

答案与解析

Unit 1 A land of diversity

Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

题组A 学业水平测试

正文 P13

I. 单词拼写。

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 Immigration | 2 majority | 3 boom |
| 4 distinct | 5 means | 6 hardships |
| 7 percentage | 8 federal | 9 aircraft |
| 10 Italian | | |

II. 单句语法填空。

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 settlers | 2 on | 3 distinction |
| 4 election | 5 It | 6 to suffer |
| 7 by | 8 Italian | 9 racial |
| 10 is | | |

III. 单句改错。

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 that→what | 2 Keep 后加 it |
| 3 likely 后加 that | 4 elected 前加 was |
| 5 This→It | 6 mean→means |
| 7 addition 后加 to | 8 because→why |
| 9 which→that | 10 long→longest |

IV. 单项填空。

- 1 D 【解析】考查形容词及副词词义辨析。句意:盗贼很可能不知道此物的价值。“It is likely that...”中,likely 是形容词做表语;possibly 和 probably 都是副词。
- 2 B 【解析】句意:运动会以后,国外的投资使这座城市的经济迅速繁荣。cancel 取消;boom 繁荣;bury 埋葬;crowd 拥挤。
- 3 A 【解析】句意:让我们希望这种阳光明媚的天气持续到周六的网球赛。keep up 意为“坚持;维持,保持”,与句意相符。keep off 勿靠近;keep out 勿入内;keep back 隐藏,保留。
- 4 B 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。degree 学位,度数;percentage 百分率;level 层次,水平;standard 标准。句意:学校毕业生中有大约 50% 上大学了。
- 5 A 【解析】句意:显然,小偷是借助一个梯子进了房子。by means of 意为“借助……”,符合句意。in exchange for 用……交换;in place of 代替;for lack of 由于缺乏……

题组B 高考水平测试

正文 P14

I. 课文语法填空。

- 1 third 【解析】the third largest state 意为“第三大州”。
- 2 surprising 【解析】surprising 意为“令人惊奇的”,用于修饰或说明事物。
- 3 settlers 【解析】the first settlers 意为“早期的移民”。
- 4 what 【解析】in 后接宾语从句,从句中 know 缺宾语,故用 what。

- 5 by 【解析】by means of 意为“借助……手段;依靠……方法”。
- 6 to go 【解析】名词 Spanish 前有序数词修饰,故用动词不定式做后置定语。
- 7 was discovered 【解析】由句意可知,此处需用一般过去时的被动语态。
- 8 a 【解析】make a life 意为“开始新的生活;习惯于新的生活方式”。
- 9 It 【解析】“It is believed that...”为固定句型,其中 It 为形式主语,引导的从句为真正的主语。
- 10 so 【解析】“so + adj./adv. + that...”意为“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

II. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 本文讲述了一个外国人在中国的经历。“我”是一个美国人,但“我”却乐于在中国发展,因为在“我”看来,中国比美国有更多的机遇。

- 1 A 【解析】细节理解题。由文章最后一段第二句“In China I have had many jobs: actor, model, salesman and teacher at various stages during my seven years here.”可知,作者在中国生活的七年时间里从事了多种职业,所以第一段中所说的“英语教师”这个词并不能清晰地说明其在中国的角色。故选 A。
- 2 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“They are stuck in jobs they don't love that they do only to pay the bills. Even the ones making good money don't...enjoy themselves.”可知,作者在美国的一些朋友被困在单一的职业生涯中。A、B、C 三项在文章找不到根据,故选 D。
- 3 C 【解析】词义猜测题。通读画线单词所在的段落可知,人们在中国可自由选择职业(... changed careers because they wanted something new...),整个段落的中心词就是 change(改变)。故在中国,每个人的职业规划都不是僵化的,而是可变的。所以选 C。
- 4 B 【解析】推理判断题。结合全文可知,作者赞扬中国是一个充满机会的国家,这在文章的最后一句“In China, if you have the motivation ... then opportunities present themselves around every corner.”体现得尤为明显。故选 B。

【长难句分析①】 If I were in the US and I was working as a teacher, accountant, lawyer or so on, then that would be my job more or less for the next 30 to 40 years.

【句意】 如果我在美国当了老师、会计、律师什么的,那么在接下来 30 到 40 年里,那差不多就是我的工作。

【分析】 本句包含了 if 引导的条件状语从句,而且使用了虚拟语气。因为是对现在情况的虚拟,所以从句使用一般过去时,主句使用过去将来时。

【长难句分析②】 I know many friends, both Chinese and expats, who changed careers because they wanted something new and it didn't require going back to university four more years.

【句意】 我知道好多朋友,既有中国人也有侨民,他们换工作是因为他们想要(尝试)新的东西,而且这不需要返回大学再学习四年多。

【分析】 both Chinese and expats 是插入语,who 引导的定语从句修饰 friends。该从句中含有 because 引导的原因状语从句。

III. 阅读七选五。

语篇导读 本文是说明文。本文介绍了如何开始培养一个低成本的兴趣爱好。

- 1 E 【解析】空前提到开始一个兴趣是难的,你可能需要购买昂贵的设备,空后提到找一个低成本的兴趣,由此可知 E 项“事实上不需要花很多钱就可以开始许多爱好”符合逻辑。
- 2 C 【解析】根据空后内容寻找岩石、树叶和花可知, C 项“*One way to do this is to go outside.*”符合语境,并且“*One way*”与下文中的“*Another way*”形成并列关系。
- 3 D 【解析】本段主要讲可以用一些手上有的和家里不用的东西做一些工艺品, D 项“用很少的材料就可以开始做许多艺术品和工艺品”符合语境。
- 4 A 【解析】本段讲了可以学习一些新东西, A 项与本段内容吻合,总领该段。
- 5 F 【解析】空前提到多听音乐,因为通过欣赏音乐,你可以把音乐转化成成一个轻松的爱好的爱好。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P21

I. 单句语法填空。

- 1 why 2 whether 3 What
4 what 5 because 6 if/whether
7 because 8 whoever 9 how
10 where

II. 句型转换。

- 1 We should pay attention to the fact that more and more people are suffering from serious illnesses.
- 2 It is generally considered unwise to give a child whatever he or she wants.
- 3 I still remember when it used to be a quiet village.
- 4 It is said that he will go abroad and marry an American girl next week.
- 5 Our request is that everyone should get extra pay for extra work. / This is our request that everyone should get extra pay for extra work.

题组 B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P21

I. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 本文是说明文。根据澳大利亚科廷大学的研究,当你想要记忆大量信息的时候,最好在色彩明亮的房间里待着。

- 1 D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段的“*We are going to guess that they are probably not painted bright red or yellow*”可知,人们普遍的观点是:色彩明亮的房间不利于学习。
- 2 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的“*The Curtin University study showed that pale colors made participants feel more relaxed and calm, while bright colors increased heart rate*”可知,直接影响研究结果的是参与者对颜色的反应。
- 3 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二和第三段可知,科廷大学的研究说明,放松的环境并不一定是最好的学习环境,而色彩明亮的房间可以制造适当的压力,让人们学习时能够更加集中注意力。
- 4 C 【解析】主旨大意题。阅读全文可知,本文主要通过一项研究说明学习环境中的颜色对学习的影响,而文章一开始就通过

提问(准备考试时你会选择待在什么颜色的房间)来引出话题,故 C 项最贴切点题,为最佳标题。

II. 语法填空。

语篇导读 本文是说明文,主题语境是人与自然,介绍了由于生存环境恶化,北极熊数量减少的状况。

- 1 that 【解析】考查名词性从句。本句含有一个同位语从句,解释了名词 *evidence*“证据”的具体内容,空处在从句中不充当成分,也无意义,故用连接代词 *that*。
- 2 poorly 【解析】考查副词。应用副词 *poorly*“不好地”修饰动词 *studied*。
- 3 of/for 【解析】考查介词。名词 *method* 后接介词 *of/for*,表示“……的方法”。
- 4 to perform 【解析】考查非谓语动词。本句含有“*Sth. + be + adj. + 不定式*”结构,主语通常是不定式动作的承受者,不定式用主动形式表示被动含义。句意:自 20 世纪 80 年代中期以来,人们就在使用现代的方法来跟踪北极熊的种群数量,这些方法在很大范围内连续执行起来非常昂贵。
- 5 have reported 【解析】考查时态和主谓一致。句中的时间状语 *In recent years* 多与现在完成时连用,主语 *some Inuit people* 为复数意义,因此本空填 *have reported*。
【技巧点拨】现在完成时的其他标志性时间状语有: *just, already, ever, never, yet, before, lately, recently, ever since, for a long time, up to now, so far, in the last few years/weeks/months* 等。在文中看到这些信号词,通常应用现在完成时。
- 6 belief 【解析】考查名词。根据空前的 *a* 可知,短语 *leading to* 后接的是名词做宾语,故用 *belief*“信念”。
【知识拓展】-ve 结尾的动词变名词时,常把 -ve 变为 *f*。如: *relieve v.* 解除,减轻 → *relief n.* 宽慰,轻松;解脱。
- 7 noting 【解析】考查非谓语动词。在介词 *by* 后,应用动名词做宾语,故用 *noting*。
- 8 higher 【解析】考查比较级。根据空后的连词 *than* 可知,本句表示比较意义,因此本空应填 *higher*。
- 9 the 【解析】考查冠词。Of the *nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations*“在这 19 个已知的北极熊亚种群当中”,故用冠词 *the*,表示特指。
- 10 are 【解析】考查时态和主谓一致。本句其他谓语用了一般现在时,本句的主语 *six* 表示复数意义,故用谓语动词 *are*。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P31

I. 单词拼写。

- 1 cattle 2 justice 3 luggage
4 reform 5 conductor 6 seagulls
7 angle 8 grasp 9 hired
10 nowhere

II. 单句语法填空。

- 1 to 2 indications 3 indicating
4 Apparently 5 applying 6 punishment
7 slipped 8 out 9 to be found
10 has reformed

III. 单句写作。

- 1 not both of whom are doctors
- 2 It occurred to me that
- 3 a good many new books were published
- 4 By the time you arrive in London
- 5 With a local guide leading the way

题组B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P32

I. 完形填空。

语篇导读 儿行千里母担忧,本文讲述了作者 18 岁的儿子到中国旅游时,作者的心情从兴奋到担忧,再到平静的过程。

- 1 A 【解析】根据下文的“*We were excited about his exploring the world*”可知,作者听到儿子要到中国旅游时,心情是“兴奋的”。
- 2 B 【解析】根据下文的“*We told him...was one of the best ways to spend his money*”可知,作者和丈夫告诉儿子旅游是最好的花钱方式之一,由此可推断出作者的儿子是用他的“存款”去中国旅游的。
- 3 A 【解析】参见上题解析。上文中的“*go around China*”是提示信息。
- 4 D 【解析】此处表示旅游的“记忆”会持续一生,故选 *memories*。
cost 成本;*virtue* 美德,优点;*item* 项目。
- 5 A 【解析】上文提到“*On the morning of Dylan's departure*”,所以此处表示出发前作者的儿子往包里“塞”东西。
- 6 C 【解析】此处表示在丈夫和儿子开车离开去机场之前……
take off 起飞;*see off* 送别;*move on* 继续前行。
【易错】本题易误选 A 项。注意 *take off* 是起飞的意思,主语应是飞机,而不是人。
- 7 C 【解析】*text* 在此是动词,意为“发信息”。下文中的“*The first text*”以及“*Dylan was texting me*”均是提示。
- 8 D 【解析】当他飞越太平洋的某个地方时,作者突然想到他真的是独立了。*while*(当……时)符合语境。
- 9 D 【解析】参见上题解析。*on one's own* 独立地,独自地。*on one's behalf* 代表某人;*on one's feet* 恢复健康;*on one's mind* 挂在心上,惦记。
- 10 B 【解析】根据下文的句意可知,作者每个小时都会醒过来,看看(*check*)表,然后数距离她儿子第 2 天早上到达还有几个小时。
- 11 B 【解析】此处表示作者在“怀疑”自己让儿子独自去中国旅行的决定。*convince* 使确信;*admit* 承认;*deny* 否定。
- 12 A 【解析】此处表示作者把儿子在路上可能会遇到的出差错的事情都想了一遍。*go wrong* 弄错,出毛病;*go wild*(高兴得或气得)发狂;*go gray* 变灰;*go bad* 变质。
- 13 B 【解析】第 2 条短信说他的行李没有及时到达(*make it*)。
- 14 D 【解析】作者很焦虑,疯狂地试图帮儿子追踪到行李。*track down* 追踪,掌握(动向等),符合语境。*bring down* 降低,减少;*turn down* 调小,拒绝;*settle down* 定居。
- 15 B 【解析】(为了找到丢失的行李)作者劝儿子回到“机场”。下文的“*go to the airline's office*”亦是提示。
- 16 A 【解析】根据下文的“*All the while Dylan was texting me he was all right*”及“*After that, there was no more talk about the lost luggage*”可知,作者帮助儿子寻找行李的努力“失败”了。*function* 起作用;

end 结束;*continue* 继续。

- 17 A 【解析】之后作者和儿子就不再谈论丢失的行李,“或”接下来该做什么了。
- 18 C 【解析】教训是“深刻的”。*awful* 可怕的;*unbearable* 难以承受的;*worthless* 无价值的。
- 19 B 【解析】上文说到作者的儿子去中国旅行,到了香港后,发了一张照片,下文提到“*However, I could definitely do it here*”,句中的“*here*”指的就是 Hong Kong,故此处表示:以前我以为自己永远不会到欧洲以外的任何地方留学。然而,在这儿我肯定能够做到。故选 *never*。

- 20 C 【解析】听到儿子在国外适应得很好,作者原本担忧焦虑的心情平静(*at peace*)下来了。*in disbelief* 怀疑地;*for fun* 开玩笑地,闹着玩儿地;*in reality* 在现实中。

【长难句分析】 We told him < that traveling was one of the best ways to spend his money > and < that the memories would last a lifetime >.
 ↳ 宾语从句
 ↳ 宾语从句

【句意】 我们告诉他旅行是花钱的最好的方式之一,并且这些记忆将持续一生。

【分析】 句子的主语是 *we*; 谓语是 *told*; 而 *and* 连接的两个 *that* 从句,在句中做宾语。

II. 概要写作。

① To ensure a brilliant college life, you'd better spare time to visit campuses to examine all aspects of your dream colleges, even if it may be costly. (要点 1) ② If you live nearby, be sure to check it out before you apply. (要点 2) Even after submitting applications, a visit can help avoid much trouble. (要点 3) However, visiting the online college fairs at collegeweeklive.com, if not possible to see for yourself for lack of time and money, will be beneficial. (要点 4)

Unit 1 单元复习方案

单元测评方案 → 正文 P39

第一部分 听力

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 2 C | 3 B | 4 C |
| 5 B | 6 A | 7 B | 8 B |
| 9 B | 10 A | 11 C | 12 C |
| 13 A | 14 A | 15 C | 16 C |
| 17 C | 18 A | 19 C | 20 C |

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇导读 本文是一篇电视节目导视,并用表格的形式列举了一些电视节目及其播放时间。

- 21 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据题干关键词“*sea animals*”定位至表格第二行,根据其中的 *Blue Planet II (Oceans)* 可知,英国广播公司第一频道(BBC One)在下午 3:30 播放关于海洋动物的节目。故 A 项正确。

- 22 D 【解析】细节理解题。参看表格中给出的星级,根据题干关键词“*the most popular film*”定位至第五行 5 STAR,根据“*Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves II 6:05 pm ★★★★★*”可知,最受欢迎的电影在晚上 6:05 播放。故 D 项正确。

23. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据题干关键词“BBC News at 4:30 pm”定位至第七行 BBC NEWS; 根据“China's One Belt, One Road”可知,英国广播公司新闻频道在下午 4:30 播出中国的“一带一路”新闻。故 C 项正确。

B

语篇导读 “我”的父亲跟随军队去了德克萨斯州,圣诞节前给“我”和妈妈打电话解释不能跟“我们”一起庆祝。“我”很难过,觉得父亲不在,圣诞节都与往年不一样了。后来父亲想办法回来了,“我”觉得他回来和“我们”一起过节是圣诞节最好的礼物。

24. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“Money was tight and he didn't have a way to get back to his family.”可知,由于缺钱,他没有办法回到家里。故 C 项正确。
25. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段倒数第四句“The news hit me very hard.”和最后一句“Still, I went to bed on Christmas Eve with a heavy heart.”可知,这消息使“我”非常难过,“我”怀着沉重的心情在平安夜上床睡觉了。故 A 项“不高兴的”与画线部分意思相符。B 项意为“不幸的”;C 项意为“高兴的”;D 项意为“感动的”。
26. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段前三句及最后一段最后一句“Daddy's special surprise made this my most memorable Christmas.”可知,父亲原本说不回来过圣诞节,当“我”告诉母亲看到父亲时,母亲是不相信的。当发现父亲真的回来时,“我”和母亲都感到特别惊喜。故 B 项正确。
27. C 【解析】标题归纳题。根据文章内容可知,本文主要讲述父亲本来没法回家过圣诞节,后来克服困难,回家和家人一起庆祝圣诞节的故事。故 C 项为最佳标题。

【长难句分析】

I didn't want Mother to see how glum I was for I couldn't show Daddy what Santa had brought me.

【句意】 我不想让母亲看到我有多难过,因为我无法给父亲看圣诞老人给我带来了什么。

【分析】 该句为主从复合句,句中“how glum I was”是 how 引导的宾语从句,做及物动词 see 的宾语;“for I couldn't show Daddy what Santa had brought me”是由 for 引导的原因状语从句,句中含有由 what 引导的宾语从句“what Santa had brought me”。

C

语篇导读 本文讲述抖音取得成功,冲击了腾讯的地位,以及腾讯的反应。

28. B 【解析】前两段都在讲抖音的成功,学生错选 D,而 D 选项只是其成功中的一点。
29. D 【解析】抖音和腾讯一直纠缠斗争,从第四段最后一句中看到抖音对腾讯的威胁和挑战“Douyin has introduced its own private-messaging function, further challenging WeChat.”
30. A 【解析】答案在第五段第二句“In ‘Tencent Doesn't Have a Dream’ he argued that the firm had become chiefly an investment firm buying up other startups”。
31. C 【解析】根据文章内容可知抖音取得成功,冲击了腾讯的地位,以及腾讯的反应。

D

语篇导读 本文是议论文。作者通过举例建议我们学会感激,通过感激,我们可以改变现状。

32. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知,作者在本段提出了自己的观点。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四和第五段可知,这位女士被要求每天花十分钟用放大镜去观察房间中的某一物品,即被要求用放大镜来观察这个世界。

34. D 【解析】推理判断题。第二段作者提出了自己的观点“I have observed that people's happiness...comes from appreciating what they have”,第三至第六段作者通过举例印证了自己的观点,由此推知作者通过这位女士的故事旨在告诉我们:学会感激自己所拥有的会带来快乐。

35. A 【解析】主旨大意题。全文主要介绍了学会感激可以有效减缓抑郁,是有效的让人平和的处方,故答案选 A 项。

第二节

语篇导读 本文是说明文。本文介绍了夏令营活动给孩子们带来的好处。

36. A 【解析】根据空后内容“你可能没有意识到这个经历对孩子有多好”可知, A 项“如果你小时候没有去露营过”符合逻辑。
37. B 【解析】根据空后的“running, swimming, jumping, hiking and climbing”可知,该段主要讲述夏令营活动让孩子们时刻运动起来, B 项与本段内容吻合,总领该段。
38. D 【解析】根据空前内容“夏令营就是一个团体,他们要一起生活和工作”可知,当孩子们住在同一屋檐下时,他们会开始去学习解决矛盾和了解交流的重要性。
39. G 【解析】本段主旨为孩子会变得更独立及空后提到孩子们会自己做选择可知, G 项“露营对于孩子来说是一个练习他们为自己做决定的好地方”与该段主旨吻合,符合语境。
40. E 【解析】该段主旨为夏令营活动可以帮助孩子建立真挚的友谊。空前提到他们会一起做活动——唱歌、大笑、聊天和玩耍,因此,露营中孩子们每天都会建立新的友谊。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇导读 本文是夹叙夹议文。作者在建筑工地干活,到了冬天,手经常被冻得裂开口子流血,因此常常抱怨,当他看到没有小臂的送报工人时,让他抱怨全无。

41. C 【解析】因为是建筑工人,所以手疼对于建筑工人来说是常有的事。
42. A 【解析】根据空后的“‘They were bleeding at the joints of the fingers and thumbs’”可知,此处是指“我”的手也不例外。
43. B 【解析】根据下文“‘You grit your teeth...finish the job’”可知,在建筑行业因为手疼而停止工作不是一个好的选择。
44. C 【解析】根据第 50 空前的“pay for the gas”可知,此处是指到加油站加油。
45. A 【解析】根据第 46 空后的“the man had no forearms”可知, struggling 符合语境。
46. D 【解析】根据空前“took a second look”可知,此处是指“我”又看了一眼,注意到他没有小臂。
47. D 【解析】根据上下文内容可知,没有小臂却做如此需要体力的工作,“我”对此感到吃惊。
48. B 【解析】参考上题解析。
49. A 【解析】根据空后“his arms weren't long enough”可知,此处是指困难。

50. C 【解析】根据第 51 空后的“offer”可知,此处是指“我”询问是否需要帮忙。

51. D 【解析】根据第 52 空前的“A few minutes later”可知,他刚开始拒绝了“我”的帮助。

52. B 【解析】当“我”正在加油的时候,他问是否能帮他系一下鞋。

53. A 【解析】空后的“I was tying his shoes”有提示。

54. C 【解析】根据空后内容可知,此处是指他在解释系鞋是唯一一件他不能为自己做的事。

55. B 【解析】参考上题解析。

56. D 【解析】根据空后的感悟可知,此处是指“我”低头看了下“我”的手。

57. B 【解析】根据上文内容可知,“我”一直因为手疼而抱怨。

58. D 【解析】根据上文内容可知,此处是指每到冬天手开始疼时,“我”就会想到那次偶遇。

59. A 【解析】参考上题解析。

60. C 【解析】根据空前的“magic”可知,此处是指手不疼了。

第二节

语篇导读 本文是说明文。针对中学生睡眠不足的问题,研究人员找到了一些原因,科学家给出了一些建议。

61. worse 【解析】考查比较级。由“as they get older”可知,随着年龄增长,睡眠不足的情况“变得更糟”,故用比较级。

62. that 【解析】考查名词性从句。“It's reported that...”意为“据报道……”,为固定句式,其中 it 为形式主语,that 引导的主语从句为真正的主语。

63. asleep 【解析】考查形容词。fall asleep 意为“入睡”,为固定短语。

64. surprising 【解析】考查形容词。surprising 意为“令人吃惊的”,用于修饰事或物。

65. unhappy 【解析】考查形容词。feel 是系动词,其后用形容词做表语;且由 and 后面的“nervous”及“don't get enough sleep”可知,学生们感到“不开心”,故填 unhappy。

66. following 【解析】考查形容词。由下文提到的“smartphone, television, computer”可知,此处表示“下列东西中的一个”,故用 following,表示“下列的”。

67. Using 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句中谓语动词为 takes 和 makes,句子缺少主语,且表示一般性的动作,故用动名词短语做主语。

68. it 【解析】考查固定句式。“make + it + adj. + 不定式”为固定句式,it 为形式宾语,后面的动词不定式短语为真正的宾语。

69. to go 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处表示“然而他们还要早起去上学”,此处用动词不定式 to go to school 做目的状语。

70. before 【解析】考查介词。此处表示“在上床睡觉前一小时不要做令人兴奋的活动”,bedtime 为名词,故用介词 before。

【长难句分析】

Many students fall asleep in school or while doing their homework, so it is not surprising < [that] they get lower grades than those ([who] get [形式主语] [主语从句] [先行词] enough sleep) >.

【句意】许多学生在上学或做作业的时候睡着了,所以他们比那些睡眠充足的学生得分低并不奇怪。

【分析】“it is not surprising that...”意为“做某事不奇怪”。句中 that 引

导主语从句,who 在句中引导定语从句,修饰先行词 those。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Last year, Wang Tao's school call on all the students to make good called use of their time and do socially practice in the holiday. Wang Tao found a social job in the small restaurant. He thought it would be easy, so actually it turned a but out to be hard. He spent on the whole morning washing dishes and setting tables. He didn't have lunch until 2 pm. After lunch, he immediately set out to work again, do the same things until 11 pm. He worked more than ten doing hour every day! However, after days of work, she came to understand the hours he value of hard work. He also realized what difficult it was for his parents to how support their family. From then on, Wang Tao was determined ^ study hard to to repay his parents.

第一处: call→called 【解析】考查时态。时间状语“Last year”与一般过去时连用。

第二处: socially→social 【解析】考查形容词。由于修饰的是名词 practice,需用形容词 social。

第三处: the→a 【解析】考查冠词。这里表示泛指。

第四处: so→but 【解析】考查连词。前后两个分句之间意义上是转折关系,用 but 连接。

第五处: 去掉 on 【解析】考查动词。spend 意为“花费”,是及物动词。

第六处: do→doing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。“doing the same things until 11 pm”是现在分词短语做状语,表示伴随情况或方式。

第七处: hour→hours 【解析】考查名词。可数名词前有大于一的数词修饰,需用其复数形式。

第八处: she→he 【解析】考查人称代词。根据上下文可知,王涛是男孩子。

第九处: what→how 【解析】考查副词。what 和 how 都可表示“多么”,引导感叹句,但 how 修饰形容词或副词,what 后接名词。

第十处: study 前加 to 【解析】考查非谓语动词。be determined to do sth. 下决心做某事。

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Hi Cindy,

I'm glad to receive your letter in which you showed your interest in my hometown. I feel proud to share with you its brief introduction.

Zhengzhou, located in Central China, is the capital of Henan Province. It has four distinct seasons, which bring us beautiful natural scenery and rich agricultural produce, such as garlic and watermelons. As an ancient capital city, Zhengzhou has a long history, making it full of historical scenic spots, Shaolin Temple, for example. It is well-known around the world for its kung fu and Buddhism. In recent years, my hometown has greatly developed, becoming a modern busy metropolis, and a trade and transportation center.

Welcome to my city and enjoy the special local produce. I believe you'll love it.

Best wishes,

Li Hua

【亮点点评】

范文第一段点明主题,与 Cindy 分享自己家乡的情况;接着第二段介绍家乡的地理位置、气候特点、著名景点、主要物产以及近年来的变化;最后表达自己期望,希望对方来做客。全文要点齐全,结构分配合理;语句间的连接自然,全文结构紧凑。

作者使用了较复杂的句型,如定语从句(I'm glad to receive your letter in which you showed your interest in my hometown. 与 It has four distinct seasons, which bring us beautiful natural scenery and rich agricultural produce, such as garlic and watermelons.)以及过去分词做定语(Zhengzhou, located in Central China, is the capital of Henan Province.)和现在分词做状语(...making it full of historical scenic spots...)等;此外还使用了一些高级词汇,如 share with, located in, distinct, full of 等,这些都体现了作者较好的语言驾驭能力,也为文章增色不少。

附听力材料

(Text 1)

M: I'm really surprised you got an A in this test; you didn't seem to have done a lot of reading.

W: Now you know why I never miss the lessons at school.

(Text 2)

W: This room is filled with smoke. I can hardly bear it.

M: I agree. It should not be permitted in this room at all.

(Text 3)

M: How much are the tickets for this show?

W: 10 pounds each. But student tickets are half price.

M: Good. Give me two student tickets please.

(Text 4)

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes. I booked a room for today and tomorrow over the phone last week.

W: I'll check, sir. Please tell me your name.

(Text 5)

M: I've got two tickets for the film. Would you like to go with me?

W: I'm sorry. I'm afraid not.

M: What's going on?

W: A man has just been sent here. He was badly hurt in an accident. He needs an operation at once.

(Text 6)

W: Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

M: Oh, I'm looking for a T-shirt for my son. He likes cotton T-shirts.

W: What about this one? It's made in China.

M: Let me have a look. How much is it?

W: 60 dollars. It's popular with young people.

M: But I'm afraid it's a little expensive and I don't like the pink colour, either.

W: Do you like the black one? It's only 16 dollars.

M: Well, it looks nice. Do you have the T-shirt in size 14?

W: Yes. I will take one for you.

(Text 7)

M: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

W: Yes. There is something wrong with the cellphone.

M: I am sorry to hear that. What's the problem?

W: Well, first of all, I ordered it a month ago, but it arrived yesterday.

M: Oh dear! That's very strange.

W: Well, it's because you wrote a wrong name. Look, it's Danny Smith, at Avenue 6th, but I am Daisy Smith, at Avenue 6th.

M: Well, I am really sorry about that.

W: Second, I am afraid this cellphone doesn't work.

M: Doesn't it work?

W: No, it doesn't. When I used it to make a phone call to my father, I heard nothing but noise.

M: Well, I am really very sorry about this. I do apologize. We'd be happy to replace a new phone for you.

(Text 8)

W: I have heard so much about you, Dr. Roger. Nice to meet you.

M: Nice to meet you, too.

W: Please take a seat and make yourself at home.

M: Thank you.

W: Are you here for a business trip?

M: Yes. I've come to attend an important meeting in this city.

W: Is this the first time you've come to this city?

M: Yes, it is. It is a lovely city, isn't it?

W: Yeah. How long are you staying here?

M: The meeting will last three days. After that I want to visit some famous places in this city for about two days. Can you help me?

W: Yes, of course. I know this city very well. In that case, I can show you around after the meeting.

M: Oh, that would be great. Thank you very much.

(Text 9)

W: An interesting meeting, isn't it?

M: Yes, very interesting. The last speaker was especially good. His topic was about a serious social problem, so it was very attractive.

W: This is why he won first prize. Well, let me introduce myself, by the way. My name is Susan Green.

M: I'm Ted Nugent. You may just call me Ted.

W: OK. What do you do, Ted?

M: I'm in the car business.

W: Are you a salesman?

M: Yes, that's right. What do you do?

W: I work for American Airlines.

M: Oh, really? Are you an air hostess?

W: No. I'm working in the personnel department.

M: Oh, I thought you were an air hostess.

W: No, but I once worked as an air hostess.

M: I see. Oh, it's almost 5:00 pm. Goodbye!

W: Goodbye!

(Text 10)

I was very shy. In school I had few friends, and I was never the centre of a party. Talking to strangers was quite difficult and in fact, sometimes it was a terrifying experience. Ten years ago, I started a small business. If you don't know how to speak to people while running a small business, you will have little chance to achieve success. So I joined a training course. I learnt the value of reading good books and listening to encouraging materials. I learnt how to speak to strangers fearlessly and how to value people and make them feel appreciated. I learnt the secrets of making friends. I also learnt that making friends is not as difficult as I used to think, and in fact it is very interesting.

Unit 2 Cloning

Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P53

I. 单词拼写。

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 accumulated | 2 conservative | 3 commercial |
| 4 straightforward | 5 breakthrough | 6 procedure |
| 7 differ | 8 medium | 9 arbitrary |

II. 单句语法填空。

- 1 accumulation 2 returning 3 stands
- 4 corrections 5 objection 6 obtaining
- 7 exactly 8 Differing 9 undertaken
- 10 had been put

III. 单句改错。

- 1 删除 be
- 2 cast 前加 was
- 3 exact→exactly
- 4 but→while
- 5 删除第二个 the
- 6 won't→wouldn't
- 7 lie→lay
- 8 删除 were
- 9 forbiding→forbidden
- 10 have→having

IV. 单项填空。

- 1 D 【解析】句意:如果他专注于他所做的事情,那么即使是天才也不会取得大的成就。attract 意为“吸引”;apply 意为“应用,申请”;require 意为“需要,要求”,均不符合句意,故排除。attain 意为“获得”,符合题意。
- 2 B 【解析】句意:面对能源日益短缺,中国需要在采矿和勘探方面取得重大突破。progress 意为“进步,进展”;breakthrough 意为“突破”;conclusion 意为“结论”;introduction 意为“介绍”。
- 3 A 【解析】句意:农民们在看到他们的鱼因污染而死亡时很沮丧。cast down 意为“使沮丧”,符合句意。break down 意为“(机器)损坏;破坏”;calm down 意为“(使)平静下来;(使)镇定下来”;settle down 意为“定居;平静下来;专心于”。
- 4 B 【解析】句意:最初,我认为这项投资是个大冒险。不过,它最终得到了好结果。show off 意为“炫耀,卖弄”;pay off 意为“得到好结果;取得成功”;put off 意为“推迟,延期”;take off 意为“(飞机)起飞;脱掉”。
- 5 A 【解析】句意:——我想知道你们的服务收费多少。——前两项免费,而第三项收 30 美元。while 在此为并列连词,意为“而,然而”,表示前后对比。

【题组 B 高考水平测试】 → 正文 P54

I. 课文语法填空。

- 1 making 【解析】由介词 of 可知此处应用 make 的-ing 形式。
- 2 Firstly 【解析】此处应用副词做状语。
- 3 quantities 【解析】quantities of 表示“大量的”。
- 4 valuable 【解析】此处应用形容词做表语。
- 5 while 【解析】根据语境可知此处应填 while,表示对比。
- 6 scientific 【解析】此处应用形容词修饰 world。
- 7 more 【解析】由语境及后面的 than 可知此处应填 more。
- 8 raised 【解析】由语境可知此处应用一般过去时。
- 9 on 【解析】have an impact on 对……有影响。

10 or 【解析】由语境及前面的 whether 可知,此处应填 or。

II. 阅读七选五。

【语篇导读】季节的交替更易于疾病的传播。因此,在人员密集的教室,有必要采取措施来避免疾病的传播。

- 1 F 【解析】设空处前文提到疾病在教室内的传播是不可能完全阻止的,而下文是一些具体措施,由此可推知设空处应为过渡句,故选 F 项引出下文。
- 2 E 【解析】洗手虽然是小事一桩,但却常常被忽视。设空处后文则提出要确保师生定期洗手,并给出一天中洗手的时间节点,E 项符合语境。
- 3 A 【解析】本段主要说明养些绿色植物可以改善教室的空气质量。A 项内容与本段表述一致,故选 A。
- 4 D 【解析】设空处前文说明教师习惯在检查作业时借用学生的铅笔,设空处后文则建议教师带着自己的铅笔,避免交叉感染。因此设空处与前文构成转折关系,D 项符合语境,故选 D 项。
- 5 G 【解析】根据本段主题句及设空处前的“managing stress”可知选 G 项,G 项中“avoiding stress”和“mental health”是关键词。

【长难句分析】It's tempting to borrow pencils from your students when going around checking work.

【句意】当在教室里转着检查作业时,很容易借用学生的铅笔。

【分析】本句中 It 做形式主语,指代后文的动词不定式短语,when 引导省略了 you are 的时间状语从句。

Section II Learning about Language

【题组 A 学业水平测试】 → 正文 P59

I. 单句语法填空。

- 1 that 2 whether
- 3 that 4 who
- 5 what 6 whether
- 7 that 8 how
- 9 why 10 where

II. 句型转换。

- 1 This question whether the sports meeting will be held on time will be discussed tomorrow.
- 2 We are glad at the news that the headmaster will join us in hiking this Sunday.
- 3 The board are discussing the workers' request that they should increase the workers' salaries.
- 4 The message that a new teacher will teach us English next term reached me yesterday.
- 5 The driver refused to answer the policeman's question how the accident came about.

【题组 B 高考水平测试】 → 正文 P60

I. 阅读理解。

【语篇导读】本文主要探讨了青少年小学与中学阶段的受欢迎类型及其影响。

- 1 C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段的第一句“During the rosy

years of elementary school, I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status”可知,作者在小学时乐于分享。unkind 不友好的;lonely 孤独的;generous 慷慨的,大方的;cool 酷的。故选 C。

2 A 【解析】段落大意题。根据第二段的第二句“Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers”可知,受欢迎的人被分为两类:受人喜爱的人和追求地位的人,接着第三、四句分别描述了两类受欢迎的人的特征,故 A 项最能概括本段主要内容。

【干扰项分析】B 项青少年的特征,可排除;第二段没有提到人际交往能力的重要性和不光彩行为的原因,故可排除 C、D 两项。

3 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段的最后一句“‘It sclearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us’可知,受人喜爱的人能够进行健康的调整,故选 B 项。

【干扰项分析】根据第四段的第二句可知,最不受欢迎的青少年变得越来越好斗,故可排除 A 项;原文没有信息支撑 C、D 两项,可排除。

4 A 【解析】标题判断题。根据全文内容尤其是最后一段的最后一句“‘In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too’可知,受人喜爱与积极的人生结果相关,是这些结果的成因。因此,对人友好,你的人生不会太差,故选 A。

II. 短文改错。

Last week I went to visit ~~to~~ my former neighbour, Mr Yang. He and I used to living next to each other for many years. About half a year ago, an order came which the old building, along with many other similar ones, was going to be pulled down to make rooms for a main street. So I had to move apart. Mr Yang now lives in the suburbs near the beautiful park. His new apartment is much big than before. The only problem is that it took quite a long time to get to the downtown area. Therefore, Mr Yang doesn't seem to worry about the long distance. He says that a new subway line is to be built in a few years and he is sure life will be better in the future.

第一处:删除 to 【解析】visit 是及物动词,后面不需要介词 to。

第二处:living→live 【解析】used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”。

第三处:which→that 【解析】“the old building, along with many other similar ones, was going to be pulled down...”是 order 的同位语从句,故用连接词 that。

第四处:rooms→room 【解析】make room for 意为“为……腾出空间”,这里 room 是不可数名词,不能用复数。

第五处:I→we 【解析】根据上文可知,旧楼要被拆掉,作者和他以前的邻居不得不分开,故将 I 改为 we。

第六处:the→a 【解析】单数可数名词 park 在文中第一次出现,表泛指,故应用不定冠词 a 修饰。

第七处:big→bigger 【解析】和 than 搭配应用形容词的比较级,故将 big 改为 bigger。

第八处:took→takes 【解析】根据上文中的“Mr Yang now lives in the suburbs”可知,这里介绍的是现在的情况,应用一般现在时,而且主语是 it,故将 took 改为 takes。

第九处:Therefore→However 【解析】上文说到去市中心要很长时间,下文讲杨先生似乎不担心距离远。两句话之间是转折关

系,故将 Therefore 改为 However。

第十处:built 前加 be 【解析】a new subway line 与 build 之间是动宾关系,故在 built 前加 be。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P66

I. 单词拼写。

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 initial | 2 adores | 3 merely |
| 4 drawbacks | 5 compulsory | 6 feather |
| 7 hatch | 8 regulations | 9 struck |
| 10 bothers | | |

II. 单句语法填空。

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| 1 reasonable | 2 it | 3 taking |
| 4 resistance | 5 in | 6 in |
| 7 seeing | 8 to go | 9 merely |
| 10 staring | | |

III. 单句写作。

- He owes it to his doctor's care that he is quite well again.
- The incident of abusing children discussed heatedly recently does strike anger into people's heart.
- The students went to a concert last Sunday, delighted and excited.
- Two girls came to the car, both of whom liked it.
- Bob's being absent made his teacher very angry.

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P67

I. 完形填空。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了 82 岁的漫画师 William Green 独自在家时,一个强盗破门而入并抢走了自行车,Green 先生利用他的专业特长画了一幅强盗的素描,警察们根据素描画像很快就逮住了盗贼。

- B 【解析】warn 意为“警告”;push 意为“推;迫使”;lead 意为“引导;带领”;catch 意为“抓住”。根据上文中的“running towards me”可推知,老人是被盗贼推开的。故选 B。
- D 【解析】根据下文中的“cycle away”和“bike”可知,盗贼骑走了自行车。故选 D。
- A 【解析】resist 意为“抵抗;抵制”;refuse 意为“拒绝”;withdraw 意为“撤退”;obey 意为“遵守;服从”。根据空格后半句可知,Green 先生知道自己打不过这个男人,所以并没有反抗。故选 A。
- C 【解析】wire 意为“电线;金属丝”;wheel 意为“轮子”;tyre 意为“轮胎”;part 意为“部分;零件”。根据本句中的“flat”和“so it was difficult to ride”可推知,车胎没气了,所以很难骑。故选 C。
- A 【解析】fall off 意为“下降;跌落”;move away 意为“搬走;挪开”;drop on 意为“顺便拜访”;put aside 意为“把……放在一边”。根据前一句中的“so it was difficult to ride”可知,这个盗贼不断从自行车上摔下来。故选 A。
- C 【解析】根据语境可知,动作“had fled”和“called”是有先后顺序的,即在那个人逃跑后,Green 先生报了警。after 意为“在……之后”,符合语境。故选 C。

- 7 D 【解析】identify 意为“辨别;识别”;name 意为“取名”;draw 意为“绘画;吸引;拉动”;describe 意为“描述”。根据常识可知,警察一到,应是先让受害者描述歹徒的形貌特征。故选 D。
- 8 A 【解析】offer 意为“主动提出;提议”;promise 意为“答应;承诺”;stop 意为“停止”;continue 意为“继续”。根据转折词 but 及下文中的“doing caricatures”可知,此处指老人主动提议画出歹徒的画像。故选 A。
- 9 B 【解析】owner 意为“主人”;burglar 意为“强盗;歹徒”;rider 意为“骑行者”;footballer 意为“足球运动员”。此处应指警察根据画像知道了盗贼是谁。故选 B。
- 10 C 【解析】根据上文描述的警察根据画像立刻就知道了盗贼是谁可知,Green 先生这幅画画得很精确,故此处指他在记盗贼的容貌上毫无困难。have no difficulty in doing sth. 为固定搭配,意为“做某事很容易”,符合语境。故选 C。
- 11 C 【解析】dangerous 意为“危险的”;friendly 意为“友好的”;close 意为“近的;亲近的”;strange 意为“奇怪的”。句意:我很容易就记住了那个人的面容,因为他离我很近。故选 C。
- 12 B 【解析】among 意为“在……中间(三者或三者以上)”;within 意为“在……之内”;beyond 意为“超出;远达”;over 意为“超过;越过”。根据上文内容可知,警察看到老人画的素描就马上认出了盗贼,所以此处应形容抓捕时间迅速,在半小时内就抓获了歹徒。故选 B。
- 13 B 【解析】partner 意为“同伴;伙伴”;likeness 意为“画像;肖像”;pair 意为“一对;一双”;model 意为“模型;榜样”。根据语境及修饰词“perfect”可推断出,此处指老人所画的盗贼画像很逼真。故选 B。
- 14 A 【解析】charge 意为“控告”;meet 意为“遇见”;punish 意为“惩罚”;supply 意为“提供”。句意:这名 34 岁的歹徒被指控偷盗、抢劫和袭击。故选 A。
- 15 A 【解析】missing 意为“失去的;下落不明的”;broken 意为“破碎的”;new 意为“新的”;flat 意为“扁平的”。句意:丢失的自行车之后在附近的公路上找到了。故选 A。
- 16 C 【解析】even 意为“甚至”;never 意为“从不;永远不”;ever 意为“以前,曾经”;still 意为“仍然”。根据语境可知,此处指这是警察第一次通过一幅素描抓到了嫌犯。故选 C。
- 17 D 【解析】beautiful 意为“漂亮的”;professional 意为“职业的;专业的”;pencil 意为“铅笔”;cartoon 意为“漫画”。根据上文中的“doing caricatures”和“cartoon”可知,老人画的是漫画素描。故选 D。
- 18 D 【解析】criminal 意为“罪犯”;officer 意为“警官”;painter 意为“画家”;victim 意为“受害者”。根据语境可知,此处指在过去,跟老人一样的受害者会用手机拍下犯罪现场。故选 D。
- 19 B 【解析】action 意为“行动;动作”;photograph 意为“照片”;message 意为“信息,短信”;e-mail 意为“电子邮件”。根据空格前的“take”可推断出,此处是指用手机拍照。故选 B。
- 20 D 【解析】exact 意为“准确的”;smooth 意为“平滑的”;skillful 意为“有技巧的;技术娴熟的”;effective 意为“有效的”。根据转折词 but 及比较词 as 可知,此处指用手机拍照没有像老人画素描这样有效。故选 D。

II. 短文改错。

Monday, May 14, 2018

Cloudy

During the class break this morning, I noticed a message on the board

which a lecture on oceanic environment would be given in the afternoon. I that decided to join it.

attend
When I enter the great meeting hall, I found a seat at the back. The entered report ~~was~~ involved/was involved \wedge marine life and pollution problems. I in listened attentively, took notes of the important points.

taking
At the end of the report, the host asked if anyone of them had a us question. I rose my hand and asked if the government had taken step to raised steps protect the resources. The host told us that every country had its law to protect ~~from~~ the sea and our country was no exception.

I learned a lot from today's report. We shall do more to protecting our protect blue sea.

第一处:which→that 【解析】that 引导同位语从句解释 message 的内容。

第二处:join→attend 【解析】join 意为“加入”,attend 意为“出席”,由句意可知用 attend。

第三处:enter→entered 【解析】本文用一般过去时讲述过去发生的事,故此处用一般过去时。

第四处:去掉 was 或 involved 后加 in 【解析】involve 意为“涉及”,为及物动词,后面直接加宾语。be involved in 意为“与……有关联”。

第五处:took→taking 【解析】句中已有谓语动词 listened, I 与 take 之间为主动关系,故用现在分词做伴随状语。

第六处:them→us 【解析】由上文的“我”去听报告可知,是“我们”听报告并提出问题,故此处用第一人称。

第七处:rose→raised 【解析】raise 为及物动词,意为“提升;举起”,后面跟宾语;rise 为不及物动词,意为“上升;增长”。

第八处:step→steps 【解析】take steps 意为“采取措施”,为固定搭配。

第九处:去掉 from 【解析】“protect...from...”意为“保护……免受……(伤害)”,protect sb./sth. 意为“保护某人/某物”,后面的宾语指保护的對象。此处为“制定法律保护海洋”,故去掉 from。

第十处:protecting→protect 【解析】此处 to 为不定式符号,表目的,后面跟动词原形。

III. 读后续写。

One possible version:

Suddenly a little rabbit jumped out in front of my horse. I immediately grew fond of the furry rabbit and called out excitedly, “Dad! Look!” Alarmed, the rabbit ran away in a flash. I followed it eagerly, hoping to catch it as my trophy for the trip. My dad just followed me, knowing it was impossible to stop me. We tracked the rabbit for about ten minutes until it got completely out of sight. Depressed and tired, I suggested going back. But apparently, we had diverged from the track Uncle Paul warned us to keep.

We had no idea where we were and it was getting dark. The thought that we might have got lost in such darkness sent shivers down my spine. Tears of fear and regret filled my eyes. Fortunately, Dad was not so panicked as I was. He kept silent and listened very carefully as he took my horse rein and led the way. We had wandered for what seemed like ages when suddenly a river came into sight. Hopefully, we could find our way back to the farm house if we followed the river. Finally, we arrived home safely just in time for supper, but what an experience! It turns out there's always a way out of any plight(困境) as long as we stay calm.

Unit 2 单元复习方案

单元测评方案

正文 P75

第一部分 听力

- 1 B 2 A 3 B 4 C
5 B 6 A 7 B 8 A
9 B 10 C 11 C 12 A
13 B 14 B 15 C 16 A
17 B 18 B 19 C 20 A

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇导读 本文是一篇应用文。文章主要对四档不同的播客栏目进行介绍。

- 21 C **【解析】**细节理解题。根据文章第三档栏目介绍中的最后一句“Past presenters have included writers, comedians, scientists and even New York City police officers.”可知,过去的演讲者包括作家、喜剧演员、科学家,甚至还有纽约市的警察。故 C 项正确。
- 22 A **【解析】**细节理解题。根据文章第三档栏目介绍中的第一句“The Moth is a weekly podcast run by a nonprofit art organization.”和第四档栏目的第一句“Filmspotting is a weekly podcast and is a must-listen for any movie fan.”可知,这两档栏目的共同点在于都是周播栏目(weekly program),故 A 项正确。
- 23 B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据文章第三档栏目介绍中的第三句“Each week, the group releases short 10 - 20 minute tales told by people from all walks of life.”可知,The Moth 每周都会播出一段 10 到 20 分钟的简短故事,故事的讲述者是来自各行各业的人。故 B 项正确。

B

语篇导读 本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者对母亲的怀念之情。通过描述自己一开始讨厌外貌上与母亲相像,到最后自己乐于成为母亲一样的人,刻画了作者对母亲的爱。

- 24 B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第一段的描述可知,本段主要描述了母亲辛勤地为家人做饭的过程,表现了母亲做饭的技巧。
- 25 C **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第三段第三、四句可知,作者那个时候讨厌自己长得太像母亲。
- 26 D **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第四段第一句和最后一句可知,随着作者渐渐长大,慢慢地接受了自己像母亲这个事实,并且为此感到骄傲。
- 27 A **【解析】**推理判断题。通过作者描述自己小时候讨厌自己外貌太像母亲,但是长大之后,认为自己各个方面像母亲是一件令人骄傲的事情。作者通过描述自己的心理历程,表达对母亲的爱意。

C

语篇导读 本文是一篇说明文。科学家们通过改变植物的基因让它更快地吸收阳光,从而加速植物叶子的生长。

- 28 D **【解析】**细节理解题。根据关键词可知,保护系统激活的前提是足量的阳光。
【关键句】Normally, this system is activated when a plant gets too much sunlight...(第二段第三句中)
【释义】通常,当一株植物获得过多的阳光时,这种(保护)系统就

被激活了……

- 29 C **【解析】**细节理解题。根据关键词可知,适应阳光的过程过长,阻碍了植物吸收适量的阳光。
【关键句】But in plants the adjustment can take anywhere from 10 minutes to an hour. This makes it hard for plants to get the right amount of sunlight needed to create food. (第三段最后两句)
【释义】但是植物体内的这种适应过程在任何地方需要 10 分钟乃至 1 小时。这使植物很难获得生产果实所需的适量的阳光。
【干扰项分析】A 项错因:文中只提到在阴处时,植物的保护系统会关闭;B 项错因:文章没提到叶子生长速度慢会阻碍植物吸收阳光;D 项错因:保护系统开关速度的加快会导致叶子生长速度的加快,这是吸收足量阳光的结果,与题意不符。
- 30 C **【解析】**词义猜测题。根据上文多次提及科学家们改变了植物的基因可以判断,此处的 genetic modification 意为“基因改造”。
【关键句】By changing the plant's genes, the protective system turned on and off more quickly than normal. As a result, leaf growth of the plants scientists used in the study increased. (第四段第二、三句)
【释义】通过改变植物的基因,保护系统就比往常打开和关闭得更快了。因此,在研究中科学家们使用的那些植物的叶子的生长量就增加了。
- 31 A **【解析】**推理判断题。根据关键词可知,科学家们改变植物基因将增加全世界食物的产量。
【关键句】According to a study published in the journal Science, scientists have found a way to change a plant's genes in order to make it use sunlight more quickly. Someday, the result could increase the amount of food produced around the world. (第一段)
【释义】据发表在《科学》期刊上的一个研究说,科学家们已经找到了一种改变植物基因的办法来使它更快吸收阳光。终有一天,这个结果将会增加全世界食物的产量。
- 【长难句分析】**When a person wears the glasses outside during the day, the lenses darken and lighten depending on how sunny it is. (第三段第三句)
【句意】当一个人白天戴着眼镜外出时,镜片会根据天晴的程度而变亮变暗。
【分析】这是一个主从复合句。When a person wears the glasses outside during the day 是时间状语从句,depending on how sunny it is 是做方式状语。

D

语篇导读 一份关于语言发展趋势的研究报告指出,每种语言中的词汇更有可能对讲这种语言的人有用。为得出这一结论,研究者们募集了一批志愿者进行试验。

- 32 B **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第二段第二句中的“...the Americans generally agreed with one another when it came to naming colors but agreed much less when putting names to odors.”可知,被调查的美国志愿者在叫出某种颜色的名字的问题上通常意见一致,但当被问到气味的名称时就不那么一致了。故选 B。
- 33 C **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第一段和第四段内容可知,研究者先后分别邀请两组人来识别任意气味和颜色。由此可知,研究者开展研究用的是比较的方法。故选 C。
- 34 C **【解析】**代词指代题。由画线词所在句子的上一句“The Semelai also used abstract color descriptions at a similar rate, namely 78% of the time.”可知,they 指的应是 the Semelai,所以选 C。

【技巧点拨】代词指代题的解题思路

解题时注意以下原则:

- ①指代临近原则。根据代词出现的位置,选择在句法结构上与其最靠近的词语为正确选项。注意区分人称代词与指示代词的适

配,如你、我、他(她)、你们、我们、他(她)们指代人,而它、这、那、这些、那些等可能指人也可能指物,一般指物较多。

②主语话题原则。指的是句子中的代词,一般来说和句子的主语或话题的所指相同。一般而言,文章段落对主旨的讨论都存在延续性,而出现在主旨中的主语通常也会多次出现。因此,问题中的代词所指代的对象很可能就是主旨中的主语。而本题符合的是第二条原则。

35. A 【解析】主旨大意题。最后一段是本文的主旨,该段讲述的是:马吉德博士认为,当地人使用抽象的词汇来为气味命名的关键在于狩猎和采集的生活方式,而不是特定的语言。由此可提炼出本文的中心话题:生活方式和气味名称。故选 A。

【长难句分析】Given these findings and with the earlier study with the Jahai, Dr Majid argues that it is the hunting-and-gathering way of life, rather than the use of a particular language, that is vital to the use of abstract names for odors. (最后一段)

【句意】鉴于这些发现和早先对海族人研究,马吉德博士认为,使用抽象的词汇来为气味命名的关键在于狩猎和采集的生活方式,而不是特定的语言。

【分析】句中第一个 that 引导的是宾语从句,做 argues 的宾语,宾语从句中又包含强调句“It is...rather than...that...”;given 在句中为介词,意为“考虑到;鉴于”;be vital to 为固定短语,意为“对……是极为重要的”。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。文章介绍了如何成为一个更好的人的方法。

36. E 【解析】空前提到通过做一些积极的改变可以让你变得更好,空后引出下文的建议,E项“然而,有时候弄清楚应该如何去做可能是难的”符合逻辑。
37. A 【解析】本段主要讲了要知道你的不足,如果不知道你的弱点就很难得到提高,A项“知道你的弱点”与本段内容吻合,总领该段。
38. F 【解析】空前提到改掉不好的习惯对你是有好处的,F项“它不仅会让你成为一个更好的人,还会让你自信”符合语境。
39. C 【解析】本段主旨为摆脱消极思维,C项“你总是看到杯子有一半是空的吗?”与本段主旨吻合,并且空后的 This 指代空白处内容。
40. G 【解析】空前提到向他人展示你对他们的关心是成为更好的人的一种好方法,因为小小的善举会让别人感觉更好,也会让你精神振奋。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

【语篇导读】本文是夹叙夹议文。作者在尼加拉瓜的志愿者经历,让他受益匪浅。

41. B 【解析】根据语境可知,此处是指分发 GIVE Volunteers 这个组织的广告。
42. A 【解析】参考上题解析。
43. C 【解析】根据空后内容可知,此处是指“我”说服自己去参加该活动。
44. C 【解析】根据下文内容可知,“我”参加了这个活动,所以此处是指给自己报名。
45. B 【解析】根据第 46 空后的“I grew to love that group...”可知,Although 符合逻辑。
46. C 【解析】根据空前的“awkward”可知,frightening 符合语境,和 awkward 语义对应。

47. A 【解析】刚开始大家都是陌生人,慢慢地“我”开始喜欢上了这群人,并且直到现在他们仍然是“我”的朋友。
48. C 【解析】参考上题解析。
49. B 【解析】根据空后的“a small school”可知,此处是指教孩子们。
50. A 【解析】根据空后内容可知,此处是指这些地方很贫困,你无法想象他们怎么生活。
51. D 【解析】参考上题解析。
52. B 【解析】“我”只在新闻里见过,没想到“我”还会亲身经历。
53. D 【解析】参考上题解析。
54. A 【解析】根据空前的转折“But”以及后文的感悟可知,此处是指这段时间是最有意义的一段时间。
55. C 【解析】根据空前在恐惧的时刻可知,“我”会问自己为什么会来这儿。
56. A 【解析】根据空前的“I got sick”可知,“我”生病了,想家和妈妈。
57. D 【解析】根据第 58 空后的“side of fear”可知,“我”越害怕,越意识到在恐惧的另一面有人生中最美好的事。
58. A 【解析】参考上题解析。
59. B 【解析】根据上下文内容可知,此处是指这段经历改变了“我”。
60. D 【解析】这段经历让“我”知道了在“我”以后的人生中想做什么事。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是夹叙夹议文。作者通过给女儿买垫子的事情,说明了人们之间友善相处、善有善报的道理。

61. posted 【解析】考查时态。上下文用了一般过去时,可知此处也用一般过去时。
62. to buy 【解析】考查非谓语动词。request to do sth. 意为“请求做某事”,为固定搭配,故用不定式形式做宾语。
63. later 【解析】考查副词。此处意为“后来”,故用副词 later。
64. that 【解析】考查名词性从句。从句解释 message 的内容,故用连接词 that 引导同位语从句。
65. herself 【解析】考查代词。treat oneself 意为“善待某人自己”,符合文意。
66. offering 【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知,此处用非谓语动词形式,主语 she 与 offer 之间为主动关系,并且伴随 messaged 而发生,故用现在分词形式。
67. kindness 【解析】考查名词。此处做动词 pay 的宾语,并且有冠词 the 修饰,故用名词形式。
68. thanked 【解析】考查时态。由并列连词 and 可知,动词 thank 应与 promised 时态一致,做并列谓语,故用一般过去时。
69. on 【解析】考查介词。表示“笑容挂在脸上”用介词 on。
70. a 【解析】考查冠词。make a difference 意为“有影响,起作用”,为固定搭配。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

It's difficult of parents to teach their children to be responsible for
for
housework, but with the followed suggestions, you really can manage to
following
doing it. If you give your children the impression which they can't do anything
do that

quite right, they will regard them as unable persons. Unless they themselves believe in themselves, they'll never become total independent. Don't always scold them; give lots of praise instead of. Talk about what they've done right, not about that they haven't done. If your children complete a difficult task, reward him with a Sunday trip or a ball game.

第一处: of→for 【解析】It's difficult for sb. to do sth. 意为“某人做某事很困难”, for 表示事物的特征特点。

第二处: followed→following 【解析】following 意为“下面的”, 修饰名词, followed 意为“被跟随的”。

第三处: doing→do 【解析】in manage to do sth. 短语中, to 是不定式符号, 后面跟动词原形。

第四处: which→that 【解析】that 引导同位语从句解释说明 the impression, 不能省略。

第五处: them→themselves 【解析】此处用反身代词表示“自我认为, 自我看待”。

第六处: believe 后加 in 【解析】believe in sb. 意为“相信某人”, believe sb. 意为“相信某人的话”。此处表示“相信自己”。

第七处: total→totally 【解析】用副词修饰形容词 independent。

第八处: 去掉 instead 后的 of 【解析】instead 为副词, 意为“反而”, instead of 为介词短语, 意为“代替”, 后面接宾语。

第九处: that→what 【解析】what 引导宾语从句, 并在从句中做 done 的宾语。

第十处: him→them 【解析】主语是 your children, 所以代词用 them。

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Sam,

knowing you're fond of reading books, I'm writing to invite you to join in our Reading Salon held by our Reading Club. If you are interested in it, the following matters require your attention.

Firstly, the Reading Salon is to be held in the campus bookstore at 4:00 pm next Tuesday. It will be a great chance for students to talk about the books they have enjoyed reading recently. Moreover, one can recite the part he likes best to the audience as well. To get prepared for it, please choose a book you are going to share and bring it with you. We would feel much honoured if you could come.

Can you kindly accept our invitation? I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

附听力材料

(Text 1)

M: Look! There are so many people. I'm afraid that we'll have starved to death before it's our turn.

W: Well, don't complain. The delicious food makes it worth the wait.

(Text 2)

W: Tom, will you please take this recorder to my office for me?

M: With pleasure. And let me carry some exercise books for you, too.

(Text 3)

W: Honey, where can we go to spend this weekend?

M: Well, what about visiting an exhibition of modern art? I heard that the exhibition will close around March 8, so there's no time to lose.

W: Good idea.

(Text 4)

M: What's your opinion about this town? You've spent your holidays here twice.

W: I fell in love with it the first time I saw it.

M: So did I.

(Text 5)

W: What can I do for you?

M: The hats are so nice. How much are they?

W: 10 dollars each and 2 dollars off the total if you buy two. They're on sale.

M: Good! I'll take a black one and a white one.

(Text 6)

W: How much can I get per month for doing this job in your company?

M: 1,000 dollars at the beginning.

W: I don't think I can accept that. 1,000 dollars a month can't support my family.

M: What if we offer you a room and meals? That will cut a lot of your expense.

W: If so, that's fair. I'll take it.

M: All right. Come to work in this office tomorrow. Be here before eight o'clock.

W: I won't be late. Thank you.

(Text 7)

M: Are you all right? You don't look very well.

W: I'm OK. I feel a bit tired. That's all.

M: That is because you work too hard, I suppose.

W: I guess so. Do you remember the new student in my class?

M: The boy from France?

W: Yes, he is having a hard time communicating since he doesn't speak much Chinese.

M: Do you have any other students from other foreign countries in your class?

W: Oh, yes. This year we have a Japanese student and an Australian student.

I spend a lot of time with them so that they can catch up.

M: I know. It's very kind of you to help them with their studies.

W: But you feel really happy to see them make progress and settle down.

M: That's true.

(Text 8)

W: Hello.

M: Hello, may I speak to the lady of the house?

W: What are you calling for?

M: I'm calling from Cheetam Cable Company and we have a very special offer. This month only, you can get a package of services for the low price of \$ 69.99! This offer...

W: Thank you, but I'm not interested.

M: But that's because you haven't heard the rest of the offer yet. If you sign up today, you will get it at no extra charge.

W: As I said, I'm not interested. I don't want to hear your sales tricks and I don't want to get any more calls from your company.

M: Is that a "no" on the special offer?

W: Yes, that's a "no" on the special offer and a "no" on getting some more calls from your company. Do I make myself clear?

M: Yes, very clear. If you're not interested in our special offer, I can tell you about our other services...

W: No, you can't!

(Text 9)

M: Susan, I was wondering if you'd like to get together and do something, like watching a movie or taking a walk by the lake.

W: I'd love to, but I'm really going to have a busy day on Saturday.

M: What will you do on that day?

W: First, my mom asked me to help clean the house in the morning, and then I have an appointment with the doctor at 12:30. I can't miss that because I've broken it twice before.

M: Well, what will you do after that?

W: Then I need to meet Julie at 2:00 to help her with her science project, which she has to turn in on Monday morning.

M: Are you free after that?

W: Hardly. I have to pick up my brother from soccer practice at 4:30, and my mom asked me to cook dinner for the family at 5:30. Then I have to clean the dishes and finish my homework. Who knows how long that will take?

M: Wow, sounds like you're going to have a full day. Well, let's just play chess or something.

W: Good, but give me a call before you come. My mom is busy and might try to come up with something for me to do.

(Text 10)

Welcome to Holiday Village Inari. We are open all year round. We have 40 cottages with bathrooms, toilets, fully equipped kitchens, TVs, fireplaces and small bedrooms. Our largest cottages are close to Lake Inari and we also have many small holiday wooden houses for 4 to 6 persons. They are very good, with bathrooms and toilets. Even in summertime they are also comfortable to stay in. We provide beds, blankets, pillows, electricity and heating. You can use your own sheets and towels or rent them from us. We also have places for tents.

Our café is open in summertime. Come and taste a cup of coffee or tea. You can also have breakfast in the café in summertime.

The sauna by the lake, which you can book at the reception, is a worthwhile experience to enjoy. After the hot sauna you can go for a refreshing swim in the waves of Lake Inari. You can also rent equipment, for example, rowing boats, snowshoes and so on.

We take very good care of our environment; about 30% of the warm water is heated with solar energy.

For groups you can be charged half for your meals if you ask for our offer.

Welcome to our holiday village!

Unit 3 Inventors and inventions

Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P91

I. 单词拼写。

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 criterion | 2 powder | 3 ripe |
| 4 patents | 5 convenient | 6 valid |
| 7 products | 8 perfume | 9 Cube |
| 10 stainless | | |

II. 单句语法填空。

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 merciful | 2 gained | 3 expectations |
| 4 remains | 5 drafting | 6 distinguished |
| 7 convenience | 8 caution | 9 abruptly |
| 10 building | | |

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P91

I. 课文语法填空。

- 1 up 【解析】call up 给……打电话。
- 2 have made 【解析】make 这一动作先于 seem, 因此要用 have done 的形式。
- 3 myself 【解析】distinguish oneself 使杰出, 使出名。
- 4 about 【解析】set about doing sth. 着手做某事。
- 5 on 【解析】decide on 决定; 选定。
- 6 removing 【解析】根据下文中的 attracting 和 cooling 可知, 此处应用现在分词形式。
- 7 frozen 【解析】空处做定语, 修饰 bowl, 结合语境可知应用过去分词形式。frozen bowl 意为“冷冻的碗”。
- 8 less active 【解析】作者把装有一些冰块的冷冻的碗放在蛇的洞穴上面, 目的是使蛇不那么活跃。因此, 空处应填入形容词的比较级形式。
- 9 effective 【解析】分析句子结构可知, 此处应填入 effect 的形容词形式, 做表语。
- 10 released 【解析】本文叙述的是过去发生的事情, 故应用一般过去时。

II. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 面对海洋中的大量垃圾, 人们忧心忡忡。两位冲浪爱好者发明了一种能够自动清理垃圾的装置。本文主要讲述了这种装置的工作原理、作用及未来前景。

- 1 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据题干中的关键词 invention 可定位至第一、二段。由这两段的内容可知, 海洋垃圾是两位冲浪者发明该装置的原因。故选 C。
- 2 A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据画线词前面提到的“it could stop waste from leaving harbors and marinas”可知, 这项发明可以阻止废弃物离开港口和小船坞。由此判断, 这两位发明者是在说他们的装置意味着海洋污染消失。故 spell 与 indicate 的意思相同。
【技巧点拨】 解答词义猜测题的方法
通过上下文之间的联系来猜测词义是解答词义猜测题的主要方法之一。一篇文章中的任何句子在内容上都不是绝对孤立的, 都跟句子所在的段落及整篇文章有关。因此, 在做题时, 考生可以利用上下文提供的情景和线索, 进行合乎逻辑的综合分析, 进而猜测词义。例如本题中, 要想理解 spell 的含义, 则需要弄清楚画线单词所在句的前句的含义。
- 3 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的第一句以及第三段对于该装置工作原理的介绍可知, Seabin 其实就是一个浮动的垃圾收集器。故选 D。
- 4 B 【解析】推理判断题。由最后一段最后两句“it's a big mission, but it can be done. In fact, we're doing it right now.”可推断, 对“海洋垃圾箱”来说, 清理被污染的海洋是一件很有挑战性的事情。故选 B。

【长难句分析】 While the invention may do little to battle against five giant “garbage islands” that flow around the world's major ocean gyres (环流), it could stop waste from leaving harbors and marinas, for example.

【句意】 例如, 虽然这项发明对消灭那五个环绕世界主要海洋环流的巨型“垃圾岛”来说可能没有什么作用, 但它可以阻止垃圾离开港口和小船坞。

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。句中 while 引导的是让步状语从句，其中 that flow around the world's major ocean gyres 是 that 引导的定语从句。

III. 阅读七选五。

语篇导读 文章讲述了青少年黑客的相关情况。

- 1 A 【解析】由下文可知，我们经常看到青少年黑客被逮捕的新闻，他们在很小的年龄成为了黑客，故 A 项符合本段文意。本段中“...they become hackers at such a young age”是关键词。
- 2 G 【解析】本空前下文讲述的是青少年如何学到黑客的技术，故 G 项正确。
- 3 B 【解析】青少年黑客的目标有时不是为了钱，而是为了取乐，他们入侵电脑只是想看看他们能不能行，故 B 项符合文意。
- 4 F 【解析】空后讲有的青少年黑客也会做好事，故 F 项正确。
- 5 E 【解析】空后的内容应是某人说的一句话，再结合前后文可知，此处指的应是小豪想把他的黑客技术用于善行，故 E 项正确。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P99

I. 单句语法填空。

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 embarrassed | 2 attended |
| 3 delighted | 4 seated |
| 5 informed | 6 accused |
| 7 stolen | 8 mentioned |
| 9 shot | 10 giving |

II. 单句改错。

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 删除 be | 2 filling→filled |
| 3 falling→fallen | 4 satisfying→satisfied |
| 5 interested→interesting | 6 seating→seated |
| 7 sold 前加 being | 8 called→calling |
| 9 printed 前加 being | 10 tiring→tired |

III. 同义句转换。

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| 1 found his wallet gone |
| 2 The retired man |
| 3 damaged during the flood |
| 4 permitted to film a special unit |
| 5 known only to people |

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P100

I. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 虽然文身看起来很酷，但是却需要人们承受痛苦。本文主要介绍了一种使用方便快捷且对人体无害的高科技文身打印设备。

- 1 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的第二句“It is a device that lets you create or print any image or temporary tattoos within a matter of seconds.”及第五段中的前两句可知，这种设备使用起来方便快捷，文身也容易被清洗掉。故 B 项正确。
- 2 A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的第二、三句“It is a device that lets you create or print any image or temporary tattoos within a matter of seconds. It is connected to your smartphone and you

can select a bunch of preloaded tattoos available in the app.”及第四段的第一句可知，人们将自己的手机与 Prinker 连接，选择 app 内的图案或自己设计的图案，仅用几秒，文身就形成了。故 A 项正确。

- 3 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段中的最后两句可知，机构和组织会租用 Prinker 用于其商业活动或营销。由倒数第二段中的第一句“The current version of Prinker is aimed towards business users (think festivals, carnivals, sports events, promotion campaigns).”可知，该设备目前针对商业用户。故 A 项正确。
- 4 C 【解析】写作意图题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了一款文身打印机 Prinker。故 C 项正确。

【长难句分析】 Although Prinker is currently aimed towards novelty and creative purposes, its technologies could eventually be adapted for use by professional tattoo artists or medical professionals who provide tattoos for patients, such as after a breast cancer operation or skin graft.

【句意】 虽然 Prinker 目前的目标是具备新颖性和创造性，但是这项技术最终会被专业的文身艺术家和医疗专家改造，医疗专家将文身应用到如在乳腺癌手术或皮肤移植之后的病人身上。

【分析】 句中 although 引导的是让步状语从句；主句是 its technologies could eventually be adapted for use by professional tattoo artists or medical professionals...；主句中又包含了 who 引导的定语从句。

II. 语法填空。

语篇导读 一个性格腼腆的学生在新学校吃午饭的时候因为没有伙伴而遇到不少尴尬情形，于是她发明了一个应用程序，帮助在校学生找到吃午饭的伙伴。

- 1 extremely 【解析】考查副词。本空需要一个副词修饰形容词 shy。误解分析：不能因为空前已经有副词 formerly 就以为本空只能使用形容词，formerly 表示时间，extremely 表示的是程度，两者互不冲突。
- 2 behavio(u)r 【解析】考查名词。根据本空前的 lunchtime 可知，这里是名词做定语修饰另外一个名词，说明因为纳塔莉是新生，所以别的同学对她都很冷淡，behavio(u)r 是一个不可数名词。
- 3 who/that 【解析】考查定语从句。本句中含有一个定语从句，先行词是“all of my classmates”，who 或者 that 引导定语从句并在从句中做主语，指代那些把纳塔莉当成新来者的同学。
- 4 going 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处为动名词短语做主语，故填 going。
- 5 Driven 【解析】考查非谓语动词。本句是一个简单句，句子的主语是 Hampton，她渴望发明点东西应对这种被动的情境，所以发明了这个应用程序，drive 的逻辑主语是 Hampton，她是被这种渴望驱使，所以用过去分词短语做状语表示原因。
- 6 an 【解析】考查冠词。本句中的 an app 是 Sit with Us 这个应用程序的同位语，该程序是第一次被提及，所以用不定冠词。
- 7 kinder 【解析】考查形容词比较级。本句中的“more understanding”是解题线索，and 前后都使用形容词的比较级。
- 8 allows 【解析】考查动词的时态。这里说的是该程序的功能，介绍的是客观事实，所以用一般现在时。误解分析：不要受到 has been designed 的影响，以为这里也使用现在完成时，design 只是强调对现在产生的影响，并不是介绍其功能。
- 9 users 【解析】考查名词。根据本文的大意和本空前的 lonely 可知，本空指的是人，用名词的复数形式。
- 10 and 【解析】考查连词。空格前后是顺承关系，故用 and 连接。

III. 短文改错。

WeChat is becoming increasing popular with people. Recently I have increasingly made a survey among my classmate about the use of WeChat. According to classmates a result, 45% of the classmates admit they often use it because comparing the compared with other means of communication, WeChat has more advantages. It was is cheap, convenient and easy to send all kinds of messages around. Besides, However 35% of whom are against using it, saying it will affect their study. Not using them WeChat, the rest has have no opinion about it. As far as I'm concerned, since WeChat offers us great convenience, it should be made good use of. We should not be slaves to it or let it to govern our minds and behaviours.

第一处: increasing→increasingly 【解析】修饰形容词 popular 应用副词,故将 increasing 改为 increasingly。

第二处: classmate→classmates 【解析】介词 among 后接可数名词时应用复数,故将 classmate 改为 classmates。

第三处: a→the 【解析】此处特指调查结果,故将 a 改为 the。

第四处: comparing→compared 【解析】此处应用 compare 的非谓语动词形式做状语,compare 与其逻辑主语 WeChat 之间是动宾关系,应用过去分词,故将 comparing 改为 compared。

第五处: was→is 【解析】此处描述的是客观事实,应该用一般现在时,主语是 it,故将 was 改为 is。

第六处: Besides→However 【解析】前后是转折关系,而且此处又有逗号,故将 Besides 改为 However。

第七处: whom→them 【解析】此句中 35% of...是句子的主语,这里不是定语从句,所以不应用关系代词,介词 of 后应接代词宾格,故将 whom 改为 them。

第八处: has→have 【解析】the rest 指的是其余的同学,表示复数意义,而且陈述客观事实,应用一般现在时,故将 has 改为 have。

第九处: use 后加 of 【解析】make use of 是固定短语,意为“利用”,介词不可省略,故在 use 后加 of。

第十处: 删除 to 【解析】let sb. do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“让某人做某事”,故删除 govern 前的 to。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试 正文 P106

I. 单词拼写。

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 tapping | 2 current |
| 3 extension | 4 competence |
| 5 freezing | 6 stable |
| 7 practical | 8 identification |
| 9 innocent | 10 dynamic |

II. 单句语法填空。

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 association | 2 out |
| 3 Checking | 4 to read |
| 5 Diving | 6 will find |
| 7 recognition | 8 being bothered |
| 9 associating | 10 frozen |

III. 单句写作。

- 1 associated with cancer
- 2 Call me tomorrow and I'll let you know
- 3 It was not until I began to work that
- 4 before the prices go up
- 5 Every time she watches *Running Man*

题组 B 高考水平测试 正文 P107

I. 完形填空。

语篇导读 一位年轻有为的经理开着他的新捷豹路过大街时,一个小女孩突然出现,并用砖块砸了他的车门。然而,这位经理虽然生气,但并未对孩子怎样,反而听了孩子的话后,对他的行为有所感动。这是怎么回事呢?

- 1 D 【解析】一位年轻有为的经理快速穿过临街大道时,一个小女孩突然“出现”了。turn up 意为“出现”。
- 2 D 【解析】由第 16 空后的“the left door”可知本题选 D。
- 3 B 【解析】由第 2 空和第 6 空前的“brick”可知,小孩扔的是“砖块”。
- 4 A 【解析】前文说这位经理的新车被砸,故此处应该是“跳”下车,体现出经理很生气。
【易错】本题易误选 D 项。step out 意为“出去一会儿,暂时离开”,后常跟家或办公室,故此处不能选 D。
- 5 A 【解析】本题同上题,shout 一词更符合此时的语境,与上文的“jump”,“grab”,“push”等词共同体现出他生气的状态。
- 6 B 【解析】本题考查表示“花费”等词的用法。spend 的主语必须是“人”,故排除;cost 的主语为“物”或“事”,表示“花费;耗费”,后接 money,符合题意。take 表示“花费”时,主语一般是“事”,故排除;pay 意为“付款;偿还”,主语是“人”,故也排除。
- 7 C 【解析】由下文第 15 空前的“the little boy push his brother...”可知,另一个孩子是小孩的“哥哥”。
- 8 D 【解析】由第 9 空后的“wheelchair”可知,小孩的哥哥是从“轮椅”上掉了下来。
- 9 A 【解析】小孩的哥哥从轮椅上掉了下来,故小孩请求这位经理帮忙将其抬“回去”。本题由 12 空后的“back into the wheelchair”也可验证答案。
- 10 C 【解析】小孩请求帮忙的原因就是哥哥受伤了,而且对小男孩来说他太“重”了。
- 11 B 【解析】此处应该是经理听了小孩的话而被“感动”。moved 意为“受感动的”,其余选项与语境不符。
- 12 B 【解析】小孩的哥哥自然应该是 young man。
- 13 A 【解析】经理将其抬回轮椅,并拿出手帕为其擦了擦伤口,“检查”确认是否一切都好。
- 14 C 【解析】由前文感谢的话可知小孩对经理很“感激”。
- 15 D 【解析】小孩推着他哥哥“朝着”他们家的方向走去。
- 16 B 【解析】由下文“kept the dent”可知,经理之后并未对凹痕进行“修补”。
- 17 D 【解析】他保留着凹痕是为了让这件事时刻“提醒”自己。
- 18 C 【解析】本题承接上文,保留凹痕是为了提醒他自己:人生不

要过得太匆忙,以防有人为引起你的“注意”向你扔砖块。

19 C 【解析】“有时”你并没有时间去听(生活的低语)。

20 B 【解析】倾听你灵魂的“低语”或是等待砖块! 本题呼应本段的第1句。

II. 短文改错。

The fruits I like to eat

I like to eat fruits. They are sweet and juice. Fruits are also rich with in vitamin C. They are very good for our health. “A fruit a day kept the doctor away,” what one of the old sayings goes. That is how I always have a slice of fruit after every meal. I enjoy eating all fruits but a fruit calls papaya is my favourite. I like drinking papaya milk, though. It is easy to make and it tastes very nice when it is chilled. My uncle has lots of fruit tree in his garden. When he visits us, he brings us the many papayas and other fruits.

第一处: juice→juicy 【解析】考查形容词。根据句意以及句子结构可知,此处用形容词做表语。

第二处: with→in 【解析】考查介词。be rich in 为固定用法,意为“富有……”,符合语境。

第三处: kept→keeps 【解析】考查时态。引号中的内容是一句谚语,故用一般现在时。

第四处: what→as 【解析】考查定语从句。as 引导的非限制性定语从句,意为“正如……”。

第五处: how→why 【解析】考查名词性从句。根据句意“那就是我总是每天用餐后吃一片水果的原因”可知,此处用 why 引导表语从句。

第六处: calls→called 【解析】考查非谓语动词。call 与名词 fruit 之间有逻辑上的被动关系,所以用过去分词做定语。

第七处: though→too 【解析】考查副词。根据句意“我喜欢吃所有的水果,但一种叫木瓜的水果是我最喜欢的。我也喜欢喝木瓜牛奶”可知,此处用副词 too。

第八处: chilled 前加 is/gets 【解析】考查语态。从句中的谓语动词 chill 与主语 it 有被动关系,所以用被动语态。be done 和 get done 都可构成被动语态。

第九处: tree→trees 【解析】考查名词单复数。由句中的“lots of”可知,名词 tree 应该用复数形式。

第十处: 删除 the 【解析】考查冠词。根据语境可知,此处表泛指,所以定冠词 the 多余。

III. 读后续写。

One possible version:

New research into the link between water quality and infant skin health has made progress. (要点1) To draw the conclusion, researchers examined about 1,300 3-month-old infants, taking various factors such as water hardness into consideration. (要点2) They found hard water made the risk of eczema for babies increase by 87%, but questions like whether calcium carbonate harms the skin barrier directly remain unclear. (要点3) Dr. Flohr will further examine whether a household device lowering water hardness benefits babies' skin or protects them from eczema. (要点4)

Unit 3 单元复习方案

单元测评方案 → 正文 P116

第一部分 听力

1 A 2 A 3 C 4 A

5 B 6 C 7 C 8 B

9 A 10 A 11 B 12 A

13 C 14 C 15 A 16 B

17 A 18 B 19 C 20 C

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇导读 本文主要介绍了海滩度假的四个去处,并分别讲述了这四个去处的特点。

21 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据对 Lake Sevan 的介绍中的最后一句“While there, do not forget to visit one of the famous cultural monuments...”可知,那里有着名的文化历史遗迹。故 C 项正确。

22 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据对 Lake Van 的介绍中的“it's situated...and unique to lakes around the world, the water is high in salt content.”一句可知, Lake Van 以含盐量特别高而独特。故 A 项正确。

23 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据对 Lake Paravani 的介绍中的第二句“At this level, altitude sickness can occur...or bring medication for altitude sickness.”可知,在 Lake Paravani 游玩的时候,要注意高原反应。故 C 项正确。

24 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据对 Lake Paravani 的介绍中的“The lake is best known for fishing.”和对 Lake Cildir 的介绍中的“If the winter is not extremely cold, you can try some lake activities like ice skating and ice fishing.”可知,游客在这两个湖可以钓鱼。故 B 项正确。

B

语篇导读 本文是记叙文。Greenberg 上大学时双目失明,但幸运的是他得到了室友的鼎力相助。

25 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“...his vision 'steamed up'”和第三段中的“By 10:30, he couldn't see a thing.”可知,他眼前出现一层雾蒙蒙的东西,也就是说,他的眼睛出了问题。

26 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Garfunkel and Speyer read textbooks to him, and Greenberg ended up scoring straight A's.”可知, Greenberg 双目失明,他的室友就读课本给他听,帮他完成学业。

27 C 【解析】推理判断题。根据文末可推知, Garfunkel 之所以执意离开 Greenberg 是想锻炼他在失明的情况下独立出行。

28 D 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章讲述了 Greenberg 双目失明,室友帮助他的故事。

C

语篇导读 本文是说明文。儿童肥胖问题严重,作者建议家长要从自身做起,给孩子树立积极锻炼的好榜样。

29 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段可知,作者认为现在很多孩子的肥胖问题是由于缺乏锻炼造成的,而缺乏锻炼主要是由于生活环境的改变造成的。

30 A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据文中的“My child is just like me”可推知,孩子正是因为模仿了父母,所以才会像父母。

31 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“but with awareness of our time management and planning, we can all do better. Organize your life, live by a schedule...”可知,很多人会为自己不锻炼找借

口,说自己没有时间,但是时间是挤出来的,只要合理安排,总会有锻炼的时间,因此 B 项符合文意。

32. D 【解析】推理判断题。作者在文章开头提出了儿童缺乏锻炼的问题,接着建议家长给孩子做好榜样,创造锻炼的氛围,故作者建议家长运动的目的是为了让孩子能模仿父母,加强体育锻炼。

D

语篇导读 本文主要介绍了 Ecobee3 智能恒温器的功能与优势。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“*They can learn your preferences and schedule, and then adjust the temperature accordingly.*”可知, Ecobee3 可以调节温度。故选 C。
34. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“*And once you're able to heat up or cool down your house from your phone, without having to get out of bed, you won't want to go back.*”可知,你不用起床就可以用手机控制 Ecobee3 恒温器调节房子里的温度。由此可知, Ecobee3 的一个优势是可以通过手机进行操控。故选 A。
35. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段的第一句“*If you live in a larger household, the Ecobee3 can be much more convenient...*”可知, Ecobee3 可以在更大的区域内控制温度。故选 D。

【长难句分析】 Smart thermostats have become the face of smart home technology for most, but depending on what your home is like, it's possible to say the Ecobee3 is superior.

【句意】 智能恒温器对大多数人来说已经成为智能家庭科技产品的形象代表,但是视你房子的样式而定,智能恒温器 Ecobee3 可能更胜一筹。

【分析】 该句包含由 but 连接的并列句, depending on... 做状语; what 引导的宾语从句做 on 的宾语, say 后为省略 that 的宾语从句。

第二节

语篇导读 本文是说明文。文章介绍了从小处改变世界的方法。

36. C 【解析】本段主旨为捐赠,且空后提到各种捐赠物,由此可知 C 项符合语境。
37. A 【解析】本段主要讲了随意乱扔垃圾会污染环境,并且对周围的人 and 动物都有害,可知 A 项与本段内容吻合,总领该段。
38. F 【解析】乱扔垃圾是有害的,所以如果你附近没有垃圾桶,那你就应该拿着垃圾直到找到垃圾桶。
39. G 【解析】本段主旨为减少汽车污染, G 项“如果你的父母提议开车送你上学,你应该礼貌地拒绝他们并走路去上学”与本段主旨吻合,并与空后句子形成并列关系。
40. D 【解析】根据空后内容“没有人会听咄咄逼人且要求太多的人的话”可知, D 项“要确保你很专业地表达自己的观点”符合语境。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇导读 本文是夹叙夹议文。作者在数学课上的偶然一次犯错改变了他的学习观。

41. A 【解析】根据下文内容可知,此处是指犯错误。
42. B 【解析】第 43 空前的“*math class*”是提示。
43. D 【解析】根据空前“*During each math class*”可知,此处是指“我”在课堂上听课。
44. B 【解析】根据空后内容可知,此处是指问题。
45. C 【解析】根据空后的“*Answering them*”可知,此处是指举手回答问题。

46. D 【解析】根据空后的“*feel I was recognized*”可知,此处是指回答正确。

47. A 【解析】根据空后的“*to be right every time*”可知,此处是指追求完美。

48. B 【解析】根据空后内容可知,此处是指要达到每次都正确的标准是不可能的。

49. A 【解析】根据第 50 空前的“*my first mistake*”可知,此处是“我”给了一个错误的回答。

50. C 【解析】根据下文“我”的转变可知,此处是指在那一刻不一样的事情发生了。

51. A 【解析】因为“我”的错误回答,所以“我”认为别的同学会觉得“我”是愚蠢的,心中建立的美丽城堡也在犯错后倒塌了。

52. D 【解析】参考上题解析。

53. B 【解析】根据下文内容可知,从此“我”情绪低落,变得沉默,也不愿意再冒险回答问题。

54. C 【解析】参考上题解析。

55. D 【解析】根据“我”的表现可知,此处是指反常。

56. C 【解析】错误是学习的重要部分,因为错误可以指出我们的缺点并帮助我们进步,此处是指原因。

57. C 【解析】参考上题解析。

58. A 【解析】因为错误的这些作用,所以“我”应该在学习中接受自己所犯的错误。

59. D 【解析】“我”认识到自己在学习态度上存在问题。

60. B 【解析】根据上文“我”的表现以及第 44 空前的“*show myself*”可知,“我”认识到了学校不是让你出风头的地方,而是学习的地方。

第二节

语篇导读 本文主要介绍了中国的“新四大发明”——高铁、电子支付、共享单车和网络购物。

61. inventions 【解析】考查词性转换及名词的数。此处表示“中国用‘新四大发明’再次展示了改变世界的能力”。表示“发明”用名词 invention,是可数名词,故这里用复数形式。

62. fastest 【解析】考查形容词最高级。此处表达“中国的新一代高铁是世界上最快的列车之一”,故用最高级。

63. has improved 【解析】考查时态。此句中的时间状语是“*over the last decade*”,故此处要用现在完成时。

64. it 【解析】考查代词。指代上文提到的“同一物”时用代词 it。此处指的是上文提到的“*Bike sharing*”。

65. and 【解析】考查连词。表示“……和……都”用 both...and..., 此处表示“在国内外(both in China and overseas)”。

66. to buy 【解析】考查非谓语动词。stop to do sth. 表示“停下来去做某事”,故填动词不定式。

67. simply 【解析】考查词性转换。分析句子可知,此处用副词做状语,意为“简单地按一下手机”。

68. scanning 【解析】考查非谓语动词。空处前有介词 by,故要用动词-ing 形式。

69. choice 【解析】考查词性转换。空处前有冠词,故要把动词变为名词。

70. to 【解析】考查介词。此处表示“对年轻人最有吸引力”,表示

“对……”用介词 to。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Online shopping is now getting more and more popularly. Not long ago, popular
I searched several bookstore, but failed to get the book recommending by my
bookstores recommended
teacher. So I decided ^ shop online. Using my smart phone, I looked through
to
some websites and found that I wanted. Immediately I placed an order
what
online. If the book arrived through SF Express on last Sunday, I opened
When
the parcel with my name on it in excitement. It was exactly a right one. I
the

pay the bill by phone, and went home with them happily.
paid it

第一处: popularly→popular 【解析】考查形容词。get 在此处是系动词,表示“变得……”,其后要接形容词构成系表结构。所以将 popularly 改为 popular。

第二处: bookstore→bookstores 【解析】考查名词的数。bookstore 之前有 several 修饰,所以要用复数形式。

第三处: recommending→recommended 【解析】考查非谓语动词。the book 是被老师推荐的, recommend 与 the book 构成动宾关系,所以改为 recommended。

第四处: 在 decided 后加 to 【解析】考查动词不定式。decide to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”。

第五处: that→what 【解析】考查宾语从句引导词。found 后的宾语从句中缺少主语,所以用 what。that 引导宾语从句时,在从句中不做成分。

第六处: If→When 【解析】考查状语从句引导词。根据语境可知,此处不表示条件,应为时间状语从句,所以把 If 改成 When。

第七处: 去掉 last 前的 on 【解析】考查习惯用法。表时间的词被 this, that, last, next 等修饰时,前面通常不加介词。

第八处: a→the 【解析】考查冠词。特指上文提到的那个包裹,定冠词 the 有特指的作用。

第九处: pay→paid 【解析】考查时态。此句中 and 连接两个并列谓语,结合前文的时态及 and 后的 went 可知应将 pay 改为 paid。

第十处: them→it 【解析】考查代词。指代上文提到的 parcel,所以用单数代词 it 而不用复数代词 them。

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

I am more than pleased to have received your letter, in which you expressed great interest in the widely-used Scan to Pay, the way people pay for their purchases in China.

As everyone can see, the Scan to Pay is gaining more and more popularity among people. Because of its convenience, people, whether young or old, are paying by using their mobile phones. What they have to do is enter the app of Alipay or WeChat and scan the QR codes. The Scan to Pay is advantageous in that it saves us the trouble of carrying cash on ourselves. Moreover, it enables us to pay whenever and wherever we like.

I am sure you will like it when you have tried it.

Yours,

Li Hua

附听力材料

(Text 1)

W: Hurry up, Mike. The film starts at 10:00 am.

M: Take your time. 15 minutes is enough for us to walk there.

(Text 2)

M: What do we need at the shop?

W: Well, we've got a lot of cheese and plenty of eggs, but we need more bread.

(Text 3)

W: What kind of sport do you like?

M: I really enjoy basketball. How about you?

W: I also like basketball, but volleyball is more interesting to me.

(Text 4)

W: Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

M: Well, yesterday my wife bought me this coat here. I'd like to change it.

W: What's the problem?

M: I'm afraid it's too big.

(Text 5)

M: Did you hear the weather report for next week?

W: It will be snowing tomorrow till Tuesday. The day after that day will be sunny.

(Text 6)

W: Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

M: May I have my key? Room 315.

W: Yes, sir. Are you from the Chinese Agricultural Research Office? Here is a message for you.

M: Yes, thanks. By the way, my friend left in a hurry this morning and left his key in his room. Could you open it for him?

W: What is his room number?

M: 1551.

W: I'm sorry that I can't leave here at the moment, but I'll send someone to open the door in a minute. You can tell your friend to go upstairs and wait by the door.

M: No hurry. Thank you very much.

W: Not at all.

(Text 7)

W: Good evening, sir. May I help you?

M: Good evening. I'd like to have a room for three nights here.

W: Have you made a reservation with us?

M: No, I didn't think it would be too difficult to find a hotel.

W: I am terribly sorry. This is the busiest season and all our rooms are fully booked.

M: I am sorry to hear that. Could you recommend a hotel nearby, please?

W: May I have your family name?

M: It's Smith.

W: Mr. Smith, please wait a minute. I'll contact some other hotels for you... Thank you for waiting. Moulton Hotel has a few vacant rooms. I have booked one for you. They'll have someone meet you here soon.

M: That is very kind of you. Thank you so much for your kindness.

W: It's my pleasure.

(Text 8)

M: What are you going to do, Millie?

W: I don't know. I have to give up my hope of being a mathematician. My college days are over and I have to be realistic about myself.

M: Why?

W: My grades in math weren't high enough in college, so I couldn't live up to the goals my parents set for me.

M: You did well in college in fact. I don't think you let your parents down.

W: Perhaps. I wish they could tell me face to face how they really feel.

M: Why don't you tell them what you would like to be?

W: Perhaps I will. I used to want to be a teacher. I think my parents would like that.

M: It is important for you to understand each other. So you'd better talk with them.

W: Yes, you are right.

(Text 9)

M: Have you seen the e-mail written by a sad father on the Internet?

W: No, what is it about?

M: He sent it to ask for help on the Internet. It reads: "My son has got a rare and dangerous heart disease. The doctors have told my wife to prepare for the worst. Please help save my son."

W: What happened later?

M: Mary Anne, a teacher, happened to see this message when surfing the Internet. She was moved and sent a message on the Internet to seek help for the boy.

W: Did she get any reply?

M: Any? She got hundreds of messages from around the world. Several heart disease experts offered to treat the boy for free. Brenda, an actress, even raised thousands of dollars for the boy. The boy finally had a successful operation. Now, he is a healthy boy again. The father then wrote a message to thank those who had helped his son on the Internet.

(Text 10)

OK, let's begin. Hello, everyone. My name's Kate. And I'll be your teacher for this class. As you all should know by now, this class is on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:15 to 4:50 pm. We will be meeting in this room for the first half of the course, but we will be using the research lab every other week on Thursdays in room 405 during the last two months of the class. This is the text for the class. Unfortunately, the books haven't arrived yet, but I was told that you should be able to buy them at Xinhua Bookstore the day after tomorrow. Again, as you see here, your grade is determined by your performance on the midterm and final tests, weekly tests and a research project. My office hours are from 1:00 to 2:00 pm on Wednesdays, and you can make an appointment to meet me at other times as well. I hope we can get along well with each other.

Unit 4

Pygmalion

Section 1 Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

题组A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P131

I. 单词拼写。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 whistled | 2 brilliant |
| 3 fortune | 4 betray |
| 5 acquaintance | 6 extraordinary |
| 7 superior | 8 condemned |
| 9 troublesome | 10 outcome |

II. 单句语法填空。

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 adaptation | 2 amazement |
| 3 hesitation | 4 mistaken |
| 5 fortunately | 6 as |
| 7 Generally | 8 Having hesitated |
| 9 classified | 10 if |

III. 单句改错。

- for → to
- great 前加 of
- term → terms
- Fortunately → Unfortunately
- than → to
- acquaintance → acquaintances
- 删除 when
- has → been
- betrayed → betraying
- remarks 改为 remarking

IV. 单项填空。

- B 【解析】句意:我们把特定的生物划归为禽类不是因为它们腿长还是腿短,而是因为它们都有羽毛。classify sth. as...把某物归为……,符合题意。think 想,思考,认为;look 看;divide 分开,分成。
- B 【解析】句意:李女士评论说由萧伯纳改编的戏剧很值得一看。remark 意为“谈论;评论,说起”,符合句意。treat 治疗,对待,款待;publish 出版,发行,发表,公布;demand 强烈要求。
- D 【解析】句意:她假装平静下来,但她的表情暴露了她真的很生气的事实。betray 意为“显露出(本来面目);背叛”,符合句意。advise 建议;prove 证明;appear 出现,似乎。
- B 【解析】句意:人类的思维总是高于机器,因为机器只是人类思维的工具。superior 较高的,优越的;be superior to 比……优越,超过……。
- A 【解析】这里指“如果我们不能及时赶到那儿该怎么办?”。what if 要是……怎么办;as if 好像;even if 即使;only if 只要。

题组B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P132

I. 课文语法填空。

- ambitious 【解析】考查词性转换。此处需要该词的形容词形式做表语。
- flowers 【解析】考查可数名词的复数形式。由语境可知此处用该名词的复数形式表示泛指概念。
- convinced 【解析】考查形容词的用法。be convinced that...确信/坚信……
- on 【解析】考查动词短语。depend on 意为“依赖,依靠”,为固定搭配。
- taught 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处为省略句,相当于 once she was taught...。
- off 【解析】考查动词短语。pass...off as...意为“(把某人)改变或冒充成……”。
- So 【解析】考查连词的用法。上下文之间为因果关系,“所以她到希金斯家去了”。
- an 【解析】考查不定冠词的用法。此处用不定冠词 an 表示泛指。皮克林是位军官。
- which 【解析】考查关系代词。which 引导非限制性定语从句,在从句中做主语,指代前面整个句子。

10 pronunciation 【解析】考查词性转换。此处应用该词的名词形式。

II. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 本文主要向读者介绍了五部戏剧及其试看情况。

1 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据 *Bright Star* 中的“Steve Martin and Edie Brickell wrote this bluegrass-and-Americana musical”及“Cort, 138 W. 48th St. 212-239-6200. In previews.”可知,可以在 Cort, 138 W. 48th St. 欣赏美国音乐,故 B 项正确。

2 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据 *The Father* 中的信息“Previews begin next month”可知,*The Father* 这部戏剧现在还未处于试看中,故 D 项正确。

3 A 【解析】推理判断题。通读文章内容可知,本文主要是向读者介绍五部戏剧,故 A 项正确。

III. 阅读七选五。

语篇导读 本文是记叙文。作者讲述了在大城市繁忙路段,众人一起帮助摔倒者的感人故事,打破了作者对人间冷漠的看法,体现了人们互相帮扶、彼此理解的和谐氛围。

1 G 【解析】上句提到“我”看见一个年轻人的自行车倒在人行道上,下句叙述了绑在车上的纸箱等情况,G项“沉重的纸箱和其他包裹与自行车一并摔落在地上”符合文意。

2 D 【解析】由上文提到的“apathy and the non-caring attitudes”与“hoping for some help”可知,由于人们彼此的冷漠和互不关心的态度,作者认为此情景下应该没有人愿意提供帮助,所以作者在祈祷人们来帮助他,故 D 项符合文意。

3 B 【解析】上文提到两位男士下了车,一位过路的妇女已经在那试图帮助摔倒的年轻人,下文叙述了那两位高大的男士把车抬起来,故 B 项“看到两位男士过来,她让开了”符合文意。

4 F 【解析】上句提到两位男士下车时就已经变成绿灯了,且由下句“patiently waiting traffic”可知,人们对于这些去帮助他人的人非常支持和赞许,所以即使绿灯亮了,排在后面的车辆也没有人按喇叭,故选 F 项。

5 C 【解析】此处总结上文,本文展示了一幅感人的帮助他人的画面,以此呼应第一段内容。这个不同寻常的场景发生在繁华的路段上,这让作者非常感激那些好心的市民。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P138

I. 单句语法填空。

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 occupied | 2 interrupting |
| 3 Cheated | 4 Driven |
| 5 Gathering | 6 Having suffered |
| 7 hesitating | 8 Attracted |
| 9 Standing | 10 To make |

II. 单句改错。

- 去掉 been
- 删除 being
- 删除 are 或在 once 后加 they
- 删除第一个 she 或者在第一个 she 后加 was

5 Facing→Faced

6 去掉 being

7 annoying→annoyed

8 Judged→Judging

9 celebrate→celebrating

10 Serving→Served

III. 句型转换。

- Not satisfied with their neighbour
- unless treated in time
- surrounded by her fans
- bathing the mountain in golden light
- Having been fined/Fined several times for speeding

题组 B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P139

I. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 家庭妇女黛比的梦想是成为一名作家,为了实现梦想她不断地写作,家境的贫困也没有阻止她前进的脚步。最终,在丈夫和家人的支持下她的劳动有了丰厚的回报。

1 C 【解析】细节理解题。由第 3 段第 2 句“I really think I'd have made it as a writer...”可知,黛比的梦想是成为一名作家。

2 D 【解析】推理判断题。由第 2 段内容可知,黛比心碎的原因是丈夫的话,她的努力起初没有得到丈夫的支持,故选 D。

3 B 【解析】细节理解题。由第 4 段第 1 句“But the sacrifice and the persistence finally paid off”可知 A 和 C 是正确的,而由最后一段第 2 句“All that sacrifice in support of his wife paid off handsomely.”可知 D 项也是正确的,故本题选 B。

4 A 【解析】细节理解题。由最后一段最后两句话可知,黛比给孩子的礼物比几次夏令营更重要,那就是对追逐梦想的支持与鼓励,故选 A。

II. 语法填空。

语篇导读 本文是一篇议论文。研究表明,在增强人们的幸福感、让人过得更健康方面,朋友比家人更重要。

1 equally 【解析】考查副词。空格中所填单词在句中修饰形容词 valuable,需用 equal 的副词形式。

2 as 【解析】考查介词。as 此处表示“作为”,符合语境。

3 forced 【解析】考查非谓语动词。“if forced to...”是“连词+分词”表示省略,完整表达是“if people are forced to...”。

4 were surveyed 【解析】考查时态语态。主语“Nearly 7,500 people”是谓语动词动作 survey 的承受者,需用被动语态;这里是描述过去发生的事,用一般过去时。

5 Keeping 【解析】考查非谓语动词。“Keeping a few really good friends around”是动名词短语做主语。

6 from 【解析】考查介词。keep sb. from doing sth. 是习惯搭配,意思是“阻止某人做某事”。

7 takes 【解析】考查时态与主谓一致。这里说的是一般性道理,用一般现在时;动名词短语做主语,谓语动词通常用单数。

8 that/which 【解析】考查定语从句。关系代词 that/which 指代

先行词 friendships, 引导定语从句, 并在从句中做主语。

- 9 enjoyable 【解析】考查形容词。空格中所填单词在句中做表语, 需用 enjoy 的形容词形式。
- 10 more 【解析】考查比较级。由句中“than relationships with family”可知, 这里应该用 much 的比较级形式。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P145

I. 单词拼写。

- 1 effective
- 2 shabby
- 3 compromises
- 4 sobbed
- 5 disgusting
- 6 overlooked
- 7 status
- 8 laundry
- 9 musical
- 10 horrible

II. 单句语法填空。

- 1 in
- 2 handful
- 3 effectively
- 4 In
- 5 stare
- 6 overlooking
- 7 out
- 8 herself
- 9 have been robbed
- 10 living

III. 单句写作。

- 1 whenever you need it
- 2 as they are in great need of agricultural science and technology
- 3 the two sides finally reached a compromise on the price of the house
- 4 otherwise we wouldn't have found it
- 5 Deep in reading a book

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P146

I. 完形填空。

【语篇导读】达尔马南达想在自己的学生中物色一名未来的女婿。于是他想了个办法测试学生。

- 1 D 【解析】联系下文的“He preferred to have an intelligent student among his pupils as his son-in-law.”可知, 达尔马南达是那儿的“老师”。
- 2 B 【解析】联系上文可知, 苏纳瓦提非常漂亮, 所以她父亲想找一个能配得上她的男子。match 在这里的意思是“相配的人”。
- 3 A 【解析】联系空后的“considering how to judge their intelligence”可知, 考虑怎样去判断他们的智力, 他就“担心、焦虑”。
- 4 C 【解析】联系空前的“came up with”可知, 他想出了一个“计划”。
- 5 D 【解析】联系空后老师讲话的内容可知, 老师在讲话的时候所有学生都在“听着”。
- 6 C 【解析】“我”想给女儿安排“婚事”, 但是“我”没有为她置办嫁妆的能力。
- 7 B 【解析】联系空后的内容可知, 达尔马南达婉转地建议他们去

偷东西, 因此这里用 suppose 表示婉转地建议。

- 8 C 【解析】前文有“nobody should see you stealing”, 因此此空选 secretly。从那时开始, 每个学生都开始“悄悄地”拿来东西, 然后交给这位老师。
- 9 D 【解析】联系前文“steals and brings them back”可知, 这些都是“偷来的”东西。
- 10 A 【解析】达尔马南达决定把那些东西“检查”一下, 然后就归还给它们的主人。
- 11 A 【解析】联系空前的“and return them to the”可知, 老师在检查后把这些东西返还给了它们的“主人”。
- 12 B 【解析】古纳西拉没有带回来任何物品, 他看起来情绪是很“低落的”。
- 13 D 【解析】联系空前的“you said that nobody should see it”可知, 古纳西拉认为没人会看到是“不可能的”事情。difficult 困难的; simple 简单的; convenient 方便的, 皆不符合语境。
- 14 C 【解析】前文讲述没有人看到是不可能的, 原因是自己就肯定“看得到”。
- 15 A 【解析】联系下文“find out the intelligent person”可知, 这个学生“很聪明”。
- 16 A 【解析】“我”不需要什么贵重物品, “我”只不过用“计”想找出聪明的人。
- 17 B 【解析】联系空前空后的内容可知, 即使你有好的“理由”去偷盗, 这也是错的。
- 18 D 【解析】联系老师说的话可知, 老师“表扬”了他。
- 19 C 【解析】达尔马南达“命令”所有的学生把偷来的东西都还回去。
- 20 B 【解析】寓意: 你的良知是最“重要的”东西。你不应该做任何损害你良知的东西。

【长难句分析】第一段第 4 句: She was a good-looking girl (for whom Dharmananda was searching for a right match).

她是一位漂亮的姑娘, 达尔马南达正在为她寻找一个能配得上她的男子。

for whom 引导定语从句, 修饰 girl。

II. 短文改错。

During the Men's 800-metre Race of our school's sports meet, Li Hua from Senior 2 soon got well ahead ^{of} the others and finally ranked first. The crowd were shouting and cheering for him while Li Hua fell to the ground, being injured. Many people came to ^{her} assistance. A teacher ^{gives} him first aid, while some students passed water and ^{the} towel to him. In no time, Li Hua was back on his ^{foot}. When ^{interview}, Li Hua expressed his thanks to everyone, saying “Injured as I am, I can feel the ^{warm} from you. I am ^{warmth} ^{delight} to make contributions to my class.”

第一处: ahead 后加 of 【解析】因为后面有宾语 the others, 所以要加介词 of。ahead of 意为“在……前面”。故在 ahead 后加 of。

第二处: while → when 【解析】be doing sth. when... 为固定句型, 意为“正在做某事时, 突然……”。故将 while 改为 when。

第三处: 删除 being 【解析】此处 injured 是形容词做状语, 表示一种

状态,不需要再加 being。故删除 being。

第四处:her→his 【解析】这里是指代 Li Hua,根据上下文可知是男孩,应用 his。故将 her 改为 his。

第五处:gives→gave 【解析】文章叙述的是过去的事情,“给”的动作是发生在过去的动作,所以应用一般过去时。故将 gives 改为 gave。

第六处:the→a 【解析】此处 towel 是第一次提到,表示泛指,所以用不定冠词 a 修饰。故将 the 改为 a。

第七处:foot→feet 【解析】be back on one's feet 为固定搭配,意为“东山再起”。故将 foot 改为 feet。

第八处:interview→interviewed 【解析】此处是状语从句的省略,当从句主语与主句主语一致,且从句谓语含 be 动词时,可以省略从句的主语和 be 动词。该从句补充完整为:When he was interviewed,故将 interview 改为 interviewed。

第九处:warm→warmth 【解析】在定冠词 the 的后面,做 feel 的宾语,应用名词。故将 warm 改为 warmth。

第十处:delight→delighted 【解析】此处是与 am 构成系表结构,说明主语的状态,所以应用形容词 delighted。故将 delight 改为 delighted。

III. 读后续写。

One possible version:

The next day we remembered the brand-new tent we had brought with us. Mom insisted that we must make full use of it since we had brought it. David and I looked at Dad, hoping he could stop her crazy idea. To our great disappointment, he agreed. We spent a whole afternoon seeking a nice camping place and set up our tent before the night fell. It was the first time that I had thought mom could be wise as I admiring our stunning tent. “Oh, I forgot the pillows!” what a misconception. Despite the ache of my neck, we had some great nights.

We drove through several states and saw lots of great sights along the way. The bright blue sky, the limitless green grass, the group of sheep, the setting sun and the countless stars in the curtain of nights kept me spellbound. Not only did we see the picturesque scenery, we also managed to consider mom's scandals as a kind of fun. I really love my Mum.

To our relief, we arrived at grandparents' place and went back to our home with all of four.

Unit 4 单元复习方案

单元测评方案

→ 正文 P154

第一部分 听力

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 2 A | 3 B | 4 C |
| 5 B | 6 C | 7 A | 8 B |
| 9 B | 10 A | 11 B | 12 C |
| 13 C | 14 B | 15 B | 16 A |
| 17 A | 18 B | 19 B | 20 C |

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇导读】文章介绍了去陌生国家旅游而又不会说这个国家的语言时的几条建议。

- 21 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据题干中的关键词“language translation app”可定位到第二段。由该段的最后一句话可知答案。
- 22 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章中的“Speak with Your Hands

and Head”部分可知选 C。

- 23 D 【解析】细节理解题。由文章最后一段的叙述可知,通过雇佣当地导游可以帮助你更好地理解当地语言。

B

【语篇导读】错发邀请短信,陌生人共度感恩节。

- 24 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“He'd never seen the number before and responded ‘Grandma? Can I have a picture?’”可知答案。

- 25 B 【解析】推理分析题。根据第三、四段“‘Can I still get a plate?’ he went on to ask, not expecting a response. She shot back, ‘Of course you can. That's what grandma's do... Feed everyone.’ The two talked a few times”推断出,她个性随和。根据第六段“The two developed a good friendship, talking regularly as she gave him advice about his life and career.”和第八段“‘She's like a grandma to me; she gives me advice on keeping my head up in school,’ Hinton said. ‘She asks me about my dreams.’”推断出,她很关心人。

- 26 B 【解析】词义猜测题。根据倒数第二段“‘They tease me to this day about texting a stranger.’”可推测出。

- 27 A 【解析】主旨大意题。本文故事是由一个错发的邀请短信引发的故事,故事的主人翁们两次共度感恩节。

C

【语篇导读】文章讲述了一位出生在美国的中国少年对自己身份的定位过程,尽管受到来自中国的亲戚朋友和美国当地人的不接受和不理解,但他还是热爱着中美文化,并学会去将二者合二为一。

- 28 B 【解析】推理判断题。由文章第一段中的“My character was equally molded by both cultures. For a long time, I was comfortable with being from two cultures.”可知,最初作者对自己独特的身份是充满自信的。

- 29 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的叙述可知,在中国,当主人拿美国开玩笑时,作者的亲戚常常望着他笑并询问他的感受。由此可知,作者的中国亲戚把他看作美国人,故当他离开中国时会感到自己比来时更不像中国人了。

- 30 C 【解析】细节理解题。由文章第四、五段的叙述可知,机场的一位男子不停地向作者问问题以确定他是美国人,主要是因为他长得像美国人,因此是他的外貌让别人不相信他是美国人。从文章第五段最后一句可知答案。

- 31 A 【解析】主旨大意题。结合全文文意,可知作者在文中讲述了自己的中、美两种身份都遭到了别人不认可的经历。在中国,中国人把他看作美国人;在美国,美国人把他看作中国人。在文化上,他不专属于中国或美国,属于无家可归者,故“Being Culturally Homeless”最符合文意。B 项干扰性较强,因为其表述侧重“a boy”,故与文意不符。

D

【语篇导读】说明文,利用温室气体以减轻温室效应。

- 32 A 【解析】段落大意题。根据第一段描述的重点内容,可总结归纳出答案。

- 33 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“Climeworks thinks the answer is to feed them to greenhouses”和第三段“‘Its technology will collect carbon dioxide out of the air and sell it to nearby greenhouses to promote the growth of lettuce, cucumbers and tomatoes.’”可得出。

- 34 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段“‘beverage makers, who would be able to use it to carbonate their drinks.’”可推断出。

35. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段“Because of this, the new strategy will only make an impact if it is widely applied.”可推断出。

第二节

【语篇导读】对于每个职场人来说,在自己都很忙碌的情况下,面对同事或上司的求助,只要做到文中提到的三步,就能合理地拒绝他们的请求而又使双方感到心安理得。

36. B 【解析】“如何才能合理地拒绝他们呢?”这里根据前文的现象提出问题,引出下文中解决问题的三种方法。故选 B。

37. E 【解析】根据下文的关键词“this willing-to-help attitude”可推测出答案,即使拒绝了别人,别人也知道你是愿意帮忙的。故选 E。

38. C 【解析】“人们往往会用结果来评判别人,这个道理在平常的对话中也是成立的。”上下文逻辑清楚,故选 C。

39. A 【解析】可根据文章的结构来解答本题。本题是选择文章的小标题,对应前两个小标题的结构,可知本句应为祈使句,是本文提到的第三种方法;再结合段意,可知拒绝别人时,可提供备用方案。故选 A。

40. F 【解析】“不要只告诉别人你没有时间,而要告诉别人你在什么时间有空。”F 项中的 instead 正好有转折之意。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

【语篇导读】文章讲述了作者是如何与一只小花栗鼠建立起信任关系的。在此过程中,作者变得更平静了,并对大自然和生物有了更深的敬意。

41. B 【解析】作者喜欢在院子里给鸟类喂食。三年前的夏季来了一只小花栗鼠,加入了吃食行列。那个夏季,“我”看着它长大(grow)。

42. D 【解析】作者想知道这只花栗鼠是否信任(trust)他,让他用手来给它喂食或爱抚它。同时第二段中的“Chip did show more trust”也给出了提示。

43. C 【解析】在花栗鼠奇普靠近之前,“我”常常放置(put down)它最喜欢的食物。此处表示通过投放食物来吸引动物,逐步建立信任。

44. C 【解析】“我”弯下身,保持静止,一动也不动。still 用作形容词,表示“静止的;不动的”。

45. B 【解析】“我”常常把张开的手掌放在适当的地方,一动也不动。in place 在适当的地方,在恰当的位置;in public 公开地,当众;in return 作为回报;in turn 反过来,转而,轮流,依次。

46. A 【解析】这样,这只花栗鼠就会知道“我”不会抓(grab)它。

47. D 【解析】最后(Finally),在第二个夏天快要结束的时候,奇普还真的表现出更多的信任。

48. C 【解析】一天,当“我”用手指头捏着一颗种子给奇普时……offer 表示“主动提供”。

49. A 【解析】它接近了“我”并小心谨慎地(cautiously)啄起种子放进嘴里。

50. B 【解析】“我”很开心,奇普和“我”在信任上取得了突破(breakthrough)。

51. C 【解析】在这样的常规(routine)中又过去了大约两个月,“我”更进一步了。

52. D 【解析】“我”用食指轻轻地触摸了(touched)一次它的后背。

53. A 【解析】“我”甚至无法肯定奇普是否感觉到了,但它没有逃走(run away)。

54. B 【解析】“我”用两根手指轻抚奇普。奇普又一次(Again)保持镇定,吃着种子。

55. C 【解析】现在,“我”一呼唤它的名字,这只花栗鼠就从藏身之处跑出来,然后让“我”轻抚(pet)它柔软丝滑的身体。

56. B 【解析】一位朋友曾经提到在她领养了(adopted)一条狗之后,她注意到在没吃药的情况下,她的高血压就回到了正常(normal)。

57. D 【解析】见上题解析。

58. A 【解析】“我”认为“我”自己从跟奇普的互动中也变得更平静(calmer)了。由句中的 too 可知选 calmer。

59. D 【解析】“我”同时还对大自然和生物有了更深的敬意(respect)。

60. A 【解析】最重要的是,“我”惊讶于这只小花栗鼠中途与“我”建立信任的能力(ability)。

第二节

【语篇导读】说明文《中国桥》中文比赛节目对外国友人的影响。

61. to 【解析】考查介词。bring sth. to sb.

62. who 【解析】考查定语从句引导词。做主语指人用 who。

63. confidence 【解析】考查名词做宾语。涉及词性转换。

64. started 【解析】考查动词一般过去时。

65. sixth 【解析】考查序数词。

66. interested 【解析】考查动词过去分词做宾语补足语。make sb. interested.

67. the 【解析】考查定冠词 the,表示特指他为学校做过的几次研究报告的主题。

68. learning 【解析】考查动词 ing 做句子主语。

69. richer 【解析】考查形容词比较级。根据后面“skills more diverse”可得出答案。

70. individuals 【解析】考查名词复数。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Several American students visited our school. Upon our arrival, we their gave a warm welcome to them, among them a boy named Tim was to stay whom with my family for the weekend. I recognized Tim at once, compared him comparing with ^ photo he had sent to me. Tim greeted me and expressed that how excited he felt. When school was over, we took the subway home. My parents prepared a rich family dinner that night but we enjoyed ourselves so much, and eating and chatting. The next day, I act as a guide, showing Tim along acted around the most famous scenic spots in Beijing. Wherever he went, he had some photos take to help him memorize this unforgettable trip to China. The time taken to say goodbye came when we realized it. I gave Tim a kite as a souvenir. before

第一处:our→their 【解析】考查代词。本句表示的是“几个美国学生的到来”,物主代词用 their 修饰名词 arrival。注意指代要一致。

第二处:them→whom 【解析】考查定语从句关系词。逗号后是定语从句,位于介词后指人的关系代词用 whom。

第三处:compared→comparing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。compare 的执行者是句子的主语 I,二者之间是主动关系,用现在

分词做伴随状语。

第四处:photo 前加 the 【解析】考查冠词。此处特指“他之前发给我的照片”,photo 前用定冠词 the。

第五处:删除 that 【解析】考查从句。在 express 后的宾语从句中,引导词修饰 excited,表示程度,用 how,that 多余。

第六处:but→and 【解析】考查连词。句子“我父母准备丰盛的晚餐”与“我们玩得高兴”是并列关系,连词用 and。

第七处:act→acted 【解析】考查时态。故事发生在过去,且本文整体用一般过去时,故用 acted。

第八处:along→around 【解析】考查固定搭配。show sb. around some place 意为“领某人参观某地”,是固定短语。

第九处:take→taken 【解析】考查非谓语动词。photos 与 take 是被动关系,用过去分词做状语。

第十处:when→before 【解析】考查连词。本句意为“我们还没意识到就该说再见了”,“The time to say goodbye came”发生在“realized”之前,连词用 before。

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

I'm very glad to know that you are busy in organizing a Chinese Corner in your school. I believe it will help you master Chinese and have a better understanding of the Chinese culture.

Here are some activities for you to choose from. You can tell stories behind Chinese idioms, from which you will learn a lot. In addition, you'd better try reciting Chinese poems. You will be attracted by their strong rhythms and special feelings. Singing Chinese songs is another good option. Not only will you improve your pronunciation but also you will enjoy yourself.

I do hope your Chinese Corner will be successful. Looking forward to your good news.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

附听力材料

(Text 1)

M:Excuse me,where is the nearest shop? I want to buy a recorder.

W:Go down this street about four blocks. I can take you there if you like.

(Text 2)

M:Hello,Mary. It's John speaking. Is your mother any better?

W:Yes. But she can't return to the office and has to stay in bed at home for several days.

(Text 3)

M:Do you think Mark should come to school today?

W:No,I don't think so. He may spread the cold to the other students in the class. Let's keep quiet. Here comes the teacher.

(Text 4)

M:Ann,I need someone to take me to the airport tomorrow morning. My flight has changed.

W:What time is your flight,then?

M:10:50 am. So I'll leave here early in the morning,at about 9:15 am.

(Text 5)

W:Peter,would you like to go to the movies with us this evening?

M:I am afraid not. My mother asked me to go and call on my aunt with her.

(Text 6)

W:How was your stay during Tom's birthday party?

M:His family were nice to me and the food was very delicious. But I wasn't quite comfortable when they asked me how old I was.

W:This question is quite common in China.

M:I see. In China,this is a sign of interest. But in my culture,age and weight are personal matters that shouldn't be asked.

W:And also how much money people earn every month.

M:That's right. I wish I knew as much about your culture as you know about ours.

(Text 7)

M:Hi,Laura. You are late again!

W:Sorry,Bob! My car broke down on the way,so I had to walk a long way to take a bus. You know the traffic is terrible in the morning.

M:OK,let's get started then.

W:What's our schedule today?

M:We are supposed to interview some movie stars who are arriving this afternoon and then we will interview a director from Canada. After that,we'll have to write a long article in detail. It is expected to be the focus of tomorrow morning's paper.

W:Oh,I've got it.

M:By the way,you'd better take something to eat with you. I'm afraid we will be too busy to get any food while we are out.

W:OK. Thank you.

(Text 8)

M:Good evening,I'd like to ask you a few questions about the stealing.

W:Of course,officer. Come in,please.

M:OK. Tell me what happened.

W:Well,when I reached home,I saw that the light was on in the sitting room.

M:What did you do then?

W:I looked into the sitting room from a window and I saw a man.

M:What did he look like?

W:Well,he was tall and had red hair.

M:Did he see you?

W:Yes,he did. He ran out of the room and I went to call the police.

(Text 9)

M:Good morning. This is City Taxi.

W:Good morning. I'd like to book a taxi to the airport on Saturday morning, please.

M:Where will you be coming from?

W:I'm at Garden Hotel on Union Street. There will be three of us sharing the taxi. How much will it be?

M:It is about 60 dollars.

W:60 dollars? Each or between us?

M:That's all together. What time should we leave?

W:Seven o'clock in the morning.

M:OK! We'll pick you up at your hotel at seven then.

W:You'd better come half an hour earlier. I want to buy some food in the supermarket nearby.

M:OK. Is there anything to add?

W:No,thanks.

(Text 10)

In today's program,I will introduce a new sport to you.

You've probably seen false car racing on TV or in the movies,but have you ever seen drag racing? Drag racing started in the United States in 1953. The first drag racing tracks were built by those who were worried about teenagers who were racing their cars on the streets. The drag racing track is a straight course about 1,200 feet long. The track has to be straight because the

cars go so fast that they can't possibly take a corner. Each race lasts only about seven seconds. The cars used in drag racing don't have much in common with other racing cars. In the front is something that looks like a bicycle wheel. Huge, fat tires are at the back. The powerful engine is usually in front of the driver. During a race there is sometimes so much smoke from the engines that it's hard to see the racers. The fans say the best races are those where the cars go so fast that they can't see them at all. There is professional drag racing now. A good drag racer can earn as much as \$65,000 a year.

Unit 5 Meeting your ancestors

Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

题组A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P168

I. 单词拼写。

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 starving | 2 alternative |
| 3 acute | 4 primitive |
| 5 tentative | 6 analysis |
| 7 Category | 8 messy |
| 9 Regardless | 10 ample |

II. 单句语法填空。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 starving | 2 awareness |
| 3 interruption | 4 Alternatively |
| 5 analysis | 6 running |
| 7 assuming | 8 assumption |
| 9 accuracy | 10 sharpened |

III. 单句改错。

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 but 后加 to | 2 It→As |
| 3 were→was | 4 amusing→amused |
| 5 tentative→tentatively | 6 assuming→assumed |
| 7 regardless 后加 of | 8 must 后加 have |
| 9 sharp→sharply | 10 Compared→Comparing |

IV. 单项填空。

- 1 D 【解析】clear 清晰的, 明白的; sure/certain 肯定的; tentative 试探性的。make a tentative guess 猜想一下。
- 2 B 【解析】句意: 这所特殊学校接受所有残疾的学生, 不管其教育水平和背景如何。regardless of 不管; 不顾, 符合句意。according to 根据; in addition to 除……之外; in terms of 从……方面来说。
- 3 A 【解析】句意: 他一手拿刀一手拿叉, 准备切碎那只鸡。cut up 切碎, 符合句意。cut off 切断; cut in 插话; cut down 砍倒, 删减。
- 4 C 【解析】考查非限制性定语从句。句意: 正如古语所说: “你不能以貌取人。”此处 as 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰前面的整个句子。
- 5 B 【解析】句意: 由于煤和燃油越来越少, 科学家们正在探索新的方法利用替代能源, 像阳光、风和水等动力和燃料。primary 首要的, 初期的; instant 立即的, 迅速的; unique 独特的; alternative 可选择的, 可替代的。

题组B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P169

I. 课文语法填空。

- 1 a 【解析】考查不定冠词。visit 前常用不定冠词 a, 此处意为“来周口店洞穴参观”。
- 2 it 【解析】考查 it 在强调句中的用法。此处意为“就是在这儿他们找到了证据证明世界上一些最早的人类曾住在这里”。
- 3 earliest 【解析】考查形容词最高级。最高级前常用定冠词 the。
- 4 reasonable 【解析】考查词性转换。此处需用形容词做表语, 意为“合理的”。
- 5 of 【解析】考查固定搭配。regardless of 不管; 不顾。
- 6 bones 【解析】考查名词的复数。由语境可知此处表示的是老虎和熊的骨头, 应用复数。
- 7 have used 【解析】此处用 might have done 表示推测, 意为“早期人类可能已经会使用削尖的石器”。
- 8 to sew 【解析】考查不定式做目的状语。去掉动物的皮, 目的是缝制衣服。
- 9 between 【解析】考查介词的用法。意为“早期的人们之间可能有贸易交往”。
- 10 but 【解析】上下文之间有逻辑上的转折关系, 他们不种植庄稼, 但是采摘水果和猎杀动物。

II. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 文章介绍了周口店北京人遗址的概况及对其考古的意义。

- 1 C 【解析】考查细节理解。根据第一段中的 “In the 1920s, archaeologists discovered some prehistoric human bones there which changed people's view of China's history.” 可知, 应选 C 项。
- 2 D 【解析】考查推理判断。根据第三、第四段的内容可知 A、B、C 三项表述正确, 文中没有提及挖掘周口店得到了资助, 故 D 项表述错误。
- 3 C 【解析】考查推理判断。根据第四段内容可知, 对北京人遗址的挖掘工作由于日本的侵略曾一度中止, 新中国成立后, 挖掘工作又重新开始。由此可以推知对北京人遗址的挖掘工作进展得不顺利。故选 C 项。A、B 两项属于文中的直接信息, D 项不符合文章内容。
- 4 D 【解析】考查段落大意。本段在开头叙述了周口店对于考古的意义之后, 详细介绍了周口店现在所处的糟糕状况, 因此 D 项符合题意。

【长难句分析】 Ashes were found alongside the fossils, which showed they had used fire for cooking food and also for light, warmth, and protection against wild animals.

【句意】 在化石附近发现的灰烬表明, 他们已经使用火来烹饪食物, 也用来照明、取暖以及防御野生动物侵袭。

【分析】 本句是一个复合句。which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 Ashes, which 在从句中做主语; showed 后面是一个省略了 that 的宾语从句。

III. 阅读七选五。

语篇导读 青少年的压力主要来自于学校考试。在考试前, 父母该怎样做来帮助孩子保持镇定呢?

- 1 D 【解析】根据下文的 “Communicate openly with your teen.” 可知

这里是指要倾听孩子。故选 D 项。

- 2 E 【解析】本段内容涉及的是帮助孩子了解自己需要学的东西。故选 E 项。
- 3 A 【解析】由下一句中的“encourage your teen to eat light meals or sandwiches”可知,这里是指孩子因为考试的压力而不想吃饭,故 A 项正确。
- 4 C 【解析】本段内容是要让孩子学会放松自己以及具体的方法,故选 C 项。
- 5 G 【解析】由后句“Your panic, anxiety and blame contribute to your teen's pressure.”可知,父母的态度会影响孩子的情感。故 G 项符合要求。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P175

I. 单句语法填空。

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 had been trapped | 2 had been carried |
| 3 has been studying | 4 have been working |
| 5 has been preparing | 6 has left |
| 7 have been sharing | 8 have been waiting |
| 9 have been looking | 10 has run |

II. 单句改错。

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 repaired 前加 being | 2 is→was |
| 3 have 前加 will/shall | 4 had→have |
| 5 bothered→bothers | 6 had→has |
| 7 have→had | 8 had→has |
| 9 took→takes | 10 were→are |

III. 单句写作(现在完成时/现在完成进行时)。

- Great changes have taken place in China
- I have been expecting him to call me
- It has been raining
- these scientists have been working on the project
- has been questioned by the local police

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P176

I. 阅读理解。

语篇导读 本文是一篇说明文。提出计划至今已有 90 多年的“奥斯卡博物馆”将要建成,并将于 2019 年对外开放。文章介绍了该博物馆的一些情况。

- 1 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“He told VOA the museum would open as Hollywood continued to seek new ways to entertain audiences beyond the movie theater.”可知,该博物馆的修建是为了寻求新的娱乐方式来娱乐观众,故 C 项正确。
- 2 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“Those plans are finally becoming a reality, with the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures set to open in 2019.”可知,该博物馆计划在 2019 年正式开放,故 B 项正确。
- 【干扰项分析】**根据第一段第一句“More than 90 years have passed

since Hollywood's official film organization first suggested plans to build its own museum.”可知,自好莱坞官方电影机构首次提出建造自己的博物馆的计划以来,已经过去了 90 多年,故 A 项错误;第四段第一句“Brougher says the museum will include a 1,000-seat theater and there will also be areas showing the academy's collection...”可知,原文中只提到博物馆会包含一座影院,故 C 项错误;根据第三段倒数第二句“The project is underway at the site of a historic Los Angeles department store built in 1939.”可知,该博物馆建在洛杉矶一家历史悠久的百货公司的原址上,而不是在其附近,故 D 项错误。

- 3 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段倒数第二句“They can also visit movie studios or the Dolby Theater, where the Oscars are presented.”可知,游客还可以参观电影制片厂或奥斯卡颁奖典礼的所在地杜比剧院。故 C 项正确。
- 4 B 【解析】写作意图题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了“奥斯卡博物馆”将于 2019 年对外开放,紧接着后文重点介绍了该博物馆的地址、游客可以游览和体验的项目等。据此可知,本文旨在介绍“奥斯卡博物馆”,故 B 项正确。

【长难句分析】They can stroll the Walk of Fame, where actors are honored with stars on Hollywood sidewalks.

【句意】他们可以漫步在“星光大道”上,那里是演员在好莱坞人行道上被授予明星的荣誉的地方。

【分析】where 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 the Walk of Fame。

II. 语法填空。

语篇导读 本文是一篇说明文。文章针对环保给出了降低碳排放的措施,其中包括绿色出行、乘坐公共交通工具和植树造林等。

- 1 has been changing 【解析】考查时态。根据句中的时间状语 in recent years 和句意可知,此处需要用现在完成进行时表示“世界气候一直处于变化中,并且会继续下去”这一含义。由于主语是 the climate,故谓动词用第三人称单数形式。
- 2 activities 【解析】考查名词的数。这里泛指“人类活动”,且 activity 为可数名词,故用复数形式。
- 3 into 【解析】考查介词。put into 为固定搭配,意为“使……进入(投入;放入)”。句意:任何时候,只要有东西在燃烧,碳就会被排放到大气中。
- 4 Therefore/Thus 【解析】考查副词。根据语境可知,该句和上句之间是因果关系,且由空格后的逗号可知此处为副词。
- 5 more 【解析】考查比较级。“the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...”为固定结构,表示“越……,就越……”。
- 6 a 【解析】考查不定冠词。句意:我们都能做到的一件事就是在可能的情况下步行或骑自行车。此处 bicycle 为可数名词,且表示泛指,故需要在前面加不定冠词 a。
- 【技巧点拨】**高考语法填空和短文改错中对冠词的考查几乎年年都有,考生在解答有关冠词的试题时要重点注意几个方面:①不定冠词 a/an 表数量,意为“一个、一次或一组”;②定冠词 the 表特指,一般有限定成分(定语从句、后置短语等)或限定名词的时候用 the,或表示说话双方都知道的“事物或人”;③重点关注有关冠词的一些固定用法,尤其是像 in charge of/in the charge of 这样的表示不同含义取决于加冠词与否的词组。
- 7 when 【解析】考查连词。“There are times when...”为固定句式。
- 8 because 【解析】考查连词。根据语境可知,该句与上句之间是因果关系:种树的原因是它可以吸收空气中的二氧化碳并且制

造氧气。

9 what 【解析】考查宾语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知, ... will have become a large tree 做 look at 的宾语从句, 从句缺少主语, 故用 what。

10 knowing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。动词 know 与其修饰的主语 you 之间构成主谓关系, 故用现在分词。

III. 短文改错。

One afternoon in February, my classmates and I was on the way to the were cinema. Suddenly an old woman falls down heavily due to the ground fell covering with thick ice. Seeing what had happened, we dialed 120 without a covered second thought. On such cold weather, we stayed with her until the In ambulance came to the scene. And then they left for the cinema. Although we the were later for the film, we all thought it was worthwhile. After all, help late helping people in need is a good way to obtain joy and happy. Now we all happiness remember the day which we spent it together.

第一处: was→were 【解析】考查主谓一致。因为本句的主语是 my classmates and I, 为复数, 故谓语句动词也应用复数形式。

第二处: falls→fell 【解析】考查时态。由开头的状语“ One afternoon in February”可知, 此文章是在讲述过去发生的事情, 故应用一般过去时。

第三处: covering→covered 【解析】考查非谓语动词。由句意可知, 地面覆盖着厚厚的冰, ground 与 cover 之间是动宾关系, 故应用过去分词表被动, 做后置定语。

第四处: On→In 【解析】考查介词。表示“在某种天气里”, 应用介词 in。in such cold weather 表示“在这样寒冷的天气里”。

第五处: scene 前加 the 【解析】考查冠词。scene 此处意为“地点, 现场”, 为可数名词, 这里是特指, 故其前应加定冠词。

第六处: they→we 【解析】考查代词。根据文意可知, 本处表达的是“我们”去电影院, 此处是指代错误, 故应将 they 改为 we。

第七处: later→late 【解析】考查形容词。句意: 尽管我们看电影迟到了, 我们都认为那是值得的。此处没有比较对象和比较意义, 故不用比较级。

第八处: help→helping 【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知, 句中的 help people 是动宾结构, 故 help 是动词, 而动词不能做主语, 此处表示一种习惯行为, 所以应用动名词做主语。

第九处: happy→happiness 【解析】考查名词。分析句子结构可知, and 连接的是并列的宾语, 故前后的词性应一致, joy 是名词, 故 happy 也应该用其名词形式, 此处指“获得快乐和幸福”。

第十处: 删除 it 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 句中的 which we spent... 是定语从句, 且 which 在从句中做 spent 的宾语, 故 it 在这里多余, 所以应删除。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

I. 单词拼写。

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 scratches | 2 album |
| 3 spit | 4 somehow |
| 5 applaud | 6 systematic |
| 7 accelerate | 8 delete |

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 9 skillfully | 10 wrinkles |
|--------------|-------------|

II. 单句语法填空。

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 significance | 2 applause |
| 3 arrested | 4 ahead |
| 5 Fed | 6 acceleration |
| 7 possessed | 8 dating |
| 9 when | 10 to be told |

III. 单句写作。

- | |
|--|
| 1 only to show his foolishness |
| 2 breaking it into pieces |
| 3 which dates back to/dates from the Ming Dynasty |
| 4 If only our boss could allow/permit us |
| 5 That team of soldiers had just returned from the disaster area |

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P182

I. 完形填空。

语篇导读 本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。作者从火灾中幸存下来之后, 感到生命的短暂和活着的美好, 因此开始享受人生, 不再只是追求物质上的享受。

- | |
|--|
| 1 A 【解析】指五月份之前的两个月没有树叶的树看上去像骨架。 |
| 2 B 【解析】现在是五月份, 树上长满了厚厚的树叶。 |
| 3 C 【解析】鸟儿飞来飞去找食物是为了给新生的雏鸟 (newborn babies) 喂食。 |
| 4 D 【解析】蝴蝶沿着路边寻找新鲜的野花。along 意为“沿着”, 符合语境。 |
| 5 D 【解析】各种花都开了, 因而空气中弥漫着花香。 |
| 6 A 【解析】句意为“当我看着金色的阳光从树叶上反射过来, 我笑了”, 所以应用 as 引导时间状语从句。 |
| 7 C 【解析】根据第一段的描述可知, 作者的周围非常宁静。 |
| 8 D 【解析】由第二段可知, 作者在一次大火中幸免于难, 所以对自己现在还活着 (still alive) 感到非常高兴。 |
| 9 B 【解析】break out 意为“(火灾等)爆发”, 符合句意。bring up (养育), turn down (调小; 拒绝) 和 give up (放弃) 不符合句意。 |
| 10 C 【解析】大火把家里的一切都毁掉了, 只剩下作者身上穿的那件内衣。 |
| 11 A 【解析】火灾毁了一切, 只剩下 (leave) 作者穿的内衣。 |
| 12 B 【解析】幸运的是, 作者一家人及时 (in time) 醒了过来, 并从火灾中逃生。 |
| 13 C 【解析】依逻辑和常识可知, 在火灾发生后接下来的 (followed) 几周, 作者的朋友帮助了作者。 |
| 14 D 【解析】由上下文可知, 作者觉得没有什么东西是重要的了, 重要的是看见亲人平安无事。前后表转折关系。 |
| 15 A 【解析】what 引导主语从句, 且在主语从句中做主语。 |
| 16 B 【解析】根据空格后的“not the stuff of this world”可知, 本空也应用 stuff 与此相对, stuff of the soul 意为“心灵的东西”。 |

17. C 【解析】作者不想要太多物质上的东西,因而会限制所购买东西的数量。
18. A 【解析】因为人生有限,所以我们必须做出明智的选择。
19. B 【解析】我们应将时间花在关爱他人、享受这个美好的世界等事情上。
20. D 【解析】我们应该用有限的时间让这个世界变成一个更加美好的地方。

II. 概要写作。

One possible version:

Despite some people's worry about technology, I consider it a chance, enhancing relationships and contributing to daily life. (要点1) Technology protects people from the embarrassment they may experience in face-to-face communication and enables them to socialize, share great life moments and save valuable memories. (要点2) It helps people avoid pressure and bad things, improves their communication skills and reminds them to be grateful. (要点3) In short, technology can promote people's relationship and enrich their life instead of ruining friendship.

Unit 5 单元复习方案

单元测评方案 正文 P188

第一部分 听力

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. B | 6. A | 7. B | 8. C |
| 9. B | 10. A | 11. B | 12. C |
| 13. A | 14. B | 15. C | 16. A |
| 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. B |

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇导读 本文讲述了四个对社区、社会、他人有影响力的孩子。

21. B 【解析】推理判断题。通读文章第一部分可知, Bishop 发明这款高科技设备是用来避免由于把孩子单独留在高温的车里所导致的死亡, 故选 B。
22. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Abbie Weeks 部分的第一句“Abbie Weeks, 18, created a nonprofit organization that provides solar energy to underprivileged communities left in the dark.”可知, 她创办了一个非营利组织向贫困的地区提供太阳能, 给处在黑暗中的人带去光明, 故选 D。
23. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Gitanjali Rao 部分的“... water crisis is 11-year-old Gitanjali Rao, who invented a device that can detect lead in drinking water...”可知, Gitanjali Rao 发明了一种可以检测饮用水中铅的设备, 可能会解决饮用水的危机, 故选 B。

【长难句分析】 So A. J. decided he would walk around his block five times—escorted by his loving grandparents, of course—for a total of two miles to raise money for the American Red Cross to support those affected by the hurricane.

【句意】 因此 A. J. 决定围着他(所居住)的街区周围步行五次, 总共两英里, (以此来)为美国红十字会筹集资金, 援助那些受飓风影响的人们。当然, 步行是在他慈爱的祖父母的护送下(进行)的。

【分析】 decided 后是一个省略 that 的宾语从句; escorted by... 做伴随状语, escort 与 A. J. 构成动宾关系; to raise money... 与 to support those... 均是

动词不定式做目的状语; affected... 是后置定语, 表被动, 修饰 those。

B

语篇导读 作者的母亲因沉浸于和孩子聊天而没有注意到快餐店打包出错, 在电话告知其工作失误后, 快餐店先后寄送礼品卡与圣诞贺卡致歉, 作者全家最后一致欣赏快餐店诚恳热忱的服务态度。

24. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段第三句“‘So your order is: a cheeseburger ketchup only, a cheeseburger everything on it but no onions, a cheeseburger with lettuce and mustard, and 3 orders of fries?’”可知 C 项正确。
25. D 【解析】推理判断题。由第七段中的“‘No. I don't want to drive over to the restaurant. I took my shoes off and I'm tired.’”可知妈妈十分恼火, 故 D 项正确。excited 意为“兴奋的”; impressive 意为“令人印象深刻的”; indifferent 意为“漠不关心的”。
26. B 【解析】词义猜测题。由第五段中的“Usually my mom would check the food. But this time she didn't ask because she was distracted in our conversation.”可知, 此刻妈妈沉浸在和孩子们的谈话中。故 B 项正确。
27. C 【解析】主旨大意题。由倒数第二段的最后一句“‘We didn't expect to get a card from it.’”和最后一段的第一句“‘It was a bad mix-up but a good experience in the end.’”可知 C 项正确。

C

语篇导读 你是否有很多不想要的礼物呢? 拿到 eBay 网上销售吧, 可以为自己挣得一笔收入哦。

28. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知, 在你那些不想要的礼物中, 很可能有一些值钱的或是值得收藏的东西。
29. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Instead, you need to reach the widest audience possible. The answer? eBay.”可知, eBay 网用户多, 在这个网上卖东西更容易找到买主。
30. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Of course, before you can do this, you have to set yourself up as a trusted seller... This will raise the rating of your little online shop.”可知, 要想在 eBay 网上开设网站销售自己的物品, 首先要通过购买小件商品来提升自己的信誉度。
31. D 【解析】写作意图题。第三段结尾处“The answer? eBay.”点明了文章的主旨, 本文旨在建议人们在 eBay 网上销售自己不想要的礼物, 可以为自己挣得一笔钱。

D

语篇导读 与动物学和动物研究相关的职业是多样的、独特的, 如兽医等。本文主要讲述了动物学与动物研究所涉及的不同领域及不同领域中的各种职业。

32. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句可知, 动物学的研究可以为动物创造更安全、更有效的产品, 或使人类了解更多关于动物的行为的知识, 这是为了在动物的保护、繁育及栖息地的保护方面有帮助。故 D 项正确。
33. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句可知, 动物容易受疾病和伤害的影响, 动物学中一些职业也会帮助创造一个安全的、稳定的动物种群。据此可知 B 项正确。
34. A 【解析】文章结构题。通读全文可知, 文章第一段总体介绍了什么是动物学及动物研究; 然后接下来几段是从不同角度对第一段进行分述, 分别介绍了动物学与动物研究所涉及的不同职业及对动物的帮助。故 A 项符合文章的结构特点。

35. C 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文内容可知,文章的第一句为全文的主题句;结合全文内容可知,本文介绍了与动物学相关的几个不同职业。故 C 项正确。

【技巧点拨】对于主旨大意题,考生应先辨析文章的文体和结构。对于说明文和议论文,一般主题句常出现在文章的开头,有时也出现在结尾。一般来说,这些文体常常开门见山,提出主题;尾段点睛,概括主题。本文中第一段的第一句是文章的主题句,体现了文章的主旨所在。

【长难句分析】Research in zoology can help create safer and more effective products for animals or can teach humans more about animal behavior in order to aid in conservation, breeding programs, and habitat preservation.

【句意】动物学的研究可以帮助动物创造更安全、更有效的产品,或使人类了解更多关于动物的行为的知识,为的是在动物的保护、繁育及栖息地的保护方面有所帮助。

【分析】句中 or 连接的是并列的谓语 can help 与 can teach。in order to... 在句中做目的状语。

第二节

语篇导读 本文是一篇说明文。文中就如何处理与人合租时可能遇到的问题提出了几条建议。

36. G 【解析】文章首句指出,与人合租不容易,紧接着要谈的是与人合租的困难。随后文章又提出了一些可行的建议,由此可知,空处需要的是一个过渡句,指出困难,但是也指出和人合租也会很愉快。故选 G 项。

37. E 【解析】小标题中“Discuss your expectations ahead of time.”中的关键词是 discuss 和 ahead of time, E 项中的“talk about”,“in advance”与之对应。故选 E 项。

38. C 【解析】分析语境可知,空处填的句子必须与前面的条件状语从句提供的语境相契合。从句列举了一种情况,即如果室友做饭比你不好,那么应是“叫他或她做饭,你负责饭后打扫”,故 C 项符合语境。

39. A 【解析】此空是这一段的小标题,联系上下文可知,应是在 A、B 两项中选择。再根据关键句“Not everyone has the same ideas about day to day living as you do. Take your roommate's feelings into consideration(不是每个人对过日子的看法都和你一样,要考虑你室友的感情).”可知,“要准备妥协让步”这个建议符合语境。故 A 项正确。

40. D 【解析】与 38 题一样,该空要填的也是要空前的条件状语从句提供的语境相契合的句子。经过分析可知,要是你不能与室友敞开心扉沟通,那么气氛总是会很紧张,这个时候不妨找一个新的室友,故 D 项正确。

【长难句分析】It may also be a good idea to set up a chores schedule, where you will take turns cleaning the bathroom, taking out the trash and so on.

【句意】制定一个家务安排表也不失为一个好主意。(根据)安排表你们可以轮流打扫卫生间、倒垃圾等等。

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。主句中 it 做形式主语,真正的主语为 to set up a chores schedule, where 在句中引导定语从句,先行词为 schedule。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇导读 本文是记叙文。不久前,作者在一所社区学校做志愿者,担任教师助理。在志愿活动中作者收获了孩子们的肯定和喜爱。

41. C 【解析】根据最后一段的“I've already completed my community hours”可知,事实上,加拿大的大多数学校都要求学生在四年的高中生活中完成一定数量的社区服务活动。

42. B 【解析】由下文的“from the school library to a charity”可知,学生可以在不同的地方找到志愿者工作,从学校图书馆到慈善团体。

43. A 【解析】根据上下文内容可知,不久前,作者在一所社区学校做志愿者,担任教师助理。

44. D 【解析】综合下文内容可知,作者负责的班级是一个学生年龄在 4 到 10 岁的小学班级,所以他需要帮助老师管理课堂工作。

45. A 【解析】参考上题解析。

46. D 【解析】根据下文的“From escorting them to the bathroom to 47 their fights”可知,除了帮助老师以外,作者还需要照顾学生。

47. A 【解析】根据上下文可知,从护送他们去洗手间到解决他们的争端,作者帮助维持秩序。

48. B 【解析】根据下文的“as I wasn't used to dealing with kids”和“it was like there were tons of butterflies in my stomach”可知,当作者开始做这份工作的时候,他非常紧张,因为他不习惯和孩子们打交道。

49. C 【解析】由上文的“When I started doing this job”和下文的“But as time went by”可知,当作者第一次和他们说话的时候,他很紧张。

50. C 【解析】根据下文的“They began to talk about their 51 with me”可知,随着时间的推移,作者和他们便开始相处得很好。

51. B 【解析】根据下文的“what they did at the weekend, what kind of hamburgers...”可知,他们开始和作者谈论他们的生活。

52. D 【解析】根据语境可知,孩子们跟作者谈论他们周末做了什么,在麦当劳吃了什么汉堡以及读了些什么书。

53. A 【解析】根据语境可知,他们还告诉了作者他们最喜欢的卡通片,并和他分享了他们的零食。

54. C 【解析】由下文的“Many of them drew a tall guy”可知,有一次,老师让孩子们画他们最好的朋友。

55. D 【解析】根据语境可知,他们指着自己的画对作者说:“这是你。你是我最好的朋友。”

56. B 【解析】根据“they said to me as they pointed at the 55”,“This is you. You are my best friend.”可知,听了这话,作者很高兴。

57. B 【解析】根据上文的“I was so happy”可知,作者从来没有想过他会和比他小很多的孩子成为如此亲密的朋友。

58. A 【解析】从上文中作者是一名高中生,而他负责的班级学生年龄在 4 到 10 岁之间可得出。

59. C 【解析】本句中的“I've already completed my community hours”与“I still go to the community school every week”构成转折关系,故用 Although 连接。

60. D 【解析】由上文的“I was so happy”和“mainly for the warm greetings from the kids”可知,虽然作者已经完成了社区服务时间,但他仍然每周都去这个社区学校,主要是为了孩子们温暖的问候以及他们带给他的快乐。

第二节

语篇导读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了堪称世界奇迹的秦始皇兵马俑。

61. the 【解析】本题考查冠词的用法。此处特指秦始皇,中国的第一位皇帝,故前面用定冠词 the 修饰。

- 62** buried 【解析】本题考查非谓语动词。本句中有谓语动词“is”，因此这里用非谓语动词形式；且逻辑主语 art 和 bury 之间是被动关系，故此处应用动词的过去分词形式。
- 63** to protect 【解析】本题考查非谓语动词。be designed to do sth. 是固定结构，意为“目的是……”，符合题意。故填 to protect。
- 64** discovery 【解析】本题考查名词。空格前有形容词性物主代词“their”修饰，应用所给词的名词形式。
- 65** were based 【解析】本题考查动词的时态和语态。叙述过去的事情，应用一般过去时；主语“soldiers”和动词 base 之间是被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动语态。
- 66** from 【解析】本题考查固定搭配。根据语境可知，此处指这部纪录片暗示兵马俑的灵感来自古希腊。come from 意为“来自”，符合语境，故填 from。
- 67** which 【解析】本题考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子结构可知，空格处引导非限制性定语从句，指代上文的整个句子，在介词 about 后面，故用引导词 which。
- 68** officially 【解析】本题考查副词。空格处修饰动词“announced”，应用所给词的副词形式。
- 69** it 【解析】本题考查代词的用法。此处缺少形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的不定式结构，故用 it。
- 70** figures 【解析】本题考查名词的复数。此处指代上文提到的兵马俑，是复数概念，故用复数形式。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

People celebrate the Lantern Festival across China every year. About two weeks before, I went to Yuyuan Garden Lantern Fair, one of the busiest and grandest lantern fairs in China. I enjoyed locally snacks and traditional performances. Craftsmen at different stand sold their delicate handicrafts in reasonable prices. That impressed me most was various types of lanterns. I also learn to make a paper lantern. Although it wasn't very beautiful, but it brought back my childhood memories. Today, many lantern fairs are still well preserving. It is a good way for us Chinese to know about my traditional culture.

第一处: before→ago 【解析】考查副词。由句中的谓语动词 went 可知此句是一般过去时，所以此处表示的是“两周前”，故将 before 改为 ago。ago 与一般过去时连用，before 通常与完成时连用。

第二处: busiest 前加 the 【解析】考查冠词。“one of + the + 形容词最高级”为固定结构，意为“最……之一”，busiest 为形容词的最高级，所以前面应加定冠词 the。

第三处: locally→local 【解析】考查形容词。修饰名词 snacks 应用形容词。故将 locally 改为 local。

第四处: stand→stands 【解析】考查名词的单复数。different 修饰可数名词的复数，所以应将 stand 改为 stands。

第五处: in→at 【解析】考查介词。表示“以……价格”用介词 at; at reasonable prices 意为“以合理的价格”，为固定短语。

第六处: That→What 【解析】考查主语从句。分析句子结构可知，此处应是主语从句，what 在从句中做主语。而 that 引导主语从句时，不充当任何成分，也没有实际含义。

第七处: learn→learned 【解析】考查时态。由文章第二句可知，本文讲述的是两周前发生的事，所以用一般过去时。

第八处: 删除 but 【解析】考查连词。在英语中，although 一般不与 but 连用，所以去掉 but。

第九处: preserving→preserved 【解析】考查语态。分析句子结构可知，句子的主语 lantern fairs 与 preserve 之间为动宾关系，所以该句应用被动语态。

第十处: my→our 【解析】考查代词。由句子中的 us 可判断，此处要表达的是“对我们中国人来说，这是一个了解我们的传统文化的好方法”。故将 my 改为 our。

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

An after-school activity featuring Peking Opera facial make-up will be held in our school. I'm writing to invite you to join us.

The activity will begin in the lecture hall at 3 pm on January 25th. A series of Peking Opera facial make-up on different themes will be on show. You can enjoy a wide variety of Peking Opera facial make-up and learn the stories behind this time-honored art. What's more, you can't miss the experience of painting the hands-on Peking Opera facial make-up. I'm certain it will help you have a better understanding of Chinese traditional culture.

I feel honored if you could come and share the unforgettable moment with us.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

附听力材料

(Text 1)

M: Simon's mother told me he was ill in hospital.

W: Oh, now he's alright at home. He left the hospital yesterday and will go to school tomorrow morning.

(Text 2)

W: Quickly finish your breakfast. It's already 7:30.

M: Don't worry. The plane will take off at 9:30. We can just get to the airport at 8:30.

(Text 3)

W: It's really a wonderful game. The guest team was strong and our team wasn't bad either.

M: No, they weren't. No. 5 lost the ball so often and he didn't cooperate with others well.

(Text 4)

W: I have been waiting here for almost an hour. I'm wondering why it took you so long to take a taxi here.

M: I'm really sorry. Just as I was leaving, I got a long distance call.

(Text 5)

W: Hello, Mr Jackson. This is John Barrett's secretary. I'm calling to cancel Mr Wood's appointment with you at ten tomorrow.

M: What happened to him?

W: He is not feeling well and he has to go to the doctor. We are really sorry.

(Text 6)

M: Hello. Could I speak to Jack Parkins, please?

W: Who's calling, please?

M: This is Fred Blinkingham. I'm a friend of Jack's.

W: Hold the line, please. I'll put your call through. (after a moment) —I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?

M: Yes. Can you ask him to give me a call? My number is 345 - 8965.

W: Could you repeat that, please?

M: Certainly. That's 345 - 8965.

W: OK. I'll make sure Mr Parkins gets your message.

M: Thank you. Goodbye.

W: Goodbye.

(Text 7)

W: Stephen is a very special boy, isn't he?

M: Yes, he is. In many ways, he doesn't have the normal abilities of boys at his age. It's very difficult for him to read and write in my class. But, of course, he has a talent that can make everyone amazed.

W: In singing?

M: No, Stephen can look at any building for about 5 minutes and then draw it perfectly.

W: Tell us about some of the drawings he has done.

M: Well, he has drawn some very famous buildings like the Doge's Palace in Venice and the Kremlin in Moscow. They are wonderfully drawn.

(Text 8)

W: Mike!

M: Hey, Ann! I was looking for you. Is Carl here yet?

W: I don't think so. I haven't seen his car here yet.

M: He must be late as usual!

W: For sure. How are things going for you, Mike? I haven't seen you for a long time!

M: Yeah, it's been a long time. Things are going pretty busy. How's the construction business?

W: It's still a tough market, but it's been getting better bit by bit. The housing market is slowly improving after that huge drop a few years ago. It's been cruel for us construction salesmen. How's the accounting going?

M: It's going well. Accountants have it pretty well most of the year, but we are really too busy. Hey, Carl's there.

W: Good. Here comes our amazing fishing trip!

(Text 9)

W: Shopping is hard work, Tom, isn't it?

M: True. I'm glad it's over.

W: Do you want to go home now?

M: Yes, I think I'll take these clothes we bought home.

W: Okay. I'll go to the office and I have lots to do.

M: OK. I'd better hurry. My brother's waiting at the house to help carry the television in.

W: Good. I hope he'll still be there when I get home after work at six. I haven't seen him for ages. Wait, I forgot to tell you. I'll be home late tonight. I've got a meeting at five o'clock. I have answered many calls from my staff.

M: When do you think it will end?

W: I'm not sure. Maybe I should be home by eight. If it'll be later than eight o'clock, I'll call you.

M: OK.

(Text 10)

Weeks ago, one of my six roommates brought in a large box and placed it under her bed, but days later she found something wrong with her box. As we live on the ground floor, her box soon got wet. She took it out and, after drying it up, she just put it on her desk because she had no other choices. I happened to be opposite her desk and her box was so large that it not only took up the whole of her desk but also half of mine as well. I was very annoyed, so I angrily pushed it forward without first talking to her about it. I pushed a bit too hard and the box fell off her desk. On seeing this, she lost her temper and angrily shouted at me. A quarrel started and lasted about an

hour.

When I calmed down days later, I thought over the quarrel and began to see something. I should have talked to her about it first and then worked with her to find a solution to the problem.

选修8 模块备考方略

模块测评方案

正文 P204

第一部分 听力

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 2 B | 3 B | 4 A |
| 5 C | 6 A | 7 B | 8 C |
| 9 C | 10 B | 11 A | 12 B |
| 13 A | 14 B | 15 C | 16 B |
| 17 C | 18 A | 19 C | 20 B |

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇导读 本文主要介绍了萨凡纳墓园巡游的时间、费用和相关细节等内容。

21. C **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第一段中提到的时间“Daily, 7:30 pm—9 pm”可知, 巡游时间是在每天晚上的七点半到九点之间, 由此可知 C 项正确。根据“cruise over Savannah's cemeteries”可知, 并不是用徒步的方式, 故排除 A 项; B、D 项在文中并未提到。
22. D **【解析】** 推理判断题。根据 Savannah Ghost Tours 部分的“Daily, 7:30 pm—8:30 pm | \$ 28—\$ 38”可知, 两人的价格是在 \$ 56 到 \$ 76 之间, 由此可知 D 项正确。
23. B **【解析】** 推理判断题。通览全文, 尤其是通过文中出现的关键词 tours 以及各个小标题下的时间和价格信息可推知, 本文介绍了几处巡游地的相关情况以吸引游客, 故 B 项正确。

B

语篇导读 一个曾在数年前被投入大海的漂流瓶竟然被找到了。然而不幸的是, 当年投下这个漂流瓶的女孩已经离世, 只留下一段回忆供人们凭吊。

24. C **【解析】** 写作意图题。通读全文可知, 本文主要讲述了一个女孩在数年前将一个装有个人信息的瓶子扔到大海里; 数年后, 这个瓶子被清洁工人发现。但是女孩已经去世, 人们只好将瓶子归还给她母亲的故事。文章详细地介绍了事情的来龙去脉, 故这篇文章的写作目的是告诉读者这个故事。所以 C 项正确。
25. B **【解析】** 词义猜测题。由第四段开头可知, 幸亏瓶子里有女孩的电话号码, 否则它就会被当成垃圾了。由此可知, 画线单词所在句子指的是: 这个瓶子被发现时, 应是和其他东西混杂在一起。故 intermingle 的意思应是“混合”, 所以选 B。
26. A **【解析】** 顺序排列题。由第一至第四段的描述可知, 事情的发展顺序应该是: 1989 年电影《比尔和泰德历险记》问世; 西多妮娅将这部电影里的一句台词写在纸上, 放到瓶子里, 然后把瓶子扔到了海里; 2010 年, 西多妮娅坠崖而死; 清洁工人发现了这个瓶子, 然后给西多妮娅的母亲打电话, 并将瓶子归还给她; 一块牌子被树立起来, 以纪念西多妮娅。故 A 项正确。
27. A **【解析】** 推理判断题。根据第五段最后两句母亲对女儿的描述“...My daughter was a lovely and lively person and she would do fun things. She always brought joy to everybody no matter how she

felt.”可知,西多妮娅非常可爱,非常活泼,经常做一些有趣的事。她总是给别人带去快乐。由此可以推知,她应该比较乐观,愿意帮助别人,给别人带去快乐。故 A 项符合题意。

C

语篇导读 本文是一篇新闻报道,属于应用文,主要讲述了一位德国艺术家利用垃圾创造艺术作品的故事,并以此鼓励读者行动起来,为环保出一份力。

28 B 【解析】 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*They are sculptures to spread the idea that we live in a time of garbage.*”可知,Schult 的作品反映了环境问题,故选 B。

【干扰项分析】 A 项“Schult 的作品是用来当垃圾桶的”这一信息文章并未提及;C 项“Schult 的作品首次是在法国巴黎展出”与第一段最后一句“*He first exhibited them in 1996 in the western German state of North Rhine-Westphalia.*”不符;D 项“Schult 的作品是为了提高人们的经济意识”与其环保思想相悖,故被排除。

29 A 【解析】 推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句“*All that counts is the time in which we are living.*”和第二段的内容可推知,Schult 的作品同样传递了这样一个思想,即艺术家除了自己的艺术追求之外,也应该有社会责任感,故选 A。

30 D 【解析】 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句“*You can be an artist like Schult if you try.*”可推知,作者认为普通人也可以利用周围的废物或者垃圾而成为一位艺术家,故选 D。

31 A 【解析】 主旨大意题。文章最后一段第一句“*You can be an artist like Schult if you try.*”点题,再结合全文内容可推知,本文主要通过讲述一位艺术家利用垃圾创造艺术作品的故事,激励人们行动起来,为环保做贡献,人人都可以成为一位艺术家,故 A 项最适合做文章标题。

D

语篇导读 最近的一项研究发现,基因也可能是失眠的原因之一。

32 A 【解析】 细节理解题。根据第一段的最后一句“*But recently, a team of researchers discovered that genes could also be a cause of sleepless nights.*”可知,最近的一项研究发现,基因也可能是失眠的原因之一。故 A 项正确。

33 B 【解析】 细节理解题。根据第四段的第一句“*However, having this mutation doesn't mean you automatically have sleep problems.*”可知,这种基因突变并不意味着你自然而然地就有睡眠问题。故 B 项正确。

34 C 【解析】 细节理解题。根据最后一段的最后一句“*I avoid social media for at least an hour before bed...*”可知,迈克尔·莫斯利建议在睡前至少一小时不要接触社交媒体,故 C 项正确。

35 D 【解析】 写作意图题。通读全文可知,文章的第一段最后一句“*But recently, a team of researchers discovered that genes could also be a cause of sleepless nights.*”为本文的主题句;结合全文内容可知,本文旨在介绍基因对睡眠的影响,故 D 项正确。

第二节

语篇导读 文章介绍了一种通过在网上租电影来提高英语水平的方法。

36 D 【解析】 学习一种语言的最好方式是将自己融入到当地的文化环境中,但是人们收拾行囊搬去另外一个国家却又不切实际的。D 项承接上下文。

37 G 【解析】 根据上下文的叙述可知,现在很多公司为顾客提供网上租电影的机会,本题选 G。

38 E 【解析】 根据下文的句子“*You can look up movies by title, actor or director.*”可知,此处是选择电影方面的相关事宜,故选 E。

39 A 【解析】 根据空后的句子可知,A 项符合文意,关键词为 *envelope*。将电影放在回寄的信封里寄回电影。

40 F 【解析】 根据上下文的叙述可知,此处讲的是学习电影里一些有用的表达以提高英语技能,故 F 项的表述最符合文意。关键词为 *word*。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇导读 作者去加利福尼亚州参加一次会议时,了解到了“微笑卡”行动。于是作者决定做一件善事,在登机前走进一家冰淇淋店,预付了冰淇淋的钱,让店员将微笑卡和冰淇淋送给下一个顾客。在得知接受者的感激之情后,作者决定继续做善事。

41 A 【解析】 根据语境可知,在得知“微笑卡”行动后,作者决定开始做善事。*start* 意为“开始”,故 A 项正确。*find* 意为“发现”;*prove* 意为“证明”;*explain* 意为“解释”。

42 D 【解析】 根据该句句意可知,此处指“我”一直想着这件事,但是不知道怎样做。*keep* 意为“保持,持续”,故 D 项正确。*practise* 意为“练习”;*enjoy* 意为“享受”;*try* 意为“尝试”,都与语境不符。

43 B 【解析】 *check* 意为“检查”;*board* 意为“登机”;*shop* 意为“购物”;*book* 意为“预订”。由“*reached the airport*”可知,空处是到达机场后做的事情,且由下文“*I went to my gate, and as I was about to board, Jose* 55 .”可知,B 项符合题意。

44 C 【解析】 根据语境可知,此处表达的是,“我”走进了冰淇淋店,告诉店员说“我”想要做善事。故 C 项正确。

45 A 【解析】 由上句可知,乔斯看上去很困惑,故此处表示“随后我向他解释说我刚参加了一个会议”,故 A 项正确。

46 D 【解析】 根据语境可知,此处指“我”解释说“我”参加了一个会议,这个会议激励“我”去做善事。*inspire* 意为“激励”,故 D 项正确。*force* 意为“强迫”;*order* 意为“命令”;*allow* 意为“允许”,都与语境不符。

47 B 【解析】 由上文可知,“我”告诉了乔斯“我”参加的会议;理解下文可知,乔斯将微笑卡和冰淇淋送给了下一个顾客,并向作者打电话转达了接受者的感激之情,由此可推知,乔斯对此感兴趣。*interest* 意为“兴趣”,故 B 项正确。*relief* 意为“宽慰”;*satisfaction* 意为“满意”;*delight* 意为“高兴”。

48 C 【解析】 根据语境可知,作者对冰淇淋店员说,不管下一位顾客是谁,都请他吃冰淇淋,然后将这张微笑卡给他。*customer* 意为“顾客”,故 C 项正确。

49 A 【解析】 由上文可知,乔斯对“我”做善事是感到困惑的,故此乔斯读微笑卡时应该是好奇的。*curiously* 意为“好奇地”;*calmly* 意为“平静地”;*politely* 意为“有礼貌地”;*nervously* 意为“紧张地”。故 A 项正确。

50 D 【解析】 *annoyed* 意为“恼怒的”;*tired* 意为“疲劳的”;*frightened* 意为“害怕的”;*confused* 意为“困惑的”。理解语境可知,乔斯微笑着同意了,他的笑容里透着感激和困惑。故 D 项正确。

51 B 【解析】 根据该句句意可知,由于这是“我”第一次这么做,故“我”想要知道接受者的反应。故 B 项正确。

52 C 【解析】 根据第二段第一句“*I reached the airport...was about to begin...*”可知,*flight*(航班)符合语境。故 C 项正确。

53. A 【解析】句意:你能打电话告诉我这个人的反应吗?“Would you be kind enough to do sth.?”为固定句型,表示委婉地请他人帮忙,故A项正确。
54. B 【解析】根据下一段乔斯给作者打电话可知,乔斯同意了作者的请求。故B项正确。
55. D 【解析】根据上文作者让乔斯给他打电话可知,此处指作者正要登机的时候,乔斯就打来了电话。故D项正确。
56. A 【解析】有人帮忙付冰淇淋的钱,被帮助的这个人一定是非常高兴的。happy意为“开心的”,故A项正确。active意为“积极的”;special意为“特别的”;clever意为“聪明的”。
57. C 【解析】根据上句可知,乔斯来电帮顾客向“我”表达了感谢,“我”内心应是感到自豪的。proud意为“自豪的”,故C项正确。safe意为“安全的”;lucky意为“幸运的”;energetic意为“精力充沛的”。
58. D 【解析】根据上段可知,作者得到了别人的感谢,感到很自豪;结合该句“I really want to 58 this practice of kindness.”可知,此处指作者很想继续做这种善事。continue意为“继续”,故D项正确。introduce意为“介绍”;describe意为“描述”;explore意为“探索”。
59. B 【解析】空后指的是“我”的工作对别人的生活起着重要的作用,这正是作者喜欢自己工作的原因,故用because引导原因状语从句,故B项正确。
60. C 【解析】根据上句“And now, I realize that I can do that everywhere.”可知,“我”意识到自己能在任何地方做善事;结合该句“The whole world is my 60.”可知,全世界都是“我”的天地。playground意为“天地,活动场所”,故C项正确。homeland意为“家乡”;battlefield意为“战场”;mainroad意为“主路”。

第二节

语篇导读 马可·波罗在17岁时就随他的父亲和叔叔来到中国,他写的《马可·波罗游记》一书震惊西方国家。他从中国带回威尼斯的珍宝让他一夜暴富。700多年后,中国以快速的发展和日益重要的世界地位点燃了很多现代的“马可·波罗”的中国梦。

61. off/out 【解析】考查动词短语。句意:这三个人踏上了一条可能连最雄心勃勃的旅行者都害怕的道路。set off/out为固定短语,意为“启程,出发”。
62. travelled 【解析】考查时态。根据第一段第一句中的时间状语“More than 700 years ago”可知,本文讲述的事情发生在700年前,故用一般过去时。
63. to record 【解析】考查动词不定式。根据句意可知,空处表示“停下来做某事”,故用动词不定式。
64. countless 【解析】考查形容词。根据语境可知,该句表示“他从东方带回了无数的珍宝,一夜之间成了富翁”。空处修饰名词treasures,故用count的形容词形式countless,表示“数不尽的”。
65. a 【解析】考查不定冠词。该处泛指“一位富翁”,故用不定冠词a。
66. What 【解析】考查主语从句引导词。分析该句结构可知,该句的主语由主语从句充当;空处为主语从句的引导词,在从句中做及物动词witnessed的宾语,故用what引导。句意:他在中国所目睹的一切引起了本国人民的极大兴趣。
67. vividly 【解析】考查副词。空处修饰形容词written,故用副词形式。
68. was thought 【解析】考查被动语态和主谓一致。which指代

The Travels of Marco Polo, 做从句的主语,是第三人称单数形式,故谓动词用单数形式;该句的主语和动词think之间是动宾关系,故用被动语态。

69. following 【解析】考查非谓动词。分析句子结构可知,a Westerner和动词follow之间是主谓关系,该处表示伴随的状态,故用现在分词形式。
70. development 【解析】考查名词。根据空前的形容词rapid可知,空处用名词形式。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Last summer vacation, I spent two week at my aunt's. She lived in the weeks a small mountain village, with a river ran nearby. Early one morning, I running wanted to swim in the river, which some women villagers were washing where clothes. I find a good place for swimming and I was just about to jump into found the river while there came a cry, “Help! Help!” I looked ^ the direction of when in the cry and I found that a little boy had been fallen into the river. I rushed over without delay, jumped into the water and swam quick towards the quickly boy. Holding on to her over the water, I struggled to the bank. At last, the him boy was saved.

第一处:week→weeks 【解析】考查名词的数。week是可数名词,被two限定,故需要用复数形式。

第二处:the→a 【解析】考查冠词。此处表示“她住在一个小山村里”,故用不定冠词a表数量,意为“一个”。

第三处:ran→running 【解析】考查非谓动词。该句中已有谓动词lived,后半句是with复合结构,分析句子成分可知,名词river与后面的run之间构成主谓关系,故用现在分词。

第四处:which→where 【解析】考查定语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知,此处为定语从句,从句中缺少地点状语,故用where。

第五处:find→found 【解析】考查时态。整篇文章都是用一般过去时描述了去年暑假的事情,故此处也应该用一般过去时。

第六处:while→when 【解析】考查固定搭配。be about to do...when...意为“正要……突然……”。

第七处:look后加in 【解析】考查介词。in the direction of表示“朝着……的方向”,为固定搭配。

第八处:删除been 【解析】考查语态。句子主语a little boy与谓动词fall之间构成主谓关系。

第九处:quick→quickly 【解析】考查副词。此处修饰动词swam,故应用副词。

第十处:her→him 【解析】考查代词。根据句意可知,此处表示的是“抓住这个小男孩”,故用him。

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Kelly,

My name is Li Hua, chairman of the Students' Union of Chenxing Middle School. I'm writing to invite you to join the English Drama Festival this Sunday and be our judge.

In order to arouse students' interest in learning English, we've planned to hold an English Drama Festival, the theme of which is Love English & Love Drama. Participants from ten classes in Grade Two will compete with each other in Chunlei Theater. The competition will begin at seven in the evening, lasting about two hours.

We would feel much honored if you could join us. If you have any questions about the festival, please call me at 81691511. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Best wishes.

Yours,
Li Hua

【亮点点评】

本篇习作向外教 Kelly 具体介绍了周末英文戏剧节的安排,并邀请其担任评委。内容要点齐全,行文连贯,表述自然得体。范文首段表明写信的目的:邀请其担任评委;中间主体段具体介绍了有关戏剧节的时间、地点、参赛人员等内容;最后一段表达了个人的愿望和期待。整篇范文结构清晰、用词准确、表达丰富、连贯自然,是一篇优秀的范文。

本文作者使用了 arouse, plan to, competition, last, feel honored, join, look forward to, theme, compete with 等高级词汇,采用了动词不定式表目的(In order to arouse students' interest in learning English...), which 引导的非限制性定语从句(...the theme of which is Love English & Love Drama)、非谓语动词做状语(...lasting about two hours)、if 引导的条件状语从句(If you have any questions about the festival...)等丰富的句式结构。

附听力材料

(Text 1)

M: Your son plays the violin very well. Does he want to become a musician?

W: No, he wants to study medicine. Playing the violin is just his hobby.

(Text 2)

W: I'm terribly sorry I'm late. If my watch wasn't wrong, I would have been at the meeting on time.

M: Never mind! The meeting was put off until next week.

(Text 3)

M: Here is the menu. What would you like to have, Jenny?

W: Well, I think I'll have something to drink first.

M: OK. It is too hot today.

(Text 4)

M: Did you watch the basketball match?

W: There's no need to watch it. I know the visiting team is sure to win.

M: Good guess. Our team disappointed all the fans again.

(Text 5)

W: What do you think of your stay in China?

M: It was great. I also made some Chinese friends.

W: I'm glad to hear that. Oh, it's time for you to board. Remember to give me a call when you reach home. Have a nice trip.

M: Thank you! Goodbye.

(Text 6)

M: Jane! Why did you do that?

W: Do what?

M: You know what I am talking about. Why did you go and tell Mrs Smith how much money I am going to make? Now she will go and tell the whole world!

W: Well, I am sorry, Peter.

M: You know she will tell it to everybody.

W: Well, I apologize. I got too excited.

M: Oh, well. It's done now. I guess it doesn't matter that much. They will know in the end. Everyone in this town gets a big nose.

W: You know it is really a lot of money for a first job.

(Text 7)

M: Hello, this is Jack.

W: Hi, Jack! This is Mary. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day. Do you have any plans?

M: Yes, we're having a family get-together at my sister's. What are your plans?

W: Oh, my brother has invited me to his house. But it's not Thanksgiving Day that I'm interested in. It's the day after tomorrow. On that day the Christmas shopping season starts. Would you like to go shopping with me?

M: Sorry. I can't stand crowds.

W: Oh, it doesn't matter. I will find somebody else.

(Text 8)

W: You're driving too fast.

M: But I have to. As you can see, Mary is feeling more and more painful. I have to have her examined quickly.

W: Look, a police car is following our car.

M: Why?

W: Oh, look at the sign. There's a speed limit on the road.

M: Is there? I didn't see the sign. But why didn't you remind me of that in the first place?

W: I have just seen the sign.

M: Oh, my God. I forgot to bring the driver's license with me.

W: What should we do now?

M: We have no choice but to stop the car. And I will try my best to explain to the police.

W: It's the only way out.

(Text 9)

W: Professor Li, we all know you're famous as a math professor. I'm writing about what professional people do in their spare time for my paper. Can I ask you a few questions about your favorite hobbies?

M: Sure. I love talking about my hobbies. In fact, I'm a stamp collector. I have been collecting stamps for 25 years. I started collecting stamps when I was ten years old. My uncle gave me a book to put stamps in.

W: How did your interest grow?

M: I filled that book and kept looking at the stamps I got, and then I wanted to search for more rare and old ones.

W: Where do you find the stamps for your collection?

M: Sometimes from my colleagues, but I usually buy them from or swap them with other collectors.

W: Thank you, Professor Li. I think people will enjoy reading about your interest.

M: It's my pleasure.

(Text 10)

Hello and welcome to *the Book Talk*. Today I am going to talk about several books you can read during the holiday. I have three suggestions for you this week. First, if you enjoy reading science fiction, there is an exciting new book by Alan Cooper called *Shallow Earth*. It takes place in the future when the earth has almost been destroyed. The main characters are a group of soldiers who are fighting to save the earth from disasters. If you are interested in love stories, there's *Give Me Shelter* by Kathleen Wang. It tells a story of two teenagers growing up in Shanghai in the 1930s. They decide to run away together after their families try to stop them from seeing each other. Finally, there's *Jump for the Stars*, a book about one of the most popular players Tracy McGrady. Find out how he started his NBA career, which had the greatest effect on his life, and how he's made his fortune by doing what he loves. That is all for *the Book Talk* this week. See you next week and keep reading.