

答案解析

Unit 1 A new start

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. senior 2. eagerness; eager 3. campus
4. explore; exploration; explorer 5. engine
6. impression; impress; impressive 7. insect
8. collection; collect 9. organise; organisation;
organiser 10. breathe; breath 11. challenge;
challenging 12. pressure 13. calm
- II. 1. senior 2. and; again 3. around 4. by
5. introduce 6. stomach 7. panic 8. well done
9. pressure 10. on 11. calm 12. most of
- III. 1. was looking; when; I was driving when someone
called me.
2. Turning around; Holding a gun, that soldier rushed
out.
3. How true; How smart/clever the boy is!
- IV. 1. so 2. on 3. to 4. With 5. in 6. too 7. like
8. of 9. before 10. too 11. Although 12. in
13. for 14. in 15. on
- V. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C
- VI. Meng Hao got up early and rushed to his new school,
because it was his first day at senior high and he was
eager to get to know his new school. When he arrived
at the campus, he met a white-haired man and later he
was surprised to find out the man he met was his
English teacher. During the English class, Meng Hao
was nervous about introducing himself in front of the
class. With butterflies in his stomach, he began, but
everyone laughed because it turned out that he and his
teacher shared the same name. Mr Meng said that
challenges at senior high might put them under
pressure. He advised everyone to keep calm and
prepare themselves for the unknown and he also
advised them to make the most of their time at senior
high. After the English class, Meng Hao thought he
had had a good beginning to his new school life.
- VII. 1. I was looking at the photos on the noticeboard when
I heard a voice behind me.
2. It was raining when we arrived at the concert.
3. The campus was still quiet when I arrived, so I
decided to explore a bit.
4. When my car broke down, I saw a friend and he did
me a favour./I saw a friend when my car broke
down and he did me a favour.
- VIII. 1. (1)How (2)How (3)What (4)What

2. (1)impression (2)with/by (3)impressed
3. (1)on (2)to come/coming (3)it

- IX. 1. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段第一、二句 While
I was exploring my curiosity, my disease got worse.
I wanted to go to college after high school, but I
couldn't.可知,Tanis 本想在高中之后上大学,但是
是因为她的病情恶化了,所以不能继续学业。Tanis
患的是注意缺陷障碍,所以当病情恶化以后,更加
难以集中注意力。故正确答案为 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据文章第六段第一句中的
without dealing with the public, I could work alone
可知,Tanis 想找一个可以独自工作的职位。故正
确答案为 A。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文章中的关键信息 how
important your help is to my life, Thank you. 及
why you're saving my life 可推断,作者写这封信的
目的是表达对这个培训中心的感谢,感谢他们拯救
了自己的人生,所以 C 项正确。A 项意为“解释她
为什么对电脑感兴趣”;B 项意为“分享她对于她的
职业的观点”;D 项意为“描述她目前所上的课程”,
均不符合文意。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. badminton 2. drama; dramatic; dramatically
3. band 4. debate 5. piano; pianist 6. stage
7. argue; argument 8. topic 9. sharp; sharpen
10. intelligent; intelligence
- II. 1. after 2. fit; healthy 3. the piano 4. take
5. care 6. part 7. apply 8. up 9. notes
- III. 1. not only; Travelling is not only a good way to relax,
but also a chance to broaden our horizons.
2. To help; To look after his wife, he quit his job.
- IV. 1. I replied.
主语 谓语
2. I was embarrassed.
主语 系动词 表语
3. I breathed deeply.
主语 谓语 状语
4. I had a very good seat.
主语 谓语 宾语
5. I saw a white-haired man.
主语 谓语 宾语
6. He offered me a job.
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语
7. He gave me a smile.
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语
8. This film made him popular.
主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

9. The campus was quiet.
主语 系动词 表语
10. The school offered the students many books.
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语
- V. 1. I read the book yesterday.
2. The man played the piano well.
3. He planted a tree in the corner of the yard.
4. The meeting ended at five o'clock.
5. She likes reading books very much.
6. This morning, I bought a book from the bookshop.
7. She sent his brother a letter last week.
8. The naughty boy made his parents very angry.
- VI. 1. rushed 2. because/for/since/as 3. a 4. introducing
5. With 6. that 7. challenges 8. pressure 9. their
10. thought
- VII. 1. (1)argued; argument (2)with (3)with; about/
over
2. (1)to (2)As a student, we should take an active
part in after-school activities.
- VIII. 1. arrived 2. before/earlier 3. its 4. that/which
5. paintings 6. by 7. is 8. conducted 9. regularly
10. living
- IX. 1. E 2. D 3. A 4. F 5. G

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. opportunity 2. view 3. graduate; graduation;
graduate 4. frightened; frightening; fright 5. sight
6. figure 7. select; selection 8. particular;
particularly 9. specific 10. memorise; memory
- II. 1. graduate 2. about 3. sight 4. all out
5. in particular 6. back on 7. give; a hand
8. around 9. into 10. forward to
- III. 1. as much as possible; Please finish your homework
as soon as possible.
2. have had; when; There are moments when we are
at the lowest point of our life.
3. so; that; The camera is so expensive that I can't
afford it.
- IV. 1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B
- V. 1. from; to 2. with 3. if 4. for 5. with 6. at
7. out 8. If 9. when/if 10. in 11. if 12. when/if
13. at 14. from 15. when/if
- VI. Lisa graduated from high school last June and she was
going to share her suggestions with new students.
Firstly, she said Orientation Day was helpful. It's a
fantastic opportunity for new students to get to know
the school and the other students. Also, she suggested
going all out and seeing what happens when dealing
with new challenges. Besides, she dealt with
disappointing moments with a peaceful heart. Finally,
she advised students to give others a hand when they

- need it, because this will make them feel good, too.
- VII. 1. I feel as if high school was only yesterday!
2. It seems as if you were wrong.
3. Lisa graduated from our school last June and (she)
is about to go to college in New York.
4. Tom worked hard and (he) got the first prize in the
English speech contest.
- VIII. 1. (1)came into sight (2)at
2. (1)in the end (2)on end (3)make ends meet
3. (1)so (2)such (3)so (4)so 改为 such
- IX. 1. new members 2. with 3. the best 4. by
5. with; of 6. more 7. consideration
8. photography lover 9. planning; admit new members;
apply 10. To start with 11. influenced by; since; and
12. Also; with 13. What's more; held 14. It; that
15. take; consideration

【连句成篇】

Dear Mr Liu,

I've heard that Xinya Photography Club in our
school is planning to admit new members in recent
days, so I am writing to apply for being a member of
it.

To start with, interest is the best teacher. My
father is an amateur photography lover, so greatly
influenced by him, I have long been interested in
photography since my childhood and my dream is to
become a professional photographer. Also, with the
help of my father, I have learnt a lot of photo-taking
skills. What's more, I even won the second prize in the
photo contest held by my junior high school.

It is because of these reasons that I decide to join
the club. I really hope you can take my application into
consideration.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

- X. 1. B 推理判断题。根据文章第一段最后一句 In
order to make your high school life easier, you can
follow these tips.可知,作者写这篇文章的目的是告
诉学生使高中生活更轻松的一些技巧,所以 B 项
正确。
2. D 推理判断题。根据第二段中的第一句 Learn all
you can about your first day beforehand 及关键词
know the school better 可知,作者建议在上高中前
先对高中进行了解,所以 D 项正确。
3. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 make use of
after-school study groups or ask your teacher to
help you with your schoolwork 可知,作者建议我们
向他人寻求帮助,所以 A 项正确。
4. D 推理判断题。本段告诉我们在高中里有很多课
外活动,学生要利用这样的机会来做自己喜欢的事

情,尝试新事物,而不只是学习。所以 D 项“光学习不玩耍,聪明孩子也变傻”符合本段的意思。

5. A 推理判断题。在最后一段作者提到要学会如何管理好时间,那么作者接下来应该会谈论如何管理好自己的时间。所以 A 项正确。

XI. One possible version

How to Enrich Our Life in High School

As high school students, we're expected to make our life meaningful and enjoyable. Here are some good tips for us.

Firstly, a life without a friend is a life without a sun, so why not make a lot of friends and enjoy helping each other? Secondly, in our spare time, we can take an active part in sports so that we can build up our body, which will surely be good to our further study. Besides, it's our duty to study hard to make sure that one day our dream of entering an ideal university will come true.

In a word, life in high school is colorful and challenging. We should make good use of time to enrich our life.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)improved (2)improvement

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

3. (1) argument (2) with; about/over (3) for/against (4)It; that

4. (1)into (2)out of sight (3)at

- II. 1. (1)it (2)on (3)on

2. (1)in (2)in (3)an

3. (1)of (2)in (3)on (4)ends (5)up

- III. 1. was playing; when 2. Hearing 3. To keep

- V. 1. C 根据文章第一句中的 the incurable 可以判断出作者面前的这位老人患了不治之症,活不了多久了,故 live 符合语境。

2. A 我惊讶地喊出他的名字,但是他却不能回答我。由下文的介绍可知, Frank 的智力不如一个婴儿,他不能用语言回答别人的问话。因此这里应是 answer。

3. D 由下文暗示可知,他虽然不能用语言与别人交流,但他的内心是有一定的反应的,所以他一见到我就将右脚靠着我的右脚以示问候。

4. B Frank 的这个举动使我的记忆(memories)一下子回到三十多年前。

5. B 下文主要讲述了三十年前也就是二战期间我的生活,那时我只能住在防空洞里,所以只能用“黑暗(dark)”来形容当年的岁月。

6. D 我回忆起了三十多年前的生活,头脑中出现了当年防空洞里的情景,故 scene 符合语境。

7. C 上文讲述了我和其他难民一起睡在防空洞里,这些人里就有 West 夫人和她的儿子 Frank,此处用

Sharing 表明我们经历着同样的战时问题。

8. D 因为我们同样经历着战争问题,所以我们这些共同生活在防空洞中的居住者彼此非常了解(know)。

9. C 这里是说 Frank West 吸引了(interested)我的注意力。

10. A 由下文他的妈妈说他已经 37 岁了,但他的智力还不如一个婴儿,可以推知这里是说 Frank 吸引我的注意力是因为他的不正常(wasn't normal)。

11. D but 表示转折,前半句说他 37 岁了,那么后半句的转折应表达他的智力却不如一个婴儿,因此用 little 的比较级 less 表示智力水平低。

12. B 他讲的话只是一些简单的发音,体现内心的快乐和愤怒,没有更多实在的内容。这里是作者在描述 Frank 的语言能力,四个选项中只有 speech 可以表示说话的能力。

13. B 用 no more 进一步说明 Frank 的语言表达问题。

14. D 当时的 West 夫人已经 75 岁了,可是她坚强、能干,她也不得不如此,当然是因为 Frank 要完全依赖于她。故 depended 符合语境。

15. A 上文说 Frank 的智力还不如一个婴儿,所以他像婴儿一样需要获取全部关心(attention)。control “控制”; treatment “治疗”; management “管理”。

16. A West 夫人的房子被夷为平地,所以说她几乎失去(lost)了她拥有的一切。

17. B West 夫人遭受这么大的损失,大家都尽力帮助这不幸的(unlucky)一家。

18. A 故事情节发展到我们要分开的那个早晨。故用 separated 表示“分开,分离”。reunited “重聚”。

19. D 由下一句 They were about the same size. 可知,我用我的右脚量了一下他的脚的大小,为下文给他送鞋做铺垫。measure 表示“测量,估量”,符合语境。

20. B 那天晚上,我去给 Frank 送鞋,他一看到我,马上把他的右脚靠在我的右脚上,他把我用脚测量他的脚的大小的动作理解为一种问候的表达方式,从那以后他都是以这样的方式问候我。故 greeting 符合语境。

VI. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

The officer was so angry that he asked the police to beat him up again. The farmer was very afraid. He thought he would be sentenced to death by killing people, but he didn't. He was innocent. He must tell people the truth, but no one could hear his voice. He hoped that someone could come and save him.

Paragraph 2:

The farmer was lucky. A few days later, a young man came to the police station with a lot of journalists, saying that he saw the murderer. It was

the police officer who killed the man on the snow! He saw that the police officer used a knife killing the man late in the evening. He was so frightened and ran away. But the young man thought the farmer was innocent. So he took great courage to expose the real criminal. After the investigation, the young man was right. The police officer was sent into prison and the police who beat up the farmer was fired, and the brave young man was regarded as the hero by the villagers.

Unit 2 Exploring English

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. sculpt; sculpture 2. behavior; behave
3. confusing; confused; confusion 4. unique
5. alarm 6. reflect; reflection 7. creativity;
creative; creation; creator 8. visible; invisible
- II. 1. trouble doing 2. out of 3. up/down 4. in/out
5. wind
- III. 1. realize; Our new teacher explained the math problem again and again in order to make us understand.
2. why; That is why he didn't pass the exam.
- IV. 1. how 2. in 3. or 4. While 5. of 6. as
7. at 8. by 9. of 10. or 11. the 12. about
13. while 14. how 15. in
- V. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A
- VI. People often have trouble learning English because of its unique madness. There are many examples. There is no egg in eggplant, no ham in a hamburger and neither pine nor apple in pineapple. We can sculpt a sculpture and paint a painting, but we take a photo. We can get seasick at sea, airsick in the air and carsick in a car, but we don't get homesick at home. We can say "it's raining" or "it's snowing", but we can't say "it's sunshining". When the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible. The reason why English has its unique madness is that English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race.
- VII. 1. Even the smallest words can be confusing.
2. It can be annoying to talk too much.
3. English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race.
4. The old couple quarrelled but they made up soon afterwards.
- VIII. 1. (1)getting (2)finishing (3)doing
2. (1)worked 改为 work (2)understood (3)to post
(4)mended
3. (1)confusing; confused; confusion
(2)confusing; confused (3)with
- IX. 1. B 主旨大意题。由第一段最后一句 However, it

turns out that the speaking situation helps a lot in making language work. 可知,语言环境有助于语言起作用,接下来几段论述了语言环境的具体作用。第二段讲语言环境会使单词具有特指性,第三段讲语言环境会使语言更加清晰,最后一段讲语言环境会提供或限定单词的含义。所以文章主要讲的是语言环境有助于语言起作用,故 B 项正确。

2. D 细节理解题。由第一段第二句 Talking is such a natural, everyday activity that we do not often stop to consider the way it actually works. 可知 D 项正确。
3. C 细节理解题。由第二段第一句 First, the speaking situation helps make words more particular. 以及第五句 This is because the speaking situation makes it clear what speakers mean when they use words. 可知,语言环境会帮助人们理解单词的特定含义,会让说话的人要表达的意思更加清晰,故 C 项正确。
4. C 推理判断题。由第三段第四、五、六句 So the sentence "I went to the bank" is not clear. It could mean I went to the side of a river or it could mean I went to the place where my money is kept. However, if the speaker is talking about fishing or going to the mountains, others probably know that "bank" means "the side of a river". 可知,如果只说 I went to the bank,其他人就不知道 bank 到底是什么意思,但是如果说话的人谈论钓鱼或爬山的话,就可以推断出 bank 是“岸边”的意思,所以可以参对话的前一部分或者后一部分来理解 bank 的含义,故 C 项正确。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. type; typical 2. unfamiliar; familiar 3. contact
4. organization; organize; organized 5. likely
6. subway 7. gas/petrol 8. apartment/flat
9. context 10. addition; add; additional
- II. 1. with 2. across 3. used as 4. made
5. referred to 6. short 7. up with 8. different from
9. with
- III. 1. formed; The book borrowed from the library is very interesting.
2. knowing; Reading (books) can broaden our horizons.
- IV. 1. incorrect 2. unhappy 3. impatient 4. invisible
5. unimportant 6. unnecessary 7. unable
8. dislike/unlike 9. unselfish
- V. 1. ability 2. happiness 3. tradition 4. silence
5. movement 6. activity
- VI. 1. learning 2. of 3. examples 4. neither 5. a
6. at 7. but 8. my 9. was invented 10. creativity
- VII. 1. (1)to combine (2)combination (3)with
2. (1)store (2)living (3)as (4)eating 改为 eat

- VIII. 1. felt 2. it 3. without 4. terrible 5. impossible
6. found 7. that/which 8. loss 9. taking
10. better

- IX. 1. C 2. B 3. G 4. F 5. E

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. remind; reminder 2. comment 3. boot
4. section 5. actually; actual 6. negative; negativity;
positive 7. informal; formal

- II. 1. frog; throat 2. intend 3. share; with
4. astonishment 5. aware

- III. 1. what; The little girl was proud of what her father
had done for her.
2. preparing and writing; Mary spent/spends all her
free time painting.

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

- V. 1. COZ 2. such 3. When 4. At 5. the 6. who
7. Why 8. of 9. back 10. to 11. COZ 12. at
13. of 14. such 15. back

- VI. When going to a summer school, Yancy was told that
her English teacher couldn't teach that day because she
had a frog in her throat. Yancy was confused at why
her teacher tried to eat such a big frog. Sophie went to
a shopping centre to buy some winter boots when she
first went to New York. She mistook the first floor as
the second floor. But the first floor was the ground
floor in Sophie's understanding. Julien got a penfriend
who used "really wicked" to describe his grandfather.
But it turned out that his grandfather was a very nice
man and it made Julien very confused. Zheng Xu spent
days preparing and writing his first English paper and
he knew he had done a good job. However, he was
disappointed at his English teacher's comment "Not
bad". In fact, "Not bad" means "good or better than
you expected" in British English.

- VII. 1. I went to a shopping centre to buy some winter
boots.

2. He got up early to catch the bus.

3. When I met his grandfather, I liked him a lot.

4. When she got home, her little son had fallen asleep.

- VIII. 1. (1)is said (2)It (3)She is said to have married a
businessman.

2. (1)for (2)with (3)in exchange for

3. (1)meeting (2)comes (3)see 改为 seeing

- IX. 1. about 2. interest 3. recommend 4. the greatest
wonders 5. of 6. attract 7. forward to 8. embed
9. to know; during 10. about; recommend 11. the
greatest wonders; visible 12. Because of; attracts
13. like; embedded; fertile 14. charming
15. forward to your arrival; nice journey

【连句成篇】

Dear Mike,

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

The Great Wall of China 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
coast of China near the mouth of the Hangzhou Bay.
The view of the West Lake is simply charming.

Look forward to your arrival. Wish you a nice
journey.

Yours,

Li Hua

- X. 1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 But when I went
to America... without any language problems.可知,
作者原以为他在美国应该不会有语言问题。故 A
项正确。

2. B 细节理解题。根据文章第五段的内容可知,作
者是想给朋友打个电话。故 B 项正确。

3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段的 There are lots of
words which the Americans use differently in
meaning from the British 以及第四、五段的内容可
知,这种说法在英国和美国有不同的含义。故 C 项
正确。

4. B 推理判断题。根据第一段的 I made my first
visit to the United States 及最后一段的内容可知,
they 指的是美国人。

XI. One possible version

Dear Leslie,

I'm writing to tell you the plan for the next
Chinese class.

On Saturday afternoon at three, we will meet at
school. This study will last for a long time, because I
want to introduce you to the Tang Dynasty poetry,
which needs much time. These poems are very popular
among the Chinese people and they also attract many
foreigners. I'm sure you'll like it, too. Of course,
you'd better prepare for it, so I suggest you learn a
brief history of the Tang Dynasty, which certainly
helps you to learn poetry.

I hope to receive your letter as soon as possible.

Yours,

Li Hua

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

I. 1. (1)with (2)in 2. (1)with (2)for (3)in
(4)for 3. recognition

II. 1. (1)with (2)difficulty/trouble/problems
(3)doing
2. (1)do (2)doing (3)do
3. (1)注意 (2)开始做(需要花费许多时间或精力的事) (3)致力于,献身于

III. 1. make it drink 2. It 3. People say that

V. 1. A 结合前半句 I'm not overweight 可知,“我”不胖,并由本空前的转折连词 but 可知,本空应与 overweight 形成对比,因此本句句意为:“我”不胖,但也不是很瘦(thin)。故答案为 A。

2. B 上文中提到了作者的眼睛、头发、胖瘦等一系列体貌特征,因此作者对自己的外貌(appearance)相对满意。A、C、D 三个选项中的眼睛、体重、头发都是外貌的一部分,均不符合语境。故答案为 B。

3. D 上文中提到作者在想自己的这些体貌特征是不是遗传自不认识的陌生人,因此她行走在大街上时经常(Often)试图辨认出那个陌生人。故答案为 D。

4. B run after 意为“追赶,追逐”;pick out 意为“挑选,辨认出”;bring back 意为“拿回,使恢复”;turn down 意为“调低,关小”。走在街上的时候,“我”经常试图辨认出(pick out)那个陌生人,想象着路过的某一位女士可能是自己的生母。故答案为 B。

5. C 结合上文可知,作者试图辨认那个陌生人,想象着路过的某一位女士可能(could)是自己的生母。故答案为 C。

6. D 由下文中的 wondering what it would be like to have been raised by my biological mother 可知,作者在很长一段时间里都想象着和自己的生母(my birth mother)生活在一起会是怎样的场景。

7. A be dissatisfied with 意为“对……不满意”;be content with 意为“对……满意”;be angry with 意为“对……感到生气”;be pleased with 意为“对……感到高兴”。由下一句中的关键词 just 及上文中的 relatively happy 可知,作者并非对自己的生活不满意。故答案为 A。

8. B 结合上文可知,作者并非对自己的生活不满意,只是从未停止(stopped)想象被生母抚养长大会是怎样的。故答案为 B。

9. D write down 意为“写下”;put up 意为“抬高,建造,张贴”;hand out 意为“分发”;come across 意为“偶然发现”。一天,“我”偶然读到(came across)一首诗,这首诗将收养比作是由一个人播种、由另一个人照料的种子。故答案为 D。

10. C compare... with... 意为“将……和……作比较”;compare... to... 意为“将……比作……”。compare... for... 和 compare... as... 均无此搭配。结合下文内容可知,作者读到的这首诗将收养比作

是一粒种子。故答案为 C。

11. D 结合上一句中的 taken care of by another 可知,第一个人种下的种子由第二个人照看,并浇灌(watered)它,使其变得高大而美丽。

12. C 作者发现这首诗所讲的内容与自己所处的情形(situation)非常相似。故答案为 C。

13. A 对这首诗的感悟使作者逐渐意识到(realised)是养母成就了今天的自己。故答案为 A。

14. B 作者逐渐意识到是养母成就了今天的自己。养母为自己的第一次舞蹈演出编头发,在自己第一次心碎的时候陪伴在左右,遇到每一件重要的事情时她都在那里。故答案为 B。

15. D 由后半句 the same attitude to life, and the same way of treating people 可知,作者和养母有着相同的对待生活的态度,以同样的方式对待他人,因此作者有着和养母相同的个性品质(personality)。故答案为 D。

16. A 有时,当“我们”外出的时候,人们会谈论“我们”长得多么(how much)相像。故答案为 A。

17. C 作者和养母外出的时候,人们会谈论她们长得多么相像,这时作者和养母经常会相视一笑,忘记(forgetting)了养母并非是给予自己生命的那个人。故答案为 C。

18. C 此处表示让步;尽管(Though)作者不知道自己是如何长成现在的模样,但她知道自己为什么能够成为今天的自己。as 也可以表示“虽然”,但引导让步状语从句时要用倒装。故答案为 C。

19. B 结合倒数第三段中的 She did my hair for my first dance. She was there for my first heartbreak... She'd been there for 14 that ever mattered,可知,作者认为自己的养母是自己能够期望得到的最好的(best)母亲。故答案为 B。

20. C 根据倒数第三段中的 my mum had made me who I am today 可知,正是作者的养母塑造(shaped)了她,使她成为今天的自己。故答案为 C。

VI. One possible version

It is important to get up early for people. (要点 1) In the morning, people can do morning exercises or simply take a short walk to keep healthy. Also, people's memory will improve. (要点 2) Besides, people can make good preparations for the day, so they will have enough time to do everything. (要点 3) In a word, getting up early is beneficial to us.

Unit 3 Family matters

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

I. 1. approach 2. chat 3. focus 4. assume; assumption
5. respect 6. studio 7. court 8. ignore; ignorant;
ignorance 9. professional; profession 10. talent;
talented 11. option; optional

- II. 1. to 2. to 3. university 4. on 5. leave 6. in
7. down 8. proud 9. take 10. at
- III. 1. seated; This bridge, built in 2016, was designed by a local company.
2. What about; What about going out for a walk this afternoon?
3. that's only because; I went to bed early last night, and that's because I was so tired.
4. playing in a band; Playing football is one of his hobbies.
- IV. 1. to 2. on 3. to; for 4. on; in 5. about 6. with
7. in 8. down 9. in 10. of 11. before 12. for
13. with 14. on 15. as
- V. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B
- VI. Grandfather and Father are playing chess when the son comes in. The son tells his father he decides not to go to university and he wants to focus on the band. However, his father thought he wanted to be a lawyer, because lawyers can help people and are respected by others. But his son wants to work in a studio. Grandfather asks them to calm down and advises the son to go to university and play music at the same time. The son could try.
- VII. 1. You just assume I want to be a lawyer, but that's only because you are a lawyer.
2. I hope you finish the work on time, but you just waste your time.
3. If you go to university and play music at the same time, you will have two options for your future.
4. If you put your heart into it, you will make more progress.
- VIII. 1. (1)founded (2)held (3)related to
2. (1) working (2) to (3) with (4) With the approach of (5)is approaching
3. (1)on (2)on
- IX. 1. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第五句 Phone if you stay somewhere else so that your parents don't call your friends or even the police looking for you.可知,如果你不能按时回家,一定要打电话告知父母。故选 D 项。
2. D 推理判断题。根据第二段的内容可知,由于父母对孩子的深爱,才使他们担心孩子的所作所为,因此作为孩子应该理解父母。故选 D 项。
3. B 主旨大意题。文章第一段讲述了孩子的抱怨,第二段分析了父母的这些做法的原因,第三、四段重点说明了如何理解父母及与父母相处。故选 B 项。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. currently; current 2. regular; regularly; regularity
3. skin 4. jogging; jog 5. slim 6. aim; aimless
- II. 1. up 2. from 3. in 4. though 5. of 6. aim

7. to 8. off 9. up 10. on
- III. 1. even though; Even though it is raining now, we'll go there.
2. slim and fit; This coat will keep you warm.
3. to see you back; I can't wait to meet my new friend.
4. which was set; The house, which was completed in 1856, was made of wood.
- V. 1. are playing 2. comes 3. are respected 4. is developing 5. wanted 6. will have
- VI. 1. went 2. rises 3. advertised 4. have read 5. was driving 6. will find 7. stayed 8. is waiting
9. have changed 10. are repairing
- VII. 1. seated 2. comes 3. for 4. to go 5. on
6. when 7. to be 8. lawyers 9. at 10. If
- VIII. 1. (1)working (2)informed (3)You'd better keep the children away from the fire.
2. (1)compared (2)Comparing (3)Compared (4)with/to (5)to
- IX. 1. (should) hold 2. preparing 3. with 4. spent
5. happily 6. Without 7. before 8. which
9. responsibilities 10. my
- X. 1. G 2. F 3. D 4. B 5. C

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. admire; admiring; admiration 2. judge; judgement
3. settle; settlement 4. typically; typical
5. obviously; obvious 6. despite 7. throughout
8. entire; entirely 9. positive; negative 10. athlete; athletic
- II. 1. for 2. with 3. in 4. in 5. then 6. behind
7. at 8. longer 9. up 10. up 11. to 12. in
- III. 1. as much as they can; We should study as hard as we can.
2. Despite; Despite the heavy rain, he still went to work.
3. wouldn't have been happy; We would have finished the work if we had started two days earlier.
4. was about to; I was about to leave when the telephone rang.
- IV. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C
- V. 1. in; in 2. towards 3. in 4. since 5. as
6. Despite 7. At 8. at; to 9. up 10. when
11. To 12. to 13. for 14. to 15. with
- VI. The story happened in the final part of the 2016 World Triathlon Series in Mexico. Brothers Alistair and Jonny attended the race. As Alistair came round the corner, he saw his brother about to fall onto the track. He had to choose between brotherly love and a chance to win the race. Finally he decided to help, so Alistair ran towards Jonny, caught him and started pulling him towards the finish line. The move put Jonny in second

place and Alistair himself in third. However, Alistair didn't regret his decision. Because his mother wouldn't have been happy if he'd left Jonny behind.

- VII. 1. The Brownlee brothers have been doing triathlons since they were children.
2. Tom and Lily have been helping each other since they moved here.
3. Despite arguments over "stupid things" now and then, Alistair agrees that having a brother is an advantage.
4. Despite his being injured, he still finished the competition.

- VIII. 1. (1) has been inspiring (2) have been employed (3) since
2. (1) a (2) At (3) At times we get together to talk about what the future is like.
3. (1) aim (2) aiming; aimed (3) aimlessly (4) with the aim (5) aimed at (6) aiming

- IX. 1. aside 2. approaching 3. to do 4. arrangements
5. make 6. set aside 7. some detailed arrangements
8. make dumplings and cakes 9. would like to join; wait for you

【连句成篇】

Dear Lucy,

The Double Ninth Festival, which is the day set aside for the elderly in our culture, is approaching. My sister and I plan to visit the nursing home this Sunday in order to help the elderly and enrich our after-class life at the same time.

Here are some detailed arrangements during our stay there. We'll make dumplings and cakes with the elderly there. We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which will make them happy. We should be back around four o'clock in the afternoon as planned.

If you would like to join us, please let us know and we will wait for you at the school gate at nine o'clock in the morning.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

- X. 1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 Dad, in a hurry to get home before dark so he could go for a run, had forgotten to wear his safety belt — a mistake about 75% of American people make every day. 可知, Elizabeth 说这句话是因为她父亲没有系安全带。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句中的 any accident serious enough to "throw you clear" is going to be serious enough to give you a very bad landing 可知, 在严重的车祸中被甩出车就会重重地摔在地上, 所以可能会受到严重伤害。

3. A 细节理解题。从 Myth Number Two 中的 Safety belts "trap" people in cars that are burning or sinking in water. 可知, 人们误认为, 如果系上安全带, 当汽车着火或沉入水中时, 驾驶员就无法逃下车外。

4. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知, 文章主要告诉人们开车时应系好安全带。

XI. One possible version

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,

Some of us are having problems with our parents, as they often look into our schoolbags or read our diaries. I fully understand why we are not comfortable about it, but there's no need to feel too sad. Our parents are checking our schoolbags or diaries to make sure we are not getting into any trouble. They have probably heard some horrible stories about other kids and thought we might do the same. Or perhaps they just want to connect with us but are doing it all wrong. My suggestion is: Tell them we want them to trust us as much as we'd like to trust them. If you don't think you can talk to them, write them a letter and leave it lying around — they are bound to read it.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1) to (2) at (3) with (4) approaching
2. (1) aimless (2) aimlessly (3) at (4) with (5) achieve (6) to do
3. (1) respects (2) for (3) for (4) out of (5) respects to
II. 1. (1) in (2) in (3) on
2. (1) with (2) with (3) with
3. (1) up (2) on (3) down (4) over
III. 1. Listening to some light music is a good way to relax.
2. Even though he is a child, he knows a lot about science.
3. The building, built in 1911, is our library.
V. 1. B 设空处引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰前面的先行词 smiling, 并且在从句中充当主语, 所以用 which。
2. D 此句意为“无论我在路上遇到谁, 只要我们的目光对视, 他们总会面带笑容友好地跟我打招呼。”on the way 表示“在路上”; whoever 强调无论是谁, 引导让步状语从句。
3. A 这里表示“目光相遇”, 所以用 meet 的过去分词 met。
4. A enjoyable 意为“令人愉快的”。微笑带给人们的感受应该是愉悦, 而与痛苦、诚实或气愤等情感体验没有关系。
5. C “我喜欢看见顾客微笑。”应该是作者对自己工作的要求或良好愿望。motto 意为“箴言;座右铭”。
6. A 此句意为“当顾客看见你时微笑, 表明与你打

交道,他觉得很舒服。”dealing with you 在句中作状语。

7. C giggle 意为“咯咯笑;傻笑”。作者只有把女儿的笑比喻成阳光,才可能说它“像太阳温暖我的身体一样使我的内心暖暖的”。
8. C 这里是 the same... as... 结构,意为“与……一样”。
9. D clear away 意为“驱散”;put away 意为“把……收起来;储存……备用”;give away 意为“赠送;泄露”;get away 意为“逃脱,离开”。此句意为“它(女儿的笑)能驱散心中的乌云和不快的情绪。”故 D 项正确。
10. B 此句意为“无论何时我看她的照片,她咯咯的笑声就会在我的耳旁回响。”表达“无论何时”用 whenever。
11. D 这里强调声音的魅力,即余音萦绕在耳际。echo 意为“(声音)回响”,符合语境。
12. A 妻子含蓄的笑与女儿的笑形成鲜明的对比,可见此处表示转折。因为前后有逗号,所以不能用 but。
13. B 妻子的笑对作者来说也是相当迷人的,有时候会让作者开心一天。
14. B 该段谈到演员 Julia Roberts 的笑,再根据该段最后一句话“Both of us 17 into a kind of Julia's laughter.”很容易选出正确答案。
15. A 美国人也许在很多其他方面都不一样,但对于演员 Julia 的笑的评价却是一致的,所以此处用 differ (in)。
16. C 作者认为演员 Julia 的笑在她的表演中起着非常重要的作用,对于这一点,没有一个人会否认(deny)。
17. B 店主问作者糖果有多甜时,作者将糖果的甜味与演员 Julia 的笑相比,然后和店主一起像 Julia 一样开怀大笑起来。burst into laughter 表示“突然大笑起来”;roar with laughter 表示“哄堂大笑”。
18. C 此处表示并列关系,无转折之意,也不表示条件关系。
19. D insist on doing sth 表示“坚持要求做某事”。
20. A every inch 表示“完全地;全部”。此处作者在描述小狗微笑时可爱的样子:张大嘴巴,半闭着眼睛,尽情地笑,煞是可爱。widen“(使)变宽”用在这里很形象地描述了小狗的微笑。

VI. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

That evening, Grandma helped me wrap the coat in Christmas paper. She wrote: “To Bobby, From Santa Claus” on it, after which she drove me over to Bobby Decker's house, explaining I was officially one of Santa's helpers. Grandma parked down the street from Bobby's house, and I took a deep breath, and dashed for his front door. Seeing no other

people notice us, I put the Christmas present down, pounded his doorbell and then Grandma and I hid in the car.

Paragraph 2:

Grandma and I waited breathlessly for Bobby Decker's front door to open and finally it opened. Out went Bobby Decker. Seeing the coat in the bag, he looked very astonished and then called his mother to go out. After hearing them say “Thanks” to Santa Claus, I felt very proud of what I had done. At that time I decided to be Santa's helper for ever. It was on that night that I realised the truth that he who has no Christmas in his heart will never find Christmas under a tree.

Unit 4 Friends forever

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. advance; advanced 2. significantly; significant; significance 3. maintain 4. digital 5. enable; disable 6. unusual; usual; usually 7. tend; tendency
- II. 1. low 2. in 3. of 4. to 5. with 6. in 7. to 8. to do 9. with 10. in 11. to do 12. with
- III. 1. enables us to find; who; collecting; playing; The programme enables us to find some ways to relax, such as shopping and listening to music.
2. that what; We must keep in mind that we are not children any more.
3. As; would choose; As my friends said, even if I had enough money, I still wouldn't buy that car.
- IV. 1. to 2. with 3. of 4. if 5. to; with 6. in 7. to 8. does 9. in; that 10. on 11. out with 12. to 13. to 14. of; of 15. with
- V. 1. C 2. A 3. D
- VI. Advances in technology make the way we make friends and communicate with them change significantly. Social media tools let us see what our friends are up to and maintain friendships. However, when you “friend” people online, this doesn't mean they really are your friends. So we need to keep in mind that what we see on social media is often not the whole truth about a person. But this doesn't mean that we should throw the baby out with the bathwater. The meaning of friendship and our longing for friends remain the same. No one would choose to live without friends, even if he had all other goods.
- VII. 1. This was how things worked not very long ago.
2. This was what our country was ten years ago.
3. The digital age also enables us to find people who share our interests, such as collecting model cars or

playing an unusual instrument.

4. The programme also enables us to find friends who can offer many useful suggestions, such as how to improve study or relax ourselves.

- VIII. 1. (1)made a great advance in (2)in advance
(3)在先进技术的帮助下,我们可以提前完成任务。
2. (1)直到 (2)由(某人)决定 (3)适于(做某事)
(4)至多 (5)正在做
3. (1)As we had expected (2)as is often the case
(3)As (4)as (5)which

- IX. 1. B 细节理解题。由文章第二段的建议可知,当朋友与你谈他们的感受的时候,你只要倾听就好了,除非他们问你问题。因为有时候你不必表达什么,他们只是需要一个倾听的对象而已。故选 B。
2. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 You should try to put them first, but make sure you don't do everything they want you to do.可知,作者建议努力把朋友放在第一位,但不要什么都为他们做。故选 B。
3. C 推理判断题。玛丽莲·梦露这两句话的意思是“我经常会的犯错误。有时我还会失控,但是如果在我最糟糕的时候,你不能陪在我身边,那么你一定也不值得在我最好的时候留在我身边。”由此可以推知她想表达的就是“患难见真情。”故选 C。
4. A 段落大意题。由破折号后面的句子 Try to make plans with your friends.及这一段所描述的内容可知,这里主要表达的是要和朋友一起制订计划。故选 A。
5. C 主旨大意题。文章第一段最后一句提出疑问:在学校你怎样才能成为一个好的朋友呢?接下来几段作者给出了几条建议,由此可知,文章主要讲的是如何成为一个好的朋友,故选 C。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. comfort; comfortable 2. patience; patient; patiently 3. passion; passionate; passionately
4. humour; humorous 5. quality 6. anxious; anxiety; anxiously 7. distance; distant
II. 1. to do 2. to 3. to do 4. to 5. suggestion
6. up 7. distance 8. to do
III. 1. to communicate; difficult to find jobs
2. whose; whose name is known
3. it; that; make it clear
V. 1. that 2. who 3. who 4. that 5. As
VI. 1. which/that 2. that/who/whom 3. that
4. whose 5. who/that 6. that/which 7. which
8. whom
VII. 1. has changed 2. what 3. to find 4. who
5. However 6. making 7. friendly 8. friends
9. As 10. would choose
VIII. 1. (1)is/was anxious to (2)was still anxious about

(3)with anxiety

2. (1)make it clear that (2)makes it easier to borrow
(3)to protect (4)explaining

- IX. 1. to realise 2. leading 3. a 4. spoken 5. changed
6. interesting 7. by 8. it 9. fluently 10. confidence
X. 1. B 2. E 3. A 4. G 5. C

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. ordinary; ordinarily 2. drag 3. correspond; correspondence; correspondent 4. partner 5. scene; scenery; scenic 6. location 7. personality; personal
II. 1. for 2. in 3. to 4. a 5. for 6. fortune
7. ought 8. out 9. up 10. of 11. for 12. around
III. 1. couldn't have dragged; couldn't have gone
2. worked out; made; repaired
3. Stepping out of; into; Crossing the road
IV. 1. B 2. D 3. A
V. 1. for 2. in; on 3. to; a 4. for 5. from 6. if
7. up 8. in 9. of 10. for 11. around; his 12. in
13. on 14. in 15. in
VI. A policeman saw a man outside a shop. The man told his story to him. Jimmy and the man were good friends. Twenty years ago the man started for the West to make his fortune. He and Jimmy agreed that they would meet here again exactly twenty years later. A year or two after he left, they lost track of each other. The man thought Jimmy was the truest and staunchest old chap, so he would never forget. The man came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight. If his old partner turned up, what he did was worth it.
VII. 1. William Sydney Porter, whose pen name was O. Henry, was a world-famous American short story writer.
2. You are the only person whose advice he might listen to.
3. A policeman who is checking the area sees a man outside a shop.
4. The teacher who was on the way to school met his good friend waiting for a bus.
VIII. 1. (1)make a fortune (2)to live/in living
(3)Fortunately
2. (1)have his temperature taken (2)had my shoes mended/repared (3)running (4)come
3. (1)那个乞丐原来是个贼。
(2)我不会拒绝去音乐会的邀请。
(3)我不知道向谁求助。
(4)他答应来,但还没露面。
IX. 1. to do 2. more 3. at 4. at 5. with 6. up
7. makes her popular 8. ready to; What's more; is good at 9. at first sight 10. make up

【连句成篇】

How Wang Fang and I Became Good Friends

Wang Fang and I have been good friends for three years. She has a lively personality, which makes her popular with everyone. She is kind and always ready to help others. What's more, she is good at her lessons.

Never shall I forget the day when she came to our class. On that day, when she was led into our classroom, I found she was a beautiful girl with a big smile on her face. I liked her at first sight. And fortunately, she became my deskmate. Naturally, we became good friends later.

She's kind to me, but she is very strict with me in my study. One day, while we were having a maths test, I couldn't work out some of the problems. So I asked her to allow me to copy her answers, but she refused firmly. After class, she helped me work out the problems.

Although we quarrel sometimes, we make up soon. I think we will be good friends for ever.

- X. 1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句 So they often tell him to study hard and do all for him, 可知, Harry 的父母只想让他好好学习, 于是替他做了所有的事情。故选 D 项。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、二句 Once Harry's father was sent to London on business. He would stay there for half a year. 可知, Harry 的父亲去伦敦出差, 只能是他的母亲照顾他了。故选 A 项。
3. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句 The woman had to get up earlier and did all that her husband did before. 可知, 以前是她的丈夫, 也就是 Harry 的父亲在早晨做这些事情。故选 A 项。
4. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第五句 And two months later she was so tired that she was ill in bed. 可知, 她生病了, 没办法替儿子去买鞋。故选 C 项。
5. B 推理判断题。Harry 自己去买鞋子, 却不知道穿上试一试, 可见他缺乏解决问题的能力。故选 B 项。

XI. One possible version

Friends and Friendship

As we all know, friends and friendship play an important part in everyday life. We should help and trust our friends, and share with them not only joy but sorrow. To keep our friendship, we shouldn't only think of ourselves. Think about what we have done for our friends instead of what they have done for us. Once our friends are in trouble, we should try our best to help them out. Just as the famous saying goes: A friend in need is a friend indeed. Besides, as friends we should be honest to each other. Otherwise, our

friendship will end soon.

As it is with everything else, friendship also needs to be taken good care of. Once we become friends with someone, we should help, value, and respect each other. Only in this way can our friendship last long. With friends around us, we are sure to enjoy a happier life.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)on/towards (2)in (3)in
2. (1)with (2)with (3)病人
3. (1)about (2)to do (3)for (4)anxiety (5)with
4. (1)to do (2)from
5. (1)值得做某事 (2)doing (3)to do (4)of
- II. 1. (1)了解……的情况 (2)in (3)with
2. (1)up (2)最后结果是 (3)转过身来 (4)上交
(5)相应地 (6)轮流
3. (1)to (2)to (3)for
4. (1)走近, 靠近 (2)跟上 (3)赶上 (4)忍受
5. (1)高度赞扬 (2)over
- III. 1. as we had expected 2. had his hair cut 3. make it clear that
- V. 1. B “我”正在当地的图书馆为一个重要的口语考试努力复习。revision 意为“复习”, 符合语境。
2. D 根据上文内容及 I was getting annoyed and of course... 和 Suddenly I heard someone singing behind me. 可知, 有人一直在打扰“我”复习。
3. C “我”本想在图书馆为口语考试努力复习, 而周围的人们一直打扰“我”, 所以“我”不能集中注意力复习。concentrate 意为“集中(注意力)”, 符合语境。
4. A “我”听到身后有人唱歌, 转过身去, 怒目注视这个人。表达“转身”应用 turn around, 故选 A 项。
5. C 结合上文可知, 作者此时生气地想: “她怎么能这么自私呢?” 故选 C 项。
6. B 上文提到“我”对唱歌的人怒目而视, 由此可推知, “我”认为那种打扰自己学习的歌声是一种噪音, 故选 B 项。
7. A 由上文 How could she be so selfish? 可知, 此处表示“自私的”, 故选 A 项。
8. D 根据下文中的 she said that she had noticed I'd left my book in the library... 可知, 当时“我”匆忙离开, 把最重要的课本落在了图书馆。leave... behind 意为“把……落下”, 故选 D 项。
9. C 由本句中的 I almost cried 可知, “我”发现书丢了感到非常难过, 故选 C 项。
10. A 这时电话响了, 一个温柔的声音介绍自己是 Jenny, 问“我”是不是 Jane。introduce 意为“介绍”, 符合语境。
11. B 在对方确认了“我”的身份之后, 她说她注意到“我”把书落在图书馆了。所以这里用 confirming

表示“确认,证实”。

12. D 由下文的 she'd asked a librarian to get my phone number 可推知,她根据书上的名字,从图书馆管理员那里得到了“我”的联系方式,故选 D 项。
13. B 得知自己的书失而复得,“我”自然是非常欣慰,所以用 relief “宽慰,轻松”。
14. C 结合上文可知,作者认为读者已经猜出了 Jenny 是谁,故选 C 项。
15. D 由上文的描述可知,“我”在图书馆对 Jenny 态度恶劣,可是她却不计前嫌把“我”的书送还,这让“我”再次见到 Jenny 的时候感到很惭愧,故选 D 项。
16. B “我”为自己之前对她的粗鲁行为感到抱歉,因此 sorry “抱歉的”符合语境。
17. A 此处与第一段出现的 glared 相呼应,故选 A 项。
18. C 结合上文可知,与其他人相比,作者更信任 Jenny,所以这里表示作者觉得自己很幸运,故选 C 项。
19. D 结合上文可知,作者对 Jenny 态度恶劣,而 Jenny 不仅原谅了她,还和她成了好朋友。故选 D 项。
20. B 与 If Jenny hadn't been... 中的否定相呼应,而且此处表示强烈的对比,故选 B 项。

VI. One possible version

People increasingly share information online for several positive reasons. Most people hope what they share will benefit others. Some people show their true self by sharing information online. People don't have the time to meet friends in person, thus making the Internet become a substitute. Quite a few people share their thoughts online hoping to influence others' viewpoints in a positive way.

Unit 5 Into the wild

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. measure; measurement 2. determine; determined
3. eventually; eventual 4. solution; solve
5. amazing; amazed; amaze; amazement
6. destroy; destruction 7. chemical; chemistry; chemist 8. survive; survivor 9. effect; effective
- II. 1. at 2. to do 3. to 4. in 5. in 6. down 7. to 8. on
- III. 1. manage to travel; managed to persuade
2. has crashed; have taken place
3. The more; the greater; The more; the better
- IV. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D
- V. 1. at 2. with 3. to; where 4. why 5. down
6. when 7. in 8. by 9. why 10. to 11. to
12. on

VI. Many animals move from one place to another at certain times of the year. The migration of the monarch butterflies is one of the most wonderful. During their long and difficult journey, the monarch butterflies manage to find their way to the places where they will spend the winter. Scientists have found how they manage to do this. The monarch is able to tell the time of day and can also use its eyes to measure the position of the sun. Eventually, it manages to reach the places it wants to go. But unfortunately, the number of monarch butterflies has fallen greatly in the last few years. Human activity is the main reason why the number of monarch butterflies is falling. We should have a better understanding of the monarch's behaviour. By doing more research, the monarch butterfly can keep its place in the natural world for a long time to come.

- VII. 1. Many animals move from one place to another at certain times of the year.
2. The farmers will get quite busy at certain times of the year.
3. Eventually, it manages to reach the places where it will spend the winter.
4. I know a place where we can find some red flowers.

- VIII. 1. (1)amazing (2)amazed; to see (3)amazement
2. (1)for (2)why (3)because (4)why (5)that (6)why
3. (1)cut off (2)cut down (3)cut in (4)Cut up

- IX. 1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段第二句 Sometimes owners forget that their cats are just as used to the warm shelter (住处) as they are. 可知,猫等宠物也像人一样习惯于暖和的住所,所以 D 项正确。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三句 If you have to take them out, stay outside with them. When you're cold enough to go inside, they probably are too. 可知,当人们感到冷的时候就会进房间,宠物也是如此,所以 A 项正确。
3. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 Sometimes owners don't realise that a water bowl has frozen and their pet can't get anything to drink. 可知,当水碗被冻之后,宠物就可能找不到干净的水喝,所以 A 项正确。
4. B 推理判断题。根据第一段的中心句 There are things you can do to keep your animal warm and safe. 可知,这是一篇说明文,其目的是给养宠物的人们一些实用的建议,所以 B 项正确。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. idiom; idiomatic 2. authority; authoritative; authorisation
II. 1. in 2. with 3. horses 4. and 5. of 6. at

7. for 8. against 9. to
- III. 1. it is possible to see; It is important to drink enough water every day.
2. why; that; We'd like to know the reason why she didn't accept the job.
- V. 1. when 2. why 3. where 4. that 5. that
- VI. 1. who/that 2. that/which 3. whom/who/that
4. whose 5. that 6. which/that 7. when 8. where
9. why 10. which/that
- VII. 1. animals 2. the 3. to find 4. where 5. and
6. Eventually 7. has fallen 8. why 9. of
10. doing
- VIII. 1. (1)where (2)which (3)which/that
2. (1)to (2)up (3)up to (4)that (5)to
- IX. 1. amazing 2. was 3. loved 4. cakes 5. a
6. and 7. warmest 8. moved 9. who/that
10. friendship
- X. 1. E 2. A 3. D 4. G 5. C

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. recover; recovery 2. shock; shocked; shocking
3. variety; various; vary 4. concentrate; concentration
5. freeze; freezing 6. reaction; react; reactive
- II. 1. brave 2. for 3. variety 4. at 5. on 6. at
7. all
- III. 1. at a speed of; The car is driving at a speed of 100 kilometres per hour.
2. away; was a bear; Look! Here it is
3. It is; who; It is my advice/suggestion that made him realise his dream.
- IV. 1. B 2. D 3. C
- V. 1. despite 2. at 3. through 4. at 5. into 6. from
7. to 8. for 9. to 10. of
- VI. As a nature photographer, the author enjoys working outside in the wild. His favourite place to take photos is Yellowstone National Park. It is famous for the variety of its wildlife, but it is probably best known for its bears. Last spring in Yellowstone, the author followed a path that took him through a dark forest. While he was concentrating on photographing the amazing scene, he suddenly saw a bear staring at him. After he forced his finger to press the button, the bear turned and ran back into the forest. His most frightening but magical experience was captured forever in a single image. From time to time the author looks at the photo, because it reminds him to show respect to all animals.
- VII. 1. But despite the wind and the rain, I still enjoy working outside in the wild.
2. She enjoys playing tennis at weekends.
3. Last spring in Yellowstone, I followed a path that/

- which took me through a dark forest.
4. This is a new house that/which Tom bought two months ago.
- VIII. 1. (1)观察 (2)遵守 (3)看到 (4)that
(5)playing (6)to enter
2. (1)on (2)on (3)concentrated
(4)Concentrate your attention on English and
(5)Concentrating your attention on English
3. (1)who/that (2)that (3)that (4)that
(5)It was not until she took off her sunglasses that I realised that she was a famous film star.
- IX. 1. weigh 2. any more 3. care 4. useful 5. the largest animal 6. weighs some 90 kilogrammes
7. grow any more 8. living in groups; caring for
9. the strength of; to carry

【连句成篇】

The elephant is the largest animal on land today. It weighs some 90 kilogrammes and is about one metre high at birth. When it is 12 years old, it is over three metres tall and doesn't grow any more.

The elephant is usually grey in colour, having a long trunk with large ivory tusks on each side of its mouth. Usually living in groups and caring for each other, the elephant is known to be a very gentle creature.

For many years people have used these strong animals to carry heavy things. The elephant has been a tool for people to do many things. The elephant is and will continue to be one of the greatest creatures man has ever come into contact with. Its size, beauty and power will forever be useful to man.

- X. 1. D 主旨大意题。文章开门见山提出黄石公园重新引进灰狼的举措,然后在下文详细介绍其原因及带来的变化,由此判断本文的中心话题是美国黄石公园对灰狼的重新引进。
2. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词后面的内容可知,因为人类的发展侵占了灰狼的领域,灰狼逐渐向北迁徙,由此推断灰狼是因为人类排挤走的。故 displaced 在此意为“排出,挤出;使……离开家园”,与 forced out 意思相同。
3. A 推理判断题。根据第三段的内容可知,灰狼的减少造成了鹿群的增加,从而植被遭到破坏;造成了郊狼数量急剧增加,它们猎杀了大量的赤狐,赶走了海狸,由此推断灰狼的消失造成了生态平衡的破坏。
4. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一句可知,作者认为重新引进灰狼的项目是很有价值的实验,由此可推知作者对这一举措持肯定的态度。

XI. One possible version

The giant panda is not only a rare animal in China but also one of the rarest animals on the earth. It is

loved by people all over the world.

The home of the giant panda is in the mountains, where it lives on the tender bamboo leaves and branches. As more and more forests are being destroyed and most of the bamboo has been cut down, it has become more and more difficult for giant pandas to find food for themselves. To save pandas, China has set up some nature reserves. But more money is needed to carry out this important rescue project.

It is our eager hope that people who care for the conservation of rare animals will lend us a hand to help save giant panda, so that they can live with us for ever.

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)amaze (2)amazed; at/by (3)to
2. (1)doing (2)do
3. (1)determined (2)to do
4. (1)concentration (2)on
- II. 1. (1)in (2)off (3)out (4)up
2. to
3. doing
4. (1)to (2)up (3)up to
5. as
- III. 1. The more; the less 2. have taken place 3. It was; that/who 4. The reason why; that 5. to retell
- V. 1. A 根据下文中的 As a result he was put up for adoption,可知,他的父母发生车祸后再也没有回来。return“回来,返回”,符合语境,故选 A。
2. B 由句中的 85-year-old 可知,汤姆的祖母年纪太大了,无法照顾他。故选 B。
3. B 汤姆被一对没有孩子的中年夫妻领养。故选 B。
4. D 这对夫妇虽然没什么钱,也没接受过什么教育,但是很善良。故选 D。
5. C 根据下文中的 He didn't learn 6 and had trouble in reading. 可知,汤姆在学校里“面临”很多问题。故选 C。
6. D 根据下文的 Though he didn't learn fast... 可知,汤姆学东西不快。故选 D。
7. B 根据语境可知,汤姆在学校里遇到很多困难,嘲笑他的应该是他的同学们。故选 B。
8. A 汤姆在学校里被同学们嘲笑,他应该感到很难过。故选 A。
9. C compete with “与……比赛/竞争”; talk with “与……交谈”; catch up with “赶上”; agree with “同意”。根据语境可知,汤姆学习上有障碍,所以跟不上其他同学,然后他就辍学回家了。故选 C。
10. D 根据上文 But he didn't stop learning. 可知,汤姆辍学在家,没有老师教他,所以他只能自学了。故选 D。
11. C 在家自学很多年之后,汤姆最终克服了那些困

难。故选 C。

12. B 汤姆克服了重重困难,经过多年自学后,他成为一位成功的演说家和作家。故选 B。
13. A 汤姆在成长过程中常被人嘲笑,他的自尊心和自信心都很低。下文也提到了 confidence,故选 A。
14. D 根据上文提到的 After many years of learning at home 可知,汤姆花了很多年实现他的梦想。故选 D。
15. C 汤姆为了激励别人,向人们讲述他如何克服生活中的挑战的故事。故选 C。
16. B 根据后文引用的汤姆的话可知,这句话是“令人鼓舞的”。故选 B。
17. A 除非你改变,否则你将无法实现新的目标或者超越你目前的状况。故选 A。
18. C 作者建议那些缺乏自信心的人开始了解汤姆的世界。故选 C。
19. D 如果你有梦想,今天就开始向梦想前进吧。move towards“向……前进”,符合语境,故选 D。
20. A 像汤姆这样学习有困难的人都能取得这样的成就,为什么你不能成功呢? 故选 A。

VI. One possible version

Paragraph 1:

There was once when I was doing my homework, I heard my name called. It came as usual without fail, accompanied by the familiar shuffling and the noise. “One minute, Zadie. I'm finishing my homework,” I responded. Minutes later, as I laid down the glass and his medicine in front of him, my grandfather whispered, “Thanks, my sweetheart. I love you.” He said these even without looking up at me but I could feel the warmth though it was quite a freezing afternoon.

Paragraph 2:

I don't remember when he was dying, but he left us one day, which was the most upset time in my life. Gone are the days when the shuffling and the rattling resound in the house. I do miss his pronunciation of “I” in my name and his warm hands though he is just an old man with no hair. Anyhow, I believe my grandfather is always with us every single day.

Unit 6 At one with nature

第一课时 Starting out & Understanding ideas

- I. 1. wrap; wrapper 2. dynasty 3. region; regional
4. shallow; shallowness 5. prevent; preventable
6. harmony; harmonise; harmonious 7. design;
designer 8. harm; harmful; harmless 9. agriculture;
agricultural
- II. 1. in 2. to; trouble 3. of 4. from 5. away 6. in
7. with 8. into 9. down 10. once 11. on

12. down
- III. 1. sees; turn; I saw him work in the garden yesterday.
2. the way in which; The way in which he treats others is acceptable to us.
3. it is; that; It was in the park that the child got lost.
- IV. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B
- V. 1. in 2. During/In 3. to 4. from; to 5. into
6. of 7. from 8. away 9. in 10. with
- VI. The colours of the Longji Rice Terraces are changing with four seasons. These terraces were built by the local Zhuang and Yao people. Work on the terraces started in the Yuan Dynasty and was completed in the early Qing Dynasty. These people went to so much trouble to turn the entire mountains into terraces for two reasons. Firstly, building the terraces therefore meant that they could increase the areas in which they could grow rice. Secondly, the flat terraces catch the rainwater and prevent the soil from being washed away. But perhaps what is most significant is the way in which people have worked in harmony with nature to make these terraces and grow rice. The new generations continue to use ancient methods of agriculture to maintain the terraces. Today, the Longji Rice Terraces attract thousands of visitors who come to admire this great wonder created by people and nature working together.
- VII. 1. Why did these people go to so much trouble to turn the entire mountains into terraces?
2. The freezing temperatures had turned the water in the lake into ice.
3. These terraces were built by the local Zhuang and Yao people, to whom Guangxi is home.
4. He wanted to have someone to whom he could talk a little about himself.
- VIII. 1. (1)n. 封面 (2)v. 报道 (3)v. 走完(一段路程)
(4)v. 占地
2. (1) that/in which (2) that/which (3) that/in which
3. (1)for (2)to help (3)Designed (4)by
4. (1)turned up (2)turn on (3)turned away
(4)Turn; into (5)turned to (6)turn; over
- IX. 1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句 The Erie Canal helped New York develop into the nation's largest city. 及全段内容可知 C 项正确。
2. B 推理判断题。根据文章第一段第二句和第三句可知,运河从伊利湖岸的布法罗到哈得孙河岸的奥尔巴尼,横跨纽约,把五大湖与大西洋连在一起,所以 B 项正确。
3. A 推理判断题。由文章第二段第二句 It cost about seven million dollars... 和第二段最后一句中的... the state collected more than 121 million

dollars 可知 A 项正确。

4. D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第一句中的... on July 4, 1817, broke ground for the canal in Rome, N. Y. 和第二段第三句中的 Between 1825, when the canal was opened... 可知 D 项正确。

第二课时 Using language

- I. 1. replace; replacement 2. structure; structural
3. living; live; lively 4. grand; grandly 5. narrow; narrowly 6. thunder; thunderstorm 7. inside; outside
- II. 1. to 2. a 3. in/on/at 4. with 5. from
- III. 1. How; How fluently she speaks English!
2. Eating; keeps; Walking after dinner is good for our health.
- V. 1. in which 2. that 3. that 4. from which
5. which 6. whom 7. which 8. who
- VI. 1. on which 2. from whom 3. with whom
4. of whom 5. of whom 6. in which 7. in which
8. for which 9. over which 10. without which
- VII. 1. were built 2. the 3. much 4. in 5. being washed 6. what 7. which 8. generations 9. who 10. working
- VIII. 1. (1) a number of/a great many/a good many/a lot of/large quantities of (2) has been spent (3) are poured (4) was; were
2. (1) is located in (2) location (3) on (4) which/that is located near (5) located near
- IX. 1. to 2. to order 3. waiting 4. more convenient
5. puzzled 6. nodded 7. a 8. were filled
9. naturally 10. who
- X. 1. G 2. F 3. E 4. D 5. B

第三课时 Developing ideas

- I. 1. publish; publication; publisher 2. expert
3. limited; limit 4. benefit; beneficial 5. energy; energetic
- II. 1. at 2. of 3. for 4. with 5. in 6. a 7. on
8. for 9. on 10. hand
- III. 1. with; spending; With; going up
2. spend; trying; spent; watching
3. allows you to be; allow yourself to check
- IV. 1. C 2. D 3. D 4. A
- V. 1. At 2. of 3. on 4. for 5. into 6. with
7. for 8. in 9. which 10. whom
- VI. Before 1911, when *The Secret Garden* was first published, only the very rich in Britain had gardens. But now around half the population spend their free time gardening. Each spring, children plant sunflowers and wait to see which one is the tallest. Expert gardeners know just the right corner for roses, and others spend

hours trying to grow perfect vegetables to enter into competitions. Many Brits enjoy spending their Sunday cutting the grass or just sitting and enjoying the beauty of the world around them. In cities, limited space has led to people looking for new solutions to gardening, such as renting small pieces of land, turning rooftops and walls into private gardens. Gardening is not only good for the environment but also for the soul.

- VII. 1. As well as being good for the environment, gardening is also good for the soul.
2. Eating more vegetables is good for your health.
3. Those without outside space can rent small pieces of land on which to grow things.
4. I still remember the day when/on which to visit the museum together.
- VIII. 1. (1)with a book in (2)with the windows open (3)bought (4)With so much work to do (5)with tears in her eyes (6)With many problems to settle
2. (1)限制,限定 (2)限制 (3)限度,极限 (4)限度 (5)limit to/on (6)limit; to (7)be limited to
3. (1)Beyond/No/Without doubt (2)had no/little doubt about (3)on (4)in doubt (5)if/whether (6)that
- IX. 1. round 2. all 3. in 4. sweet 5. hanging
6. covered 7. are singing; which 8. golden sunflowers; waving 9. as red as 10. bells hanging
11. are covered with

【连句成篇】

We have a small garden behind our house. It is beautiful all year round.

When spring comes, the garden is all green. The ground is just like a green blanket. Birds are singing in the trees, which makes the garden lively. In summer, golden sunflowers blossom to the sun, waving in the wind. Some other flowers are as red as fire, giving sweet smells. When in autumn, apples, pears and other fruits come out from the leaves, just like bells hanging in the trees. After a snow in winter, the trees in the garden are covered with snow. The ground is all white.

What a beautiful garden!

- X. 1. D 主旨大意题。根据文章内容,尤其是第一段中的 Gardening can bring joy to both children and their parents alike, especially when the experience is shared together.可知,本文主要介绍了父母可以和孩子分享园艺劳动带来的快乐。故选 D 项。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 When you give attention to the children's work, this is a great motivation (动力) for children to continue wanting to be involved.可知,把孩子园艺劳动的成果展示给

朋友,可以鼓励孩子继续参与到园艺劳动中来。故选 C 项。

3. B 推理判断题。根据文章内容可知,这篇文章建议父母与孩子一起分享园艺劳动带来的快乐,所以是写给父母的。故选 B 项。

XI. One possible version

When summer holiday comes, I always go back to my home town and spend the time with my grandparents.

I like the life there, which is so simple and happy. Living in the countryside, I feel the peace in my heart. It seems the days become longer. In the morning, I hear the cock make out the sound, as if it is singing, and then I get up. Sometimes I will go to the mountains where I can hear some birds singing. I enjoy listening to these birds' sound.

I am so close to the nature. I love everything that the nature brings, the green trees, the colourful flowers, the clean water as well as the fresh air.

How enjoyable living in the countryside!

第四课时 Presenting ideas & Reflection

- I. 1. (1)preventable (2)from
2. (1)designer (2)for (3)to do (4)for (5)by
3. (1)publication (2)publisher
4. (1)limit (2)to/on (3)to (4)to
- II. 1. (1)up (2)down (3)on (4)off (5)to (6)over
2. in
3. with
4. (1)no/without/beyond (2)about (3)throw/cast
- III. 1. how 2. helping
- V. 1. D 根据下文中的 The man... go off down the hill with it.可知,这名工人每天晚上都会上山,故选 up。
2. C 这名工人推着一辆装有稻草的自行车,故选 pushing。
3. D 这里表达的是“到达边境”之意。arrive 与 come 为不及物动词,不可直接接 the frontier,故选 reached。
4. C 由空格后的动词原形 take 可知此处要用使役动词 make。
5. A 彼得的工作是检查过往行人及车辆以防走私,所以应是仔细地检查,故选 carefully。
6. D 彼得仔细检查,看能否发现什么东西,所以应选择表示“是否”之意的 whether 作宾语从句的引导词。
7. A 彼得应检查完这个工人的口袋才能让他捆起稻草离开,故选 before。
8. B 彼得心中一直怀着查获走私物品的希望,故选 hoping。
9. B 这里 things 和 hide 之间是被动关系,所以应用过去分词 hidden 作后置定语表被动。
10. D 尽管彼得总是希望发现黄金或其他贵重物品,

但他从未发现任何东西。主句中已有 never, 所以应选 anything。

11. B 四个选项从语法上讲都可以, 只能从文意上进行区分, 根据上文 ... they were not smuggling (走私) anything into the country. 可知选 smuggling。
12. C be able to do sth 意为“能够做某事”, 故选 able。
13. A look through 意为“彻底检查”; look upon 意为“看待, 看作”; look up 意为“查找”。一天晚上, 彼得像往常一样彻底检查了这名工人的稻草和口袋, 故选 through。
14. D as usual 为固定短语, 意为“像往常一样”。
15. D 从后面的句子可知, 这里表示彼得对那名工人说话, 故选 said。tell 作“说”讲, order 作“命令”讲时都是及物动词, 不直接接 to。
16. C 这里应选择一个介词构成介词短语在句中作状语。介词 past 表示“经过”; across 强调“从一边到另一边”; 而 into 表示“进入到……里面”。根据语境可知选 across。
17. C on the job 为固定短语, 意为“在职”。
18. C 因为今天是彼得最后一天上班, 说明他明天就要退休, 故选 retire。
19. B 根据句中否定词 not 及语境“我保证不会告诉任何人”可知应选 anyone。
20. D 然后这名工人微笑着转向彼得轻轻地说: “自行车”。这里表示一系列连贯的动作, 表示顺承关系, 故选 and。

VI. One possible version

Guide dogs help blind people who cannot get around by themselves. (要点 1) Young guide dogs are selected from larger breeds. They are raised by families for 18 months, then go to a special school, where they are instructed with basic orders and learn to watch out for traffic by a sighted trainer, who will continue training the dogs with the blind four months later. (要点 2) Afterwards the dogs will aid the blind for seven to twelve years before they retire and younger ones will continue the job. (要点 3)

Unit 1 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Excuse me. Could you tell me how much the T-shirt is?

W: Sure. Sixty-five dollars for each. What size do you like?

Text 2

W: Will you please help me to look for my case?

M: Certainly! Is it white or blue?

W: It's blue.

Text 3

M: Let me get you some tea or coffee, but what would you prefer?

W: Just a glass of soda will be OK.

Text 4

M: Would you like me to give you a hand to get across the bridge, Madam?

W: That's very kind of you to offer me that help, but I'm waiting for my daughter.

Text 5

M: Want a hand?

W: Just what I need. Could you take this box for me, please?

M: Here we are. Anything else I can do for you?

W: No, thank you. Thanks for all your help.

Text 6

M: English is taught over the radio in Beijing, is that so?

W: Yes, we have the programme of "English by Radio" every day.

M: Very interesting. Is English the only foreign language taught over the radio?

W: Oh, no. They teach Japanese, German and French.

M: Is that so? Many people are learning foreign languages by radio, I suppose.

W: That's right. Each programme enjoys a fairly large audience.

M: It seems that the Chinese people are very interested in learning foreign languages.

W: So it seems.

Text 7

M: Is it true that fast food restaurants are very popular in America?

W: Yes, especially in big cities.

M: Why?

W: Because the food is good, the service is fast and the price is low.

M: Oh, that's good. And which restaurant is the most well-known?

W: McDonald's. There are more than 7,000 McDonald's in the world.

M: I see. How about the service and the food?

W: Well, the employees there are helpful and polite, and the tables and floors are clean enough. Most importantly, customers can get the same food at any McDonald's in any state or country. The food, of course, is quite good. French fries, hamburgers, sandwiches... all are specially prepared. Workers buy their lunches there because they taste better than their lunches from home.

M: Who is the owner of McDonald's?

W: It was first owned by two brothers, Richard and Maurice McDonald. Then in 1960, Ray Kroc, a 56-year-old salesman, bought the name and most of their restaurants, and became the owner.

Text 8

M: I'm Dave, your tour guide. Before we set out, do you have any more questions about Ottawa?

W: Yes. What's on the agenda here in Ottawa, Dave?

M: For one thing, I thought you'd like to look into the agricultural situation.

W: Ottawa is your most agricultural province, isn't it?

M: Yes, it is. This is where the wheat comes from.

W: Ottawa is famous for its wheat.

M: It's one of the largest wheat-producing areas anyhow.

W: Does that mean most people in Ottawa are involved in farm work?

M: That's right. About 50% of the population live in rural areas.

W: Does all the wheat in Canada come from Ottawa?

M: More than 60% of it anyway.

W: I'd really like to learn more about all this. I'd better make a field tour.

M: OK! Let's go. Follow me, please!

Text 9

W: Good afternoon. I'd like some information about the trains, please.

M: Yes, Madam. Which train? Where are you going?

W: To London. You see, I have a sister there and...

M: So your question is "When's the next train to London?" Is that right?

W: Yes, that's right. When's the next train to London, please?

M: At half past four. That's ten minutes later.

W: Thank you very much. Oh, can I get something to eat on the train? I always have something to eat when I travel. I find that a cup of tea and a cake always calm me down.

M: Yes, Madam. You can get what you want on the train.

W: Oh, good! Er, how much does a cup of tea cost?

M: I'm not sure, Madam. Fifty pence, I think.

W: Fifty pence! Oh, dear! Things are getting so expensive!

M: Yes, Madam. Your train's going to leave in five minutes now.

W: Thank you. Oh, which platform does the train leave from?

M: Platform 13.

W: Platform 13. Oh! Dear! I never travel on trains that leave from Platform 13! Thirteen is an unlucky number. When's the next train after the 4:30 one?

Text 10

W: I don't know what it is. Whenever I go to the post

office, I always find myself in a line behind someone who has a lot of business to do. One day, I wanted to buy a couple of stamps, but I had to wait patiently behind an old lady who took ten minutes to finish a form that a child could do in one minute. Feeling that I could not stand waiting in my motionless line any longer, I decided to join another one. It seemed to be longer, but at least it was moving. But finally it turned out to be the worst choice I had ever made. Not only had I lost my place in the first line, but the one I was in slowed to a stop. I was very angry. When at last it was my turn, the clerk behind the counter stood up and pushed forward a printed sign, saying "Position Closed" and without even a smile said, "Sorry, going to lunch."

第一部分 听力

1—5 CBBAB 6—10 BCBBC 11—15 CABBB

16—20 CABBC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

21. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Nearly blind, and requiring oxygen, she never left her bedside. “几乎失明,需要氧气,她从来没有离开她的床边。”可知,她的行动受到限制,所以拒绝参加聚会。

22. B 推理判断题。根据第六段中的 That summer I decided my path. I returned to school to study literature. “那年夏天,我决定了我的路。我回到学校学习文学。”可以推断,作者受了伊丽莎白的启发,决定返回学校学习文学。

23. D 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述作者的短期工作及工作中得到的启示对自己人生道路的影响,所以答案选 D。

B

24. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 We need to learn this because then we can read, write letters to people and keep track of our money. 可知,作者学习的目的就是阅读、给人们写信和记账。

25. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 The schoolhouse consists of one room and one teacher. 可知,作者所在的学校只有一间房子和一位老师。故答案选 B。

26. D 词义猜测题。从文章最后一句可知,此处 verse 是与 letters (字母), numbers (数字)并列的东西,所以应该是诗歌,而不是游戏、困难或麻烦。

C

27. C 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 All of these show the new parents' confusion in children's education and the appeal for the balance between career and family. 可知,在现代社会,要抚养一个孩子,父母应该平衡家庭和事业,故选 C。

28. B 推理判断题。第二段谈到现代家庭通常是由老人

带孩子,再结合第三段中的 If a child wants to grow up healthily and safely into a modern citizen with independent personality and free spirit, it is very important for him or her to follow the parents who serve as their first teacher.可知,父母不应该完全把孩子留给老人抚养,而要让他们在自己身边健康地成长并且养成独立的性格,故选 B。

29. C 词义猜测题。上文讲述父亲很少陪伴孩子,再结合画线词所在句中的 also 可知,此处表示母亲也很少参与孩子的教育,所以画线词的意思是“参加”,故选 C。

30. C 主旨大意题。文章由电视节目《爸爸去哪儿》引入现代家庭中孩子教育的困惑,所以文章最佳标题是“《爸爸去哪儿》背后的困惑”,故选 C。

第二节

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

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

36. C warning “警示”;description “描述”;advice “建议”;information “信息”。根据 Chad 演讲的内容可知,他给了其他同学一些建议,故选 C。

37. B analyzed “分析”;meant “意思是,意味着”;recognized “认可,辨认出”;persuaded “说服”。这些话对他自己而言意味着更多。故选 B。

38. B needed “需要”;faced “面对”;consisted “组成”;foresaw “预见”。他讲述了一些他曾面对的困难,故选 B。

39. D cry “哭,喊叫”;write “写”;smell “闻起来”;hear “听”。根据上下文语境可知,Chad 耳聋,可判断出此处说的是他听力上的事情,故选 D。

40. A 尽管她的儿子处于不利地位,但是她决定不对她的儿子进行区别对待。at a disadvantage 为固定结构,意为“处于不利地位”。故选 A。

41. C deadly “极其,非常”;kindly “仁慈地”;differently “不同地”;similarly “相似地”。根据下一句 I've expected him to do everything every other kid does...可知,她下决心不区别对待她儿子,故选 C。

42. B harm “伤害”;reason “原因,理由”;trouble “麻烦”;conclusion “结论”。作者期望他可以做到别的孩子能做到的所有事,而且看不出他有什么理由做不到,故选 B。

43. A failed “失败”;organized “组织”;succeeded “成功”;blamed “指责”。根据后半句中的 we just tried again 可判断出此处表达的意思是“如果他第一次失败了”,故选 A。

44. B 17 岁的 Chad 在学校一直很努力,没有接受特别的治疗……这里用现在分词作伴随状语,故选 B。

45. D set off “出发,引起,使爆炸”;dropped off “减少,下降”;took off “起飞,脱下”;paid off “取得成功,奏效”。根据下一句 He received full school fare to Vanderbilt University. “他获得了范德堡大学的全额

奖学金。”可知他的一切努力获得了回报,故选 D。

46. B give in “屈服,让步,交上”;give up “放弃”;give out “分发,用完”;give away “捐送,泄露,暴露”。文章第一段 Chad 给同学们的建议是决不放弃 (never give up),所以这里表示耳聋教会了他决不放弃,故选 B。

47. C waited “等待”;walked “走”;fallen “落下,下降”;gone “走”。这里的三个句子是排比句,讲的都是遇到的不顺利的事情。当你落后很多,逃避似乎是唯一的出路时也决不要放弃。fall behind 意思是“落后”,符合语境,故选 C。

48. D 当你落后很多,逃避似乎是唯一的出路时也决不要放弃。the only way out 表示“唯一的出路”,故选 D。

49. A impossibility “不可能”;success “成功”;victory “胜利”;possibility “可能”。当你觉得难以实现梦想的时候也不要放弃,impossibility 符合语境,故选 A。

50. C scientific “科学的”;negative “负面的,否定的”;supportive “支持的”;cautious “小心的,谨慎的”。根据下文语境可判断出 Chad 的演讲得到了家人、朋友和很多陌生人的认可和支持。supportive “支持的”符合语境,故选 C。

51. B reward “报酬,回报”;power “影响力,权力”;source “来源”;detail “细节”。根据下文中的 Seeing that my words 54 have a power on someone... 可判断出选 B。

52. C defeated “打败”;exposed “暴露”;educated “教育”;puzzled “使迷茫”。根据上下文语境可知,很多人从 Chad 的演讲中受到教育,故选 C。

53. B unwilling “不乐意的”;amazing “惊人的,令人难以相信的”;shocking “令人震惊的”;embarrassing “令人尴尬的”。根据逻辑关系,Chad 的演讲给大家带来了正能量,这让 Chad 难以相信,故选 B。

54. A actually “事实上”;suddenly “突然”;strangely “奇怪地”;extremely “极其地,非常”。看到“我”所说的话对一些人确实起到一定作用,而且因为“我”所说的话他们想要更加努力,这让“我”感觉很好,actually 符合语境,故选 A。

55. D apart from “除……以外”;according to “根据”;instead of “代替,而不是”;because of “由于,因为”。这里表示一些人因为“我”所说的话而想要更加努力,故选 D。

第 II 卷

第二节

56. whether/if 分析句子结构可知,空格后跟宾语从句,且表示“是否”,应该用连词 whether/if。

57. placed place 与 rock 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词表被动。

58. himself 此处“hide oneself + 地点”表示“藏身于某处”。

59. wealthy 根据语境可知,此处表示“有些富有的商人和高官”,应该用形容词 wealthy 作定语,修饰 businessmen。

60. to get 此处 bother to do sth 是常用搭配,意为“费心去做某事”。

61. approaching on 是介词,所以这里用动名词作介词的宾语。

62. finally 空格处作状语修饰动词,所以用副词。

63. had been ……他看到有个钱包放在那块石头曾存在的地方。根据语境可知,石头存在的动作早于发现钱包的动作,即“过去的过去”,所以此处应该用过去完成时。

64. who/that 先行词 person 指人,且关系词在从句中作主语,所以用 who/that 引导定语从句。

65. an 根据语境可知,表示“每个障碍都会呈现一次改变自己状况的机会”,此处泛指一次“机会”,用 an。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Friday

Windy

Everyone talked about their dreams in the class meeting. We all believed that our dreams would come true in the future.

My dream is to be a doctor. Let me tell you why I have this dream. When I was in Grade Seven, I was sick and often went to see doctors. The doctors were very friendly to me. With the help of them, I was getting better soon. Now I'm very healthy. Since then I have hoped to become a doctor.

How will I make my dream come true? I will study hard to get good grades. I'll read more books about Medicine. I believe I'll be a good doctor in the future.

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

Then the interviewer turned the chair and to Jimmy's surprise, it was the old man whom he helped earlier in the morning. It turned out that he was the General Manager of the company and Jimmy was one of the applicants of his company. What a coincidence! Jimmy couldn't believe his eyes! He didn't know what would happen to him, so he kept silent!

Paragraph 2:

Seeing this, the manager said, "Sorry I had to keep you waiting, but I was pretty sure I made the right decision to have you as part of our workforce before you even stepped into this office. I just know you'd be a trustworthy worker. You have a good heart and I believe you can try your best to do your work. Welcome to my company! Congratulations!" Still surprised, Jimmy sat down and they shared a cup of well-deserved coffee as he landed himself a new job.

Unit 2 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

W: Wow, Martin, you look so buffed (肌肉发达的,健壮的)!

M: Thanks, Judy. I've been hitting the gym every day for about six months now — an hour for aerobics (有氧健身操) in the morning, and after work I do weightlifting and swim.

Text 2

W: This table is reserved for you, sir.

M: Er... it looks like a nice table but it's too close to the kitchen door.

Text 3

M: I know that you are very fond of music. I'll play a piece for you. Classical music or jazz?

W: I like both. But now, I'd like to have some cola or orange juice. I'm a little thirsty.

Text 4

W: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

M: Yes, I hope so. My wife and I are visiting Hong Kong for ten days and we'd obviously like to see as much as we can. I was wondering if you could give us some information that we need and also answer some questions.

W: Yes, of course.

Text 5

M: What's the best way to go downtown?

W: If you're in a hurry, you should take a taxi. But it's very expensive.

M: I'm in no particular hurry.

W: Well, in that case, take an airport bus then. It will cost you only about \$5.

M: That's a good idea.

Text 6

W: Excuse me. I will stay in the city for a few days, and I'd like to know what's on.

M: Well, there's "Tea House" at the Capital Theatre. They say the play is very good.

W: When is it on exactly?

M: Every night except Sunday. Hold on... yes. The show will run until the beginning of July. It begins at 8 o'clock and lasts more than two and a half hours, finishing at 10:45. Here, take this flier. It tells you more.

W: Thank you.

Text 7

W: What's the problem?

M: I can't figure out how to put the page numbers on. I've done everything but they aren't showing up.

W: Let me see. Did you press Shift + F8?

M: Yes, I did.

W: That's good. Did you press Enter?

M: I did that. But no numbers showed up on the screen.

W: Uh-huh. Did you print it?

M: No, I don't want to print it until I see the numbers.

W: Well, that's the problem then. The numbers don't show up on the screen. But they will show up on the printed copy. Let's try that.

M: OK. Do it again.

W: Well, it would be better if you let me talk you through it. Once you've done it with someone coaching you, it's easier to do it on your own. Don't worry. This is my job.

M: Oh, all right.

Text 8

W: What are you doing, Tom?

M: I'm writing to my mother.

W: But you wrote to her only yesterday.

M: Yes, but I have something new to tell her.

W: Something new?

M: Yes, I am telling her I've decided to take up a part-time job as a shop assistant.

W: What do you mean? You've been working at one nearly three months. Have you been fired by Rogers?

M: No. My mother doesn't know I have a part-time job.

W: You mean you didn't tell her before?

M: No. I didn't want her to worry about my study.

W: But why are you telling her now?

M: I don't want her to worry about my life here. You see, I told her that I'd just bought a car in my letter.

Text 9

M: Hello, Doctor Wilson.

W: Hello, it's you again, Mike. What's wrong with you this time? Anything I can do for you?

M: Oh, yes, doctor. I need some medicine. You see, I often feel tired and don't feel like doing anything.

W: Let me see... Mm, I think nothing is wrong with you, Mike. Your problem is just that you're overweight. I told you to take exercise in the evening. If you can do that, you'll soon lose weight. And things will be better.

M: But doctor, I love to watch TV in the evening.

W: Well, Mike, my advice is you ought to limit TV-watching to only once or twice a week, and go jogging for an hour every day.

M: But doctor...

W: No buts, Mike. This is totally a willpower problem. You must follow my advice, or you'll soon be too

heavy to move anymore.

Text 10

W: Attention, please! Thank you. Now, welcome to the Tower Hotel. We hope you have a wonderful holiday. To help you, these are some of the services we have here. On the ground floor, you will find reception. Here we can answer your questions and help you. Any questions? No? Good. Please leave your key here when you go out. On the sixth floor, there's a restaurant where you can have your breakfast from half past seven to half past nine each morning. Don't come after half past nine! The bedrooms are on the fourth and fifth floors. If you want to use a phone, there are lots of telephones on the second floor. Any questions? No? Fine. You can go shopping on the first floor — there's a bank and lots of shops where you can find food, clothes and newspapers. For people who like sports, if you want to swim, there's a nice, new pool on the seventh floor and there are some tennis courts behind the hotel. Please listen! And if you want to watch your favourite programmes, the televisions are on the third floor. Any questions? No? Well, good. Have a nice holiday. Goodbye.

第一部分 听力

1—5 BBBAB 6—10 ACCCB 11—15 CCBCA
16—20 BAACB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

21. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 Rick told him that his flat was on the first floor. 可知, 里克告诉西蒙, 他的公寓在一楼; 再根据第二段第二句 The floor above the ground floor is the first floor, while Americans would call it the second floor. 可知, 在英式英语里 the ground floor 是指紧贴地面的底层, 而 the first floor 的实际位置即美式英语中的 the second floor “二楼”, 所以里克应该住在二楼。故 B 选项正确。

22. C 细节理解题。根据第四段第三句 For example, on the train the British often spend their time reading newspapers or books. 可知, 英国人通常在火车上看报纸或者看书来消磨时间。故 C 选项正确。

23. A 主旨大意题。根据整篇文章内容可知, 文章主要讲的是美国和英国的文化差异。故 A 选项正确。

B

24. A 推理判断题。由文章内容可知, 通过去美国的经历, 她感觉尽管之前自己学过英语, 但由于英语语言的复杂性, 她还是感觉自己英语水平有限, 不能自由交流。

25. B 推理判断题。根据第七段和第八段可知, “get your act together” 意为 “好好组织, 让行动等变得更加有序”。因此, “get your act together” 一般用于出现了

表现不佳或者犯了错误的情况下。

26. D 细节理解题。根据文章第九段可知,专家认为这一表达法在 20 世纪 70 年代末(by the late 1970s)时被广泛应用,人们在报纸上可以看到这一表达。
27. C 推理判断题。根据文章内容看,本文主要讲述“get one's act together”这一表达方式在英语中的使用情况,故该文应该是选自与语言文化有关的书籍。

C

28. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 However, British language scholar David Graddol says English will probably drop in dominance (优势)... 可知,David Graddol 认为未来英语的优势地位会下降,到本世纪中期会排在汉语之后。故 C 选项正确。
29. A 细节理解题。根据画线句的前一句 But another expert on the English language says Mr Graddol underestimates the future of its dominance.可知,另外一个专家认为 David Graddol 低估了英语的地位,他认为英语还会继续保持其优势地位。由此可以推测出画线句的言外之意是“越来越多的人将会选择英语”。故 A 选项正确。
30. B 主旨大意题。根据文章第一句 English is fast becoming the language of science around the world, but what is its future among everyday speakers? 及全文内容可知,本文讨论的是未来英语是否仍然还处于优势地位,不同的人有不同的观点。故 B 选项正确。

第二节

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

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

36. C 由语境可知,人们总说学习语言越早,学习起来就越容易(easier)。再结合“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”的用法可知,此处需要用比较级。故正确答案为 C。
37. B 人们觉得学习语言越早越好,然而(However),在“我”看来,那只适用于口语学习。上下文之间的转折关系。故正确答案为 B。
38. D 结合句中的 and read between the lines 可知,需要通过一些合适的阅读方式及努力才能具备运用基本的语言表达(expressions)的能力。故正确答案为 D。
39. A 结合上文可知,“我”不认为学习语言越早越好,而是应该循序渐进,逐步(step by step)展开。故正确答案为 A。
40. C 结合下文的 to have the child learn 可知,有些家长会花钱帮孩子(children)学习英语。故正确答案为 C。
41. D 结合语境可知,这样的做法也许会以让人失望告终(end up with)。end up with 为固定搭配,意为“以……告终”。故正确答案为 D。
42. A 结合上文的 spending money 可知,钱花(pay)得越多,你可能越失望。故正确答案为 A。
43. C 结合下文的 She did not want to go on 46 English... 可知,作者朋友的女儿在小学时不喜欢

(disliked)学英语。故正确答案为 C。

44. A 由于(because of)她的外教,她不喜欢学习英语。because 后接从句,所以排除。故正确答案为 A。
45. D 结合语境可知,她的外教老师不擅长(blindness to)心理学。blindness to 为固定搭配,意为“对……不擅长”。故正确答案为 D。
46. A go on doing sth 为固定用法,意为“继续做某事”。故正确答案为 A。
47. C 直到上中学,一名学英语的大学生培养了她对这门语言的兴趣时,她才想继续学英语。故正确答案为 C。
48. D 结合语境可知,一位学习英语的大学生慢慢地培养(developed)了她学英语的兴趣。develop one's interest 为固定搭配,意为“培养兴趣”。故正确答案为 D。
49. A have difficulty in doing sth 为固定搭配,意为“做某事有困难”。故正确答案为 A。
50. B 结合下文的 So I suggest that 可知,从事英语教育工作很多年后,“我”(I)发现了一些问题。故正确答案为 B。
51. A 结合上文的 that refers to spoken language 可知,“我”认为口语学习学得越早越好,由此可知,他们的发音(pronunciation)很好。故正确答案为 A。
52. C 尽管他们发音很好,但他们的词汇运用能力却很差。故正确答案为 C。
53. D 结合句中的 to learn 可知,与其让孩子们急着学英语还不如让他们多记忆(memorise)一些中国古典散文。故正确答案为 D。
54. C 作者建议最好不要过早让孩子学习英语。cause sb to do sth 为固定用法,意为“使某人做某事”。have, let, make 通常用于 have/let/make sb do sth 结构。故正确答案为 C。
55. B 结合语境可知,过早学习英语可能会错过(miss)提高母语能力的最佳时机。miss 意为“错过”。故正确答案为 B。

第 II 卷

第二节

56. what 此空引导宾语从句,且在从句中作宾语,表示“什么”,故填 what。
57. to be/become familiar to sb 表示“(变得)为某人所熟悉”,故填 to。
58. chatting 此处是 when they are chatting... 的省略形式,故填 chatting。
59. fashionable 此处需要一个形容词,修饰 mobile phone,故填 fashionable。
60. produced 根据 Years ago 可知,此处需要用一般过去时,故填 produced。
61. On on the Internet 是固定搭配,意为“在网上”。
62. to describe 根据下文可知,此处需要用动词不定式表目的,故填 to describe。

63. them 此处作宾语,故填 them。
64. influence 这里作句子主语,所以用名词。
65. so/and 根据上下文内容可知,前后分句之间表因果或顺承关系,故填 so 或 and。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

It was a Sunday afternoon. I was playing in the park with my friend when I saw an old man lying on the ground. I tried to help him stand up, but he couldn't move and seemed in pain. Not knowing what to do, I asked my friend to call an ambulance. Soon the ambulance arrived. We helped carry the old man onto the ambulance. The doctor praised us for what we did, which made us very happy.

In my opinion, every one of us should have a sense of responsibility and a caring heart. Whenever we see anyone in need of help, we should give them a hand without hesitation.

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

Why did Mrs Brown say her husband was really rather clever? Because she found that he had written a notice which looked exactly like a police notice. He made a blue board with white letters on it, but it was not a real one. Being afraid of going to prison, Mr Brown certainly dared not use the word "police", but he used "polite notice" instead of "police notice". He was quite clever, wasn't he?

Paragraph 2:

If the police discovered the Browns were using a police notice, they would feel angry and punish them. It was a crime because he offended the police, passing himself off as a policeman. But Mr Brown would remain very calm and ask the painter to make a notice board which was painted in white letters on a blue board: Polite Notice — No Parking!

Unit 3 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: You really must have had a good time!

W: I did, but it's more than that. Everything there seemed so different and so strange.

Text 2

W: Well, if I were you, I think I'd go and say I am sorry.

M: But I didn't start the quarrel.

W: Don't be childish. Anyway, if you say you're sorry I'm

sure Sally will say she's sorry too.

Text 3

M: Linda, are you going to apply for that position? You see, it's kind of a big deal. It's a lot of responsibility. And sometimes you need to go to the company at weekends.

W: But it's really exciting. Anyway, the salary is good.

Text 4

M: How often do you do the shopping?

W: Occasionally. About once a month.

M: Who usually does it?

W: My mother. My father sometimes does it, and my brothers do it once or twice a year.

Text 5

M: Look at the menu, Sue. Everything looks great, but they are too expensive.

W: Have anything you like, Jason. Tom said it's on our boss.

Text 6

M: Hi, Martha. I see you're working out, too. How many miles have you run so far?

W: Well, I've been around the track four times. That's two miles.

M: Are you getting in shape for any particular sport?

W: Yes. I've signed up for the school volleyball team.

M: That's wonderful. I'm going to play football.

W: When do you start?

M: In two weeks, at the beginning of November.

W: We're having our first volleyball practice tomorrow afternoon and our first game next week.

M: Great. I'll be sure to come and cheer for you.

Text 7

M: Oh, Jane! What did you have to go and do that for?

W: Do what?

M: You know what I am talking about. Why did you go and tell Mrs Wallance how much money I am going to make? Now she will go and tell the whole world!

W: Well, I am sorry, Paul.

M: Yeah, but you know she talks to everybody and their brothers.

W: Well, I apologise. I guess I wasn't thinking. I got all excited.

M: Oh, well, it's done now. I guess it doesn't matter that much, anyway. They will know in the end.

W: You know, it is really a lot of money for a first job...

Text 8

W: English Language Centre. May I help you?

M: Yes. I'm calling to find out more information about your programme. For example, what kind of courses do you offer?

W: Well, first of all, the purpose of our programme is to

provide language learning opportunities, whether a student's goal is to master basic language skills for his or her job, or to study to enter an American college or university.

M: OK. I'm calling for a friend who is interested in attending an American university.

W: That's the kind of instruction that we provide, from basic courses to particular classes such as computer, business English and so on.

M: Great. What are your closing dates for signing up for the next term?

W: Well, no later than two months before the term begins.

M: OK. What is the charge for a full-time student?

W: Two thousand and thirty dollars.

M: And how does one apply?

W: Well, just fill out a form on our website.

M: Great. Thank you for your help.

W: No problem. Please call again if you have any other question.

Text 9

W: Most of all, I'd like you to tell me a bit about what you've been doing.

M: Well, I left school after I'd done my A-levels.

W: What subjects did you take?

M: French, German and Art.

W: Art?

M: Well, I really wanted to study Art. But a friend of my father's offered me a job. He's an accountant in the city.

W: I see. In your application, you say that you only spent nine months with this firm of accountants. Why was that?

M: Well, my father was rather disappointed at first. He's an accountant too, you see.

W: Have you any brothers or sisters?

M: Two brothers, both at school. One's twelve, and the other's fifteen—taking his O-levels this year.

W: Right! What do you do in your spare time?

M: I like jazz and folk music; I go to the theatre occasionally and act a bit myself. I read quite a lot, and I've done a bit of photography. Also, I've travelled a lot. I've hitch-hiked all over Europe.

W: Very interesting, Mr Stone. I think that's all I want to ask about your background.

Text 10

M: If you're one of those people who hasn't found the perfect physical activity yet here are some things to think about which might help you make the right decision for you. Running has become incredibly popular in recent years. That's probably got a lot to do

with the fact that it's a very accessible form of exercise. Anyone can run, even if you can only run a few metres to begin with. But make sure you get the right shoes — it's worth investing in a high quality pair and they don't come cheap. Swimming is another really good way to build fitness. What attracts many people is that you can swim in an indoor pool at any time of year. On the other hand, it can be quite boring or solitary. It's hard to chat with people while you're swimming. Cycling has become almost as popular as running in recent years. That's probably because as well as improving their fitness, many people say being out in the fresh air in a park or in the countryside can be really fun and relaxing!

Yoga is a good choice for those of you looking for exercise which focuses on developing both a healthy mind and body. It's a good way of building strength. But don't expect to find it easy. It can be surprisingly challenging, especially for people who aren't very flexible.

第一部分 听力

1—5 ACCCA 6—10 BCBCB 11—15 CAAAC

16—20 BBABC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

21. C 细节理解题。根据第一段最后两句 Playing with a dollhouse... didn't know where to sleep.可知,在这个游戏中“我”不知道该让小男孩睡哪个房间,这说明作者当时没有归属感,故 C 项正确。

22. A 推理判断题。根据第二段可知,六年级的最后一天,作者的朋友们打算去海滩,而作者却因为要飞往洛杉矶而无法加入他们,由此可推断作者有点失落,故 A 项正确。

23. B 细节理解题。根据文章最后两句 But after so many flights... to experience so much.可知,在经历了很多次飞行以后,“我”接受了现实。这样一种飞来飞去的生活方式也很不错,是其他孩子没有办法经历的,故 B 项正确。

24. A 主旨大意题。作者在文章中介绍了因为不同于其他孩子的经历,使得作者总是在想念某些人的事,故 A 项正确。

B

25. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 To keep children safe, your management must cover the family computer. 以及 Remind your children that online friends are still strangers.可知,这篇文章主要是写给父母的,故选择 B。

26. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 Just as you decide which TV programmes are suitable, you need to do the same for the websites and chat rooms your children

- visit.可知,父母要给孩子选择合适的网站和聊天室,故选择 A。
27. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的... paw — parents are watching... 可知,这个缩写代表父母在旁边观看,所以你的孩子会用这个网络用语来告诉对方,故选择 C。

C

28. B 细节理解题。根据第一段最后两句 Children were taught to respect authority. Parents were role models for their children.可知,美国人过去给他们的孩子适当的指导,父母是他们孩子的榜样,所以 B 项正确。
29. C 推理判断题。根据第四段和第五段内容可知,孩子应该是父母首要关心的事,他们需要的不仅仅是食物和住所,他们需要细心的指导,道德价值观需要在年幼时被灌输,所以作者谈论美国父母时的语气是失望的,所以 C 项正确。
30. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知,本段提出了现代的父母应该继续注重孩子的道德意识和责任感的培养,应该是向我们提出了建议,所以 D 项正确。

第二节

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

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

36. A play 意为“戏剧”;game 意为“游戏”;dance 意为“舞蹈”;concert 意为“音乐会”。根据语境可知作者在演主角,所以是戏剧,故答案选 A。
37. C desiring 意为“渴望”;waiting 意为“等待”;struggling 意为“努力”;hesitating 意为“犹豫”。根据语境可知作者在努力记台词,故答案选 C。
38. B test 意为“测试”;performance 意为“表演”;suggestion 意为“建议”;judgement 意为“判断”。现在是时候进行表演了,作者的心狂跳不止,故答案选 B。
39. D sight 意为“看到,景观”;angle 意为“角度”;news 意为“消息”;turn 意为“轮到的机会”。轮到作者了,他开始流畅而清晰地表达,故答案选 D。
40. A happened 意为“发生”;seemed 意为“好像”;broke 意为“打破”;remained 意为“保留”。作者的表演一开始很流利,然后口吃的问题发生了,故答案选 A。
41. B urged 意为“敦促”;promised 意为“预示……可能发生”;admitted 意为“承认,允许”;repeated 意为“重复”。从口吃发生的那刻起,就预示着这将是作者第一次也是最后一次表演,故答案选 B。
42. C 由上下文可知,这里是指作者的语言问题影响了一切。everything 意为“一切的事情,每件事”,故答案选 C。
43. D 小时候学说整句话时,作者反复听到父母的意见,这种情况应该是令人气恼的,故答案选 D。
44. A 根据语境可知,作者应该是羞于承认自己有问题。ashamed 意为“惭愧的”,符合语境,故答案选 A。
45. B 随着学业的进步,作者的讲话问题变得不那么明显了。as 是连词,意为“随着”,故答案选 B。

46. B failed 意为“失败”;disappeared 意为“消失”;burst 意为“爆发”;combined 意为“结合”。由下一句可知,作者的讲话问题虽然变得不那么明显了,但是也从来没有消失过,故答案选 B。
47. D insisted on 意为“坚持”;put off 意为“推迟”;approved of 意为“赞成”;gave up 意为“放弃”。因为班干部要在全班同学面前讲话,作者放弃班干部的选举,故答案选 D。
48. D 由上文描述可知,作者的口吃问题给他带来极大烦恼,由此可推断出,他会经常坐在房间里哭泣。故答案选 D。
49. A normal 意为“正常的”;special 意为“专门的”;usual 意为“通常的”;alive 意为“活着的”。作者想象不出像其他人一样正常是什么样子,故答案选 A。
50. C realised 意为“意识到”;refused 意为“拒绝”;overcame 意为“克服”;avoided 意为“避免”。作者读了一些有关克服了语言问题的名人的文章,故答案选 C。
51. D doubted 意为“怀疑”;changed 意为“改变”;hid 意为“掩藏”;faced 意为“面对”。“我”要面对这样的事实:“我”的确有问题,它将一直伴随着“我”,故答案选 D。
52. A stronger 意为“更强大的”;greater 意为“更伟大的”;wiser 意为“更明智的”;purer 意为“更单纯的”。能够直面这个问题使作者变得更加强大,故答案选 A。
53. B explain 意为“解释”;prove 意为“证明”;respond 意为“回应”;scream 意为“尖叫”。随着时间的推移,“我”知道“我”会有信心站起来,向自己证明它永远阻挡不了“我”,故答案选 B。
54. C On the contrary 意为“相反”;On the other hand 意为“另一方面”;Above all 意为“首先,最重要的是”;At most 意为“至多”。上文已经讲到“我”能直面自己的问题而且有信心战胜这个问题,这里又要进一步说明自己信心满满的原由,因此要用表示意义更进一步的介词短语连接句子,故答案选 C。
55. C attempts 意为“尝试”;argues 意为“争论”;suffers 意为“经受”;risks 意为“冒险”。最重要的是,“我”知道“我”不是唯一一个经受折磨的人,因为没有人是完美的,故答案选 C。

第Ⅱ卷

第二节

56. their 此处表示“他们自己的微博”,故用 their 作定语。
57. pressure 由形容词性物主代词修饰,应该用名词。
58. But 根据前后句之间的逻辑关系可知,此处用 But 表示转折。
59. which 用 which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 time and energy,且 which 在从句中作主语。
60. an 此处 play a role in 是固定搭配,以元音音素开头的单词前用 an。
61. meaningful 表示“充分利用这个有意义的工具”,用

- 形容词作定语,修饰 tool。
62. various 此处表示“需要各种各样的能力”,various 作定语,修饰 abilities。
63. organising 此处 while 是连词,引导省略形式的状语从句,we 与 organise 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词。
64. that 此处是一个强调句,其句型结构为:it is + 强调部分 + that + 剩余部分。
65. advantages 此处表示“我们应该利用这些优势”,用 advantage 的复数形式。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Dear Tom,

I'm sorry to hear that you are bothered by your family rules. However, I can't be on your side this time.

Family rules which let us know how to behave properly and develop healthily are essential for us. For example, your family rule “Come home before ten at night” is for your safety and “Never talk back to your parents” is teaching you good manners. In fact, I benefit a lot from my family rules, such as “Be gentle with everyone” and “Apologize if you hurt others' feelings”. Sometimes family rules make us uncomfortable, but that's the price we have to pay for a successful life. Am I right?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

Suddenly he had an idea. He searched his drawers and fortunately found a piece of beautiful and fragrant paper. He sat down straight on his chair, and began to write a letter in his best handwriting as a Mother's Day present. “Dear mum, I'm writing this to tell you that you are the best mother in the world...” With a sincere heart, Jim finished the letter and sealed it in an envelope.

Paragraph 2:

The next morning Jim handed his present to his mum. Finishing reading the letter, his mum swept him up into her arms with her eyes wet as if she wanted to squeeze the breath out of him. “Thank you, my dear!” she sniffled. Leaning against his mother's shoulder, Jim slowly explained why he chose to write a letter as a present. After hearing the reason, his mum gently touched his hair, saying, “To me, your letter is better than a thousand shopping sprees.” Hugging each other, they felt happy as if they had everything.

Unit 4 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Mum, I got an A in English and Bs and Cs in my other subjects. Here's my report card.

W: Let me see. I'm glad you finally got an A in English. But why only a C in history? That's a low grade.

Text 2

W: The shirt looks very nice. How much is it?

M: Five dollars each. Nine dollars for two. They are on sale today.

W: I'll take two.

Text 3

M: Are you worried about getting a job after graduation?

W: No, I have had several good interviews, and I can always work for my dad for a while.

Text 4

M: I wonder if you can drop by tomorrow evening. The Smiths are coming over to dinner. I'd like you to meet them.

W: Sure, I'd love to. I've heard they are very interesting people.

Text 5

W: What kind of ice cream would you like, chocolate or vanilla?

M: Neither, thanks. I like them both but right now all I want is some water.

W: OK. I'll bring some soon.

Text 6

M: Hi, Kate. Can I discuss our class picnic with you?

W: Sure. Go ahead.

M: Today I think we must decide where and when to have our class activity of having a picnic. Many classmates are asking me about that.

W: OK, first, about the location. How about the Central Park? It's near our campus, and we can just walk there. That saves some time and money.

M: Sounds good! Do you think we can go on Saturday?

W: Maybe not. Some classmates must attend the training programme of our department. Sunday is better.

M: OK. Then I will go to inform the class.

Text 7

W: Excuse me?

M: Yes, can I help you?

W: Yeah, I'm looking for a dress for myself.

M: Do you want something special?

W: Oh, just for a party. And I'd like either silk or cotton.

M: We don't have any pure silk dresses. But this cotton

one is very nice.
W: I'd like that very much. Any different sizes?
M: Yes, from Size 7 to 10. What size do you want?
W: Size 9 exactly.
M: Here you are.
W: How much is it?
M: It was \$94 last week, but it's on sale now. You just pay \$84 for it.
W: All right. And here is one hundred.
M: Thank you. Here is the change.

Text 8

W: Where were you yesterday, Mike?
M: I was at home asleep.
W: Asleep! I thought that you had to take an exam.
M: I was sick. I had a fever. I couldn't get out of bed.
W: You still look a little sick. You could go back to bed.
M: I'm going now. I just came here to speak to my professor.
W: What did he tell you?
M: He said that I'd be able to take a make-up.
W: Well, that's all right then. Are you going straight home?
M: I have to stop at the chemist's on the way. I need some aspirin.
W: Do you think that you should walk that far?
M: I have to walk. I didn't bring my car. I didn't think I'd be able to drive today.
W: Well, take care of yourself.
M: OK. Thanks.

Text 9

M: Well, it's a lovely room. It's quite a nice size.
W: Oh yes. It's big and well-furnished.
M: Yes, I can see that. Is there anything that I should know?
W: Well, I don't allow the cat to go upstairs at all.
M: Oh? Not at all?
W: I don't like cats upstairs. And I don't allow people to smoke in bedrooms.
M: Oh no, I agree with that. I don't smoke anyway.
W: And I don't allow people to stick pictures up on the walls with sticky tapes. Well, you see, when you take the pictures down the tape leaves a mark on the wallpaper.
M: Oh, I see.
W: And there are just two more things if you don't mind. If you do get out, would you please remember to close the window?
M: Right. I'll do that.
W: And there's the kettle here, as you can see, but when you boil the kettle could you please put it on the floor and not on the chest of drawers?

M: Oh I see. Does it make a mark or something?

W: Yes. It would probably leave a mark.

Text 10

W: An elderly woman yesterday made a legal claim against a supermarket because it had wrongly accused her of stealing a Christmas card. Ms Doss White, 72 years old, is claiming \$3,000 damages from the supermarket for wrongful arrest and false imprisonment. Ms White visited the store while doing Christmas shopping, but did not buy anything. She was followed through the town by a supermarket manager. He had been told that a customer saw her take a card and put it in her shopping bag. He stopped her at a bookshop as she was reading a book. Ms White said, "This man, a total stranger, suddenly grasped my bag and asked if he could look in it." She was taken back to the supermarket and shut in a small room in full view of shoppers for 20 minutes until the police arrived. At the police station she was body-searched and nothing was found. Her lawyer said that supermarket sent an insincere apology and they insisted that she may have been stealing. The hearing continues today.

第一部分 听力

1—5 AABBC 6—10 ABACB 11—15 BCBAB

16—20 CACBC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

21. A 细节理解题。根据第二个小标题下的句子 Respond quickly and briefly, apologising for your mistake. "快速简要地作出回应,为你的错误道歉。"以及下句中的 don't handle it too lightly, as people can be offended 可知,如果在邮件里写错了名字,作者建议要道歉,并且注意态度要诚恳,否则这会使收件人感到被冒犯。所以选 A。

22. B 推理判断题。根据第三个小标题下的句子 In this instance, step away from your keyboard to allow everyone to calm down. "在这种情况下,离开你的键盘,好让大家冷静下来。"和上句中的 unpleasant conversation 可知,当"回复所有人"的邮件引发令人不愉快的谈话时,作者给出的建议是离开键盘,也就是说要避免更进一步的参与,好让大家都能够冷静下来,所以选 B。

23. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 In that case, ask to speak in person as soon as possible and say sorry. 可知,处理冒犯性邮件导致的问题时,作者给出的建议是要尽快与收件人进行面对面的交谈,并当面道歉。所以选 D。

B

24. C 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的 Serena knew the

- job would go quickly. However, she still resented her dad's promise. “Serena 知道这项工作很快就能干完。然而,她仍然厌恶她爸爸的承诺。”可知画线单词意为“不喜欢”,所以 C 选项是正确的。
25. A 推理判断题。根据第六段中父亲的话:… we have known Mrs Martin for a very long time. She has often helped our family. Now we can do something for her. 可知,爸爸是一个很体贴的人,所以 A 选项是正确的。
26. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 Serena returned to work with a new attitude. A warm feeling began to spread (蔓延) through her body. 可知,她有一种暖暖的感觉,这与之前她的不愉快的情绪形成对比,由此可以推测她感到惊讶,所以 A 选项是正确的。

C

27. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的 and dropped one of his books 及 in a strange way, like with a strong accent 可知,这个男孩不认识作者,对突然的问候感到吃惊,以至于掉了一本书。故选 C 项。
28. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句可知,在 Nado 的文化中,好客是一种基本的礼节,他们总是善待陌生人。故选 C 项。
29. B 推理判断题。根据第四段第三句中的 and they got used to American culture quickly 可知,这家人很快适应了美国文化,可以推断出作者的国籍可能是美国。故选 B 项。
30. A 推理判断题。通读本文可知,作者与来自另一个国家的男孩 Nado 在路上偶遇,男孩带作者回家见到了他的家人。慢慢地,作者和男孩成了很好的朋友。由此可以推断不同国家的人可以成为好朋友。故选 A 项。

第二节

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

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

36. D 根据上文 Americans use the word “friend” in a very general way. 可知,美国人对“朋友”一词的用法很广泛,他们可能会把与之相关的人(都)称为“朋友”。故正确答案为 D。
37. B 该句的意思是“美国人有学校的朋友、工作上的朋友、一起运动的朋友和邻居朋友。”故正确答案为 B。
38. A 该句的意思是“这些友谊都是基于共同利益的。”而“基于”的固定搭配是: be based on, 故正确答案为 A。
39. C 根据上句所讲这些友谊都是基于共同利益的,所以该句的意思是“当共同参与的活动结束时,这种友谊也许就会消失。”故正确答案为 C。
40. B 根据语境可知该句的意思是“现在, Steve 和 Authur 不再是同学,他们的友谊也就改变了。”故正确答案为 B。
41. A 下一句中的 In these cultures 为本空的直接信息提示,所以该句的意思是“但是,在一些文化里,友谊即为两人之间一种强烈的、一世之久的关系。”故正确答案

- 为 A。
42. B 由 between 可知,这里表示友谊是存在于“两个”人之间的一种关系。故正确答案为 B。
43. C 根据该句中 since 引导的原因状语从句“因为它们要长期持续下去”可知,此处的意思是“在这些文化里,友谊发展缓慢……”,故正确答案为 C。
44. C 根据下一句可知此处的意思是“(但)美国是个快速变化的社会。”故正确答案为 C。
45. A 根据该句中 because 引导的原因状语从句“因为他们必须经常换工作”可知,此处的意思是“研究显示1/5的美国家庭每年都会搬家”,故正确答案为 A。
46. D 该句主句为主系表结构,而该表语从句句意和结构均完整,应该选用在名词性从句中只起连接作用的连接词 that, 故正确答案为 D。
47. B at once “立刻,马上”; at first “起初”; at last “终于”; at all “根本(用于否定、疑问句中加强语气)”。根据上文提到的美国人的友谊建立得快,以及下文讲到的美国人跟陌生人很健谈可知,该句的意思是“起初美国人似乎非常友好。”故正确答案为 B。
48. A 根据语境(美国人的友谊很容易建立起来)可知,此处应选用副词 easily 来修饰 chat, 该句的意思是“美国人通常很容易就和陌生人聊起来了。”故正确答案为 A。
49. C 该句的意思是“他们会交流关于家庭、爱好和工作的信息。”该空表示“关于”,故正确答案为 C。
50. A 根据上下文语境可知,该句的意思是“他们可能热情地微笑着说:‘祝你有愉快的一天!’或是‘待会儿见。’”故正确答案为 A。
51. D 根据语境可知,该句的意思是“同学之间可能会说:‘改天咱们聚一聚吧。’”而“聚会”是: get together. 故正确答案为 D。
52. A 该句的意思是“但美国式的友好并不总能代表真正的友谊。”故正确答案为 A。
53. C 通过上文可知这里指美国人。
54. D 该句的意思是“了解美国人如何看待友谊能够帮助非美国人士避免误会。”故正确答案为 D。
55. B 该句的意思是“这(了解美国人如何看待友谊)也能帮助他们以美国人的方式交朋友。”“以……方式”可以表达为: in the way / by the means / with the method, 根据该空前的介词 in 可知用 way. 故正确答案为 B。

第 II 卷

第二节

56. from 根据下句可知 Susan 是从超市回家。from “从……,由……”。
57. that so... that... “如此……以至于……”。袋子是如此的重以至于她想休息一下。
58. walking 此处用现在分词作宾语补足语,表示看见某人正在做某事。
59. started 根据并列谓语动词的时态可知此处也用一般过去时。

60. and 她到他跟前并且给了他一些水果。前后是并列关系,所以用 and。
61. daughter's 本句意思为“这是我女儿的幸运日。”表示“我女儿的”,所以用名词所有格。
62. saying 依据后面一句“给予就是得到。”可知此处是“谚语”的意思。
63. really 修饰后面的动词,应该用副词。
64. who/that 此处是定语从句的引导词,作主语且指人,故用 who 或 that。
65. kindness 此处作 showing 的宾语,所以用名词。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Dear Mike,

I'm sorry to know that you feel confused about making friends online at your new class.

In my opinion, making friends online is a good way to communicate with people from all over the world. However, every coin has two sides. Providing personal information online can be risky and one may get too much addicted to the mobile phone, which is not good for one's physical and mental health.

To solve the problems concerning making friends online, I think, the government should take strong measures to punish those who cheat people online. As for those Internet users, they should be cautious when making friends online and ensure that all the information concerning them is true.

I hope you can adapt to the new school life as soon as possible.

Best regards.

Yours truly,

Zhang Hua

第二节 概要写作

One possible version

It can be very challenging to meet people from another culture due to cultural misunderstandings. (要点 1) Some cultures value personal relationship building while others pay less attention to it. (要点 2) People from different parts of the world also have very different attitudes towards whether they should talk more and stay silent. (要点 3) Even in some similar cultural backgrounds, people deal with things in different ways. (要点 4) So the key solution is to better understand each other.

Unit 5 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Is that all for today?

W: That's it.

Text 2

W: Look at the cute hat. It looks exactly like the hat Mickey is wearing.

M: Let's buy one for our son. I bet he will love it since he likes the film so much.

Text 3

W: Excuse me, sir. Why hasn't the 2:30 train arrived? It's already 2:45 now.

M: Sorry, Madam. It's on its way here. The train has been delayed because of an accident. The latest phone information says the train is arriving in another two hours.

Text 4

W: You're always working around the house on Saturday, painting and doing repairs. You must enjoy it.

M: Not really. I'd rather relax or go fishing, but Saturday is the only day I have to get anything done.

Text 5

M: It's too cold here. I simply can't work.

W: Neither can I. I'll be frozen to death if I don't get out of this room soon.

M: How about going for a drink?

W: Good idea.

Text 6

W: Patrick, did you take the driver's test?

M: Yes, it was very easy.

W: What do you mean?

M: It was so simple that even a child could have passed it.

W: Really? I had heard that it was rather hard.

M: Nonsense. It's just a piece of cake.

Text 7

W: Is there anything to do in the coming holiday, Jason?

M: What do you think of rock climbing? There is a good spot in the country.

W: Where is that?

M: A little rock hill near our village.

W: It sounds great. But I don't have any equipment with me. We did it years ago.

M: I do have one in my garage. I can borrow another from my friend.

W: I am afraid I won't be able to do it.

M: Come on. We will do some indoor practice first. There is a wall for exercising in the community gym, don't you remember?

W: Ah, yes. Should we start practising it this weekend?

M: We can. Please tell Lucy about it. She also wants to go.

W: I will. Thanks.

Text 8

W: Now, Jimmy, did you get a good view of the accident?

M: Oh, yes. I was standing outside the bank building and

I saw it all quite clearly.

W: Do you know what time it was?

M: Yes, I checked my watch. It was 2:45 exactly.

W: Good. Now, how fast was the truck moving?

M: Well, quite slowly — about ten miles an hour. It was coming up York Road. I suppose the truck driver knew the lights were going to change. But they were still red when he went over them.

W: I see. What about the car? Was it also driving slowly?

M: It was coming along Union Street about thirty miles per hour. It was a blue Ford. The driver stopped his car when he saw the truck crossing the street.

W: Did you see what colour his traffic lights were?

M: Yes, they changed to yellow just before he crossed it.

Text 9

M: What kind of help do you think the rich countries should contribute to the Third World?

W: Well, there's no doubt that a proper understanding of their problems is needed before we can go much further.

M: Surely, there are immediate things like food aid to countries hit by drought and famine.

W: Yes, but you have to be very careful not to kill off local agriculture by dumping great quantities of free food into the market. We really need to give the Third World countries the means to solve their own problems.

M: How do you do that?

W: Well, firstly we need to take an interest in the developing countries instead of just competing with the rich countries. I strongly believe in preventing problems before they happen.

M: Then what form of aid would you recommend?

W: I was just coming to that. There are some very good agencies that recruit volunteers to work on projects in rural communities. They can send skilled volunteers into schools and hospitals to train local people to take their places after a number of years.

Text 10

M: My name's Bob, and I've come to tell you about the York Dance Band. Now, if you want to have a good family party, like a wedding or an important birthday, and you want all your guests to dance after dinner, then don't book a noisy disco. Have a live band instead. We play all kinds of dance music, including songs that every age group, from teenagers to grandmothers, can dance to. The band is made up of all sorts of different people — none of us full-time musicians. We have a doctor, two English teachers, a retired journalist and the band leader owns a hotel. The band has been together for ten years, but I only joined this year. Now the number has been increased

from eight to twelve. I was looking for a band to join, and a friend of mine saw an advertisement in the local paper and persuaded me to apply. Before I joined, the band didn't have a separate singer, but they realised they needed one. They chose me because I've always enjoyed getting up and singing in front of an audience, and people say I've got a good voice. I've been in bands before. I even played the guitar rather badly in one, but this band is easily the best. I even enjoy the practices. Now, I'll just play a little...

第一部分 听力

1—5 AACAB 6—10 CAACA 11—15 BAACC

16—20 ABACB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

21. C 细节理解题。文章中提到独自旅行可以遇见新的朋友、可以使人更果断、可以让人对生命的热情高涨,但没有提到让人们学会享受独处,故选 C。
22. B 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 Meeting people from different backgrounds opens our minds, expands our world, and can inspire us a lot. 可知,独自旅行可以遇见不同背景的人们,从而可以打开我们的思维,拓展我们的世界,并能给我们很多激励,从而使我们可以学到更多东西,故选 B。
23. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 Spending time alone with an open mind can be exactly what you need for your imagination to soar. 可知,作者建议我们在独自旅行时要有开放的思维,故选 A。

B

24. B 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 Some people do not believe that animal abuse is a big issue. 可知,有些人并不认为虐待动物是一个大问题。故选 B。
25. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句 There are many organisations that deal with abused animals or animals that have no home like ASPCA... 可知,ASPCA 属于致力于处理受虐待的动物、流浪动物等动物保护事务的组织。故选 D。
26. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句可知,每一个生物都有获得温暖的住所和食物的权利。更重要的是,它们有被需要和被爱的权利。它们有权利成为特别的、更加被关爱的家庭成员。故选 A。
27. B 推理判断题。本文介绍了虐待动物的情况,说明每一种生物都有被需要和被爱的权利。尽管已经有一些机构专门从事动物保护的工作,但是作者积极提倡每个人应从自我做起,爱护动物,坚决制止虐待动物的行为。故选 B。

C

28. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 Scientists have used the word “play” to describe any behaviour that does not have any obvious purpose. 可知,科学家用

- “玩”来描述没有明显目的的行为。故选 C。
29. A 词义猜测题。根据第三段对 snowboarding 的具体描述可知,阿拉斯加和加拿大北部的渡鸦以滑积雪覆盖的倾斜屋顶为人所熟知。在缅因州,可以看到渡鸦从雪堆上滑下来。故选 A。
30. B 推理判断题。根据第四段内容可知,小动物之间的玩耍可能有时是有目的性的,它们从打斗、追逐等行为中学习生存的技能。故选 B。

第二节

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

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

36. C 他们把车停在外面,然后进去了。leave “留下”,符合语境。故选 C。
37. B 穆尔先生从未喝醉过,因此他很小心,不让自己喝太多。故选 B。
38. D 虽然他的朋友劝他多喝酒,但他很小心……根据语境可知前后为转折关系,因此用 though 引导让步状语从句,故选 D。
39. A 他的朋友一直劝他喝酒。all along “一直”;once again “再次”;just then “正在那时”;for ever “永远”,故选 A。
40. D 聚会期间穆尔太太发现自己忘记带包了。表达“忘记”用 forget,故选 D。
41. B 她让丈夫出去到车里取包。get 意为“取,得到”,符合语境,故选 B。
42. C 穆尔先生按照穆尔太太的吩咐去取包了,所以用 He did so “他这样做了”,故选 C。
43. B 联系上下文可知,他听到旁边有汽车喇叭声,以为也许有人需要帮助。someone 指代“有人,某人”,符合语境,故选 B。
44. A 这里指上文提到的车喇叭的声音,故选 A。
45. D 穆尔先生回到聚会上后,告诉了几个人关于那只熊的事。表达“回到,返回”用 get back to,故选 D。
46. A 因为大家以为他喝醉了,不相信他的话,所以他带朋友们出去,想证明给他们看他说的真的是真的。show “显示,表明”,符合语境,故选 A。
47. C 他想向朋友们证明他说的是真的。故选 C。
48. B 他发现那辆坐着小熊的汽车不见了。故选 B。
49. A 接下来的一周里,有许多关于穆尔先生的小黑熊的笑料,无奈之下他只好在报纸上登广告寻找证人。laugh 在这里用作名词,意为“引人发笑的人或事”,故选 A。
50. D 这里指“在圣诞节当晚”,指具体的某一天,或某一天的上午、下午或者晚上,用介词 on,故选 D。
51. C 两天后,理查兹太太给他打来电话。先生、女士等称呼前不用冠词,故选 C。
52. C 理查兹太太说那天晚上她和丈夫把他们的宠物熊留在了车里几分钟,有可能是它按的喇叭。所以用 maybe 表示“也许,可能”,故选 C。
53. D 理查兹太太似乎觉得没有什么奇怪的。表达“似

乎,好像”用 seem,故选 D。

54. B 根据上一题的解析, strange 符合语境,故选 B。
55. C 理查兹太太说:他们的宠物熊喜欢按喇叭,当他们不开车的时候,不介意它按喇叭,故选 C。

第 II 卷

第二节

56. so 班里的一个男孩很喜欢向日葵,他非常兴奋,把种子种下之后精心地照料了很多天。so... that... 意思是“如此……以至于……”。
57. planted 文章讲述的是过去发生的事情,因此用一般过去时。
58. with with care 意思是“精心地”。
59. impatience 当冒出第一缕嫩芽时,那个男孩就去纠缠老师,他想要摘下它。由此可知,男孩是没有耐心的。patient “耐心的”是形容词,需要填名词 patience 的否定形式 impatience。
60. asking 句首的 Despite 为介词,因此这里要用动名词 asking。
61. But 前后句子之间是转折关系,因此这里要用 but。
62. shocked 男孩感到很吃惊。形容人很吃惊,用形容词 shocked。
63. a for a simple lack of 意思是“仅仅因为缺少……”。
64. angrier 当看到班上其他同学的向日葵长得很大的时候他甚至更生气。从上下文看,此处有比较的意思。因此用 angry 的比较级形式。
65. Fortunately 幸运的是,他并不是完全很倒霉,他的朋友和他一起分享了向日葵的果实。这里修饰的是后面一句话,用副词作状语,表示“幸运的是”,所以用 Fortunately。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Dear Sir or Madam,

My name is Li Hua, and I'm from China. I am writing to thank you for giving me a chance to learn about deaf people.

Last month, as a representative of Chinese middle-school students, I took part in volunteer activities you organised. I lived with deaf people in the International Home for the Deaf for a week. It was the first time that I had been in such close contact with deaf people. We participated in other activities as well, such as giving speeches to tell people to care for deaf people.

Though it was a short time, I learnt about their life actually and some sign language. I myself can now use it to communicate with the deaf, which makes them know being cared for. Without you, I would not have known all about this. I promise I will do my part to continue helping them.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

One possible version

Paragraph 1:

Andrew put Gordon down and they looked under the bush. There was Pecky, a half-naked chicken, still alive though. She looked a mess, with almost half of her feathers gone, but she was absolutely fine. Andrew gently gathered her up and returned her to the coop. Our kids hurried to gather around, closely watched and gently stroked her feathers.

Paragraph 2:

The next day Andrew had a discussion with the kids about what to do with the chickens. The kids believed that the chickens should be shut in, safe from any dangers in the world. But Andrew disagreed. He believed that we should be more careful when letting the chickens out in the yard. He encouraged our kids to take risks. He explained that love isn't a coop which restrains them but something that can both provide adequate protection and allow more freedom of living a happy life. Finally, the kids understood their father and they together fenced a bigger area, providing the chickens with the maximum freedom and safety.

Unit 6 综合质量检测

第 I 卷

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Would you like to come to my home for dinner on Sunday?

W: I'd like to. But I'm leaving for Paris on Sunday.

Text 2

M: How much money will I have to spend in renting an apartment in America? I'll only have six hundred dollars a month.

W: Your rent should be about a quarter of that.

Text 3

M: Excuse me, but I ordered my steak well-done. This seems a little rare. Could you have it cooked a little longer?

W: Certainly, we'll do it right away.

Text 4

W: I think Size 7 will be OK for you.

M: But I usually take Size 6.

W: If you usually take Size 6, you'll need a 7 in this style.

Text 5

W: Hi, Mike. Why not go and play ping-pong with me?

M: I'd love to. But I must finish my homework first.

Text 6

W: So you've had a talk with your dad, haven't you?

M: Yes. But Dad seems not interested in it. He insisted I go to college first after I graduate from high school.

W: What did you say?

M: I told him I would like to work for some time before I could consider what I was going to do.

W: Did he agree with you?

M: Well, he said it was not easy for a high school graduate to find a job.

W: It's true. More people are out of work these days. Talk with your mother and see what she thinks.

M: I will.

Text 7

W: Hello, Mr Smith. This is Ellen Speaking.

M: Who? Just a minute. Let me turn down the TV. Who? Oh, Ellen. I can hear you now, not well though.

W: I've been delayed here. The plane won't take off because of the fog, and I'd like to put off our meeting till Thursday at the same hour, if it is convenient for you.

M: Sure. That will be all right.

W: Oh, that's great. Could you get in touch with my cousin, Alfred Blake, 26 Brown Street and tell him that I won't be able to attend his party tomorrow because of the delay?

M: Certainly, with pleasure.

W: He has a phone, but I can't remember the number right now. Thank you ever so much.

M: You are welcome.

W: I'll be seeing you on Thursday. Goodbye.

M: Goodbye.

Text 8

W: I think our company has exactly the house you're looking for, Mr Brown. It's a very good neighbourhood.

M: Fine. Is it near a shopping centre?

W: Yes, it is. The shopping centre is just a short walk. And the school, too.

M: How far is it from the underground railway station and the nearest hospital?

W: They're both within easy reach.

M: Good. Is the house very old? I'd like a new one.

W: All the houses here are very modern. None of them are over five years old.

M: I'd like to see the house. From what you tell me I think it is just what I want.

W: I can take you to see it now.

M: Sorry, I can't go right now. Is tomorrow afternoon suitable for you?

W: Yes, let's meet here at 3 o'clock. OK?

Text 9

M: Have you got anything planned for the summer holidays yet?

W: No, I'm not sure what I'm doing.
M: Do you fancy the idea of a week in Scotland?
W: Well, I went to Scotland last year, and anyway I haven't got much money.
M: Money? You don't need much money. We can stay in a friend's cottage.
W: Yes, but I went to Edinburgh once and I...
M: This is different, it's in the country.
W: Mm. I prefer being in a city on holiday, visiting galleries, cinemas and theatres.
M: But you'll be able to go sailing on Loch Lomond, or walk. The scenery is marvelous and the fresh air will do you good.
W: Actually, I was thinking of visiting friends in Paris.
M: Oh, were you?
W: Yes. They've been trying to persuade me to come for weeks, and hearing you talk about holidays has helped me make up my mind. But I'm sure you'll be able to get someone else to go with you. Bye.

Text 10

W: In the few minutes that remain of today's class, I'd like to discuss next week's schedule with you. Because I'm presenting a paper at a conference in Detroit on Thursday, I won't be here for either Wednesday's or Friday's class. I will, however, be here for Monday's. Next Friday, a week from today, is the midterm exam. Professor Andrews has agreed to administer the exam. In place of the usual Wednesday class, I've arranged an optional review session. Since it is optional, attendance will not be taken; however, attending the class would be a good idea for those worried about the midterm. So, remember: optional class next Wednesday; midterm, Friday.

第一部分 听力

1—5 CBACA 6—10 CBCAB 11—15 BACAC

16—20 AAACC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

21. A 细节理解题。根据 SeaWorld San Diego 中 After the ride of Greek fishing boats, folks can see an exhibit of dolphins. 可知,如果你想看海豚表演你应该去 SeaWorld San Diego。故选 A。
22. C 细节理解题。根据 San Diego Zoo 中 General admission is \$56 for adults and children over 12, \$46 for children aged 3—11, free for children 2 and younger. 可知,如果一对夫妇带着一个三岁的和一个两岁的孩子去圣地亚哥动物园,入场费将是 $56 \times 2 + 46 = 158$ 美元。故选 C。
23. B 推理判断题。根据 Sea World San Diego 中的 A 6-minute ride called Journey to Atlantis tells the legend

of the island nation. 可知,亚特兰提斯岛有一些传说和故事,故选 B。

B

24. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 What stopped me was that I was afraid to start studying again. 可知,真正阻止作者再次开始学习的是她内心的恐惧感。故选 D。
25. A 细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知,是儿子的话让作者下定决心学习英语。故选 A。
26. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 I told them we would take a new route. I ended up getting lost. That's the way I found Chaffey College. 可知,作者换了新的路线,但是迷路了,却意外找到 Chaffey College。故选 A。

C

27. B 主旨大意题。文章是关于法国南部发现的描绘几千年前人类生活的洞穴壁画的内容,可知 Hidden Prehistoric Paintings 用作本文标题最合适。故选 B。
28. C 词义猜测题。根据 Such discoveries are so frequent these days that hardly anybody pays heed to them. 前半句是说“如今这样的发现如此频繁”,后半句中的 hardly anybody “几乎没有人”进行一个转折,由此可以推出后半句是说“几乎没有人注意到它们”。故 pay heed to 为“注意”之意。故选 C。
29. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句 Other images show birds and, most noticeably, horses, which appear in more than 300 wall images, by far outnumbering all other animals. 可知,在这些壁画中出现最多的动物是马。故选 C。
30. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 They did not limit themselves to the easily accessible walls but carried their painting materials to spaces that required climbing steep walls or crawling into narrow passages in the Lascaux complex. 可知,这项工作之所以困难是因为通道狭窄,难以进入。故选 D。

第二节

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

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

36. B 根据空格后面的... of 3,300 feet straight up 以及下一句中的 giant rock 可知 El Capitan 是一块“巨大”的岩石。故选 B。
37. A 由下一句可知作者钟爱攀岩,同时第四段开头也提到了作者后来成为一名攀岩导游,由此可知作者在巨大的岩石前便“立刻”想攀登上去。故选 A。
38. D 攀岩和爬山是作者一生钟爱的活动。故选 D。
39. B 根据第二段... such a beautiful home-like place this way. 可知,那时作者就把 Yosemite 当作自己的“家”了。故选 B。
40. C 根据空格后面的 like toilet paper, beer cans, and empty boxes 可知,此空格要用 waste。下文也提到了

- 作者和志愿者们一起清理垃圾。故选 C。
41. A 作者对游客们开始不尊重这个像家一样美丽的地方感到“不理解”。be beyond sb 是固定用法,意为“超出某人的理解能力”。故选 A。
42. C 根据上文游客在如此美丽的地方丢弃大量的垃圾可知,游客们越来越不尊重这个像家一样的地方。故选 C。
43. B throw away “扔掉”; pick up “采摘;捡起”; break down “失败;出故障”; dig out “挖出”。由第五段中的 picked up 可知,作者尽力自己去捡垃圾,可是工作量太大。故选 B。
44. D spend... on 意为“在……上花费……”。此处指捡垃圾的工作量很大,作者每次在清理垃圾这项工作上往往要花费一两个小时。故选 D。
45. C 由于依靠自己的力量难以改变现状,所以作者对这种糟糕的状况变得如此“厌倦”以至于下决心改变这种状况。故选 C。
46. D 既然作者是一名攀岩导游,自然缺乏组织重要活动的经验,即对此“一无所知”。故选 D。
47. A 根据下文可知此处应指“垃圾的清理活动”。clean-up 意为“清扫,清理”,作名词。故选 A。
48. B drop out “退出”; show up “露面,出现”; look around “四下看;” call back “回电话”。在那一天,有三百多人来参加垃圾清理活动。故选 B。
49. C demand “要求”; receive “收到”; accomplish “完成”; overcome “克服”。作者对自己和志愿者们“取得”的成就感到吃惊。故选 C。
50. D 作者与志愿者们付出了努力,他们的努力自然对公园的面貌产生了“影响”。make a difference “有影响,起作用”。故选 D。
51. C 仅 2007 年一年,2,945 人捡起了 42,330 磅的垃圾,覆盖了 132 英里的路程。cover 意为“覆盖,走完(一段路程)”。故选 C。
52. B 根据下文 rather than complaining 可知,作者经常听见人们“抱怨”他们周围的环境。故选 B。
53. A 要改变不尽如人意的地方,应该通过“行动”而不是通过抱怨。故选 A。
54. C method “方法”; explanation “解释”; example “榜样,例子”; research “研究”。我们需要的是“榜样”的力量。故选 C。
55. D “除非”从你自己开始(采取行动改变现状),以身作则,否则你不能责怪别人。故选 D。

第 II 卷

第二节

56. advanced 此处应该用形容词作定语修饰后面的 way。
57. to worry 由句中的 don't 可知,这里的 need 为实义动词,其后接 to do sth。
58. advantages 后面的系动词用的是复数 are,所以此处应该用名词的复数形式。

59. Firstly 根据下一段的 Secondly,可知此处应该是 Firstly。
60. is carried 网上支付是用智能手机来操作的,use 和 carry out 之间是被动关系,所以要用被动语态。
61. waiting 此处是现在分词短语作后置定语,people 与 wait 之间是主动关系,故用现在分词形式。
62. or 根据句意,此处 take out the cash 与 use the credit card 是选择关系,所以用 or 连接。
63. about worry about 为固定搭配,意为“对……担心”。
64. less 根据后面的 than 可知此处应该用比较级。
65. convenient 此处用作表语,故用形容词形式。

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version

Shanghai, situated in the east of China, facing the East Sea on the east, is an international metropolis, and also one of the most prosperous cities of the world. There are many historical sites in Shanghai. Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower, the famous symbol of Shanghai, is located in the Pudong Park, which is visited by millions of tourists every year. Shanghai is also famous for some architectures, such as Shanghai World Expo Museum. Shanghai is also the seat of many international companies.

第二节 概要写作

One possible version

Due to the limited space in cities, rooftop gardens and green walls have come up. (要点 1) One benefit of adding green to rooftops and walls is to offer an agreeable surroundings. (要点 2) Besides, shade can be created to make cities stay cooler longer, thus reducing the costs in energy. (要点 3) What's more, green gardens in school bear educational value of children's exploring the world. (要点 4) Though hard to maintain, green spaces in cities ensure great rewards. (要点 5)

假期作业

I.

A

1. C 细节理解题。根据 You Will Do: 中的 Pour it slowly over the back of the spoon... Gently place the potato into the jar. Do not drop it. 可知 C 正确。
2. D 细节理解题。根据实验中的 4. Add another 1.5 cups of water. Pour it slowly over the back of the spoon into the jar so that the two liquid will not mix together. 可知,这两种液体不能混合在一起。故 D 正确。
3. B 细节理解题。根据 You Will Do: 中的 2. Add 1/3 cup of salt. 可知 B 正确。
4. A 词义猜测题。根据 Gently place the potato into the jar. Do not drop it. 中的 Do not drop it. (不要扔下去) 可知是要轻轻地放,故 A 正确。

B

5. D 词义猜测题。根据第二段 They say that to be successful, a person has to work like a dog. The hard work can make people dog-tired.可知,要想成功就要特别努力,这么艰辛的工作会使人筋疲力尽(dog-tired),所以 work like a dog 是“努力工作”的意思。故选 D。
 6. D 细节理解题。根据第三段 Husbands and wives use doghouse when they are angry at each other.可知,丈夫和妻子在相互生气的时候,会使用狗窝(doghouse)这个词。故选 D。
 7. C 词义猜测题。根据第三段中的 However, the husband may decide that it is best to leave things alone and not create more problems. He might decide to let sleeping dogs lie.可知,let sleeping dogs lie 的意思是“有意避免提及”。故选 C。
 8. B 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了美国人使用的一些含有 dog 的表达。故选 B。
- II. 1. D 2. F 3. A 4. C 5. E
- III. 1. B 根据下文第二段可知,作者最后一个孩子上中学。child “孩子”。故选 B。
2. C 根据下文... while I still had the opportunity 可知,作者想在有机会的时候实现一些事情。achieve “实现”。故选 C。
 3. D 作者的丈夫说:“如果那是你想要的东西,我们就行动起来。”want “想要”。故选 D。
 4. A 根据下文内容可知,当我们征求孩子们的意见时,他们的反应不一样。reactions “反应”。故选 A。
 5. B 根据下文... we might be in college at the same time 可知,约翰害怕“我们”同时上大学。horrified “害怕的”。故选 B。
 6. C 根据上文可知,孩子有顾虑,因此作者此处要向他们解释。explain “解释”。故选 C。
 7. A 上下文之间是转折关系,用 but。故选 A。
 8. D 第二天作者开车去社区学院,经过认真考量,决定选择主修职业疗法。major “主修”。故选 D。
 9. A 根据上下文可知,作者要上学,需要购买日用品。supplies “日用(必需)品”。故选 A。
 10. C 根据下文 I was simply too old. People would laugh at me.可知,作者要上学之前很焦虑,担心因自己的年龄而遭人嘲笑。anxious “焦虑的”。故选 C。
 11. B 根据上文... with encouragement from my family and friends,可知,有家人朋友的鼓励,作者坚持了自己的决定。decision “决定”。故选 B。
 12. A 根据上文 I chose a seat in the back 可知,作者选择坐在后面避免被人注意。avoid “避免”。故选 A。
 13. D 根据下文 I left that day feeling I might survive 可知,作者发现课堂和学习任务都非常有趣。interesting “有趣的”。故选 D。
 14. B 根据下一句可知,既要学习又要要及时处理好家务事是很有挑战的。challenging “富于挑战性的”。故选 B。
 15. D 根据下文 I devoted more time to those “我花更多时间在这两门学科上”可知,数学和科学从来不是作者的强项。never “从不”。故选 D。
 16. C 根据下文可知,第一学期结束的时候,作者登上了荣誉榜。end “结束”。故选 C。
 17. D 根据下文... and I had learnt how to comfortably 18 my school and home life.可知,Bob 和孩子都做自己分内的事情。share“(某人应得或应负担的)一份”。故选 D。
 18. A “我”也学会了怎样平衡学校和家庭生活。balance “平衡”。故选 A。
 19. C 根据上文可知,作者回到学校对她生活有很大影响。school “学校”。故选 C。
 20. B 根据前半句 I looked much younger... 可知,作者看起来更年轻、精力更充沛了。energy “精力”。故选 B。