

# 答案解析

## Unit 1 Food for thought

### 第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. marriage; married; marry 2. typical; typically  
3. suffer; suffering 4. horrible; horribly  
5. gather; gathering; gatherer 6. poison; poisonous
- II. 1. up 2. since 3. to 4. sort/type/kind 5. from  
6. to 7. with 8. across 9. of 10. in; with
- III. 1. Growing up; Knowing he was on the way home  
2. what; what  
3. nothing better; nothing better than staying at home
- IV. 1. to 2. to 3. by/at 4. from; to 5. with; across  
6. like 7. a 8. so 9. of 10. with 11. up  
12. with 13. to 14. to 15. at/by
- V. 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C
- VI. Mum is from Sichuan, and she likes cooking spicy dishes, so Dad has come to love hot pot. In China, people eat almost every part of an animal. Dad was shocked when he saw how the Chinese eat almost every part of an animal, but I enjoy that sort of food. Dad is from England, so he can cook a good “full English breakfast” and a typical Sunday roast. Mum suggests we shouldn’t eat too much roast food, because it may make us suffer from heat inside our bodies. During my first visit to China, I came across a horrible grey thing — stinky tofu. After taking a bite of it, I was amazed to find it wasn’t so bad. Maybe I’ll fall in love with it someday.
- VII. 1. I’ve enjoyed food from both countries ever since I was able to hold a knife and fork — and chopsticks.  
2. Great changes have taken place here ever since you left.  
3. I came across stinky tofu, a horrible grey thing that looked and smelt like a burnt sports shoe.  
4. I live in Jinan, a famous city that/which is known as “City of Springs”.
- VIII. 1. (1) haven’t seen (2) ever since (3) has been writing (4) has been reached  
2. (1) in memory of (2) to memorise (3) memorable  
3. (1) never; more (2) nothing cheaper (3) have never seen a more beautiful girl than her  
(4) can’t/couldn’t agree with you more  
(5) can’t/couldn’t be worse
- IX. 1. B 细节理解题。根据 Here is some advice on healthy eating. 及下文第二、三、四、五、六段的描述可知,作者提出了五条建议,故选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第五段的描述可知,文章提到了水果、酸奶和炸薯条,没有提到冰激凌,故选 D。
3. D 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 Try to eat dinner at least 3 hours before you go to bed. 可知,作者建议我们至少在睡觉前三小时吃晚餐,所以选 D。
4. A 词义猜测题。联系上下文可知,此处表示在你接下来八到十个小时的休息之前,这将给你的身体一个机会来消化大部分的食物,故选 A。
5. B 主旨大意题。这篇文章主要针对如何做到健康饮食提出了五条建议,故选 B。

### 第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. addict; addicted 2. slightly; slight  
3. incredibly; incredible 4. bitter; bitterly  
5. recommend; recommendation 6. attack; attacker
- II. 1. to do 2. stay/keep 3. for 4. up 5. in
- III. 1. are; stands  
2. as the Romans do; as you suggested
- IV. 略
- V. 1. was able to 2. dare not 3. can 4. have to  
5. had better not 6. could 7. needn’t
- VI. 1. dare not 2. be able to 3. can 4. had to  
5. had better 6. may/might 7. needn’t; mustn’t  
8. should 9. should 10. Shall
- VII. 1. Growing 2. have enjoyed 3. what 4. to  
5. to get 6. as 7. burnt 8. a 9. that 10. better
- VIII. 1. (1) recommend (2) recommend; for  
(3) recommend buying; (should) buy this dictionary  
(4) (should) go (5) (should) be (6) (should) be put  
2. (1) as many stamps as (2) as much money as  
(3) 那天我们走了多达 50 英里。  
(4) 我们跟你们一样被蒙在鼓里。  
(5) 与其说我喜欢他的外表,不如说我喜欢他的品格。
- IX. 1. standing 2. what 3. surprise 4. sitting  
5. said 6. to see 7. a 8. in 9. beautiful 10. better
- X. 1. C 2. D 3. F 4. A 5. G

### 第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. belong; belongings 2. construction; construct  
3. satisfying; satisfy; satisfied; satisfaction  
4. convenient; convenience 5. originally; original  
6. adapt; adaptable; adaptation
- II. 1. to 2. up 3. now 4. up 5. up 6. or 7. doing

8. kind 9. most 10. on 11. throughout 12. up
- III. 1. too tired to eat; too young to go to school  
2. living in; playing  
3. hard to resist; comfortable to hold
- IV. 1. D 2. A 3. D
- V. 1. to 2. up 3. a 4. on 5. up 6. or 7. nothing  
8. so 9. of 10. of 11. on 12. up; out 13. up  
14. of 15. for
- VI. Ellie is a doctor, but she doesn't have a healthy lifestyle. She doesn't cook very often. Some evenings, she'll just have something quick, like toast, or even just a yoghurt with honey. Jenny and her husband don't eat meat. They like cooking at home, because cooking together gives them a chance to relax and catch up on each other's days. Ted is a construction worker. When he gets back home, there is nothing more satisfying than a big meat dinner. Mike lives a busy life, so he often buys frozen food. Max doesn't really buy fresh food, because he is too busy studying and meeting friends.
- VII. 1. There are five of us living in our shared student house.  
2. There are many dead fish floating in the river.  
3. There's not enough room to swing a cat in my small apartment, so I don't cook very often.  
4. There's not enough time to finish the task on time, so I can't go out for dinner tonight.
- VIII. 1. (1) The house belongs to my father.  
(2) belonging to my father (3) One year consists of 365 days. (4) consisting of 10 students  
2. (1) it is convenient for you (2) at your convenience  
(3) It (4) inconvenient  
3. (1) to learn (2) to get along with (3) to reuse  
(4) it (5) to improve (6) difficult (7) to be invited
- IX. 1. by dieting 2. natural 3. to consider 4. your normal life 5. more exercise 6. eating habits 7. a healthy state of mind 8. overcome 9. forward to 10. lose weight by dieting 11. It is only natural that 12. the first thing to consider 13. affect your normal life 14. doing more exercise and changing unhealthy eating habits 15. keep a healthy state of mind 16. overcome difficulties 17. forward to

#### 【连句成篇】

Dear Xiao Wang,

I have received and read your letter, in which you mentioned that you wanted to lose weight by dieting.

It is only natural that young girls at your age hope to look beautiful. However, in my opinion, health is more important than beauty. For a start, studying is the first thing to consider while appearance is the second. So don't let others' opinions affect your

normal life. However, if you do want to lose weight, it is a good idea to do it by doing more exercise and changing unhealthy eating habits. The most important thing is that you keep a healthy state of mind, as it will help you with your studies, and will also help you overcome difficulties in dieting.

I hope my advice will be helpful to you and I'm looking forward to your next letter.

Yours,

Li Hua

- X. 1. A 细节理解题。从文中的 She was seven months pregnant with her second child — Nate 可知 A 项错误。故答案选 A。  
2. B 推理判断题。从倒数第二段可知, Bonnie 在患病后依然选择微笑, 以自己的秃头形象为模特, 开始设计问候卡片和日历。尽管化疗时要经历种种痛苦, 但是卡片上她的每个姿势都十分有趣, 她用自己的表达方式传播欢笑。故答案选 B。  
3. D 主旨大意题。全文多次出现 laughing, laugh 和 laughter, 并围绕 Bonnie 积极对抗癌症的事迹展开, 说明笑对癌症治疗的作用。故答案选 D。  
4. B 推理判断题。根据全文对 Bonnie 的描述可知, 她一直在用微笑来同癌症作斗争, 积极面对生活带给她的磨难, 可见她是一个乐观的人。故答案选 B。

#### XI. One possible version

Dear Tom,

I am sorry to know that some of your classmates are overweight and in poor health. I am writing to offer you some advice on how to keep fit.

In recent years, with the computer becoming part of our life, many people spend too much time surfing the Internet. Besides, the fast food we eat is high in fat and calories, which may be harmful to our health. So some teenagers are overweight and not healthy. It is said that junk food and a lack of regular exercise can lead to some diseases. So I hope you can have a balanced diet and take plenty of physical exercise in your spare time. For us, keeping healthy is more important than anything else. Do you agree with me?

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1) memorise (2) memorable (3) in  
2. (1) married (2) marry (3) to  
3. (1) recommendation (2) 建议做某事  
4. (1) belongings (2) 属于 5. (1) inconvenient  
(2) at one's convenience (3) it is convenient for sb to do sth
- II. 1. (1) for (2) to (3) to 2. (1) inform (2) rob  
(3) cure (4) accuse 3. (1) with (2) in (3) as

4. (1)on (2)up with (3)sight of (4)hold of

5. (1)about (2)out (3)up with (4)to (5)on

III. 1. have never had a worse morning 2. Seeing 3. the mountain difficult to climb

IV. Paragraph 1:

*As he was running, Arthur heard the young man shouting behind, "Stop! Stop!"* At that time, Arthur felt not only nervous but frightened. Suddenly, he suspected the young man was probably the one who organised the robbery. So he ran even faster on Park Avenue until he saw a taxi. He stopped it and said loudly to the driver, "Take me to the nearest police station immediately! The man behind is the bank robber! Quick! Quick!" So quickly did the taxi run that it disappeared like wind.

Paragraph 2:

*The taxi stopped in front of the police station and Arthur told the police what had happened.* Obviously, the police had already got some relevant information. Opening the suitcase, they found a large sum of money inside. Then the police asked Arthur to offer concrete characteristics about the young man, with which the robber was caught later and the other suitcase was got back. The bank thanked Arthur a lot and presented him with an award. It was his quick and brave action that helped catch the bank robber.

V. 1. B 从上一句中的 pressure 和后面的从句 if you are doing a good job as a parent 可以看出这是一个有责任心的父母所担心的问题。

2. C 后面的 the giant whale 和前面的 the animals 是部分与整体的关系,所以应该用表示强调的副词 especially “尤其是”。

3. C 从第二段第一句 One day I took my daughter to the American Museum of Natural History... 可以看出妈妈带女儿去的是博物馆。

4. C 从本段第一句和本空的前半句可以看出妈妈希望女儿能够玩得高兴并学到些东西。

5. D 从第 2 空后面的 the giant whale hanging from the ceiling 可以知道本空填 whale。

6. B 根据下一句可知那个人走路时奇怪的样子引起了小女孩的注意,她认为那是在跳舞。走路应该是持续的。

7. A 从后半句中的 with problems with his back and legs 和小孩所看到的“一直在跳舞”可以看出这是一个残疾(disabled)人。

8. B 残疾人走路时比较费劲。

9. A 从下文可以看出妈妈想找一个合适的而又不伤害别人的解释,所以妈妈对女儿的大声叫喊感到很尴尬。

10. D 妈妈看孩子说出了别人的短处,怕孩子再继续说下去伤害了别人,所以不等她再说之前就必须给

她解释。

11. C 妈妈担心那个人听见孩子的喊叫而受到伤害,所以希望他没有听到。

12. D 从下文中的... I love to 18. It makes me happy.可知此空填 happy。

13. A 从下文中的 He approached us 及 He said... 可知,那个人是朝我们走来,故用 heading for。talk with “和……谈话”; shout at “朝……大喊”; pass by “经过”。

14. C 从下一句 Just say kids will be kids,可以看出妈妈准备给那个人道歉。

15. D 从 He thanked me for having a wonderful child. 可知,那个人面带笑容。

16. C 和很多取笑他的孩子和成人相比,“我们”的话并没有伤害他。

17. B 和别人说的话相比,“我们”说的话是说过他的所有人中最好听的话了。

18. B 这里是对第 12 空前面的 He loves to dance.的进一步印证。

19. A 从下文中的 the best thing you can do for your child is to live by example 可知,作者觉得自己那天做了一个妈妈应该做的正确的事情。

20. D 从女儿那里妈妈懂得了一个道理,所以这里表示女儿给妈妈“上了一课”。teach sb a lesson “给某人一个教训”。

VI. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

*After twelve hours' traveling around on a bus, Mr. Scottie thought to himself that Rome had changed so much that he even failed to find his home.* The bus driver had to leave work and go home, so he handed Mr. Scottie over to another policeman. Mr. Scottie asked the policeman, "Sir, could you tell me why the police employ so many people speaking English instead of Italian as policemen?" The policeman smiled and said, "I'm sorry to tell you that you are in New York, but not in Rome now." However, Mr. Scottie did not believe he was in New York when he was told so.

Paragraph 2:

*To get him on a plane back to San Francisco, he was sent to the airport in a police car with sirens (警报器) on.* The driver was speeding on the road and didn't stop even at the red light. Seeing how the driver drove on the road, Mr. Scottie was certain that he was in Rome because people in Rome usually drove in that way. "Look," said Mr. Scottie to the policeman sitting beside him, "I'm sure that I'm in Rome. That's the way people drive."

## Unit 2 Let's celebrate!

### 第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. honour; honourable 2. decoration; decorate; decorative  
3. freedom; free 4. inequality; equality; equal  
5. regard; regards; regarding; regardless  
6. literature; literary 7. pole; polar 8. complain;  
complaint 9. warning; warn 10. starving; starve;  
starvation
- II. 1. in 2. to 3. of 4. into 5. on 6. as 7. to  
8. about/of 9. up 10. well
- III. 1. why; who; as; why she thanked those who had  
helped her  
2. must have been; must have rained  
3. that; that the storm is coming soon
- IV. 1. to 2. as 3. into 4. on 5. as 6. to 7. as  
8. through 9. about/of; up 10. to; about/of  
11. that; if 12. did 13. of 14. in 15. on
- V. 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B
- VI. Every Christmas, Tolkien's children would get an envelope with a North Pole stamp. Inside it, they would find a handwritten letter from Father Christmas. In fact, the letters were written by Tolkien. The letters told wonderful stories about Father Christmas's life and adventures at the North Pole. In one letter, Polar Bear climbed the North Pole and fell through the roof of Father Christmas's house. In another letter, Father Christmas complained about how he could not stop his helpers playing games with the toys instead of wrapping them up. The book mainly tells us we can share the true spirit of giving at Christmas time.
- VII. 1. The letters told wonderful stories about Father Christmas's life and adventures at the North Pole.  
2. The film told a moving story about a great mother's fight against cancer in the rest of her life.  
3. Interestingly, the letters did not contain the usual warnings to children that they might not receive their presents if they were not good.  
4. Pleasantly, we received the message on Sunday that today's meeting would be called off for the manager is still on business.
- VIII. 1. (1)working (2)informed (3)closed  
(4)waiting (5)beneficial  
2. (1)is regarded as a good example (2)with regard to/regarding (3)regard 改为 regards  
3. (1)complain to teachers about/of too much homework  
(2)complain to teachers that there is too much homework  
(3)about/of which (4)complaints

- IX. 1. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲了感恩节临近,老师给学生布置了一项有趣的作业——画出他们想感谢的东西。Douglas 画了一只手,这是老师的手,他想感激的正是老师的手。所以 C 项概括了文章的大意,作为标题合适;A、B、D 三项在文章中虽均有提到,但只是文章中的细节信息,不能概括文章的主旨。
2. B 细节理解题。从第二段第一句 Most of the class might be considered economically disadvantaged, but still many would celebrate the holiday with turkey and other traditional goodies of the season. 可知 B 项正确。从文中可以看出, Douglas 只画了一只手并不代表他不会画别的,也不是想让老师再次牵他的手,而是要感谢老师,所以 A、D 两项错误;从文章第三段第三句 Douglas was a different kind of boy. 可知, Douglas 与众不同,但并没有说他是一个孤独的孩子,所以 C 项不正确。
3. A 推理判断题。细读文章最后一段可以看出有时我们的付出对别人意味着很多,也许他们不会说谢谢,但他们会记得你所伸出的援助之手,所以 A 项正确。B、C、D 三项都是对作者意图的片面理解。
4. C 推理判断题。本文讲述了一个故事,根据常识可知,这类故事一般会出现在故事集中,所以 C 项正确。

### 第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. indicate; indication 2. attract; attraction; attractive  
3. formal; informal
- II. 1. into 2. up 3. as 4. out 5. at 6. to do  
7. with 8. on
- III. 1. putting; repairing  
2. To celebrate; with; To welcome; with
- IV. 略
- V. 1. can 2. could 3. could 4. must 5. would  
6. must 7. could 8. might 9. can 10. may
- VI. 1. can't 2. May 3. must 4. could 5. would  
6. shouldn't 7. should 8. should 9. should  
10. needn't
- VII. 1. who 2. to keep 3. as 4. fell 5. another  
6. about 7. toys 8. Interestingly 9. that 10. a
- VIII. 1. (1)decorated his room with pictures  
(2)decorated with (3)墙上唯一的装饰是蜡烛和一面镜子。  
2. (1)to get on/along with him (2)to live (3)This 改为 It
- IX. 1. different 2. approaching 3. what  
4. Surprisingly 5. was 6. in 7. passing  
8. himself 9. broke 10. lifted
- X. 1. D 2. F 3. A 4. C 5. G



### 第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. occasion; occasional; occasionally 2. editor; edit; edition 3. admit; admission 4. effort; effortlessly; effortlessly 5. loss; lost; lose 6. process; process; processed; processor 7. retired; retirement; retire
- II. 1. on 2. no 3. to do 4. up 5. to do 6. like 7. out 8. with 9. than
- III. 1. have eaten out; has made great progress 2. what; what 3. more; are; is
- IV. 1. A 2. C 3. B
- V. 1. on 2. for 3. with 4. nothing 5. without 6. but 7. it 8. that 9. more; are 10. a 11. that 12. did 13. a 14. with 15. It
- VI. A family dinner is an important tradition to celebrate Spring Festival. Wang Peng chooses to have the dinner in a restaurant. In his opinion, eating out can avoid cleaning up the mess and allow people to spend more time with family. Eating out doesn't change the love between the family members sitting around the table together. Liu Yonghui likes having the dinner at home. When he was young, having the dinner at home was memorable. In his opinion, the process of preparing the dinner together is more important. He hopes his children will value the memories of preparing the dinner together.
- VII. 1. Homemade dishes tasted more delicious than anything cooked by a top chef. 2. Handmade gifts are more precious than those made by a machine. 3. It was not only for the delicious food that we seldom got to eat, but for the opportunity to have our whole family gathered together. 4. The programme is not only for parents who expect their children to improve in English, but for children to practise their spoken English.
- VIII. 1. (1)no less than (2)no less wiser than (3)less than enthusiastic 2. (1)he was guilty (2)having broken the window; you have broken the window (3)was admitted into/to (4)Admitted (5)admitted 3. (1) followed by some students (2) reading a newspaper
- IX. 1. at the beginning of 2. to bottom 3. together 4. combination 5. all kinds of; the warmth of family 6. at the beginning of the Lunar New Year 7. a combination of 8. which usually falls 9. from top to bottom 10. get together; all kinds of delicious food and the warmth of family

### 【连句成篇】

Dear Peter,

I am glad to hear that you will come to China during Spring Festival. I'd like to tell you something about the Chinese Spring Festival this time.

It happens at the beginning of the Lunar New Year and lasts 15 days. It has been said that it is a combination of the Western Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year.

Preparations usually begin a month before the date of the Chinese New Year, which usually falls on the Western Christmas. People start buying presents, decoration materials, food and clothing. Besides, before the Lunar New Year, Chinese houses are cleaned from top to bottom.

During the festival, the main colour is red, which means happiness and richness. All the family members usually get together at home, enjoying all kinds of delicious food and the warmth of family.

I'm looking forward to your coming in the next Spring Festival.

Yours,

Li Hua

- X. 1. C 细节理解题。由于一般人很少有活过一百岁的,所以百岁老人 Angelo Rosa 就比大多数人有更多的关于感恩节的回忆。
2. D 细节理解题。选项 A、B、C 均是对原文中三、四段的相应句子的复述,而 especially during the hard time of the 1930s 是对这一困难时期的强调,但是并非所有的人都没钱过一个像样的感恩节,选项 D 是对此处的曲解。
3. A 推理判断题。Dahlstrom 女士有两方面要感恩——选举和大家庭,由此推断出她无论对社会还是对家庭都充满感激和爱。
4. B 推理判断题。文中数次出现直接引语,在最后一段中出现了 We asked。由此判断出这篇文章可能是广播电台或电视台的记者写的。

### XI. One possible version

The Mid-Autumn Festival, which is one of the most important traditional festivals in China, falls on August 15th of the lunar calendar every year. Not only is it popular in China but it is also celebrated in many other Asian countries. People believe that the moon is a symbol of reunion, luck and fortune, and it is a custom to express best wishes to the beloved ones at this particular time. On that day people usually go back home to have a family reunion, enjoying a large meal with their family. They will also eat moon cakes, which are round cakes with meat, eggs, nuts and other things inside.

#### 第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. regards; regarding; regardless; as  
2. (1) warn (2) warn; of/about (3) warn; not to do/against doing (4) a warning 3. (1) starvation (2) starve to death (3) I'm starving. 4. (1) on this occasion (2) on no occasion
- II. 1. (1) with (2) the place of (3) one's place  
2. (1) away (2) off (3) aside (4) on 3. (1) to do (2) for 4. (1) something (2) connection (3) but (4) like 5. (1) worse (2) So
- III. 1. necessary for us to brush our teeth every day  
2. pointing at the notice on the wall  
3. must have forgotten

#### IV. One possible version

People have mixed opinions towards dirt on our skin. (要点 1) For a long time in history, people of some European countries, such as France, believed that dirt protected people from getting ill. (要点 2) However, people began to change their attitudes to dirt about 300 years ago. People have been told that washing dirt off our body can keep us healthy. (要点 3) However, some scientists believe that exposure to some dirt may help build up our immune system. (要点 4)

- V. 1. D 根据下文的 treatment 可知, Cathy 在童年的时候, 得了严重的疾病(illness)。故选 D。
2. B 根据前半句 After years of regular treatment 可知, 她最后(finally)恢复了健康。故选 B。
3. C 根据上文中的 a dream came into her sweet little head 可知, 她想参加(join)“我们”当地的游泳队。故选 C。
4. D 根据上文中的 She practised hard 及 finally 可知, 她最后做到了。make it“获得成功; 做成某事”。故选 D。
5. A 下文中的 was a tough start 与 finally made it 之间为转折关系, 故选 A。
6. B 根据上文中的 she coughed and choked 可知, 她咳嗽、呼吸困难, 在前几个星期差点挺不下来, 故选 B。
7. A 根据 Hearing her coughing bitterly one night 可知, “我”决定劝她放弃, pull sb from sth“把某人从某事中拉出来”, 此处用 pull 形象地说明作者想让女儿停止游泳的心情。故选 A。
8. C 根据 wearing her swimsuit 可知, 她穿着游泳衣准备走。ready“准备好的”, 符合语境。
9. C 根据 I told her she shouldn't swim after a whole night's coughing 及转折连词 but 可知, 她拒绝放弃, 坚持要走。take off“脱下, 起飞, 开始走红”; set off“启程, 引起”; give up“放弃”; show up“出现”。故选 C。

10. B 根据 kept swimming 可知, Cathy 一直在游泳, 没有错过一次训练。miss“错过”, 符合语境。
11. C 上文提到 Cathy 没有错过一次训练, 可见她的内心有坚定的意志。firm“坚定的”, 符合语境。
12. B 根据上文, Cathy 坚持训练, 内心坚定, 所以这里是说“我”十岁的女儿长成一个意志坚定的(determined)人。故选 B。
13. A 根据下文 often she would be the last swimmer in the race 可知, 她也有挫败的时候。frustration“沮丧, 挫败”; delight“高兴”; excitement“兴奋”; surprise“惊讶”。故选 A。
14. D 根据上文 the last swimmer 可知, 要 Cathy 接受她不是获胜者(winner)很难。故选 D。
15. A 根据下文 praise their accomplishments 可知, Cathy 在那里为队友加油。cheer on“为……加油”; compete with“和……竞争”; respond to“回答”; run after“追赶”。故选 A。
16. C 由下文总教练说的话可知, 这里是总教练宣布的事情。admitting“承认”; explaining“解释”; announcing“宣布”; whispering“低语, 耳语”。故选 C。
17. B 由上文可知, Cathy 意志力坚定, 所以这里教练要表达的是: 是 Cathy 用她的意志力和热情激励了我们。will“意志力”, 符合语境。
18. A 根据语境可知, 虽然技艺和才能可以带来巨大成功, 但是一个人能拥有的最珍贵的财富是决心, 主句和分句之间是让步关系, 故选 A。
19. D 根据上一段内容可知, 教练说这番话的时候是我女儿生活中最美好的时刻(moment)。故选 D。
20. A 句意: 在她十年的经历中, 这是真正成功的时候。through“经过(全部的过程或经历)”; under“在……下面”; across“穿过”; around“在……周围”。故选 A。

#### VI. One possible version

Caused by their fear and way of learning, many Chinese students cannot speak English fluently even after ten years' learning. (要点 1) Actually we should learn to speak English as a child learns his native language by listening and repeating a lot. (要点 2) And teachers should praise and encourage rather than criticise students, just as parents do. (要点 3) Finally, having good self-esteem is of vital importance in English speaking. (要点 4)

### Unit 3 On the move

#### 第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. basis; basic 2. content; content/contented  
3. factor; fact 4. defend; defence; defensive; defender  
5. death; die; dead
- II. 1. from 2. back 3. to 4. more 5. down

6. take 7. out 8. down 9. a 10. like
- III. 1. Given; Given that we have not enough information, we can only guess how he did it.  
2. That; That he finished his homework in such a short time surprised us.  
3. to attract; You are old enough to go to school.  
4. to communicate; What's more, studying hard is one of the best ways to solve this problem.
- IV. 1. to; the 2. of 3. to; of 4. with 5. and  
6. for 7. out; down 8. like 9. for 10. in  
11. back 12. to; as; for 13. with 14. but
- V. 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D

VI. These days, football is one of the most popular sports in the world. Football has a long history, which goes back over two thousand years to Ancient China. There are three reasons for its popularity. First, it is simple and cheap to play. Second, you don't have to be a fan to recognise the skill of professional players. Third, football is also a way to communicate. Although it doesn't require words, everyone understands it.

In conclusion, some people believe football is a matter of life and death. This might sound funny, but one only has to think about the Earth to realise our planet is shaped like a football.

- VII. 1. That football is such a simple game to play is perhaps the basis of its popularity.  
2. What parents say and do usually has a life-long effect on their children.  
3. It was then known as *cuju* (kick ball), a game using a ball of animal skins with hair inside.  
4. The student dressed in white is my daughter.
- VIII. 1. (1)It (2)That (3)It  
2. (1)with (2)to sit (3)contents  
3. (1)出故障 (2)失败 (3)砸破(门) (4)分解 (5)break in (6)broke out (7)break through  
4. (1)deaths (2)dead (3)to

- IX. 1. C 细节理解题。文章第一段第二句提到,明尼苏达大学的学生 Johnny Campbell 在第一次有组织的加油助威活动中获得赞许,在 1898 年赛季让学生(而非学校周围的人或者六个男学生)喊口号为他们的足球队助威,故 C 项正确,B、D 两项错误。此外,再结合第一段的首句可知,啦啦队活动开始于 19 世纪晚期,而第一次有组织的加油助威活动开始于 1898 年赛季,即 19 世纪晚期,故 A 项错误。
2. A 细节理解题。文章第二段第一句提到,在啦啦队出现的前几十年,啦啦队活动全是男性参加,而到了 20 世纪 20 年代才有了女性参加。
3. B 细节理解题。根据第四段的内容可知,20 世纪 80 年代之后,啦啦队离开场外区域,进入了场区的中心位置,并且和来自全美国的其他队伍竞争。故 B 项正确。

4. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了啦啦队活动的发展历史。故 D 项可以统领全文,作文章标题最佳。

## 第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. ideal; ideally 2. response; respond 3. balance; balanced; unbalanced 4. involve; involvement; involved
- II. 1. for 2. of 3. as 4. order 5. still 6. out  
7. with 8. around
- III. 1. that; keep track of; This is the pen that you bought yesterday.  
2. Whether; or; Whether you go out or stay at home, I'll keep you company.  
3. which; These apple trees, which I planted three years ago, haven't born any fruits.  
4. involves doing; The test will involve answering some easy questions.
- IV. 略
- V. 1. to help 2. to record 3. to enable 4. to be  
5. to place
- VI. 1. to come; to leave 2. to read 3. to visit  
4. to solve 5. to get 6. to be sent 7. to find  
8. to be informed 9. to drop 10. to learn
- VII. 1. a 2. to play 3. to 4. to recognise 5. excitement  
6. ways 7. brings 8. played 9. to realise 10. like
- VIII. 1. (1)which (2)as (3)whose  
2. (1)strengths (2)to climb (3)strengthened  
3. (1)against (2)balanced
- IX. 1. different 2. which 3. most 4. marches  
5. In/During 6. groups 7. a 8. their  
9. celebrating 10. to visit
- X. 1. D 2. E 3. A 4. F 5. C

## 第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. power; powerful; powerfully 2. disappear; disappearance 3. sweaty; sweat 4. inspire; inspired; inspiring; inspiration 5. persuade; persuasion; persuasive
- II. 1. in 2. from 3. in 4. before 5. in 6. at  
7. with 8. around 9. in 10. with 11. by  
12. raise 13. from 14. out
- III. 1. called; I know a boy called Tom.  
2. to see; The government set up a group to look into the matter.  
3. which; We should recycle and reuse things, which saves money and reduces pollution.  
4. watching; We came across a group of students returning from school.
- IV. 1. to 2. in 3. from 4. under 5. an 6. against  
7. across; the 8. around 9. at; in 10. By  
11. through 12. against 13. In

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

VI. This global site is a place for runners to share their stories about running. Here are some stories from the website.

Li Yue was born with asthma. He only joined his local athletic club because his doctor told him that exercise could improve how his lungs work. He started running in national competitions after his fitness and running improved. To his surprise, he won silver this year and running lets him achieve things he never thought he could do.

Sarah discovered an app called Running Power. At first, she kept running just to see her name in the top five. Fortunately, she came across some other runners in the same area and she has fallen in love with running now.

David is a computer engineer. His job sometimes can be quite stressful, which makes him feel anxious. To help deal with the stress, he started running. After running, all his stress has disappeared and he is ready to face the next day at work.

Grace entered the Great Gorilla Run. This is a programme run by the Gorilla Organisation to raise money to save gorillas from dying out. She had a great day out in London, as well as helping to save gorillas!

VII. 1. I discovered an app called Running Power.

2. Most people died from the illnesses connected with heart.

3. It can be quite stressful at times, which in turn makes me feel anxious.

4. He said that he would love her forever, which was not true.

VIII. 1. (1)to save (2)to make (3)to forget (4)to be trained

2. (1)stressed (2)under (3)on (4)stressful

3. (1)out (2)to find

IX. 1. build up 2. lay 3. at 4. at present 5. in great

6. as far as 7. effective measures 8. contribute to

9. significant to popularise 10. to lay a solid

foundation; at an early age 11. lie some difficulties

12. As far as I am concerned; to contribute to

13. take effective measures to support

#### 【连句成篇】

#### Popularisation of Campus Football

China's Ministry of Education has promoted popularisation of campus football in the country's schools. It is significant to popularise the campus football. Firstly, football training in school will help teenagers to build up their bodies. Secondly, it will enable teenagers to lay a solid foundation of football at an early age, which makes it possible for the

national team to select excellent football players in the future.

However, ahead of us lie some difficulties. At present, the majority of the schools in our country have no football facilities, like standard football fields. Also, qualified coaches are in great need.

As far as I am concerned, we should make joint efforts to contribute to the youth football progress and local governments should take effective measures to support the youth football development.

X. 1. C 细节理解题。由题干关键词 benefit 和 compared with warm weather 可将答案定位至第二段的最后一句 Similarly... makes the heart work harder to distribute blood through the body, making that vital muscle even stronger. 由这句话可知,与温暖的天气相比,在寒冷的天气里进行户外跑步能使心脏更健康,故 C 项正确。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句中的 The heat and humidity in summer can drag you down and tire you faster 可知,夏季的炎热和湿气让跑步的人更容易感到疲劳,故 B 项正确。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句 But staying inside on smoggy days and waiting for the next clear day to run is best. 可知,作者建议在雾霾天待在室内,等到天气晴朗时再跑步,故 C 项正确。

4. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了冬季户外跑步的意义和注意事项。冬季跑步能燃烧更多的热量,让肌肉更强健,心脏更健康,但是应当避免在雾霾天进行户外活动。据此可以判断,A 项最能概括文章。

#### XI. One possible version

Good afternoon, everyone,

Last week, our school held a student sports programme. Hundreds of students took an active part in this programme.

Our school called on students to exercise for an hour every day in the hope that they will have good health to enjoy the whole life.

Personally, I think it a good idea for us senior one students to have daily exercise. Although we take an hour a day for exercise, it is well worth it. Taking exercise helps us build up our body and keep a clear mind. Therefore, we can work more efficiently.

Thank you!

#### 第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

I. 1. (1)content/contented (2)with (3)to do (4)to; heart's

2. (1)strength (2)strong (3)build up

3. (1)balanced (2)against (3)balanced (4)保持/失去平衡

4. (1)under (2)of (3)on
- II. 1. (1)in (2)out (3)through (4)up  
2. (1)away (2)of/from (3)for  
3. (1)lose (2)in (3)touched
- III. 1. I have many letters to write.  
2. He hurried to the station only to be told that the train had left.  
3. This is a book written by Lu Xun.  
4. I like reading good books, which makes me happy.
- IV. 1. A 根据上文描述可知,作者大病初愈,恰好收到来自奥兰多的邀请,因此家人劝他正好遵照医嘱顺便去度假休息。故选 A。  
2. B 家人劝他去度假休息,所以作者离开家,踏上旅途,这里的 so 点明了语境。go off 意为“离开”,故选 B。  
3. C 根据语境可知,作者到了目的地后,叫到一辆出租车去旅馆住了下来。manage to do sth 意为“设法做成某事”。故选 C。  
4. D 根据设空后的 settle in 可推断此处与住处有关。hospital 意为“医院”;company 意为“公司”;university 意为“大学”;accommodation 意为“住处”,故选 D。  
5. D 上句提到了乘坐出租车,本句使用了 another,可推知作者又叫了一辆出租车去购物中心买纪念品。故选 D。  
6. C 作者先去购物,后来又去小餐馆吃午饭。根据语境可知 C 项正确。  
7. B 根据语境及转折连词 but 可知,作者到咖啡馆时,已经没有空余的桌子了。occupied 意为“已被占用的,无空闲的”。故选 B。  
8. A 根据语境可知餐馆已经没有空余的桌子,这时有人提出愿意和作者共用一张餐桌。share 有“共用”之意,故选 A。  
9. A 根据下文中的 I'm retired and it would be my pleasure to... 可知,这位女士已经退休,年龄应该很大了,故选 A。  
10. B 上文提到这位女士愿意和作者共用一张餐桌,所以这里应是“饭”快吃完了的时候。故选 B。  
11. C 作者刚到这里,还没租车辆,故选 C。  
12. D 作者初来乍到,不了解乘出租车有多贵。  
13. D 根据语境可知,这位女士愿意开车带作者去他想去的地方,故选 D。  
14. C 作者与这位女士并不熟,所以应该是不愿意麻烦她,故选 C。  
15. B 此处是她问作者住在哪里,故选 B。  
16. A 第二天,那位女士按照约定的时间来接作者。appointed 意为“约定的,指定的”,符合语境。  
17. B 这位女士和作者一起待了一会,然后作者自己去游玩了。explore 意为“探险”,此处引申为“游玩”。  
18. C 一天结束后这位女士又回来接作者并把他送回

住处。故选 C。

19. C 作者主动提出给这位女士钱,但她拒绝收下。故选 C。

20. D 通读全文可知这位女士是个心地善良的人,故 kindness 符合语境。

#### V. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

*Having given me an address, a hospice, she asked, "Could you drive through downtown?"* Asked why we didn't take the shortest way, the small woman told me it was the last chance for her to visit the city. We drove through the neighbourhood where she and her husband had lived. Besides, she asked me to slow in front of a particular building or corner and would sit staring into the darkness, saying nothing. At last, she said she was tired and wanted to go to the hospice.

Paragraph 2:

*We drove in silence to the address she had given me, and it was a low building, where the old lady would live the rest of her life. Two nurses who must have been expecting her came out to the taxi as soon as we pulled up. I took the suitcase to the door and the woman was already seated in a wheelchair. When she asked how much she owed me, without thinking, I said nothing and bent to give her a hug. It was my assistance that helped one of weak people realise her wish.*

### Unit 4 Stage and screen

#### 第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. movement; move 2. transform; transformer; transformation 3. incredible; incredibly  
4. energetic; energy; energise 5. emotion; emotional  
6. anger; angry; angrily 7. combine; combination; combined 8. poetry; poet; poem; poetic  
9. explosive; explode; explosion
- II. 1. a 2. of 3. to 4. with 5. across 6. into  
7. on 8. with 9. tick
- III. 1. Having seen; Having lived with the girl for five years, we all know her very well.  
2. what; What counts is not quantity but quality.  
3. seeing; Seeing the police, he made a run for the exit.  
4. how; The question is how you can finish it in one hour.  
5. so; You are so young that you can't look after yourself.
- IV. 1. As; as 2. to 3. than; to 4. To 5. with; to  
6. an; with 7. across 8. into 9. or 10. In; on  
11. with 12. with 13. such 14. such 15. so

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

VI. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is probably the most important play in English. And English literature is one of the author's main subjects. What's more, he has seen many productions of *Hamlet* and read the play many times. Therefore, he thought he knew a lot about *Hamlet*.

It was not until the Peking Opera came to town that he realised that it was not the case. Peking Opera has over two hundred years of history, but he wasn't sure if he would enjoy it. The performers sang in Chinese, but the music, exaggerated movements and mime helped get the meanings across to the audience. Some of the female voices were so high that they could nearly break glass! And the stage was really simple, including a whip, a screen and a study. His favourite part of the show was how the characters moved on stage. The movements of the characters were very dazzling and energetic. So he was on the edge of his seat!

- VII. 1. It was so dazzling and energetic that I wasn't sure if the characters were performers or athletes!  
2. They are such interesting novels that I want to read them once again.  
3. Having seen quite a few productions of *Hamlet* and read the play many times, I was full of confidence.  
4. Having done the day's work, he took a shower.

- VIII. 1. (1)performed (2)performances (3)performer; performance  
2. (1)so (2)such (3)so (4)so 改为 such  
3. (1)seated (2)Seated (3)to  
4. (1)into (2)into (3)on/upon (4)effectively

IX. 1. D 词义猜测题。此处的 it 指代的是前一个分句中的 he could accept the award personally..., 即亲自去领奖。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 The Swedish Academy said it respected Dylan's decision, but that it was "unusual" for a Nobel laureate not to come to Stockholm to accept the award in person. 可知, 瑞典文学院对 Dylan 的决定表示尊重和理解, 表明其对 Dylan 是一种宽容的态度, 故选 D 项。

3. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段 "Music icon Bob Dylan will not attend the Nobel ceremony in December to accept his literature prize because he has 'other commitments'," the Swedish Academy said on Wednesday. 可推知, 本文是一篇新闻报道, 主要介绍了 2016 年诺贝尔文学奖获得者 Bob Dylan 缺席颁奖典礼的事情。

4. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段 "We look forward to Bob Dylan's Nobel lecture, which he must carry out — it is the only requirement — within six

months starting from December 10, 2016," the Academy said. 可知, Bob Dylan 演讲的最后期限是 2017 年 6 月 10 日。

## 第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. extremely; extreme; extremity 2. absorbed; absorb 3. absolutely; absolute 4. definitely; definite; definition 5. rude; rudely; rudeness  
II. 1. up 2. up 3. as 4. or 5. for 6. as 7. on 8. to 9. a 10. on 11. place 12. the  
III. 1. Having seen; felt; Having finished his homework, Tom went to play basketball.  
2. to; knowing; His parents died, leaving him an orphan.  
3. such; They are such good books.  
4. What; What an interesting story!  
5. raised; Most of the scientists invited to that meeting were from China.

IV. 略

- V. 1. Having seen 2. Dating 3. To find 4. Starting  
5. seeing 6. represented 7. Using 8. Feeling  
9. To tell

- VI. 1. causing 2. Looking 3. having struggled  
4. trying 5. leading 6. Having suffered 7. hoping  
8. Having waited 9. making 10. Hearing

- VII. 1. As 2. subjects 3. that 4. To 5. amazing  
6. but 7. so 8. including 9. how 10. a

- VIII. 1. (1)put off (2)put aside (3)put forward (4)put up with  
2. (1)lost (2)turned (3)Seen (4)Living

- IX. 1. a 2. what 3. taking 4. warmth 5. unforgettable  
6. simply 7. are stepped 8. made 9. themselves  
10. from

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

## 第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. brief; briefly 2. escape 3. disappointed; disappoint; disappointing; disappointment 4. extent 5. original; originally; originate; origin 6. behave; behaviour 7. normal; normally 8. responsibility; responsible; responsibly 9. absence; absent

- II. 1. on 2. doing 3. often 4. doing 5. so 6. as  
7. in 8. from 9. with 10. play 11. to 12. to  
13. in 14. in 15. to

- III. 1. the key reasons; is that; The key/main reason why; was that  
2. something that; All that  
3. find themselves glued to; find it difficult to tell

- IV. 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B

- V. 1. at; on 2. too; up 3. of 4. a; under 5. from  
6. to; to 7. therefore 8. in; in; against 9. to  
10. up 11. To 12. of; in 13. an; in 14. for

15. into

VI. It is said that “a picture is worth a thousand words”. However, all too often, many great books can’t be turned into good movies successfully.

Homer’s *The Odyssey* didn’t have an equally great movie based on a book with good stories. And *The Great Gatsby* based on a book with strong characters wasn’t praised as “great”. Besides, *Alice in Wonderland* has only resulted in movies best described as “interesting”.

One main reason is that great books can lose plot details and characters when they move to the big screen. For example, fans of *Harry Potter* feel disappointed not to see some of their favourite characters in the movie versions.

Another reason is that things don’t look the way we imagined them in the books. For example, an actress was chosen to play the part of Helen in the epic movie *Troy*. However, many people thought she didn’t live up to Helen’s title of “the most beautiful woman in the world”.

In conclusion, books and movies are two different forms of media and therefore have different rules. With this in mind, perhaps we should judge a movie in its own right, and not against its original source.

VII. 1. Movies also disappoint us when things don’t look the way we imagined them in the books.

2. Treat others in the way you want to be treated.

3. One of the key reasons is that while a book usually takes a few days to read, a movie typically lasts under two hours.

4. The reason why he didn’t come to school is that he got ill.

VIII. 1. (1)while (2)While/Although (3)was cooking

2. (1)from (2)being killed

3. (1)to (2)through (3)on (4)by

IX. 1. broaden 2. to 3. it 4. to do 5. at

6. strongly agree to your decision

7. It is said that there will be a lecture

8. invite some famous professors to give

9. are not so good at English

#### 【连句成篇】

Dear Student Union,

I heard that our school would organise the Lecture Week next term so as to broaden our horizons. It is said that there will be a lecture every day during the week. I strongly agree to your decision that we’ll attend a series of lectures on different topics.

During the Lecture Week, as we will invite some famous professors to give us speeches on various subjects, I suggest a lecture on how to study English

effectively should be included. The reason is that many students in our school are not so good at English. We have a strong desire to improve it.

The Lecture Week, in my opinion, is a great chance to enrich our school life as well as encouraging us to study successfully. I sincerely hope that we students will have such a wonderful time in the Lecture Week.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

X. 1. C 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是最后三段可知,本文主要讲述了 Adele 在音乐上成功的秘密。故 C 项正确。

2. D 句意理解题。根据第二段中画线句的下一句 At age ten, when she saw her grandmother’s pain over the death of Adele’s grandfather, she pictured herself as a heart surgeon.可知,10 岁那年,当 Adele 看到祖父的去世给祖母带来的伤痛时,她梦想成为一名外科医生。此处是对画线句进行解释说明,即音乐并不是她曾经要做的全部。故 D 项正确。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第五段中的 She told *Vogue* magazine, “I won’t come out with new music until it’s better than 21.”及最后两段可推知,Adele 放慢音乐创作的速度,其目的是追求高质量的音乐。故 C 项正确。

4. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后两句“Nobody wants to listen to a record from someone who’s not living in the real world,”Adele told i-D.“So I live a low-key life for my fans.”可推知,Adele 的音乐作品基于真实的生活。故 D 项正确。

#### XI. One possible version

Dear David,

I’m glad to hear from you. But I’m really sorry to hear you’re feeling lonely. Here is my advice for you.

Have you thought of using your talent to join a debate team or a drama club, which would be good ways of meeting new friends? Common hobbies are the basis of making friends. What’s more, I advise you to talk to others actively. If you try talking to one or two people each day, you’ll figure out who is interested in making friends with you. After all, friendships start with conversations.

I hope these will help you to make more friends. I’m convinced that you will get out of trouble.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

#### 第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

I. 1. (1)energy (2)energise (3)in (4)energy

2. (1)absorb (2)absorbing (3)absorbed (4)by



3. (1)from (2)doing (3)narrow
- II. 1. (1)take/have (2)oneself (3)seat belt  
2. (1)with (2)out (3)away (4)off (5)aside (6)forward  
3. (1)a (2)on (3)by (4)through
- III. 1. Hearing 2. Having finished 3. so
- IV. 1. B 由开篇的 One rainy evening 和最后一段中的 the cold 可知,男孩因天冷将带帽夹克拉起来围住脸,故选 pulled。  
2. A 由该空后的 they would be driven out 可知,此处指男孩和他的母亲若交不上 25 美元的房费就会被驱赶出去。come up with 有“拿出,提供(钱款)”之意,符合语境。  
3. C 根据文章语境可知,这 25 美元对男孩意义重大,否则他们当晚就会被驱赶出去,that same evening 意为“当天晚上”。  
4. D 由上文中的 Having worked in social services before... 可知,作者以前在社会福利部门工作过,比较了解这类情况,所以作者问男孩,为何他的母亲不向社会福利部门求助,故选 assistance “援助,帮助”。  
5. A 此处指在男孩的外婆收留他们母子之前他们仍需在宾馆多待一个星期,故选 remain “停留,留下”。  
6. C 由上文可知,男孩需要 25 美元,而作者只给了男孩 5 美元,男孩所需的房费没有凑够,所以他继续在停车场徘徊,寻求帮助,故选 wander“徘徊”。  
7. B 此处指作者回想起几周前一个不同的时间里发生的事,故选 separate“不同的”。  
8. D 根据文章内容可知,此处是说一个男孩向作者要钱,尽管作者有钱,但他却告诉男孩他没钱。前后句之间是让步关系,故选 though“尽管”。  
9. D 由上文中的 I told him I didn't have any 8 I did 和本句中的 The skeptic in me 可知,此处指作者的疑心最终胜出了,故选 won。win out“终于成功”。  
10. B 由下文的... to give him a dollar. But it seemed... air 可知,作者因疑心而没有给男孩钱,后来感到惭愧想去弥补,故选 ashamed“惭愧的,内疚的”。deserved 意为“理所当然的”,与语境不符。  
11. B 由下文中的 But it seemed that he had disappeared into thin air,可知,作者再去寻找那个要钱的男孩时,他似乎已消失得无影无踪了,故选 looking for。  
12. C 由上文的内容及 This time 和 I'll do it 可知,此处指作者这次要吸取上次的教训,决定改变做法,去帮助向他要钱的男孩,故选 differently“不同地”。  
13. B 作者既然决定要帮这个男孩,那么应该把手伸进钱包,又取出了 20 美元,故选 wallet。  
14. A 由下文故事的发展可知,作者回到加油站的时候男孩仍在停车场,故选 still“仍然”。  
15. D 这里是在描述男孩为了凑够房费,不断地走近

从他身边经过的陌生人,想讨得几美元,但无人理会他。故 constantly“不断地”符合语境。

16. D 从男孩身边经过的陌生人都不会理会他。take no notice of “不理睬”,符合语境。  
17. B 此处指作者把车停回加油站,向男孩招手让他过来。wave at sb “向某人招手”。  
18. D 因感激于作者再次给他的帮助,男孩把手伸进车窗,给了作者一个大大的拥抱,故选 reached。  
19. A 由文章开头的 One rainy evening 可知,故事发生在雨夜,而最后男孩凑够了房费,这意味着他可以不用待在雨中了,故选 rain。  
20. C 房费凑够了,男孩可以走进温暖的宾馆房间。同时此处也升华了文章的主题,即帮助他人,让人感觉到温暖。故用 warm。

#### V. One possible version

Whether classical music is related to young people causes heated debate.(要点 1)Some say classical music is associated only with old people.(要点 2)Many young people don't realise some music they listen to is classical. Classical ideas provide a basis for producing new music, such as rap. But technology has put classical music at a disadvantage.(要点 3)Classical music can refer to various kinds of music, making it difficult to say classical music is related to young people.(要点 4)In a word, classical music may still be enjoyed by young people today.

### Unit 5 On the road

#### 第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. destination 2. gallery 3. quit; quitter  
4. profession; professional 5. previous; previously
- II. 1. with 2. determined 3. fall; love 4. particular  
5. opportunity 6. on 7. comes 8. to 9. with  
10. aware
- III. 1. reading; watching 2. travelling; dressing  
3. To work; To catch 4. will make; will go
- IV. 1. in 2. out 3. to; on 4. as 5. for 6. with  
7. in 8. As 9. to 10. to 11. Over; a 12. with  
13. on 14. with 15. of
- V. 1. C 2. A 3. D
- VI. Until a few years ago Lauren Bath was a chef, but she wanted more out of life. So she decided to post pictures on her blog. In less than 18 months, there were over 200,000 people reading her blog! At first, Lauren Bath only regarded it as a hobby, but companies started paying her to take photos and publish them. So her dream — become Australia's first professional photo blogger — came true. Now she spends three weeks out of every month travelling and has over 464,000 fans following her online.



She first visited Western Australia for work in 2013 and she fell in love with northern WA. Because it is extremely beautiful and you can experience the indigenous Australia there more than anywhere else. The Kimberley region, in particular, is unique and untouched. She tries to take every opportunity to get outside and admire the natural world. She uses her photography to make an impact on people, especially when it comes to environmental issues.

- VII. 1. In 2013, I was determined to make my dream come true.  
2. I am determined to go to the country for my summer holiday for some time.  
3. Today I've been photographing a crocodile swimming close to our boat, the *Kimberley Quest*, all day.  
4. They lived in a room facing the north.
- VIII. 1. (1)happy (2)assistant (3)understood (4)to repeat  
2. (1)has experienced (2)experience; experiences (3)experienced; in (4)lack of experience (5)In my experience (6)what I experienced  
3. (1)stay; going (2)to separate (3)used
- IX. 1. D 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 I did not particularly relish the long train... reread, I looked about... read my *Economics*. 可知,作者原以为旅途会非常枯燥(dull),所以准备了杂志在旅途中阅读。故答案为 D。  
2. A 细节理解题。第一段描述了作者在旅途中看到的美好景象,可简单概括为:淳朴村民们的友好举动。故答案为 A。  
3. B 词义猜测题。根据语境“我不是特别……乘火车长途旅行,于是带了一些杂志读”可推测 relish 意为“喜欢”,与 enjoy 同义。故答案为 B。  
4. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 Soon the train pulled up at Butterworth.可知,作者的目的地是 Butterworth。故答案为 C。  
5. D 主旨大意题。文章围绕作者的马来西亚火车之旅展开,作者原以为旅途会很枯燥,但马来西亚人的微笑和友好举动使作者的心情变得愉快。故答案为 D。

### 第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. dramatic; drama 2. volcano; volcanic 3. budget 4. chain 5. flight  
II. 1. there 2. to 3. around 4. at 5. for 6. on/upon 7. to 8. in 9. in 10. in/on/upon  
III. 1. with; with sunglasses 2. There is no doubt that; There is no doubt that 3. who catch; give it a go; who/that  
IV. 略  
V. 1. challenging 2. following 3. rising 4. swimming 5. throwing 6. living

- VI. 1. waiting 2. being discussed 3. carrying 4. lying 5. being built 6. to be built 7. Having been told 8. saying 9. to change 10. waiting  
VII. 1. took 2. reading 3. with 4. extremely 5. To work 6. when 7. have been photographing 8. will make 9. a 10. solution  
VIII. 1. (1)that (2)that (3)whether (4)I have some doubt whether she will agree to this plan. (5)I doubt whether/if she will agree to this plan.  
2. (1)for (2)to (3)applied (4)studying (5)applicants (6)Applying yourself to the job in hand, you'll soon finish it. (7)Applied to the job in hand, you'll soon finish it.  
IX. 1. to happen 2. after 3. a 4. totally 5. surprises 6. which 7. tries/should try 8. them 9. dangerous 10. be kept  
X. 1. E 2. A 3. G 4. C 5. F

### 第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. continent; continental 2. vehicle 3. deer 4. mass  
II. 1. it 2. manage 3. to do 4. with 5. up 6. with 7. asleep 8. up 9. photos 10. in  
III. 1. where; where 2. that; that 3. so excited; so angry 4. Dad's turn; Tom's turn  
IV. 1. A 2. C 3. B  
V. 1. to 2. up 3. a 4. with 5. an 6. like 7. which 8. when 9. up 10. along 11. so 12. on 13. as 14. which 15. in  
VI. Eva's family has managed to cross the North American continent, from west to east Canada, in two weeks!

They started from Vancouver, where they picked up their vehicle for the trip — a home on wheels. Eva's dad did the driving but because he has a poor sense of direction, they got lost a few times even with the help of GPS.

They reached Quebec on the eighth day, where most people speak French. When Eva's dad's phone rang, he was driving, so Eva answered it. It was Eva's mum! Well, while Eva was sleeping, her dad stopped for some gas and her mum also got out to take photos. As a result she was left behind. To cheer her mum up, they went to a typical Quebec restaurant for lunch.

So, they're now in Newfoundland, the end of their journey. Eva's mum was using Eva's dad's phone to take photos of the colourful little houses along the coast and she was so excited that she dropped the phone into the sea. Anyway, another family from Quebec got some great photos of the whale and they're

going to send them to Eva's family when they get back home.

- VII. 1. I can't wait to share the stories with you.  
2. Laura could hardly wait to see the twins again.  
3. We reached Quebec on the eighth day, where most people speak French.  
4. In 1963 we moved to Boston, where my grandparents lived.

- VIII. 1. (1)that (2)that (3)that (4)Do (5)why 改为 that (6)It was not until she took off her sunglasses that I realised she was a famous film star.  
(7)Not until she took off her sunglasses did I realise that she was a famous film star.  
2. (1)taking/to take (2)to drive (3)in turn (4)by turns

- IX. 1. take 2. convenient 3. schedule 4. to do  
5. prices 6. you'd better 7. so it is convenient for  
8. It's easy to get tickets

#### 【连句成篇】

Dear Peter,

I'm expecting you to come to China. When you are in China, you'd better take the CRH train to travel, which has been well developed and becomes popular in China nowadays. It has lots of different lines, so it is convenient for you to travel fast wherever you want to go. The CRH trains are comfortable and run at high speed. They arrive on schedule and guarantee the safety of travellers. It's easy to get tickets through many channels, such as by telephone, through the Internet, or on the self-service ticket machines. Besides, prices of the tickets are reasonable. It offers first-class services to passengers and I am sure you will enjoy a good journey.

Yours,

Li Hua

- X. 1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段倒数第二句 The other occupants of the carriage smiled and nodded at me and made me feel quite welcome among them.可知,车厢里的其他人都对作者点头微笑,说明他们理解作者的无心之失。故选 D。  
2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句中的 I experienced Italian hospitality... 以及接下来整段内容对这次经历的描述可推知,作者最终体会到了意大利人的热情友好。故选 C。  
3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 We sat together in near silence. Nobody spoke to me nor, as I expected, to anyone else they did not know. They felt it was not polite to intrude on (干涉) someone else's privacy. 以及第一段的描述可知,英国乘客几乎都不互相聊天,因为他们国家的传统认为干涉别人的隐私是不礼貌的。故选 C。

4. B 主旨大意题。整篇文章作者通过对在意大利、在美国及在自己本国——英国同一情形下人们不同的表现形式的对比,告诉我们不同文化中人们对“好客”和“礼貌”的表达方式是不一样的。故选 B。

#### XI. One possible version

Dear Mike,

I'm glad to know that you are coming to China over Christmas. The following is a brief introduction about some places of interest that I strongly recommend to you.

The Great Wall is one of the greatest wonders of the world and is visible from outer space. Because of its rich history and magnificent appearance, the Great Wall attracts a lot of tourists, scientists and historians.

The famous West Lake is like a brilliant pearl embedded in the beautiful and fertile shores of the East China Sea near the mouth of Hangzhou Bay. The view of the West Lake is simply charming. Different time and different weather make it a different scene.

Look forward to your arrival. There are many other wonderful places here. Wish you a nice journey.

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)in (2)from/by (3)in (4)experienced  
2. (1)for (2)to (3)application (4)applicant  
3. (1)that (2)whether (3)without (4)no  
II. 1. (1)take turns (in) doing/to do sth (2)by turns (3)in turn  
2. (1)be used to do sth (2)used to (3)there used to be...  
III. 1. practising 2. where 3. that  
IV. 1. A 根据该句中 but 表达的语境并结合下句中“我”环球航行过并决定乘热气球从澳大利亚西部向东旅行的描述可知,“我”不害怕挑战自我。be shy of/about(doing) sth 意为“害怕(做)某事”,故 A 项正确。  
2. D 根据本文最后一句中的 for the hot-air balloon flight 提示可知,“我”这次是乘热气球旅行的,故 D 项正确。  
3. B 由语境可知,过去两年“我”艰苦训练,花了 150 个小时和“我”的地面团队一起准备(preparing)。  
4. D 在那一天,成千上万的人聚集在一起见证(witness)了起飞过程,故 D 项正确。  
5. A 根据该句中的 with a smooth and steady take-off 可知,热气球起飞时很平稳,据此可以判断,这是一个完美的(perfect)开始。  
6. C 上文说到热气球平稳起飞,这是一个完美的开始,所以“我”应该是感到很兴奋(excited)。  
7. B 根据下句 I couldn't guarantee I'd see my friends

and family again. 可知,“我”无法保证能再次看到“我”的朋友和家人,据此判断,“我”是向着一个未知的(unknown)地方飞行。

8. C 根据该句中的 if I landed in water 可知,“我”乘坐的舱体是为漂浮(float)在水上而设计的。
9. A 结合上一段最后一句 I couldn't guarantee I'd see my friends and family again. 可知,“我”不确定自己能不能在严酷的海洋环境中生存(survive)下来。
10. C 上文说“我”不确定自己能否在严酷的海洋环境中生存下来,下文说“我”不断观察天气并与地面的团队保持联系,据此可以判断,设空处前后之间为因果关系,故 C 项正确。
11. D 根据该句中的 to achieve the perfect speed and direction 可知,“我”调整(adjusting)高度,以达到最佳的速度和方向。
12. B 前一句讲到“我”在第五天发现氧气泄漏,空格之后的部分陈述“我”通过调整氧气瓶的气压救了自己,据此可以判断,该处表示“幸运地”,故 B 项正确。
13. B 根据下文中的 it would fall and wake me up 可知,“我”在两根手指之间夹了一把汤匙,以便它掉落时能把“我”叫醒,据此可以判断,“我”知道在飞行时保持清醒(awake)是至关重要的。
14. C 根据语境可知,“我”在两根手指之间夹了一把汤匙,目的是一旦“我”打盹(dropped off)它就会掉下来,就能把“我”叫醒。
15. A 根据该句语境可知,在高空看我们的地球是一种独特的体验(experience)。
16. D 根据该句中的 Seeing the coast of Australia again on my 11th day 可知,在第十一天“我”再次看到澳大利亚的海岸线,这对“我”来说是极大的欣慰(relief)。
17. B “我”的冒险旅行即将成功结束并且会创造新的世界纪录,据此可以判断,“我”的地面团队应该是会祝贺(celebrating)“我”的成功。
18. A 根据第一段第二句中的“challenge”可知,这次挑战将“我”推向了极限。
19. D 根据该句中的 pushed me to my limits 及转折连词 but 可知,这次挑战将“我”推向了极限,但这并没有使“我”灰心(discouraged),“我”将在明年挑战另一个纪录。
20. C 根据上一段倒数第二句中的 a new world record 可知,明年“我”想要飞得更高,打破另一个纪录(record)。

#### V. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

The young man drove me to an old building. I knew it well — it was there that all my children had gone to school. I looked into the classroom to get a look at who I would be going to school with the next

day. The students all looked like babies to me. There was a lady in her fifties but most of the rest were in their twenties and thirties. I went back to the school the next day. I'd been inside the building so many times before with my children. That old building looked the same, and it smelled the same. But this time it was different because this time it was going to be my school. First came learning the alphabet, then words. In three months, I was reading. It was not very exciting, but I loved it.

Paragraph 2:

I'm still going to school. I didn't stop there. After all, now I know why I'm here. I'm here to learn. I'm here to tell the students it's never too late.

## Unit 6 Earth first

### 第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. shark 2. scare; scared; scary; scare 3. dive  
4. target 5. fortunately; fortunate; unfortunately;  
fortune 6. extinction; extinct 7. attitude
- II. 1. to 2. to 3. off 4. on/upon 5. based 6. across  
7. with 8. than 9. as 10. by
- III. 1. attracting; causing 2. afraid of; safe and sound  
3. but also; not only; but (also) 4. when; when he  
came in
- IV. 1. in 2. of 3. to 4. off 5. an 6. where  
7. with 8. as 9. by 10. from 11. to 12. off
- V. 1. B 2. A 3. D
- VI. The 1975 film *Jaws* tells the story of a great white shark that attacks and kills swimmers. *Jaws* was a great success, attracting huge audiences and winning many awards. It strengthened people's long-held idea of the great white shark as a dangerous animal. Some people stopped swimming in the sea, because they were afraid of the horrible creature from the film. Other people started fishing for sharks, killing as many as they could. After 1975, the number of large sharks around America fell quickly, and soon fell around the world, not only due to fear of sharks, but also finning.
- Finning kills millions of sharks a year, which would have an unexpected effect upon Peter Benchley, the man who wrote the book the film *Jaws* was based on. In 1980, Benchley was diving when he saw sharks being killed, which caused a deep change in him. He came to see people as a danger to sharks. From that day on, he fought to protect sharks. Today, as we learn more about sharks, more people than ever want to protect them from extinction.
- VII. 1. This was not only due to fear of sharks, but also

- finning.
2. The sharks are thrown back into the sea where they die slowly and painfully.
3. *Jaws* was a great success, attracting huge audiences and winning many awards.
4. In 1980, Benchley was diving when he came across an awful sight.
- VIII. 1. (1)frightened (2)into (3)frightening  
(4)Frightened by the frightening scene, she got so nervous that she trembled from head to foot.
2. (1)hungry (2)Surprised (3)Luckily  
(4)She suddenly appeared, happy and satisfied.  
(5)The boy ran home, full of fear.
3. (1)to (2)to (3)to be published
4. (1)a (2)to find (3)Fortunately (4)Unfortunately  
(5)is fortunate to have (6)It is fortunate that she has a good teacher, who helps her a lot with English.
- IX. 1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 The people were poor. However, they were not unhappy. 可知,那里的人们穷,但不是不开心。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 This seemed like money for nothing. 可知,青蛙容易得到,并能赚到钱,村民才答应卖青蛙。
3. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的 They had been doing an important job — eating insects. Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly. They were damaging the crops and spreading diseases. 可以推断出,庄稼收成不好、孩子生病与青蛙减少、害虫增多有关。
4. C 推理判断题。人们过度捕杀青蛙造成生态失衡,由此也影响了人类,人们意识到破坏生态环境的危害后决定停止捕杀青蛙,最后一句说青蛙和昆虫的叫声有着更深远的意义,而这种意义便是人与自然和谐的重要性。

### 第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. devote; devoted; devotion 2. establish; established; establishment 3. affect; affecting; affection  
4. reduce; reduction 5. permission; permit  
6. supply; supplier
- II. 1. to 2. to 3. at 4. in 5. impact
- III. 1. Attracted; Deeply moved 2. wearing; diving; walking in the park 3. taking; watching television  
4. The less, the less; The harder, the more progress
- IV. 略
- V. 1. swimming 2. showing 3. attracting  
4. scared 5. swimming 6. killing 7. Finning  
8. unexpected 9. being killed 10. interested
- VI. 1. embarrassed 2. amazing 3. amazed  
4. Travelling 5. hidden 6. seated 7. burning

8. having caused 9. exciting; excited 10. Given
- VII. 1. showing 2. that 3. a 4. fell 5. to  
6. unexpected 7. when 8. fought 9. Experts  
10. more
- VIII. 1. (1)helping (2)devoted (3)devotion  
(4)Devoting himself to community activities, he was praised by the people around. (5) Devoted to community activities, he was praised by the people around.
2. (1)多达 (2)由(某人)决定 (3)胜任 (4)正在做  
(5)直到 (6)what (7)translating (8)to decide
3. (1)to reduce (2)to (3)by (4)begging
4. (1)with (2)in (3)take the place of him/take his place
- IX. 1. largest 2. from 3. surrounded 4. majority  
5. The 6. abundant 7. generally 8. which 9. are  
harvested 10. mentioning
- X. 1. G 2. C 3. D 4. E 5. B

### 第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. majority 2. false 3. amount 4. electricity; electric 5. remove 6. concerned; concern  
7. contribute; contribution; contributor
- II. 1. of 2. take 3. for 4. break 5. off 6. continue  
7. in 8. into 9. depend 10. doing
- III. 1. are aware that; aware that 2. takes hundreds of years; It took three hours 3. making a paper bag; Facing up to 4. seems like; seemed like  
5. checking; reading
- IV. 1. A 2. C 3. D
- V. 1. of 2. than 3. to; for 4. of 5. In; for 6. a  
7. into 8. from 9. In 10. on 11. to 12. In
- VI. Not all “green truths” have been shown to be true recently. Plastic bags cause litter and are a danger to wild animals. Besides, plastic bags take more time than paper bags to break down. However, making a paper bag uses more energy and water than a plastic bag. So, take a reusable bag with you when you go shopping. When we turn off a device, it still uses power, because it just goes into stand-by mode. So to make sure your appliance is in fact off, remove the plug from its power supply.
- It is the production of food, not its transport, that uses most of the energy and produces most of the greenhouse gases. In some cases, local produce might have used more energy and produced more greenhouse gases than produce grown a long way away. If you spend more than eight minutes in a shower, you'll use as much water as in a bath. Therefore, to save water, the key is to keep your shower time as short as possible.

- VII. 1. Most of us are aware that we must take care of the environment.  
2. Paper shopping bags are better than plastic ones.  
3. Plastic bags cause litter and are a danger to wild animals, which mistake them for food.  
4. When you turn off a device, it stops using power.

- VIII. 1. (1)that 改为 as; for 改为 from (2)were 改为 are; fast 改为 faster (3)The red ruler is twice longer than the yellow one. (4)The red ruler is three times the length of the yellow one.  
2. (1)除去 (2)摘掉 (3)消除 (4)免除……的职务 (5)remove the bag from (6)were removed from school  
3. (1)for (2)on (3)can the patient be moved (4)take; into account

- IX. 1. make 2. as 3. worse; worse 4. on 5. to 6. As we all know; getting worse and worse 7. to protect  
8. pays more attention to

#### 【连句成篇】

Dear friends,

I'm very proud that I have been chosen to speak to you all today. I'm a bit nervous as I've never made a speech before to so many people, so please forgive me if it shows.

As we all know, the environment around us is getting worse and worse. In some places we can't see fish swimming in the river or trees on the hills. Some people even have no clean water to drink. So I think we must do something to protect the environment. But what can we do? How to protect our environment? For example, we can go to school on foot or by bike. And we can use shopping baskets instead of plastic bags when we go shopping. Besides we can use both sides of the paper when we write. In a word, if everyone pays more attention to our environment, there will be less pollution and our lives will be better.

There is only one earth, so I hope everyone will protect our environment carefully. Thanks!

- X. 1. A 词义猜测题。根据第一段最后一句及下文的食物研究可知,画线词指对食物的研究。  
2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知,全球变暖首先是气温上升导致农作物减产,然后农作物价格上涨,进而肉类涨价,最终会导致人们生活成本增加。  
3. C 主旨大意题。根据第四段第二句 And some surprising ideas have begun to come up. 并结合本段的整体内容可知,本段主要讲述的是食物研究方面的进展。  
4. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段的最后一句 These researchers have used their talents in ways that even they never would have predicted. 并结合本段的整体

内容可知,接下来会举一些成功的食物研究者的例子。

#### XI. One possible version

##### Smoke

This is a funny and instructive picture. In the picture, a young man is smoking happily in a factory where he sees a sign which means "No Smoking" on the wall. But he finds that the factory is giving off large quantities of heavy smoke. It makes him feel very puzzled, "Why does the factory forbid people to smoke while it gives off so much poisonous smoke itself?"

Nowadays, many factories are aware of the danger of smoking to themselves and don't allow people to smoke in the factory. However, they don't pay any attention to the danger that they cause to the whole society. They let out smoke which does great harm to our environment.

In my opinion, we could live without most of the industrial products, but we could not survive without fresh air! Therefore, something must be done to prevent the pollution caused by factories!

#### 第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)devoted (2)devotion (3)to (4)致力于,献身于  
2. (1)make (2)in (3)unfortunately  
3. (1)to (2)by (3)迫使某人做某事/使某人沦落到做某事的地步  
4. (1)with (2)the (3)in; in  
5. (1)from (2)from  
II. 1. (1)of (2)on (3)on (4)of (5)for  
2. (1)应付给某人 (2)预定/预期做某事  
3. (1)适于做某事 (2)由某人决定  
III. 1. Compared 2. a long time for her 3. when  
4. more likely 5. seeing  
IV. 1. C 由该空前的 warming himself 及下文中提到的 The winter wind 可知,“我”在想他一定是为了躲避寒冷(cold)而在这里取暖。  
2. B 由下文中的 As I 3 his table 可知,此处指“我”路过他的桌子(table)去扔东西。  
3. A 由下文中的 bare of any food wrappers (包装纸) or paper cups 可知,“我”注意到(noticed)他的桌子上空荡荡的,没有任何食物的包装纸或纸杯。  
4. B 由下文中的 small amount of cash 可知,一个声音告诉“我”要给他买(Buy)点吃的东西。  
5. D 由下文中“我”又借故去扔垃圾可知,“我”返回到(returned to)自己的餐桌。  
6. A 由上下文的描述可知,作者很想为这位落魄的陌生人买一份午餐,又害怕自己的行为让他难堪(embarrass)。  
7. D 由该空后的 a sweet whispering voice stilled me 可知,作者的内心很矛盾,这时一个声音又响起,让

作者内心有一种平静(peace)的感觉。

8. C “我”没有告诉孩子们我要做什么,只是捡起(picked up)一些垃圾去丢掉,以便能接近那个人的餐桌。
9. B 由文中的 some rubbish and went to throw it away 可知,“我”随手捡起一些垃圾,借故去扔掉,这样就可以靠近那位男士的餐桌而不让(without)一起就餐的朋友知道。
10. C 由上下文的描述可知,这位男士对于作者提出为他买午餐应该感到很吃惊(surprised)。
11. D 由上文中的 I 5 my table with some cash still in my pocket 可知,“我”现在从口袋里拿出(pulled out)剩余的少量现金。
12. A 由该空后的 for a meal and a drink 可知,这些现金刚刚够(enough)买一份午餐和一份饮料。
13. C 由上文的描述可知,周围忙着吃饭的妈妈们对作者的这一举动并未察觉(undiscovered)。
14. B 此处指作者看着(watched)那位男士起身去买午餐。
15. D 由下文中的 I looked through the window 可知,当(as)“我”把孩子们放到车里准备回家时,“我”透过窗户看到那位男士端着一些食物回到他的餐桌。
16. A 由上文 As I 3 his table, bare of any food wrappers (包装纸) or paper cups 可知,那位男士端着食物回到他空空的(empty)餐桌旁。
17. C 由下文提到的 I am 19 for the smile of a stranger 可知,在他一度严肃的脸上浮现出了笑容(smile)。
18. B 由该空前的 I took great pleasure 可知,冬日的风并未让“我”感觉寒冷,相反,“我”沉浸在温暖、愉悦的(joyful)心情中。
19. A 由该空后内容可知,“我”对来自陌生人的微笑是充满感激之情的,故用 thankful。
20. D 由文中的描述可知,“我”非常感谢这位陌生人帮“我”找到勇气(courage)去做自己认为正确的事情。

#### V. One possible version

There are various reasons for a difficult communication between parents and their teens. (要点 1) Here are some tips: Try not to talk down to your teens. Imagine what it would be like to be a teen. Listen respectfully to your teens. Don't ignore your teens' feelings. (要点 2) As long as you keep lines of communication open and remember what it was like to be a teenager, you will be well on the way to communicating with your teens. (要点 3)

## Unit 1 综合质量检测

### 第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: You've sold your car. You don't need one?

M: Not really. I've never liked driving anyway. Now I've moved to a place near the subway entrance. I can go to work quite conveniently.

Text 2

W: Do you go to work on foot every day?

M: Well, it's too far to walk. But sometimes when the bus is crowded, I wish someone would give me a ride.

Text 3

M: Do you think we should paint our bedroom yellow or pink?

W: Why not light blue?

Text 4

W: Hello, Tony. Where were you last night?

M: I had to stay at home.

W: But you missed a really wonderful concert!

M: Don't tell me about it! I would have gone if I had got the money.

Text 5

W: The light has gone out!

M: It happens when too many people are using air-conditioning.

W: Do you often have power failure in this city?

M: Since this June.

Text 6

W: What a surprise to run into you here, Henry! Are you seeing off someone?

M: No. I'm taking a trip to Beijing.

W: Really? You mean you're going to Beijing without even one bag?

M: My bag is over there. I'm travelling with Mary. Do you want to say hi to her?

W: I'd really like to, but my flight is boarding.

M: OK. Bye.

Text 7

M: Wow, you've all dressed up. Where are you going, Sonia?

W: My friend, Samuel, invited me to his house for dinner. I just need one more thing and I'll be all set.

M: What's that? You look good to me.

W: I want to buy some flowers to take. It's the first time I've been to his house.

M: That's a nice idea.

W: Yes. My mother always taught me never to go to a person's house empty-handed, at least not for the first time.

Text 8

W: It's James's birthday today. We're going to see a film after school. Want to come?

M: After school? I've got to study for the chemistry test tomorrow.

W: Don't worry. The test will be easy.

M: Er, you have confidence in yourself. What time is the film?

W: Four fifteen.

M: I think I'll stay back in school and do some review first. Then I'll join you.

W: OK. We'll get the tickets first. You meet us at Kelly's Corner at four o'clock. We'll have some ice cream there before the film starts.

M: Let's go to the bookshop in St George after the film. There's a sale and I'd like to get a book.

W: OK. See you later at Kelly's.

Text 9

M: Hello. This is Jack speaking.

W: Hi, Jack. It's me, Joan. I was sick at home today. Have we got any homework today?

M: Well, we have to do the maths exercises from 2a to 2f on Page 30 in our textbook, because tomorrow we will have a maths exam. Sorry, not from 2a, but 2c.

W: All right. I've got it.

M: Then, we have to finish the reading list and write a reading report. We have to hand it in by tomorrow afternoon — that's Thursday. That's it for English. Our history teacher wants us to read the first chapter of European history today.

W: OK, I've got all that. Anything else? Oh, French?

M: No, we haven't got any French homework, but the science teacher wants us to observe any plant we have at home and then be ready to describe it tomorrow in class.

W: Wow! That's a lot of things to do.

Text 10

M: Whoever dreamed up the idea of a subway knew what it means to live in a city. Study the faces of the subway riders, and you'll see what I mean. They are all travelling in a busy world that exists under another busy world. The New York subway is one of the largest public transportation systems in the world. It is also one of the oldest — it has been running beneath this city for over 110 years now. I've been riding it for half that time. When I was a kid, there wasn't any fear — only adventure. Subways were for dreaming. And I would stand at the window of the front car and watch the red and green lights go by. A subway is like a secret, a child's game. You go in one hole and you come out another. You move fast — much faster than

a taxi, or walking or running. Years ago, a woman named Rosie Ruiz tried to steal a victory in the New York marathon by taking a subway to the finishing line. Rosie was right. The subway was faster. In the 1960s, the subway got to be a dangerous place. Subways have been made a great deal safer since then. I think what people like most about the subway, apart from basic transportation, still comes from the magic feeling of rushing around fast in a train underground.

## 第一部分 听力

1—5 BBACA 6—10 CBCBC 11—15 BAABA

16—20 CBCAA

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

#### A

21. B 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 Manage your free time wisely and you'll make full use of each day.可知,要想利用好每一天,就要管理好自己的空闲时间,所以答案选 B。

22. D 细节理解题。根据文中 Good study habits.中的 Review your notes daily rather than study for tests the night before.可知,作者建议每天复习笔记,所以答案选 D。

23. C 细节理解题。根据文章最后一句 Review your notes each day to improve your learning and build towards your final goal; mastery of the subject or skill.可知,及时复习笔记有助于掌握课程,所以答案选 C。

#### B

24. D 主旨大意题。文章主要讲瓶装水的安全问题、存储问题以及给地球带来的环境问题等,因此瓶装水可能并不像我们认识的那么好。

25. C 细节理解题。根据文章第五段可知塑料瓶对环境有害。

26. B 细节理解题。根据文章第六段中的 In terms of energy use, plastic bottles are also not cheap. 可知瓶装水不便宜。

#### C

27. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 The purpose of the competition is to inspire and draw kids' interest in science and flight 可知,竞赛的目的就是激发和引起孩子们对科学和飞行的兴趣。故 B 选项正确。

28. D 词义猜测题。根据第四段最后一句 At last, Arturo's airplane flew the farthest — more than 75 feet! 可知,Arturo 设计的飞机飞行的距离是最远的——多达 75 英尺,超过了所有年龄组中其他的参赛选手。因此 outdistancing 的意思应为“超过”,即“把……抛在后面”,与 leaving behind 意思一致。故 D 选项正确。

29. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 The Pima Air & Space Museum collected the pieces of the broken plane and put them on show to inspire other young designers

- to reach for the sky.可知,“Arturo 的沙漠之鹰”在博物馆内被展出。故 D 选项正确。
30. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知,本文主要讲述了亚利桑那州的一个叫 Arturo 的小男孩和他的纸飞机的故事。故 C 选项正确。

## 第二节

31. D 32. G 33. B 34. A 35. F

## 第三部分 英语知识运用

### 第一节 完形填空

36. B 由下文中的 it may be time for a few lessons in self-confidence 可知,此处是指“如果羞怯使你感到不舒服(uncomfortable)”;而 unconscious 的意思是“无意识的”。故选 B。
37. C build one's confidence“建立自信”。故选 C。
38. A 从下文中的 from doctors and psychologists 可知,是“医生和心理学家给的一些建议(suggestions)”。故选 A。
39. D 句意:而且不要拒绝聚会邀请…… turn off“关掉”;turn up“出现;开大”;turn in“上交”;turn down“拒绝;调低”。故选 D。
40. A 本文主要是讲述克服害羞的办法,故此处是指不要因为害羞(shyness)而拒绝别人的聚会邀请。
41. B 从本句中的 in groups 可知,是指“别人”,用 others。文中没有任何提示说要与“父母”、“老师”、“同事”待一起,所以 A、C、D 三项都不符合。
42. C 从上一句中的 Make a list of the good qualities you have. 可知,此处也是指列清单(make a list)。故选 C。
43. D 列出想法、经历和技巧是为了与其他人分享。share... with...“与……分享……”。故选 D。
44. A 句意:提前考虑一下你想要说什么,然后再说出来。in advance“提前,预先”,符合语境。
45. D 此处指“当你开始感到(feeling)害羞的时候”。故选 D。
46. B take a deep breath“深呼吸”,是固定搭配,也是克服害羞的一个办法。故选 B。
47. A 从下文的 Other people are concerned about the 48 they are making, too. 可知,此处是指“你并不是孤零零一个人”,alone“独身一人”,符合语境。故选 A。
48. C 句意:其他人也在乎他们给别人留下的印象。make 与 impression 连用表示“留下印象”。故选 C。
49. C 根据语境可知,没有一个人能完全克服害羞。completely“完全地”,符合语境。故选 C。
50. B 句意:……但大部分人的确学会忍受害羞。live with“忍受,容忍”,符合语境。
51. A 从本句中的 that they often feel shy 可知,甚至艺人们也承认他们经常害羞。admit“承认”,符合语境。故选 A。
52. D 此处是指“他们同害羞作斗争以便他们能面对(face)镜头和公众”。故选 D。
53. B 句意:努力控制羞怯就能获得很多回报。make an

effort“努力”。故选 B。

54. D 上下文之间是转折关系,用 But。

55. C 句意:……给别人更多了解你的机会。chance“机会”,符合语境。故选 C。

## 第 II 卷

### 第二节

56. naturally 考查副词。此处需要副词修饰后面的动词短语 slows down。故填 naturally。
57. to have 考查非谓语动词。该句中,It 是形式主语,后面用动词不定式作真正主语。故填 to have。
58. are 考查主谓一致。there be 句式中,be 动词的形式变化要根据后面的名词而定。该句中 rules 为复数形式,故用 are。
59. a 考查冠词。空格后面为名词 nap,且前面有时间来修饰,前面加上不定冠词 a,泛指“(一次)20 分钟的小睡”。
60. If 考查状语从句。此处引导条件状语从句,故填 If。
61. worse 考查比较级。even 常用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级,表示“越发……”。故填 worse。
62. relaxed 考查形容词作表语。空格前面的 get 为系动词,表示“变得”,后面跟形容词作表语,根据句意“那样你在小睡时会变得完全放松。”可知,应该用 relaxed “感到放松的”。
63. looking 考查固定搭配。keep 后面跟动词的-ing 形式,表示“一直做……”。故填 looking。
64. eyes 考查名词的数。根据常识,眼睛应该用复数,故填 eyes。
65. which 考查定语从句。根据句子结构及内容,逗号后面为非限制性定语从句,补充说明整个主句的内容。故填 which。

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 应用文写作

#### One possible version

Dear Harry,

I am glad to receive your letter. Now I'm writing to tell you about my favourite sports.

Of all the sports, I like table tennis best. I think playing table tennis is beneficial to both physical and mental health, as it not only helps to build up my strength and confidence but also brings pleasure to my life. What's more, it makes me more energetic and effective in my study. I began to show great interest in it at the age of seven. Now I'm on the school table tennis team. To improve my skills, I practise playing table tennis with my teammates and friends every weekend after finishing our homework.

By the way, I'm curious about your favourite hobby. Would you please tell me about it? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua



## 第二节 读后续写

### One possible version

Paragraph 1:

*After 40 years, he passed away, leaving her a letter.* It said, “My dearest, please forgive the only lie I told you — the salty coffee. Remember the first time we dated I was so nervous that I said salt. Actually I wanted some sugar.” He said many times he wanted to tell her the truth, but he was afraid of losing her. He also told her having her with him was the biggest happiness in his time. If he could live for a second time, he still wanted to marry her.

Paragraph 2:

*Learning the truth while reading the letter,* she was sad, with tears down her face making the paper totally wet. Never had she doubted it. Thinking that every time he drank the strange taste of coffee, her heart ached a lot. Her husband was such a kind-hearted and considerate man that he hid the truth for his whole life. How deeply he loved her! One day, someone asked her, “What’s the taste of the salty coffee?” “It’s sweet,” she replied.

## Unit 2 综合质量检测

### 第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: You look beautiful today, Mary!

W: Thank you, David. You look great, too! Here is a birthday gift for you. Happy Birthday! By the way, where is Mike?

Text 2

M: Linda, I am very sorry. I didn’t mean to hurt you. I was just worried about my job.

W: It doesn’t matter, honey. I know you didn’t mean it.

Text 3

M: Excuse me, Mrs Smith. Could you please take my son to school this morning? I’m not feeling well.

W: Sorry, I have to attend an important meeting at 8:00. Maybe Jack will be free.

Text 4

M: Excuse me, Madam. I want to send this book to a friend in Beijing. How much will it cost to post it?

W: Let me see. That will be five yuan, sir.

M: OK, here you are.

Text 5

M: The food here is terrible. I hate the noodles. They’re hard to swallow.

W: But the price is low and the service is good.

Text 6

W: That music is terrible! Turn it off!

M: But, Mum, this is rock music! It’s great.

W: Nonsense. It’s just noise to me. I can’t put up with it anymore.

M: It’s my favourite music. But if you hate it so much, I’ll play something you like. What would you like to listen to?

W: What about some country music?

M: Ha-ha-ha-ha. It’s not fashionable any longer. I’ll be bored to death.

Text 7

W: I want a new overcoat for the winter. So can you recommend a good tailor?

M: Oh, how about the tailor near my school?

W: I don’t think that one is very good. I had a dress made there, but it pulled open under the arms a few days later. And he refused to do anything about it and quarrelled with me. In the end, I had to talk to the manager. I don’t want to have the same kind of trouble. Do you know any other tailors in town?

M: Well, there’s one next to the 6th Department Store. The tailors there are said to be very good.

W: Could you take me there someday?

M: Certainly. How about next Sunday morning?

W: OK. That’s very kind of you.

Text 8

W: Could you give me a hand? I’d like to rearrange my bedroom. I like to move things around once a year for a change.

M: OK. What shall we do first?

W: Let’s move the bed out of the bedroom.

M: Will it fit through the door?

W: It should. I did it last year, remember?

M: Right. How about the lamps? Maybe we should move them next, or they will be broken.

W: Good thinking. Then we should move the tables beside the bed since they are small.

M: OK. Up to you. You take one and I’ll take the other.

W: You know, I think maybe it’s time to paint these walls. They look pretty dirty.

M: Don’t worry. It won’t take long. Do you think we should go to the paint shop later today?

W: OK. Then we can have dinner together at the restaurant nearby.

Text 9

M: Janet, it’s Oscar. Did I wake you up?

W: No, but I’m going to bed soon.

M: Sorry. Listen, I’ll arrive in Florida on the 15th, Orlando International Airport. Do you want to meet then?

W: Yeah, sure. And how are you getting around Florida?

M: I’m hiring a car at the airport.

W: And I suppose you’ll be driving straight to Walt Disney World.

M: Of course. How about meeting there?  
W: Sorry, I can't. I'll be working that week. But why don't we meet at Kennedy Space Center at the weekend? It's not that far from my company.  
M: OK. And then I'm meeting John Hamilton. Do you remember him from college?  
W: Yeah, I remember him.  
M: We're going diving. Then we're driving straight up to the Florida Panhandle. You know, we want to spend some time relaxing on the beach.  
W: Right, call me when you arrive in Florida.

Text 10

W: Hello, and welcome to the school. I thought it would be best if I show you round the school and then I can speak to you each. OK, now, we're here at the reception desk, which is where you come if you have any questions or want to see anyone. If you look just past the hallway you can see the big hall. We use this as a gym and we have concerts here at the end of the term. We can fit all our parents and children in there. Then over by the glass doors is the library. We use this in lessons and the children can go there between lessons as well. We try to buy new books every term but it depends on how much money we have. Then, next to the reception desk here, is my office and you can make an appointment to see me at any time. I'm often here after school if you're working, so just call my assistant to fix the time. And finally, over there in the corner by the water machine is the computer room. We try to use this at least once a day with the children. Now, if you follow me...

## 第一部分 听力

1—5 CACBB 6—10 ABACB 11—15 ACACA

16—20 CCBAB

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

#### A

21. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中作者女儿说的话“Marcy hates me!” she cried. “Because Kathy is my friend, too. She wants me to be her friend and nobody else's...”可知, Sara 和 Marcy 之间的友谊出了问题, 因此她向母亲求助。故 D 项正确。
22. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 There are some things that I have to do for myself because they are in my basket. 可知, Sara 在听了作者的教导之后, 决定自己去解决问题, 她可能会去和 Marcy 谈谈。故 B 项正确。
23. C 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段中的 As you grow older, there will be more and more things you must do on your own. 以及作者与女儿的所有谈话内容可以推断出, 文中提到的“篮子”是指一个人独立解

决问题的能力。故 C 项正确。

#### B

24. C 主旨大意题。文章第一段引出“绿领”的话题, 下文主要介绍了中国大城市中新兴的“绿领”的生活方式。故选 C。
25. C 细节理解题。由第二、三段内容可知, 这些人之所以被称为“绿领”, 是因为他们追求健康的生活方式, 而注意环保仅仅是其中一方面的表现。故选 C。
26. B 细节理解题。由第三段内容可知, 他们下班后就会关闭手机, 目的就是抛开一切工作的烦扰。故选 B。
27. B 推理判断题。从最后一段内容可知, 左士光是“绿领”俱乐部的创办人之一, 对“绿领”们的生活方式非常欣赏。故选 B。

#### C

28. A 词义猜测题。根据下文中的 During the festival... It makes the grassland look like a small town. 可知, 在节日期间, 数以千计的帐篷在那曲镇的南部草原上搭建起来, 绵延数英里。这使得草原看上去像一个小镇。由此可知, 节日期间牧民把帐篷搭建在那曲镇的南部。所以画线词的意思为“搭建”。
29. D 推理判断题。根据第二段内容可知, 赛马节开幕式当天, 来自西藏四面八方的人们涌入那曲镇的草原。彩旗飘扬、赛马比赛如火如荼地举行、牧民展示他们的骑技, 一些人在跳舞。人们在帐篷里可以做饭喝酒。千万不要错过这个生动的画面。由此可推知, 赛马节的开幕式很精彩。
30. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 After the opening ceremony... performing Tibetan operas. 可知, 赛马节开幕式结束后, 各种娱乐和商业活动开始进行, 也就是说, 人们在赛马节期间举行不同的活动。

### 第二节

31. A 32. G 33. B 34. E 35. F

## 第三部分 英语知识运用

### 第一节 完形填空

36. B 根据上文可知, Davenport 15 岁开始了人生中第一场职业网球比赛, 再由时间状语“在接下来的 20 年里”可判断出 go on“继续进行”符合语境, 表示从 1991 年开始她持续参加了二十年的职业网球比赛。put on“穿上, 上演”; turn on“打开”; have on“穿着, 戴着”。
37. A 作为一个职业网球运动员, 她通过比赛赢得荣誉, 所以 won 符合语境, 表示她总共获得了三次大满贯冠军的头衔。
38. D 此处指参加奥运会获得的奖牌。
39. A 根据上文可知, Davenport 是一个职业网球运动员, 所以这里表示她八次登上世界女子网球排名的首位。
40. B 本段主要是对 Davenport 作为一个职业网球运动员的比赛成果的一个总结, 所以 total“总的, 全部的”符合语境。句意为“Davenport 在她的职业生涯中总共获得了 2,200 多万美元的奖金。”
41. D 根据下文中的 she answered some questions 可知,

- 在 2012 年美国网球公开赛期间,“我”有幸遇见了 Davenport。consider“考虑”; describe“描述”; disturb“扰乱,妨碍”,都不符合语境。
42. A 采访通常在赛后进行。此处指那天晚上,她回答了我们的一些问题。
43. B 根据语境可知,此问题应该与她的职业相关,所以这里指人们可以从体育运动中学到很多。
44. D 结合上一句可知,这里问的是她成为职业网球运动员后得到的经验教训。
45. A 句意为“哪些是你在成为职业网球运动员后学到的,而作为业余运动员是学不到的呢?”前面的 as a professional tennis player 是关键提示。
46. C 根据后面的内容可知,“我”是为自己问这个问题的。
47. D 作者在大学期间打棒球,但没有成为职业球员。故 professionally“职业地”符合语境。
48. A 根据上文可知这里表示对作者问题的回答。
49. B 根据后面的 She mentioned the power of the media... 可知,作为一名运动员她必须尽快成长、成熟,以适应在公众面前的生活。
50. A 她提到了媒体的力量,这些促使她学会在公众面前生活。
51. D 根据上下文可知,她改变了谈论的话题。
52. C 根据关键词 long 并结合语境可知,这些都是在她成为职业球员之前就已经学会了的。
53. A 换句话说,想了解一个职业运动员的生活是什么样子,那你必须成为一个职业运动员。
54. C 根据前面的 playing sports 可得出答案。如果了解体育运动带给你的人生哲理,你只要参加体育运动就可以了。
55. B 根据 in order to 可知,这里表示目的。生活得幸福或者满足,并不需要你做得最好,但是你必须参与其中。

## 第 II 卷

### 第二节

56. have been 考查时态。根据后面的 for centuries 确定用现在完成时。
57. Scientists 考查主谓一致。根据后面的谓语动词 have tried 确定主语应该是复数形式。
58. has been started 考查时态和语态。该处时态与前面的 have tried 保持一致,用现在完成时,且主语 campaign 与动词 start 之间是被动关系,故用现在完成时的被动语态。
59. so 考查固定句式。so... that... 是固定句式,意为“如此……以至于……”。
60. to move 考查非谓语动词。“be + *adj.* + enough to do”是固定结构,表示“足够……可以……”。
61. that/which 考查定语从句。先行词指物,且在定语从句中作主语,故用关系代词 that 或 which。
62. before 考查状语从句。既然是预测,肯定是在沙尘暴来临之前,故用连词 before。
63. strength 考查词形变化。根据句意及句子成分分析,

此处作主语,应该用名词形式。

64. coming 考查固定搭配。prevent... (from) doing 是固定搭配,意为“阻止……做……”。

65. to continue 考查非谓语动词。plan 后面用动词不定式作宾语。

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 应用文写作

#### One possible version

Dear Editor,

I'm a senior high school student in Grade One. Several days ago our class had a heated debate on whether we should observe Christmas.

The majority of the students are in favour of observing Christmas, the most important festival in Western countries. For one thing, it's an occasion for people to get to know the Western culture; for another, it's also an enjoyable chance for people to get together to strengthen their friendship and understanding.

About 20 per cent of them have a negative attitude, considering it blind faith in foreign things and bad for Chinese traditional culture. However, 10 per cent of them are not against it but insist on observing our own festivals.

In my view, living in an open world, we Chinese are supposed to carry on our traditions and take in different cultures as well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

### 第二节 概要写作

#### One possible version

The Spring Festival, which is a public holiday in China, is the most important holiday for Chinese people. (要点 1) It is a time for all family members to get together. (要点 2) People do thorough cleaning indoors and outdoors before the Spring Festival. (要点 3) On Spring Festival Eve, all the family members have a big family dinner together and then they spend time chatting or watching TV until the Chinese New Year comes. (要点 4) At the Spring Festival, people eat traditional Chinese food, give lucky money to children and give best wishes to each other. (要点 5)

## Unit 3 综合质量检测

### 第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Can I leave now?

W: Sure, Jim. But remember to pay more attention to your work, or you won't pass the final exams.

Text 2

M: I wonder if Suzy will be here by 5 o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at 4:30. She should be here at 5:15.

Text 3

W: What should we do today? Do you have any idea?

M: Why don't we go to the National Exhibition? I heard that there's a good show going on. We can see a lot of things.

Text 4

M: It's been raining since Monday, but the weather report says that tomorrow will be clear and sunny. Thank goodness, we can at last say goodbye to the rain.

W: That's really good news. You know I always play football on Saturday, and I like to play in good weather.

Text 5

M: How did you like the chemistry course last term?

W: If you ask me, the course could have been better organised.

M: You are right, Freda. In my opinion, he has taught that course so many times that he is bored with it and just doesn't care any more.

Text 6

W: I enjoy going through a second-hand bookshop, don't you? It's interesting to see what people used to enjoy reading. Did you see this old book of children's stories?

M: Some of these books aren't so old, though... See? This mystery was published only six years ago. It costs seventy-five cents. You can't beat that.

W: Hey! Look at this!

M: What? Are you getting interested in the nineteenth century poetry all of a sudden?

W: No. Look at the inscription! Someone gave this book as a present, and wrote a note on the inside of the front cover. It's dated 1893. Maybe it's worth something.

M: Everything on that shelf is worth fifty cents.

W: But if this is a signature of someone who is well known, it might bring a lot more. I hear William Shakespeare's signature is worth about a million dollars.

Text 7

W: Good evening. A table for two?

M: No, thank you. But we have a small problem. Can you help us?

W: Sure. What can I do for you?

M: We are looking for a hotel. Are there any hotels near here?

W: Yes, there are some hotels in the street. The nearest one is next to the bank. It's quite modern.

M: Do you think there're any inexpensive ones nearby? We're leaving tomorrow morning.

W: Yes. Drive west for about two minutes and you will

find a grey building on the right side. It's a traditional family-style hotel, very comfortable, and the price is quite reasonable.

M: It sounds nice. Thank you very much for your help.

W: That's all right.

Text 8

W: Hi. I'm glad I ran into you.

M: Why? What's up?

W: Would you like to go climbing this weekend?

M: I'm not sure. I promised to help my sister move on Saturday.

W: How about Sunday, then? We could start early in the morning.

M: I might be able to do that. Let me check and I'll call you up tonight.

W: Great! By the way, I won't be home before 10 o'clock.

M: Then, how can I reach you?

W: I've got an answering machine. You can simply call and leave a message. Your voice will be recorded.

M: I hate talking to a machine. It feels strange.

W: All right. I'll give you another telephone number. I'll be at my mother's home.

Text 9

M: Hey, Lisa, what are you doing?

W: Watching a Japanese film. I'm going to spend all next year in Japan, and I think I should find out more about its culture.

M: You mean you have been accepted into the programme?

W: I sure have.

M: That's wonderful. You must be excited.

W: Excited and nervous. You know I have to work on some basic conversation skills.

M: How much Japanese can you understand?

W: Only a little now. But I'm going to take a special language class next month.

M: I wish I were as clever as you are at foreign languages. I would love to study abroad.

W: Then why don't you? The school has a lot of programmes that don't require the mastery of a foreign language. You just have to be the kind of person who is quick to learn new things and can get used to a new environment fast.

M: I thought all programmes required one to know a foreign language. Thank you for letting me know this.

Text 10

W: Good morning, everyone. May I have your attention, please? I just want to tell everyone that the place of the office party has been changed. Instead of being at the Irish Pub on 6th Street, it will be at the LaFleur Club. The LaFleur Club is not very far from the office. It is on the corner of 9th Street, just across from the Greenville Gallery and next to the Rodolfo

Club. If anyone doesn't know the place, you can ask me for details. It has a very nice atmosphere, and even a karaoke stage. Our company will pay for only a buffet and soft drinks, so you will have to pay for wine yourself. The subway station is really far away from the LaFleur Club. And it is difficult to park your cars there during the dinner time. So as for the transportation, we strongly encourage you to take the bus. See you at the party! I hope all of you will come and enjoy the party.

### 第一部分 听力

1—5 CABAC 6—10 CCCBA 11—15 ACBBA

16—20 BBBCA

### 第二部分 阅读理解

#### 第一节

##### A

21. A 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 Love is not always easy; sometimes you have to work at it. 可知, 爱不容易, 需要努力维护, 故选 A 项。
22. B 细节理解题。根据文章第五段中的 if there's no way to figure it out, you have to forget about it 可知, 如果问题得不到解决, 就忘掉它, 故选 B 项。
23. C 推理判断题。根据文章第七段中 It's up to you to determine... happiness or dismay (忧虑). 可知, 生活是幸福还是悲哀取决于你自己, 故选 C 项。

##### B

24. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Since his first major success *Jaws* in 1975... 及第四段中的 Steven Spielberg was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio in 1946. 可知, 《大白鲨》这部电影是斯皮尔伯格 29 岁时拍摄的。
25. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的... in America's efforts during World War II. 及第三段中的 The movie *Schindler's List* also takes place during World War II. 可知, 这两部电影叙述的都是第二次世界大战时期的故事。
26. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词前的 Steven started making movies while he was growing up. He required his family and friends to pay twenty-five cents to see his movies... 可知, this experience 指代前面提到的斯皮尔伯格早期拍摄电影的经历。

##### C

27. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段第一句 Having been given the task of creating a new indoor sports activity... 可知, 篮球的诞生是因为这所国际训练学校被赋予创造一项新的室内体育活动的任务, 故选 B 项。
28. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段第一句 Basketball played by school and local amateur teams has been part of... since the turn of the century. 可知, 学校和当地业余篮球队成为加拿大体育运动很重要的一部分, 故选 C 项。

29. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 the Grads played 522 games at home and abroad 及 won remarkable 502 times 可知, 该篮球队赢的场数占绝大多数, 522 场中仅输过 20 场, 故选 D 项。

30. D 主旨大意题。整篇文章主要介绍了篮球在加拿大的发展历史, 故选 D 项。

#### 第二节

31. D 32. F 33. B 34. C 35. A

### 第三部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节 完形填空

36. B 一个夏天的傍晚, 听到敲门声后, “我”打开了门看到一位老人。这里的 it 指代前面的 the door. 故选 B。
37. C 门外的人模样不好看但说话的声音却很和善。tiring“令人疲劳的”; dull“不清楚的; 沉闷的”; pleasant“礼貌而友善的, 和蔼可亲的”; angry“生气的, 气愤的”。由转折连词 But 可知, 此处与 bad-looking 形成对比。故选 C。
38. A 根据下文 He told me he'd been 40 for a room but with no success. 可知, 这位老人想知道“我”是否有房间能让他暂住一晚。故选 A。
39. D 根据下文的 my doctor says with a few more treatments 可知, 老人是来这里求医治疗的, 故选 D。
40. B 根据上文的 And there's no bus till the next morning. 可知, 老人一直在找住的地方, 但是没有找到。hunt for“寻找”, 符合语境。
41. A “我”告诉他会给他找一张床, 不过他只能先在走廊里休息。find“找到”; borrow“借”; send“送出, 派遣”; sell“出售”。故选 A。
42. D 由上文的 I went inside and prepared dinner. 可知, 此处表示准备开饭时。ready“准备好的”, 符合语境。
43. C 当准备开饭时, “我”问老人要不要过来和我们一起吃。join sb“和某人一起”。故选 C。
44. C 按照故事发展的时间顺序, 此时应是当“我”用完晚餐后。examine“检查”; break“打断”; finish“结束”; remove“去除”。故选 C。
45. B 当吃完饭后, “我”出去跟他闲聊。文章开篇就确定了来访的客人是 an old man, 因此这里的人称代词要用 him。
46. D “我”很快便发现这位老人瘦小的身躯里有着伟岸的心灵。此处引导宾语从句, 引导词在从句中不作句子成分, 应用 that 引导。故选 D。
47. C 老人告诉“我”, 他以打鱼为生, 要养活他的女儿、女儿的五个孩子以及她残废的丈夫。support“抚养, 供养”, 符合语境。故选 C。
48. C 此处是在描述他女儿的丈夫因背部受伤而彻底残废。breathlessly“气喘吁吁地”; carelessly“粗心大意地”; hopelessly“绝望地, 无望地”; slightly“略微, 稍微”。故选 C。
49. A 就寝时, “我”在孩子们的房间里给他放了张床。put“放, 放置”; plant“种植”; cover“遮盖, 遮蔽”; discover“发现”。故选 A。

50. D 下次再来的时候,老人带了一条大鱼和一夸脱我从来没有见过的大牡蛎作为礼物。as“作为”,符合语境。
51. A 此处表示老人在“我”家借宿的那些年。stay“停留,逗留”;judge“审判,评判”;live“居住,生活”;suffer“遭受,受苦”。故选 A。
52. B 老人在“我”家借宿的那些年,没有哪次不给我们带来鱼或是他家园子里的蔬菜。这里用否定副词 never 与句中的 did not 构成双重否定,表达肯定意思。故选 B。
53. A 见上题解析。bring“带来”,符合语境。
54. B “我”知道“我”的家人会为认识这位老人而永远心存感激。beautiful“美丽的”;thankful“感激的”;special“特殊的,特别的”;silent“寂静的”。故选 B。
55. D 从他那里,“我们”学到了什么是坦然面对不幸而毫无怨言,并以感恩之心接受恩惠。poor“贫穷的”;wounded“受伤的”;ill“生病的”;bad“坏的”。此处用 bad 与下文的 good 形成对比,故选 D。

## 第 II 卷

### 第二节

56. whose 考查关系代词。该空引导定语从句,先行词是 girl,关系词在定语从句中作 dream 的定语,指女孩的梦想,填关系代词 whose。
57. lay 考查时态。全文都是过去时态,此处作谓语用过去式,故填 lay。
58. To be 考查非谓语动词。为了能够达到在乐队中表演的程度,她必须多练。此处是不定式表目的,故填 To be。
59. but 考查连词。上文讲她要多练习打鼓,下文讲邻居是老人,她不能打扰。前后分句是转折关系,故填 but。
60. was watching 考查时态。当 Bongos 看电视上的科学节目时,她了解到声音在太空中无法传播。while “当……时”,后加延续性动词,表示动作正在进行,故填 was watching。
61. immediately 考查副词。此处修饰动词 decided,要用副词,表示“立刻决定”,故填 immediately。
62. connected 考查非谓语动词。glass ball 与 connect 之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词作定语。
63. Wearing 考查非谓语动词。句子的主语 she 和动词 wear 之间是主动关系,此处是动词的-ing 形式作伴随状语,故填 Wearing。
64. later 考查副词。此处表示“几个月后”,用 months later, later 意为“后来,随后”。
65. (should) take 考查虚拟语气。动词 suggest 作“建议”讲时,其后的宾语从句中的谓语动词用“(should +) 动词原形”,故填 (should) take。

### 第四部分 写作

#### 第一节 应用文写作

##### One possible version

Dear Eric,

I am Li Hua. Occasionally learning that you are

addicted to table tennis, I am writing to sincerely invite you to join the table tennis team in our school aimed at developing our interests and improving our skills.

Considering the enormous benefits, which we can earn steadily from table tennis practice, including preventing us from getting short-sighted and keeping physically healthy, we are lost in training course. Definitely, as for the activities, we will get high-level training by a professional coach every Friday around 3—5 pm. Meanwhile, we will be divided into several groups to have competitions every two weeks.

If you are interested in what I have stated above, sign up on our school website before September 1st.

I'm looking forward to your reply, even your appearance in our training centre soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

### 第二节 读后续写

Paragraph 1:

With less than one minute left, I was able to get the ball. I shouted to Amanda and successfully passed the ball to her. She looked rather nervous at first, but then she began to move swiftly towards the goal. Stopping abruptly, she kicked the ball as hard as she could. It flew high through the air and then right into the net! The audience let out another thunderous cheer. A few seconds later, the game ended with the score 2:1 in our favour. Amanda had scored her first goal and the whole team gathered around her joyfully.

Paragraph 2:

“Thank you, Julie.” Amanda turned to me and said heartedly. “No problem,” I patted her on the shoulder, “All the sweats you had shed! You deserve it.” Amanda looked at me in my eye and softened her voice, “No, my dear friend, it's you who sacrifice the opportunity to me; it's you who helped me fulfil my dream to score; it's you who raised me up.” Amanda stepped forwards and hugged me tightly, choking, “Thank you again, Julie.”

## Unit 4 综合质量检测

### 第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Do your students study English?

W: I don't know, but some of them are studying Italian.

Text 2

W: As a child, did you have any special fears?

M: Yeah, I was afraid of spiders. How about you?

W: I was really afraid of big dogs.

Text 3

M: Good morning! Did you have a good weekend, Amy?

W: No, I didn't. I had a busy time. I studied all weekend for today's exam.

M: But there is no exam today.

W: I know. I just found out.

Text 4

W: What do you think of the Modern Art Exhibition?

M: It was too difficult for me to understand. But my wife enjoyed every minute of it.

Text 5

W: Autumn is the most beautiful time of the year.

M: That's not always true. Last year, it was really cold, and it rained all the time.

Text 6

M: Jane, do you have a penfriend?

W: Yes, I do. Her name is Alice.

M: Where is she?

W: In England. But we don't often write to each other because neither of us has much time. We both have a lot of work to do.

M: Do you know what your penfriend's hobbies are?

W: Yes. She enjoys listening to music. Among school subjects, she likes maths best.

M: Are you going to write to her soon?

W: I'm not sure. I'm pretty busy. But I'll write to her when I have time.

Text 7

W: Good afternoon, Dr Pugh.

M: Good afternoon, Mrs Brown. Well, what's wrong with this little boy?

W: He is my son, Jim. He's got a cough.

M: How long has he had it?

W: Ever since last night.

M: Has he had anything to eat today?

W: Yes. He had a little milk and an egg this morning.

M: Well, Mrs Brown, I think he's caught a cold.

W: Is it serious?

M: No, it's nothing serious, but he'd better stay at home and rest.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

Text 8

M: I was half an hour late for work today. There was just too much traffic.

W: Yes, there are really too many cars on the road. More people need to carpool.

M: Carpool?

W: Yeah, you know, a group of people travel together to work in one car.

M: Hey, that's a good idea. How do you join a carpool?

W: Well, there is a special phone number you can call. You leave a message with your address and phone number, and then someone calls you back with the names and phone numbers of other people in your area who want to carpool.

M: That's really a great idea! How do you know so much about this carpool system, Nancy?

W: Me? I called the number for the first time about five years ago. Carpooling is a great way to go to work.

Text 9

M: What are pubs?

W: Pubs in England are friendly and warm places where you can have a drink and usually a simple meal.

M: What kind of drinks do people get?

W: You can get wine and beer in most pubs. Many also serve coffee. You go to the counter to order and pay for your drinks.

M: When do people go to the pubs?

W: Pubs are not open all day. They can decide when to open. Most are open for 3 or 4 hours at lunchtime and again from about 6:00 pm to 11:00 pm. In busy areas, pubs may stay open from 11:00 am to 11:00 pm. Are there pubs in China?

M: Yes. Most of the customers are young people. They like to hang out with their friends after work and have fun.

W: Children under the age of 14 were not allowed to go into a pub in the past, but many pubs now provide a special room for children.

Text 10

M: Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, England, in 1942. He went to school at Saint Albans. After leaving school, Hawking first went to Oxford University where he studied physics, and then he went on studying in Cambridge University. As he himself admits, he didn't work hard. He was a lazy student, and he did very little work. However, he still got good grades.

At the age of 20, he first noticed something was wrong with him. His mother was very worried and took him to see a doctor. He was taken to the hospital for exams. He had a very serious illness. The doctor said he would die before he was 23.

At first, he became very sad and disappointed. After coming out of the hospital, he suddenly realised that life was beautiful. Later he found a job and had three children. He also conducted some of the most important scientific studies. His famous book *A Brief History of Time* was published in 1988.

Unfortunately, Hawking died at his home, on the 14th of March in 2018, at the age of 76. Hawking's story

shows that nobody should lose hope. "Life is not fair," he once said. "You just have to do the best you can."

## 第一部分 听力

1—5 CBCC 6—10 AABAA 11—15 CAAA

16—20 ABBA

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

#### A

21. C 细节理解题。由 *The Playbook* 的副标题 *52 Rules to Aim, Shoot, and Score in This Game Called Life* 以及下文... a book that is telling them how to make their lives better. 可知, *The Playbook* 是一本关于人生法则的书。
22. D 推理判断题。由文中的 ... I've been writing poetry since I was a kid. 和 My mother... would make the words jump off the page! 可知, 小时候常常给 Alexander 读诗歌的妈妈能使那些诗词跃然纸上, 由此推测在妈妈的影响下, 从小就喜欢写诗的 Alexander 觉得诗歌很有意思。
23. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段的 Read everything you can get your hands on. 可知, Alexander 认为要想成为优秀的作家广泛阅读是非常重要的。

#### B

24. A 推理判断题。文章开头提示 Of all the famous English writers, probably the best-known is William Shakespeare, 并且第二段又介绍了他在写作方面的伟大成就, 由此判断莎士比亚由于他的作品而最出名。故选 A 项。
25. B 推理判断题。文章第二段末尾和第三段开头叙述了他的作品所讲的内容, 包括 A、C 和 D 选项的内容, 但未提及作品中包括他的童年和婚姻。故选 B 项。
26. B 细节理解题。文章倒数第二段主要讲述了他对于英语语言的重大影响, 并且举例说明了他曾经使用过的几个短语以及它们的影响。故选 B 项。

#### C

27. C 细节理解题。文章前四段描述的是北极熊的捕猎过程, 再根据第四段中的 In a moment it is over, and the bear eats its first meal in nearly a week. 可知, 这只白熊饿了很长时间。
28. A 细节理解题。由第五段中的 ... but their ancestors weren't always built for ice and snow. The first Arctic bears were brown bears, a species that includes grizzly bears. 可知, 北极熊的祖先皮毛颜色较深。
29. A 细节理解题。由倒数第二段中的 Sadly, these characteristics may now threaten the polar bear's survival. As sea ice melts due to global warming, polar bears are frequently forced to come ashore. 可知, 随着气温上升, 北极熊狩猎的冰面融化, 使得它们的生存面临威胁。
30. C 主旨大意题。文章介绍了北极熊的过去、现在和未来, 故选 C 项。

### 第二节

31. C 32. F 33. G 34. D 35. B

## 第三部分 英语知识运用

### 第一节 完形填空

36. A 根据上文 I had a car accident 和下文 I had my two children in the car 可知, 作者遭遇了交通事故, 两个孩子还在车里面, 所以她受到了惊吓(terrified)。
37. C 根据上下文, 虽遭遇事故, 但困在车里的两个孩子却安然无恙, 作者应该是感到庆幸(thankfully)。
38. B 根据上文, 尽管左胳膊和脖子有划痕, 但作者在发生事故后, 感觉还算好(fine)。
39. D 作者被送到医院, 所以是医生(doctor)说作者有脑震荡。
40. B 根据下文 I walked slowly, moving from side to side. 可知, 作者走路很慢, 而且左右摇摆, 所以失去了平衡(balance)能力。
41. A 作者在与人交流方面也出现了困难。have difficulty in doing sth “做某事有困难”。
42. C 上文说作者在交流方面也出现了困难, 所以这里是不能清晰地说话(speak)。
43. D 由句中的 I wore sunglasses all day 可知, 此处表示作者要戴太阳镜以免阳光刺伤眼睛(eyes)。
44. A 上文提到作者的左胳膊和脖子划伤了, 因此人们认为作者身体的(physical)伤不明显的时候, 她就恢复了。emotional“情感(上)的”; informal“非正式的”; personal“个人的, 私人的”。
45. C 人们原以为作者恢复了, 尤其是身体的伤不明显时, 却忘记(forgot)了作者经历的伤痛。
46. B 根据上下文可知, 作者实际上并没有恢复, 由于压力大而暴饮暴食导致体重增加 25 磅, 由此可知人们原以为作者的身体有了好转(moved on)。
47. D 下文提到 stress eating, 再结合 and 前的 anxious 可知, 此处表示充满压力的(stressful)。
48. C 根据下文 I wrote down my feelings. I started meditating 可知, 作者再也无法忍受这种状况而开始采取行动, 决定(decided)自我治疗。
49. B 上文提到作者的体重增加了 25 磅, 此处表示作者开始减肥(losing weight)。
50. D 上文主要介绍了作者遭遇车祸后的种种经历, 这里表示发生事故(accident)后将近一年过去了。
51. A 上文说作者仍然惊慌, 下文说这种情绪少了很多, 此处表示转折, 说明不那么频繁(frequently)了。
52. C 作者虽然恢复缓慢, 但已经有了变化。所以此处表示作者眼里的那种暗淡的毫无希望的眼神已经消失(gone)了。
53. A 作者认识到, 虽然自己被重重地击倒, 大脑受了伤, 但是却被赋予了另外一次机会(chance)。
54. B 作者几乎每天都会考虑如何过好其第二次人生。
55. D 根据下文 no matter what happens 可知, 无论发生什么事, 作者都一直(always)在这儿, 成为孩子们最坚强的后盾。



## 第 II 卷

### 第二节

56. to get 考查非谓语动词。设空处在句中作目的状语,且句子主语 he 和 get 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,故填 to get。
57. and 考查连词。slipped down, hit a tree 与 fell down 并列作谓语,故填 and。
58. with 考查介词。那条狗一直和他待在一起,表示“和……一起”,用介词 with。
59. were rescued 考查时态语态。主语 they(指代 Trevino 和 Max)与 rescue 之间是被动关系,且由主句的时态可知,此处应用一般过去时,故填 were rescued。
60. where 考查关系副词。设空处引导定语从句,修饰 the part of the mountain,且在从句中作地点状语,故填 where。
61. lucky 考查形容词。设空处作表语,且表示“幸运的”,故填 lucky。
62. extremely 考查副词。设空处作状语,修饰 tired,表示“极其”,故填 extremely。
63. them 考查代词。设空处作宾语,指代 Max 和 Trevino,故填 them。
64. being 考查非谓语动词。设空处在句中作 other than 的宾语,故填 being。
65. owner 考查名词。由 although 引导的从句可知,设空处表示“主人”,故填 owner。

### 第四部分 写作

#### 第一节 应用文写作

##### One possible version

Dear David,

I'm glad to tell you that I got two tickets for a performance of Peking Opera in the City Theatre this Saturday evening. I'm writing to invite you to watch it with me.

Peking Opera, which has a history of more than 200 years, is popular in China. Now, more and more people are learning to perform it. By watching this performance, you can have a better understanding of traditional Chinese culture. Since you are fond of Peking Opera, I'm sure that you will have a wonderful time there.

If you accept my invitation, shall we meet at the gate of the theatre at 4:00 pm on Saturday? I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

#### 第二节 概要写作

##### One possible version

Thanks to advanced electronic devices, you can enjoy any music to your taste at any time. (要点 1) Music has such great power that it can cater to different demands, which might not be fully recognised. (要点 2) Actually, scientific evidence confirms music has positive effects on

people. (要点 3) For example, upbeat music can cheer you up. (要点 4) What's more, sad music and angry music can also be of some help when you are depressed or irritated. (要点 5)

## Unit 5 综合质量检测

### 第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: What colour clothes do you like to wear?

M: I like to wear black, blue, and white clothes. How about you?

W: My favourite colour is pink. So most of my clothes are of that colour.

Text 2

W: I'll have a glass of wine please, and my friend will have a beer.

M: Would you like them now or during your meal?

W: Bring them to us now, please.

Text 3

M: The bus is always late.

W: I know. I've been waiting for half an hour. If it doesn't come in another 15 minutes, I'll go on foot.

Text 4

W: What are you going to do tonight? How about going to the cinema? There's one that starts at 7:00 pm.

M: Good. I'm going to play tennis this afternoon but I'll be home by 4:00 pm. Then we can go out for a big dinner before seeing the film.

Text 5

M: Mary, do you think it will take long to complete the homework?

W: No, I finished it last night.

Text 6

M: Do you know next week is Halloween? It's on October 31st.

W: So what do you do on Halloween? We don't have that holiday in Russia.

M: Well, it's a day when kids dress up in masks and costumes. They knock on people's doors and ask for candy by saying "trick or treat".

W: Hmm. Sounds interesting.

M: But it's not just for kids. Lots of people go to costume parties. Hey, my friend Alan is having a party on Halloween. Would you like to go?

W: Sure. I'd love to.

Text 7

W: Hi, Bob. You seem to love learning languages a lot. How many foreign languages can you speak?

M: Well, just a bit of German, some French, Polish a

little, Chinese of course and a bit of Japanese. That's about it.

W: I'm impressed. Well, what is the second most-spoken language in England? Is it Chinese?

M: No, I don't think so.

W: Then, that must be French.

M: No. According to a recent report, more than 100 different languages are spoken in the UK and Polish is the second most spoken language, followed by Punjabi and Urdu.

W: That sounds interesting.

M: Yes, Mm, I'm afraid I must get going now. I'll have my Chinese class at 10 o'clock.

W: Oh, I have a class at 10 as well. OK, see you later.

M: See you.

Text 8

W: 648-7258.

M: May I speak to the owner please?

W: Speaking.

M: Good afternoon, I've just seen the advertisement in the newspaper about the furnished flat for rent. Is it still available?

W: Yes, it is. Would you like me to tell you about it?

M: Yes, but could you tell me the address first, please?

W: Yes, it's Number 45 Station Road.

M: Thank you. How big is the flat?

W: Oh, it's big enough for a family of four. There are three bedrooms.

M: Thanks. What about the heating and the stove?

W: It's all gas — the flat has central heating and a gas stove.

M: OK. And how much is the rent?

W: It's \$200 a month, and that does not include the cost of gas. The flat will be available starting September 1st.

M: Thank you very much.

Text 9

W: I have no idea how to finish the timetable.

M: You don't have to be very creative. It's very standard and more or less the same every year. For example, the sports day begins with throwing events. All jumping events take place before lunch.

W: Why?

M: That's because the school doesn't want the athletes to jump after eating. The jumping events take place after the throwing events. And the long distance race takes place before the jumping events.

W: And after lunch?

M: Actually, the school doesn't want any events to take place at that time. But they can practise for the next event.

W: Do you mean the 100-metre race?

M: Yes. It demands a lot of energy and seems to be the most exciting event, so it takes place at the end of the day, which is around 5:00 pm.

Text 10

W: Hank lived in a small town, but then he got a job in a big city and moved there with his wife and two children.

On the first Saturday in their new home, Hank took his new red car out of the garage and was washing it when a neighbour came by. When he saw Hank's new car, the neighbour stopped and looked at it for a minute. Then Hank turned and saw him.

The neighbour said, "That's a nice car. Is it yours?"

"Sometimes," Hank answered.

The neighbour was surprised. "Sometimes?" he said. "What do you mean?"

"Well," answered Hank slowly, "when there's a party in town, it belongs to my daughter, Jane. When there's a football game somewhere, it belongs to my son, Joe. When I've washed it, and it looks really nice and clean, it belongs to my wife. And when it needs gas, it's mine."

## 第一部分 听力

1—5 AACCB 6—10 CBBBA 11—15 CABCA

16—20 CACCA

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

#### A

21. A 细节理解题。由第二段中的... to recognise her bravery in ordering her class... before attempting to calm them... 可知,Rivera Alanis 被授予证书,是为了表彰她在枪战时唱歌安抚幼童的英勇行为。
22. A 细节理解题。由第二段中的... attempting to calm them by leading a chorus (合唱) of a song... 以及第六段中的... Rivera Alanis attempts to distract the children by leading them in a song... 可知,Rivera Alanis 带头唱起小朋友们喜爱的儿歌是为了让孩子们平静下来,转移他们的注意力。
23. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要讲述了一位墨西哥女教师在教室窗外枪声不断之际,为保护学生安全,立刻让小朋友们趴在地上,并领唱儿歌以转移小朋友的注意力的故事,D项作标题最能概括文章主旨。

#### B

24. B 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 But now food makers are adding it to many products, from potato chips to water. 和 第二段首句 The American government is especially worried about the problem. 可知,美国政府对食物和饮料中添加咖啡因的问题很担心,故选 B。

25. A 主旨大意题。第五段主要讲为了保护青少年免受咖啡因影响政府应采取的具体措施,故选 A。
26. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 If you need extra energy, try these natural boosters: eat right, exercise, and get plenty of sleep. 可知,作者主张靠合理饮食、加强锻炼和保证睡眠来使人精力充沛,故选 A。

### C

27. D 推理判断题。根据第二、三段内容可知,Miller 的研究表明,笑可能有益健康。
28. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中 It's really hard to get taken seriously when you say you study laughter 可知,对于 Bennett 来说,如何获得研究的支持很困难。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 However, the effect was seen only in the subjects who laughed out loud... 可知,在 Bennett 的研究中,观看喜剧只对那些大笑的实验参与者的健康有效果。
30. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,Bennett 认为笑的医疗效果很有限,只能对药物治疗起辅助作用。

### 第二节

31. D 32. G 33. C 34. A 35. B

### 第三部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节 完形填空

36. B 因儿子患唐氏综合征,所以十五年来作者多次失去信心。lose heart“丧失信心”,符合语境。
37. A expectation“期望”;exhibition“展览”;encouragement“鼓励”;inspiration“灵感”。由 However 一词可知,尽管有很多次作者丧失信心,但还有所期望,故选 A 项。
38. D 没有 suggest sb to do sth 这一结构,所以首先排除 A 项;warn sb not to do sth“警告某人不要做某事”;persuade sb not to do sth“劝服某人不做某事”;advise sb not to do sth“劝说/建议某人不做某事”。医生应是劝说或建议作者不要浪费时间、精力和金钱。
39. B make 在这里是“成功做到”的意思。根据下文可知医生认为作者的儿子做不到常人能做的那些事情。
40. C hopefully“有望”;sadly“悲伤地”;luckily“幸运地”;doubtfully“怀疑地”。根据上下文可知,尽管医生那样说了,但作者没有接受那些话,所以孩子才有了今天,故用 Luckily。
41. A “上学”的固定搭配是 attend the school 或 go to school。由设空后的 the same preschool 可知,这里要用 attended。
42. D 学校举办了一场美术比赛,所有孩子都展示了图画。run 有“组织”的意思,故选 D 项。
43. B 孩子们的图画应是挂在墙上,状语是 on the wall,故用 hung。
44. D 根据语境可知,不熟悉孩子们的教会会长作为这次比赛的评审,judge“评判员”,故选 D 项。
45. A 比赛那天作者看到了 C.J. 的画,因为她的画挂在墙上。as 表示原因,其他选项无此用法。
46. C 根据下文作者的感想可知,作者对能看到 Joshua 的画根本没抱什么期望,故选 C 项。

47. B 承接上文的 had no expectation 可知,作者只要知道 Joshua 能够画画,并能和其他学生的画放在一起展出,这对于作者来说已经足够了(enough)。
48. A 根据上文的描述可知,这里表示只要 Joshua 能画画(draw)就足够了。
49. D take up“开始从事,占据”;keep up“持续”;get up“起床”;pick up“(开车)接(人)”,这里是指作者到学校接孩子。
50. B 根据下文可知,Joshua 获得了成功,赢了比赛,故他是班里的获胜者(winner)。
51. C 根据第三段中的 an art contest 可知,他赢了这次比赛,win 的宾语只能是事物,不能是人。
52. A 根据上下文可知,Joshua 是个患有唐氏综合征的孩子,但他却赢了这次美术比赛,所以这对作者而言是一种特殊(special)的感觉。
53. C 对于身患唐氏综合征的 Joshua 而言,赢了这次美术比赛就是取得了某种成就。achieve“获得,取得”,符合语境。
54. B 根据上文可知,本来作者对 Joshua 没有抱太高的期望,但绘画比赛之后,作者有了更高的期待。
55. D 根据全文可知,因为 Joshua 天生患病,所以医生认为他连基本的生活能力都没有,但后来事实证明不是这样的,他也能取得某种成就,所以他并没有什么不同。

## 第 II 卷

### 第二节

56. it 考查代词。设空处在句中作形式主语,真正的主语是不定式结构 to spend the little free time... love us,故填 it。
57. that/which 考查关系代词。设空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the little free time,且在从句中作宾语,故填 that/which。
58. unnecessary 考查形容词。由 get rid of 和 throw it away 可知,此处表示的是“不必要的”物品,故填 unnecessary。
59. yourself 考查代词。本句主语是 you,设空处作 ask 的宾语,表示“你自己”,故填 yourself。
60. questions 考查名词。question 作“问题”讲时是可数名词,这里用名词复数表示泛指,故填 questions。
61. possibly 考查副词。设空处修饰谓语动词 need,表示“可能”,故填 possibly。
62. to have 考查固定结构。used to do sth 意为“过去常常做某事”。
63. on/along 考查介词。get on/along well with sb 意为“与某人相处融洽”。
64. suggests 考查动词时态。设空处描述的是一般情况,和 calls 并列作谓语,且主语是单数名词 one,故填 suggests。
65. make 考查祈使句。由并列词 say 可知此处是祈使句,故填动词原形 make。

第四部分 写作  
第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Dear Mary,

I went climbing the Great Wall with my parents during the summer vacation. I'm so glad to hear that you are interested in this trip. I'll tell you as much about it as I can.

The Great Wall is one of the greatest wonders of the world which attracts thousands of tourists every day. It is running across the mountains like a dragon.

When we arrived there, we were so excited that we started climbing immediately. The steps sometimes were flat, but sometimes steep. After two hours of climbing, we finally got to the top. I enjoyed the beauty of the mountains and took a lot of photos. I felt really proud and thought of the famous saying, "A man who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man." If you come to China, I'll be glad to take you to the Great Wall so that you can appreciate the beauty of the Great Wall.

Yours,

Wang Qiang

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

Having finished his meal and prepared to leave, the sailor walked over to the flower woman's table. "Merry Christmas! I'll buy all the flowers," he handed the flower woman a one-hundred note with a smile. "Really? But I don't have change," with these words, a smile illuminated her whole being. The sailor leant over and kissed her ancient cheek. "This is my Christmas present to you." Straightening up, the sailor came to every table, handed all the flowers to everyone as a present, wished us a Merry Christmas and departed.

Paragraph 2:

A few seconds later, Christmas exploded throughout the restaurant like a bomb. The old flower woman jumped up, waving the note. Walking slowly to the middle of the floor she did a lively folk dance and shouted to everyone, "Merry Christmas!" My wife waved her flower in time to the music. She was happy and appeared 20 years younger. Everyone joined. The miserable evening in a dull restaurant ended up being the very best Christmas Eve we had ever experienced just because of a young sailor who had Christmas spirits in his soul. He released the love and joy that had been hidden within us by anger and disappointment. He gave us Christmas.

Unit 6 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Hello, EMS.

W: May I speak to John Smith, please?

M: Sorry, Miss, but he's out on his route delivering packages. He should be back soon, though.

Text 2

M: Can I get tickets for tomorrow's film?

W: There are only some in the front row now.

M: Well, better than nothing.

Text 3

W: Richard worked as an editor for two years. Then he became a journalist. After that, he began to write novels.

M: Yes. And now he is already very famous for his works.

Text 4

M: Is your luggage ready, Madam?

W: Yes, it is.

M: Shall I call someone to bring it down for you?

W: Oh, there's no need. My suitcase is quite light.

Text 5

W: Sir, I'm hurrying to Chicago, but I can't see the timetable clearly.

M: I'll read it for you. The 9:10 am train to Chicago, the 9:40 am one to Boston... Oh, Madam, it's 9:20 now.

Text 6

M: How is the weather today?

W: It's very cold and wet.

M: Are the winters like this every year in this place?

W: Pretty much. But it was a little colder last year.

M: Now I know why people here have thick clothes on.

W: What is the weather like in winter in your country?

M: It's quite different from yours. It's warm and hot in my home town all year round.

W: You are very lucky then.

M: Well, some people in my country want to have your weather.

Text 7

W: Hi, Moray, hope you don't mind me dropping in unannounced.

M: Tina, what a surprise! Come on in. What brings you here?

W: I was just passing by and thought I'd take the opportunity to invite you over on Friday evening. I'm having another barbecue followed by a few drinks by the pool.

M: How can I resist an offer like that? Would you like to stay for coffee?

W: Umm, I'd better run, but thanks all the same. Oh, before I go, there's just one thing. Could you not bring your dog this time?

M: But Charlie and I go everywhere together.

W: I know. But remember last time? He knocked over the barbecue while chasing my cat and then did his business in the pool.

M: OK. If you insist.

Text 8

W: Why don't you sit down? Now, there are several questions I must ask, if you don't mind.

M: Not at all. Go ahead.

W: What is the purpose of your visit to America?

M: I'm going to attend a conference on air pollution.

W: When and where is this conference being held?

M: It's being held in the first three weeks of February at the University of California.

W: Who will pay your expenses?

M: The University of California. Here is the official letter of invitation.

W: I see. Fine. When do you want to go?

M: I'd like to leave in mid-January if my passport is ready by then.

W: That shouldn't be difficult. Why don't you phone me about January 10th? I should be able to give you an answer then.

M: Thank you.

Text 9

W: Hello?

M: Hello, Mary?

W: Hello, George.

M: What are you doing on Tuesday night? There's a great show at the Varsity Theater.

W: Tuesday night? Oh, sorry, I'm planning to finish my term paper. It has to be handed in on Wednesday morning.

M: Oh, well, never mind. Look, Wednesday, why don't we go out for dinner. We could go to that little restaurant you like so much.

W: That sounds like a great idea, but I think I might have to help my roommate clean the apartment. You see, we are having some people over on Thursday night, so we want the place to look really nice.

M: Well, that means you're going to be busy Wednesday night too?

W: I'm afraid so.

M: Well, how about Friday night? There's going to be a basketball championship at school. How about we go and root for the old Blues?

W: Yes, I was planning to see that, but you know what's coming up — it's Daddy's birthday, so we are taking

him out for dinner.

M: Well, what about Saturday night?

Text 10

M: Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you about the terrible service from your company. On March 14th I ordered the best-selling CDs on your website, which my father kindly paid for me with his credit card. Although in your advertisements you promised that I could get them the next day, I did not receive anything from you until a week later. When the CDs came, they were not the CDs I ordered.

I sent several emails to your Customer Service, but my messages were all returned. I think there is maybe a mistake in the address you give to the customers. I also tried to call your helpline, but the line was always busy or no one answered.

This is the first time I have shopped on your website, but I am not pleased with the service you have offered. Please send me the correct CDs as soon as possible or give my money back instead.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Jack Brown

## 第一部分 听力

1—5 AACBB 6—10 ACBCA 11—15 ABCAB

16—20 CBCCB

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

#### A

21. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 Shanghai has worked with Alipay to create a “green account” service for its residents,以及 Through the Alipay app, they can exchange the points for milk, phone cards and other products. 可知,上海通过与支付宝合作为其居民打造“绿色账户”,居民可以通过账户积分换取一些产品。所以上海与支付宝合作是为了鼓励人们垃圾分类,故答案选 A。

22. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的 They are things you don't want but that pigs can eat... 可知,湿垃圾是指那些人们不吃,但是猪可以吃的食物,所以 leftover food(剩余的食物)符合此分类,故答案选 B。

23. D 主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段中的 But it's never too late to learn how to sort your trash properly and protect the environment,以及全文对上海等城市垃圾分类做法的描述可知,垃圾分类的目的是为了保护环境,故答案选 D。

#### B

24. A 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句 The search for beauty spans centuries and continents. Paintings of

- Egyptians dating back over 4,000 years show both men and women painting their nails and wearing make-up.可知,人们对美丽的追寻跨越了时间和地域,始于古代并一直存在。故选 A。
25. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的... the babies spent more time looking at the attractive faces than the unattractive ones.可知婴儿观看漂亮面孔的时间比不漂亮的面孔的时间长,所以婴儿可以区分漂亮的和不漂亮的面孔。故选 D。
26. A 词义猜测题。根据第四段破折号后面的内容“丰满的嘴唇、光洁的皮肤、结实的肩膀”是对 traits 的解释说明,由此可推知 traits 在这里的意思是“特征”。故选 A。
27. D 推理判断题。根据第五段的 Our hardwiredness can be changed by all sorts of expectations — mostly cultural.可知,对美的理解依附于文化背景。故选 D。

### C

28. D 细节理解题。由第一段中的 they were a much more serious problem in earlier centuries 可知,虽然火灾现在依然是大城市的一大威胁,但是在几个世纪前,火灾是更加严重的问题。
29. D 细节理解题。由第二段中的 There are no accurate (精确的) records of how many people died in the fire... the government didn't record the deaths of poor people in those early times.可知,在伦敦大火中有多少人丧生并没有准确的记录,是因为政府没有记录有多少穷人死亡。
30. B 推理判断题。由最后一段中的 the new houses were much more solid and more difficult for rats to enter 可知,政府用砖和石头来重建被烧毁的地区,目的是想把房子建得坚固。

### 第二节

31. G 32. D 33. E 34. B 35. F

### 第三部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节 完形填空

36. D 由上文中的 Sixty-three-year-old 和下文中的 pensioner 可知,庄国荣是一位退休的(retired)小学美术老师。
37. A 由上文中的 art teacher 以及下文的描述可知,庄国荣的绘画(painting)生涯超过 40 年。
38. B 由文中的描述可知,庄国荣去社区的“农民之家”作画或教(teach)其他村民如何画画。
39. D 因庄国荣原本就是小学美术老师,所以他教其他村民如何画(draw)画。
40. C 由上下文的描述可知,“农民之家”充当(serves as)射阳农民绘画机构的一个分支点。
41. B 该机构是一个由政府支持(supported)的文化组织。
42. D 由上文中的 Sheyang Farmers Painting Institute 和 The institute is a government... cultural organisation 可知,庄国荣在该机构(institute)兼职。

43. A 由该空后的 ten paintings 可知,他每年创作(creates)的画作多达十幅。
44. C 由下文中的 5,000 yuan 可知,这些画作被当地政府购买(bought)了。
45. B 上文说政府购买了他的作品,也就是他每年能挣(makes)大概五千元。
46. C 他每年赚的五千元,来源于他所从事的这份工作(work)。
47. D 由文中的 his views of life to his fellow countrymen 可知,除了挣钱,这份工作还给了庄国荣向他的老乡们表达(express)他对生活的看法的机会。
48. A 庄国荣是一位退休老人,所以他会向乡亲们尤其是(especially)老人们表达自己对生活的看法。
49. C 由下文中的 taking care of our elderly 可知,我们生活在一个老龄化的(ageing)社会。
50. B 我们不能只依靠(rely on)传统的方式来照顾老人,即依靠子女。
51. D 上下文之间表示因果关系,故用 Therefore 表示“因此”。
52. A 由文中的描述可知,专业的养老院对于老人的晚年幸福是很重要的(important)。
53. C 由下文中的 young people celebrating the birthday of a senior citizen 可知,这是庄国荣描绘的一幅场景(scene)。
54. B 由下文中的 I want to convey is that life in one's later years can still be happy 可知,庄国荣想要传递的信息(message)是老年生活依然可以是快乐的。
55. A 由文中的描述可知,庄国荣的画作都是基于真实的(real)生活而创作的。

## 第 II 卷

### 第二节

56. where 考查关系副词。先行词表示地点,且引导词在从句中作地点状语,故用 where。
57. services 考查名词。根据该空前的 many 可知,此处要用复数名词。
58. reliable 考查词形转换。对 a person 进行修饰和描述要用形容词。reliable“可信赖的”。
59. to please 考查非谓语动词。此处语境为:为了取悦每一个人。故用不定式作目的状语。
60. However 考查副词。空前和空后内容为转折关系,且位于句首,用逗号隔开,故用 However。
61. a 考查固定搭配。offer sb a ride 为固定用法,意为“载某人一程”。
62. others 考查主谓一致。由于从句谓语是复数 have,故用 others。
63. probably 考查词形转换。此处修饰句子,应用副词,This is probably... 意为“这很可能是……”。
64. has been turned/is turned 考查时态和语态。全文通篇用了现在时态,而且 turn 与从句主语 the dark screen 之间是被动关系。

65. looking 考查固定结构。see... doing sth 意为“看见……正在做某事”。

#### 第四部分 写作

##### 第一节 应用文写作

###### One possible version

Dear Wang Ming,

I am sorry to hear that you have been addicted to smoking. I think it is a bad habit, because it can bring about many bad results. First, it will do damage to your health, especially to your lung. Second, it will affect your study, because you have devoted much to smoking and you cannot be energetic in your study. Third, it will waste much money, which should be spent on your study. Finally, it will also pollute the air around you. So I think you should get rid of it as soon as possible. In order that you can quit smoking successfully, you can develop new hobbies and interests such as singing, dancing and hiking. You may ask your families for some help. In a word, I wish you health and happiness.

I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

##### 第二节 读后续写

###### One possible version

Paragraph 1:

Suddenly, a boy fell off the back of the bus. He hit the road face down and rolled over. He lay motionless in the middle of the road as the bus sped away. None of the cars behind the bus stopped. In fact, I felt the same urge to keep going, but the urge to stop and help was stronger. Knowing that he could die in a matter of minutes, I stopped my car and carefully examined the body. With the help of some passers-by, I lifted his unconscious body into the car and raced back to the hospital. After his family was contacted, and he was wheeled into emergency surgery, I drove home, exhausted.

Paragraph 2:

The next day, when I went to hospital to see the boy, all his family got up, with grateful smiles on their faces. The mother held my hands to her face and started weeping. “Son, you are an angel!” she repeated. What a feeling this was, to help save the life of another person! I spent the rest of the day in a state of exhilaration, the most fabulous mood I had ever experienced. Driving home that evening, I knew what I wanted to do for the rest of my life. Two months of placements could not do what 30 minutes’ helping an accident victim had done for me. We spend a lot of our time wondering what path to take in our lives. This experience taught me that at times, these decisions are made for you — and that whatever happens is always for the best.

## 假期作业

I.

A

1. A 细节理解题。根据第三段... the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair.可知,除了要跟她一起吃饭的人,那位陌生的女士和她的同伴也加入到了 Welty 的饭局中,故选 A 项。
2. D 词义猜测题。联系本段“My friend said, ‘Now we believe your stories,’”Welty added.“And I said, ‘Now you know. These are the people that make me write them.’”及下文中的“I don’t make them up.”可知,朋友们相信 Eudora Welty 所写的故事是真实的,并没有虚构,故 them 指的是“故事”。
3. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句可知, Welty 所写的故事中的角色都取材于生活在社会各阶层的人们,都来源于真实的生活,故选 C 项。

B

4. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中 It’s a chance for escapism — getting away from real life. 可知,作者去电影院看一场精彩的电影,是为了逃离现实生活,故选 D 项。
5. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的 It’s just bad manners! 可知,看电影时和朋友闲聊是很不礼貌的,作者对此行为很厌恶,所以此处 hatred 表示“憎恶,厌恶”,与 dislike 意思相似,故选 C 项。
6. D 主旨大意题。文章通过作者的一些观影经历及评论家 Simon 的一些叙述,主要想告诉我们一些观影人在影院中的一些不当表现,故选 D 项。

II. 1. F 2. C 3. A 4. G 5. E

III. 1. B “我”在信中写下一些在不愉快的或愉快的日子发生的难忘的事情,所以选 B。

2. C “我”也在信中加上一些随着时间的流逝会消失的照片和报告单。disappeared“消失”,符合语境。

3. B 根据下文 When her birthday approaches, I 5 that box and find it full of beautiful cards and 6 memories. 可知,作者有一个盒子,里面装的是想送给女儿的东西,所以选 B。

4. A 每个星期“我”都会记录一些“我”能想到的这一星期发生的事情。make notes of 意为“记下,记录”,符合语境,所以选 A。

5. D look for “寻找”; break down “崩溃”; fill in “填写”; take out “拿出”。当她的生日临近的时候,“我”就会将盒子拿出来,所以选 D。

6. A 体会作者的感情可知,作者拿出盒子发现它装满了美丽的卡片和“甜蜜”的回忆,所以选 A。

7. B 一旦这封信写好,所有的宝贝都被放进了信封,“我”就将它密封。once 表示“一旦”。所以选 B。

8. D 由文章首句 Every year I write a letter to my daughter on her birthday. 可知,作者每年会在女儿生日之际给她写一封信,所以这里应该是 birthday

- letter。
9. C 由文末的... and the accumulated love walks into her life.及整篇文章透露的一位父亲对女儿的浓浓爱意可知,这是一份父亲给女儿的爱的礼物,所以选 C。
10. C 作者每年写给女儿的信,是对女儿真实生活、成长的记录,所以选 C。
11. A 现在给女儿写生日信的这一传统已成为“我”的一项任务。全文多次提及“写信”,所以选 A。
12. A 随着 Ann 渐渐长大。这里是年龄的增长,应用 older。
13. B 由上文提到的 one of my duties 及本句中的 too 可知,这件事情也成了女儿生活中很特别的一部分,所以选 B。
14. D 由下文的... on her 61st birthday, she will... 可知,有一天他们在谈论将来 (future)的生活。
15. C 根据下文的 having fun with them 可知,她可能和孙子玩耍,所以选 C。
16. D 由下文的 and will be offered a good job soon 可知,是女儿将要大学毕业,所以选 D。
17. A 作者每年都给女儿写一封信,等到女儿 21 岁的时候,她肯定得花很长时间去读这些信。再根据上文的 A letter to Ann from Daddy to be opened when you're twenty-one years old.可知,Ann 这里是说:“我 21 岁的时候,应该是正在忙于读你给我的这些信。” 所以选 A。
18. D 作者最大的“愿望”是未来还能健在并享受那一美好时刻,所以选 D。
19. B 根据下文的 when those letters are 20 and the accumulated (积累) love walks into her life 可知,作者是要享受这些美好的时刻,所以选 B。
20. C 这些信被拆开,这些年来累积的父爱也随之走进她的生活,所以选 C。