

## Unit 1 Art

### Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

#### I. 单词拼写

1. possesses 2. shadow 3. adopted 4. attempted  
5. coincidence 6. specific 7. predict 8. delicate  
9. abstract 10. conventional

#### II. 短语填空

1. is aimed at 2. By coincidence  
3. a great deal/a lot/much 4. is typical of  
5. in possession of 6. have faith in  
7. on the other hand 8. are allergic to  
9. in the flesh 10. broke away from

#### III. 句型训练

1. lay bunches of flowers  
2. It's evident that it takes techniques  
3. what is called America  
4. things continue as they are  
5. That is because she is by no means an aggressive person

#### IV. 单句填空

1. possession 2. had 3. to 4. of 5. to steal  
6. to arrive 7. that 8. typical 9. had brought  
10. faithfully 11. the 12. Aimed 13. in  
14. have been fired 15. Without

#### V. 课文缩写

1. is influenced 2. religious 3. as 4. those  
5. more 6. discoveries 7. led 8. to work  
9. without 10. what

#### VI. 阅读理解

##### A

**【文章大意】**摄影是大众喜爱的艺术形式,一台相机、一部手机便可创作。假日相片可览尽风景名胜的无限风光,摄影旅游项目和学过专业摄影的导游更是旅游摄影爱好者的福音。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段的最后一句“*And what better opportunity do we have to practise the art of photography than during our vacation time?*”可知,假日旅游时间是实践摄影艺术的最佳时机。故选 B。  
2. A 词义猜测题。“*Of course, travel companies have caught on to this.*”意为“当然,旅游公司深谙这个。”显然,句中的 *this* 指上文第二段中提到的事情,因为本段下文是举例说明。而第二段主要讲的是假日相片越来越受大众的喜爱。故选 A。  
3. C 推理判断题。由第三段中“*Antelope Slot Canyon Tours in Arizona specializes in tours of the state's famous canyons (峡谷), which gives photographers the opportunity to capture them on camera.*”可知,Antelope

Slot Canyon Tours 是以游览亚利桑那州知名峡谷为特色的,这个旅行可让摄影家们拍尽峡谷风光。故选 C。

##### B

**【文章大意】**本文介绍了一个人们可以了解有关凡·高的信息的网站——凡·高画廊,同时还介绍了他的作品及其对社会造成的影响。

4. D 细节理解题。根据第一段提到的“*Welcome to the Van Gogh Gallery for information about the life and works of Vincent van Gogh.*”可知选 D 项。  
5. D 细节理解题。根据第二段提到的“*For information about how Van Gogh's art has influenced our society today, view the Impact on Art, Cultural References, and News sections.*”可知选 D 项。  
6. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段的“*... Van Gogh died not knowing the praise his art would receive.*”可知凡·高的作品在他在世时并不受欢迎,故 D 项正确。  
7. B 主旨大意题。根据文章首句及结尾处的“*Through this website ...*”可知这是网站首页的基本介绍,所以“*Welcome to the Van Gogh Gallery*”是文章的最佳标题。

##### C

**【文章大意】**本文介绍了一个艺术之家,其家庭成员以及他们主要的艺术成就。

8. A 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“*His life-size portrait of his sons Raphaelle and Titian was so realistic that George Washington reportedly once tipped his hat (脱帽打招呼) to the figures in the picture.*”可知,华盛顿脱帽向画中的人物打招呼是为了显示 Charles Willson Peale 的绘画很逼真。故选 A。  
9. B 词义猜测题。由第二段中的“*The museum's most popular display was the skeleton (骷髅) of a huge, extinct elephant, which Peale unearthed on a New York farm in 1801.*”可知,大象的骷髅是从纽约的一个农场挖掘出来的。故选 B。  
10. C 作者态度题。由第一段中的 *best, realistic* 等词眼可知,作者对这个艺术之家是很敬佩的。选 C。

#### VII. 语法填空

**【文章大意】**本文主要介绍了中国的木版年画艺术。

1. However 考查副词。然而,这些短寿命的年画需要手工艺人们辛苦工作一年。表示“然而”,故填 However。  
2. whom 考查非限制性定语从句。“*many of ... have devoted their entire life to this traditional folk art*”作定语,修饰 *the artists*,且有逗号和主句隔开,所以“*many of ... have devoted their entire life to this traditional folk art*”是一个非限制性定语从句,即“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句,指人,只能用 *whom*。  
3. among 考查介词。杨洛书,一位来自潍坊的 92 岁老人,就是那些热爱这种艺术的人之一。表示“在……之

中”，故填 among。

4. a 考查冠词。杨洛书作为一名手艺人，工作了七十七年。此处泛指“一名手艺人”，且 craftsman 的首字母发音是辅音音素，故填不定冠词 a。
5. appeared 考查动词时态。分析句子可知，空格处作谓语动词，表示发生在过去的事情，用一般过去时，故填 appeared。
6. representatives 考查名词复数。“one of + 可数名词复数”表示“……中之一”，故填复数形式。
7. Running 考查非谓语动词。run 与其逻辑主语 Yang 之间是主动关系，所以用现在分词，填 Running。
8. to make 考查不定式。为了确保手工年画得以继续生存，他意识到有些东西必须被改变。表示“为了……”，所以用不定式，填 to make。
9. creative 考查形容词。be 动词后用形容词作表语，故填 creative。
10. will be passed/are passed 考查动词时态和语态。本句既可用现在时也可用将来时，用现在时表示一种客观的事实，用将来时表示将来要发生的事情。且 the skills 与 pass 之间是被动关系，用被动语态，综上所述，用一般将来时的被动语态 will be passed 和一般现在时的被动语态 are passed 均可。

## Period Two Grammar

### I. 句型改写

1. could/would meet
2. lived/were to live/should live
3. would have to wait
4. (should) make
5. were not good at

### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. had gone
2. would be admitted
3. (should) adopt
4. were; would make
5. were; would get
6. (should) go
7. had taken
8. lived
9. have wished
10. couldn't carve/couldn't have carved

### III. 句型训练

1. If I had time
2. would arrive too late
3. would be saved
4. If I were you
5. I were ten years younger

### IV. 阅读理解

#### A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了美国一个著名的艺术家的聚居地——麦克道威尔文艺营，包括其特点、起源以及艺术家选择在这里创作的原因。

1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“‘When they arrive, artists find a kind of isolation (隔绝) hard to find in our world. There're no phones, no faxes, no friends and no family. It's just a cabin in the snowy woods.’”可知，这个艺术家聚居地是一个与世隔绝的地方，没有手机、传真、朋友及家人。故选 D 项。
2. B 推理判断题。根据文章第五段“‘She says it's so famous that every pianist in the world has played the tune. A hundred years ago, MacDowell owned the land where the colony now sits. He liked its isolation and his ability to get work done there. After his death, his wife, Marian, encouraged other artists to come.’”可知，MacDowell 发现这个地方与世隔绝，很适合创作，他去

世后，他的妻子也鼓励其他艺术家来此地创作。据此推断，作者介绍 Elaine Agnew，主要是想介绍这个艺术家聚居地的起源。故选 B 项。

3. D 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“‘That, I didn't realize, was part of the magic here, because people are really open to showing their opinions here.’”可知，Kit Carson 认为人们很愿意在这里展示他们的观点，这里有观点共享的氛围。故选 D 项。
4. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文讲述了美国一个著名的艺术家的聚居地——麦克道威尔文艺营，介绍了它的起源以及艺术家选择在这里创作的原因。全文围绕着这个文艺营展开描述。故选 A 项。

#### B

【文章大意】本文旨在告诉人们老照片上人们总是不笑的原因。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“... laughter was not just common in the past but accepted by society far more than it is today, from medieval carnivals(中世纪狂欢节) to Georgian print shops...”可知，维多利亚时期的人们并不缺乏幽默感，相反，他们很会玩，也很爱笑。
6. B 词义猜测题。第一段中提到早期照片里的人都不爱笑，通过 unsmiling, serious, frozen, sad 等形容词，可以推测出 severity 的意思是“严肃的神情”。故选 B。
7. C 推理判断题。根据第四段的内容可知，当时的人们都认为照相是一件重要的事情，即“‘People who sat for early photographs understood it as a significant moment.’”，因此，他们要严肃地对待。故选 C。
8. D 推理判断题。skeptical 怀疑的；critical 批评的；neutral 中立的；positive 表示赞同的。由本文最后一段的内容，尤其是最后一句，可知作者从当时的人的角度去思考和分析为什么他们照相的时候表情严肃，因此作者对他们当时的处境是理解并且赞同的，故选 D。

#### C

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了盲人画家 John Bramblitt 依靠手指来作画的情况。

9. B 句意理解题。根据第四段的“‘What colour is the depression? ‘In my world, it was the worst black. It was like being in a hole.’ Bramblitt said.”可知，Bramblitt 认为抑郁就像身处一个黑洞里，所以画线部分意为“他最终爬出了那个洞”，即他终于摆脱了抑郁，故选 B。
10. A 词义猜测题。由上文“‘He sees his subjects with only his fingertips.’”以及下文“... but after feeling his face he painted a remarkable portrait.”和“... he knows exactly what they look like.”可知，Bramblitt 作画的方式是用手指尖触摸被画者，在脑中形成印象后再作画。由此可以推断，他的手指就像眼睛一样敏感、准确，富有感知力。
11. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知，他对自己的未来充满了希望。
12. A 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了盲人画家 John Bramblitt 依靠手指来作画的情况，因此 A 项能概括文章的主要内容。

### V. 读后续写

One possible version :

There were beautiful things everywhere—pretty

china figures and delicate vases. Before long, Mrs Willow fetched some cold cure for Rachel, who was waiting in a coach. After briefly expressing thanks and waving goodbye, Rachel had an impulse to flee away from the fragile house, not only due to her mum's urgent need for medicine, but also out of the concern that it would be of greater possibility to break something if she stayed longer. So she flashed to the door. However, after a great crash and before she could realize what happened, the vase beside the door had shattered into pieces which scattered on the floor. The colour on her face instantly drained away.

With a smile, Mrs Willow comforted her, saying it had been broken before. Hard as she tried to contain her feelings, her eyes still grew misty. "No, my kid, you don't need to be sad." The woman said in an affectionate whisper and sat her in the coach again, after which Rachel sighed and started relating how clumsy she was, which always brought trouble to people around and herself. In a soothing tone, the woman, looking into Rachel's eyes, solemnly said that what a person she was like depended greatly on how she defined herself and that she would never snap out of the label of clumsiness if she complied to it. Heartened by such words, Rachel nodded, wiped her tears away and cracked a bright smile. On that afternoon, Rachel seemed to get not only cold cure, but also the cure for her bruised heart.

### Period Three Using Language

#### I. 单词拼写

- civilization
- fragrant
- Egyptians
- Fragile
- visual
- reputation
- contemporary
- permanently
- committee
- signature

#### II. 短语填空

- has appealed to
- have a preference for
- worth thinking about/considering
- introduce you to
- lies in

#### III. 句型训练

- would rather; than talk
- leaving a good many works of art to
- is more than the visual delights of art
- as if he had known everything in the world
- to better the soil; every two years/every other/second year

#### IV. 单句填空

- leaving
- is amazing
- are housed
- out
- to
- preference
- seeing
- informed
- admission
- By

#### V. 阅读理解

##### A

【文章大意】本文介绍了法国蓬皮杜艺术中心的过去和现在——之前受到广泛质疑,如今则是一个重要的文化艺术圣殿。

- A 细节理解题。根据第二段“‘When it was first built, the reaction was one of disbelief, ’...”;以及“‘Le Monde newspaper wrote the museum's construction brought shame on Paris, and city politicians thought their money had been totally wasted, ’...”可知,该艺术中心建成之

初,受到了社会的全面质疑,故选 A 项。

- D 细节理解题。根据第四段提到的“Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers, the two architects who saw the project through, made the plan a reality.”可知,是这两位建筑师将蓬皮杜艺术中心的建设坚持到底,选 D 项。
- B 推理判断题。根据第七段“‘Forty years later, the museum still tries to make culture available to everyone,’ Lasvignes said. He called the Pompidou Centre a museum like no other. ‘We are not only a museum,’ he said. ‘We have concerts, debates, performances, a library ... and everything flows together.’”可知,蓬皮杜艺术中心的主要特色不在于展品,而在于文化和活动。它打破了各种艺术形式之间的壁垒,让各种文化、艺术活动彼此流通融合。故选 B 项。

##### B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了艺术教育,尤其是音乐教育的重要性。作者认为艺术,尤其是音乐,是人类表达情感的重要方式。人们应该对多关注音乐教育。

- A 细节理解题。根据第一段“Music is nice, people seem to say, but not important. Too often it is viewed as mere entertainment...”可知,人们似乎会说音乐很好,但并不重要,音乐往往被视为单纯的娱乐。故选 A。
- B 细节理解题。根据第二段“Because music is an expression... as well as the social environment it comes from.”及“The jazz's influence ... is obviously American because it came from American musical traditions.”可知,音乐可以反映一个社会是什么样的,故选 B。
- C 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“The arts explore the emotive (情感的) meaning of the same phenomenon.”可知,艺术能够探索自然现象背后的情感意义。故答案为 C。
- A 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段最后一句“In fact, music education is beneficial and important for all students.”以及最后一段“Music is an important way we express human suffering, celebration, the meaning and value of peace and love. So music education is far more necessary than people seem to realize.”可知音乐教育比人们意识到的要重要得多。综观全文可知文章通过阐述音乐的内涵、音乐的功能和音乐的重要性,来说明音乐教育是需要我们多加关注的。故选 A。

#### VI. 阅读七选五

【文章大意】本文主要说明了耐心与经验、智慧之间的关系。

- B 根据前文“Sometimes a certain situation or a certain person just pushes our buttons, making it much more difficult for us to remain patient.”可知,有时候一些事情可能会使我们失去耐心,因此后文所述应该与失去耐心之后的事情有关。故选 B。
- C 由后文“No one is born to be patient. As you learn and grow and experience things in life, you become wiser and learn how to interact with different kinds of people.”可知,本段讲述的是没有人生来就是有耐心的,又提到了学习,因此空处应与学习如何有耐心有关。故选 C。
- G 由后文“This is normal, as you have never had the experience of working in an office before.”可知,空处内

容应该与在办公室工作有关。故选 G。

4. E 根据前后文“Someone at work disagrees with you, and it might make you become anxious.”及“You'll be less likely to become bothered when presented with different situations.”可知,空前说工作中有人不同意你的意见会令你感到焦虑,而空后则说遇到不同情况时你不会感到烦恼,因此此处应当连接一个转折的语句。故选 E。
5. A 根据后文“Age doesn't always mean that someone is wise, and wisdom doesn't always mean that someone is patient, though the two often go hand in hand.”可知,前文中应当提到耐心与智慧及经验是相伴的。故选 A。

## Ⅶ. 完形填空

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文,讲述了叛逆少年 John 在穿了一件品味优雅的二手外套后发生的一系列变化,揭示了优雅的外表对人的内在的积极影响。

1. B 结合前面的“While the other coats drooped...”可知,此处作者使用对比的手法,指出其他的衣服都是了无生机地耷拉着,而这件则是异常挺括,就好像自己撑起了自己。
2. C 根据前面提到的 a Fifth Avenue label 可知,该外套属于第五大道上常见的奢侈品牌,照理说应该价格很高,然而此二手店里只卖 28 美元,此价格令人难以置信。
3. A 文章开头就提到 John 只有 14 岁,此空后面又提到他把衣服穿去了学校,作者还很好奇他同学的反应,由此可知,此款外套在当时很受青少年欢迎。
4. C style 在此处意为“风格,格调”,整句话意为“这件外套更加上档次,有一种经典的优雅格调”。
5. D 根据语境可知第二天 John 穿了这件外套去学校。
6. C 由下一个动作细节 smoothing it flat(将外套抚平)可知,John 很看重这件外套,所以此处应选 carefully。
7. B 由下一句“Agreement replaced contrariness...”可知,John 变了。所以此处意为“他身上发生了变化”。
8. C 此句意为“理性讨论代替了剧烈争论”。
9. A 由前句可知,John 在待人接物上变得更加得体、有礼,所以此空选 thoughtful,意为“体贴的,周到的”,符合语境。
10. B lecture sb on/about sth 意为“因某事而训斥、告诫某人”。此句意为“John 会慷慨地借磁带给弟弟,也会因为其(不良)行为而加以训斥”。
11. A 由下文老师的猜测“It...be his coat!”可知,作者与老师聊聊 John 的变化,并且探讨他产生变化的原因,故此空选 wondered,表示作者内心的困惑。
12. B 此处表示相当肯定的猜测。
13. B 此句的意思是,另一位老师说她给了 John 一个高分,不仅因为他凭本事赢得了高分,也因为她喜欢他的外套。
14. C 此空考查代词。it 指前面提到的 a good mark。
15. A 由此句末尾这位朋友与 John 握手的方式可知,这位朋友是把 John 当作一个男子汉而不是小男孩来对待的,故可推断出 John 长高了很多,并且穿上这件外套也更有气质了,所以此处选 looking up at,既有“抬头看”之意,也有“仰慕,欣赏”之意。
16. B 此句意为 John 和“我”都知道我们不应该把一个人的着装和他的内在混为一谈。mistake A for B 意为“把

A 误以为是 B”。

17. A 前句大意为“人的外表和内在没有必然的因果联系”,此句大意为“人靠衣装还是有一定道理的(there's something to be said)”。两句之间有明显的转折意味。
18. D match A with B 意为“将 A 与 B 匹配起来”。此语境表示:将内在与外在匹配起来,是有一定意义的。换句话说,外在精致的人,内心就会相应地追求精致和高贵。
19. B 整句话的意思是,在 John 这个年纪,对生活采取不同的态度很容易,就像穿一件外套那么容易。故选 life。
20. A 此处意为 John 的未来充满了各种可能性,所以选 open。

## 单元基础过关+新题型演练(一)

### I. 单词集训

- A. 词形转换
1. faithfully 2. possessions 3. prediction  
4. permanently 5. preference 6. conventional  
7. typical 8. signature 9. Egyptians  
10. exhibition
- B. 介、副词填空
1. to 2. in 3. for 4. On 5. for
- C. 动词训练
1. was/were adopted 2. attempted 3. is predicted  
4. had answered 5. hanging 6. to be 7. aiming  
8. to leave 9. would live  
10. were convinced

### D. 单句语法填空

1. what 2. without 3. that 4. which/that  
5. a 6. the 7. It 8. which 9. as 10. lies

### II. 短语填空

1. starting from 2. with the aim of  
3. in a peaceful way 4. concentrated on  
5. in the possession of 6. by coincidence  
7. a great deal 8. broken away from  
9. has a preference for 10. all the time

### III. 句型训练

1. playing football on the playground  
2. it is typical of him to  
3. the first to settle in  
4. leaving only sand  
5. as if he were a statue  
6. It is evident that  
7. are some famous scientists from the USA  
8. This is because

### IV. 概要写作

#### One possible version:

Eating alone, once considered embarrassing and shameful, is now gaining in popularity, and people have good reasons to do it. (要点 1) Food lovers eat alone because they hope to focus solely on the food. (要点 2) Other people do it out of necessity—they need a quick meal to cope with their busy lifestyle. (要点 3) There're also those who long to take a break from the stressful realities of life, and have a

## 单元综合测评(一)

### 第一部分 阅读理解

#### 第一节

##### A

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了某个夏天作者和她的哥哥被妈妈带着去博物馆了解和学习艺术,后来作者受到了玛丽的画的感染而对艺术产生了浓厚兴趣。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段的“... my mother decided to bring us to the world of art... but that we would have to spend one afternoon a week with her at the Museum of Fine Arts.”可知,母亲带孩子们去博物馆的目的是将他们引入艺术世界。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段的“My 12-year-old brother thought this was so funny, but I was not interested.”可知,作者当时对艺术并不感兴趣。
3. B 推理判断题。作者原来对艺术并不感兴趣,看了玛丽的画后受到了感染,这就是艺术的效应。

##### B

【文章大意】文章是一篇记叙文。作者刚开始学弹钢琴时,弹得非常生硬,缺乏情感。在 Pasha 的指点下,她开始在弹琴时想象音乐背后的故事和意象,从而体会到音乐的美妙,真正入门了。

4. B 推理判断题。由第二段“Then I frowned and concentrated to make the notes on the page match the finger movements.”可知,作者对弹琴不是很投入,动作很僵硬,甚至需要集中注意力,使自己的手指移动吻合琴谱上的音符,这样弹奏出来的音乐是非常机械化、缺乏情感和灵魂的。故选 B。
5. B 推理判断题。根据 Pasha 和作者说的话以及末段 finding the stories in the music 这一细节可推出,Pasha 弹琴的奥秘就在于给音乐创造出一个故事,从而给自己的情绪找到一个落脚点。
6. C 主旨大意题。由末段开头“I played many pieces of music that afternoon...”可知,这篇文章记述的就是作者某一天学弹钢琴的故事,但是这节钢琴课给了她全新的体验,毫无疑问这是难忘的一课。

##### C

【文章大意】本文介绍了收藏艺术品的好处和作用。

7. C 细节理解题。根据“Art makes a statement.”中的“The kind of art you surround yourself says much about your personality, tastes and values.”可知,我们能根据一个人周围的艺术品的种类来了解他的个性、品味和价值观。故答案为 C 项。
8. D 句意理解题。根据画线句的前句“Just remember to select something that will appeal to your recipient's tastes, and keep to a sensible budget.”可知,挑选艺术品作为礼物时,既要符合接受者的品位,也要保持合理的预算,所以可判断画线部分的意思是“好的艺术品并非都要花好多钱”,与选项 D 相符,故答案为 D 项。
9. C 推理判断题。根据“Art enriches your life.”中的“... the love of an activity or a work of art—contributes to healthier living and a longer lifespan.”可知热爱艺术有助于更健康的生活和长寿,与选项 C 相符,故答案为

C 项。

10. A 主旨大意题。结合文章的几个小标题,不难判断本文主要介绍了艺术品在生活中的好处和作用,与选项 A 相符,故答案为 A 项。

#### 第二节

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了如何做好演讲。

11. C 本选项是段落主题句,根据文章结构和上文可知,该空应该起到引领全文的作用,所以选 C 项,直接点明主题。
12. A 本选项是句中连接句,由其前一句提到的“Cheer up!”可知,该句应该承接上一句展开,同时启迪下一句,故选 A 项。
13. F 本选项是句中连接句,由下一句“Don't talk down to them.”可知,此处是在讲演讲时对观众的态度,故 F 项符合语境。
14. D 根据上一句“Be brief.”可知此处强调演讲内容要简洁,说你该说的,不要拖泥带水,故 D 项符合语境。
15. G 本选项是段落结束句,由其前“If you follow these simple steps... You're not convinced yet?”作者认为理论应该付诸实践,所以最后呼吁大家去尝试一下,故选 G 项。

### 第二部分 语言运用

#### 第一节 完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了一个富人让一位画家给他画一幅肖像,并约定给画家 1 万美元,但是,富人后来食言了,只打算给 3000 美元。画家对此非常生气,发誓要让富人付出 20 倍的代价。后来,画家成名了,他将这幅画标价 20 万美元,并取名为“小偷”。富人知道后,花了 20 万美元将这幅画买回。

16. B 一个富人请画家给他画一幅肖像,他们约定的报酬为 10 000 美元。故 B 选项正确。award 奖赏,奖品,奖;reward 报答,酬金;bonus 红利,津贴;salary 薪水。
17. A 由下文中的“... ‘It's me in the painting. If I don't buy, no one will ...’ So he said, ‘I'll only pay \$ 3,000!’”可知,富人想少付钱,这是一个非常坏的念头。故 A 选项正确。ill 坏的,不好的,生病的;optimistic 乐观的;abstract 抽象的;elegant 优雅的。
18. B 富人想:“画像上画的是我。如果我不买,别人也不会买。”either 置于句末,表示“也”。故 B 选项正确。该句中 no one 已表示否定意思,故 A 和 C 选项不正确。neither 也不;either 也;nor 也不;besides 此外,另外。
19. C 这位年轻的画家以前从未遇到过这样的事情。故 C 选项正确。stand by 袖手旁观;send for 派人去请(叫);come across(偶然)遇见;pull through(使)渡过危机(或难关)。
20. A 画家激烈地和富人争论,希望他可以遵守协议。A 选项正确。stick to 遵守,坚持(诺言、协议、决定或原则等);take to 开始从事(某种职业、业务等);see to 照料,留意;turn to 向……求助。
21. D 画家意识到富人故意要少给钱。故 D 选项正确。by accident 偶然,意外地;in turn 轮流;on principle 按照原则;on purpose 故意地。
22. D 由后面画家说的话可知,他说话的语气非常坚定。D 选项正确。reliable 可靠的;gentle 温柔的;loud 大声

的;firm 坚定的。

23. B 富人原本答应给画家 10 000 美元,后来只打算给 3000 美元,他说话不算数,食言了。故 B 选项正确。eat 吃;break 打破;take 带走;give 给。
24. C 由最后一段中的“... paid 200,000 dollars to buy it back.”可知,富人花了原价的 20 倍买回了那幅画。故 C 选项正确。forty 四十;thirty 三十;twenty 二十;fifty 五十。
25. C 画家向著名的老师请教。故 C 选项正确。receive 收到;accept 接受;consult 向……咨询,向……请教;abandon 抛弃。
26. A 画家为自己闯出了名声。故 A 选项正确。for himself 为他自己;in itself 自身,本质上;by himself 单独地,独立地;of itself 自行,自然而然地。
27. C 那个富人忘记了这件事。直到有一天,他的一些朋友告诉他在一个著名的展览上,一幅画标价 20 万美元,画里的人看起来和他一模一样。故 C 选项正确。
28. A 在一个著名的展览上,一幅画标价 20 万美元。故 A 选项正确。mark 标出,标上;grasp 抓住;follow 跟随;buy 买。
29. B 画里的人看起来和你(富人)完全一样。exactly 表强调。故 B 选项正确。eventually 最终,最后;exactly 完全地,确切地;slightly 稍微地;probably 可能地。
30. D 奇怪的是,这幅画的标题是“Thief”。故 D 选项正确。content 内容;cover 封面;sign 迹象,符号;title 标题,头衔。
31. D 那个富人马上就想起了数年前的那件事。D 选项正确。coincidence 巧合;accident 意外事故;reputation 名声;incident 事件,事。
32. B 如果这幅画就是数年前的那幅画,那么,这对他来说就是一个耻辱(这幅画的名字是 Thief,而里面画的就是他)。故 B 选项正确。honour 荣誉;shame 羞耻;disappointment 失望;pity 怜悯,遗憾。
33. A 富人马上去找那位画家。故 A 选项正确。right away 立刻;just now 刚才;at times 有时候;now and then 时不时地。
34. C 带着强烈的信念(数年前,富人羞辱了画家,画家想一雪前耻),画家使这个有钱人低下了头。故 C 选项正确。process 过程,程序;head 头;faith 信念,信任;concept 概念。
35. B 富人向画家道歉,并且花了 20 万美元买回了那幅画。他向画家低下了头。故 B 选项正确。raise 提高,举起;bend 低(头),俯(首);charge 收费,索价;fail 失败。

## 第二节

**【文章大意】**本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了一位 90 岁的英国女士 Irene Astbury 因为仍然坚持每周上班,而获得“年度女性”称号的故事。

36. being 考查非谓语动词。空格前面用介词 for,后面要用 v.-ing 的形式作介词的宾语,故填 being。
37. which 考查非限制性定语从句。the pet shop 是先行词,指物,空格后面的句子中缺少宾语,故用 which 引导非限制性定语从句。
38. finally 考查副词。分析语境可知,此处是副词修饰动

词,作状语,故填 finally。

39. declared 考查时态。本句缺少谓语,同时结合空后的 had 可知,应使用一般过去时。故填 declared。
40. to retire 考查非谓语动词。根据语境可知,此处表示“她宣布她还没有要退休的计划”。用不定式作 plans 的后置定语。
41. have made 考查时态。结合空格后面的时间状语 over the years 可知,此处应用现在完成时。故填 have made。
42. but 考查连词。此处是“not...but...”结构,意为“不是……而是……”,故填 but。
43. saying 考查非谓语动词。say 与前面的 call 之间是主谓关系,故填 saying 作后置定语,修饰前面的 call。
44. a 考查冠词。根据语境可知,此处意为“我们以为这是一个玩笑”。a joke 一个玩笑。故填 a。
45. wonderful 考查词形转换。前面是系动词 is,后面跟形容词作表语,故填 wonderful。

## 第三部分 写作

### 第一节 应用文写作

**One possible version :**

Dear Mr Brown,

I'm Li Hua, monitor of Class One, Grade Two. I'm writing to ask you a favour.

As you may know, to enrich our life, our school is to hold an art festival. In the grand show our class has decided to put on a short English play. But having rehearsed several times, we're not sure about our pronunciation and the dialogue. To make our show a success, we sincerely invite you to be our oral instructor and offer your specific directions. I wonder if you will be available this Sunday afternoon, when we will rehearse in Classroom 201. We'd appreciate it if you could make it there at 3 pm.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

### 第二节 读后续写

**One possible version :**

Every day after school, Reuben started his plan. Cold and hungry, Reuben wandered the streets, searching for the nail bags carefully. To save money, he even decided to deliver papers in the early morning. Exhausted and tired as he felt, he still stuck to the plan. It was the brooch in the shop window that reminded him that what he did was worthwhile. After a long time of hard work, he made it eventually.

Finally the time came! He took out the soda tin, poured the coins out and began to count. Five dollars! His hard work paid off! Holding the soda tin firmly, Reuben rushed for the shop to buy the brooch. The moment he got the beautiful brooch, he burst through the front door and placed it in Dora's hand. Never had Dora received such a gift. Speechless and happy, she held her son tightly into her arms, with tears welling up in her eyes.

## Unit 2 Poems

### Period One Reading, Comprehending & Learning about Language

#### I. 单词拼写

1. convey
2. sorrow
3. flexible
4. eventually
5. concrete
6. contradictory
7. translation
8. branches
9. pattern
10. tease

#### II. 短语填空

1. didn't make sense
2. will run out of
3. made up of
4. to take it easy
5. in particular
6. transformed; into
7. staying up
8. take his eyes off

#### III. 句型训练

1. The reason why; is that
2. with her eyes looking at the sky
3. by doing some odd work
4. It is easier to; than
5. while he does nothing all day long

#### IV. 单句填空

1. running; of
2. rhyming
3. salty
4. by
5. it
6. hadn't teased; have fallen
7. Though
8. why
9. translation
10. eventually
11. to deal
12. to convey
13. to get
14. while
15. for

#### V. 课文缩写

1. various
2. a
3. that
4. Others
5. to express
6. however
7. learns
8. are
9. repetition
10. playing

#### VI. 阅读理解

##### A

【文章大意】本文是一篇知识类说明文，主要向读者介绍了该怎样写诗歌。

1. C 词义猜测题。根据文章第一段的“*It is very free...*”可知诗歌的形式是很自由的，可推断出后面应是“几乎没有有什么限制”。*restrictions* 是“限制”的意思，与 C 项相符。
2. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“... *first you should begin with an idea or inspiration.*”可知答案。
3. A 推理判断题。根据文中的第二段和第四段可得出此结论。
4. A 写作意图题。全文介绍了如何写诗歌，因此写作的目的就是告诉读者怎样写诗歌。

##### B

【文章大意】本文是一篇人物介绍类的记叙文，介绍了英国儿童小说家 Roald Dahl 受欢迎的程度、原因，以及他的写作背景或者说灵感来源。

5. B 写作意图题。根据第三段中“*Dahl's books have been successful...*”可知提到罗琳和斯皮尔伯格是为了强调 Dahl 的成就。故选 B。
6. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“*Dahl's books have been successful partly because he wrote from the viewpoint of children...*”可知，Dahl 吸引青少年读者的部分原因是他往往从孩童的视角写作，故 B 项正确。
7. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“*Dahl would later describe his school years as 'days of horrors'...*”可知，他

在寄宿学校的生活非常痛苦，而包括这在内的个人痛苦经历激发了他创作出黑暗小说——“*His own experiences inspired some of his dark fiction.*”，故 D 项正确。

##### C

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了写关于环保方面的诗歌的方法，提出了缩小话题范围、选择词汇以及多朗诵诗歌等建议。

8. A 推理判断题。根据第一段的“*All environmental poems have the environment as their core.*”可知，环保诗歌的核心是环境，因此其焦点在拯救地球，故答案为 A。
9. C 细节理解题。根据文章的“*Consider making structural and rhythm scheme decisions based upon the environmental content of the poem.*”可知答案为 C。
10. B 推理判断题。作者在文中举了一个 *wave* 的例子。这个词一个意思是“波浪”，与前面的“海啸”呼应，另一个意思是“挥动”，与后面的 *goodbye* 有联系，使用这样的写作手法，会增加诗歌的文学色彩，故选 B。
11. D 词义猜测题。结合画线短语的前后可知，作者建议朗诵诗歌，读得越多，越能掌握诗歌的韵律，因此 D 项符合语境。

#### VII. 语法填空

【文章大意】本文为一则寓言故事。几周的降雨后，一个城镇被洪水淹没，一个对上帝有执念的蠢人错过了救援人员两次派船、一次派直升机来救他的机会，到了天堂反而质问上帝为何放弃他。本文讽刺那些不善于抓住机会、只会怨天尤人的人。

1. who/that 考查定语从句。此处先行词是 *the people*，关系词在从句中作主语，应使用关系代词 *who/that* 引导。
2. a 考查不定冠词。此处泛指“一个站在深水里的人”，故填 *a*。
3. in 考查介词。固定短语：*have faith in* 相信，对……信任。故填 *in*。
4. Luckily 考查副词。句意：幸运的是，另一艘船经过。故填 *Luckily*。
5. that 考查同位语从句。此处为同位语从句，从句句子成分齐全，应使用只起连接作用、无词义的连词 *that* 引导。故填 *that*。
6. dropped 考查动词时态。根据语境及 *and* 前的 *came by* 可知，此处应使用一般过去时。故填 *dropped*。
7. had risen 考查动词时态。根据下文“*The man... away and drowned.*”可知，洪水已经涨过了屋顶。根据句意可知，此处应使用过去完成时。故填 *had risen*。
8. was swept 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：那人被冲走淹死了。根据语境及句意可知，此处应使用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 *was swept*。
9. arriving 考查非谓语动词。此处与主语 *he* 是逻辑上的主谓关系，应使用现在分词，表主动。故填 *arriving*。
10. puzzled 考查形容词。此处指“一种困惑的表情”，应使用形容词。故填 *puzzled*。

### Period Two Grammar

#### I. 句型改写

1. hadn't spent
2. (should) learn

3. had/should have 4. (should) have  
5. there would/could be

## II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. would have arrived  
2. Were; wouldn't be teased  
3. were 4. would not have achieved  
5. (should) be started  
6. should have told 7. had read  
8. had been warned; was sent  
9. should have arrived  
10. would tell

## III. 句型训练

1. would have gone  
2. the guests should be treated well  
3. had done  
4. took/should take proper steps/measures  
5. The sports meeting wouldn't have been delayed

## IV. 阅读理解

### A

【文章大意】本文是一篇人物介绍类的记叙文，主要讲述了美国绘画之父本杰明·韦斯特小时候绘画天赋的培养和他在6至9岁时受到的艺术启蒙教育。

1. C 段落大意题。根据文章第一段首句“Benjamin West... showed his talent for art when...”，以及下文第四段首句提到的“In 1747, when Benjamin was nine years old...”和最后一段内容及最后一句“... boy decided then that he would be an artist.”，并结合全文可知，文章主要讲述了 Benjamin West (本杰明·韦斯特) 少年时代的艺术启蒙，特别是6~9岁阶段，所以C项能概括全文大意。
2. D 句意理解题。该句需要结合上下文来理解。根据上文第二段提到本杰明剪猫的毛来制作画笔，导致猫的“毁毛破相”，而第三段提到本杰明的堂兄 Pennington 给他送来了很多画画的颜料和画笔。由此我们可以推断，该下划线句子内容说明“猫的命运不久将得到改善”，而这一点可以从本杰明得到了画笔资助推断出来。故这句话隐含着“本杰明将很快不再需要用猫的毛制作画笔了，他将得到很多真正的画笔”的意思，答案为D项。
3. B 细节理解题。根据文章第五段首句“In the city, Mr Pennington gave Benjamin materials for creating oil paintings.”可知，为了更好地培养本杰明的画画天赋，堂兄 Pennington 给了他很多帮助，并提供了创作用的材料等，故选B项。
4. D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段本杰明说的话，以及“While it is likely that he understood... The nine-year-old boy decided then that he would be an artist.”可知，著名画家 William 给予的两本关于绘画的著作启迪了本杰明幼小的心灵，帮助他打开了通往伟大的艺术殿堂之门，使他立志成为艺术家，所以答案为D项。

### B

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了大声朗读诗的重要性和好处。

5. D 细节理解题。由第一段可知，学习诗歌时，任何讨论和分析都不能取代朗读，只有朗读才能使人更好地理解一首诗。故D项是正确答案。
6. D 段落大意题。由此段第一句“All discussions of poetry are, in fact, preparations for reading it aloud, and the reading of the poem is, finally, the most telling

‘interpretation’ of it, suggesting tone, rhythm, and meaning all at once.”可知，对诗歌的所有解读都是为了朗读它，并且诗歌朗读最能体现解读深度，因为它涉及语调、节奏、意义等。由此可知本段主要介绍了朗读诗歌的重要性或者意义。此段末尾“But even those aids to teaching cannot replace the students and the teachers reading it...”也指出，任何教学辅助手段都不能代替朗读诗歌，从反面强调朗读诗歌的重要性。故选D项。

7. A 句意理解题。前文讲到作者认为英语老师教学的目标之一就是让学生热爱诗歌，因为诗歌是“对生活的批判与升华”而且诗歌是“获得真正情感的手段”，“诗歌能拯救你的生命”，所以，在语言和文学教学中诗歌应有一席之地，甚至应该把它放在比它现在所处的更重要的位置。故A项是正确答案。

### C

【文章大意】本文是一篇关于美国黑人女诗人 Gwendolyn Brooks 的说明文，介绍了她在诗歌方面的成就、她的创作主题、写作特点，以及她诗歌创作生涯中的代表作品。

7. B 推理判断题。根据第一段“Gwendolyn Brooks wrote hundreds of poems during her lifetime. She was known around the world for using poetry to increase understanding about black culture in America.”可知，本文主要介绍 Brooks 的诗歌。通观全文，每段都有 poetry, poem 等词，由此推知，本文只关注 Brooks 的诗歌生涯，而不涉及她生活的其他方面，故选B项。
8. A 细节理解题。由第二段“She was an expert at the language of poetry.”可知，Brooks 应用诗歌语言的技能非常出色，故选A项。
9. C 细节理解题。通读全文可以总结出作者是通过介绍、描述 Brooks 各阶段的代表作来展开对她职业生平的介绍的，而描述代表作的写作方法就是举例，故选C。
10. B 推理判断题。根据末段可知，60年代末期，Brooks 的诗歌主题更加宏大，并且偏政治化，由此推知下文很可能介绍她的政治诗歌代表作，故选B。

## V. 概要写作

### One possible version :

A recent study has revealed that people can better make friends and maintain friendships if they use “we-talk” frequently. (要点1) When they do so, they view themselves as part of a group and tend to rely on each other, which contributes to healthier relationships. (要点2) Additionally, support from such interdependence helps settle pressure and conflicts. (要点3) “I-talk”, however, indicates negative feelings, such as depression. (要点4) Thus, “we-talk” is a smarter choice in social interactions. (要点5)

## Period Three Using Language

### I. 单词拼写

1. darkness 2. load 3. pianist 4. scholarship  
5. violinist 6. warmth 7. sponsor 8. compass

### II. 短语填空

1. tried out 2. let out 3. holding on  
4. feeding your mind 5. at the bottom of

### III. 句型训练

1. is likely to 2. whenever you like  
3. while you are all working

4. With so much work filling his mind

5. If I had followed your advice

#### IV. 单句填空

1. out 2. loaded 3. out 4. at 5. warmth

6. for 7. violinist 8. darkness 9. pianist's

10. bridegroom

#### V. 阅读理解

##### A

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。作者主要介绍了儿童读书竞赛活动。这个比赛将在15个城市巡回进行,参赛的孩子分为两类,一类是9岁以下,另一类是9~13岁之间的,这个比赛的奖品也是很丰厚的。

1. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的“The Children’s Book-show Competition ... is taking to the roads again from the start of next term, with a nationwide tour of 15 big cities...”可知,比赛将在15个不同的大城市进行。故B项符合题意。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据第三段的句子“The Children’s Book-show Competition, backed by *The Independent*, is taking to the roads again from the start of next term, with a nationwide tour of 15 big cities...”可知,这场比赛由英国的《独立报》机构支持。故back用作动词,意为“支持”。故答案为C。

3. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第一段第一句“The winner of each competition will receive a signed copy of a book by each of the 12 authors involved in this year’s tour...”可知,12名儿童作家和插画家参与了今年的巡回比赛。故答案为C。

4. D 写作意图题。全文介绍的是The Children’s Book-show Competition的举办宗旨、举办地点、参与比赛人员、比赛内容和方式、比赛设奖等情况。因此可以断定,作者意在向读者介绍The Children’s Book-show Competition。故D项符合题意。

##### B

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,作者分享了他对iPad看书功能的正面和负面评价,但最终还是偏爱纸质书。

5. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“One thing I love about e-books on the iPad is the in-text dictionary look-up feature.”可知,作者非常认同用iPad阅读的一点是它的内置词典可以实时查单词,非常方便。故选D。

6. D 推理判断题。根据文章末段“... the original medium for the novel is still the superior one in both form and functions.”可知,作者最终偏向纸质书,原因是其在形式和功能上是无与伦比的。故可以推断D项接近文意。又根据第四段“The reading experience goes down dramatically when you have to keep an eye on the people walking past you.”可知,作者在iPad上看书的时候,还要时时担心它被偷,这种情况下阅读体验是直线下降的。由此可知,作者对iPad不满的地方还包括阅读体验,故选D项。

7. B 推理判断题。根据文章末段“I use iBooks store now to browse for books and use the ‘Get Sample’ feature to explore the first few chapters. If I like what I read, I’ll purchase the print edition...”可知,iBooks store还是很有利用价值的,作者可以在上面浏览书目,利用其样章功能阅读前几个章节,以此断定是否值得买纸质书。故选B项。

##### C

【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文,探讨了文化变迁的几种原因:科技与医学进步、文化交融、社会变革。

8. B 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“For example, in the past 10 years, Chinese culture has changed rapidly as western products have become popular.”可知,在过去的十年里,中国文化变化非常快,故选B。

9. A 推理判断题。根据第二、三、四段的“One of these is technology and medicine.”“Cultures also change when they come into contact with other cultures.”以及“Cultural change can occur due to larger events.”可知,这三段的行文思路都是探讨文化变迁的各种可能的原因,故而接下来可能还会提出一种不同的原因,故选A。

10. D 主旨大意题。本文主要讨论了文化变迁的几种原因,D项符合文意。

#### VI. 阅读七选五

1—5 FCDEB

#### VII. 完形填空

【文章大意】作者在公司犯了一个严重的错误,被公开批评后很失落、尴尬。在和Lois进行了一次谈话后,作者认识到要忘掉过去的不快,重新开始,继续前行。本文告诉我们要正确认识生活中的烦恼,快乐地生活。

1. A 根据下文的解释可知本空是插入语,表示“顺便说一下”,故选择by the way。这里指“我”的老板在公司的公开信箱里写出“我”犯的严重错误。

2. C “我”所在的公司里没有人曾经犯过“我”这样的错误。本空表示否定,选择no one说明“我”犯的错误的严重性。

3. D “我希望”我能够对“我”所做的事有一个好的借口。could表示“能够”,同时根据下句“... I wish I could explain it somehow...”中的could也可得到提示。

4. B blame sth on把……归咎于。此处指的是“我”希望能够把错误归结在年轻、没经验或无知上。

5. B 根据上文的“... youth, inexperience or ignorance.”和下文的“... experienced and I know better.”可知这是一个对比,old and youth形成对比关系。

6. A 根据下文的compassionate(有同情心的)可知作者认为当时自己是很幸运的,因为有同事们给“我”安慰、鼓励和支持,所以选择A项。

7. B 本句指的是人们在“我”的桌旁停下来,故选择stop。

8. D 根据第一句“It was only after three weeks into a new job that I made a serious mistake.”可知本空选择mistakes,指的是人们和“我”分享他们犯的相似的错误。

9. C 根据第一段第二句中的extremely embarrassing可知答案为C项。通过和大家交流可知,“我”不是这里唯一“令人尴尬”的人。

10. D 根据next to mine可知Lois的办公桌在“我”旁边,紧挨着“我”的桌子。occupy使用,占用。

11. B 根据下文的“... to be honest I was a little nervous...”可知,Lois是一个对工作很认真(serious)的人,所以“我”有点儿紧张。

12. A “我”不知道她对于“我”这件令人尴尬的事情(作者犯错误的事情)会做出怎样的反应。react to做出反应。

13. A 正如“我”所预料的,第二天Lois遇见“我”的时候,她没有避开这个问题(issue)。pass over避免提及。

14. C 根据下文的with empathetic consideration可知Lois的反应出乎“我”的预料,所以用转折连词but。

15. D 本句指的是Lois听了“我”的解释。

16. C 根据下文 Lois 的话可知,正当“我”要表达懊悔时,她结束了“我”的自怜。bring sth to an end 结束某事。
17. D 你无法改变(change)这件事情,因为它已经发生了。
18. B It's done. 它已经结束了。同时根据下文的“... 'We're done here.' ”也可知答案。最后一段也有提示。
19. A 说完这些话,她的注意力(attention)就集中到工作上,好像在说“我们”的谈话也结束了。
20. C “我”会记住 Lois 对“我”说的那些有意义的(meaningful)话。

## 单元基础过关+新题型演练(二)

### I. 单词集训

#### A. 词形转换

1. warmth 2. salty 3. translation 4. Eventually  
5. flexibly 6. contradictory 7. barely  
8. librarian 9. pianist 10. scholarship

#### B. 介、副词填空

1. on 2. in 3. out 4. off 5. of

#### C. 动词训练

1. Transformed 2. running 3. To convey  
4. to tick 5. sponsoring 6. was; teasing  
7. would try 8. made 9. to choose  
10. could have exchanged

#### D. 单句语法填空

1. However 2. While/Though/Although 3. others  
4. but 5. would be 6. why 7. it 8. a  
9. wouldn't have made 10. was not given

### II. 短语填空

1. make a list of 2. didn't make sense  
3. conveying himself 4. runs out 5. to take it easy  
6. transformed the man into a frog 7. translated into  
8. in particular 9. according to 10. let out the fact

### III. 句型训练

1. Wherever you go 2. get Tom to get in touch with you  
3. had worked harder in college  
4. With the boy leading the way 5. while others like sports  
6. is not easy to understand and recite  
7. informed of the time  
8. directed by the actress Zhao Wei

### IV. 读后续写

#### One possible version:

At first, I felt a sudden independence and victory. I sneered and was turning to run away when I noticed Sabrina struggled, attempting to rise, but failed. I thought I must do something. I practically raced down the stairs and touched her shoulder. “Can I help?” I asked gently. “I cannot walk,” she moaned through laboured breaths. Then she looked up, her eyes misted with tears. Instantly, I helped her into a standing position, put her arm around my shoulder and together we hobbled to the nurse's office.

Sabrina never harassed me after that. We never became friends, but from that moment at the foot of the stairs, I was convinced that I had earned her respect. She still hated being on my team in gym class and flared up sometimes, but things were different. Her best friend would still pick on me occasionally, but Sabrina would shake her head and quietly say, “Leave her alone.” And always she

would.

## 单元综合测评(二)

### 第一部分 阅读理解

#### 第一节

#### A

【文章大意】本文介绍了美国著名作家海明威兴趣广泛、精力充沛,一生写了很多名著。他的冒险生活和公众形象也对后代有很大影响。

1. B 推理判断题。和“He published seven novels, six short story collections, and two non-fiction works during his lifetime...”中的 during his lifetime 作对比可知,“posthumously”意思是“在某人死后”,选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。由“... before leaving for the Italian Front to become an ambulance driver during World War I, which became the basis for his novel *A Farewell to Arms*.”可知小说《永别了,武器》是以意大利前线为背景,所以选 D。
3. B 推理判断题。由“After leaving high school he worked for a few months as a reporter for *The Kansas City Star*, before leaving for the Italian Front to become an ambulance driver during World War I, which became the basis for his novel *A Farewell to Arms*.”和“His first novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, was published in 1926.”和“Shortly after the publication of *The Old Man and the Sea* in 1952...”可知本文通过时间顺序,把海明威的小说介绍给读者,选 B。

#### B

【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文。文章介绍了美国的两个机构沿袭了以前的做法,发起了诗歌朗诵比赛。朗诵诗歌不仅让朗诵者以全新的方式更深刻地理解诗歌的内涵,也让听者对诗歌有了新的理解。

4. C 推理判断题。由第一段首句“Long ago, poems were recited out loud instead of being written down.”可知,在很早以前诗歌只是口头朗诵的,故选 C 项。
5. B 细节理解题。从第三段的介绍中可知,参赛者经过在班里、学校、市里和州里的比赛后,才来到华盛顿进行决赛,故 B 项正确。
6. D 细节理解题。由倒数第二段的叙述可知,听到诗歌以一种全新的声音被朗诵可以给听者带来新的感受,故选 D 项。
7. C 细节理解题。由文章第五段第二句话“It's the tone of voice, the pauses, the gestures and the attitude of the person performing that bring the words to life.”可知,要使诗歌朗诵有美感,朗诵时的语调、停顿、朗诵者的姿势和态度对其都有影响。

#### C

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章作者通过阐释诗歌的价值和精神力量,鼓励学校领导将诗歌的力量应用到学校管理中。

8. C 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句的“... you too as a school leader...”可知,本文主要是写给学校领导的。
9. D 推理判断题。根据第一段的最后两句话可知,有些诗让人难忘是因为它们的某些方面能够引起人们的共鸣,同样,学校领导也可以触动自己的职员和学生的心灵。由此可知其主要原因是这些诗歌可以触动人们的心灵。