

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

I. 单词拼写

- origins
- seasonal
- awards
- beliefs
- energetic
- ancestor
- arrival
- religious
- independence
- feast

II. 短语填空

- taken place
- is looking forward to
- have fun with
- dressed up
- in memory of
- played a trick on
- do harm to
- Day and night

III. 句型训练

- either; or
- when; dress up; ask for sweets
- play a trick/tricks on; have fun
- difficult to find
- as though/if he had learnt English

IV. 单句填空

- will take 句意:你为不久后要举行的运动会做准备好了吗? 这里是定语从句,先行词是 the sports meeting, which 在从句中作主语;take place 不能用于被动语态。由 soon 一词可知用一般将来时。
- celebration
- admiration
- belief
- arrival
- energetic
- had read
- independently
- doing
- was
- on
- when
- What/How
- poet
- in

V. 课文缩写

- celebrations
- which
- mainly
- to honour
- or
- is gathered
- agricultural
- energetic
- coming
- a

VI. 阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了西方传统节日——万圣节的起源和它的一些主要活动。

- C 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句可知选 C。
- D 推理判断题。根据第四段可知那时人们点上篝火,火把害虫吸引过来,蝙蝠会吃掉害虫。这样,人们就认为是篝火起了作用,是神灵在保护他们。
- D 主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了万圣节的一些活动及它的起源。前三项不全面,不适合作为标题。只有 D 项概括得最全面,故选 D。

B

【文章大意】本文向读者讲述了在撒哈拉节开幕式上人们的活动。

- C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“The Sahara Festival is a celebration of the very recent past.”可知 A 项错误;根据第一段最后一句中的 but 可知侧重点在 but 后面的内容,故 C 项正确。
- D 细节理解题。根据题干可知,本题是问比赛开始前,有谁参加了开幕式活动。通读全文一系列上场人员和表演动物的次序,先是政府官员致辞欢迎,骆驼和骑

马表演,再之后是音乐家和舞蹈家上场,故选 D 项。

- A 主旨大意题。根据全文大意可知,文章是关于开幕式那一天发生的事的,并非为期三天的所有的庆祝情况也不是闭幕式的活动,故答案选 A。

C

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了迪斯尼乐园的历史和理念。

- D 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“It would give the parents of small children something to do while the children were enjoying the rides and games.”可知答案选 D。
- C 推理判断题。可用排除法选出正确选项。根据第三、四段大意可知 A、D 两项是明显错误的选项。迷惑项 B 中的 wonder 意思是“奇迹”。根据第三段第二句“Very quickly it came to be regarded as one of the wonders of the modern world.”可知迪斯尼被认为是现代的奇观,不是真的世界奇迹,故 B 项错误。根据最后一段第一句话“Disney thought Disneyland expressed his ideas of all that is true and good and beautiful in this world.”也可以间接推测出人们去迪斯尼的目的:体验美好的感觉。故答案选 C。
- D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的句子“... Disney refused to put up signs asking his ‘guests’ not to step on them.”可知迪斯尼非常尊重游客,故答案选 D。

VII. 语法填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了情人节的起源。

- unclear 考查词形变化。根据句意可知,情人节的起源并不清楚。
- who 考查宾语从句的连接词。此处是 who 引导的宾语从句。句意:没有人准确地知道 St. Valentine 是谁……。
- a 考查冠词。表示“一个罗马人”用冠词 a。
- recorded 考查过去分词作定语。被记录的第一张情人节卡片。
- It 考查形式主语。此处是固定句型“It is believed that...”。
- is celebrated 考查时态和语态。情人节在世界上许多国家被庆祝。
- for 考查不定式的复合结构。for 引出不定式的逻辑主语。
- while/but 考查连词。根据句意可知此处前后是转折关系。
- developments 考查名词。该词作主语且谓语动词是 have,故用 developments。
- in 考查固定短语中的介词。此处为短语 play one's part in doing sth.

Period Two Grammar

I. 用情态动词改写句子

- needn't
- must
- will
- should/must
- can

II. 用适当的情态动词填空

1. can 本题语境是“但有时会相当冷”。can用在肯定句中 中表示“有时会,可能会”。
2. needn't/don't have to 用 must 提问,否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to。
3. mustn't mustn't 表示“禁止,不允许”。答语句意:不,我们不允许在这儿生火,因为这里的东 西是易燃物。
4. can't “can+否定词+too...”表示“再怎么也不过分”。句意:对于你在过去几年为我们所做的一切,我们怎么感谢你都不为过。
5. Shall 句意:“她是马上开始还是等一会儿?”“让她马上开始。”shall用于第二、三人称时,表示命令、允诺等。
6. must 句意:“我可以在这儿吸烟吗?”“如果你一定要吸,在吸烟区选择一个座位。”must表示“必须,一定”。
7. may/might 句意:“今天晚上有去上海的特快列车吗?”“可能有,但是你最好给订票处打个电话确认一下。”从下文的but可知回答者没有把握,表示可能性很小,故用might或may。
8. shall 句意:“我还没有拿到英语参考书,然而下个月我就要参加这一科的考试了。”“别着急。你在周五之前就能拿到它。”shall用于第二、三人称时,表示命令、允诺等。
9. can't 句意:“我认为迈克可能在教室里。”“不,他不可能在教室里,我刚才看见他回家了。”can't表示“不可能”。
10. shall shall用于第二、三人称时表示命令、允诺等。句意:无论有多忙,这些问题一定要尽快解决,这是我的命令。

III. 句型训练

1. can be really dangerous 2. must bring
 3. can/may either go with her or stay 4. must be
 5. may/might as well
- ## IV. 翻译句子
1. He was a very good swimmer, so he could swim to the river bank when the boat sank.
 2. Must you interrupt me now? Can't you see I'm on the phone?
 3. If you don't practise more, you can't pass the driving test.
 4. It was sad to me that they, so poor themselves, should bring me food.
 5. As a result of the serious flood, two thirds of the buildings in the area need repairing/to be repaired.

V. 阅读理解

A

[文章大意] 本文是一篇影评,介绍了《摔跤吧!爸爸》这部电影。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第三段的段落大意,尤其是最后一句“So he finally decided to train them to be world-class wrestlers.”可知答案选D。
2. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句“Most of them agreed with the fact that the father in the film was forceful in pushing his daughters to become wrestlers.”可知中国的评论家认为影片中塑造的爸爸对孩子太过严厉残忍,故答案选B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“Media has pointed out how it shows similarities between parental systems in China and India.”可知答案选C。

4. A 观点态度题。根据最后一段最后一句“*But the film Dangal is really aimed to educate children to work for their dreams.*”可知作者认为这部电影是有教育意义的。A项意为“有教育意义的”;B项意为“不为人所知的”;C项意为“不成功的”;D项意为“令人放松的”。故答案选A。

B

[文章大意] 本文讲述了美国学校一年一度的校友返校节。

5. C 细节理解题。由第一段第三句“This can be the most important thing of the year if there is no graduation or commencement(学位授予典礼) day.”可知,在美国高中和大学里毕业日和学位授予典礼日是最重要的。
6. B 细节理解题。由第一段最后一句“Students plan Homecoming Day for many weeks before the day.”可知答案。
7. A 细节理解题。由第四段“All the students vote a most popular student Homecoming Queen or King.”可知最受其他人欢迎的学生才能当选。

C

[文章大意] 本文是一篇说明文。文章通过具体例子讲述芬兰人非常讲诚信。

8. C 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“From then on they just say how many hours they have worked and they will be paid accordingly.”可知在芬兰员工的工资支付是根据员工自己告诉老板的时间而不是他们登记的工作时间,所以C项错误,故答案选C。
9. A 推理判断题。文章通过坐出租车、住宿以及工作等例子证明了芬兰是一个诚信度很高的国家,即它是一个道德水平很高的国家,故答案选A。
10. B 主旨大意题。通过第一段“If you have a chance to go to Finland, you will probably be surprised to find how ‘foolish’ the Finnish people are.”以及全文可知作者是在赞扬芬兰人讲诚信、守信用。foolish用引号标注是正话反说。故答案选B。

VI. 读后续写

One possible version:

I swam hard with the two girls and looked towards shore, but I couldn't see anyone. We were too far away from the beach. I was close to total tiredness. But there was no time to wait. I told Lillian to circle her arms around my shoulders and asked Sarah to hold her sister's arms with both hands. I swam as hard as I could. When I took one last look at the beach, in my mind I saw my wife and children. I could feel their love, and from behind me I felt an incredible force, lifting.

“Mommy!” The loud cry wakened my consciousness. I looked up. A man was trying to drag me out of the water. A woman cried, “Thank you. You saved my daughters.” I tried to comprehend what had happened. My efforts and strength had paid off. I thought of that giant wave, lifting and pushing me. I was given the strength I needed. My families were waiting for me. I just needed the strength to make an effort.

Period Three Using Language

I. 单词拼写

1. apologizing 2. reminds 3. obvious 4. parking

5. permission 6. fool 7. wept 8. forgiven

II. 短语填空

1. turned up 2. keep your word 3. reminds/reminded; of
4. held his breath 5. Hold/Hang on 6. drowned his sorrows in drink 7. set off 8. apologized to

III. 句型训练

1. It is obvious that
2. married/got married to; been married to
3. calls himself; call him
4. drowning; drowned
5. so I did

IV. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. foolish 2. reminded 3. apology 4. forgave
5. permission 6. starving 7. parking 8. drowning
9. sadness 10. wept

V. 语法填空

[文章大意] 本文讲述了媒体在愚人节对大众开的两个玩笑。

1. that 考查定语从句。从句中缺少主语,指物;又因为修饰的名词前有最高级 the most difficult,所以空处填关系代词 that。
2. of 考查固定词组。make fun of 意为“取笑……,捉弄……”,故填 of。
3. a 考查冠词。词组“have a laugh”意为“笑一阵,发笑”,故填 a。
4. saving 考查非谓语动词。根据空处前的词组 stop sb from doing sth 可知空处填 saving。
5. exactly 考查副词。副词修饰整个句子,故填 exactly。
6. had invented 考查动词的时态。根据句意可知“发明”这个动作发生在 announced 这个动词之前,所以是过去的过去,故用过去完成时,故填 had invented。
7. into 考查介词。根据上文中的“... convert (转变) soil directly into cereal...”(将土壤变成谷类),可知此处意为“将水变成酒”,故填 into。
8. listeners 考查名词。根据 its 可知后面用名词指人,又因为不止一人,故填 listeners。
9. Showing 考查非谓语动词。因为本句动词是 advised,所以 show 要用非谓语动词形式,又因为句子主语 the BBC 和 show 是主动关系,故填 Showing。
10. how 考查副词。根据空格后的 to grow 和句意可知空处填 how。

VI. 阅读理解

[文章大意] 世界之大无奇不有,让我们一起来欣赏文中提到的在不同国家出现的千奇百怪的节日吧!

1. B 词义猜测题。通读下文举的节日的例子可知文中描述的都是些奇怪的节日,故选 B 项。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“The winner is the first one to reach and catch the cheese.”可知,第一个赶上并抓住奶酪的人获胜,故选 D 项。
3. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中“According to the rules, any woman above 17 is considered as a wife, so if you are within this age, take care while visiting this country during the month of July.”可知,17 岁以上的女孩看举妻比赛要当心,故选 A 项。

VII. 阅读七选五

[文章大意] 文章讲述了听力是几乎所有英语学习者的共性难题,并提出了一些具体的建议。

1. E 你的英语进步很大,语法熟悉了,阅读理解也没问题

了,你讲得很流利,但你根本听不懂当地人所说的话。根据下文“First of all, remember that you are not alone. Listening is probably the most difficult job for almost all learners of English as a foreign language.”可知英语听力几乎是英语学习中最难的一部分,故这里要进行转折;再根据“... and you are speaking quite fluently.”中的主语“you”可知 E 项放在这里最贴切。

2. D 由“The most important thing is to listen as often as possible.”以及下文可知最重要的是尽可能多听,故你要做的是找到听力资源。
3. A 由上文“... you might still be frustrated (沮丧) by limited understanding.”和下文“Here is some of the advice I give my students...”可知此处应是你应该做什么。
4. B 根据下文中的“在你理解主旨大意之前不要集中在细节上”可知 the main idea 与 the general idea 是同义词,故选 B。
5. F 根据下文“Firstly, translating creates a barrier between the listener and the speaker. Secondly, most people repeat themselves constantly.”可知这两点正是作者自己的体会。

VIII. 完形填空

[文章大意] 本文介绍了旅游中同伴带来的好处,鼓励大家结伴旅游。

1. A 根据下句可知作者从来不想独自一人去非洲旅行。故答案选 A。
2. A 本句意为:当没有人与你分享旅游中的美景时,它就并不是那样美丽了。根据句意可知答案选 A。share 分享;compare 比较;award 颁发,授予;admire 钦佩。
3. D 根据本段第一句“... staring out at one of the most perfect sunsets...”可知作者在观看日落,故答案选 D。
4. A 根据语境可知作者认为和朋友一起旅游和跟陌生人一起旅游是不同的。故答案选 A。different 不同的;helpful 有帮助的;unusual 不同寻常的;useful 有用的。
5. B 根据上下文语境可知本句意为:数天后我还是能不断地感受到当时的那种悲伤。故答案选 B。doubt 怀疑;sadness 悲伤;wonder 奇迹;comfort 安慰。
6. C 固定搭配 there is/was nothing wrong with 意为“在……上没有毛病/麻烦”,故答案选 C。
7. D 本句意为:但是团队游是随意组织的,有时你会和其他人很亲密地在一起,但有时却并不如此。故答案选 D。expensively 昂贵地;commonly 共同地;meaningfully 有意义地;casually 随意地。
8. C 句意同上题。故答案选 C。play 玩;compete 竞争;bond 结合,联系;fight 战斗。
9. A 根据空后的 from the nearby watering hole 可知斑马在饮水,故答案选 A。
10. B 根据上下文可知本句意为:此时,我忽然想到一个事实:我是独自一人。故答案选 B。stone 石头;truth 事实;stick 棍棒;ball 球。
11. D 根据上下文可知作者厌烦了一个人的旅行,故答案选 D。fond of 喜爱……;proud of 以……为荣;afraid of 害怕……;tired of 厌烦……。
12. A 根据语境可知作者厌烦了一个人的旅行,所以 he 不想一个人旅行了,故答案选 A。desire 渴望;fail 失败;dare 敢;refuse 拒绝。
13. C 根据语境可知作者想和认识的人一起旅行,故答案选 C。communicate 沟通;work 工作;travel 旅行;

interact 互动。

14. B 根据上句中的 people I know 可知作者想见到熟悉的面孔,故答案选 B。round 圆的;familiar 熟悉的;healthy 健康的;similar 相似的。
15. A 根据语境可知,我想和朋友们分享旅行的见闻,我在旅行中认识了很多朋友,但我现在厌倦了每在一个新城市重新认识新朋友。故答案选 A。
16. D 句意同上题。故选 D。ashamed 感到羞愧的;proud 自豪的;hopeful 充满希望的;tired 感到厌倦的。
17. A 本句意为:在独自旅行的过程中,你可以更多地了解自己。故答案选 A。learn 了解;worry 担心;care 关心;concern 涉及。
18. C 根据上句可知作者并未后悔在过去独自一人旅行,故答案选 C。recall 回忆;dream 梦想;regret 后悔;experience 体验。
19. A 根据语境可知非洲之行让作者清楚地认识到是时候开始人生的新篇章了,故答案选 A。clear 清楚的;valuable 有价值的;impressive 印象深刻的;basic 基本的。
20. D 根据语境可知答案选 D。situation 局势;discovery 发现;challenge 挑战;chapter 章节。

单元基础过关+新题型演练(一)

I. 单词集训

A. 词形转化

1. arrival 2. independent 3. sadness 4. belief
5. fool 6. beauty 7. celebration 8. origins
9. agricultural 10. apology

B. 介词、副词填空

1. with 2. On 3. to 4. off
5. with 6. for

C. 动词训练

1. believe 2. satisfies 3. was meant
4. visiting 5. were broken 6. was sold
7. will starve 8. would do 9. (should) gather
10. to drown

D. 单句语法填空

1. permission 2. especially 3. would 4. have taken
5. words 6. for 7. returning 8. satisfied
9. that 10. may/might

II. 短语填空

1. look forward to 2. turning off
3. play a trick on/play tricks on 4. day and night
5. turned up 6. keeps his word 7. dress up
8. in memory of 9. reminded me of
10. apologize to you/make an apology to you

III. 句型训练

1. was meant to 2. would sit
3. as if he had learned English 4. It was obvious that
5. were drowned in

IV. 概要写作

One possible version:

The value of education is mainly discussed in the text. In the author's opinion, all the social problems can't be solved by education. (要点 1) The purpose of education is to prepare children for their future life. (要点 2) Although working with hands is thought to be shameful in some modern countries, the author wants to prove that our

society needs all kinds of jobs. (要点 3)

单元综合测评(一)

第一部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【文章大意】本文介绍了世界上四个特殊的节日及节日时间和节日期间的活动。

1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“‘What began as a way of promoting the region's mineral-rich mud has turned into a festive party...’”可知,这一节日刚开始是为了宣传该地区富含矿物质的泥,故选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘In Thailand, March 13 is regarded as National Elephant Day to show that the Thai elephants play an important role in the Thai history.’”可知,在泰国,3月13日被视为国家象节,这是为了表明泰国大象在泰国历史上扮演了重要角色,故选 C。
3. B 写作意图题。根据第一段的“‘Here are some special festivals around the world.’”可知,本文的目的是要介绍世界各地的一些特殊的节日,故选 B。

B

【文章大意】文章主要描述了中国人和美国人对待友谊的不同观点和做法。

4. D 细节理解题。根据“‘This can be quite difficult for us Chinese to understand, because friendships between us flower more slowly but then may become lifelong feelings, extending sometimes deeply into both families.’”可知 A、B 是中国人对待友谊的做法,而美国人通常不那样做。根据“‘The Americans, however, express their welcome usually at homes, but truly cannot manage the time to do a great deal with visitors outside their daily routine.’”可知 C 错误;根据“‘If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship.’”可知 D 正确。
5. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中“‘Once we arrive at their homes, the welcome will be full, warm and real. We will find ourselves treated hospitably.’”可知选 C。
6. D 词义猜测题。画线词语指“慷慨地付出时间(接送朋友,陪伴朋友)”。故选 D。

C

【文章大意】腾讯开发的软件在网络的促进下市场日渐拓展,发展前景相当可观。

7. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“‘Revenue(收益) grew 24 per cent to RMB 20.98 billion, slightly higher than forecasts, driven mainly by online gaming revenues.’”可知,腾讯的收入增长主要来自网络游戏的收入,故选 C 项。
8. B 细节理解题。根据第四段中“‘WeChat is the second highest ranked app in China, behind QQ...’”可知,微信是排名在 QQ 之后的第二大软件,故选 B 项。
9. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“‘They said it unfairly considered them as not wealthy or successful enough to view the sought-after BMW ad.’”可知,那些不能看到 BMW 广告的人认为他们受到了歧视,这对他们是不公平的,故选 A 项。
10. B 主旨大意题。文章讲述了腾讯开发的软件由于网络的原因市场拓展迅速,发展前景可观,也就是有更大潜在的市场,故选 B 项。

第二节

[文章大意] 历史是对过去发生的事情的记录。从这些事情中,我们可以学到人类犯过的错误和取得的成就。

11. C 空格前面一句说的是历史是对过去发生的事情的记录。根据空格后的“The really fascinating thing is that...”可知,空格处说的是历史有许多独特性。
12. E 根据前一句“... all convey(传达) the same thing.”可知这一句要具体解释“同样的事情”是什么。
13. B 本段主要讲的是爱迪生的故事。由空格后的内容可知前面应该是以爱迪生为例。
14. D 由空格后的转折词 however 可知,前后句子表示转折关系,空格处应该为“爱迪生肯定为他的多次失败感到气馁过”。
15. F 根据空格前“Most of us only realize the success of Mr Lincoln becoming President.”可知空格处应为“很少有人知道他所克服的许多挑战”。

第二部分 语言知识运用

第一节 完形填空

[文章大意] 福特公司创始人匿名帮助一个叫吉米的残疾孩子治好了脚。他的善举告诉我们,好人就在身边,是他们的存在和热心带给社会无限温暖。

16. D 上文提到作者的父亲和老板正在开车,此时应该是停下来(stop)吃午饭。
17. A 当他们在车里吃饭的时候,有几个男孩从他们的车(car)旁经过。
18. B 根据常识可知走得近了,就会看得清楚,会注意到(observe)一些事情。
19. D 根据语境,他从车里走出来,追上那个男孩,说他可以帮助男孩把脚治好。catch up with“追上,赶上”,符合题意。take care of 照顾;get hold of 抓住;hang out with 与……闲逛。
20. A 残疾孩子听到有人说可以帮助自己当然是很高兴的(delighted)。satisfied 感到满意的;interested 有兴趣的;relaxed 感到放松的。
21. C 写下了男孩的姓名,他就回到车里来了,故选 C。laugh 大笑;apologize 道歉;nod 点头。
22. C 这个男人要帮助这个孩子就要知道他住在(live)哪里。
23. B 要得到他父母的许可(permission)才可以做手术。determination 决心;help 帮助;plan 计划。
24. B 这位老板表示他会支付手术的所有费用(cost)。
25. D 没多久“我”的父亲就找到(find)吉米的家。build 建立,建造;decorate 装饰;paint 粉刷。
26. A 花了将近一个小时,“我”父亲耐心地(patiently)向吉米的父母解释那个计划。briefly 短暂地;proudly 骄傲地;calmly 冷静地。
27. A 根据下文父亲说完离开时,他们还不确定这件事情,可见突然有人跑到家里说要帮助他们的残疾孩子,他们感到很困惑不解,故选 A。excited 兴奋的;ashamed 羞愧的,惭愧的;tired 疲倦的。
28. D 当“我”父亲离开(leave)时,他们仍然不是很确定有这样一份来自陌生人的慷慨帮助。
29. C 为了能够帮助到他,之后,“我”父亲的老板联系上了当地政府请求(request)派人来说服男孩家人。purpose 目的;decision 决定;request 请求;promise 许诺。
30. D 根据上一题“我”父亲的老板联系上了当地政府要

求派人来吉米的家说服他的家人相信这是一次合法的帮助。convince“让某人相信,说服”,符合题意。warn 警告;remind 提醒;argue 争论。

31. B 给孩子治病需要去医院(hospital)。
32. C 看着男孩轻快地朝他们走回来,当然是颇为惊讶(amazement)。anger 生气;fear 恐惧;disappointment 失望。
33. D 他们仍然不相信(believe)这么好的一件事情会发生在他们身上。
34. A 这位秘密(secret)帮助他们的恩人是亨利·福特先生。polite 有礼貌的;humorous 幽默的;careful 仔细的。
35. B 根据语境,他总是说当别人不知道是谁帮助他们,你去为他们做些事情,这样才更有趣,故选 when 连接状语从句。

第二节

[文章大意] 春节是全世界所有华人的共同节日,也是我们最关注最隆重最富有特色的传统节日。文章向我们介绍了春节的一些习俗。

36. the 考查形容词最高级。根据语境,春节是中国最重要的节日,形容词最高级前用定冠词 the。
37. to celebrate 考查非谓语动词的搭配。be meant to do sth 意为“专门用来做……”,故填 to celebrate。
38. What 考查名词性从句。分析句子可知此处为主语从句,且引导词在从句中作宾语,故填 What。
39. traditional 考查词性转换。句中需用形容词修饰名词,故填 traditional。
40. of 考查介词搭配。be fond of 意为“喜爱”。
41. which 考查定语从句。此处 money 是先行词,指物,后面为非限制性定语从句,从句中缺主语,故填 which。
42. lasts 根据语境可知句子用一般现在时,主语是第三人称单数,故填 lasts,此处 last 为动词,意为“持续”。
43. happily 考查副词。用副词修饰动词,故填 happily。
44. belief 考查词性转换。根据 the 以及后面的同位语从句可知,此处用名词形式,故填 belief。
45. be replaced 根据语境可知中国节日将不会被外国节日代替。此处需用一般将来时的被动语态,故填 be replaced。

第三部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作

One possible version :

Dear Tom,

I'm Li Hua, one of your classmates. I am very sorry to know that you haven't quite adapted yourself to the school life here. We are all worried about it. Here I'd like to share with you some suggestions about how to fit in here well.

On the one hand, you can try communicating with us more, sharing with us your concerns as well as your interests and joys. On the other hand, it must be of great help if you can join us in our activities, experiencing Chinese life more and exploring Chinese culture more. And now comes an opportunity. My birthday party is on next Sunday. I sincerely invite you to come to enjoy ourselves together, which is really a chance for you to engage in our life.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

One possible version :

Tom noticed the flame was reaching up. Frozen with

fear, he stood rooted to the spot. He comprehended the gravity of the situation and held Jane's hand tightly. By then, both of them were coughing and their eyes were stinging. Time seemed to stand still, though they were probably there for only two or three minutes. Tom begged Jane to run for safety as quickly as possible. Jane tried to shield her nose from the choking smoke and shook her head. She kept pounding against the door. Tom burst out crying.

Luckily, some neighbours passing by stopped and

offered help. A sense of strength immediately replaced the mounting fear and anxiety in Jane's mind. She told them Maccik must be still in the room. They forced the door open with all their might. Sure enough, Maccik was lying in bed, unconscious. She was carried downstairs. And then some neighbours rushed her to the hospital, where she finally came to herself. People in the neighbourhood felt relieved. Jane and Tom's joy was immense.

Unit 2 Healthy eating

Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

I. 单词拼写

1. slim 2. raw 3. consult 4. diet 5. weaknesses
6. balanced 7. strength 8. curiosity 9. tired
10. energy

II. 短语填空

1. keep a balanced diet 2. losing weight 3. is tired of
4. get away with cheating 5. is always telling lies
6. am curious to 7. lying there
8. To build up his strength 9. win back
10. was amazed at

III. 句型训练

1. couldn't; worse 2. more than one way 3. have him getting away with
4. Even though; to be done 5. telling me stories

IV. 单句填空

1. curiosity 句意:沉迷于玩电脑游戏的孩子起初都是被好奇心驱使的。curiosity 好奇心。
2. lying; lied 句意:这个生病躺在床上的女孩,为了得到这份工作,向我们谎报了她的年龄。lie(lay, lain, lying) 躺,位于; lay(laid, laid, laying) 放,下蛋; lie(lied, lied, lying) 撒谎。
3. more 句意:一些人说,每个高三学生都正在经历一些有压力的时期,对于这点我再同意不过了。否定词与比较级连用表示最高级的含义。
4. more exciting 句意:我的朋友汤姆告诉我,他从来没有看过比这更令人激动的电影。否定词与比较级连用表示最高级的含义。
5. balanced
6. speaking have sb doing sth 让某人一直做某事,允许某人做某事。you 和 speak 之间是主动关系。
7. strength 8. slimming
9. balancing spend time doing sth 花费时间做某事。
10. getting have sb doing sth 让某人一直做某事。
11. between 12. better 13. with/from; of
14. than 15. a

V. 课文缩写

1. frustrated 2. his 3. out 4. Driven 5. curiosity
6. at 7. what 8. quickly 9. Arriving
10. happiness

VI. 阅读理解

A

[文章大意] 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了冰淇淋的历史。

1. B 写作意图题。诗中的 scream 和 ice cream 不仅在读音上押韵,在意思上也表达了人们对冰淇淋的喜爱。所以自然地引出了文章的话题:冰淇淋。故答案选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句中的“Apple pie might be the most traditionally American dessert, but what is served as its most popular close friend? Vanilla (香草) ice cream, of course!”可知在美国苹果派经常是搭配香草味的冰淇淋而不是草莓味的,所以 A 项错误,故答案选 A。
3. D 推理判断题。根据第五段第三句中的“... our first president, George Washington...”可知作者来自美国,故答案选 D。
4. C 主旨大意题。全文是关于冰淇淋的历史,故答案选 C。

B

[文章大意] 本文主要解释了为什么亚洲的很多孩子现在身材肥胖。首先,亚洲快餐食品中含有大量的脂肪,再就是亚洲人好客,平时大吃大喝。另外,父母精养孩子也是造成孩子肥胖的原因。对于孩子来说,缺乏运动也容易造成肥胖。

5. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中“In the past, however, big meals were only hosted on special occasions as people were more careful with money.”可知,过去人们穷,所以对钱很在意,而现在生活水平提高了,所以人们喜欢大吃大喝。故 A 项表述错误。
6. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中“‘The easiest way is to give them ‘quality food’. Parents think feeding them well is showing their love.’”并结合整篇文章,可知父母给孩子吃的食物中含有很高的热量,故 D 项正确。
7. C 主旨大意题。本文主要讲了为什么亚洲的孩子现在肥胖得多。第一段从快餐食品上分析;第二段从亚洲的文化上分析;第三段从父母的角度分析;最后两段从孩子缺乏运动上分析。故 C 项正确。

VII. 语法填空

[文章大意] 忙碌的生活,简单的作息,让现代人总觉得好好吃一顿饭都难。在这种环境下,快餐行业就风生水起了。文章介绍了在中国流行的西式快餐以及中国传统的快餐。

1. eating 考查非谓语动词。空格处用动名词作主语,故填 eating。
2. why 考查名词性从句。上文提到生活忙碌,人们需要快餐,因此那就是中国的快餐市场会扩张的原因,故填 why,在句中引导表语从句。
3. called 考查非谓语动词。restaurant 和 call 是逻辑上的动宾关系,需用过去分词作后置定语,故填 called。
4. others 考查代词。由语境可知,肯德基首先来到中国,

然后跟随而来的是“其他一些快餐”例如必胜客和麦当劳,故填 others。

5. With 考查介词。with the development of... 意为“伴随着……的发展”。
6. growth 考查词性转换。空格处填的词需作 realize 的宾语,被 high-speed(高速的)修饰,需用名词 growth。
7. balanced 考查词性转换。根据理解需用形容词修饰名词 nutrition,故填 balanced。
8. which 考查定语从句。该空引导非限制性定语从句,指代先行词 Sudan 1,且在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which。
9. are 考查主谓一致和时态。主语为 dumplings, soybean milk and noodles,为复数形式,且时态为一般现在时,故填 are。
10. healthier 考查形容词的比较级。与国外快餐相比较,这些传统的食品更健康,故需用比较级 healthier。

Period Two Grammar

I. 用适当的情态动词填空

1. should 2. shall 3. ought 4. oughtn't

5. shouldn't/oughtn't to

II. 单句语法填空

1. can't/couldn't 2. could/might have
3. might/could have 4. must
5. should/ought to 6. can't/shouldn't/oughtn't to
7. can't/couldn't
8. needn't 句意:“你想要什么样的房子?大的吗?”“噢,不必是大的,那不重要。”needn't 表示“不必”。
9. should/ought to 句意:“他们本该更细心地准备会议的。”“但他们没有这样做。真可惜!”should/ought to have done sth 过去本该做某事而未做。
10. couldn't/shouldn't/oughtn't to

III. 句型训练

1. needn't/don't have to; can't
2. oughtn't to/shouldn't have had/kept
3. can/will not miss
4. couldn't have gone through
5. will you

IV. 翻译句子

1. I'm really surprised that your novel should have won the first prize.
2. When we were young, every evening my brother and I would/used to stay at home waiting for our mother.
3. Mark needn't have hurried. After driving at top speed, he arrived half an hour earlier.
4. —Thank you for inviting us. Tell your wife that she gave us a perfect party.
—I will. See you later.
5. —Why hasn't Steve contacted us up to now? Can/Could anything have happened to him?
—I'm not sure, but I guess something may/might have happened to him.

V. 阅读理解

A

[文章大意] 现在的孩子听到父辈“没有快餐”年代的故事可能会难以置信,甚至忍俊不禁。在生活节奏没有这么匆忙的过去,“家”是所有美味食物的来源,也是快乐的源泉。

1. B 推理判断题。孩子们问作者“最喜欢吃的快餐是什么”,作者回答没有,再根据文中“By this time, the kid was laughing...”可知,孩子对于作者生活在没有快餐的年代,最好吃的东西在家里这件事难以置信,故选 B 项。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文中“... so I didn't tell him the part about how I had to have permission to leave the table.”可知,如果不经大人的允许,作者不能离开饭桌,可见作者吃饭的时候没有太多自由,故选 C 项。
3. A 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段可知,作者首次吃比萨,虽然出了点洋相,但仍旧认为那是他吃过的最好的比萨,可见比萨留给了作者美好的回忆,故选 A 项。
4. D 推理判断题。结合文章最后一段判断,作者叙述自己送报纸的经历是为了说明原先的孩子必须吃苦。更重要的是为了说明:时代不同,人们的成长经历也不一样,故选 D 项。

B

[文章大意] 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一款新研发的手机 app——Balance,它可以帮助老年痴呆患者及其家属。

5. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知安卓系统的手机还不能使用 Balance,故 A 项正确。根据第一段第二句可知 B 项错在 fewer;根据第五段第二句可知 C 项错在 all countries;根据第二段的第三句“... a private non-profit health care group in Riverdale, New York...”可知 D 项错在 made money 上。故答案选 A。
6. C 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句中的“... we feel that we need to care for the caregivers equally in our response to the care needs of the clients themselves, since if the caregivers do not have the proper supports, they simply cannot be caregivers.”可知,满足护理者的需要和满足患者自身的需要一样重要,因为如果护理者没有得到合适的支持,护理者也不能成为真正的护理者。根据句意可知:护理者需要专业的指导,故答案选 C。
7. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知本文介绍的是 app: Balance 以及它的目标人群。故答案选 B。

C

[文章大意] 本文是一篇说明文。本文介绍女性比男性长寿的原因,另外男性可以通过锻炼延长自己的寿命。

8. B 词义猜测题。根据文章首句“Why do men die earlier than women?”及全文大意可知文章在讨论女性的长寿问题,所以推测画线词的意思是“长寿”,故答案选 B。
9. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段第二句“... the reason could be that men's hearts go into rapid decline when they reach middle age.”和第二段中的“... women's longevity may be linked to the fact that their hearts do not lose their pumping power with age.”及全文内容可知,本题答案选 D。
10. C 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句“What surprises scientists is that the female heart sees very little loss of these cells.”可知,本题答案选 C。

VI. 概要写作

One possible version :

Many parents tend to buy cellphones for their kids. (要点 1) Supporters think phones, with security settings, are a good tool for kids to contact others, especially in an emergency. (要点 2) However, others argue being attached to phones may harm both kids' school work and their real

communication skills. (要点3) Therefore, worried about potential health risks, some experts advise the youth to reduce their time on the phone. (要点4)

Period Three Using Language

I. 单词拼写

1. limited
2. sighed
3. digest
4. debt
5. glared
6. consulting
7. beneficial
8. Combining

II. 短语填空

1. cut; down
2. in debt
3. make/earn his living
4. benefited a lot from
5. before long
6. put on weight
7. spy on
8. combines education and/with pleasure

III. 句型训练

1. so cold that
2. Why don't we go
3. feeling excited
4. Neither I nor my wife is
5. a second
6. more precious than

IV. 单句填空

1. combined combine(使)结合,(使)融合。句意:“在当今时代,女性既可以有小孩儿又可以拥有工作。”“我很赞同,这两者结合在一起太好了。”
2. thought 由语境可知,后者是过去这样认为,故用一般过去时。
3. more wonderful 句意:“昨天晚上你在舞会上玩得开心吗?”“当然!在我一生中我从没这样开心过。”
4. Being being 为现在分词作原因状语。
5. drinking limit sb to doing sth 表示“限制某人做某事”,其中 to 为介词。
6. is limited
7. strengths strength 此处指“人的优点、长处”,是可数名词。
8. have come ought to have done 表示“本该做……却没做”。
9. living
10. lies
11. from benefit from 从……中受益。
12. so; so 此处为 so... that 句型;第二个空后是形容词,也应用 so 来修饰。
13. at glare at 怒视。
14. to
15. in; a

V. 语法填空

[文章大意] 本文介绍了一种新职业:冰淇淋品尝师。

1. where 考查定语从句。空处在从句中充当地点状语,故填 where。
2. the 考查冠词。for the past ... years 意为“在过去的……年中”,故填 the。
3. responsibility 考查名词。根据句意可知空处在此处作主语,所以用名词形式,故填 responsibility。
4. for 考查介词。词组 qualify sb for sth 意为“使某人具有……的资格”,故填 for。
5. wanting 考查非谓语动词。空处是定语修饰 someone,又因为是主谓关系,故填 wanting。
6. lets 考查动词的时态。下文对他工作的介绍都用了一般现在时,故填 lets。
7. its 考查代词。因为空后是名词,故用形容词性物主代词,故填 its。
8. to see 考查非谓语动词。空处表示目的,故填 to see。

9. attractive 考查形容词。根据语境可知此处指检查冰淇淋是否吸引人。空处作 is 的表语,所以用形容词,故填 attractive。

10. expected 考查非谓语动词。根据语境可知冰淇淋的颜色被人们期待,故填 expected。

VI. 阅读理解

A

[文章大意] 本文主要论述了在减肥时,为了保证身体所需的能量,要注意做到健康、均衡地饮食。

1. B 细节理解题。文中第三段提到了一些人开始减肥的原因,第四段又提到当他们减掉体重时会得到朋友和家人的赞扬,这使他们感觉很好,因此会坚持一段时间。而 B 项所叙述的内容只是文中列举的某些人生活中无法控制的事情,并不是他们减肥的原因。
2. D 词义猜测题。根据本句后面的“... but then eat tons of food.”以及最后一句“Eating too little to maintain a healthy weight...”可知答案为 D 项。
3. C 细节理解题。从文中第一段可知人体每天所需要的能量要多于 800 卡路里,故 A 项错误;第一段最后一句提到脂肪占人体所需总能量的 30%,并没有说所占比例最大,因此可排除 D 项;根据第二段可知面包只是属于某种类别的食物,因此 B 项叙述错误;根据最后一段可知答案为 C 项。
4. C 推理判断题。根据全文内容可知,减肥时,为了保证身体所需的能量,必须做到健康、均衡地饮食,因此答案为 C 项。

B

[文章大意] 本文是一篇议论文。作者阐述了学校师生关系和谐融洽对学生课堂学习的重要性。

5. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者阐述了学校师生关系和谐融洽对学生课堂学习的重要性,故答案为 C。
6. D 句意理解题。根据画线处的下段(第三段)可知,作者阐述了:如果师生关系融洽,学生更能得到老师的帮助,学习也变得更轻松,故推出 D 项正确。
7. A 推理判断题。根据第四段第五句“Remember, teachers are people, too, and they feel great if you're open to what they're teaching you.”可知老师看到学生接纳了他所教的东西会很开心,所以答案为 A。

VII. 阅读七选五

[文章大意] 本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了吃鱼有利于健康,并告诉读者买鱼时,如何辨别鱼是否新鲜以及如何将鱼保鲜或烹饪。

1. A 空处上句是总起句,讲述吃鱼有利于健康。所以空处详细解释鱼类的脂肪有利于预防心脏病,故选 A。
2. D 根据空处上句中的 isn't difficult 和 D 项中的 a little knowledge 可知选 D。
3. C 根据空处下文可知第二段首先讲如何挑选新鲜的鱼,故答案为 C。
4. G 根据上句“Any fishy or strong smell means the fish isn't fresh.”可知当鱼闻起来不新鲜时不要买。故选 G 项。
5. F 根据空处下文中的 steam 可知,空处在讲烹饪鱼的方法,故选 F 项。

VIII. 完形填空

[文章大意] 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲了一位油漆匠在给船刷油漆的时候,发现船上有一个洞,他就顺手帮忙修补上了,正是他这看似微不足道的善举救了船主的孩子。

- B 由“... and began to paint the boat bright red...”可知给船刷漆需要油漆和刷子。chain 链条; brush 刷子; belief 信念; pen 钢笔。
- C 当刷油漆的时候,他发现船上有一个洞。consult 请教; remind 提醒; find 发现; confirm 批准。
- A 由下文内容“‘It’s for having repaired the hole in the boat.’”可知这个人决定修补这个洞。repair 修补; wipe 擦拭; hide 隐藏; measure 测量。
- D 由下文内容“‘You’ve already paid me for painting the boat!’ he said.”可知他收到钱就离开了。benefit 好处; baggage 行李; key 钥匙; money 钱。
- C 第二天,船主来找这个油漆匠,并且给他提供了一张面额不小的支票。admire 羡慕; treat 治疗; present 提供; comfort 安慰。
- A 由 a nice check 可知要比刷漆的报酬高很多。higher 更高; less 更少; quicker 更快; wealthier 更加富有。
- D 由“‘You’ve already paid me for painting the boat!’ he said.”可知船主已经支付给他刷漆的报酬了,却又给了他一张面值很大的支票,所以这名油漆匠感到非常吃惊。delighted 高兴的; excited 激动的; moved 感动的; surprised 感到惊讶的。
- C 但是这不是给刷漆的工作的。award 奖品; kindness 好意; job 工作; skill 技巧。
- B 这是如此小的一次帮忙。cheap 便宜的; small 小的; valuable 有价值的; additional 额外的。
- D 这件小事不值得支付“我”如此高的数额。lend 借出; sell 出售; borrow 借入; pay 支付。
- D 船主说:“我亲爱的朋友,你不明白。”scream 尖叫; bow 鞠躬; forgive 原谅; understand 明白。
- A 根据语境可知船主告诉油漆匠发生了什么事情。happen 发生; exist 存在; crash 碰撞; circulate 流通。
- C 船主忘记了提这个洞。decide 决定; hate 厌恶; forget 忘记; remember 记得。
- B 当油漆干了以后,船主的孩子们乘这条船去钓鱼。go on a fishing trip 去钓鱼。go through 经历; dream about 梦想; turn to 转向。
- A 他们不知道在这艘船上有一个洞。hole 洞; sign 符号; rule 规则; danger 危险。
- B 由“‘When I returned and noticed they had taken the boat...’”可知孩子们乘着带有破洞的船出海了,船主自然是非常绝望。angry 生气的; desperate 绝望的; embarrassed 尴尬的; clumsy 笨拙的。
- D 由“‘... when I saw them returning from fishing.’”可知当船主看到孩子们钓鱼归来时,他很宽慰和快乐。sorrow 悲伤; situation 情况; patience 耐心; relief 宽慰。
- C 由“‘... and found that you had repaired the hole!’”可知船主检查了这艘船。pull 拉; spot 发现; examine 检查; destroy 毁坏。
- A 由语境可知油漆匠救了船主的孩子们。save 救; teach 教会; instruct 指示; treasure 珍藏。
- B 根据语境可知,此处指仔细地修补你发现的漏洞。exactly 精确地; carefully 仔细地; actually 实际上; finally 最后。

单元基础过关+新题型演练(二)

I. 单词集训

A. 词形转化

- balanced
- curiosity
- weakness
- limited

- strength
- poisonous

B. 介词、副词填空

- so
- to
- before
- in
- a

C. 动词训练

- have set
- lying
- to balance
- fried
- walking
- unsatisfied
- has been considering
- listening
- being admitted
- had been laid

D. 单句语法填空

- balanced
- broken
- with
- explained
- had
- suddenly
- customers

II. 短语填空

- get away with
- earn/make her living
- in debt
- will be cut down
- lose weight
- win back
- spy on
- Before long
- after all
- be limited to

III. 句型训练

- never; a more worrying
- did go
- must have happened
- so careless that
- is a limit to
- of great benefit
- Rather than refuse to help
- neither will his wife

IV. 读后续写

One possible version :

Not long after his driving, he saw the boy who got the flowers just now. Jason stopped his car and offered the boy a lift to his home. The boy thanked Jason but didn't speak for a while and then sighed, "I don't go home now. I am going to the place where my mum is." Seeing Jason was a little puzzled, the boy continued in a sad voice, "She died months ago, leaving me alone. How regretful I am not staying with her enough when she was alive! I want to be with her, but nowhere can I find her now."

Jason stood there in silence. He loved his mother so much, but he didn't see her for too long a time. Thinking of that, he turned the car and drove quickly towards the flower shop. He asked the girl to give the flowers back to him because he wanted to go to his mother's home this afternoon. He couldn't wait to see her!

单元综合测评(二)

第一部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【文章大意】本文讲述了一家饭店给就餐者提供的赠书的服务。

- B 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“A huge bookshelf sits in the dining area, and when customers have finished eating, they are allowed—encouraged, in fact—to take books home for free.”可知答案选 B。
- C 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“That was when he decided to get rid of some of his large collection of books, and brought some books in for his restaurant customers to read.”可知原店主是想处理掉自己的一些书籍,所以将它们带到了饭店,答案选 C。
- A 段落大意题。第三段的第一句“Today, the Traveller is under the ownership of Art and Karen Murdock, and its link to literature (文学) has become as important as the food itself.”是本段的中心句,故答