



Unit 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

Period One Listening and Speaking

- I. 1. lanterns 2. marching 3. congratulations
4. riddle 5. ceremony 6. make-up
II. 1. marching 2. riddles 3. is celebrated
4. dressed 5. congratulations 6. traditional
7. performance
III. 1. dressed up 2. After all 3. pay attention to
4. took part in 5. congratulate; on
IV. A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者作为和平工作团志愿者在加纳北部庆祝火把节的经历。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“It's a holiday we had never heard of before we came to live in a village here as Peace Corps community volunteers.”可知,作者是以和平工作团志愿者的身份来到加纳北部的。故选 D 项。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“When they find us getting involved as they are, they dance more vigorously and scream with joy.”可推断,当地人发现志愿者们加入他们的庆祝活动后,他们非常激动。故选 B 项。

3. D 段落大意题。根据最后一段“We can think of no better way to say goodbye than by celebrating the Fire Festival with the villagers we've come to know. The festival lets us see a different side of them—and lets them see a different side of us.”可知,本段主要讲作者和 Danielle 加入当地火把节庆祝活动的原因。故选 D 项。

4. C 推理判断题。根据第一段“It's a holiday we had never heard of before we came to live in a village here as Peace Corps community volunteers.”和第四段中“That we join in the celebration is significant because foreigners here are typically seen as the representatives of other organizations, not as people who are willing to join in the Fire Festival rituals (仪式). But in fact, we are dancing and celebrating as one.”可知,作者和 Danielle 以和平工作团志愿者的身份来到加纳北部,当地人庆祝火把节时,他们入乡随俗,积极参与庆祝活动,使得当地人和志愿者们重新认识彼此。故选 C 项。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了加拿大每年在 10 月或 11 月庆祝的灯节——排灯节,包括其庆祝方式、文化意义及精神象征。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Diwali (Deepavali) is a festival of lights observed in October or November each year in Canada.”和第二段中的“Diwali is not a nationwide public holiday in Canada, but it is a prevalent festival celebrated in many towns

and cities.”可知,排灯节不是在固定日期庆祝的,而是在每年的 10 月或 11 月,且受到许多人的喜爱。故选 D 项。

6. A 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的“Diwali is not a nationwide public holiday in Canada, but it is a prevalent festival celebrated in many towns and cities.”可以推断出,prevalent 的含义为“流行的,普遍的”。故选 A 项。

7. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“At the same time, every household did careful and complete cleaning at home in advance. It is believed that the goddess of happiness and good fortune, Lakshmi, travels around the Earth on this day and enters the house that is pure, clean, and bright.”可以推断出,人们在排灯节期间使房屋明亮干净是为了期待幸福和好运。故选 B 项。

8. C 推理判断题。根据第一段“Diwali (Deepavali) is a festival of lights observed in October or November each year in Canada.”可知,本文主要介绍了加拿大的排灯节,包括庆祝方式、文化背景、精神寓意等,让读者对这一节日有了基本的了解,因此作者写这篇文章的目的是简要介绍加拿大的一个传统节日,故选 C 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了云南傣族一年中最盛大的节日——泼水节。

1. who/that 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the Dai people,先行词指人,关系词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 who 或 that。故填 who/that。

2. generally 考查副词。空处修饰动词 starts,应用副词 generally,意为“通常”,作状语。故填 generally。

3. Various/Varied 考查形容词。空处是修饰 activities 的定语,应用形容词 various 或 varied,意为“各种各样的”,句首单词首字母应大写。故填 Various/Varied。

4. burning 考查形容词。空处是修饰 lanterns 的定语,且此处表示 burn“燃烧”在进行中,应用由现在分词转变而来的形容词 burning,意为“燃烧着的”。故填 burning。

5. and 考查连词。分析句子可知,空处连接前后三个动词短语,三个动作之间是顺承关系,应用并列连词 and。故填 and。

6. to hold 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,句子主干成分完整,空处作句子的目的状语,表示“为了……”,应用 hold 的不定式形式。故填 to hold。

7. begins 考查时态和主谓一致。分析句子可知,空处作句子的谓语,此处是在描述规律性的行为,时态应用一般现在时,主语 the mass water splashing 为单数,begin 应用第三人称单数形式。故填 begins。

8. strangers 考查名词复数。分析句子可知,此处为 from... to... 结构,结合 friends and neighbours 可知,可数名词 stranger 应用复数形式,表泛指。故填 strangers。

9. an 考查冠词。分析句子可知,空处表示泛指,意为“一种表

达”,应用不定冠词,且 expression 的发音以元音音素开头,应用 an。故填 an。

10. was included 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。空处作句子的谓语,结合 in 2006 可知,时态应用一般过去时,include 和主语 the Water Splashing Festival of the Dai people 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态,且主语为单数,be 动词应用 was。故填 was included。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

I. 1. occasion 2. figure 3. range 4. significant

5. commercial 6. reflected 7. features 8. typical

II. 1. agricultural 2. religious 3. joyful 4. ranging

5. original 6. decorated 7. significant 8. belief

9. reflection 10. typically

III. 1. ranging from; to 2. am very grateful to

3. gather/get in 4. In spite of 5. faded away 6. have a lot in common 7. take advantage of 8. play a significant role in

IV. 1. No matter how hard you try

2. With the machine helping us

3. In spite of what has been done

4. find it easier

5. It is a common belief that

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了墨西哥瓦哈卡州萝卜节的起源和节日盛况。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段“In Oaxaca, Mexico, there is a special festival on December 23 called La Noche de Rábanos, or the Night of the Radishes (萝卜).”,第二段“More than one hundred years ago, there was a market on December 23 called La Vigilia de Navidad.”及第三段“Finally that tradition has become today’s yearly festival, which brings tourists from all over the world.”可推断,La Noche de Rábanos 是由 100 多年前的集市演变来的节日,说明它历史悠久。故选 B 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“Also, their red and white colours are perfect for making designs.”可知,萝卜的颜色使得其适宜雕刻设计。故选 C 项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第五段“As you walk through the radish art, you’ll hear live music, and you can even see the fireworks at the end.”可知,人们在萝卜节可以欣赏烟花。故选 B 项。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第一段“In Oaxaca, Mexico, there is a special festival on December 23 called La Noche de Rábanos, or the Night of the Radishes (萝卜).”可知,本文旨在介绍墨西哥瓦哈卡州的萝卜节。故选 A 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些庆祝地球日的好方法。

1. E 根据空后内容“Even one day can make a difference, but if you can commit(承诺) to walking or biking more often in the future, that’s even better! If your daily commute(通勤)is too far for walking/biking, try public transportation like buses or trains.”可知,空后主要讲述的是尽量不要开车,多选择步行或骑自行车。选项 E“Going car-free for the day will reduce harmful gases.”(一天不开车会减少有害气体。)与下文内容一致,解释了为什么多选择步行或骑自行车。故选 E。

2. B 根据空后内容“They help to save energy, reduce pollution, and provide homes for many birds, insects, and other local wildlife.”可知,“它们”的好处很多。选项 B“Trees are extremely important.”(树木非常重要。)是对下文内容的概括,而下文的 they 指的正是 trees。故选 B。

3. F 根据空后内容“If your community doesn’t have one planned, consider starting one yourself.”可知,空处和“社区是否有这样的计划”有关。选项 F“See if your community is holding an environmental fair.”(看看你的社区是否正在举办环境博览会。)与下文内容一致。故选 F。

4. G 根据空前内容“Visit a local farmers’ market. Eating locally grown food is much better for the environment. For example, locally-grown food doesn’t have to be transported long distances to end up on grocery store shelves.”可知,上文讲的是在当地农贸市场购买食物。选项 G“You’ll also be giving back to your community by supporting local farmers.”(你也可以通过支持当地农民来回馈社区。)与上文内容一致,指的都是在当地农贸市场购买食物,这样可以回馈社区。故选 G。

5. A 根据空前内容“Commit to one green act per day. You can keep reducing your carbon(碳) footprint once Earth Day is over.”可知,作者认为我们可以每天都做一件环保的事情来减少碳足迹。选项 A“Earth Day can be every day!”(地球日可以是每一天!)与上文内容一致。故选 A。

VII. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了云南著名的节日火把节的活动习俗。

1. falls 考查动词时态和主谓一致。句子描述客观事实,用一般现在时,主语 it 为单数,谓语动词用第三人称单数。故填 falls。

2. with 考查介词。share...with...是固定搭配,意为“与……分享……”。故填 with。

3. placed 考查非谓语动词。此处是“with+宾语+宾补”结构,small torches 与 place 构成被动关系,用过去分词作宾补。故填 placed。

4. holding 考查非谓语动词。逻辑主语 people 与 hold 为主动关系,用现在分词作状语。故填 holding。

5. that/which 考查定语从句。此处是限制性定语从句,先行词 big torches 指物,关系词作从句的主语,用 that/which 引导。故填 that/which。

6. activities 考查名词复数。空处作主语,结合 are 可知,用名词复数形式。故填 activities。

7. traditionally 考查副词。作状语修饰 tie,用副词。故填 traditionally。

8. an 考查冠词。此处泛指“一种场合”,且 occasion 以元音音素开头,用不定冠词 an。故填 an。

9. are carried 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。句子描述习俗习惯,用一般现在时,且复数主语 big torches 与 carry 构成被动关系,用一般现在时的被动语态,助动词用 are。故填 are carried。

10. If/When 考查状语从句。分析句子可知,空处缺少连词引导状语从句,空处可以表示“当……时/如果”,用 when 引导时间状语从句或者 if 引导条件状语从句。故填 If/When。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

I. 1. waiting 2. standing 3. astonishing 4. following

5. leading 6. interesting 7. exciting 8. encouraging
9. challenging 10. where

II. 1. The library being built 2. studying in the art school

3. It is amazing that 4. that embarrassing thing

III. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者参加社区活动,给有需要的人送新年礼物的经历。

1. saying 考查非谓语动词。句中有谓语动词 gave 且句中无连词,故应用 say 的非谓语动词形式, a piece of paper 与 say 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,即“这张纸上说的内容是……”,故用 say 的现在分词 saying 作定语修饰 a piece of paper。故填 saying。

2. who/that 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句,先行词为 those,指人,在从句中作主语,故应用关系代词 who 或 that 引导从句。故填 who/that。

3. kindness 考查名词。空格处单词作 spread 的宾语,应用名词,kind 意为“善良的”,形容词词性,对应的名词为 kindness,意为“善良”,为不可数名词。故填 kindness。

4. drove 考查动词时态。根据句中 gave 可知,句子陈述的是过去的事,应用一般过去时,动词要用过去式,drive 的过去式为 drove。故填 drove。

5. parents 考查名词复数。根据句意可知,句中涉及固定短语“one of + 可数名词复数”,意为“……中的一个”,句中指“父母中的一个”,parent 意为“父亲(或母亲)”,名词词性,复数形式为 parents,意为“父母,双亲”。故填 parents。

6. but 考查连词。根据句意可知,句中“我觉得一切都很奇怪,很令人困惑”和“我还是坚持下去了”之间为转折关系,故应用连词 but。故填 but。

7. called 考查非谓语动词。句中有谓语动词 remembered,且句中无连词,故应用 call 的非谓语形式,boy 和 call 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,故应用 call 的过去分词 called。故填 called。

8. without 考查介词。根据下文“我给杰克买了一件夹克”可知,他在寒冷的冬天没有穿夹克,故空处应用介词 without。故填 without。

9. finally 考查副词。空格后 chose 意为“选择”,动词词性,前面应用副词修饰,final 意为“最后的”,形容词词性,对应的副词为 finally。故填 finally。

10. Seeing 考查非谓语动词。空处需填非谓语动词作状语,I 和 see 为逻辑上的主动关系,需用现在分词形式,位于句首,首字母需大写。故填 Seeing。

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要叙述了作者一家很早从哥伦比亚移民到美国,他们在美国人庆祝圣诞节前经常庆祝他们自己的节日,以此来找回归属感。但是由于后来家人都各自忙着自己的事,庆祝九日敬礼节也变得困难起来。

1. A 段落大意题。根据第四段“*There are three parts to the Novena de Aguinaldos. The first is the reading: each kid takes turns to read a book. Next comes the gozos, which means ‘The Joys’. That’s where the music comes in, and everyone gets an instrument, a maraca, a drum, a tin can—whatever you can use to make a sound. And then, the villancicos—Spanish Christmas carols come.*”可知,第四段主要讲了庆祝九日敬礼节的过程。故选 A 项。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第六段“*When I asked my parents the other day, the answer was that immigrants didn’t belong anywhere—not where you were, nor where you were from. So my parents helped create a space where we did.*”可知,哥伦比亚家庭庆祝九日敬礼节是为了找到归属感。故选 B 项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段“*It’s getting harder and harder for everyone to get together each year. Last year, I was studying abroad in Italy and couldn’t make it to any gathering; my brother went off to college and had exams late into December; my sister just moved to a new city, and my parents have taken up jobs in different countries.*”可知,他们各自忙碌的生活使得这个哥伦比亚家庭庆祝九日敬礼节变得困难。故选 B 项。

4. D 主旨大意题。本文主要叙述了作者一家很早从哥伦比亚移民到美国,他们在美国人庆祝圣诞节前经常庆祝他们自己的节日,以此来找回归属感。但是由于后来家人都各自忙着自己的事,庆祝九日敬礼节也变得困难起来。所以短文的最佳标题为“生活在美国的哥伦比亚家庭的九日敬礼节”。故选 D 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了四种最受欢迎的母亲节礼物。

1. E 根据上文“*Mother’s Day is the time to celebrate the great women who raised us.*”可知,母亲节是我们向母亲致敬的日子,E 项“*However, it can be difficult to find a gift to show your appreciation.*”(但是,很难找到礼物来表达你的感激之情。)与上文构成转折关系,符合文意。故选 E 项。

2. C 根据上文“*Pick the gift of relaxation.*”及“*Your mum deserves a break, and many spas offer special Mother’s Day packages with relaxing massages and facials.*”可知,可以给母亲预订水疗服务,与 C 项“*Book her in for a day, or buy her a gift card.*”(为她预订一天,或给她办一张卡。)上下文一致,符合文意,且 gift card 与下文中的 use it 前后呼应,故选 C 项。

3. G 根据上文“*Say it with flowers. Flowers are a classic Mother’s Day gift for a reason, and an arrangement of her favourite blooms is sure to bring a smile to her face.*”可知,本段讲述的是买花的事情,与 G 项“*You don’t have to spend hundreds on expensive bouquets in the flower shops.*”(你不必在花店花几百美元购买昂贵的花束。)上下文一致,符合文意,且 G 项与下一句“*You can just make your own arrangement with flowers from the supermarket, and wrap them in brown paper for a nice look on your budget.*”是顺接关系。故选 G 项。

4. A 根据下文“*Booking monthly gifts is more popular than ever. From flowers to wines of the month, and even fresh coffee beans from local producers, you can show your appreciation for all she does for the whole year, rather than just one day.*”可知,本段是在讲述要经常送礼物,与 A 项“*Keep the gifts coming.*”(让礼物不断到来。)内容一致,符合文意,故选 A 项。

5. F 根据上文“*Spend some quality time. It’s lovely to get presents, but what your mum probably wants more than everything is to spend some quality time with you. Treat her to a day out with an activity she’ll love, whether she’s into wine tasting or an elegant afternoon tea.*”可知,本段是在讲述如何和妈妈共度美好时光,F 项“*Or spend the day at home, letting her put her feet*

up while you cook.”(或者在家里度过一天,在你做饭时,让她休息放松。)和上文是顺接关系。故选 F 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了四岁的艾米丽是聋哑人,在圣诞节前,母亲带她和哥哥去看圣诞老人,扮演精灵霍莉的梅兰妮懂得手语,这使得艾米丽能够与小精灵自由交流并告诉圣诞老人她想要什么。

1. C 由下文 ahead of the Christmas holiday 可知,在圣诞节假期前,母亲带着她和哥哥应该是去看圣诞老人。故选 C。attract 吸引;help 帮助;see 看;direct 指导。

2. A 由下文“... how Melanie Boyeson, playing Holly the Elf, helped Emily tell Santa what she...for Christmas.”可知,梅兰妮·博耶森扮演的精灵霍莉帮助艾米丽告诉圣诞老人她想要什么圣诞节礼物,由此可知,这个小精灵给他们全家留下了很深的印象。故选 A。lasting 持久的;shocking 令人震惊的;general 一般的;tough 艰难的。

3. B 由下文 the sweet story 和下文讲述了梅兰妮·博耶森扮演的精灵霍莉如何帮助艾米丽与圣诞老人交谈的故事可知,这家人分享了这个故事。故选 B。create 创作;share 分享;miss 想念;dislike 不喜欢。

4. C 由下文 for Christmas 可知,此处指帮助艾米丽告诉圣诞老人她想要什么圣诞节礼物。故选 C。buy 买;reserve 预订;want 想要;make 制作。

5. D 由上文“Her mother, Tanya Andrews, took her and her six-year-old brother Hugo...”可知,母亲带着两个孩子去学校。故选 D。gift 礼物;coworker 同事;audience 观众;child 儿童。

6. B 由上文“...Natalie Dodds, said that the elf was hired(雇用)...”和下文提到的这个精灵会手语,帮助艾米丽与圣诞老人交流可知,这个小精灵是专门为聋哑人艾米丽雇来的。故选 B。immediately 立即;specifically 具体地,专门地;eagerly 渴望地;anxiously 焦急地。

7. A 由上文“...Melanie Boyeson, playing Holly the Elf, helped Emily tell Santa...”可知,此处指梅兰妮·博耶森扮演的精灵霍莉帮助艾米丽告诉圣诞老人她想要什么圣诞节礼物的这次经历。故选 A。experience 经历;training 培训;student 学生;volunteer 志愿者。

8. C 由下文 sign language 可知,她们被虚假地承诺会有一个懂手语的圣诞老人。故选 C。forget 忘记;prefer 更喜欢;know 知道;teach 教。

9. D 由下文“...tell Santa what she wanted was just...”可知,艾米丽告诉圣诞老人她想要什么,说明她能够与小精灵自由交流。故选 D。jump 跳;struggle 挣扎;laugh 笑;communicate 交流。

10. B 由上文“Emily being able to...freely with the elf and tell Santa what she wanted was just...”可知,艾米丽是聋哑人,但是能与懂得手语的小精灵交流并告诉圣诞老人她想要什么,这是令人难以置信的。故选 B。unnecessary 没有必要的;unbelievable 难以置信的;strange 奇怪的;endless 无尽的。

11. A 由上文“艾米丽能与懂得手语的小精灵交流,让小精灵告诉圣诞老人自己想要什么”可知,这应该使艾米丽很高兴,即她面露喜色。故选 A。light up 点亮,露出喜色;calm down 冷静下来;stand out 突出;break away 脱离。

12. D 由下文“... as she had never interacted with Santa before...”可知,艾米丽以前从未与圣诞老人交谈过,所以刚开始她有点紧张。故选 D。confident 自信的;ordinary 普通的;annoyed 恼怒的;nervous 紧张的。

13. B 由下文“...her to speak with Santa.”和前文 but 可知,前后文为转折关系,虽然艾米丽刚开始有点紧张,但是精灵霍莉鼓励艾米丽与圣诞老人交流。故选 B。advise 建议;encourage 鼓励;force 强迫;warn 警告。

14. D 由上文“Tanya was so glad that her daughter's dream...”可知,她女儿的梦想实现了。故选 D。go on 继续;cry out 大喊;set off 出发;come true 实现。

15. C 由下文“...for others to enjoy experiences similar to theirs with Santa.”和“I hope the barriers(障碍) for the deaf community will be removed one day...”可知,塔尼娅希望这次经历能激励其他人。故选 C。custom 习惯,习俗;proposal 建议;inspiration 激励;adventure 冒险经历。

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

I. 1. region 2. represent 3. absolutely 4. respect

5. wedding 6. brief 7. clapped 8. grace

9. moments 10. branch

II. 1. Representing 2. horribly 3. pleased

4. amazing 5. waving 6. considering/consideration

7. clapping 8. branches 9. going 10. absolutely

III. 1. set off 2. show respect to 3. take his eyes off

4. falls on 5. except for 6. from near and far 7. went off

8. To be frank

IV. 1. as if it were broken 2. feeling really tired

3. performing on stage 4. Climbing mountains 5. just as they are

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。作者是一名留学生,社交媒体上推送的有关故乡传统节日的图片引发了她对国外生活的思考,使其明白了故乡的节日对留学生的意义。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“For me growing up, the festival...providing me with a day to play with colour and water with my beloved family and friends.”可知,作者将这个节日视为和所爱的家人及朋友一起庆祝、玩乐的日子。故选 B 项。

2. A 词义猜测题。根据第二段首句中的“...being away from home means being disconnected from cultural traditions.”以及画线词所在句中的转折词 while 和下文提到的作者对故乡关注不够,和家人及朋友联系少可推断,画线词所在句表达的是“虽然文化上的脱节是不可避免的,但当作者看到新闻提要或朋友们在社交媒体上分享的帖子时,她还是会为没有及时了解故乡发生的事情而感到内疚”,因此 penitence 和 guilt“内疚,悔恨”意义一致。最后一段的“forgive myself for not staying up to date with what's happening in my country”也是提示。故选 A 项。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“...I don't know how to do a better job of keeping up to date with everything when focusing on classes and work, and adjusting to college life.”以及“Keeping up with news from home, however, requires the extra individual

effort I just can't spare time for while dealing with everything else I have to do here.”可知,作者因为校园生活太忙而没有时间关注故乡的消息,这导致作者和故乡脱节了。故选 C 项。

4. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容,尤其是“But with the opportunity to celebrate the festival away from home with friends at the university and learn to forgive myself for not staying up to date with what's happening in my country, I know what I have at present is exactly what I need to hold dear and deserves my deep gratefulness.”可推知,有机会在大学与朋友一起庆祝节日,并学会原谅自己没有及时了解故乡正在发生的事情让作者知道她目前的生活正是她需要珍惜并深深感激的。故选 B 项。

VI. 第一节

One possible version:

Distinguished judges and dear fellow students,

It's my honour to stand here and talk about “Promoting traditional Chinese festivals”. **As we all know**, traditional Chinese festivals are an important part of Chinese culture. **Firstly**, traditional Chinese festivals teach us a lot about our nation's history. **Moreover**, they enable us to learn about fine Chinese values, **thus helping us pass them down**.

Therefore, promoting traditional festivals is high on the agenda. **Declaring public holidays on some traditional festivals is undoubtedly a good way to raise people's awareness of these festivals**. **Besides**, schools can hold more activities to help draw students' attention to our tradition.

Only with the joint efforts can traditional Chinese festivals be really promoted.

Thank you very much for your attention!

第二节

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者告知所教的 8 岁的孩子们要他们在家里多干点活赚点钱,为那些买不起食物的人买感恩节晚餐的食物。在感恩节那一周,孩子们带来了钱,急切地冲向超市,买了食物和粉红色的玫瑰花。作者带着孩子们去了玛丽亚的家,当孩子们把粉红色的玫瑰放在桌子上时,那个女人显得很惊讶。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“当我们系安全带时,我们可以看到厨房的窗户。”可知,第一段可描写作者和孩子们在外面所看到的室内的玛丽亚的情况。

②由第二段首句内容“看到那动人的场面,孩子们安静了下来。”可知,第二段可描写这次拜访对孩子们的影响和作者的评价。

2. 续写线索:玛丽亚走到花面前—花对她的影响—孩子的感想—作者的评价

One possible version:

As we fastened our seat belts, we could see the kitchen window. Maria waved goodbye to us, then turned around and walked across the room, past the roast turkey, past the decorations, straight to the flowers. She put her face in the flowers. **When she raised her head, there was a smile on her lips, which brightened up the whole room all of a sudden.**

The old lady was transformed before our eyes. **She seemed to become energetic and young again**, and the tired face disappeared completely.

Upon seeing the moving scene, the children became quiet.

At that very brief moment, the children saw the power to **make others' life better by giving**. They sensed that sometimes a person needs a bunch of pretty flowers on a dark November day. And they did make the right choice **for what could cheer up an old lonely lady's Thanksgiving holiday**—just something simple but surprising as well as beautiful. We indeed made the idea come alive.

单元小测 (Unit 1)

I. 1. merrily 2. agricultural 3. clapped 4. horribly

5. original 6. Wrestling 7. pleased 8. occasional

9. religious 10. significance

II. 1. have nothing in common 2. fades away 3. In spite of

4. To be frank 5. falls on 6. take advantage of 7. set off for 8. went off

III. 1. No matter how different; in which/where they can get along well with

2. It is typical of the Chinese

3. staring up at the sky; appreciating the moon

4. make it safe for people to walk on

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了曾经在美国一度很流行的五月花篮节。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The practice has a long history, originating from the ancient European festival of spring, Beltane (an ancient Celtic festival), according to historian Marci Matson.”可知,五月花篮节源于欧洲。故选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Once done, the said hanger knocks and takes flight. If the hanger hangs a May basket on someone's door and the receiver catches him or her, it's a great shame.”可知,挂花篮者在门上挂好花篮之后,要赶紧跑开。take flight 在此处意为“跑开,逃走”。故选 C。

3. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中 Louisa May Alcott 描述的情景“Such a twanging (砰然一声) of doorbells; such a hurry to move with quick steps in the dark; such funny crashes as boys came racing round corners, or girls ran into one another's arms as they climbed up and down steps secretly; such laughing, whistling, flying about of flowers and the friendly feeling.”可知,人们庆祝五月花篮节的场景是非常有趣、惊险刺激的。故选 B。

4. A 推理判断题。由最后一段中的“Perhaps the practice may help bring this old tradition back to life. Why not show someone you are thinking of them this May Basket Day?”可知,作者希望五月花篮节能够再次流行起来。故选 A。

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了二十四节气中的“雨水”。

1. traditional 考查形容词。空处修饰 Chinese solar calendar 用形容词。故填 traditional。

2. determined 考查非谓语动词。此处为非谓语,动词 determine“决定”与其逻辑主语 the 24 solar terms 之间是被动关

系,应用其过去分词作后置定语。故填 determined。

3. were created 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。动词 create 和主语之间是被动关系,根据时间状语 thousands of years ago 可知,此处描述过去发生的事情,用一般过去时的被动语态,主语是复数,主谓一致,故填 were created。

4. on 考查介词。表示“在具体某日”,应用介词 on。故填 on。

5. signals 考查动词时态和主谓一致。此处描述客观事实,用一般现在时。主语是单数,主谓一致,故填 signals。

6. arrival 考查名词。形容词性物主代词 its 后应用名词 arrival,故填 arrival。

7. commonly 考查副词。修饰动词 regarded 用副词。故填 commonly。

8. an 考查冠词。此处泛指“一句中国古语”,应用不定冠词,old 发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

9. which 考查定语从句。此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 the rainfall of this season,指代事物,关系词在从句中作主语,用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

10. warmer 考查形容词比较级。根据句意和前文系动词 gets 可知,此处应用形容词比较级 warmer 作表语,表示“更温暖的”。故填 warmer。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了麦考尔在田纳西州克利夫兰镇的旅馆过夜时,她的猫塔克失踪的故事。麦考尔在经历了一系列个人不幸后,经济拮据且身体部分残疾,几乎要放弃,正是她的猫塔克让她坚持了下来。在利拉德的帮助下,塔克最终在圣诞节前被找回,给麦考尔带来了安慰和团聚的喜悦。

1. C 根据下文“... McCall had lost her husband to cancer...”可知,这里是指前两年的事情。故选 C。present 现在的,目前的; precious 宝贵的,珍贵的; previous 先前的; preferable 更好的,更合适的。

2. A 根据常识以及空前的 their grandchildren 可知,孙辈死于暴力。故选 A。violence 暴力; cancer 癌症; joy 开心; revival 复兴。

3. C 根据“And an accident had left McCall partially disabled...”可知,因为出过事故,她不能工作。故选 C。unwilling 不愿意的; unnecessary 没有必要的; unable 不能胜任的; inconvenient 不方便的。

4. D 根据前文可知,此处指的是经历了这么多死亡之后,她已经准备放弃了。故选 D。disease 疾病; accident 事故; injury 伤害; death 死亡。

5. B 根据后文“... she got in her car and got back on the way.”可知,此处指的是麦考尔计划在克利夫兰镇过夜,然后继续开车。故选 B。ride 骑行; drive 驾驶; walk 步行; run 跑步。

6. D 根据常识以及下文的“... hit the road again...”可知,此处指的是她准备收拾东西再次上路。故选 D。clean up 清理; take up 占据; pick up 捡起; pack up 收拾行李。

7. C 根据前文“... the cat was gone.”可知,此处指的是寻找猫。故选 C。look 看; research 研究; search 搜寻; survey 调查。

8. B 根据下文“McCall, too, had been posting about Tucker.”可知,她到处都找不到猫。故选 B。somewhere 某地; nowhere 没有地方; elsewhere 其他地方; anywhere 任何地方。

9. C 根据后文“... She couldn't... to stay another night.”可知,夜幕已经降临。故选 C。dawn 黎明; noon 中午; dusk 黄昏; night 晚上。

10. A 根据上文“McCall's budget was tight, and her head was full of questions.”可知,此处指的是她付不起钱再待一晚了。故选 A。afford 付得起; offer 提供; remain 留下,剩余; ensure 确保。

11. B 根据后文“McCall, too, had been posting about Tucker.”可知,她没有找到猫,感到非常伤心。故选 B。bad-tempered 脾气不好的; heartbroken 心碎的; helpless 无助的; homeless 无家可归的。

12. A 根据后文 his story on Facebook 可知,她把他的故事发布在 Facebook 上。故选 A。post 发布; write 书写; blog 写博客; tell 告诉。

13. C 根据“... and soon McCall was on the phone with Lillard, hearing Tucker's meows and sobbing with...”可知,此处指的是有人将二者联系起来。故选 C。touch 触摸; apology 道歉; connection 联系; announcement 宣布。

14. D 根据空前 hearing Tucker's meows 可知,她松了一口气。故选 D。sorrow 悲伤; panic 恐慌; satisfaction 满意; relief 宽慰。

15. B 根据常识以及空前 to McCall 可知,塔克被送回给麦考尔了。故选 B。award 奖励; deliver 运送; offer 提供; donate 捐赠。

Unit 2 MORALS AND VIRTUES

Period One Listening and Speaking

I. 1. dilemma 2. moral 3. virtue 4. fainted

5. nameless 6. definition

II. 1. morally 2. eagerness 3. chosen 4. virtues

5. confused 6. visit 7. dangerous 8. crossing

III. 1. are eager to 2. disagree with 3. got in trouble

4. in a dilemma 5. pay attention to

IV. A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者的父亲因为心脏病住院,但同时在住院期间承担了志愿者的活动,用爱成就了自己和一个小女孩的故事。文章告诉我们,爱的力量有时候比医生的力量更加强大。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段“He wanted to do something to keep himself busy, so he decided to volunteer at the local children's hospital.”可知,作者的父亲在当地一家医院工作是为了让自己保持忙碌和使自己快乐。故选 B 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“All the while he would tell her, ‘See, you can do anything you set your mind to.’ At the end of the day, she began to paint using her mouth...”可知,作者的父亲是通过向小女孩展示了她仍然可以做很多事情来帮助这个瘫痪的小女孩的。故选 C 项。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“... in came the little girl who had been paralyzed and only this time she was walking.”可知,瘫痪的女孩逐渐恢复健康并能够行走。故选 C 项。

4. D 主旨大意题。通读全文尤其是最后一段“... love is more powerful than doctors...”可知,这篇文章主要传达了爱可以带来超乎寻常的结果。故选 D 项。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了为所有人创造绿色天堂的创造者——Ivan Markov 从事园艺事业的励志故事。

5. D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“During the treatment and recovery, he read about a local award for best garden, and though he only had a front garden outside his flat, he thought the competition would be something to work towards. He worked on his patch for most of the year, planting seeds and plants, such as flowers, berries and herbs. Surprisingly, he won the best front garden prize.”可推知,他是一个园艺能手。故选 D。

6. C 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“‘I had so much beauty in my garden,’ he says. ‘I wanted to share what I had.’ He started offering guide to others. News of Markov’s green-fingered selflessness began to spread. ‘I go to someone’s property and give them advice on how to plant a garden,’ he says. He delivers cuttings and seeds and helps people repot plants, but everything he does is free. To date, Markov has helped six neighbourhoods embrace sustainable gardening.”可知,他主动和别人分享自己拥有的东西,说明他是热心的,他免费帮助别人说明他是慷慨的。故选 C。

7. D 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“He wants to show people you don’t have to live in the country to create beauty. ‘It doesn’t matter how much space you have. Outside my place there’s a tiny square. I grow tomatoes there for my supper. The opportunities are endless.’”可推知,关于园艺,Markov 可能会同意采取行动的愿望很重要。故选 D。

8. B 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“A heart attack led Ivan Markov to take up gardening on a small patch (小块土地) in front of his council flat.”和最后一段“Gardening gives Markov ‘the feeling of creating something from nothing and so much pleasure’”. His dream is to create more green areas. Markov is making this corner of south-east London a paradise for all.”可知,文章介绍了为所有人创造绿色天堂的创造者——Ivan Markov 从事园艺事业的励志故事。故选 B。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了苗族刺绣非物质文化遗产的传承人潘玉珍,以及她如何将苗族刺绣推广到国际市场,并希望将其传承给下一代的故事。

1. an 考查冠词。此处泛指“一位传承者”,应用不定冠词, inheritor 以元音音素开头,应用 an。故填 an。

2. from 考查介词。动词短语 come from 意为“来自”。故填 from。

3. various 考查形容词。此处修饰名词短语 fashion show activities,应用形容词 various“各种各样的”,作定语。故填 various。

4. where 考查定语从句。此处引导限制性定语从句,先行词是 fashion show activities,关系词替代先行词在从句中作地点状语,应用关系副词 where 引导。故填 where。

5. particularly 考查副词。此处使用强调副词 particularly“尤其是”,强调 at Christmas。故填 particularly。

6. decorated 考查非谓语动词。decorate 与 notebook 是逻辑上的动宾关系,应用过去分词作后置定语。故填 decorated。

7. thought 考查动词时态。根据语境可知,句子陈述过去发生的事情,应用一般过去时。故填 thought。

8. pride 考查名词。根据空前 the 和空后 of 可知,此处使用名词 pride“骄傲”。故填 pride。

9. are 考查动词时态和主谓一致。not only... but (also)... 连接并列主语时,谓语动词遵循就近一致原则,句子陈述目前的事实,应用一般现在时,be 动词使用 are。故填 are。

10. hoping 考查非谓语动词。hope 与主语是逻辑上的主动关系,应用现在分词作状语,表示主动和进行。故填 hoping。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

I. 1. retired 2. kindergarten 3. illustrate 4. clinic

5. decades 6. insurance 7. staff 8. published

9. respond 10. majority

II. 1. response 2. rejection 3. scared 4. complaints

5. marriage 6. majority 7. election 8. energetic

9. sharply 10. tendency

III. 1. tend to 2. carried him through 3. have been responsible for 4. in need of 5. at times 6. on your own

7. be replaced with/by

IV. 1. would rather die than give in

2. the first Chinese scientist to be awarded

3. didn’t realize; until

4. nothing is more attractive to me

5. was last seen wandering

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项研究发现,故事中的良好道德品质在改变青少年价值观方面发挥积极作用。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中“Stories can play a role in changing the importance of particular moral values in young audiences, according to the result of a new study.”可知,一项新研究的结果表明,故事可以在改变特定道德价值观对于年轻读者的重要性方面发挥作用,由此可推知故事中的良好道德品质有助于塑造孩子们的价值观,故选 B。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中“While many previous studies have focused on broad conceptualisations (概念化), like positive or negative effects of specific content, Hahn’s study looks at how reading the content featuring specific moral values might influence the weight kids place on those values.”(虽然之前的许多研究都集中在宽泛的概念化上,比如特定内容的积极或消极影响,但 Hahn 的研究着眼于阅读具有特定道德价值观的内容如何影响孩子对那些价值观的重视程度。)可知,本段旨在告诉我们 Hahn 的研究和以前的研究的区别。故选 B。

3. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“For the study, Hahn and her colleagues took the main character from a teenager story and edited the content to reflect in each version (版本) the study’s focus on one of four moral values. A fifth version was changed in a

way that featured an amoral main character.”可知,Hahn 的团队为这项研究改编了一个人物,并创作了五个故事,故选 A。

4. D 推理判断题。根据文章内容,并结合第一段“An important lesson in the moral education of children could be as close as the book in their hands. Stories can play a role in changing the importance of particular moral values in young audiences, according to the result of a new study.”可知,文章主要介绍了一项研究发现,故事中的良好道德品质在改变青少年价值观方面发挥积极作用,与青少年的道德教育有关,故文章可能出自一本教育杂志,故选 D。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了几种增强责任感的方法。

1. D 根据下文“It’s also about making proper choices and doing what is right.”中的 also about 可知,上文应说明“责任是关于什么的”。D 项(它不仅仅是关于做作业或喂狗。)与下一句一起说明责任的内涵,符合语境。故选 D 项。

2. G 根据上文“Irresponsible people often make decisions without realizing how they are affecting others.”可知,上文讲到不负责任的人做出的决定。G 项(大多数决定都会影响他人,所以要对对自己的选择负责。)补充说明决定的影响,符合语境。故选 G 项。

3. E 空格处是本段主旨句,应为祈使句。根据下文“Take a time out to look back on what you have said or done, especially after a difficult decision. By reflecting, you give yourself a chance to make better decisions.”可知,本段主要建议要进行反思。E 项(暂停并反思你的行为,看看你能把什么做得更好。)符合本段主旨。故选 E 项。

4. A 根据下文“But it’s something you can handle when you’re a responsible person.”可知,空格处与下文是转折关系。A 项(这有时很难做到。)符合语境。故选 A 项。

5. B 根据段落主旨句“Apologize for any mistake you make.”可知,本段主要建议要为你犯的错误道歉。B 项(不要隐瞒你的错误,承认它们。)符合本段主旨。故选 B 项。

VII. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章简要介绍了儒家经典作品《论语》的主要内容,以及其超越时间流逝在今天依然适用的思想理念。

1. written 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,空处作 *The Analects of Confucius* 的后置定语,write 和 *The Analects of Confucius* 在逻辑上是被动关系,且动作已完成,应用 write 的过去分词形式。故填 written。

2. It 考查代词。分析句子可知,空处缺少主语,代指 *The Analects of Confucius*,用 it,置于句首,首字母大写。故填 It。

3. Representing 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,句子主干成分完整,空处作句子的状语,对 it 作补充说明,represent“代表”和 it 在逻辑上是主动关系,应用 represent 的现在分词形式,且空处位于句首,首字母需大写。故填 Representing。

4. a 考查冠词。分析句子可知,空处表示泛指,意为“一个”,应用不定冠词,且 must 的发音以辅音音素开头,应用 a。故填 a。

5. have occurred 考查动词时态和主谓一致。分析句子可知,空处作句子的谓语,结合 has developed 可知,时态应保持一致,

用现在完成时,且主语 huge changes 为复数,助动词用 have。故填 have occurred。

6. which 考查定语从句。分析句子可知,空处和空前的 some of 构成“代词 + of + 关系代词”的结构,引导非限制性定语从句,对先行词 ideas 作补充说明,先行词指物,关系词代替先行词作 of 的宾语,应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

7. confusion 考查名词。to 后接不可数名词 confusion 作宾语。故填 confusion。

8. images 考查名词复数。根据 Confucius’ students 可知,空处填名词复数 images 作宾语。故填 images。

9. as 考查介词。此处用固定短语 treat sb as...,意为“将某人视为……”。故填 as。

10. further 考查副词比较级。此处用副词比较级 further (进一步)作状语,修饰动词 enhance。故填 further。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

I. 1. arguing 2. surrounding 3. burning 4. saying

5. waiting 6. covering 7. adding 8. causing

II. 1. kept the fire burning

2. found himself lying in hospital

3. With the summer holiday approaching/drawing near

4. Dating back to the 18th century

5. Hearing the good news; shouting loudly with tears rolling in his eyes

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章从地理位置、风景和所获称号等方面介绍了张家界。

1. Located 考查非谓语动词。locate 与 Zhangjiajie 是逻辑上的动宾关系,应用过去分词,作状语。置于句首,首字母大写。故填 Located。

2. which 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 Zhangjiajie,指物,关系词替代先行词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

3. Actually 考查副词。此处修饰后面整句话的内容,应用副词,作状语。置于句首,首字母大写。故填 Actually。

4. an 考查冠词。此处泛指“一个放大的盆景”,应用不定冠词,enlarged 是以元音音素开头的词,应用 an。故填 an。

5. attracting 考查非谓语动词。Zhangjiajie 与 attract 是逻辑上的主谓关系,应用现在分词,作结果状语。故填 attracting。

6. has become 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据“Since it was discovered in the 1980s...”可知,此处使用现在完成时,主语 tourism industry 是单数,助动词使用 has。故填 has become。

7. development 考查名词。此处作 has stimulated 的宾语,由空前的 the 及空后的 of 可知,应用名词 development,不可数名词。故填 development。

8. its 考查代词。此处修饰名词短语 magnificent natural scenery,应用形容词性物主代词 its。故填 its。

9. by 考查介词。根据句意可知,此处表示“被那里的少数民族表演所吸引”,应用介词 by。故填 by。

10. unforgettable 考查形容词。此处修饰名词 tour,应用形容

词,由语境可知,此处表示“难忘的”,应用 unforgettable。故填 unforgettable。

IV.【文章大意】本文是一篇人物传记。文章主要介绍了美国表演艺术家 Chita Rivera 的生平及其跨越半个多世纪的百老汇生涯。她凭借自己的才华与坚韧,两度荣获托尼奖,展现了她辉煌的艺术生涯与不懈追求的品质。

1. B 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Rivera first gained wide notice in 1957 as Anita in the original production of the musical play *West Side Story*. She was still dancing on New York's Broadway stages a half century later in 2015's *The Visit*.”可知,作者提到这两部戏,是为了强调她漫长的艺术生涯。故选 B 项。

2. A 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“‘I wouldn't know what to do if I wasn't moving or telling a story to you or singing a song,’ she said at the time. ‘That's the spirit of my life, and I'm really so lucky to be able to do what I love, even at this time in my life.’”可知,艺术对她来说就是一切。故选 A 项。

3. C 代词指代题。根据文章第七段中“The second Tony was an especially sweet victory for the star. Just five years earlier, Rivera had been in a serious car accident that broke her right leg.”和“It could have ended her career.”可知,第七段中的画线词 It 指代前文提到的那场可能导致她职业生涯终结的车祸。故选 C 项。

4. C 推理判断题。根据文章第七段“The second Tony was an especially sweet victory for the star. Just five years earlier, Rivera had been in a serious car accident that broke her right leg. It could have ended her career. After months of physical treatment to regain her dancing skills, she returned to the stage singing and dancing as energetically as ever. She said, ‘It never entered my mind that I wouldn't dance again.’”可知,Chita Rivera 不仅才华横溢,多次获得托尼奖,而且在遭遇严重车祸后,通过数月的物理治疗后她重返舞台,展现出极强的决心。因此,最能描述她的词语是“坚定且有天赋”。故选 C 项。

V.【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。本文介绍了几种教育孩子将手机当成工具而不是玩具的方法。

1. D 根据空处上句“Phones can be a distraction(干扰) from learning when used in the classroom.”可知,此处是在介绍手机对于学生的不良影响,D 项“They can also prevent students from connecting with one another.”(它们还可以阻止学生之间的联系。)与上文话题一致,且选项中的 they 指代的就是上句中的 phones。故选 D 项。

2. G 根据空处下句“They're also for keeping in touch with people who you may not get to talk to as often.”可知,此处是在讲手机可以用来联系别人,G 项“Phones aren't just for texting the best friend who lives two blocks away.”(手机不仅仅是用来给住在两个街区远的最好的朋友发短信的。)与上文话题一致,且是递进关系,下句中的 they 指代的是 G 选项中的 phones。故选 G 项。

3. F 根据空处上句“When you feel bored and expect to glance over social media, fight it by taking a short walk.”可知,此处是在

建议我们要少玩手机,多做别的事情来充实生活。F 项“Also, instead of reading a headline, why not pull out a book to read?”(此外,与其读手机里的头条新闻,为什么不拿出一本书来读呢?)符合语境。故选 F 项。

4. B 根据空处上句“For many families, the only time they truly get together is breaking bread at the end of a long day.”可知,此处是在讲和家人共进晚餐,B 项“Prepare a dinner together with your children.”(和你的孩子一起准备一顿晚餐。)符合语境,选项中的 dinner 呼应上文 breaking bread at the end of a long day。故选 B 项。

5. A 根据文章最后一句“Good options include going to an amusement park, working together on a craft project or signing your kids up for sports.”并结合本段内容可知,本段主要是在讲督促孩子多去做些别的活动,代替玩手机。A 项“Plan other forms of entertainment.”(计划其他形式的娱乐。)作为本段主旨句最合适。故选 A 项。

VI.【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了来自多伦多的 24 岁银行家洛布和人工智能工程师加法里在午餐时间进行锻炼时,发现有人落水并英勇跳入河中救人的故事。

1. A 根据上文“... has been sharing everything with his friend...”可知,两位朋友常常聊天。结合下文 in a lunchtime workout 和常识可推知,他们在午餐时间进行锻炼时也会聊天。故选 A。chat 聊天; argue 争论; quarrel 吵架; whisper 低语。

2. C 根据下文“... he climbed over the rail and jumped into the cold water without any slightest...”可知,洛布说完就毫不犹豫地跳进了冰冷的水中,加法里还没来得及做出反应,即在加法里做出反应之前,洛布就采取了行动。故选 C。complain 抱怨; illustrate 举例说明; respond 反应; represent 象征,代表。

3. D 根据上文“... he climbed over the rail and jumped into the cold water...”可知,洛布行动迅速,毫不犹豫地跳进了冰冷的水中。故选 D。motivation 动机; difficulty 困难; rejection 拒绝; hesitation 犹豫。

4. A 根据下文 his shoes 可推知,加法里下水时甚至没有脱鞋。故选 A。take off 脱下; hold up 举起,支撑; put on 穿上; give away 赠送。

5. C 根据下文“... Lobb saw that it was a big, middle-aged man.”可知,洛布靠近落水者,看清了他的体型。故选 C。measure 测量; protect 保护; approach 接近; tap 轻敲。

6. B 根据下文“The rescuer dove... the man and kicked upward until they both appeared above the water.”可知,洛布把落水者拉出水面,说明他已经沉到了水下,在水下 3 英尺的地方。故选 B。above 在……上方; below 在……下方; over 在……上方(覆盖); beside 在……旁边。

7. B 根据下文“... kicked upward until they both appeared above the water.”可知,洛布抓住他,把他拉出水面。故选 B。beat 打败; grasp 抓住; cheer 欢呼; hurt 伤害。

8. C 根据“With great efforts... brought him back to Pier 15...”

可知,洛布和加法里两人费了很大的劲,才终于把落水的人带回码头。故选 C。frequently 频繁地;suddenly 突然地;eventually 最终;professionally 专业地。

9. A 根据下文“...from 20 minutes in the water and bleeding from numerous cuts...”可知,两人在水里待的时间太久且受了伤,所以极度疲惫。故选 A。tired 疲倦的,累的;delighted 高兴的;disappointed 失望的;interested 感兴趣的。

10. D 根据下文 drove away 可知,落水的人被送上了救护车。故选 D。ship 船;helicopter 直升机;bike 自行车;ambulance 救护车。

11. C 根据上文可知,落水的人被救上岸后就被救护车拉走了,所以他们不知道他的情况。故选 C。sometimes 有时;ever 曾经;never 从不,一点都不;still 仍然。

12. A 根据上文可知,洛布和加法里这两位好朋友不顾个人安危,一起拯救了陌生的落水者,结合下文 their bond 和常识可推知,这样的行为能让他们的友谊更牢固。故选 A。tighten 加紧,使更加牢固;ruin 破坏;challenge 挑战;rescue 营救。

13. C 那天码头上有很多人,只有他们两个人跳下去救人,因此这两个人有道德责任感。故选 C。charm 魅力;dilemma 困境;responsibility 责任;feature 特征。

14. D 根据下文“...‘why wouldn’t I help?’”可知,他知道自己有能力就去提供救援。故选 D。rude 粗鲁的;clever 聪明的;strong 强大的;capable 有能力的。

15. C 下文“People always say, ‘If your friend were in danger, would you reach out to him?’ I think I answered that one.”是加法里补充说的话。故选 C。debate 辩论;greet 打招呼;add 补充说;beg 乞求。

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

I. 1. tear 2. tension 3. chain 4. income 5. harm

6. despair 7. tripped 8. flexible

II. 1. tears 2. operation 3. has been spent 4. harmful
5. responsibilities 6. tripped 7. has passed 8. being bitten

9. tension 10. assistance

III. 1. trip over 2. in tears 3. in despair 4. a great deal

5. neither; nor 6. picked; up 7. make an attempt to

8. kept; from

IV. 1. Neither did he; nor did he

2. whose windows face south

3. If not

4. his hands trembling

5. who/that has been awarded the title

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要解释了毅力的概念以及与此相关的人物事例。

1. A 推理判断题。根据第一段“If we want to define grit, the correct way to put it is as a non-cognitive trait (非认知特性) based on someone’s ability to insist despite many challenges and obstacles to achieve a given goal. It is the trait that tells you to

keep trying when everyone else has given up on you. It is a measure of emotional intelligence and well-being.”可知,作者通过给出定义来解释 grit 的含义。故选 A。

2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段“The apple story then proved wrong. It took many, many years of labour and failures before he came up with the concept.”可知,作者提到艾萨克·牛顿的这个故事是想表达毅力的重要性。故选 C。

3. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词上文“The apple story then proved wrong. It took many, many years of labour and failures before he came up with the concept.”以及后文“Newton was clearly a genius, but intelligence alone would not have made him reach his goals.”可知,后文提到牛顿显然是个天才,但光靠智力并不能使他达到他的目标,说明文章并非旨在削弱智力的力量,故画线词意思是“削弱”。故选 D。

4. B 推理判断题。根据第四段“‘Nobody is talented enough to not have to work hard, and that’s what grit allows you to do,’ says Angela Duckworth, the foremost researcher in the field of grit study. In her study, Duckworth isolated two qualities...”可知,她可能会同意有毅力的人更有可能坚持。故选 B。

VI. 第一节

One possible version:

The Chain of Kindness

Dear fellow students,

I am Li Hua, a student of Senior 1, **feeling greatly privileged to be here to share my understanding of the act of kindness and its significance in our lives.**

To me, **a good deed is not just an act of kindness but a reflection of one’s character and a simple gesture that has a profound impact on others.** Last year, I encountered a senior citizen struggling to carry her groceries. **Without hesitation, I offered to help her. Her grateful smile and heartfelt thanks left a lasting impression on me,** reminding me that **even the smallest acts of kindness can bring immense happiness to others.**

I sincerely hope that everyone can recognize the power of morals and virtues and **embody them in action.**

That’s all, thank you!

第二节

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者驾车在暴风雪中迷路,遇到了农夫安迪,作者邀请安迪到车里取暖,并和他一同前行,最终他们一起找到安迪的家,作者受到了安迪和他妻子的热情招待。文章讲述了在困境中相互帮助、建立友谊的故事。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“外面的寒风使他脸色苍白,他在浑身发抖。”可知,第一段可描写作者帮助安迪,与他一起出发的经过。

②由第二段首句内容“在黑暗中行驶了很长一段时间后,我们终于在一间还亮着灯的农舍前停了下来。”可知,第二段可描写作者

把安迪送回家,安迪和他的妻子坚持让作者留下来过夜。

2. 续写线索:作者帮助安迪一打算送安迪回家一终于到达一表达感激—感悟

One possible version:

The cold wind outside made him look pale and he was trembling. Without hesitation, I turned the air conditioning up and offered him the scarves meant for my daughters. Wrapping them around himself, Andy felt much better, gratitude shining in his eyes. "I was out checking on the farm work, but the snowstorm hit earlier than expected," he explained, his voice tinged with exhaustion. Knowing what happened, I planned to drive him back home. Therefore, with Andy's knowledge of the surroundings and my vague sense of direction, we set off into the wintry night.

After driving in the darkness for a long time, we finally stopped before a farmhouse with lights still on. As we stepped out of the car, a lady who seemed to be Andy's wife rushed out, her face filled with worry and relief. Tears welled up in her eyes as she embraced her husband tightly, gratitude pouring from every gesture. As a show of appreciation, they invited me inside for a cup of warm tea, insisting I stay the night. Surrounded by the warmth of their hospitality, I shared stories and laughter continued into the night, the bond forged in adversity growing stronger with each passing moment.

单元小测 (Unit 2)

I. 1. assistance 2. tension 3. flexibly 4. sharply
5. energetic 6. Bitten/Having been bitten 7. whispering
8. was appointed 9. tending 10. illustrating

II. 1. passed away 2. in memory of 3. respond to 4. in tears
5. in despair 6. in need of 7. tripped over

8. carry through

III. 1. the first; to be appointed as
2. find himself caught in a dilemma
3. While (he was) travelling in Europe

4. not only helps with our study and life; but also contributes to

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章简要讲述了 Apfel 的生平和对他人产生的影响。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中 "As a daughter of a successful small business owner, she studied art and art history before working as a copywriter for *Women's Wear Daily*." 可知,在成为时尚影响者之前,Apfel 的工作是《女装日报》的文案。故选 D 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中 "As a daughter of a successful small business owner, she studied art and art history before working as a copywriter for *Women's Wear Daily*." 和第二段中 "With her husband Carl, Apfel started a textile and fabric (纺织及织物) reproduction business in 1950." 以及第四段中 "At age 94, she was the subject of a well-reviewed documentary by Albert Maysles." 及 "Her autobiography (自传), *Iris Apfel: Accidental*

Icon, was published in 2018." 可知正确的顺序为:a (Apfel 学习艺术和艺术史)→d (Apfel 是《女装日报》的文案)→c (Apfel 开始了纺织和织物生产业务)→e (Apfel 出现在 Albert Maysles 的一部纪录片中)→b (Apfel 出版了 *Iris Apfel: Accidental Icon* 一书)。故选 C 项。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第五段中 "In a 2015 NPR story, Apfel told a reporter Ina Jaffe that she took pride in having inspired people over the years." 可知,她为多年来激励人们而感到骄傲。据此推知,Apfel 因自己对他人的生活产生了影响而感到骄傲。故选 C 项。

4. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中 "At 90, she was teaching at the University of Texas at Austin. At age 94, she was the subject of a well-reviewed documentary by Albert Maysles. At age 97, she became a professional fashion model, represented by a top agency, IMG." 可知,Apfel 身兼多种职业角色,是个多才多艺的人;根据第五段中 "In a 2015 NPR story, Apfel told a reporter Ina Jaffe that she took pride in having inspired people over the years." 和最后一段中 "'She became an inspiration for so many people,' jewellery designer Alexis Bittar said in a statement." 可知,她对他人的生活产生影响,是个有影响力的人。故选 D 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了中国传统乐器古琴,包括其历史、形状、类型、音乐特点以及它与传统文化的关系。

1. was added 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。空处作本句谓语,add 和主语 the first character 之间是被动关系,用被动语态,根据句意可知,描述的是已发生的事,用一般过去时。主语为单数,助动词用 was。故填 was added。

2. that 考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,先行词是 cultural activity,前有形容词最高级修饰,关系词在从句中作主语,用 that 引导。故填 that。

3. Among/Of 考查介词。根据语境可知,此处表示 "在……之中",可用介词 among 或者 of,位于句首,首字母大写。故填 Among/Of。

4. most graceful 考查形容词最高级。此处是四者比较,应该用最高级,表示 "最优雅的"。故填 most graceful。

5. variety 考查名词。a variety of 是固定搭配,意为 "各种各样的"。故填 variety。

6. told 考查非谓语动词。本句已有谓语动词 has,所以空处用非谓语形式,短语 tell... apart 和逻辑主语 the Guqin 之间是被动关系,用过去分词表被动。故填 told。

7. a 考查冠词。master 意为 "大师",为可数名词,句中用的单数,应用不定冠词修饰,Guqin 为辅音音素开头,用 a 修饰。故填 a。

8. to introduce 考查非谓语动词。本句是 there be 句型,所以 introduce 用非谓语形式,此处表目的,用不定式作目的状语。故填 to introduce。

9. enabling 考查非谓语动词。本句已有谓语动词 helps,所以空处用非谓语形式,enable 和逻辑主语 it 之间是主动关系,用现在分词形式。故填 enabling。

10. originally 考查副词。修饰动词 comes,用副词。故填 originally。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了司机 Esbon Kamau 在接载乘客 Alex Tisdale 后发现一袋钱,并诚实地归还给了 Alex,Alex 对 Kamau 的诚实表示感激,并慷慨地给予小费。故事强调了诚实和善良的重要性。

1. C 根据下文“*As Kamau dropped off the teenager and continued to ... another rider, he noticed a red bag in the backseat.*”可知,少年把钱落在了 Kamau 的车上。故选 C。office 办公室;house 房子;vehicle 车辆;school 学校。

2. B 根据下文“*The company connected them to ... a drop-off.*”可知,两人建立了真正的联系。故选 B。challenge 挑战;connection 联系;conflict 冲突,矛盾;competition 竞争,比赛。

3. A 根据“*...how proud he was of his achievements that he had just made...*”可知,Alex 分享了他对自己刚刚取得的成就感到多么自豪。故选 A。share 分享;imagine 想象;record 记录;enjoy 喜欢,享受。

4. D 根据“*...his achievements that he had just made...*”可知,父亲因为他取得的成就赞美了他。故选 D。concern 担心;surprise 惊讶;comfort 安慰;praise 赞美。

5. A 根据上文“*...Alex...how proud he was of his achievements that he had just made and the...he received from his father.*”可知,Alex 所说的话让 Kamau 感觉很好。故选 A。good 好的;strange 奇怪的;scared 害怕的;familiar 熟悉的。

6. D 根据“*As Kamau dropped off the teenager...*”可知,Alex 到达目的地后下车,Kamau 继续搭载另一名乘客。故选 D。hold back 阻止,抑制;hand over 转交,递给;see off 为……送行;pick up 捡起,开车接送。

7. B 根据 the considerable sum of money inside 可知,Kamau 发现袋子里有一大笔钱。故选 B。throw 扔;spot 看见,注意到;

return 返回,归还;deliver 递送。

8. A 根据“*...to remember where he had left the bag of money.*”可知,Alex 努力回忆他把那袋钱放在哪里了。故选 A。try 尝试;promise 承诺,保证;manage 管理;pretend 假装。

9. D 根据上文“*Meanwhile, Alex was retracing his steps ... to remember where he had left the bag of money. However, the cash was nowhere to be found.*”可知,Alex 在自己寻找无果后,最终通过优步应用程序报告了现金丢失。故选 D。generally 一般地,大体上地;unluckily 不幸地;doubtfully 怀疑地;eventually 最终。

10. C 根据 a drop-off 可知,优步公司安排了一次交付。故选 C。change 改变;follow 跟着;organize 组织;recognize 识别。

11. C 根据“*The company connected them to ... a drop-off.*”可知,Kamau 毫不犹豫地把车开到 Alex 所处的位置。故选 C。team 队伍;camp 营地;location 位置;shelter 避难所。

12. A 根据下文“*Kamau wanted his ... display of honesty to be a lesson for Uber drivers everywhere.*”可知,此处是信息词 honesty 的词汇复现。故选 A。honesty 诚实;wisdom 智慧;courage 勇气;generosity 慷慨,大方。

13. B 根据上文“*Touched by the driver's...*”可知,Kamau 诚实的行为令人钦佩。故选 B。secret 秘密的;admirable 令人钦佩的;sudden 突然的;exciting 令人兴奋的。

14. B 根据“*...Alex expressed his gratitude by giving a generous tip.*”可知,做好事时,往往得到的会更多。故选 B。give 给;get 得到;miss 错过;lose 丢失。

15. C 根据“*...that kindness is worth a lot more than money.*”可知,他的这一善良的行为是另一个美丽的提醒。故选 C。dream 梦想;ambition 雄心,抱负;reminder 提醒人的事物;requirement 要求。

Unit 3 DIVERSE CULTURES

Period One Listening and Speaking

I. 1. diverse 2. fortune 3. chips 4. cheese 5. spicy

6. ethnic

II. 1. fortunate 2. diversity 3. thousands 4. arrival

5. living 6. exactly 7. what 8. that

III. 1. At least 2. die from 3. made of 4. lie in

5. In addition

IV. A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。作者在文中描述了自己的家乡——利物浦的美景,重点讲述了其独特的文化氛围,表达了对家乡的热爱。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“*It is not hard to imagine why, on first seeing the city, most visitors would be overpowered by the beauty of the noble buildings, which are solid signs of Liverpool's history.*”可知,利物浦迷人的建筑会给第一次来参观的人留下深刻的印象。故选 C 项。

2. A 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“*As if to stress its cultural role, Liverpool has more museums and galleries than most cities in Britain. At Walker Art Gallery ... Liverpool is also well-known for its football and other sports events. Every year, the Mersey River Festival attracts thousands of visitors, making the city a place of wonder.*”可知,作者在第三段列举了美术馆、音乐活动和体育赛

事等方面的例子,因此是通过举例子的方式对利物浦进行描述的。故选 A 项。

3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“*When my trip was about to complete, I chose to rest my legs in Liverpool's famous Philharmonic pub. It is a monument to perfection, and a heritage attraction itself.*”可推知,作者举出这个例子是为了展示另一处景点。故选 C 项。

4. B 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“*Liverpool, my hometown, is a unique city. It is so unique that in 2004 it became a World Heritage Site.*”和文章最后一段“*Being a World Heritage Site, my home city is certainly a place of 'outstanding universal value'. It is a treasure house with plenty of secrets for the world to explore.*”可知,文章不仅介绍了利物浦的美景,而且重点介绍了利物浦独特的文化氛围。故选 B 项。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。旧金山的滨水区如今面临海平面上升的威胁,同时许多城市的滨水地标也正面临着气候变化带来的洪水和海平面上升的严重威胁。

5. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“*Its beautiful old landmarks, like the Ferry Building and the Bay Bridge, have been seen in many books, TV shows and movies—from the stories and novels of Jack London to the 1970s TV series *The Streets of San**

Francisco.”可知,旧金山的滨水区以古老地标闻名。故选 A 项。

6. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“In 2016, the National Trust for Historic Preservation put part of the city’s shoreline on its list of the US’s most endangered historic places, in part because of the threat of sea level rise.”可知,滨水区面临海平面上升的威胁。故选 B 项。

7. B 推理判断题。根据第四段“Parts of the main road that runs along the waterfront have flooded from heavy rains in recent years. The state estimates (估计) the water could rise up to about two and a half feet above its present level by 2060, and possibly up to seven feet by the turn of the century.”可推知,第四段提到地震是为了强调海平面上升的严重性。故选 B 项。

8. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Now, San Francisco is considering measures to save its historic shoreline.”可知,旧金山正在考虑采取措施保护其历史悠久的海岸线,即解决方案正在考虑之中。故选 D 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章从“熊猫之乡”、美食、民俗和风景等方面介绍了成都这座著名的旅游城市。

1. and 考查连词。a permanent population of more than 21 million 和 an area of more than 14,300 square kilometres 构成并列关系,应用并列连词 and。故填 and。

2. houses 考查动词时态和主谓一致。此处描述客观事实,应用一般现在时。主语 the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding 为单数,动词 house 用第三人称单数形式。故填 houses。

3. visiting 考查状语从句的省略。在 when 引导的时间状语从句中,从句主语和主句主语相同,且从句含有 be 的某种形式时,可以省略从句中的主语和系动词。此处完整的从句是 when one is visiting Chengdu。故填 visiting。

4. has become 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据 in recent years 可知,此处应用现在完成时。主语为 Sichuan cuisine,谓语用单数。故填 has become。

5. the 考查冠词。birthplace 意为“发源地”,为可数名词,根据 of classic Sichuan dishes 可知,此处应用定冠词 the 表示特指。故填 the。

6. for 考查介词。be famous for 是固定搭配,意为“以……闻名”。故填 for。

7. filled 考查固定搭配。be filled with 是固定搭配,意为“充满”,此处应用过去分词 filled 作后置定语。故填 filled。

8. satisfying/satisfactory 考查形容词。修饰名词 meal“餐食”应用形容词 satisfying 或 satisfactory,表示“令人满意的”,作定语。故填 satisfying/satisfactory。

9. recommendation 考查名词。此处作主语,应用名词 recommendation 表示“推荐”。故填 recommendation。

10. who/that 考查定语从句。定语从句中缺少主语,且先行词为 those,指人,所以应用关系代词 who 或 that。故填 who/that。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

I. 1. admitted 2. claimed 3. diagram 4. district
5. journals 6. series 7. downtown 8. select 9. occurred
10. seek

II. 1. being caught 2. To earn 3. selected 4. diagrams
5. misfortune 6. admission 7. historical 8. occurred

9. drinking 10. definitely

III. 1. seek their fortune 2. a series of 3. earn a living

4. heading to 5. Apart from 6. escape from

IV. 1. given by their friends

2. There is; to choose from

3. It is the most exciting game I have ever seen

4. has been done/finished

5. the guide acting as

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要探讨了文化记忆的定义、功能及其在社会和文化适应中的重要作用。

1. B 推理判断题。根据文章第一段内容“People may typically think of memory as the recollection of the past. Memory enables people to learn from past experiences and apply that knowledge in present cases. It is an important part of our identity. So is culture, the way of life specific to a group of people.”(人们通常认为记忆是对过去的回忆。记忆使人们能够从过去的经历中学习,并将这些知识应用于当前的情况。这是我们身份的重要组成部分。文化也是如此,是一群人特有的生活方式。)以及第二段首句“Cultural memory is the constructed understanding of the past that is passed from one generation to the next through text, oral traditions, monuments and other symbols.”(文化记忆是对过去的理解,通过文本、口头传统、纪念碑和其他符号代代相传。)可知,第一段是为了引出文化记忆的概念。故选 B。

2. A 词义猜测题。根据画线单词下文“To understand culture, humans access a mass of cultural symbols, such as books. Artifacts (历史文物) of the past provide insights into where we came from. Libraries and the Internet keep a seemingly boundless amount of data on what it means to be part of a culture.”(为了理解文化,人类接触了大量的文化符号,比如书籍。历史文物对我们从哪里来提供了见解。图书馆和互联网保存着看似无穷无尽的数据,这些数据是关于成为某种文化的一部分意味着什么。)可推测,画线单词的意思和“储存”相似,画线词所在句指的是“文化记忆通常储存在博物馆或历史纪念碑等事物中”。故选 A。

3. D 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“Besides, it creates a form of shared identity and a means of communicating this identity to new members. The most powerful forms of cultural memory ... survival among threatened groups.”可知,二战对俄罗斯人的身份认同产生了深远影响,因此,俄罗斯的例子是用来说明文化记忆对身份认同的影响。故选 D。

4. A 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“The main function of cultural memory is not to recall the past, whether it is good or bad. Rather, it is to use knowledge of past experiences to avoid making the same mistakes again and again.”以及“Cultural memory enables people to adapt to their culture; it enables cultures to adapt to new circumstances by keeping traces of what worked in the past.”可知,文化记忆主要被期望用来传承过去的智慧,以避免一次又一次地犯同样的错误。故选 A。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了体验一种新的文化的好处。

1. G 上文“Often the best way to really explore a new place and culture is by spending abundant time there. A quick vacation may give you a glimpse (短暂的感受) into your destination.”提出探索

一个新的地方和文化的最好的方法是在那里度过大量的时间,短暂的度假只能让你对目的地有个初步了解,G项“But experiences like student or work exchange programmes allow you to immerse (沉浸) yourself in a new culture”(但是像学生或工作交换项目这样的经历可以让你沉浸在一种新的文化中)给出能让人沉浸在一种新的文化中的方式,与上文中 a quick vacation 构成转折关系,上下文语意连贯。故选 G。

2. F 上文“Culture shock is a response to your new surroundings when you are abroad, which can leave you confused, anxious and feeling lonely. It generally includes frustration at how even the simplest things can be different in the new culture. The thing is though, culture shock can be seen as a problem but also as an opportunity.”介绍了什么是文化冲击,结合本段小标题“Dealing with culture shock”可知,本段最终要说明如何应对文化冲击,F项“Only by adjusting to and accepting new surroundings can you understand and appreciate it”(只有适应和接受新的环境,你才能理解和欣赏它)给出应对文化冲击的办法,符合语境。故选 F。

3. A 此处为段落小标题。根据下文内容可知,本段主要介绍了语言对体验新文化的重要性。A项“Learning language skills”(学习语言技能)符合语境。故选 A。

4. E 根据后文“In each of these creative fields you may come across new approaches or elements that you bring home with you; maybe it's a certain combination of ingredients that you add to your cooking or a new style you adopt for your own home's design.”可知,本段介绍通过一些创造性的领域来体验新的文化。E项“Experiencing the local culture can expose you to local art, cuisine, architecture, etc.”(体验当地文化可以让你接触到当地的艺术、美食、建筑等)符合语境。故选 E。

5. D 根据前句“Meeting people and making friends while you are overseas is both a necessity and one of the most enjoyable aspects of the experience.”和后半句“... which enables you to meet people that you never would have known otherwise.”可知,结交朋友是体验新文化的好方法。D项“Travelling to new cultures is a great way to expand your social circle”(到新的文化中旅行是扩大你的社交圈的好方法)符合上下文语境。故选 D。

Ⅶ. 【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。马耳他中国文化中心启动了一个名为“汉服服饰协会”的新文化平台,旨在促进中国和马耳他之间的文化交流,展示丰富的传统文化。文章对此进行了报道。

1. named 考查过去分词。动词 name 意为“命名”,和谓语之间没有连词,和逻辑主语 cultural platform 构成被动关系,且动作已完成,应用过去分词形式作后置定语。故填 named。

2. is expected 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。此处描述客观事实,应用一般现在时。动词 expect 意为“期待”,和主语构成被动关系。主语 platform 为单数。故填 is expected。

3. richness 考查名词。此处作宾语,应用名词 richness,表示“丰富”。故填 richness。

4. for 考查介词。固定短语 be known for 意为“以……闻名”,符合语境,此处应用介词 for。故填 for。

5. who 考查定语从句。此处非限制性定语从句缺少主语,且先行词为 young Chinese,指人,应用关系代词 who。故填 who。

6. a 考查冠词。activity 意为“活动”,为可数名词,此处

hanfu-themed activity 为第一次出现,应用不定冠词表示泛指。hanfu-themed 的发音为辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

7. dating 考查现在分词。动词短语 date back to 意为“追溯到”,和谓语之间没有连词,且和逻辑主语 styles 构成主动关系,所以应用现在分词形式作后置定语。故填 dating。

8. graceful 考查形容词。此处作宾语补足语,应用形容词 graceful,表示“优雅的”。故填 graceful。

9. specifically 考查副词。此处作状语,应用副词 specifically,表示“专门地”。故填 specifically。

10. to contribute 考查动词不定式。desire to do sth 意为“渴望做某事”,此处应用 to do 不定式。故填 to contribute。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

I. 1. burned/burnt 2. so 3. not 4. accepted

5. to meet 6. told 7. introduced 8. travelling

9. financial 10. unfolding

II. 1. whether right or wrong 2. not to 3. I believe not/I don't think so 4. If given 5. if any

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了每年九月在英国怀特岛上举行的夏季音乐节盛会。

1. takes 考查动词时态和主谓一致。空处作句子的谓语,时间状语为 every September,此处描述经常性的情况,时态应用一般现在时,主语是 it, take 需用第三人称单数形式。故填 takes。

2. to have 考查非谓语动词。chance 后常接不定式作定语,表示“做某事的机会”。故填 to have。

3. which 考查定语从句。分析句子可知,空处引导非限制性定语从句,对先行词 boat 进行补充说明,先行词指物,关系词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

4. up 考查介词。根据语境可知,此处用固定短语 put up,表示“搭起,搭建”。故填 up。

5. openly 考查副词。分析句子可知,空处修饰谓语动词 talk,应用副词 openly,意为“公开地,坦白地”。故填 openly。

6. worries 考查名词复数。分析句子可知,空处和后面的 problems 并列,作 forget 的宾语, worry 在此意为“令人担忧的事”,为可数名词,结合空前的 all 可知,应用 worry 的复数形式。故填 worries。

7. it 考查固定句型。此处为固定句型“find it + 形容词 + to do sth”,意为“发现做某事……”,其中 it 作形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式。故填 it。

8. ourselves 考查代词。此处为固定短语 lose oneself in,意为“沉浸于”,空处应用 we 的反身代词形式。故填 ourselves。

9. sung 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,空处作 We Are Family 的后置定语,用非谓语动词, sing 和 We Are Family 是逻辑上的被动关系,应用 sing 的过去分词形式。故填 sung。

10. joining 考查非谓语动词。look forward to 表示“期盼”,其中 to 是介词,后接动名词形式作宾语。故填 joining。

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章说明了文化是把人们联系在一起的无形纽带,并分别从认识、行为、性格三个具体方面谈论了文化对人的影响。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段“People who belong to cultures that promote individualism tend to look at only the main aspects of a situation, while those of a culture that promotes collectivism

tend to consider even the minor details.”可知,在推崇或倡导集体主义的文化中,人们考虑问题时会思考非常细微的方面。故选 B。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据第三段“Moreover, our environment, which has cultural influences, shapes our behaviour.”以及画线词上文“In a society where boys are discouraged from crying, men think of it as...”可知,文化影响人们的行为,即如果一种社会文化不鼓励男孩子哭,那么男性就会把哭当成一种奇怪的行为,故画线词表示“奇怪的”。故选 C。

3. D 段落大意题。根据最后一段“Group culture determines the behavioural norms for a group. To be accepted as a part of the group ... or those treated as inferior may grow up to be submissive.”可知,最后一段主要讲了文化对个性的影响。故选 D。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第二段“How we perceive things is largely affected by our judgement skills, preconceived notions, attitudes, and emotions.”和第三段“Culture affects perception, and perception drives behaviour.”以及最后一段“Our culture defines people’s expectations from us. In the attempt to fulfill them, we shape our behaviour and personality to suit our culture.”可知,文章通过举例,分别从认识、行为、性格三个具体方面谈论了文化对人的影响。故可推知,文章主要通过举例进行展开。故选 A。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了九寨沟的一些受欢迎的景点。

1. E 根据前文“Jiuzhaigou National Park is located in the mountainous region of southwest China.”和后文“Here are some of the park’s most popular attractions.”可知,空处应讲述九寨沟国家公园里有许多景点,E项“这里充满了自然奇观,是联合国教科文组织公认的遗产地。”符合题意,it指代前面的 Jiuzhaigou National Park。故选 E。

2. D 根据小标题“Colourful lakes”可知,这里讲述的是九寨沟五颜六色的湖,再根据后文“Presenting colours of yellow, green and brown, these lakes look like colourful silk cloth.”可知,空处讲述的应是这里的湖会出现不同颜色,D项“随着季节的变化,它们呈现出不同的颜色。”符合题意,they指代前文的 lakes。故选 D。

3. F 根据前文“The most famous lake in the park is Five Flower Lake, also known as Peacock Lake.”可知,空处应进一步介绍五花海的特征,F项“这是一个浅湖,湖底覆盖着古老的倒下的树木枝干。”符合题意。故选 F。

4. A 根据前文“Pearl Shoal Waterfall is considered the park’s most beautiful waterfall.”可知,空处应进一步介绍该瀑布的特征,A项“它也相当宽。”符合题意,且与前面对诺日朗瀑布的描述相呼应。故选 A。

5. G 前文“During the cold winter months, waterfalls in the park freeze. This results in a beautiful show of ice curtains, ice sheets, and ice balls. What’s truly unique about this phenomenon is that the light changes the ice into a clear blue.”讲述了冬季的瀑布结冰后的美丽现象,空处应进一步讲述产生这种现象的时间,G项“这种景象每年只出现大约十天,在1月下旬到2月初之间。”符合题意。故选 G。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了莫斯科是个不错的旅游目的地,并重点介绍了红场。

1. D 结合空后宾语 Russian culture 和搭配的 first-hand 可知,此处指亲身经历俄罗斯文化。故选 D。remember 记住;create 创造;record 记录;experience 体验。

2. C 结合下文内容可知,文中着重介绍了莫斯科红场,且主要从其文化和历史背景方面展开,所以此处是“如果你是一个历史爱好者”。故选 C。nature 自然;festival 节日;history 历史;tradition 传统。

3. C 本段开始具体介绍俄罗斯的一些景点,Red Square 明显是包含在其中的一部分。故选 C。mean 意味着;find 发现;include 包括;require 要求。

4. A 联系下文列举的克里姆林宫等建筑可知,此处指站在红场上可以看到诸多莫斯科的著名建筑。故选 A。building 建筑;street 街道;brick 砖;celebration 庆祝活动。

5. D 由 flower 一词可知,应搭配 planted,字面上表示“种植花朵”,实际上意为“建造(花朵般的)穹顶”。故选 D。water 浇水;cover 覆盖;hide 躲藏;plant 种植。

6. C 联系下文可知,该段主要介绍红场名字的由来。故选 C。shape 形状;size 尺寸;name 名字;future 未来。

7. C 由“... Red Square means ‘Beautiful Square’.”可推断,这里要表达古俄语中表示 red 和 beautiful 的词是相同的。故选 C。unknown 未知的;right 正确的;same 相同的;opposite 相反的。

8. C 由前文描述的俄罗斯的城市布局可推断,红场就是莫斯科的中央广场。故选 C。public 公开的;main 主要的;central 中央的;only 唯一的。

9. A 结合句意可知,空后的 the symbolic centre 与前面的 the central square 应当并列在句中作表语,故应使用 as well as 连接两个并列成分。故选 A。

10. B 结合空后的时间 the 1490s 及后面的时间状语从句可推断,此处指其历史追溯到十五世纪九十年代。故选 B。face up to 直面,正视;date back to 追溯到;give way to 让位于;look forward to 期待。

11. B 根据主语是 businessmen 可知,此处指商人们汇聚在红场进行贸易活动。故选 B。visit 拜访;trade 从事贸易;live 居住;study 学习。

12. B 结合本段内容都是在围绕红场进行描述可知,此处指在重大节日时,这里会有许多庆典活动,将广场变为露天的聚集场所。故选 B。museum 博物馆;square 广场;market 市场;state 州。

13. C 根据语境可知,此处指游客们前去红场欣赏其美丽的建筑和历史。故选 C。accept 接受;check 检查;appreciate 欣赏,感激;miss 错过。

14. D 在红场旁边还有许多风景名胜。place of interest 意为“风景名胜”。

15. D 如果你来欧洲游玩,不要忘记来亲自看看红场。with one’s own eyes 意为“亲眼看到”。

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

- I. 1. climate 2. contain 3. mild 4. clothing
5. material 6. percentage 7. suits 8. construction

- II. 1. collection 2. items 3. settlement 4. poisonous
5. percentage 6. financially 7. construction 8. container
9. suitable 10. Herbal

III. 1. bring about 2. settle in 3. Varieties of 4. to name
but a few 5. (at) first hand

IV. 1. with my eyes fixed on the ceiling

2. it is hard/difficult to protect

3. What he said at the meeting

4. several of whom had to receive

5. not only educational but also interesting

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了人们的生活普遍受到了算法的影响。算法使我们的文化更加相似,本文提出了一些避免文化被算法趋同的建议。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段 “In *Filterworld: How Algorithms Flattened Culture*, Kyle Chayka argues convincingly that the rise of algorithm-driven feeds, used everywhere online from Instagram to Spotify, has led to a more uniform culture. Our tastes and desires increasingly don't belong to us, but to algorithms that are designed to keep people engaged at all costs.” 可知, Kyle Chayka 对算法的看法是它们使我们的文化更加相似。故选 B。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据画线部分上文 “This universe of algorithm-driven decisions has society-wide implications: ‘It extends to influence our physical spaces, our cities, and the routes we move through... flattening them in turn.’” 可知, 算法驱动的决策网络影响到了我们生活的各个方面, 没有人能不受影响地从算法驱动的决策网络中走出来。故画线部分指的是 “算法驱动的决策网络”。故选 C。

3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段 “This Filterworld may be inescapable, but there is hope. You can start by engaging more with the media you do choose to consume.” 可知, 更多地关注选定的媒体是抵抗算法影响的方法。故选 C。

4. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段 “It's commonly acknowledged that our lives are ruled by algorithms (算法), but have we really collectively understood how they have transformed our culture and personality?” 并结合全文内容可知, 文章主要说明了人们的生活普遍受到了算法的影响, 算法使我们的文化更加相似, 本文提出了一些避免文化被算法趋同的建议。由此可知, A 选项 “算法: 文化接管” 最符合文章大意。故选 A。

VI. 第一节

One possible version:

Dear friends,

Welcome to our school. Next week will witness our Traditional Chinese Culture Week, which aims to help you better understand traditional Chinese culture.

There are various activities during the week-long event. First, a Chinese painting exhibition will be arranged, where you can admire the artistic essence and development of Chinese painting. Also, if you are fond of music, the Chinese folk concert will be your cup of tea. For calligraphy lovers, I recommend

Chinese calligraphy lectures, in which you can learn on the spot how to write.

I sincerely invite all of you to join us!

第二节

【思路点拨】小男孩 Alex 坐在班级的后面, 他很害羞, 像一头孤狼一样独来独往。唯一带给 Alex 阳光和安慰的人是他的语文老师, 她鼓励他去中国参加一个文化交流项目。中国之行彻底改变了 Alex, 让他变得阳光开朗。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容 “他们在中国期间, Alex 非常享受这段经历。” 可知, 第一段可描写 Alex 在中国旅行交流的经历。

②由第二段首句内容 “回到美国, Alex 像变了一个人。” 可知, 第二段可描写 Alex 回到美国后发生的变化。

2. 续写线索: 参观中国的名胜古迹—结交中国朋友—回到美国—变化

One possible version:

During their time in China, Alex wholeheartedly enjoyed the experience. He felt so excited that he couldn't wait to explore China. The high buildings, the modern cities, the picturesque scenery and the advanced technology made Alex really fall in love with this great country. Also, Alex visited several well-known places of interest in China, such as the Great Wall, the Forbidden City and so on, in which he learned much more about traditional Chinese culture and history. Most importantly, to his happiness, he made a lot of Chinese friends who were friendly and kind to him.

Back in the United States, Alex was a changed person. He was no longer shy and quiet. He became much more confident and outgoing. As soon as he went back to school, he was glad to tell his classmates about his wonderful experience in China. He studied even harder and was also brave to express opinions and ideas in class, which won popularity among teachers and students. More and more classmates made friends with Alex. He was much happier and more optimistic towards life and future.

单元小测 (Unit 3)

I. 1. financial 2. historical 3. definitely 4. fortunate

5. diversity 6. construction 7. cheating 8. Wandering

9. folded 10. has seen

II. 1. escaped from 2. (at) first hand 3. Apart from

4. earn a living 5. A series of 6. brought about 7. under construction 8. to name but a few

III. 1. longer than any other river

2. if not treated in time

3. that/which contains/containing lucky money

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了 Z 世代不再盲目追随其他国家的文化。他们客观地看待异域文化产品。通过弘扬本土文化, 他们对于什么是潮流产生了不同的看法。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句 “Instead of following other cultures blindly, Generation Z now have different opinions

about what the trend is by promoting local culture...”可知,Z世代不再盲目追随其他文化,他们更愿意推广本土文化,也就是说,他们对于国外的文化产品持客观态度。由此推测,画线词的意思与 local 相对应,意为“外国的”。故选 B 项。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第二段的“In the recent New Year’s Eve gala presented by Bilibili, it attracted more than 100 million views within 48 hours with a colourful set of programmes ranging from Peking Opera to classical Chinese cartoons.”可知,Bilibili 跨年晚会包含了从京剧到中国古典动画片等节目。这些节目在很短的时间里吸引了很多人观看,这些都属于中国本土文化,由此可推知,作者提到 Bilibili 是为了突出国内艺术的流行。故选 B 项。

3. A 推理判断题。根据第一段内容以及最后一段“However, Generation Z now have the confidence to look at Western culture with equal status.”可知,Z世代平等、客观地看待西方文化,而且对自己的本土文化有更强大的自信。由此可推知,他们有更强烈的文化认同感。故选 A 项。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据文章主要内容以及第一段的“Instead of following other cultures blindly, Generation Z now have different opinions about what the trend is by promoting local culture while having an objective view of exotic cultural products.”可知,本文主要讲述了 Z 世代不再盲目追随其他国家的文化,他们在客观看待异域文化产品的同时,通过弘扬本土文化,对什么是潮流产生了不同的看法,并且他们对本土文化表现出了更强大的自信。故选 C 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了山东省正在推动文化和旅游的深度融合,介绍了山东省为推动文化旅游所采取的一些措施。

1. has launched 考查时态和主谓一致。根据上文 so far 可知时态为现在完成时,主语为 Shandong,助动词用 has。故填 has launched。

2. to boost 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 boost。

3. to 考查介词。be open to 表示“向……开放”。故填 to。

4. where 考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 landmark,从句缺少地点状语。故填 where。

5. its 考查代词。修饰后文名词应用形容词性物主代词 its。故填 its。

6. influential 考查形容词。修饰名词词组 tourism brands 应用形容词 influential,作定语。故填 influential。

7. vividly 考查副词。修饰动词 display 应用副词 vividly,作状语。故填 vividly。

8. creations 考查名词复数。空处作主语,结合后文 are 可知,应用复数 creations。故填 creations。

9. a 考查冠词。此处为泛指,且 unique 是发音以辅音音素开头的单词。故填 a。

10. Rooted 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,root 与逻辑主语 the opera 构成被动关系,故用过去分词作状语。故填 Rooted。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者离开家乡

得克萨斯州到纽约当实习生,作者先是焦虑、恐惧,后来直面困难,努力奋斗,体验了快节奏的生活,也得到了成长,变得更加独立。

1. B 根据上文“I’ve had many opportunities to experience living in a foreign culture.”以及后文 my own country 可知,作者第一次体验不同的文化是在自己的国家,即意想不到的地方。故选 B。unusual 不寻常的; unexpected 意外的; unexplored 未勘查过的; unforgettable 难忘的。

2. C 根据上文“When I was 20, I got an internship (实习职位) in New York City.”和本句的 Texas 可知,此处指作者第一次在远离家乡的地方生活。故选 C。study 学习,研究; travel 旅行; live 生活,居住; explore 探索。

3. D 根据下文内容可知,纽约的生活和得克萨斯州的生活不一样,由此可知,作者经历了文化冲突。culture shock“文化冲击”是固定短语。故选 D。

4. C 根据 with its 8 million citizens 可知,纽约非常拥挤。故选 C。crazy 疯狂的; equipped 装备齐全的; packed 拥挤的,大量的; stressful 压力大的,紧张的。

5. D 根据下文“... New York moved fast.”可知,来自得克萨斯州的作者习惯了轻松的生活节奏。故选 D。quick 快的; familiar 熟悉的; unique 独特的,唯一的; relaxed 放松的。

6. B 根据上文“... New York moved fast.”可知,纽约生活节奏快,是个不夜城。故选 B。change 改变; sleep 睡觉; adapt 适应; disappear 消失。

7. A 根据上文“My first reaction was fear.”和语境可知,作者怕实习失败。故选 A。fail 失败; battle 斗争; revive (使) 苏醒; protest 抗议。

8. D 根据 my frequent moments of confusion 可知,作者害怕当地人对自身频繁的困惑没有耐心。故选 D。desire 渴望; preference 偏爱; respect 尊重; patience 耐心。

9. A 根据后文“... my fears and kept trying.”可知,此处指作者克服了恐惧,不断尝试。故选 A。conquer 克服; forgive 原谅; admit 承认; identify 识别。

10. C 根据下文“New York is home to people of all walks of life, from all corners of the world.”可知,此处指不要总认为纽约人都说英语。故选 C。propose 提议; confirm 确认; suppose 假设,认为; ensure 确保。

11. C 根据 at weekends 可知,作者在周末会沿着唐人街那里的运河街闲逛。故选 C。review 复习; hike 远足; wander 漫游,闲逛; observe 观察。

12. B 根据后文“I hated the skyscrapers, tourists and the high price I had to pay for a cheeseburger and fries.”可知,作者厌倦了大城市的生活。故选 B。proud 骄傲的; tired 厌烦的,疲惫的; aware 意识到的; afraid 害怕的。

13. A 根据下文“I was quicker, smarter and more independent.”可知,作者也成长了。故选 A。grow 长大,成长; win 赢得; struggle 挣扎,奋力; practise 练习。

14. B 根据后文 that feeling of having the world right at my doorstep 可知,此处指作者怀念那种世界就在家门口的感觉。故选 B。hate 讨厌; miss 错过,怀念; lose 失去; express 表达。

15. D 根据上文内容可知,作者通过在纽约生活和实习变得更明智、独立,这为他以后的人生旅程做好了准备。故选 D。

celebration 庆祝; contribution 贡献; emotion 情绪,强烈的情感; preparation 准备。

Unit 4 SPACE EXPLORATION

Period One Listening and Speaking

I. 1. astronauts 2. procedure 3. mental 4. intelligent
5. facilities 6. centimetres

II. 1. requirement 2. curiosity 3. intelligence 4. mentally
5. procedures 6. related 7. pulled 8. height 9. up
10. but

III. 1. make a list of 2. in groups 3. in height 4. graduate
from 5. not only; but also 6. are curious about 7. train for
8. First of all

IV. A

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如今宇航员在太空舱成功种植了生菜。这不仅能为宇航员提供营养,而且种植和照顾生菜也能促进宇航员的心理健康。

1. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词上文“Space travellers over the years have become used to certain foods such as freeze-dried ice cream and liquid salt and pepper.”可知,多年来,宇航员已经习惯了某些食物,再根据画线词下文“... with the first space-grown lettuce (生菜) found to be as safe, nutritious and fresh as the Earth-grown variety.”可知,现在宇航员的菜单上有了新的食物——生菜。由此推知,画线词 augmented 意为“增加”,与 A 项 enlarged 意思一样,故选 A。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Besides, for them, there may also be psychological benefits of growing and looking after plants.”可知,在太空种植生菜可以促进宇航员的心理健康。故选 C。

3. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中“The vegetable production system is known as Veggie. It is composed of plant pillows (sealed units containing ceramic soil), LED lighting and a watering system that allows astronauts to inject water through a tube.”[蔬菜生产系统被称为 Veggie。它由植物枕头(含有陶土的密封单元)、LED 照明和一个允许宇航员通过管子注水的浇水系统组成。]可推知,蔬菜生产系统由三部分组成。故选 B。

4. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“‘While we have nowhere to cook up there now, we can look forward to more things that taste fresh,’ Massa explained.”(“虽然我们现在没有地方烹饪,我们可以期待更多味道新鲜的东西,”马萨解释说。)可推知,在最后一段,Massa 试图解释,她希望丰富太空舱种植的农产品品种。故选 D。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了前往火星的旅程中,人类将会受到太空中的粒子辐射的影响。科学家认为,恰当的启程时间和合理的旅行周期将能确保宇航员的安全。

5. D 推理判断题。根据第一段的“One of them is the serious risk posed by particle radiation(辐射) from the sun, distant stars and galaxies (星系).”和第二段的“Answering two key questions would go a long way towards overcoming that difficulty...”可推知,

第一段的作用是介绍人类前往火星需要克服的一个难题。故选 D 项。

6. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的 from the radiation 可知,此处表示前往火星的恰当时机能否保护宇航员和宇宙飞船免受辐射的伤害。由此可知,shield 意为“保护”,与 protect 意思一致。故选 C 项。

7. B 细节理解题。根据第三段的“That is, humans should be able to safely travel to and from Mars, only if the spacecraft has enough protection and the round trip is shorter than approximately four years.”可知,人类安全地往返火星是可行的,前提是宇宙飞船有足够的保护,而且往返时间少于四年,即往返火星最长的期限是四年。故选 B 项。

8. A 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是根据第二段“Answering two key questions would go a long way towards overcoming that difficulty: Would particle radiation pose too serious a threat to human life throughout a round trip to the red planet? And, could the very timing of a mission to Mars help shield astronauts and the spacecraft from the radiation?”和第三段的“That is, humans should be able to safely travel to and from Mars, only if the spacecraft has enough protection and the round trip is shorter than approximately four years.”可知,本文主要讲的是人类前往火星将会受到太空中的粒子辐射的影响。科学家认为合适的启程时间和合理的旅行周期将能确保宇航员的安全,A 项“Will it be safe for humans to fly to Mars?”可以做本文标题,故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。2023 年 8 月 23 日,印度的月船 3 号探测器成功抵月,印度成为第四个登陆月球的国家。印度的这一成就不仅是国家的胜利,也是全球致力于太空探索向前迈出的超级重要的一步。

1. on 考查介词。表示在具体的某一天,用介词 on。故填 on。

2. to land 考查不定式。“the + 序数词 + (名词) + 动词不定式”为固定搭配,动词不定式作后置定语。故填 to land。

3. which 考查定语从句。此句是非限制性定语从句,从句缺少主语,指代前面整个句子,用关系代词 which。故填 which。

4. a 考查冠词。泛指“一个课题”,用不定冠词修饰,且 subject 的首字母的发音为辅音音素。故填 a。

5. discovery 考查名词。of 后接名词 discovery 作宾语。the discovery of 意为“……的发现”。故填 discovery。

6. exciting 考查形容词。修饰物,用-ing 结尾的形容词。故填 exciting。

7. elements 考查名词复数。element 为可数名词,且有 several other 修饰,用复数形式。故填 elements。

8. conducted 考查时态。陈述过去的事情,用一般过去时。故填 conducted。

9. significantly 考查副词。此处用副词 significantly 作状语。故填 significantly。

10. but 考查连词。not just... but also... 是固定搭配,意为“不仅……而且……”。故填 but。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

I. 1. rocket 2. gravity 3. vehicle 4. agencies
5. desire 6. mankind 7. satellites 8. launched 9. signals
10. universe

II. 1. to take 2. sending 3. leaped/leapt 4. determination
5. to keep 6. disappointment 7. independence 8. is
transmitted 9. signalled 10. was launched

III. 1. Make sure 2. figure out 3. focused on 4. was
disappointed with 5. on board 6. was determined to

7. In the hope of 8. carry on

IV. 1. Despite much effort to protect these endangered species

2. followed by his dog

3. the first country to land

4. Not only will you enjoy great/beautiful music

5. all the exercises (should) be handed in

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了现在很多富豪都热衷于太空旅行,而且很多大型公司都在努力实现它。但是现在太空旅行还不太现实,一是因为它会耗费太多的成本,二是因为安全问题。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段“On July 11th Virgin Galactic (维珍银河) finally realized the promise that it would take passengers on life-changing trips in its spaceships.”和“He may have been pleased to beat Jeff Bezos...”以及第二段第一句话“The two are among a growing group of fans who believe space travel’s time has come.”可推知,第一段提到 Sir Richard Branson 和 Jeff Bezos 是为了说明他们两个都是太空旅行的爱好者,从而引出文章的主题——太空旅行。故选 B 项。

2. A 词义猜测题。根据第二段中“Those at Morgan Stanley expect the entire space economy to bring in \$1 trillion by 2040, from \$350 billion today.”可知,Morgan Stanley 公司预计,到2040年,整个太空经济将从目前的3500亿美元增加到1万亿美元。由此推知,太空经济是蓬勃发展的,因此 boomed 是“提高,发展”之意。故选 A 项。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“The company is focusing on developing a large new rocket for launching satellites, on selling advanced rocket engines to other companies and on winning NASA contracts such as that for a system to land humans on the Moon.”可知,Blue Origin 公司主要关注的是向其他公司出售先进的火箭引擎。故选 C 项。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“... space travel, with its far higher ticket prices, will not be a huge earner.”以及第五段第一句话“Another challenge—also the biggest uncertainty—relates to safety.”可知,现在太空旅行最大的问题是安全问题,另外太空旅行价格昂贵,所以目前它没有广阔的市场。故选 C 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了宇航员在外太空的日常生活。

1. E E 项“Some, such as dried pears, taste good right out of the packet.”承接上文“So, many space foods are dried on Earth and stored in special packets.”,举例说明了一种脱水太空食物,与上文构成顺承关系,其中 dried pears, packet 与上文内容照应。故

选 E 项。

2. B 上文“On Earth, gravity is the force that keeps your feet on the ground and your sandwich on your plate.”讲地球引力让食物待在盘子里,下文“To keep food from floating (漂浮) away, astronauts on the space shuttle attach the packets to a special tray (托盘).”说在太空中宇航员要用特殊托盘来防止食物飞走,上下文有转折关系,B 项“But there’s no gravity in space.”(但是在太空中没有重力。)说明原因,承上启下。故选 B 项。

3. A 根据句中连词 so 可知上下文有因果关系,A 项“Liquids float right out of cups and glasses, though.”是下文“So astronauts drink everything from a small bag with a straw (吸管) that can be closed.”的原因。故选 A 项。

4. F F 项“Floating crumbs could get stuck in equipment or an astronaut’s eye.”是对上文“Astronauts eat tortillas instead of bread because they make fewer crumbs (碎屑).”提到的宇航员不吃面包的进一步解释,选项中的 crumbs 与上文照应。故选 F 项。

5. G 上文“The toilet has bars that keep astronauts from floating away.”讲的是卫生间的设施,G 项“A strong flow of air is used instead of water to flush waste down the toilet.”(用一股强劲的气流代替水将排泄物冲下厕所。)承接上文,选项中的 toilet 与上文照应。故选 G 项。

VII. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。中国下一代载人火箭预计将在2027年左右首飞,这枚尚未命名的新型火箭是中国载人登月计划的重要组成部分。

1. its 考查代词。修饰名词 flight,应用形容词性物主代词 its,在句中作定语。故填 its。

2. on 考查介词。place... on the moon “把……放在月球上”。故填 on。

3. which 考查定语从句。此句是非限制性定语从句,先行词为整个主句,且从句缺主语,用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

4. biggest 考查形容词最高级。根据句意和定冠词 the 可知,应填形容词 big 的最高级形式 biggest,表示“最大的”。故填 biggest。

5. weighing 考查非谓语动词。空处作后置定语,被修饰名词 spaceship 与 weigh 之间是主动关系,用现在分词 weighing。故填 weighing。

6. will be carried 考查时态和语态。空处在 that 引导的定语从句中作谓语,that 指代先行词 spaceflights,描述将要发生的动作,应用一般将来时,动词 carry 与其逻辑主语 spaceflights 是被动关系,应用一般将来时的被动语态。故填 will be carried。

7. that/which 考查定语从句。此句是限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 rocket,先行词为物,关系词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 that 或 which。故填 that/which。

8. materials 考查名词复数。此处泛指“材料、物资”,用复数 materials。故填 materials。

9. to land 考查非谓语动词。此处用不定式作后置定语修饰 plan,表示“做某事的计划”。故填 to land。

10. and 考查连词。hope 后有三个动词不定式作宾语,即 to carry out..., (to) develop... 和 (to) strengthen..., 空处应填连词 and 表示并列。故填 and。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

I. 1. to forget 2. to be allowed 3. to be working 4. to express 5. to get 6. to see 7. to improve 8. to meet 9. to inform 10. to have designed

II. 1. to face the challenge 2. Being the first to put your hand up 3. so as to/in order to catch 4. only to find it didn't fit 5. to be held next week

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了中国即将发射的载人月球着陆器和新型载人飞船的名称,并介绍了名称的含义,以及两台设备的功能和型号等。

1. the 考查冠词。此处特指即将发射的载人月球着陆器和新型载人飞船的名称,应用定冠词 the。故填 the。

2. named 考查非谓语动词。空处作 the lunar lander 的后置定语,且和 the lunar lander 是被动关系,应用 name 的过去分词形式。故填 named。

3. symbolizing 考查非谓语动词。此处是非谓语作状语, symbolize 和 the new crew spaceship 在逻辑上是主动关系,应用现在分词形式作状语。故填 symbolizing。

4. will be used 考查时态和语态。结合后面的 will replace 可知,此处描述未来的情况,时态应用一般将来时,use 和主语 one 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态。故填 will be used。

5. and/while 考查连词。空处连接前后两个完整的句子,两者之间可理解为是并列关系,应用并列连词 and 连接;或理解为前后形成对比,用并列连词 while 连接,意为“而”,表示对比两件事物。故填 and/while。

6. proposals 考查名词复数。作介词 from 的宾语,应用名词 proposal,且空前有 2,000, proposal 应用复数形式。故填 proposals。

7. to conduct 考查非谓语动词。aim to do sth 是固定短语,意为“力争做到某事”。故填 to conduct。

8. nearly 考查副词。修饰后面的数量,应用副词 nearly,意为“将近,几乎”。故填 nearly。

9. that/which 考查定语从句。此处是限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 module,先行词指物,关系词替代先行词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 that 或 which 作引导词。故填 that/which。

10. in 考查介词。in length 是固定短语,意为“长度为……”。故填 in。

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。人们为了太空探索而发明的科学技术也能够为我们的生活带来便利,文章举例说明了这一点。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据第一段“The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations give us opportunities of our time—opportunities to terminate extreme poverty, to make sure that everyone can get food and clean water.”可知,联合国的 17 项可持续发展目标中有几项是关于每个人都能够吃到食物、喝到干净的水,即消除贫困。由此可知,画线词应是“结束,终结”的意思。故选 B。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中“When astronauts are in the microgravity environment, their bodies react as if they're aging rapidly. Their bones and muscles weaken, and the systems of their bodies change. As scientists study how to keep astronauts

healthy in space, we can take the exercises and techniques we use for astronauts and transfer (转用) them to improve our health here.”可知,微重力环境对宇航员是有害的。故选 D。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第四段中“Often, as we develop technology for astronauts and exploration for spacecrafts, we can also transfer those inventions to help people on the earth. The filtration (过滤) system is one of the examples.”可知,第四段主要是说我们能够把这些发明应用到地球上的普通人身上。接下来,作者把过滤系统作为例证来印证这一点,即展示太空发明的迁移运用。故选 C。

4. B 主旨大意题。通读文章,尤其是根据首段“In fact, there are many space services that can help us pursue the Sustainable Development Goals.”可知,文章主要论述了人们为了太空探索而发明的科学技术也能够为我们的生活带来便利,B 项“我们可以用来改善生活的太空技术”可以作为最佳标题。故选 B。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了很多国家对登陆火星感兴趣的一些原因。

1. G 前文“It sounds like something from science fiction—a space journey into the vast expanse of space, heading towards Mars. While we're not quite ready to put a person on the land, the question we ask today is...”引出登上火星的话题,空处应该是一个疑问句,与登陆火星有关,G 项“Why are so many countries interested in going to Mars?”(为什么这么多国家对去火星感兴趣?)提出疑问,承接前文,符合语境。故选 G。

2. B 前文“The space race saw the USA and USSR compete to achieve the first in spaceflight. The Soviet Union released Sputnik 1, an artificial satellite (人造卫星), before anyone else.”介绍美国和前苏联的太空竞赛,描述了前苏联的太空成就,空处应该与美国的太空成就有关,B 项“And the US landed on the Moon first.”(美国第一个登陆月球。)承接前文,符合语境。故选 B。

3. C 前文“While the reputation and bragging (吹嘘) rights to be the first nation to touch down on Mars are an obvious draw, there are other reasons we want to get there.”指出人类想登陆火星还有其他原因。后文“You only have to look at the fossilized remains of the dinosaurs to see the benefit of finding another habitable planet.”表明人类想登陆火星的理由与人类的生存有关,C 项“One of these could be the survival of our species.”(其中之一可能是人类的生存。)符合语境,作为段首句,可引出段落内容,同时承接前文,其中的 survival 和后文的 habitable 呼应。故选 C。

4. A 前文“However, not everyone agrees.”指出有人反对。后文“He has said the concept of changing habitability of another planet because of the damage we have done to Earth makes no sense when we can simply terraform Earth.”具体描述一名反对者的看法,空处应该与反对者有关,A 项“Leading astrophysicist Neil Tyson is one of them.”(著名天体物理学家尼尔·泰森就是其中之一。)符合语境,点明反对者的身份,承前启后,其中的 Neil Tyson 是后文 he 所指代的对象。故选 A。

5. E 前文“It seems the main reason is the search for extraterrestrial (地球外的) life.”提到了寻找外星生命,空处应

该与外星生命有关,E项“It has been believed that, at one time, Mars was filled with life.”(人们相信,火星曾经充满了生命。)符合语境,承接前文,且 at one time 呼应后文“But now seemingly dead...”中的 now。故选 E。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了 Diana Trujillo 作为一名女性,靠着努力和毅力一步步成为美国宇航局工程师的故事。

1. C 根据前文“...a science career with NASA may have seemed like setting foot on a faraway planet.”和后文“...Diana Trujillo has come off...”可知,前后是转折关系。故选 C。therefore 因此; instead 相反; however 然而; moreover 而且。

2. B 根据后文“...leading a 45-person team that's responsible for the robotic arm of the latest Mars rover (探测器).”及 study Aerospace Engineering 可知,她现在是一名工程师。故选 B。astronaut 宇航员; engineer 工程师; pilot 飞行员; doctor 医生。

3. A 根据后文“...she followed her dad's...”可知,她毫不犹豫地听从了父亲的建议。故选 A。hesitation 犹豫; caution 小心; expectation 期待; regret 后悔。

4. D 根据前文“...her dad offered to send her to Miami...”以及后文可知,她听从了父亲的建议去迈阿密学习。故选 D。command 命令; footstep 脚步; request 要求; suggestion 建议。

5. C 根据前文 with just \$300 及后文 by doing a series of housekeeping jobs 可知,她在美国生活艰苦,通过做许多兼职才能勉强完成学业。故选 C。look 看; pass 通过; struggle 艰难地进行; push 推动。

6. D 根据上文“...her dad offered to send her to Miami, Florida to study Aerospace Engineering.”可知,这里是指她的求学之旅。故选 D。mission 任务; occupation 职业; adventure 冒险; journey 旅程。

7. B 根据“One of her professors casually mentioned an astronaut...”及后文可知,教授偶然提及一位宇航员,这使她坚定了自己的目标,所以这是改变她人生的时刻。故选 B。risk-taking 冒险的; life-changing 改变人生的; long-suffering 长期受苦的; ever-lasting 持久的。

8. A 根据后文“...she was ‘just one person away from knowing an astronaut’...”可知,教授的话使她意识到这件事。故选 A。realize 意识到; remember 记得; imagine 想象; assume 假设。

9. C 根据后文 Trujillo's career goals 可知,这件事激励她继续追求自己的目标。故选 C。serve 服务; train 训练; inspire 激励; become 成为。

10. D 根据后文“...became the first Hispanic woman to be admitted to the NASA Academy...”可知,她继续学习,最终被美国宇航局学院录取。故选 D。start 开始; abandon 抛弃; postpone 推迟; continue 继续。

11. B 根据后文“...became the first Hispanic woman to be admitted to the NASA Academy in 2007.”可知,她最终在 2007 年成为第一位被美国宇航局学院录取的西班牙女性。故选 B。immediately 立即; eventually 最终; gradually 逐渐地; suddenly 突然。

12. C 根据前文 but 及后文“...also leads by example...”可知,

她并没有就此止步。故选 C。leave 离开; succeed 成功; stop 停止; reach 到达。

13. A 根据前文“She also leads by example...”可知,她以身作则,激励女性在 STEM 领域从事工作。故选 A。motivate 激励; promise 承诺; allow 允许; persuade 说服。

14. D 根据前文“...became the first Hispanic woman to be admitted to the NASA Academy in 2007.”可知,她自己追求梦想的故事就是生动的例子,证明只要努力,女性也可以涉足科学工程等领域。故选 D。memory 记忆; symbol 象征; warning 警告; proof 证据。

15. B 根据前文 anyone willing to work hard enough 可知,只要足够努力,任何人都可以从事航天事业,伸手够到遥远的星辰。故选 B。stare at 盯着; reach for 伸手够; long for 渴望; come after 紧跟。

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

I. 1. global 2. limited 3. resources 4. to be recycled

5. regularly 6. facilities 7. shallowly 8. argument

9. beyond 10. to

II. 1. as a result 2. In closing 3. was keen on 4. had run out of 5. figure out 6. result in 7. so as to/in order to

8. provide for

III. 1. attach great importance to 2. Walking after supper

3. find it difficult to learn 4. It is known to all that/It is widely known that 5. As she wrote hurriedly

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。研究人员表示,新的证据表明,土星冰冷的卫星 Mimas 可能有一个巨大的地下海洋。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第三段“Mimas is a relatively small moon, about 400 kilometres wide. Researchers say Mimas doesn't have formations (组成物) on its surface found on other moons, which suggests the presence of underground water.”可知, Mimas 不寻常的表面表明它上面有水。故选 A 项。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词后文“...caused by a crash with a space object.”可知, crater 是指太空物体撞击造成的坑,因此画线词的意思是“坑,洞”。故选 C 项。

3. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段“The water is in contact with the moon's rocky centre, which may create the right complex (复杂的) chemical conditions to support life. But the researchers noted that because the ocean is believed to be young, it might be a challenge for life's development.”可知,生命很难在 Mimas 上繁衍是因为它的海洋存在的时间不够长。故选 D 项。

4. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“The ocean on Mimas may offer a unique opportunity to explore the first stage of life's development.”可知, Mimas 上的海洋可能为研究人员探索生命发展的第一阶段提供一个独特的机会。故选 A 项。

V. 第一节

One possible version:

Dear astronauts,

I'm writing with great excitement to tell you how proud I am for your remarkable achievements in China's space science and technology.

I'm much **curious about** your life and work in Tiangong Space Station. Have you **adapted to** the weightless environment? If you miss your families, **is it possible for you to make video calls on a regular basis**? **Additionally, impressed** by your interaction with us students in "Tiangong Class", **I cannot help admiring** your pioneering work, **wondering what it takes to be a qualified astronaut**.

Wish you a successful mission and a comfortable journey!

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

第二节

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者小时候遭遇了车祸,身上留下了残疾,自信心受到了打击。但是后来作者听到了普拉特老师对自己的积极评价,这给作者带来了自信,让作者期末考试得了第一名。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“‘漂亮’引起了我的注意,因为它几乎是我最喜欢的词。”可知,第一段可描写作者内心对老师的话的感受以及她在心态上的改变。

②由第二段首句内容“大约两个月后,期末考试结果公布了,我得了第一名。”可知,第二段可描写作者对此的感悟。

2. 续写线索:听到评价—感到温暖和爱—决心努力—得第一名—获得自信—感悟

One possible version:

"Pretty" caught my attention since it was almost my favourite word. **At that moment, I felt myself surrounded with a lot of warmth and love.** I knew teachers would never lie. **It was Miss Pratt who brought a lot of confidence to me.** From that moment on, I made the decision to be one of the top students in my class to improve myself. **Whatever it took and no matter how much time I would spend,** I would try my best to succeed.

About two months later, the final exam result was announced and I got the first place. **The moment** Miss Pratt finished the announcement, the whole class **cheered and clapped for me.** For the first time, I felt truly good about myself and I knew I had been motivated by Miss Pratt's praise. This might not have occurred **if I had not heard those kind words.** Thank you so much, Miss Pratt! **What a great difference** you have made! I am determined to be a caring teacher like you!

单元小测 (Unit 4)

- I. 1. argument 2. regularly 3. independently
4. intelligence 5. disappointed 6. signal(l)ing 7. to disappear 8. be recycled 9. those 10. to
II. 1. result in 2. figure out 3. run out of 4. as a result
5. so as to 6. carry on 7. in the hope of 8. on board
III. 1. have a stronger desire to pursue a better life
2. as Earth's natural resources are running out
3. This is because
4. Not only is; will make a difference to
5. was lucky/fortunate enough to return

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了科学家在月球土壤中种植植物的研究过程。

1. A 段落大意题。根据第二段“The findings raise hopes that plants could be grown on the moon during future space missions, and even enable mankind to set up a lunar settlement.”可知,本段主要介绍了研究结果的意义。故选 A 项。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“The researchers chose to use thale cress because its genetic code has already been fully mapped.”可知,研究人员之所以选择拟南芥是因为人们对它的基因很了解。故选 D 项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第四段“Some of the plants grown in the lunar soils were smaller, while others grew more slowly or were more varied in size.”可知,研究人员发现在月球土壤中种植的植物长得不够好。故选 B 项。

4. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段“Now, scientists have taken ‘one small step’ towards growing plants on the lunar surface, after showing it's possible to grow thale cress, a small flowering plant, in lunar soil.”并结合全文可知,本文主要介绍了科学家在月球土壤中种植植物的研究过程。所以文章的最佳标题为“科学家在月球土壤中种植植物”。故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了宇航员在国际空间站上种植植物的相关信息。

1. that 考查同位语从句。分析句子结构可知,空后为同位语从句,解释说明 fact 的具体内容,从句成分齐全,应使用 that 引导,且不能省略。故填 that。

2. Normally 考查副词。分析句子结构可知,此处应用副词修饰整个句子,normally 意为“通常,正常地”,单词位于句首,首字母需大写。故填 Normally。

3. to grow 考查非谓语动词。此处为“It is + adj. + to do sth.”句型,意为“做某事是……的。”,应使用不定式作真正的主语。故填 to grow。

4. controlled 考查过去分词。空处在句子中作定语,使用非谓语动词,soil conditions 与 control 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,因此应使用过去分词表被动。故填 controlled。

5. the 考查定冠词。分析句子结构可知,因空后名词被介词短语修饰,特指重力的影响,应使用定冠词 the。故填 the。

6. sticking 考查现在分词。此处为 with 复合结构,空处在句子中作宾补,stick 与其逻辑主语 roots 为逻辑上的主谓关系,应使用现在分词作宾补。故填 sticking。

7. founder 考查名词。根据空前的 the 和空后的 of 可知,此处应用名词形式,founder 意为“创始人”。故填 founder。

8. for 考查介词。分析句子结构可知,此处表示“一段时间”,应使用介词 for。故填 for。

9. larger 考查比较级。根据空前的 and 以及 more complex 可知,此处是把太空种植和地球上的种植进行对比,应使用比较级,表示“更大的”。故填 larger。

10. are 考查时态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知,此处描述的是一般性事实,应使用一般现在时,主语 plants 为复数,be 动词用 are。故填 are。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 18 岁的高中生毕业生 Liam Garner 完成了从阿拉斯加的普拉德霍湾到南美洲最南端的乌斯怀亚的一次超过 14 000 英里的单人骑行之旅。

1. A 根据下文 on a mountain bike 和 cycling 可推知, Garner 骑自行车旅行。故选 A。cycle 骑自行车; hike 远足; drive 开车; jog 慢跑。
2. B 根据下文 by a book by adventurer Jedidiah Jenkins 和 Garner 通过骑行完成旅途可知, 这本书激励了 Garner, 让他采取骑行的方式去冒险。故选 B。attract 吸引; inspire 激励; amaze 使惊奇; persuade 说服。
3. C 根据下文 ridden from Los Angeles to San Francisco 可推知, Garner 应该是以前就尝试过从洛杉矶骑到旧金山。故选 C。seldom 很少; always 总是; previously 以前; regularly 定期。
4. C 根据上文 "... has completed a solo journey of over 14,000 miles." 可推知, Garner 骑山地车旅行。故选 C。race 比赛; relax 放松; travel 旅行; depend 依赖。
5. D 根据上文 "... has completed a solo journey of over 14,000 miles." 可推知, Garner 记录了他的旅程。故选 D。behaviour 行为; research 研究; training 培训; journey 旅程。
6. C 根据下文 "... including Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, Chile and Argentina." 可知, 旅程包括墨西哥、危地马拉、尼加拉瓜、哥伦比亚、秘鲁、智利和阿根廷这些国家, 因此他骑行了 14 个国家。故选 C。park 公园; square 广场; country 国家; museum 博物馆。
7. A 根据上文 "... on a mountain bike with only a tent, a sleeping bag, food and water, portable batteries, a medical kit and spare bike parts." 和常识可推知, Garner 孤身一人带着有限的东西骑行, 父母自然会担心他的安全。故选 A。safety 安全; future 未来; education 教育; courage 勇气。
8. A 根据上文 although 和 at first 可知, 此处上下文语义有转

- 折, 父母一开始是担心的, 但最后父母支持 Garner 去骑行。故选 A。in the end 最后; from then on 从此; to some extent 在某种程度上; from time to time 不时。
9. D 根据上文 "Worrying about his financial ability to complete the trip initially..." 可知, 起初 Garner 担心自己的经济能力不足以完成这次旅行, 因此他靠着有限的预算生存, 以确保完成旅行。故选 D。survive on 是固定短语, 意为“依靠……生存”。
10. B 根据上文 on a mountain bike 可推知, Garner 从自行车上摔下来。故选 B。horse 马; bike 自行车; motorbike 摩托车; skateboard 滑板。
11. D 根据下文 "... cycling to be the best way to travel." 可推知, Garner 认为骑自行车是最好的旅行方式。故选 D。admit 承认; expect 期望; request 请求; consider 认为。
12. B 根据上文 to be the best way to travel 可知, Garner 认为骑自行车是最好的旅行方式, 因此他觉得这是最舒适的旅行方式。故选 B。creative 有创意的; comfortable 舒适的; professional 专业的; challenging 有挑战性的。
13. A 根据 Garner 骑自行车旅行可推知, 和常见的旅行方式相比, 这种方式走得比较慢。故选 A。go 走; run 跑步; start 开始; grow 成长。
14. C 根据上文 by a book by adventurer Jedidiah Jenkins 可推知, 此处表示他希望激励其他人开始冒险。故选 C。game 游戏; business 企业; adventure 冒险; competition 比赛。
15. A 根据下文 to people from all economic and ethnic backgrounds 和常识可推知, 骑自行车旅行成本较低, 难度也不大, 因此各种人都可以参加。故选 A。open 人人可以参加的; known 已知的; related 相关的; familiar 熟悉的。

Unit 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY

Period One Listening and Speaking

- I. 1. basis 2. loan 3. apologised 4. ignore 5. judged
6. plastic
- II. 1. apology 2. ignorant 3. judgement 4. determined
5. performing 6. basis 7. perfectly 8. lucky
- III. 1. on a regular basis 2. took out a loan 3. Judging from/
by 4. in return 5. lead a quiet life 6. To be honest
- IV. A
- 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。作者在硕士毕业后因为要偿还学费债务而选择和父母一起居住来省钱, 有些人能理解她, 有些人则不能。
1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段 "I always pictured myself graduating from college, getting a cool job and even having a cute little place of my own." 可知, 作者曾经的设想是大学毕业之后自己有个漂亮的小房子。故选 B。
 2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段 "By the time I finished graduate school, I had had a \$150,000 debt from both undergraduate and graduate education... At this rate, it would take me 30 years to pay off my student loans. At last, I decided to live with my parents." 可知, 作者研究生毕业的时候欠了 15 万美元的债务, 可能需要 30 年才能还清。最后作者决定和父母一起生活。由此可知, 作者与父母一起生活是为了省钱偿还债务。故选 C。
 3. B 推理判断题。根据第三段 "Our co-workers in the medical

field think it is a great idea because many of them are facing the same piles of debt." 可知, 作者的同事认为和父母一起住在家里是个好事, 因为他们大多数也面临着同样沉重的债务。由此可知, 同事对于作者与父母一起住这件事是赞同的。故选 B。

4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段 "Some people might think that we are too lazy to find a job. I don't think my neighbours understand it, as they continually ask me when I am going to graduate and if I am old enough to look after their children." 可推知, 邻居总是让作者帮忙照顾孩子是因为他们认为作者没有工作。故选 C。

B

- 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Leal 帮助妹妹 Lauren 偿还学生贷款的故事。
5. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 "In 2021, NCAA allowed college athletes like Leal to earn promotional money through photograph signing, social media interactions, advertising campaigns, and even teaching camps and lessons. Thanks to it, Leal was able to save money and helped take off the burden on his sister's shoulders." 可知, Leal 通过参加商业活动帮助他的妹妹还清学生贷款。故选 C。
 6. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 "Besides looking back on several precious moments in their childhood, Leal also mentioned in the note that he didn't expect his sister to pay back

the money. Instead, he hoped she would pay it forward.”可知, Leal 希望妹妹将爱心传递下去。故选 C。

7. B 推理判断题。根据文章第四段中的“I can go full steam ahead in my future and do what I want to accomplish, without having that just weighing me down and holding me back. So it's just incredible...”可知, Lauren 的贷款还完后, 她感到自由和兴奋。故选 B。

8. A 主旨大意题。通读全文, 尤其是根据文章第三段中的“On Christmas Day, he surprised his sister Lauren by letting her know what he's been up to in the past two years.”以及“Someone like you deserves no burdens or restrictions in life, and I feel that the best way to help with that is by paying off your student loan debt.”可知, 本文讲述了 Leal 帮助妹妹 Lauren 偿还了学生贷款并将这个消息在圣诞节时告诉妹妹。A 项“一份惊喜的圣诞礼物”符合文章主题, 故选 A。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文, 主要讨论了如今人们对金钱的看法。许多人认真地存钱, 节俭的观念也在富人中流行起来。作者建议人们在太小没法找工作时适度消费。

1. thought 考查时态。根据时间状语 back in 1924 可知, 句子是描述过去发生的事情, 应用一般过去时。故填 thought。

2. starting 考查非谓语动词。作介词 of 的宾语, 应用动名词形式。故填 starting。

3. surprisingly 考查副词。空处位于句首, 作状语, 应用副词形式。故填 surprisingly。

4. underdeveloped 考查形容词。此处用形容词作定语, 修饰名词 world。underdeveloped 意为“不发达的”。故填 underdeveloped。

5. the 考查冠词。根据 of being thrifty 可知, 此处表示特指, 应用定冠词。故填 the。

6. for 考查介词。take...for example 是固定用法, “以……为例”。故填 for。

7. richest 考查形容词最高级。结合 the world's 可知, 此处指“世界上最富有的人之一”, 用形容词最高级。故填 richest。

8. activities 考查名词复数。activity 是可数名词, 其前无限定词, 结合语境可知, 应用名词的复数形式。故填 activities。

9. that/which 考查定语从句。此句是定语从句, 先行词是 a British saying, 关系词在从句中作主语, 应用关系代词 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

10. themselves 考查反身代词。空处作宾语, 宾语和主语 pounds 是同一对象, 应用反身代词。故填 themselves。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

I. 1. spotted 2. scene 3. indicate 4. postpone

5. beneath 6. odd 7. servant 8. sail

II. 1. spotting 2. asked 3. patience 4. sought

5. standing 6. buying 7. indication 8. sailor

9. Narration 10. honestly

III. 1. As a matter of fact 2. by accident 3. on the spot

4. To be honest 5. care about 6. based on

IV. 1. found himself carried 2. It is the contributions; that

3. which indicates/indicating that China has a greater impact on

4. did not remember; until 5. was about to leave when

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了阅读小说对提升人们的情商有益。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“We can learn from a literary masterpiece, such as Virginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway*, or from popular novels such as *Harry Potter*.”可知, Virginia Woolf 的作品很出名, 她是一名著名的小说家。故选 C 项。

2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中“Past studies have shown serial TV programmes that are character-driven such as *The West Wing* or *The Good Wife* also help you better understand what we human beings are up to. Other studies have shown watching character-driven sitcoms can lessen a viewer's prejudice.”可知, 第三段是通过提供一些证据来展开的。故选 C 项。

3. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段“And you can't be as emotionally unavailable as Mr Darcy throughout much of *Pride and Prejudice*.”可知, Darcy 先生是一个感情用事的人, 情商不高。故选 B 项。

4. C 主旨大意题。文章第一段“People who seek comfort by pouring their hearts out in Courtney's office don't get rewarded with a Xanax or Prozac prescription (处方). Instead, they walk away with a reading list of some novels.”引出文章主题, 在 Courtney 办公室, 当人们倾诉心事时, 医生不会开处方, 而是给病人推荐一些小说; 再结合第二段“Spending quality time with these characters as you relax on the beach or sit propped up on bed pillows may enhance your EQ (emotional intelligence).”及下文可知, “阅读小说对人们的情商有益”可以作为最佳标题。故选 C 项。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了培养青少年理财技能的几种方法。

1. G 根据上文“As a parent, I feel the urgency (紧迫) to teach her important skills before she goes off to college.”以及下文可知, 作者在女儿上大学之前想教给她一些重要的理财技能。G 项“Money management skills are extremely important for her success and happiness”(理财技巧对她的成功和幸福至关重要)起到承上启下的作用。故选 G 项。

2. A 该题为段落小标题, 总领该段内容。下文“It's easy to spend money. What's not easy is spending money wisely. One way to help you spend money wisely is to separate your wants from your needs and spend money primarily on your needs. Write down what you need with those costs in one column and write down what you want with those costs in another column. Then compare them.”主要讲的是写下你所需要的与你所想要的。A 项“Write down your needs and wants”(写下你需要的和想要的)和该段内容意思一致。故选 A 项。

3. D 上文“Start to set aside money for the future now, while you are young.”提到存钱。下文“This will go towards goals such as buying a new learning reference book (a short-term goal), a laptop computer (a longer-term goal), a rainy-day fund and college expenses.”提到这些钱的用途。D 项“Now put aside some money when you have any income”(现在, 当你有任何收入的时候, 存一些钱)承接上文内容, 同时引起下文。故选 D 项。

4. B 上文“They will try to convince you that a credit card is like having free money for you to spend while you only pay the smallest amount each month.”提到信用卡的特征。再根据下文“Because

you may fall into the terrifying dream of high interest rates.”可知,B项“This idea of money can be very dangerous”(这种金钱观念可能是非常危险的)承上启下,符合语境。故选B项。

5. E 根据该段标题“Be a smart shopper.”以及空前“Plan ahead weekly by making a shopping list and stick to the list. Consider using recipes(食谱)that use low-cost, healthy materials.”可知,该段主要谈论的是如何成为一个明智的购物者。E项“Eat before you shop to avoid a sudden wish to buy something”(购物前先吃点东西,以避免突然想买东西)符合语境。故选E项。

Ⅶ.【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了黄山茶叶的受欢迎程度和黄山茶产业带来的经济价值。

1. produced 考查非谓语。tea与produce在逻辑上是被动关系,用过去分词作定语。故填produced。

2. to 考查介词。date back to“追溯到”为固定短语。故填to。

3. where 考查定语从句。先行词为the Panama World Exposition,在非限制性定语从句中作抽象地点状语,用关系副词where。故填where。

4. a 考查冠词。泛指一个茶叶产区,且key的首字母的发音为辅音音素,用不定冠词a。故填a。

5. impressive 考查形容词。形容词impressive作定语修饰名词。故填impressive。

6. are believed 考查主谓一致、时态和语态。此处陈述事实,时态为一般现在时,主语与谓语为被动关系,且主语the clouds为复数。故填are believed。

7. gives 考查时态和主谓一致。which指代先行词more nitrogen,不可数,谓语用第三人称单数形式,此处陈述事实,时态为一般现在时。故填gives。

8. popularity 考查名词。名词popularity作gained的宾语。故填popularity。

9. Since 考查连词。根据句意和时态可知,空处填连词since,意为“自从”,单词置于句首,首字母大写。故填Since。

10. creating 考查非谓语动词。表示自然而然的结果,用现在分词作状语。故填creating。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

I. 1. Can/May 2. couldn't 3. mustn't 4. must
5. should 6. can 7. have to 8. need 9. had better
10. would

II. 1. can be really dangerous
2. can/may either go with her or stay
3. had better not go to school
4. must finish this essay
5. should be more careful

III.【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了人们把储钱罐做成猪的形状的原因。

1. using 考查动名词。end up doing是固定搭配,意为“最终做……”,use用动名词形式。故填using。

2. which 考查定语从句。本句是非限制性定语从句,先行词pyggy指物,从句缺少主语,用关系代词which引导定语从句。故填which。

3. housewives 考查名词复数。此处泛指“家庭主妇”,用可数名词housewife的复数形式表示泛指。故填housewives。

4. referred 考查时态。此处表述的事情发生在过去,应用一般过去时。故填referred。

5. After 考查介词。表示“在……之后”应用介词after,句首单词首字母大写。故填After。

6. were made 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。此处表述的事情已发生,应用一般过去时,主语banks和make之间为被动关系,应用被动语态,且be动词用were。故填were made。

7. than 考查连词。此处表述“比以前更常用”,用比较连词than。故填than。

8. for 考查介词。request for sth是固定搭配,意为“……的请求”。故填for。

9. shaped 考查过去分词。此处是非谓语作定语,逻辑主语banks与动词shape之间是被动关系,用过去分词作后置定语。故填shaped。

10. variety 考查固定短语。a variety of是固定短语,意为“各种各样的”。故填variety。

IV.【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。本文阐述的是一种诱饵效应:当我们在做出选择时,受大脑分配价值方式的影响,在有更多选择的时候,我们会被最接近劣势的选项所吸引。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第二段“Actually, there's a good chance that the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy(诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.”可知,商店提供中杯苏打水是为了引导消费者购买更高利润的大杯苏打水,也就是为了赚更多的钱,故选D。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第三段的“Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two 'real' choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. However, the bad option increased people's likelihood of selecting the expensive print plus digital option.”可知,实验结果表明,这种促销方式见效了。故选D。

3. C 推理判断题。根据文章首段讲述的消费者在面对消费选择时的最终选择结果,以及Dan Ariely所做的实验和最后一段中的“Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember.”可知,文章所涉及的信息都与消费者的消费选择和市场营销策略有关系,由此可推断,文章很有可能出现在与消费者相关的网站上,因此可能在消费者和金钱网站上看到这篇文章。故选C。

4. B 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“However, the bad option increased people's likelihood of selecting the expensive print plus digital option.”和最后一段中的“Value is rarely absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation(方程)changes.”(价值很少是绝对的;相反,我们确定一件物品的价值时会对比其他的选择。如果引入更多选项,则价值方程会发生变化。)可知,我们通常通过与其他选择进行比较来评估产品的价值。故选B。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了购物时省钱的方法。

1. G 根据空前“Before you go shopping, make a list of everything you plan on buying.”和空后“it'll help avoid your impulse (冲动) shopping.”可知,空处为购物前列购物清单的方法,G项“The rule is: you are not allowed to buy anything unless it's already on your list.”(规则是:你不能买任何东西,除非它已经在你的清单上了。)承上启下,符合题意。故选G项。

2. D 根据空后“Before you go out, put a small amount of cash in your purse to cover all the buying you plan on doing. If the cash runs out, your shopping time is over for the day.”可知,空处应表示合理消费,D项“You can't spend money you don't have.”(你不能花你没有的钱。)与上下文呼应,符合文意,故选D项。

3. F 根据上文“When it comes to clothes, just buy the basics.”可知,买衣服时,应只买必需品。选项应承接上文,说明买衣服时的建议,F项“Before you buy something, ask yourself how often you'll actually wear it.”(在你买一些衣服之前,问问你自己实际上你多久会穿一次。)符合文意,故选F项。

4. B 根据本段主旨句“When in doubt, leave the store.”和空前“Have no idea whether or not to buy something?”及下文“If you decide...”可知,空处表示当不确定买不买某个东西时,离开商店,B项“Put it down and leave the store.”(把东西放下,离开商店。)与上下文呼应,符合题意。故选B项。

5. C 空处是本段主旨句。根据空后“Not all shopping friends are created equal.”和后文的描述可知,本段主要讲述了如何选择购物朋友,C项“Pick your shopping friends wisely.”(明智地选择你的购物朋友。)与上下文呼应,符合文意。故选C项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。作者从小就体验了贫困,本以为长大后,情况会好转,但是结婚有了孩子后,情况更糟糕。幸好作者和她的丈夫存了一笔钱作为应急资金,这使她和丈夫在突然同时失业后安然度过了窘迫的日子。后来,作者努力奋斗,上了大学,并成为注册会计师,一切都好起来了。

1. D 根据下文“But adulthood wasn't quite as easy as I had...”可知,这里是指作者相信长大后生活就好了,但是,长大后的生活也不容易。be convinced that“相信”,符合句意,故选D。remind提醒;comfort安慰;encourage鼓励;convince使相信。

2. B 结合第一题分析可知,作者相信长大后生活就会变好,但是却发现成人的生活不像自己“期待”的那样好,故选B。plan计划;expect期望;prove证明;allow允许。

3. C 根据上文“But adulthood wasn't quite as easy as I had...”可知,作者成人后生活很不容易,所以此处指在作者结婚有了孩子后,经济更“困难”了,故选C。favourable支持的;complicated复杂的;difficult困难的;frightening令人惊恐的。

4. A 根据上文“In my late 20s, my world turned upside down in just 72 hours.”和下文“We were both extremely hard workers, but we could not...a depressed economy and thus had no means to support our family.”可知,作者的生活遇到危机,他们无法养家糊口,由此可知,作者和丈夫同时失业了,故选A。unemployed失业

的;sick生病的,厌烦的;disabled残疾的;penniless穷困的。

5. B 由上文可知,作者和丈夫失业了,所以即便夫妻俩工作很努力,但是还是没有幸免于经济危机,依然被裁掉了,故选B。stand站立;survive幸存;resist抵制;handle处理。

6. C 根据句中的“...that saved us from disaster.”可知,夫妻俩失业了,经济窘迫,而他们当初的一个决定拯救了他们,所以这是很“幸运的”,故选C。eventually最后;coincidentally凑巧;fortunately幸运地;hopefully满怀希望地。

7. A 此处指夫妻俩设法存了1000美元的应急基金,manage to do sth“设法做到某事”,含有成功做到某事的意思,故选A。manage设法做到;attempt尝试;long渴望;swear发誓。

8. C 此处表达的是这1000美元的应急基金可以支付六周的账单。be equal to“等于”,符合句意,故选C。similar相似的;related相关的;equal相等的,能应付的;inadequate不足的。

9. D 根据上文“My husband Doug and I became...at the same time.”可知,他们都失业了,失业后要找工作,此处指他们专注于给丈夫找工作,故选D。go on继续;count on依靠;agree on同意;focus on专注于。

10. B 结合下文“As for me, instead of...from my problems, I picked myself up.”可知,作者和丈夫并没有被打败,没有崩溃,故选B。unite联合;break使崩溃,打破;surprise使惊讶,给……惊喜;release释放,发布。

11. C 根据下文“My husband went back to work...”和“As for me, instead of...from my problems, I picked myself up.”可知,作者和丈夫变得更强大,故选C。calmer更冷静的;smarter更聪明的;stronger更强大的;healthier更健康的。

12. A 根据下文“...I picked myself up. I...to be the first person in my family to graduate from college and become a CPA.”可知作者并没有逃避问题,故选A。hide躲避;separate分开;excuse原谅;learn学习。

13. C 此处指她努力上大学,并成为一名注册会计师,struggle to do sth表示“努力做某事”,故选C。deserve应得;predict预测;struggle挣扎,努力;happen发生。

14. D 根据下文“Because my plant had closed down, I was eligible (有资格的) to go to school under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).”可知,因为作者所在工厂倒闭了,她才有资格上学,所以对作者来说,这给作者带来“好处”,故选D。truth事实;problem问题;challenge挑战;benefit利益,好处。

15. A 结合全文可知,作者经历了一系列的经济上的困难,最终取得成功,所以作者愿意把自己的经历和建议分享给别人,故选A。share分享;compare比较;exchange交换;connect连接。

Period Four Viewing and Talking & Reading for Writing

I. 1. downstairs 2. option 3. maintain 4. elements

5. permission 6. tailor 7. willing 8. manners 9. normal
10. broad

II. 1. optional 2. broaden 3. normally 4. servant; serve

5. manners 6. Unwilling 7. hesitation 8. intention

9. are permitted 10. saying

Ⅲ. 1. take off 2. in case 3. to such an extent 4. on duty

5. is willing to 6. a wide range of

Ⅳ. 1. reading a book 2. as if he had been to 3. Never have I heard 4. whenever you want; whatever you like 5. was about to go out when

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。人们很难做出长期的决定，因为人们很难与遥远的自己联系起来。另外参与想象中的对话与真正见到未来的自己相去甚远。但实际上人们可以花一点时间想象一下这次会面，这能帮助你做出更好的选择。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第二段“In my research, I’ve learnt that we often imagine our future selves like strangers, which can impede us in making long-term choices.”可知，人们很难做出长期的决定是因为人们将未来的自己视为陌生人，即很难与遥远的自己联系起来。故选 D。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段“In my research, I’ve learnt that we often imagine our future selves like strangers, which can impede us in making long-term choices.”和画线部分上文“...having people engage in an imagined conversation...”以及后文“...actually meeting one’s future self.”可知，人们发现很难与遥远的自己联系起来，即让人们参与想象中的对话与真正见到未来的自己是非常不同的。故画线部分的意思是“与……非常不同”，故选 B。

3. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“I realized, through thorough reflections, that the most powerful questions would be ones that helped me make better choices today—questions exploring personal growth, regrets and unfulfilled actions.”可知，作者最有可能问未来的自己：如果有机会，你会做些什么不同的事？故选 C。

4. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段“There’s a classic short story in which a young man travels years ahead and meets his future self. Narratives like this have always been related to science fiction. But what if you could meet your future self?”并结合文章大意可知，人们很难做出长期的决定，因为人们发现很难与遥远的自己联系起来，参与想象中的对话与真正见到未来的自己相去甚远，但是人们可以花一点时间想象一下这次会面，这能帮助你做出更好的选择，A 选项“时间旅行：如果你遇到了未来的自己会怎么样？”最适合作为文章标题。故选 A。

Ⅵ. 第一节

One possible version :

Dear Peter,

I hope this e-mail finds you well. I’m writing to tell you about the English Textbook Drama Competition **that was held at my school last week.**

The competition was intense, **with many talented students participating.** We all prepared for weeks beforehand, **practising our lines and perfecting our performances.** On the day of the

competition, we performed in front of a large audience. **Despite feeling nervous, I gave it my all and had a great time on stage.**

Participating in the competition taught me a lot about teamwork and communication. I also **gained confidence** in my public speaking skills and learned to overcome my nerves **when performing in front of others.**

I genuinely hope the information shared excites your interest.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者小时候家里贫困，去一个老妇人家里打扫院子赚零花钱。老妇人的善良和支持激励着作者在学校和生活中都表现出色。某天作者看到了一个渴望玩具的男孩，于是把这份善意传递了下去。

【详解】

1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“一天，我路过一家礼品店。”可知，第一段可描写作者看到男孩的场景以及作者决定传递善意。

②由第二段首句内容“回到小男孩身边，我把礼物送给了他。”可知，第二段可描写作者送玩具给男孩以及作者的感悟。

2. 续写线索：路过礼品店—看到小男孩—决定传递善意—送玩具—得到感谢—感悟

One possible version :

One day, I was walking past a gift shop. As I glanced through the window, a small boy caught my attention. He was standing inside, gazing longingly at a stuffed animal. It reminded me of myself as a child eager for something to brighten my days. Instantly, I remembered the kindness of the elderly woman who had once helped me. She had given me a chance when I needed it most, and now I wanted to pass that kindness on. I walked into the shop, determined to make the boy’s day.

Returning to the little boy, I presented him with the gift. His eyes widened in surprise and his face lit up with a beaming smile. “Thank you so much!” he exclaimed, hugging the stuffed animal tightly. I smiled, knowing that I had made a small but meaningful difference in his life. As I walked away, I felt a sense of fulfillment and joy. It was a reminder of the power of kindness, and how one small act can ripple out and touch the lives of others. I hoped that my actions would inspire others to spread kindness and compassion in their own way.

单元小测 (Unit 5)

I. 1. patience 2. apology 3. ignorance 4. eventually
5. intention 6. Judging 7. to communicate 8. was spotted
9. delivering 10. which

II. 1. by accident/chance 2. on the basis of 3. In return
4. on duty 5. as a matter of fact 6. To be honest 7. take out a loan 8. In that case 9. to some extent 10. in a quite impolite manner

III. 1. This is the first time that we have seen a film

2. Judging from/by his worried face

3. found myself lying in bed and surrounded

4. in case they fail to sleep

5. it is common for people to catch a cold

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文。文章就到底应该买贵的还是廉价的产品进行了讨论。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段“Increasingly, people say they want to buy from brands that give them a sense of purpose. Surely a yogurt that helped the needy would be appealing. But Juntos was a failure.”和第二段“What happened? To find the reason behind Juntos’ failure, Lawrence Williams and his colleagues did an experiment where they showed people some products and asked these people to pick one option. They reminded some to focus on the ‘purposeful and valuable’ aspect while others were told to ‘enjoy themselves’ and focus on ‘delight and pleasure’. They found that participants who prioritized meaning preferred the less expensive product when compared with people who put pleasure in the first place.”可知,将意义放在首位的人更愿意购买便宜的产品,由此推知 Juntos 的定价相对较高,买的人少,所以最后失败了。故选 B。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第三段“So why were meaning-seekers cheaping out? Lawrence Williams asked participants to explain their decision-making to find out. He learned that meaning-oriented people were not thinking about how the product they might buy could bring meaning to their lives. Instead, they were occupied with what else they could do with their money.”(那么,为什么寻求意义的人要买便宜的东西呢?为了找出答案,劳伦斯·威廉姆斯要求参与者解释他们的决定。他了解到,以意义为导向的人不会考虑他们可能购买的产品如何给他们的生活带来意义。相反,他们专注于思考自己的钱能带来什么其他东西。)以及第四段内容可推测,意义追求者专注于用钱买更多的东西,故选 D。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第四段“I am all for people making wise and strategic financial choices. But cheap products can create many problems. Inexpensive options often do not last as long as the higher-end ones. As a result, we shop more often, which is ultimately worse for our wallets. Plus, that spending pattern can do a greater damage to the environment.”(我完全支持人们做出明智和战略性的财务选择。但是廉价的产品会产生很多问题。便宜的选择通常不会像高端的选择持续那么久。结果,我们更频繁地购物,这最终对我们的钱包更不利。此外,这种消费模式会对环境造成更大的破坏。)可推断作者解释了为什么买廉价的产品会产生很多问题,以此来展开第四段,故选 C。

4. C 主旨大意题。通读全文,并根据第四段“I am all for people making wise and strategic financial choices. But cheap products can create many problems. Inexpensive options often do not last as long as the higher-end ones. As a result, we shop more often, which is ultimately worse for our wallets. Plus, that spending

pattern can do a greater damage to the environment.”和最后一段“So before you dive into your wallet for some deals, try not to fix only on how much you are spending or saving. Think carefully about what you are buying, too.”(所以,你在为一些交易掏腰包之前,尽量不要只关注你花了多少钱或省了多少钱,也要仔细考虑你要买的东西。)可知,文章主要就到底应该买贵的还是廉价的产品进行了讨论,C选项“意义追求者还是品质追求者”符合文章主旨,故选 C。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了筷子的由来。

1. was 考查动词时态和主谓一致。分析句子可知,空处应为谓语动词;根据 originally 和后文的 then 和 developed 可知,应用一般过去时;动名词短语 taking food with fingers 作主语,谓语为单数。故填 was。

2. knives 考查名词复数。根据介词短语 instead of 可知,空处用名词作宾语,且与 forks 并列,应用复数形式,表示泛指。故填 knives。

3. to 考查介词。固定短语 be related to 表示“与……有关系”。故填 to。

4. Compared 考查过去分词。此处为非谓语动词作状语,compare 与 Chinese food 之间为被动关系,应用过去分词形式;句首单词首字母大写。故填 Compared。

5. to stir 考查动词不定式。need sth to do sth 表示“需要某物做某事”,用不定式作目的状语。故填 to stir。

6. which 考查定语从句的关系词。此处是非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词“Zhu”,关系词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

7. preferred 考查动词时态和语态。分析句子可知,此处应为谓语动词,与 were used to 并列,应为一般过去时;动词 prefer 与 the Chinese 之间为主动关系,表示“中国人更喜欢……”。故填 preferred。

8. the 考查冠词。此处修饰名词 invention,特指“筷子的发明”,应用定冠词。故填 the。

9. earliest 考查副词最高级。根据 the 和句意可知,此处应为最高级形式,修饰过去分词 known,表示“最早被知道的”。故填 earliest。

10. it 考查代词。分析句子可知,此处应为代词作形式主语,代替句中 that 引导的主语从句,应用 it。故填 it。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者通过帮助他人做事来赚钱,然后去买自己想要的东西,但是当把东西买回来后,作者发现有些东西并不是自己真正想要的,这让作者明白为赚钱而付出的汗水和奉献才是从我们真正无价的资产。

1. B 根据后文“My parents were not the type of people to give money to me...or even for work done at home.”可知,“我”的父母不给钱,所以“我”付不起钱。故选 B 项。slightly 轻微地;barely 几乎不;roughly 粗略地;nearly 几乎。

2. A 根据后文“...or even for work done at home.”可知,甚至“我”在家里干活,父母也不会给“我”钱,所以他们不是那种无缘无故给钱的人。故选 A 项。out of nowhere 莫名其妙地出现;out

of condition 身体状况不佳; out of question 毫无疑问; out of work 失业。

3. B 根据后文“...and I offered to help her out.”可知,“我”帮哈德森太太做事,所以是找到了哈德森太太,be directed to 意为“指向”。故选 B 项。assign 分配; direct 指向; order 指挥; refer 提到。

4. C 根据前文 at over eighty years old 以及后文“...and I offered to help her out.”可知,哈德森太太年纪太大了,不能照料她的花园,所以“我”帮她照料花园。故选 C 项。decorate 装饰; guard 守卫; tend 照料; water 给……浇水。

5. A 根据前文“...her garden, and I offered to help her out.”以及后文 weeds in her front yard and backyard 可知,“我”帮哈德森太太照料她的花园,再结合选项可知,此处应该是拔除杂草。故填 A 项。pull out 拔出; rule out 排除; sort out 分类; take out 去除。

6. C 根据前文“My first job was to... weeds in her front yard and backyard.”可知,“我”先是帮哈德森太太拔除她前院和后院的杂草,再结合常识可知,拔杂草是无聊的工作。故选 C 项。awesome 令人惊叹的; creative 创造性的; tiresome 令人厌烦的,无聊的; urgent 紧急的。

7. B 根据前文“...I wanted to buy an album(专辑) from my favourite band...”可知,“我”想买“我”最喜欢的乐队的专辑,这是作品集。故选 B 项。band 乐队; collection 作品集; edition 版本; patent 专利。

8. C 根据后文 running through my heart 可知,“我”在听音乐,再结合常识可知,此处应是感到一股清泉流过“我”的心。故选 C 项。breeze 微风; current 气流; spring 泉水; wind 风。

9. C 根据前文“However, my desire for material possessions did

not end there.”可知,“我”对物质财产的渴望并没有就此结束,所以,此处指“我”以得到 Game Boy 为奋斗目标。set one's sights on sth 为固定搭配,意为“以……为奋斗目标;决心做到”。故选 C 项。ambition 野心; curiosity 好奇心,珍品; sight 视野,看见; taste 口味。

10. B 根据前文“I later set my ... on a Game Boy, which was very fashionable at the time.”可知,“我”想买 Game Boy,对“我”来说这是珍贵的财产。故选 B 项。personal 私人的; prized 珍贵的; previous 以前的; practical 实际的。

11. B 根据前文“I started to work for multiple clients, in order to earn enough money...”可知,“我”开始为多个客户工作,为了赚足够的钱,所以此处是“我”攒够了钱。故选 B 项。charge 收(费); gather 收集; invest 投资; withdraw 撤回。

12. C 根据后文 in the hot sun for hours doing yard work 可知,在烈日下在院子里干了几个小时的活,应该会满头大汗。故选 C 项。dig 掘(地); struggle 奋斗; sweat 出汗; wander 漫游。

13. C 根据前文“But just after one day of playing on it, I realized that it was not as fun as I had thought.”可知,“我”买了 Game Boy 后,发现它没有“我”想象中有趣,它并不是“我”想要的。故选 C 项。lack 缺乏; lose 丢失; want 想要; deserve 值得。

14. B 根据后文“... realizing that the sweat and dedication that...earning it are truly invaluable assets that cannot be taken away from us.”可知,“我”认识到为挣钱而付出的汗水和奉献才是真正无价的资产,所以“我”理解了金钱的价值。故选 B 项。accept 接受; appreciate 理解; evaluate 估计; enjoy 享受。

15. C 根据前文 the sweat and dedication 并结合选项可知,汗水和奉献应该是被用在赚钱上。故选 C 项。come into 进入; fall into 落入; go into (时间、精力或钱)被用在; put into 放入。

核心素养提升练

核心素养提升练 1 阅读理解+阅读理解+

阅读理解+语法填空

I.

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了夏威夷的家庭度假选择,包括历史、土著文化、徒步旅行、水上运动及阳光下的放松。

1. D 细节理解题。根据 Oahu's North Shore 部分的“These crashing walls of water are born for surfing and offer one of the best free shows on the islands. The North Shore is home to world-class surf contests, attracting the world's top surfers.”可知,使瓦胡岛的北岸闻名于世的是:它是冲浪的好地方。故选 D 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据 Polynesian Cultural Centre 部分的“Besides, the colourful costumes, lively songs, and traditional dances in the Pacific region are presented here. You'll see customs of Fiji, New Zealand, Marquesas, Samoa, Tahiti, Tonga, and Hawaii all represented in Polynesian Cultural Centre's re-created island villages, which are decorated with palm trees and tropical gardens.”可知,波利尼西亚文化中心呈现该地区的各种传统习

俗和文化,最有可能吸引那些对历史感兴趣的人。故选 C 项。

3. C 细节理解题。根据 Waimea Canyon (峡谷) State Park 部分的“Unlike Grand Canyon, plentiful rain keeps Waimea Canyon and its surrounding area thick with vegetation (植被), and visitors are frequently treated to the sight of vivid rainbows.”可知,与美国大峡谷相比,威美亚峡谷有丰富的植物和雨水。故选 C 项。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了谷歌研发了一种叫作 MusicLM 的 AI 智能工具,这种 AI 工具可以根据描述创造音乐。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中“But the examples Google provided demonstrate musical creative ability based on a limited set of descriptive words.”(但谷歌提供的例子展示了基于有限的描述性词语的音乐创作能力。)和第二段中“Several different music examples produced by MusicLM were published online. Some of the generated music came from just one- or two-word descriptions, such as ‘jazz’, ‘rock’ or ‘techno (高科技舞曲)’.”(MusicLM 制作的几个不同的音乐示例在网上发布。一些生成的音乐仅来自一两个词的描述,如“爵士”、“摇滚”或“高科技舞

曲”。)可知, MusicLM 能根据简单的描述词创作音乐。故选 C 项。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中“Such tools can produce human-like results because they are trained on huge amounts of data.”(这些工具可以产生类似人类的结果,因为它们经过了大量数据的训练。)可知, ChatGPT 和 MusicLM 的相似之处是它们都是基于大量的数据。故选 D 项。

6. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“One of the biggest issues the researchers identified was biases (偏好) present in the training data. A bias might be including too much of one side and not enough of the other.”可知, MusicLM 模型的问题是创作带有强烈偏见的音乐。故选 A 项。

7. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段中“This week, Google researchers published a paper describing results from an AI tool built to create music. The tool, called MusicLM, is not the first AI music tool to be launched.”并结合全文可知, 本文介绍了谷歌研发了叫作 MusicLM 的 AI 智能工具, 这种 AI 工具可以根据描述创造音乐。选项 B 符合主旨, 故选 B 项。

C

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了一项研究发现植物在受到压力时会发出频繁的爆裂声。

8. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“...but the fact that plants are making these sounds opens a brand new access of opportunities for us to eavesdrop(窃听)and use these sounds...”(……但是植物发出这些声音的事实为我们窃听和利用这些声音打开了一个全新的机会……)可知, 这个事实为植物声音的研究提供了机会。故选 D 项。

9. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中“They troubled the plants by not watering them for a few days and by stem cutting; both approaches caused pop- or click-like sounds from the plants.”可知, 研究者是通过几天不给植物浇水和割茎的方式来开展实验的。故选 B 项。

10. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中“The pop sounds are beyond human ear frequencies but fall within the range that other mammals, insects, and perhaps other plants could pick them up.”以及第五段“For example, a moth that intends to lay eggs on a plant or an animal that intends to eat a plant could use the sounds to help guide their decision.”可知, 这种爆裂声可以作为引导, 引导其他生物做出决定。故选 D 项。

11. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段中“... tomato and tobacco plants that are dealing with stress factors make a popping sound...”, 第三段中“Unstressed plants also made sounds, but far fewer; the stressed plants sent out between 30 and 50 clicks per hour.”, 第六段“Besides tomato and tobacco plants, the corn, wheat, grape and cactus plants were also found to make sounds.”可知, 本文主要介绍了植物在受到压力时会发出频繁的爆裂声, 因此 A 项“The surprising sounds of stressed plants”(受到压力的植物发出令人惊讶的声音)最适合作为文章标题。故选 A 项。

II. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。枸杞属于中草药的一种, 被

广泛使用在人们的医疗和膳食中。文章对其进行了介绍。

1. which 考查定语从句。在非限制性定语从句中缺少主语, 且修饰句子, 所以应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

2. have been used 考查时态和语态。根据 since 200 BC 可知, 此处应用现在完成时。动词 use 意为“使用”, 和主语构成被动关系。故填 have been used。

3. the 考查冠词。在形容词最高级 oldest 前应用定冠词 the。故填 the。

4. positively 考查副词。此处修饰动词作状语, 应用副词 positively 表示“积极地”。故填 positively。

5. contributing 考查现在分词。句中已有谓语动词, 空处应用非谓语动词形式, 动词 contribute 和上文句子构成主动关系, 所以应用现在分词形式作状语。故填 contributing。

6. beneficial 考查形容词。be beneficial to 意为“对……有益”, 此处应用形容词 beneficial, 表示“有益的”作表语。故填 beneficial。

7. including 考查介词。此处应用介词 including, 表示“包括”。故填 including。

8. to promote 考查动词不定式。ability 意为“能力”, 为抽象名词, 此处应用 to do 不定式作后置定语。故填 to promote。

9. made 考查过去分词。动词 make 意为“制作”, 和其逻辑主语构成被动关系, 应用过去分词形式作后置定语。故填 made。

10. variety 考查固定搭配。a variety of 意为“各种各样的”, 为固定搭配。故填 variety。

核心素养提升练 2 完形填空 + 阅读理解 + 阅读七选五 + 语法填空

I. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者一家人因为要去伦敦而把他们喜欢的澳大利亚斗牛犬 Spider 托付给了父亲的朋友照顾, 但是它却独自离开找他们去了。在作者父亲的坚持不懈的努力下, 最终找到了它。

1. C 根据上文“My family went to London for visiting specialists.”和下文 the ship 可知, 作者他们一家要去伦敦, 所以应该是坐船去。故选 C。sail 航行; park 停(车); board 上船; camp 露营。

2. C 根据下文可知, 作者一家离开后, 父亲的朋友桑迪陪着他们的狗。故选 C。alive 活着的; away 离开; accompany 陪伴; apart 分开。

3. A 根据下文“...as he read the letter.”可知, 作者他们收到了桑迪的来信。故选 A。letter 信; story 故事; service 服务; test 测试。

4. D 根据下文“...the dog was never found later.”可知, 在作者一家离开后, Spider 也跑了。故选 D。fall ill 生病; get stuck 被困住; lose life 丧生; run away 跑开。

5. B 根据上文“... Spider had ... just two weeks after we had sailed.”和下文“... his eyes were filled with sadness ...”可知, Spider 跑了的消息令父亲很震惊。故选 B。confused 感到困惑的; shocked 感到震惊的; moved 移动的; touched 感动的。

6. B 根据上文“... Spider had ... just two weeks after we had

sailed.”和下文“... constantly on ABC radio and other local newspapers.”可知,Spider 丢了,桑迪应该是登广告找它。故选 B。announce 通知;advertise 登广告;post 发布;blog 写博客。

7. A 根据下文“... the dog was never found later.”可知,没有找到这只狗是很不幸的事情。故选 A。unfortunately 不幸地;luckily 幸运地;hopefully 满怀希望地;eventually 最终。

8. D 根据上文“... Spider had ... just two weeks after we had sailed.”可知,Spider 在作者一家离开之后跑了,他们推测它应该是去找他们了。故选 D。attend to 处理;take over 接管;look around 环顾;search for 寻找。

9. A 根据下文“We sailed back and did everything that we could do... waiting.”可知,这应该是作者他们做出的决定。故选 A。decision 决定;discussion 讨论;advice 建议;plan 计划。

10. C 根据上文“We sailed back and did everything that we could do...”可知,作者他们回来,并做了能做的一切,而不是等待。故选 C。as to 关于;except for 除了;instead of 代替;due to 因为。

11. A 根据下文“... kept looking for him.”可知,这里应该是指作者的父亲带头不停地找他们的狗。故选 A。lead 领头,领先的地位;place 地方;risk 风险;pace 节奏。

12. C 根据上文“One cold morning eight months after, my father had a call from an old lady who said she was putting food out ‘for a very old dog’.”可知,有了狗的消息,他们应该是很兴奋的。故选 C。silence 沉默;dissatisfaction 不满;excitement 兴奋,激动;praise 赞扬。

13. B 根据下文“When we arrived at the old lady’s house...”可知,得到狗的消息之后,他们立即驾车离去。故选 B。pull up 停车;drive off 驾车离去;step in 介入;calm down 冷静下来。

14. B 根据下文“... feeling that occurred when he first locked eyes with my father.”可知,这里指 Spider 捕捉到了它第一次和作者的父亲对视时的那种感觉,这应该是很熟悉的感觉。故选 B。special 特别的;familiar 熟悉的;painful 痛苦的;empty 空的。

15. D 根据上文“My father took the ... and kept looking for him.”和 one cold morning eight months after 可知,此处指他们有很大的决心要找到他们的狗。故选 D。expectation 期待;creativity 创造力;generosity 慷慨;determination 决心。

II. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。研究表明,蜜蜂能学习并传承建造巢穴的不同传统,颠覆了文化仅为人类独有的观念,为动物文化提供了有力证据。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第三段“Since honeybees showed a strong preference for a horizontal structure, it was surprising that spiral structures occurred at all. ‘With the help of video cameras, we found that there was a noticeable difference in the average building rate between the two styles,’ the researchers add.”可知,研究人员发现水平结构和螺旋结构在建筑速率上有很大的差异。由此可推知,水平结构的风格受到蜜蜂的强烈喜爱是因为它比螺旋结构建设起来更快。故选 D 项。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句的前半句“The findings

have surprised observers of animal culture...”可知,这些发现令动物文化的观察者感到惊讶,因为这些发现表明蜜蜂可以学习并代代相传不同的建筑传统。所以 they 指代前文中的 the findings。故选 C 项。

3. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘Insect culture was thought impossible. Less than a century ago, culture was thought to be uniquely human,’ says biologist Andrew Whiten of the University of St Andrews, who was not involved in the research. ‘But the new research has offered strong evidence pointing to the opposite.’”可知,Andrew Whiten 认为这项新研究提供了强有力的证据,指向相反的方向。由此可推知,他对这项新的研究持支持的态度。故选 A 项。

4. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段“Having studied more than 400 groups of honeybees in Brazil for two years, a group of biologists led by Viviana di Pietro report that, like humans, honeybees are capable of learning new traditions which are then handed down over generations.”以及全文可知,文章主要介绍了蜜蜂能学习并传承建造巢穴的不同传统,颠覆了文化仅为人类独有的观念,为动物文化提供了有力证据。B 项“蜜蜂可以学习和保全文化传统”适合作为文章的标题,既概括了蜜蜂的学习能力也涵盖了文化的传承方面。故选 B 项。

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些能够帮助读者超越自己的极限,并最终取得成功的方法。

1. B 根据空前的“If you desire a life of success, you must face them and push yourself beyond the limits. Failing to do so will make your goals and dreams hard to achieve.”可知,如果渴望成功,就要面对困难,推动自己超越极限,结合下文中每段的主题句可知,此处应引出下文介绍的推动自己超越极限的方法,B 项“Here are tips for you to succeed.”(这里有一些帮助你成功的建议。)承接上文,并引出下文,符合题意。故选 B 项。

2. E 根据空前的“Inspire yourself. Don’t wait for external (外部的) need to make the first move. Discover your inner eagerness!”可知,本段讲述的是激励自己,E 项“It could be an inspiring video, articles, TED Talks, or quotes.”(它可以是一个鼓舞人心的视频、文章、TED 演讲或引言。)列举了激励自己的方法,与本段主题一致,且与空前内容呼应。故选 E 项。

3. F 根据空前的“If you’re not challenging yourself to do bigger and better things regularly, you’re only working within what you already can do.”可知,不挑战自己就只能做能力范围内的事情,F 项“That’s a way to stay where you are and make little or no progress.”(这是一种原地踏步,几乎没有进步的方式。)讲述的内容是对空前内容的进一步解释,其中 that 指代空前的行为,符合语境。故选 F 项。

4. D 此空为本段的主题句。结合其他段落的主题句可知,此空为祈使句。根据空后的“It is likely that you need to build your empire step by step. That takes time and regular effort.”可知,该段讲述的是一步一步地建立帝国需要时间和不断努力,D 项

“Work on your goals a little each day.”(每天为你的目标努力一点。)为祈使句,且讲述的内容概括了本段主题,符合题意。故选D项。

5. G 根据本段主题句“Find someone who supports you and encourages you to keep going.”可知,本段主要介绍的是通过一个支持你、鼓励你的人帮助你继续前进,G项“A bit of assistance means much in facing difficulties.”(在面对困难时,一点帮助意味着很多。)讲述的内容与主题句一致,且与空后的“Having someone to support you can fight with any negative thinking that may limit you.”吻合,均是讲述有人支持对推动前进有很大的帮助。故选G项。

IV.【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了数字化技术可以帮助我们探索古代艺术品的精妙,同时也可以使它们得到更好的保护。本文以《清明上河图》为例,介绍了数字化技术在艺术领域的运用。

1. to 考查固定短语。bring...to life 为固定短语,意为“使……焕发生机”。故填to。

2. Walking 考查现在分词。空处作状语,逻辑主语 people 和非谓语动词 walk 是主动关系,用现在分词形式作状语,句首单词首字母大写。故填Walking。

3. were amazed 考查固定短语、时态和主谓一致。be amazed by 是固定短语,意为“对……感到惊讶”,再由 at Expo 2010 in Shanghai 可知,用一般过去时,且主语 people 是复数。故填 were amazed。

4. which 考查定语从句的关系词。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 the original painting 指物,关系词替代先行词在从句中作主语,用关系代词 which。故填 which。

5. sailors 考查名词复数。结合谓语 move around 可知,可数名词 sailor 用复数形式作主语。故填 sailors。

6. are processed 考查时态和语态。结合本段上下文时态可知,用一般现在时,动词 process 和主语 parts 是被动关系,用一般现在时的被动语态。故填 are processed。

7. and 考查并列连词。through the trees 和 across the water 是并列关系,用表并列的连词 and。故填 and。

8. perfectly 考查副词。副词 perfectly 作状语,修饰动词 integrates。故填 perfectly。

9. to express 考查固定搭配。enable sb to do sth 是固定搭配,意为“使某人能够做某事”。故填 to express。

10. accessible 考查形容词。此处是“make + 宾语 + 宾补”结构,应用形容词 accessible 作宾补。be accessible to 是固定短语,意为“可接近……”。故填 accessible。

核心素养提升练3 应用文写作+读后续写

I. One possible version:

Dear Michael,

Welcome to our school community. I'm writing to **extend a special invitation for you to join** me in the upcoming Folk Art Festival in our city.

The Folk Art Festival **is scheduled to take place** in our city museum next week. It's an annual event **that showcases a variety of performances**, including traditional music, dance, and drama. There will also be exhibitions of local handicrafts and culinary delights **that are unique to our city**.

As a new exchange student, I think this festival would be a fantastic opportunity for you **to immerse yourself in** our culture and learn about our history and traditions first-hand. I would be delighted **if you could join me in this event**. **Looking forward** to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

II.【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开。作者和朋友去远足,被山里的美景吸引,但是突然发现迷路了。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“突然,天气急转直下。”可知,第一段可以描写暴风雨来临后,他们的心理活动和行动。

②由第二段首句内容“就在我们快要放弃的时候,一道微弱的光在远处闪烁。”可知,第二段可以描写他们朝着灯光的方向行进时的心情、灯光的源头是什么、他们怎么找到回家的路,以及适应力和希望的重要性。

2. 续写线索:雨中行走—寒冷无助—看到灯光—朝光行走—被接待—找到路—感悟

One possible version:

Suddenly, the weather took an abrupt turn. Dark clouds shrouded the sky, and a heavy downpour ensued. The comforting forest sounds quickly proved a terrifying symphony of thunder and wind. The trail **that was once so clear** became a muddy mess, **making it impossible to go on**. We tried to consult our map, but it was too late; we got lost in the wilderness. **Hours passing**, our **attempts to find the trail turned out to be in vain**. **With the cold creeping in**, despair started to **set in**.

Just when we were about to give up, a faint light flickered in the distance. **Curiosity overpowered our fear**, and we decided to follow it. **When we drew nearer**, we saw a small log cabin, lights shining from its windows. Our knocking on the door was greeted by an elderly woman, Mrs Evans with a warm smile. She was a retired ranger who had chosen to live her twilight years in the heart of the mountains. She offered us shelter for the night, and the next morning, guided us back to the main trail. This incident strengthened our friendship and taught us the importance of resilience and hope. The experience was **beyond expectation**, terrifying, but enlightening all the same.