



详扫  
解码  
详获  
析取

## Unit 1 ART

### Period One Reading and Thinking— Comprehension

I. 1. 地位,级别 2. 发展水平低的,落后的 3. 购买  
4. 出现 5. 摄影(业);照相(术)

II. 1. precisely 2. realistic 3. breakthrough 4. reputation  
5. investment 6. sunrise 7. noble 8. subsequent

III. 1. were fond of 2. adopt a positive attitude 3. has  
shifted from; to 4. exist in 5. in a realistic style 6. was  
fascinated by 7. The best way to 8. in particular

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了街头艺术家 Shane Grammer 在加利福尼亚州历史上最致命的野火发生后,用喷漆在废墟上创作壁画,带给受害者希望的故事。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“In the past years, it’s the murals (壁画) he painted on damaged walls throughout the town of Paradise, California that have gained attention and touched viewers.”可知, Grammer 因在天堂镇的废墟上的画作而受到关注,故选 C 项。

2. B 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“‘You bring beauty and hope,’ one posted.”可知, Grammer 在野火后画壁画是为了给受害者带来希望,故选 B 项。

3. A 代词指代题。根据文章最后一段“‘I want to do something powerful and make art that emotionally influences people,’ said Grammer in an interview with KRCR. ‘I think any artist would consider that as their ultimate goal.’”可知, that 指的是创造感人的艺术,故选 A 项。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第一段“Shane Grammer’s artwork can be found in cities in Mexico, South Korea, Dubai and beyond. In the past years, it’s the murals (壁画) he painted on damaged walls throughout the town of Paradise, California that have gained attention and touched viewers.”、第三段“With Edwards’ permission, Grammer then used spray paint to transform Edwards’ burnt chimney into a strikingly black-and-white portrait of a woman, a piece he called *Beauty Among the Ashes*.”以及最后一段“He has started a foundation called the Art Through Hope Foundation where he intends to bring peace through his art to those affected by tragedy.”可知,文章主要讲述了街头艺术家 Shane Grammer 在野火后的废墟上创作壁画,带给受害者希望的故事。所以文章的最佳标题为“从灰烬到艺术:街头艺术家的希望壁画”。故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了艺术如何促进经济发展。

1. D 根据上文“When most people think of the arts, they imagine the end product, the beautiful painting, a wonderful piece of music, or an award-winning performance in the theatre.”(当大多数人想到艺术时,他们想象的是最终产品、一幅美丽的画、一首美妙的音乐,或者剧院里一场获奖的表演。)以及后文“Unfortunately, the economic impact of the arts is often overlooked and badly judged.”(不幸的是,艺术的经济影响往往被

忽视和糟糕地判断。)可知,本句承接上文,继续说明艺术给人们带来的好处。故 D 选项“事实上,艺术团体给我们的社区带来更广泛的价值,尤其是在经济方面。”符合语境,且与下文是转折关系。故选 D。

2. A 根据上文“The arts create jobs that help develop the economy. Any given performance takes a tour bus full of artists, technical experts, musicians, or writers to create an appealing piece of art. These people can earn a living wage for their professional knowledge and skills.”(艺术创造了有助于发展经济的工作。任何指定的表演都需要一辆满载艺术家、技术专家、音乐家或作家的巡演巴士来创造一件吸引人的艺术品。这些人可以用他们的专业知识和技能赚取维持生活的工资。)以及后文“Digital media experts, photographers and advertising agents are hired to sell tickets and promote the event.”(数字媒体专家、摄影师和广告代理商被雇用来销售门票和宣传活动。)可知,后文提到了宣传活动,由此可推测本句与宣传活动有关。A 选项中的 market 对应后文中的 promote。故 A 选项“需要另一个团体来帮助推广这项活动。”符合语境,故选 A。

3. E 根据后文“In 2005, when the Bishop Arts Theatre was donated to our town, the location was considered a poor area of town. After investing more than \$1 million in reconstructing the building, we began producing a full season of theatre performances, jazz concerts, and year-round arts education programmes in 2008. Besides tickets, some jazz lovers nearby will pay their transport fares to and from the events.”可知,后文的例子表明艺术社团会给社区带来收入,产生积极影响。故 E 选项“一个成功的艺术社区会在整个社区产生一系列的影响。”符合语境,故选 E。

4. F 根据上文“Arts contribute to cultural development.”(艺术促进文化发展。)以及后文“When they gather together, they will share their experiences and renew their energy. As a result, cultures find the way to exchange, and economy can be advanced.”(当他们聚在一起时,他们会分享他们的经历,恢复他们的能量。因此,文化找到了交流的途径,经济能够得到发展。)可知,后文提到了文化交流,由此推测本句是在说明后文 they 所指代的人群,且与文化有关。故 F 选项“艺术家和观众都来自不同的背景。”符合语境,故选 F。

5. B 根据上文“It is wrong to assume arts groups cannot make a profit. If you are a student studying the arts, odds are that you have been ill-advised to have a Plan B.”可知,本句为本段最后一句,故总结上文,指出学习艺术的学生如何选择未来的职业道路。故 B 选项“记住以上的分析,你不必担心你的职业生涯,有一个替代计划。”符合语境,总结上文。故选 B。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要以传统中国画为主题,讲述了其与西方绘画在表现形式、意境表达方面的不同。

1. fundamentally 考查副词。分析句子可知,这里应是副词作状语。fundamental(根本的)的副词形式为 fundamentally。故填 fundamentally。

2. in 考查介词。分析语境可知,这里将中国画与西方绘画相比较,in comparison to 为固定短语,意为“与……相比较”。故填 in。
3. harmonious 考查形容词。分析句子可知,此处为形容词作定语修饰名词 relation。harmony(和谐)为名词,其形容词形式为 harmonious(和谐的)。故填 harmonious。
4. to achieve 考查动词不定式。tend to do sth 意为“往往……,倾向于做某事”,动词不定式作宾语。故填 to achieve。
5. are concerned 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。be concerned about 为固定搭配,意为“担心”,且结合语境可知,这里应是一般现在时,few painters 为复数,故 be 动词用 are。故填 are concerned。
6. where 考查定语从句引导词。分析句子可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词在从句中作地点状语,用关系副词 where 引导从句。故填 where。
7. have been 考查时态和主谓一致。空处为句子的谓语动词,再结合时间状语 since ancient times 可知应用现在完成时,主语为复数,助动词应用 have。故填 have been。
8. existence 考查名词。natural 为形容词,修饰名词,因此应填名词形式。exist 的名词形式为 existence。故填 existence。
9. an 考查不定冠词。part 为可数名词,此处表泛指,且 important 的发音为元音音素开头,应用 an。故填 an。
10. enjoying 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,“... great popularity at home and abroad”为状语,这里应是非谓语形式。主语 the Chinese painting 与动词 enjoy 之间为主动关系,用现在分词形式。故填 enjoying。

## Period Two Reading and Thinking—

### Language points

- I. 1. influential 2. ranking/ranked 3. precisely 4. to convey 5. realistic 6. clients 7. photography 8. subjective 9. emergence 10. subsequently

- II. 1. in particular 2. sets him apart from 3. staring at 4. gained a reputation 5. As a result 6. have an influence on 7. have gained/made a breakthrough 8. turn to

- III. 1. While (she was) terrified 2. As the high-speed railway has brought great convenience to our life 3. What these young people are eager for 4. not only politics, but business and journalism as well

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 AI 艺术生成器风靡网络,提高了创作效率,同时也引发争议:它是否会取代人类绘画? AI 艺术作品版权归谁所有?

1. D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“AI art generators have seemingly swept the Chinese Internet. In some paintings created by AI, an elderly man can be shown as a young animated image, and pets can be turned into adorable cartoon girls or boys.”可知,第二段中作者提到老人和宠物是为了呈现 AI 艺术生成器的强大功能。故选 D 项。

2. B 段落大意题。根据文章第三段“Huang Ge, an illustrator from Shanghai, said that it usually takes him several hours or days to complete one illustration ... who are not good at drawing can create great works through them.”可知,第三段主要谈论 AI 艺术生成器的优点。故选 B 项。

3. A 细节理解题。根据文章第四段“So is AI painting gradually replacing human painting?”(那么 AI 绘画正在逐渐取代人类绘画吗?)可知, AI 艺术作品是否会取代人类艺术作品是 AI 绘画除了版权之外另一个有争议的问题。故选 A 项。

4. C 词义猜测题。根据画线部分前“Another controversial issue is that there is no consensus (共识) of who owns the copyright of AI art.”及画线部分后“... whether these artworks belong to users, the digital tool developers or even AI.”(……这些艺术作品究竟属于用户、数字工具开发者还是 AI。)可知,画线部分 a grey area 指的是 AI 艺术的版权处于一种模糊不清的状态。故选 C 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了坎特罗一直喜欢足球和艺术,于是她通过给足球和球鞋绘画把两件事联系了起来。

1. C 根据下文“She had always loved football as well as art, and fortunately she found a way to... the two things.”可知,坎特罗热爱足球,说明足球对她产生了很大的影响。故选 C。slight 轻微的;limited 有限的;significant 重要的;temporary 暂时的。

2. D 根据句中“She had always loved football as well as art...”和下文“The 29-year-old artist was famous for... soccer shoes for stars. Her new artworks included shoes and balls with pictures and designs.”可知,坎特罗把足球和美术联系了起来,在球鞋和足球上作画。故选 D。compare 比较;explain 解释;investigate 调查;connect 连接,联系。

3. B 根据下文“Cantero... sent a pair of shoes to Argentine star Lionel Messi. The shoes had fancy details with a black and white image of the... and his family.”可知,坎特罗为明星在球鞋上作画。故选 B。make 制作;paint 画;purchase 购买;donate 捐赠。

4. A 主语 many of them 指代上文 her new artworks,再结合常识和句中“... especially its capital Doha brought her lots of ... ideas.”可推知,坎特罗的艺术作品受到中东国家卡塔尔的启发。故选 A。inspire 赋予灵感,启发;check 检查;sponsor 赞助;arrange 安排。

5. C 结合句中 ideas 和下文“The city welcomed national teams from the world to... in the World Cup.”可推知,举办世界杯的多哈给坎特罗带来新奇的想法。故选 C。narrow 狭窄的;conventional 依照惯例的;novel 新颖的;literary 文学的。

6. B 根据句中 national teams from the world 和 the World Cup 可知,世界各地的国家队参加世界杯球赛。故选 B。turn(使)转动;compete 参加比赛;talk 谈话;explore 探讨。

7. D 根据下文“She didn't know if Messi would even receive the shoes. But... she received a photo of Messi holding them.”可知,坎特罗给球星梅西送球鞋是已经发生了的事情。故选 D。still 仍然;never 决不;often 常常;ever 曾经。

8. C 根据上文“Cantero... sent a pair of shoes to Argentine star Lionel Messi.”和句中“... image of the... and his family.”可知,球鞋上画的是梅西和他的家人。故选 C。artist 艺术家;judge 法官;player 运动员;photographer 摄影师。

9. A 根据上文“She didn't know if Messi would even receive the shoes.”和句中“... she received a photo of Messi holding them.”可知,坎特罗最初不确定梅西是否能收到球鞋,但最后她收到一张梅西拿着球鞋的照片,这令她感到惊讶。故选 A。in surprise 惊讶地;in vain 徒劳地;on time 准时;on hand 在手边。

10. B 结合上文和下文“Then her colourful designs ... other stars.”可知,在得到球星梅西的肯定后,坎特罗的设计吸引了其他球星,这是她的事业的转折点。故选 B。plan 计划;career 事业;team 队,小组;stadium 体育场。

11. D 根据句中 colourful designs 可知,她多彩的设计吸引了其他球星。故选 D。confuse 使糊涂;hurt 使受伤;change 改变;draw 吸引。
12. C 根据上文可知,坎特罗为球星在球鞋上作画,所以她送的是“一双鞋”。故选 C。sweater 毛衣;glasses 眼镜;shoes 鞋子;socks 袜子。
13. A 根据句中 eight countries winning the World Cup 可知,这八个国家赢得世界杯,所以要展示的是对它们的敬意。故选 A。respect 尊重,敬意;insurance 保险;debt 欠款;cost 价钱。
14. B 根据句中 eight countries winning the World Cup 可知,这八个国家赢得世界杯,所以它们值得尊敬。故选 B。aware 知道的;worthy 值得……的;ignorant 无知的;suspicious 怀疑的。
15. D 根据句中 looking like the stadiums 可知,这是一个三维的结构。故选 D。map 地图;rock 岩石;movement 运动;structure 结构。

### Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

- I. 1. sculptors 2. to complete 3. investment  
4. permanently 5. to devote 6. to be seen 7. arched  
8. criticism(s) 9. visually 10. to
- II. 1. That boy seemed to be looking at/watching  
2. is (to) build trust  
3. His ambition is to start/found a big technology company  
4. except/but wait for the result
- III. 【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。文章介绍了 Stanford e-China 项目成功背后的中坚力量——Liyi Ye。
1. which 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 Stanford e-China,关系词在非限制性定语从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which。故填 which。
2. Originally 考查副词。副词修饰介词短语作状语,单词置于句首,首字母大写。故填 Originally。
3. inspiring 考查非谓语动词。空处为非谓语动词,inspire 与其逻辑主语为主动关系,用现在分词作状语。故填 inspiring。
4. engaged 考查时态。设空处为谓语,陈述过去发生的事情,用一般过去时。故填 engaged。
5. with 考查介词。根据句意可知,此处表示与哈佛商学院的合作,用介词 with。故填 with。
6. and 考查连词。根据句意可知,前后为并列关系,用连词 and。故填 and。
7. a 考查冠词。设空处修饰名词,泛指“一个”将来,用不定冠词,且 future 的首字母的发音为辅音音素。故填 a。
8. global 考查形容词。设空处修饰名词,应用形容词 global。故填 global。
9. is launching/will launch 考查时态。设空处为谓语,根据时间状语 next spring 可知,本句为一般将来时,也可用现在进行时表示将来。故填 is launching/will launch。
10. to help 考查不定式。设空处应用动词不定式作表语,说明主语的内容。故填 to help。
- IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章报道了卢浮宫博物馆为防止国宝名画流失而筹集资金购买珍贵的绘画作品——*Christ Mocked*, 并成功将其留在法国。这幅画将于 2025 年展出。
1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Ministers declared the painting a national treasure, officially giving the Louvre 30 months to raise the funds for its purchase.”可知,这幅画被认定为法国国宝。故选 C 项。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句子“Laurence des Cars, the president of the Louvre, said it was a ‘great joy’ to have acquired the painting, which ‘constitutes a crucial landmark in the history of art’.”可知,这句是对这幅画的历史地位的描述。卢浮宫博物馆的馆长认为获得这幅画是一件特别让人高兴的事,因此推断这幅画被视为“构成”艺术史上一个至关重要的里程碑。所以猜测 constitutes 表示“构成,充当”的意思。故选 B 项。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“The painting was spotted four years ago by Philomene Wolf, an auctioneer, when she was asked to assess the contents of a house that was being cleared. The owner, in her nineties, thought it was a painting from Russia of no value and was preparing to put it in the dustbin.”可知,Wolf 是在评估一位老人房子里面清理出来的物品时发现了这幅画,因此她是从一位老人那里得到的。故选 C 项。
4. D 主旨大意题。由文章第一段“*Christ Mocked*, by the Florentine master Cimabue, was sold at auction (拍卖) for € 24 million in 2019. But the Chilean buyers never got to include the work in their collection because the French government refused to give it an export licence.”和第二段“Ministers declared the painting a national treasure, officially giving the Louvre 30 months to raise the funds for its purchase. The Louvre recently reached an agreement with the owners.”以及下文可知,文章主要报道了卢浮宫博物馆筹钱购买 *Christ Mocked* 这幅珍贵的画作,成功将其留在法国,同时介绍了这幅画差点被扔到垃圾桶但被拍卖师发现的过程。D 选项“Painting saved from bin was to hang in the Louvre”(从垃圾箱里救出来的画作将被悬挂在卢浮宫)可以作为文章最佳标题。故选 D 项。
- V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章说明了艺术无处不在,并在生活中扮演着重要角色。
1. B 根据后文的“‘It’s a way for them to express themselves before they’re able to speak.’”(这是他们在会说话之前表达自己的一种方式。)可知,此处强调艺术在孩子们身上所发挥的作用。B 选项“Children love to draw, sing and dance.”引起下文,下文中的 they 指代 children。故选 B。
2. E 根据后文“Some examples include a person’s ability to adapt to changes, think creatively, or collaborate with team members.”(一些例子包括一个人适应变化的能力、创造性地思考的能力或与团队成员合作的能力。)可知,本段强调艺术与某些技能有关系。E 选项“It helps all of us develop necessary soft skills.”(它帮助我们所有人发展必要的软技能。)中的 soft skills 概括了下文的 a person’s ability to adapt to changes, think creatively, or collaborate with team members。故选 E。
3. C 根据本段主旨句“It provides historical context.”可知,艺术对人类的影响还体现在历史方面。C 选项“Art and human history go hand-in-hand.”(艺术与人类历史息息相关。)呼应段落主旨。故选 C。
4. G 根据前文“‘We can study art to find out what those before us were facing and how they overcame it.’”(我们可以学习艺术来了解我们的前人曾面临什么以及他们是如何克服的。)可知,此处强调我们可以通过艺术来学习前人的经验,即强调艺术的历史学习功能。G 选项“Similarly, future generations will learn about our current events through our art.”(同样,我们的后代也将会通过我们的艺术来了解我们现代的事。)符合文意,与上文承接自然。故选 G。
5. F 根据前文“‘In therapy (疗法) settings, art also provides an



opportunity for digging deeper and expressing emotions that are difficult to discuss.”(在治疗环境中,艺术也为深入挖掘和表达难以讨论的情绪提供了机会。)可知,此处强调艺术具有治疗负面情绪的功能。F选项“It can help people handle both their past and present problems.”(它可以帮助人们处理过去和现在的问题。)符合文意。故选F。

VI.【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了福州寿山石的起源和传统雕刻工艺,它已被正式命名为“中国国石”,成为优雅、尊贵和智慧的象征,值得收藏。

1. mined 考查过去分词。分析句子结构可知,mine在句中作非谓语动词,它和stones之间为被动关系,因此使用过去分词作后置定语,故填mined。

2. into 考查固定短语。固定短语be carved into表示“被雕刻成”,故填into。

3. an 考查冠词。exhibition为可数名词,且ongoing是发音以元音音素开头的单词,因此使用不定冠词an,故填an。

4. gathers 考查时态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知,gather在句中为谓语动词,再结合“It offers a visual introduction to both the fine quality of Shoushan Stone and the superb skills...”可知,谓语动词gather使用一般现在时,并且主语the Charm of Shoushan Stone为单数意义,故填gathers。

5. to process 考查动词不定式。be required to do表示“需要做……”,故填to process。

6. which 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导非限制性定语从句,seals是先行词,关系词在从句中作主语,指物,因此使用which引导定语从句,故填which。

7. approaches 考查名词复数。approach(方法)是可数名词,前有different修饰,需要用复数形式,故填approaches。

8. and 考查并列连词。分析句子结构可知,a red and yellow stone that is suitable for sculpting mountains, flowers and fruits and a black one for trees and stones以及a grey one for clouds之间为并列关系,用并列连词and表示这种关系,故填and。

9. officially 考查副词。此处使用副词作状语修饰过去分词named,意为“正式地”,故填officially。

10. has become 考查时态和主谓一致。根据句中的so far可知,此处使用现在完成时,主语Shoushan Stone为单数意义,故填has become。

#### Period Four Using Language

I. 1. criticised 2. vases 3. contemporary 4. worthy

5. civil 6. permanent 7. humble 8. memorial

II. 1. representatives 2. expansion 3. artistic 4. entry

5. recognition 6. guaranteed 7. exhibition 8. exceptional

9. admission 10. proud

III. 1. on the/in decline 2. In time 3. has gained recognition as/has been recognized as 4. were brought to life 5. under guarantee 6. is worthy of 7. in store 8. turn to

IV. 1. to be as serious as we had thought

2. finding themselves influenced by Chinese culture

3. if/whether it is worthy to be bought/worthy of being bought

4. are reported to have been made

V.【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文。文章讲述的是数字艺术是一种新兴的艺术形式,它将科技与艺术融为一体。近些年随着数字技术的崛起,关于“博物馆是否应该收藏数字艺术作品”的话题被大家广泛讨论。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“Digital art can be defined as an

artwork created using digital technology and tools like computers, tablets and smartphones.”可知,数字艺术可以定义为使用计算机、平板电脑和智能手机等数字技术和数字工具创作的艺术品。因此,数字艺术的创作离不开数字技术。故选C项。

2. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词前文“On one hand, many believe that digital art is not ‘real’ art and does not deserve to be given the same recognition as traditional artworks.”可知,一方面,许多人认为数字艺术不是真正的艺术,不应该被认可;同时根据画线词所在的句子“On the other hand, supporters of digital art hold the view that museums should endorse this new form of expression and give it the same respect as any other type of artworks.”可知,另一方面,数字艺术的支持者认为数字艺术应该被认可、被接受。故画线词表示“接受,认可”。D项accept与画线词为同义词。故选D项。

3. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“The truth is that many museums have already begun to accept digital art into their collections. In fact, some museums have even devoted entire exhibitions to showcasing digital artworks from around the world. This shows that there is a growing appreciation for this type of expression and that it is slowly becoming more accepted by mainstream audiences.”可知,许多博物馆已经开始接受数字艺术的收藏,人们越来越欣赏这种表达方式,数字艺术正逐渐被主流观众所接受。也就是说,它正在获得越来越多的认可。故选A项。

4. B 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是根据第二段“In recent times, however, digital art has started to gain popularity as an art form. This has raised the question of whether or not museums should accept digital art into their collections.”可知,本文主要讨论了博物馆是否应该收藏数字艺术作品这个问题。B项“Should museums accept digital art?”(博物馆应该接受数字艺术吗?)概括文章主要内容,适合作为最佳标题。故选B项。

VI.【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者作为艺术家在户外展览会上与一对母女相遇的经历,展示了艺术对人们生活的深远影响以及人与人之间通过艺术建立起的联系。

1. B 根据上文“As an artist, I am constantly struck by the profound impact that art can have on people’s lives.”可知,作者认为艺术对人们有很大的影响,由此可知,作者最近的经历突出了艺术的巨大力量。故选B。deny否认;highlight强调,突出;decrease减少;transform改变,转换。

2. C 根据下文“Finally she came the next morning, quickly paid for the original and took it home with a huge smile.”可知,作者是在展览上摆摊卖画。故选C。adjust to适应;appeal to呼吁,对……有吸引力;set up建立,搭建;wipe out彻底消灭。

3. C 根据下文“As they explored my artwork, the mother began to tell me the little girl’s story.”可知,这对母女是在仔细观看这幅画,由此可知,两人在作者的画前驻足,所以小女孩很明显是被作者的作品吸引了。故选C。mildly温和地;barely几乎不,勉强;apparently显然地,明显地;potentially潜在地。

4. A 根据空前“...a young girl holding both of her hands up...a butterfly.”可知,空前描述的是画的内容。故选A。represent代表,描述;expose揭露,使暴露;predict预测;clarify澄清,阐明。

5. C 根据空前的a young girl holding both of her hands up可知,女孩举起了双手,由此可推测,她放飞了一只蝴蝶。故选C。comfort安慰;bother烦恼,使不安;release释放;cast投掷,投射。

6. B 根据上文with one side dark and sad以及空前的形容词



bright 可知,空处和上文的 sad 意思相反。故选 B。vivid 生动的; cheerful 高兴的; exceptional 例外的; abstract 抽象的。

7. B 根据上文的“The child used to be an orphan...”以及下文的“...cherished and raised her.”可知,这个女孩的童年时期充满了艰难。故选 B。growth 成长; hardship 艰难,困苦; change 改变; adventure 冒险。

8. D 根据空后的“... who cherished and raised her.”以及上文所提及的这个女孩曾经是个孤儿可推测,女孩后来被一个新家庭所收养。故选 D。organization 组织; school 学校; team 团队; family 家庭。

9. A 根据下文“However, as she was leaving, she turned back and said, ‘I really want the original painting. But I need to...on it tonight.’”可知,这位母亲非常喜欢这幅画,想考虑一下是否购买原作,由此可知,这位母亲一开始买下的是复制品。故选 A。copy 复制品; part 部分,零件; photograph 照片; draft 草稿,草图。

10. A 根据下文“Finally she came the next morning, quickly paid for the original and took it home with a huge smile.”可知,这位母亲次日又来购买了原作。由此可知,她是回去再考虑一下。sleep on 意为“延期解决,拖延到第二天解决”。故选 A。insist 坚持; depend 依赖; thunder 打雷,大声喊出。

11. C 根据上文“As an artist, I drew inspiration from my own experiences, emotions, and observations...”可判断,作者的作品有个人的特色。故选 C。dramatic 戏剧性的,引人注目的; logical 逻辑上的; personal 个人的; practical 实用的。

12. D 根据上文可知,作者的作品拥有极强的个人特色,由此可知,作者并不知道别人如何解读自己的作品。故选 D。craft 精心制作; grasp 抓住; process 加工,处理,缓缓前进; interpret 领会,解读。

13. A 根据上文“But I am never quite sure how they will be...by others.”以及上文作者所说的自己的作品具有个人特色可以推测,作者认为艺术是作者和外界的精神联系。故选 A。spiritual 精神的; ideal 理想的; fundamental 基本的,根本的; conventional 传统的。

14. B 根据上文的“This encounter reminds me of the...bond art fosters.”可知,艺术让作者和观众之间有了精神联系,这是一种互动。故选 B。perception 观念,洞察力; interaction 相互作用,互动; application 运用,应用; interruption 中断。

15. C 根据上文“Each of the... emphasizes its ability to touch hearts, bridge gaps, and bring comfort.”可知,艺术能够使我们得到提升。故选 C。separate 隔开; devote 奉献; uplift 鼓舞,提升; defend 防护,辩护。

## Period Five Writing

I. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。上个月,科罗拉多州博览会的一位艺术奖得主在他发布消息并解释他用 AI 创作后,引发了一场暴力抗议,这也标志着艺术创作的规则显然正在发生变化。

1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Artists everywhere are getting ‘understandably nervous’ about recent advances in artificial intelligence. Last month, a winner of an art prize at the Colorado State Fair ‘sparked a violent protest’ when he posted the news and explained that he’d created his image using an AI program. Critics quickly accused 39-year-old Lance Allen of cheating. To be fair, Allen had won in the digital art category and made no secret of how the image had been produced. But the rules

of art making are clearly changing.”可知,艺术家担忧 AI 是因为 39 岁的 Lance Allen 通过 AI 创作参加比赛并得奖,这导致艺术创作的规则发生改变。故选 D 项。

2. A 段落大意题。根据第二段“‘Allen’s creative process, to be clear, was not a push-button operation,’ said Jason Blain in *Forbes*. He claims to have spent 80 hours on his entry...”可知,这一段主要介绍了 Allen 的 AI 创作不是按按钮就能解决的,而是通过 80 个小时的精心制作而成的。故选 A 项。

3. B 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段“A more inspiring lesson to take from his victory, though, is that image generators are likely to ‘expand the appreciation and creation of art’ by opening the field to people, like him, who could never draw anything as detailed as his award-winning image. ‘If anything, we will have more artists, and as the technology progresses, we might see the emergence of art styles that none have seen before.’”可知,从 Allen 获奖我们可以得出的经验就是,人工智能会让艺术对更多的人开放,并出现前所未有的艺术风格,这能让艺术变得更加流行、普遍。故选 B 项。

4. C 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“One of the most complicated image generators ‘makes crystal clear just how destructive this technology will be,’ said Loz Eliot in *New Atlas*. Given a specific prompt, it can produce an image of just about anything you can imagine and even follow the style of a favourite artist’s work. Its arrival marks ‘an incredible popularization of visual creativity’ while aiming ‘a knife to the heart of anyone who’s spent decades improving their artistic techniques hoping to make a living from them.’”可知,Loz Eliot 认为这项技术是具有破坏性的,因为他认为这就是一把对准那些花了几十年时间改进艺术技巧并希望以此谋生的人的心的刀。这意味着仅仅一项技术就可以生产出你能想象的任何东西,让长期创作的艺术家的努力变得毫无意义。故选 C 项。

II. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要就如何更好地享受艺术提出了一些建议。

1. D 根据上文“Many of you would love to have deep connection with art when you look at a painting or sculpture. But how do you do that exactly?”可知,本句主要回答上文提到的关于如何和艺术产生联系的建议,故 D 项“以下建议可以帮助你更好地享受艺术。”符合语境,故选 D。

2. E 根据上文“Some artworks may be surprising, and others might be a let-down. And that’s OK. So allow yourself to feel however the art makes you feel.”以及后文“Studies have shown that it can lower stress—particularly when people view images of landscapes and seascapes. And it makes you feel good.”可知,后文提到艺术可以减压,由此推测本句引出后文,指出观看艺术可以影响人的心理。故 E 项“观看艺术可以对你的心理产生深远的影响。”符合语境,故选 E。

3. C 根据本段内容“First, be realistic about how long you can spend at the museum. You don’t need more than an hour or two. After that, it becomes ‘information overload’ and it’s hard to stay focused. Next, be strategic about what you want to look at. Either way, there’s no right way to go through an art museum. So mind your time and make sure you concentrate on what really interests you.”可知,本段主要介绍了参观博物馆的一些事项。故 C 项“让你的博物馆之旅简短且有重点。”符合语境,故选 C。

4. F 根据上文“Get up close and personal. We have the luxury

of seeing the real thing at a museum. So take your time to observe qualities about a work that may not come through on a computer screen.”可知,本句承接上文,说明观察作品的原因,故 F 项“这将帮助你从艺术家的角度看到和感受到它是什么样子。”符合语境,故选 F。

5. G 根据后文“It can also help you make sense of the world around you. When you look at art and open yourselves to understanding it, you gain a deeper understanding not just of artists, but also different kinds of ways of making arts.”可知,本句主要说明后文 it 指代的内容,后文提到了你对艺术家有更深入的理解,即帮助你理解艺术家。故 G 项“观察可以帮助你理解艺术家如何表达他们的情感。”符合语境,故选 G。

### III. 第一节

#### One possible version:

##### Notice

In order to make people **have a better understanding of** Chinese ink wash painting, an exhibition will be held from 9 am to 5 pm on May 1st **in our city art gallery**.

**Not only will some famous artists give** live performances of their painting skills, **but also there will be** many excellent works of various styles in the exhibition. **Furthermore**, a professor from Beijing will give a lecture on the history of Chinese ink wash painting. **In a word, the exhibition is well worth a visit**.

During the visit, be sure to keep quiet and **keep the gallery clean** please.

All interested are welcome and we are looking forward to your attending.

#### The City Cultural Centre

### 第二节

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了 Amy 喜欢画画,但是奶奶反对,认为这对她的未来没有帮助,著名的纽约漫画家 Henderson 先生在一封信中看到了 Amy 的作品,并且非常赏识她,但是 Henderson 先生给 Amy 寄来的信却被奶奶藏起来了。结果 Henderson 先生亲自来到了 Amy 家,鼓励 Amy 参加暑期艺术培训课程,提出委员会帮助支付所有费用,并希望她在家完成测试。最后, Amy 对绘画的强烈热爱深深打动了奶奶,并得到奶奶的支持。

#### 【详解】

##### 1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“在 Henderson 先生来访后, Amy 无法抑制她的兴奋。”可知,第一段可描写 Amy 备受鼓舞,积极准备,通过测试。

②由第二段首句内容“Amy 对绘画的强烈热爱深深打动了 Bonnie。”可知,第二段可描写奶奶 Bonnie 的心态转变和对 Amy 的支持,使她在绘画的艺术道路上走向成功。

2. 续写线索: Amy 下定决心—Amy 练习绘画—Amy 完成测试—Bonnie 的心态转变—Bonnie 的支持—感悟。

#### One possible version:

Amy couldn't contain her excitement after Mr Henderson's visit. She carefully examined **the test assignment he had given her**. The challenge seemed difficult, but Amy was determined to prove herself. She **spent hours each day practising her drawing skills**. As days turned into weeks, Amy's progress was remarkable. **She submitted her completed**

**test assignment to Mr Henderson, who was genuinely impressed by her improvement**. He believed that Amy had the ability to excel in the arts training programme and even **make a successful career in the field of art**.

Amy's strong love for drawing deeply touched Bonnie. She began to notice **the efforts and passion** Amy put into her work. She realized that Amy **had a talent for** drawing, and that perhaps her artistic dream was worth pursuing. Overtime, Bonnie started to support Amy. She understood that this opportunity could be life-changing for her granddaughter. **With Bonnie's support**, Amy **devoted herself to** the arts training programme and learned a lot from Mr Henderson. **Sometimes dreams could become a reality with the right opportunity and strong support**.

### 单元小测 (Unit 1)

- I. A. 1. influential 2. entry 3. memorial 4. visually  
5. contemporaries 6. being considered/consideration  
7. expansion 8. ranking/ranked 9. to criticise  
B. 1. beyond 2. to 3. to 4. as 5. from

- II. 1. What sets human beings apart from animals/distinguishes human beings from animals  
2. the first writer to win  
3. not just; but one of the most influential characters  
4. While we can't predict what will be in store in the future

III. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。本文讲述了英国遗产专家的一项发现,即贵族女性戴安娜·塞西尔的肖像画曾被修复者修改以增强其美貌特征,这暗示了现代审美标准可能并非如我们所想的那样现代,而是存在历史循环的现象。

1. C 推理判断题。根据第一段的“Experts at English Heritage have discovered that her portrait had been altered by restorers to enhance certain features, suggesting that our modern beauty standards might not be so modern after all.”可知,专家发现修复者对 Diana Cecil 的肖像进行了修改,这表明现在的美学标准并非如我们所想的那样现代,而是存在历史循环的现象。由此可推知,专家的发现表明过去的审美标准可能会在现在得到重复。故选 C。

2. A 推理判断题。根据第二段的“Yet it seems a later artist had other ideas. A restorer, probably in the 19th century, worked on the painting after it was damaged from being rolled sideways. It seems they also took the opportunity to alter the noblewoman's face, enlarging her lips and lowering her hairline to reduce the size of her forehead.”可知,后来的修复者对戴安娜·塞西尔的肖像进行了改动,包括增大嘴唇尺寸和降低发际线以减小额头大小。由此可推知,原始画像并未完全满足修复者对于美的期望。故选 A。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第三段的“They also surprisingly found the artist's signature, and a date that had been signed in the portrait's curtain suggesting it was finished in 1634 and not 1638 as previously thought.”可知,在保护工作中工作人员意外发现了该画像完成于 1634 年而不是先前认为的 1638 年。故选 B。

4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段的“‘They were artist restorers and they had a bit more flexibility to prettify and beautify, whereas we have a lot more ethics today. We must keep our retouching to a minimum. I hope I've done Diana justice by removing those additions and presenting her natural face to the world.’”可知,现在的艺术品保护工作有着更多的伦理规范,必

须尽量减少对作品的修补,以公正地向世人展示艺术品原有的面貌。这说明她认为艺术保护工作需要考虑伦理因素。故选 C。

IV.【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道一个艺术家发布的关于游戏公司中 AI 使用现状的视频,分析了 AI 绘画技术及其对艺术创作领域和艺术家可能带来的影响,包括对人们失业的担忧。

1. titled 考查非谓语动词。此处为非谓语动词作名词 video 的后置定语,video 和动词 title 之间为被动关系,用过去分词形式。故填 titled。

2. had gained 考查时态。这里为从句谓语动词,根据主句谓语动词 said 以及时间状语 before 可判断,从句时态为过去完成时,表示动作发生在过去的过去,故填 had gained。

3. causing 考查非谓语动词。此处为非谓语动词作结果状语,表示主句所产生的自然而然的的结果,用现在分词形式。故填 causing。

4. which 考查定语从句。这里为定语从句的关系词,先行词为 AI painting,关系词在非限制性定语从句中作主语,用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

5. to generate 考查非谓语动词。此处为非谓语动词作动词 enabling 的宾语补足语,用动词不定式形式,enable... to do... 意为“使……能够……”,符合句意。故填 to generate。

6. dramatically 考查副词。修饰动词 lowered,应用副词形式。故填 dramatically。

7. were thought 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。这里为本句谓语动词,根据时间状语 not that long ago 可知,时态为一般过去时;主语 painters 为复数,和动词 think 之间为被动关系,所以用被动语态,且 be 动词用 were。故填 were thought。

8. that 考查主语从句。这里为主语从句的引导词,it 为形式主语,主语从句中不缺少成分,用引导词 that 引导。故填 that。

9. of 考查固定短语。固定短语 be out of a job 意为“失业”,符合句意。故填 of。

10. attainable 考查形容词。分析句子成分可知,空处为形容词作表语。故填 attainable。

V.【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。“我”和同学们因为实地参观艺术画廊时缺少青少年活动而感到失望,于是上网查找为青少年举办特别活动的艺术画廊,并且在网上了解了更多的艺术家,发现了一位名叫马丁·贝利的当代艺术家,他的作品非常有趣,“我”非常希望将来能参观他的作品展。

1. D 根据前文“At school, art class is fun.”可知,此处是指在美术课上尝试不同的技巧。故选 D。live 生活;start 开始;struggle 挣扎;experiment 尝试。

2. D 根据后文“The next day we complained to our teacher...”可知,此处是指实地参观艺术画廊往往令人失望。故选 D。exciting 令人兴奋的;disturbing 令人不安的;rewarding 值得的;disappointing 令人失望的。

3. A 根据后文“...and couldn't stop chatting.”可知,此处是指吵闹的学生。故选 A。noisy 吵闹的;humble 谦虚的;creative 有创造力的;innocent 无辜的。

4. A 根据前文“However, a field trip to an art gallery is often...”可知,此处是指“我们”觉得很无聊。故选 A。bored 无聊的;annoyed 恼怒的;concerned 担忧的;enthusiastic 热情的。

5. D 根据“...and kept telling us to be quiet.”可知,此处是指老师心力交瘁。故选 D。cruel 残酷的;sensitive 过敏的;weak 虚弱的;stressed out 非常焦虑不安的。

6. A 根据前文“We all got quite...”可知,此处是指艺术展览馆里缺少青少年活动。故选 A。lack 缺少;abuse 滥用;theme 主题;schedule 时间表。

7. A 根据前文“The next day we complained to our teacher about the...of activities for teens at art galleries.”可知,此处是指她认可参观既要有教育意义又要有趣。故选 A。agree 认可;demand 要求;criticise 批评;announce 宣布。

8. B 根据后文“...find a huge range of activities...”可知,此处是指寻找为青少年举办特别活动的艺术画廊。故选 B。price 价格;event 活动;entry 条目;painting 绘画。

9. B 根据“...and proposed some to my teacher.”可知,此处是指设法找到了大量的活动。故选 B。expect 期待;manage 设法做到;resolve 解决;happen 发生。

10. C 根据前文“That was when I decided to go online and look for art galleries...”和 also 可知,此处是指“我”还利用互联网了解更多的艺术家。故选 C。trip 旅行;activity 活动;Internet 互联网;exhibition 展览。

11. C 根据“...but Bailey is totally different.”可知,此处是指“我”已经见过一些将不同的技巧结合在一起的艺术师。故选 C。barely 几乎不;merely 仅仅;already 已经;apparently 明显地。

12. B 根据 such as umbrellas, headphones and even cookies 可知,此处是指普通的家居用品。故选 B。delicate 柔和的;ordinary 普通的;suitable 适合的;sustainable 可持续的。

13. C 根据后文“For example, he notices that a flower is similar to a mop (拖把)...”和 by drawing a little man with a real flower mop 可知,此处是指以不同的方式看待事物。故选 C。clearly 清晰地;equally 平等地;differently 不同地;precisely 精准地。

14. B 根据“...he notices that a flower is similar to a mop (拖把)...”可知,此处是指把这个想法变成现实。故选 B。tool 工具;idea 想法;design 设计;blossom 花簇。

15. C 根据前文“For example, he notices that a flower is similar to a mop (拖把) and puts this...into life by drawing a little man with a real flower mop.”可知,此处是指这真的很有趣。故选 C。abstract 抽象的;realistic 现实的;amusing 有趣的;practical 实际的。

## Unit 2 HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

### Period One Reading and Thinking—

#### Comprehension

I. 1. 滥用 2. 身体的 3. 支配;控制 4. 回报 5. 纪律

II. 1. abuse 2. facilitate 3. physical 4. repeatedly

5. deleted 6. pessimistic 7. negative 8. examine

III. 1. lead to 2. take action/steps/measures 3. became involved in 4. over and over (again) 5. combined with

6. in response to 7. is composed of 8. made up her mind

IV.【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了法国厨师科伦汀·德尔克鲁瓦对中国煎饼的热爱以及他在社交媒体上分享融合中法两国美食元素的菜肴。他通过观众的反馈学习如何制作地道的中国菜肴,并希望成为传播中国美食文化的桥梁。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段内容和第二段中“... Delcroix decided to share his favourite Chinese and French dishes on social media. And many of his videos show him preparing dishes that marry elements of both cuisines.”可知,德尔克鲁瓦视频的特点是它结合了中国和法国两个国家的菜系。故选 C 项。



2. B 代词指代题。根据画线词所在句“It is through the viewers that I get to learn how to create truly local dishes. The suggestions are faster and more direct than those from the market...”可推知,those指代的就是上文中的 suggestions。故选 B 项。

3. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“‘I always feel that there might be cultural barriers when Chinese chefs introduce their local cuisines to foreigners. It might be much easier for a foreigner to explain,’ he adds. ‘I want to be that bridge.’”可知,德尔克鲁瓦想成为桥梁是因为他想要提升外国人对中国菜的了解。故选 D 项。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第二段中“... Delcroix decided to share his favourite Chinese and French dishes on social media. And many of his videos show him preparing dishes that marry elements of both cuisines.”可知,德尔克鲁瓦创新地将中法两国美食元素结合,并做成菜肴在社交媒体上分享,说明他是一个富有创造力的人,根据第四段中“Despite having learned so much about Chinese cuisine over the years, Delcroix is still hungry for more knowledge.”和第五段中“Looking ahead, he wants to do more to spread Chinese cuisine to people overseas.”可推知,在学习中国菜和传播中国美食上,德尔克鲁瓦意志坚定。故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文,主要说的是对于投身于运动的人,最好的运动时间是因人而异的,它由三个因素而定。

1. E 根据空前“However, the best time for exercise is different for each person.”和第二段的首句“Determine when you have the most energy.”可知,此空应填写正确的锻炼时间应该受到什么制约。E 项“Consider your lifestyle and exercise goals to find the right time.”(考虑你的生活方式和锻炼目标,找到合适的时间。)承上启下,符合语境。故选 E。

2. F 根据空前的内容“Once you establish what your sleep tendencies are, you will have a better idea of when your body is most ready to exercise.”可知,确定睡眠习惯可以让自己更好地知道什么时候是最好的锻炼时间。再根据空后“You are more likely to hit the snooze button instead of getting a workout in.”可知,选择不合适的时间锻炼不但没有进行锻炼反而很有可能影响了睡眠。F 项“If you’re not a morning person, do not schedule an early morning workout.”(如果你不是一个早起的人,就不要安排早上锻炼。)与前后内容衔接紧密,且与后文的 instead of getting a workout in 相呼应。故选 F。

3. D 根据空前的“Consider your daily schedule. When are you the busiest?”可知,D 项“When do you tend to schedule your most important tasks?”(你倾向于什么时候安排最重要的任务?)与后一句“Try to fit in exercise before or at least around these events.”语意一致。故选 D。

4. C 根据空前的内容“If you are trying to develop a routine, you may want to exercise in the morning.”(如果你想养成一种习惯,你可能想在早上锻炼。)可知,C 项“People who exercise in the morning are more consistent.”(早上锻炼的人更坚持。)承接上文,继续说明早上锻炼对养成锻炼习惯的好处。故选 C。

5. G 根据下文“This way, you’ll see how you feel and find the time that works best with your schedule.”(这样,你会看到你的感觉,并找到最适合你的时间。)可知,上文应与 this way 相呼应,G 项“Anyway, you’d better experiment with both morning and evening workouts.”符合语境。故选 G。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要讲述了步行的好处。每天走上 2200 多步就可以降低患心脏病和早死的风险,每天走 9000 到 10 500 步可以降低 39% 的早死风险,降低 21% 患心脏病的风险。

1. sitting 考查动名词。“spend + 时间 + (in) doing sth”, 固定短语,意为“花费时间做某事”,介词 in 可省略,动名词作宾语。故填 sitting。

2. published 考查非谓语动词。动词 publish 与其逻辑主语 a study 之间为被动关系,用过去分词形式。故填 published。

3. an 考查不定冠词。age 为可数名词,所填空应是不定冠词,其形容词 average 为元音音素开头的单词,应用 an。an average age of... 意为“平均年龄……”。故填 an。

4. to decrease 考查动词不定式。be known to do sth 意为“众所周知……”。故填 to decrease。

5. if/whether 考查宾语从句。动词短语 find out 后为宾语从句,从句结构完整,结合语境 wanted to find out 可推知,空处表达“是否”含义,用 if/whether 引导从句。故填 if/whether。

6. wore 考查动词时态。所填动词作句子的谓语动词,结合后文的 was 可知,句子用一般过去时。故填 wore。

7. steps 考查名词复数。结合 participants, they 可知,这里应用 step 的复数形式。故填 steps。

8. were tracked 考查动词时态和语态。所填动词作句子的谓语动词,结合前后文语境可知,这里用一般过去时,且主语 they 与动词 track 之间为被动关系,用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 were tracked。

9. by 考查介词。结合后文语境“... and reduced the risk of heart disease by 21%.”可推知,风险发生的概率应是降低了,因此,这里也应是介词 by。故填 by。

10. movement 考查名词。这里应是名词作主语,结合 matters 可知,这里应用 movement(运动)。故填 movement。

## Period Two Reading and Thinking—

### Language points

I. 1. abusing 2. independent 3. domination 4. repeatedly

5. based 6. rewarding 7. reliable 8. composer

9. physically 10. examination

II. 1. In response to 2. relied on 3. straight away

4. Aside from 5. decide on 6. As a reward for 7. be pessimistic about 8. to prevent; from

III. 1. whether he or she is involved in tobacco or alcohol abuse

2. with the food on the table left untouched

3. As the Chinese saying goes

4. when first built

IV. 【文章大意】本文是说明文。这篇文章介绍了一项长期的研究发现健康的生活方式对老年人记忆力减退和患痴呆风险的影响。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“A study following nearly 30,000 older adults for more than 10 years has found six key healthy lifestyle factors can significantly reduce memory loss and those adults engaging in between four and six of the healthy lifestyle behaviours could dramatically reduce their risks of developing dementia (痴呆), even when carrying genes that increase their risks of Alzheimer’s disease.”可知,分类的依据是参与者的健康生活方式。故选 C 项。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“The study found that people with four to six healthy habits had a much slower loss of memory than those with fewer healthy habits. People with these good

habits were also much less likely to get dementia than those with one or no healthy habits. Those who had two or three good habits were 30% less likely to get dementia.”可知,更健康的生活方式对健康更有益。故选 B 项。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“The study didn’t figure out which of the six healthy habits is the best for stopping dementia or which combination is the best. However, the information did show that eating healthily seemed to help prevent memory loss the most, with brain exercise and regular physical exercise also very helpful.”可知,在减少记忆丧失方面起着第二重要作用的是大脑锻炼和定期体育锻炼,也就是积极的认知活动。故选 C 项。

4. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段“A study following nearly 30,000 older adults for more than 10 years has found six key healthy lifestyle factors can significantly reduce memory loss and those adults engaging in between four and six of the healthy lifestyle behaviours could dramatically reduce their risks of developing dementia (痴呆), even when carrying genes that increase their risks of Alzheimer’s disease.”以及纵观全文可知,本文主要讲述了健康的生活方式对老年人记忆力减退和患痴呆风险的影响,所以 A 项“Healthy lifestyles slowing memory loss”(健康的生活方式减缓记忆丧失)是本文最好的标题。故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述作者喜欢烹饪,在网上分享烹饪的视频,受到越来越多的人欢迎,作者认为把自己的热情转化为帮助他人是一件快乐的事情,并且希望自己的视频能帮助更多的人。

1. C 根据上文“I was a stay-at-home dad, which gave me plenty of time to cook.”可推测,作者从小就喜欢做饭。故选 C。job 工作;choice 选择;passion 爱好;dream 梦想。

2. B 根据上文“‘If you’re gonna cook,’ he began, ‘you might as well make sure it’s tasty.’”可知,作者是带着“确保菜好吃”这样的理念在做菜。故选 B。evidence 证据;philosophy 人生哲学,理念;permit 许可证;warning 警示。

3. C 根据上文“‘If you’re gonna cook,’ he began, ‘you might as well make sure it’s tasty.’”可知,作者是带着“确保菜好吃”这样的理念在做菜,一定是想尽力做出令人难忘的菜。故选 C。small 小的;simple 简单的;memorable 难忘的;expensive 昂贵的。

4. A 根据下文“... chances were, it would taste great too.”可知,如果菜看起来和闻起来都好,那它可能也好吃。故选 A。smell 闻起来;remain 保持不变;sound 听起来好像;feel 感觉。

5. B 根据上文“... I was on the Internet...”可知,此处指在网上看到朋友发布做饭的视频。故选 B。reserve 保留;post 发布;download 下载;sell 出售。

6. D 根据下文 The Fathering Project 可知,他参与了“父亲计划”这个非营利组织。故选 D。settle 定居;satisfy 使满意;compare 对比;involve 使参加。

7. A 根据上文“We’re always looking for content...”可知,他们一直在找可以发布到网上的内容,此处指分享视频。故选 A。share 分享;change 改变;trouble 使烦恼;confirm 确认。

8. C 根据上文“Can you... your videos with us?”可知,此处指鼓励其他父亲进厨房。故选 C。qualify 使有资格;require 要求;encourage 鼓励;persuade 劝说。

9. B 根据下文 videos of my cooking 可知,作者开始拍摄视频。故选 B。review 复习;film 拍摄;watch 观看;select 选择。

10. D 根据下文“‘The kitchen can be a place to... with others,’ I told them.”可知,此处指作者给观众的一些建议。故选 D。like

喜好;order 命令;request 要求;tip 建议。

11. C 根据下文“My son and daughter helped me with washing and cutting...”可知,厨房是一个可以和其他人联系和交流的地方。故选 C。argue 争论;compete 竞争;connect 联系;agree 同意。

12. A 根据上文“‘The kitchen can be a place to... with others,’ I told them.”可知,作者做菜,儿子和女儿都帮忙,所以在一起交流很快乐。故选 A。laugh 笑;faith 信任;lesson 教训;discussion 讨论。

13. B 根据下文“...dads around the country were setting out for my suggestions.”可知,作者的视频越来越受欢迎。故选 B。familiar 熟悉的;popular 受欢迎的;wild 野生的;visible 可见的。

14. B 根据下文“... transform my enthusiasm into something that’s helping others.”可知,能把自己的热情转化为帮助他人的事情应是快乐的。故选 B。chance 机会;pleasure 快乐;responsibility 责任;task 任务。

15. A 根据上文“My videos grew so ... that dads around the country were setting out for my suggestions.”可知,作者希望视频能让爸爸们继续感受烹饪给我们生活带来的魅力。故选 A。magic 魅力;energy 精力;fail 不及格;effect 影响。

### Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

I. 1. skipping 2. untreated 3. liberation 4. specialist  
5. consultant 6. are being discussed 7. being disturbed  
8. surgeries 9. off 10. in

II. 1. To form a good habit; to fall into a bad habit  
2. To say is one thing and to do is another  
3. It is wise of you to give up the job  
4. to start with too much exercise  
5. to finish the operation

III. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国西南部的著名旅游城市——桂林。

1. located 考查过去分词。动词 locate 和前文名词 city 之间是被动关系,应用其过去分词作后置定语。故填 located。

2. truly 考查副词。修饰形容词 beautiful 用副词。故填 truly。

3. views 考查名词复数。根据后文 are 可知,可数名词 view (景色,风景)应用复数形式作主语。故填 views。

4. highlighted 考查动词时态。根据时间状语 previously 可知,此处描述过去发生的事情,用一般过去时,谓语动词用过去式。故填 highlighted。

5. which 考查定语从句。此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为前面整句话,并在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

6. When/While/As 考查时间状语从句。根据句意和句子结构可知,此处引导时间状语从句,表示“当……时候”,应用连词 when, while 或 as。句首字母应大写,故填 When/While/As。

7. to 考查介词。be limited to “被限制在(某范围内)”,是固定搭配。故填 to。

8. to sense 考查非谓语动词。此处 it 为形式主语,动词不定式作真正主语。故填 to sense。

9. the 考查冠词。根据句意可知,此处名词 city 特指前文城市 Guilin,应用定冠词限定。故填 the。

10. its 考查代词。句意:桂林真是名副其实。限定后文名词 name,应用形容词性物主代词。故填 its。

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了研究表明,户外运动有许多好处,与在城市长大的人相比,童年大部分时间在农村度过的人往往对公众演讲等压力大的事件表现出更好的反应。

1. A 推理判断题。根据第一段“‘Don’t get dirty!’ was once often shouted by parents angrily watching their children ruin their best clothes. It was unavoidable that children’s whites would turn brown before the day was over.”以及第二段“Today, many parents may secretly wish their children had the chance to pick up a bit of dirt. With the rise of city life, and the attraction of video games and social media, contact with nature is much less than in the past.”可推知,作者写第一段的目的是引出话题。故选 A。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第三段“Outdoor play can also offer valuable learning experience.”可知,户外运动的好处之一是获得学习经验。故选 A。

3. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词上文“The people who grew up in cities are kind of...”以及后文“However, people who have spent lots of time in nature since childhood are generally stronger in recovery and more positive...”可知,从小就在大自然中度过大量时间的人通常恢复得更强,也更积极,那么反过来在城市长大的人因为压力很大,所以变得虚弱。故画线词的意思是“人们在压力下变得虚弱”。故选 C。

4. B 推理判断题。根据第二段“According to recent research, the dirt outside is teeming with friendly microorganisms (微生物) that can train the immune (免疫的) system and build the body against illnesses, such as anxiety.”并结合文章大意可推知,文章选自网站的“健康”部分。故选 B。

V. 【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文,介绍了正常吃饭对我们的的重要性。

1. G 根据前文“One of the primary reasons not to skip meals is that eating keeps you energized. You need to be awake for the note-taking and lecture-listening you plan on doing throughout the day.”可知,正常的三餐能保证我们精力充沛,G 选项“如果没有足够的卡路里让你保持清醒,你的大脑就不知道如何正常工作。”解释了我们的大脑需要能量来保持清醒。故选 G。

2. B 根据前文“I can remember dozens of days in class when a teacher was lecturing, and all I could do was stare at the wall imagining milkshakes and pizza because I skipped lunch.”可知,作者列举了自己的错误行为:没有吃饭,导致上课听不进去;后文“Instead, always fill up at breakfast and lunch so that you can focus in school throughout the day.”为正确的做法,与空处形成转折,B 选项“不要犯我的错误。”承上启下。故选 B。

3. A 空处为小标题,后文“Skipping meals affects your mood, too! You get angry easily when you’re hungry.”表明正常吃饭能改善我们的心情,A 选项“改善你的心情。”符合本段主旨。故选 A。

4. D 前文“If you skip breakfast and lunch, and then pig out at dinner, you’re going to get accustomed to living that way.”介绍了早餐、午餐不吃,晚餐狼吞虎咽这种不良生活方式;后文“So do your body and future self a favour by forcing yourself to eat healthy meals throughout the day.”说明应如何吃饭,D 选项“然而,这并不是你的身体摄取食物的方式。”与前文表示转折关系,同时引出下文该如何吃饭。故选 D。

5. E 本段小标题“It’s not dieting”表示“不吃饭不是节食”;后文“Diets that actually work balance healthy eating with exercise; they don’t eliminate (消除) meals altogether.”具体说明两者的不

同,E 选项“你可能认为不吃饭只是‘节食’,但实际上不是。”进一步展开说明小标题观点,并引出下文具体的不同。故选 E。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国的烹饪历史以及传统。

1. stretching 考查非谓语动词。此处 history 与 stretch 为主动关系,故用现在分词作宾补。故填 stretching。

2. makes 考查动词时态和主谓一致。陈述事实用一般现在时,主语为 combination,谓语用第三人称单数形式。故填 makes。

3. served 考查非谓语动词。此处 serve 与其逻辑主语 rice and noodles 构成被动关系,故用过去分词作状语。故填 served。

4. commonly 考查副词。修饰 seen 应用副词 commonly 作状语,故填 commonly。

5. that/which 考查定语从句。空格处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 dishes,关系词在从句中作主语,指物,故填 that/which。

6. with 考查介词。后跟名词作宾语,表示“带有”应用介词 with。故填 with。

7. emphasis 考查名词。短语 lay emphasis on 表示“强调”。故填 emphasis。

8. Whether 考查固定句型。whether... or... 表示“无论是……还是……”。位于句首,首字母大写。故填 Whether。

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

10. have continued/have been continuing 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据上文 for centuries 可知,此处可用现在完成时,表示过去发生的动作对现在的影响;也可用现在完成进行时,表示发生在过去的动作不间断发生到现在,主语为 its complicated flavours, cooking techniques and culture significance,助动词用 have。故填 have continued/have been continuing。

## Period Four Using Language

I. 1. disturb 2. shave 3. stimulate 4. cigarettes

5. dizzy 6. dynamic 7. drug 8. skipped

II. 1. stressful 2. refreshed 3. comedies 4. absorbing

5. monthly 6. to enhance 7. skateboarding 8. sugary

9. stimulating 10. dizzily

III. 1. stressed out 2. worn out 3. was absorbed in

4. best of all 5. (to) take control of 6. within our power

7. shave off 8. try out

IV. 1. Whenever he returns to this place

2. got refreshed quickly

3. As one/a psychologist says/puts it

4. either replace your partner or run a risk of

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了含有人工食用色素的食品对身体的一些危害。继欧洲要求含有人工色素食品要贴上警告标签后,加州也要和欧盟保持一致。这一举措将提升人们的健康意识,也让食品公司对使用色素做出相应的调整。

1. A 推理判断题。根据第一段中“A 2021 peer-reviewed report by California’s Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment concluded that artificial food dyes ‘cause or worsen neurobehavioural problems in some children’ and that the current levels regarded safe for consumption by the federal government are too high.”可推断出,2021 年的这份报告确认人工食用色素有危害作用。故选 A 项。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据第二段中“The warning label requirement would put California on par with the European Union,



which since 2010 has required food products containing certain artificial food dyes to carry warning labels about their negative effect on activity and attention in children.”可知,欧盟早在2010年已经要求食品要贴上警告标签,由此可猜测加州也要和欧盟保持一致,所以猜测 on par with 意为“保持一致”。故选C项。

3. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“‘If you’re a company, you do not want to put a warning label on your product,’ says Lefferts, an environmental health consultant. Warning labels are why European Starburst Fruit Chews are now coloured with natural products, not the artificial dyes that brighten their North American counterparts. (同类商品)”以及倒数第一段中“Given that artificial food dyes are excessively used, we need to be more cautious.”可推断出,人们在购买食品时,会对贴有人工色素警告标签的食品更加警惕,所以食品加工公司为了公司的长久发展,可能会使用天然色素来代替人工色素。故选C项。

4. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Given that artificial food dyes are excessively used, we need to be more cautious. After all, we don’t dye fresh fruits and vegetables, but we do dye candy and sprinkles, points out Joe Schwarcz, a chemistry professor at McGill University in Montreal. ‘The foods in which you find food dyes are foods that are poor in nutrition,’ he says. ‘If you limit foods that contain food dyes, you automatically make your diet better.’”可推断出,化学教授 Joe Schwarcz 对含有人工色素的食物持担心的态度。故选B项。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者曾经过于在意女儿的运动训练和比赛,而忽视了她的感受,女儿受伤以后,作者也做出了改变。

1. D 根据上文“I grew up playing sports. My husband, Kenny, was working as a basketball coach.”以及后文“By the time she turned 13 years old, our family life was full of practices and track meets.”可知,女儿有运动天赋。故选D。musical 音乐的;academic 学术的;technical 技术的;athletic 运动的。

2. A 根据上文“Watching her outrun other kids...”可知,女儿比其他孩子跑得快,注定会在跑道上取得伟大的成就。故选A。greatness 伟大;fairness 公平;humbleness 谦虚;vividness 生动。

3. C 根据后文“...of college scholarships and even the Olympics in my mind.”可知,女儿现在只有13岁,作者就开始有了大学奖学金甚至奥运会的愿景。故选C。choice 选择;comment 评论;vision 愿景;experience 经历。

4. D 根据后文“...Kennedi’s right ankle was seriously torn.”可知,医生宣布女儿受了重伤。故选D。promise 承诺;deny 否认;admit 承认;announce 宣布。

5. D 根据后文“...the days when I was a track mum.”可知,女儿如今受了重伤,作者开始回忆起以前。故选D。start 开始;spend 花费;recognize 认出;recall 回想起。

6. A 根据下文“That meant a full schedule of training and competitions.”可知,他们把女儿的训练放在了家庭首位。故选A。priority 优先权;principle 原则;wisdom 智慧;standard 标准。

7. B 根据上文“That meant a full schedule of training and competitions.”可知,赛道接管了他们的生活。故选B。depend on 依靠;take over 接管;give way to 让步给;put up with 忍受。

8. C 根据上文“That meant a full schedule of training and competitions.”可知,此处指女儿不会错过训练,故选C。appointment 约会;vacation 假期;practice 训练,练习;target 目标。

9. B 根据后文“... the time Kennedi could spend with her

friends.”以及上文为了训练取消家庭聚会可推测,此处表示限制女儿和朋友在一起的时间。故选B。appreciate 感激;limit 限制;offer 提供;stretch 延伸。

10. A 根据后文“...the role I played in Kennedi’s life, I realized that I probably cared too much about the medals...”可知,作者在反思自己对女儿所做的事情。故选A。reflect on 反思;identify with 认同;look up to 尊敬;break up 分手。

11. A 根据上文“...I probably cared too much about the medals but I was...”可知,作者过于关注奖牌,忽视了女儿的感受。故选A。ignorant 忽视的;afraid 害怕的;proud 骄傲的;ashamed 羞愧的。

12. C 后文 an actual family vacation 提到他们一家去度假,说明是做了改变。故选C。distinction 区别;reservation 保留;change 改变;suggestion 建议。

13. C 根据上文“...we cancelled family gatherings.”以及后文 an actual family vacation 可知,此处指尝试和以前不同的东西。故选C。traditional 传统的;similar 相似的;different 不同的;healthy 健康的。

14. B 根据上文“The good news was that Kennedi...”可知,女儿在手术后恢复得很好。故选B。play 玩耍;recover 恢复;remember 记得;know 知道。

15. D 后文“...as we know nothing is more important than making our beloved ones healthy and happy.”是他们不想念家庭度假的原因:他们知道没有什么比让所爱的人健康快乐更重要的了。故选D。originally 起初;completely 完全地;consequently 结果;barely 几乎不。

## Period Five Writing

I. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了我们是如何失去与食物的感官联系的。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“It is also one of the most efficient and sensitive tools in existence for determining the ripeness of fruit.”和第二段中“However, most of us don’t use them that way anymore.”可知,拇指可以用来确定水果成熟度,但是现在我们大多数人不再那样使用它们了,所以我们不常用拇指捏无花果来判断成熟度。故选A项。

2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段首句“But today, we have yielded many of the functions of our own senses to the modern food industry—which suits that industry just fine.”可知,今天我们已经将感官的许多功能让渡给了现代食品工业,下文“A survey of 7,000 young people in 2011 found that most of them would be hypothetically (假设地) prepared to give up their sense of smell if it meant that they could keep their laptop or phone.”提及一项调查证明上述观点,强调现在人们对感官的忽视。故选C项。

3. A 段落大意题。根据第四段内容,尤其是首句“In reality, it is not easy to live without a sense of smell.”可知,本段主要讲述丧失嗅觉带来的日常麻烦。故选A项。

4. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段“No human activity is more multi-sensory than eating, but to eat in the modern world is often to eat in a state of profound sensory disengagement. We order groceries on a computer, or takeaways on a phone, and they arrive wrapped in plastic, so that we can neither smell them nor see them before we take the first mouthful.”可知,现代快节奏的生活方式使人们失去了与食物的感官联系。故选A项。

II. 【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文,介绍了四种预防心脏疾病、促进心脏健康的方法。

1. D 前文“Up to 80% of premature heart disease can be prevented by making specific lifestyle choices. Some strategies, such as exercising and managing weight, are well known.”表明人们已经知道一些预防心脏病的策略,D选项“但是你可能没有想到过其他的”进行转折,其中 others 与前文的 some 对应。故选 D。

2. F 本段表示应得到充足的睡眠,后文“If we're sleep deprived, our bodies also have more difficulty controlling blood pressure, inflammation (发炎) and glucose levels.”描述睡眠不足带来的危害,F选项“当你熬夜的时候,生活中发生的一切都会变得有压力”与本段主旨一致,讲述了熬夜的危害。故选 F。

3. A 空处为小标题,根据后文“Volunteering gets you out and creates a social network.”可知,本段说明应参加志愿活动,A选项“从事志愿工作”符合主旨。故选 A。

4. G 根据前文及空前句“Even short periods of exposure are unhealthy for people who already have other cardiovascular risks, such as high blood pressure.”可知,该段表示要远离空气污染,G选项“尽量在远离公路和工业区的地方锻炼”表明锻炼时应远离空气污染,符合语境。故选 G。

5. E 最后一段说明了吃早餐的重要性,空前“If you eat a proper breakfast, you're less likely to be hungry later and make poor food choices...”表示应吃早餐,E选项“作为健康生活方式的一部分,我们需要保持均衡的饮食”作为对于吃早餐的补充,符合语境。故选 E。

### III. 第一节

#### One possible version:

Dear fellow students,

I'm Li Hua. It's my great privilege to deliver a speech themed on leading a healthy life.

As we all know, health is far more important than wealth and wisdom. Good health enables us to enjoy our life and achieve what we hope for in our career. When it comes to how to stay healthy, some fundamental principles should be brought in mind.

Firstly, it is very important for us to keep a balanced diet and maintain regular eating habits. In addition, we'd better work out frequently to build up our body and character. Besides, we have to avoid too much work or study pressure. Getting too tired all the time may definitely weaken our defense system, making us get sick easily.

In conclusion, let's take action and make a promise to lead healthy lives!

Thank you!

### 第二节

【思路点拨】文章以人物为线索展开,讲述了高中生萨拉对烘焙充满热情,她梦想有一天能开一家自己的烘焙店。为了提高技能和获得实践经验,她每周六都会在一个公园设立一个小摊位,出售自制的曲奇和蛋糕。一天,她注意到一位忧郁的老妇人独自坐在公园的长椅上陷入沉思。萨拉给老人端来一杯茶和一块巧克力蛋糕,并开始与之交谈。老妇人介绍她自己为威尔逊夫人,退休前是一名烘焙师,自从一星期前丈夫因癌症去世后她一直独居,来公园是她躲避孤独的方式。萨拉倾听着威尔逊夫人的故事,内心深受触动。

### 【详解】

#### 1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“萨拉决定帮助威尔逊夫人摆脱困境。”可知,第一段可描写两人因烘焙而建立了联系,并且随着对话和互动更加频繁,两人之间的关系进一步深化。

②由第二段首句内容“随着时间的推移,她们难以置信的友谊在公园引起了注意。”可知,第二段可描写萨拉的善举引发了人们的关注,越来越多的人付出爱心,关爱孤独的威尔逊夫人。还可以描写萨拉的烘焙能力得到大家的认可,最终她成功拥有了一家自己的烘焙店。

2. 续写线索:萨拉请威尔逊夫人吃甜点—两人聊天—萨拉安慰威尔逊夫人—威尔逊夫人的悲伤逐渐消除—威尔逊夫人分享烘焙经验—威尔逊夫人得到更多关爱—萨拉最终开了烘焙店。

#### One possible version:

Sarah decided to help Mrs Wilson out. Every Saturday, as Sarah saw Mrs Wilson, she would treat Mrs Wilson to her desserts generously and chat with Mrs Wilson in order to comfort the elderly woman and make Mrs Wilson feel she was cared about. Influenced by Sarah's kindness, Mrs Wilson gradually worked through her sorrow. While enjoying Sarah's desserts, Mrs Wilson shared her baking stories and valuable baking experience without reservation with Sarah and offered her tips on opening a bakery after knowing Sarah's dream.

Over time, their unlikely friendship became noticed in the park. Sarah's small table was not merely a place to buy desserts; it turned into a symbol of caring for the elderly. Mrs Wilson, once a lonely woman, found herself being surrounded by a group of new friends, whose company helped her get out of loneliness. Assisted by Mrs Wilson, the small table has grown into a shop. Sarah's bakery has been on the up and up with a constant stream of visitors, who are attracted by both the lovely smell and the moving story.

### 单元小测 (Unit 2)

I. A. 1. liberation 2. specialist 3. consultant

4. repeatedly 5. physically 6. is composed 7. refreshed

8. to be skipping 9. Absorbed 10. enhancing

B. 1. to 2. on/upon 3. to 4. with 5. on

II. 1. which leads to his being involved in

2. if left unchecked

3. so dependent on/upon; that they begin to dominate our lives

4. Aside from; what makes some people succeed

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要分析了垃圾食品不健康但是仍然很受欢迎的几个原因。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第二段“First, junk food is generally easy to get and take with you. This convenience is a major draw for many, especially people who are always on the go. Restaurants like McDonald's and KFC can be found outside many schools and workplaces, providing meals in under a minute.”可推知,提到麦当劳和肯德基是为了表明他们使垃圾食品很容易被人们得到。故选 D 项。

2. C 段落大意题。根据第四段“Thirdly, our ancestors didn't have such easy access to the huge variety of food we come across every day. They didn't have the convenience of having food as easily as we do... The cave mentality (心理) is passed down to us, which makes us believe that we can never have enough food that is

high in sugar and fat, no matter how crazily we eat.”可知,第四段告诉我们,我们倾向于吃的比我们需要的多。故选 C 项。

3. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Besides, when we are too worried and tired to relax, our body produces cortisol (皮质醇), which increases the sugar content in the blood, so it can be used as energy to aid in fat and carbohydrate metabolism (糖代谢). Additionally, it is also found to increase hunger.”可知,压力太大会导致我们体内的糖含量增加。故选 A 项。

4. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段“Despite the fact that burgers, chips and fries are known as some of the most unhealthy food we can eat, they are still the most popular food.”并结合文章主要分析了垃圾食品不健康但是仍然很受欢迎的几个原因可知,这篇文章的主要内容是为什么我们这么喜欢不健康的食物。故选 D 项。

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了午睡的好处以及正确的午睡时间等。

1. why 考查表语从句。此处引导表语从句,从句缺少原因状语,应用 why。故填 why。

2. determines 考查时态和主谓一致。陈述事实用一般现在时,主语为 the length of your nap,谓语用三单形式。故填 determines。

3. suitable 考查形容词。此处作表语,应用形容词 suitable。故填 suitable。

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

5. from 考查介词。表示“从……”,应用介词 from。故填 from。

6. hours 考查名词复数。hour 为可数名词,此处指“下午一点到三点”,应用复数形式。故填 hours。

7. when 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 after lunch,在从句中作时间状语,应用 when。故填 when。

8. a 考查冠词。night 为可数名词,此处为泛指,且 sleepless 是发音以辅音音素开头的单词。故填 a。

9. wiser 考查比较级。根据后文 than 可知应用比较级。故填 wiser。

10. consuming 考查非谓语动词。空处作从句的主语,应用动名词形式。故填 consuming。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲的是 Hennacy 的姥姥为全家人制作家乡的传统美食——竹笋包子,用烹饪的方式向家人传递她的爱。

1. C 根据上文“The arrival of spring always means a trip to the bamboo forest for Kaitlyn Hennacy and her family, followed by an afternoon making bamboo buns(包子).”可知,春天到了,去竹林旅行和做竹笋包子是他们一家的传统。故选 C。season 季节; journey 旅程; tradition 传统; gathering 聚会。

2. A 根据下文“...growing near the University of Maryland...”可知, Hennacy 的母亲和姥姥在马里兰大学附近发现了野生竹子。故选 A。wild 野生的; dried 干的; cheap 便宜的; tough 困难的。

3. D 根据上文“Hennacy said her grandmother immigrated to the US from Zhejiang...”和下文“...cooking with bamboo often.”可知,以前她的姥姥在中国浙江,经常用竹笋做饭,也就是在长大的过程中经常用竹笋做饭,故选 D。drop out 退出; come back 回来; move on 继续前进; grow up 长大。

4. D 根据下文“...they get each bamboo shoot out of the ground.”可知,在四月底时他们会去采竹笋。故选 D。eat 吃; buy 买; choose 选择; collect 采集。

5. B 根据上文 their own bag 和下文“...they get each bamboo shoot out of the ground.”可知,他们把竹笋拔出来,然后装在包里,也就是填满他们的包。故选 B。grab 抓住; fill 填满; carry 携带; clean 清洗。

6. C 根据下文“...picking the bamboo and making the buns...”可知,摘竹笋和做包子是一个完整的过程。故选 C。life 生活; group 组; process 过程; advantage 优点。

7. B 根据上文“...picking the bamboo and making the buns...”可知,摘竹笋、做包子是勤劳的人才会做的。故选 B。nature-loving 热爱自然的; hard-working 勤劳的; quick-thinking 脑子反应快的; food-enjoying 享受食物的。

8. C 根据下文 her own work ethic 可知,摘竹笋和做包子的整个过程激发了 Hennacy 自己的职业道德。故选 C。honour 尊敬; display 展示; inspire 激发; highlight 突出。

9. A 根据上文“...the bamboo has to be cut into small pieces...”和下文 with other fillings 可知,竹笋要和其他馅料混合。故选 A。mix 混合; cover 覆盖; pair 配对; compare 比较。

10. D 根据上文“Hennacy learned how to make the buns...”和下文 her grandma 可知, Hennacy 是通过观察姥姥来学做包子的。故选 D。call 打电话; visit 参观; serve 服务; watch 看,观察。

11. B 根据上文“...her grandmother cooks from...”和第一段“...where she...cooking with bamboo often.”可知,她的姥姥以前经常用竹笋做饭,所以此处是指凭记忆做饭。故选 B。interest 兴趣; memory 记忆; practice 练习; imagination 想象力。

12. B 根据下文“...have Grandma living with them.”可知,有姥姥和他们住在一起, Hennacy 觉得她和她的家人很幸运。故选 B。ready 准备好的; fortunate 幸运的; hopeful 有希望的; eager 急切的。

13. A 根据下文“She shows her love through cooking.”可知, Hennacy 的姥姥知道每个人最喜欢的食物。故选 A。know 知道; accept 接受; appreciate 欣赏; respect 尊敬。

14. D 根据下文“She shows her love through cooking.”可知, Hennacy 的姥姥爱家人,会定期为家人准备健康膳食。故选 D。want 想要; store 储存; order 命令; fix 准备(尤指食物)。

15. A 根据上文“...everyone's favourite foods and routinely...healthy meals.”可知, Hennacy 的姥姥知道家里每个人最喜欢的食物,所以她很关心家人的。故选 A。caring 关心他人的; daring 大胆的; demanding 要求高的; promising 有前途的。

### Unit 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

#### Period One Reading and Thinking—

#### Comprehension

I. 1. 透露,发布 2. 保持,维持 3. 混乱 4. 提交 5. 经历,经受 6. 趋势;倾向

II. 1. released 2. comprehensive 3. worldwide

4. restriction 5. tropical 6. sustain 7. implement  
8. moderate

III. 1. were shocked by/at

2. resulted in/led to/brought about

3. seize every opportunity

4. The increase in temperature



5. (should) take effective actions/measures/steps
6. aiming to
7. Known as
8. be responsible for

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了底特律市由过度开发造成环境破坏到再野化的转变过程。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段“The American city of Detroit is an example of how human actions can increase rewilding...”以及第二段和第三段的内容可知,底特律市由过度开发转变为再野化,这表明人类的努力可以在再野化过程中发挥作用。故选 B。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“Thousands of houses and other buildings were left empty over the years.”可知,21 世纪初,在底特律许多建筑物都荒废了。故选 C。

3. D 推理判断题。根据第四段“‘It used to be that you had to go to some remote location to get exposure to nature,’ said John Hartig, a professor of University of Windsor. ‘Now that’s not the case. Like it or not, rewilding will occur.’”可知,现在底特律已经成了人们亲近大自然的地方。故选 D。

4. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词下文“... the presence of more and more wildlife. After all, many city people have lost their tolerance to live with wildlife.”可知,之前的底特律市的环境遭到破坏,人们看不到野生动物,而现在越来越多的野生动物出现了;“The question is how we can prepare communities and environments to embrace the presence of more and more wildlife.”指出现在面临的问题是如何让社区和环境做好准备,来接受越来越多的野生动物的存在。画线单词 embrace 意为“接受”。故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了如何在购物时做出更可持续和更环保的选择,从而减少对环境的影响。

1. F 根据前文“If you have to name one thing that contributes most to your ecological footprints, you may say the energy you use at home, or your car’s emissions.”以及后文“Knowing this can make your grocery shops more planet-friendly. Here is what you can do to help shop sustainably.”可知,F 项“But it’s what we eat that accounts for up to 60% of our personal demand.”(但我们吃的东西占了我们个人需求的 60%)符合文意,和前文构成转折关系,且引出下文。故选 F 项。

2. A 设空处位于段首,为本段中心句。根据后文“Using those is a great first step. If you get some, do remember to fill them with your purchases. When you adapt yourself to reusing them, then you’ll cut your consumption of single-use plastic bags even further.”可知,此处讲述的是使用可重复使用的购物袋,所以 A 项“Take reusable grocery bags.”(使用可重复使用的购物袋。)符合文意。故选 A 项。

3. D 根据前文“Avoid unnecessary packing. Buy loose fruit and vegetables instead of pre-packaged produce, and avoid products that contain multiple single packages or double packaging, like grain in a box and a bag. Consider switching from tea bags and coffee pods to tea leaves and ground coffee.”可知,本段主要讲述的是与减少包装、环保购物相关的建议,所以 D 项“You can also refill your own containers with loose-packed food.”(你也可以把自己的容器重新装满散装食品。)符合文意。故选 D 项。

4. E 根据前文“Go organic when you can. In addition to the benefit organic farming has to insect biodiversity, it’s also considered more sustainable and better for the environment.”可

知,本段主要讲述了尽可能食用有机食品,所以 E 项“When buying organic products, look for those officially certified.”(购买有机产品时,寻找那些官方认证的产品。)符合本段主题,且和下文“Choosing free-range or Marine Stewardship Council-certified products also encourages environment- and animal-friendly food production.”构成顺承关系。故选 E 项。

5. C 根据前文“Buy seasonal and native products.”以及后文“So you can avoid buying goods that have travelled long distances to reach your plate.”可知,C 项“It supports local farmers and food producers.”(它支持当地农民和食品生产商。)是对前句的进一步解释,且和后文构成因果关系。故选 C 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了 Nassra 通过艺术让废品有了第二次生命,践行环保理念。

1. an 考查冠词。根据空后的 environmentalist 可知,这里泛指一名环保主义者,且 environmentalist 的发音以元音音素开头,应用不定冠词 an。故填 an。

2. ignored 考查非谓语动词。ignore 和 resources 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以应用过去分词形式,作定语。故填 ignored。

3. frequently 考查副词。空处应用副词作状语,修饰动词短语 look for。故填 frequently。

4. floating 考查非谓语动词。end up doing sth 意为“最终做某事”,用动名词形式作宾语。故填 floating。

5. sustainable 考查形容词。空处应用形容词,作定语,修饰名词 art。sustainable 意为“可持续的”。故填 sustainable。

6. with 考查介词。根据空后的 its originality 可知,这里表示用艺术的独创性给人们带来惊喜,表示方式,应用介词 with。故填 with。

7. who/that 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句,先行词为指人的 people,关系词替代先行词在从句中作主语,所以应用关系代词 who 或 that 引导。故填 who/that。

8. is 考查时态和主谓一致。根据上下文可知,这里陈述的是现实情况,应用一般现在时。主语为动名词短语 motivating..., 谓语应用单数。故填 is。

9. conservation 考查名词。空处应用名词,作 encourage 的宾语。conservation 意为“保护”,为不可数名词。故填 conservation。

10. to witness 考查非谓语动词。a chance to do... 意为“做……的机会”,用不定式形式作后置定语。故填 to witness。

## Period Two Reading and Thinking— Language points

I. 1. melting 2. Ecologists 3. sustainable

4. comprehensive 5. policies 6. restrictions 7. to be broadcast 8. submitted

II. 1. along with 2. was trapped in 3. starve to death

4. were released from 5. restrict; to 6. have an impact on

7. have referred to 8. huge amounts of/a huge amount of

III. 1. There is strong evidence that

2. causing serious biological pollution

3. it is our responsibility to help them

4. There is no doubt that

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。鼓虾是一种体形很小却能发出很大声音的海洋生物。随着气候变暖,海水升温,鼓虾发出的声音也日益增大,这可能会影响其他海洋生物和人类。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“They create a widespread background noise in the underwater environment, which helps

them communicate, protect their homes and hunt for food. When enough shrimp snap (发出噼啪声) at once, the noise can be deafening.”可知,鼓虾发出的声音有助于它们交流、保卫家园和寻找食物,即有多种作用。故选 C。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Mooney discovered a strong relationship between warmer waters and more frequent snapping shrimp sounds after experimenting with the shrimp in tanks in the lab and by listening to the shrimp in the ocean at various water temperatures.”可知,Mooney 在实验室的水箱中用鼓虾做实验,并听海洋中各种水温里的鼓虾发出的声音。由此推知,他通过对比在不同地点鼓虾发出的声音进行实验。故选 D。

3. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“‘We know that fish use sound to communicate,’ Mooney said. ‘If the environment gets noisy, it has the possibility to influence that communication. That’s something we have to follow up on.’”可知,Mooney 认为应跟进这种噪声对鱼类交流的影响。由此推断,Mooney 接下来可能会研究鼓虾发出的声音对其他生物的影响。故选 B。

4. C 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是根据第二段中的“... with increased ocean temperatures, snapping shrimp will snap more often and louder than before.”可知,文章主要介绍了随着气候变暖,海水温度升高,鼓虾发出的声音也日益增大,发出声音的频率也增加,使海洋环境变得嘈杂,这可能会影响其他海洋生物和人类。C 项“变暖的海洋变得更吵闹”形象贴切地总结了文章内容,最适合作为标题。故选 C。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了地球所面临的气候变化以及中国为此做出的巨大贡献,呼吁全社会采取紧急行动,加强合作,减缓和适应气候变化,应对地球变暖带来的严峻挑战。

1. breaking 考查非谓语动词。此处是 with 复合结构作状语,空处作宾语补足语,break 与宾语 temperatures 是主动关系,应用现在分词形式。故填 breaking。

2. challenges 考查名词复数。one of 后接复数名词。故填 challenges。

3. from 考查介词。be safe from 是固定短语,意为“免受……的伤害或危险”。故填 from。

4. has overcome 考查时态和主谓一致。分析句子可知,空处是谓语动词,由 so far 可知,用现在完成时,主语 China 是第三人称单数,助动词使用 has,故填 has overcome。

5. reduction 考查名词。此处作宾语,应用名词 reduction,且为不可数名词。故填 reduction。

6. Additionally 考查副词。此处修饰后面的句子,应用副词 additionally,作状语,表示递进关系。故填 Additionally。

7. is 考查时态和主谓一致。句子描述客观事实,应用一般现在时,主语是动名词短语 promoting clean energy and the low-carbon transformation of the economy,be 动词使用 is。故填 is。

8. a 考查冠词。分析句子可知,此处表示泛指,且 solid 的发音以辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

9. to deepen 考查非谓语动词。此处用不定式作目的状语。故填 to deepen。

10. that 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句,先行词是 place,关系词在从句中作宾语,且先行词有 the only 修饰,应用关系代词 that 引导。故填 that。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了两个 13 岁的女孩娜塔莉和卡莉从把养帝王蝶当作爱好到致力于保护帝王蝶的故事,她们的项目最终获奖且受到好评。

1. C 根据上文中的“Natalie and Callie, both 13 years old, started raising monarch butterflies for fun in 2020.”可知,娜塔莉和卡莉一开始把养帝王蝶当作一种爱好,再结合“But after realizing the monarchs were an endangered species...”可知,在她们了解到帝王蝶是濒危物种后,她们的“爱好”很快就变成了一项严肃的任务。故选 C 项。habit 习惯;career 事业;hobby 业余爱好;motion 行动。

2. B 根据下文中的“... due to habitat ... and widespread use of chemicals, which made the milkweeds (马利筋) that the monarchs...for their main diet dangerous to eat.”可知,栖息地遭到破坏以及化学品的广泛使用使得帝王蝶赖以生存的主要食物马利筋变得危险,这使帝王蝶数量减少。故选 B 项。double 加倍;decline 下降,减少;restrict 限制;restore 修复。

3. A 根据下文中的“... and widespread use of chemicals...”可知,此处讲述的应是对帝王蝶不利的因素,由此可推断,此处指的是栖息地的“破坏”。故选 A 项。destruction 破坏;assessment 评估;conservation 保护;expansion 扩展。

4. C 根据下文中的“...for their main diet dangerous to eat.”可知,帝王蝶的主要食物变得危险,由此可推断,此处指的是帝王蝶“依赖”的主食是马利筋。故选 C 项。feed to 喂给;owe to 归因于;rely on 依赖,依靠;live in 居住。

5. C 根据下文的“The garden grew organic milkweeds...”可知,这个本地花园里种植的是帝王蝶的主要食物马利筋,由此可推断,此处指的是“专门”为帝王蝶种植的本地花园。故选 C 项。frequently 频繁地;secretly 秘密地;specifically 专门地;manually 手工地。

6. B 根据上文中的“... which made the milkweeds (马利筋) that the monarchs...for their main diet dangerous to eat.”可知,帝王蝶的主要食物是马利筋,由此可知,本地花园里的有机马利筋会“吸引”并留住帝王蝶。故选 B 项。protect 保护;attract 吸引;tolerate 忍受;trap 围困。

7. A 根据下文中的“... they created an exhibition about the monarchs in the local library. They also wanted to put up an educational sign in town...”可知,她们在图书馆举行帝王蝶的展览,并且还想在镇上挂上有教育意义的标牌,由此可知,她们举办关于帝王蝶展览的目的是“教育”当地人保护帝王蝶。故选 A 项。educate 教育;employ 雇用;drill 操练;justify 证明……正确。

8. B 根据下文中的“To cover the expense, they set up a stand at the Farmers Market to sell their healthy milkweeds for people to...”可知,为了支付挂有教育意义的标牌的费,她们设立了一个摊位来挣钱,由此可知,此处指的是“花费”很大,spend 的主语应是人,所以此处不能用 spend。故选 B 项。spend 花费,度过;cost 花费,需付费;criticize 批评;undergo 经历。

9. D 根据常识和上文中的“... they set up a stand at the Farmers Market to sell their healthy milkweeds for people...”可知,她们摆摊是为了卖健康的马利筋供人们“种植”。故选 D 项。reward 奖励;dominate 支配;digest 消化;plant 种植。

10. A 根据下文中的“... they finally succeeded in earning enough money with their hard work and people’s support.”可知,她们最终努力赚到了足够的钱,由此可推断,她们筹款的日子应该是“漫长的”。故选 A 项。long 长的;pleasing 令人愉悦的;worth 值得的;disappointing 令人失望的。

11. C 根据上文中的“So the girls teamed up with a national nonprofit group to plant a native garden ... for the monarchs.”可

知,女孩们与一个国家非营利组织合作,专门为帝王蝶建立了一个本地花园,由此可推断,此处指的是该团队因照顾帝王蝶“项目”而获奖。故选 C 项。ecology 生态学;implement 工具;project 工程,项目;assignment 任务。

12. D 根据下文中的“Our next step is to cut down on the use of...to guarantee a safe environment for the monarchs...”可知,她们还有保护帝王蝶的下一步计划,说明她们保护帝王蝶的工作尚未“完成”。be finished with sth 意为“完成某事”。故选 D 项。submit 提交;stressed out 心力交瘁的;worn out 筋疲力尽的;finished 完成某事的。

13. B 根据上文中的“They learned that the population of monarch butterflies had...since the early 1990s, due to habitat...and widespread use of chemicals...”可知,滥用化学品导致帝王蝶数量减少,由此可推断,此处指的是减少“化学品”的使用。故选 B 项。emission 释放;chemical 化学品;fossil fuel 化石燃料;fund 基金。

14. C 根据下文中的“...‘I am so proud of them for their constant...’”可知,此处为 Brian 老师对她们保护帝王蝶行为的“评论”。故选 C 项。quote 引用;reply 回复;comment 评论;recommend 推荐。

15. A 根据上文中的“So the girls teamed up with a national nonprofit group to plant a native garden...for the monarchs.”以及“To help ... the locals to sustain the monarch population, they created an exhibition about the monarchs in the local library. They also wanted to put up an educational sign in town, but it...a lot.”可知,女孩们为了保护帝王蝶做出了很多努力,由此可推断,此处指的是老师为她们不断的“努力”感到骄傲。故选 A 项。effort 努力;offer 提供(物);effect 影响;breakthrough 突破。

### Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

I. 1. would arrive 2. freezes 3. to read 4. had watched  
5. come 6. the 7. to make 8. if/whether 9. had broken  
10. would finish

II. 1. He asked me if I was reading  
2. he was studying in a Western country  
3. she had gone through  
4. a new English teacher would be sent

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道,主要讲述了中华白海豚在厦门火烧屿附近海域出现。

1. to seek 考查固定搭配。be likely to do sth 意为“可能做某事”,为固定搭配。故填 to seek。  
2. has become 考查时态和主谓一致。根据时间状语 in recent years 可知,这里应用现在完成时。主语为 it,助动词应用 has。故填 has become。  
3. relatively 考查副词。空处修饰形容词 calm,应用副词。relatively 意为“相对地”。故填 relatively。  
4. to 考查介词。from...to... 意为“从……到……”,表示范围。故填 to。  
5. being observed 考查非谓语动词。介词 after 后跟动名词作宾语,且 observe 与 the Chinese white dolphin 之间是动宾关系,所以应用动名词的被动形式。故填 being observed。  
6. a 考查冠词。根据空后的 species 可知,这里表示泛指,且 species 的发音以辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。  
7. sensitivity 考查名词。根据空前的 its 可知,空处应用名词,

作宾语。sensitivity 意为“敏感”,为不可数名词。故填 sensitivity。

8. dedicated 考查形容词。空处应用形容词,作定语修饰 conservation efforts。dedicated 意为“专心致志的,一心一意的”。故填 dedicated。

9. which 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 the Chinese white dolphin,指物,且空处在从句中作主语,所以应用 which 引导定语从句。故填 which。

10. supportive 考查形容词。空处与 and 前的 well-preserved 并列作表语,应用形容词 supportive。故填 supportive。

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了科学家们提出了一个关于如何应对全球变暖的不寻常的想法——通过向高层大气注入冰使大气层变干燥,进而使地球冷却。

1. C 推理判断题。根据第一段可知,入秋前夕,悉尼的气温预计将超过 30 度,而悉尼西部的气温预计将超过 40 度。新南威尔士州大部分地区已发布严重热浪警告和高火险等级。昆士兰州的布里斯班预计将打破有史以来最长炎热夜晚的历史记录,2024 年的夜间气温尚未降至 20 度以下。由此可推断出,第一段提到很多地方是为了强调全球变暖的严峻形势。故选 C 项。

2. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“‘This is about exploring what might be possible in the future and identifying research directions,’ he said, explaining that there is no workable technique for scientists to put the idea into practice at present.”可推断出,阻止科学家实施这个想法的是技术。故选 D 项。

3. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘But researchers are unsure how they will inject ice and whether the practice will cause side effects.’”可知,研究人员并不确定他们如何将冰注入大气层,以及这种做法是否会造成副作用。故选 A 项。

4. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了科学家们提出了一个关于如何应对全球变暖的不寻常的想法——通过向高层大气注入冰使大气层变干燥,进而使地球冷却。由此可推断出,本文最有可能出现在科学杂志上。故选 C 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要讲的是如何做一些不费力的事情来可持续地生活。

1. F 上文“Getting your daily fruit and vegetables from a local farmer’s market is an easy way to reduce your carbon footprint while eating healthily. It cuts out lengthy stays of the products in refrigerated storage and up to thousands of miles of fossil-fueled transportation.”说明了从当地农贸市场买水果蔬菜的好处,空格处应该继续说这么做的好处,F 选项“Additionally, less plastic in packaging reduces plastic waste.”(此外,包装中更少的塑料减少了塑料废物。)说明包装中塑料的减少也减少了塑料废物,根据客观常识可知,农贸市场的蔬菜水果是没有多少塑料包装的,因此 F 选项承接上文,符合语境,故选 F。

2. E 空前“Global meat production is a big contributor to greenhouse gasses.”说明了生产肉会产生温室气体,空后“Many people reducing their meat consumption by a small amount would still have a great impact.”说明很多人减少少量的肉类消费仍然会产生很大的影响,由此可见,不一定需要所有人都不吃肉,E 选项“It is not practical to expect everyone to go vegetarian.”说明指望每个人都不吃肉是不现实的,和后文的“It isn’t necessary either.”相呼应,因此 E 选项承上启下,符合语境,故选 E。

3. D 空前“Flushing (冲) unused medications down the drain (下水道) can pollute water supplies affecting everything downstream. You shouldn’t throw medications away either as they



can be dangerous for others to find.”说明不应该随意把未使用的药扔掉,空后“Leftover medications can be chemically dealt with and disposed of in a safe and secure way there.”提到了一个地方,空格处应该说要在某个地方放这些未使用的药,D选项“The best option is to take them to a collection site.”(最好的选择是把它们带到一个收集点。)说明要把未使用的药放在一个收集点,因此D选项承上启下,符合语境,故选D。

4. A 空格处是本段小标题。空后“It is easy to understand that buying something used is more environmentally friendly than buying something new and clothes are no exception.”说明要买二手的东西,A选项“Shop second-hand.”说明了要买二手的东西,概括了本段内容,可作为小标题,故选A。

5. G 空后“According to the United Nations, the fashion industry is responsible for 2%—8% of global carbon emissions.”说明了时尚产业的碳排放量占全球的2%—8%,空格处应该说与时尚产业相关的内容,G选项“The fast-fashion industry consumes considerable resources each year.”说明了快时尚产业每年要消耗相当多的资源,与时尚产业有关,因此G选项符合语境,故选G。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国首座野生动物迁徙立交桥投入使用以及它的环保设计。

1. lying 考查非谓语动词。本句已有谓语,设空处为非谓语动词,作定语修饰 the bridge,lie 和 the bridge 之间是主动关系,应用现在分词,故填 lying。

2. by 考查介词。be separated by 意为“被……分隔”。故填 by。

3. Covered 考查非谓语动词。本句已有谓语,设空处为非谓语动词,cover 和其逻辑主语之间是被动关系,应用过去分词作状语,句首单词首字母大写,故填 Covered。

4. began 考查时态。设空处为从句谓语, since 引导时间状语从句,从句用一般过去时,主句用现在完成时,故填 began。

5. was based 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。设空处为从句谓语,根据主句的 said 可知,应用一般过去时;主语 the construction of these man-made corridors 和 base 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态,并且谓语应用第三人称单数,故填 was based。

6. the 考查冠词。with the purpose of 意为“以……为目的”。故填 the。

7. safely 考查副词。设空处修饰 crossing over or under busy roadways,应用副词作状语,故填 safely。

8. which 考查定语从句。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 their customary paths,关系词在从句中作主语,故填 which。

9. length 考查名词。设空处前有 a 修饰,应用名词单数,故填 length。

10. harmonious 考查形容词。设空处作定语修饰名词 coexistence,应用形容词,故填 harmonious。

#### Period Four Using Language

I. 1. sensitive 2. jungle 3. originated 4. volume

5. regulations 6. disposal 7. agenda 8. conservation

II. 1. smoggy 2. inspection 3. be fined 4. restoring

5. regulations 6. disposal 7. dozens 8. regarding

9. throwing 10. be addressed

III. 1. On behalf of 2. be sensitive to 3. end up

4. contributes to 5. in effect 6. take urgent measures/steps/actions 7. carry out 8. are responsible for

IV. 1. It is believed that

2. with the new laws in effect

3. most of whom come from that famous

4. tackling the water pollution

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。研究人员通过近40年对77种鸟类的研究发现,因全球气候变暖在亚马逊雨林地带的鸟类的身体越来越小、翅膀越来越长。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Hotter, drier conditions over the past four decades have been decreasing the rainforest birds' body size while lengthening their wings, a study published in the journal *Science Advances* said on Friday.”可知,研究发现亚马逊雨林地带的鸟类的身体变得更小、翅膀变得更长。故选D项。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“The scientists have studied measurements and weigh-ins of 77 different bird species in the Amazon rainforest since the early 1980s.”可知,研究人员对亚马逊雨林中77种不同鸟类的测量值和重量进行了研究,即他们是通过分析搜集的数据来进行研究的。故选A项。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第一段“Hotter, drier conditions over the past four decades have been decreasing the rainforest birds' body size while lengthening their wings ...”和第三段“The researchers found that bird species living in higher parts of the forest—as opposed to closer to the forest floor—saw the most pronounced changes in terms of body composition. Those are the species most exposed to high temperatures. Longer wings and smaller bodies mean that birds have to use less energy to move around, helping them stay cool.”可知,鸟类形态的变化是由气候变暖造成的,而生活在森林较高区域的鸟类更多地暴露在高温下,所以它们的变化最大。故选C项。

4. B 推理判断题。最后一段“Brian Weeks of the University of Michigan in 2019 researched the average sizes of 52 species of migratory birds in North America from 1978 to 2016. He also found all of them had smaller bodies and longer wings in 2016. This is another example of climate change—human actions globally—affecting a fundamental thing such as the size and shape of the birds. The same effect is likely to be true of other species across the world living in extreme environments.”提到了另外一项研究,气候变化致使北美候鸟的身体更小、翅膀更长,并预测世界上生活在极端环境中的其他物种可能也会受到同样的影响。这些不良影响是由人类造成的,作者在这一段进一步强调人类的不良影响。故选B项。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要讲述了Angela创立了名为“Washed Ashore: Art to Save the Sea”的社区组织,致力于清理海岸垃圾,并将海岸垃圾创作成海洋生物雕塑以给人警醒:人们需要的是一个洁净的海洋。

1. B 根据后文“... so she tried to set up an organization called Washed Ashore: Art to Save the Sea.”可知,她努力建立一个名为“Washed Ashore: Art to Save the Sea”的组织,因此她应是希望通过这个组织清理海岸上的垃圾,希望社区的人们一起来做这件事。long to do sth“渴望做某事”,符合语境,故选B。offer 主动提供;long 渴望;admit 承认;hesitate 犹豫。

2. D 根据上文的“Angela never liked seeing plastic waste washed up on the shore near her home.”可知,她是想改变目前塑料垃圾堆满海滩的状况,故选D。landscape 风景,景色;world 世界;surface 表面;situation 状况。

3. A 分析句子可知,所选名词应与前文 tried to 含义相呼应,所以此处是表明她的努力,故选 A。attempt 尝试,努力;choice 选择;programme 节目;instruction 说明。
4. C 结合语境可知,it 指代前文 an organization called Washed Ashore: Art to Save the Sea,本段后文在讲述该组织的运作流程,故选 C。walk 步行;apply 应用,申请;function 运作;prepare 准备。
5. D 根据后文“... Angela and many other volunteers create sculptures of sea...”可知,这些雕塑应是使用海滩上清理来的塑料创作而成的,故选 D。stop 阻止;present 呈现;deliver 传送;employ 雇用,使用。
6. D 根据后文“One of the sculptures, *Turtle Ocean*...”可知,他们创作的雕塑是和海洋生物有关,故选 D。waste 浪费,废弃物;floor 地板;wave 海浪,风潮;creature 生物,动物。
7. A 结合语境可知,后文“How can there be this much waste on the beach?”应是人们看到雕塑后思考的内容,与后文 consider 相呼应,所以填动词 rethink,故选 A。rethink 重新考虑;remark 评论;confirm 证明,确认;announce 宣告。
8. B 根据后文“... these sculptures will make people consider... and realize...”可知,Angela 希望这些雕塑能够引起人们的思考,故选 B。generally 一般地,普遍地;hopefully 抱有希望地;fortunately 幸运地;surprisingly 出乎意料地。
9. C 结合常识和后文 in their daily life 可推知,日常生活中,人们购买的东西有大量的塑料,故选 C。achieve 获得;observe 观察;purchase 购买;recommend 推荐。
10. A 根据后文“... have collected 21 tons of waste and helped create more than 70 works of art.”可知,能够收集 21 吨垃圾、帮助创作艺术品的应该是全心全意保护海洋的人,故选 A。devoted 挚爱的,忠诚的,全心全意的;surprised 惊奇的;grateful 感激的;adventurous 有冒险精神的。
11. D 根据后文“... have demonstrated the art works in 18 places of the country.”可知,在全国 18 个地方展出这些作品,应是举行了巡回展,故选 D。guide 导游;manager 经理;advertisement 广告;exhibition 展览。
12. C 根据后文“It was admitted into the National Museum.”可知,这一雕塑被允许进入国家博物馆,这是一项特殊的荣誉,故选 C。folk 民间的;simple 简单的;special 特殊的;strange 奇怪的。
13. A 分析句子可知,该团队正在制作海豚的雕塑,再结合下文的 for more sculptures 可知,他们还会有更多关于雕塑的计划,故选 A。plan 计划;call 电话;element 要素;exchange 交换,交谈。
14. C 从前文可知,该志愿者团队打捞冲上岸的垃圾,在他们完全清除海滩上的塑料前,工作还将继续,故选 C。get down to 开始考虑,着手处理;keep away from 远离;get rid of 摆脱;end up with 以……结束。
15. B 根据本文所述,我们不难知道制作这些雕塑的目的是呼吁人们一定要保护海洋。故选 B。answer 答案;appeal 呼吁;warning 警告;response 回复。

## Period Five Writing

I. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了空气污染对全球儿童健康造成的严重影响。

1. C 段落大意题。根据第二段“Exposure to air pollution can damage the health of kids in a variety of ways, either causing or being associated with everything from low birth weight to childhood obesity (肥胖) and so on.”可知,第二段主要讲的是空

气污染对儿童健康的有害影响。故选 C 项。

2. A 推理判断题。根据第三段“Although more researches into how air pollution affects children's health will continue to be valuable, there is already evidence to justify (证明……有理) strong and swift action to prevent the damage it clearly produces...”可推出,世界卫生组织的看法是需要降低空气污染。故选 A 项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第四段“Poor countries in these areas have the highest levels of exposure to household air pollution due to the use of polluting fuels and technologies for basic needs like cooking, heating and lighting.”可知,不清洁的烹饪和取暖燃料最有可能导致家庭空气污染。故选 B 项。

4. B 推理判断题。根据第一段“An astonishing 93% of kids around the world live in environments with air pollution levels that are damaging their health, according to a new report by World Health Organization (WHO).”,第二段“Air pollution is to blame for the deaths of 543,000 kids under 5 in 2016, with more than one in four deaths of children under five years old being related to environmental problems.”以及最后一段“Advised approaches to dealing with air pollution include cleaner transport, cleaner cooking and heating fuels and technologies, energy-efficient housing and urban planning, safer industrial technologies and better waste management.”可知,本文主要介绍了空气污染对全球儿童健康造成的严重影响,据此推断,本文应出自报纸的“环境”版面。故选 B 项。

II. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四种让露营更环保的方法。

1. D 根据上文“‘Leave no track’ is popular among many campers who are concerned about our environment and favour sustainable travel. Its goal is simple: to minimize human-created impacts on the natural world.”和下文介绍的四种让露营更环保的方法可知,文章为总分结构,D 项“Learn how to sustainably upgrade the summer camping here.”(在这里学习如何可持续地升级夏季露营。)总领下文内容,符合语境。故选 D。

2. E 根据本段主旨句“Reject plastic and paper.”可知,该段主要建议拒绝塑料和纸张。E 项“Campers can also buy reusable paper towels in order to genuinely leave no track.”(露营者也可以购买可重复使用的纸巾,这样才真正不会留下任何痕迹。)符合语境。故选 E。

3. C 根据上文“Outdoor retail (零售) brands like REI offer a wide variety of camping products to rent, including tents.”可知,上文提到 REI 等户外零售品牌提供包括帐篷在内的各种露营产品的租赁服务。由此可知,C 项“They even carry other outdoor essentials for rent.”(他们甚至有其他户外必需品以供出租。)承接上文,其中的 they 指代上文中的 outdoor retail brands。故选 C。

4. A 空处为段落主旨句。通读全段,尤其是根据最后一句“And remember, whatever is packed in should also be packed out.”可知,本段建议打包东西时把对地球的影响考虑在内。A 项“Pack with the planet in mind.”(打包时要考虑到地球。)符合语境。故选 A。

5. G 根据本段的主旨句“Only camp in designated (指定的) camping areas.”可知,本段主要建议只在指定的露营区露营。空后的句子都与“指定的露营区”相关。G 项“Although backpacking off the beaten path sounds fascinating, it may not be eco-

friendly.”(尽管在人迹罕至的地方背包旅行听起来很吸引人,但这可能并不环保。)符合语境。故选 G。

### III. 第一节

One possible version:

#### Notice

To help improve the environment, our school is going to **organize a voluntary activity on the theme of “Caring for the Earth”**.

The activity is **scheduled to** take place next Saturday. Three different voluntary tasks **are available for** you to choose from: planting trees in a park, **setting up signs** for roadside plants and **distributing environmental brochures** in nearby communities. **Anyone wishing to do their part** is welcome to **sign up at the student office** before next Wednesday.

Your efforts count. **Join us to make a difference. Looking forward to your active participation.**

Students' Union

### 第二节

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了住在沿海城市的玛丽亚和彼得发现塑料袋被扔在海滩上,他们对此很苦恼,决定要做点什么来阻止美丽的大海被污染。于是他们决定通过制作视频、写文章并把它们发在网上来呼吁大家一起爱护环境。视频和文章得到了人们的积极响应。在大家的共同和持续努力下,海岸恢复了美丽。

#### 【详解】

##### 1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“两人很快吃完晚饭,上楼开始计划。”可知,第一段可描写 Maria 和 Peter 商量对策,决定通过制作视频、写文章并把它们发在网上来呼吁大家一起爱护环境。

②由第二段首句内容“他们既兴奋又紧张,在网上发布了这段视频和文章。”可知,第二段可描写视频和文章在网上发布后得到的反应以及大家的行动和结果。

2. 续写线索:商量—做视频、写文章—呼吁—大家的反应—一起行动—海滩变美。

One possible version:

Quickly finishing their dinner, the pair went upstairs and started planning. Maria and Peter decided to **take advantage of** the Internet. “Maybe we can write an article to **arouse people's awareness**,” Maria proposed. “Good idea! We can also make a video!” Peter added. **The next few hours witnessed their heated discussion and growing confidence** in a clean and beautiful coast. The next day, they went to the beach and **filmed a short video showing plastic bags lying on the beach and floating in the sea**. Peter, who was good at writing, wrote an article talking about the present situation of the beach and asking people to **take part in** the clean-up.

Excited and nervous, they posted the video and article online. **To their amazement**, their post went viral online immediately. **Countless comments flooded in** saying how heartbroken they were when looking at the polluted beach and ocean. **What amazed Maria and Peter more was that** numerous people in their community, **encouraged by their efforts**, offered to **join in their clean-up**. More and more people came to the beach to collect plastic bags and they also **appealed to others** to avoid throwing or using plastic bags. A year later, **with their**

**joint and continuous effort**, the coast regained its beauty and Maria and Peter regained their long-awaited pleasure.

### 单元小测 (Unit 3)

I. A. 1. frequently 2. harmonious 3. conservation  
4. comprehensive 5. sustainable 6. would be broadcast  
7. disposal 8. has undergone 9. being called 10. had been fined

B. 1. to 2. to 3. to 4. from 5. to

II. 1. It is believed that  
2. There is no doubt that  
3. Not only does it help improve physical fitness  
4. Owing to/Thanks to the reform and opening-up policy

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。气候变化不仅威胁我们所居住的环境,它还对我们的情绪健康构成了威胁。本文主要介绍了“生态焦虑”,并分析了它的影响以及应对策略。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据第一段中“A recent global study, which surveyed 10,000 young people from 10 countries, showed that nearly 60 percent of them were extremely worried about the future state of the planet.”可知,调查结果显示,有近 60% 的年轻人对地球的未来状况极为担忧。画线词所在的名词短语 such distress 指的就是“这样的担忧”,distress 意为“担忧;焦虑”,和 anxiety 意思相近。故选 B 项。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“According to the Climate Psychology Alliance, eco-anxiety is defined as the ‘intense physical and mental discomfort in response to dangerous changes in the climate system’.”可知,生态焦虑指的是人们对于危险的气候变化产生的一种强烈的身体和精神不适。故选 D 项。

3. B 段落大意题。根据第三段内容“Eco-anxiety doesn't just affect young people. It also affects researchers who work in climate and ecological science, burdened by the reality discovered in their findings, and it affects the poor people across the globe, who hopelessly bear the harmful impacts of climate breakdown.”可知,第三段主要讨论了生态焦虑的影响。故选 B 项。

4. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段内容“According to Caroline Hickman, a researcher on eco-anxiety from the University of Bath, anyone experiencing these emotions is displaying entirely natural and rational reactions to the climate crisis. Her suggestion? Take eco-anxiety as a tool for good—as an emotion that can urge people to act in protection of our planet.”可知,根据 Caroline Hickman 的说法,解决生态焦虑的方法是用它来敦促人们保护我们的地球。故选 D 项。

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了多名科学家对气候变化发出了警告,明确指出地球正面临气候紧急情况,并解释了原因。

1. published 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,signed 为主句谓语,设空处为非谓语,paper 和 publish“发表”之间是被动关系,故使用过去分词 published 作后置定语。故填 published。

2. are made 考查时态及语态。if 引导条件状语从句,主句使用一般将来时,故条件状语从句使用一般现在时,且主语 changes 和 make 之间是被动关系,因此使用一般现在时的被动语态。故填 are made。

3. that 考查同位语从句。设空处引导同位语从句,解释说明 truth,且同位语从句中不缺少成分和含义,故用引导词 that。故填 that。



4. to 考查固定搭配。from... to... 为固定搭配,意为“从……到……”。故填 to。

5. further 考查形容词。further 意为“进一步”。故填 further。

6. growth 考查名词。根据 population 可知,此处指的是人口增长,故用不可数名词 growth“增长”。故填 growth。

7. ecosystems 考查名词复数。此处指保护生态系统,ecosystem 为可数名词,故填 ecosystems。

8. a 考查冠词。此处泛指“一种无碳经济”,且 carbon-free 的发音以辅音音素开头,故使用不定冠词 a 修饰。故填 a。

9. closely 考查副词。空处修饰形容词 related,要用副词 closely“密切地”作状语。故填 closely。

10. to change 考查固定搭配。call on sb to do sth 为固定搭配,意为“呼吁某人做某事”。故填 to change。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者听说乞力马扎罗山被众多的游客破坏得面目全非了,作者对此感到怀疑,于是亲自登山体验,却看到了全然相反的景象。

1. A 根据上文“Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro...”可知,去乞力马扎罗山的游客很多,所以拥挤的人群可能会破坏这个地方的美丽。故选 A 项。crowd 人群; story 故事; reporter 记者; settlement 定居点。

2. B 根据上文“The glaciers are disappearing...”可知,山上的冰川正在消失,山体的面貌会发生变化。故选 B 项。age 年龄; face 面貌; name 名字; position 位置,地位。

3. B 根据下文“... other destinations are described as ‘purer’ natural experiences.”可知,其他地方都被称为“更纯粹的”自然体验,所以作者对关于乞力马扎罗山的报道感到怀疑。故选 B 项。crazy 疯狂的; doubtful 怀疑的; serious 严重的; pessimistic 悲观的。

4. C 根据下文 at camps 可知,这里报道的是营地。故选 C 项。grass 草; stone 石头; camp 营地; equipment 设备。

5. D 根据 but 可知上下文是转折关系,环境挑战虽然巨大,但还是取得了成功。故选 D 项。new 新的; special 特别的; necessary 必要的; significant 显著的。

6. A 根据上文“I find a clean mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths.”可推知,坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局做出的努力取得了成效,乞力马扎罗山的环境得到改善。故选 A 项。pay

off 取得成功; blow up 爆炸; fade away 逐渐消失; spread out 散开,传播。

7. B 根据下文“This... is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as climbers go through five ecosystems in the space of a few kilometres.”可知,作者说的是对登山过程的体验。故选 B 项。experiment 实验; experience 体验,经历; atmosphere 气氛; intervention 干预,干涉。

8. A 上文“The best of a Kilimanjaro ... in my opinion, isn’t reaching the top.”表明了作者自己的观点,再结合下文“... climbers go through five ecosystems in the space of a few kilometres.”可知,登山乞力马扎罗山的过程中要穿过五个生态系统,证明了“最好的体验并不是登顶”这一观点。故选 A 项。view 观点; reason 原因; quality 质量; purpose 目的。

9. D 根据上文“At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 metres...”和下文“... lands of low growing plants.”可知,随着海拔的上升,山脚的热带雨林被低矮植物所代替,即让位给低矮植物。故选 D 项。hold on to 坚持; go back to 回到; live up to 符合; give way to 向……让步,让位给。

10. A 结合常识和下文“... low clouds envelop the mountainsides...”可知,随着海拔的上升,天气发生了变化。故选 A 项。change 改变; permit 允许; improve 改善; dominate 支配,统治。

11. C 根据下文 twelve shades of green 可知,作者数了颜色的种类。故选 C 项。add 增加; match 匹配; count 数; imagine 想象。

12. C 根据下文“... gravel, stones and rocks.”可知,这是高原沙漠的地貌特征。故选 C 项。lake 湖; road 道路; desert 沙漠; village 村庄。

13. B 根据下文 an Arctic-like zone 和 snow and glaciers 可知,最后到达了山顶。故选 B 项。directly 直接地; finally 最后; obviously 显然地; frequently 频繁地。

14. D 根据上文 Arctic-like zone 可知,山顶类似北极,有永久积雪和冰川。故选 D 项。fresh 新鲜的; little 小的; artificial 人造的; permanent 永久的。

15. D 根据下文“... a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace?”可知,这是作者亲自登乞力马扎罗山之前,新闻中报道的乞力马扎罗山的名声。故选 D 项。reward 奖励; ecology 生态学; history 历史; reputation 名声,声誉。

## Unit 4 ADVERSITY AND COURAGE

### Period One Reading and Thinking—

#### Comprehension

I. 1. 远征;探险 2. 逆境;困境 3. 精力;活力 4. 所有物;(随身)财物 5. 痛苦的 6. 耐力;忍耐力

II. 1. wages 2. cupboard 3. crushed 4. blanket

5. cosy 6. thorough 7. genuine 8. bad-tempered

III. 1. full of energy/vigour

2. go aboard the ship

3. was/got stuck in

4. turn down

5. throw away

6. were enthusiastic about

7. after all

8. leading/having/living a miserable life

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道,主要讲述了中国女孩登上“非洲之巅”乞力马扎罗山的故事。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Xu’s passion for mountaineering was motivated by her father, who himself reached many peaks, including Mount Qomolangma.”可知,她对登山的兴趣是受到她父亲成功登顶的激发。故选 C 项。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据文章第二段“She went to the mountains in Yunnan and Sichuan every month, climbing peaks over 5,000 metres and doing daily physical exercises like running, swimming and rope skipping. All that hard work got her ready for the challenges she would face on Kilimanjaro.”可知,她每个月都去云南和四川的山区,每天做跑步、游泳、跳绳等体育锻炼。所有的努力让她为自己在乞力马扎罗山所面临的挑战做好了准备。由此判断,多年来她致力于严格的训练。因此 rigorous 应与 strict 意义一致。故选 B 项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中“She was climbing with Xia Boyu (aged 74), the first Chinese climber to summit Mount Qomolangma with an artificial leg, who’d inspired Xu a lot.”可知

A 正确。根据文章第三段中“The whole climb took 7 days, during which Xu faced unpredictable weather such as rain and strong winds.”可知 C 正确。根据文章第三段中“Xu had to be very sensitive to any temperature changes and adjust her clothing accordingly.”可知 D 正确。根据文章第三段中“Above 4,000 metres on Mount Kilimanjaro, the climate is similar to a desert, with big temperature differences.”可知,乞力马扎罗山海拔四千米以上的气候类似沙漠地区,温差大,而不是有沙漠,因此 B 不正确。故选 B 项。

4. A 主旨大意题。这篇文章是一则新闻。根据首段中“Xu Zhuoyuan, a 17-year-old mountaineer who'd stood on top of Mount Qomolangma last May, climbed onto the tallest peak in Africa, making herself the youngest Chinese girl that conquered it.”并结合第二段她登山的前期准备、第三段攀登乞力马扎罗山的困难以及第四段登顶后她的感受可知,本文介绍了一个勇敢的中国女孩成功登顶乞力马扎罗山的故事。故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了如何增加大脑中的智慧量。

1. B 根据上文“This world is filled with challenges. In order to survive in it, humans need to be wise. Wisdom provides you with perspective when you are in terrible situations, which is like a beacon (灯塔) of hope in the darkness. However, you have to remember, this is a journey and not a destination.”以及下文的四个小标题可知,有很多方法能使人变得聪明。B 项“Here are some strategies that you can use to get wiser.”(这里有一些你可以用来变得更聪明的策略。)承上启下,符合语境。故选 B 项。

2. A 根据下文“You should be receptive to different views.”可知,本段中作者的建议是接受不同的观点。A 项“Open yourself to diverse perspectives.”(向不同的观点敞开心扉。)符合语境,故选 A 项。

3. C 根据上文“Always develop a sense of curiosity, and observe the world from different angles, which will facilitate your development.”可知,作者告知人们要从不同角度看问题,不要只关注某一个观点。C 项“Never base your point of view on the most popular opinion.”(永远不要把你的观点建立在最流行的观点上。)符合语境,故选 C 项。

4. D 根据上文“Take new classes, read books, listen to educational podcasts, and the list goes on and on. If something confuses you, surf the Internet and clear out your problems.”可知,前面提到的这些活动都会提高你的批判性思维能力,最终你能够从不同角度解决问题。D 项“All of these activities will strengthen your critical-thinking skills.”(所有这些活动都将加强你的批判性思维能力。)符合语境,故选 D 项。

5. E 根据上文“All of us make mistakes in life, but it is the acknowledgement of mistakes that makes us grow and do better next time.”可知,我们在生活中会犯错,但是需要反思,从错误中学习,让自己不断成长。E 项“We can reflect on what made us fail, so that we may improve ourselves.”(我们可以反思是什么让我们失败了,这样我们就可以提高自己。)符合语境,故选 E 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了中国考察队成功登上珠穆朗玛峰并进行科学研究的故事。

1. carried 考查动词时态。根据 and 前的 reached 可知, and 前后连接并列的谓语动词,所以这里应用一般过去时。故填 carried。

2. extremely 考查副词。修饰形容词 dangerous 应用副词, extremely 意为“极其,非常”,作状语。故填 extremely。

3. to complete 考查固定句型。sth takes/took... to do 为固定句型,意为“做某事需要……”。故填 to complete。

4. their 考查代词。空处应用形容词性物主代词作定语。故填 their。

5. be seen 考查动词语态。see...as... 意为“将……看作……”。根据句意可知, it 和 see 之间为被动关系,应用被动语态。空前有 can,故填 be seen。

6. a 考查冠词。a wide range of... 意为“各种各样的……,广泛的……”。故填 a。

7. where 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau,从句中缺少地点状语,应用关系副词 where。故填 where。

8. leader 考查名词。“team...of the expedition”是 Yao Tandong 的同位语,表示身份,应用名词的单数 leader,意为“领导者”。故填 leader。

9. collecting 考查非谓语动词。空处作介词 beyond 的宾语,应用动名词。故填 collecting。

10. in 考查介词。result in 为固定搭配,意为“导致,引起,造成”。故填 in。

## Period Two Reading and Thinking— Language points

I. 1. belongings 2. resolution 3. abandoned

4. miserable 5. perseverance 6. sinking 7. assignment

8. qualified 9. decently 10. unselfish

II. 1. To my surprise 2. set off 3. from bad to worse

4. turned down 5. hold on 6. make it 7. go aboard

8. keep our spirits up

III. 1. full of vigour

2. who is not enthusiastic about

3. It happened that

4. sank/sunk after hitting; aboard/on board

5. was too cautious/careful to

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了纪录片 *Explorer: The Last Tepui*。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词后“... that will make your stomach drop in extreme fear.”可知,此处指非常危险的位置, precarious 意为“危险的”,故选 B。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中“While his athletic achievements are amazing, Honnold isn't the most appealing character in the film. That honour goes to Bruce Means, who has spent his academic career finding new species throughout South America to prove to the world that the area is a biodiversity hot spot to be protected at all costs.”可知,该纪录片最引人注目的是新物种的发现,故选 B。

3. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中“Once at the Tepui, Honnold and other team members plan to climb to the top and then pull Means up, which will allow him to explore the cliff wall for novel animal and plant species.”可知, Honnold 在该纪录片中的角色是协助 Means 进行探索,故选 D。

4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“The constantly changing viewpoints and potentially life-threatening issues ensure that

*Explorer: The Last Tepui* remains compelling (扣人心弦的) to the very end.”可知,作者认为该纪录片充满了惊心动魄的时刻,故选 C。

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了伟大的冒险家吉米在成功登顶南极洲最高峰文森峰后的心路历程。

1. A 根据上文“After decades of travelling and mountaineering...”可知,吉米可以宣布另一项成就。故选 A 项。claim 宣称;plan 计划;report 报告;evaluate 评估。

2. C 根据下文“...reaching the highest peak on every continent, and visiting both the North Pole and the South Pole in addition to visiting every country.”可知,除了访问了每个国家,这还包括到达每个大陆的最高峰,游览北极和南极。故选 C 项。explain 解释;describe 描述;involve 包含;highlight 强调。

3. D 根据下文 between 2007 and 2017 可知,吉米之前花了 10 年的时间走遍了世界上的每个国家。故选 D 项。rarely 很少;easily 容易地;angrily 生气地;previously 之前。

4. C 根据上文“...visiting every country in the world.”可知,这是段不可思议的旅程。故选 C 项。relevant 相关的;peaceful 和平的;incredible 难以置信的;ideal 理想的。

5. B 根据下文“I started eating badly... weight and ignoring my own...”可知,吉米陷入了困惑。故选 B 项。plot 情节;confusion 困惑;risk 风险;fight 斗争。

6. D 根据上文 between 2007 and 2017 可知,此处指十多年来的一个巨大的人生目标。故选 D 项。century 世纪;year 年;week 周;decade 十年。

7. B 根据下文“I started eating badly... weight and ignoring my own...”可知,目标完成后吉米有点迷惘。故选 B 项。disappointed 失望的;lost 迷惘的;addicted 上瘾的;surprised 惊讶的。

8. A 根据上文“I started eating badly...”可知,体重增加。故选 A 项。gain 增加;balance 平衡;control 控制;watch 观看。

9. D 根据语境可知,此处指吉米忽视自己的事业。故选 D 项。freedom 自由;horror 恐惧;calm 平静;business 事业。

10. B 根据下文“...was to challenge himself again.”可知,吉米决定克服这一点的最好办法就是再次挑战自己。故选 B 项。share 分享;overcome 克服;facilitate 促进;adapt 适应。

11. C 根据下文 direction 可知,此处指有了目标和方向。故选 C 项。guidance 指导;contribution 贡献;purpose 目标;ability 能力。

12. B 固定短语 get into bad habits “染上坏习惯”。故选 B 项。eat up 吃光;get into 陷入,养成某种习惯;keep off 避免;suffer from 遭受。

13. D 根据下文“... helping others to achieve their travel goals.”可知,吉米正竭尽全力帮助别人实现他们的旅行目标。故选 D 项。breakthrough 突破;election 选举;appearance 外观;effort 努力。

14. A 根据上下文可知,从冒险的角度来看,吉米真正想向人们展示的是他们可以从旅行经历中获得多少好处。故选 A 项。demonstrate 展示;complain 抱怨;apologize 道歉;promise 承诺。

15. C 根据上文 visiting every country 可知,吉米想向人们展示的是他们可以从旅行经历中获得多少好处。故选 C 项。study 学习;teaching 教学;travel 旅行;volunteer 志愿者。

### Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

I. 1. has made 2. has been writing 3. has been playing  
4. have been walking 5. went; haven't heard 6. have had

7. has not shown 8. has been committed 9. has been considering/is considering 10. was exported

II. 1. have been trying to make our environment more beautiful  
2. has been telling the workers  
3. have been reading this book  
4. had felt accepted

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四川的竹海。

1. to visit 考查非谓语动词。tend to do sth 意为“倾向于做某事”,故填 to visit。

2. largest 考查形容词最高级。根据句意和空前的定冠词 the 可知,此处应用形容词的最高级形式,表示“最大的”,故填 largest。

3. when 考查定语从句。先行词为 winter,关系词在定语从句中作时间状语,用关系副词 when。故填 when。

4. has been 考查时态。根据句中的 since 可知,该句时态为现在完成时,故填 has been。

5. was shot 考查动词时态和语态。根据时间状语 in 2001 可知,此处应用一般过去时,分析句子结构可知,主语 *Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon* 与 shoot 之间是被动关系,故填 was shot。

6. recognition 考查名词。根据句意及前文形容词 worldwide 可知,该空填名词作宾语,故填 recognition。

7. becoming 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处应填非谓语动词,且 the bamboo forest 与 become 之间是主动关系,故填 becoming。

8. under 考查介词。under the authority of 意为“在……管辖下”,故填 under。

9. a 考查冠词。根据句意可知,poet from the Song Dynasty 作前文 Huang Tingjian 的同位语,补充说明黄庭坚是一位宋朝诗人,poet 首字母的发音为辅音音素,故填 a。

10. influential 考查形容词。根据句意和空后的名词可知,该空用形容词修饰名词 man of letters,故填 influential。

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了 AQ 的定义以及一些让我们在逆境中更具有适应力的方法。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段的“In the workplace, it could be in the form of firings, the company we work for going under or being restructured, or even missing out on a promotion.”可知,工作场所可能出现的困境是错过晋升的机会。故选 C。

2. A 推理判断题。根据第二段“AQ measures our ability to go through the shocks when life throws curveballs at us—how likely we are to deal with these situations. It can be used to predict our attitudes, perseverance and the way we learn from changes in the environment.”可知,AQ 能衡量我们在生活中承受冲击的能力,一个拥有高 AQ 的人处理这些逆境的可能性会更大。它可以被用来预测我们的态度、毅力等。由此可推知,拥有高 AQ 的人在面对困境时能更好地管理自己的情绪。故选 A。

3. A 细节理解题。根据第三段的“First, try and find a meaningful goal. Adaptable people often have an aim and are able to concentrate more on a desired outcome, seeing negative situations as bumps in the road on the way to achieving their goal.”可知,在不利的情况下有一个有意义的目标会让你更加专注于想要的结果。故选 A。

4. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段的“AQ stands for adversity quotient and measures your ability to deal with the ups and downs of life. Being able to handle these rough patches we all go through is not only important in our personal lives but in our professional lives too. So how can we learn to be more resilient (有适应力的)?”以及最后一段的“But, taking a few steps to be more



resilient can make them a little easier to get through.”可知,文章介绍了 AQ 的定义以及一些让我们在逆境中更具有适应力的方法。所以“如何具有适应力”适合作为本文的标题。故选 B。

V. 【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文。文章向读者展示了如何用积极的思维来创造机会、吸引好运,最终获取更多的成功。

1. C 根据上文“Your desires serve as the roots of ‘luck’.” One person might feel most lucky in passing an exam while another person in scoring her first hole.”可知,能达成自己内心的愿望的时候,就觉得自己是幸运的,与 C 项“Feeling lucky is to recognize your deep desires.”语意相同,且 desires 为复现词;而下文“If you feel unlucky, maybe it is because you have not identified what you want to be doing.”中的 what you want to be doing 与上文的 desires 同义,解释了人们感觉运气不佳是因为自己还没确定自己的愿望,C 项与下文为对比关系,符合语境。故选 C 项。

2. G 本段的主题句为“Be bold.”,根据上文“The ‘unlucky’ are often experts in making themselves comfortable and safe, but achieve little.”可知,“不幸的人”一直在舒适区内,所以成就很少,而 G 项“But people who feel lucky put themselves in situations where they may fail.”(但那些感到幸运的人却把自己置于可能失败的境地。)与上文为转折关系,那些觉得幸运的人大胆地走出舒适区,即使会遭遇失败也不怕,下文“It takes courage to accept failure as a short-lived misfortune. Instead of wasting time avoiding tough situations, they would come up with reasons to act.”中提及 failure,与 G 项中 fail 对应,G 项在此处起承上启下的作用,故选 G 项。

3. E 本段的主题句为“See challenges as opportunities to succeed.”,根据上文“Have you just been offered an exciting but strikingly new responsibility at work? Take it with passion. Have you been asked to speak in front of a huge crowd of people? Write a great speech.”可知,此处以“被赋予新职责”和“在公开场合演讲”为例,诠释本段主题句中的 challenges;E 项“Treat terrifying moments as chances, not as hopeless difficulties.”表示当你接受那些“挑战”的时候,会觉得那是可怕的时刻,但是应把它们视为机会,chances 与主题句中的 opportunities 同义,E 项顺接上文,呼应了主题句,符合语境。故选 E 项。

4. A 根据下文“Unlucky people owe luck to accident, applying it as a chance to make excuses. Lucky people, however, build it into more good fortune. The only difference between the lucky and the unlucky, as reported, was that the former kept an eye out for luck, and the unlucky—given the exact same advantage—missed it.”可知,此处指出了两类人对于运气的态度,倒霉的人会错过运气,幸运的人留意运气,并把它变成好运,A 项“Take advantage of good fortune.”中 good fortune 为复现词,符合语境。故选 A 项。

5. F 本段主题句为“Work hard.”,根据下文“For example, don’t worry about everything you’ve got to do for the rest of the week on Monday and just think about this moment.”可知,此处举例说明如何工作,不管本周有多少工作,只专注于正在做的工作;F 项“Try to focus on doing one thing at a time and doing it extremely well.”符合语境。故选 F 项。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了观鸟在中国越来越受欢迎,吸引了各种各样的爱好者,从敬业的科学家到寻找有趣消遣的退休人员。中山大学生态学院教授、中国鸟类学会副秘书长刘洋是中国最有成就的观鸟者之一,他的观察名单上有大约 1330 种鸟类。

1. looking 考查非谓语动词。此处 look 与 retirees 构成主动关系,故用现在分词作定语。故填 looking。

2. an 考查冠词。此处 experience 为泛指,且 enriching 是发音以元音音素开头的单词。故填 an。

3. and 考查连词。短语 both...and...表示“既……又……”。故填 and。

4. accomplished 考查形容词。修饰名词 bird-watchers 应用形容词 accomplished,作定语。故填 accomplished。

5. approximately 考查副词。空处在句子中作状语应用副词 approximately,故填 approximately。

6. has been fascinated 考查时态和主谓一致。短语 be fascinated with 表示“对……着迷”。根据上文 since childhood 可知用现在完成时,主语为 Liu,助动词用 has。故填 has been fascinated。

7. which 考查定语从句。非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 record,关系词在从句中作主语,指物,故填 which。

8. further 考查形容词比较级。修饰名词 research,表示“更进一步的”应用形容词比较级 further。故填 further。

9. However 考查副词。结合前后文语境可知此处为转折关系,且有逗号,应用 however,位于句首,首字母大写。故填 However。

10. accessible 考查形容词。此处为短语“make + 宾语 + 宾补”的被动形式,形容词 accessible 作主语补足语。故填 accessible。

### Period Four Using Language

I. 1. barked 2. recreations 3. candidate(s)

4. advertised 5. motives 6. guidance 7. damp

8. episode

II. 1. application 2. Unfortunately 3. advertising

4. resolution 5. commitment 6. roughly 7. Motivated

8. to

III. 1. give off 2. pay back 3. make fire 4. cheer me up

5. deal with 6. what if

IV. 1. had caught the flight yesterday

2. as much art and culture as possible

3. There is nothing like/There is nothing better than a good sleep

4. It is our duty to try our best

5. felt such (a sense of) relief that

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 92 岁的 Alfredo Aliaga 成为徒步穿越大峡谷的最年长的人的故事。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“Since then, he has returned to the Grand Canyon so many times to remember his wife.”可知,他多次回到大峡谷是为了纪念他的妻子。故选 C 项。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第四段“Before his latest attempt, his son-in-law, Jurgen Buchenau, made a Facebook post to look out for trekkers to help the family keep records of this history-making hike.”可知,Jurgen Buchenau 在 Facebook 上发布了一条帖子是为了寻找徒步旅行者,帮助他们一家记录这次创造历史的徒步旅行。故选 D 项。

3. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段“At 4 pm this afternoon, he climbed out of the canyon at the Bright Angel trailhead, super satisfied and excited to have become the oldest person on record to have crossed the canyon rim-to-rim at age 92.”可知,Alfredo Aliaga 成为徒步穿越大峡谷的最年长的人,据此推断,他应当感觉无比自豪。故选 A 项。

4. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了 92 岁的 Alfredo Aliaga 成为徒步穿越大峡谷的最年长的人的故事,由此推断,B 项“Breaking a record at 92”(在 92 岁破纪录)适合做最佳标题。故选 B 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述作者收养的一只残疾小狗温妮即使在困难面前也仍然积极乐观,教会了作者很多关于爱、接纳和坚韧的东西。

1. C 根据上文“As an animal shelter owner...”可知,作者是动物收容所的主人,所以应该希望容纳更多的动物,扩大他的家庭规模。故选 C。unite 团结; comfort 安慰; expand 扩张; defend 保卫。
2. B 根据下文 a lamb with one ear 可知,这里指作者第一次救的动物——一只单耳羔羊。故选 B。purchase 购买; rescue 营救; contact 联系; search 搜寻。
3. A 根据上文“As an animal shelter owner...”可知,作者是动物收容所的主人,所以他给 200 只动物提供住所。故选 A。house 容纳,给……提供住处; list 列举; find 发现; reach 到达。
4. B 根据下文“...my heart with his big brown eyes and floppy ears.”可知,这里应该是指小狗温妮棕色的大眼睛和耷拉着的耳朵赢得了作者的心。故选 B。heal 治愈; win 赢得; lose 失去; attract 吸引。
5. C 根据下文“...me of a kangaroo...”可知,这里指小狗温妮独特的外表让作者想起了袋鼠。故选 C。convince 使相信; free 使自由; remind 使想起; inform 通知。
6. B 根据上文“The puppy, Winnie, was deserted for its bad front legs, but instantly... my heart with his big brown eyes and floppy ears.”可知,温妮的前腿是残疾的,所以它应该是收到了定制的轮椅,可以让它自由快乐地移动。故选 B。heart-shaped 心形的; custom-made 定制的; hand-picked 仔细挑选的; mass-produced 批量生产的。
7. D 根据下文“...I wrote a book, *Winnie's Warriors*, sharing his story and those of other... dogs at the farm.”可知,作者应该是受到了温妮的经历的启发,所以写了一本书《温妮的勇士》,分享了它和农场里其他残疾狗的故事。故选 D。enrich 使丰富; relieve 使安慰; drive 迫使; inspire 鼓舞,给……以启示。
8. D 根据上文 other 可知,这里指其他像温妮一样残疾的狗。故选 D。athletic 健壮的; loyal 忠诚的; normal 正常的; disabled 残疾的。
9. A 根据上文 while 可知,上下文是转折关系,所以应该是人们刚开始的时候很同情温妮,但他们很快意识到温妮和它的朋友们在农场过着最好的生活。故选 A。pity 同情; doubt 怀疑; praise 表扬; support 支持。
10. C 根据下文“He brings joy and laughter into our lives every day.”可知,温妮给人们带来了欢乐,所以它的 Instagram 支持者应该是持续增长的。故选 C。work 工作; update 更新; grow 增加; count 计数。
11. A 根据下文“He brings joy and laughter into our lives every day.”可知,温妮给人们带来了欢乐,所以它表现出的是乐观的状态。故选 A。optimism 乐观; strength 力量; bravery 勇敢; excellence 优秀。
12. D 根据下文“He has... me so much about love, acceptance and resilience.”可知,温妮教会了作者很多关于爱、接纳和坚韧的东西,所以作者为温妮感到无比骄傲。故选 D。patient 有耐心的; mindful 留心的; content 满意的; proud 骄傲的。
13. C 根据下文“... me so much about love, acceptance and resilience.”可知,这里应该是指温妮教会了作者很多关于爱、接纳和坚韧的东西。故选 C。change 改变; tell 告诉; teach 教; order 命令。
14. D 根据下文“...as they have displayed the... that exists even in the face of hardships.”可知,像温妮这样的动物展示了即使在困难面前也存在美丽,所以它们应该是值得被赞美和珍惜的。故选 D。seek 寻找; dream 梦想; tend 打算; deserve 值得。
15. C 根据上文“He brings joy and laughter into our lives every day.”和“He has ... me so much about love, acceptance and

resilience.”可知,像温妮这样的动物们即使在困难面前也仍然积极乐观,所以展示出的都是美好的东西。故选 C。closeness 紧密; care 照顾; beauty 美丽; kindness 善良。

## Period Five Writing

I. 【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者通过自己高中最后一天的鲜活记忆和坚持给女儿讲睡前故事的经历讲述了“峰终定律”,它表明我们对一段经历的判断很大程度上取决于这段经历的巅峰和结尾,并建议人们珍惜结尾。

1. A 词义猜测题。根据“I'm wandering in the halls with my best friend, blissfully ignoring the bells going off every 50 minutes on schedule because, just today, we're allowed to break the rules.”可知,在这一天,他们不需要遵守学校的规则,由此可推测出,作者忽略每 50 分钟响一次的铃声时是感到非常高兴的,blissfully 表示“高兴地”,与 happily 意思相近,故选 A 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中“Nobel Prize winner Danny Kahneman, who discovered this phenomenon, called this the peak-end rule. It suggests that our judgement of a past experience is largely based on its most extreme point and its end point.”可知,峰终定律表明,我们在很大程度上是根据一段经历最极端的点和终点来判断这段经历的,由此可推断出,一段经历的巅峰和结尾是最容易被记住的,故选 C 项。

3. C 段落大意题。根据文章第四段“I took advantage of the peak-end rule years ago, when my girls were young enough to want a bedtime story each night. I remember thinking that whatever trouble and stress had occurred that day, I could make the last moments count. I could end on a note of calm and act like the patient mum I hadn't quite managed to be just hours before.”可知,本段主要讲述了作者在生活中应用了峰终定律,每天坚持给女儿们讲睡前故事,无论这一天发生了什么,她都会耐心平静地用故事结束女儿们的一天,故选 C 项。

4. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Don't mistake all moments as equal in significance. There's a reason why yoga classes end with savasana (挺卧式). There's a reason why we eat dessert last. Do organize endings carefully. As Pete Carroll might say: finish strong. Last impressions are especially lasting.”可知,作者引用皮特·卡罗尔的话是想要说明结尾很重要,要精心安排结尾,目的是鼓励读者珍惜一段经历的最后时刻,故选 B 项。

II. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了面对失败我们应该做什么。

1. F 根据前文“Most people are afraid of failure. The truth is that everyone, including all successful people, has ever failed time after time and will fail again.”可知,此处是指不要害怕失败,所以选项 F“所以不要害怕失败,这是你通往成功之路的一部分。”切合文意。故选 F。

2. A 根据小标题“Learn from it”和后文“Failure makes us rethink, reconsider, and find new ways and strategies to achieve our goals. Through failure, we will get to know ourselves better.”可知,此处是介绍失败的价值,所以选项 A“失败是有价值的。”切合文意。故选 A。

3. E 根据小标题“Stop fearing it”可知,此处是指不要恐惧失败,所以选项 E“为了达到你的最佳状态,你不必害怕失败。”切合文意。故选 E。

4. D 根据前文“When your self-worth is in charge, you will not learn from the mistakes you have made, be open to other people's views or see the situations clearly.”可知,此处是指以自我价值为主导会阻碍成功,所以选项 D“它总是会阻碍你和你的成功。”切合文意。故选 D。

5. G 根据前文“One way of improving your mood is listing the things you are grateful for at the moment, which will strengthen your positive emotions.”可知,此处是指改善情绪的另一种方法,所以选项 G“阅读成功人士的故事是另一种帮助我们振作起来并继续前进的方式。”切合文意。故选 G。

### Ⅲ. 第一节

#### One possible version:

Dear honourable judges and fellow students,

I feel honoured to make a speech here. **In my opinion, perseverance is the quality of keeping on trying in the face of difficulties, which is the key to success. Whatever we do, we need to keep on trying.**

Then, **what shall we do to cultivate the quality?** We should first **set an achievable goal and work hard towards it.** During the process, we should **never give up** when faced with challenges. **Besides, it is a good idea to use our heroes to inspire us when we suffer failure.**

**As the saying goes,** “Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out.” If we always keep on trying, we will surely succeed in the end.

That's all. Thank you.

### 第二节

【思路点拨】本文以作者参加学校篮球队的选拔经历为线索展开。第一年,作者成了所有的朋友中唯一一个没被选入球队的人,作者感到非常伤心,见到朋友都要躲着走。回到家后,作者下定决心要为自己争取机会。每天放学后,作者都要骑车到健身房训练两个小时。经过一年的训练后,作者再次参加球队的选拔,这次他终于成功了。

#### 【详解】

##### 1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“我只是摇了摇头,并走进我的房间。”可知,第一段可描写作者进入房间后的心理活动,描写他如何下决心为自己争取机会。再由第二段首句内容中“经过近一年的练习和训练”可知,第一段还要描写作者是如何进行训练的。

②由第二段首句内容“经过近一年的练习和训练,我再次参加了球队的选拔。”可知,第二段可描写作者再次参加球队选拔的情况以及被选上以后他的心理感受。

2. 续写线索:未被球队选上一沮丧难过一决心为自己争取机会一努力训练一再次参加选拔并取得成功一感悟。

#### One possible version:

*I just shook my head and went into my room. I thought hard and realized that nobody was going to **give me a place** on that team. I would have to earn it. **Having decided to work towards my goal of making the team,** I biked to the gym near my school every day after school and trained for two hours. There were moments when I didn't think I could keep on going, but I **powered through** it.*

*After almost a year of practising and training, I tried out for the team again. “**Believe in yourself,**” I said to myself. “**Hard work pays off.**” After the tryout, I felt confident and congratulated myself. **Regardless of** the outcome, I knew that I had worked hard and learned something about **mental toughness.** The next day, I found out I made the team. **Seeing my name***

**printed in large bold letters,** I felt as though all my dreams came true. **The greater the effort, the sweeter the reward.** And by making the team, I had officially made a turnaround.

### 单元小测 (Unit 4)

- I. A. 1. resolution 2. advertisement 3. Fortunately  
4. guidance 5. perseverance 6. assignment 7. motivation  
8. unselfish 9. commitment 10. had been abandoned  
B. 1. up 2. to 3. down 4. off/out 5. into

- II. 1. It (so) happened that  
2. find his room thoroughly cleaned  
3. couldn't have won the first place  
4. nobody was very enthusiastic about it

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了法国夫妇 Katia 和 Maurice Krafft 探索火山的故事。他们曾经拍摄了许多令人难以置信的火山熔岩镜头,对火山有着共同的热情。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“Upon graduating, Katia and Maurice pursued their careers as volcano observers with no financial support at all, just their own savings, which they spent on a trip to Stromboli to observe the eruption of the volcano.”可知,夫妇二人大学一毕业就开始了他们的火山探索事业。故选 C 项。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“They travelled and recorded eruptions, always getting closer to the danger than anyone else.”可知,他们选择了在比其他人更接近火山口的地方拍摄火山照片,这是别人难以做到的,也让他们的照片与众不同。故选 D 项。

3. D 推理判断题。根据第四段“Later investigation revealed that Katia's and Maurice's bodies were closest to the volcano crater.”可知,这对夫妇在最后一刻走在了其他人的前面。故选 D 项。

4. C 推理判断题。根据第三段“They travelled and recorded eruptions, always getting closer to the danger than anyone else.”和最后一段“In their 25-year-long career, the couple documented hundreds of volcanoes, and their work consists of thousands of still photos, 300 hours of film materials, a number of books, and scientific articles published in *Bulletin of Volcanology*.”可知,夫妇二人总是冲在离火山口最近的第一线,25 年间获取了大量一手宝贵资料,所以他们是勇敢和敬业的。故选 C 项。

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章介绍了云南省一个少数民族的妇女叶萍和村里的其他妇女一起种咖啡,尽管遭遇种种困难,叶萍探索出了生产高品质咖啡的方法,并以比进口咖啡更高的价格出售咖啡。

1. but 考查固定搭配。not...but...是固定搭配,意为“不是……而是……”,故填 but。

2. were presented 考查时态、语态及主谓一致。空处为句子的谓语动词,动作发生在 2021 年,谓语动词用一般过去时,主语为 the coffee beans,为复数,与 present 为动宾关系,应用被动语态,be 动词用 were。故填 were presented。

3. causing 考查非谓语动词。句子的谓语为 had known,设空处应用现在分词作结果状语。故填 causing。

4. what 考查宾语从句。asked 后接宾语从句,此处应用 what 引导宾语从句,what 在从句中作 do 的宾语。故填 what。

5. to sell 考查动词不定式。fail to do 是固定搭配,意为“未能做成”,设空处应用动词不定式。故填 to sell。



6. ambitious 考查形容词。设空处在 an 与 woman 之间,应用形容词形式,ambitious 意为“有野心的,有雄心的”,作 woman 的定语。故填 ambitious。
7. surprisingly 考查副词。修饰句子用副词,作状语。故填 surprisingly。
8. competition 考查名词。根据 a 可知,空处应用单数名词,compete 的名词为 competition,意为“比赛”。故填 competition。
9. of 考查介词。of high quality 是固定搭配,意为“高质量的”,作名词 coffee 的后置定语。故填 of。
10. imported 考查形容词。设空处应用形容词修饰名词 coffee,import 的形容词形式为 imported,意为“进口的”。故填 imported。
- V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了托里·詹姆斯从小喜欢探险,长大后成为专业的探险家,从而也形成了自己对探险旅行的独特见解。
1. A 根据后文“...herself as an ambitious and adventurous child...”可知,这是托里·詹姆斯对自己的描述。故选 A。describe 描述;admit 承认;imagine 想象;praise 赞扬。
2. C 根据前文的“...Tori James spent much of her early years outdoors, building shelters and playing in muddy streams.”可知,托里·詹姆斯热爱探险。故选 C。wildlife 野生动物;science 科学;exploration 探险;competition 竞争。
3. D 根据后文的“...that one day she might be the youngest British woman to...the peak of Mount Qomolangma.”可知,她会成为登上珠穆朗玛峰最年轻的英国女性,这样的成就是她以前没有预料到的。故选 D。explain 解释;understand 理解;declare 声明;predict 预料。
4. D 根据后文的 the peak of Mount Qomolangma 可知,此处指她到达珠穆朗玛峰。故选 D。measure 测量;approach 接近;admire 钦佩;reach 到达。
5. C 根据后文的“Alongside her successful climb of the world's...peak in 2007, she was a member of the first...to the magnetic North Pole in 2005, and in 2014...”可知,詹姆斯是一名职业冒险家。故选 C。patient 有耐心的;ordinary 普通的;professional 专业的;honest 诚实的。
6. B 根据前文的“...the youngest British woman to...the peak of Mount Qomolangma.”可知,她攀登的是珠穆朗玛峰,是世界最高峰。故选 B。coldest 最冷的;highest 最高的;prettiest 最漂亮的;straightest 最直的。

7. A 根据前文“Alongside her successful climb of the world's...peak in 2007...”和后文 a tiring 650-kilometre ski race to the magnetic North Pole in 2005 可知,詹姆斯不但成功攀登了世界最高峰,也完成了 650 公里的滑雪比赛。故选 A。complete 完成;coach 训练;judge 判断;cancel 取消。
8. A 根据后文的 for the longest non-stop open-sea kayak crossing in UK waters 可知,她创造了英国水域最长的不间断公海皮划艇穿越纪录。故选 A 项。record 纪录;date 日期;goal 目标;standard 标准。
9. B 根据前文的“...ahead of her first exploration at the age of 18...”可推知,在第一次探险之前詹姆斯对自己的能力充满怀疑。故选 B。lose 丢失;doubt 怀疑;limit 限制;develop 发展。
10. C 根据后文的“...our comfort zone that we understand our true potential...”可知,要离开舒适区才能了解自己真正的潜力。故选 C。enter 进入;restore 恢复;leave 离开;expand 扩大。
11. D 根据前文的“‘It's only by ... our comfort zone that we understand our true potential...’”可知,只有离开舒适区我们才能了解自己真正的潜力,才会像她一样突破自己,奇迹才会发生。故选 D。emergency 紧急情况;accident 事故;event 大事;magic 奇迹,魔术。
12. D 根据后文的 by the conventional image of the rugged (粗犷的),hardy explorer 可知,传统的粗犷、强壮的探险家形象很有可能会使想要成为冒险者的人失去兴趣。故选 D。push ahead 向前推进;keep apart 分开;cheer up 欢呼;put off 使失去兴趣,推迟。
13. A 根据前文的“I am such a believer that, with the right support and skills, everyone can bring...”可推知,只要得到适当的支持和技能,每个人都能在探险中有所作为。故选 A。something 某事;nothing 没有什么;anything 任何事;everything 每件事。
14. C 根据后文的 talents emerge 可知,此处指人们隐藏的才能显现出来。故选 C。academic 学术的;creative 创造性的;hidden 隐藏的;artistic 艺术的。
15. B 根据前文的“Sometimes, it's only out in the field that someone's...talents emerge...”和后文 in the process of exploration 可知,尤其是在探险的过程中,人们隐藏的才能可以显现出来。故选 B。eventually 最终;particularly 特别;generally 一般地;obviously 显然。

## Unit 5 POEMS

### Period One Reading and Thinking— Comprehension

- I. 1. 戏剧 2. 开花 3. 业余爱好者 4. 空白的 5. 完全的,十足的 6. 核心
- II. 1. sorrow 2. literary 3. folk 4. recite
5. comprehension 6. mood 7. respectively 8. blank
- III. 1. in sorrow
2. give it a try
3. consists of/is made up of
4. in particular
5. in a depressed mood/in low spirits
6. be transformed into
7. day by day
8. compared with

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了第 16 位女性诺贝尔文学奖得主 Louise Glück 的诗歌写作成就、影响和写作特点等。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“Glück, 80, the author of 12 poetry collections, has been able to turn her life experiences into universal themes covering life, loss and isolation (孤独).”可知,她的诗是以生活经历为基础的,故选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“...there is much more than darkness in her voice, as noted by Olsson. ‘It is direct and...also a voice full of humour,’ he said.”可知,Olsson 认为她的诗歌是坦率和幽默的,故选 C。
3. A 推理判断题。根据第四段“This is often the case in

Gluck's poetry, readers being able to feel joy even after not having done so for a long time.”可知,作者在第四段提到 *Snowdrops* 是为了显示 Gluck 的诗歌的特点。故选 A。

4. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段“However, when asked what the prize means to her, the lyric poet responded by saying, ‘It’s too new... I don’t know really what it means.’ Her only hope is that she can preserve her daily life.”可知,Gluck 认为这可能会扰乱她的日常生活,故选 D。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。诗歌是表达我们最深层感受、渴望和情感的一种方式。文章介绍了写诗的技巧,包括了解写作目的、确定主题以及参考他人的分析等。这些技巧可以帮助初学者写诗。

1. C 根据后文“However, in the real sense, poetry is never difficult.”可知,此处强调真正意义上的诗歌不是难事,此处的 however 表明与前文构成转折关系。C 项“For beginners, the art of poetry might seem difficult at first.”指出对于初学者来说,诗歌艺术一开始是很难的,与后文构成转折,符合语境。故选 C。

2. G 根据本段主旨句“Know your aim.”可知,在写诗之前要知道自己的目标。G 项“Before writing your poem, you must understand what you plan to achieve from the poem.”承接上文,指出你需要知道你计划从诗歌中获取什么,与本段主旨句“知道你的目标”相符合。故选 G。

3. A 本题为段落主旨句。根据后文“Take out a sheet of paper and write every idea and word that comes into your head concerning your aim. Pick one of these words or ideas and focus on it, expanding on that idea until you have a full poem.”可知,本段讲述写下自己脑海中随机出现的与目标相关的内容。A 项“Write down the random words and ideas.”概括本段主要内容。故选 A。

4. B 根据前文“We advise you to look through *The Rime Of The Ancient Mariner Analysis*.”可知,此处建议在撰写诗歌的时候,可以看一看《古舟子咏》,后文承接的内容应是读《古舟子咏》的好处。B 项“It may give you some fresh and novel ideas.”中的 it 指代前文的《古舟子咏》,强调读《古舟子咏》的益处是能够给你一些新鲜和新奇的想法,符合语境。故选 B。

5. E 根据后文“However, they will help in writing poetry for beginners.”可知,上述的建议会帮助初学者写诗。且空处和后文应构成转折关系,E 项“As far as we know, these tips are not necessarily rules for writing poetry.”中的 these tips 指前文所提出的写诗的建议,同时与后文构成转折关系,指出虽然上述的建议不是必要的写诗规则,但是会帮助初学者写诗。故选 E。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了《诗经》的一些知识。

1. earliest 考查形容词最高级。由空前 the 及句意可知,此处应用形容词最高级 earliest,故填 earliest。

2. from 考查介词。date from 意为“追溯到……”。故填 from。

3. editor 考查名词。由设空处前后的 the 和 of 可知,此处应填名词单数,指“这本书的编辑”。故填 editor。

4. reflecting 考查现在分词。设空处是非谓语动词作状语,且 *The Book of Songs* 与动词 reflect 之间是主动关系。故填 reflecting。

5. that/which 考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 poems,且关系词在定语从句中作主语,应用关系代词 that/which

作引导词。故填 that/which。

6. written 考查过去分词。设空处作后置定语修饰名词 poems,且名词 poems 与 write 之间是动宾关系,应用过去分词 written。故填 written。

7. while 考查连词。由句意可知,设空处前后有对比之意,表示“然而”。故填 while。

8. reads 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。本句陈述一个事实,需用一般现在时;定语从句的先行词为 *Cooing and Wooing*,从句的谓语动词应用单数形式。故填 reads。

9. a 考查冠词。此处泛指“一个女孩”,且 girl 的发音以辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词。故填 a。

10. frequently 考查副词。在句中作状语,修饰动词 quoted,应用副词。故填 frequently。

## Period Two Reading and Thinking—

### Language points

I. 1. civilian 2. Uttering 3. made 4. shelves

5. respectively 6. Reciting 7. moody 8. comprehension

9. amateurs 10. being teased

II. 1. is made up of/consists of 2. make sense 3. in particular 4. at dawn 5. is popular with 6. choose from

7. To his sorrow 8. to the point

III. 1. why people celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival is that

2. Wherever I go in the future

3. There are many applications to choose from

4. (which is) made up of/consisting of twenty experienced medical workers

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了美国著名的儿童诗歌诗人——Jack Prelutsky。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“As a child, he did not enjoy poetry, finding it boring and pointless.”可知,Jack Prelutsky 早年不喜欢诗歌,因为他觉得诗歌无聊、没有意义。故选 C 项。

2. D 词义猜测题。根据下文“He was a folk singer and guitar teacher in Greenwich Village in his late teens and early twenties. Prelutsky also held a variety of odd jobs. He worked as a furniture mover, piano mover, taxicab driver, coal shoveler, fruit picker, truck driver and photographer, among other jobs.”可知,Prelutsky 在诗歌领域找到自己的兴趣之前,探索了很多选择。由此可知, niche 意为“兴趣”。故选 D 项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Jack Prelutsky was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1940.”和文章第四段“His first book, entitled *A Gopher in the Garden and Other Animal Poems*, was published in 1967.”可知,他在 27 岁的时候出版了他的第一本著作。故选 B 项。

4. A 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Jack Prelutsky is an American poet. He is known for his humorous and fantastic poetry for children, which has earned him numerous awards.”可知,文章主要介绍了美国著名的儿童诗歌诗人——Jack Prelutsky。由此可推知,文章的写作目的是介绍一位诗人。故选 A 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了英国诗人 William Wordsworth 的一首诗——《我像一朵云一样孤独地漫游》,并探讨了是什么让这首诗成为浪漫主义思想的典范。

1. D 根据后文“...when he came across a field of daffodils(水仙

花)。”可知,他偶然看到的一片水仙花赋予了他写这首诗的灵感。故选 D。rank 排名;rhyme 押韵;compare 比较;inspire 启发,激励,赋予灵感。

2. B 根据前文“*It expresses a basic spirit of early English romanticism.*”可知,这首诗是浪漫主义思想的典范。故选 B。cause 原因;example 例子,典型,范例;mixture 混合物;proposal 提议。

3. B 根据后文“...it is the way he describes the scene...”可知,Wordsworth 并不是简单地选择写一个自然的场景。故选 B。vase 花瓶;scene 场景;format 格式;graph 图表。

4. C 根据前文“*It isn't that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural ... it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human...*”可知,诗中描述的场景带有人类的感情。故选 C。episode 情节;appearance 外观;emotion 情绪,感情;opinion 观点。

5. A 根据后文“...not only a neutral (无感情色彩的) mixture of scenery, colours, plants, rocks, soil, water and air.”及“*It is a living force that feels joy and sadness...*”可知,他描写的自然已经超出了自然本身。故选 A。nature 自然;jungle 丛林;blossom 花朵;world 世界。

6. D 根据前文“*It is a living force that feels joy and sadness...*”和后文“...and show us the beauty of life.”可知,这首诗对我们很有教育意义。故选 D。criticize 批评;polish 润色;imitate 模仿;educate 教育,教导。

7. B 根据后文“*You can go on a tour of the garden where wild flowers still survive now regardless of the change of the ... The place, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake.*”可知,Wordsworth 的故居是旅游景点(目的地)。故选 B。cupboard 衣柜;destination 目的地;enterprise 企业;memorial 纪念碑。

8. C 根据前文“*You can go on a tour of the garden where wild flowers still survive now ...*”和后文“*The place, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake.*”可知,两百年前的 Wordsworth 能看到水仙花,现在还能看到同样的花,所以说,不管时间的变化,花儿现在仍然存活着。故选 C。annual 一年生植物;vigour 活力;time 时间;future 未来。

9. D 此处描述走在两个世纪前 William 的足迹上时所能看到的景色。故选 D。distance 距离;risk 风险;charge 要价;footprint 脚印,足迹。

10. A 根据前文“*When you are walking in the...of William from two centuries ago, the first group of daffodils...*”可知,第一批水仙花出现了。故选 A。appear 出现;leave 离开;arch(使)成弓形;compose 组成,创作。

11. D 根据语境和前文“...but they aren't tall yellow trumpets (小号状的花) proudly swinging in the gentle wind...”可知,它们并不是 Wordsworth 诗中描述的花。故选 D。create 创造;advertise 广告,宣传;assign 分配;describe 描述。

12. C 根据前文“...grouped around individual trees...”可知,这些花是簇聚在一棵棵树周围,并不是聚集在一起。故选 C。float 漂浮;wait 等待;collect 收集,聚集;decline 降低,减少。

13. B 根据前文“...as you look north, from beside a huge ancient oak tree...”和后文“...this is what delighted Wordsworth...”可知,从这里看,人们会认识到这正是 Wordsworth 所欣喜的。故选 B。

remember 记住;realize 意识到,认识到;guarantee 保证;broadcast 广播。

14. D 根据前文“...as you look north...”和后文“...so that they form a beautiful, pale yellow carpet.”可知,在人的视线中聚集在一起,这些花就形成了一张美丽的淡黄色地毯。故选 D。head 头;campaign 运动;drama 戏剧;sight 视力,视野,景象。

15. A 根据语境和前文“...so that they form a beautiful, pale yellow carpet.”以及“*What you're seeing at last is nature transformed...*”可知,最终看到的是经过想象力改造的自然。故选 A。imagination 想象力;alcohol 酒精;abuse 滥用;perseverance 毅力。

### Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

I. 1. who 2. when 3. whose 4. that 5. whom 6. As  
7. which/that 8. where 9. which 10. why

II. 1. who is studying in London

2. As is known to all/As we all know

3. which will be held in your art gallery

4. whose experience has inspired me deeply

5. through which I would like to broaden my horizons

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了蜀绣的起源、发展过程以及特色。

1. a 考查冠词。此处泛指“一个瑰宝”,应用不定冠词来修饰,且 treasure 的发音是以辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

2. relatively 考查副词。此处修饰形容词 peaceful,应用副词 relatively“相对地”,作状语,故填 relatively。

3. advanced 考查形容词。此处修饰名词 conditions,应用形容词 advanced,作定语,故填 advanced。

4. ranking 考查非谓语动词。此处是非谓语动词作状语,主语 Shu embroidery 和动词 rank 是主动关系,应用现在分词作状语,故填 ranking。

5. excellence 考查名词。此处作宾语,应用名词 excellence,不可数,故填 excellence。

6. After/When 考查时间状语从句。空处引导状语从句,既可以表示“在新中国成立后”,用 after 引导时间状语从句,也可以表示“在新中国成立时”,用 when 引导时间状语从句,单词位于句首,首字母大写,故填 After/When。

7. has formed 考查动词时态和主谓一致。由“since it originated among the common people in the west of Sichuan Province”可知,此处表示从过去到现在已经形成了独特的特色,应用现在完成时,主语是 Shu embroidery,助动词应用 has,故填 has formed。

8. whose 考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 Shu embroidery,且关系词在从句中作定语,修饰 features,应用 whose 引导定语从句。故填 whose。

9. approaches 考查名词复数。此处名词 approach 表示“方法”,为可数名词,由 122 可知,应用复数形式,故填 approaches。

10. as 考查介词。固定搭配 take ... as ...,意为“把……作为……”,故填 as。

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了爱尔兰著名的艺术家 Yeats 的一生及其成就。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“In fact, he inherited (继承)



excellent taste in art from his family—both his father and his brother were painters. But he finally settled on literature, particularly drama and poetry.”可知,他的家庭是一个很有艺术气息的家庭,故 D 正确。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第一段的“William Butler Yeats, a most famous Irish writer, was born in Dublin on June 13, 1865.”和最后一段的“Had Yeats stopped writing at age 40, he would probably now be valued as a minor poet, for there is no other example in literary history of a poet who produces his greatest works between the ages of 50 and 75.”可知,他是 1865 年出生的,在 50 岁以后才写出最好的作品,大约是在 1910s,故 C 正确。

3. D 推理判断题。最后一段的“After Yeats’ death in 1939, W. H. Auden wrote, among others, the following lines...”说明他认为 Yeats 的去世是爱尔兰艺术界的巨大损失。由此可推断出他很钦佩 Yeats,故 D 正确。

4. A 主旨大意题。文章介绍了 Yeats 的家庭、他对文学的热爱和他所取得的成就,由此可知,本文主要讲的是爱尔兰著名的艺术家 Yeats 的生平及其成就。故 A 正确。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要讲述了如何体验阅读诗歌带来的好处。

1. G 上文“Reading poetry can be challenging, but learning how to carefully move through a poem is also very rewarding.”以及下文“But, by following the tips below, anyone can have the deeply rewarding experience of connecting to a great poem.”说明阅读诗歌是一种挑战,要体会到诗歌的益处是需要一些技巧的,由 but 可知,空处和下文是转折关系,G 项“与绘画和音乐不同,诗歌需要一些额外的努力才能获得它的全部效果。”符合题意。故选 G。

2. E 上文“Poetry is made to be heard.”以及下文“What do you notice about how it sounds? How does the sound enhance an overall theme, mood, or message?”说明朗读诗歌的声音会使人注意到它听起来怎么样,E 项“一旦你发现一首你感兴趣的诗,大声读几遍。”承上启下,符合题意。故选 E。

3. A 下文“Be curious enough to look up all the words and references that you’re unfamiliar with.”说明在阅读诗歌时,要有足够的好奇心,要去查阅单词和参考资料,A 项“好奇心消除困惑。”可以作为本段中心句,符合题意。故选 A。

4. C 上文“To get more into the figurative meaning of the poem, you should look at how the poet uses literary devices like metaphor, simile, and imagery.”说明诗人运用文学手法进一步增加诗歌的比喻意义。C 项“它们经常被用来给诗增添更深层的意义。”承接上文,符合题意。故选 C。

5. D 上文“If you like the way a poem sounds when you read it aloud, but don’t know what it ‘means’, that’s OK!”指出,即使你不知道诗歌的意思也是没关系的,空处应该承接上文,对上文做出解释,D 项“也许它在某种程度上是有意义的,但你不一定能表达出来。”承接上文。故选 D。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国的文化珍宝——古诗。

1. dates 考查动词时态和主谓一致。陈述客观事实,使用一般现在时,主语为 Chinese poetry,谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填 dates。

2. as 考查介词。use...as... 为固定搭配,意为“把……作为……使用”。故填 as。

3. which 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 *The Book of Songs*,指物,在定语从句中作主语,需用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

4. features 考查名词复数。one of 后面接可数名词复数形式。故填 features。

5. natural 考查形容词。修饰名词 scenery 需用形容词 natural,作定语。故填 natural。

6. creating 考查非谓语动词。空处需填非谓语动词作状语,create 和前面的句子为逻辑上的主谓关系,需用现在分词形式。故填 creating。

7. Combined 考查非谓语动词。空处需填非谓语动词作状语,these elements 和 combine 为逻辑上的动宾关系,需用过去分词形式,位于句首,首字母需大写。故填 Combined。

8. widely 考查副词。修饰动词 recited 需用副词 widely,作状语。故填 widely。

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

10. wisdom 考查名词。空处和名词 spirit 并列,需用名词 wisdom 作宾语,表抽象概念,不可数。故填 wisdom。

## Period Four Using Language

I. 1. version 2. sown/sowed 3. contests 4. grief

5. prejudice(s) 6. sympathy

II. 1. correspondence 2. sowed/sown 3. racial

4. innocence 5. to polish 6. variation 7. complicated

8. dominant

III. 1. is familiar with 2. keep up 3. a string of 4. come across 5. make a living 6. before the deadline

7. correspond to 8. expressed sympathy for

IV. 1. make it safe for people

2. When invited to a friend’s home

3. Wherever the film star goes

4. What do you mean by

5. In order to meet the deadline

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了 Chipperfield 获普利兹克奖,其作品独特,追求对社会问题产生积极影响。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第一段“David Chipperfield, the British designer known for his minimalist and inclusive spaces, has won the Pritzker Prize, often called ‘the Nobel Prize of architecture’.” With this honour, he joins the company of groundbreaking designers such as Frank Gehry, Zaha Hadid, Richard Rogers and Oscar Niemeyer.”可知,David Chipperfield 获得建筑界的诺贝尔奖,并进入到具有开创性的建筑家行列,由此可见其取得的成就之大。故选 D。

2. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“The work of David Chipperfield harmonizes European classicism, the complex nature of Britain and even the delicateness of Japan.”可知,David Chipperfield 的作品融合了欧洲、英国和日本等元素。故选 B。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据文章第三段“In 1997, Chipperfield’s firm was chosen to renovate Berlin’s Neues Museum, which was a mess long after being damaged by World War I. Chipperfield approached the project in honour of the building’s history. For more than a decade, he searched through stones and bricks from

the original structure for pieces to use, some of which had bullet (子弹) holes in them.”可知, Neues Museum 在一战中受损, David Chipperfield 作为建筑师尊重该博物馆的历史, 寻找博物馆原始结构中的“断壁残垣”, 由此可见 David Chipperfield 是对该博物馆进行修复, 故画线单词 renovate 意为“修复”。故选 B。

4. C 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 Chipperfield 所说的“I regard this award as an encouragement, continuing to direct my attention not only to the substance of architecture and its meaning but also to the contribution that we can make as architects to address the existing challenges of climate change and social inequality...”可知, Chipperfield 为未来解决气候问题和社会不公平等问题做出贡献, 对社会所面临的紧急问题产生积极的影响。故选 C。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者因为一场诗歌朗诵比赛, 在导师的帮助下, 从一个害羞的自我怀疑的人成长为一个自信的人, 也使作者成为一个诗人的故事。

1. B 根据上文“I had been a shy and quiet person...”及下文“... tremble, and turn red.”可知, 作者是一个害羞的人, 且根据和表示的递进关系可推断, 作者是先感到焦虑, 然后颤抖, 进而脸红。故选 B。shocked 震惊的; anxious 焦虑的; excited 激动的; ashamed 羞愧的。

2. D 根据上文“I had been a shy and quiet person; whenever I had to do public speaking, I would get... tremble, and turn red.”可知, 作者是一个害羞的人, 在公众场合容易紧张脸红, 由此推断, 作者会避开诸如戏剧和表演等场合, 从而错过这些机会。故选 D。look forward to 盼望; take advantage of 利用; make up for 弥补; miss out on 错过。

3. C 根据下文“I had terrible stage... but I figured it was time to face my fears.”及“... I'd actually been given a mentor (指导老师) to help me prepare for the...”可知, 作者在后面决定报名参加并且在老师的指导下准备比赛, 由此推断, 此处只是听说有这个比赛。故选 C。participate in 参加; respond to 回应; hear about 听说; prepare for 为……做准备。

4. B 根据下文“... I had to practise reciting one of the poems...”可知, 这是一个诗歌朗诵比赛。故选 B。write 写作; recite 朗诵; read 阅读; shout 呼叫。

5. A 根据上文“... whenever I had to do public speaking, I would get... tremble, and turn red.”可知, 作者在台上容易紧张、颤抖和脸红, 由此推断, 作者有舞台恐惧。故选 A。fright 恐惧; management 管理; direction 方向; appearance 外表。

6. C 根据上文“Then I... a competition called Poetry Out Loud, which is a national high school-level competition where students compete by... poetry out loud.”可知, 作者要准备的是诗歌朗诵比赛。故选 C。judgement 判断; journey 旅程; competition 比赛; practice 实践。

7. A 根据下文“... I was as quiet as a mouse...”可推断, 作者很紧张, 所以不敢说话。故选 A。nervous 紧张的; serious 严重的; curious 好奇的; ambitious 雄心勃勃的。

8. D 根据上文“... I was as quiet as a mouse...”以及下文“Slowly but surely, I got better at making eye contact...”可知, 作者刚开始很紧张很安静, 不敢看导师的眼睛, 经过练习才敢跟别人进行眼神交流, 由此推断, 当时作者眼睛看着地面。用 glue“粘

贴”表示作者眼睛盯着地面。故选 D。force 强迫; adjust 调整; draw 画画; glue 粘贴。

9. B 根据上文可知, 作者刚开始紧张到不敢说话, 眼睛看着地面, 由此推断, 是导师鼓励作者大声一点, 目光放高一点。故选 B。promise 答应; encourage 鼓励; warn 警告; persuade 劝说。

10. A 根据上文“My mentor softly... me to be a little louder, look a little higher.”可知, 导师训练的是作者的声音和眼神, 由此推断, 在训练之中作者嗓门慢慢提高了。故选 A。raise 提高; keep 保持; lower 降低; find 发现。

11. D 根据下文“... it felt like I was freeing myself from the chains of fear...”可知, 作者摆脱了舞台的恐惧, 所以变得更加自信。故选 D。independent 独立的; competent 有能力的; intelligent 聪明的; confident 自信的。

12. A 根据下文“... it felt like I was freeing myself from the chains of fear and...”可知, 作者感觉像把自己从恐惧的枷锁中解放出来, 由此可知, 作者是在尽量去形容这种难以形容的感觉。故选 A。indescribable 难以形容的; strange 奇怪的; uncomfortable 不舒服的; different 不同的。

13. C 根据上文可知, 作者总是害怕别人对自己的评判, 缺乏自信, 自我怀疑, 不敢跟人有眼神交流, 此次比赛让作者感觉把自己从这种恐惧和自我怀疑中解放出来了。故选 C。self-control 自我控制; self-motivation 自我激励; self-doubt 自我怀疑; self-regulation 自我管理。

14. B 根据上文可知, 作者从一个害羞的自我怀疑的人成长为一个自信的人, 是因为一场诗歌朗诵比赛, 所以作者认为参与诗歌并与诗歌为伴是奇妙的。故选 B。addicted to 沉迷于; involved with 参与; concerned about 担忧; surprised by 对……感到惊讶。

15. D 根据上文可知, 是诗歌改变了作者, 所以对作者而言, 诗歌是奇妙的。故选 D。difficult 艰难的; annoying 令人厌烦的; familiar 熟悉的; amazing 令人惊讶的, 神奇的。

## Period Five Writing

I. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一名江苏省的送餐员王计兵从 2000 年开始在不同的网络平台写诗, 终于在 2023 年出现在中国作家协会新会员的名单上, 引起了中国网民的赞扬和讨论。

1. C 推理判断题。根据第二段“Now as a husband and a father of three children, the financial burden on his shoulder has become heavier and his work schedule has gotten even busier. Yet it has never stopped him from reading and writing routinely all his life. His passion for poetry has driven him to write over 4,000 poems.”可知, 他在养家的过程中依旧写了许多诗, 据此推知, 他平衡了自己的责任和梦想。故选 C 项。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“His poem titled *People in a Hurry* gathered more than 13 million views within a week. Wang gained inspiration for the poem from an unpleasant food delivery experience in 2019.”和“The government later took action to tackle this type of situation, demanding delivery firms better protect delivery person's rights.”可知, 从 2019 年的不愉快的送餐经历中, 王计兵获得了写诗灵感, 该诗反映的送餐员困境的现象引起了政府的重视。由此推知, 普通人的声音可以被社会听到。故选 B 项。

3. D 推理判断题。根据第四段“The subjects of Wang's poems

cover a wide range, including his memories of his family and hometown, and his observations of society and life while working as a labourer in different cities.”可推知,许多人读王计兵的诗是因为他的诗植根于普通人的日常生活。故选 D 项。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第一段“Coined as ‘deliveryman by day, poet by night’, 55-year-old Wang Jibing earns a living as a delivery person in Jiangsu Province. He started writing poems online in the 2000s, and later expanded to different social media platforms. He also came under the spotlight as his name was on the 2023 list of new members for the Chinese Writers Association, igniting (点燃) praise and discussions among Chinese netizens.”可知,王计兵在网上写诗,后来扩展到不同的社交媒体平台。由于他的名字出现在 2023 年中国作家协会新成员名单上,他也受到了关注,引发了中国网民的赞扬和讨论。由此推知,王计兵的故事是鼓舞人心的。故选 A 项。

II. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。作者为打算学习写诗歌的人提供了几个建议。

1. B 根据下文“Before you start the writing process, you should make sure that you read as many great poems as possible.”可知,这一段建议在开始写诗前,要多读好诗。由此可知,选项 B(读好诗。)符合语境。故选 B 项。

2. G 根据上文“This does not mean that you should copy their work of course.”可知,此处建议读优秀的诗歌,但是不要复制抄袭。由此可知,选项 G(把它们当作可以扩展你作为诗人的视野的参考。)和上文一致,符合语境。故选 G 项。

3. D 根据下文“It could be about loss, love, hate, greed, etc. Your theme could also be about a very specific event in your life, such as your first love or a broken relationship.”可知,这一段作者建议选定主题,但是主题的范围特别广泛。由此可知,选项 D(你的主题几乎可以是世上的任何东西。)也指明主题范围很广泛,和下文一致,符合语境。故选 D 项。

4. C 根据下文“However, it may sound awkward or lacking once you read it aloud.”可知,这一段建议写完诗后要大声读出来听听。且这一句话用转折副词 however“然而”与上文连接,说明上文应该指出:所写的诗阅读起来感觉很不错。由此可知,选项 C(当你阅读它时,它似乎是完美的。)和下文存在转折关系,符合语境。故选 C 项。

5. E 根据下文“However, once you put these poetry tips for beginners into practice, you’ll be able to create quality poetry in no time.”可知,此处作者指出只要认真按照本文提供的建议学习写诗歌,你很快就能写出好的诗歌。且这一句话用转折副词 however“然而”与上文连接,说明上文应该指出:最开始学写诗歌很难、很慢。选项 E(最开始学习如何写诗歌可能进展会很慢。)和下文形成转折关系,符合语境。故选 E 项。

### III. 第一节

One possible version:

#### Notice

Dear fellow students,

In order to help international students better understand Chinese culture, a Chinese Poetry Recitation Contest **will be held at the meeting room next Friday morning.**

The contest will last about two hours and it will be very **interesting and instructive.** It is **a chance to gain access to a series of activities related to ancient Chinese culture.** Please **sign up for** it before Tuesday next week. **Five teachers, two**

**American teachers included,** will be invited to be the judges. The first six winners will be given awards.

**Everyone is expected to attend it on time.**

Students' Union

### 第二节

【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了 Emily 是一个害羞安静的学生,有一天她看到英语诗歌比赛的海报,她想参加,却又害怕失败,她最好的朋友 Sarah 鼓励她,说她是拥有天赋的,于是 Emily 完善了自己的诗歌,并努力练习,但是她仍然无法摆脱心中的怀疑,在 Sarah 的鼓励下,她重新下定了决心。

#### 【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“比赛那天,Emily 深吸了一口气,走上了舞台。”可知,第一段可描写 Emily 比赛的情况。

②由第二段首句内容“最后,Emily 的诗在比赛中获得了第一名。”可知,第二段可描写 Emily 得了第一名后的反应以及对 Sarah 的感激。

2. 续写线索:Emily 走上舞台—Emily 开始朗诵—Sarah 鼓励—听众鼓掌—Emily 自豪—承认 Sarah 的鼓励—感谢 Sarah—Sarah 表达对 Emily 的肯定。

One possible version:

On the day of the competition, Emily took a deep breath and stepped onto the stage. The audience **fell silent** as she began to recite her poem, **her voice trembling slightly at first.** She suddenly saw Sarah looking at her **with encouraging eyes.** **Her confidence grew, and her words flowed effortlessly.** As she **concluded her poem,** the audience **erupted into applause.** Emily felt **a sense of pride and accomplishment** wash over her, **knowing that she had conquered her fears and given it her all.** Her eyes **sparkled with joy** as she looked out at the sea of smiling faces.

In the end, Emily's poem won first place in the competition. She was **filled with immense joy and gratitude for** the opportunity, acknowledging that her friend's encouragement had been the greatest motivation she could have received. **Overwhelmed with emotion,** she embraced Sarah tightly and **expressed her heartfelt thanks, attributing her newfound courage to stand on stage and showcase her talent to Sarah's unwavering belief in her abilities.** Sarah, **beaming with pride,** reassured her friend that she had always **possessed the courage within her, and all she needed was someone to believe in her.**

### 单元小测 (Unit 5)

I. A. 1. respectively 2. innocence 3. variation 4. racial  
5. complicated 6. To contest; reciting 7. blanked

8. moody 9. strings 10. sowed/sown

B. 1. for 2. in 3. in 4. with 5. To

II. 1. why old buildings should be torn down and replaced by new ones

2. among which the Spring Festival stands out

3. while Katy's shy and quiet

4. With over 80 beaches to choose from

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者和母亲表达爱的方式不同,母亲的内敛和寡言少语让作者很不理解,但是一首诗让作者理解了母亲表达爱的方式。



1. C 推理判断题。根据第一段内容可知,母亲喜欢将一段话或一个句子剪下来贴在厨房的墙上,而作者却喜欢逐词地把自己喜欢的句子抄下来。作者以对比的手法展示了母女二人性格和做事方法的不同,为故事情节的发展做了铺垫。故选 C 项。

2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中“My mother has never told me ‘I love you, Lisa.’—as if the four-word absence explains who I am—so I carry it with me, like a label on me. The last time she almost spoke the words was two years ago, when she called to tell me a friend had been in hospital. I said, ‘I love you, mum.’ She stopped for a while and then said, ‘Thank you.’”可知,母亲平时从未对作者直接表达过母爱,即便作者在电话中告诉母亲“妈妈,我爱你。”,母亲也只是说了一声“谢谢”。由此推知,“寡言少语的、内敛的”最能描述她们之间的关系。故选 C 项。

3. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“After copying it down in my journal, I e-mailed it to Mum, adding ‘This poem makes me think of you.’”可知,作者把这首诗发送给她的妈妈是因为这让她想起了妈妈的爱。故选 A 项。

4. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中“I haven’t said it since, but I’ve wondered why my mother doesn’t until I’ve found a poem that supplies words for the blank spaces I try to understand in our conversations...”可知,作者因这首诗理解了妈妈表达爱的方式;再由最后一段中“But the next time I went home for vacation, I noticed something new in the kitchen fixed to an antique board: the poem. The board hung above the heater, the warmest spot in the kitchen. The poem still hangs there.”可知,作者回到家看到母亲把诗挂在厨房,由此推知,妈妈明白了女儿理解了自己的爱。故选 D 项。

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了西方人比尔·波特对中国古代诗歌的热爱。

1. grabbed 考查时态。由上文“It was Mid-Autumn Festival.”和并列谓语 recited 可知,事情已经发生,谓语动词 grab 用一般过去时。故填 grabbed。

2. into 考查固定搭配。固定搭配 translate...into...意为“把……翻译成……”。故填 into。

3. that 考查表语从句。该空引导表语从句,从句的结构和意义完整,用只起连接作用的 that。故填 that。

4. characters 考查名词复数。由数词 five or seven 修饰,用可数名词 character 的复数形式。故填 characters。

5. an 考查冠词。此处泛指“一次冒险”,adventure 的发音以元音音素开头,用不定冠词 an。故填 an。

6. and 考查并列连词。Su Shi 和 Tao Yuanming 是并列关系,用并列连词 and。故填 and。

7. Seeing 考查现在分词。本句已有谓语 travelled 且无连词,动词 see 用非谓语形式,主语 Porter 与动词 see 是主谓关系,see 用现在分词作状语,首字母大写。故填 Seeing。

8. will be published 考查时态和语态。主语 his translation work *Poems of the Masters* 和谓语动词 publish 是被动关系,结合时间状语 soon 可知,用一般将来时的被动语态。故填 will be published。

9. traditional 考查形容词。形容词 traditional 作定语,修饰名词短语 Chinese culture。故填 traditional。

10. to share 考查不定式。固定搭配 would like to do sth 意为“想要做某事”。故填 to share。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者在荷兰开始博士生活时面临挑战,通过学习骑自行车和时间管理,逐渐适

应了新环境,形成了工作专注、生活平衡的好习惯。

1. C 根据下文“...in a hilly, seaside city in China...”可知,作者是在一个沿海城市长大的,故选 C 项。go through 经历;work out 计算;grow up 成长;get around 各处走动。

2. D 根据上文“...biking was dangerous for me.”可知,作者之前不会骑自行车,现在需要开始学习,故选 D 项。travel 旅行;decide 决定;advance 推进;learn 学习。

3. D 根据上文“It took me around a month...”可知,作者从最初的不适应到后来的适应花了大约一个月的时间,故选 D 项。nervous 紧张的;anxious 焦虑的;sensitive 敏感的;comfortable 舒适的。

4. A 根据下文“...to make a lot of noise as I rode...”可知,作者提到了一种应对荷兰交通的方法,那就是一边骑车一边发出很多声音,这算是一种技巧,故选 A 项。trick 技巧;plan 计划;tendency 倾向;instruction 指示。

5. D 根据下文“...into keeping away from me...”可知,作者发出的这些噪声会吓走其他骑自行车的人,也就是提前警告其他骑自行车的人,故选 D 项。cheat 欺骗;persuade 说服;guide 引导;frighten 吓唬。

6. C 根据上文“...into keeping away from me...”可知,作者发出声音让其他骑自行车的人避让,这是在避免发生碰撞,故选 C 项。race 比赛;ruin 毁灭;crash 碰撞;competition 竞争。

7. A 根据下文 by fun 可知,经历了一段艰难的时期,之后是快乐的时间,followed by 符合语境,故选 A 项。follow 跟随;present 呈现;support 支持;appreciate 感激。

8. B 根据下文“One of them was...management.”可知,作者需要学习新的技能,其中之一是时间管理技能,作者把学习新技能比作是学习骑自行车,他需要学会这些技能,故选 B 项。hesitate 犹豫;need 需要;remember 记得;fail 失败。

9. A 根据下文“...I don’t see people working...time.”可知,作者提到这里的人们不会加班,也就是人们的时间管理做得很好,故选 A 项。time 时间;finance 财务;business 商业;personnel 人事部门。

10. C 根据上文可知,这里的人们时间管理技能非常好,所以他们不需要额外加班,故选 C 项。special 特别的;regular 定期的;extra 额外的;legal 合法的。

11. B 根据上文“...I don’t see people working...time.”可知,这里的人们平时都不会加班,周末加班更是不可能,forget it 的意思是“不要想”,符合语境,故选 B 项。cancel 取消;forget 忘记;make 做;take 拿。

12. A 根据第 10 小题和第 11 小题可知,荷兰人平时也不加班,至于周末就更不会加班了,所以他们的工作时间较短,故选 A 项。hour 小时;vacation 假期;weekday 工作日;distance 距离。

13. C 根据下文“...could have been focusing on my studies.”可知,作者本来可以完全关注自己的学业,但他却时不时地中途“休息”,也就是工作期间的中断,故选 C 项。exercise 锻炼;responsibility 责任;break 休息;exam 考试。

14. B 根据下文“...of my growth, freedom...”可知,骑自行车是作者生活中一个积极的变化,也就是一种象征,故选 B 项。weakness 弱点;symbol 象征;concept 概念;remark 评论。

15. B 根据下文“...I have formed a good habit of working...”可知,作者形成了一个积极的工作和休息的习惯,这说明他成功地适应了当地的生活,故选 B 项。ambitious 雄心壮志的;successful 成功的;objective 客观的;careless 粗心的。