



WELCOME UNIT

Period One Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. exchanged 2. lecture 3. female 4. campus 5. formal
6. senior 7. outgoing 8. awkward

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. is designed 2. annoying 3. anxiety 4. have been
explored 5. frightening; frightened 6. confidence
7. national 8. impression; impressive 9. experimenting
10. registration

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. made/left an impression on/upon 2. concentrated on
3. in a proper way 4. talk to 5. be left alone 6. at last
7. make friends with 8. on campus

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. an exchange student from China 2. I am confident that
finds out 5. to come; to leave

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者高中时候的一个数学老师的故事。这位数学老师对学生要求很严格,学生们总是按时完成他布置的作业,上学从不敢迟到,听他的课从不敢分心。老师的“爬楼梯”比喻对作者的学习和以后的工作都有深刻、积极的影响。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第一段中“He always stuck to his discipline. We had to arrive on time, pay undivided attention to his lectures, and dared not neglect any of his homework.”可知,学生们对 Mr Iyer 表现出极大的恐惧。故选 D。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段中“... as the midterm exams approached.”以及“‘There’s too much to do,’ we sighed. ‘We’re afraid we’ll never manage to finish our revision before the exam.’”可知,“我们”在考试前感到紧张,坐立不安,故画线词的含义跟 nervous 相近。故选 B。

3. D 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“Having heard his staircase analogy(比拟), we understood why he asked us the question and we saw him in a new light.”可知,作者和其他同学是听了老师的比喻之后才明白了老师为什么问这个问题,故一开始他们对老师的问题感到迷茫,因为他们最初认为到达二楼与他们担心完成不了复习无关。故选 D 项。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中“Any task can be solved if you focus on the immediate action to be taken. The rest will take care of itself, if you keep at it. One step at a time. That’s the secret.”可知,就像爬楼梯一样,我们的目标要一步一步地实现。故选 A。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文。作者通过比较教授希腊哲学课的 Degenaar 博士的体验式学习法和其他讲师使用的“视学生为容器”的传统学习法,指出:体验式学习法鼓励学习者思考,是最好的学习方式。

5. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中“... it was really an exciting experience.”以及“The following discussion was interesting. That was my first experience of real learning in a classroom.”可知,作者认为他的第一堂希腊哲学课令人兴奋、很有趣,是作者第一次在课堂上的真正学习,这是一堂令作者惊奇的课。故选 B。

6. B 推理判断题。根据第二段“Almost 50 years have passed since that experience. Of the other lecturers who ‘taught’ me during that year, I remember they ‘taught’ me the history of Greek philosophy (哲学), but I remember little of that history and nothing of those lecturers. And most of what I remember about Greek philosophy is what I learned in Dr Degenaar’s class, for my own interest.”可知,通过比较 Degenaar 博士和其他讲师的课,作者只对 Degenaar 博士的课记忆深刻,强调了 Degenaar 博士对他的巨大影响。故选 B。

7. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段“In comparison, in

experiential learning, the learner is encouraged to think for himself/herself, not to repeat the thought patterns of the teacher.”可知,体验式学习不同于传统学习,这个学习方式鼓励学习者独立思考。故选 C。

8. D 主旨大意题。通读全文,根据最后一段“In comparison, in experiential learning, the learner is encouraged to think for himself/herself, not to repeat the thought patterns of the teacher. The learning happens not because of what a ‘teacher’ or ‘lecturer’ says but because of what the learner does. In this sense, I think this is the best way to learn and everyone should try it and learn from it.”可知,作者通过比较 Degenaar 博士的体验式学习法和其他讲师使用的传统学习法,指出:体验式学习法鼓励学习者思考,是最好的学习方式。故本文主要是关于一种有效的学习方法。故选 D。

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些可以帮助你克服害羞、建立新的友谊的技巧。

1. G 根据空前的“If you are a new person in a new school, it is normal to feel shy.”可知,在一个新学校,感到害羞是正常的,根据空后的“Here are several skills that help you overcome shyness and build new friendships.”可知,下面将要介绍的是克服害羞、建立新友谊的技巧,由此可知,空处应承上启下, G 选项“However, it is unusual to stay shy the whole year and fail to make any new friends.”(然而,害羞一整年,没有结交任何新朋友是不寻常的。)中的 however 与空前的内容为转折关系, normal 与 unusual 相对应,且引出下文,开始讲述克服害羞、建立新友谊的方法。故选 G。

2. B 根据空前的“As soon as you hit the gate of your new school, try to appear easy to get along with by smiling naturally.”可知,进入新学校,保持微笑会让你显得更容易相处, B 选项“A good and honest smile can make a difference.”(一个真诚的微笑会有很大的影响。)讲述的内容与空前的内容一致, smile 为解题的关键信息。故选 B。

3. E 分析语篇可知,空处应为本段的主题句,根据空后的“Observe (观察) your classmates and try introducing yourself. If you are too shy, you can start with a little joke or small talk to break the ice. A good ice-breaker is to borrow an item from a classmate.”可知,观察同学并试着介绍自己或者借同学的东西,以此作为打破僵局的方式,由此可知,此处指的是与同学交朋友的方式, E 选项“The classroom is a good place to make friends on a new campus.”(在新校园里,教室是结交朋友的好地方。)讲述的是教室是结交朋友的好地方,与本段讲述的内容吻合,且概括了本段的主题。故选 E。

4. D 根据本段的主题句“Join school clubs and organizations.”可知,本段建议加入学校的社团组织,空后的“You will be attending meetings and parties that the club or organization will be holding regularly.”讲述的是参加定期举行的会议和聚会, D 选项“Chances for new communication will be opened up there.”(新的交流机会将在那里打开。)中的 there 指的是空前的 school clubs and organizations,且其中的 chances for new communication 与空后的“定期举行的会议和聚会”相符。故选 D。

5. F 分析语篇和空后的“If you continue to sit alone, then you might miss out on some of the most valuable friendships in your whole life.”可知,空处应是对全文的总结, F 选项“Say goodbye to shyness in a new school by following these very great skills.”(在一所新学校里,遵循这些非常棒的技巧,跟害羞说再见吧。)中提到的 these very great skills 指代的是上文中讲述的克服害羞、建立新友谊的技巧,且与空后的内容相对应,符合语境。故选 F。

Ⅶ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了高一新生适应环境和结交朋友的一些建议。

1. have left 考查动词时态。句型“It/This is the first time that sb have/has done sth.”意为“这是某人第一次做某事。”故填 have left。

2. communicating 考查非谓语动词。短语 have trouble (in) doing sth 意为“做某事有困难。”故填 communicating。

3. because 考查表语从句。根据句意可知,此处是表语从句,应使用 because“因为”。故填 because。
4. importance 考查名词。此处作动词 attach 的宾语,且由 great 修饰,应用名词 importance“重要性”。故填 importance。
5. carefully 考查副词。此处修饰动词 listen,应用副词。故填 carefully。
6. which 考查定语从句。此处是非限制性定语从句,指代前面整个句子,应用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。
7. different 考查形容词。此处修饰名词 people,应用形容词。故填 different。
8. activities 考查名词复数。activity 表示“活动”时是可数名词,此处由 some 修饰,应用复数形式。故填 activities。
9. to worry 考查非谓语动词。句型“There's no need to do sth.”意为“没有必要做某事”。故填 to worry。
10. with 考查介词。短语 make friends with sb 意为“和……交朋友”。故填 with。

Period Two Discovering Useful Structures

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. seeing 2. easier 3. Reading 4. practical 5. helpful
6. it 7. exciting 8. calmly 9. without 10. kindness

Ⅱ 指出下面的句子是哪一类句型

1. 主语 + 谓语 + 状语 2. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语 3. 主语 + 谓语 + 间宾 + 直宾 4. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 5. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾补 6. 主语 + 谓语 + 状语 7. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 8. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

Ⅲ 翻译句子

1. The paper-cutting activity will start on June 20 in our school and last for a week.
2. The show will help you have a better understanding of traditional Chinese painting.
3. The story sounds very interesting.
4. He brought us a special gift yesterday.
5. she feels it difficult to sing

Ⅳ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要探讨了在线搜索的相关内容,许多学生不能很有效地搜索,他们需要一些系统的指导。

1. A 段落大意题。根据文章第一段中的“Searching online has many educational benefits. But spending more time online does not mean better online skills. Instead, a student's ability to successfully search online increases with guidance and clear instruction.”和“Many teachers don't teach students how to search online.”可知,文章第一段指出许多学生不能很有效地搜索,老师也没有教,但通过明确的指导,学生的网上搜索技能会得到提高,由此可知,第一段主要讨论的是教授网上搜索技巧的重要性。故选 A。
2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“For six years, I studied how young Australians use search engines. Both school students and home-schoolers showed some characteristics (特点) of online searching that aren't helpful. For example, both groups spent greater time on irrelevant (不相关的) websites than relevant ones and stopped searches before finding their needed information.”可知,作者认为澳大利亚学生经常找不到需要的搜索结果。故选 D。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第三段中的“Search engines offer endless educational chances, but I find many students typically only search for isolated (孤立的) facts, and move on.”可知,作者提到“home-schooling”家庭是为了举例说明学生只搜索到孤立的事实。故选 C。
4. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的“The other thing young people should keep in mind to get the full benefits of searching online is to avoid fast search.”可知,作者在最后一段给学生的建议是放慢网上搜索的速度。故选 A。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。当人们对他们期望更多时,他们会做得更好。在教育界,这被称为皮格马利翁效应。如果一个老师认为一个学生很聪明,学生会得到更多的机会来发展他的能力,他的表现会提高;当一个学生期望一个老师是优秀的或成功的,老师的表现也会提高。

5. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The Pygmalion effect got its name from the story of Pygmalion, a mythical(虚构的)Greek sculptor.”可知,皮格马利翁效应得名于虚构雕塑家皮格马利翁的故事。由此可以看出,皮格马利翁效应得名于文学作品中的人物。故选 C。
6. B 词义猜测题。根据文章第二段“Pygmalion carved a statue

of a woman and then fell in love with it. He appealed to Aphrodite, the goddess of love, who brought the statue to life and helped the couple get married. Just as Pygmalion's fixation on the statue brought it to life, our focus on a student can do the same in schools.”可知,皮格马利翁雕刻了一个女人的雕像,然后爱上了它。他向爱神阿芙洛狄特求助,阿芙洛狄特赋予雕像生命,并帮助他们结婚。正如皮格马利翁对雕像的喜爱使它有了生命,我们对学生的关注也能在学校里起到同样的作用。由此可以推出,fixation on 与 fell in love with 以及 focus on 相呼应,所以 affection for“对……的喜爱”符合题意,与 fixation on 意思一致。故选 B。

7. D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Research by Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson examined the influence of teachers' expectations on students' performance ... Rosenthal and Jacobson owed this result to the Pygmalion effect. Teachers paid more attention to 'gifted' students, offering more support and encouragement than they would otherwise.”可知,罗森塔尔和雅各布森的研究目的是检验皮格马利翁效应。故选 D。

8. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“This works both ways. When a student expects a teacher to be excellent or successful, they tend to be attentive and supportive. In the process, they improve their performance, too. Students who act interested in lectures create interesting lecturers.”可知,学生能够使老师优秀的做法就是学生认为老师是优秀的,并支持老师。故选 A。

Ⅴ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者上了中学后,由于不在意学习,成绩下滑严重,在辅导老师的帮助下努力学习并取得了优异的成绩。

1. attending 考查非谓语动词。regret doing sth 意为“后悔做过某事”,故填 attending。
2. was told 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知,空白处在句子中作谓语且与主语之间为被动关系,应使用被动语态,且句子表达的是过去发生的动作,故用一般过去时,又因主语为单数,故填 was told。
3. most difficult 考查形容词最高级。根据下文 in all years of high school 和空格前的 the 可知,本句表达的是最高级含义,应填形容词的最高级形式,故填 most difficult。
4. frightened 考查形容词。分析句子结构可知,空白处在句子中作状语,因表达的是主语的状态,应使用形容词,主语是 I,故使用 v.-ed 形式的形容词,故填 frightened。
5. and 考查连词。根据上文“My grades were rapidly becoming worse...”以及下文“...by the end of the first term I had had five Cs in seven of my classes!”可知,上下文之间为并列关系,应使用表示并列关系的连词,故填 and。
6. to get 考查非谓语动词。短语 make efforts to do sth 意为“努力做某事”,故填 to get。
7. made 考查动词时态。分析句子结构可知,空白处在句子中作谓语,因空白处表示的是过去发生的动作,谓语动词使用一般过去时,故填 made。
8. the 考查冠词。根据下文 most important speech and debate competitions all year 可知,此处表达的是最高级含义,空白处应填定冠词,故填 the。
9. but 考查固定搭配。nothing but 意为“只有”,故填 but。
10. confidence 考查名词。分析句子结构可知,空白处在句子中作宾语,应使用名词,故填 confidence。

Ⅵ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了新生亚当·林对高中生活、学习、学校环境的看法和他的学习目标。

1. B 根据下文“They will soon learn that classes are harder...”可知,新生进入高中时不知道会发生什么,后面才得知具体情况, know 与 learn(得知)是同义词复现。故选 B。plan 计划; know 知道; explore 考察,探讨; forget 忘记。
2. A 根据句中 more than in middle school 和常识可知,高中阶段的分数比初中的更重要(matter)。故选 A。matter 重要; drop 掉落; test 测试; show 展示。
3. C 根据第三段“While Lin enjoys his freedom and flexible teachers...”可知,林觉得高中生活更快乐。故选 C。valuable 重要的; difficult 困难的; enjoyable 快乐的; tiring 令人疲倦的。
4. A 根据句中 with what we do in class 和第三段“While Lin enjoys his freedom and flexible teachers...”可知,课堂上,老师更加灵活。故选 A。teacher 老师; student 学生; senior 较年长者; junior 较年幼者。
5. D 根据句中“... we can decide what to wear...”和第三段“While Lin enjoys his freedom...”可知,学生有一定的自主权,管理没有以前严格。故选 D。common 共同的; good 好的; simple 简单的; strict 严格的。

6. A 根据下文“I miss... my friends in PE class...”可知,林怀念体育课上与朋友们在一起聊天的时光。故选 A。miss 怀念; realize 意识到,理解; regret 懊悔; remember 记得。
7. B 根据句中 no longer 可知,前后句意相反, elective (选修科目) 与 required (必修的) 构成对比关系。故选 B。special 特别的; required 必修的; popular 受欢迎的; organized 有组织的。
8. D 根据下文“... my friends in PE class because that was the time when I could relax...”可知,林怀念体育课上和朋友们在一起的时光,因为那是他可以放松的时候。故选 D。argue with 和……争辩; look after 照顾; depend on 依赖; hang with 和……共度时光。
9. B 根据上文“I miss... my friends in PE class because that was the time when I could relax...”和“My classes can be hard sometimes...”可知,林希望自己有更多的自由时间和朋友在一起。故选 B。simple 简单的; free 自由的; busy 忙碌的; local 本地的。
10. C 根据下文“The campus was bigger than he had expected and classes were usually in the opposite direction of his previous class.”和“... it'll take me some time to find my way around the...”可知,校园很大,林找不到方向。故选 C。control 控制; humour 幽默; direction 方向; confidence 自信。
11. C 根据下文“If I'm walking across the campus to my next class and I decide to use the bathroom, I end up being...”可知,此处指教室与洗手间相隔很远。故选 C。lab 实验室; shop 商店; bathroom 洗手间; restaurant 餐馆。
12. D 根据上文可知,林没有方向感,校园很大,洗手间又离教室太远,所以林在去洗手间之后再去教室会迷路。故选 D。late 迟的; afraid 害怕的; hurt 受伤的; lost 迷失的。
13. D 根据上文可知,校园很大,林需要花时间在校园里找路。故选 D。playground 操场; classroom 教室; building 建筑物; campus 校园。
14. C 根据“... freshmen carry many goals...”和常识可知,新生希望实现许多目标。故选 C。open 打开; collect 收集; achieve 实现; solve 解决。
15. B 根据“At the end of high school, Lin hopes to graduate with excellent grades...”和 a university like Massachusetts Institute of Technology 可知,麻省理工学院是林希望去的大学。故选 B。tour 在……旅行; attend 上(大学); change 改变; choose 选择。

Period Three Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. flashed 2. style 3. company 4. strategies 5. goal

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. revision 2. curiosity 3. improvement 4. personality
5. partner's 6. exciting 7. to make 8. organisation

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. take notes 2. write/take down 3. exchange; with
4. are curious about 5. keeping a diary 6. begin with
7. organised his thoughts 8. register for

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. When crossing the road
2. Studying the history of the country
3. Either you or one of your students
4. is to be an English teacher
5. If you want to know about traditional Chinese culture

Ⅴ 阅读理解

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了高中生在面对绿色空间的教室里,比在没有窗户的教室里或能看到建筑空间的教室里,在考试中表现得更好。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“It's a significant finding that if you have a green view outside your window, you'll do better on tests.”可知,关于高中生,这项研究发现透过教室窗户看到的绿色风景可以帮助提高他们的成绩。故选 D 项。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段中“Sullivan hopes the results of their research will lead to policy (政策) changes. 'Changes in school design, for example, would be a much better thing than any of the things we spend money on in secondary education today,' Sullivan said.”可知,这个发现或许能导致政策的改变,所以是一个重要的发现,由此可知,画线词词义为“重要的”,故选 B 项。

3. A 段落大意题。根据第三段“The research included 94 students at five central Illinois high schools. Students were randomly assigned (随机分配) to one of three kinds of

classrooms—windowless, with a window looking out onto built-up space, or with a window looking out onto green space. Each kind of classroom had a similar size and layout. The students took part in one-on-one experiments in which they did 30 minutes of activities that included a proofreading exercise, a speech and a maths exercise. Following the activities the students were given an attention test which asked them to repeat a series of (一连串) numbers.”可知,本段主要讲的是研究是如何进行的。故选 A 项。

4. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“The researchers suggest their findings can help planners and policymakers improve students' well-being and learning.”可知,研究人员认为这项研究可以在学校规划中起到指导作用。故选 B 项。

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了培养主动学习的方法。

1. B 根据下文“We need to train ourselves to actively take part in the learning process. These kinds of learning behaviours are called 'active learning'.”可知,上文讲大脑是自动的,会自己学习,这并不总是真的, B 项“这并不总是真的。”符合题意,故选择 B。

2. G 根据下文“If you keep paying too much attention to it, you risk missing important information.”可知,此处的 it 指代的是 your inner voice, 过于关注内心的声音会阻碍学习, G 项“你内心的声音可能很有用,但它也会阻碍你的学习。”符合题意,故选择 G。

3. D 根据上文“ Asking questions is the easiest way to promote active learning.”可知,本段主要讲的是通过提问不断促进主动学习,说明保持好奇心很重要, D 项“简而言之:不要停止好奇。”符合题意,故选择 D。

4. E 根据上文“Get to the truth.”以及下文“They attempt to find the truth at the heart of each idea. Even when an idea sounds entirely unlikely, there may be an aspect of it that is based on truth.”可知,主动学习者会自己寻找真相, E 项“主动学习者不会接受他们所学的一切。”符合题意,故选择 E。

5. A 根据下文“Many people miss out on learning opportunities because they let their feelings get in the way. They ignore what is said because of who the speaker is.”可知,本段主要说的是要专注于事情本身, A 项“专注于信息。”符合题意,故选择 A。

Ⅶ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了升入高中时你可能会感到焦虑,但无需过分担心。作者鼓励读者保持开放心态,向老师寻求帮助,相信一切最终都会好起来。

1. to explore 考查非谓语动词。句中 it 为形式主语,不定式为真正主语。故填 to explore。

2. curiosity 考查词形转换。设空处使用 curious 的名词形式 curiosity 作宾语,意为“好奇心”。故填 curiosity。

3. a 考查冠词。句中 chance 为可数名词,设空处使用冠词,此处表示泛指。故填 a。

4. on 考查介词。句中短语 concentrate on 意为“集中”。故填 on。

5. annoyed 考查形容词。设空处使用形容词 annoyed 作表语,意为“烦恼的,恼怒的”。故填 annoyed。

6. probably 考查副词。设空处使用副词作状语。probably 意为“可能地”。故填 probably。

7. getting 考查非谓语动词。句中短语 have trouble (in) doing sth 意为“做某事有困难”。故填 getting。

8. is known 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。设空处是 as 引导的定语从句的谓语动词,根据 makes 以及句意可知,句子表述客观事实,故使用一般现在时;同时 as 指代后文的事实,与 know 之间是被动关系,故使用一般现在时的被动语态;且 as 表单数意义。故填 is known。

9. where 考查宾语从句。设空处引导宾语从句,此处表示“哪儿”,引导词在从句中作地点状语。故填 where。

10. yourself 考查代词。此处表示“提醒你自己”,用反身代词作宾语。故填 yourself。

Ⅷ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了原来成绩优异的珍妮进入高中后面临着许多挑战,一开始她感到很挫败,之后她调整心态,努力迎接挑战。

1. C 由最后一段的 the challenge 可知,刚初中毕业的珍妮准备在高中迎接新的挑战。故选 C。subject 科目; decision 决定; challenge 挑战; exercise 练习。

2. B 由上文的“Jenna had graduated first in her class...”可知,珍妮在初中如鱼得水,下文“... the list ended without her name.”讲了珍妮在高中遇到的挫折,由此可得出上下文为转折关系。故

选 B。therefore 因此; however 然而; otherwise 否则; besides 此外。

3. A 由上文的“*She was competing against very talented (有天赋的) girls...*”和下文的“*... the list ended without her name.*”可知, 珍妮知道自己很难被选进啦啦队。故选 A。difficult 困难的; easy 简单的; boring 无聊的; interesting 有趣的。

4. B 由下文的“*... the list ended without her name.*”可知, 没被选中, 珍妮的心一沉。故选 B。jump 跳跃; sink 下沉; stop 停下; race 比赛。

5. C 由上文的“*... the list ended without her name.*”可知, 未被选进啦啦队, 珍妮感觉很糟糕。故选 C。strange 奇怪的; happy 快乐的; awful 糟糕的; lonely 孤单的。

6. A 由上文的“*She had always been a good maths student...*”和 but 可知, 现在珍妮学数学很吃力。故选 A。struggle 吃力地进行; improve 提高; work 工作; register 登记, 注册。

7. C 由上文的“*She moved on to English and history, and was happy to find that she didn't have any trouble with these subjects.*”可知, 珍妮在英语和历史科目上找回了自信, 所以暂时不想考虑令她烦恼的数学。故选 C。organise 组织; design 设计; consider 考虑; impress 使钦佩。

8. D 由上文的“*... being on the school newspaper...*”和 but 表转折可知, 珍妮想进校报编辑部, 但被告知校报作者已经够了。故选 D。speaker 说话者; reader 读者; cheerleader 啦啦队队员; writer 作者。

9. B 由上文语境可知, 珍妮不能做校报作者, 只能无力一笑。故选 B。widely 广泛地; weakly 软弱无力地; excitedly 兴奋地; brightly 明亮地。

10. C 由上文的“*... high school was different.*”可知, 此处答案为 C。similar 相似的; main 主要的; different 不同的; familiar 熟悉的。

11. D 由上文语境和下文的 the problems 可知, 珍妮学数学很吃力, 所以应该是在数学课上弄懂不知道的问题。故选 D。physics 物理; history 历史; English 英语; maths 数学。

12. C 由上文语境和 the problems 可知, 珍妮学数学很吃力, 不明白的问题给她带来了麻烦。故选 C。pleasure 乐趣; hope 希望; trouble 麻烦; mind 头脑。

13. A 由上文的“*... she understood how to get them right.*”可知, 珍妮解决了数学难题, 获得了信心, 所以, 当她收拾课本的时候, 她决心继续努力适应新学校。故选 A。fit in 适应; look out 小心; stay up 熬夜; get around 四处走动。

14. B 由上文的 succeed 可知, 为了成功适应高中, 珍妮不得不努力。故选 B。swim 游泳; try 努力, 尝试; ask 询问; run 跑。

15. C 由上文的 the challenge 可知, 成为最好的鱼是一种挑战。故选 C。slimmest 最瘦的; smallest 最小的; best 最好的; gentlest 最温柔的。

单元过关

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. anxiety 2. exploration 3. frightened 4. annoyed; annoying 5. confidently 6. curious; curiosity 7. Personally 8. revision 9. organisation 10. with

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. made a deep impression 2. register for 3. concentrated on 4. looking forward to 5. in exchange for 6. be left alone 7. Taking notes 8. will join in

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. it difficult to express myself in English 2. There will be 3. find her friendly and outgoing 4. taught him a lesson 5. to build a good relationship with your parents 6. Making more friends

Ⅳ 话题微写作

One possible version:

A thousand-mile journey begins with the first step. So you should make a good impression on your classmates on the first day of senior high school. My advice on study can be listed as follows. Firstly, interest is the best teacher. Secondly, you should concentrate on your class. At last, be careful while taking notes.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要提供了一些建议以帮助高一新生更好地适应高中生活。

1. A 空处为段首句, 为本段主要内容。根据下文“*This skill is especially important in high school. Get a weekly planner and update it every day. Whenever a teacher assigns (布置) homework, write it down immediately. Write down the date to remind yourself when you have big examinations coming up. Don't*

let your backpack fill up with old papers you no longer need.”可知, 本段主要建议高一新生做事要有计划, 有条理。选项 A “*Stay organized*”(保持条理)正是本段内容的总结。故选 A。

2. G 根据上文内容“*Complete every assignment you're given and take an active part in discussions. Volunteer to help teachers out when they ask for help. If you are not into a certain subject of a teacher, still try to take part in, focus on and complete your work.*”可知, 本段主要就如何处理师生关系给出具体的建议。选项 G “*Never argue or act it out just because you aren't a fan of the teacher*”(不要因为你不喜欢老师就和他争吵或直接表现出来)延续上文内容, 指的是如何处理和不喜欢的老师之间的关系。故选 G。

3. C 根据空前内容“*If you just hold on to a certain friend who you're comfortable around, you may be missing out more.*”可知, 作者建议多交朋友。选项 C “*This isn't to say that you shouldn't have a best friend*”(这并不是说你不应该有一个最好的朋友)与上文内容一致, 同时引出下文“*... but it's always a good idea to keep an open mind.*”, 指的是保持开放的心态, 与不同的人交朋友。故选 C。

4. D 根据下文“*If you love volleyball, ask your physical education teacher when tryouts are. If you enjoy movies, see if there's a film club at school.*”可知, 作者建议多参加运动, 并加入俱乐部。选项 D “*Sports and clubs make high school a lot more enjoyable*”(运动和俱乐部使高中生活更加愉快)与下文内容一致, 指的是多运动, 并参加俱乐部。故选 D。

5. E 根据空前内容“*Most high schools have dozens upon dozens of extra-curricular activities.*”可知, 高中都会提供很多课外活动供学生选择。选项 E “*It's a great way to relieve your stress and meet other students*”(这是一个缓解你的压力, 并结识其他同学的好方式。)是上文内容的延续, 指的是这些活动可以帮助你缓解压力, 结识其他同学。故选 E。

写作提能

① 应用文写作

One possible version:

Dear Saline,

I'm sorry to know that you're **having difficulty adapting to** the new surroundings, **which negatively affects your life and studies. It's not uncommon for teenagers to have such trouble** as you do. I'm writing to show my great concern and give some suggestions.

Firstly, **why not join a club, where you can make friends with the same hobbies?** Secondly, **share your experiences with others, which will make you better.** Lastly, preview your subjects and you will **have a clear understanding of** difficult points.

Wish my advice to be helpful and **don't hesitate to turn to me if necessary.**

Yours,
Li Hua

② 读后续写

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开, 讲述了在完成小组任务时, 老师有意地把作者分到一个较差的小组去带领他们完成任务, 作者一开始并不情愿, 但为了不辜负老师的信任, 最终带领小组很好地完成了任务。其间, 作者也对这些自己原来持有偏见的同学有了更深的认识, 并由衷地感谢老师的安排。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“渐渐地, 我对和我的新朋友合作产生了兴趣。”可知, 第一段可描写作者和其他成员共同合作完成了任务。

②由第二段首句内容“Mrs Bartlett 给我们的作业打了 A。”可知, 第二段可描写作者的喜悦及感悟。

2. 续写线索: 了解组员—消除疑惑—共同合作—完成任务—喜悦—感悟

One possible version:

Gradually, I grew interested in working with my new friends. According to personal interests and what they were good at, I assigned them different columns of the newspaper. Halfway through it, I felt myself enjoying the company of these three people. Gradually, I learned that Mauro had few friends because he was struggling with the English language; Juliette wore long skirts or dresses every day because of her religion; Rachel had a burning desire to be a fashion designer so she had a whole barrel of unique ideas. Finally, with our cooperation, our assignment was successfully finished.

Mrs Bartlett gave us an A on that assignment. She

announced to the whole class that the newspaper **designed by our group** was elaborately laid out and carefully edited, with rich cultural knowledge. Our joy and happiness were beyond description. **After that semester ended**, I always received a friendly hello from my group. Many years later, I didn't recall

anything about the newspaper, but I did **feel fortunate to be** given the opportunity to see in myself a potential **that inspired my actions**. It is Mrs Bartlett's insight, vision and thoughtfulness **that** bring out the potential in four of her students. She is the one **who truly deserves the grade A**.

Unit 1 TEENAGE LIFE

Period One Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. schedule 2. freshmen 3. topic 4. content 5. debate
6. volunteers 7. title 8. editors

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. preference 2. advanced 3. actually 4. graduation
5. confused 6. smoking 7. fluently 8. Obviously
9. suiting 10. responsibility

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. prepared for 2. had graduated from 3. sign up for 4. on my own
5. are responsible for 6. get used to 7. prefers; to 8. is suitable for

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. everyone (should) buy this dictionary 2. a good way to show your friendliness to others 3. Spending too much time online

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了荷兰格罗宁根大学的 Danelien van Aalst 和她的同事调查了相对年龄是如何影响荷兰、瑞典和英国 14 到 15 岁青少年的受欢迎程度的。调查发现年龄越大的学生越有可能被认为是受欢迎的。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“Researchers surveyed more than 13,000 teenagers in England, Sweden and the Netherlands on who they thought was the most popular in their class. Then the researchers gave each student in their classroom a popularity score linked to their birth month as well as their age position in their class.”可知,研究人员通过收集学生的答案来了解谁是受欢迎的学生。故选 C 项。

2. D 代词指代题。根据画线词上文“A child enters school before or after a certain cut-off date...”可知,that 代指前文提到的事物,此处应是代指 cut-off date。故选 D 项。

3. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“This is partly because the country has a system of grade retention—when students don't meet their academic requirements, their teachers will hold them back a year, which means they then become the oldest in their class and often the most popular.”(这在一定程度上是因为这个国家有留级制度——当学生没有达到学业要求时,他们的老师会让他们留级一年,这意味着届时他们会成为班里年龄最大的,而且往往是最受欢迎的。)可知,在荷兰留级的学生成为班里年龄最大的,他们可能会比同一级的其他人更受欢迎。故选 C 项。

4. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段“Danelien van Aalst at the University of Groningen and her co-workers have done research on how relative age (相对年龄) affects popularity among 14- to 15-year-olds.”以及第二段“They discovered this: the older the student was, the more likely he or she was to be considered popular.”可知,本文主要讲述了荷兰格罗宁根大学的 Danelien van Aalst 和她的同事经过调查发现年龄越大的学生越有可能被认为是受欢迎的。故选 D 项。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍一项研究发现以数字为基础的棋盘游戏可以提高孩子的数学能力。

5. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Former studies have shown that playing these games has a positive effect on improving social, reading and writing skills.”可知,以前的研究已经证明,在提高社交和读写能力方面,棋盘游戏对孩子们有好处,由此可知,棋盘游戏可以提升孩子们的社交技能。故选 A 项。

6. C 细节理解题。根据第五段“The researchers found that 32% of children in the intervention group showed obvious improvement in basic and advanced maths performance compared to those in the control group.”可知,干预组中 32% 的儿童的基础和高级数学能力明显提高,由此推断,通过玩棋盘游戏,干预组儿童的数学能力得到提高。故选 C 项。

7. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“The children were grouped according to whether they played a board game based on numbers (the intervention group) or one that did not (the control group). Maths performance (表现) was tested before and after

the intervention (干预).”[根据孩子们玩基于数字的棋盘游戏(干预组)或不玩基于数字的棋盘游戏(对照组),他们被分组。在干预前后对数学成绩进行了测试。]可知,研究人员将孩子分成两组进行对比研究。结合下文中的“The researchers grouped the children according to their mathematical abilities, from basic maths ability (identifying and naming numbers) to more advanced skills in mathematics.”[研究人员根据孩子们的数学能力将他们分组,从基本的数学能力(识别和说出数字)到更高级的数学技能。]可知,该研究根据孩子的数学能力对他们进行了分类,综合以上信息可知,作者是通过对比的方式展开第四段的。故选 D 项。

8. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Future studies should be designed to explore the influences that these games could have on other developmental skills...”(未来的研究应该旨在探索这些游戏对其他发展技能的影响……)可知,Jaime Balladares 认为,未来的研究应该旨在探索这些游戏对其他发展技能的影响,由此推断,Jaime Balladares 鼓励对棋盘游戏的进一步研究。故选 B 项。

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些在课堂上让自己保持清醒的方法。

1. C 根据上文“If you stayed up or had a bad night of sleep last night, you know it's difficult to stay awake in class today. Your teacher's voice might begin to sound like a lullaby (摇篮曲).”可知,此处讲的是如果你熬夜了或者没睡好,上课的时候老师的声音可能像一首摇篮曲。由此可知,C 项“If so, classes can be boring because you're tired.”(如果是这样,课可能会很无聊,因为你太累了。)和上文紧密连接,为上文内容的语意递进,上下文语意连贯。故选 C。

2. E 上文“Sit in the front of the room. Why?”引出话题,提出问题。根据下文“Besides, you'll be more motivated to stay awake if you know that the teacher can see you easily.”可知,此处说明坐在前面的另一个原因。由此推断出,空格处内容为坐在前面的理由之一。由此可知,E 项“It'll be easier to pay attention and participate when you're in the front.”(当你在前面时,你会更容易集中注意力并参与。)符合语境,解释坐在前面的原因,承上启下。故选 E。

3. B 空格处为该段主题句,应总结该段内容。根据下文“Ask and answer questions and pay attention to the lecture. This will help if you're tired or discouraged by the content of the lecture, because you can ask your teacher questions to get to the bottom of the problems. Talking will also keep you engaged and alert.”可知,本段讲的是参与课堂的互动。由此可知,B 项“Get involved in class activities.”(参与课堂活动。)可以总结该段内容。故选 B。

4. F 上文“It might be helpful to make a goal for yourself to answer or ask at least 3 questions per class.”提到向老师问问题。根据下文“For example, you might say ‘I didn't understand the last part of the proof. Could you explain it again in more detail?’”可知,此处举例说明可以问的问题。由此可知,F 项“To avoid annoying your teacher you should try to keep your questions specific.”(为了避免惹恼老师,你应该尽量提出具体的问题。)承上启下,符合语境。故选 F。

5. G 根据上文“Listen actively to the lesson. Active listening is a great way to force yourself to stay awake because it requires engagement of your mind as well as your body.”可知,该段讲的是要积极倾听。由此可知,G 项“Practising active listening can help you keep your eyes open for the length of the lesson.”(练习积极倾听可以帮助你课堂上保持清醒。)和该段内容意思一致,都是讲关于积极倾听的内容。故选 G。

Ⅶ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。青春期对父母和孩子来说都是一个挑战。父母和孩子之间的关系需要重新定义,父母需要适时放手,让孩子自由成长。

1. challenging 考查形容词。此处应用形容词 challenging 作表语,表示“有挑战性的”,故填 challenging。

2. it 考查代词。此处应用 it 代指上文提到的 adolescence,作宾语,故填 it。

3. behaviour 考查名词。此处应用名词 behaviour 作宾语,“... that was right...”是定语从句,修饰先行词 behaviour,由 was 可

知,应用单数,故填 behaviour。

4. enjoyed 考查动词时态。空处作谓语,此处是描述孩子们小时候发生的事,应用一般过去时,故填 enjoyed。

5. which/that 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 an emotional hurdle,指物,且关系词在从句中作主语,应用 which/that 引导定语从句,故填 which/that。

6. totally 考查副词。此处应用副词 totally 作状语,修饰形容词 sure,故填 totally。

7. from 考查介词。此处表示“从……的角度”,应用介词 from,构成短语 from... point of view,故填 from。

8. to raise 考查非谓语动词。此处应用不定式作目的状语,故填 to raise。

9. that 考查宾语从句。空处引导宾语从句,从句句意完整不缺少任何成分,应用无任何意义只起连接作用的 that 引导,此处是第二个宾语从句,所以 that 不能省略,故填 that。

10. held 考查非谓语动词。feel 是感官动词,此处应用非谓语动词作表语,主语 you 和动词 hold 是被动关系,应用过去分词作表语。故填 held。

Period Two Discovering Useful Structures

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. confusing 2. completely 3. clubs 4. well 5. really
6. nervous 7. advanced 8. and 9. but 10. a

Ⅱ 同义句改写

1. such a good doctor 2. nine years old 3. difficult but very interesting 4. very important 5. the most beautiful bird

Ⅲ 补全句子

1. Swimming is a good sport 2. It is very high and beautiful
3. we were so excited 4. offered me a lot of help

Ⅳ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一位教授对考前焦虑的学生的研究及帮助这类学生的方法。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The students start worrying about the results.”可知,考前学生开始焦虑的是他们的考试结果,即他们是否能通过考试。故选 A。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Just before an exam, highly anxious test-takers spend ten minutes writing about their worries about the test.”可知,让学生写下他们对考试的担忧是研究者研究出的解决方案。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中“Next, the researchers used younger students in a biology class. They told them before final exams either to write about their feelings or to think about things unrelated to the test. Professor Beilock says highly anxious students who did the writing got an average grade of B+, compared to a B- for those who did not.”可知,根据贝洛克教授的研究,那些思考与测试无关的事情的人比那些写下自己感受的人表现得差。故选 C。

4. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段“But what if students do not have a chance to write about their fears immediately before an exam? Professor Beilock says students can try it themselves at home or in the library and that still improves their performance.”可推知,考试前在哪里写对考试的担忧并不重要。故选 D。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文,主要介绍的是作者鼓励学生阅读非小说类作品,建议老师给学生提供真实的语篇,这有助于学生扩大知识储备和提高理解能力。

5. B 推理判断题。根据首段“We're always encouraging students to read fiction (小说).”和第二段“We push them towards the library doors, wave the latest David Walliams' bestsellers in front of their faces and catch them in the passage suggesting they read the latest novels.”可知,我们总是在鼓励学生读小说;而根据第四段中的“The ability to read and write isn't just about how often students pick up books; it's also about the types of texts they read. And that should mean as much non-fiction as fiction.”可知,作者认为学生的阅读和写作能力与他们阅读的类型有关,说明看小说和非小说类作品的数量应该是一样多,由此可知,作者在第三段提出问题“但我们有没有把他们引向报纸网站、旅游指南和历史报告呢?”是质疑我们通常只鼓励学生阅读小说的做法。故选 B 项。

6. A 推理判断题。根据第五段中“This does present challenges, as Doug Lemov said in *Reading Reconsidered*, ‘Understanding non-fiction needs a strong base of knowledge, but reading non-fiction is also one of the primary ways such a base of knowledge is built.’”可知,Doug Lemov 认为理解非小说类作品

需要坚实的知识基础,而阅读非小说类作品是建立这种知识基础的主要方式之一;结合第六段中的“The more non-fiction young people read in school, under the guidance of teachers, the more chances they will have to build up a large store of background knowledge to help them understand more difficult texts later on.”可知,阅读非小说类作品能增加学生的知识储备,有助于他们以后理解更难的文章,所以教师应该把更多的课堂时间放在非小说类作品上。故选 A 项。

7. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中的“Lemov suggests students should be given the chance to read more than one text on any given topic.”可知,Lemov 建议教师让学生多阅读与任何给定的主题相关的文章。故选 C 项。

8. D 词义猜测题。根据画线单词后的“Texts should keep their non-fiction features (特点) and difficult words should not be taken away to create a simpler text.”可知,要让非小说类作品最有利于学生,就应该保留其写作特点,且不能为了让作品变得易懂而删掉难以理解的词汇,由此推断,作者认为应尽可能不要改动原作,所以画线单词与 unchanged 意思相近。故选 D 项。

Ⅴ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了作者作为一名高中生为自己设定的规划。

1. goals 考查名词复数。形容词 new 作定语修饰名词,且名词 goal 可数,故填 goals。

2. healthy 考查形容词。此处用形容词作定语修饰名词 body,故填 healthy。

3. running 考查非谓语动词。to 为介词,空处用动名词作宾语,故填 running。

4. difference 考查名词。make a difference 为固定用法,意为“有影响,有作用”。故填 difference。

5. an 考查冠词。可数名词 addict 为单数形式,空处应用不定冠词,Internet 的读音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

6. than 考查连词。rather than 为固定短语,意为“而不是”,故填 than。

7. was attracted 考查动词时态和语态。根据时间状语 a few weeks ago 可知,此句应该用一般过去时,且主语 I 与动词 attract 之间是被动关系,因此用一般过去时的被动语态,故填 was attracted。

8. who/that 考查定语从句。“... would like to spend time with the children.”在句中为定语从句,修饰先行词 volunteers (人),且关系词在从句中作主语,故填 who/that。

9. to do 考查非谓语动词。prefer to do sth 意为“更喜欢做某事”,符合句意。故填 to do。

10. Actually 考查副词。此处用副词作状语,修饰整个句子。故填 Actually。

Ⅵ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者班级里的一位学生总是在课堂上问愚蠢的问题,最后作者明白了她在课堂上问的问题都是为了帮助一位因严重社交焦虑而不敢在课堂上提问的朋友。文章旨在引导学生关爱身边的人,不随意评判他人,培养真善美的价值观。

1. B 根据上文“... I always considered her to be really foolish.”可知,作者经常认为她很愚蠢,设空处是前句中 considered 的同词复现。故选 B 项。agree 同意; consider 认为; remember 记得; doubt 怀疑。

2. D 由前文 stupid 和 silly 可知,那个女孩总是问很多愚蠢的问题,故而会引起哄堂大笑。故选 D 项。noise 噪声; sigh 叹气; cry 哭喊; laughter 笑声。

3. A 根据下文中的“Although nobody could prove that she was actually cheating...”可知,没有人可以证实她确实是在作弊。由此可推知,此处表示有同学说她是在作弊,cheating 同词复现。故选 A 项。cheat 作弊; improve 提高; play 玩; study 学习。

4. B 根据前文“... sometimes her question caused a storm of... but she'd never stop asking.”可知,那个女孩在课堂上问的都是些愚蠢的问题。由此可推知,她在课堂上看起来应该不是很聪明。故选 B 项。active 积极的; clever 聪明的; hard-working 努力的; easy-going 随和的。

5. C 根据上文“Although nobody could prove that she was actually cheating...”可知,此处表示尽管没人可以证明她在考试中作弊,但是每个人都完全相信她作弊。故选 C 项。hear 听; expect 期待; believe 相信; agree 同意。

6. A 由前文“However, the fact was that she'd almost always top the class examinations and everyone was confused.”可知,这位学生经常在课堂上问一些愚蠢的问题,但每次考试都在班里名列前茅,作者对此感到好奇。故选 A 项。curious 好奇的; worried 担心的; crazy 疯狂的; excited 兴奋的。

7. B 根据上文“However, the fact was that she'd almost always top the class examinations and everyone was confused.”可知,作者对女孩为何总问愚蠢问题却能考得很好充满好奇,因此最终决定找到原因。故选B项。fluently 流利地;finally 最终;naturally 自然地;obviously 明显地。

8. C 根据前文“... because she couldn't dare to ask doubts in class or ask for...”可知,女孩的朋友在课堂上不敢提问,也不敢向他人寻求帮助。故选C项。leave 假期;advice 建议;help 帮助;responsibility 责任,义务。

9. D 由上文“She told me that her friend was severely(严重地) socially anxious...”可知,女孩的朋友的社交焦虑程度很严重,不敢在课堂上提问,由此可推知,她会把课堂上遇到的问题写下来,然后这个女孩再帮她去问。故选D项。give up 放弃;debate about 辩论;turn down 拒绝;write down 写下。

10. C 根据下文“With her help...”可知,此处指女孩替她的问题问问题。本空是上文多次出现的ask的同词复现。故选C项。explain 解释;repeat 重复;ask 问;solve 解决。

11. C 根据前文“With her help...”可知,在女孩的帮助下,她的朋友在学业上取得了进步。故选C项。mistake 错误;sense 感觉;progress 进步;friend 朋友。

12. D 由上文可知,女孩帮助她有严重社交焦虑的朋友在课堂上提问,并帮她取得了进步,而这个女孩却因为问愚蠢的问题而遭受偏见。由此可推知,这是一个令人感动的故事。故选D项。annoying 令人生气的;interesting 有趣的;surprising 令人惊讶的;touching 感人的。

13. A 根据文章首句“I had this girl in my class and I always considered her to be really foolish.”可知,作者刚开始认为那个女孩很傻,后文解释了女孩经常问一些愚蠢的问题的原因。由此可推知,作者经过这件事后改变了自己对他人的评判方式。故选A项。judge 评判;describe 描述;teach 教;introduce 介绍。

14. B 根据下文“... standing beside our friends when they... us isn't always an easy choice. But when you care about them, it's the only choice.”可以推知,此处指作者从这件事中得到了一个教训。teach sb a lesson 为固定搭配,表示“给某人一个教训”。故选B项。way 方式;lesson 教训;strategy 策略;result 结果。

15. B 由上文“... standing beside our friends when they...”可知,此处指当朋友需要我们的时候,我们在他们身边给予支持并不总是一件容易的事情。故选B项。change 改变;need 需要;refuse 拒绝;encourage 鼓励。

Period Three Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. plate 2. expert 3. youth 4. adult 5. generations

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. survival 2. addiction 3. attraction 4. behaviour
5. solution 6. challenging 7. editor 8. it

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. were attracted to 2. focused/concentrated on 3. Being addicted to 4. spend too much time 5. is very expert at
6. all the best

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. he (should) be sent to 2. find it difficult to get along well with 3. why not practise speaking English every day 4. Since everything has been arranged well

Ⅴ 阅读理解

【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了研究表明拥有太多的朋友对你可能并没有好处。

1. C 词义猜测题。根据文章第一段“Once people see how popular you are, they'll want to join that popular circle, perhaps in the hope that... Thus, they may enlarge their friend circle.”可知,当人们看到你受欢迎,他们会希望你的受欢迎度会影响他们,这样他们就会扩大自己的朋友圈,画线部分与have an impact on意思相近。故选C项。

2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“In fact, a new study published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* shows that having too many friends may work against you. In a series of experiments, the authors prove that people usually prefer to befriend those who have fewer friends than they do, rather than those with more friends. The authors call this phenomenon(现象) the ‘friend-number paradox(悖论)’, which is also the title of their new paper.”可知,“朋友数量悖论”说明了有很多朋友存在的问题。故选D项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段“But the problem is that these social ties are only valuable if there's reciprocity(互惠)

involved. Friendship goes hand in hand with certain responsibilities and expectations. And people with lots of friends may not be able to carry out those responsibilities—especially those with too many friends.”可知,作者认为有很多朋友的人可能无法履行作为朋友的职责。故选B项。

4. B 主旨大意题。根据文章第二段“However, can a person even have too many friends at the same time? It's always been a misunderstanding that if you have more friends, people will be more likely to want to be friends with you.”,最后一段“In other words, ‘friendship quality’ matters as much, if not more, than only the number of friends you have. Having lots of friends means your valuable social resources become dilute(稀释了的), making you less able to be a good friend.”及全文内容可知,本文介绍了拥有太多的朋友对你可能并没有好处。B选项“朋友不一定越多越好”与本文主旨相符,可以作为本文的最佳标题。故选B项。

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍的是做志愿者工作和提升青少年幸福指数的关系。

1. F 根据空后的“It found that volunteering through school or community groups is connected with better wellness among children and teens.”可知,此处指的是一个研究发现的结果,由此可知,空处应提及某项研究,F选项“That's according to a new research published in *JAMA Network Open*, in May.”(那是根据5月份发表在《美国医学会杂志网络公开》上的一项新研究得出的结论。)讲述的内容涉及在5月份发表的一项新的研究,与空后it指代的内容一致。故选F项。

2. E 根据空前的“The findings come from survey data (数据) provided by the parents of some 50, 000 kids in the United States aged 6 to 17.”可知,此处介绍研究数据来自美国5万名6至17岁儿童的父母,E选项“About half of those parents reported that their kids did volunteer work.”(大约一半的父母报告说他们的孩子做过志愿者工作。)中的those parents与空前的the parents一致,且讲述的内容与本文讲述的做志愿者的孩子相关,符合语境。故选E项。

3. A 根据本段的主题句“Studies like this have limitations.”可知,这样的研究有一定的局限性,结合空后的“It can only uncover connection.”可知,这样的研究只能揭示关联性,由此可知,空处讲述的内容应与这种研究的局限有关,A选项“This type of data also can't prove cause and effect.”(这种类型的数据也不能证明因果关系。)与本段的主题内容一致。故选A项。

4. D 分析语篇可知,此处应为本段的主题句,根据空后的“In recent years, rates of depression and anxiety have risen among young people. So there's a clear need for accessible and effective mental health resources (资源). Giving back to the community may be one such resource.”可知,现在的年轻人患有抑郁症和焦虑症的比例上升,人们需要可获得的且有效的心理健康资源,回馈社会就是这样的一种资源,由此可知,此处讲述的是这种类型的研究数据的出现很及时,与上文中的内容为转折关系,D选项“But the data comes at an important time for youth mental health.”(但这些数据出现在青少年心理健康的重要时期。)讲述的内容与上文讲述的这项研究有局限性为转折关系,且与空后的内容一致。故选D项。

5. C 根据空前的“Previous research has also found links between volunteering and well-being among adults. Serving the community seems to help people feel a sense of purpose.”可知,之前的研究发现志愿者活动和成年人的幸福感之间也有关系,为社区服务增加人们的使命感;结合空后的“Generosity has also been shown to boost happiness and improve physical health.”可知,慷慨能提升幸福感和改善身体健康,由此可知,空处讲述的是做志愿者活动的好处,C选项“And it makes them feel connected to those around them.”(这让他们觉得自己与周围的人有联系。)讲述的内容与上下文的内容一致,均是介绍志愿者活动的好处。故选C项。

Ⅶ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了Sally的一些好的学习习惯。

1. subjects 考查名词。设空处应该使用名词作宾语。subject 为名词,意为“科目”,其为可数名词,此处表示复数意义。故填subjects。

2. finishing 考查非谓语动词。spend + 时间 + doing sth 意为“花费时间做某事”。故填finishing。

3. herself 考查代词。此处表示“自学”,用study by oneself,故空处用反身代词作宾语。故填herself。

4. be stopped 考查动词语态。设空处置于情态动词can之后,应该使用动词原形。此处she与stop之间为被动关系,故使用动

词的被动语态。故填 be stopped。

5. that 考查定语从句。设空处引导的是限制性定语从句,关系词在从句中作主语,从句修饰先行词 everything, everything 为不定代词,故用 that 引导定语从句。故填 that。

6. actually 考查副词。设空处应该使用 actual 的副词 actually 作状语,意为“事实上”。故填 actually。

7. to 考查介词。turn to sb for help 意为“向某人求助”。故填 to。

8. to solve 考查非谓语动词。can't wait to do sth 意为“迫不及待做某事”。故填 to solve。

9. a 考查冠词。have a try 意为“试一试”。故填 a。

10. has made 考查动词时态和主谓一致。空处为主句谓语动词,根据时间状语“...since she entered high school.”可知,主句为现在完成时,主语是第三人称单数,助动词用 has。故填 has made。

Ⅶ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述自己在澳大利亚的一段难忘的交换生经历。

1. C 由前文“...I always wanted to experience another culture.”和空后 an exchange student in Australia 可知,作者一直想要体验另一种文化,后来作者去澳大利亚做交换生,由此可知,作者的机会来了。故选 C。task 任务;challenge 挑战;opportunity 机会;vacation 假期。

2. D 由后文 an exchange student in Australia 可知,作者做了一名交换生,这是经过几个月的计划和准备得到的结果。故选 D。pack 打包;debate 争论,辩论;discuss 讨论;prepare 准备。

3. A 根据下文 my first high school year 和第三段中 during our half-term break 可知,作者准备好了作为交换生在澳大利亚度过高中第一学年的第二学期。故选 A。term 学期;campus 校园;topic 话题;stage 舞台。

4. B 根据后文“I realized then that there was no turning back.”可知,作者坐飞机到达澳大利亚的珀斯,这是作者一生中最激动的时刻之一。故选 B。fly 飞行;land 着陆;work 工作;study 学习。

5. D 此处指作者要住的那个家庭正期待着见到作者。故选 D。go all out 全力以赴;get away from 摆脱,逃脱;look back on 回顾;look forward to 期待。

6. B 结合常识可知,澳大利亚的学校和美国的学校不一样。故选 B。similar to 与……相似;different from 与……不同;as good as 和……一样好;the same as 与……相同。

7. C 由后文“...especially never having been to a new school...”可知,因为作者从未去过新学校,所以一开始作者很担心。故选 C。confident 自信的;annoyed 生气的;worried 担心的;confused 困惑的。

8. C 由空后 though 和“The teachers were welcoming and the students were friendly.”可知,一切进展顺利,没有困难。故选 C。hope 希望;doubt 怀疑;difficulty 困难;argument 争论。

9. D 由后文“...travelling with other exchange students around Australia...”可知,作者和其他交换生一起环游澳大利亚,这是一段难忘的经历。故选 D。valuable 珍贵的;acceptable 可接受的;comfortable 舒服的;memorable 难忘的。

10. A 由前一句描述可知,作者和其他交换生一起环游澳大利亚,所以此处指他们一起度过的几个星期。故选 A。spend 花费,度过;explore 探索;study 学习,研究;work 工作。

11. A 根据后文“...help each other deal with leaving.”可知,作者他们要离开澳大利亚了,所以空处指他们在澳大利亚停留的最后阶段。故选 A。stay 停留;visit 参观;trip 旅行;holiday 假期。

12. B 作者他们要分别了,哭泣是很自然的事。故选 B。funny 搞笑的;natural 自然的;strange 奇怪的;simple 简单的。

13. D 因为大家要分别了,所以大家都在交换电子邮箱地址。故选 D。make 制作;write 写;share 分享;exchange 交换。

14. A 根据常识可知,重新安定下来需要一定的时间和努力。故选 A。effort 努力;money 金钱;ability 能力;wisdom 智慧。

15. B 由后文“So, if you have the opportunity to study abroad, you must certainly should.”可知,作者对这段交换生经历印象深刻,记忆犹新,所以此处需用副词 clearly。故选 B。sadly 悲伤地;clearly 清晰地;surprisingly 惊人地;amazingly 令人惊讶地。

单元过关

① 单句填空

1. preference; prefer 2. responsibility 3. actually
4. suitable 5. attraction 6. advanced 7. fluency
8. addictive 9. confusing 10. movement

② 短语填空

1. signed up for 2. graduated from 3. to clean up

4. am suitable for 5. focus/concentrate on 6. Being addicted to 7. hand out 8. to get used to 9. worrying about 10. is responsible for

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. Being good at paper-cutting
2. prefer playing outdoors to watching TV
3. you (should) think very carefully
4. He was so tired that he fell asleep
5. to help improve each student's writing ability

Ⅳ 话题微写作

One possible version:

Teenagers often meet many challenges in their study and life when they are growing up. Some freshmen can't find suitable ways to improve their English and they feel very confused. Signing up for some advanced courses is a good way to help them be fluent in English. Others find it very difficult to focus on their class because they are addicted to computer games. For this, it is recommended that they should have a talk with their teachers or classmates. They should try new hobbies and quit playing computer games, or they will not keep up with others in their study.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了在青少年时期,人们会经历很多变化,但不必害怕,而是应该通过努力把握机会,在向往独立的同时考虑他人的感受,明智地交友,做出正确的选择,从而过好自己的生活。

1. B 前文“You will experience a lot of changes through your teenage years. The changes may seem difficult. They may seem to happen quickly. Don't be afraid!”说明青少年会经历很多困难且快速的变化,但不必害怕,后文“You are a young adult now!”从身份的角度进行鼓励,因此 B 项“You will address them successfully!”(你会成功处理它们!)符合语境,同样是在进行鼓励,其中的 them 指代前文的 a lot of changes。故选 B。

2. A 前文“You may already know your career path or you may have no idea at all what you want to do.”提到青少年对职业道路了解的程度的两种情况,后文“Work hard and the right opportunity will present (呈现) itself to you.”(努力工作,合适的机会就会出现你面前。)建议通过努力把握机会,因此 A 项“Both situations are fine!”(两种情况都很好。)符合语境,对这两种情况进行评价,承接前文。故选 A。

3. C 前文“You will probably want to be independent.”提到青少年想独立的心理,后文“You should learn to think of others even though you are old enough to look after yourself. Your family have been with you since you came into this world.”建议为别人着想,考虑自己的家人,因此 C 项“But try not to shut your family out of your life.”(但尽量不要把你的家人排除在你的生活之外。)符合语境,和前文形成转折,引出后文,其中的 family 和后文的 family 是同词复现。故选 C。

4. F 前文“It is also perfectly natural for you to spend more time with your friends than your family. Choose your friends wisely.”建议选择真正的朋友,因此 F 项“A true friend will stand by you no matter what happens.”符合语境,解释真正的朋友的含义,承接前文,其中的 friend 与前文的 friends 相呼应。故选 F。

5. E 前文“You are a young adult. It is your life. No one can live it for you. The choices that you make from now on will be your choices.”强调青年人需掌控自己的生活,为自己的选择负责,因此 E 项“So making the right choices will be important to you.”(所以做出正确的选择对你来说很重要。)符合语境,承接前文,其中的 choices 和前文的 choices 是同词复现。故选 E。

写作提能

① 应用文写作

One possible version:

Dear Allen,

Knowing that you're interested in art, I'm writing to invite you to the English art festival in our school.

As planned, the festival is to be held at 8 am next Sunday in our school hall. There are varieties of performances, ranging from poetry reading, singing, dancing to short plays, which will be performed by some teachers and students from our school. Besides, you're welcome to have on-site interaction and communication with us and we will be very delighted.

Your favourable reply at your earliest convenience will be highly appreciated. Looking forward to your involvement.

Yours,
Li Hua

II 读后续写

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了 Gloria Estefan 开始上小学时,她既不会读也不会写英语,因此总是被学校的同学嘲笑。而就在这时,老师 Mrs Collins 对她照顾有加,正是这位老师的鼓励和支持,才让她取得了很大的进步和不错的学习成绩,并且在阅读比赛中获奖。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“Mrs Collins 鼓励她去竞争阅读奖。”可知,第一段可以描写在老师的鼓励下, Gloria Estefan 在学习上尤其是英语方面,以及交朋友方面取得了很大的进步。

②由第二段首句内容“颁奖典礼快到了。”可知,第二段可以描写 Gloria Estefan 在比赛中的精彩表现,并获得了极好的成绩,使在场的男孩们吃惊,同时在之后的学习中 Gloria Estefan 取得了更多的好成绩。

2. 续写线索:受到鼓励—精心准备—参加比赛—获得优异成绩—惊讶众人—表现突出

Unit 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

Period One Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

I 单词拼写

- renting
- flights
- contact
- destinations
- soldiers
- has narrowed

II 单句填空

- admiration
- powerful
- extremely
- architecture
- accommodation
- amazed; amazed; amazing
- arrangements
- application
- official
- is recognized

III 短语填空

- apply for
- take control of
- other than
- on foot
- is full of/is filled with
- making up
- is made of
- On the way to

IV 句型训练

- Reading English aloud in the morning
- It was through this experience that
- spend more time (in) learning English every day
- After coming to China

V 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了作者早年坐火车旅行并写旅行书籍的经历,引发了作者对时代变迁和旅行的思考。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段的“I didn’t have a credit card. I had no idea where I’d be staying nor how long this trip would take. And I’d never written a travel book before. I hoped my trip wouldn’t suffer a lot, though it was obviously a leap in the dark.”可知,作者并未对这个旅行做好充分的规划和打算,且准备不足,因此他期望旅途不要遭受太多苦难,由此可推知,他预料了到旅途的辛苦。故选 B 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段的“The romance associated with the sleeping car comes from the fact that it is extremely private, combining the best features of a cupboard with forward movement.”可知,作者认为卧铺车厢私密性好,这是作者一再提及卧铺车厢的原因。故选 C 项。

3. D 词义猜测题。该句前文“That’s the past.”讲到上面所讲述的有关火车的美好经历都已经是过去的事了,而该句后文“All travel is time-related. All such trips are unique and unrepeatable. It’s not just that the steam trains of Asia are gone, but much of the peace and order is gone.”则讲到随着时间和社会的发展,旅行以及旅行方式也随之发生了变化,交通工具不一样了,和平秩序也消失了。由此可推知,作者想通过“Nothing is the same.”这句话表达“交通方式和旅行本身都随着时间(社会)的发展而变化了很多”这一含义。故选 D 项。

4. A 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段内容“All travel books are dated. That’s their fault that they’re outdated, and it’s their virtue that they preserve something of the past that would otherwise be lost.”以及上文可知,文章主要讲述了作者早年坐火车旅行并写旅行书籍的经历,引发了作者对时代变迁和旅行的思考。即作者在本文中认真思考了铁路旅行的演变性质。故选 A 项。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文,主要介绍了一种全新的旅行方式——沉浸式文化旅行。

5. C 推理判断题。根据第一段“Travel allows us to experience the world. But as we travel, we are also leaving our footprints on

One possible version:

Mrs Collins encouraged her to compete for the reading award. With this kind teacher cheering her on, she gained confidence and language skills. She made so rapid progress that by mid-year, she was well on her way to speaking English fluently and had a good grasp of reading. Besides, she did well in all the other subjects. She came to school early every day, participated actively in class activities and finished homework on time. What’s more, she made more and more friends in her class.

The award ceremony was coming up. She worked as hard as she could. When Mrs Collins announced Gloria as the winner in front of the whole class, it was her proudest moment. She immediately took the reading award right out of that boy’s hot little hands. The boy was shocked and unwillingly handed it to her. She felt so happy for herself, owing her success to her teacher, Mrs Collins. This served as a motivation for Gloria who worked even harder in school and earned more “A” grades.

every place we visit. This is why culturally immersive (沉浸式的) travel is so important. Because the wrong kind of travel negatively affects the world.”可知,沉浸式文化旅行不同于对世界产生负面影响的不正确的旅行方式,所以作者写第一段是为了推荐一种不同于以往的旅行方式。故选 C 项。

6. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“Oftentimes in today’s age, ‘travellers’ will visit a country just to snap some photos of the famous sights to post on Instagram or to drink the night away, or even just to relax on a tropical beach.”可知,在作者看来,如今的很多旅行者只是倾向于打卡拍照并把照片发布到网上。故选 D 项。

7. B 推理判断题。根据第二段“It’s about being open to new experiences and willing to step into another’s shoes.”可推知,沉浸式文化旅行要求旅行者心胸开阔、善解人意。A 项“它关注研究当地人的生活方式。”和 D 项“它主要关注的是保存当地的传统和习俗。”的答案都太片面化,只能说明其中的一方面。C 项与原文意思不符。故选 B 项。

8. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中“One of the reasons we started this blog was to help others travel better and feel comfortable getting off the beaten path and interacting with locals, and take you ‘beyond the traditional bucket list’, if you will.”可知,本文来自一篇博客帖子。故选 B 项。

VI 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。往返目的地的费用可能是旅途中最昂贵的部分。文章分享了一些方法来获得更多的假期预算。

1. F 根据下文“However, you also don’t want to empty your bank account!”(然而,你也不想清空你的银行账户!)可知, F 项“You don’t want to spend less time on your trip”(你不想在旅途上少花点时间)符合语境。故选 F。

2. B 根据下文“Pick a hotel that is convenient to where you will be spending the most time.”可知, B 项“Also, location is a major factor”(此外,位置也是一个重要因素)符合语境。故选 B。

3. A 根据下文“We learned that we could take the stairs without waiting in hardly any line, and it was much cheaper than taking the elevator!”可知, A 项“Don’t go with the crowd”(不要随波逐流)符合语境。故选 A。

4. D 根据下文“Whenever you can combine different activities into one price, and especially if there is a meal involved...”可知, D 项“Combine activities when possible”(尽可能合并活动)符合语境。故选 D。

5. G 根据上文“‘City passes’ will get you all sorts of free admission, transportation and discounts.”可知, G 项“It’s a convenient offer for tourists who care about their budget”(对于关心预算的游客来说,这是一个方便的选择)符合语境。故选 G。

VII 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了受西方游客欢迎的旅游景点之一——中国长城。

1. attractions 考查名词复数。分析句子结构可知,此处为名词作宾语,attract 的名词为 attraction,是可数名词,根据空前的 countless 可知,此处应用名词复数形式。故填 attractions。

2. running 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词作状语,run 与逻辑主语 the Great Wall 为主动关系,所以应用现在分词形式。故填 running。

3. to 考查介词。短语 from ... to ... 意为“从……到……”,故填 to。

4. has been built 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。分析句子

结构可知,that 引导定语从句,build 为从句谓语动词;由 ever 可知,此处强调过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响和结果,应用现在完成时;wall 与 build 是被动关系,应用被动语态,且 wall 是单数名词,故填 has been built。

5. are 考查动词时态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知,表示方位的介词短语 along the wall 置于句首,句子应全部倒装,描述客观事实应用一般现在时,主语 watchtowers 是复数,故填 are。

6. to prevent 考查非谓语动词。根据句意可知,此处为句中作目的状语,应用动词不定式。故填 to prevent。

7. impressive 考查形容词。分析句子结构可知,修饰名词应用形容词。故填 impressive。

8. However 考查副词。分析句子结构可知,此处应为副词作状语,根据句意可知,空前句子与空后句子为转折关系,且单词位于句首,首字母需大写。故填 However。

9. why 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,修饰 reason,空处在从句中作原因状语,应用关系副词 why 引导定语从句,故填 why。

10. to travel 考查非谓语动词。短语 allow sb to do sth 意为“允许某人做某事”,应用不定式作宾语补足语,故填 to travel。

Period Two Discovering Useful Structures

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. comes 2. is closing 3. is leaving 4. is coming 5. am staying/will stay 6. is going/will go 7. is taking 8. come

Ⅱ 同义句改写

1. is arriving 2. is visiting 3. is seeing 4. are; doing 5. are coming

Ⅲ 补全句子

1. are spending their next summer holiday
2. are leaving for a meeting
3. are taking the train
4. are they going
5. are visiting our school

Ⅳ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了人们在旅行时会过度计划自己的行程,而作者认为旅行时要放慢脚步,更好地感受生活的节奏。

1. C 词义猜测题。根据文章第一段可知,作者原来制订好了旅行计划,但是后来开始顺其自然,由此可推知,作者放弃了原先制订的计划,ditched 意为“放弃”。故选 C。

2. C 推理判断题。根据文章第二段可知,作者喜欢没有提前计划的旅行,这样可以自由地随时更改行程,故选 C。

3. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“I think the best trip plan is to work out the general path you want to take, book the first few nights of your trip, and let your travels unfold from there. This way you are never locked into a certain place if your feelings change.”可知,作者建议制订一个简单的旅行计划,这样就可以根据实际情况随时调整计划。故选 A。

4. A 主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段“When I first made my travel plan, I tried to include everything in it. Then I realized it was unrealistic, and revised my plan. I came up with a list of one or two things I wanted to see each day and spaced everything out.”以及文中阐述的无计划旅行和慢旅行的优点可知,作者认为在旅行前不要把所有的事情都计划在内,日程安排不必太多,否则会减少很多旅行的乐趣。所以 A 选项“In travel, less is more”(在旅行中,少即是多)可以概括文章主旨,为最佳标题。故选 A。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了前往印加古城 Choquequirao 的徒步旅行的情况。

5. D 段落大意题。通读第一段,尤其是“The hike to the lost Incan city of Choquequirao is one of the most difficult in Peru.”可知,第一段的中心是去 Choquequirao 的旅程有多难,故选 D。

6. B 推理判断题。根据第三段的“It makes sense, then, that Choquequirao draws only about 30 people a day during the high season (June through August). Compare that to the 2,500 people who arrive each day at the famous Incan city of Machu Picchu.”可知,Choquequirao 不同于马丘比丘,Choquequirao 更安静。故选 B。

7. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段的“But very little has been written about Peru's other lost city and researchers are still uncovering new parts of the ruins, leaving life on the mountain relatively untouched.”可知,Choquequirao 的遗迹仍在挖掘中。故选 A。

8. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Choquequirao is beautiful now because of how untouched it is. Even though the lost city was discovered by Spanish explorer Juan Arias Díaz in 1710, the ruins still make you feel as though you're the first to find them. Will it be the same when more travellers flood in (大量涌入)?”可推知,作者认为 Choquequirao 在未来不一定会变得更好,故选 C。

Ⅴ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了陕西省首列以汉唐文化为主题的 Y592 旅游列车。

1. attraction 考查词形转换。空前有不定冠词,所以此处应用名词单数形式。故填 attraction。

2. at 考查介词。短语 at home and abroad 意为“在国内外”,符合句意。故填 at。

3. their 考查代词。空后为名词 knowledge,应用形容词性物主代词修饰。故填 their。

4. truly 考查副词。此处为副词作状语,修饰谓语动词,true 的副词为 truly。故填 truly。

5. forms 考查名词复数。根据 various 及空后 of cultural decorations 可知,此处应用可数名词复数形式。故填 forms。

6. allowing 考查非谓语动词。此处为非谓语动词作状语,allow 与逻辑主语之间为主动关系,应用现在分词形式。故填 allowing。

7. traditional 考查形容词。此处为形容词作定语,修饰名词短语 Chinese clothing hanfu and armor, tradition 的形容词为 traditional,意为“传统的”。故填 traditional。

8. To help 考查非谓语动词。此处为非谓语动词作状语,结合句意可知,此处表示“为了”,所以应用不定式形式作目的状语,且单词位于句首,首字母需大写。故填 To help。

9. a 考查冠词。结合句意可知,此处表示“一种独特的旅行体验”,为泛指,所以应使用不定冠词,unique 的首个音素为辅音音素,所以应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

10. that/which 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句,从句中缺少主语,先行词为 experience,指物,所以此处应用关系代词 that 或 which。故填 that/which。

Ⅵ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了一名 24 岁的女子莱克西·阿尔福德(Lexie Alford)完成了一件令人难以置信的事情——游览地球上的每个国家,这一举动激励着无数年轻人。

1. C 根据前文 a family of travel agents 可知,莱克西·阿尔福德出生于这样的家庭,所以有机会“游览”很多地方。故选 C。master 掌握;produce 生产;tour 游览;love 喜爱。

2. A 根据前文 saving up 可知,她攒钱的目的应该是为游览所有国家“提供资金”。故选 A。fund 为……提供资金;quit 停止,放弃;change 改变;register 登记。

3. D 根据上文“By her 18th birthday, she had travelled to 72 nations.”可知,她已经游览了 72 个国家,由此可推知,她打算去看清单上“剩下的”国家。故选 D。powerful 强大的;recent 最近的;amazing 令人惊奇的;remaining 剩下的。

4. C 根据后文“... I realized I was inspiring people around me...”可知,她意识到她的旅行激励了周围的人,由此可推知,有许多人在社交媒体平台上“关注”她的旅行。故选 C。reach 到达;retell 重讲;follow 对……产生浓厚兴趣而关注;rule 支配。

5. A 根据后文“... I realized I was inspiring people around me...”中的 inspiring 可知,她意识到她的旅行激励了周围的人,由此可推知,她决定努力打破世界纪录,部分是为了“激励”他人。故选 A。encourage 激励;contact 联系;understand 理解;separate 使分离。

6. B 根据上文 in the beginning 可知,空处介绍了莱克西·阿尔福德最开始的想法,刚开始她“仅仅”是为了追求梦想。故选 B。finally 最后;simply 仅仅;completely 完全地;obviously 明显地。

7. A 根据上文“She began saving up at age 12 to... her goal of visiting all countries.”可知,游览所有国家是她的目标,是她的梦想,由此可推知,一开始,她只是想去追求她的“梦想”。故选 A。dream 梦想;secret 秘密;family 家庭;comment 评论。

8. C 根据上文“... see as much of the world as possible...”可知,游览所有国家是她的梦想,她想在追求梦想的“过程”中多看看世界。故选 C。platform 平台;sense 感觉;process 过程;country 国家。

9. D 根据后文“... I realized I was inspiring people around me...”可知,她所做的事情“具有挑战性”、有意义。故选 D。awkward 尴尬的;official 官方的;natural 自然的;challenging 具有挑战性的。

10. B 根据后文“My... for young people is to believe that you can do anything you set your mind to do.”中的 young people 可知, 她的经历主要鼓舞的是“年轻人”。故选 B。adult 成年人; youth 年轻人; boss 老板; editor 主编。

11. B 根据上文 misunderstood areas of the world 可知, 上文指的是前往世界上被误解的地区旅行, 由此可推知, 这些被误解的地区本来是我“最不”期待的国家。故选 B。most 最多的; least 最少的; greatest 最好的; worst 最差的。

12. C 根据后文 the most incredible 可知, 此处指的是最不期待的国家“最终”成了最不可思议的国家。故选 C。start with 以……开始; show off 炫耀; end up 最终成为; search for 搜索。

13. A 根据后文“... to believe that you can do anything you set your mind to do.”可知, 这应该是莱克西·阿尔福德给年轻人的“建议”。故选 A。advice 建议; destination 目的地; belief 信仰; information 信息。

14. D 根据上文“... you can do anything you set your mind to do.”可知, 作者建议追求梦想时要“永不言弃”。故选 D。make up 编造; cut up 切碎; clean up 打扫干净; give up 放弃。

15. C 根据上文“My... for young people is to believe that you can do anything you set your mind to do.”可知, 她建议年轻人相信自己可以做任何自己下定决心要做的事, 由此可推知, 只要肯努力, 实现梦想只是“时间”问题。故选 C。honour 荣誉; career 职业; time 时间; energy 能量。

Period Three Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

① 单词拼写

1. view 2. sight 3. unearthed 4. civilisation 5. credit
6. tombs 7. brochure 8. statue

② 单句填空

1. are requested 2. hiking 3. economic 4. detailed 5. on
6. unbelievable 7. completely 8. to know

③ 短语填空

1. In my view 2. caught sight of 3. make up 4. check in
5. is known as 6. are looking forward to 7. hear from
8. checked out

④ 句型训练

1. we (should) make full preparations for
2. which will help you better understand and grasp the knowledge
3. It is generally believed that
4. bathing the mountain in golden light
5. while doing chemical experiments

⑤ 阅读理解

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了敦煌研究院与华为联合推出的全新的技术驱动的莫高窟旅游体验。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“This will reduce the time tourists spend inside the caves, aiding the protection of the cultural relics, while at the same time helping to increase the amount of information visitors can obtain.”可知, 河图技术可以减少游客在洞内的时间, 还可以保护文物、增加游客可获得的信息量, 所以文中没有提到它可以减少游客的费用。故选 C。

2. B 代词指代题。根据画线代词 it 前的“The Dunhuang Academy has used digital technology to preserve the research and exploration of Dunhuang Grottoes since the early 1990s. It has collected a wealth of data and has realized the goal of sharing of digital Dunhuang globally.”可知, 敦煌研究院利用数字技术保护敦煌石窟的研究和探索, 收集了大量的数据, 实现了全球共享数字敦煌的目标, it 应指代的是上文提到的事物, 再结合 it 后的内容“... has played an important role in the protection and research of the cultural site, as well as promoting the development and progress of related work.”可知, 它在文化遗址的保护和研究以及促进相关工作的开展和进步中发挥了重要作用, 所以 it 指的是数字技术。故选 B。

3. A 推理判断题。根据文章尾段的“In the future, Dunhuang Academy will continue to cooperate with Huawei to create more colourful virtual contents to enrich the experience of Mogao Art on the platform, helping people around the world get to know Dunhuang Art better.”可知, 作者对敦煌研究院与华为的合作持积极的态度。故选 A。

4. D 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段中的“Using Huawei's newly-released Hetu artificial intelligence platform, coupled with the output of the Digital Dunhuang project, visitors to the Mogao Grottoes can enjoy a fantasy experience prior to entering the attraction.”并结合下文介绍的河图人工智能技术的一些优势和数字技术的应用对敦煌文化的保护与研究发挥的重要作用, 以及

尾段提到的敦煌研究院与华为继续合作, 创造更加丰富多彩的虚拟内容, 帮助世界各地的人们更好地了解敦煌艺术可知, D 项“人工智能技术帮助游客欣赏敦煌艺术”与本文的内容相符, 且概括了本文的主题。故选 D。

⑥ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要针对如何更好地游览博物馆给出了一些建议。

1. F 根据上文“Museums become the next stop many students want to visit at their leisure.”和下文“However, the experience of visiting a museum could be quite disappointing if not done right, even for the experienced museumgoers.”可知, 上文说学生喜欢参观博物馆, 下文说如果安排不当会是一次让人失望的经历, 故空处应承上启下, 与下文构成转折, F 项“Generally, there is no right or wrong way to visit a museum”(一般来说, 参观博物馆没有对错之分)符合题意, 故选 F。

2. G 根据下文“No matter how much you're enjoying yourself, many museums can take hours, days, or even weeks to fully explore.”可知, 这里说的是参观博物馆有时会花费很长时间, 会令人疲惫, G 项“Sometimes you have to admit museum tiredness is a real thing”(有时你不得不承认博物馆疲惫是真实存在的)符合题意, 故选 G。

3. D 根据上文“Thus, be smart to browse the instructions for visiting and book in advance online.”可知, 这里说的是在网上提前预订就可以不用等待, D 项“That way you can have an easy access”(这样你就可以很容易地进入)符合题意, 故选 D。

4. A 根据上文“What if you don't like some museums? Then don't visit them! I'm not a massive fan of parks, so I would hardly ever end up in any park while travelling.”可知, 这里说的是如果你不喜欢博物馆那就不要去游览, 就像作者不喜欢公园一样, A 项“It's the same with the museums”(对博物馆来说也是如此)符合题意, 故选 A。

5. C 根据上文“We've all witnessed that guy being yelled at by the security for touching or taking flash photos.”可知, 作者劝大家不要做不礼貌的事情, C 项“If you haven't, don't let it be you”(如果你没有这样, 就不要成为这样的人)符合题意, 故选 C。

⑦ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者游览凤凰古城的经历和感受。

1. choice 考查词形转换。根据上文 a better 可知应填单数名词 choice, 作介词 as 的宾语。故填 choice。

2. a 考查冠词。此处表示“参观”, 短语为 pay a visit to。故填 a。

3. excitedly 考查副词。修饰动词 explored, 应用副词 excitedly, 作状语。故填 excitedly。

4. relaxed 考查形容词。根据上文 were 可知应填形容词作表语, 且主语为 people, 故应用-ed 结尾的形容词 relaxed, 表示“放松的”。故填 relaxed。

5. On 考查介词。根据后文 the first evening 可知, 表示在具体某天的晚上要用介词 on。句首单词首字母要大写。故填 On。

6. which/that 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 此处为定语从句, 修饰先行词 a small hotel, 关系词在从句中作主语, 指物, 故用关系代词 which/that 引导从句。故填 which/that。

7. buildings 考查名词复数。building 为可数名词, 根据空前的 many of 可知, 此处应用名词复数。故填 buildings。

8. travelling 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知, travel 在句中应用非谓语动词形式, 与逻辑主语 tourists 构成主动关系, 故用现在分词作定语。故填 travelling。

9. were 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据后文“... we did not see any other foreigner during our stay.”可知, 此处陈述的是过去的事情, 故用一般过去时, 且此处是 there be 句型, 主语是 many visitors, 故谓语动词应用复数。故填 were。

10. to leave 考查非谓语动词。此处表示“不愿意做某事”, 短语为 be unwilling to do sth. 故填 to leave。

⑧ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了几年前, 作者十几岁的时候, 和一些朋友去佛蒙特州的基灵顿旅行的难忘经历。

1. B 上文“Years ago when I was in my late teens, some friends and I went on a trip to Killington, Vermont.”提到作者几年前的旅行, 再根据下文“... I came from the city where traffic, buildings, and a fast pace of life were all I...”可知, 此处应表示作者那时来自一个只知道交通、建筑和快节奏生活的城市。故选 B。before long 没过多久; at that time 在那时; as usual 和平常一样; in that case 既然那样。

2. D 根据上文“... where traffic, buildings, and a fast pace of

life were all..."可推知,此处应表示那里的交通、建筑和快节奏的生活是作者所知道的一切。故选 D。explore 探索; provide 提供; focus 集中; know 知道。

3. A 根据上文 "...I remembered being excited..."可知,此处应表示作者要去体验一些不同的东西,作者很兴奋。故选 A。different 不同的; unpleasant 不愉快的; similar 相似的; positive 积极的。

4. A 根据下文 "...it wasn't until sometime after dinner."以及 "When we finally arrived at the hotel it was late..."可知,此处应表示当作者和朋友们离开的时候,已经是晚饭后了。故选 A。leave 离开; arrive 到达; return 返回; reach 抵达。

5. D 根据下文 "...after driving in such... the night before it was now all sunshine."可知,此处应表示开车至少三到四个小时才能到达那里。故选 D。walk 步行; rest 休息; spot 地点; drive 驱车旅行。

6. C 根据下文 "...because it was so dark and snowy."可知,此处应表示当“我们”接近目的地时,天开始下雪了。故选 C。rain 下雨; cloud 布满云; snow 下雪; fog 起雾。

7. A 根据下文 "...as we drove up and down the hills in nearly stormy conditions..."可推知,在几乎有暴风雪的情况下开车上下山坡,作者应该是担心的。故选 A。anxious 担心的; excited 兴奋的; confused 困惑的; curious 好奇的。

8. C 根据下文 "...because it was so dark and snowy."可知,因为天太黑了,还下着雪,作者没有注意到周围的环境,上下文形成因果关系。故选 C。raise 提高; compare 比较; notice 注意; remember 记得。

9. B 根据上文 "When we finally arrived at the hotel it was late..."以及 "...I was thankful..."可知,此处应表示作者很感激他们安全到达了那里,make it“成功抵达”。故选 B。finish 完成; make 到达; challenge 挑战; improve 提高。

10. D 根据下文 "...the sun was shining through the curtains (窗帘)..."可知,阳光透过窗帘照了进来,此处应表示作者第二天早上醒来。故选 D。get out 出去; cheer up 加油; head for 前往; wake up 醒来。

11. B 根据上文 "...because it was so dark and snowy."以及该句中的 "...it was now all sunshine."可推知,此处应表示前一天晚上在黑暗中开车,前后形成对比。故选 B。confidence 自信; darkness 黑暗; detail 细节; advance 前进。

12. C 根据语境以及下文 "...see such a beautiful mountain right in front of me."可知,这么美丽的山就在作者面前,此处应表示作者从来没有想到会看到这么美丽的山。故选 C。prepare 准备; require 要求; expect 期待,料想; order 要求。

13. D 根据下文 by the beauty of nature 可知,此处应表示作者被大自然的美丽所吸引。故选 D。concerned 担心的; alarmed 害怕的; annoyed 恼怒的; attracted 被吸引的。

14. B 根据上文 "Years later, I am enjoying nature even more."以及该句中的 "I admire and appreciate it..."可知,此处应表示作者更享受大自然,以一种全新的方式欣赏它。故选 B。strange 奇怪的; new 新的; responsible 负责的; normal 正常的。

15. C 根据上文 "I admire and appreciate it in a whole... way."以及下文 "...instead of being afraid of them."可推知,此处应表示作者发现像昆虫这样的可怕的东西很神奇。故选 C。advanced 先进的; awkward 难对付的; amazing 令人惊奇的; dangerous 危险的。

单元过关

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. applicant 2. officially 3. admirable 4. economic
5. unbelievable 6. amazement 7. extremely 8. powerful
9. transported 10. recognition

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. take control of 2. other than 3. make up 4. check in
5. in sight 6. apply to 7. have a picnic in the park
8. looking forward to 9. can't wait to reach 10. checked out

Ⅲ 补全句子

1. Walking in the park for half an hour 2. After failing the maths exam 3. so that we can save a lot of time 4. I (should) learn a second foreign language 5. We are planning to visit museums

Ⅳ 话题微写作

One possible version:

To travel to a foreign country, you should first apply for a visa and make your arrangements carefully. You need to book your flight and accommodations before you go. After arriving at your

travel destination, you can admire the unique buildings and amazing sights. To get more details of the travel destination, it is necessary for you to buy a guidebook or a travel brochure. Researching the local weather and the official language is also important.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了旅游业在带动当地经济发展的同时也会产生诸多问题。文章建议我们在旅游时尽可能做最好、最友善、最懂礼貌的游客。

1. B 根据下文 "One growing problem is tourists who want to prove that they have visited a destination.", "Some tourists wander around and take pictures of local people without asking for their permission (准许)."和 "The number of problems from tourists is endless: walking in large groups without considering others who need to walk by, crossing roads without thinking of local traffic laws, and many more."可知,下文指出了旅游带来的一些问题。选项 B“然而,它也会带来一些问题。”和下文意思一致。故选 B。

2. C 根据上文 "They have used paint, rocks, or even keys to write on the Luxor Temple in Egypt, the Colosseum in Rome, Stonehenge in the UK, and many, many other places."可知,这里点明游客在景区随意刻画的不良后果,即造成众多的景点和古迹被毁坏。选项 C“数千个旅游景点正在被毁坏。”和上文呼应。故选 C。

3. G 根据下文 "Some tourists wander around and take pictures of local people without asking for their permission (准许)." For example, Chiang Mai University in Thailand and Yonsei University in South Korea have great numbers of tourists visiting their campuses and walking through their libraries and other public areas, taking pictures of students, and disturbing (打扰) their studies."可知,这一段主要说明了另一个旅游带来的问题,即打扰到了当地人和他们的生活。选项 G“在一些地方,另一个令人头疼的问题是游客打扰了当地人及其生活。”和下文意思一致。故选 G。

4. F 根据上文 "Another example is Sanlitun, a famous neighbourhood in Beijing, China."可知,此处是对上一句的补充,具体说明游客的行为是如何给当地人造成困扰的。选项 F“一些游客喜欢在那里聚会到深夜,使当地人难以入睡。”和上文呼应,there 指代上文的 Sanlitun。故选 F。

5. D 根据上文 "The only way to solve those problems is to make sure that you are not one of those terrible tourists!"可知,这里是要提出解决这些问题的方法。选项 D“要尽可能做最好、最友善、最懂礼貌的游客。”和上文呼应。故选 D。

写作提能

① 应用文写作

One possible version:

A family day out

Last weekend, I visited the local museum with my family. During our visit, we explored various paintings, sculptures, and other exhibits together. **One of the most impressive memories** was the opportunity to learn about the cultural traditions of our city. **I was amazed by** the stories behind them.

Overall, the visit to the museum **was beneficial to me**. It **was a great moment to** spend quality time with my family and **have some insight into** the history and culture of our city. **I would highly recommend** the museum **to any family who is interested in our city**.

② 读后续写

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者鼓励 10 岁的外甥女一起爬山,开始的时候外甥女有些不情愿,但当到达山顶时,她有了成功的喜悦。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“她暂时下定决心开始我们的旅行。”可知,第一段可描写作者和外甥女爬山的经过以及外甥女的抱怨和作者的鼓励。

②由第二段首句内容“过了一会儿,我们确实成功到了山顶。”可知,第二段可描写作者和外甥女到达山顶后的喜悦以及两人欣赏美丽的景色。

2. 续写线索:开始爬山—外甥女抱怨—作者鼓舞—到达山顶—外甥女惊喜—观景

One possible version:

For the moment she was determined to start our journey. About 200 yards into the forest, the trail began to climb a steep slope. I **pointed out** some rarely-seen trees and flowering plants,

which I explained were endangered species. She didn't share my enthusiasm. She was thirsty, tired, sweaty and bored. I handed her a water bottle as she sat on a fallen log and took a break. "You know, I think we're almost to the top," I told her. "You already said that three times, and we're not there yet," she replied. She grumbled as we continued on. She might not have been happy, but at least I was proud that she had the determination not to quit before we reached the top.

A while later we did make it to the top. Jannie looked up, noticing we were no longer under the trees. When she stopped,

looked around and saw where we were, her jaw dropped, her eyes opened wide and she shouted: "Oh, I don't believe it. We're on top of the world. It's awesome!" A refreshing breeze brushed the mountaintop, not a cloud was in the sky and miles and miles of trees and lakes spread out below us. We sat on a large rock and took in the view, while eating our sandwiches and pointing out islands and roads and, of course, the cottage where we were staying. It had taken us almost an hour to make the climb, but it was worth it.

Unit 3 SPORTS AND FITNESS

Period One Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. events 2. sweat 3. medal 4. master 5. stadium
6. athletes 7. captain 8. track

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. injured 2. honoured 3. determined; determination
4. graceful 5. strength 6. failed; failure 7. fitness
8. be held

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. came along 2. has worked out 3. make it 4. set a good example 5. fell apart 6. lose heart 7. give up 8. used to

Ⅳ 补全句子

1. seem to think highly of you
2. where I can show myself and be myself
3. what senior high school life is like
4. Developing a good habit of learning

V 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了肯尼亚的顶级跑步选手中有 50% 是卡伦津人,这是该国的一个少数民族,他们只占肯尼亚人口的不到 2%。这一事实一直困扰着体育科学家。于是一组丹麦科学家花了 18 个月的时间发现,卡伦津人即使在长跑时心率也非常慢。根据丹麦的这项研究,一些科学家得出结论,卡伦津人拥有一种被称为“速度基因”的基因。但是 Mo Farah 用自己的经历证明了努力是很有用的。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段“This fact has puzzled sports scientists. They have spent considerable time and effort trying to answer one question: What enables the Kalenjin people to run so fast?”可知,科学家们对卡伦津人的奔跑能力很感兴趣。故选 B 项。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“A team of Danish scientists spent 18 months and discovered the Kalenjins had remarkably slow heart rates even when running long distances.”以及“The Danish scientists also studied the bodies of the Kalenjins and compared them to those of the Danes. They found that the Kalenjins have lower body mass indexes—a measure of body fat based on weight and height, and longer ‘birdlike’ legs than Danish people.”可知,卡伦津人在身体上有很多优势。故选 A 项。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第三段“However, Kenyan runners were offended by this conclusion. They owed their success to hard work and endless hours of training.”可推知,肯尼亚的运动员对这个结论感到不快,肯定是不接受的。故选 C 项。

4. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“... Farah began eating healthy foods and training harder than he had ever trained in his life. As a result, Farah's running career exploded. He has won seven world and Olympic titles in the 5,000m and regularly beats Kenya's top runners.”可推知,作者讲述 Farah 的故事是要证明努力是很有用的。故选 C 项。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了体育运动对青少年的身体和学习都有好的影响。

5. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“Teaching teens the importance of a healthy lifestyle and making fitness plans now can help teens put exercise in the first place as an adult.”可知,现在教青少年健康生活方式的重要性的和制订健身计划可以帮助青少年以后重视锻炼。故选 C。

6. B 词义猜测题。根据画线部分前面的句子“An active lifestyle offers a good way of protection from these health problems.”可知,积极的生活方式,也就是运动,可以预防健康问题。由此可知,此处表示高达 75% 的医疗支出用于治疗那些可以通过改变生活方式而被预防的疾病,画线处和 B 项 prevented

(预防)含义相近。故选 B。

7. D 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的“According to the President's Council on Fitness, Sports and Nutrition (PCFSN), students who performed five hours of physical activity each week improved their academic(学业的) performance.”可知,做运动意味着帮助学生在学业上做得更好。故选 D。

8. D 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段中的“But should high school students have physical education? The answer is certainly ‘yes’.”,第三段“Stress can be harmful to a student's studies and life. Doing sports can help them deal with stress better, helping them live a happier life at school.”以及文章最后一段“According to the President's Council on Fitness, Sports and Nutrition (PCFSN), students who performed five hours of physical activity each week improved their academic(学业的) performance.”可知,本文主要回答了高中生为什么要接受体育教育。故选 D。

VI 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述运动的目的是赢得比赛,而是锻炼、娱乐和学习重要的社交技能,比如体育精神。

1. B 根据下文“They shout at their teammates and they talk back to coaches or referees.”可知,下文提到的是糟糕的赛场表现。选项 B“相反,糟糕的体育精神就是不尊重。”和下文意思一致。故选 B。

2. D 根据下文“If parents and coaches show disrespect to other fans, referees, or each other, kids will likely act the same way on the field.”可知,父母和教练会是孩子们的榜样。选项 D“运动员的父母和教练为孩子们树立了跟随的榜样。”和下文意思一致。故选 D。

3. A 根据下文“Some of them are very basic and easy to do, like shaking hands with other players before a game. Other examples may take a little more courage, such as acknowledging a great play made by the opposing team.”可知,下文提到的是好的体育精神的表现。选项 A“良好的体育精神可以从很多方面表现出来。”和下文意思一致。故选 A。

4. G 根据上文“Learning good sportsmanship is important because it helps you develop an attitude of graciousness(礼貌)and respect that will carry over into all the other areas of your life!”和下文“Being a good sportsman in the classroom will eventually lead to being a good sportsman in the workplace.”可知,这一段讲述好的体育精神会影响到生活中的每个领域。选项 G“如果你在赛场上是一个好运动员,那么你在课堂上也可能是一个很好的运动员。”和下文意思一致。故选 G。

5. C 根据下文“When others see you acting in a way that makes it clear that winning isn't the most important thing, you can move on to focusing on the important things, like having fun, getting exercise, and improving your skills.”可知,好的体育精神会影响到其他人。选项 C“你树立的榜样可以令其他人大为受教。”和下文意思一致。故选 C。

VII 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了邓亚萍的事迹和她拼搏的精神。

1. an 考查冠词。固定搭配 set an example 意为“树立榜样”。故填 an。

2. that 考查强调句型。分析可知,此处强调主语。正是她对这项运动的痴迷使她在仅仅 5 岁的时候就开始打乒乓球了。此处考查强调句型“It is/was + 被强调的部分 + that + 其他部分。”。故填 that。

3. national 考查形容词。根据空前名词 championship 可知,空处应填形容词作定语, nation 的形容词形式是 national。故填 national。

4. most amazing 考查形容词最高级。“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”意为“最……之一”,所以空处应填形容词最高级。故填 most amazing。

5. compared 考查非谓语动词。短语 be compared with 意为“与……相比”,根据句意及句子成分可知,此处应用过去分词作状语。故填 compared。
6. extremely 考查副词。分析句子结构可知,空处修饰空后的形容词 challenging,应该用副词修饰形容词,extreme 的副词形式是 extremely。故填 extremely。
7. was refused 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。本句缺少谓语动词,所以 refuse 作本句谓语动词,它和主语 she 之间是被动关系,所以应该用被动语态,根据句意可知,这里描述的是过去发生的事,应该用一般过去时,主语 she 是第三人称单数。故填 was refused。
8. but 考查连词。“Her path to success was filled with many other challenges...”与“...none of them stopped her.”之间是转折关系,所以应填转折连词 but。故填 but。
9. it 考查代词。固定搭配 make it 意为“获得成功”。故填 it。
10. strength 考查名词。根据空前的形容词 mental 可知,空处应填名词,strong 的名词形式是 strength,意为“力量”,为不可数名词。故填 strength。

Period Two Discovering Useful Structures

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. have 2. do 3. isn't 4. needn't 5. isn't 6. is coming
7. adviser 8. coaches

Ⅱ 句型改写(改为反意疑问句)

1. won't you/will you 2. didn't you 3. did he 4. will there
5. didn't he

Ⅲ 补全句子

1. hasn't he 2. will you 3. won't he 4. didn't you

Ⅳ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了冷水游泳及其可能存在的风险。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第一段“Susan Ringwood greets all guests with a simple invitation: to join her in swimming in cold water in the swimming pool.”以及第三段“While cold-water swimming is a new-found passion, scientists say that there's not much evidence supporting the claims of these health benefits.”可知,作者讲述林伍德的故事是为了引入文章的主题——冷水游泳。故选 D。

2. B 段落大意题。根据第四段“When your body meets cold water, it can be shocking. Scientists call this the ‘cold shock’ response (反应)。When your skin senses the freezing water, it causes you to take a quick deep breath for air and your heart rate to rise quickly to a very high level, which leads to an increase in heart rate and blood pressure.”可知,本段主要介绍了在冷水中游泳可能会导致冷休克,以及心率和血压升高,从而出现危险,即由于某些原因,在冷水中游泳可能会有危险。故选 B。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第五段“Haman says that being in cold water is more dangerous than in cold air.”可知,哈曼认为待在冷空气中比待在冷水中危险性小。故选 C。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第六段“But while there is some previous scientific research to back up these claims, Denis Blondin, a professor at the University of Sherbrooke in Quebec, says that many of these studies included only a small number of people taking part in the survey who were mainly young men from European countries, which limits what scientists can say more broadly and in other populations.”(但是,尽管之前有一些科学研究支持这些说法,但魁北克谢布克大学的教授 Denis Blondin 表示,许多这些研究中参与调查的人很少,他们主要是来自欧洲国家的年轻男性,这限制了科学家更广泛和关于其他人群的说法。)可知,Denis Blondin 认为之前的研究对象有限制,对其研究结果持怀疑的态度。故选 A。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章解释了在坚持锻炼并进行健康饮食的同时,体重不降反增的原因。

5. B 推理判断题。根据文章第二段第一句“‘A person's scale mass (质量) is a combination of muscle, fat, bone, blood, and even the air that we carry in our lungs,’ he says.”可知,体重是肌肉、脂肪、骨骼、血液甚至肺里空气的质量的总和。由此可推知,体重受多种因素影响。故选 B。

6. D 推理判断题。根据文章第三段中的“When you start to change your body composition with your workouts—by building more muscle mass and decreasing your body fat—your scale weight may increase, while your body fat percentage may decrease.”可推知,在坚持锻炼并进行健康饮食后,最有可能发生的是你的身体

组成会发生变化。故选 D。

7. C 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段中的“Water makes up approximately 65 to 90 percent of a person's weight...”可知,人体的含水量约占人体体重的 65% 到 90%。由此可知,体重 150 磅的人体内含水量应在 $(150 \times 65\%) = 97.5$ 磅至 $(150 \times 90\%) = 135$ 磅之间。故选 C。

8. D 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是根据文章第一段中的“‘Have you been exercising and eating healthy, but when you step on the scale, it says you've gained a few pounds? That's normal, and it doesn't mean that your workouts are not effective,’ says Jeffrey A. Dolgan, an exercise physiologist in Miami Beach, Florida.”和第二段的“Immediately after a workout routine, the percentage of mass in each body part can shift as much as 15 percent. So if you're gaining weight while working out and eating healthy, it's probably not the type of weight gain that you think it is.”(在例行锻炼后,身体各个部位的质量百分比会立即发生多达 15% 的变化。所以,如果你在锻炼和健康饮食的同时体重增加,这可能不是你想的那种类型的体重增加。)可知,文章主要分析了在坚持锻炼并进行健康饮食的同时,体重不降反增的原因。D 项“Why does my workout cause weight gain?”(为什么锻炼会使体重增加?)能概括文章主要内容,最适合作为本文标题。故选 D。

Ⅴ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍的是蹴鞠这项运动。

1. has held 考查动词时态和主谓一致。由 since the Western Zhou Dynasty 可知,此处应用现在完成时;主语 it 是单数,谓语也应使用三单形式。故填 has held。

2. an 考查冠词。分析句子结构可知,game 作“游戏,运动”讲时是可数名词,此处表泛指,且 ancient 的发音以元音音素开头,应使用不定短词 an。故填 an。

3. originally 考查副词。分析句子结构可知,空处应使用副词 originally 作状语,修饰动词 appeared。故填 originally。

4. which 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 the famous Chinese historical work *Zhan Guo Ce* 指物,关系词在从句中作主语,应使用关系代词 which。故填 which。

5. and 考查连词。分析句子结构并根据语境可知,前后两句是并列关系,因此空处应填并列连词 and。故填 and。

6. training 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处是固定短语 a way of doing sth., 表示“做某事的方式”。故填 training。

7. earliest 考查形容词最高级。结合语境并根据空前的 the 可知,此处表示“关于女子蹴鞠球员的最早记载可追溯到汉代”,应用形容词的最高级形式作定语,故填 earliest。

8. tied 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处是“with + 宾语 + 宾补”结构,their hair 和 tie 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,应用过去分词作宾补,故填 tied。

9. were used 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。根据时间状语 at that time 可知,这里表示发生在过去的事情,应用一般过去时,且主语 various skills 与谓语动词 use 之间是被动关系,此处应使用一般过去时的被动语态;主语 various skills 是复数形式,谓语应使用复数形式。故填 were used。

10. protection 考查名词。分析句子结构可知,空处应填名词 protection (保护),作 of 的宾语。故填 protection。

Ⅵ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。本文主要讲述了骑自行车的乐趣,以及作者通过这项运动获得的快乐和自信心。作者描述了在骑行中遇到的不同的人以及他们给予的帮助,作者讲述了骑行对生活中身心健康带来的积极影响。最后,作者表示通过骑行,他明白了成功或失败取决于自身。

1. B 根据后文的“...with the joy of climbing huge mountains or seeing splendid sights.”可知,相比于攀登高山或看到绝妙的风景,骑自行车带来的疲劳并不算什么。故选 B。exchange 交换; compare 比较; impress 给……留下深刻印象; contact 联系。

2. A 根据前文“My cycling career of 13 years ended when I was 75. Though I am now no longer... enough to bear the long days and big climbs...”可知,作者在 75 岁时结束了 13 年的骑行生涯。分析语境可知,作者年纪已大,不再强壮到能够进行长时间的骑行和大型的攀登。故选 A。strong 强壮的; formal 正式的; expert 内行的; positive 乐观的,积极的。

3. C 根据后文“It was easy to meet different people with... during the trips...”可知,作者开始讲述他在骑行中遇到的人和事,因此这里是指作者骑行时留下的回忆。故选 C。solution 解决方案; strength 优点; memory 记忆; dream 梦想。

4. C 根据后文“...a stranger stopped her car alongside me to make me a most welcome cup of tea. In 2014, a couple... me their

place to spend the night.”可知,在旅途中,一个陌生人把车停在作者旁边,给作者泡了一杯最受欢迎的茶;2014年,一对夫妇让作者在他们家过夜,这些都是作者在旅途中遇到的不同的善良的人。故选 C。power 力量; energy 能量; kindness 善良; confidence 自信。

5. D 根据 the very best in people 可知,这些是作者在旅途中感受到的人性最好的一面。故选 D。make 创造; admire 钦佩; welcome 欢迎; experience 经历。

6. C 根据 their place to spend the night 可知,陌生人给作者提供了住宿的地方。故选 C。support 支持; pay 付款; offer 提供; show 展示。

7. A 根据前文“The support and comfort they gave...”可知,陌生人给作者提供的支持和安慰给作者带来的是愉快的改变。故选 A。pleasant 愉快的; slow 慢的; unique 独特的; obvious 显而易见的。

8. A 根据 its end 可知,当每次旅行快结束的时候,作者逐渐忘记了长时间的骑行。故选 A。near 靠近,接近; bring 带来; record 记录; advance 提高,前进。

9. B 根据“...took the place of the pain and failure...”可知,快乐的回忆最终取代了作者在旅途中经历的痛苦和失败。故选 B。powerfully 有力地; finally 最终; gracefully 优雅地; recently 最近地。

10. D 根据“...sufferings I went through in my life.”可知,骑行的过程给了作者思考的时间,能让作者回想自己所经历的生活痛苦。故选 D。get close to 接近; give in to 屈服于; look forward to 期待; think back to 回顾。

11. B 根据前文“Happy memories of the trip...took the place of the pain and failure I experienced.”以及“Meanwhile, cycling gave me much time to...sufferings I went through in my life.”可知,在骑行的过程中,作者回想自己在生活中所经历的痛苦,但最终快乐的回忆取代了它们,所以这里是指时间能够愈合一切。故选 B。kill 杀死; mend 愈合; track 追踪; keep 保持。

12. C 根据前文“I finally realized that I had more courage...”以及前文“...cycling gave me much time to...sufferings I went through in my life.”可知,作者因为骑行过程中会回想起自己所经历的痛苦,作者意识到自己比自己想象的更有勇气,所以作者在此是想表达旅途中是需要更多勇气的。故选 C。lose 失去; request 要求; need 需要; affect 影响到。

13. D 根据后文 get there 可知,无论目的地有多远,作者都可以在没有任何帮助的情况下到达那里。故选 D。future 将来; source 来源; relationship 关系; destination 目的地。

14. B 根据“These were the adventures of my life...”可知,这些都是作者生命中的冒险经历,因此是让作者印象深刻,难以忘记的。故选 B。annoying 令人不悦的; impressive 令人印象深刻的; extra 额外的; painful 疼痛的。

15. D 根据下文“...not on luck or conditions but on me alone.”可知这是作者的感悟,成功或失败不是取决于运气或条件,而是取决于作者自己。depend on 取决于。故选 D。call 打电话; focus 关注; agree 同意; depend 依赖。

Period Three Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. errors 2. diet 3. push-up 4. audiences 5. champion

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. competition 2. to be reading 3. slimmer 4. stressed
5. Millions 6. cheated 7. comparison 8. positively
9. jogging 10. valuable

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. make sense of 2. rather than 3. pretended to 4. cut off
5. had no idea 6. make a difference 7. now and then
8. comparing with

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. He pretended (that) he didn't mind
2. Even if/though the results can't be expected
3. It is so challenging for a high school student to
4. Compared to/with that in the city
5. by changing our lifestyle

Ⅴ 阅读理解

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了态度和意志对身体的积极影响,个人意志可以最大化偶尔锻炼的好处,以及肠道菌群或许会影响我们锻炼的动机。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据上文“Studies have shown how we understand our strength contributes to the extent to which our

muscles might waste with disuse.”和下文“...they found that only imagining having strong muscles reduced the loss in strength by 50 percent.”可知,肌肉长时间不使用会变得虚弱;由此可知,实验时,这些成年人的手腕被固定不能使用,因此推断画线词与 B 项“固定”意思一致,故选 B。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第二段的“Crum, a pioneer in this area, found in his study that having a different attitude can maximize(最大化) the benefits of all the occasional exercise we do each day, such as housework or walking around the shops.”可知, Crum 的研究表明态度对所有偶尔的锻炼都很重要。故选 B。

3. B 推理判断题。根据第三段的“An even more unexpected fitness trick might come from our gut. It seems that having the right populations of gut bacteria(肠道菌群) makes you more likely to exercise.”可知,本段讲述适当的肠道菌群让我们更有可能锻炼。根据“Last December, Christopher Thais at the University of Pennsylvania and his colleagues found that differences in gut bacterial populations appeared to play a much greater role than genetics(遗传学) when it came to running performance in mice. They identified two particular bacteria as being especially important. When the mice were given these in supplements, it seemed to increase their desire to exercise.”可知,在小鼠的跑步表现方面,肠道细菌数量的差异似乎比遗传因素起着更大的作用。他们确定了两种特别重要的细菌。当老鼠服用这些补充剂时,它们运动的欲望增强了。这一事例进一步解释说明了这个研究结果,因此推断这个例子是为这个研究结果提供证据的。故选 B。

4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“It remains to be seen whether this works effectively in humans. We still have much to learn about whether changing microbial populations can make us fitter, says Shrushti Shah at the University of Calgary in Canada.”可知,作者引述了 Shrushti Shah 说的话:对于微生物种群的变化是否能使我们更健康,我们还有很多要了解。因此推断对于这两种微生物种群的应用,作者是谨慎的。故选 C。

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了基于科学研究的大量证据表明久坐对健康有害,专家建议在久坐的情况下进行轻度的活动,同时要限制青少年的屏幕时间,减少他们坐着的时间。

1. D 前文“There is increasing evidence that sitting down too much can be a risk to our health.”指出久坐对健康有害是有证据支撑的,因此 D 项(大多数证据都是基于科学研究。)符合语境,说明证据的来源,承接前文,其中的 evidence 在前文有同词复现。故选 D。

2. G 后文“Being overweight and obese, type-2 diabetes, heart disease and certain types of cancers are the most common ones.”介绍了一些最常见的疾病,因此 G 项(研究表明,不运动与健康问题有关。)符合语境,指出不运动与健康问题之间是有关联的。故选 G。

3. E 前文“Experts recommend breaking up long periods of sitting time with light activities, for example, walking, jogging, swimming and so on.”建议进行一些轻度的活动,打破久坐的状态,因此 E 项(它们可以降低我们因不运动而导致健康状况不佳的风险。)符合语境,解释这些活动的作用,承接前文,其中的 they 指代前文提到的各种轻度的活动。故选 E。

4. C 前文“For children and teenagers aged 5 to 18, reducing sitting time includes anything that involves moving in or around the home, classroom or community.”建议减少各个场所中儿童和青少年坐着的时间,后文“Agree on a family limit to screen time per day.”和“Make bedrooms a TV-, electronic device-, laptop- and phone-free zone.”等提供了具体的方法,因此 C 项(以下是一些减少他们久坐时间的建议。)符合语境,承前启后,引出后文具体的方法,其中的 their 对应前文的 children and teenagers aged 5 to 18。故选 C。

5. A 空处位于段首,需引出段落内容。根据后文“Research seems to point to the fact that less sitting and more moving contribute to better health. We might start by simply standing rather than sitting when we have the chance.”可知,本段主要建议少坐多动,从站着开始保持健康,因此 A 项(总之,多动、少坐。)符合语境,契合后文内容, A 项内容呼应后文的 less sitting and more moving。故选 A。

Ⅶ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文。文章介绍了攀岩这项运动,说明了尽管攀岩有风险并且会带来体能上的挑战,但是人们还是会进行这项运动的原因。

1. has been 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据时间状语 so far

可知,应用现在完成时;句子为 there be 句型,主语为 an improvement,名词单数形式。故填 has been。

2. attractive 考查形容词。空处作表语,应用 attract 对应的形容词,表示“吸引人的”。故填 attractive。

3. with 考查介词。短语 be satisfied with 意为“对……满意”。故填 with。

4. to experience 考查非谓语动词。此处应用动词不定式作目的状语,表示运动员去其他地方的目的是体验具有挑战性的墙壁。故填 to experience。

5. Obviously 考查副词。空处位于句首,有逗号隔开,此处应用副词作状语修饰整个句子。故填 Obviously。

6. a 考查冠词。短语 a sense of 意为“一种……感”。此处表示“感觉”为泛指,用不定冠词。故填 a。

7. who/that 考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句修饰先行词 sportsmen,且关系词在定语从句中作主语,指人,用关系代词 who 或者 that。故填 who/that。

8. crossing 考查非谓语动词。此处应用 cross 的动名词形式作介词 after 的宾语。故填 crossing。

9. goals 考查名词复数。此处表示他们之前实现的目标,不止一个,goal 为可数名词,此处表复数概念。故填 goals。

10. fitness 考查名词。空处和 skill levels 并列作 depends on 的宾语,且空前有 their physical 修饰,应用名词 fitness。故填 fitness。

完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了哥伦比亚举重运动员 Oscar Figuerola 在经历四届奥运会之后最终获得金牌的故事。

1. C 根据本句“During his athletic..., the 37-year-old man had the chance to...in the Olympic Games four different times.”可知,Oscar 参加了四届奥运会,故空处表达的是“在他的运动员生涯中”。故选 C 项。work 工作; job 工作; career 生涯; story 故事。

2. A 根据 Oscar 是一名运动员,以及“... the 37-year-old man had the chance to...in the Olympic Games four different times.”可知,他有参加四届奥运会比赛的机会。join in 通常指参加某种活动,尤指和其他人一起参加某项活动,而题干指的是他有机会参与奥运会的竞争,角逐。故选 A 项。compete 竞争,参加比赛; advance 促进; join 参加; call 打电话。

3. B 本句“But he met with plenty of heartbreak and... before he finally succeeded.”中连接前后两个并列的具有相同感情色彩的词,由 heartbreak 可知,空处表达的是具有消极和悲伤色彩的词,故 B 项 disappointment“失望”合适,表达他在成功之前经历了许多心碎与失望,获得成功的过程很艰难。故选 B 项。excitement 激动; disappointment 失望; shame 羞愧; happiness 幸福。

4. B 根据下文“Because he wasn't satisfied with his result, he looked... to competing in the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games to prove himself.”可知,他对自己的成绩不满意,想通过下一次的北京奥运会来证明自己,所以他是已经参加了这次奥运会,故空处表达的是“出场”;故选 B 项。promise 承诺; appearance 出场; decision 决定; plan 计划。

5. D 根据上下文语境可知,本处表达的是,因为 Oscar 对这次成绩不满意,所以期待参加北京奥运会来证明自己,look forward to 是固定短语,意为“期待,盼望”,符合题意。故选 D 项。look down 向下看; look up 查找; look back 回顾; look forward to 盼望。

6. D 根据本句“... his hand was..., which set him back in his weightlifting...”可知,他的手出现了某种问题,耽误了他参加奥运会,故是“很不幸地”;故选 D 项。unbelievably 不可相信地; thankfully 庆幸地; hopefully 希望地; unluckily 不幸地。

7. C 根据本句“... his hand was..., which set him back in his weightlifting...”可知,他的手的情况耽误了他参加奥运会,由此推测,他的手受伤了。故选 C 项。test 考验; shake 使非常震惊,颤抖; injure 受伤; catch 抓住。

8. B 本处表达的是手受伤使得他没法参加比赛,最终失去了这次机会,sth cost sb sth 是固定搭配,意为“某事使某人付出某种代价”,即手受伤使得他付出失去这次机会的代价,故选 B 项。spend 花费; cost 使付出代价; take 握住; lose 失去。

9. A 由上句“By the London Olympic Games in 2012, Figuerola took home the silver medal.”可知,经历了重重险阻后,他获得了银牌的荣誉;由下句“... he still aimed higher. In 2016, he headed to Rio to... the highest prize and he did.”可知,他虽然已经获得了银牌,努力和坚持有了回报,但他的目标不仅仅局限于获得银牌,而是更高的目标,即想要获得金牌,故空处表达的是“经历”,故选 A 项。experience 经历; expect 期望; prepare 准备; check 检查。

10. D 根据上文可知,他已经获得了银牌,但是他有更高的目

标,即想要赢得金牌,由此可知,他前往里约奥运会力争金牌,故“赢得”符合语境,故选 D 项。imagine 想象; refuse 拒绝; give 给出; win 赢得。

11. B 根据本句“... he... his shoes and put them on the stage...”可知他是先脱下鞋子才能把鞋子放在台上。故选 B 项。put up 举起; take off 脱下; take on 穿上; set aside 省出,把……放到一边。

12. A 由下一句“Amazingly enough, he took home the gold that year!”可知,让人非常吃惊的是,他在这一年把金牌拿回家了,由此推知“... he... his shoes and put them on the stage, indicating that he would... from the Olympics.”表达的是,他把鞋子放在台上,表示他将退役,因为他已经经历了四届奥运会了,年龄也大了,而且这次目的达成了,故空处表达的是“退出比赛”,故选 A 项。retire 退出(比赛); search 搜寻; graduate 毕业; serve 为……服务。

13. B 由本句“No matter how hard he felt, he never gave up, serving as a ... example of hope, perseverance, and determination.”可知,无论多难,他从未放弃,这股拼搏不放弃的精神是非常让人吃惊的,他对于我们来说是一个充满希望的、坚持不懈的和有决心的榜样,他所树立的榜样是强有力的。故选 B 项。special 特别的; powerful 有力的; fresh 新颖的; different 不同的。

14. C 由下句“He said he was... for the whole country in the competition in an interview.”可知,他说他是为国家而比赛的,可见这枚金牌的分量之重,由此推测在他之前哥伦比亚没有人获得过这个领域的金牌,即他是第一个在举重领域把金牌带回家的哥伦比亚人;故选 C 项。last 最后的; best 最好的; first 第一的; latest 最新的。

15. C 由文章第一句“Of all the stories of Olympic medalists, the most touching one is that of weightlifting champion Oscar Figuerola.”可知,他是一名举重运动员,故本处表达的是他为他的国家举重。故选 C 项。train 训练; learn 学习; lift 举; play 玩,参加比赛。

单元过关

① 单句填空

1. honoured 2. determination 3. graceful 4. strengthen
5. injury 6. failures 7. glorious 8. competitive
9. stressful 10. Millions

② 短语填空

1. work out 2. make it 3. sets a good example 4. fall apart
5. gave up 6. makes sense 7. now and then 8. is compared to
9. track and field 10. come along

③ 补全句子

1. Learning from classmates and turning to teachers
2. Even though/if we are faced with some difficulties
3. It is impossible for me to finish
4. who takes interest in this activity
5. She pretended that she was listening/ pretended to be listening

④ 话题微写作

One possible version :

Taking part in sports is very important to high school students. When they compete with each other in track and field for the championship, they learn how to deal with failures or injuries. Even though they have done their best, they may not always make it. But they should not lose heart or give up. It also makes great sense that they should not cheat in the events, pretending to fall down or be hurt. Playing sports helps them to keep slim and learn to deal with stress, which they must learn to face in their study and life.

⑤ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了让你从早到晚都充满活力的几个小技巧。

1. G 空处位于段尾,总括本段内容。根据前文“Sleeping in can be a hard habit to break. Actually, it involves two things—going to bed earlier and getting up earlier. Start off by going to bed 15 minutes before your usual turn-in time and setting your alarm the same number of minutes earlier the next day.”可知,这里与上文构成顺承关系,是上文提到的方法带来的结果。所以 G 项(逐渐重置你的睡眠周期,直到你达到你想要的起床时间)符合语境。故选 G。

2. B 根据小标题“Have a good stretch in bed”和前文“Lift your arm and begin by stretching each finger, next your hand, and then your arm.”和下文“End with a neck and back stretch that gets you out of bed.”可知,这里承上启下,继续介绍伸展肢体的部位。所

以 B 项(接着是脚趾、脚和腿)符合上下文语境。故选 B。

3. A 根据后文“Before going to bed, decide what you're going to wear, work out which route you'll take to work and what you'll pack in your bag.”可知,这里列举了我们睡觉前要考虑的事情,包括第二天穿的衣服。所以 A 项(提前计划)作为小标题,符合语境。故选 A。

4. C 根据前文“Hang a large whiteboard in your kitchen. On it, write down all you need to know for that particular day, from doctor appointments to what you're doing with your friends. Check it carefully while you sip your first cup of coffee or tea.”可知,这里说明在白板上制订计划的作用,帮助你规划你的一天。所以 C 项(它将帮助你安排你的一天)符合语境。故选 C。

5. E 根据小标题“Get moving”和后文“But if you can get yourself into the habit, exercising in the morning can give you energy to jump-start your day.”可知,这里介绍晨练的好处。所以 E 项(晨练能让你很快精神焕发)符合上下文语境。故选 E。

写作提能

① 应用文写作

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

Knowing that you will come to our school as an exchange student and look forward to joining a club, I am writing to recommend a sports club that I think you will love.

The club I advise you to join is called “The Running Tribe”. It is a group of students who love running. I think you will enjoy this club because you mentioned your love for sports. Apart from the health benefits, running can also be a great stress reliever. Joining The Running Tribe can provide you with the opportunity to do just that. I hope you find this recommendation helpful!

Best wishes to you! Looking forward to your early arrival.

Yours,
Li Hua

Unit 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

Period One Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

① 单词拼写

1. damage 2. context 3. affected 4. effort 5. percent
6. shelter 7. disasters 8. wisdom

② 单句填空

1. Buried 2. destructive 3. had been trapped 4. suffering
5. electricity 6. drought 7. shocked; shocking 8. death
9. revival 10. breathe

③ 短语填空

1. have been digging out/have dug out 2. in ruins 3. in shock
4. as usual 5. The number of 6. suffered from 7. be sheltered from 8. came to an end

④ 句型训练

1. as if/though it happened yesterday
2. too tired to move
3. Everywhere he went
4. nothing but a piece of white paper
5. proves to be one of the most important ways to improve one's English

⑤ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。近日,来自苏格兰的科学家宣布他们正在训练一批精锐的“搜救部队”,以帮助人们寻找地震中的受困者,这些搜救成员就是我们相当熟悉的动物——老鼠,当地震发生后,它们将会穿上装有麦克风的小背包,深入地地震废墟中的狭小空间,帮助受困者与外界进行交流。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“Their size is useful because they will be able to move through different environments that dogs just wouldn't be able to.”可知,在救援工作中,老鼠的优势是尺寸更小,更灵活。故选 C。

2. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词后文“... sense of smell, and they're just as trainable as dogs...”可知,Kean 的团队想要用老鼠代替狗来进行搜救工作,因为老鼠的嗅觉能力与狗类似。故画线词意思是“相似的”。故选 D。

3. A 段落大意题。根据第四段“At the moment, the rats are wearing home-made prototype backpacks (背包) that contain microphones, video equipment, and location trackers, and then scientists are sending these rats into mock debris (模拟的废墟)。”

⑥ 读后续写

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了 Mai Lin 从一个不起眼的小学校转到一所新的很大的学校,看到优秀同学 Alison 的表现后,感到不自信。一天,体育课上老师要求大家攀爬绳子。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“听到老师的话,Mai Lin 笑了。”可知,第一段可描写 Mai Lin 找到了自己擅长的项目并勇敢表现自己。

②由第二段首句内容“Mai Lin 向前迈了一步,靠近了绳子。”可知,第二段可描写成功爬上绳子后,Mai Lin 找回了自信。

2. 续写线索:Alison 感到害怕—Mai Lin 毛遂自荐—Mai Lin 成功爬上绳子—Mai Lin 找回自信

One possible version:

Hearing the teacher's words, Mai Lin smiled. She knew what was coming. They'd done lots of physical fitness training at her old school and she was quite good at rope climbing. “Who's first?” the teacher asked. “Alison?” To Mai Lin's surprise, Alison turned as pale as the moon and shook her head. “She's scared,” Mai Lin thought. “Perfect Alison was scared.” Suddenly Mai Lin heard her own voice saying, “I'll do it.” Alison looked up at Mai Lin in great surprise, and all the other classmates seemed surprised, too. The teacher nodded and told Mai Lin to climb.

Mai Lin stepped forward and got close to the rope. She appeared calm but was extremely excited. She climbed the rope very fast and reached the ceiling within what seemed a few seconds, effortlessly. As she reached the top, she glanced down at her fellow students below. Now it was Alison who appeared like a small ant. She saw Alison looking up, eyes wide with admiration. Mai Lin clung to the top of the rope for a moment longer and then headed down to join the class. Once she got on the ground, everybody cheered. Mai Lin knew she would be different from that day on.

Rats would be able to get into small spaces to get to victims (受困者) buried in the ruins. “We have not been in a real situation yet, we have got a mock debris site. When we track the backpack, we will be able to hear from where the rat is inside the debris,” Kean said. “We have the potential to speak to victims through the rat.”可知,老鼠们穿着研究人员自制的原型背包,里面有麦克风、视频设备和定位器,然后科学家们把这些老鼠送到模拟废墟中。老鼠可以进入狭小的空间,接近埋在废墟中的受困者。科学家可通过老鼠与受困者对话。由此可知,第四段的主要内容是训练老鼠的过程。故选 A。

4. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段“They are working with a search and rescue group called GEA, who are based in Turkey, a country with frequent earthquakes and hoping that by next year they'll be able to take the rats to Turkey for trials.”可知,科学家们下一步计划把老鼠送到土耳其进行野外实验。故选 B。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了由于塔尔火山爆发,菲律宾巴坦加斯地区遭受火山灰危害,邻区比尼扬市施以援手将火山灰变废为宝,为巴坦加斯地区人民重建家园。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“It was quiet for years until January 12, 2020 when the volcano erupted. Since then, the cities surrounding the volcano have been covered with ash and many people are forced to leave home.”可知,塔尔火山爆发,给当地带来了严重的影响。故选 D。

6. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“Binan Mayor Walfredo Dimaguila ordered the city residents to collect the ash and put it in sacks (麻袋) to be sent to the state-owned factory that can produce 5,000 bricks a day to turn it into bricks to use for rebuilding damaged communities.”可知,瓦尔弗雷多·迪马圭拉建议人们收集火山灰回收利用。故选 A。

7. D 推理判断题。根据第三段“When Batangas (the region where Taal is located) is in recovery, the bricks can not only be used to build schools, community halls and livelihood centre, but also help deal with ash pollution for the earth...”可知,火山灰的回收利用帮助地球解决了火山灰污染。即把火山灰变成砖对地球有益。故选 D。

8. D 主旨大意题。根据第二段“Binan Mayor Walfredo Dimaguila ordered the city residents to collect the ash and put it in sacks (麻袋) to be sent to the state-owned factory that can produce 5,000 bricks a day to turn it into bricks to use for rebuilding damaged communities.”(比南市长命令该市居民收集

火山灰,并将其装进麻袋,送往一家每天能生产 5000 块砖的国有工厂,将其转化为砖,用于重建受损社区。)以及第三段“*When Batangas (the region where Taal is located) is in recovery, the bricks can not only be used to build schools, community halls and livelihood centres, but also help deal with ash pollution for the earth...*”及文章主要内容可知,文章的主旨是菲律宾人们把火山灰变废为宝。故选 D。

VI 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了几条关于地震时该如何反应的建议。

1. G 上文“*If you find yourself in the middle of an earthquake, there's often only a short time to decide what to do.*”说明身处地震中,决定该做什么的时间很短,下文提出了一些建议,因此 G 项“研究以下建议可能是生与死的区别。”承接上文,引出下文内容,符合题意。故选 G。

2. D 本段主题句“*Drop to the ground.*”说明本段给出的建议是卧倒在地,D 项中 *drop to the floor* 是关键短语,D 项“所以建议地震一发生你就卧倒在地。”符合本段主旨。故选 D。

3. E 本段主题句“*Take cover.*”说明本段给出的建议是躲起来,上文“*Get under a firm table or other piece of furniture.*”说明躲起来时应注意的事项,E 项“如果可能的话,远离窗户和任何可能坠落的物体。”继续介绍躲起来时的注意事项,符合题意。故选 E。

4. F 下文“*Hold on to whatever surface or platform you've gotten under and wait for the shaking to stop.*”说明要待在相对安全的地方,等待震动停止,F 项“地面可能会晃动,木块或砖块可能会掉落。”解释下文动作的原因,符合题意。故选 F。

5. A 下文“*Researchers have shown that most injuries happen when people try to change the place of hiding or when the place is crowded and everyone has a goal to get outside safe.*”说明大多数伤害发生在人们试图改变躲藏的地点或者每个人都想安全出去时,A 项“待在里面,直到出去是安全的。”说明在确认安全之前待在里面,引出下文内容,符合题意。故选 A。

VII 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了无声地震是什么样的地震以及科学家为预测这种地震所做的研究。

1. causing 考查非谓语动词。此空应填非谓语,earthquake 与 cause 为主动关系,再由句意可知,这里应用现在分词形式作状语。故填 causing。

2. lives 考查名词复数。由 thousands of 可知,此处 life 应用复数形式 lives。故填 lives。

3. started 考查动词时态。空处和 lasted 是并列的谓语动词,由 in 1829 可知,句子描述过去发生的事,应用一般过去时。故填 started。

4. is called 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。空处在主句中作谓语,句子描述的是客观事实,应用一般现在时,且主语 this kind of slow-moving earthquake 和动词 call 之间是被动关系,应用一般现在时的被动语态,且主语是单数。故填 is called。

5. of 考查介词。because 意为“因为”,是介词短语,后面接名词,代词或动名词,而 because 是连词,后面接句子,该空后是名词短语,应用 because of。故填 of。

6. To find 考查非谓语动词。空处是非谓语动词作状语,表示目的,且动词 find 和主语 scientists 是主动关系,应用不定式作状语,且单词位于句首时首字母应大写。故填 To find。

7. or 考查连词。分析句子可知,这里考查 either...or... 意为“或者……或者……”。故填 or。

8. that 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句,先行词为 earthquakes,指物,关系词在定语从句中作主语,且先行词前由 all 来修饰,只能用关系代词 that 来引导。故填 that。

9. the 考查冠词。all over the world 意为“世界各地”。故填 the。

10. possibly 考查副词。修饰动词 predict 应用副词 possibly,意为“可能地”。故填 possibly。

Period Two Discovering Useful Structures

① 单句填空

1. that 2. that 3. whom/who/that 4. whose 5. who/that 6. which/that 7. which/that 8. which

② 句型改写(用定语从句)

1. (that/which) I took 2. that/who is talking with my mother 3. whose name 4. (that/which) Tom gave me last night

③ 补全句子(用定语从句)

1. who help themselves 2. which/that is being built now 3. whose window faced south 4. which is also good for nature 5. As we all know

IV 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章报道了德尔纳遭遇特大洪水,造成上万人死亡,以及引起洪水的原因和国际救援队伍正在提供救助。

1. D 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“*It was raining like nothing before when Ehdaa Bujeldain, an English teacher living with her family in the mountains of Derna in eastern Libya, heard a loud noise that sounded like an explosion (爆炸). Later they learned that a dam (大坝) in Derna had broken down under the pressure of running water. For the next four days, they had no power or Internet, and it was only recently that they started to fully understand the damage caused by the floods.*”可推知,四天里,他们没有电,也没有网络,和外界断开了联系,所以几天来,他们没有完全认识到洪水的严重性。故选 D。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据前文“*Half of the city has been destroyed. My mum's relatives, my friends, my co-workers—they are all gone.*”以及后文“*... whose sadness can be easily told from her blank expression.*”可知,布耶尔丹因为洪水失去了亲戚、朋友和同事而感到非常悲伤,所以她说“*just ghosts in shells*”来表达他们感到非常悲伤和震惊。故选 C 项。

3. D 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段“*Derna is a coastal city with a seasonal river called the Wadi Derna. Despite the abnormally heavy rain, people living near the river had little warning before the floodwaters came rushing in on that terrible morning. United Nations aid chief Martin Griffiths described the scale of the flood as 'appalling' (令人惊悚的) and blamed the flood partly on sudden climate change.*”可知,因为没有任何预警,异常大雨以及突如其来的气候变化导致了许多人死亡,文中没有提到对环境的破坏的因素。故选 D。

4. A 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的“*Tarhoni, a doctor of the rescue team, warns that the most difficult weeks lie ahead. 'One disaster is done and there is another to come,' he says. 'The thousands and thousands of people who lost everything—these people now need comfort, company and psychological support.'*”可知,对救援小组来说最难的是安慰幸存者,所以他们的重点可能是解决心理问题。故选 A。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章讲述了东非地区出现严重干旱,同时文章对于干旱原因和给东非人民和动物所带来的巨大影响进行了具体阐述。

5. B 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的“*Local Zaynab Wali told a visiting team with UNICEF that she and her seven children had never seen a drought like this. She said the government gave out food for animals during the last drought five years ago. 'This time, we even don't have enough food for our family.'*”可知 Zaynab Wali 提到在上次的干旱中,政府为动物分发食物,即当时政府考虑很全面,工作做得也很到位,连动物都考虑到了,而在这次干旱中他们的食物短缺,言外之意是政府这次的安排与上次相比是很不妥的,人们正常的食物供给都没有提供充足,故推知她提到上次的干旱是想表达她这次的失望。故选 B。

6. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的“*Somalia Consortium works to improve international aid for Somalia. It said in a separate statement that in Somalia, more than 7 million people need emergency help. It is asking international organizations to give much more to the country.*”可知,索马里联合会在尽力去获得更多的国外援助。故选 A。

7. D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“*One young boy was seen supporting an animal, a donkey. The donkey was once important for carrying goods. But now, it had become too weak to walk on its own.*”可知,驴原本作为运载货物的工具,现在虚弱得走不了路,更别谈运货了,再结合文章前面提到的动物因干旱而没有食物吃可知,本段主要用驴的例子来告诉我们干旱的严重性。故选 D。

8. D 主旨大意题。文章第一句提出索马里、肯尼亚和埃塞俄比亚都发出了严重干旱的警告,干旱影响东非数百万人,文章后面段落对这次干旱的情况做了具体介绍,同时也说明了干旱给这个区域的人们和动物所带来的巨大影响,故本文是围绕干旱影响东非,使数百万人面临风险这一话题进行阐述的,故选 D“干旱影响东非,数百万人面临风险”最适合作为本文标题。故选 D。

V 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。今年,一场异常强烈的季风在南亚造成了一场灾难。5 月和 6 月,它袭击了孟加拉国和印度东北部,造成数百人死亡。过去几周,它袭击了巴基斯坦,造成 1100 多人死亡,至少 50 万人失去家园。三分之一的国土被水淹没。

1. killing 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,空处应用非谓语动词形式,kill 与逻辑主语 it 构成主动关系,故用现在分词作状语。故填 killing。
 2. has hit 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据上文 over the past few weeks 可知,此处用现在完成时,主语为 it,助动词用 has。故填 has hit。
 3. their 考查代词。修饰后文名词 homes 应用形容词性物主代词 their。故填 their。
 4. Actually 考查副词。修饰后文句子应用副词 actually,作状语,句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Actually。
 5. who/that 考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 people,关系词在从句中作主语,指人,故用 who 或 that 引导。故填 who/that。
 6. to use 考查非谓语动词。短语 be willing to do sth 表示“愿意做某事”。故填 to use。
 7. in 考查介词。短语 in advance 表示“提前”。故填 in。
 8. an 考查冠词。表示“数量惊人的……”短语为 an amazingly large number of, amazingly 的发音以元音音素开头。故填 an。
 9. be forced 考查动词语态。主语与谓语构成被动关系,用被动语态,且 may 后跟动词原形。故填 be forced。
 10. preparations 考查名词。作主语应用名词 preparation,且结合后文 are 可知应用名词的复数形式。故填 preparations。
- VI 完形填空**
- 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Joel Boyers 和他的未婚妻 Melody Among 不顾危险,驾驶直升机抢救被洪水围困的人的故事。
1. D 根据本文最后一句话可知,她打电话说她的弟弟及其女儿被困,“女儿”符合语境。故选 D。neighbour 邻居; wife 妻子; friend 朋友; daughter 女儿。
 2. C 根据上文“...trapped on their roof in Waverly because of the rising floodwater.”可知,他们被困在屋顶,因此是恳求 Joel Boyers 去营救他们。故选 C。order 命令; attract 吸引; beg 恳求; challenge 挑战。
 3. B 根据上文“...heading home in their helicopter (直升机)”可知,他们乘坐直升机回家,因此在如此糟糕的天气下飞行是很危险的。故选 B。pack 打包; fly 飞行; quit 停止; swim 游泳。
 4. A 根据上文“Boyers looked west towards Waverly at the storm clouds.”可知,当时乌云密布,情况紧急,因此他立即将求救者弟弟的地址输入手机。故选 A。immediately 立即; secretly 秘密地; gradually 逐渐地; creatively 创造性地。
 5. D 根据下文“...Boyers couldn't use his phone to locate the...”可知,Boyers 无法使用他的手机进行定位,由此可知他将求救者弟弟的地址输入手机。故选 D。card 卡片; pocket 口袋; computer 电脑; phone 手机。
 6. A 根据上文“Soon, he and Among were in the air...”可知,他们很匆忙,对他们在韦弗利将会看到什么没有心理准备。故选 A。unprepared 无准备的; add 添加; appear 出现; recognize 认出。
 7. B 根据下文“People were holding on to anything that didn't move—roofs, trees.”可知,人们紧紧地抓住不能移动的任何东西,由此可知,水流很急。故选 B。peaceful 和平的; rapid 迅速的; familiar 熟悉的; clean 干净的。
 8. C 根据下文“...meaning Boyers couldn't use his phone to locate the...”可知,Boyers 不能定位到他要寻找的房子,由此可知,洪水也破坏了手机服务。故选 C。revise 复习,修正; deliver 运送; damage 破坏; register 注册。
 9. A 根据上文“...were trapped on their roof...”可知,他们被困在屋顶,因此 Boyers 寻找他们所在的房子。故选 A。house 房子; tree 树; car 小汽车; bridge 桥。
 10. D 根据上文“...were trapped on their roof...”可知,他们被困在屋顶,因此 Among 在搜寻他们。故选 D。debate with 和……争论; adapt to 适应; comment on 评论; search for 搜寻。
 11. A 根据下文“...get them onboard.”可知,要让被困的人上来,他必须找到着陆的地方。故选 A。land 着陆; rise 上升; jump 跳; look 看。
 12. D 根据上文“The teenager held onto a branch with one hand and the other held a dog she'd saved earlier...”可知,女孩和这只狗在水里挣扎。故选 D。train 训练; explore 探索; experiment 进行实验; struggle 挣扎。
 13. B 根据下文“...until it hovered (盘旋) just above the waterline.”可知,由于找不到着陆的地方,他就降低直升机到吃水线上。故选 B。cancel 取消; lower 降低; follow 紧跟; design 设计。
 14. C 根据上文“...the helicopter until it hovered (盘旋) just above the waterline.”可知,他们是被救到了直升机上。故选 C。

- home 家; school 学校; helicopter 直升机; truck 卡车。
15. C 根据上文 aware of the danger 可知,这是一次惊险的救人经历。故选 C。plain 朴素的; awkward 尴尬的; adventurous 惊险的; formal 正式的。
- ### Period Three Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing
- I 单词拼写**
1. aiding 2. calm 3. waving 4. emergency 5. supply
 6. tapped 7. crashed 8. swept
- II 单句填空**
1. powerful 2. length 3. eruption 4. was struck
 5. delivery 6. summary 7. survival 8. effectively
- III 短语填空**
1. sweeping away 2. on hand 3. at least 4. puts up
 5. write down 6. In summary 7. more than 8. as long as
- IV 句型训练**
1. leave the tap running
 2. Having won first prize in the English speech contest
 3. make it easy for you to live
 4. as we expected
 5. twice as large as
- V 阅读理解**
- 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Bromirski 团队对海浪信息的研究发现,全球变暖导致海浪越来越强大,造成更严重的损害。
1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“When large waves reach the coast, they bounce back and run into new waves. The crash sends energy through the ocean floor, where it can be recorded by seismographs (地震仪). Those records allowed Bromirski to decide the strength and size of waves over a period of 90 years.”(当大浪到达海岸时,它们会反弹回来,撞向新的海浪。撞击将能量传送到海底,地震仪可以记录下来。那些记录使 Bromirski 能够确定 90 年来海浪的强度和大小。)可知,从本段我们可以了解到海浪的强度被记录下来的过程。故选 C。
 2. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的“Bromirski and his team of student researchers had to enter the information into a computer so they could study the information easily.”(Bromirski 和他的学生研究团队必须将这些信息输入计算机,以便他们能够方便地研究这些信息。)可知,研究人员把信息输入计算机是为了在研究中方便使用它。故选 B。
 3. A 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段中的“Bromirski says the new information shows that climate change is making ocean waves taller and stronger. That means they are more likely to harm the coast, roads and buildings.”(Bromirski 说,新的信息表明,气候变化正在使海浪变得更高、更强。那意味着它们更有可能损害海岸、道路和建筑物。)可知,Bromirski 认为气候变化导致的更高更强的海浪会造成更严重的后果。故选 A。
 4. D 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是根据文章第一段中的“An ocean researcher, Peter Bromirski, at the University of California, San Diego, says waves have been getting bigger and stronger since 1970.”(加州大学圣地亚哥分校的海洋研究员 Peter Bromirski 说,自 1970 年以来,海浪变得越来越大,越来越强。)可知,文章主要围绕 Bromirski 团队对海浪信息的研究展开,他们发现全球变暖导致海浪越来越强大,造成更严重的损害。因此,D 项“海浪越来越大,越来越强”符合文章主旨,最适合作为标题。故选 D。
- VI 阅读七选五**
- 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了预防野火的几个准备措施。
1. G 根据空后内容“Now that you know what a wildfire is, here's how you can protect your home and your family.”可知,上文解释了什么是野火。选项 G“Actually, it's tiny wind-blown things that destroy most of them”(实际上,是被风吹来的小东西摧毁了它们中的大部分房屋)承接上文,解释了野火的具体含义。故选 G。
 2. E 空处为小标题,为本段主要内容。根据下文“Creating a defensible space around your home acts as a barrier against wildfire flames. Home hardening involves constructing with fire-resistant materials. Investing \$10,000 to \$20,000 in these measures significantly reduces the chance of a home being ravaged by a wildfire, lowering risk by 75%.”可知,本段主要建议我们建造一个防御空间。选项 E“Build defensible spaces and harden your home”(建造可防御的空间并加固你的家)符合本段主要内容,故选 E。
 3. A 根据上文“Similar to dry or bagged leaves, dead tree

branches are dry, which means they, too, can catch fire quickly. If you have any hanging from trees or laying in your yard, remove them ASAP.”可知,枯死的树枝很干燥,容易着火,所以要把枯死的树枝移走。根据空前“The same rule applies when you are removing dead tree branches...”可知,这个规则也适用于移除枯枝,也就是不要把枯枝放在院子里。选项 A “Do not store them close to the house”(不要把它们存放在房子附近)符合上文内容,故选 A。

4. F 根据上文“Knowing when to leave and being able to go quickly is crucial during an evacuation scenario.”可知,在疏散时快速离开很重要。选项 F “Set up a meet destination for all family members first”(首先为所有家庭成员设定一个见面地点)是上文内容的具体阐述,指的是在演习疏散场景时应该首先明确见面地点。而且,选项 F 中的 first 也和下文“Then plan your primary and alternative evacuation route, and assemble emergency supplies and store them where you can get to them quickly.”(然后计划好你的主要的和备用的疏散路线,收集应急物资并将它们储存在你可以快速找到它们的地方。)中的 then 呼应。故选 F。

5. B 根据下文“Fix metal gutter covers to reduce leaf litter and windblown debris. This will ensure that things don't burn in them and spread fire to your home.”可知,此处提到了金属水槽。选项 B “Replace plastic gutters with metal ones”(用金属水槽代替塑料水槽)符合小标题内容,同时引出下文内容。故选 B。

语法填空

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 2023 年的灾害情况以及未来的应对措施。

1. problems 考查名词复数。problem 为可数名词,此处为“one of + 可数名词复数”结构。故填 problems。

2. survival 考查词形转换。空处作动词 threatening 的宾语,应用不可数名词 survival。故填 survival。

3. and 考查连词。结合前后文语境可知,broken 与 seen 为并列关系,应用连词 and。故填 and。

4. swept 考查动词时态。空处为句子的谓语动词,根据上文可知描述的是 2023 年发生的事情,用一般过去时。故填 swept。

5. at 考查介词。短语 at risk 意为“处于危险中”。故填 at。

6. which/that 考查定语从句。此处为限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 places,关系词在从句作主语,指物,应用关系代词 which/that。故填 which/that。

7. fewer 考查比较级。根据上文“... are more likely to be harmed by flooding and drought.”可知,此处指“更少的资源”,应用比较级。故填 fewer。

8. extremely 考查副词。修饰动词 suffer 应用副词 extremely,故填 extremely。

9. to break 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,空处在句中作目的状语,应用不定式。故填 to break。

10. be covered 考查动词语态。主语 person 与 cover 构成被动关系,且 should 后跟动词原形。故填 be covered。

完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了小女孩 Sabrina Andron 用自己的海啸知识帮助 100 多人逃离了危险。

1. A 根据“... thousands dead.”可知,地震带来的海啸造成了数千人死亡。故选 A。leave 让……处于(某种状态、某地等);bring 带来;affect 影响;lead 带路。

2. B 根据 without any loss of life 可知,金海岸海滩是在这场灾难中当地唯一幸存下来的海滩。故选 B。recognize 认识;survive 幸存;challenge 挑战;quit 停止。

3. A 根据“It struck her that these were the ... of an upcoming tsunami, which Sabrina had just learnt about in a geography lesson.”可知,Sabrina Andron 用自己所学知识帮助 100 多人逃离了海啸的危险。故选 A。knowledge 知识;impression 印象;wisdom 智慧;detail 细节。

4. B 根据 the warm sea air 可知,人们在海滩上呼吸着温暖的空气。故选 B。make up 组成;take in 吸入;focus on 集中;check out 核查。

5. A 根据“... that brushed their hair.”可知,海滩上轻柔的微风拂过头发。故选 A。wind 风;sunshine 阳光;whistle 口哨;wave 海浪。

6. C 根据“The water was like the bubbles (气泡) on the top of a beer,” she later explained. “It wasn't ... and it wasn't going in and then out. It was just coming in and in and in.”可知,Sabrina 在海滩上注意到一些奇怪的事情。故选 C。unique 独特的;powerful 强有力的;strange 奇怪的;attractive 有吸引力的。

7. D 根据“... and it wasn't going in and then out. It was just coming in and in and in.”可知,海水并不平静。故选 D。narrow 狭窄的;adventurous 冒险的;awkward 难对付的;calm 平静的。

8. A 根据“... which Sabrina had just learnt about in a geography lesson.”可知,Sabrina 意识到奇怪的事情是海啸即将到来的迹象。故选 A。sign 迹象;damages 损害赔偿金;effect 影响;result 结果。

9. D 根据“... but she soon kept her head.”可知,Sabrina 想到海啸很害怕。故选 D。confident 自信的;confused 困惑的;annoyed 恼怒的;frightened 害怕的。

10. C 根据“... though at first they just thought she was...”可知,Sabrina 警告父母海啸来临的危险。故选 C。stress 压力;development 发展;danger 危险;credit 信用。

11. D 根据“She warned her parents of the...”可知,父母以为 Sabrina 是在开玩笑。故选 D。cheat 欺骗;debate 争辩;help 帮助;joke 开玩笑。

12. C 根据“... and kept asking her parents to talk to a safety officer. To her great relief, the officer ... realized the coming danger.”可知,Sabrina 确信海啸即将来临。故选 C。under control 得到控制;on hand 在手边;on its way 在路上,即将来临;on schedule 按时。

13. C 根据“... realized the coming danger.”可知,安全员立刻意识到海啸即将来临的危险。故选 C。actually 实际上;anxiously 焦虑地;immediately 立即;curiously 好奇地。

14. D 根据“To her great relief, the officer ... realized the coming danger.”和常识可知,此处是指海啸即将来临,尽快清空海滩上的人们。故选 D。inform 通知;warn 警告;hear 听到;clear 清空。

15. B 根据 the huge waves 可知,因为是海啸,所以是巨浪撞击海岸。故选 B。slide 滑动;crash 撞击;divide 划分;tap 轻拍。

单元过关

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. surviving; survivors 2. suffering 3. delivered

4. powerless 5. lengthen 6. wisdom 7. breath

8. affection 9. smelly 10. national

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. a number of 2. sheltering from 3. in shock 4. take effect

5. made an effort to 6. in the open air 7. suffer from

8. in short supply 9. in ruins 10. calm down

Ⅲ 重点句型

1. seems too hard to leave the sofa 2. Everywhere we go

3. leaving the door unlocked 4. most of which are good for

Ⅳ 话题微写作

One possible version:

An earthquake happened in the city. Suddenly, it seemed as if the world was at an end. The city was destroyed in seconds. Pipes burst and electricity went out. A great number of buildings lay in ruins and people were injured or buried.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了没有人喜欢发生危机的可能性,但灾难准备是必要的。文章从几个方面介绍了如何为灾难做准备。

1. E 根据前文“A disaster can cause even the calmest people to panic.”可知,此处强调即使最冷静的人对灾难也会感到恐慌,因此后文应该强调对灾难做好准备。E 选项“‘So take the time to learn about preparing for emergency’(所以花点时间学习应急准备)承上启下,与上文构成因果关系,同时引出下文介绍的如何对灾难做好准备,符合文意。故选 E。

2. D 根据前文的“This kit should contain the basic necessities that you would need in the event of a dangerous situation.”可知,此处强调的是在突发灾难前应该准备好基本的生活必需品。后文应该对此进行解释。D 选项“This includes foods and drinking water for three days”(这包括三天的食物和饮用水)承接前文,说明这些生活必需品具体包含什么,符合语境。故选 D。

3. B 本空为本段小标题。根据后文的“This type of disaster preparation is the best way to make sure everyone in your home understands disaster preparedness. It may frighten small children, however, so don't go into any more detail than necessary. Young children need to understand escape routes from your home. Older children can be shown the location of the disaster kit, taught to shut off gas and electricity, and instructed on how to operate a fire extinguisher (灭火器).”可知,本段讲的是要让孩子们知道一些防灾常识,要进行演习。B 选项“Schedule regular disaster drills”(安排定期的灾难演习)可以概括本段内容,符合文意。故选 B。

4. C 根据后文的“... so it's smart to have a disaster preparation plan for how you will reconnect with loved ones.”可知,此处强调应该提前与所爱的人做好灾难中重新联系的准备,设空处应该指

出这样做的原因。C选项“Phone services may not be available”(电话服务可能无法使用)指出原因,引出下文。故选C。

5. G 根据本段标题“Learn first aid”(学习急救)可知,后文应该强调学习急救的重要性。G选项“This is a great way to make your disaster preparation complete”(这是完成灾难准备的好方法)中的 this 指代前文的“学习急救”,指出学习急救是完成灾难准备的好方法。故选G。

写作提能

① 应用文写作

One possible version:

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm glad to give this speech. Due to social and economic development, human beings have damaged the environment seriously, and we are faced with serious problems like global warming, natural disasters. In other words, going green means protecting ourselves.

Everyone can play an active part in the campaign. First of all, we can try to use public transportation or travel on foot or by bike. Besides, we should cherish what we have and make good use of water, electricity, paper, food, etc. We can start by exchanging our second-hand books with others. Finally, if possible, classify our garbage and recycle it.

Start now and we'll make a difference. That's all. Thank you!

② 读后续写

【思路点拨】本文是以人物为线索,讲述一名护士在值班时碰到了地震,想方设法把尽可能多的人救出病房和医院大楼。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“然而,没有任何犹豫,我们决定留下和那位医生一起救那位护士。”可知,第一段可描述作者、护士长和医生一起救那位护士的过程。

②由第二段首句内容“下午晚点的时候,我有时间看看周围,看见了一些被毁了的建筑。”可知,第二段可描述作者在地震之后的所见所想。

2. 续写线索:和护士长留下一医生鼓励被困护士一挪开砖头瓦砾一救出被困护士一感慨劫后余生一期待震后重建

One possible version:

However, without any hesitation, we made up our minds to stay with the doctor and save the nurse together. The doctor encouraged the trapped nurse to stay calm, and in the meanwhile, we focused our efforts on removing the bricks and the rubble that trapped her body. However, we were faced with falling rubble from time to time, despite which we continued. Gradually and slowly, we lifted the nurse out of the rubble. The doctor put the nurse on his back and walked out of the building with the help of us. Finally, all, including patients, nurses and doctors, were in the safe place.

Later in the afternoon, I had time to look around and saw some destroyed buildings. My beautiful workplace lay beyond recognition, even some in ruins. At the sight of this, I felt a weight in my chest. Suddenly, the gentle wind danced around me, which made me think of all the people surviving the earthquake with our help. It was our teamwork that made a difference. I held the firm belief that in the future my workplace would come back to life and took on a new look, where we would continue working together to save more patients.

Unit 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

Period One Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

① 单词拼写

1. Despite 2. factor 3. dynasties 4. symbols 5. native 6. character

② 单句填空

1. basic 2. global 3. specifically 4. reference 5. is regarded 6. major; majority; major 7. it 8. towards/to

③ 短语填空

1. referring to 2. dating back to 3. based on 4. varieties of/a variety of 5. plays an important role in 6. ups and downs

④ 句型训练

1. No matter what happens
2. There was a time when
3. The reason why we should read books
4. without which we couldn't have achieved our dream

⑤ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。作者通过具体事例说明了学习外语的重要性。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第二段中“It might come as a surprise that the number of teenagers learning foreign languages in UK secondary schools has dropped by 45% since the turn of the millennium. German and French have fallen the most; these languages from two of the UK's closest trading partners have declined at GCSE level. Another survey of secondary schools suggests a third of students have dropped at least one language from their GCSE exam options.”可知,作者通过举例说明了学习外语的人变少了。故选B。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据“... or else the UK will be less competitive globally and young people less prepared for the modern world.”可推知,如果学习外语的人变少的状况得不到改变的话,就会导致这样的后果,由此可推知,画线词 reversed 与 C 项“完全改变”表达的意思相近。故选C。

3. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“She is now a freelance translator in Edinburgh, and says ‘Learning languages at school really sets the course for my career.’”可知,学习外语对一个人的职业生涯是有帮助的。故选B。

4. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中“Matthew Fell, chief UK policy director of the CBI, believes that ‘The decline in language learning in schools must be reversed, or else the UK will be less competitive globally and young people less prepared for the modern world.’”及最后一段中“She is now a freelance translator in

Edinburgh, and says ‘Learning languages at school really sets the course for my career.’”可知,作者引用别人的话说明学习外语的重要性,因此本文的目的是强调学习外语的重要性。故选B。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了汉语如今的社会地位、影响以及英语在中国的现状等情况。

5. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的“Chinese is one of the world's most widely spoken language. As one of the six official languages used by United Nations, Chinese now has gained itself greater status (地位) in the world.”可知,汉语在世界上起着重要的作用。故选C。

6. B 段落大意题。根据文章第二段中的“Mandarin is a statement in China. It is the common language of all modern Han nationality people... In addition to China, Mandarin is an official language in several other countries in Asia.”可知,第二段的主要内容是普通话的地位和影响。故选B。

7. C 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段中的“Nowadays, with the development of China, Chinese people not only speak Chinese, but also learn other languages, such as English. English is a required course and universal education in China and has great popularity. Many Chinese people can speak basic English, especially the youth, students, and staff of service trades like hotels, restaurants, airlines, banks and post offices.”可推知,作者提到英语是为了介绍英语在中国的现状。故选C。

8. A 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Now Chinese is becoming more and more popular. As long as you know Chinese, you'll also be fine anywhere in China.”可推知,在下一段中可能会写越来越多的外国人将学习汉语。故选A。

⑥ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些语言学习策略。

1. D 上文“Learning a language doesn't happen in a day.”说明一天是学不好语言的,换言之,学习语言需要付出很多时间和精力,选项D“这需要大量的时间、准备工作和努力。”承接上文,指出学习语言需要大量时间、准备工作和努力。故选D。

2. C 下文“When you organize to learn a lot of vocabulary or study several grammar patterns that are pretty challenging, your mind can't take all of them simultaneously (同时地). Therefore, it is better to start with little steps every day. There is no need to learn 100 new words in one day.”说明每天学习一小步,不能一下子学习所有的知识,选项C“每天学习一点,但要有效率。”能概括本段大意,为最佳小标题。故选C。

3. F 上文“There is no need to learn 100 new words in one day.”说明即使你一天安排特别多的学习,但可能根本就不会掌

握好,反而每天少量的学习会比较有效,选项F“相反,每天学习10个新单词通常更有效。”承接上文,指出每天少量的学习会更有效。故选F。

4. A 上文“If you make mistakes, it isn't the end of the world. Try to learn from your mistakes.”说明作者认为语言学习者犯错误并不可怕,要试着从错误中吸取经验,选项A“让它们成为有用的经验。”承接上文,指出别被错误打倒,要把错误当成经验。故选A。

5. G 下文“This strategy will keep you motivated (受到激励的) to continue learning.”说明这个策略对你的学习很有效,使你更有动力继续学习,选项G“当你达到一个新的水平时,你也可以给自己一个小礼物。”引出下文,指出能激励你继续学习的策略的内容。故选G。

语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英语这门语言对中国的影响及其在中国的发展。

1. driving 考查非谓语动词。空前是介词in,所以空处应填动名词driving,表示“推动,促进”,故填driving。

2. that/which 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处引导限制性定语从句,修饰先行词China,关系词在从句中作主语,所以用关系代词that或which引导。故填that/which。

3. importance 考查名词。空前是形容词great,所以该空应填名词importance,为不可数名词,构成固定短语be of importance,表示“重要的”,故填importance。

4. and 考查连词。分析句子结构可知,strengthens和opens为并列谓语,主语都是good English proficiency,且前后句意呈顺承关系,故填and。

5. Eventually 考查副词。分析句子成分可知,该空在句中作状语,修饰后面的整个句子,所以要用副词eventually,表示“最终”。空处置于句首,首字母要大写。故填Eventually。

6. powerful 考查形容词。空后是名词tool,所以该空应填形容词powerful作定语,表示“强大的”,故填powerful。

7. subjects 考查名词复数。根据空前one of可知,此处填可数名词复数形式subjects,表示“科目”。故填subjects。

8. has become 考查动词时态和主谓一致。分析句子成分可知,该空在句中作谓语,由ever since可知,句子时态为现在完成时,主语是单数,故填has become。

9. of 考查介词。此处为短语be proud of,表示“为……感到骄傲”。故填介词of。

10. to learn 考查非谓语动词。此处为短语be willing to do sth,表示“愿意做某事”,所以填不定式to learn。故填to learn。

Period Two Discovering Useful Structures

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. whom 2. which 3. after 4. where 5. when
6. whose 7. which 8. on

Ⅱ 句型改写(用定语从句)

1. why school uniforms 2. when our children 3. whose length/the length of which 4. where she can say

Ⅲ 翻译句子(用定语从句)

1. He will never forget the day on which/when he went there.
2. There are sixty students in our class, all of whom are studying hard.
3. The reason why I write this letter to you is that I quarreled with my good friend and I need your help now.
4. My parents enjoy living in the country, where the air is fresh and clean.

Ⅳ 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了周四发表在《自然生态与进化》上的一项研究显示,大约有1500种濒危和稀有语言在下个世纪极有可能消失。

1. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The study found that around half of the world's 7,000 documented languages are endangered.”可知,这项研究显示,大约有3500种有记载的语言濒临灭绝。故选B。

2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“It also found that greater road density was associated with a higher risk of endangerment.”和第四段“Greater endangerment was also associated with higher average years of schooling, suggesting that formal education contributes to loss of language diversity. ‘Mainstream education in a dominant language can lead to the loss of competence in minority languages...’”可知,道路密度增大、更高的平均受教育年限以及少数民族语言能力的丧失都可能导致语言濒临灭绝,只有C项不是其原因。故选C。

3. A 细节理解题。根据文章第五段“...adults should encourage children to speak other languages—including their native

language.”可知,父母应该鼓励他们的孩子说其他语言,以推动语言的多样性。故选A。

4. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The study found that around half of the world's 7,000 documented languages are endangered.”可知,世界上有记载的语言中,约有一半濒临灭绝。C项(世界上现有的语言有一半已经消失了。)表述是错误的。故选C。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了人工智能在语言学习中带给人们的好处。

5. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“...but for some people, communicating with a bot may erase that fear of failure or shyness.”可知,有人更喜欢和机器人交流是因为这种交流可以消除人们对失败的恐惧或害羞。故选D。

6. C 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“While chatbots are extremely useful for learners working individually, teachers can also offer course material and ask an AI system to produce personalized textbooks for groups of students.”可知,人工智能制作个性化教科书的好处是它可以满足学生的个性化需求,故选C。

7. A 词义猜测题。根据倒数第二段“...the teacher, who can use the technology to help learn more about the strengths and weaknesses of their students and personalize their teaching.”可知,老师的角色是不能被低估的,画线词underestimate的意思是“低估”,和undervalue意思相近,故选A。

8. C 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是根据第一段“Using artificial intelligence (AI) to help us learn and improve those skills is not new—some of the online language tools we turn to every day are powered by AI.”可知,本文主要介绍了人工智能在语言学习中带给人们的好处,因此本文的主题是C选项(人工智能在语言学习中的好处。)故选C。

Ⅴ 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了联合国的汉语日,并且介绍了汉语在联合国的发展过程。

1. encouraging 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,空处和上文的现在分词celebrating为并列的状语,因此用非谓语动词,encourage和逻辑主语UN Chinese Language Day之间是主动关系,应用现在分词形式。故填encouraging。

2. sixth 考查序数词。分析句子可知,此处表达“第六”,应用序数词sixth。故填sixth。

3. who 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词Cang Jie指人,关系词代替先行词Cang Jie在从句中作主语,应用关系代词who。故填who。

4. was allowed 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。空处为句子谓语,主语Chinese和谓语动词allow是被动关系,结合时间状语in 1946可判断此处用一般过去时的被动语态,主语不可数,谓语动词用单数。故填was allowed。

5. commonly 考查副词。此处修饰动词used,应用所给词的副词形式作状语。故填commonly。

6. after 考查介词。结合句意可知,此处指中国在联合国的合法权益恢复后,汉语在联合国的使用情况有所改善,因此应用介词after表示“(时间)在……后”。故填after。

7. a 考查冠词。language“语言”是可数名词,此处表泛指,且修饰词working的发音是以辅音音素开头的,应用不定冠词a。故填a。

8. lectures 考查名词复数。空处和下文screenings, discussions以及exhibitions并列,此处应用名词的复数形式作宾语。故填lectures。

9. to practise 考查非谓语动词。opportunity后常用不定式作后置定语,practise应用不定式形式。故填to practise。

10. are learning 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据时间状语today和语境可知,此处指目前一段时间正在发生的动作,应用现在进行时,主语more and more diplomats and UN staff是复数,谓语动词用复数形式。故填are learning。

Ⅵ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者的女儿因在学校写不好字母“s”而感到失望和伤心,后来在作者的鼓励下,女儿成功地克服了困难,终于会写字母“s”了。作者希望她们的事可以鼓励更多的父母让孩子勇敢尝试,并明白坚持的重要性。

1. A 根据“...shuffled (拖着脚走) down the sidewalk towards me.”可知,女儿出现并向作者走去。故选A。turn up出现; take up拿起; give up放弃; wind up结束,停止。

2. D 根据下文“I was embarrassed by her cries.”可知,此处为当她走近时,作者看见她在哭。故选D。wave挥手; laugh大笑; cough咳嗽; cry哭。

3. C 根据上文“As she drew closer I saw her...”可知,作者的女儿在哭,作者很担心地询问原因。故选C。angrily生气地; calmly平静地; worriedly担心地; bitterly愤怒地。

4. B 根据上文“I was embarrassed by her cries.”以及该句中的

my temper 可推知,此处为作者试着控制自己的脾气。故选 B。deliver 递送; control 控制; improve 改善; lose 失去。

5. B 根据上文“*As she drew closer I saw her...*”可知,在上车时,热泪继续从她的脸颊滚落下来。故选 B。stop 停止; continue 继续; begin 开始; finish 结束。

6. A 根据下文“*I thought you liked the school. What makes you say that?*”可知,此处为女儿说出的话让作者很吃惊。故选 A。surprise 使吃惊; change 改变; comfort 安慰; warn 警告。

7. D 根据后句“*I... I can't... draw the letter 's'!*”可知,作者的女儿努力想把真相说出来。故选 D。forget 忘记; expect 期待; refuse 拒绝; struggle 挣扎,努力。

8. A 根据下文“*... work on writing the letter 's' after school...*”可知,女儿在幼儿园时是不需要写字的。故选 A。write 写; teach 教; design 设计; draw 画画。

9. C 根据上文“*I want to quit (退学) and go back to preschool!*”可知,女儿想用退学来逃避问题。故选 C。advance 前进; character 文字; avoidance 避免; description 描述。

10. B 根据后句“*If you want to learn something, you have to stick to it.*”可知,作者会支持自己的女儿坚持下去。故选 B。contact 联系; support 支持; memorize 记忆; admire 钦佩。

11. C 根据“*If you want to learn something, you have to stick to it.*”可知,作者希望自己的女儿尽最大的努力去克服困难。故选 C。seek 寻求; understand 理解; overcome 克服; prove 证明。

12. D 根据“*My words worked.*”可知,女儿决定写字母“s”。故选 D。remember 记住; need 需要; disagree 不同意; decide 决定。

13. A 根据本句“*... cried about it for another couple of days.*”可知,女儿仍然焦虑不安。故选 A。anxious 焦虑的; relaxed 放松的; curious 好奇的; crazy 狂热的。

14. C 根据“*... I wrote an 's'!*”可知,作者的女儿成功了。故选 C。fail 失败; know 知道; succeed 成功; apologize 道歉。

15. B 根据上文“*But, the next week, she shouted happily, 'I...! Mama, I wrote an 's'!'*”可知,女儿写出了字母“s”,她很高兴。故选 B。shock 震惊; happiness 快乐,高兴; sadness 悲伤; fright 惊吓。

Period Three Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

① 单词拼写

1. vocabulary 2. apartment 3. semester 4. subway
5. tongue 6. pants 7. gap 8. petrol/gas

② 单句填空

1. equally 2. description 3. Compared 4. begging
5. treating 6. to finish 7. demanding 8. to

③ 短语填空

1. related to 2. have difficulty in 3. bridge the gap 4. get used to
5. From my point of view/In my view

④ 句型训练

1. learning English online 2. have been learning English 3. It is known to us all that
4. how to make new friends in high school
5. My advice is that

⑤ 阅读理解

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了英国不同地方口音的一些情况及其对人们生活的影响。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“*Usually, there's an assumption by many non-Brits that everyone in Britain speaks with an accent known as Received Pronunciation (RP, 标准发音), also called the 'Queen's English'. However, while many people do talk this way, most Britons speak with their own regional accents.*”可知,非英国人通常认为所有英国人说的都是标准发音的英语。故选 A。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中“*The lowest-rated accent was Brummie, spoken by people in Birmingham, a city whose accent is considered the working-class.*”可知,Brummie 口音是工人阶级说英语时会有的。故选 D。

3. B 词义猜测题。画线短语前文“*However, there is no need to be disappointed though you are not speaking with the RP accent.*”说明,你的发音不标准也无需失望,再结合下段讲述 Kong Seong-jae 通过说地方口音增加了与当地人的联系,从而交到更多朋友可推知,画线短语意为:不说标准发音的英语而说地方口音。故选 B。

4. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段中“*Usually, there's an assumption by many non-Brits that everyone in Britain speaks with an accent known as Received Pronunciation (RP, 标准发音), also called the 'Queen's English'. However, while many people do talk*

this way, most Britons speak with their own regional accents.”以及全文可知,文章主要介绍了除了标准发音外,英国还有很多地方口音,并介绍了不同地方口音的一些情况及其对人们生活的影响,D 项符合文意。故选 D。

⑥ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】如果你和大多数留学生一样,也就是你可能很擅长用英语阅读和写作,然而,你可能在听和说方面有困难。本文介绍了一些帮助你提高对话技巧的建议。

1. G 根据上文“*If you are like most international students, you are probably pretty comfortable with reading and writing in English.*”和下文“*Below are some tips to help you to improve your conversational skills.*”可知,选项应与上文为转折关系且承接下文,说明在语言学习的某些方面遇到了困难。故 G 选项“然而,你可能在听和说这门语言方面有困难。”切题。故选 G 项。

2. E 根据上文“*Many international students end up making friends with a lot of, or only other international students instead of native speakers.*”可知,选项应承接上文说明上文产生的影响。故 E 选项“它对提高你的英语口语有不好的影响。”切题。故选 E 项。

3. C 根据上文“*If you pronounce a word incorrectly, or misuse an idiom, you ask them to guide you.*”可知,选项应承接上文说明此种方法的好处。故 C 选项“用这种方法你很可能会取得很大的进步。”切题。故选 C 项。

4. F 根据上文“*Increase your knowledge.*”可知,选项应承接上文,说明增加知识的渠道。故 F 选项“跟上最新的新闻,看流行的节目和电影。”切题。故选 F 项。

5. A 根据下文“*Many people have asked me how I learned to speak English fluently, and I owe most of it to my years of being a maths teacher in college for years.*”可知,本段在说明作者通过当老师学好了英语。故 A 选项“如果可能的话,在你的学校当老师。”符合本段主旨,可以统领整段。故选 A 项。

⑦ 语法填空

【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。文章报道了国际演讲比赛是世界上规模最大的演讲比赛,每年 5 月在伦敦举行。今年,两名中国学生参加了比赛,他们的英语能力给评委和观众留下了深刻的印象。

1. impressed 考查动词时态。空处和 took part in 为并列谓语,所以用一般过去时。故填 impressed。

2. amazed 考查形容词。空处需填形容词作表语,表示“感到……的”需用-ed 结尾的形容词 amazed。故填 amazed。

3. themselves 考查代词。express oneself 意为“表达自己”,再结合 their 可知,此处为 themselves。故填 themselves。

4. asked 考查省略句。when 引导的时间状语从句的主语和主句的主语一致,可以省略从句的主语和 be 动词,完整的从句是“*When they were asked about their feelings...*”,此处省略了 they were。故填 asked。

5. to express 考查非谓语动词。短语 mean to do sth 意为“打算做某事”。故填 to express。

6. competitors 考查名词复数。空处需填名词作宾语,结合 all 可知,此处需填名词复数形式。故填 competitors。

7. a 考查冠词。opportunity 为可数名词,此处表示泛指,且 valuable 发音以辅音音素开头,需用不定冠词 a 修饰。故填 a。

8. importantly 考查副词。此处修饰整个句子,需用副词 importantly,作状语。故填 importantly。

9. than 考查介词。more than 意为“超过,不仅仅”,此处指比赛不仅仅只是演讲。故填 than。

10. that/which 考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,先行词为 friendships,指物,在定语从句中作主语,需用关系代词 that/which 引导。故填 that/which。

⑧ 完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的是作者在一次与外国友人的交流中,没有理解外国人说的习语,出了丑。由此作者认识到在英语学习过程中,应该注重英语习语的学习。

1. C 根据上文“*One year ago, I paid no attention to English idioms (习语)...*”和句中 but soon 可知,上下文之间是转折关系,说明作者之前不重视英语习语,但后来开始认识到它的重要性。故选 C。effect 作用; difference 区别; importance 重要性; source 来源。

2. C 根据句中 an Englishman on the road 可推知,作者之前不认识这个英国人,他们只是碰巧遇到。故选 C。use 使用; expect 期待; happen 碰巧; refuse 拒绝。

3. A 根据前文“*One day, I ... to meet an Englishman on the road...*”可知,作者是在街上与英国人交谈。故选 A。foreigner 外国人; teacher 教师; student 学生; partner 伙伴。

4. C 根据上文 be surprised 和句中 shaking 可知,英国人感到惊

讶,摇头表示不赞同作者的做法。故选 C。hand 手;arm 胳膊;head 头;body 身体。

5. D 根据下文“‘But soon, ‘You don’t say!’ came to my ears again. I couldn’t... asking, ‘Why do you ask me not to talk about it?’”可知,作者不理解为什么英国人说“‘You don’t say!’”,感觉很困惑。故选 D。worried 担心的;uneasy 令人不舒服的;curious 好奇的;confused 困惑的。

6. B 根据下文“‘I had better change it.’”可知,作者认为可能是自己选择的话题不合适,决定换一个。故选 B。style 风格;topic 话题;opinion 观点;task 任务。

7. A 结合常识和句中“... if I leave China without seeing it.”可知,如果英国人来中国没去长城,则会被家里人笑话。故选 A。laugh at 嘲笑;run after 追逐;rely on 依靠;refer to 提及。

8. B 结合常识和句中 the Great Wall 可知,长城是世界上的奇迹之一。故选 B。work 作品;wonder 奇迹;choice 选择;example 例子。

9. A 根据上文“‘But soon, ‘You don’t say!’ came to my ears again.”和句中“... Why do you ask me not to talk about it?”可知,作者对于英国人一直说“‘You don’t say!’”不理解,故忍不住问原因;can’t help doing sth 意为“禁不住做某事”。故选 A。help 帮助;enjoy 享受;regret 懊悔;allow 允许。

10. D 根据前文“... ‘Why do you ask me not to talk about it?’ ‘Well, I didn’t ask you to do so,’ he answered...”可知,作者问英国人为什么不让自己谈论这个话题,英国人非常惊讶地回答他没有不让作者说这个话题。故选 D。naturally 自然地;purposely 故意地;hardly 几乎不;greatly 极大地。

11. C 根据上文“I said, ‘Didn’t you say ‘You don’t say!’?’”和句中“... the Englishman laughed to tears.”可知,英国人听了作者的回答,然后笑出了眼泪。故选 C。find 找到;feel 感觉;hear 听到;notice 注意到。

12. B 根据句中“‘You don’t say!’ actually means ‘Really!’ It is a(n)... of surprise.”可知,英国人给作者解释了什么是“‘You don’t say!’”。故选 B。request 要求;explain 解释;recommend 推荐;determine 决定。

13. B 根据前文“‘You don’t say!’”可知,这是英语的习语表达。故选 B。problem 问题;expression 表达;goal 目标;recognition 承认。

14. D 根据上文“‘You don’t say!’ actually means ‘Really!’ It is a(n)... of surprise. Perhaps you don’t pay attention to English idioms.”可知,作者不知道英语习语的真正含义,出了丑;make fool of oneself 意为“出丑”。故选 D。sense 感觉;sign 标志;mess 脏,乱;fool 蠢人。

15. D 根据上文“Only then did I know I had made a... of myself.”可知,作者在知道自己出丑后,会对英语习语的使用更加小心。故选 D。satisfied 满意的;annoyed 恼怒的;anxious 焦急的;careful 小心的。

单元过关

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. reference 2. is regarded 3. Globally 4. appreciation
5. specifically 6. equal;equally;equality 7. related
8. basically

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. From my point of view 2. is based on 3. varieties of/a variety of 4. referred to 5. Dating back to 6. Struggle for
7. ups and downs 8. depends on

Ⅲ 重点句型

1. I would appreciate it 2. The more often; the more confident
3. as if/though it were broken 4. to whom she could turn
5. when I was getting along well with my classmates

Ⅳ 话题微写作

One possible version:

At present, English plays an important part in our daily life. We should make full use of every opportunity to practise English so that we can gradually enrich our vocabulary and speak English fluently. If you have a good command of English, it is good for your future development.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了为什么要通过英语新闻来学习英语。

1. B 根据下文的小标题 Clear English, Latest information, Read, watch, and listen, Relevant(相关的) to you 可知,选项引起下文,说明要通过英语新闻来学习英语的原因。故 B 选项“英语新闻值得被包括在你的学习计划中,原因如下。”切题。故选 B。

2. E 根据下文“English news can be easier for ESL (English as a second language) learners to understand because it has a clear context and presentation.”可知,英语新闻容易被英语学习者听懂是因为清晰的表达。故 E 选项“大多数记者和新闻播音员使用标准英语,表达得很好。”切题。故选 E。

3. C 根据上文“Modern news media is a constant stream of real-life English conversations and fresh information!”可知,选项承接上文说明 news 这个词的来源和意义。故 C 选项“甚至‘新闻’这个词也来自拉丁语‘nova’,意思是‘新事物’。”切题。故选 C。

4. A 根据上文“If you want to improve your listening and vocabulary skills, there are also TV news channels, YouTube videos, radio stations and podcasts(播客).”可知,选项应与上文为递进关系,故 A 选项“流行故事经常出现在所有这些论坛上。”切题。故选 A。

5. G 根据上文“Fresh news is produced daily on every imaginable topic!”以及后文“All you have to do is look online! If you are not interested in politics and ‘serious’ news, why not focus on sports news or the latest from the music scene?”可知,空前提到每天都有关于任何你能想到的话题的新鲜新闻。空后提到如果你对政治和“严肃的”新闻不感兴趣,不如去关注体育新闻或者音乐圈的最新消息,由此可知,空处内容应该会涉及你的新闻偏好。故 G 选项“不管你喜欢什么,你总能找到与之相关的文章和故事。”切题。故选 G。

写作提能

① 应用文写作

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

Learning that you have no idea how to study Chinese well in China as an exchange student here, I am writing to share my suggestions with you.

It is important for you to talk with your classmates in Chinese as much as possible. It is an effective way to improve your oral Chinese and listening ability. Besides, spending much time reading Chinese newspapers and magazines will be helpful, which can enlarge your vocabulary. In addition, I strongly recommend you keep a Chinese diary every day. Only by putting what you have learned into use will your Chinese be improved.

Hopefully, you can find my advice useful. I’m looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

② 读后续写

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者从小学东西很慢,且在不同的上学阶段都面临着困难,但是作者13岁时发现自己对英语非常感兴趣,经过不懈努力,作者的英语水平终于慢慢提升,作者的故事证明了每个人都有学习的能力。成功与智商关系较小,与努力工作和强烈的激情关系更大。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“13岁的时候,我发现自己对英语非常感兴趣。”可知,第一段可描写作者自学英语的经历。

②由第二段首句内容“那样,我可以进一步扩大我的词汇量。”可知,第二段可描写作者继续深入学习英语的经历,以及感悟。

2. 续写线索:对英语感兴趣—努力提升英语—英语水平上升—继续提高英语—感悟

One possible version:

At the age of 13, I found myself deeply interested in English. Every day, after I finished my homework, I listened to BBC news and tried to follow the sentences. I also imitated the speakers to correct my pronunciation. To enlarge my vocabulary, I read as many stories and articles as possible. I tried to communicate with my teachers and classmates in English. Even if sometimes my classmates made fun of me, I didn’t mind. Slowly I rose from the bottom class to the top, which was considered a miracle by my teachers and classmates.

That way, I could further expand my vocabulary. With these achievements, I had more faith in myself. I continued to improve my English. I even tried to rewrite some famous stories. I wrote English diaries and watched English TV programmes and saw English films. After graduating from college, I didn’t give up and finally I managed to pass TOEFL and went to America for higher education. My story proves everyone has the ability to learn. Success has less to do with IQ, but more to do with hard work and strong passion.