,花时间去做一些令人高兴的事情,故答案选 D。

V. One possible version

The study has found that people spending more than four hours a day in front of the screen have higher risk of having cardiovascular events or other causes of death.(要点 1) The latest study also shows long-time sitting related to heart attack is really harmful.(要点 2) People should take more breaks or get up from the desks to reduce the risk.(要点 3)

Unit 1 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: It's January, and it's been raining the whole month.
How long does the rainy season last here?

M: About four months. It begins in early November and lasts until February.

Text 2

M: Can you pass me the salt and pepper, please? My food doesn't taste very good. It has no taste. How's yours?

W: It's OK. It's just a little hot.

Text 3

M: What are you learning in school right now, Jennifer?

W: We're learning to make sculptures, Dad! It's amazing. I can now make a beautiful sculpture out of nothing. Next, we will learn how to take good pictures. Then we will learn how to draw.

Text 4

W: Have you finished decorating your house yet?

M: No, I've only just finished the bathroom. It's taken such a long time. I've still got the kitchen and the living room to do.

Text 5

W: What happened to you, young man? Why are you in the hospital?

M: I broke my leg while playing football at school. My friend kicked me instead of the ball. It hurts a lot! I hope you can fix it.

Text 6

M: Will you go out with me this weekend, Rita? We can do anything you like.

W: I would love to, Sam! Can we go to dinner? I've always wanted to eat at the new restaurant in town.

M: Sure! Then we should go to a movie after dinner. I love going to the movies.

W: OK. Then we could get coffee after the movie and talk about it if we're not ready to go home. That sounds like an amazing night!

Text 7

W: Hi, Clark. I need your help. I am travelling to Amsterdam for work next week, and I need someone to watch my flat. Could you go there and water my plants and feed my cat? I would really appreciate it!

M: No problem, Annie. I'll do it. When do you leave London and when will you return?

W: I am flying out of Heathrow Airport on Monday and will arrive home on Friday. So I need you to visit the flat from Tuesday through Thursday. I will pay you fifty pounds.

M: That sounds great! I will be there.

Text 8

M: What were you doing when I called you last night?

W: I was watching a TV programme. It was about how people use horses for various purposes.

M: Oh, I love horses. I think they are very useful.

W: Yeah. People use them for sports and entertainment, and horse races take place in many countries.

M: What else can horses help people do? Did the programme tell you about that?

W: Yes. The programme also pointed out that horses are still used in some countries to do farm work.

M: Really? What a hard job! By the way, can you ride a horse?

W: Yes, I can. But I don't ride regularly. How about you?

M: I can ride, too. Perhaps we can go horse riding together this weekend.

W: I'd love to, but John has invited me to his wedding. How about next weekend?

Text 9

W: When you said you got a job working abroad, I thought you were going to Europe or Asia. Where exactly are you going to work?

M: I'm going to a small island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Here, I'll show you on the map.

W: Wow, I had no idea you'd be working in a place like that. It's a bit far away, isn't it?

M: Yes, it is. But it's not polluted and beautiful. I've seen its photos, and it looks like heaven on Earth. After I get settled, you should come for a visit.

W: It looks a little wild. Is it hard to get there?

M: You would need to take a 19-hour flight from here to the mainland and then a two-hour boat to reach there.

W: What is the population of the island?

M: It's small, which isn't unusual for an island of its size.

W: How small?

M: When I move there, it'll increase to seven. And if you visit, you'll make eight.

Text 10

M: Hello, shoppers! This is the store manager. I have some special announcements for the holidays. The store will close early every day this week, at five o'clock instead of eight o'clock. We will also be closed all day on Friday and Saturday. We want our employees to be able to enjoy the holidays with their families. The good news is that we are having a huge sale all week! The regular price of all women's and children's clothes is decreased by ten dollars. The regular price of all men's suits is decreased by fifty dollars. If you buy one pair of shoes, you will get another one for free. You should buy something today to use these sale prices. The sale won't last long! It only happens this week. While you're here, enjoy the music and stop by the store café for some coffee. Have fun shopping! And thank you for being our customers. Happy holidays!

第一部分 听力

1—5 CCABA 6—10 AABBC 11—15 CBBAB

16—20 CCBCA

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了家庭野营活动的好处,并就如何做好家庭野营活动提出了一些建议。

21. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Select a camping place that has some of the activities the kids are interested in.可知,作者建议人们选一个有孩子们感兴趣的活动的野营地来进行家庭野营活动,故答案选 C。

22. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 When starting to

pack for your trip, let the kids pack their own items... Encourage the kids to put their items in a certain place and always return them when they have finished using them.可知,要鼓励孩子们打理好自己的物品,故答案选 D。

23. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 When you have arrived at your campsite, make all the camping activities a family activity... Everyone can have his or her own job setting up the campsite.可知,在野营地的时候,有必要让每个人都有事可做,即让大家都参与进来,故答案选 B。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者与后院里的喜鹊之间的一种友好关系。

24. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 I prefer to keep to myself and spend time with birds rather than people. I don't go out to parties or social events; in fact, I avoid all human interaction if possible! 可知,作者宁愿与喜鹊相处,也不愿与人交往,故答案选 A。
25. B 细节理解题。根据画线词所在句中的 for fear of the chance that I may come across some strangers and I have to speak to them 可知,作者害怕遇到陌生人,一旦遇上就不得不和他们(陌生人)说话,故答案选 B。
26. A 推理判断题。根据文章第四段最后一句 Each one is unique and special; they have as much right to live on this earth as we do.可知,在作者看来,人与喜鹊是平等的,都有生存在这个地球上的权利,故答案选 A。
27. B 主旨大意题。本文主要围绕作者与喜鹊之间特别的友谊以及作者的感悟展开,故答案选 B。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。科学研究表明,改变进餐时间可以调节体内的生物钟,从而解决熬夜引起的不适等问题。

28. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 found that delaying meals could help change one of the internal body clocks 可知,新的研究发现延迟吃饭时间可以帮助改变人体内的一个生物钟,故答案选 B。文章没有说明人体主生物钟与其他生物钟之间的关系,故 A 项错误;根据第四段中的 A five-hour delay in mealtimes caused a five-hour delay in the internal blood sugar rhythms.可知 C 项错误;根据第四段中的 The discovery has shown that mealtimes are in line with the body clock that controls blood sugar levels.可知,有一个生物钟是控制血糖的,故 D 项错误。
29. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段可知,该实验是针对一组人员,分为两个阶段进行的。第一阶段是实验人员醒来后三十分钟吃早餐,之后每餐的间隔是五个小时;第二阶段,被研究对象每一餐的时间都延迟了五个小时,故答案选 D。B 项中的 two groups of participants 与文中信息不符。
30. D 推理判断题。根据文章第五段至第八段可知,熬

夜工作和遭遇时差反应会导致人们体内的节律基因被打乱,从而使人们感觉不舒服,故答案选 D。B、C 两项文中没有提到;根据第七段中的 over 97 per cent of the body's rhythmic genes are disrupted 可知,不是全部的基因被扰乱,所以 A 项也是错误的。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了数据在人们日常生活中的作用。它可以反映现存的很多问题,提醒人们应该怎样改进自己的工作,确定正确的方向,但是也不能机械地看待数据,还应该有正确的理解和判断。

31. B 上文讲的是数据使我们的生活更加轻松、舒适,下文说的是如今世界上还存在谎言,数据有望还原真相。B 选项起到承上启下的作用,其中的 cheated 和下文的 lies, truth 相呼应,故答案选 B。
32. C 上文谈到很多人用所谓的具体数据确保他们的决定是正确的,下文用一个例子提出质疑,说明有时候数据不能代表一切。上下文之间是转折关系,故答案选 C。
33. G 根据后面举的例子和 We can only feel them in our hearts but can never express them in data.可知,生活中的很多事情无法用数据衡量,故答案选 G。
34. D 从后面的句子 Remember, data have no feelings but we humans have.可知,数据没有情感,可是我们人类有。D 项中的 sensitive 与这句话中的 feelings 相呼应,故答案选 D。
35. A 从前面的句子 Data do not mean much to people if we do not have the abilities to analyse the data with the knowledge and confidence to judge whether they are true or false.可知,如果我们没有能力利用知识和信心去分析数据,从而判断数据的真假,数据对于我们就没有太大意义。选项 A 中的 wise thinkers 进一步说明上文的观点,建议人们应该理智地分析和利用数据,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。文章主要讲述了特里·沃利斯在一次事故中成了植物人,他的父母一直照顾他直到他苏醒的故事。

36. C 1984 年 7 月的一天,特里和他的朋友开着卡车行驶时,突然卡车失控并冲出了公路。be doing... when... 为固定用法,意为“正在做……,这时……”,故答案选 C。
37. A control 意为“控制”;direction 意为“方向”;power 意为“权力”;balance 意为“平衡”。由空格后的 went off the road 可知,卡车失控了,out of control 意为“失控”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
38. D 卡车失控后,两个人还没来得及逃出来,车就掉进了湖里,把两个人都带了下去,故答案选 D。
39. B 救援人员把卡车从湖里拖出来,pull 意为“拖,拉”,故答案选 B。

40. D 根据上文中的 it dropped into a lake 可知,这里是指救援人员把卡车从湖里拖出来,故答案选 D。
41. A 根据下文中的 Terry's friend was killed in the accident 可知,特里的朋友在事故中丧生,所以此处应是不幸地(sadly),故答案选 A。
42. D 根据下文可推测,特里被救上来时还有呼吸,所以 D 选项最符合当时的情境。
43. C 根据下文,事故导致特里成了植物人,由此可知,他在水下时间过长,脑部受损,故答案选 C。
44. A 根据下文中的 nearly lost his life 判断,当时特里的病情非常严重,有可能再也不能康复,故答案选 A。
45. C 根据上文,医生说特里处于植物人状态,并且永远不会恢复,这样的结果应该是令特里的父母极度伤心(heartbroken),故答案选 C。
46. A 由文章第一句中的 a young man 可知,事故发生时特里还很年轻,故答案选 A。
47. B 根据当时的情形以及下文中的 She was strong and full of hope. 可知,应是特里的妈妈首先撑起了整个家, support 最符合语境,故答案选 B。
48. D entirely 意为“完全地”; calmly 意为“沉着地”; patiently 意为“有耐心地”; properly 意为“适当地”。特里的父母把他送到护理康复中心而不是留在家,说明在那里他可以随时得到合适的照顾,故答案选 D。
49. B 根据上文医生宣布的结果可知,特里再也不会恢复了,所以这里是医生一再地告诉安吉丽她的儿子无望康复,故答案选 B。
50. A 根据上文可知,儿子被送到护理康复中心,安吉丽每周至少要去看望他两次,visit 有“看望”的意思,故答案选 A。
51. C 安吉丽不仅每周都去看望儿子,甚至还在节假日把他接回家,意思上表示更进一步,故答案选 C。
52. D believe in 意为“相信”; bring up 意为“养育,抚养”; long for 意为“渴望”; care for 意为“照看,照料”。近二十年来,安吉丽和她的丈夫一直照料他们昏迷的儿子,故答案选 D。
53. B insist 意为“坚持认为”; know 意为“知道,了解”; agree 意为“同意”; regret 意为“对……感到遗憾”,这里是指父母清楚地知道他可能再也不会醒来,故答案选 B。
54. C 根据故事情节的发展,近二十年之后,特里终于苏醒,他的目光移到床边的母亲身上,故答案选 C。
55. B 醒来的特里叫了一声妈妈,故答案选 B。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者的一次面试经历。

56. assistant 此处需要的是一个表示人的名词,故填 assistant。
57. so 根据空格后的 that 及形容词 nervous 可知,此处是 so... that... 结构,故填 so。

58. The 上文已出现过 an interview, 此处再次出现应是特指,故填 The。
59. with be familiar with sth 意为“熟悉某物”,符合语境,故填 with。
60. He 此处用来指代的是经理,并且作者称之为“sir”,故填 He。
61. was received 此处表示的是作者的回答得到的反应,应该用被动语态,故填 was received。
62. Obviously 此空作状语,修饰整个句子,应用副词,故填 Obviously。
63. your 根据语境可知,此处问的是“你的视力怎么样”,此空作定语,修饰 eyesight,表示“你的”,故填 your。
64. to shake 此处要用动词不定式表示目的,表示作者站起来去握手,故填 to shake。
65. what realised 之后是宾语从句,表示作者意识到自己做错了什么,从句中缺少宾语,且表示“什么”,所以用 what 引导宾语从句,故填 what。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

At present, short messages are widely involved in various TV programmes. People react to them in different ways.

Defenders hold the view that short messages offer the audience more chances to participate in the live programmes. In this way, the mass media benefit a lot from them. On the other hand, they appeal to the need of young people to pursue new things.

Critics accuse that if the short messages are out of control, we cannot ensure the taste of the programmes. What's more, the expenses may make the audience feel bad. To make matters worse, some adolescents are so addicted to them that too much time and energy are wasted.

As far as I am concerned, the short message is typical of information technology, but it is a powerful tool that needs to be used with care.

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

But not a word came out. Sally had been so excited about putting on a dog show for her class. She had been quite familiar with the hand signals and had practised for weeks. Now her eyes found mine. I nodded encouragingly. She took a deep breath and opened her mouth. Her mouth — then her whole body — seemed to close in on itself in defeat. Sally stood off to the side, head down. I felt awful. Sally returned to her seat, not looking at anyone, not even Bella.

Paragraph 2:

The next week, she told me she wanted to try again,

looking up at me with determination. "Are you sure?" I asked. "You don't want to wait till next year?" "No," she said. "Today, I can do it." Then we headed to Sally's classroom. The kids were sitting in a circle on the floor listening to the teacher. We walked to the front of the room. I shook Sally's hands and stepped back. For a few seconds, she stood silently, staring at her classmates. Finally she whispered, "This is Bella." Then, a little louder with more confidence, "Bella."

Unit 2 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: How much are these bags?

M: The red ones sell for \$ 3.50 each and the blue ones for \$ 4.50 each.

W: I'll take the cheaper one then.

Text 2

W: I often mistake Jim for Bob. Can you tell them apart?

M: No. They look so much alike that even their mother didn't know who was who sometimes when they were young.

Text 3

W: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

M: I'd rather stay at home and watch TV. I have to get up early to attend the meeting tomorrow.

Text 4

M: Is Mr Stephen in, please? He's expecting me.

W: If he is in, his key will be here. Yes, sir. Room 202. He's in his room. Would you like to ring up, sir?

Text 5

W: Our house is so small. Why don't we buy a big one?

M: How could we manage to buy a big house when we are living beyond our income?

Text 6

M: How are you, Mrs Brandon?

W: Pretty good. How are you doing?

M: Not so good. I lost my job today.

W: I'm sorry to hear that.

M: How are your students doing?

W: They are very nervous about their final examination.

M: I remember you gave our class a hard final examination in my first year of college. Many of us failed. But I really learnt a lot from you. You see, I can speak English very well now.

W: Thank you for saying so.

Text 7

M: What do you want to do this weekend?

W: Oh, I don't know. Maybe go to the beach if it's nice.

M: But we did that last weekend. Let's do something different.

W: Hum... Hey, I know what! Why don't we climb Mount Fuji?

M: Great idea! I've always wanted to do that!

W: Paul and Mary talked about a bicycle ride yesterday, but they haven't made the final decision. Maybe we could persuade them to join us.

M: Wonderful! I will give them a call right now.

Text 8

W: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the public library?

M: The public library? But there are so many public libraries in London. Which one do you want to go to?

W: The nearest one, of course.

M: That's rather far away, too. You'd better take a bus. Take the No. 7 bus to the zoo, then change to the No. 9 bus and get off at the terminal.

W: And where's the No. 7 bus stop, please?

M: Go straight down the street, and turn left at the traffic lights, then take the second turning on the right, and you'll find the bus stop near the corner. You can't miss it.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

Text 9

W: So, here we are, deep in the forest. With me is Dr Mike Green. Dr Green, can you tell us a little about this wonderful place?

M: Yes, of course. As you can see, the forest is full of trees, birds and insects.

W: Yes, there are some strange and beautiful plants everywhere. How many different kinds of plants are there?

M: Well, in just one square kilometre of the forest you can find about one thousand five hundred different kinds of plants. And many of those fifteen hundred kinds of plants don't grow in any other place in the world.

W: And there are hundreds of trees, too, aren't there?

M: Yes, there are. In fact, there are about seven hundred and fifty different kinds of trees in one square kilometre.

W: Really? Now I'm sure the people listening to this programme are interested in the living things in the forest!

M: Well, the forest is full of living things. For example, you can find about four hundred different kinds of birds in just one square kilometre.

W: Really? How interesting!

Text 10

W: People like to talk about “firsts”. They like to remember their first love or their first car. But not all firsts are happy ones. Few people enjoy the firsts that are bad. One of history’s bad but important firsts was the first car accident. Cars were still young when it happened. It took place in New York in 1896. A man from Massachusetts was visiting the city in his new car. At that time, bicycle riders were still trying to get used to the new set of wheels on the road. No one was sure who was at fault. Anyway, a bike and the car collided. The man on the bike was hurt. The driver of the car had to stay in prison and wait for the hospital report on the bike rider. It was lucky that the bike rider was not killed.

Three years later, another car accident took place. It was again in the United States. A man named Henry Bliss got off a streetcar. He was hit by a passing car. Again, no one was sure just how it happened or who was wrong. The driver of the car was put in prison. Poor Bliss became the first person to die in a car accident.

第一部分 听力

1—5 ACCBB 6—10 BABAC 11—15 BABBA

16—20 BCACC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。你听说过蚕能吐出粉色的丝吗？印度科学家做了大量的实验，他们通过给蚕喂一些喷过染色剂的桑叶，最终成功地使蚕吐出了粉色的丝。

21. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 the team fed ordinary silkworms mulberry leaves that had been sprayed with fabric dyes 可知，科学家用喷洒过织物染色剂的桑叶喂养普通的蚕，由此推知，蚕之所以会吐出粉色的丝是因为它们被喂了喷过染色剂的桑叶，故答案选 D。
22. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 the team, which included engineers and biologists from the CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory in India 可知，这项实验可能是在印度进行的，故答案选 B。
23. A 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句及最后一段中的 Only one dye, named “direct acid-fast red”, showed up in the final, washed silk threads. 可知，只有一种染料成功使蚕产出了粉色的丝线，故答案选 A。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述的是科学家对新发现的大型猫科动物化石的研究和对大型猫科动物历史的一些猜测。

24. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 The fossil

lends evidence to the belief that big cats existed in Asia and spread out from there. 可知，新的发现表明大型猫科动物可能起源于亚洲，然后繁衍到其他地方，故答案选 A。

25. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句 Big cats are at the top of the food chain and have few predators of their own. 可知，大型猫科动物处于食物链的顶端，而处在食物链顶端的物种几乎没有天敌，由此可推测 predators 是“捕食性动物”之意，即大型猫科动物的天敌，故答案选 B。
26. D 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 The researchers were able to determine its age by studying the surrounding rocks and soil. 可知，研究人员根据头骨周围的岩石及土壤来判断它的年代，故答案选 D。
27. B 细节理解题。the current record holder 意为“目前的纪录保持者”。根据文章第三段中的 But previously, the oldest known big cat fossil was about 3.6 million years old and found in Africa. 可知，上一个纪录中的最古老的化石来自非洲，故答案选 B。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了北极地区树木移动的原因以及全球变暖对树木的影响。

28. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 Across the Arctic, temperatures are rising faster than anywhere else in the world. As that happens, the tree line that marks where forests stop and the treeless tundra starts has been shifting northwards. 可知，在北极地区，气温不断上升，导致森林和冻原之间的林木线一直向北移动，故答案选 D。
29. C 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 New trees will provide shelters for some snow... Instead, the trees absorb the sun’s heat. This warms the surrounding air. 可知，新的树木可以给雪挡住阳光，吸收太阳的热量，使周围的空气变暖，故答案选 C。
30. C 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了树木移动的原因以及全球变暖对树木的影响，属于科学研究，应选自科学报告，故答案选 C。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章从科学角度对追求刺激和冒险进行了解释。冒险行为与大脑工作机制有关，当大脑快乐中枢被激活时，人就会采取冒险行为。

31. E 前一句提到了 weigh the risk and the reward “权衡风险和回报”，E 项“然而，我们并不是都使用相同的参考标准来权衡风险和回报。”符合上下文语境，故答案选 E。
32. D 上文提到 hunting, fighting or exploring “狩猎、战斗或探索”等活动，D 项中的 those things 指代这些活动。D 项中的 survival 也与上文中的 early humans 情境吻合，故答案选 D。
33. B 上文提到人们形成的不同的性格类型如今仍然存在，正是不同的性格类型导致我们对冒险行为采取不

- 同的态度,B项中的 character 与上文中的 character types 相对应,故答案选 B。
34. F 上文提到冒险的意愿在青少年时代增加,F项中的 when 与上文中的 teenage years 相对应,故答案选 F。
35. G 根据下文中的 a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active 可知,本段讲的是冒险行为与大脑的关系,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。新学年开始了,与以往不同的是,新的数学老师使用了一种特别的教学方法。老师让学生自学,遇到不会的问题时举手提问。这种方法培养了作者的探索精神,帮助作者成为班里的优秀生之一。

36. B 根据语境可知,新的数学老师应该是站在那里观察着学生,故答案选 B。
37. D pick up 意为“捡起;接载”;pick out 意为“辨认出;挑选”;hand in 意为“上交”;hand out 意为“分发”。开学第一节课,数学老师应该是给学生发新书,故答案选 D。
38. A 发完书之后,老师返回到教室前面。return to someplace 意为“返回到某处”,故答案选 A。
39. C 根据下一句 Wasn't he going to teach us? 可知,学生们都很困惑,故答案选 C。
40. A 根据下一句 You're not all deaf...中的 deaf“耳聋的”可知,老师说的是学生们的耳朵,故答案选 A。
41. D 后排的一个男孩问了大家都想知道的问题,可见他是勇敢的,故答案选 D。
42. B 这里是指老师在回答那个男孩提出的问题,reply 意为“回答”,故答案选 B。
43. B 老师让学生自己看书,如果遇到麻烦或者问题就举手提问。此处 trouble 与 questions 并列,故答案选 B。
44. D 先行词 anyone 指人,且定语从句中缺少主语,故答案选 D。
45. C 只有当所有的学生对同一个问题产生疑问时,老师才同时给大家讲解,故答案选 C。
46. B 作者认为数学老师的这种教学方法很奇怪,但是很有效,故答案选 B。
47. A 由下文可知这是作者人生的一个转折点。a turning point 意为“转折点”,故答案选 A。
48. B 老师让作者意识到自己也是擅长数学的。realise 强调以前不知道,现在知道了,故答案选 B。
49. A 根据上文可知,作者意识到自己也擅长数学,也能成为优秀的学生,top 意为“最高位”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
50. C 演员们把最好的英式幽默带进了加拿大人的生活里,bring...into...意为“把……带入……”,故答案选 C。
51. A 有些人认为史蒂文斯老师是个怪人,但是,他知道如何把数学课变得有趣。前后分句之间是转折关系,故答案选 A。

52. B dream 意为“梦想”;lesson 意为“课,课程”;interest 意为“兴趣”;discipline 意为“纪律”。文章围绕作者难忘的数学课展开叙述,数学老师特别的教学方法使他终生受益,故答案选 B。
53. B 根据下文 staring at the challenge 可知,这里指作者无论什么时候遇到新的挑战,都会想起自己六年级时的数学课,故答案选 B。
54. D besides 意为“而且”;apart from 意为“除了……外”;as a result of 意为“因为”;instead of 意为“而不是”。在面对新的挑战时,作者选择了行动起来,而不是坐以待毙,故答案选 D。
55. C amaze 意为“使大为惊奇”;encourage 意为“鼓励”;start 意为“开始”;organise 意为“组织,安排”。作者勇于挑战自我,面对挑战时不是静坐、观望,而是积极行动,于是挑战在不知不觉中被解决。get started 意为“开始”,故答案选 C。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了桑德拉虽家庭贫苦,却努力读书,最后以写作为生的故事。

56. badly 分析句子结构可知,此处应该用副词 badly 修饰动词 wanted,作状语,表示程度,意为“非常想要”。
57. to escape 分析句子结构可知,这里表示看小说的目的,所以用动词不定式表目的,作目的状语。
58. checked check 与 book 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作后置定语,表示被动。
59. allowing allow 与逻辑主语 she 之间是主动关系,所以用现在分词作状语。
60. separation 根据空格前的 Her 可知,此处应该用名词。
61. until 根据语境可知,直到桑德拉参加了文学创作班之后,才开始写作。not...until 是固定搭配,意为“直到……才”,主句用否定形式,从句为 until 引导的时间状语从句。
62. on on purpose 为固定搭配,意为“故意(地)”。
63. where 分析句子结构可知,这是一个含有定语从句的复合句,先行词 Loyola University 表示地点,定语从句中缺少地点状语,所以用 where 引导定语从句。
64. has been shaped 根据时间状语 since then 可知,主句用现在完成时,且 shape 与 Sandra's writing 之间是被动关系,所以用现在完成时的被动语态。
65. characters 写作中要塑造很多人物,所以应该用名词复数。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

It is a common phenomenon that people, including the elderly people as well as some young people, will gather in the square to dance late in the evening due to the fact that people's physical and mental life develops rapidly.

When it comes to square dance, it is universally acknowledged that it makes a tremendous difference to people's life. For instance, dancing not only promotes people's relationship but it also makes contributions to people's health. However, square dance has some disadvantages of its own despite its advantages. When dancing, the dancing women play loud music unconsciously, which gives rise to dissatisfaction.

Personally speaking, I am definitely in favour of such activities. By the way, I do hope the dancing women can try their best to regulate the volume of music. Only in this case can we create a harmonious community together.

第二节 概要写作

One possible version

The Wright brothers were the great inventors of the airplane. (要点 1) Without their efforts, human beings would never have realized the dream of flying in the sky. (要点 2) They were men of courage. Even if one of them got killed, the other would carry on with the mission. (要点 3) They were also determined, doing everything themselves because no one sponsored them. (要点 4) Their story shows courage is not only the most important human quality but also part of the American belief. (要点 5)

Unit 3 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: Our rent is now just \$ 600 a month.

M: I know. It's exactly one-third more than it was when we first moved in.

Text 2

W: The problems are too hard to handle. Would you please give me some advice?

M: There are many ways to deal with them, but the most important is to have a careful plan.

Text 3

M: Go faster, Cindy!

W: I can't. The speed limit in the streets downtown is 30 miles an hour.

M: What a pity! I love going fast.

Text 4

W: We're going to have another English exam this Friday.

M: Another exam? I hate exams. Do you think this exam will be easy to pass?

W: I heard it would be far from easy. Many of our classmates are working harder than ever in order to pass it.

M: I'd better get started studying then.

Text 5

W: Hello. Ben Newman's office. Can I help you?

M: This is Tom Davis. I have an appointment with Ben at 8:40 this morning, but I am afraid I'll be 20 minutes late.

W: OK. I'll let him know.

M: Thank you very much.

Text 6

M: Welcome back! I didn't see you in the meeting last Thursday morning.

W: I wasn't here that day. I went on a trip to Shanghai for four days. I just came back last night.

M: Shanghai! What a beautiful city! I am sure you had lots of fun there.

W: No, not really. I was too busy doing business. It was very hot there, too.

M: Well, did you enjoy the trip?

W: Yeah, it was OK. I went to see the Oriental Pearl Radio & Television Tower. That was the most interesting part of the trip.

M: I have never been to Shanghai. I would like to go there someday.

W: Try to go during the spring or autumn when the weather is very nice.

Text 7

M: Excuse me. Where is the newspaper?

W: Why do you want to read the newspaper? You always watch the news on TV.

M: I know. But I won't be leaving for another hour. I want to read the newspaper to kill time. I want to read the sports page.

W: I'm sorry. I put it in the rubbish bin half an hour ago. Both Barbara and I read it. You never read the paper but just watch TV, so I threw it away.

M: Oh, I found it, but I can't find the page I want.

W: Oh, I'm sorry, Mike. I always throw away the sports section. You know, we both hate those boring games.

M: What a pity!

Text 8

M: Um, hi, I think I have an appointment with Dr Smith.

W: OK. Johnson, right? Is it the two o'clock appointment?

M: That's right. I'm twenty minutes early, though. This is my first time here, so...

W: Yes, I just need to check some information. What's your address, please?

M: Oh, it's 2658A Bell Street.

W: All right, and what's your phone number?

M: It's 55559008.

W: Really? That's funny. Mine is 88889005. OK, I need your date of birth and health insurance policy number.

M: Uh, 14 May 1999, and my health insurance policy

number... let me see... 88564802.

W: 88564802. And what seems to be the problem?

M: Well, I've been having these stomach pains and...

W: OK, that's all I need for now. Please take a seat over there and the doctor will be with you shortly. He is seeing a girl with a severe backache right now.

Text 9

M: Sorry to bother you, but do you have any time to answer a few questions about your TV watching habits?

W: OK.

M: How many hours a day on average do you watch TV?

W: Not a lot really — just over an hour in total, mainly at two different times.

M: So what are the two main times of the day when you watch TV?

W: Around breakfast, and then usually really late at night — eleven or even midnight.

M: What sort of programmes do you go for?

W: Some news, but I also really like some love stories.

M: And if there were a new channel, which type of programmes would you like to see more of?

W: I certainly don't think we need any more programmes like news and commercials. We need more about things like local information, providing services for local people.

M: What advice would you like to give to those responsible for setting up the channel?

W: I'll advise them to pay attention to the quality of the actual broadcast, the sound system and do more of these kinds of interviews, like talking with their potential customers.

M: That's very valuable advice. Thanks for your time.

Text 10

W: Mr Osborne, this is Lydia to speak. Sorry to bother you. I know you're on vacation today. As you know, I won't be able to come to work on Friday, so I just want to go over your plan for tomorrow. The most important thing is that Mrs Green has called a staff meeting for Friday morning. It starts early — she's asked for everyone to be in the main conference room at eight o'clock. Also, one of our customers, Mr Aziz, called. Can you meet him for lunch tomorrow? He suggested the Italian restaurant on the ground floor of our office building at about twelve. Is that OK? He asked you to give him a call at 5558756 to let him know. Mr Suzuki called this morning, and he'd like to play golf with you on Saturday at three, so I went ahead and made a reservation for the two of you at Spyglass. Oh, and there's a staff party tomorrow afternoon for Mrs Benchley's 50th birthday. That's at

five o'clock in the recreation area. And finally, don't forget you have a doctor's appointment tomorrow morning at eleven. Well, I think that's it. I'll be back in the office on Monday morning. See you then. Hope you're enjoying your day off.

第一部分 听力

1—5 BCABA 6—10 ABBCC 11—15 ACABC

16—20 AABAB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一封书信。信中主要描述了一名高中生入学第一天的经历和感受。

21. B 细节理解题。根据书信正文第五段中的 Then he called our names out to tell us which class we were in. 可知,校长告诉同学们他们所在的班级,故答案选 B。

22. C 细节理解题。根据书信正文第七段中的 I'm worried that I'll forget my timetable and go to the wrong room! 可知,因为每个人的课程表都不同,作者担心会忘了课程安排而进错教室,故答案选 C。

23. A 主旨大意题。本文主要描述了作者上高中第一天的经历及感受,故答案选 A。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。每一个孩子都需要接受良好的科学教育,因为科学和我们的日常生活密切相关,而且学习科学会为他们未来的成功奠定基础。

24. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Children who understand how science plays a role in our everyday lives have a wonderful foundation for success in life. 可知,学习科学知识会为孩子们一生的成功奠定坚实的基础,故答案选 D。

25. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Think of the games that we used to play: *Don't Spill the Beans*, *Don't Break the Ice*, *The Telephone Game*, *Lincoln Logs*. Each of these games has science behind it. 可知,文中提到的四个游戏都与科学有关,能教给孩子们科学知识,故答案选 B。

26. C 主旨大意题。文章第三段主要讲孩子天生对这个世界充满好奇,科学可以满足他们的好奇心,而教给他们科学知识的最好方法是让他们玩科学玩具,故答案选 C。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章围绕影响快乐的因素展开,其中包括 FAAH 基因、气候等。

27. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 According to new research, the more people in a country have a particular gene, the happier the nation will be. 可知,新的研究发现,有一种基因可以让人更有幸福感,故答案选 B。

28. A 词义猜测题。根据该短语所在句的下一句 For example, Russians and Estonians score very low in

- happiness, despite having the right happy DNA.可知,幸福基因和幸福感并不总是密切相关的,由此可推测 go hand in hand 意为“密切相关”,故答案选 A。
29. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中迈克尔·明科夫的话“The climate condition is associated with the nation's happiness.”可知,迈克尔·明科夫指出气候条件也会影响到一个国家国民的幸福水平,故答案选 D。
30. C 推理判断题。由最后一段中社会专家所说的话可知,一个国家国民的幸福水平受很多不同的因素影响,故答案选 C。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章说明了情商(EQ)与智商(IQ)一样有助于成功,并且介绍了高情商的人避免不利因素的几种情况。

31. F 本文为“总一分”结构,这种结构的文章第一段的尾句往往是从“总”到“分”的过渡句,F项能够起到承上启下的作用,其中 other 既承接了上一句中提到的方法,也引领了下文的几种情况,故答案选 F。
32. A 根据下文中的 because there is nothing worse than being in the company of never-ending bellyachers 可知,本空要与之构成因果关系,故答案选 A。
33. E 根据下文中的 That's why they try to tempt you into another round... or make comments about your self-imposed workload, or temper your positive outlook with their negative energy.可知,他们诱惑你,干扰你,用负能量影响你。由此推断,普通人不喜欢有上进心的人取得成就,故答案选 E。
34. D 作者在本段中用自己的亲身经历说明,当遇到火车晚点或者交通堵塞时,选择读书,而不是抱怨自己不可控制的事情——堵车或者火车晚点。D项能够概括本段的主要内容,适合作为本段的小标题,故答案选 D。
35. G 根据上文中的 rethink what went well and how to replicate that success 可知,成功者反思成功的经验,从而复制成功。与之构成并列关系的是分析失败的原因从而避免失败,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】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章叙述了患有强迫症和抑郁症的作者通过坚强的意志力和实际行动再次康复的经历,旨在表明:每个人在生活中都会遇到挑战,关键是永不放弃。

36. D 根据上文语境可知,作者曾是一个快乐的孩子,因此她的笑容可以点亮寒冷的冬天,故答案选 D。
37. C 根据上文中的 a huge breakdown 可知,作者的人生发生了巨大的变化,她患上了强迫症。develop 有“患(病)”之意,故答案选 C。
38. A 上文提到作者患有强迫症,再结合本句中的 to make sure that it was off 可知,此处指作者不断地去检查厨房的炉子是否关了。check 意为“检查”,故答案选 A。

39. B 根据文章开头提到的 I used to be a happy child 可知,作者曾经是一个快乐的孩子,但是由于患了强迫症和抑郁症,她不再像从前一样快乐了,故答案选 B。
40. A 根据下文中的 My mother took me to a doctor 可知,作者向妈妈承认自己患上了强迫症和抑郁症的事,admit 意为“承认”,故答案选 A。
41. B 根据下文中的 the medicine did help 并结合常识可知,妈妈带作者去看了医生,作者开始吃医生开的药。take medicine 意为“吃药,服药”,故答案选 B。
42. D 作者认为自杀是解决抑郁症的唯一办法。solution 意为“解决方法”,故答案选 D。
43. C 根据上文中的 I decided to write a suicide note 可知,当作者要写完自杀遗书时,她的目光落到了一张照片上,故答案选 C。
44. A 此处是对上文中 a photo 的解释;那是一张可爱的小女孩的照片。picture 意为“照片”,故答案选 A。
45. B 根据空格前的 It took me a few minutes 可知,作者花了好几分钟才意识到照片上的女孩是她自己。realise 意为“认识到”,故答案选 B。
46. C 根据下句 Right then and there I knew I couldn't kill myself.可知,作者改变了自杀的想法是因为这张照片,就像小时候的自己给她传递了一条信息一样。message 意为“信息”,故答案选 C。
47. B 根据上文中的 Once I had been a strong little girl 及下文中的 like that again 可知,作者想再次像以前那样坚强。strong 意为“坚强的”,与上文相呼应,故答案选 B。
48. C 下文中,作者提到她不会仅仅依靠药物,也要用自己的思想同抑郁症作斗争,使自己再次快乐起来,由此可推测出作者对自己许下了承诺,故答案选 C。
49. D reject 意为“拒绝接受”;replace 意为“接替;更换”;recall 意为“回想”;rediscover 意为“重新发现”。根据下文中的 I am healed 可知,作者痊愈了,重新发现了自己,故答案选 D。
50. C 根据上文的描述可知,作者差点因抑郁症自杀,所以此处指作者拒绝让抑郁症毁掉她的生活,故答案选 C。
51. A 根据空格后的 Never give up.并结合语境可知,这是作者学到的一生的经验,教训。lesson 意为“经验,教训”,故答案选 A。
52. D 作者通过自己的经历告诉大家,在生活中每个人都会面对挑战,但是每个人都能挺过去。她自己就是一个活生生的例子。survive 意为“从(困难)中挺过来”,故答案选 D。
53. D 根据上文中的 Everyone has challenges in life 可知,此处指作者准备好面对生活可能带来的任何挑战,故答案选 D。
54. B 根据空格前的 a role model 可知,此处指作者拥有钦佩的榜样以获取力量。look up to 意为“钦佩”,故答案选 B。
55. A 此处 who 指代前面提到的 a role model,这个榜样

引导作者度过一生。through 意为“自始至终”，through life 即“一生”，故答案选 A。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了孩子们为什么要去上学，作者认为，学校不是为了教学生语言、算术、历史、自然科学等知识，而是为了教会学生如何学习。

56. probably 此处用来修饰动词 say，应该用副词，probable 的副词形式为 probably。
57. when 分析句子结构可知，本句是一个含有定语从句的复合句，定语从句的先行词为 the time，且从句中缺少时间状语，故应该用关系副词 when 引导。
58. themselves 根据语境可知，此处是指为他们自己工作，故应该用 they 的反身代词 themselves。
59. the 句意为：但那是他们去上学的唯一理由吗？此处特指这个唯一的理由，故用定冠词 the。
60. more 由本句中的 than 可知，此处要用比较级。
61. successful 此处作表语，表示“成功的”，故用形容词 successful。
62. how teach sb sth 为固定用法，how to do it in the best way 为“疑问词＋不定式短语”作宾语，表示方式，故填 how。
63. uneducated 由语境可知，此处是指“未受过教育的人”，故填 uneducated。
64. does 由本句中的 is 可知此处用一般现在时；且主语 the uneducated person 为第三人称单数形式，故应该填 does。
65. but 此处构成 not... but... 结构，意为“不是……而是……”。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

To encourage the students to take part in social activities, our school organised a trip to Lantian Farm on 10 July.

When arriving there, we were given a warm welcome. Then the workers instructed us to plant vegetables and showed us how to do the weeding. In a large hall, a professor gave us a talk on modern scientific farming. After that, we had a heated discussion with some specialists about eco-agriculture to get a further understanding about green agriculture.

Through this visit, we learnt what we can't learn in class. We all think social activities are meaningful and necessary to us.

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

However, Mum was still reading and said nothing.

Arthur wasn't sure if she had heard him or not so he called for help again, but still Mum didn't come. Then Arthur realised maybe it was he that could solve his problem at that very moment. He quietly picked up the toy trains and put them in the box. It only took a minute for him to put the toys away, and now he wouldn't have to worry about hurting his feet again.

Paragraph 2:

"Mum?" said Arthur. "Tomorrow can you show me how to do the laundry so I can wash my socks?" "Of course," said Mum. "It's nice to see you begin to learn to take care of yourself. I am always here to do whatever I can to help you become a more independent boy." Arthur felt better. He didn't want to wait until the next laundry day to have clean socks again. Maybe being neat wasn't so hard after all.

Unit 4 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: What kind of music do you like?

M: I enjoy nearly all kinds of music, especially country music and classical music. What about you?

W: I like rock music.

Text 2

W: The show starts at 8:10, so why don't we leave at 7 o'clock?

M: Will there be enough time to get there? It'll be rush hour so the traffic could be bad. Let's leave 30 minutes earlier.

Text 3

M: Susan, would you mind picking me up and driving me to our office tomorrow? My sister borrowed my car and won't be able to return it until tomorrow afternoon.

W: Sure. Perhaps we can talk about the new project on the road.

Text 4

M: Your sister Jane didn't recognise me at first.

W: I'm not surprised. Why on earth don't you lose some weight?

Text 5

M: Hi, what's the homework for the literature class? I missed it today.

W: We are supposed to read Chapter Four.

M: Great! I have read it when I was studying in the library last night.

W: Wow, lucky you. You can watch the football match tonight!

M: That is right!

Text 6

M: What is my schedule for tomorrow, Lisa?

W: Well, your flight leaves from Heathrow Airport at 7:10 am from Terminal 2, and arrives in Frankfurt at 8:50 am.

M: And then?

W: Then you can take the shuttle bus into town.

M: Oh, yes, of course. And the meetings, when do they begin?

W: The meetings will start at 10:00 am and end at 3:00 pm with a short lunch break. After the meetings, you will have some time for afternoon tea. Your flight back will leave at 5:00 pm. It gets back here at 6:40 pm.

M: That's fine. Then I will be able to have dinner with my wife.

Text 7

W: Hey, Peter. I'm sorry!

M: Hi, Diana. What's wrong?

W: We were going to New York this weekend, but I'm afraid I can't go.

M: How come?

W: I have a really big geography test and I have to study for it.

M: We can go next week instead.

W: No, I don't want to ruin your weekend. You go ahead and please take the book I bought to my friend Sally. Tell her I have to study all the weekend, because I can't afford to fail the test.

M: OK, then I'll go with them. But it's a pity you can't come.

Text 8

M: So Julia, I was looking at your WeChat Moments and I noticed that you did a bike trip in Cambodia.

W: Yes, that's right. Some of my friends and I had been to Cambodia before and recognised there was a problem with education in Cambodia. We wanted to build a school so we went online and found an organisation. If we raised the funds, this organisation would build a school for the people there and so we started the bike ride.

M: That's pretty cool. So what exactly were the details of the bike trip?

W: Well, we planned for about a year in terms of physical training and planning the routes and all those kinds of things. We hired mountain bikes from a company in Cambodia. We visited some educational organisations during the ride and we did some English classes and some environmental awareness classes as we rode.

M: Sounds an incredible trip. So what was the best thing

about the journey?

W: We're impressed by the beautiful scenery and the wonderful temples. But the best thing about the journey was getting to see how people lived there and how they smiled at everybody.

M: That's a great experience.

Text 9

W: I went to look at those new houses near the sports centre this afternoon.

M: Oh, yes.

W: They are really nice. There is a lot of space and each house has got three bedrooms and a separate bathroom.

M: Um.

W: And there is a garden at the back. John, will you put down your book? Aren't you interested?

M: Not especially.

W: But why? I thought you wanted to move.

M: You are the one who wants to move.

W: But you said the last time your brother stayed, it was impossible to live without an extra bedroom.

M: I didn't say that. I like this flat. I can walk to work.

W: You could still walk to work if we move.

M: It is farther away, and it is being far more noisy near the sports centre.

W: But it is not exactly quiet living on this main road. It is simply that we need more space. John, will you at least come and have a look at the new houses?

M: Very well, then, but do not expect to change my mind.

W: OK. We will just look.

Text 10

W: Boys and girls, our school is an international language college. As you see, there are a lot of buildings on campus. The college used to have four departments — English, French, German and Russian. But there is now also a Chinese department. At the moment we're outside your department, the English department, which is the largest department in the college. There are over 750 students in each grade and we have 350 teachers, including 150 professors. These teachers are from different countries, mainly from the USA and Canada, with a few from England and Australia. You'll have all your classes here in this building and all the professors from Canada are working here, so you can talk with them in your spare time. Now, let's walk over to the main library, which is the largest building in the college, just next to the English department building. Ah, this is the main library. OK, let's come to the next building — the dining hall, where you will have your meals every day.

第一部分 听力

1—5 CAACB 6—10 BCACA 11—15 BABAC

16—20 BCBCA

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在网上买书的好处,并且提出了一些建议,帮助读者在网上买到想要的书。

21. B 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 They are far better compared to traditional bookshops as they offer much broader kinds of books.可知,网上书店的好处就是比实体店提供的书的种类更多,故答案选 B。

22. D 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 The bookshop will know what you want and will email you immediately when the book of your choice is available.可知,读者通过填写心愿单可以及时得到想要的书的信息,故答案选 D。

23. A 主旨大意题。根据文章第三段的主题句 Here are some tips to use when choosing an online bookshop.可知,本段主要讲的是如何选择正确网上书店,故答案选 A。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了街头艺术在世界上深受欢迎的原因以及这种艺术的发展和演变。

24. D 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段的主题句 Street art is a very popular form of art that is spreading quickly all over the world.及整段内容可知,街头艺术在全世界都很受欢迎,故答案选 D。

25. A 推理判断题。根据文章第三段中的 In many cases, they had trouble with the police and the local government.可知,在 20 世纪 60 年代,涂鸦艺术并不被政府认可,故答案选 A。

26. A 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 Advertising companies also use street art in their ads because it gives people the impression of youth and energy.可知,街头艺术给人以青春活力的印象,故答案选 A。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种新的图书馆——真人图书馆。这是一种阅读理念,通过读者“借”一个活生生的人交谈获得更多见识的活动。

27. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 “Books” are volunteers from all walks of life who have experienced discrimination...可知,“书”是来自社会各行各业经历过歧视的志愿者,故答案选 D。

28. C 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 After the success of this event, Abergel founded the Human Library Organization, which has been growing ever since.可知,这个事件的成功为真人图书馆组织的建立奠定了基础,故答案选 C。

29. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 It provides the opportunity for the community to share and understand the experiences of others in their community.可知,真人图书馆中的读者可能会加深对人们的理解,故答案选 A。

30. B 推理判断题。从文章第一段引出真人图书馆,到下文对真人图书馆中的内容及细节描写,到最后的总结,都旨在对人们“告知”和“解释”真人图书馆,故答案选 B。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了教育孩子养成文明礼貌习惯的几种方法:说“谢谢”和“请”;分步激励腼腆孩子开口;不打断他人谈话。

31. D 根据后半句 so the most important way you can pass them to your kids is to model them and talk about them in your home 可知,本空应与之构成因果关系。礼貌行为不是教的而是示范给孩子看的,所以,重要的是要给孩子起到模范带头作用,故答案选 D。

32. E 上一句 Start by constantly modeling “Please” and “Thank you” when your child is only six months old. 中的 only six months old 与 E 项中的 As they get older 前后呼应,故答案选 E。

33. B 根据本部分首句 My daughter went through a shy phase...可知,这一部分谈到了腼腆孩子的情况,利用关键词 shy 可确定答案选 B。

34. G 根据上一句 We made a compromise for a while where she was at least required to look at the person who gave her a compliment and smile.可知,作者想了一个折中的办法,让孩子用眼睛注视着夸奖她的人,而自己这时补充一句“她是在用眼睛道谢”。其中 look at the person 与 G 项中的 She's saying thank you with her eyes 相呼应,故答案选 G。

35. C 根据后半句 two magic words can politely request attention: “Excuse me”可知,下文描述的是不得不打断他人谈话时要说“对不起”,而 C 项描述的正是这种情形,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】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者看展览时的故事。期间,她遇到了一个盲人与他的妻子,从工作人员那儿了解了他们的故事,从而学到很多东西。

36. B 结合下文中的 viewing the paintings 可知,此处应该用 view,指观看美术馆里的画作。touch 意为“触摸”;wander 意为“漫步”;scenery 意为“风景”,均不符合语境,故答案选 B。

37. C 结合下文中的 I watched them a moment 可知,在作者前面的是一对年轻的夫妇(couple),故答案选 C。

38. A 结合空格后的 between themselves 及下文中的 the lady was doing all the talking 可知,在作者前面观看画作的夫妇一直在不停地聊天(chatted)。argue 意为

- “争吵”; discuss 意为“讨论”,从意义上不符合语境。speak 意为“说话”,是表示某人“讲话”或“说(某种语言)”,但其后不能接 between themselves,所以排除,故答案选 A。
39. D 结合上文中的 the lady was doing all the talking 可知,此处是指作者非常钦佩那位男士的耐心(patience),能忍受她那么多话,故答案选 D。
40. B 由上文中的 nonstop 及 the lady was doing all the talking 可知,那位女士不断地说着。concise 意为“简洁的”;constant 意为“持续不断的”;tasteless 意为“无味道的;不得体的”;exciting 意为“令人兴奋的”,故答案选 B。
41. D 结合后半句 I moved on 可知,作者觉得被他们的噪音打扰(Disturbed)了,因此选择走开。adopt 意为“采用”;adapt 意为“适应”;discourage 意为“劝阻;使泄气”,均不符合语境,故答案选 D。
42. A 作者穿过(through)各个艺术品展厅时,又遇到了他们几次,故答案选 A。
43. C 每次遇到他们的时候,作者都听见她在滔滔不绝地讲着,于是很快地(quickly)走开了,故答案选 C。
44. C 结合上文中的 at the counter of the museum gift shop 可知,作者正站在博物馆礼品店的柜台前,所以应该是准备购买(purchase)纪念品,故答案选 C。
45. B 由下文中的 Before they left 可知,那对夫妇正走向出口(exit),准备离开,故答案选 B。
46. C 在他们离开前,那位男士把手伸到口袋里拿出一个白色的物品。put 是及物动词,不能直接接 into; hold into 无此用法;reach into 意为“伸手去……拿”;turn into 意为“变成”,故答案选 C。
47. B 结合上文中的 pulled out a white object 以及下文中的 a long stick 可知,他从口袋里拿出来的物体最后变成了一根长手杖,由此可知他把那个白色的东西拉长了(lengthened),故答案选 B。
48. D 由下文中的 to get his wife's jacket 可知,此处指衣帽间(coatroom),故答案选 D。
49. A 根据下文店员说的话可以判断那位男士是一个勇敢的(brave)人。rough 意为“粗糙的;艰难的”;smart 意为“明智的”;generous 意为“大方的”,均不符合语境,故答案选 A。
50. D 根据语境可知,每当美术馆有新的艺术展时,他和他的妻子就会来参观。whenever 意为“每当,任何时候”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
51. A 结合下文中的 He sees a lot. More than you and I do... 可知,礼品店的工作人员说作者认为他看不见是错误的(wrong),故答案选 A。
52. A 结合语境可知,虽然他看不见,但他的妻子会为他描述每一幅画作,因此他能在脑海里看见那些画作。describe 意为“描述”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
53. D 结合下文中的 and the courage of a husband 可知,此处是指他不因失明而使生活改变的勇气(courage),故答案选 D。

54. B 根据上文可知,他是一位盲人。这里的 without sight“失明”与下文中的 blindness 相呼应,故答案选 B。

55. C 结合语境可知,他不允许(allow)失明改变他的生活,故答案选 C。

第Ⅱ卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要记述了作者在父母的带动下,养成了对艺术的爱好,特别是对一些名家如毕加索、齐白石以及徐悲鸿等的作品有自己独到的见解。

56. going 作介词 of 的宾语,应该用动名词。
57. them 作介词 with 的宾语,代词用宾格形式。
58. an interest 泛指“一项爱好”时是可数名词,而且是以元音音素开头,所以应该用不定冠词 an。
59. by 这里指通过风格分辨,所以用 by 表示方式。
60. was started 毕加索是立体派的创始人,cubism 与 start 之间为被动关系,且表示过去,所以用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was started。
61. twentieth 表示“二十世纪”,应该用序数词作定语,修饰 century。
62. movements 根据介词 among 及修饰词 all 可知,此处应该用名词复数。
63. that/which 分析句子结构可知,这是一个含有定语从句的复合句,从句中缺少主语,先行词 movement 指物,所以应该用 that/which 引导定语从句。
64. Compared 此处指与西式风格的对比,表示被动。compared with 意为“与……相比”。
65. lively 此处表示“逼真的,栩栩如生的”,应该用形容词 lively 作定语,修饰 paintings。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your email asking me about the lecture on Chinese painting.

Yes, as you said, there is going to be such a lecture to be organised by the Art Club in our school, whose purpose is to carry forward Chinese traditional culture. As an excellent art form Chinese painting is one of the major parts of China's traditions. The lecture will start at 3:00 and end at 4:30 next Friday afternoon.

I know you have great interest in Chinese painting. Why not attend it? I'm sure it will be a good opportunity for you to experience the charm and fun of Chinese painting.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 概要写作

One possible version

There is no fixed standard of beauty. (要点 1) Our ideas of beauty change across time and cultures. (要点 2) In fact, beauty in difference and depth contributes to the survival of society. (要点 3) While physical beauty can be noticed quickly and easily, inner beauty is more important but more difficult to truly see. (要点 4) As beauty has more than one dimension, it does live in the eye of the beholder. (要点 5)

Unit 5 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: We're going skating this weekend. Can you and Mary come along?

M: I don't think we'll be able to make it. My brother's family is coming on Saturday.

Text 2

W: I'll see you at the theatre.

M: Better still. Let's meet in the Red Lion Bar to have a nice little talk.

W: Good idea. And I'd love to have a drink there.

Text 3

M: I've just managed to get part-time work at the Woof Pet Store on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Now I have to decide whether to stay on the basketball team or go to work.

W: Look, I've arranged to work at the pet store on Mondays and Wednesdays. I don't have anything on Tuesdays and Thursdays so I'd have no problem changing with you.

M: You're so kind, Jennifer. Thanks a lot.

Text 4

W: Hello?

M: Hi! Is that Maria?

W: No, this is her sister Sofia. Maria isn't here right now. Can I take a message?

M: Sure. Can you tell her to call Jeff when she gets back? I have a question for her about our homework.

Text 5

M: Hello, Mary. Is it true you are going to leave us for Seattle?

W: Yes, you know, Tom has got a new job in a bank there.

M: Are you going to continue as a director?

W: I may get a job of teaching. There is a new high school there and they are looking for teachers.

Text 6

M: Excuse me. Would you mind answering a few questions for South London Radio?

W: Yeah, of course.

M: How long have you been waiting here?

W: I have been waiting here since 7 o'clock this morning. I didn't know there was a long queue.

M: You must be a real tennis fan!

W: Ah, just so-so. I am a student of English. I've been in London for four weeks, and I thought it was a good idea to come to Wimbledon before I go back to Berlin.

M: Do you think you'll get in?

W: I hope so.

Text 7

W: You look tired.

M: Yeah, I am worn out. I stayed up late last night. I really regret it.

W: Were you doing schoolwork or just playing games?

M: Neither. I was going to work on my school paper, but a friend recommended a film to me, so I watched it. It was a really long film. I didn't finish it until 1:00 am.

W: When did you start watching it?

M: At 10:00 pm. I just wanted to watch half of it, but it was so thrilling that I just had to finish it.

W: So what's your plan for today? Do you want to go for a cycle ride?

M: I can't go anywhere today. I have to finish what I didn't finish last night.

Text 8

M: So, as you can see, it's a beauty. My friend kept it in the garage the whole time, except when he drove it to his parents on weekends.

W: That's why it only has about fifteen thousand miles on it, even though it's five years old.

M: Exactly. The owner also kept all the service records, so you can tell it's been taken care of.

W: Does this car come with a service contract?

M: All our cars come with a 30-day agreement, so you won't pay for anything within the first month, but since this car is used, we can't offer anything beyond that.

W: I see. Fifteen thousand dollars seems a little high for this car. Is there any way you can bring that price down?

M: This car is in very good condition, Madam, and based on our research of similar cars being sold in the area, we believe it's a fair price. All taxes and fees are included as well.

W: OK. Can I take it for a test drive?

M: Absolutely! Let me just get the key...

Text 9

M: Hi, darling! I have a one-month vacation saved up. How about a trip to Europe? We haven't been there before.

W: I could go for that, but I'm afraid our budget is a little tight this year.

M: I know, but I really need a change — I need to get out of this town for a while. Working day after day has worn me out.

W: How about a visit to the countryside? There are many interesting places to see there.

M: I think that's a great idea. When can we make this happen?

W: Tomorrow I have an appointment with my dentist. What about next Monday?

M: Perfect. I'll try to arrange my work so that I can have a couple of days off next week. If we're going to drive, I'll need to fill up the tank.

W: No need. I think it's still plenty full, and I'd actually rather travel by bus or train. It would cost much less than driving.

M: We can take the train. It will be faster. I'll book the tickets tomorrow afternoon.

W: Great! Oh, one more thing, don't forget to check the weather forecast before we go. I'd hate to head out for a visit to the countryside and then have nothing but rain.

M: No problem. I'm really looking forward to the coming week.

W: Me, too. I'll make a list of what we need to take with us.

Text 10

M: This is my fifth day at the summer camp. Life isn't exactly what I expected. We have to get up early to make our beds before our teacher comes to inspect. After breakfast, we have some free time. Yesterday morning I went down to the nearby stream to fish, but the only thing I caught was a tree branch. Great catch, huh? In the afternoon, there are different activities like horseback riding and hiking. They're fun, but nothing new for me. In the evening, everyone is assigned a different task to get dinner ready. Yesterday, I was in charge of preparing the hotdogs, but I accidentally dropped them in the fire. The other kids are still laughing at me because of that. The best part of the camp is at night, when we sit around a campfire and tell stories, although one night while trying to find more sticks for the fire, I almost got lost in the forest. Well, at least the camping is almost over, and we will go back at about 8 am the day after tomorrow.

第一部分 听力

1—5 ABBCA 6—10 CBCBB 11—15 CCAAC
16—20 BACAB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者小时候因为嫉妒经常和弟弟打架,和他的关系很不好。直到作者出国学习之后,他们的关系才得以恢复。作者为自己曾经的所作所为感到非常后悔。

21. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 We were now enemies. All I remember is being jealous of and angry with my innocent little brother. 可知,作者把弟弟当作敌人是出于妒忌,故答案选 D。

22. D 推理判断题。根据第五段中的 It all ended suddenly when I went to study abroad. The hatred disappeared and love climbed in. 可知,当作者出国读书后她和弟弟之间的战争突然就结束了,他们之间的憎恨消失了,关系恢复了正常,也就是说分离使他们的关系缓和,故答案选 D。

23. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 However, it would be a selfish move to look for more forgiveness. But I prefer to remember the hurt. During all those wasted years, I should have been the loving sister, defending instead of attacking. 可知,作者认为自己本应该是保护弟弟的人,而不是和他打架的人。她认为寻求弟弟更多的原谅是很自私的行为,她深深地记住了自己给弟弟带来的伤害。由此可推断出,作者为自己曾经的所做所为感到非常后悔,故答案选 A。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了机器人在帮助人类探索太空过程中的重要作用。

24. D 主旨大意题。根据文章开篇句 Modern day robots may not be as entertaining as R2-D2 or the robot from *Lost in Space*... 可知,文章围绕机器人在太空探索中的作用这一主题展开说明,故 D 项作为文章标题最佳。

25. A 细节理解题。由第四段中的 The use of robots has made the cost of space exploration much less than it would cost for humans to do the work. 可知,使用机器人进行太空探索的费用比人类做这项工作的费用少得多,故 A 项说法错误。

26. D 推理判断题。纵观全文可知,作者只是客观地介绍了机器人在太空探索中的作用,并未带有否定的、说服性的或者是主观的看法,故答案选 D。

C

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了谷歌公司及其母公司阿尔法贝特股份有限公司正在进行的一项工作:放出气球环绕地球,给全世界没有网络连接的农村地区提供网络连接服务。

27. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Its parent company,

- Alphabet Inc., has no plans to use the traditional wiring, which can be costly.可知,谷歌的母公司阿尔法贝特股份有限公司没打算用传统的线路连接网络是因为费用太高,故答案选 A。
28. C 细节理解题。根据第三段可知,谷歌最初准备用大量的气球环绕地球,一个气球飘走之后,另外一个气球就会填补,以保证这一地区的网络服务,故答案选 C。
29. D 推理判断题。上文介绍了用气球给农村提供网络服务,最后一段说谷歌还想到使用太阳能飞机给农村地区提供网络服务,虽然因为技术原因和高昂的费用而放弃,但由此可以看出,谷歌一直致力于让农村地区的人们都能使用网络,故答案选 D。
30. B 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了谷歌公司为了让农村地区的人们也能使用网络而进行的努力,因此本文最可能选自“报刊报道”,故答案选 B。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讨论了我们每个人都有份职业,其实我们的职业就是我们的生活和工作的总和。

31. B 根据上文 Many people think only professionals... have careers.和下文 Even if you've never had a paid job, you still have a career.可知,许多人认为只有专业人员拥有事业,但即使你从未有过一份有报酬的工作,你仍然有自己的事业。B项“事实上每个人都有自己的事业。”承上启下,故答案选 B。
32. C 根据上文 Your schooling, your volunteer work, and even your relationships with your family are all big parts of your career.可知,学业、志愿工作和家庭关系都是事业的重要组成部分。C项“换句话说,你的事业就是你的人生故事。”总结并承接了上文,故答案选 C。
33. F 根据上文 But in our changing world, a job is a set of duties or tasks. It can be paid or unpaid.可知,工作是一系列的职责或任务,它可以是有偿的也可以是无偿的。F项“它可以在工作场所、家里或者其他地方完成。”承接上文,故答案选 F。
34. D 文章第三段详细讲述了计算机程序员的工作方式。D项“例如,计算机程序员是一种职业。”引出下文,故答案选 D。
35. A 第二段首句 During your career, you will have a variety of jobs, occupations and roles.引领下文,接下来分别对 jobs, occupations 和 roles 进行了说明,并且下文是 We all play a number of roles in our lives and our roles often change over time.由文章结构可知本段将对 roles 进行说明,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。作者通过旅行中的经历感悟到人生的快乐比人们想象的更容易获得的道理,并告诉人们要学会珍惜这份快乐。

36. C 依据上下文可知,旅途很疲惫,作者希望在大雨来

临之前能够到达休息和吃饭的地方。reach 意为“到达”,符合语境。afford 意为“买得起;承担得起”;purchase 意为“购买”;offer 意为“提供”。

37. C 根据上文中的 before the rain came 可知,此处指突然下起了暴雨。strike 有“突然发生”之意,符合语境。
38. C 瀑布似的雨水使作者和丈夫无法开车行驶,于是,他们把车停到路边。pull away 意为“开走”;pull through 意为“渡过难关”;pull up 意为“(使车)停下”;pull down 意为“拆毁,拆掉”。根据语境可知 C 项正确。
39. D 然后,就像是有人关掉了天上的水龙头一样,雨停了,也就是雨结束了,故答案选 D。
40. C 一道金色的光从云中散射(spread)下来,故 C 项正确。broadcast 意为“广播”;unfold 意为“打开”;reflect 意为“反映”。
41. A 阳光撒播在雨后摇摇欲坠的露珠上,一幅波光粼粼的景象。trembling 意为“摇晃的”,符合语境。shrinking 意为“缩小的”,bright 意为“明亮的”,体现不出雨后露珠的景象;thick 意为“厚的”,意思不符。
42. C 仿佛这种美妙的景色就是专为“我们”两人的。only 意为“仅仅,才”,强调时间,数量;lonely 意为“孤单的”;alone 意为“独自”,能体现出专为两人的感觉;together 意为“一起”。根据语境可知 C 项正确。
43. A 从下文可知,作者的朋友也有过类似的(similar)经历,故答案选 A。
44. D 当时她所需要的就是那种一个人的独处,故 loneliness(孤独)符合语境。discomfort 意为“不适”;pain 意为“伤痛”;despair 意为“绝望”。
45. A 在漆黑的海面上她隐约看到一艘渔船,上面有一个男人的身影。image 可以表示“图像,所见之物”,符合语境。scene 意为“场景”;sightseeing 意为“观光”;picture 意为“图画”。
46. C 朋友告诉作者,她在那一刻有一种与那个沉默的身影合二为一的感觉。silent 意为“沉默的”,符合语境。
47. A 朋友突然变得开心起来,只有 overtake 可以表示突然的情绪变动,故答案选 A。overcome 意为“克服”;overlook 意为“忽视”;overdo 意为“把……做得过火”。
48. C 很明显,几乎所有的事物都可以充当喜悦之情的动力,obviously 意为“明显地”,符合语境。accidentally 意为“偶然地”;purposely 意为“故意地”;fortunately 意为“幸运地”。
49. B 此处表示在婚姻中意识到两个人的一致,realisation 意为“领悟;意识”,符合语境。imagination 意为“想象力”;innovation 意为“创新”;reputation 意为“名誉”,都不符合语境。
50. D 依据上下文可知此处表示开心超越了危险,beyond 意为“超出……的范围”,符合语境。
51. A 不管开心的来源是什么,这样的经历提供了生命中最难忘的时刻。whatever 意为“无论什么”,符合

- 语境。
52. B 开心的时刻是揭示或反映出我们要怎样去生活。represent 意为“代表”; reveal 意为“揭示”; resemble 意为“像”; recall 意为“回想”, 故 B 项正确。
53. C 依据上下文可知此处表示生活中的开心受到威胁, curse 意为“咒骂”; destroy 意为“摧毁”; threaten 意为“威胁”; interfere 意为“干涉”, 故 C 项正确。
54. A 许多人也已经明白了生活中的不确定性和挑战。challenge 意为“挑战”, 符合语境。happiness 意为“幸福”; opportunity 意为“机会”; benefit 意为“益处”。
55. C 我们的开心时刻证明, 在黑暗的中心, 有一束永不熄灭的光闪耀着。proof 意为“证明”, 符合语境。foundation 意为“基础”; version 意为“版本”; comprehension 意为“理解”。

第 II 卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲了从记事起, 作者就对了解世界各地的人、地方和传统很感兴趣。长大后, 作者希望培养自己的孩子具有全球意识和文化意识。

56. traditions 文中表示的“世界各地的传统”是复数意义, 用名词复数, 故填 traditions。
57. Immediately 该空修饰整个句子, 用副词, 故填 Immediately。
58. had woken 此处表示与过去事实相反的情况, “我好像从梦中醒来一样”, 用过去完成时表示虚拟, 故填 had woken。
59. endless 文中表示“无尽的冒险”, 该空修饰名词 adventures, 应该用形容词, 故填 endless。
60. an 句意为: 上大学时, 我在西班牙度过了一个令人难以置信的学期, 后来又去了厄瓜多尔。文中泛指“一个令人难以置信的学期”, unbelievable 的发音是以元音音素开头, 故填不定冠词 an。
61. to 句意为: 对旅行的渴望导致了无数次的海外旅行, 从在伦敦教把英语作为第二语言的移民, 到和我的学生一起去哥斯达黎加旅行。from... to 是固定用法, 意为“从……到”, 故填 to。
62. to raise 句意为: 现在我有了自己的家庭, 我希望把我的孩子培养成具有全球意识和文化意识的人。hope to do sth 是固定表达, 意为“希望做某事”。
63. coming 此处为 with 复合结构。my husband 和 come 之间是主动关系, 所以用“with + 名词/代词 + 现在分词”结构, 故填 coming。
64. While/Although/Though 句意为: 虽然我们的初衷只是扩大我们的家庭, 但我们的多元文化背景和经历使我们更充实。文中表示“虽然”, 故填 While/Although/Though。
65. enjoys/has enjoyed 这里描述主语现在的状态, 用一般现在时; 或是表示动作开始于过去某一时刻, 一直延续到现在, 可能还要继续下去, 用现在完成时, 且主语

是第三人称单数, 谓语动词应该用单数, 故填 enjoys/has enjoyed。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Dear Mr and Mrs Richard,

How time flies! My time in the two-week summer camp seemed as if it happened yesterday.

I have already returned to China safe and sound. When I think of the wonderful two weeks I spent in America, I just can't help thinking of both of you and want to express my gratitude to you. It was so kind of you to have provided everything to make me have such a happy and wonderful experience. I have learnt quite a lot, not only of English but also of your culture. It was your hospitality and great help that made my journey fruitful and worthwhile. I hope we can keep in touch.

Best wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

“Get ready to run, William,” she said, keeping an eye on the motionless snake. Rebecca opened the dripping petticoat (wet through with water) as much as she could. Her hands shook as she leant over the bank. With one swift movement, she dropped the heavy garment (衣服) on top of the snake. “Now!” she shouted to William as the snake began to move under the petticoat. William jumped over the covered snake and ran halfway back to the woods before he stopped and turned around. Rebecca was right behind him.

Paragraph 2:

“Are you OK?” he asked, breathing heavily. Rebecca nodded. She was glad they managed to escape. They both took a minute to catch their breath and calmed themselves down. Rebecca checked to make sure that the seedlings were still safe. Then William reached over and gave Rebecca a grateful hug. “Thanks, sister. I'd have done the same for you back there.” Rebecca managed a grin. “You couldn't have,” she said. “You don't wear petticoats!” Laughing, they raced back to the woods.

Unit 6 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Jane, do you have a map of Manchester? I want to find a good place to eat.

W: Why not try Chinatown? There are plenty of good Chinese restaurants there, and it's near here.

Text 2

M: Let's do something different for vacation this year. Oh, let's go to Colorado. I want to learn snowboarding.

W: Oh, Paul. You know I don't like cold weather. Can't we go someplace warm, like the beach?

Text 3

W: This job is for three days a week: Monday, Friday, and Saturday. Are you okay with that?

M: Mmm... I was hoping to have Saturday free. But I need the job, so... can you tell me what exactly I will do?

Text 4

M: Do you know if John's coming home for dinner?

W: He'll be late. He called and told us not to wait for him.

Text 5

W: We don't seem to have a reservation for you, sir. I'm sorry.

M: But my secretary said that she had reserved a room for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just before I got aboard the plane.

Text 6

M: Lisa? Hi!

W: Hi, Ned.

M: Don't you usually drive to work?

W: Usually, but not in bad weather.

M: Why is that?

W: The traffic gets a lot worse when it rains or snows.

M: I always take the train. It's a lot faster for me than driving.

W: It's faster for me, too, but the time isn't always convenient.

M: Yeah, but think of all the things you can do on the train — read a book or the newspaper...

W: Or answer my email... No, thanks! My workday is long enough already.

Text 7

W: I think the car we saw yesterday would be a good deal. What do you think?

M: Yes, but I think you should ask someone to take a look at it just to be on the safe side.

W: My friend Jack knows cars, and he helped me do the check this morning.

M: It was smart of you to think ahead. Have you and the salesman agreed on a price?

W: Yes, he finally agreed to accept the discounted price I asked.

M: Then have you thought about how to pay?

W: Well, I've saved up enough money to pay cash for this car.

M: Good. Let me go with you to make the payment and

drive the car home for you.

W: Thank you. That would make it much easier for me.

M: You're welcome. Let's go and take care of that right now.

Text 8

M: Being away from home for college can be stressful. Besides all the pressures of study, there's the pressure on your pocket. Today, let's go to a university to find out more. Excuse me. Can I ask you a few questions?

W: Well, OK.

M: How do you find the cost of living in this city?

W: Everything is expensive, including clothing, housing, and travelling.

M: So, what do you spend most on?

W: Transport, I think. For food, if I cook myself, it's not expensive at all. For clothing, I bring my clothes here from my home country, where they're nice and cheap. But every week, I have to spend more than 100 pounds on the trains.

M: Then what's the social life like?

W: I'm a very social person. I love hanging out with my friends and meeting new people. Thankfully, I don't drink nor smoke, so the only expense is maybe tickets to the cinemas, clubs and so on.

Text 9

W: Can you fix a time for the next meeting, Alex? How about 12 June? That's after the trade exhibition.

M: I thought something was happening on that day, Rebecca.

W: Oh, yes. You're right. The people from Head Office are coming.

M: What time does their plane arrive? Can we have the meeting in the morning?

W: No, it's all arranged. I'm meeting them at half past ten, so I won't be available at all that day.

M: Well, let's have the meeting earlier in June, then. The trade exhibition finishes on the third, doesn't it?

W: Yes, but we need John's sales report for the meeting. How's it going?

M: I'm afraid John hasn't started yet. The figures won't be in place till next week.

W: Will it be ready early in June?

M: Well, not really. He told me that he will finish them by the 10th of June.

W: So, we're looking at the week starting the 17th. How about two o'clock on that afternoon?

M: I think that's OK. Let's meet here again then.

Text 10

W: Hello, everyone. In today's programme, I'd like to share a true story of mine. One day, my friends and I had just finished lunch at a hotel when it started to

rain heavily. When it became lighter, I decided to brave the rain to get my car and go home. It was parked three blocks away. My friends argued I shouldn't go because at that time, I was due to give birth in three months. I promised I'd be very careful. One of them wanted to come with me, but I insisted she stay with another friend who needed help with her baby. When I walked to the first crossroads, a taxi stopped and a passenger came out with an umbrella. Before I knew what was happening, he walked right beside me and told me he would walk with me to where I would go. I refused, but he insisted. During our walk, he kept telling me to walk slowly. When we got to the car park, I thanked him, and we parted ways. I did not get his name and may not even recognise him now. Did he purposely stop for me? I'll never know.

第一部分 听力

1—5 BAACC 6—10 ABCAB 11—15 CBACA
16—20 CBCAC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。罗伯特因为受到电击,失明失聪,生活在黑暗寂静的世界里,他非常痛苦。然而十年后的一天他在树下躲雨的时候,意外地被闪电击中,恢复了视力和听力。

21. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 He stood under a large tree to avoid getting wet, but he was struck by the lightning.可知,他被一道闪电击中时正站在一棵大树下躲雨,故答案选 C。
22. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 However, none of them could give a convincing answer as to why this should have happened.可知,没有人能给出令人信服的理由来解释为什么会发生这种情况,也就是说对于罗伯特重视听力能力没有准确的解释,故答案选 B。
23. C 主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了罗伯特因一次电击失明失聪,在黑暗和寂静中生活了十年之后,再次因电击重见光明重获听力的故事,故答案选 C。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。在未来的 100 年,随着生物科技的发展,人类的生命可以无限期延长的愿望有可能实现。

24. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 Today's leading killers, such as heart disease, cancer and ageing itself, will become distant memories.可知,当今人类死亡的主要原因是心脏病、癌症和衰老,也就是疾病和衰老,故答案选 A。
25. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段前两句可知,在讨论技术革新时,人们往往注意到的是网络,然而医药方面的革新可能是当今技术方面真正的大事件,故答案

选 A。

26. D 推理判断题。根据第二段的后半部分可知,在 2050 至 2100 年间,每隔 10 年左右,人们就可以通过服药来修复器官,这是未来生命延长的原因,故答案选 D。
27. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,未来技术的发展将改变人类最基本的生存条件,但是想要达到这样的美好未来还有很多技术问题需要解决,故答案选 C。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。科学家绘制了新的海洋地图,不仅能提供详细的海洋图片,而且还可以看到海洋底部的状况。新地图对渔业、科研和石油勘探都有重要意义。

28. B 细节理解题。由文章第一段最后一句 The map is expected to help oceanographers, industry and governments.可知,这张地图可能会帮助海洋学家、工业和政府,故答案选 B。
29. C 细节理解题。由文章第五段中的 the map is a powerful tool for fisheries, those interested in protecting the environment and for oil exploration 可知,这张地图对渔业、对环境保护感兴趣的人和石油勘探来说是个强大的工具,倒数第二段提到了对科研项目有用,唯独没有提到船只制造业,故答案选 C。
30. D 主旨大意题。这篇文章重点介绍了科学家绘制了新的海洋地图,新地图具有重要意义,特别是在渔业、环保、科研等方面,故答案选 D。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者主要向我们描述了自己和朋友们三个月前的巴厘岛之行,其间每天练习潜水,并且喜欢上了这项运动,从中也得到了很多感悟。

31. G 根据空格前后句内容可知,作者此次不是穿着泳装在海滩上的普通海边旅行,而是学习了潜水。G 项中的 first morning 和 videos 与下文中的 the rest 和 videos 相对应,故答案选 G。
32. B 上一句提到这不是大多数人所想象的度假方式,下一句描述了欣赏海里的美景和每天练习的情况,B 项中表示转折的 However 和 really enjoyed 符合上下文的意思,故答案选 B。
33. E 前文描述了在海里潜水使人心情放松,因为这里没有手机,没有电子邮件,不会担心丢了钥匙,不会担心忘了生日…… E 项是对这种放松心情的进一步描述:所有生活的压力、噪声和麻烦都留在了海面上,故答案选 E。
34. D 根据下文的意思:我们不得不把注意力完全集中在呼吸上,这时才意识到对呼吸一直是多么的想当然,以前从未真正“感觉”到自己在呼吸。这里强调在水下对自我的集中关注,D 项是说潜水经历也使我们更好地认识自己,符合此处语境,故答案选 D。
35. F 下文讲到作者已经在制定下一次潜水计划,说明作者对潜水产生了浓厚兴趣,故答案选 F。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者和丈夫带儿子去爬山游玩过程中,发现了一个不一样的儿子。

36. D touch 意为“接触”;measure 意为“衡量”;reach 意为“到达”;climb 意为“爬”。根据上一句“When I grow up, I want to be a mountain climber,” Jack, my four-year-old son, announces.及下文可知,作者一家正在爬山,故答案选 D。
37. B invite 意为“邀请”;prepare 意为“准备”;allow 意为“允许”;encourage 意为“鼓励”。be prepared to do 意为“准备做……”。作者和丈夫不知道他们的孩子会如何前进,但他们准备尝试一下,故答案选 B。
38. C argue 意为“争论”;know 意为“知道”;worry 意为“担心”;admit 意为“承认”。通常,一些家长会担心在丛林中行走有可能会遭遇不幸。disaster 一词说明父母会担心,故答案选 C。
39. D disappointed 意为“失望的”;frightened 意为“害怕的”;moved 意为“感动的”;surprised 意为“惊讶的”。这里是指作者对大自然的美感到惊讶,故答案选 D。
40. A wonder 意为“奇迹”;secret 意为“秘密”;state 意为“状况”;science 意为“科学”。这里指大自然的奇观,故答案选 A。
41. C take 意为“带走”;give 意为“给予”;exchange 意为“交换”;attract 意为“吸引”。当杰克跑在前面时,作者和丈夫互相对视了一下,exchange glances 意为“相互对视”,故答案选 C。
42. B beat 意为“节拍”;pace 意为“步速”;flow 意为“流动”;focus 意为“焦点”。根据后半句 staying three or four metres ahead of us 可知,这里是说作者的儿子在前面走着,保持着自信和稳定的步伐,故答案选 B。
43. A lead 意为“带领”;follow 意为“跟随”;chase 意为“追逐”;point 意为“指向”。根据上文可知,作者的儿子走在前面,所以用 leading,故答案选 A。
44. D while 意为“却,但是”;since 意为“自从”;as 意为“因为”;unless 意为“除非”。根据语境,这里是说作者的儿子的表现与之前不同,以前必须有人陪着才会出去玩,突出作者和丈夫的惊喜,故答案选 D。
45. C 根据下文中的“Who lives here? It may be a snake's...”可知,杰克指着树上的一个洞喊道,lives 说明此处搭配的是 hole,故答案选 C。
46. B 此处指树洞可能是蛇的家(home),下文中的 call the tree home 也给出提示,故答案选 B。
47. B stand up 意为“站立”;catch up 意为“赶上”;run away 意为“逃跑”;set off 意为“出发”。根据当时的情景,是作者和丈夫赶上前去看儿子说的东西,故答案选 B。
48. D 当时作者一家正在讨论树洞是谁的家的问題,这里是说在得出结论之前,杰克又往前走了。reach a conclusion 意为“得出结论”,故答案选 D。
49. A 由下文的几个疑问可知,作为一名家长,作者经常

感到很迷惘。lost 意为“迷惘的”,符合语境,故答案选 A。

50. C 作者经常发现自己无法(unable)越过儿子充满问题的童年时期,故答案选 C。
51. A 为什么这个孩子不听话?这里进一步解释上文中父母的心情,对教育孩子感到迷惘,故答案选 A。
52. D shy 意为“害羞的”;rude 意为“粗鲁的”;foolish 意为“愚蠢的”;naughty 意为“调皮的”。与上文的两个问句并列,表示“他为什么这么淘气?”故答案选 D。
53. B 根据上文可知,他走在前面,带作者和丈夫穿过丛林,说明孩子在给他们带路,故答案选 B。
54. C pressure 意为“压力”;anxiety 意为“焦虑”;confidence 意为“信心”;satisfaction 意为“满意”。他带着自信和天生的好奇心穿越这个世界。此处与第三段中的 He keeps a confident and steady... 相呼应,故答案选 C。
55. A passenger 意为“旅客”;customer 意为“顾客”;driver 意为“司机”;stranger 意为“陌生人”。父母只是孩子人生旅途中的过客,故答案选 A。

第Ⅱ卷

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要描述了作者和大猩猩相遇的一次经历。

56. who 这里缺宾语从句的引导词,此处是说作者和雌猩猩之间,谁会更害怕,所以用表示人的 who 引导宾语从句。
57. the at the top of 是常用搭配,意为“在……顶端”,这里指这只大猩猩尽可能大声地尖叫。
58. loudest 根据 of all 可知,此处是指这只雄猩猩的声音最响亮,应该用最高级。
59. looking avoid doing sth 为固定用法,意为“避免做某事”。
60. challenged 这里表示不让雄猩猩感觉受到了挑战,challenge 与 he 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词表被动。
61. scientist 作者是一位研究动物的科学家,故应该用 scientist。
62. for search for 是固定搭配,意为“寻找”。
63. them 这里是作动词 find 的宾语,故用 they 的宾格形式 them。
64. meant 文章描述的是过去发生的事,此处也应该用一般过去时。
65. to stay allow sb to do sth 为固定用法,意为“允许某人做某事”。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Dear Jimmy,

On hearing the news that a catastrophic wildfire broke out in your hometown, I am extremely concerned and

anxious to express my most sincere pity and care for you.

Shocked and unsettled, I wonder how much damage the merciless wildfire has caused. With your house burnt to the ground, have you got accustomed to staying in the temporary shelter? Don't lose heart! I am firmly convinced that your hometown will soon come back to life and recover its former glory.

Again, I, on behalf of my schoolmates, convey our deep grief on your losses and heartfelt wishes for your safety and well-being. Anyway, tomorrow is another day.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

Rebecca worked hard and succeeded in her career. Her drawing made her release negative feelings and helped her deal with the treatment. She luckily defeated the cancer. She is a hero and designer who defeated the disease.

Paragraph 2:

With the encouragement of her boyfriend, Mike Bandar, she then turned her dreams into reality and set up "Something Blue Bridal Shoes". Each gorgeous shoe from the collection has a blue sole, which stands for the age-old tradition of what a bride should wear on her wedding day for good luck. Her boyfriend, Mike Bandar was moved by what Rebecca did. He loved her and liked to work and live together with her. After a year, he asked her to marry him with a large bunch of flowers. Rebecca also loved Mike, so she agreed to be married to Mike. Their parents, relatives and friends all attended their wedding ceremony and wished them happy for ever. On that day Rebecca wore a pair of shoes with blue soles made by herself, which would bring good luck to her.

假期作业

I.

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者小时候曾得到珍妮的照顾和呵护,想被她收养但法官不允许。多年以后,已经 40 岁的作者通过自己的作品再次找到珍妮,并成功成为她的养女。

1. B 细节理解题。根据文章第六段中的 However, Jeanne's request to adopt me was refused because she was white and I was black. 可知,珍妮收养作者的要求被拒绝是因为她是白人而作者是黑人,故答案选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第八段和第九段可知,珍妮的一位同事读到了作者写的书并告诉珍妮作者在找她,于是珍妮给作者写了封邮件并留下了她的电话号码,因此作者才最终找到了她,故答案选 C。
3. A 主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了——作者寻找少年

时期照顾并想要收养自己的一位女士珍妮,而且最终在作者 40 岁的时候达成所愿,被珍妮收养。因此 A 项作为文章标题最佳。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章说明了血液需求量而献血人数少这一现状,并呼吁人们踊跃献血。

4. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 In my survey of my schoolmates, I found that... 可知,作者在第二段中主要是通过陈述自己的研究发现来解释说明献血者少这一问题,故答案选 C。
5. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 in the United States alone someone receives a blood transfusion once every three seconds 和 The need for blood never takes a vacation 不难看出血液的需求很大,故答案选 B。
6. B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 Her treatment will require about 500 units of blood in total, of which only 250 units have been replaced. She still needs the other half of the total amount to continue her treatment. 可知,布鲁克还需要大约 250 单位的血液,故答案选 B。
7. A 推理判断题。文章多次提到血液需求大而献血人数少,并在最后呼吁人们献血,所以本文的主要目的是劝说人们献血,故答案选 A。

II. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。作者主要就如何使高中生活更有意义提出了几条建议。

1. B 本段主要讲了高中时要上一门让你害怕的课,让大脑活跃起来,为将来的学术挑战做准备。因此 B 项“充分利用你的大脑。”作为本段首句最合适,故答案选 B。
2. A 上文讲不要太担心你的成绩,获得 B 并不是世界末日,下文用作者的亲身经历说明考全 A 反而会是一种压力, A 项“事实上,这也不是坏事。”起到承上启下的作用,故答案选 A。
3. F 本段主要讲了找到适合自己的减压方式,并列举了一些具体方法,因此 F 项“找到能使你放松的事物,你的压力就会减小。”作为本段的末句,总结全段最合适,故答案选 F。
4. G 上文讲到要明智地度过暑假。G 项中的 Forty hours a week 与上一句中的 a full-time job 相呼应,符合逻辑,故答案选 G。
5. D 上文讲到记得要开心,你的生活不取决于你的高中,下文又说你将有足够的时间在大学及以后努力学习,因此 D 项“尽你最大的努力,但也要留出时间和朋友们一起玩耍。”连接上下文最恰当,故答案选 D。

III. 【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者的女儿为了能让同班一个因生病而掉光头发的男孩不感到自卑,愿意上学,就把自己漂亮的头发剃掉,也变成光头去上学,体现了作者的女儿无私的爱。

1. B 根据下文中的 I threw the paper away 可知,妻子叫作者去劝女儿吃饭时他正在看报,故答案选 B。
2. A 听到妻子说的话后,作者赶紧把报纸扔在一边跑了过去。rush 意为“冲,奔”,符合当时的情景,故答案选 A。

3. B take out 意为“取出,拿出”;pick up 意为“拿起”;break down 意为“出故障”;give out 意为“分发”。根据上文中的 In front of her was a big bowl of rice.可知,这里应是作者端起碗劝说女儿吃饭,故答案选 B。
4. D 女儿回答作者说不止是吃几口,而是要把所有的米饭都吃完。not... but... 意为“不是……而是……”,故答案选 D。
5. A 女儿答应会把一碗饭都吃完,但是问作者是否能答应给她她所要求的東西。此空引导宾语从句,并在从句中作 ask for 的宾语,表示“所……的东西”,故答案选 A。
6. C promise 意为“许诺,保证”,所以此处是指作者同意女儿的要求,故答案选 C。
7. A 上文说到作者答应女儿只要她吃完一碗米饭就答应她的要求,这里是说她吃完米饭来到作者面前,以期待的眼神看着作者。expectation 意为“期待”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
8. A 根据下文作者不准孩子要电脑等,可知作者此时有点担心孩子会随意提要求。nervous 意为“神经紧张的”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
9. C 此处是作者跟女儿说不要坚持要买电脑或任何其他贵重的东西。get 意为“得到,获得”,符合语境,故答案选 C。
10. D 根据下文中的 Dad does not have that kind of money right now. 可知,作者跟女儿说自己目前没有那么多钱,所以应该是让女儿不要要求太贵重的东西,expensive 意为“昂贵的”,符合语境,故答案选 D。
11. B 作者本以为女儿想要昂贵的东西,但是女儿的要求却是剃光头,前后之间是转折关系,故答案选 B。
12. B 女儿的要求令作者难以置信。beyond belief 意为“令人难以置信”,故答案选 B。
13. C 星期一的早晨,作者开车送女儿去上学。drop sb at sth 意为“开车送某人到某处”,故答案选 C。
14. C 根据下文中的 I waved back with a smile. 可知,这里是女儿转过身向作者挥手道别,故答案选 C。
15. D interest 意为“使感兴趣”;frighten 意为“使害怕”;please 意为“使高兴”;surprise 意为“使惊奇”。这里是说:让作者吃惊的是那个男孩也是一个光头,故答案选 D。
16. D careful 意为“谨慎的”;hard-working 意为“勤奋的”;graceful 意为“优雅的”;great 意为“非常好的”。根据下文那位女士的描述可知,作者的女儿为了让因生病掉光头发的同学不因自卑而拒绝上学,主动把自己的头发剃光,和他一样变成光头,这一举动让那位女士认为作者的女儿是个非常好的孩子,故答案选 D。
17. B 上文提到小男孩是光头,所以此处表示他掉光了头发,故答案选 B。
18. A 小男孩拒绝回到学校,是因为害怕同学们的嘲笑,故答案选 A。
19. B 根据上文小男孩拒绝上学,害怕被嘲笑可知,这种嘲笑是会伤害小男孩的,故答案选 B。
20. C 这里是男孩的妈妈在表达自己的感动,她说自己怎么也想不到作者的女儿会因为男孩牺牲掉自己漂亮的头发,故答案选 C。