



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

ZHUTYUJING
DUXIE

主题 语境 读写

主 编 肖德好

高中英语

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一、产品设计背景

在“新课标、新教材、新高考”的体系下，英语教学急需按照“主题语境”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2017版）：明确提及的核心是主题语境，分为三大主题，32个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题语境和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题语境编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。
- **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题语境和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

二、产品理念

本书是对接“三新”方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题语境，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

三、产品特点

1. 结构：内容对接“三新”——依据新课标理念（2017版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题语境，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题语境引领的拓展方向的阅读+写作

● **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为最新试题，素材来源广泛，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。

● **写作**：突出精读训练，“读后有练，读后有写”。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

3. 写作进阶：本书的写作具备三种维度——渐进写作微技能、主题语境写作和读后续写微技能。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，均从微技能角度切入，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作功底。

科幻小说

Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文 拓主题语境

词数 281

难度 ★★★

建议用时 5 分钟

正确率 ____/3

Excellent sci-fi books for young readers

Any Sign of Life

Paige is **determined** to take her basketball team to the state championship. Suddenly, she falls deathly ill. Days later, she wakes up, learning the whole world has been destroyed. Everyone she loves and her dreams are gone. But Paige is a warrior. She pushes through her fear and grief, and gets through each day.

The Pioneer

As a pioneer on Tau Ceti e, Jo helps build a new home, underneath the surface of which there's something wrong. When she accidentally uncovers a secret that could destroy everything they've worked for, the future doesn't seem so bright. With the fate of the pioneers in her hands, Jo must decide how far she's willing to go to **expose** the truth before the truth destroys them.

Uglies

Tally can't wait to turn 16. She'll receive a life-changing **operation** on her 16th birthday to turn her from an "Ugly" into a "Pretty". When Tally's new friend, Shay, makes the decision to run away instead of becoming a "Pretty", Tally is given the task of bringing her back. It's an adventure story with contemplation (沉思) about issues like body image, peer **pressure** and **loyalty**.

Expiration Day

Tania grows up in a world where human children are rare. Many raise teknoids—humanoid robots. They're **unaware** of their non-human status until reaching 18. On her first day of high school, Tania begins to wonder whether her best friend may be a teknoid, which leads her to wonder how many others she knows may not be real. It tells a story about growing up. It invites readers to think what it means to be a human, and what makes living **worthwhile**.

() 1. What is Paige like according to the text?

- A. Helpful and kind-hearted.
- B. Curious and active.
- C. Strong-minded and fearless.
- D. Confident and ambitious.

() 2. Who is unsatisfied with her appearance?

- A. Paige.
- B. Jo.
- C. Shay.
- D. Tally.

() 3. Which book inspires readers to reflect on the meaning and the value of life?

- A. *Any Sign of Life*.
- B. *The Pioneer*.
- C. *Expiration Day*.
- D. *Uglies*.

词海拾珠

1. determined *adj.* 下定决心的; 坚定的, 果断的 → _____ *v.* 决定, 决心 (做某事); 确定, 安排 → _____ *n.* 决心, 果断, 坚定; 决定, 确定
2. pioneer *n.* 开拓者, 先驱; 拓荒者 *vt.* 倡导; 做先锋
3. expose *vt.* 揭露; 使接触; 使体验; 显露; 使暴露于 (险境) → _____ *adj.* 无遮蔽的; 无保护的; 暴露的 → _____ *n.* 揭露; 暴露; 面临, 遭受
4. operation *n.* 手术; 运转, 运行, 操作 → _____ *vi.* 动手术; 运转, 工作 *vt.* 操作, 控制, 使运行 → _____ *n.* 操作人员; 经营者
5. pressure *n.* 心理压力, 紧张; 压力; 挤压; 催促, 强迫 → _____ *v.* 压, 挤, 推, 施加压力; 催促, 敦促
6. loyalty *n.* 忠诚, 忠实, 忠心耿耿 → _____ *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠实的 → _____ *adv.* 忠诚地, 忠实地
7. unaware *adj.* 不知道的, 没意识到的 → _____ *adj.* 知道的, 意识到的, 明白的 → _____ *n.* 知道, 意识, 认识
8. worthwhile *adj.* 值得的; 值得花时间的

【举一反三】

一词多义 raise

[原句再现] Many **raise** teknoids—humanoid robots.

许多人养育 teknoids——类人机器人。

raise *vt.* 抚养, 养育; 饲养, 种植; 提升, 举起; (使) 直立, 站立; 增加, 提高 (数量、水平等); 筹集; 提及, 提出; 引起, 导致, 使出现

[猜测词义]

- (1) The inspector said those standards at the school had to be **raised**. ()
- (2) Her parents died when she was a baby and she was **raised** by her grandparents. ()
- (3) Would all those in favour please **raise** their hands? ()
- (4) This discussion has **raised** many important issues. ()
- (5) Many events were held to **raise** money for flood victims. ()

句型透视

[原句] ...Tania begins to wonder whether her best friend may be a teknoid, which leads her to wonder how many others she knows may not be real.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句, “...Tania begins to wonder...” 是主句, whether 引导 _____; which 引导 _____, 先行词为前面整个句子, 从句中含有 how many 引导的宾语从句, she knows 是 _____ 从句, 省略了引导词 _____, 修饰先行词 others。

[翻译] ……Tania 开始琢磨她最好的朋友是否可能是一个 teknoid, 而这又使她想弄清楚她认识的其他人有多少可能不是真的 (人类)。

[仿写] 我不知道我们三个人是否可以及时完成这项任务, 这使我担心不已, 也让我琢磨我们还需要几个人才能确保一切顺利。

I don't know _____, and wonder _____ to make sure everything goes smoothly.

词数 308

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

Every development in the science field has to go through a hard process of experiments. Science fiction presents every idea with its possible **accomplishment**. With it, the scientists know the advantages and disadvantages of the project. They will also **acknowledge** the possible changes which can make the project perfect to use.

Science fiction has **paved the future path of** science development by presenting new ideas and opportunities. Now scientists have brought some of the technologies from science fiction movies—which were **fantasy** before—and who knows that in some years humans can live on Mars.

Thanks to science fiction, we all have ideas on how our future could be improved. However, these tend to exist only within our minds and never get translated into action. Science fiction can change this by showing us what kind of future we want.

Science fiction presents worlds that develop technology to **better** everyone's life. Science fiction allows us to dream about that kind of world and motivates us to work hard. It also shows that today's hard work can make your future comfortable and relaxing.

Science fiction also often presents different world views, where societies are organized differently from one another. This not only makes it fun but also exposes the values of **equality** and **diversity**.

Some people claim that science fiction is too **fanciful**, and that nobody will ever live in space or on other planets. These people are wrong because science fiction is not about what might happen but rather it **attempts to predict** the future.

Even if these predictions are just for fun, they can help us come up with new ideas and technologies by imagining potential problems and solutions. Science tells us how things work today, but engineering **takes** this knowledge **one step further** by developing tools like robots to assist us with tasks.

() 1. What does the underlined word “it” refer to in Paragraph 1?

- A. Every idea.
- B. Science fiction.
- C. Possible accomplishment.
- D. A difficult experimental process.

() 2. What does science fiction show us according to Paragraph 3?

- A. New opportunities.
- B. Novel technologies.
- C. People's hard work today.
- D. The future people are expecting.

() 3. Which word best describes the author's attitude to science fiction?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Critical.
- C. Favourable.
- D. Indifferent.

() 4. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Why is science fiction beneficial?
- B. How does science fiction develop?
- C. Why does science fiction appeal to the young?
- D. What is the most important part of science fiction?

语篇分析

Why is science fiction beneficial?

Paras. 1—2: Science fiction presents 1. _____ and opportunities.

Paras. 3—4: Science fiction allows us to dream about 2. _____.

Para. 5: Science fiction also often presents different 3. _____.

Paras. 6—7: Science fiction attempts to 4. _____ the future, helping us come up with new ideas and technologies.

词海拾珠

1. accomplishment *n.* 完成;成就;成绩→ _____ *vt.* 完成
2. acknowledge *v.* 意识到;承认(属实、权威等);公认;(公开)感谢→ _____ *n.* 承认;感谢
3. pave the path of... 为……铺路
4. fantasy *n.* 幻想;想象
5. better *v.* 改善;超过,胜过 *adj.* 更好的 *adv.* 更好 *n.* 更好的事物;较好者
6. equality *n.* 平等;均等;相等→ _____ *n.* 同等的人;相等物 *adj.* 相同的;平等的;能胜任的
7. diversity *n.* 多样性;差异(性);不同(点)→ _____ *adj.* 不同的;多种多样的
8. fanciful *adj.* 空想的,想象的;装饰独出心裁的;花哨的→ _____ *n.* 想象;喜好 *adj.* 花哨的;精致的;昂贵的 *vt.* 想象;想要;爱慕;认为
9. attempt to do sth 尝试做某事;试图做某事
10. take...one step further 将……再向前推进一步;把……提升一个层次

【举一反三】

一词多义 go through

[原句再现] Every development in the science field has to **go through** a hard process of experiments.

科学领域的每一项发展都必须经历一个艰难的实验过程。

go through 经历,经受(尤指苦难或艰难时期);(法律、协议、决定等)获得通过;通读,查阅;翻找

[猜测词义]

- (1)He was **going through** a very difficult time, but he didn't give up. ()
- (2)It was evident that someone had **gone through** my possessions. ()
- (3)The bill might have **gone through** if the economy was growing. ()
- (4)**Going through** his list of customers is a massive job. ()

句型透视

[原句] Some people claim that science fiction is too fanciful, and that nobody will ever live in space or on other planets.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。句中两个 that 引导两个并列的 _____ 从句;其中第一个 that 可省略,第二个 that 不可省略。

[翻译] 有些人声称科幻小说过于异想天开,没有人会生活在太空或其他星球上。

[仿写] 老师说科幻小说很有趣,多数孩子都喜欢读它。

词数 375

难度 ★★★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

When science fiction and the science of time meet, they invite us into a deep exploration of the nature of time. Despite its presence everywhere in daily life, time remains a mystery, with no **definitive** definition. Our concept of time may be a mental **shortcut**, a tool for our limited brains to comprehend change.

The English language frequently employs the noun “time”, yet we lack a satisfactory explanation for it. **Concerning** time, quantum (量子) mechanics and daily experiences often **contradict** each other, suggesting time’s complexity and **ambiguous** nature. Our mental conception of time may never **correspond** with its reality in the universe, but this shouldn’t stop us from exploring it.

Many science fiction quotes touch on time. Ray Cummings’ 1919 novel, *The Girl in the Golden Atom*, offers a memorable quote: “Time is what keeps everything from happening at once,” implying time’s structural role in the universe. Blake Crouch’s *Recursion* presents a **contrasting** view: “Time is a false image, a concept made out of human memory.”

Robert Charles Wilson’s *Spin* explores various forms of time, from personal measurement to cosmic (宇宙的) scales, emphasizing our challenging relationship with it. S. D. Unwin’s *One Second Per Second* suggests time as chaos within a cosmic plan, with people and civilizations as its playthings. Robert V. S. Redick’s *Vanishing Point* describes time as a trick due to our comprehension of time’s flow.

Captain Jean-Luc Picard from *Star Trek* says, “Time is a companion who reminds us to cherish every moment,” emphasizing its value. David Brin’s *Brightness Reef* describes time as a cruel judge, punishing even the successful and brilliant. Stephen Baxter’s *The Time Ships* catches time’s frightening nature, darkening human achievements in the vastness of time.

Time travel, a major topic of science fiction, is often discussed. H. G. Wells’ 1895 novel *The Time Machine* poses the **enduring** question of whether moving backward and forward in time is possible. These quotes from science fiction highlight our troubled relationship with time and encourage us to think more deeply about its reality.

() 1. What is the overall tone of the text?

- A. Inquiring. B. Pessimistic. C. Persuasive. D. Definitive.

() 2. What can be learned about time from Paragraph 2?

- A. Time is easy to understand but has a complex nature in science.
B. Time is a common concept in daily life well corresponding with scientific reality.
C. Daily experiences often go against scientific understandings of time.
D. Quantum physics has no impact on our understanding of time.

() 3. What does Stephen Baxter’s *The Time Ships* emphasize?

- A. Time as a companion who reminds us to cherish every moment.
B. The insignificance of human successes in the long history of time.
C. The possibility to move backward and forward in time at will.
D. A false belief due to our comprehension of time’s flow.

() 4. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. The history of time and famous quotes in science fiction.
B. The definition of time in scientific terms and time travel.
C. The relationship between time and daily life.
D. The science of time and its exploration in science fiction.

语篇分析

The sci-fi philosophy of time

Para. 1: Time is everywhere but hard to define, maybe a mental 1. _____ for understanding change.

Para. 2: The 2. _____ between quantum mechanics and daily experiences highlights time's complexity and ambiguity.

Paras. 3—5: Science fiction quotes explore time's various roles and nature.

Para. 6: Time travel is a major SF topic, prompting deeper thought about time's 3. _____.

词海拾珠

1. definitive *adj.* 确定的;最终的→ _____ *adv.* 确定地;最终地;决定性地
2. shortcut *n.* 捷径;近路;快捷键
3. concerning *prep.* 关于→ _____ *adj.* 担心的;关切的→ _____ *vt.* 涉及;让……担忧
4. contradict *vt.* 反驳;与……矛盾→ _____ *n.* 反驳;矛盾→ _____ *adj.* 相互矛盾的,对立的
5. ambiguous *adj.* 不明确的,模棱两可的
6. correspond *v.* 符合;相一致;通信→ _____ *adj.* 相应的;符合的
7. contrasting *adj.* 极不相同的→ contrast *v.* 对比,对照;形成对比 *n.* 对比,对照;差异
8. enduring *adj.* 持久的;持续的;能忍受的→ _____ *v.* 忍受;持续;维持→ _____ *n.* 忍耐力;持久力

【举一反三】

词缀-en

后缀 -en 的意思是“使……变得;使具有……性质”“由……制成;含……成分”,加在形容词/名词后构成动词/形容词,表示使事物产生某种变化或者表示事物的材质或成分。例如:widen *v.* 加宽(使变得宽阔) wooden *adj.* 木制的。

【原句再现】Stephen Baxter's *The Time Ships* catches time's frightening nature, **darkening** human achievements in the vastness of time.

斯蒂芬·巴克斯特的《时间之船》捕捉到了时间的可怕本质,在浩瀚的时间中掩盖了人类的成就。

darken *vt.* 使变黑;使显得暗淡,使失去光彩

【猜测词义】

- (1) To solve the complex problem, you need to **sharpen** your thinking by considering multiple perspectives. ()
- (2) Sharing your worries with trusted friends can greatly **lessen** the burden you carry in daily life. ()
- (3) Under the lamp, the **silken** curtain gently swayed with the breeze, creating a peaceful atmosphere. ()
- (4) As days **lengthen** in summer, people tend to extend their outdoor activities well into the evening. ()

句型透视

【原句】Concerning time, quantum (量子) mechanics and daily experiences often contradict each other, suggesting time's complexity and ambiguous nature.

【分析】本句是一个简单句。concerning time 是介词短语作状语,修饰整个句子;suggesting time's complexity and ambiguous nature 是现在分词短语作 _____,其逻辑主语是前面整个主句,表示 _____ 的结果。

【翻译】关于时间,量子力学与日常经验常常相互矛盾,这体现出时间的复杂性与模糊性。

【仿写】暴风雨切断了电力供应,让整座城市陷入黑暗与寂静之中。

词数 361

难度 ★★★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

Developing new materials requires significant time and labour, but some chemists are now hopeful that AI could one day **shoulder** much of this burden. In a new study in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, a team used a popular AI model, ChatGPT, to perform one particularly time-consuming task: searching scientific literature. With that data, they built a second tool, a new model to predict experimental results.

Reports from previous studies offer a vast amount of information that chemists need, but finding and analysing the most relevant details can be **laborious**. For example, those interested in designing highly porous, crystalline (晶状的) metal-organic frameworks (MOFs)—which have potential applications in areas such as clean energy—must **sort through** hundreds of scientific papers describing a variety of experimental conditions. Researchers have previously attempted to let AI take over this task; however, the language processing models they used required significant technical **expertise**, and applying them to new topics meant changing the program. Omar Yaghi and colleagues wanted to see if the next generation of language models, which includes ChatGPT, could offer a more accessible, flexible way to **extract** information.

To analyse text from scientific papers, the team gave ChatGPT prompts (提示符) through three processes intended to **identify** and **summarize** the experimental information the papers contained. The researchers carefully constructed these prompts to **minimize** the model's tendency to make up responses, and to ensure the best responses possible.

When tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses (合成), this system drew more than 26, 000 factors relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures. With these data, the team trained a separate AI model to predict the crystalline state of MOFs based on these conditions. And finally, to make the data more user-friendly, they built a chatbot to answer questions about it. The team notes that, unlike previous AI-based efforts, this one does not require expertise in coding. What's more, scientists can shift its focus simply by adjusting the narrative language in the prompts. This new system, which they call the "ChatGPT Chemistry Assistant", could also be useful in other fields of chemistry.

- () 1. What does the research team wish the new model to do?
- A. Search and classify scientific literature.
B. Analyse data and predict laboratory findings.
C. Prevent the model from making up responses.
D. Generate a faster language processing system.
- () 2. Why are the MOFs mentioned in the text?
- A. To suggest their potential applications in clean energy.
B. To illustrate the laborious analysis of scientific papers.
C. To confirm they are of importance in the chemistry industry.
D. To stress the testing system is extraordinarily complicated.
- () 3. What can best describe the chatbot involved in the last paragraph?
- A. Secure. B. Virtual. C. Practical. D. Specialized.
- () 4. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Making the MOFs more useful B. Doing further analysis for scientific papers
C. Improving the language processing models D. Turning ChatGPT into a "chemistry assistant"

语篇分析

The application of ChatGPT in chemistry

For developing new materials, some chemists now hope that AI could one day shoulder 1. _____.

Finding and analysing the most relevant details from previous studies can be 2. _____.

Omar Yaghi and colleagues constructed prompts for ChatGPT to 3. _____ the model's tendency to make up responses, and to ensure the best responses possible.

And finally, to make the data more user-friendly, they built 4. _____ for ChatGPT to answer questions, which is called the "ChatGPT Chemistry Assistant".

词海拾珠

1. shoulder *v.* 承担; 担负; 扛 *n.* 肩, 肩膀
2. laborious *adj.* 耗时费力的; 辛苦的 → _____ *n.* 劳动; 工作; 劳工
3. sort through 整理, 翻查
4. expertise *n.* 专业知识; 专长; 专门技能
5. extract *v.* 提取, 提炼; 选取, 摘录 *n.* 摘录; 选录; 提取物 → extractable *adj.* 可提取的; 可榨取的
6. identify *v.* 找到; 发现; 确认, 认出 → _____ *n.* 辨认, 识别 → _____ *adj.* 可辨认的
7. summarize *v.* 总结, 概括, 概述 → _____ *n.* 总结; 概要; 摘要
8. minimize *vt.* 降低; (尤指在计算机屏幕上) 使最小化; 使减少到最低限度

【举一反三】

一词多义 note

[原句再现] The team **notes** that, unlike previous AI-based efforts, this one does not require expertise in coding.

团队指出, 与之前基于 AI 的尝试不同, 这个(系统)不需要编程方面的专业知识。

note *v.* 指出, 表明; 注意, 留意 *n.* 笔记, 记录; 注释; 纸币; 便条; 音符

【猜测词义】

(1) The professor **noted** that the results of the experiment were consistent with the initial hypothesis.

()

(2) Please **note** (that) the office will be closed on Monday.

()

(3) She took detailed **notes** during the lecture.

()

(4) He played a wrong **note** on the piano.

()

(5) He paid with a ten-pound **note**.

()

(6) She left a **note** on the fridge saying she'd be late.

()

句型透视

[原句] When tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses (合成), this system drew more than 26,000 factors relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures.

[分析] 本句中, when tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses 是一个_____从句的省略形式, 完整表达应为 when _____ tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses。在含有状语从句的句子中, 当主从句主语一致, 且从句谓语动词是 be 动词的某种形式时, 可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。describing MOF syntheses 是现在分词短语作_____, 修饰 228 papers。relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures 是_____作后置定语, 修饰 factors。

[翻译] 在用 228 篇描述 MOF 合成的论文对系统进行测试时, 这个系统得到了超过 26 000 个与制作大约 800 种这些混合物相关的因素。

[仿写] 当被问及他的计划时, 约翰保持沉默。

_____, John remained silent.

词数 239

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/5

Science fiction, or sci-fi, is a powerful way of conveying ideas through stories. It talks about a world transformed by **scientific** discoveries, the development of technology, the changes that occur in the social system, and the results of these changes. It's true that sci-fi is mostly written for adult readers. 1. _____

A Harvard study has found out that children who are fond of reading sci-fi books develop stronger social skills than those who are not. 2. _____ Moreover, their interest in sci-fi books makes it easy for them to join social groups whose members share similar interests with them.

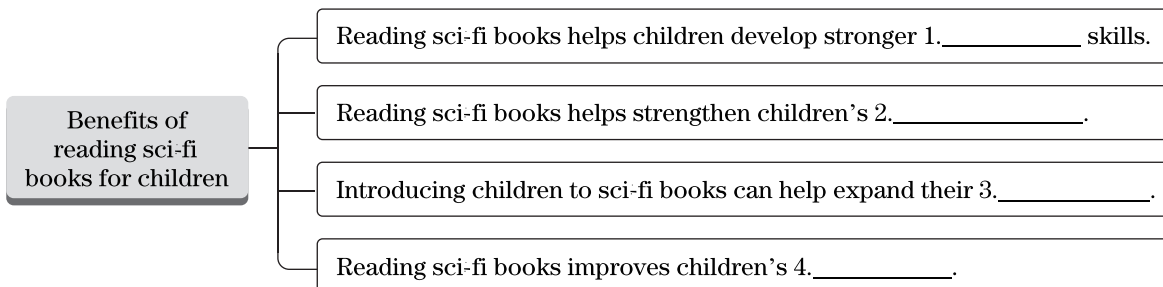
3. _____ According to research, reading sci-fi novels exercises the part of the brain responsible for developing **imagination**. Seeing everything possible in a sci-fi world, children can let their imagination **run wild**. With their minds filled with ideas, they can create their own little worlds using the concepts they **obtained** from reading sci-fi books.

Introducing children to books, especially sci-fi ones, can help **expand** their vocabulary. 4. _____ Even if a word is made up to fit into the scene or the whole story, the natural **curiosity** of children will **cause** them **to decipher** (破译) what the word means and how it fits into the **setting**.

It improves their memory. 5. _____ Stories, especially good ones, allow them to convert (使转化) details into long-term memories. When the brain becomes used to storing long-term information, it can strengthen their memory in general.

- A. It strengthens their creativity.
- B. It helps develop their interest in science.
- C. It's never too late to introduce children to sci-fi books.
- D. Through reading sci-fi books, they gain skills in interacting with others.
- E. However, it can also attract children, providing them with many benefits.
- F. They learn to understand the meanings of unfamiliar words when reading.
- G. Remembering becomes easier when children are absorbed in a good sci-fi book.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

- scientific *adj.* 科学的; 与科学有关的 → _____ *adv.* 科学地; 用科学方法地; 在科学上 → _____ *n.* 科学; 自然科学 → _____ *n.* 科学家
- imagination *n.* 想象力, 想象; 幻想物; 创造力 → _____ *v.* 想象, 设想; 认为; 误以为, 胡乱猜想 → _____ *adj.* 富于想象力的, 创新的
- run/go wild (情绪上) 变得狂热、兴奋不已; (行为上) 变得放纵、不受约束; (动物) 变得凶猛、发狂; (植物等) 疯狂生长
- obtain *vt.* (尤指经努力) 获得, 赢得 *vi.* (规则、习俗等) 存在, 流行
- expand *vt. & vi.* 扩大; 增加; 扩展, 发展(业务) → _____ *n.* 扩张; 扩展; 扩大; 膨胀
- curiosity *n.* 好奇心, 求知欲 → _____ *adj.* 求知欲强的, 好奇的 → _____ *adv.* 好奇地
- cause... to do sth 让……做某事
- setting *n.* (故事、戏剧等的) 背景, 场景; 环境, 场所

【举一反三】

词缀 trans-

前缀 trans- 的意思是“跨越; 转变; 转移”, 既可以表达空间上的跨越或从一方到另一方的转移, 也可以表示形式、状态上的改变或转换。例如: transcontinental *adj.* 横跨大陆的 transplant *v.* 移植。

[原句再现] It talks about a world **transformed** by scientific discoveries... 它讲述了一个被科学发现所改变的世界……

transform *vt.* 使改变; 使转换; 使改观

[猜测词义]

- (1) It's challenging to **translate** ancient poems while keeping their original beauty. ()
- (2) Mobile towers **transmit** signals, ensuring smooth communication in remote areas. ()
- (3) He plans to **transfer** his bank deposit to a more secure account. ()
- (4) Cargo ships **transport** raw materials across the ocean to meet industrial needs. ()

句型透视

[原句再现] Even if a word is made up to fit into the scene or the whole story, the natural curiosity of children will cause them to decipher (破译) what the word means and how it fits into the setting.

[分析] 这是一个主从复合句。even if 引导的是 _____ 从句; 主句是 the natural curiosity of children... the setting, 其中 what 和 how 引导的是并列的 _____ 从句。

[翻译] 即使一个词是为了适应场景或整个故事而编造的, 孩子们天生的好奇心也会让他们破译这个词的意思, 以及这个词是如何符合情节背景的。

[仿写] 即使前路不明, 我们也应追随内心真正渴望的东西。

词数 256

难度 ★★★

建议用时 15 分钟

正确率 ____/15

Back in 2007, Uruguay had a serious problem with no obvious answer: the economy was growing very fast, but there wasn't enough energy to power the rapid 1.

Then Ramón Méndez Galain, a physicist, started 2 different **potential** paths for Uruguay's energy future. Finally, he wrote a plan that Uruguay could almost entirely 3 **renewable** energy. There would be less 4 and it would be the most **economical** choice Uruguay could make **in the long run**.

Méndez Galain's plan was built around two simple 5 about his country. First, while there wasn't a domestic supply of coal or oil, there was a great deal of 6. Second, that wind blew over a country that was known for 7 grassland. His plan for Uruguay's energy future was to 8 the empty grassland into hundreds of wind farms.

To solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms, Méndez Galain came up with a **variation** on a(n) 9 used by some electric **plants** in neighbouring Brazil, in which state-owned power plants **handled** energy generation, while 10 companies were **in charge of** power distribution and customer service. Méndez Galain's plan changed the relationship to the 11, so that private companies would be in charge of setting up and 12 the wind farms, while the state-owned power companies would **distribute** that energy to its customers.

The strategy worked 13 well. Just within a few years, Méndez Galain had 14 what he had **set out to do**: 98% of Uruguay's 15 comes from renewable sources.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. decline | B. growth | C. consumption | D. program |
| () 2. A. building | B. blocking | C. repairing | D. seeking |
| () 3. A. rely on | B. find out | C. refer to | D. give up |
| () 4. A. risk | B. power | C. pollution | D. benefit |
| () 5. A. facts | B. theories | C. answers | D. principles |
| () 6. A. water | B. light | C. wind | D. ice |
| () 7. A. tended | B. undeveloped | C. protected | D. limited |
| () 8. A. break | B. put | C. send | D. turn |
| () 9. A. tool | B. software | C. image | D. approach |
| () 10. A. responsible | B. weak | C. private | D. profitable |
| () 11. A. public | B. opposite | C. rich | D. powerful |
| () 12. A. managing | B. selling | C. abandoning | D. starting |
| () 13. A. hardly | B. relatively | C. unexpectedly | D. rarely |
| () 14. A. forgotten | B. achieved | C. apologized | D. approved |
| () 15. A. income | B. food | C. supply | D. electricity |

词海拾珠

1. potential *adj.* 潜在的, 可能的 *n.* 可能性, 潜在性; 潜力, 潜质 → _____ *adv.* 可能地; 潜在地
2. renewable *adj.* 可再生的
3. economical *adj.* 经济的, 实惠的; 节俭的, 节约的; 省钱的 → _____ *adj.* 经济的; 经济学的; 经济上的 → _____ *n.* 经济, 经济情况; 节约, 节俭 → _____ *adv.* 经济地; 在经济上; 节俭地
4. in the long run 从长远来看
5. variation *n.* (某一事物) 略有变化的形式; 变异的东西; 变种; 变体; (数量、水平等的) 变化, 变更, 变异 → _____ *v.* 变化; 相异 → _____ *adj.* 多变的; 可变的; 易变的 → _____ *adv.* 易变地; 不定地
6. plant *n.* 植物; 工厂; 发电厂 *vt.* 种植; 播种; 栽种
7. handle *v.* 处理, 应付(局势、问题等); (用手) 触, 拿, 搬动 *n.* 把手, 拉手, 柄
8. in charge of 主管, 负责
9. distribute *v.* 分发, 分配; 使分布; 分散 → _____ *n.* 分布; 分配; 分发 → _____ *adj.* 关于商品分配的, 分销的
10. set out to do 着手做某事, 开始做某事

【举一反三】

一词多义 power

[原句再现] ...the economy was growing very fast, but there wasn't enough energy to **power** the rapid growth.经济增长非常快, 但没有足够的能源来推动这种快速增长。

power *v.* 驱动, 为.....提供动力 *n.* 控制力, 影响力, 操纵力; 政权; 权力; 能, 能量; 动力; 能力

[猜测词义]

- (1) The new battery can **power** the device for up to 12 hours. ()
- (2) The new government came to **power** last year. ()
- (3) You have the **power** to change your life. ()
- (4) The machine needs a lot of **power**. ()

句型透视

[原句] To solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms, Méndez Galain came up with a variation on an approach used by some electric plants in neighbouring Brazil, in which state-owned power plants handled energy generation, while private companies were in charge of power distribution and customer service.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句, to solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms 为不定式短语作 _____, 主句是 Méndez Galain came up with a variation... Brazil, 其中 used by some electric plants in neighbouring Brazil 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 _____; 接着是 in which 引导的 _____ 从句, 在从句中 in which 相当于 _____, 最后的 while 表示对比, 连接两个并列的句子。

[翻译] 为了解决所有那些风力发电场的资金问题, Méndez Galain 想出了一种方案, 该方案是邻国巴西一些发电厂所使用的方法的变体; 在巴西, 国营发电厂负责发电, 而私营企业则负责配电和客户服务。

[仿写] 为了提高学生的学习成绩, 老师想出了一个新的教学方法, 在这个方法中, 老师注重基础知识的讲解, 而学生需要积极参与课堂讨论。

To improve students' academic performance, _____,
_____, _____.

渐进写作微技能：应用文写作之告知信

学 写作知识

【写作指南】

在日常生活中,当需要某人或某组织知道或执行某件事时,要写告知信。写作要点包含:

第一段:说明写信目的;

第二段:阐述告知的具体内容;

第三段:表达期待或祝愿。

注意:告知事项需简明扼要。

练 写作技能

I. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. I am more than delighted to receive your e-mail. _____

(我很高兴告诉你) the plan of my summer vacation after the college entrance examination.

2. _____

(我迫不及待地要跟你分享这个令人激动的消息) that a folk music festival is to be held in our city.

3. The next class is about calligraphy _____

_____ (你应为此做一些准备).

4. All the team members are supposed to take the training punctually _____

(按计划).

5. _____

(如果你想知道细节信息/其他事情), please don't hesitate to contact me/drop me a line.

6. I sincerely hope _____

_____ (这一信息会对你有帮助).

II. 根据汉语提示完成下面的语篇,并背诵短文

假定你是李华,你正在教你的英国朋友 Leslie 学习汉语。请你写封邮件告知他下次上课的计划。内容包括:

1. 时间和地点;

2. 上课内容:学习唐诗;

3. 课前准备:简要了解唐朝的历史。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Leslie,

I am more than delighted 1. _____

_____ (我可以教你学习汉语).

Now I'll tell you the next learning programme.

On July 20, we are going to learn poems of the Tang Dynasty 2. _____

_____ (你感兴趣的) in the Lecture Hall. As a foreign learner, 3. _____

(对你来说难理解) the hidden meaning and the culture of them. Therefore, before the class, you can read some books related to the history of the Tang Dynasty 4. _____

_____ (为了更好地欣赏这些诗).

Be sure to go to the Lecture Hall on time.

5. _____ (你不能错过精彩的诗篇).

Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

主题语境写作：科幻类短文

话题总述

科幻类短文的写作既要立足科学之上,又要体现幻想这一层面,也就是说科幻类短文既反映

现实问题,又预测未来,这样才能使文章在充满奇幻色彩的同时,又有真实性可言。写科幻类短文需要我们打破常规束缚,超越极限,最大限度地挖掘和发挥想象力。这类文章的写作不仅能培养超

前意识、激发好奇心和想象力、开阔眼界和拓展看问题的角度,更能提高我们解决问题的能力。

词 句 复 现

[常见词块]

1. _____ by reading science fiction 通过阅读科幻小说培养我们的创造力
2. stimulate our _____ 激发我们的想象力
3. _____ 取得突破性进展
4. _____ new opportunities and challenges 面临新的机遇和挑战
5. the passion _____ 探索宇宙的热情
6. _____ 被……吸引
7. _____ 超出想象
8. _____ 开阔某人的眼界

[常见表达]

1. No one knows for sure _____.
没有人确切地知道未来会发生什么。
2. Perhaps some day in the near future, we ordinary people can also _____.
或许在不远的将来的某天,我们普通人也能到月球上旅行一番。
3. I like to read science fiction which can _____, and the wonderful plots _____.
我喜欢读科幻小说,它能开阔我的眼界,而且精彩的情节总能吸引我。
4. In the far future, human beings _____
even death, which doesn't necessarily mean _____.
在遥远的未来,人类或许已经战胜了疾病甚至死亡,这并不一定意味着,他们能摆脱悲伤、愤怒之类的情感。
5. Entering space is no news these days; who dares to say that time travel will never _____.
如今进入太空已经不是什么新闻,谁又敢说时间旅行不会成为现实?
6. Though we human beings _____
_____ in exploring space, there

are still numerous mysteries there _____.

尽管我们人类已经在探索太空上取得了巨大的进展,可太空中仍然有众多神秘的事物等着我们去搞清楚。

主 题 范 文 背 诵

假定你是李华,请你写一篇文章向你的外国朋友 Eric 推荐一部中文电影——《流浪地球》。要点如下:

1. 电影亮点(科幻电影、保护地球……);
2. 推荐该影片。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:《流浪地球》*The Wandering Earth*

【精彩美文】

Dear Eric,

I hope this letter finds you well. I'm writing to recommend a film to you—*The Wandering Earth*.

Our teacher showed us the film last week, **which is regarded as the best science fiction film in the history of Chinese films**. And I was deeply impressed by the film's theme, **which is about protecting the Earth**. As we all know, the Earth is our common home, and we should spare no effort to protect it.

I strongly encourage you to **give it a try**; I'm sure the film will not disappoint you!

Yours,
Li Hua

主 题 写 作 仿 写

你们年级下周要举办一次主题为“展望未来新生活”的英语演讲比赛,请你根据以下提示,通过合理想象,写一篇演讲稿。内容包括:

1. 人们可以选择到月球度假或在海底生活;
2. 人们依靠机器人做家务。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Our future life

Good afternoon, boys and girls!

1. _____
(随着高科技产业的发展), our life has changed a

lot. Many things 2. _____
(曾经超出我们想象的) have become a reality.
I'm pretty sure technology will never fail to
change our life.
Some people 3. _____
_____ (会选择去月球度假) or live
under the sea, 4. _____
_____ (这会让他们的生活更有

趣、更丰富多彩). Besides, in the future maybe
each family will rely on robots to do the housework
and we'll have more free time to develop our
hobbies.
I believe 5. _____ (未来
的生活一定是令人兴奋的). I'll try my best to
work hard for a better future life.
Thanks for listening!

读后续写微技能：精彩的环境描写

环境描写是对故事中人物展开活动的场所和
背景进行的描写。有效的环境描写以景寓情，起
到渲染气氛、展现人物的心理变化的作用，从而进

一步推动情节的发展。常见的环境描写有三大切
入点：形容词、动词和修辞手法。

一、以形容词为切入点

恰当使用形容词是环境描写的最大特色，它可以增添文采，增加感染力，使句子更加生动形象。有时使用两个或者三个并列的形容词来描述自然景物效果更佳，例如：

It was the sweetest(最甜蜜的)，most mysterious-looking(看起来最神秘的) place anyone could imagine. The high(高高的) walls were covered with leafless(无叶的) stems of climbing roses which were so thick(厚厚的) that they were matted(缠结的) together. The garden was filled with many rose bushes. They looked brown(棕色的)，dry(干的)，and dead(枯萎的)，however. So did the grass.
环境描写中常见的形容词：

	积极形容词	消极形容词	示例
Wind	gentle/soft 轻柔的；warm 温暖的；pleasant 令人愉悦的	icy/freezing 冰冷的；strong/violent 猛烈的；howling 呼啸的；biting 刺骨的；bone-chilling 刺骨的	a gentle warm breeze 柔暖的微风；an icy howling wind 冰冷的狂风
Rain	light 小的，少量的；pleasant 令人愉悦的	icy/freezing 冰冷的；dreadful 讨厌的，可怕的；pouring 倾盆的	the icy pouring rain 冰冷的倾盆大雨
Snow	feathery 羽毛似的，轻软的；tiny 极小的；pure/clean 纯洁的，干净的	icy/freezing 冰冷的；heavy 大量的	the pure feathery snowflakes 纯洁轻软的雪花
Star	lovely 可爱的；sparkling/shining 亮晶晶的	pale/faint 暗淡的；starless 没有星星的	the few pale stars 零零散散的暗淡的星星；the dark starless night 昏暗的没有星星的夜晚
Sunshine	warm 温暖的；amber-like 琥珀色的；dazzling 耀眼的	burning/scorching 酷热的；scalding 灼热的	the warm amber-like sunshine 温暖的琥珀色的阳光

二、以动词为切入点

在描写环境时，若以动词为切入点，可赋予景物生动的动作，从而使场景更加灵动，例如：

The wind howled(呼啸)，whipping(鞭打) the rain against the window. On that angry winter afternoon, darkness began chasing(开始追逐) the last rays of daylight shortly after 3:00 pm.
环境描写中常见的动词：

	动词	示例
Wind	blow 吹；whip 鞭打；howl 呼啸；sting(使) 感到刺痛；kiss 亲吻	The wind howled all night, but I slept a little. 风整夜呼啸着，但我还是睡了一会儿

	动词	示例
Rain	beat against 拍打; crash against 猛撞; pour down 倾盆而下; fall 落下	Rain beats heartlessly and wind blows wildly. 雨无情地拍打, 风猛烈地吹刮
Snow	dance 跳跃; float/fall/drift 飘, 飘落; melt 融化; blanket/cover 覆盖	The snow had melted, but the lake was still frozen solid. 雪已经融化了, 但湖面仍然冻得结结实实
Star	shine/sparkle/twinkle 闪耀; wink/blink 闪烁; hide 躲藏; decorate 装饰; dot 遍布	The sky was dotted with sparkling stars. 天上繁星点点
Sunshine	kiss 亲吻, 轻触; enjoy 享受; flood in 照射进来; block 阻挡; be bathed in 沐浴在	1. The beach was bathed in the amber-like sunshine. 海滩沐浴在琥珀色的阳光中。 2. Morning sunshine flooded in through the open curtains. 清晨的阳光透过敞开的窗帘照射进来

三、巧用修辞,画龙点睛

在环境描写中,适当使用比喻、夸张、拟人等修辞手法,可以使句子读起来更加令人有身临其境之感。

	解读	示例
比喻	明喻:强调两种事物的相似点,常与 like, as, as...as, as if, compare...to, be similar to 等连用。 暗喻:用一种事物比喻另一种事物,中间常用“是”等连接,常与 be 动词, become, turn 等词连用	1. The scenery along the journey is just like a breathtaking landscape painting. 沿路的风景就像一幅令人惊叹的山水画。 2. At once, the Eastern and Western Chang'an roads became roaring oceans. 东西长安路顿时成了喧腾的大海
夸张	为强调而故意夸大事实,在数量、形状或程度上加以渲染来增强表达效果,抒发强烈感情	He ran down the avenue, making a noise like ten horses at a gallop. 他沿着大街跑,声音之响,犹如十马奔腾
拟人	赋予物以人的特征、情感、行为或者动作,形象生动,富有情趣	1. The wind stood up and gave a shout. 大风凛冽,发出吼叫声。 2. The breeze gently kissed her cheeks. 微风轻柔地亲吻她的脸庞
排比	把结构相同或相似、意思密切相关、语气一致的词语或句子排列使用,以达到一种增强语言气势的效果	All my friends were dead. I was alive, but in a strange wild country, with no food, no water, and no gun.— <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> 我所有的朋友都死了。我还活着,但在一个陌生的荒野国度,没有食物,没有水,没有枪——《鲁滨孙漂流记》

【模拟演练】

I . 用适当的形容词完成语篇

Jane sat on the 1. _____ (潮湿的) grass near the gurgling stream and stared up at the 2. _____ (暗淡的) stars in the vast sky, tears streaming down her dirty face. The 3. _____

_____ (刺骨的) wind forced her to curl up. She began to regret fighting with her husband and miss his 4. _____ (温暖的) hug.

II . 用适当的动词完成句子

1. Immediately, absolute darkness _____ (统治) the forest.

2. At that moment, the dreadful rain _____
(拍打) wildly against the windows.
3. A cool breeze _____ (吹,刮) through
the quiet park and stirred the bushes.
4. Dark clouds _____ (聚集) in the
sky now.
5. The mountaintop _____ (覆盖) with a
huge white blanket now.
6. The sun had already _____ (下沉)
below the horizon.

III. 用适当的修辞手法完成句子

1. The mountain _____
_____.
这座山沐浴在阳光中。
2. The icy wind started howling, _____
_____.
寒风开始呼啸,像一把锋利的刀一样刺痛了我的脸。
3. Then along comes this catfish about _____
_____.
然后,这只房子那么大的鲶鱼就游了过来。
4. There was no light, no twitter of the birds and _____ in
the sky.
天空中没有光,没有鸟儿的啁啾,也没有调皮的小星星。
5. Life _____, full
of twists and turns, great beauty and
dangerous surprises. 人生是一条未经探索的
河流,充满了迂回曲折、绝佳的美和危险的
惊喜。
6. The forest _____ and the
trees seemed to listen intently.
森林屏住了呼吸,树木似乎在专注地倾听。

IV. 读后续写

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

A rock as big as a house, that's how the guidebook described Giant Rock. I was finally going to see it on snowshoes, with my three older cousins and my dad. I'd been snowshoeing before and I liked the adventure of hiking through deep snow alongside wild-animal tracks.

At the parking area down the hill, after putting on our snowshoes, we studied the map. Dad said, "We start here, on the red trail. Then

we turn left onto the purple trail. That's where Giant Rock is. Remember to stick together, guys." The trail ran uphill alongside a stone wall. It was easy to follow because red markers were nailed to the trees and the snow had been packed down by other hikers. At the top of the hill, we turned onto the purple trail. My dad and cousins were faster than I was, but I managed to keep up.

The late afternoon sun felt warm, although it was already sinking lower. Finally, we reached a hill and saw the big rock sitting alone, so splendid and charming against the setting sun. My cousins and I high-fived each other and jogged down the slope until we stood at the base, breathless.

Noticing the sun had sunk even lower, Dad said after a few minutes, "Let's head back." I was a little behind the group when I noticed a set of animal tracks I didn't recognize. They were hard to see among the shoeprints, so I followed them off the trail for a closer look. There were no claw marks, which meant they didn't belong to a dog or a fox. I was thinking about it when I suddenly realized how quiet it had got. I shouted at the top of my voice, "Where is everyone?" Nothing. I was totally alone.

"They couldn't have gone too far," I thought. "Stepping back onto the trail, I'll catch them up if I hurry." Several minutes later, I came to a crossroads where I could turn left or go straight, but both trails had purple markers. It was difficult to choose. Soon it was too dark to tell what colour the markers were. And I couldn't just follow my own footsteps because there were so many tracks from other hikers.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

It seemed to grow darker and darker, and I had no phone. _____

Paragraph 2:

Soon I heard someone calling. _____
