



详扫
解码
详获
析取

Unit 1 Nature in the balance

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading

I. 1. nutrients 2. biodiversity 3. overseas

4. species 5. extinction

II. 1. survival 2. living 3. damaging 4. harmful

5. agricultural 6. lengthen 7. was

8. disappearance 9. on/upon 10. of

III. 1. due to/because of/owing to 2. feed on 3. in turn 4. break down 5. breathe life into 6. build up 7. home to 8. doing harm to 9. a variety of/varieties of 10. close to

IV. 1. from which 2. In front of our house stands

3. While I am willing to 4. more than half

V. A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了“鸟叔”任建国保护候鸟的故事。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Yet, 63-year-old Ren Jianguo gets up early every day to spread corn on the riverbank to make sure thousands of migratory birds(候鸟) have food to go through the cold days.”和第四段“‘As long as they choose to stay in this city, there should be people to take care of them. When it becomes difficult to find food in winter, I call for donations or sometimes pay for the food myself to secure their survival during the winter, ’...”可知,任建国保护候鸟是为了不让鸟儿挨饿。故选C项。

2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“The temperature of the water stays at around 4—10℃ all year round. This allows Changbai Island to welcome countless migratory birds.”可知,长白岛的温度相对比较适宜,所以鸟儿才会在冬天飞来长白岛。故选D项。

3. D 推理判断题。根据常识以及文章最后一段“‘I simply want this to be a warm and welcoming place for birds when they choose to stay here for a temporary rest,’ he said.”可知,任建国坚持不懈地保护鸟儿,尽力为这些鸟儿打造一个温暖的、舒适的过冬环境,这是非常有意义的。故选D项。

4. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者主要介绍了“鸟叔”任建国保护候鸟的故事。故文章标题应为“鸟叔”的故事。故选A项。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一种能够降解塑料的虫子大蜡螟,它所产生的酶能够降解聚乙烯,这为解决塑料污染提供了新的途径。

5. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Researchers in Spain and England recently found that the worms of the greater wax moth can break down polyethylene, which accounts for 40% of plastics. The team left 100 wax moth worms on a commercial polyethylene shopping bag for 12 hours, and the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams, or almost 3% of it.”可知,这些虫子可以消化塑料。故选C。

6. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段“The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the worm itself or

by its gut microbes(肠道微生物)?”可知,下一步研究是查明这种酶的来源。故选B。

7. D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“‘But she expects to use the chemical in some kind of industrial process—not simply ‘millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic’.”可以推断出,Bertocchini 希望这种化学物质将来能进行工业化生产,而不是仅仅依靠大蜡螟来分解塑料。故选D。

8. C 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“‘So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms.’”可知,有一种新的方法或许可以被用于分解塑料。再根据最后一段“‘But she expects to use the chemical in some kind of industrial process—not simply ‘millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic’.”可知,Bertocchini 希望采用工业化手段。由此可以推知,作者的写作意图为介绍一种分解塑料的方法。故选C。

Period Two Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

I. 1. to meet 2. doing 3. taken 4. begun 5. to make 6. ordered 7. surprised 8. application

9. were tracked 10. absolutely

II. 1. waiting for the train 2. mean to 3. she treats her students 4. given the chance 5. not to

III. 1. When visiting another country 2. Why not ask me 3. Absorbed in his favourite novel 4. we go to see the film 5. If so

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了一份关于人类活动对自然的负面影响的联合国报告:100万种植物和动物因为人类活动而面临灭绝的风险。

1. F 上文“The 1,800-page report took three years to finish.”说明联合国报告花费了很长时间,F项中的it指代上文中的报告,F项(它利用了来自数十个国家的450名科学家的工作成果。)承接上文,符合题意。故选F。

2. D 下文“Since 1970, the human population has doubled. The global economy has grown by four times. To feed, clothe and give energy to this fast-changing world, lots of forests have been cut down.”说明物种灭绝的速度增长的原因,D项(报告列出了造成这种情况的几个原因。)能引出下文,符合题意。故选D。

3. G 上文“To feed, clothe and give energy to this fast-changing world, lots of forests have been cut down.”说明许多森林被砍伐,G项(1980年至2000年间,100万平方公里的热带森林消失了。)也是有关森林砍伐的内容,承接上文,符合题意。故选G。

4. A 上文“The problem can be fixed, the report says.”说明这一问题可以解决,下文“The amount of land and sea that is under protection needs to increase rapidly.”说明解决问题需要做出的改变,A项(然而,这需要许多改变。)承上启下,符合题意。故选A。

5. E 上文“We all know what needs to be done. The knowledge is there.”说明大家都知道应该采取什么行动,E项(只需要有更大的意愿来采取行动。)说明Eduardo Brondizio希望大家下决心去采取行动,承接上文,符合题意。故选E。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了保护濒危的森林象的重要性。

1. themselves 考查代词。此处指代空格前的animals,且是作同位语,意思是动物它们自己,所以此处要用反身代词。故填themselves。

2. which 考查定语从句。此处为关系代词引导的非限制性定语从句,先行词 the rainforest of central and west Africa 指物,从句中缺少主语,所以此处要使用关系代词 which。故填 which。
3. communities 考查名词复数。此处为名词作主语,community 是可数名词,且前面没有限定词,所以此处要填该名词的复数形式。故填 communities。
4. a 考查冠词。此处为固定短语 play a key role in,意为“在……中起着重要作用”,所以此处应为不定冠词,且 key 是以辅音音素开头的单词。故填 a。
5. will do 考查时态。此处应为谓语动词,if 引导的条件状语从句是一般现在时,根据主将从现原则可知,主句用一般将来时。故填 will do。
6. seriously 考查副词。此处应为副词作状语,修饰动词,serious 的副词为 seriously。故填 seriously。
7. to be ignored 考查非谓语动词。此处应为固定结构 too... to... 意为“太……而不能……”。所以此处应为不定式形式,ignore 与其逻辑主语是动宾关系,所以此处需用被动语态。故填 to be ignored。
8. to 考查介词。此处应为固定短语 contribute to sth “导致……”。故填 to。
9. walking 考查非谓语动词。此处为非谓语动词作定语,动词 walk 与 animals 是主动关系,故用现在分词。故填 walking。
10. greater 考查形容词比较级。分析句子结构可知,此处应为形容词;根据 than 可知,此处要填形容词的比较级。故填 greater。
- VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。工程师怀特在雨林中徒步旅行,突然遇到一个人在砍一棵大树。这让他感到担忧,于是他发明了一个叫作“守护者”的设备,帮助护林员监视乱砍滥伐的行为。
1. D 根据“The logger ran away while seeing White...”和“He knew the wildlife reserve employed rangers(护林员)to watch out for illegal loggers.”可知,这个人看到怀特之后立刻逃跑了,而野生动物保护区雇用了护林员来监视非法的伐木工。由此推断这里指这个人在砍一棵大树。故选 D。plant 种植;climb 攀爬;watch 观看;cut 砍。
2. A 此处是讲遇到一个人偷偷砍伐大树的经历让怀特感到困扰。故选 A。experience 经历;message 信息;knowledge 知识;idea 想法。
3. D 根据“But the guards hadn't known about the man White saw.”可知,此处是指怀特疑惑护林员怎么没注意到这个砍伐大树的人。故选 D。guard 保卫;notice 注意到;hate 讨厌;miss 错过,未注意到。
4. C 根据 a device he calls Guardian 可知,此处是指他认为技术可以成为对抗滥伐森林的方法的一部分。故选 C。tourism 旅游业;education 教育;technology 技术;training 训练。
5. B 根据 a device he calls Guardian 可知,此处是指他创造了一个设备。故选 B。discover 发现;create 创造;improve 改进;describe 描述。
6. A 根据 the sound of a chainsaw from two-thirds of a mile away 可知,此处是指接收到链锯的声音。故选 A。pick up 接收到(信号或声音);give out 分发;agree to 同意;turn up 出现。
7. D they 是指“守护者”设备,所以此处是指它们被固定在树上。故选 D。follow 跟随;circle 环行;return 返回;fix 固定。
8. B 根据 get the warning 可知,此处是指当设备检测到有人砍树的声音时,它会向护林员发出警报。故选 B。note 便条;warning 警报;request 要求;mistake 错误。
9. D 根据“... you can show up before much of the tree has been cut...”可知,此处是指在收到警报的那一刻做出反应。故选 D。appear 出现;leave 离开;contribute 做贡献;respond 回应,做出反应。
10. C 根据“... you can show up before much of the tree

- has been cut...”可知,此处是指如果你在收到警报的那一刻做出反应,你就有可能阻止树木被砍伐。故选 C。fact 事实;result 结果;chance 机会,可能性;decision 决定。
11. A 根据前文“Topher White visited a wildlife reserve in Indonesia.”可知,这里的意思是,怀特在野生动物保护区获得了这个项目的灵感,于是就将第一批设备装在了这里。故选 A。inspiration 灵感;pleasure 快乐;invitation 邀请;order 命令。
12. B 根据“... the devices helped rangers...”可知,此处是指这些设备帮助护林员阻止了一个非法伐木人。故选 B。frighten 使害怕;interrupt 打断,使中断;inform 通知;bother 烦扰。
13. A that 是指这些设备帮助护林员阻止了一个非法伐木人,即这让他相信其他地方也可以用这个。故选 A。believe 相信;imagine 想象;explain 解释;persuade 劝说。
14. B 根据 fighting deforestation 可知,此处是指当地的那些护林员,他们都是怀特的合作伙伴。故选 B。logger 伐木工;partner 搭档;soldier 士兵;traveller 游客。
15. C 根据 fighting deforestation 可知,此处是指怀特认为当地的那些护林员才是真正起作用的人。make a difference 意为“起作用”。故选 C。sense 感觉;point 点;difference 不同;change 改变。

Period Three Extended reading & Project & Assessment

- I. 1. recycle 2. profit 3. protest 4. consequence
5. branches
- II. 1. economic 2. processed 3. further
4. chemical 5. entirely 6. poisonous 7. various/
varied 8. defence 9. in 10. of
- III. 1. get rid of 2. on the rise 3. in defence of
4. give rise to 5. come up with 6. call for 7. spring
to mind 8. pointed out
- IV. 1. With my left foot seriously injured
2. so is our friendship
3. Learning Chinese is a must
4. Even though/if you might fail
- V. A
- 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲的是 Alison Teal 探索世界的故事以及她的环保理念。
1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段的“The family travelled the globe staying not at five-star hotels but in a six-foot-wide tent. From cold mountaintops to hot jungles, they completely involved themselves in local nature and culture.”可知,Alison 早期的生活方式是接近自然的。故选 A。
2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段的“Alison's deep knowledge of how to live in a wilderness saved the pair, but what shocked her was the amount of trash washed up on the shore.”可知,Alison 在 *Naked and Afraid* 中展现了良好的生存技能,故选 C。
3. A 词义猜测题。根据第四段的“Swimming in familiar waters back home, she also found her dolphin friends were no longer tossing (抛) seaweed to each other, but plastic.”可知,海洋污染严重,这种情况是令人困扰的,所以画线词 distressing 的意思是“使人感到烦恼的”,和 upsetting 意思相近,故选 A。
4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段的“Alison believes all of us can make changes to protect the Earth and, in turn, those we love. ‘Whether you're a lawyer, a gardener, an artist, a teacher or a surfer, we can all help in our own ways,’ she says.”可知,Alison 最想在她的书中传达的是每个人都应该为保护环境尽自己的一份力。故选 C。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。本文主要说明了对摄影和社交媒体的不健康依赖会给人类和自然带来问题。

5. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的“Spaces that are ill-equipped to deal with too many visits experience environmental degradation, which in turn can endanger those who take photos by putting them in dangerous situations.”可知,没有能力来应对太多游客的地方经历着环境恶化,这反过来也会把那些拍照的人置于危险的境地。由此可知,此处 degradation 是“恶化,毁坏”的意思。故选 B 项。

6. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“... some of which were connected to adventurers trying to capture photos for their social media. Deadly falls in the outdoors can and should be avoided with less photographing for social media.”可知,游客拍摄大自然的照片可能导致一些意外发生。故选 C 项。

7. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“Antelope Canyon in Page, Arizona, will no longer be allowing visits that are centred around cameras.”以及“This is a great first step that should be brought to other natural settings, especially in places that have already been completely photographed by professionals.”可知,作者建议别的自然景点效仿羚羊峡谷这一景点的做法。故选 B 项。

8. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了参观大自然以及发布照片可能会让人们意识到要保护环境,但是这种发布照片的做法也给人类和自然带来了危害。文章最后一段“The unhealthy attachment to photography and social media feeds has created problems for humans and nature...”点明了主题,D 项(不要为了社交媒体危害你自己和大自然)紧扣主题。故选 D 项。

Period Four Writing

I. 1. are of great importance to

2. not only provide us

3. By reducing our use of wood and paper

4. we should spread awareness

II. Due to human activities, the natural habitats of a lot of wildlife were damaged, which caused the extinction of many species. Besides, greenhouse gas emissions caused global warming, which in turn had an impact on human life, especially the development of agriculture. All these consequences call for a change of our lifestyle.

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了记录蝴蝶变化的一种新的科学方法,以此来保护蝴蝶,最终实现保护环境的目标。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Over the past four decades, more than 450 butterfly species have been hit by the falling numbers. In the US alone, the number of monarch butterflies (黑脉金斑蝶) has seen a drop of 80%, from scientists recording millions of them in the 1980s, and only 29,000 in 2020... had fallen by more than 70% in 30 years.”可知,第一段中作者指出 450 多种蝴蝶在过去的四十年中数量减少了,之后列出了美国黑脉金斑蝶下降的百分比和德国科学家指出的昆虫下降的百分比。由此可知,作者在第一段中通过列数据来说明数量下降的趋势。故选 B。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“Butterflies are also helpful in the coal mine for other insects, as it is easier for them to feel the environmental change, and relatively easy to record.”可知,与其他昆虫相比,蝴蝶对环境的变化的感知更快。故选 A。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词前面的句子“As of now, there is no long-term data to develop good protection methods.”可知,此处提出了一个亟待解决的问题。画线词后的 challenge 指前文所提到的“没有长期的数据来开发良好的保护方法”这一问题,故此处表示要“解决”该挑战,画线词与 B 选项为同义词。故选 B。

4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容,尤其是“Our method increases the chance of recording in the long term

by reducing the money spent on it such as wages...”可知, Maria Checa 描述了这个记录项目的优点,故可推断, Maria Checa 对这个新方法是持肯定态度的。故选 C。

IV. One possible version:

Dear schoolmates,

Nowadays, an increasing number of animals are close to extinction. Now I am writing to appeal to everyone to make their own contribution to the protection of animals.

The key reason for animal extinction is that we humans hunt too much and destroy animal habitats. Then there is the damage caused by global warming. In order to save the world's animals, we should do our part to protect the habitats of animals, and we should not kill rare animals.

Here, I sincerely advocate that we all love animals and protect the environment.

Yours,

Li Hua

V. 【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者一家一天看到一只幼小的迷路的松鼠,他们决定收养它。看着这只小松鼠从瘦弱慢慢变得健康活泼,作者一家觉得既有趣又温暖。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“一天,在树丛里,Squirt 遇到了一个灰色松鼠家庭。”可知,第一段可描写 Squirt 遇到这一家灰松鼠的情况和 Squirt 如何与灰松鼠一家交往。

②由第二段首句内容“一天晚上,Squirt 没有回到我们家,而天又下起了大雨。”可知,第二段可描写作者一家的担心和最后的结果,以及作者的感悟。

2. 续写线索:Squirt 遇到灰松鼠—Squirt 与灰松鼠一家交往—Squirt 没有回家,作者一家担心它—作者的感悟。

One possible version:

One day in the trees, Squirt met up with a family of grey squirrels. But the family was not happy about his visit. They scolded and swatted him. At first Squirt was so unhappy that he avoided them. And then he quickly learned some social skills. He would take some snacks to meet them. For several days he played all day in the trees surrounding our house but came down at bedtime.

One night, Squirt didn't come back to our house and it rained hard. Our girls fretted. They wanted to seek Squirt. We prevented them because it was too dangerous. But when the sun rose the next day, there was Squirt, begging for food. And that remained the pattern for weeks. The experience was entertaining and heart-warming for our family. In the wild and somewhat silly moments of raising an orphaned baby squirrel, our children learned to value and appreciate life.

单元小测 (Unit 1)

I. 1. soil 2. climate 3. image 4. former

5. chief 6. residents 7. medal 8. strategy

II. 1. extinction 2. survivor 3. globally

4. officially 5. recyclable 6. drought

7. Organization 8. so 9. up 10. neither/nor

III. 1. take measures 2. getting rid of 3. play a(n) significant/important role/part 4. in poverty 5. in danger 6. far from

IV. 1. Nowhere else could

2. which is a traditional Chinese art form

3. Even if/though we had lost a lot

4. Doing exercise for one or two hours a day

5. with lights still on

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了气候变化对鸟的影响。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“Birds are often considered sentinel (哨兵) species—meaning that they indicate the overall health of an ecosystem—so scientists are particularly interested in how they’re responding to climate change.”可知,科学家喜欢研究鸟是因为鸟是生态系统平衡的标志。故选 C。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“‘For the new study, researchers collected the biggest database so far on the Amazon’s resident birds, representing 77 non-migratory species and lasting 40 years from 1979 to 2019.’以及‘Meanwhile, all the species showed some decrease in average body mass, while a third grew longer wings.’”可知,大约有 26 种鸟长出更长的翅膀来应对气候变化。故选 B。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词前“... but suppose smaller birds may have an easier time keeping cool. In general, smaller animals have a larger rate of the surface area to body sizes...”可知,较小的动物能很快地凉快下来,这是因为它们的表面积相对于自身整体而言较大,因此散发热量就更容易,dissipate 的意思是“散发”,与 give off 的意思一致。故选 B。

4. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘However, the researchers themselves are unsure and wonder what advantage the wing length changes give the birds...’”可知,研究者可能进一步研究鸟的翅膀长度变化对鸟有什么影响。故选 D。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文,介绍了近年来棉布手提袋越来越流行,棉布手提袋看似比塑料袋环保许多,但它真的对环境无害吗?

1. G 根据空格后“‘As a study by the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark shows, a cotton bag needs to be used 20,000 times to offset (抵消) its overall impact of production on the environment.’”可知,这里是指出使用棉袋的负面影响,G 选项(但是,棉袋使用量的增加可能带来了新的问题。)与后文语义相呼应,且引出话题,故选 G。

2. E 根据空格前“‘As a study by the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark shows, a cotton bag needs to be used 20,000 times to offset (抵消) its overall impact of production on the environment.’”可知,这里指的是棉袋的使用次数问题,E 选项(这相当于一个棉袋 54 年的日常使用量。)是对上文的进一步阐释,故选 E。

3. C 根据空格前“‘Even when a cotton bag does make it to a treatment plant, most logos printed on them are not recyclable.’”可知,这里指的是棉袋的缺点以及原因,C 选项(它们极难被化学分解。)是对上文的进一步解释,故选 C。

4. A 根据空格上文“‘They both have disadvantages.’”以及下文“‘And plastic bags use fossil fuels that produce greenhouse gases, never biodegrade (生物降解) and block the oceans.’”可知,这里指的是两者的缺点,并指出了塑料袋的缺点,显然,空格处要指出棉袋的缺点,A 选项(棉花因用水使河流干涸。)符合前后逻辑,故选 A。

5. B 根据空格后“‘For example, British designer Ally Capellino replaced cotton with hemp (麻纤维).’”可知,这里指的是棉布的其他替代方案,B 选项(一些公司正在转向其他纺织品解决方案。)是对这个例子的高度概括,故选 B。

VII. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了植树节的来历以及相关活动情况。

1. On 考查介词。表示在具体的某一天应用介词 on,句首单词首字母要大写。故填 On。

2. to green 考查非谓语动词。此处 green 是动词,作目的状语,应用不定式。故填 to green。

3. made 考查非谓语动词。make 与逻辑主语 proposal 构成被动关系,应用过去分词,作定语。故填 made。

4. who 考查定语从句。此处是非限制性定语从句,先行词是 Sun Yat-sen,指人,关系词在从句中作主语,应用 who 引导。故填 who。

5. announced 考查时态。根据时间状语 in February 1979 可知,应用一般过去时。故填 announced。

6. activities 考查名词复数。这里的 activity 指的是为达到一定目的而进行的活动,为可数名词,前无冠词,应用复数形式,表泛指。故填 activities。

7. has been observed 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。主语与谓语构成被动关系,结合上文 in recent years 可知,应用现在完成时,主语是单数,助动词用 has。故填 has been observed。

8. a 考查冠词。moment 为可数名词,此处为泛指,且 unique 是发音以辅音音素开头的单词,应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

9. extremely 考查副词。此处修饰形容词 convenient,应用副词,作状语。故填 extremely。

10. closer 考查形容词比较级。根据前文的 better 可知,后文表示“更亲密的家庭关系”,应用形容词 close 的比较级 closer,意为“更亲密的”。故填 closer。

VIII. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者和一只蜂鸟的故事。作者在朋友农场外意外救下一只被困的蜂鸟,蜂鸟被救后,久久不愿离开。在作者离开时蜂鸟前来为作者送行。

1. D 根据“I parked my car outside the farm...”可知,作者把车停在农场外,走过去。故选 D。drive 开车;run 跑;travel 旅行;walk 走。

2. A 根据下文“‘It was a hummingbird (蜂鸟)... trying to escape. I ... her from spider webs.’”可知,蜂鸟拼命挣扎想要逃脱所发出的声响引起了作者的注意。故选 A。noise 声音;voice 嗓音;scene 现场;picture 图片。

3. D 根据空后的“‘... trying to escape. I ... her from spider webs.’”可知这只蜂鸟被蛛网困住了,拼命地想要逃跑。故选 D。happily 快乐地;excitedly 兴奋地;deliberately 故意地;desperately 拼命地。

4. A 根据上文“‘It was a hummingbird (蜂鸟)... trying to escape.’”以及下文“‘With the bird in my ... hands, I looked around to see how she had got in.’”可知,作者把蜂鸟从蜘蛛网里救了出来。故选 A。save 救;protect 保护;preserve 保存;prevent 阻止。

5. C 根据下文“‘When I opened my hands, the bird did not fly away...’”以及常识可知,作者把手弯成杯形,把小鸟捧在手里。故选 C。open 打开;close 关闭;cup 使(手)窝成杯状;fold 折叠。

6. A 根据上文“‘... I looked around to see how she had got in.’”以及下文“‘I stuffed a piece of cloth into the ... and took her outside.’”可知,作者推测,蜂鸟很可能是通过破损的窗户进入房子的。故选 A。likely 可能的;potential 潜在的;promising 有前途的;right 正确的。

7. D 根据上文“‘With the bird in my ... hands, I looked around to see how she had got in. The broken window was the ... answer.’”可知,蜂鸟很可能是从破损的窗户那儿进入房子的,作者把破窗户的洞堵上了。故选 D。room 房间;house 房子;cave 洞穴;hole 洞。

8. C 根据上文“‘When I opened my hands, the bird did not fly away; she sat looking at me with her bright eyes.’”可知,作者认为蜂鸟没有飞走是因为身上有蜘蛛网,作者把蜂鸟身上的蜘蛛网去掉。故选 C。take 拿走;move 移动;remove 除去;clean 打扫。

9. B 根据上文“‘When I opened my hands, the bird did not fly away; she sat looking at me with her bright eyes. I... the sticky spider webs that covered her head and wings.’”以及空后“‘... she made no attempt to fly.’”可知,虽然作者把蜂鸟身上的蜘蛛网去掉,蜂鸟仍然没有飞走。故选 B。

10. C 根据第一段中“It was a hummingbird (蜂鸟)... trying to escape.”可知,蜂鸟现在得救后依然没有飞走,作者认为它可能是之前为了逃脱而拼命挣扎太累了。故选 C。fight 打仗;call 打电话;struggle 挣扎;fly 飞。
11. A 根据下文“As I ... her towards my car where I kept a water bottle, she began to move.”可知,作者认为蜂鸟没有飞走可能是渴了。故选 A。thirsty 口渴的;hungry 饥饿的;angry 愤怒的;afraid 害怕的。
12. B 根据句中“... her towards my car where I kept a water bottle, she began to move.”可知,作者带着蜂鸟去找水喝,carry“随身带着,携带”符合语境。故选 B。lift 举起;carry 携带;fetch(去)拿来;hug 拥抱。
13. B 根据上文可知,蜂鸟一直没有飞走,结合“Hovering (悬停), she approached... side to side. Then she flew quickly...”可知,这只蜂鸟最终飞走,飞出作者视野,看不见了。故选 B。out of mind 心智失常;out of sight 看不见;out of breath 喘不过气;out of reach 遥不可及。
14. C 根据第一段“I went to an old friend's farm in western Washington.”以及下文“She again looked directly into my eyes, then ... a squeaking call, seeming to say goodbye to me, and was gone.”可知,作者拜访朋友后要离开了。故选 C。return 返回;come 来;depart 离开;go 走。
15. B 根据空后“... a squeaking call, seeming to say goodbye to me...”可知,这只蜂鸟发出叫声,似乎在和作者说再见。故选 B。give out 放出(热、光等);let out 发出(叫声等);leave out 遗漏;come out 出版。

Unit 2 Natural disasters

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading

- I. 1. hugged 2. procedure 3. County
4. destructive 5. crashed 6. disasters
II. 1. reaction 2. injured 3. calmly 4. relief
5. signals 6. orderly 7. informed 8. occurrence
III. 1. kept her head 2. held on to 3. at large
4. crashed into 5. safe and sound 6. occurred to
IV. 1. were cleaning the kitchen when
2. making our life richer and more colourful
3. It has been confirmed
4. in case there is
5. The moment the famous singer appeared
V. A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了人们选择居住在活火山附近的几个原因:土壤肥沃、文化以及经济效益等。

1. A 推理判断题。根据文章第一段最后一句“Why do people choose to live near a ticking time bomb?”(为什么人们会选择住在一颗滴滴作响的“定时炸弹”旁边?)可知,本文将由第一段最后这句话引出主题,即探讨人们选择在活火山旁居住的原因。故可推断出在这句话前列出多个火山是为了引出主题,引起大家对这一主题的兴趣。故选 A 项。
2. D 段落大意题。根据文章第三段“In Mexico, the active Popocatepetl and the inactive Iztaccihuatl are at the centre of a centuries-old legend, and the Aztecs certainly weren't going to abandon the place most closely associated with their cultural heroes.”(在墨西哥,活火山 Popocatepetl 和死火山 Iztaccihuatl 是有着数百年历史的传说的中心,阿兹特克人当然不会离开与他们的文化中的英雄关系最密切的地方。)以及“Meanwhile, in Iceland, the cruelty of the volcano Hekla became a point of pride.”(与此同时,在冰岛,火山 Hekla 的残酷成为人们引以为豪的一点。)可知,这一段主要讲述这两个地方的火山与各自的文化的关系。故选 D 项。

3. B 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“... they're also a major draw of tourist dollars.”可知,火山也会带来经济收入(收益),故选 B 项。
4. C 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段的最后一句“Why do people choose to live near a ticking time bomb?”以及下文内容可知,全文围绕“人们为什么会选择住在有危险的火山附近?”这个问题进行讨论。选项 C“为什么人们住在活火山旁?”符合题意。故选 C 项。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。一项新研究发现地震仪可用于洪水预警。

5. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“As the town of Ahrweiler took the full force of a flood...”可知,Ahrweiler 遭受了猛烈的洪水侵袭。故选 C。
6. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“Using seismological information from the time of the event, they can tell people about the disaster in a timely way.”及第三段“As the research shows, this method can provide information that is valuable to track flood for warning and rescue activities.”可知,研究人员希望地震仪可以提供预警信息。故选 D。
7. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段“The deadly July flood that hit the Ahrweiler in Germany in July 2021 gave a warning to the locals, the government, emergency services and scientists—how much we need to learn to improve the present flood warning systems.”可推断,人们还需把更多的精力投入到未来的防洪工作中。故选 B。
8. D 推理判断题。根据第一段“For this research, scientists turned an earthquake seismometer station near the town of Ahrweiler in Germany into a flood tracking tool. Using seismological information from the time of the event, they can tell people about the disaster in a timely way.”以及全文内容可知,本文主要介绍了一项新的研究发现——地震仪可用于洪水预警。故文章可能出自一本科学杂志。故选 D。

Period Two Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

- I. 1. to decide 2. to retire 3. to think 4. to make 5. to enjoy 6. to reduce 7. to remove
8. to discover
II. 1. too excited to go 2. so hard as to pass 3. to do 4. to survive 5. to worry about 6. something urgent to tell him 7. to solve the problem 8. to be built there
III. 1. only to find 2. to send a person into space 3. to be discussed 4. to travel abroad 5. too young to understand 6. to live in
IV. 1. old enough to find 2. an interview to attend 3. only to be told 4. the first one to come 5. a way to keep calm 6. the opportunity to work
V. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要描述了庞贝古城发生火山爆发时的情景,以及庞贝遗址目前的情况等。

1. E 根据上文“It was just midday on August 24 in the year 79.”以及后文“In the crowded market, shoppers cried and pointed at Mount Vesuvius, the huge volcano near the city. Ash and smoke were shooting 30 kilometres into the sky from the volcano... The people could not see where to go or how to escape.”可知,本段主要是在描述火山爆发时的情景,故 E 选项“一声震耳欲聋的巨响响起,庞贝城开始摇晃。”符合语境,故选 E。
2. C 根据上文“The people could not see where to go or how to escape.”以及后文“Other people hid and became trapped in their homes.”可知,本句应是描述人们在灾难发生时的反应,C 选项中的 some people 对应后文中的

other people. 故 C 选项“有些人拿了钱然后逃命。”符合语境, 故选 C。

3. D 根据后文“... the terrible eruption was finished.”可知, 后文提到喷发结束了, 由此可见火山和庞贝城恢复了平静, 故 D 选项“到了第二天早上 7 点, 维苏威火山和庞贝城都安静了。”符合语境, 故选 D。

4. A 根据上文“You can see important buildings and beautiful homes where wealthy people used to live.”以及后文“Bakeries still have bread in the oven. Kitchens still have pots on the stove. Walls still have love notes, pictures, and other messages.”可知, 上文提到你可以看到重要的建筑和富人曾经居住的美丽的家, 后文则提到了一些生活中的日常用品, 故 A 选项“你也可以探查其他人的生活。”符合语境, 故选 A。

5. G 根据上文“Now, almost 2,000 years later, three million people live near Vesuvius. Pompeii is ancient history, but the volcano will probably erupt again.”以及后文“They will try to warn people of an eruption and prevent another disaster like the one that destroyed Pompeii.”可知, 上文提到了火山可能再次喷发, 后文则说他们试图提醒人们火山爆发, 由此可见, 空处是在说明有人正在仔细观察火山的情况, G 选项中的 scientists 对应后文中的 they。故 G 选项“没有人知道它什么时候会发生, 但是科学家们正在非常仔细地观察这座火山。”符合语境, 故选 G。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是新闻报道。文章主要讲述中国救援队驰援土耳其地震灾区的事情。

1. was pulled 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。分析句子结构和意思可知, 这句话描述的是过去的事情, 句子主语 a pregnant woman 和动词 pull 是被动关系, 所以谓语用一般过去时的被动语态。主语是 a pregnant woman, be 动词用 was。故填 was pulled。

2. its 考查代词。分析句子结构可知, 该空应填形容词性物主代词, 意为“它的”, 修饰名词 aftershocks。故填 its。

3. for 考查介词。look for 为固定短语, 意为“寻找”。故填 for。

4. and 考查连词。分析句子结构和意思可知, 该空应填并列连词, 连接并列谓语 looked for 与 waited。故填 and。

5. has risen 考查时态和主谓一致。根据时间状语 so far 可知, 此处使用现在完成时, 主语是 the number of deaths, 助动词用 has。故填 has risen。

6. which 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句, 先行词是 the Chinese rescue team, 指物, 关系词在定语从句中充当主语, 需用关系代词 which。故填 which。

7. areas 考查名词复数。one of + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数, 意为“最……的……之一”, 这里要用名词的复数形式, 表示泛指。故填 areas。

8. immediately 考查副词。设空处应填副词, 作状语, 修饰动词 joined。故填 immediately。

9. a 考查冠词。这里的可数名词 plan 是表示泛指, “一个”的意思, 空格后 rescue 的第一个音素是辅音音素, 所以用 a。故填 a。

10. to help 考查非谓语动词。这里需要用动词不定式作目的状语。故填 to help。

VII. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者经历了一次灾难性的地震后, 人生发生了改变, 并以志愿者的身份去帮助像他一样的人, 他希望人们能够在经历灾难和痛苦之后挺身而出, 帮助其他人, 使世界有所不同。

1. A 根据前文“A single tremble shook beneath my feet. The trees above me began to sway (摇摆) hard.”可知, 作者描述了地震特别强烈的时候的情景。而后文 destruction 则描述了地震过后的情景; 结合常识可知, 该

句讲述了大地震过后的“安静”, 与前文的强烈震动形成对比。故选 A 项。silence 寂静, 沉默; power 力量; emergency 突发事件, 紧急情况; extinction 灭绝。

2. B 根据后文“My vision blurred (模糊) even more when I saw the remains of my house.”可知, 这里是说房屋和物品成了废墟。故选 B 项。under pressure 在压力之下; in ruins 一片废墟, 严重受损; on hand 现有 (尤指帮助); in shock 休克。

3. C 根据后文“I ... all the times I played with my little brother and sister.”可知, 作者以前总是和弟弟妹妹在房子里玩耍, 因此, 这所房子承载了以往所有的欢乐时光。故选 C 项。promote 提升, 促进; supply 提供, 供应; contain 包含, 容纳; measure 测量, 判定。

4. D 分析语境可知, 空处起强调作用, 强调曾经充满欢乐的房子地震过后就只是一片废墟。故选 D 项。immediately 即刻, 马上; obviously 明显地, 显而易见地; actually 实际上, 事实上; simply 简单地, 仅仅。

5. B 根据后文 all the times 可推知, 作者想起以往和弟弟妹妹一起玩耍的时光。故选 B 项。adapt to 适合, 适应于; think of 想起; concentrate on 专心于; work out 解决, 算出。

6. A 根据前文“I ... all the times I played with my little brother and sister.”可知, 作者面对废墟时能够想起以往的欢乐时光, 弟弟妹妹的形象深深地刻在他的脑海里。故选 A 项。carve 雕刻; bury 埋葬; design 设计; observe 观察, 遵循。

7. C 根据后文 after lying on the ground for some time 可知, 作者躺在地上休息了一会儿, 恢复了一点力气。故选 C 项。balance 平衡; memory 记忆; strength 力气, 优势; impression 印象。

8. D 根据前文“... I walked on mindlessly...”可知, 经历过大地震, 失去了一切之后, 作者此时漫无目的地走着, 什么东西都不能引起他的反应。故选 D 项。request 要求; comparison 比较, 对比; path 小路, 道路; reaction 反应, 回应。

9. A 分析句子可知, “... that ... me years ago.”为 the disaster 的定语从句, 关系代词 that 指代 the disaster, 在从句中作主语, 其对应的动词应是“侵袭, 爆发”, 用在句中表达“发生在我身上”的含义。故选 A 项。strike 碰撞, 爆发, 侵袭; identify 确认, 认出; threaten 威胁; remind 提醒, 使想起。

10. B 与前文 the deadly 相呼应, 这里应选 B 项“frightening”。故选 B 项。amazing 了不起的, 令人惊叹的; frightening 令人害怕的, 引起恐惧的; exciting 令人激动的; challenging 具有挑战性的。

11. C 根据后文“When I reach the girl, she stares at me with sad eyes, and I gently stick out my hand for her to hold.”可知, 这个女孩是地震的幸存者, 由此可推知, 作者是去帮助这里的幸存者。故选 C 项。professional 专业人员; volunteer 志愿者; survivor 幸存者; expert 专家。

12. A 主语“Losing family ...”意为“失去家人”, 失去家人是痛苦的。故选 A 项。painful 疼痛的, 痛苦的; unusual 不同寻常的; reliable 可靠的; unique 独特的, 独一无二的。

13. D 此处与后文“... where we can help those around us...”中的 help 相呼应, 这里应选 D 项 improve, 用在句中表达作者希望用自己的力量改善和他拥有相同经历的人的生活。故选 D 项。appreciate 欣赏, 感激; possess 拥有, 具有; exchange 交换; improve 提高, 改善。

14. A 根据后文“... the way I did for her.”可推知, 作者认为这个女孩或许以后也会像作者一样, 用“过来人”的身份做志愿者, 去帮助和影响其他人。故选 A 项。affect 影响; recognize 辨认, 识别; recommend 推荐, 劝告; contact 联系, 联络。

15. B 根据前文“Today I am going on a trip to California

to help ... of a recent earthquake.”可知,作者作为一个“过来人”,用志愿者的身份去帮助其他人,这是他在经历灾难后做出的改变世界的行为,因此可推知,这里作者希望在将来我们同样能够在灾难发生后,去帮助受难者,改变灾难后的世界。故选 B 项。establish 建立,设立;change 改变;remove 移开,去除;rescue 营救,解救。

Period Three Extended reading & Project & Assessment

I. 1. destination 2. exports 3. patterns 4. funds

5. rescued

II. 1. eruption 2. unearthed 3. Located

4. unbearable 5. sharply 6. retirement 7. distance

8. beyond

III. 1. in the distance 2. far and wide 3. is separated from 4. broke out 5. take the form of 6. in all directions

IV. 1. what we used to call

2. shooting from his eyes

3. these beautiful animals are to survive

4. as if in search of/looking for

5. there was no hope of

V. A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了美国地理环境多样,天气多变,常年遭受自然灾害,并且不同地区遭受不同的自然灾害。

1. A 推理判断题。文章第一段列举的数字说明美国遭受了严重的自然灾害,其造成了极大的破坏,故选 A。

2. D 段落大意题。根据第三段内容可知,第三段主要讲述美国不同地区面临不同类型的自然灾害,故选 D。

3. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知,美国的天气多变,可能会变得更加具有毁灭性。由此推知美国未来的天气是令人担忧的、不容乐观的,故选 C。

4. D 主旨大意题。通读全文,并根据第二段“As one of the largest countries in the world, the United States is also one of the most geographically various countries—from deserts and forests to miles of coastlines.”及第三段内容可知,本文主要介绍美国地理环境多样,常年遭受很多自然灾害,并且不同地区面临不同的自然灾害。故 D 项能概括文章,故选 D。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要分析了为什么我们总是无法在自然灾害来临前做好准备。

5. B 细节理解题。根据第一段的“But the authorities did not act quickly or decisively enough. Eleven months later, Hurricane Katrina destroyed the city.”(但当局行动不够迅速和果断。11 个月后,飓风 Katrina 摧毁了这座城市。)可知,飓风来袭时,当局的不作为导致了这座城市的毁灭。故选 B。

6. C 推理判断题。根据第二段的“The problem is that we still fail to act, even if faced with clear risks. Psychologists describe this inaction as normalcy bias (偏见). In the face of disasters, people have often been slow to recognize the danger and do nothing until it is too late.”(问题是,即使面临明显的风险,我们仍然没有采取行动。心理学家将这种不作为描述为正常偏见。面对灾难,人们往往迟迟没有意识到危险,直到为时已晚才采取行动。)可知,C 选项(一开始很少有人为大流行病做好准备,因为其他人没有这样做。)是一种正常偏见,故选 C。

7. D 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段的“Part of the problem may simply be that we get our clues from others. In a famous experiment conducted in the late 1960s, psychologists filled smoke into a room in which the participants were filling in a questionnaire.”(部分问题可能仅仅是我们从别人那里获得线索。在 20 世纪 60 年代

末进行的一项著名实验中,心理学家向一间参与者正在填写问卷的房间里注入烟雾。)和最后一段的“Another cognitive (认知的) shortcut is optimism bias. In an experiment, psychologist Neil Weinstein asked more than 250 students to predict pleasant future such as good jobs and clear risks such as an early heart attack.”(另一个认知捷径是乐观偏见。在一项实验中,心理学家 Neil Weinstein 要求 250 多名学生预测美好的未来,比如好工作,以及明确的风险,比如早期的心脏病发作。)可知,作者是通过举例介绍这两种认知捷径的,故选 D。

8. C 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其根据第二段的“The problem is that we still fail to act, even if faced with clear risks. Psychologists describe this inaction as normalcy bias (偏见). In the face of disasters, people have often been slow to recognize the danger and do nothing until it is too late.”,倒数第二段的“Part of the problem may simply be that we get our clues from others.”和最后一段的“Another cognitive (认知的) shortcut is optimism bias.”可知,本文主要论述了为什么我们总是无法在灾难来临前做好准备,因此最好的题目是 C 选项(为什么我们没有为灾难做好准备?)。故选 C。

Period Four Writing

I. 1. to donate money to the disaster area

2. destroying some houses

3. which started from eight o'clock and lasted two hours

4. was collected and given

II. Numerous natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, typhoons and hurricanes, occur every year, causing millions of deaths and injuries. The earthquake that happened in Tangshan in 1976 is considered to be very destructive. To the people's relief, rescue teams arrived immediately and donations from all over the country were supplied to the people in Tangshan.

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。全球气候变化带来了各种灾难性的天气,政府和相关研究机构提出了各种可能的应对办法。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段内容可知,研究者和政府机构给地球降温是为了赢得更多的时间来减少温室气体的排放。故选 B 项。

2. C 推理判断题。根据第三段“... some researchers and policy experts say that concerns about geoengineering should be outweighed by the imperative to better understand it, in case the consequences of climate change become so terrible that the world can't wait for better solutions.”可知,研究者担心全球变暖造成的各种灾难可能会让未来的世界处于危险中。故选 C 项。

3. A 推理判断题。根据第五段“‘What does it do to the strength of hurricanes?’ he asked. ‘What does it do to agricultural production? What does it do to the risk of forest fires?’”可知,Douglas 认为还有很多疑问没有解开,所以还有很多研究有待去做。故选 A 项。

4. B 词义猜测题。根据画线部分所在句“One goal of the research is to look for a sweet spot: the amount of artificial cooling that can reduce extreme weather events without causing broader changes in regional rainfall patterns or similar impacts.”可知,这里指的是人工降温要适度,这既可以解决气候变暖带来的极端天气问题,又不会给气候造成太大的影响,因此“sweet spot”指的是适度的降温。故选 B 项。

IV. One possible version:

Dear Bill,

On hearing the news that the destructive mountain fire broke out in your hometown, I am extremely worried about you.

Are you or your family injured? I know your house was burned down so that you are living in the temporary shelter now. How about the conditions there? Do you have enough clothes and food?

The fire has caused great damage to your family, but I firmly believe that all things will get better. Cheer up! I'm sure you will rebuild your hometown soon. Anyway, tomorrow is another day!

Yours,
Li Hua

V. 【思路点拨】本文以事情发展的顺序为线索展开,讲述了作者和朋友 Rini 开车从荷兰到英格兰,到了肯特时还是阳光灿烂,天气温暖,但随着他们一路向北行驶,天气越来越冷,一场暴风雪困住了他们。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“在过了很久之后,我们看到了远处的光。”可知,第一段可描写作者和朋友终于到了 Clifford 的家。

②由第二段首句内容“新年那天,我们回去拜访 Clifford 的家人,带了很多礼物。”可知,第二段可描写作者和朋友在 Clifford 家,和 Clifford 夫妻在一起的画面。

2. 续写线索:看到光—到达 Clifford 家—Clifford 的妻子照顾作者和朋友—作者和朋友康复—回去拜访—一起交谈—买到 Jaguar 车—度过美好的假期。

One possible version:

After what seemed like a lifetime, we saw lights in the distance. We walked into the farmhouse, much to the surprise of Clifford's wife. We were shaking and numb with cold, but alive. She ran a bath for us, brought us her husband's clothes, and on her doctor's advice, made our bowls full of lukewarm food. It was the first thing we ate in almost two days and it tasted delicious. The storm left the roads blocked, so we had to stay for several days. The couple were so welcoming—even we were two strangers.

We went back to visit Clifford's family on New Year's Day, loaded with presents. They were so pleased and surprised to see us. We spent several days on the farm, helping Clifford tend his sheep and eating more delicious food cooked by his wife. Our car had been dug out by the local garage. We told the owner we'd come to England to find an old Jaguar. By coincidence, he had one to sell, which was the exact model we looked for. It was the best holiday we had, for our survival, the wonderful family we meet and our dream that had come true.

单元小测 (Unit 2)

- I. 1. exit 2. odd 3. flooding 4. stairs
5. conference
II. 1. injury 2. to stop 3. sharpen 4. to sleep
5. powerful 6. curiosity 7. donation 8. shocking
9. scared 10. with
III. 1. in detail 2. look through 3. went through
4. in terms of 5. run out of 6. occurred to 7. in short supply of 8. donated; to
IV. 1. while a movie usually lasts under two hours
2. as if trying to catch our attention
3. only to find an old classmate
4. In case his new jacket got dirty
5. The moment we entered

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文,主要介绍了当飓风过境时,圣地亚哥岛上的猴子建立了新的友谊。

1. C 词义猜测题。根据第二段“The findings showed the monkeys made more friends and became more patient with one another.”以及“... which helped them widen their

friendship circles.”可知,猴子们在飓风之后变得更加友好,这有助于它们扩大友谊圈,由此推测画线单词表示“友好的”,与 friendly 同义。故选 C 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“Instead, the monkeys built new relationships, rather than strengthening their old ones, which surprised the researchers.”可知,使研究人员感到惊讶的是猴子们建立了新的关系,而不是巩固旧关系。故选 C 项。

3. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段“The main takeaway the study offers humans: go beyond your close-knit circle of friends and form a broader social network to survive tough times.”可知,本段主要介绍了这项研究为人类提供的启示,即这项研究的意义。故选 D 项。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据第一段“When Hurricane (飓风) Maria went through the island of Cayo Santiago in 2017, the monkeys living there became kinder towards each other, according to a study published in the journal *Current Biology*.”及下文内容可知,文章主要介绍了当飓风过境时,圣地亚哥岛上的猴子建立了新的友谊,所以“危机带来猴子之间新的友谊”可以作为文章标题。故选 C 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者和朋友兼同事 Dawa Chhiri Sherpa 一起经历的一次地震。

1. B 根据上文“I experienced an earthquake with my friend and colleague Dawa Chhiri Sherpa last Saturday.”以及后文“But we were lucky enough to survive it.”可知,上文提到作者和同事经历了一次地震,后文提到他们很幸运活了下来,由此可推测本句承接上文说明对地震的感受。故 B 选项(这是一次可怕的经历。)符合语境,故选 B。

2. F 根据上文“It was quite a usual morning at first. That morning, Dawa and I had breakfast out with his son Sonam.”可知,上文提到了作者他们在吃早餐,故本句应承接上文说明早饭之后他们的活动, F 选项中 breakfast 对应上文中 breakfast。故 F 选项(早饭后, Dawa 送我回酒店。)符合语境,故选 F。

3. G 根据后文“I wanted to find them.”可知,后文提到了作者想要找到某些人,本句应是在具体说明找谁,后文 them 指代 G 选项中的 Dawa and his son。故 G 选项(第一次地震之后,我开始担心 Dawa 和他的儿子。)符合语境,故选 G。

4. D 根据上文“Sadly, just walking in that area was a challenge. The street was blocked.”以及后文“After walking around the area for 45 minutes, I decided to make my way back to the hotel. I waited on the open ground at the hotel. Luckily, I got a call from Dawa, saying they were safe. Four hours after the first earthquake, they got back to the hotel.”可知,上文提到街道被堵住了,后文提到第一次地震发生四小时后, Dawa 他们回到了酒店,由此可推测作者一开始在街道上没有找到 Dawa 和 Sonam。故 D 选项(没有 Dawa 和 Sonam 的踪迹。)符合语境,故选 D。

5. C 根据后文“The first four days after the earthquake were bad—no water, food, electricity or information, as every three hours we would be rocked by tremors. By Wednesday, things were starting to go well. Dawa and I decided to go out and help people. And we did that on the following three days as well.”可知,本段主要是在描述地震之后的艰难生活, C 选项中 after the earthquake 对应后文中 after the earthquake。故 C 选项(地震后的生活很糟糕。)符合语境,故选 C。

VII. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。洪水是一种常见且具有破坏性的自然事件,每年影响全球约 2.5 亿人。本文介绍了洪水到来时的几个注意事项。

1. frequently 考查副词。空处在句子中作状语,修饰形

容词,应使用副词,故填 frequently。

2. unavoidable 考查形容词。根据下文“... knowledge of the correct procedures before, during and after a flood can make a difference.”可知上文说的是洪水发生的原因不可避免,空处应填 avoidable 的反义词,需在 avoidable 的前面加上前缀 un-表示相反的含义,故填 unavoidable。

3. to reduce 考查非谓语动词。空处在句子中作状语表示目的,应使用动词不定式,故填 to reduce。

4. which/that 考查定语从句。这是一个包含先行词为 disaster supplies 的限制性定语从句的复合句,空处在定语从句中指物作主语,使用 that 或 which 引导定语从句,故填 which/that。

5. where 考查宾语从句。这是一个包含宾语从句的复合句,空处在宾语从句中作地点状语,使用 where 引导宾语从句,故填 where。

6. higher 考查形容词比较级。根据后文“If you're already inside a building, move to the upper floors.”和语境可知,应该是去地势较高的地方。故填 higher。

7. is 考查时态和主谓一致。此处陈述客观事实,应用一般现在时;主语为 water, 谓语动词用单数,故填 is。

8. After 考查介词。根据下文“... find out when it's safe to return to your home.”可知,可以安全回家,说明洪水已经过去了,空处应填表示“之后”含义的介词 after, 单词位于句首,首字母大写,故填 After。

9. roads 考查名词复数。road 为可数名词,此处应用复数形式表示泛指,故填 roads。

10. be polluted 考查动词语态。空处在句子中作谓语,且与主语之间为被动关系,使用被动语态,因空处前面已经有情态动词 may, 空处填 be + 过去分词,故填 be polluted。

VIII. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者所在的地区遭受了一场强风暴的袭击,幸运的是,没有人员伤亡。然而,一个叫艾丽斯的人需要雾化器治疗,但是因为缺少电力无法启动雾化器,所以她的女儿求助于作者。作者将艾丽斯的困难发布到网上后,一个叫丹妮尔的热心人将自己的发电机及时送到了艾丽斯的家中,帮她渡过了难关。

1. C 根据上文“Yesterday morning, our area was hit by a strong storm.”及下文“... there were no injuries or lives lost.”可知,作者所在地区遭遇强风暴,但是没有人员伤亡,这是很幸运的。故选 C。independently 独立地; conveniently 方便地; fortunately 幸运地; effectively 有效地。

2. B 根据下文“She had been ill but had no... to start the nebulizer since the storm.”可知,艾丽斯需要雾化器治疗,但是现在无法启动雾化器,所以她的女儿很担心。故选 B。necessary 必要的; anxious 担心的; typical 典型的; ready 准备好的。

3. A 根据下文“... through a nebulizer (雾化器) and was on oxygen.”及常识可知,艾丽斯正在用雾化器治疗。故选 A。treatment 治疗; information 信息; pay 工资; joy 喜悦。

4. D 根据下文“I offered to ... the electric power company, but no one could help me.”可知,此处指自从暴风雨以来,她没有电力启动雾化器。故选 D。memory 记忆; bravery 勇敢; money 钱; power 电力供应。

5. B 根据下文 the electric power company 及常识可知,此处指联系电力公司。故选 B。warn 警告; contact 联系; protect 保护; recommend 推荐。

6. A 根据上文“She had been ill but had no... to start the nebulizer since the storm.”可知,艾丽斯没有电力驱动雾化器,所以她不得不使用她汽车的电力使她的雾化器运转起来。故选 A。run (使) 运转; design 设计; repair 修理; deliver 递送。

7. D 根据转折副词 however 可知,雾化器未能启动起来。故选 D。begin 开始; prove 证明; tend 往往会; fail 未能(做到)。

8. B 根据上文“Alice had to use her car's power to ... her nebulizer. However, it... to start.”可知,艾丽斯遇到了困难,作者把她的困难发布到了网上。故选 B。program 程序; difficulty 困难; number 数量; name 名称。

9. C 根据下文“Finally, at 8:00 pm, Danielle located the house and drove it there.”可知,丹妮尔把发电机给艾丽斯送去了,所以作者应该是给了她艾丽斯的地址和电话号码。故选 C。recipe 配方; carpet 地毯; address 地址; idea 想法。

10. A 根据下文“Finally, at 8:00 pm, Danielle located the house and drove it there.”可知,丹妮尔把发电机给艾丽斯送去了,所以应该是把发电机装在了车上。故选 A。load 装上; create 创建; choose 选择; sell 出售。

11. C 根据上文“She also gassed up the generator and made sure it ran normally...”及常识可知,此处指丹妮尔在出发前,给发电机加了油,确保它能正常使用。故选 C。recover 恢复; agree 同意; start 出发; adapt 适应。

12. D 根据上文“The next morning Alice's daughter texted to thank me.”可知,此处指艾丽斯晚上睡得很好。故选 D。

13. C 根据上文“She said her mum had slept well all through the... I smiled...”及语境可知,作者帮助艾丽斯解决了困难,所以松了一口气。故选 C。sadness 悲伤; fear 恐惧; relief 轻松; stress 压力。

14. B 根据上文“In the afternoon, I received a text message from a resident abroad...”可知,此处指很多人联系作者。固定搭配 reach out to 意为“联系”。故选 B。

15. D 根据上文“Immediately, a young woman named Danielle telephoned me and said she had a generator (发电机).”及“Then Danielle ... her generator. She also gassed up the generator and made sure it ran normally before she... Finally, at 8:00 pm, Danielle located the house and drove it there.”可知,丹妮尔是一个助人为乐的热心人。故选 D。angry 愤怒的; frank 坦率的; doubtful 怀疑的; intense 热情的,热心的。

Unit 3 The world online

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading

I. 1. accessible 2. arrangement 3. majority

4. Obviously 5. commercial 6. removed

7. delivery 8. has established

II. 1. took off 2. was aware of 3. Above all else

4. at his fingertips 5. bring up 6. To a certain extent

7. have access to 8. in cash

III. 1. the instant the hero came into the lecture hall

2. No matter where/Wherever you choose to travel

3. only if you study hard can

4. no wonder you have made such great progress

5. his hair cut

IV.

A

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了 Wi-Fi 在旅行过程中的重要性,文章最后也指出没有 Wi-Fi 也将开始成为一些酒店的特色。

1. A 推理判断题。通读全文,尤其根据第五段“However, despite the opportunities that free Wi-Fi gives us, ‘our over-reliance on technology has come at a price, with travellers feeling unable to escape social media,’ said *Lonely Planet*, the world's largest travel guide brand.”可知,作者的目的是反对人们对 Wi-Fi 的过分依赖。故选 A。

2. C 细节理解题。由第四段最后一句“We rely on free

Wi-Fi heavily when travelling—especially when it comes to checking social media, searching for travel tips, and accessing websites.”可判断,旅行者在旅行的时候要查看社交媒体、搜索旅行提示和访问网站,所以他们需要找一个有免费 Wi-Fi 的酒店。故选 C。

3. D 词义猜测题。由第六段“... when she was stuck in an isolated camp in Greenland recently.”可判断,《孤独星球》的编辑被困在格陵兰岛一个与世隔绝的营地,说明当时什么都没有,因此也不会有电子设备或者是 Wi-Fi。因此此处指的是“和电子设备断开连接”。故选 D。

4. B 推理判断题。由第六段“I had believed I was capturing moments, but in reality my busy thumbs were preventing me from enjoying travel’s most profound pleasures.”可判断,Anita Isalska 认为如果对社交媒体上瘾的话就会影响旅行的质量,无法享受旅行最深刻的乐趣。故选 B。

B

【文章大意】本文是议论文。文章主要讲的是互联网给人类的记忆带来的影响。互联网的使用者越来越依赖互联网来储存信息,人们这样做是否会丧失记忆事物的能力呢?专家想知道互联网是否正在改变人们的记忆内容和方式。

5. A 推理判断题。根据第一段“Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how.”可知,专家们想知道,互联网是否正在改变我们的记忆内容和方式。这是本文的中心话题。因此推断,作者使用两个问句是为了引出要讨论的话题。故选 A。

6. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“People in the first group knew they could find the information again, so they did not try to remember it.”可知第一组没有试着记住信息。故选 C。

7. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Rather, they remember how to find it. This is called ‘transactive memory (交互记忆)’.”可知,在交互记忆里,人们记得怎样找到信息。故选 D。

8. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段“... but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.”可知,互联网对人们的记忆产生的影响是它改变了我们使用记忆的方式。

Period Two Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

I. 1. allowing 2. smoking 3. following
4. participating 5. working 6. Seeing 7. (should) be finished 8. entertainment 9. up 10. to

II. 1. speaking to the teacher

2. waiting at the dentist’s

3. Hearing his promise

4. Not knowing

5. passing by

III. 1. children playing in the surf 2. the topic being discussed 3. finding food outside; sailing towards the island 4. singing an English song 5. filling his mind

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,就如何做一名好的数字公民这一话题,给读者提供了一些建议。

1. E 上文“Everyone’s talking about ‘digital citizenship’, but what is it?”询问“数字公民”究竟是什么。由此可推测下文会对“数字公民”进行解释。下文“Being a ‘citizen’ means that you belong to a group of people.”解释了 citizen“公民”这个词。选项 E(我们用“数字”一词来谈论计算机技术)解释了 digital“数字的”这个词,是对上文问题的回答,和下文一起构成了回答。故选 E 项。

2. D 上文“Digital citizens can use technology to communicate with others online and know how to use the

Internet in a safe and responsible way. Are you a good digital citizen?”指出好的数字公民能够很好地使用互联网,并提出疑问,问读者是不是好的数字公民。下文“Stay safe”就如何做一名好的数字公民,提出了建议。选项 D(以下是一些安全和负责任地上网的方法)针对上文的问题,指出下文将给读者提供建议,使之成为好的数字公民。故选 D 项。

3. B 下文“Just like in real life, it’s important to behave well online. For example, if you want to post a photo of someone, make sure you ask for their permission first.”指出的建议是,在网络上公民也要举止得体,在发布他人照片前要征求同意,这表示的是礼貌和对他人的尊重。选项 B(表示尊重)用作这一段的小标题符合语境。故选 B 项。

4. F 上文“Before you post a comment online, stop and think. Is it positive? How will your words make someone feel?”指出公民在网上发表言论时要认真思考发布的话对他人可能有什么影响。选项 F(不要在网上说一些你在现实生活中不会说的话)承接上文。故选 F 项。

5. G 上文“Don’t trust everyone or everything online.”告诉读者对于网络上的人和东西不要全都盲目相信。选项 G(记住,网上的人并不总是他们所说的那样)指出不能盲目相信的原因,故该选项是对上文的解释说明,符合语境。故选 G 项。

V. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍电影《流浪地球 2》中科技的应用引起了观众的热烈讨论,并激发了人们对科技的热情。

1. is struck 考查时态和主谓一致。空处为 and 并列句的谓语动词,陈述客观事实,用一般现在时;主语 almost every one of them 表示单数概念,be struck with sth 表示“被……打动”。故填 is struck。

2. particularly 考查副词。此处用副词 particularly “尤其”作状语。故填 particularly。

3. building 考查非谓语动词。短语 the key to“……的关键”中 to 是介词,其后接 build 的动名词形式作宾语。故填 building。

4. performance 考查名词。空处应填名词作宾语,performance“性能”符合题意。故填 performance。

5. before 考查连词。it be + 时间段 + before “要过……才……”是固定句型,其中 before 引导时间状语从句。故填 before。

6. have shown 考查时态和主谓一致。结合语境和时间状语 over the past weeks 可知,本句使用现在完成时,主语 audiences 是复数,助动词用 have。故填 have shown。

7. A 考查冠词。结合句意表达“许多”可知,应用 a number of, number 的发音是辅音音素开头,故填 A。

8. to explain 考查非谓语动词。名词 attempt 后常用不定式作后置定语, in an attempt to do sth“试图做某事”。故填 to explain。

9. but 考查固定用法。结合句意表达“不但……而且……”可知,应用 not only... but (also) ...。故填 but。

10. related 考查形容词。修饰名词词组 knowledge of science and technology 应用所给词的形容词形式, related “有关的,相关的”符合题意。故填 related。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文,介绍了一只失踪十余年后和主人团聚的猫的故事,说明了微芯片对宠物的重要性。

1. A 根据“Fergus went missing 11 years ago and we never thought he would be...”可知,此处指 Fiona 的想法,即认为自己心爱的猫弗格斯已经死了,故选 A。believe 相信; announce 宣布; propose 提议; confirm 确认。

2. A “接电话”的英文表达为“answer a call”,故填 A。answer 回答; miss 错过; refuse 拒绝; obtain 得到。

3. A 根据 however 可知,此空与前句提到的 dead(死亡的)意义相反,故选 A。alive 活着的; relieved 放心的;

anxious 不安的;energetic 精力充沛的。

4. D 根据下文“With the help of the microchip...”可知,在找回猫的过程中微芯片起到了作用,所以此处指多亏了微芯片,故选 D。instead of 代替;rather than 而不是;apart from 除了;thanks to 多亏,由于。

5. C 根据下文“... Fergus was handed over to his surprised family last Saturday.”可知,志愿者们成功找到了猫的主人,故选 C。request 要求;intend 打算;manage 设法做成;apply 应用。

6. B 根据下句“Fergus went missing 11 years ago and we never thought he would be...”可知,他们一直认为自己的猫已经死了,但是十一年后找到了,所以是很惊讶的,故选 B。confused 困惑的;shocked 震惊的;concerned 关心的,有关的;disappointed 失望的。

7. B 根据“But they had... found him.”可知,此处指猫被找到,故选 B。catch 抓住;find 找到,发现;raise 筹集;injure 使受伤。

8. C 根据前句“I had a missed call last Saturday but received a text from the lost and found at Cats Protection regarding my beloved Fergus.”可知,Fiona 是从短信得知猫的信息,并非亲眼所见,根据前面提到的她从没想到它还活着可知,她的第一想法是找到了尸体,故选 C。attempt 尝试;insight 领悟;thought 想法;opportunity 机遇。

9. A 根据下文“... Fergus was handed over to his surprised family last Saturday.”可知,事实上他们找到了活着的猫,故选 A。actually 事实上;particularly 尤其;gradually 逐渐地;basically 基本上。

10. D 根据该组织的特性以及上下文并没有提到猫受伤可知,该中心可以满足猫的基本需求,即吃和睡,故选 D。train 培训;cure 治疗;examine 检查;feed 喂养。

11. B 根据 Facebook 这一社交平台的特点可知,用户的常用功能是发布帖子,且与语境最贴合,故选 B。article 文章;post 帖子;comment 评论;notice 通知。

12. D 根据下句“The volunteer tracked down the cat...”可知,正是因为有人询问其是否有主,志愿者才开始追踪,故选 D。make out 辨认出;run across 偶遇;turn down 拒绝;belong to 属于。

13. A 此处表示 Fiona 继续说道,故选 A。add 添加,补充说;assume 假定;argue 争论;alarm 使担心。

14. C 根据“... Fergus was handed over to his surprised family last Saturday.”可知,正是通过这个微芯片,志愿者获取了 Fiona 的详细信息并联系上了她,故选 C。personality 个性;aid 帮助;details 具体情况,资料;demand 需求。

15. C 根据最后一句“Never in a million years did I imagine we would be reunited with him!”可知,此处指猫的回归,故选 C。origin 起源;loss 损失;return 返回;track 小路,足迹。

Period Three Extended reading & Project & Assessment

I. 1. badminton 2. journal 3. Battery

4. Somehow 5. download

II. 1. being given 2. revealed 3. buying

4. connection 5. scary 6. playing 7. Surfing

8. that

III. 1. lost in 2. is glued to 3. cut back on

4. belong to 5. shot past 6. knocked off his feet

IV. 1. what our life will look like in several years

2. I would appreciate it

3. when they made their final decision

4. shouldn't have told

5. So many people helping us

V. A

【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种

叫作 ECHO 的机器人,它可以监控企鹅,从而检测南极的气候变化。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“It monitors Southern Ocean ecosystems in real time, year-round with small impact on wildlife.”(它全年实时监测南大洋的生态系统,对野生动物的影响很小。)以及第二段“Since emperor penguins are ... studying their populations can show the health of the Antarctic environment.”可知,研究人员监测企鹅以了解南极的环境。故选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“Scientists must physically catch penguins and put chips on their backs to track them.”(科学家必须亲自捕捉企鹅,并在它们的背上放上芯片来追踪它们。)可知,研究人员通过在企鹅身上放上芯片来获取有关企鹅的信息。故选 C。

3. A 段落大意题。根据文章第四段“ECHO removes these issues by acting as a mobile observatory that can monitor thousands of penguins each year. The robot can easily approach the penguins and scan the chips without introducing a harmful human footprint or affecting the birds. The robot is equipped with LIDAR, or light detection and ranging, and a 360-degree camera that can monitor penguins on large areas and uses an antenna (天线) to read each penguin's chip.”(ECHO 通过充当一个移动观测台来消除这些问题,每年可以监测数千只企鹅。该机器人可以很容易地接近企鹅并扫描芯片,而不会引入有害的人类足迹或影响它们。该机器人配备了激光雷达,即激光探测和测距系统,以及一个 360 度的摄像机,可以大面积监测企鹅,并使用天线读取每只企鹅的芯片。)可知,本段主要介绍 ECHO 的好处。故选 A。

4. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“While ECHO has only been tested for a year, researchers say the penguins do not seem to be afraid of it and don't mind it when it comes near. When penguins gather in large groups during the wintertime, ECHO can steal in and scan penguins as they brave the elements.”(虽然 ECHO 只进行了一年的测试,但研究人员表示,企鹅似乎并不害怕它,当它靠近时也不介意它。当企鹅在冬季成群结队地聚集时,ECHO 可以在企鹅勇敢面对恶劣天气时偷偷进入它们之中并扫描它们。)可推知,ECHO 的工作进展顺利。故选 B。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种用于研究金字塔的新技术,该技术不仅不会对金字塔造成破坏,还能得到非常精确的数据。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第一段的“The Great Pyramid of Giza has stood tall since the 26th century BC, and took 27 years to build, with around 2.3 million blocks of stone weighing 6 million tons.”可知,吉萨大金字塔于公元前 26 世纪建立,到目前为止,它的历史超过 4000 年。故选 D。

6. B 段落大意题。根据第四段的“One is around 98 feet long and 20 feet high and could be one large space or several rooms, according to scans of the pyramid, while the other is much smaller, just beyond the north face of the pyramid. Archaeologists are not sure what either space functioned as; the most exciting possibility is that the larger space is the hidden room to keep Khufu, who governed from around 2590 BC to 2568 BC.”(根据对金字塔的扫描,其中一个长约 98 英尺,高约 20 英尺,可能是一个大空间或几个房间,而另一个小得多,就在金字塔的北面之外。考古学家不确定这两个空间的功能是什么;最令人兴奋的可能性是,更大的空间是用来容纳胡夫的隐藏房间,胡夫统治时期约为公元前 2590 年至公元前 2568 年。)可知,本段主要是对两个神秘洞穴的介绍。故选 B。

7. A 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段的“Nowadays, though, we have the technology to find out, compared to days gone by when examinations would have to blow up the pyramids to explore.”(然而,如今,与过去必须炸毁金字

塔才能探索的日子相比,我们有技术可以找到答案。)可知,作者认为过去的研究方法会对金字塔造成破坏。故选A。

8. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句子“Since the instruments that are used are very large, they cannot be placed inside the pyramid, and therefore our approach is to put them outside and meticulously move them along the base.”(由于使用的仪器非常大,它们不能放在金字塔内,因此我们的方法是把它们放在外面,并沿着底部小心地移动。)可知,现在的仪器非常大,为了不对金字塔造成破坏,因此他们只能把仪器放在外部,并且小心地移动。由此猜测,画线词意为“小心地”,与 carefully 同义。故选A。

Period Four Writing

- I. 1. could have known
2. (that/in which) people use the Internet
3. It seems that
4. compared to 13%
5. As far as I am concerned

II. With the rapid development of the e-commerce, people can buy various goods on the Internet. Just click the button and the goods will be delivered to your home. Besides, you can also make comments on the quality of the goods. Obviously, the majority of people think it very convenient. However, surfing the Internet is risky to some extent.

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍的是3D打印将住宅建设带到了一个新高度。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“Several 3D-printed homes have already been built or are currently in the works across a handful of states.”可知,在美国的几个州,一些3D打印房屋已经建成或正在计划中。故选C项。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“My team aims to eventually scale up (扩大) the designs to be able to efficiently 3D print multifamily homes.”可知,她的团队的目的是最终扩大他们的设计规模,能够有效地3D打印多户住宅。故选B项。

3. B 推理判断题。根据第四段Zerle说的话“‘It’s a case study. We’re learning the abilities of the machine, and learning the reaction of the material under different weather conditions. We’re learning how to optimize (优化) the speed of printing. When this project is completed, we should have a very good idea of how to proceed in the future,’ he added.”可知,Zerle说这是一个案例研究,他们在了解3D打印机器的能力、不同条件下的材料反应以及如何优化打印速度等,由此可推出,他的话阐述了这个研究的目的。故选B项。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据第一段“3D printing is taking home construction (建筑) to new heights. In Houston, a giant printer is building what designers say is the first 3D-printed two-story house in the US.”并结合下文中对3D打印技术在建筑方面的利用和影响可知,3D打印将住宅建设带到了一个新高度,所以“3D打印提升了住宅建设水平”作为题目概括了全文的内容,体现了全文的主题。故选C项。

IV. One possible version:

Dear fellow students,

With the wide application of various digital gadgets, the Internet is finding its way into our daily lives. However, along with its advantages come many problems, among which Internet addiction is becoming increasingly severe, thus raising worldwide concern.

Internet addiction is likely to cause damage physically and psychologically. Young addicts whose eyes are glued to screens too much may well lead to their eyesight failing.

Worse still, some of them tend to get lost in the virtual world and entirely ignore the real one. As for students, their academic performance may suffer a dramatic drop as a consequence of heavy addiction.

Given the current severe situation, I strongly appeal to every student to use the Internet properly and responsibly. We are supposed to be the master of the Internet instead of the slave to it.

Students' Union

V. 【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者使用翻译应用程序帮助一位不会说英语的中国老太太回家,老太太因为占用了作者的时间感到抱歉,作者告诉她一点也不麻烦,自己只是想确保她安全到家。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“不久,老太太的女儿来了。”可知,第一段可描写老太太的女儿感谢作者并赠送礼物。

②由第二段首句内容“周末的时候,那个女人打电话来邀请我们全家去远足。”可知,第二段可描写老太太邀请作者一同游玩,她们一起度过了一个愉快的周末。

2. 续写线索:表达谢意—赠送礼物—邀请游玩—享受生活—感激这段经历。

One possible version:

Soon the elderly woman's daughter arrived. She was equally grateful to me and expressed her appreciation for the assistance I provided for her mother. She mentioned that her mother came from China and had only been in the country for a few weeks. As we said our goodbye, the woman's daughter handed me a small token of appreciation. It was a small handmade trinket that her mother had made as a gesture of thanks. I was touched by their kindness and felt a sense of joy in my heart knowing that I had made a positive impact on their day.

At the weekend, the woman called to invite my family to go outing. She had learned from her daughter that I was a single parent, and she wanted to express her gratitude by treating us to a day out. I was humbled by her generosity and touched by the kindness that had been shown to me. We spent the day together, exploring the local area and enjoying each other's company. We talked about our different cultures and shared stories about our lives. It was a beautiful day filled with laughter, joy and a deep sense of connection. In the end, I felt grateful for the experience and knew that the memory of that day would stay with me forever.

单元小测 (Unit 3)

- I. 1. guidelines 2. recipe 3. military 4. clicked
5. affair

- II. 1. addiction 2. to attend 3. appreciation 4. is delivered
5. improved 6. instantly 7. technically
8. percentage 9. establishment 10. awareness
11. for 12. on/about

- III. 1. be addicted to 2. setting up 3. pay for
4. keep in contact/touch with 5. on a regular basis
6. made up my mind

- IV. 1. No wonder you can't find anybody here
2. no matter where/wherever you are
3. can we enjoy the pleasure and convenience
4. The boy leading the way

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道,主要介绍的是中国的天才少年开发了一种新的手机应用程序帮助博茨瓦纳的农民种植农作物。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Tropical savanna (草原) and desert climates are typical in most parts of the country, making it difficult to grow common crops.”可知,

热带草原和沙漠气候使得博茨瓦纳难以种植常见农作物。故选 B 项。

2. A 词义猜测题。根据第四段中的“Botswana has made a series of cooperative arrangements with China to get rid of food shortages.”可知,两国已经商定了一系列农业合作;根据画线单词所在句子“In July last year, a pilot project to grow China’s water-saving and drought-tolerant rice was successfully undertaken in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, which brought Wu some new ideas on local agriculture.”可知,此处指在哈博罗内成功发起一个节水耐旱水稻种植试点项目,由此可推知画线单词 undertaken 与 launched 意思一样。故选 A 项。

3. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“Farmers who use the application can click on the crop picture to see its watering needs, opening time, seed price, selling price and production. After planting the seeds, farmers click the timer to start, and the application reminds them what to do at each stage.”可知,农民点击该程序上某种农作物的图片,就能看到其灌溉需求、开放时间、种子价格、出售价格及产量等信息。该程序还能提醒农民何时该做什么事。故选 D 项。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“With the help of a new mobile application called Farm Assistant, developed by Wu Zeyin, farmers in Botswana can make their work much easier.”以及下文中对这位 11 岁的中国小学生设计这个应用程序的由来和该应用程序如何帮助当地农民更好地务农的介绍可知,本文主要讲述的是中国的天才少年帮助博茨瓦纳的农民。故选 C 项。

VI. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了何为手机恐惧症以及应对策略。

1. B 根据该空前的“This simple act can actually be an unpleasant experience for some people.”可知,B 项(一想到它,他们的心跳可能会加速。)内容紧承前文,与该空前的 an unpleasant experience 相互呼应。故选 B 项。

2. A 根据该空前的“When speaking face to face, we give off lots of facial cues (暗示) that help each other follow the conversation.”以及该空后的“Very often the idea of speaking on the phone makes some people so frightened that they will freeze up or lose control of the conversation.”可知,A 项(电话里可不是这样。)在此承上启下,进而说明另一种情况。故选 A 项。

3. F 根据该空前的“One thing that those with telephobia can do before making a call is smile.”可知,F 项(这听起来可能很傻,但微笑可以帮你感觉更放松。)进一步说明微笑的好处,符合此处语境,且 F 项中的 smiling 与该空前的 smile 相呼应。故选 F 项。

4. D 根据该空前的“Similarly, imagining how the call will go before you make it can also help things go more smoothly.”可知,D 项(请在你的脑海里练习一次积极的对话。)与该空前的 imagining 相互呼应。故选 D 项。

5. E 根据该空后的“Well, you don’t always have to pick up the phone. There’s nothing wrong with calling the person back later when you feel more comfortable.”可知,这里是对 E 项(当你面临接到电话的情况时,你应该怎么做?)提问的回答,符合此处语境。故选 E 项。

VII. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了由佐治亚理工学院设计的一款可编写和演奏自己的音乐的机器人。

1. designed. 考查非谓语动词。句中已有谓语 has used,空处应用非谓语,design 和 robot 是逻辑上的动宾关系,此处应用过去分词作后置定语。故填 designed。

2. The 考查冠词。空处位于名词 robot 之前,且此处的 robot 特指上文提到过的机器人,应用定冠词 the。故填 The。

3. original 考查形容词。根据空后的名词 compositions

可知,空处应填形容词作定语,应用 original“原创的”。故填 original。

4. which 考查定语从句。此处为非限制性定语从句,空处修饰先行词 5,000 songs,在从句中作主语,应用 which 引导从句。故填 which。

5. has produced 考查时态和主谓一致。空处作谓语,根据时间状语 so far 可知,应用现在完成时,主语 the robot 为名词的单数形式,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 has produced。

6. but 考查连词。空处前后的两个分句之间为转折关系,根据句意可知,应用连词 but 连接。故填 but。

7. giving 考查非谓语动词。apart from 为介词短语,表示“除了”,后面应该接动名词形式,故填 giving。

8. humans 考查名词复数。空处作主语,根据后面的谓语动词 were 可知,空处应该用复数形式,故填 humans。

9. to complete 考查非谓语动词。“It takes/took time to do sth.”为固定句型,意为“做某事花费多少时间。”其中 it 为形式主语,真正的主语为动词不定式。故填 to complete。

10. randomly 考查副词。空处修饰动词 puts,作状语,应用副词形式。故填 randomly。

VIII. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲的是 Fortune 放在车里的电脑被偷,他非常难过,结果从小偷手里买了电脑的 Almazrouei 将电脑归还给他了,Almazrouei 所在大学的校长给了他一台电脑作为他的善意的回报。

1. C 根据“... the car’s window was broken...”可知,Luke Fortune 发现汽车的窗户被打破了。故选 C。imagine 想象;hear 听见;discover 发现;witness 目击。

2. D 根据“Every paper I wrote for my medical tests and letters for job ... were in that computer.”可知,电脑对他很重要。故选 D。expensive 贵的;heavy 重的;effective 有效的;important 重要的。

3. A 根据“Every paper I wrote for my medical tests...”可知,他在学医,准备成为一名医生。故选 A。doctor 医生;physicist 物理学家;teacher 老师;lawyer 律师。

4. C 根据 letters for job 可知,此处指的是求职信,即申请工作的信。故选 C。stress 压力;design 设计;application 申请;consideration 考虑。

5. B 根据“... by a man who said he had a computer for sale.”可知,一名男子走近 Almazrouei,说他有一台电脑要卖。故选 B。regard 认为;approach 接近;judge 判断;admire 钦佩。

6. A 根据语境可知,他当时需要电脑,所以买下了这台电脑。故选 A。need 需要;repair 修理;use 使用;own 拥有。

7. B 根据“After turning it on...”可知,他买了这台电脑。故选 B。make 制作;buy 买;sell 卖;steal 偷。

8. C 根据“After turning it on, he saw files and photos.”可知,Almazrouei 意识到电脑可能是被偷来的。故选 C。announce 宣布;prove 证明;realize 意识到;hesitate 犹豫。

9. B 根据“I thought it was a joke at first. So I told him if he really had the computer, he should take it to the...”可知,Almazrouei 在电脑里找到了电脑主人的手机号码,拨打了电话。故选 B。seller’s 卖家的;owner’s 主人的;woman’s 女人的;friend’s 朋友的。

10. D 根据“Soon, a police officer called Fortune, saying that a man had brought a computer.”可知,Fortune 不相信,他认为如果 Almazrouei 真的有那台电脑,他应该把它交给警察。故选 D。boss 老板;worker 工人;chef 大厨;police 警察。

11. A 根据“He said it was his ... to buy the computer from someone he didn’t know.”可知,Almazrouei 拒绝了 Fortune 的酬谢。故选 A。refuse 拒绝;receive 收到;get 得到;accept 接受。

12. B 根据“... to buy the computer from someone he

didn't know.”可知,Almazrouei 认为从一个他不认识的人那里买电脑是他的过错。故选 B。right 权利; fault 过错; duty 责任; honour 荣誉。

13. B 根据“I know he is a good man.”可知,Almazrouei 认为电脑的主人是好人,应该帮助他摆脱困境。故选 B。question 问题; trouble 困境; curiosity 好奇心; embarrassment 尴尬。

14. D 根据“‘Impressed with his student's honesty, the president gave Almazrouei a new computer.’”可知,电话来自 Almazrouei 就读大学的校长。故选 D。employee 雇员; professor 教授; student 学生; president 校长。

15. C 根据“... the president gave Almazrouei a new computer.”可知,校长给 Almazrouei 一台电脑作为回报。故选 C。in detail 详细地; in a dilemma 处于进退两难的境地; in return 作为回报; in turn 转而。

Unit 4 Scientists who changed the world

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading

- I. 1. illustrate 2. sufficient 3. provinces
4. household 5. experiment
II. 1. intention 2. wisdom 3. survival 4. limited
5. container 6. deadly 7. broaden 8. beneficial
9. conductor 10. be postponed
III. 1. succeeding in 2. pay off 3. Thanks to
4. draw on/upon 5. through trial and error 6. speed up
7. referring to 8. with the intention/aim of
IV. 1. his hair cut like a role 2. Influenced by my grandfather 3. To enrich his own life 4. it is a little bit strange to walk
V. A

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。华裔美国科学家瓦莱丽·L·托马斯是一位发明家也是一位科学家,她对美国的太空研究做出了广泛贡献。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“At the age of eight, her curiosity about how things worked inspired her to borrow a book called *The Boy's First Book of Radio and Electronics*, which she took home hoping her father would help her take on some projects in it. However, he didn't help her.”以及第三段“‘She attended an all-girls high school that did not help her with hands-on projects either.’”可知,托马斯在早期生活中缺乏别人对她的兴趣的支持,故选 C 项。

2. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词组下文“‘She graduated with excellent results and accepted a position as a data analyst at NASA.’”可推知,画线词组的含义应为“擅长”。故选 A 项。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“‘Unlike flat mirrors, which produce images that appear to be inside, or behind the mirror, concave mirrors create images that appear to be real, or in front of the mirror itself.’”可知,托马斯的发明相对于平面镜的优点是它改变了图像的位置。故选 C 项。

4. D 段落大意题。根据最后一段“‘For her achievements, Thomas received a number of NASA awards including the Goddard Space Flight Centre Award of Merit and the NASA Equal Opportunity Medal.’”可知,最后一段主要讲的是托马斯一生的成就。故选 D 项。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文,主要论述的是我们应该教学生科学方法而不是简单地灌输科学知识。

5. B 细节理解题。根据第一段的“‘I'm wondering whether spending more time learning how we ‘do’ science—the scientific method—is more valuable than simply making children memorize scientific ‘facts’.’”可知,

作者关心的是科学学科的教学内容。故选 B。

6. D 段落大意题。根据第三段的“‘Surely, everyone needs a basic scientific understanding. We all need to know some science; facts about the world to help us make informed decisions about important issues that face us all in our everyday lives, from the risks of smoking to the benefits of exercising or why recycling our waste is good for the planet.’”可知,第三段的主要内容是日常生活中对科学的理解。故选 D。

7. B 词义猜测题。根据倒数第二段的“‘Nowadays, social media has played a significant role in spreading information. However, many people use it as a medium for spreading disinformation or harmful opinions.’”可知, the societal problem 指的是虚假信息的传播,故选 B。

8. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段的“‘This is where thinking scientifically can help. Adopting some of the ways that good science is practised can help us to critically assess what we believe, question our own views before we attack views we don't like, and so on.’”可知,学生能从学习科学方法中得到批判性思考的能力。故选 C。

Period Two Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

- I. 1. recognized 2. Buried 3. reserved
4. indication 5. stuck 6. Surrounded 7. intelligence
8. charged 9. theoretical 10. favourite
II. 1. make myself understood
2. held last night
3. Properly marked with numbers
4. supported by a girl
5. asked to sing a song
6. Devoted to his research
III. 1. broken; playing football 2. being discussed
3. Encouraged by 4. taken good care of 5. waiting
6. Working harder

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。本文对几种社交媒体进行了介绍。

1. C 下文对几种社交媒体进行了介绍,所以这里应该进行一个总的介绍。C 项(一般来说,有六种不同类型的社交媒体。)符合语境。故选 C。

2. D 根据下文“‘These sites allow people to stay in touch with friends, make new ones and join communities. Facebook is an example of this type.’”可知,此处介绍的是另外一种类型的社交媒体。D 项(另一种类型的社交媒体是社交网站。)符合语境。故选 D。

3. A 根据上文“‘Many people like to play games on the Internet and, yes, there are social media games as well. These games allow gamers to interact with each other and play with or against other gamers.’”可知,这里在谈论电脑游戏。A 项(《魔兽世界》就是一个很好的例子。)符合语境。故选 A。

4. B 根据下文“‘It takes only a few minutes to write a twitter post, for example.’”可知,这里意思是社交媒体的内容会创作得更快。B 项(社交媒体的内容可以更快地产生。)符合语境。故选 B。

5. E 根据下文“‘But whatever you might think, social media is here to stay.’”可知,不同的人对于社交媒体有不同的观点。E 项(有些人认为社交媒体是好的,有些人认为它是坏的。)符合语境。故选 E。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍的是南极洲的科学家们发现了世界上最大的鱼类繁殖地,并分析了其成为最大鱼类繁殖地的原因。

1. discovery 考查名词。分析句子结构可知,此处应为名词作宾语,discover 的名词为 discovery,根据空前不定冠词 a 可知,此处应为名词单数。故填 discovery。

2. making 考查状语从句的省略。分析句子结构可知,此处应为状语从句的省略,即当主句和从句为同一主语,

且从句含有 be 动词时,从句省去主语和 be 动词,主语 researchers 和 make 为主动关系,且表示与谓语动词同时发生,所以从句是现在进行时,省略主语和 be 动词,所以此处应使用现在分词形式。故填 making。

3. cameras 考查名词复数。分析句子结构可知,此处应为名词作宾语,a number of 修饰名词复数,所以此处应使用 camera 的复数形式。故填 cameras。

4. attractive 考查形容词。分析句子结构可知,此处应为形容词作表语,attract 的形容词为 attractive,意为“吸引人的”,符合句意。故填 attractive。

5. a 考查冠词。分析句子结构可知,空后内容为同位语,对 Autun Purser 进行解释,biologist 为可数名词单数,结合句意可知,此处泛指“一位深海生物学家”,所以使用不定冠词,且 deep-sea 是以辅音音素开头的单词,所以使用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

6. to establish 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处应为非谓语动词作宾语,根据 hope to do sth 意为“希望做某事”可知,此处应为不定式,结合句意可知,此处表示主动意义。故填 to establish。

7. be preserved 考查语态。分析句子结构可知,此处位于情态动词后,应为动词原形,that 引导的定语从句指代的是先行词 a unique habitat, preserve 与先行词之间为被动关系,所以使用被动语态。故填 be preserved。

8. from 考查介词。分析句子结构可知,此处应为固定短语 prevent...from...意为“阻止……做……”,符合句意。故填 from。

9. which 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 millions of other species,指物,从句中缺少主语,所以使用关系代词 which。故填 which。

10. have protected/have been protecting 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知,此处应为谓语动词;根据时间状语 so far 可知,应使用现在完成时,且与句子主语为主动关系,主语是复数,所以使用 have protected。根据句意可知,此处可理解为动作发生在过去,一直持续到现在,也可能继续持续下去,所以此处也可使用现在完成进行时。故填 have protected/have been protecting。

VI. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了吉坦贾利·拉奥只是一个 11 岁的普通人,活泼健谈,但她的科学精神却产生了巨大的影响,她因其发明获得了探索教育 3M 青年科学家挑战赛的最高奖项。

1. A 根据下文“... the top prize at the Discovery Education 3M Young Scientist Challenge for her invention.”可知,吉坦贾利·拉奥获得了这个奖项,故选 A 项。earn 获得;design 设计;offer 提供;make 制作。

2. D 根据下文“...her city faced a water emergency with too much lead in its water.”以及“The idea didn’t... to me until I saw my parents try to do water tests.”可知,她的城市面临着水资源中铅含量过高这一问题,这使吉坦贾利受到了启发,故选 D 项。expose 暴露;improve 改善;define 下定义;inspire 启发。

3. C 根据下文“...until I saw my parents try to do water tests.”可推理出,她在看到父母试着做水测试时,想到了主意,故选 C 项。stick 刺;belong 属于;occur 被想到,发生;apply 申请。

4. B 根据上文“The test strips may show inaccurate results...”可知,测试条可能会显示不准确的结果,因此不可靠,故选 B 项。simple 简单的;reliable 可靠的;predictable 可预测的;creative 创造性的。

5. D 根据上文“She then searched for suitable materials with continued efforts...”以及下文“... found that carbon nanotube (纳米管) sensors can be used to sense chemicals.”可知,此处是指吉坦贾利经过不断的努力,最终发现了碳纳米管探测设备,故选 D 项。initially 最初;immediately 立即;temporarily 临时地;eventually 最终。

6. A 根据下文“...to build a small blue housing using the

3D printer at her school with computer chips and a battery inside.”可知,吉坦贾利成功地建成了外壳,故选 A 项。manage 成功完成;promise 承诺;pretend 假装;happen 发生。

7. C 根据下文 from her computer science teacher 可推知,此处是指她的计算机科学老师的指导,故选 C 项。observation 观察;command 命令;instruction 指导;control 控制。

8. B 根据下文“... sends the data to a linked phone through an attached device.”可知该应用程序能提供即时的结果,故选 B 项。access 入口;result 结果;decision 决定;approval 同意。

9. D 根据语境可知,吉坦贾利的项目设计并不是一帆风顺的,故选 D 项。optional 可选择的;complete 完整的;continuous 连续的;smooth 光滑的,顺利的。

10. C 根据上文“Kathleen Shafer, a scientist paired with Gitanjali as her teacher in summer...”可知,Kathleen Shafer 一直都在帮助吉坦贾利,故选 C 项。change 改变;risk 冒险;help 帮助;follow 跟着。

11. B 根据下文 constant support 可知,吉坦贾利把她的成功还归功于父母的不断支持,故选 B 项。stress 强调;credit 把……归功于;impress 给……以深刻印象;provide 提供。

12. A 根据上文 constant support 以及下文 try “crazy ideas”可知,空白处应填表示“鼓励”含义的名词,故选 A 项。encouragement 鼓励;request 要求;struggle 挣扎;pressure 压力。

13. C 根据下文 winning the contest 可知,赢得比赛是一种荣誉,故选 C 项。fortune 命运;intention 目的;honour 荣誉;potential 潜力。

14. D 根据下文“She shows a lot of motivation to solve... issues through science.”可知,Shafer 对吉坦贾利有着很高的评价,故选 D 项。keep up with 跟上;get along with 与……和睦相处;take care of 照顾;speak highly of 高度赞扬。

15. B 根据上文“She then searched for suitable materials with continued efforts and... found that carbon nanotube (纳米管) sensors can be used to sense chemicals.”可知,吉坦贾利是通过科学解决实际问题,故选 B 项。commercial 商业的;practical 实际的;academic 学术的;systematic 系统的。

Period Three Extended reading & Project & Assessment

I. 1. nationality 2. authority 3. credit 4. data
5. standout 6. published

II. 1. morally 2. mysterious 3. scientific
4. permission 5. marriage 6. ignorance 7. applied

8. was declared 9. responsibility 10. freedom

III. 1. as to 2. take it for granted 3. let them down
4. put forward 5. be/get involved in 6. give him credit for 7. by accident 8. with a bang

IV. 1. of great help

2. find his house broken into

3. what to say

4. (that/in which) you work

V. A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了来自布法罗大学、中国复旦大学和威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校的工程师们,在国家科学基金会的资助下,共同研发出一种经济高效的太阳能净水设备,还介绍了该设备的工作原理和优缺点。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第二段“More than 2,300 years ago, the philosopher Aristotle described the water cycle. He has explained that water is heated by the sun, evaporates (蒸发) up into the air, condenses (凝结) into

drops, and then falls back to the ground, pure and free of pollutants. (2300 多年前, 哲学家亚里士多德描述了水循环。他解释说, 水被太阳加热, 蒸发到空气中, 凝结成水滴, 然后落回地面, 这样水就是纯净的, 不含污染物。)"可知, 作者提到亚里士多德是为了介绍太阳能净水设备的基本工作原理。故选 D 项。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段 "Gradually, the water in the container is absorbed by the paper. When the black carbon coating the paper is heated by the sun, the wet paper begins to dry. (逐渐地, 容器中的水被纸张吸收。当纸张上的黑碳涂层被太阳加热时, 湿纸开始变干。)" 可知碳涂层纸的主要功能是吸水 and 吸收太阳的热量。故选 D 项。

3. B 段落大意题。根据第三段中 "The ends of the paper strips dip into a water container at the bottom. Gradually, the water in the container is absorbed by the paper. When the black carbon coating the paper is heated by the sun, the wet paper begins to dry. During evaporation, salt, dirt, bacteria, and other pollutants are trapped in the paper. As the temperature cools, water droplets begin to condense on the surface of the paper. (纸条的末端浸入底部的水容器中。逐渐地, 容器中的水被纸张吸收。当纸张上的黑碳涂层被太阳加热时, 湿纸开始变干。在蒸发过程中, 盐、污垢、细菌和其他污染物被困在纸张中。随着温度的降低, 水滴开始凝结在纸张表面。)" 可知, 本段主要讲述了新发明的净水器是怎么工作的, 故选 B 项。

4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容 "Currently, the engineers are working to make their purifier available worldwide. Soon, drinkable water will be purified and accessible where it is needed." 可知, 作者对净水器即将在全世界推广充满希望和信心。故选 C 项。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了美国音乐家和声音艺术家 Holly Herndon 使用人工智能创作了新音乐。文章介绍了其操作过程以及对 AI 音乐家的深度思考。

5. B 细节理解题。根据第二段 "The process requires the input data of music written by people or by artificial intelligence (AI)." 可知, 现有音乐的输入在 PROTO 的制作中起着重要的作用。故选 B。

6. A 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 "Miquela Sousa is a computer-generated artist with over one million followers on Instagram. 'I'm a model and singer. And I'm a robot,' Miquela said. This then raises the question: Can we reproduce creativity using a computer?" 可推知, 作者提到 Miquela Sousa 的例子是为了促进对 AI 音乐家的深度思考。故选 A。

7. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段 "Though those questions are not easy to answer, I believe the next frontier of music lies somewhere in between. I can see the path forward with a new dawn of creativity that combines human inventiveness with AI. And the next chapter of music will certainly become wonderful as music and AI become even more closely connected." 可推知, 作者对 AI 和人类共同创作的音乐很有信心。故选 D。

8. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段 "While most musicians work with other artists when creating their music, Holly Herndon, an American musician and sound artist who is now based in Berlin, takes a different way, working with the machine learning software called Spawn. The software uses artificial neural networks modeled after the structure of the human brain. These networks learn patterns from datasets during the training process. Based on the data, the networks create new material that includes Herndon's own voice." 并结合全文内容可知, 文章主要说明了美国

音乐家和声音艺术家 Holly Herndon 使用人工智能创作了新音乐。文章介绍了其操作过程以及对 AI 音乐家的深度思考。由此可知, 这篇文章主要讲了人工智能和音乐创作的结合。故选 D。

Period Four Writing

I. 1. which is used as a cover

2. what new materials they can make; what features their materials will have

3. how their new materials can change people's lives

II. Li Hua is a very standout student in our class. He has published a book written by himself, but he doesn't enjoy showing off his talents. He says his knowledge is very limited at the moment, and that there are more scientific fields to explore. Besides, he will involve himself in more voluntary activities, which is beneficial to his future.

III. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了荷兰的一位年轻的发明家发明的一种可以清除河流中塑料垃圾的装置。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段的 "The device is powered by energy from the sun." 可知, 这台设备是以太阳能为动力的。故选 C。

2. A 词义猜测题。根据第三段的 "Since they were used, the machines have been doing very well, collecting the plastic bottles and all the rubbish in the rivers. According to Slat, it is necessary to close 'the tap', which means preventing more plastic from reaching the ocean in the first place." 可知, 自从使用以来, 这些机器一直运转良好, 收集了河里的塑料瓶和所有的垃圾。根据斯莱特的说法, 关闭 "水龙头" 是必要的, 这就意味着首先要防止更多的塑料进入海洋。由此可知, 斯莱特认为减少河里的垃圾能阻止垃圾进入海洋。因此 "the tap" 指的是河流。故选 A。

3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段的 "The device is designed to be safe in rivers. Its nose is shaped to change directions to keep it away from larger floating things." 可知, 装置在河流中是安全的, 它的头部可以让装置转变方向, 以远离较大漂浮物, 即头部的作用是确保装置的安全。故选 C。

4. D 推理判断题。根据文章的主要内容, 尤其第一段 "A young Dutch inventor is widening his effort to clean up floating (浮动的) plastic from the Pacific Ocean. He has developed a floating device (设备) to trap plastic waste moving into rivers before it reaches the oceans." 可知, 文章主要介绍了荷兰的一位年轻的发明家发明的一种可以清除河流中塑料垃圾的装置。因此本文属于科技说明文, 由此推知这篇文章很有可能出自一本杂志。故选 D。

IV. One possible version:

The progress of science and technology

It's true that great progress of science and technology has brought great changes to our life. First, technology products like computers help us deal with many difficult tasks so we can have more free time. Second, we can enjoy better food, clothing, housing, transport as well as healthcare. Besides, the progress of science and technology makes it possible for us to explore the unknown.

The benefits of science and technology can be seen almost everywhere. We should never stop developing it, but meanwhile we have to make good use of this double-edged sword and never let it harm our society.

V. 【思路点拨】本文以人物为线索展开, 讲述了作者一家人外出吃早餐时, 丢失了手机, 通过通话得知手机在希琴斯太太那里, 一家人决定开车去取回手机的故事。

【详解】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“很快,我们都上了车,前往那个地址。”可知,第一段可描写作者一家到达了那个地址,见到希琴斯太太的经过。

②由第二段首句内容“在劳拉的帮助下,希琴斯太太能够向我们解释发生了什么事。”可知,第二段可描写希琴斯太太讲述捡到手机的经过以及作者的感激和感悟。

2. 续写线索:到达—被接待—事情经过—感激—感悟

One possible version:

In no time, we all got into our car and headed for the address. When we got there, Leon messaged again, telling the lady we had arrived. After a while a young lady appeared from the apartment building. We got out of the car and the lady greeted us and told us in very good English that she was Laura, Mrs Hichens' neighbour. Mrs Hichens had just come from Mexico and her English was limited. As her husband was away on business, she asked Laura for help. Laura showed us into an apartment, where Mrs Hichens and her little girl were expecting us.

With Laura's help, Mrs Hichens was able to explain to us what had happened. That Friday, she also took her kid, Judy, on a horse and buggy ride. She didn't notice her daughter took a phone home until it rang. She returned the phone to us and refused any reward. We felt lucky to meet such kind people as Mrs Hichens and Laura and had a friendly chat. While the adults were chatting, I noticed my grandson was playing happily with Judy. Such a warm scene reminded me that the language barrier can never be a problem between kind and friendly people.

单元小测 (Unit 4)

I. 1. answering 2. parking 3. surrounding
4. Given 5. electricity 6. application 7. declaration
8. of 9. for 10. in

II. 1. are responsible for 2. free of charge
3. benefit from 4. speed up 5. let down
6. by accident

III. 1. where we are going to place our new furniture

2. Not only the people; but also

3. the only one to organize

4. It is our duty to look after/take care of our parents

IV. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。科学家们通过 DART 实验证明,他们能用一个速度非常快的物体撞击一颗小行星,把小行星推离它原来的轨道。这样,地球被一颗大到足以造成破坏的小行星撞击的可能性就非常小了。

1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Scientists believed that if they could hit an asteroid (小行星) with an object travelling very fast, they could push the asteroid off the path it was on. So NASA came up with an experiment called the Double Asteroid Redirection Test, or DART. (科学家们相信,如果他们能用一个行进速度非常快的物体撞击一颗小行星,他们就可以把小行星推离它原来的路径。因此,美国宇航局提出了一项名为‘双小行星重定向测试’的实验。)”可知,DART 实验的目的是检验科学家们的想法是否正确。故选 A 项。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第三段的第三句“The asteroid that was the target for this test is called Dimorphos, about 160 metres in diameter, or the size of a football stadium. (这次测试的目标小行星被称为 Dimorphos,直径约 160 米,和足球场一样大。)”可知,这次测试的目标小行星和足球场一样大。故选 A 项。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第四段的第一句“The DART spacecraft was sent up in November 2021 and then orbited the Sun for 10 months, following the path of Didymos and

Dimorphos. (DART 宇宙飞船于 2021 年 11 月发射升空,然后沿着 Didymos 和 Dimorphos 的路径绕太阳飞行了 10 个月。)”可知,在发射以后,DART 宇宙飞船首先是沿着目标小行星的路径飞行。故选 B 项。

4. D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Scientists studied the data and images of the asteroids for the next two weeks and found that the orbit of Dimorphos has shortened from 11 hours and 55 minutes to 11 hours and 23 minutes; a 32-minute change. While this may seem like a very small change, it shows that—if a dangerous asteroid was heading towards us—it would be possible to knock it off its course, keeping Earth safe. The chances of Earth actually being hit by an asteroid large enough to cause damage are very small. (科学家们在接下来的两周里研究了小行星的数据和图像,发现 Dimorphos 的轨道已经从 11 小时 55 分钟缩短到 11 小时 23 分钟;变化了 32 分钟。虽然这看起来是一个非常小的变化,但它表明,如果一颗危险的小行星正朝我们靠近,它就有可能被撞离轨道,从而确保地球的安全。地球被一颗大到足以造成破坏的小行星撞击的可能性非常小。)”可推论出,作者认为 DART 实验的结果是很有用的。故选 D 项。

V. 【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文。文章认为不应该禁止学生使用人工智能写作工具,学生们需要学习如何使用它们来满足自身的需求,而且人工智能写作工具总是比应对它的工具领先一步,禁止使用并不实际,也可能带来不公正的问题,应当恰当使用它们让其为我们的目标服务。

1. E 根据前文“One suggested solution is to make students write exam essays using pen and paper.”和后文“To stay competitive through their careers, students need to learn how to use AI writing tools properly to gain output.”可知,文章认为不应该禁止学生使用人工智能工具,空处需和前文形成语义的转折,呼应后文。E 项(但禁止学生使用省力省时的人工智能写作工具是错误的。)符合语境。故选 E。

2. G 根据前文“To stay competitive through their careers, students need to learn how to use AI writing tools properly to gain output.”和后文“As professionals working into the 2060s and beyond, they will need to learn how to deal with AI systems effectively.”可知,本段讨论学习使用人工智能写作工具,空处会具体说明学习的内容。G 项(他们需要学习使用人工智能生成的文本和传统写作来撰写条理清晰的文章。)符合语境,其中的“need to”和前后文呼应。故选 G。

3. F 根据后文“While there are tools aimed at judging text produced by AI, future versions of AI will get better at emulating (模仿) human writing—including the style of the particular person who is using it.”可知,后文谈到人工智能写作工具在应对它的工具面前拥有的优势,空处会提到应对它的工具。F 项(此外,人工智能写作工具将永远比发现人工智能文本的工具领先一步。)符合语境。故选 F。

4. A 根据后文“Some students, who use ChatGPT despite the ban, would avoid being found cheating in their writing, through luck or thanks to careful editing. Worse still, some students would be falsely charged with using ChatGPT, causing great stress and even leading to wrong punishment.”可知,本段讨论禁止使用 ChatGPT 可能会引起的不公正的问题,空处作为段首句需简要说明这一点。A 项(禁止 ChatGPT 也会产生不公正。)符合语境,可概括后文内容。故选 A。

5. C 根据前文“Instead, they are preparing for careers where they will write to further goals beyond the production of writing. As we do today, they will write to communicate, explain, request and persuade.”可知,本段讨论对于多数人来说写作的目的是为其他目标服务,空

处会结合这一点对人工智能工具的使用进行总结。C项(如果使用得当,人工智能写作工具将帮助他们更好地完成这些事情。)符合语境。故选C。

VI.【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了核物理学家吴健雄的生平。与居里夫人等物理学家相比,吴在中国并不是一个家喻户晓的名字,但她是中国最重要的核物理学家之一,改变了人类的宇宙观。

1. with/to 考查介词。短语 compared with/to 表示“与……相比”。故填 with/to。

2. but 考查连词。此处前后文为转折关系,应用连词 but。故填 but。

3. who 考查定语从句。此处为非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 she,从句缺少主语,指人,故用 who 引导。故填 who。

4. first 考查序数词。表示“第一”应用序数词 first。故填 first。

5. to break 考查非谓语动词。短语 plan to do sth 表示“打算做某事”。故填 to break。

6. made 考查动词时态及语态。此处是谓语动词,主语为 the father,与谓语动词为主动关系,结合上下文语境可知应用一般过去时,故填 made。

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

8. Working 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知 work 与逻辑主语 she 构成主动关系,故用现在分词作状语,句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Working。

9. equally 考查副词。空处修饰 treated,表示“平等地”应用副词 equally 作状语。故填 equally。

10. achievements 考查名词。此处指不止一个成就,用可数名词 achievement 的复数形式表泛指,作主语。故填 achievements。

VII.【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Bryan Shaw 的儿子 Noah 右眼患了癌症但是发现得太晚已经无法挽救了,后来 Bryan Shaw 开发了一款可用于检测白斑眼的智能手机应用软件。

1. D 根据下文“The flash on his digital camera created the typical red spot in the centre of Noah's left eye, but a white spot in the right eye.”可知 Bryan Shaw 注意到他儿子 Noah 的眼睛有点奇怪。故选 D。unique 独特的,罕见的;bad 坏的,严重的;funny 有趣的,好笑的,滑稽的;odd 古怪的。

2. A 根据“...doctors told them the bad news...”可知,此处指经过一系列检查,Noah 的眼疾确诊了。故选 A。examination 考试,检查;treatment 治疗,处理;observation 观察;discussion 讨论。

3. C 根据“...it was cancer (癌症)...”和下文“It was too... for Noah's eye...”可知因为 Noah 的眼疾发现得晚了,眼睛无法挽救了。故选 C。remove 转移,去掉,排除;protect 保护;save 救助,收集,节约;replace 取代,替换。

4. B 根据“The disease is treatable if caught...”可知如果发现得早,这个病可以治疗。故选 B。definitely 清楚地,当然;early 提早,在早期;suddenly 突然地;wildly 失控地,紊乱地。

5. C 根据“...whether there were... he'd missed.”可知 Bryan Shaw 忍不住想知道是不是忽略了什么迹象。故选 C。know 知道;doubt 怀疑;wonder 想知道;guess 猜测,认为。

6. A 根据下文“He went back over every baby picture of Noah he could find...”可知 Bryan Shaw 忍不住想知道他是不是忽略了什么迹象。故选 A。sign 标志,迹象;mark 标记,记号;chance 机会;place 地点,位置。

7. B 根据上文“...but a white spot in the right eye.”可知 Noah 12 天大的时候拍的照片中出现了第一个白斑点。故选 B。scene 场面,景象;dot 点,圆点;signal 信号,暗号;circle 圆圈,圈子。

8. A 根据“As time went on...”可知随着时间的推移,

Noah 的眼疾变得严重,白斑出现得越来越频繁。故选 A。frequently 频繁地,经常地;quietly 安静地;formally 正式地;naturally 自然地。

9. C 根据上文“... it was cancer (癌症), and Noah's right eye couldn't be...”可知 Noah 的眼疾治疗干预得太晚了,造成了不可逆的后果。故选 C。important 重要的;awful 可怕的,极坏的;late 晚的,迟的;tough 困难的,坚强的,艰苦的。

10. D 根据“He created a database that charted (记录) the cancer's... in every photo.”可知 Bryan Shaw 下定决心要做一些事情。故选 D。pressed 压扁的,紧缺的;delighted 乐意的,高兴的;moved 感动的;determined 下定决心,坚决的。

11. C 根据上文“As time went on, it appeared more...”可知 Bryan 建了一个数据库,把每张照片中白斑出现的情况记录下来。故选 C。procedure 程序,手续;character 特性,性格,角色;appearance 外观,出现;possibility 可能性。

12. D 根据上文“He also collected photos and data from eight other children with the same disease.”可知有了这些数据,他开始开发一款智能手机应用软件。故选 D。satisfied with 对……感到满意;faced with 面临,面对;concerned with 对……感兴趣;equipped with 装备着……。

13. B 根据“a smartphone app that can be used to search for white eyes”可知他开始开发一款可用于搜索白斑眼的智能手机应用软件。故选 B。discover 发现;develop 开发,研制;buy 买;exchange 交换,交易。

14. A 根据上文“The disease is treatable if caught...”可知此处指这种眼疾很难发现,但如果发现得早,是可治的。故选 A。catch 赶上,发现;transmit 传输;search 搜寻,寻求;ignore 忽视。

15. D 根据上文“a smartphone app that can be used to search for white eyes”可知,这里是指这款软件不仅能挽救视力,而且还能救命。故选 D。money 钱;energy 能量,精力;date 日期,约会;sight 视力,景象。

核心素养提升练

核心素养提升练 1 阅读理解+

阅读理解+阅读理解

A

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者通过参加保护自然的活动治愈了自己的焦虑。

1. C 细节理解题。由文章第一段“My perfectionist tendencies were the main root of this: I wanted to be perfect at whatever I did, which obviously in life is not possible, but it consumed me.”可知,是渴望完美导致了焦虑。故选 C 项。

2. A 细节理解题。由文章第二段“One day, I attended a presentation by wildlife conservationist Grant Brown at my high school. His presentation not only awed and inspired me, but also helped bring out an inner desire to make a difference in the world.”和文章第三段“Shortly after I received his invitation, applications to join the Youth for Nature and the Youth for Planet groups were sent around through my high school. I decided to commit to completing the applications, and soon I was a part of a growing global team of young people working to protect nature.”可知,Grant Brown 使作者开始参加保护自然的活动。故选 A 项。

3. B 细节理解题。由文章第三段“I decided to commit to completing the applications, and soon I was a part of a growing global team of young people working to protect nature. Each of these new steps continued to help my confidence grow.”可知,加入这些活动让 Alice 变得更自信了。故选 B 项。

4. C 推理判断题。由第一段“Early last year, I was

troubled by an anxiety that crippled (削弱) my ability to do anything. I felt like a storm cloud hung over me.”和文章第三段“I decided to commit to completing the applications, and soon I was a part of a growing global team of young people working to protect nature. Each of these new steps continued to help my confidence grow.”以及最后一段内容可知,文章主要讲述作者通过参加保护自然的活 动治愈了自己的焦虑。所以从文章中我们能学到:行动是忧虑最大的敌人。故选 C 项。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。人工云技术可能很快就会用于对抗环境破坏。澳大利亚的研究人员使用机器向空气中喷洒盐水,并指出这些人工云的反射特性有助于保护大堡礁免受太阳白化。文章介绍了人工云技术带来的好处。

5. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“The so-called cloud brightening project works by thickening existing clouds and reducing sunlight exposure to protect the reef.”及最后一句“This provides a larger surface area for water vapor to be liquids around them, forming thicker clouds.”可知,云层增亮项目是通过扩大水蒸气区和阻挡更多的阳光来发挥作用的。故选 C。

6. B 细节理解题。根据第四段“Drones, unmanned flying vehicles, have also entered the cloud controlling picture, used in the United Arab Emirates, a country desperately in need of more rainfall, to deliver electrical shocks to clouds in order to facilitate rainfall. Zapping (击打) clouds to produce a positive or negative charge within clouds can cause water droplets to form together. The greater the charge, the larger the droplets, which is vital for ensuring that as much rain as possible reaches the surface before steam gives off all the hard-won moisture (水分).”可知,从第四段我们可以知道,无人机被用来对云层施加电击,以促进降雨。在云层中产生正电荷或负电荷会导致水滴聚集在一起。故选 B。

7. D 段落大意题。根据第五段“Even if one waves aside climate change, global rainfall shortages are still an increasing concern, given the planet’s booming population. More people means more mouths to feed, and the demand for water in agriculture for animals and crops further increases urgency for cloud controlling technology. An increase in rain also leads to positive economic growth in many countries, as large harvests stabilize financial systems and living standards in all climates.”可知,农业的用水需求进一步增加了云控制技术的紧迫性。降雨的增加还会给许多国家带来积极的经济增长,因为大丰收可以稳定金融体系和生活水平。由此可知,第五段讲述的是云技术的额外好处。故选 D。

8. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“However, for this field of science to become practical economically, more research needs to be done in making this process a practicable option in protecting our environment.”可知,为了使这一科学领域在经济上变得可行,还需要做更多的研究,使这一过程成为保护我们环境的可行选择。由此可知,作者认为应该在高成本上改进。故选 A。

C

【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文。文章论述了中国文化及中国美学对国际时尚界的影响。

9. B 推理判断题。根据文章第三段中的“The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.”可知,此次展览吸引的参观者人数创下了纪录。故选 B。

10. A 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中 Hill 所说的话“Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of

fashion—they are central to its movement.”可知, Hill 说中国女性正在引领时尚,故选 A。

11. D 词义猜测题。下文“... and beating them hands down in design and sales...”说在设计和销售上击败他们,所以上文“Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galliano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs...”的意思是 Vera Wang、Alexander Wang 和 Jason Wu 正在与 Galliano、Albaz 和 Marc Jacobs 竞争。take on 意思是“竞争”,故选 D。

12. D 主旨大意题。本文通过 Amanda Hill 的评论,论述了中国文化、中国艺术、中国设计师等等在国际时尚中发挥着非常重要的作用。因此,“中国文化刺激着国际时尚的潮流”最能概括文章大意。故选 D。

核心素养提升练 2 阅读七选五 + 语法填空 + 完形填空

I. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了人们喜欢冒险的来源和科学依据,有些人格外喜欢冒险,因为风险也意味着回报,生活中有的时候人们喜欢做一些让别人意外和害怕的事,这和人的大脑有关。

1. F 根据前文“... because when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth taking.”可知,当我们衡量风险和回报时,风险似乎值得去冒。根据后文“Some of us enjoy activities that would surprise and scare the rest of us.”可知有些人喜欢做一些让别人意外和害怕的事。也就是说每个人衡量风险的标准可能不一样。故 F 选项(然而,我们并不是都使用相同的参考标准来衡量风险和回报的。)与上文为转折关系,且承接下文。故选 F。

2. C 根据前文“Risk-takers were better at hunting, fighting, or exploring.”可知喜欢冒险的人表现更优秀,这意味着他们有更多的机会生存下去。故 C 选项(在这些事情上做得更好意味着更大的生存机会。)承接上文。故选 C。

3. A 根据前文“So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it.”可知也许你喜欢赛车,也许你不喜欢,这全取决于你的性格。故 A 选项(这全取决于你的性格)承接上文。故选 A。

4. E 根据前文“... scientists say that your willingness to take risks increases during your teenage years.”可知科学家们指出冒险的意愿在青少年时期会不断变强烈。根据下文“To help you do that, your brain increases your hunger for new experiences.”可知为了帮你实现那些,大脑会不断增加你对新的经历的渴望。而这些是发生在你离开家庭,走进一个更大的世界的时候。故 E 选项(这是你开始离开家庭,走进一个更大的世界的时候。)承接上下文。故选 E。

5. G 根据下文“For the risk-seekers a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active, while for the rest of us, a part of the brain related to fear becomes active.”可知不同的人的大脑在处理紧张情况时表现也会不一样。故 G 选项(新的大脑研究表明,当我们面对紧张的情况时,我们的大脑会以不同的方式工作。)承接下文。故选 G。

II. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章简要地介绍了宋代文人苏轼的一生,重点描述了他的文学成就和乐观豁达的人生态度。

1. highly 考查副词。根据空后“thought of”可知,空处应用 high 的副词形式 highly,构成固定短语 think highly of sb. 意为“对某人评价很高”。故填 highly。

2. recognition 考查名词。空处被 the 限定,作 earned 的宾语,应用 recognize 的名词形式 recognition,意为“认可”。故填 recognition。

3. said 考查谓语动词。空处作主句的谓语,句子在叙述过去发生的事情,应用一般过去时,故应用 say 的过去式 said。故填 said。

4. a 考查冠词。空处表示泛指,意为“一场”,应用不定冠词,且 sudden 的发音以辅音音素开头,应用 a。故填 a。

5. laughter 考查名词。burst into laughter 意为“突然大笑起来”。故填 laughter。

6. whose 考查定语从句。空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 trees,是从句中 leaves 的定语,应用关系代词 whose。故填 whose。

7. singing 考查非谓语动词。句子主干成分完整,空处是非谓语动词,作伴随状语,且 sing 和 he 之间是主动关系,应用 sing 的现在分词形式 singing。故填 singing。

8. peaceful 考查形容词。空处是修饰 mind 的定语,应用 peace 的形容词形式 peaceful,意为“平和的”。故填 peaceful。

9. to/towards 考查介词。“对……的态度”是固定短语 attitude to/towards。故填 to/towards。

10. to keep 考查非谓语动词。此处用固定短语 inspire sb to do sth,意为“激励某人做……”,空处需用 keep 的不定式形式 to keep。故填 to keep。

Ⅲ.【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Breon Dennis Jr 通过举办食品募捐和环保宣传等活动,帮助其他人发挥全部潜力,让他们成为最好的自己。

1. D 结合下文“lots of hard work, flexibility, unity, and passion”可知,此处表示需要大量的艰苦工作、灵活性、团结和激情。故选 D。attain 得到; include 包含; collect 收集; involve 需要。

2. A 根据下文“his undergraduate degree”可知,此处表示 Breon 获得本科学位。故选 A。get 获得,得到; learn 学习; find 找到; make 制作。

3. C 根据下文“Currently, Breon worked as the Vice President of the RoughRiders Foundation.”可知,此处表示 Breon 开始在 Rangers Baseball Club 工作。故选 C。study 学习; call 打电话; work 工作; live 居住。

4. A 根据下文“... his Master's degree from DBU.”可知,此处表示 Breon 获得硕士学位。故选 A。earn 获得,得到; finish 结束; lose 失去; keep 保持。

5. C 根据下文“Through his time at Rangers Baseball Club, and now the RoughRiders, Breon has made foundational ... of servant leadership and intentionality in the community.”可知,Breon 已经在社区中建立了服务型领导和意向性的基本价值观,所以此处表示 Breon 在社区中的影响。故选 C。labour 劳动; emotion 情感; influence 影响; project 项目。

6. B 根据下文“... to mentor (指导) others and see others mentored, both professionally and ...”可知,此处表示他的愿望是指导他人。故选 B。reward 报酬; desire 渴望,愿望; effort 努力; hobby 爱好。

7. A 根据上文“both professionally”以及下文“He also ... them to grow in leadership themselves.”可知,Breon 希望其他人在个人方面得到指导。故选 A。personally 就个人而言,私人地; mentally 精神上; physically 身体上; luckily 幸运地。

8. B 根据下文“such as food drives and environmental outreach (外展服务)”可知,此处表示 Breon 举办的活动。故选 B。business 企业; event 公开活动; occasion 场合; task 任务。

9. C 根据下文“... to help others reach their full potential.”以及语境可知,此处表示 Breon 举办活动,努力帮助其他人发挥他们的全部潜力。故选 C。demand 要求; prefer 偏爱; try 努力; promise 承诺。

10. D 根据上文“Breon ... to help others reach their full potential.”以及下文“... them to grow in leadership themselves.”可知,此处表示 Breon 鼓励其他人自己成长为领导者。故选 D。expect 期望; teach 教授; show 展示; encourage 鼓励。

11. A 根据上文“He also ... them to grow in leadership themselves.”以及下文 grow from them 可知,此处表示 Breon 帮助他人成长的哲学。故选 A。grow 成长; love 爱; succeed 成功; enjoy 享受。

12. C 根据上文“to embrace their failures.”可知,此处表示学会容忍失败、和失败共存。故选 C。meet with 遭遇; agree with 同意; live with 容忍; begin with 以……开始。

13. D 根据上文“He has learned to ... his failures and grow from them...”以及语境可知,此处表示 Breon 学会了接受失败并从中成长,并试着将这些传达给其他人。故选 D。bring 带来; take 带走; move 移动; pass 传达。

14. C 根据上文“A key part of Breon's philosophy in helping others to ... is to embrace their failures. He has learned ... which he tries to ...”可知,此处表示 Breon 在社区中建立了基本价值观。故选 C。effect 影响; knowledge 知识; values 价值观; balance 平衡。

15. B 根据下文“... to embrace their failures, and use the growth they experience to help others do the same.”可知,此处表示引导其他人成为最好的自己。故选 B。richest 最富有的; best 最好的; smartest 最聪明的; strongest 最强壮的。

核心素养提升练 3 阅读理解 + 阅读理解 + 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。本文主要介绍了作者救助一只小猫头鹰,给它做新的窝,帮助它回到父母身边的故事。

1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的“Trying to help injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain.”可知,救助受伤的动物是令人心碎的,因为不知道救助的动物是否能活下去,也就是为救助动物而付出的努力可能会白费,这是不可避免的。故选 A。

2. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“She had found a young owl (猫头鹰) on the ground. When I arrived, I saw a 2- to 3-week-old owl.”可知,有人给作者打电话是因为有只小猫头鹰掉在地上了,作者赶过去看看情况。文中并没有说小猫头鹰受伤了,作者只是过去看情况,所以 D 选项错误。故选 C。

3. A 推理判断题。根据文章第四段中的“I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down.”可知,在作者把小猫头鹰放在窝里之后,它很快就安静下来,所以是窝让小猫头鹰安静下来的。故选 A。

4. B 推理判断题。根据前文描述可知,作者为小猫头鹰做了窝,并且帮助它找回了它的父母。小猫头鹰的父母还为它带回了午餐。作者的救助成功了,说明结局是美好的。再结合第一段的“However, when it works, it is simply beautiful.”可推测,作者感觉结果很美好。故选 B。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章描述了科学家经研究发现演奏乐器可以改善人的短期记忆。

5. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“Theodore Zanto at the University of California, San Francisco thinks the benefit will continue to exist. His research team performed a research of 47 non-musicians for eight weeks, who were divided into two groups.”可知,西奥多·赞托进行这项研究是为了证实他的预测。故选 B 项。

6. D 词义猜测题。根据文章第三段“His research team performed a research of 47 non-musicians for eight weeks, who were divided into two groups. Group 1 was asked to play a musical rhythm training game and group 2 was asked to play a word search game. At the start and end of the research, participants took a short-term memory test to measure their ability to remember a face they saw seconds before.”可知,在本次实验中科学家把参与实验的被测试者分成了两组进行对照实验从而得出结论,画线单词“participants”表达的意思是“参与者”,根据本句意思可知此处应该是指全部的参与者进行记忆测试。故选 D 项。

7. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“However, in order to make the result of this research completely convincing, it should be shown in real-world facial recognition situations as well as in lab-based tests, says Davis.”可知,本次实验室的研究只能在一定程度上说明问题,并不足够完全令人信服,还需要进一步在现实情境下进行实验才可能证明全部的结论。故选B项。

8. C 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“If non-musicians play a rhythm-based (基于韵律的) game using musical instruments for eight weeks, they can become better at remembering recently seen faces; that is, their short-term memory for non-musical tasks improves, a new research showed.”可知,本文主要介绍了演奏乐器有助于改善短期记忆。故选C项。

C

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了近年来越来越受关注的旅行方式志愿者旅行,并介绍了其形式和优点等。

9. D 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Did you watch the popular TV series *Meet Yourself* during your winter vacation? In the TV series, the heroine Xu Hongdou travels to a village in Yunnan Province and volunteers at a local cafe. She gets free meals in return. As the show finds a growing audience, volunteer travel—an old-yet-modern form of travel similar to Xu’s type of work—has attracted more attention.”并结合下文对志愿者旅行的介绍推知,作者在文章开头提到热门电视剧《去有风的地方》是为了引出电视剧中的主角所做之事,也就是本文的主题——志愿者旅行。故选D。

10. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“During the trip, volunteer travellers often provide services like teaching, cooking, animal caring and cultural activities. In exchange for their help, the volunteers may get free or discounted accommodation, meals and laundry, activities, or classes.”可知,志愿者旅行中,志愿者可以获得一些东西作为自己所提供的帮助的回报。故选C。

11. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“*Sanlian Lifeweek* magazine commented that volunteer projects in rural (乡村的) areas are now attracting more urban (城市的) visitors as a break from the fast and stressful pace of urban living.”可知,越来越多的城市游客被农村的志愿者项目所吸引是因为他们想要逃离快节奏、紧张的城市生活,从忙碌的生活中获得一点喘息的时间。故选B。

12. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Another benefit of volunteer travel is that it helps urban residents to experience rural life. For those who are sick of urban pressure but can’t make up their minds whether to move permanently to the countryside, volunteer travel can be a solution. In this way, as Yang comments, travellers can catch some relief from their busy lives, while rural communities also benefit by receiving more customers for the local tourism industry and temporary high-quality labour.”可知,通过志愿者旅行,城市的旅行者可以体验乡村生活,帮助他们缓解压力,同时可以为当地的旅游业做出贡献,是一个双赢的方法。所以四个选项中没有提到的是选项A“社区可以免费获得高质量的劳动力”。故选A。

核心素养提升练4 阅读七选五+语法填空+完形填空

I. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要论述了一些徒步旅行的好处。

1. C 根据上文“I’m a hiker—‘born to hike’.” It does my heart and soul good to take a pack and head out on a trail (小路), especially when I’m alone, and can let my mind wander where it will.”以及后文“Hiking keeps your brain sharper than many other forms of exercise.”可知,本句总

领下文,指出徒步旅行具有好处。故C选项(以下是你能从徒步旅行中获得的好处)符合语境,故选C。

2. F 根据上文“Hiking keeps your brain sharper than many other forms of exercise. As a professional writer, although I am busy with my work, I often spare some time to hike.”可知,本句为本段最后一句,承接上文说明徒步旅行带给作者的好处。故F选项(它不仅让我感觉很好,而且还帮助我保持大脑处于最佳状态)符合语境,故选F。

3. A 根据后文“Exercise in general can be a good way to decrease stress. But what sets hiking apart from other forms of exercise is that hiking can happen almost anywhere and give you the happiness that you can take from nature.”可知,本段的主旨是徒步旅行可以带来快乐。故A选项(徒步旅行能让你保持冷静和快乐)符合语境,故选A。

4. D 根据上文“Hiking can increase our creativity. I’m sure I’m not alone in finding that walks in nature let my mind wander freely in creative directions.”以及后文“Sometimes, ideas relevant to music come up from unconscious places when I’m not deliberately thinking.”可知,本句具体举例说明徒步旅行让作者有了音乐方面的启发。故D选项(事实上,我的很多歌都是在小路上徒步行走时写的)符合语境,故选D。

5. B 根据后文“For example, it increases our connection to nature. As one study suggests, when we have a personal connection to nature, we are more likely to want to protect it.”可知,本句是在说明徒步旅行增加了我们与自然的关联,从而想要保护它,这对地球有益。故B选项(除此之外,徒步旅行间接地有益于我们的星球)符合语境,故选B。

II. 【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了老北京胡同承载的独特文化。

1. To adapt 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,句中有谓语动词,故空格处应用非谓语动词,根据句意可知,“使其适应现代需求”是北京政府实施了一系列政策翻新城市的古街的目的,故应用不定式作目的状语,句首单词首字母大写,故空格处应填“To adapt”。故填To adapt。

2. has conducted 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据句意和句中“in the last decade”可知,句子应用现在完成时,表示动作发生在过去,持续到现在,“government”是单数形式,和“has”连用,“conduct”的过去分词为“conducted”,故空格处应填“has conducted”。故填has conducted。

3. lined 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,句中有系动词“is”,故空格处应用非谓语动词,“line”意为“沿……形成行(或列、排)”,是动词词性,“Beijing hutong alley”和“line”为逻辑上的动宾关系,故空格处应用“line”的过去分词“lined”作后置定语。故填lined。

4. for 考查介词。分析句子可知,此处为短语“be known for...”,意为“因……而闻名”,故空格处应用介词“for”。故填for。

5. where 考查定语从句。分析句子可知,句子为非限制性定语从句,先行词为“atmosphere”,在从句中作地点状语,故应用关系副词“where”引导从句。故填where。

6. but 考查连词。根据句子可知,“1700户家庭中有792户搬迁”和“保留北京传统生活方式的老胡同仍受到保护”为转折关系,故应用连词“but”连接,表转折。故填but。

7. features 考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据句意可知,句子陈述的是客观事实,应用一般现在时,句子主语“street”为可数名词单数,故空格处应用“feature”的三单形式“features”。故填features。

8. shining 考查形容词。分析句子可知,“example”为名词,指物,应用形容词修饰,空处作定语,“shine”为动词,空格处应用“shining”,意为“出色的”,是形容词词性,修饰物。故填shining。

9. a 考查冠词。分析句子可知,句中泛指一个幸福和

好运的象征,故空格处应用不定冠词,“symbol”音标的第一个音素为辅音音素,故应用不定冠词“a”。故填a。

10. visitors 考查名词。分析句子可知,空格处应用名词作宾语,“visitor”意为“游客”,为可数名词,空格处应用“visitor”的复数形式“visitors”,表示一类人。故填visitors。

Ⅲ.【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了悉尼大学周泽荣博物馆给患有红绿色盲的Mason Suljic提供视力改善眼镜,这副眼镜帮助他看到更全面的颜色。

1. A 根据后文“He has red-green colour-blindness...”可知,他不能很好地读图表或地图。故选A。read 阅读;draw 绘画;classify 分类;tell 告诉。

2. B 根据“He has red-green colour-blindness...”可知,他患有红绿色盲,这使他很难分辨某些颜色之间的区别,从而减少了他能看到的颜色的总数。故选B。slow 慢的;hard 困难的;effective 有效的;important 重要的。

3. C 上文提到他患有色盲症,所以这减少了他能看到的颜色的总数。故选C。show 展示;double 翻倍;reduce 减少;measure 测量。

4. A 根据后文“...on a pair of vision-improving glasses...”可知此处指试戴眼镜,应用try on。故选A。try 尝试;turn 转弯;work 工作;act 行动。

5. D 根据后文“a picture called *South Sea Beauty*”可知,此处指欣赏一幅名为《南海之美》的照片,故选D。watch 观看;donate 捐赠;introduce 介绍;appreciate 欣赏。

6. C 根据后文“...the view through the lenses (镜片) and without them.”可知,Suljic把眼镜上下滑动,是为了比较戴上镜片和不戴镜片的景象。故选C。change 改变;recall 回想起;compare 比较;imagine 想象。

7. C 根据上文“The water and the necklace...”可知,此处指水看起来不一样,故选C。boat 船;cloud 云;water 水;stone 石头。

8. A 根据后文“...paintings like this would appear to Suljic in duller colours...”可知,通常情况下,这样的画在Suljic看来会显得色彩暗淡,故选A。usually 通常;finally 最后;gradually 逐渐地;fortunately 幸运地。

9. B 根据上文“...paintings like this would appear to Suljic in duller colours, reducing their...”可知,这样的画在Suljic看来会显得色彩暗淡,减少了细节。故选B。value 价值;detail 细节;material 材料;mystery 谜。

10. C 根据后文“...objects become more defined (外形清晰的).”可知,戴上眼镜后,颜色和物体都变得更加清晰。故选C。appear 出现;combine 结合;sharpen 变得清晰;darken 变黑。

11. C 此处呼应上文“...on a pair of vision-improving glasses...”,指周泽荣博物馆开始向Suljic这样的游客提供色彩校正眼镜。故选C。guide 导游;insight 洞察力;glasses 眼镜;suggestion 建议。

12. A 根据后文“...it definitely brings art into a new light...”可知,Suljic很高兴这项技术存在,这让他看到了更多的色彩。故选A。glad 高兴的;hopeful 有希望的;confident 自信的;surprised 惊讶的。

13. D 根据前文“a picture called *South Sea Beauty*”可知,Suljic在博物馆戴着眼镜看绘画作品,故选D。life 生活;world 世界;museum 博物馆;painting 绘画作品。

14. D 根据后文“...the glasses and see the world as usual soon.”可知,看完了绘画作品Suljic将眼镜归还给博物馆。故选D。buy 购买;keep 保持;wear 穿;return 返回,归还。

15. B 根据上文“But it's nice to know that a fuller range of colour is...”可知,眼镜让Suljic看到了更多的颜色,即知道了更全面的颜色范围是可能的。故选B。true 真实的;possible 可能的;precious 宝贵的;generous 慷慨的。

核心素养提升练5 阅读理解+

阅读理解+阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者在里约热内卢参加一次狂欢节活动的经历。

1. B 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中“However, the moment I arrived, I was a little bit nervous because there were so many people on the streets.”可知,作者刚到里约热内卢的时候有些紧张。故选B。

2. A 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的“It's a style of music and dance which has its origins in Africa. Lots of Africans were used as slave labour by the Portuguese when Brazil was being conquered, so this mixed culture of African, Latin and European styles is really strong here.”可知,桑巴将几种不同的文化结合了起来。故选A。

3. C 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的“Do I regret missing the main parade? Not at all. I experienced the carnival like the locals, and it was truly amazing.”可知,作者不后悔错过了游行,因为她以当地人庆祝狂欢节的方式体验了狂欢节。故选C。

4. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了作者在里约热内卢参加狂欢节活动的经历,故文章的目的是分享一次难忘的经历。故选C。

B

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲了Asakawa为盲人发明了一款手提箱,这种智能手提箱可以代替盲人的拐杖和导盲犬,使盲人在没有任何帮助的情况下完成自己的旅行。

5. B 细节理解题。根据第一段“If travelling alone she has to be helped at both ends of the flight, which sometimes includes endless waiting. Searching for a better replacement led Asakawa to invent a high-tech suitcase that helps get her to the place she wants to go safely.”和第二段“‘I never relax when I travel alone,’ she says. ‘I always think about what technology will help me travel more easily, quicker and more comfortably.’ It was this restlessness that led to the AI suitcase.”可知,Asakawa希望在没有任何帮助的情况下完成自己的旅行,这驱使她发明了这款手提箱。故选B。

6. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“Asakawa says there are hopes to commercialize the suitcase and that a pilot scheme (试验计划) is planned to use it in an airport, a shopping mall and other public spaces.”可推知,这种手提箱还没有被广泛使用。故选B。

7. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘The blind people usually use a white cane (手杖) or a guide dog. It will open up many doors for blind people, because we'd be able to go anywhere by ourselves. Without new technology, we cannot make our society more inclusive,’ Asakawa says. ‘A smart suitcase is a great showcase for how AI and technology can change the lives of the blind.’”可推知,Asakawa认为这款手提箱将极大地解放盲人的活动。故选C。

8. D 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“‘The blind people usually use a white cane (手杖) or a guide dog. It will open up many doors for blind people, because we'd be able to go anywhere by ourselves. Without new technology, we cannot make our society more inclusive,’ Asakawa says. ‘A smart suitcase is a great showcase for how AI and technology can change the lives of the blind.’”并结合全文内容可知,这篇文章主要讲了Asakawa为盲人发明了一款手提箱,这种智能手提箱可以代替盲人的拐杖和导盲犬,使盲人在没有任何帮助的情况下完成自己的旅行。因此“一种智能手提箱可以代替盲人的拐杖和导盲犬”最适合作为文章标题。故选D。

C

【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讲述了如今大家在社交账号上只发自己好的一面,所以人们没有必要羡慕别人在网络上发布的生活,因为这些是经过选择的。

9. D 推理判断题。根据第二段“However, despite the enviable content of her Instagram, I learned through a conversation with this girl that it was all carefully handled.”以及“When she was sad or upset, there was no indication of these emotions on her Instagram.”可推断, Jenny 的生活中也有悲有喜,和我们一样都过着平平淡淡的普通生活。故选 D。

10. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“On Instagram, we always show our ‘good side’.”以及第四段“We post photos of the good times rather than the bad times. No matter what happens, we try to make our online image perfect.”可知,作者认为人们普遍喜欢在网络上隐藏自己不好的一面。故选 B。

11. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段“However, when it comes to feeling envious of someone else’s Instagram posts, remember that just like you, they’re showing their good side.”可知,作者认为我们没必要去羡慕别人在网上表现出来的样子。故选 D。

12. C 推理判断题。根据文章内容可知,本文主要讲的是如今大家在社交账号上都只发自己好的一面,所以作者认为人们没有必要去羡慕别人在网络上发布的生活,因为这些是经过选择的。因此这篇文章最有可能来自个人社交媒体的账号。故选 C。

核心素养提升练 6 阅读七选五 +

语法填空 + 完形填空

I. 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了水为人的身体健康带来的有益影响。

1. G 上文“Water is closely related to our lives, and it is an inseparable part of us. Studies show that drinking enough water fights off health problems.”说明喝足够的水有利于身体健康,下文“Help you lose weight. Some research has suggested that drinking plenty of water can help you burn calories.”说明喝大量的水可以帮助减肥,G 项中 life-saving liquid 指的是 water,G 项(以下是你的身体从这种救生液体中受益的一些方式。)承上启下,符合题意。故选 G 项。

2. C 上文“Help you lose weight. Some research has suggested that drinking plenty of water can help you burn calories.”说明喝大量的水可以帮助燃烧卡路里,下文“It fills you up so you don’t eat so much; it keeps down your thirst so that you don’t turn to calorie-rich sodas or juices.”说明喝大量的水起作用的方式,C 项(至少,它会缓解你的饥饿感,增加你的能量。)说明水帮助减肥的方式,承上启下,符合题意。故选 C 项。

3. D 上文“In fact, a US study found that men who drank six 250ml glasses of water a day halved their risk of bladder cancer, while another study suggested that women who drink more water cut their risk of colon cancer by up to 45 per cent.”说明研究发现,多喝水可以降低患癌的风险,D 项(其他研究发现,它还能降低女性患心脏病风险。)进一步介绍多喝水对降低患病风险的作用,符合题意。故选 D 项。

4. F 上文“Strengthen your immune system with a shower. A shower will surely clean our body from head to toe.”说明淋浴的益处,F 项中 immunity 是关键词,F 项(它还有一个额外的优势,那就是提高对疾病的免疫力。)承接上文,继续说明淋浴的益处,符合题意。故选 F 项。

5. A 下文“Swimming is a great no-sweat exercise.”以及“Like swimming, boating is also a kind of low-impact sport that is great for your arms, body and legs, and has the added benefit of having a meditative (冥想的) quality

that can release stress.”介绍了与水有关的体育活动并说明这些体育活动可以让人放松,A 项中 physical activity and relaxation 是关键词,A 项(提供体育活动和放松。)概括本段内容,可以作为段落标题句。故选 A 项。

II. 【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了印度的民族英雄甘地为争取平等权利而做出的努力。

1. national 考查形容词。修饰名词 hero 应用形容词 national,作定语。故填 national。

2. Following 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知 follow 与逻辑主语 he 构成主动关系,故用现在分词作状语,句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Following。

3. to work 考查非谓语动词。短语 send sb to do sth 表示“派某人做某事”,此处为被动形式,即 sb be sent to do sth,故填 to work。

4. surprised 考查形容词。空处作表语,应用形容词 surprised,be surprised to do 意为“惊讶地做某事”。故填 surprised。

5. organization 考查名词。空处作宾语,结合上文不定冠词 an 可知应用单数名词 organization。故填 organization。

6. were put 考查谓语动词。主语与谓语构成被动关系,事情发生在过去,应用一般过去时的被动语态,主语为 many Indians including Gandhi,谓语用复数。故填 were put。

7. However 考查副词。结合语境可知前后文为转折关系,且由逗号隔开,故用副词 however,句首单词首字母要大写。故填 However。

8. its 考查代词。修饰名词 independence 应用形容词性物主代词 its。故填 its。

9. who/that 考查定语从句。空处引导限制性定语从句修饰先行词 Indian,在从句中作主语,指人,故用 who 或 that 引导。故填 who/that。

10. on 考查介词。表示在具体的某一天,应用介词 on。故填 on。

III. 【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了一名老师在回家的路上帮助一名学生挽救他的父亲的生命的故事。

1. D 根据后文“Seven-year-old Cameron wasn’t out for a casual bike ride.”可知此处表达的是“骑自行车”。故选 D 项。push 推; carry 携带; destroy 破坏; ride 骑。

2. C 根据后文“... of such a young child in the midst of all that traffic...”可知这是 Keller 看到的景象。故选 C 项。scenery 风景; thought 思想; sight 视野,景象; suffering 痛苦。

3. B 根据前文“She was on her way home when she noticed a little boy ... his bike down a busy highway.”可知小男孩独自在繁忙的公路上骑自行车这件事让人很是担心。故选 B 项。puzzle 使困惑; worry 使担忧; hesitate 犹豫; delight 使高兴。

4. A 根据下文以及后文的“And when she did, she ... the little boy was one of her former students!”可知这里是指 Keller 调转方向,询问男孩发生了什么。故选 A 项。turn 转向,转弯; knock 敲; start 启动,开始; pass 通过。

5. A 根据后文的“... the little boy was one of her former students!”可知 Keller 了解到这个男孩是她以前的学生。故选 A 项。realize 实现,认识到; confirm 确认; guess 猜测; predict 预测。

6. D 根据后文的“... to save his diabetic (患糖尿病的) father who had... collapsed at home.”可知父亲晕倒了需要救治,这是一项非常重要的任务。故选 D 项。pleasant 令人愉快的; ordinary 普通的; usual 通常的; important 重要的。

7. B 根据常识以及后文的“... he didn’t know how to place an emergency call from the phone.”可知父亲晕倒是一件突发的事情。故选 B 项。gradually 逐渐地; suddenly 突然地; constantly 始终,持续地; regularly 有规律地。

8. C 根据前文“He was on a(n) ... mission (任务) to save

his diabetic (患糖尿病的) father who had ... collapsed at home.”及“Cameron had tried calling 911, but didn't know the code for his father's phone.”可知父亲的突然晕倒让卡梅隆感到很恐慌。故选C项。in a sense 在某种意义上; in a way 在某种程度上; in the panic 在恐慌中; in the way 挡道,妨碍。

9. C 根据常识可知在这种紧急情况下,卡梅隆向邻居求助。故选C项。phone 电话; bike 自行车; assistance 援助; friend 朋友。

10. D 根据后文“no one home”可知卡梅隆发现邻居不在家。故选D项。doubt 怀疑; observe 观察; express 表达; discover 发现。

11. A 根据下文“He hopped on his bike and ... on the five-mile journey to his grandma's house.”可知独自一人骑自行车去五英里远的奶奶家是一件勇敢的事情。故选A项。brave 勇敢的; scared 害怕的; clever 聪明的; patient 耐心的。

12. B 根据后文“on the five-mile journey to his grandma's house.”可知卡梅隆着急去奶奶家,使用动词短语take off 更能表达他当时焦急的心情。故选B项。get around 解决,传开; take off 急忙离开; show around 带(某人)参观; take over 接管。

13. D 根据前文“She was on her way home when she noticed a little boy ... his bike down a busy highway.”可知Keller发现了他。故选D项。record 记录; remember 记住; search 搜索; spot 发现。

14. B 根据常识可知是打电话叫急救服务。故选B项。discuss 讨论; call 呼叫,打电话叫; interview 访谈,面试; invite 邀请。

15. C 根据前文“This teacher helped a student save a life...”可知这是一次经历。故选C项。action 行动; event 事件; experience 经历; behaviour 行为。

核心素养提升练 7 阅读理解 +

阅读理解 + 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了一次自己坐火车的经历,列车长快乐阳光的广播给乘客们带来了好心情。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“... when the guard makes an announcement... few people listen to it, because it's often quite dull or hard to understand.”可知,很少有旅客听火车上广播的消息,因为这些消息是不吸引人的。故选A。

2. C 词义猜测题。联系上下文语境并根据画线词所在句“The guard seemed a bit stunned at first, replying, ‘Yes, yyyyes.’”可推测出这位列车长起初有点惊讶。故选C。

3. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中“The guard seemed a bit stunned at first, replying, ‘Yes, yyyyes.’ ‘Well, I really appreciate your announcement. Thank you for your extremely good message, which gave me and other passengers such a good start to the day. Please keep doing it,’ I said.”可推断出,这位列车长回到家后会与家人谈论这份意料之外的感谢。故选D。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据第一段“Quietly sitting there reading, I found myself suddenly listening to the train guard's announcement.”和“This one was different.”及全文内容可知,本文讲述的是一条不同的火车公告消息带给作者和其他乘客一次愉快的出行体验。故选C。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。一项研究表明,电子设备的使用意味着父母不能给孩子提供有意义的情感支持和积极的反馈,所以作者建议父母与孩子一同度过更多的黄金时光。

5. D 细节理解题。根据首段首句“Technoference (科技入侵) is defined as everyday interruptions (打扰) in face-to-face interactions because of technological devices.”以及末句“When parents are on their devices, they have fewer conversations with their children, and pay less attention to them.”可知,科技入侵导致父母与子女之间日常的面对面交流减少。故选D。

6. A 细节理解题。根据第二段首句“In one study, 172 two-parent families with a child aged 5 or younger answered online questionnaires about family relationships.”可知,参与研究的父母们回答了关于家庭关系的在线问卷。故选A。

7. B 词义猜测题。根据第四段末句“Technology may serve as a way for parents to deal with difficult child behaviour.”以及第五段首句“Electronic device use means parents can't provide meaningful emotional support and positive feedback for their children, which causes behaviour such as crying.”可知,however 前后为转折关系,其前介绍科技带来的好处,故可推知,其后应为缺点。且下文介绍了电子设备的使用意味着父母不能给孩子提供有意义的情感支持和积极的反馈,这是使用科技设备带来的缺点。由此猜测画线词意为“缺点”,与disadvantages 同义。故选B。

8. A 推理判断题。根据末段“So, it seems like the best solution to a difficult relationship between a parent and their child would be to simply spend more time with each other, and less time on their smartphones or computers.”推知,作者建议父母与孩子应该有更多面对面的黄金时光。故选A。

C

【文章大意】这是一篇议论文。本文通过引用向水面扔石头激起涟漪的事实,进而类比引出生活中的一些行为也会影响到其他人,指出爱和善良会让世界变得更美好。

9. D 推理判断题。根据第一段的“It also explains how our actions affect other people. When we show love and kindness to others, the powerful effect of our actions spreads out further. The same goes for dislike or anger.”可知,作者通过向池塘里扔石子激起涟漪的事例来说明生活中的行为也可以影响他人。由此推知,此处所举事例是为了引出本文的话题。故选D项。

10. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Some people may feel a sense of short-lived relief when they throw a rock of anger into the world, but that feeling usually changes into shame and anger towards oneself eventually.”可知,把愤怒发泄到别人身上可能会暂时得到解脱感,但这种解脱感最终会变成对自己的羞耻和愤怒,故C项说法错误,故选C项。

11. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Anger hurts yourself and the world in the meanwhile. I suggest walking away for a while when you feel angry. Spreading love and kindness not only has positive effects on others but also on ourselves.”可知,作者将发泄愤怒和传播爱和善良所带来的不同后果进行比较,所以本段主要运用了做比较的手法,故选C项。

12. B 主旨大意题。根据文章内容,尤其是第一段中“When we show love and kindness to others, the powerful effect of our actions spreads out further.”及最后一段中“And when we let this love and kindness guide our decisions, the world will become more beautiful.”可知,文章通过引用向水面扔石头会引起涟漪的事实,进而类比引出生活中的一些行为也会影响到其他人,指出爱和善良对他人及我们自己都有积极的影响,当我们让爱和善良指引我们的决定时,世界将变得更加美好。所以B选项能概括文章大意,故选B项。