

答案与解析

Unit 1 Great scientists

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

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P16

- I. **1** challenge **2** analyse **3** absorbed
4 defeated **5** attend
- II. **1** cure; of **2** expose; to **3** put forward
4 drew a conclusion **5** linked; to **6** is expert at
7 suspected of **8** was to blame
9 Absorbed in **10** made an announcement
- III. **1** defeated 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：虽然受损但并未被击败，他仍然领先于我。
2 is being attended 【解析】考查时态和语态。句意：由于重病，玛丽现在正在被三个护士照料。根据句意以及句中的 now 可知，此处 Mary 与 attend 之间为被动关系，所以要用现在进行时的被动语态。
3 instructions 【解析】考查词性转换。句意：老师给我们指导以尽快完成这个任务。本句使用了固定用法 give sb. sth.，故此处应用 instruct 的名词形式 instruction，但应注意其常用复数形式。
4 severely 【解析】考查词性转换。句意：酒驾应受严惩。根据句子结构可知，此处要用副词修饰动词。
5 hidden 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：随着战争的继续，这些书一直被藏着。在此句中 stay 为连系动词，意为“维持”，后加形容词，故填 hidden，意为“隐藏的”，表示状态。
- IV. **1** D 【解析】句意：一项关于如何让人们远离被污染的水的建议被提出来了。put on 穿上；put out 扑灭；put down 记下，镇压；put forward 提出。
2 A 【解析】句意：当小组讨论接近尾声时，一定要用几条要点作为结束。conclude（使）结束，conclude ... with 以……结束，符合题意。lead 领导，引领；avoid 避免，回避；hold 持有。其中 nearing its end 为重要提示信息。
3 D 【解析】句意：一个明智的母亲从不会让她的孩子们遭受丝毫可能的危险。expose ... to ... 使……接触到，使……暴露于，为固定搭配。
4 C 【解析】句意：当今世界获得信息很容易，挑战是你如何辨别你获得的信息是否有用。admission 允许进入；competition 竞争；challenge 挑战；attraction 吸引。根据句意可知选 C 项。
5 D 【解析】句意：——昨天警察为什么询问鲍勃？——他被怀疑参与了那起汽车爆炸案。suspect sb. of doing sth. 怀疑某人做过某事，符合句意。doubt 后接名词、代词或从句；consider 考虑，认为；remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事。
- V. **1** Our cook's sudden announcement

- 2** draw a conclusion that
3 suggested that the class meeting (should) be held on Saturday
4 Every/Each time I go to the shopping center
5 not to expose people to polluted water any more

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P17

- I. **语篇解读** 人们通常认为科学家整天在实验室做着无聊的实验。作者通过自己的亲身经历告诉人们，科学家并不是人们通常所认为的样子，以此鼓励孩子们要热爱科学，并去研究科学。
- 1** C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“...the majority view scientists as strange people who spend 100 hours a week slaving away in a lonely laboratory.”可知，人们通常认为科学家大多数时间都在实验室做实验。故选 C 项。
- 2** B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“ We helped the volunteers preserve turtle populations by removing rubbish from the shoreline to create a safe environment for turtle eggs to come out.”可知，作者是通过清除海岸上的垃圾来为小海龟顺利出壳创造安全环境的方式帮助海龟的。故选 B 项。
- 3** B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“...I know that being a scientist doesn't mean working in a lab all day and night.”可知，作者通过这次经历，了解了科学家并非总是日夜在实验室工作。故选 B 项。
- 4** A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“ I think that schools should really stress that science is so much more than wearing a lab coat and mixing chemicals. Kids need to be aware of the excitement and adventures science can bring!”可推知作者写这篇文章的目的是鼓励孩子们去学习科学，真正了解科学。
- II. **语篇解读** 文章介绍了克隆技术的发展情况，以及人们对克隆技术的不同观点。
- 1** has caused 【解析】根据上文“Scientists have announced that they have cloned the first human embryo.”及本句中的 so far 可知，此处强调动作发生在过去，且对现在仍有影响，故应使用现在完成时。句意：到目前为止，这已经引起了全世界的许多争论。主语是单数，故填 has caused。
- 2** if/when 【解析】根据语境可知，设空处引导条件状语从句或时间状语从句，应填 if/when。
- 3** which 【解析】所填词引导定语从句，指代先行词 human tissues，指物，定语从句中缺少主语，且是非限制性定语从句，应用关系代词 which 引导。
- 4** including 【解析】根据语境可知，此处表示“很多人，包括一些科学家在内”，所填词表示“包括（在内）”，位于名词前，故填介词 including。
- 5** with 【解析】play with 为固定搭配，意为“戏弄”。故填 with。

- 6 producing 【解析】on one's way to doing sth. 意为“即将做某事”，这里的 to 是介词，后面接动名词。故填 producing。
- 7 cells 【解析】句意：克隆是用植物或动物的细胞制造出其精确的复制版。cell 为可数名词，这里不是指单个细胞，所以应用复数形式。故填 cells。
- 8 successfully 【解析】修饰 be cloned 应用副词。故填 successfully。
- 9 younger 【解析】根据空后的 than normal 可知，这里应用比较级。故填 younger。
- 10 However 【解析】上文“When she was born, many people were worried that cloning would lead to more diseases in the animal world.”说的是克隆带来的忧患，空后的“... the scientists were praised for their wonderful scientific advance.”讲的是研究克隆技术的科学家们被赞扬，两句话是转折关系。所填词后面有逗号，故填副词 However。

III. 语篇解读 随着网络的普及，人们在网上的交流越来越多。但是在网上交流也有一些原则要遵守。

- 1 D 【解析】下文讲到“Imagine how you'd feel if you were in the other person's shoes. (想象一下如果你处于对方的境地你会感觉如何)”，因此此处应该指的是“用你想要被对待的方式去对待别人”，故选 D 项。
- 2 B 【解析】根据上文“For anything you're about to send, ask yourself, 'Would I say this to the person's face?'"可知，在网络上交流时应注意自己的说话方式和内容。故 B 项“重复这个过程，直到你有把握当面对这个人说这些话会让你感到舒服”符合语境。
- 3 F 【解析】该段的主题是当与别人有冲突时应该怎么做。根据上文“...to fire back in the same manner. But try not to do so.”可知，此处应是指明你应该怎么做。故 F 项“你应该要么不理这个人，要么使用聊天软件屏蔽他们的消息”符合语境。
- 4 C 【解析】根据下文“Offer advice when asked by newcomers, as they may not be sure what to do or how to communicate.”可知，本段告诉我们应该对新来的人保持宽容，故 C 项“每个人都曾经是网络新手”符合语境。
- 5 G 【解析】根据上文“Having good manners yourself doesn't give you licence to correct everyone else.”可知，你自己懂礼貌并不代表你有资格纠正其他每一个人，故 G 项“如果你确实决定告诉某人他的错误，要礼貌地指出”承接上文，符合语境。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P23

- I. 1 at 【解析】at an end 意为“结束”，常做表语。
- 2 up 【解析】take up 在此意为“开始从事”。
- 3 giving 【解析】apart from 后接动词时要用动名词形式。
- 4 contributions 【解析】make great contributions to 对……作出很大的贡献。
- 5 connected 【解析】本题考查非谓语动词。句意：对那些与家人离得比较远的人来说，个人电脑和电话在保持联系方面很重要。本句中的 stay(保持)是一个连系动词，后

接形容词做表语。connected 是形容词化的过去分词，意为“有联系的，有来往的”，符合句意。stay connected 是“stay + 形容词化的过去分词”构成的系表结构。

- 6 conducted 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：回到水污染这个问题，我想让你看看 2012 年在澳大利亚所做的一项研究。在该句中，要注意区分现在分词和过去分词的用法。此处非谓语动词的逻辑主语是空格前面的名词 a study, 与 conduct 构成被动关系，所以应该用过去分词 conducted。
- 7 shocked; shocking 【解析】句意：当我们听到这个令人惊讶的消息时我们感到很惊讶。在本句中用 shocked 表示我们处于惊讶的状态，shocking 属于动词-ing 形式做定语，意为“令人惊讶的”。
- 8 frightening; frightened 【解析】句意：那只老虎看起来很吓人，但是李平不害怕。现在分词形式的形容词常修饰物；过去分词形式的形容词常修饰人。
- 9 seated 【解析】考查过去分词做定语。句意：看！坐在教室后面的学生正在玩电脑游戏。seat 当动词用时为及物动词，用法为 seat sb. (让某人就座)，被动形式为 be seated(坐着)。在本句中 students 后缺定语，seated 做定语在句中表示坐在教室后面的学生。
- 10 tired; tiring 【解析】句意：厌倦了令人困倦的演讲，史密斯先生开始看小说了。tired 在本句中是过去分词做状语，表示主语所处的状态；tiring 是现在分词做定语，表示“令人困倦的”。

II. 1 删除 when 【解析】句意：每次他看见我时，他脸上总带着笑容。every time 意为“每次”，在此处引导时间状语从句，不需要 when。

- 2 keep→keeping 【解析】句意：每天做一些锻炼有助于保持健康。contribute to doing 为固定搭配，意为“有助于……”。
- 3 surprised→surprise 【解析】句意：让我惊讶的是，他立刻把钱给我了。to one's surprise 为固定搭配，意为“使某人惊讶的是”。
- 4 led→leading 【解析】句意：由那位老人带路，我们很容易找到了那个地方。the old man 与 lead 为逻辑上的主谓关系，故此处用 leading。
- 5 falling→fallen 【解析】句意：大风过后校园内有许多落叶。根据句意可知，此处表示完成，故用 fall 的过去分词形式 fallen 做定语，修饰 leaves。
- 6 在 work 前加 to 【解析】此句中使用了 encourage sb. to do sth. 结构，意为“鼓励某人做某事”。
- 7 在 lead 后加 to 【解析】句意：这样的讨论必将导致双方更大的分歧。lead to 意为“导致”。
- 8 that→which 【解析】句意：一个五岁的男孩会讲两门外语，这令所有在场的人感到惊讶。分析句子结构可知，句中包含一个非限制性定语从句，故要用 which 指代前面的句子。
- 9 在 sense 后加 of 【解析】句意：我没有理解我们昨天学的课文。make sense of 意为“理解……，弄懂……”，而 make sense 意为“讲得通，有意义”，这两者应注意区分。
- 10 删除 be 【解析】句意：当地政府正在尽力弄清谁应该为

这次火灾负责。考查 blame 的用法, be to blame (for sth.) 意为“(对某事)负有责任”。

- III. 1. A 【解析】句意:我打电话来询问一下昨天在《中国日报》上刊登招聘的职位。过去分词短语 advertised... 做后置定语,被修饰词 position 与 advertise 之间是被动关系。
2. C 【解析】句意:(我们)期望这些从全国选出来的运动员能在这次夏季比赛中带给我们荣誉。根据句意可知,“_____ from the whole country”做定语,修饰 the players,又因为 the players 与 select 之间是被动关系,故此用过去分词。
3. D 【解析】句意:你不可以接受别人给你提供的观点,除非它是建立在事实基础之上的。分析句子结构可知,“_____ to you”做后置定语修饰 opinion,又因为 opinion 和 offer 之间是被动关系,故此用过去分词,由此可知答案为 D 项。
4. A 【解析】句意:汤姆听起来对这份工作很感兴趣,但我不能确定他是否能够胜任。sound interested in 听起来对……感兴趣。
5. C 【解析】本题考查非谓语动词。句意:阿米·萨尔蒙是个残障人,在校期间由委派来看护她的一位护士全程照顾。分析句子结构可知,“_____ to guard her”是 nurse 的后置定语;nurse 与 appoint 之间为被动关系,故要用过去分词(appointed)做定语。

- IV. 1. The excited look on his face
2. Hearing the encouraging news
3. opened last year
4. marked on the gold coin
5. His book published last month

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P24

I. 语篇解读 一个科学家应该是一个很好的观察者,不能盲目相信他人,应该通过观察和实验来获得正确的观点和理论。

1. A 【解析】根据语境可知此处是 make full use of(充分利用,充分使用)这一固定词组。
2. B 【解析】根据该空前的“He doesn't accept ideas”和后面的“on obvious facts”可知,此处是 be based on 这个固定词组,表示“以……为基础,基于……”。
3. A 【解析】由空前的“doesn't accept”和“and therefore”可知,此处应选 refuses。
4. B 【解析】结合空前的“He always checks ideas”和空后的“and does experiments to prove them”可知,此处表示仔细地核查想法。
5. A 【解析】由下文的“the years 1214 and 1292”可知,现代科学的兴起可以追溯到很早的时期。date back 是一个固定词组,意为“追溯到”。
6. C 【解析】根据空后的内容可知,这里应是 Roger Bacon 提出的建议,故选 C 项。
7. D 【解析】根据空后的“observing and experimenting on the things around us”可知,此处表示通过观察我们周围的事物并做实验,因此选 D 项。

8. B 【解析】结合空后的“many important truths”可知,他本人发现了很多重要的真理。
9. A 【解析】上文说 Roger Bacon 也许是中世纪第一个建议通过观察和实验的方式来学习科学的人,此处表示转折,然而,伽利略是几个伟大的人物中最伟大的一个。故选 A。
10. A 【解析】由空后的“could be discovered by observation”可知,很多真理可以通过观察而被发现。truth 事实,真理。上文中的 many important truths 也是提示。
11. B 【解析】根据下文中的 let fall 可知,空处应选 fell。
12. B 【解析】根据“Aristotle said so”可知,这里表示因为亚里士多德是这样说的。
13. C 【解析】结合空后的“of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, let fall two 14 stones”可知,伽利略跑到了比萨斜塔的塔顶。
14. D 【解析】根据前文和空后的“stones and proved Aristotle was wrong”可知,此处表示使用了两块不同重量的石头,因此选 unequal(不相等的)。
15. A 【解析】由空后的“of going direct to nature”可知,此处表示科学精神(spirit)。
16. B 【解析】与空后的“and theories by experiment”中的 theories 呼应,此处表示通过实验证明我们的观点和理论。
17. A 【解析】此处是说正是伽利略的这种精神使得现代科学能有发现。结合语境可知应选 A 项。
18. A 【解析】结合下文中的“scientists are those...”可知,此处是说“是什么使那些人成为好的科学家”。
19. B 【解析】结合上文中所举的例子我们可以清楚地知道,成功的(successful)科学家是他们的观察已经产生(produced)了更好的结果的那些人。
20. C 【解析】参见上题解析。

II. When you go into a store or a supermarket, you can always hear that music is playing. We call it “background music” or “Muzak”. It is special designed to relax you, or to give you extra specially you energy. Sometimes you don't even realise it is playing, or but/yet you react to the music anyway. Muzak makes people to feel less lonely when they are in some public places. Tiring office workers suddenly Tired have more energy. Factory workers produce 13% less and more supermarket shoppers bought 38% more. While they say it's boring buy to hear ^ same songs all the time, they can't stop singing those the songs. One way or another, Muzak affect everyone. Some farmers affects even say their cow give more milk when they hear Muzak!
cows

第一处: special→specially 【解析】修饰动词 designed 应用副词。此处表示“特地;专门地”,故将 special 改为 specially。

第二处: your→you 【解析】表示“给某人某物”应使用 give sb. sth. 结构, give 后面接双宾语,用人称代词宾格。故将 your 改为 you。

第三处: or→but/yet 【解析】句意:有时,你甚至没有意识到它

在播放,但是不管怎样你会对音乐作出反应。前后分句为转折关系,故将 or 改为 but 或 yet。

第四处:删除 to 【解析】make sb. do sth. 意为“使某人做某事”,此处用省略 to 的不定式做宾语补足语。

第五处:Tiring→Tired 【解析】修饰人应用过去分词形式的形容词。故将 Tiring 改为 Tired。

第六处:less→more 【解析】文中介绍背景音乐是为了使人放松或者给人更多精力而专门设计的。且由后文的“38% more”可知此处指的是:工厂的工人多生产 13% (的产品)。故将 less 改为 more。

第七处:bought→buy 【解析】根据 Factory workers produce 13% 可知 and 后面的句子也应用一般现在时。故将 bought 改为 buy。

第八处:在 same 前加 the 【解析】表示“同样的……”应用 the same…。

第九处:affect→affects 【解析】文章主体时态为一般现在时,而且主语是 Muzak,为单数,所以应用一般现在时的第三人称单数形式。故将 affect 改为 affects。

第十处:cow→cows 【解析】根据后面时间状语从句中的 they 可知应用 cow 的复数形式。故将 cow 改为 cows。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P29

- I. 1 cautious 2 construction 3 movements
4 reject 5 instruct 6 contribute
7 positive 8 enthusiastic 9 universe
10 privately
- II. 1 Apart from 2 was cautious about
3 look into 4 contribute to 5 make sense
6 are enthusiastic about 7 be strict with
8 comes to an end
- III. 1 about 【解析】考查介词。句意:我建议在面对困难时我们应该尽量保持积极乐观的心态。be positive about 对……是积极乐观的,为固定搭配。
- 2 Approaching 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:警察小心地从小偷背后靠近他,成功地抓住了他。分析句子结构可知,主语 the police 与 approach 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,故用现在分词做状语。
- 3 constructed 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:建于迪拜的哈利法塔是世界上最高的塔。分析句子结构可知,空处为非谓语动词;且 construct 与 The Burj Khalifa Tower 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词。
- 4 of 【解析】考查固定用法。句意:妈妈说睡前一杯热牛奶能治疗我的失眠症。cure sb. of... 治疗某人的……,为固定用法。
- 5 that 【解析】考查同位语从句。句意:当我听到我们队获胜的消息时,我哭了起来。根据句子的结构来判断,空处引导同位语从句,且在从句中不做成分,故用 that。
- 6 the 【解析】考查冠词。句意:汤姆已经做了你想的一切事情,除了铺床。make the bed 为固定搭配,意为“铺床”。
- 7 fireworks 【解析】考查名词单复数。句意:烟花表演的那天晚上,我们真的玩得很高兴。fireworks 意为“烟花表演”。

8 protecting 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:我们每一个人都必须为保护环境做出贡献。make a contribution to... 意为“为……做出贡献”,其中 to 为介词,后跟动名词。

9 to 【解析】考查固定用法。句意:为了在寒冷的天气里保暖,冷血动物必须使自己接触像直射阳光这样的热源。expose...to...使……接触……

10 leading 【解析】考查 with 的复合结构。句意:由于有那位男孩领路,我们很容易就找到了他的房子。根据句子的结构来判断,此处是一个 with 的复合结构,此处 the boy 与 lead 构成逻辑上的主谓关系,故用现在分词表示主动和进行。

IV. 1 B 【解析】句意:摄入太多脂肪会导致心脏病和高血压。result from 由于;contribute to 导致;attend to 照顾;devote to 致力于。根据语境可知 B 项正确。

2 B 【解析】besides 意为“除了……还有……”;apart from 包含 besides 以及 except 的含义;except for 指对某种基本情况进行具体的细节方面的修正,后接的词与句子中的整体词不是同类的;beside 意为“在……旁边”。句意:除了报纸上对这起事故的报道以外,我对它几乎一无所知。根据句意可知,答案为 B 项。

3 D 【解析】devote to 致力于;stick to 坚持;refer to 参考;lead to 导致。句意:是遇上了交通堵塞导致上班迟到。

4 C 【解析】句意:这份材料我已经读过好几遍了,但就是读不通。make sense 有意义,讲得通。

5 B 【解析】句意:当在繁忙的公路上开车时,你越谨慎越好。“never/not be too + adj.”为固定结构,表示“越……越好,再……也不为过”。cautious 谨慎的,小心的;careful 小心的,仔细的;careless 粗心的。

V. 1 are very strict with me in making friends

2 make sense 3 be cautious about

4 can your dream be realized

5 make sense of

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P30

I. 语篇解读 本文介绍了关于智商的新发现:人的智商并不是固定不变的,和聪明的人在一起能使自己变得更聪明。

1 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的“New research shows that intelligence is not fixed but can be improved throughout adulthood by family members, bright mates and intellectually challenging careers.”可知从事具有智力挑战性的工作可以提高智商,故此题选 D 项。

2 D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据前文中讲的智商提高的情况以及该句中的“However, the opposite is also true”可知,不管在家中还是在工作场所,如果跟不聪明的人待在一起,智商就有可能下降。因此画线单词应是“下降”的意思。

3 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“He suggests the best way to improve IQ levels is to socialise with bright friends, and find an intellectually challenging job.”可知,弗林教授认为,和聪明人待在一起有助于提高智商水平。

4 A 【解析】写作意图题。综观全文可知,文章主要给读者介绍了关于智商的新发现。

II. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,针对如何有礼貌地进行网上

交流提出了一些建议。

- 1 D 【解析】上文中的“some rules”与D项中的“The basic rule”相呼应,也与下句“想象一下如果你在别人的位置,你会感觉如何”的内容一致。
- 2 B 【解析】上文中的“rewrite and reread”与B项中的“Repeat the process”相呼应。
- 3 F 【解析】上文中的“try not to do so”与F项中的“You should”在结构与意义上联系紧密,此处是说不应以同样的方式反击,应忽视那个人或用你的聊天软件阻挡他的消息。
- 4 C 【解析】根据空后的“Offer advice...communicate.”可知,此处应选C(网络对每个人都曾经是新领域)。C项中的“new to the network”也与下文中的“newcomers”相呼应。
- 5 G 【解析】根据上文中的“Having good manners...correct everyone else.”可知,此处表示“如果你确实决定了告诉某人他的一个错误,那就礼貌地指出来”,故选G项。

III. 语篇解读 本文介绍了英式下午茶的起源。

- 1 who 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子的结构可知,空处引导定语从句,先行词为 those,指人,并在从句中做主语,所以填 who。
- 2 nicer 【解析】考查形容词的比较级。根据语境及空后的 than 可知,此处填 nicer。
- 3 a 【解析】考查冠词。take a break 意为“休息一下”,是固定短语。
- 4 is included 【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。根据上下文可知,此处应用一般现在时;且此处表示被动,故填 is included。
- 5 drinking 【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子的结构可知,此处要用动名词做介词 of 的宾语。
- 6 appeared 【解析】考查时态。根据时间状语可知,此处用一般过去时。
- 7 as/for/because 【解析】考查连词。根据语境可知,前后表示因果关系,故填 as/for/because。
- 8 to break 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处表示“她发现这个新习惯难以改掉”,根据空前表示性质的形容词 difficult 可知,这里应用动词不定式,故填 to break。
- 9 During/In 【解析】考查介词。During/In the 1880s 意为“在 19 世纪 80 年代”。
- 10 gloves 【解析】考查名词单复数。glove 为可数名词,且其前没有限定词,故此处要用复数形式。

Unit 1

单元复习方案

单元测评方案

→正文 P38

第一部分 听力

听力答案

- 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 C 5 A
6 B 7 C 8 A 9 B 10 A
11 C 12 B 13 B 14 C 15 A

- 16 C 17 C 18 A 19 A 20 B

听力材料

(Text 1)

M: Look, Joe is over there. He's wearing white trousers and a yellow T-shirt.

W: I see. He has black hair and is wearing glasses. Right?

M: That's right. Let's go and say hello to him.

(Text 2)

M: What did you do on Thursday?

W: Well, we had a cake after we came home from school. Then we played quietly because Mum had a headache.

(Text 3)

W: So, you're from South Korea?

M: Yeah. I'm from Seoul.

W: That's cool. What's Seoul like? I've always wanted to go there one day.

M: It's really nice. It's a very exciting city. You would never think it boring.

(Text 4)

W: Hi, John. It's surprising that you're shopping alone. Where is Linda?

M: She is studying at home. She has an exam tomorrow.

W: By the way, what are you looking for?

M: I'd like to buy a shirt.

(Text 5)

W: I went to the zoo on Sunday. Look! I took these photos.

M: They're very good. The animals are very cute.

(Text 6)

W: What exercise do you usually have, Robert?

M: I always have a walk at 7:00. How about you, Susan? Do you walk often?

W: Yes, I usually go for a walk after lunch. I walk for about an hour. I sometimes go swimming in the evening.

M: And do you play sports in your free time?

W: No, I usually go out with my classmates. What about you?

M: I go to the sports center on Mondays and Wednesdays. And sometimes I go bicycling on weekends.

(Text 7)

W: How do you feel about meeting Sarah's parents?

M: I'm worried about making a bad impression. I find it difficult to get along with people straight away.

W: But you're a DJ, aren't you?

M: Yeah, but it's easy for me to hide behind my music desk at work. I'm not very good at making conversations in public.

W: What are you most nervous about?

M: Well, I gave up studying to become a DJ, and I don't think Sarah's parents will be satisfied with that. Also, I changed my hairstyle last week, and they'll probably be shocked by that.

W: How are you going to try and make a good impression?

M: Well, I'm going to wear smart clothes. And I'll take her mom some flowers.

(Text 8)

W: The party was great yesterday, wasn't it?

M: Yes, I really enjoyed it. The music was great and the food was excellent.

W: The people were interesting, too. Ian introduced me to Laura Singer. Did you meet her?

M: I don't think so. Can you give a description of her?

W: She's short and slim, with dark black hair and green eyes. She was in a blue dress yesterday.

M: And what is she like?

W: She's outgoing, athletic and independent. Her kindness impressed me greatly. She's travelled to New Zealand and Africa.

M: Really? That's so impressive.

W: And that's not all. In January she won the National Writing Competition and next September she is going to Columbia University to study Creative Writing!

M: I'd love to meet her.

W: Well, we're thinking of going to the cinema tomorrow. Why not join us?

M: Sure, that'd be great!

(Text 9)

M: Could you tell me where the lift is?

W: The what?

M: The lift. I need to get to the 5th floor for dinner.

W: Oh, the elevator—we call them elevators here.

M: Oh, OK.

W: They're over there. You're British, aren't you?

M: Yes, and I'm having difficulty with your language. I thought you spoke English!

W: We do! What trouble are you having?

M: Just now I asked where the chemist's shop was. Of course now I know it is called drugstore here. I was told it was past the washroom, which we call a toilet, on the first floor. So I went up to the first floor and was told it was the second floor.

W: That's right. This is the first floor.

M: Well, where I come from it's the ground floor. And yesterday, I took the underground which you refer to as "subway", and tomorrow I will have to hire a car, what you say "rent" and drive on the right of the road! The wrong side of the road!

W: We don't drive on the wrong side—you do!

(Text 10)

M: How would you use a radio or a telephone if you had no electricity or batteries? These problems bothered British inventor Trevor Baylis. So in 1996 he invented a wind-up radio. It doesn't need electricity or batteries. You wind it up by hand. It plays for about an hour. Then, you wind it up again. Today it's produced in South Africa. Apart from that, Baylis invented a mobile telephone that is powered by shoes. The shoes contain a small battery that is powered when you walk. This battery is connected to a mobile phone. These two simple inventions can contribute a lot to the modern communications among all parts of the world. Baylis doesn't have a university degree in engineering. In fact, he left high school before graduating. He just loves making things to help people. He never knows when the creative ideas will come to him. He got the idea for the radio

while watching TV. The idea for the telephone came to him in a dream.

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。科学家一般用实验证明自己的理论或假设。本文介绍了用一个简单的四步实验来验证常识理论是否正确。

21 D **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第二段的内容,特别是“... Aristotle, had a theory that heavy objects would fall faster than light objects. People believed this until the scientist Galileo performed an experiment and found it was wrong.”可知,亚里士多德认为重的物体比轻的物体先落地,但被伽利略用实验证明是错误的,这说明,用实验来证明理论是必要的,故选D项。

22 A **【解析】**细节理解题。文中提及了 an empty bottle, a sheet of paper 和 blow hard, 即做实验需要 B、C、D 三项。

23 C **【解析】**标题归纳题。本文主要介绍一个四步实验的操作步骤,概括来说就是一个用力吹瓶子的实验,故选C项。

B

语篇解读 好的睡眠不仅取决于一个人的年龄,而且取决于一个人的生活方式。睡眠需求是因人而异的,美国国家睡眠基金会通过研究给予了人们睡眠方面的指导。研究表明缺乏睡眠可能会导致体重增加,但过度睡眠是否对健康没有好处还需进一步研究。

24 A **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Some people are productive and happy with fewer hours of sleep, while others need more.”以及“The foundation acknowledges that sleep needs will vary—lifestyle and stress should be taken into consideration”可推知,睡眠时间与自身状态息息相关。

25 B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第二段中的“To create the recommendations, some sleep and medical experts reviewed 312 articles from journals published during the last decade.”可知,研究方式是阅读文献资料。

26 B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第三段中的“A lack of sleep can be linked to weight gain, because that causes an increase in appetite, according to the foundation.”可知,缺乏睡眠会导致体重增加,因为那会增强食欲。

27 C **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第四段中的“However, experts nowadays find that research on oversleeping is still unconvincing and needs more attention.”可知,之前对于过度睡眠的研究结果并不令人信服,因此还需进一步研究。

C

语篇解读 久坐不动会引起疾病,所以每隔一段时间要站起来活动活动。

28 B **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第三段中的“it has been thought that they can be changed by regular trips to the gym or swimming pool”可知,很多人还普遍认为下班后到体育馆或游泳馆锻炼可以让疲劳的身体得到恢复,但是研究人员认为这种想法是错误的。

29. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段可知,作者建议久坐办公室的人要经常走动,故选 C 项。

30. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“more studies are needed to confirm the ill effects of sitting for too long and ways of fighting them”可知,这个调查的结果还不是非常确定,故选 B 项。

第二节

语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了为了取得成功,应该停止做的四件事。

31. B 【解析】此处是本段小标题。根据其他小标题的句式及该段落中的首句和最后一句可以推知 B 项符合语境。

32. F 【解析】根据上文中的“Different people may explain ‘success’ in different ways”和下文中的“Don’t worry about what other people think but come after what makes you happy.”可知应选 F 项。

33. C 【解析】根据小标题“Do not believe anything without questioning it.”和 C 项中的“not just accept any new information to be true”与该段中的“question new information”相呼应可知,此处应选 C 项。

34. G 【解析】本段主要讲的是“不要担心可能会发生在你身上的不可预见的事情”,根据空前讲的“如果想要成功,就不要去想任何或许会发生在你身上的事情”可知,这里应进一步说明,故选 G 项。

35. D 【解析】根据小标题“Do not care about what other people think of you.”及 D 项中的“please all the people”与该段中的“the quantity of people to please”相呼应可知,应选 D 项。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇解读 本文讲述了作者的女儿在学校圣诞节音乐会开始前就表达了对音乐会的期待,作者特别能理解女儿的心情,因此冒雪赶去学校,只为不让女儿失望,同时也告诉读者陪伴的重要性。

36. A 【解析】根据下文中的“her Christmas concert to be held in her school”和“the snow-covered parking lot”可知作者冒雪去女儿的学校观看圣诞音乐会。故可以判断当时是冬天,天在下雪。

37. C 【解析】作者不知道自己能否准时赶到。make it 做到,获得成功。故选 C。

38. B 【解析】根据下文内容可知,作者特别能理解女儿的心情,因此冒雪开很长时间的车也要赶去学校,只为不让女儿失望。当然作者一定要准时,因为她没有其他选择。

39. D 【解析】根据下文中的“her”以及称呼“Mom”可知,这是母女之间的对话。大约两周前,女儿 Ellen 就在谈论自己学校的圣诞音乐会。

40. A 【解析】根据下一句内容可知,Linda 将替代她,由此可知这本来是 Rachel 的表演。故选 A。

41. B 【解析】上下文存在逻辑上的转折关系,故选 B。

42. A 【解析】根据空后的“Making a long way out of a state”可知是跨州赶过来的。Lexie 全家从另一个州赶过来观看音乐会。故选 A。

43. C 【解析】根据下文中的“her events”可以判断此处指学校的活动,故选 C。在路上拥堵时,作者想到自己一个人参加过的所有学校活动。

44. C 【解析】作者是唯一一个参加女儿学校活动的家人,她想知道女儿对此的感受。

45. B 【解析】根据“being the only one who ever came to her events”可知,她的父亲及其父亲的家人从来没有很成功地把这些事情安排到自己的日程中。故选 B。

46. D 【解析】根据上文中的“I wondered”可知作者想知道这是否会使女儿感到困扰。

47. A 【解析】根据上文内容可知作者要去观看女儿学校的圣诞音乐会。故选 A。

48. D 【解析】根据下文中作者开始跑向音乐会可知,距离音乐会开始只剩下几分钟了。故选 D。

49. C 【解析】根据“an empty seat near the front”可知,此处表示作者进入拥挤的大厅找到前排的一个空位坐下。

50. B 【解析】根据文章内容可知,作者怕自己在女儿的音乐会上迟到,所以跑向座位。故选 B。女儿看到作者跑向座位,笑了。

51. D 【解析】根据上文中的“found an empty seat near the front”可知作者的座位离舞台很近。故选 D。

52. B 【解析】根据“Ellen gave me a big smile”可知女儿很开心。故选 B。此处表示女儿朝 Lexie 微笑着说她所有的家人也来了。

53. C 【解析】作者朝女儿笑了笑,未曾注意到头上融化的雪滴下来。故选 C。

54. A 【解析】根据文章最后的“they actually taught us what life was all about”可知,作者突然想到尽管家长们努力教育孩子关于生活的一切,可实际上是孩子让家长们明白了关于生活的一切。故选 A。

55. D 【解析】参见上题解析。

第二节

56. where 【解析】考查连接词。设空处引导宾语从句,且从下文内容可知表示地点,故填 where。

57. called 【解析】考查过去分词做定语。设空处做后置定语修饰 scientist, call 与 scientist 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,且 call 所表示的动作已发生,故填 called。

58. to test 【解析】考查非谓语动词。decide to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”。

59. regularly 【解析】考查副词。设空处修饰动词 watered, 故填副词 regularly。

60. a 【解析】考查固定搭配。a huge amount of 意为“大量的”,为固定搭配。

61. earlier/before 【解析】考查副词。由句意可知,土壤的重量和“五年前”几乎一样,且“had been”是过去动作 weighed 之前的状态,故填 earlier/before。

62. conclusion 【解析】考查名词。设空处做宾语,意为“结论”,故填 conclusion。

63. to 【解析】考查介词。expose...to 意为“使显露,暴露”。

64. which/that 【解析】考查关系代词。设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰 factories,且在从句中做主语,故填 which/

that。

65 are produced 【解析】考查时态和语态。此处是介绍客观事实,故用一般现在时,又因 oxygen and sugar 与 produce 之间是被动关系,故填 are produced。

第四部分 写作

第一节

【提分词句】

1. 提分词(组): be addicted to, lose oneself in, isolated, distract one's attention, not only...but..., last but not least, expand 等。
2. 提分句型:(1) 动名词短语做主语;(2) if 引导条件状语从句;(3) which 引导非限制性定语从句

【写作提示】

1. 审题:(1) 人称以第二人称为主;(2) 时态以一般现在时为主;(3) 体裁为书信类应用文。
2. 写作要点:(1) 表达对朋友的担心;(2) 陈述沉迷游戏的危害;(3) 提出摆脱游戏的建议。

【参考范文】

Dear Nick,

I'm sorry to hear that you are addicted to *King of Glory*. Spending too much time and energy on games is harmful to our health and they are not real. If you lose yourself in the games, you may become isolated from the real world and ignore the beauty and love in life.

In my opinion, you can try other things to distract your attention. For example, you can play basketball or take part in other sports with your friends, which can not only help you keep healthy, but strengthen your friendship. Besides, you can also communicate with your parents and friends, sharing your happiness and sorrow with them. Last but not least, you can read some interesting books to expand your knowledge in your spare time.

Best wishes.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

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

Paragraph 2:

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

Unit 2 The United Kingdom

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

题组 A 学业水平测试

→正文 P51

- I. 1 divide 2 convenience 3 clarified
4 consisted 5 accomplish 6 Attracted
7 conflict 8 Roughly 9 collection
10 unwilling
- II. 1 break away 2 take the place of
3 left out 4 To his credit 5 divided into
6 consisting of 7 attract my attention
8 in conflict with 9 at your; convenience
10 is unwilling to
- III. 1 collection 【解析】a large collection of...大量收藏品, of 短语接在名词后面做定语。
2 enjoyable 【解析】enjoyable 和 difficult 都做名词 experience 的定语。
3 Roughly 【解析】roughly speaking 粗略地说,为固定结构。
4 clarify 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:报道并没有讲清楚金先生在发表评论时是否提到了他的儿子。根据空前的 did not 可知,空处应填动词。根据句意可知,此处表示“讲清楚”,故填 clarify。
5 convenient 【解析】It is convenient for you 你方便时,为固定搭配。
6 attractions 【解析】one of + 可数名词复数……中的一个。
7 understood 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:我的英语很差,恐怕我不能用英语让别人明白我的意思。此处是“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构。表示“让自己被明白”,要用 make myself understood。
8 out 【解析】leave out...遗漏……,为固定搭配。
9 willing 【解析】从上文“他不会轻易妥协”和转折连词 but 可知,他“愿意”接受有建设性的建议。
10 divide 【解析】句意:当我们学会了让差异把我们团结起来,而不是把我们分裂开时,我们就会获得很多。rather than 后接 divide us 做前面动词不定式的并列宾语。
- IV. 1 B 【解析】句意:这个团队由来自不同大学的 10 名专家组成。consist of 由……组成,由……构成,没有被动语态,故排除 A 项。C 项如果改成 is made up of 也正确。make up 组成,构成,用在此处语态不正确。
2 D 【解析】句意:这个公园被一条溪流分割成两部分,溪流上将要建造两座小桥。part from 与……离别;separate...from 把……与……分离,分开;join in 参加,加入;divide...into 把……分成。根据语境可知,这里应该选 D 项。
3 B 【解析】本题考查 break 构成的动词短语的辨析。break out 爆发;break away (from) (从……)突然挣脱,逃脱。二者均无被动语态,故排除 A、C 两项。break down 停

止运转,出故障,失败,用在第一个空格处与句意不符,故排除 D 项。所以选 B 项。

4 C 【解析】句意:因为便利我们买了这套房子。它离我工作的商店很近。challenge 挑战; conclusion 结论; convenience 方便,便利; construction 建设。根据题干中第二句话可知,答案为 C 项。

5 A 【解析】句意:这个公园模仿了亚瑟王时代的生活,是这个城市的主要景点之一。be modelled after 为固定短语,意为“模仿”,被修饰词 the park 与 model after 之间为被动关系,故使用过去分词短语做定语。attraction 在此处表示“吸引人的事物”,由抽象名词转化为具体名词。由前面的 one of 可知,此处应使用 attraction 的复数形式。

V. 1 to your credit 2 break away from the difficult position 3 consists of 4 is divided into 5 leave out any words

题组 B 高考水平测试

→正文 P53

I. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了英国的地理概况、组成部分及历史渊源等。

1 B 【解析】由上文中的“two large islands. One is called Ireland”可知,此处为两个中的另一个,应选 B。

2 A 【解析】be divided into 意为“被分成……”; cut into 意为“打断,侵犯”; break into 意为“破门而入”; separate 常和 from 搭配,意为“分离,分开”。

3 D 【解析】由该句并结合常识可知,“The United Kingdom”就是“the British Isles”中被女王统治的那一部分。

4 D 【解析】由第一段最后一句可知, Britain 是由 Scotland, Wales 和 England 三部分组成,所以说以上三部分就是整个的 Britain。

5 C 【解析】爱尔兰北部由英国统治,其他部分自治。

6 C 【解析】此处指英国的全称。full name 全名。

7 B 【解析】由上文可知 the United Kingdom 包括 Scotland, Wales, England 以及 Northern Ireland, 又因 Scotland, Wales 和 England 就是指整个 Britain, 因此 the United Kingdom 又被称为“The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”。

8 D 【解析】England 比其他的地方更大(larger)、更富有。

9 D 【解析】只有人口最多,再加上面积最大和人民最富有,才能使人们说起 Britain 和 British 这两个词时常用 England 和 English 来代替。D 项符合语境。

10 A 【解析】参见上题解析。

11 A 【解析】参见第 9 题解析。

12 A 【解析】因为 Wales 和 Scotland 都属于 Britain, 所以这样做自然让威尔士人和苏格兰人都有点生气(angry)。

13 A 【解析】根据语境可知,此处指尤其是苏格兰人,他们以自己是不同的民族而自豪。be proud of 意为“以……自豪或骄傲”,符合语境。

14 D 【解析】此处表示威尔士人也不把自己看作(regard)英国人。

15 B 【解析】威尔士人有自己的文化,甚至有自己的语言。

16 B 【解析】由下文中的“the greatest headache”可推出答案为 B。

17 A 【解析】爱尔兰最终被分为两部分。finally 意为“最终”。

18 B 【解析】belong to 意为“属于”,Northern Ireland 仍旧属于 the United Kingdom。

19 C 【解析】1922 年爱尔兰剩余的部分脱离了出来。break away 表示“脱离”。

20 D 【解析】爱尔兰共和国在二战中一点都没有帮助英国人。由“lift a finger”可知此处指帮助(help)。

II. 语篇解读 本文讲述了如何在学校里交朋友。

1 F 【解析】根据上文“School is more than a place where students learn subjects such as maths, science and reading.”以及 F 项中的“It is also...”可知此处是对学校的进一步解释,以引出文章主题。

2 E 【解析】根据上文的 projects 和下文的 project 可知此处表示项目或课题的任务会使你有和他人交流的理由。

3 A 【解析】根据下文“Icebreakers can be as simple as saying hello or talking about the weather or class work.”可知此段小标题为 A 项。

4 D 【解析】根据本段主题句以及本段内容可知此处与参加活动有关,故 D 项符合语境。

5 B 【解析】根据下文的“positive signals such as smiling or waving”可知本段讲采取积极的方式去交友。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

→正文 P57

I. 1 that 【解析】此处用 that 引导同位语从句,该从句进一步解释说明 possibility 的具体内容,that 在从句中不做成分。

2 for 【解析】句意:别担心。我已经安排了一辆汽车 6 点钟在车站接客人们。arrange for 安排,筹备。

3 the 【解析】take one's place = take the place of sb. 取代/代替某人,为固定搭配。

4 down 【解析】句意:在灾难中无线网络瘫痪的时候,老式电话起到重要作用。break down 出故障。

5 description 【解析】句意:在操场上发现的钱包和玛丽描述的相符,因此钱包一定是玛丽的。此处应用名词 description 做 made 的宾语。

6 hidden 【解析】动词 hide 与 message 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词做宾语补足语。

7 checked 【解析】句意:克莱尔在飞机起飞前一小时将行李进行了安检。本句中 check 与 luggage 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,所以用过去分词构成 have sth. done 结构。

8 a 【解析】考查冠词。句意:切记不要完全期望这样一个淘气的男孩一夜之间能被改变。such 意为“这样的”,可以修饰名词。当它修饰可数名词单数时,常用结构为“such a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数”,故空处填 a。

9 of 【解析】考查固定用法。句意:他们拒绝了这个建议是明智的。It is + adj. + of sb. to do sth. 意为“某人做某

事是……的”。

- 10 heated 【解析】考查 with 的复合结构。water 与 heat 是逻辑上的被动关系,故用过去分词做宾语补足语。

II. 1 reminding→reminded 【解析】分析句子结构可知,himself 与 remind 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词做宾语补足语。

- 2 repairing→repaired 【解析】该处为 have sth. done 结构,表示“请某人做某事”,因为 my bike 和 repair 之间是被动关系,故用 repaired。

- 3 carrying→carried 【解析】考查过去分词做定语。修饰 the plan,计划是被实施的,因此用过去分词。

- 4 discussing→discussed 【解析】分析句子结构可知,discuss 与 the problem 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词。

- 5 breaking→broken 【解析】考查 notice sth. done 结构。窗户已经被打破了,broken 表示坏的状态。

- 6 introducing→introduced 【解析】考查 with 的复合结构。方法是被引进的,并且已经发生,因此用过去分词做宾语补足语。

- 7 seating→seated 【解析】seat 是一个及物动词,它的宾语是 sb. 或 oneself,在本句中 seat 与 him 是逻辑上的动宾关系,seated 表示“就座”,相当于 sitting。

- 8 tie→tied 【解析】考查 with 的复合结构。his hands 与 tie 是逻辑上的被动关系,故用过去分词做宾语补足语。

- 9 solving→solved 【解析】此处为“see + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构,因为 tough problems 和 solve 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词做宾语补足语。

- 10 fixing→fixed 【解析】考查 get sth. done 结构。句意:我的手表坏了,后天我要找人修理一下。it 与 fix 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词做宾语补足语。

III. 1 D 【解析】句意:亚历山大努力让他的工作在医学领域得到认可。get/have sth. done 为固定用法,意为“使某事被做”,sth. 与 do 之间为被动关系。此处 recognize 意为“认可,赏识”。根据句意及分析可知选 D 项。

- 2 D 【解析】句意:当看到道路被雪堵住的时候,我们决定在家里度假。分析句子结构可知,此处是“see + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构;宾语补足语是 do 形式时,表示“看见宾语做某事的整个过程”;宾语补足语是 doing 形式时,表示“看见宾语正在做某事”;若宾语与宾语补足语之间为被动关系,则要用过去分词做宾语补足语。此处宾语 the road 与 block 之间为被动关系,应用 blocked 做宾语补足语,故选 D 项 (blocked)。

- 3 C 【解析】句意:经理很满意地看到在做出很大的努力后,许多新产品被开发出来了。分析题干可知,题干中含有“see + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构;宾语 many new products 与 develop 之间为被动关系,故要用过去分词做宾语补足语。

- 4 C 【解析】句意:迈克尔在床边挂了姚明的一张照片来提醒他自己他的梦想。himself 与 remind 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词做宾语补足语。

- 5 A 【解析】句意:汤姆匆忙冲了出去,让门开着(没锁)。此处应为“leave + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构。Tom 与 leave 之间为主动关系,故应用 leaving; the door 与 unlock 之间为被动关系,故用 unlocked。

IV. 1 was made to wash the truck 2 followed by a dog

3 everything well arranged 4 painted white

5 felt himself cheated

题组 B 高考水平测试

→正文 P58

I. 语篇解读 本文介绍了征服夏威夷著名的筒状巨浪的盲人冲浪者德里克·拉贝洛的冲浪生涯和成就。

- 1 D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段中的“...while all others use their sight to do it, this young professional surfer must rely only on his other senses. That's because he is completely blind.”可推知,德里克·拉贝洛是唯一一个征服夏威夷著名的筒状巨浪的盲人冲浪者,故选 D 项。

- 2 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“...Ernesto dreamed that his son would share the talent of his uncle, a professional surfer.”和“...but this didn't stop his family from believing that he could do anything he wanted, even if that meant becoming a surfer.”可知,欧内斯托一直对德里克充满信心,故选 A 项。

- 3 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“...but after successfully standing up on the surfboard, Derek knew he needed to become much better if he was going to achieve Ernesto's dream and become a professional surfer.”可知,当德里克真正站在冲浪板上时,他意识到还有很长的路要走,要更努力成为专业冲浪者。故选 C 项。

- 4 B 【解析】推理判断题。通过最后一段中的“...while gathering the courage to take on Hawaii's board-breaking Pipeline is another. But that's exactly what Derek Rabelo set out to do just months after learning how to surf.”可知,作为盲人冲浪者,德里克很勇敢。根据“Everyone told him it was too dangerous, but he felt he could do it, and he did, earning the praise of famous professional surfers...”可知德里克很自信。故选 B 项。

II. 语篇解读 本文介绍了中国的餐桌礼仪。

- 1 either 【解析】考查连词。either ... or ... 要么……要么……,为固定用法。此处表示无论是在中国人的家中还是在中国的饭店里,你都会发现餐桌礼仪在我们的日常生活中是必不可少的。

- 2 admirable 【解析】考查词性转换。根据空前的 an 和空后的名词 custom 可知,空处应填形容词。an admirable custom 一种令人敬佩的风俗。

- 3 included 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处指在餐桌上尊重老人、老师和客人以及照顾孩子是一种令人钦佩的风俗。分析句子结构可知,此处为独立主格结构,且“the aged, teachers, and guests”与 include 为逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词,故填 included。

- 4 the 【解析】考查定冠词的用法。由 of 短语可知此处表示特指,特指无数代人都遵守把最好的或优质的食物先给老年人的这种做法。

- 5 generations 【解析】考查名词单复数。由空前的 countless 可知空处应用名词的复数形式,故填 generations。
- 6 led 【解析】考查时态。由时间状语 In ancient times 可知应用一般过去时,故填 led。
- 7 starting 【解析】考查非谓语动词。before 为介词,其后应用动名词,故填 starting。
- 8 yourself 【解析】考查反身代词的用法。enjoy oneself 过得愉快。故填 yourself。
- 9 are prepared 【解析】考查时态和语态。the main dishes 与动词 prepare 之间为逻辑上的被动关系且叙述的是一般的情况,故用一般现在时的被动语态。
- 10 which 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面的整个句子,故填 which。

III.

Dear Peter,

You want to know which is more important, study and or exercising. There exist two different point on this question. In the points eyes of some people, students are supposing to concentrate on their supposed studies, and usually a good student is very busy studying to spare any time to do much sport. By the contrary, the others regard On exercising as an inseparable part of the students' daily life.

I agree with the latter. However excellently your academic excellent record is, you can't enjoy a fantastic life without a sound body. Comparing with a sound body, all wonderful things we are going Compared after them aren't important. What's more, athletic performance played a more and more important role in student evaluation. plays

Yours,

Li Hua

第一处:and→or 【解析】根据语境可知此处为选择关系,而非并列关系。故将 and 改为 or。

第二处:point→points 【解析】point 是可数名词,在 two different 后应用复数。故将 point 改为 points。

第三处:supposing→supposed 【解析】be supposed to do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“应该做某事”。故将 supposing 改为 supposed。

第四处:very→too 【解析】too...to... 为固定搭配,意为“太……而不能……”。故将 very 改为 too。

第五处:By→On 【解析】on the contrary 为固定搭配,意为“相反”。故将 By 改为 On。

第六处:在 inseparable 前加 an 【解析】part 前有形容词时,其前应用不定冠词。inseparable 的读音以元音音素开头,所以应用不定冠词 an。an inseparable part 意为“不可分割的一部分”。

第七处:excellently→excellent 【解析】此处做表语,应用形容词。故将 excellently 改为 excellent。

第八处:Comparing→Compared 【解析】compare 的非谓语动

词形式在句中做状语,compare 与其逻辑主语之间是被动关系,所以应用过去分词。故将 Comparing 改为 Compared。

第九处:删除 them 【解析】we are going after 在句中是定语从句,修饰先行词 things,关系代词在从句中做宾语,且被省略,因此从句中不缺少宾语。故删除 them。

第十处:played→plays 【解析】play 在这里是谓语动词,指现在的情况,所以应用一般现在时。因为主语是不可数名词,所以谓语动词应用第三人称单数。故将 played 改为 plays。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

→正文 P65

- I. 1 uniforms 2 quarrel 3 Statue
4 description 5 delight 6 possibility
7 furnished 8 splendid 9 arranged
10 Thrilled
- II. 1 was thrilled with 2 left out 3 take his place
4 broke down 5 is consistent with 6 arrange for
7 takes delight in 8 pick up 9 quarrel with
10 in memory of
- III. 1 which 【解析】考查定语从句。句意:他们参观了伦敦塔,伦敦塔受到许多游客的欢迎。空后是非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 Tower of London,且从句中缺少主语,故用 which。
- 2 either 【解析】句意:我被告知可以在这条街的任何一边停车。根据句意可知,填 either(两者中的)任何一个。
- 3 by 【解析】考查介词。句意:我妹妹和她的朋友们通过发邮件保持联系。“by + doing...”做方式状语。
- 4 that 【解析】考查强调句。句意:直到第二天,我才得知(事情的)真相。分析句子结构可知,该题为“It was... + that...”强调句型,强调时间状语,故填 that。
- 5 is being constructed 【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意:我们都知道一所新的大学现在正在我省被建造。句中的 now 说明该句应使用现在进行时,又因大学是被建造,故用现在进行时的被动语态。
- 6 standing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:虽然过了 200 年,这座宫殿依然在这个城镇上矗立着。动词 stand 与 the palace 是逻辑上的主谓关系,因此用 standing 做表语。
- 7 carried 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:我醒来时发现自己被带到了一所漂亮的房子里。分析句子结构可知,空处做宾语补足语,且 myself 与 carry 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词。
- 8 a 【解析】考查冠词。句意:能亲自见到我最喜欢的作者使我感到兴奋不已。thrill 意为“兴奋感,激动”,为可数名词,此处表示泛指且 big 的发音以辅音音素开头,故用不定冠词 a。
- 9 to be seen 【解析】It remains to be seen whether...是固定句型,意为“是否……还有待观察”。
- 10 asked 【解析】when 引导的时间状语从句的主语与主句的主语 Philip 是同一人,且从句的主语与谓语 ask 是被动

关系。当从句的主语与主句的主语一致,且从句谓语中含有 be 动词时,从句中的主语和 be 动词可以省略。本句就是省略了 he was。

IV. 1 C 【解析】句意:她的车在高速公路上抛锚了。turn down 调小,拒绝;turn out 结果是,证明是;break down (机器等)出故障;break out(战争、疾病等)爆发。

2 B 【解析】句意:让她非常高兴的是,她的儿子没有考试不及格。相反,他通过了考试。“much to one's + n.”为固定搭配,表示“令某人非常……的是”。disappointment 失望;delight 高兴;anger 生气;puzzle 迷惑。

3 A 【解析】句意:为了纪念那些在地震中死去的人,人们建立了一座纪念碑。in memory of 为了纪念;in place of 代替;in need of 需要;in praise of 为了赞扬。

4 A 【解析】句意:旅行者的经历使我们惊骇不已,大多数的经历发生在战争中,极具冒险性。thrill 使……胆战心惊;influence 影响;challenge 向……挑战;encourage 鼓励。根据“happened in the war and were full of great adventures”可确定答案。

5 B 【解析】句意:最近的一项研究显示,一些人保护环境的态度和他们日常生活中的行为并不一致。be consistent with 与……一致,是固定搭配,符合句意。reliable 可靠的,可信赖的;positive 积极的,肯定的;enthusiastic 热情的。

V. 1 cold and hungry 2 there lived

3 when/while doing his homework

4 It seems strange that 5 consistent with

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P66

I. 语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。主要针对有些人持有的英国社会已经不存在阶级差别这一观点提出了自己的看法,认为在英国社会阶级差别还是存在的。

1 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“A recent wide-ranging study of public opinion found 90 percent of people still placing themselves in a particular class; 73 percent agreed that class was still a vital part of British society...”可知,最近的研究表明,人们还是认为自己处在不同的社会阶层。

2 B 【解析】词义猜测题。根据本文提到的英国人认为英国社会还是存在阶级差别可知,此处应该是总结本段的主题,由此可推出画线词正是“划分,区分”之意。

3 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段倒数第二句“However, a similar study of British accents in the US turned these results upside down and placed some regional accents as the most attractive and BBC English as the least.”可知,在美国的这份研究中,BBC 英语被认为是最没有吸引力的。

4 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“...British attitudes towards accent have deep roots...”可知,英国人对于口音的态度有着一定的根源和传统。由第四段最后一句的“are based on class prejudice”可知,是基于阶级偏见而非基于地区的重要性,故排除 B 项;根据第四段的“However, a similar study of British accents in the US turned these results upside down...”可知,美国人的认识与英国人

的恰恰相反,所以排除 C 项;根据第四段的第一句“One unchanging aspect of a British person's class position is accent.”可知,英国人对口音的态度并未改变,故排除 D 项。

5 C 【解析】主旨大意题。综观全文以及根据本文的主题句,即第三段倒数第二句“...yet it remains an important part of British society.”可知,本文主要是围绕阶级还是英国社会的一个至关重要的部分而展开的。

II. 语篇解读 本文主要介绍了关于青岛的一些信息。

1 cultural 【解析】句意:正如我们所知,它是一座重要的港口城市,是经济和文化中心。设空处与 economic 共同修饰名词 centre,应用形容词形式,故填 cultural。

2 largest 【解析】句意:它也是青岛啤酒股份有限公司的总部所在地以及中国最大的国际啤酒节的举办地。设空处前有定冠词 the 修饰,且根据句意可知,此处暗含最高级含义,因此应填最高级形式,故填 largest。

3 visiting 【解析】句意:这座城市的周围有很多地方都值得游览。be (well) worth (doing) sth. 为固定搭配,意为“(很)值得做某事”。故填 visiting。

4 is held 【解析】句意:每年,啤酒节会定期举办。the festival 是主语,为单数,与 hold 之间为被动关系,因此,应用被动语态;根据时间状语 Every year 可知,应用一般现在时。故填 is held。

5 who/that 【解析】句意:来自全世界数以百万计的游客都会在啤酒节期间来到这座城市。分析句子结构可知,设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 Millions of visitors,指人,且引导词在从句中做主语,故可填 who/that。

6 roughly 【解析】设空处修饰 650 kilometres,意为“粗略地”,做状语,应用副词形式。故填 roughly。

7 takes 【解析】句意:(青岛)距离上海大约 740 千米,坐飞机大约需要 1 小时 25 分钟。主语为 it,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式,且此处讲述的是一般事实,应用一般现在时。故填 takes。

8 flights 【解析】根据 are 可知,flight 应用复数形式,故填 flights。

9 with/to 【解析】句意:这座城市的机场与 66 座国内城市和 12 座海外城市相连,每周有大量飞机到达和起飞。be connected with/to 意为“与……相连”,为固定搭配。故填 with/to。

10 and 【解析】句意见上一题解析。arriving 与 taking off 之间为并列关系,应用 and 连接,表示并列关系。

III. Dear Mr Smith,

I am writing to request the valuable chance to be one of the homestay family for American students. As an active girl families

study in Guangming School of Tianjin, I'm quite good to at studying English. My parents, who are kindly and friendly, are in favor of my kind

idea what I host an American student. We had a clean and that have comfortable house, which lies in a beautiful area of the city.

Unluckily, we have extra rooms for guests. My mother cooks well so Luckily

the students will be able to enjoy delicious Chinese food. What's more, my father is a excellent driver and we will be very glad to show up foreign students around some local places of interest. I would greatly appreciate it if I could have the chance to make friends with them.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第一处: family→families 【解析】考查固定用法。“one of + 可数名词复数”表示“……之一”。

第二处: study→studying 【解析】考查非谓语动词。现在分词短语做后置定语,表示主动。

第三处: to→at 【解析】考查固定短语。be good at 意为“擅长”。

第四处: kindly→kind 【解析】考查形容词。做系动词 are 的表语,同时与 friendly 为并列关系,所以用 kind。

第五处: what→that 【解析】考查同位语从句。that 引导的是同位语从句,在从句中不充当任何成分。

第六处: had→have 【解析】考查时态。“家里的房子干净、舒适”,说明的是现在的情况,所以用一般现在时。

第七处: Unluckily→Luckily 【解析】考查语境理解。本句句意:幸运的是,我们有多余的房间给客人用。所以用 Luckily。

第八处:在 able 后加 to 【解析】考查固定短语。be able to do sth. 意为“能够做某事”,为固定短语。

第九处: a→an 【解析】考查冠词。excellent 以元音音素开头,并且 driver 是单数名词,所以用 an。

第十处:删除 up 【解析】考查固定短语。show sb. around 意为“带领某人参观”,为固定短语。show up 意为“出现”,不符合句意。

Unit 2

单元复习方案

单元测评方案

→正文 P73

第一部分 听力

听力答案

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

听力材料

(Text 1)

W: Excuse me, could you help me, please? This is my first day and I need to find the library.

M: It's easy to get lost. You need to go straight ahead to the second building. The library is on the third floor.

W: Thanks very much.

(Text 2)

W: When can I come?

M: The evening classes are on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Which day is OK for you?

W: I can't come on Thursdays and Fridays, because I work late those days.

(Text 3)

W: My family is coming to visit. Who do I introduce first?

M: I think your parents. They're the oldest. It's good to introduce people in order of their age.

W: In my case it will be my parents, then my sister and last my two younger brothers.

(Text 4)

W: Hi, Mike.

M: Hi. Where do you work, Linda?

W: I work at Thomas Cook Travel. I take people on tours to countries in South America. What do you do, Mike?

M: I'm a student. But I have a part-time job in a restaurant.

(Text 5)

W: How did your speech go yesterday?

M: At first I couldn't be relaxed. I don't like speaking in public. But, I felt pretty confident after it.

(Text 6)

M: I'm tired of studying.

W: So am I.

M: Let's take a break and then continue with the math problems. So, what do you think of Indian food?

W: I love it, but would rather something else today. How about Japanese food?

M: Yeah, I like it a lot.

W: So do I. And I know a great restaurant near the library. Let's go there.

M: That's great.

(Text 7)

W: Do you come from a big city, Nicholas?

M: Yeah, I guess. It's pretty big. It's a really fun place. It has some cool art museums and great theaters and restaurants.

W: Really? How are the prices? Is food expensive?

M: I guess so. Food costs a lot in the supermarket and in restaurants!

W: And what's it like there? What does it look like?

M: Well, it's very clean, and it's really pretty, too. There're lots of parks and trees right in the center of the city.

(Text 8)

W: Hi, Don. How was your vacation?

M: I went to Hawaii.

W: Who did you go with?

M: I went there with my cousin. We had a great time!

W: Did you bathe in the sun?

M: No. It was cloudy most of the time. But we went sailing. It was great fun. But it became windy the last day when I was there.

And we had to stay in the hotel and prepared for our journey back. What did you do during the vacation?

W: Well, I just stayed at home, but my sister came to see me and I invited some friends home. We had a great barbecue in the garden.

M: Sounds not bad.

(Text 9)

M: Hannah, did it surprise you how you spend your free time?

W: Yeah, I didn't expect to see these results at all. I'm a film-maker

so I think it's normal to spend a lot of time watching films at the cinema and on DVD, but a lot of other things surprised me.

M: For example?

W: For example, I spend eight percent of my free time shopping.

Well, in fact, I can't stand shopping. It drives me mad.

M: Really?

W: Yeah, and the housework — I don't mind doing housework, but it's not very interesting and I'd prefer to do less of that kind of thing. Also, I noticed that I spend fifteen percent of my time watching TV and only ten percent reading, which surprised me because I enjoy reading and I always look forward to starting a new book.

M: You don't like TV so much?

W: Well, most TV is like junk food for the brain and I should watch less. Other things ... I try to cook a proper meal at least four nights a week. And I often invite friends over to have dinner so it doesn't surprise me that I spend seven percent of my time cooking and eating.

M: Is there anything you'd really like to change?

W: I never manage to do much exercise. I'd really like to go running every day just for half an hour but I never seem to find the time.

So that's one thing I'd like to change.

(Text 10)

Good morning, everyone. Today let's go on with our talk about British English and American English. Some people believe that American English and British English are very different, but in fact they are not. People from the two countries have little difficulty understanding each other. There are only a few hundred words and expressions that are different, and most of these are words having to do with daily life. You can see a few of them in the paper I gave you last class. For example, Americans say "truck" but the British say "lorry" and another famous example is "gas" which is used in the United States but in England people say "petrol". Although the number of these differences is quite small, something confusing can occur sometimes. If an American says "We have to put the baby down", a British person may be quite shocked because in England, to "put down" means to kill; for example, a sick dog is put down. In contrast, in the United States to put down a baby simply means to put it to sleep. OK, that's all from me today. You are expected to find more about the differences after class.

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇解读 本文是应用文。文章主要介绍了在伦敦出行时可以使用的交通服务。

21 D **【解析】**推理判断题。由第一个 Tip 中的 "It can get hot and busy on the Tube during peak travel times, so you may prefer to travel outside these hours." 可知,作者不建议游客在高峰期乘坐地铁。

22 B **【解析】**语义猜测题。由画线短语上文中的 "if you don't have enough credit...make one more bus journey" 和下文中的 "the credit on your card before you use it again" 以及 "If you run out of credit on your Visitor Oyster card, it's easy

to add more" 可推知,如果你的 Oyster 卡上没有足够的钱,那你可以再乘一次车回家,但是在你再次使用之前得先给卡充值。

23 D **【解析】**细节理解题。由最后一部分中的 "Around 4,000 Oyster Ticket Stops cross London (Find your nearest one at ticketstoplocator.tfl.gov.uk)." 可知, D 项正确。

B

语篇解读 本文为说明文,主要介绍了希腊、西班牙、瑞士和威尼斯的旅游特色。

【长难句解读】 The city, made up of 117 small islands, is amazingly linked by 400 bridges over 150 canals.

【分析】 made up of 117 small islands 是过去分词短语做定语。

【译文】 令人惊奇的是,这座由 117 个小岛组成的城市由 400 座架于 150 条运河上的桥梁连接。

24 C **【解析】**考查细节理解。根据第二段中的 "With so many mountainous regions, Spain is big when it comes to the winter vacation." 可知,因为多山,西班牙是一个冬天度假的好去处。故选 C 项。

25 D **【解析】**考查细节理解。根据最后一段中的 "Venice is also filled with many art galleries." 可知,威尼斯有许多画廊,你可以欣赏到许多艺术品。故选 D 项。

26 D **【解析】**考查推理判断。根据第二段中的 "With so many mountainous regions, Spain is big when it comes to the winter vacation." 和第三段中的 "It has 15,000 miles running through mountainous regions. The Swiss Alps attract people from all over the world." 可推知,山脉为西班牙和瑞士旅游业的发展做出了重大贡献,故选 D 项。第一段中的 "Winter is the time to enjoy some great skiing, with so many mountains around here that offer this sport." 虽然也提到了山脉为希腊提供了冬季滑雪的可能,但这并不算是为希腊旅游业的发展做出的重大贡献。

27 C **【解析】**考查文章出处。根据文章内容可知,本文主要介绍的是希腊、西班牙、瑞士和威尼斯的旅游特色,故可推知本篇文章最有可能出现在旅游指南上,故选 C 项。

C

语篇解读 本文介绍了很多女性有不吃早饭的坏习惯,作者就此说明了不吃早饭的坏处及其对减肥的不利影响。

28 B **【解析】**考查词义猜测。根据第一段的内容和最后一段中的 "try heating up last night's leftovers" 可知, B 项与 leftovers 的意思最相近。

29 B **【解析】**考查推理判断。A 项中的 "have breakfast in a hurry" 与文章第二段中的 skip breakfast (不吃早餐) 意思相反,因此排除 A 项; C、D 两项未提及; 作者在文中介绍了一些对于早餐的错误观点, 故选 B 项。

30 A **【解析】**考查段落大意。综合最后一段内容可知其第一句话为该段主旨句, 故选 A 项。

第二节

语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了家长应该如何帮助孩子养成良好的管理金钱的习惯。

31 E **【解析】**根据下文的小标题可以判断出,这些都是给家长的一些建议, E 项能统领下文, 故 E 项符合语境。

32. G 【解析】根据此段的小标题“Talk early and often.”可知,要尽早并经常和孩子谈一些钱的事情,G项内容与其一致。
33. F 【解析】根据本段的小标题和空后的“An ATM stop”,“Opening bills”等细节可以判断出,这些都是些日常活动,并且对孩子养成合理的用钱习惯是有教育意义的,F项中的“A trip to the grocery store”与其内容一致。
34. A 【解析】根据空前的“Children should learn that money doesn't always need to be used for them.”可知,孩子应该了解到钱并不总是给他们使用的,这也就暗示了“它也可以给别人提供一些帮助”,这与A项在意思上表达一致。
35. B 【解析】根据下文的“If they open a savings account...”可知,如果他们开一个储蓄账户的话,也可以养成好的用钱习惯,这与选项B内容一致。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇解读 本文是说明文。文章主要讲述了终身学习及其重要性。

36. C 【解析】由下文中的“Albert Einstein... this way of thinking when he said”可知,终身学习是一种很多不同的组织都相信的“思维(thinking)”方式。
37. A 【解析】由下文中的“Learning is not a product of schooling, but the lifelong effort to gain it.”可知,这是爱因斯坦对终身学习的“总结(concluded)”。
38. B 【解析】由该空前的“Lifelong learning”和下文中的“school and higher education”可知,终身学习为成人提供各种“学习(learning)”机会。
39. D 【解析】由下文中的“at work, at home and through leisure activities”可知,此处指各种“情形(situations)”。
40. B 【解析】由下文中的“school and higher education”可知,终身学习不仅仅通过“正规(formal)”渠道为成人提供学习机会。
41. C 【解析】由下文中的“44 percent... in 2004”和“40 percent in the year 2000”可知,参与成人教育的人数“增加了(increased)”。
42. A 【解析】由上文中的“in most European countries”可知,此处是用英国的情况来“举例(for example)”说明。
43. D 【解析】由上下文中的“adult education”可知,此处指2004年有44%的“成人(adults)”参加了成人教育项目。
44. B 【解析】由上下文的描述可知,此处是将2004年的44%与2000年的40%“相比(compared with)”。
45. A 【解析】由下文中的“through distance learning or e-learning, continuing education, or home schooling”可知,终身教育是一种通过远程教育、网络教育、继续教育和家庭教育等方式来“实行(carried out)”的教育形式。
46. B 【解析】由下文中的“bring their skills up to date or retrain for a new line of work”可知,此处指“提高(improve)”他们的资历。
47. D 【解析】由上下文的描述可知,公司内部培训也有“相似的(similar)”目标。
48. C 【解析】由文中的描述可知,此处指“终身(lifelong)”学习。
49. D 【解析】由下文的描述以及最后一段中的“More importantly”可知,此处指终身学习变得“重要(important)”的原因。
50. D 【解析】上下文之间表示让步关系,故用“尽管(although)”。
51. A 【解析】参见下题解析。
52. D 【解析】尽管小学、初中、高中的学习时间延长了,但是所学到的知识和“技能(skills)”还远远“不够(not enough)”。
53. C 【解析】由下文的“you can and should be open to 59 ideas, decisions, skills or behaviours”可知,终身学习更是一种“态度(attitude)”。
54. B 【解析】由文中的描述可推知,此处指你应该对“新的(new)”观点、决定、技能和行为持开放的态度。
55. C 【解析】由下文中的“You can't teach an old dog new tricks.”可知,终身学习是不会“接受(accept)”这样的观点的。

第二节

56. enjoyable 【解析】考查形容词做定语用法。设空处做定语修饰名词 family holiday,表示“令人愉快的”,故填 enjoyable。
57. what 【解析】考查连接词。设空处引导主语从句,且在从句中做主语,故填 what。
58. activities 【解析】考查名词单复数。activity 是可数名词,且前面有 plenty of 修饰,故填 activities。
59. it 【解析】考查固定句型。it is time to do sth. 表示“是该做某事的时候了”,为固定句型。
60. higher 【解析】考查形容词的比较级。设空处做表语,且由 than 可知,此处用形容词的比较级,故填 higher。
61. with 【解析】考查介词。furnish... with... 意为“为(房屋或房间)配备(家具、电器等)”。
62. which 【解析】考查关系代词。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 caravan,且在从句中做主语,故填 which。
63. compared 【解析】考查过去分词做状语的用法。设空处做状语,compare 与句子主语 which(指代 caravan)之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故填 compared。
64. to have 【解析】考查不定式做目的状语的用法。have fun 是 leave the site 的目的,故用不定式。
65. done 【解析】考查过去分词做宾语补足语的用法。have one's hair done 意为“理发”。

第四部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

I am glad to hear that you're coming to China in August. I'm writing to tell you something more about Shaolin Temple.

Shaolin Temple, which is surrounded with forests and hills, is situated at the foot of Songshan Mountain, in Dengfeng City, Henan Province. It is said to have been built in 495 AD, during the

Northern Wei Dynasty. It is well-known for Shaolin Kungfu, which has become popular all over the world. Besides, the nice weather and convenient transportation here can make your trip more enjoyable.

I'd like to act as your guide, if you don't mind. I'm sure you'll have a good time.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

It's suggested we'd better slow down rather than hurry whether in life or work. (要点1) There are mainly three reasons for it, among which one is that we are more likely to make wrong decisions if in a hurry. (要点2) Besides, people will better enjoy their life if they can slow down. (要点3) Also, better health conditions result from a slow life. (要点4) In brief, being stressed will not make you happy and healthy or bring you friendship. Thus, slow down and enjoy your life. (要点5)

Unit 3 Life in the future

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

题组A 学业水平测试

正文 P86

- I. 1 impression 2 pressure 3 fastened
4 constantly 5 optimistic 6 previous
7 tolerate 8 Lack 9 adjusting
10 switch
- II. 1 sweeps up 2 for lack of 3 is; optimistic about
4 lose sight of 5 took up 6 Previous to
7 have slid into 8 switched on
- III. 1 constantly 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:我妈妈不断地告诉我努力学习。根据句意可知,这里表示“不断地”,需要用副词修饰动词。
2 previously 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:他先前是一名记者,现在是一家大公司的秘书。根据句意可知,这里表示“先前”,修饰动词 worked,故使用副词形式。
3 surroundings 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:野生动物应该生活在它们(栖息)的自然环境中。根据句意可知,此处表示自然的“环境”,故使用名词 surroundings。
4 tolerant 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:每个人都会犯错,也许你需要对你周围的人宽容一些。分析句子结构可知,此处要填入形容词。be tolerant of...表示“对……宽容”。
5 consisting 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:新西兰是个靠近澳大利亚东南海岸的国家,由两个大岛和许多小岛组成。consist of 与 New Zealand 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,故应用现在分词做状语。
6 of 【解析】考查介词。句意:干草的味道总是令我想起我们在乡下的老房子。remind sb. of sth. 意为“使某人想起某事(物)”。
7 what 【解析】考查名词性从句。句意:他正在以我认为

危险的速度开车。分析句子结构可知,此处介词 at 后跟宾语从句,连接词在从句中充当主语,故应用 what 引导。

- 8 adjustment 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:到达美国后,他迅速适应了新的环境。adjustment 调节;适应。
9 direction 【解析】考查名词复数。句意:当警察到达现场时,所有正在互相打架的年轻人朝各个方向跑掉了。根据句意和空前的 all 可知,此处应该用名词复数形式。
10 exposed 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:两周后他从国外旅行归来,结果发现他所有的花都暴露在阳光下,死了。此处是“find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构,flowers 与 expose 是被动关系,故填过去分词。
- IV. 1 C 【解析】句意:她说话很自信,因为她想给雇主留下一个好印象。make a good impression on sb. 给某人留下好印象。influence 影响;press 按,压;guide 指导;向导。
2 D 【解析】句意:特德不知道在大学里要做什么。对于未来他拿不定主意。take on 呈现;承担;take away 拿走;take off 脱下;起飞;take up 开始从事;占据。根据“can't make up his mind about his future”可知特德不知该做什么,由此可知答案为D项。

- 3 B 【解析】句意:小时候,奶奶经常提醒(remind)我们要注意餐桌礼仪。remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事,为固定搭配。
4 A 【解析】句意:他们已经10年没有见面了,但他们依然经常保持联系。keep in contact with sb. 与某人保持联系。constant 不断的,连续发生的;instant 立即的,立刻的;content 满足的;consistent 始终如一的。
5 D 【解析】句意:政府容许(tolerate)吸烟、喝酒,但不允许吸毒。suggest 建议;forbid 禁止;suspect 怀疑;tolerate 忍受,容忍。
6 B 【解析】本题考查 sight 构成的短语的意义辨析。句意:如果你看到玛丽,让她来见我。lose sight of 看不见;忽略;catch sight of 看见;in the sight of sb. 在某人看来;at the sight of 一看见……,of 后一般不跟人做宾语。根据句意及各选项的含义和用法可知应选B项。
7 B 【解析】句意:值得赞扬的是,今年秋天他经常去他(外)祖父母的家里清扫院子里的落叶。add up 把……加起来;sweep up 清扫;take up 拿起;dress up 打扮;装饰。由秋天可知应是“清扫(sweep up)”落叶。其他选项与句意不符。
8 B 【解析】句意:夫妻之间应该偶尔对调(switch)一下角色。expose 暴露;switch 转换;handle 处理;defeat 打败,战胜。
- V. 1 slid into 2 lose sight of 3 took up
4 for lack of 5 previous to

题组B 高考水平测试

正文 P88

- I. 语篇解读 本文主要通过描述一个人在2028年的某一天开车上班的过程,以及途中各种先进技术的使用等介绍未来生活的情况。
1 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的“The traffic

computer, which sends and receives signals to and from all cars on the road between cities, keeps vehicles at least 50 yds apart.”可知,交通电脑可以使汽车之间的距离相隔至少50码(约46米),以使汽车之间保持安全的距离。

- 2 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的“many of them covered by the new domes that keep them evenly climatized all year round”可知,城市上空的圆屋顶是用来保证城市的气候变化不剧烈,使之平稳,所以选B项。
- 3 C 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段的“driving over the smooth plastic road”可知道路是用塑料建造的。故选C项。由第二段的最后一句“‘There hasn't been an accident since the system began.’”可知A项错误;由最后一段最后一句“Moving sidewalks and electrams carry the public from one location to another.”可知B项错误;由最后一段中的“the vehicle parks itself in a garage to await your return”可知D项错误。
- 4 D 【解析】段落大意题。本段讲述了你在路上处理公司业务,从而达成交易的过程。由此可知本段主要是说在未来,借助先进的技术,即使在路上你也可以做生意。
- 5 A 【解析】文章出处题。本文主要介绍了未来在2028年,人们在日常生活中使用各种先进技术的一些情况,属于科技方面的内容,因此本文应该选自科普杂志。

II. 语篇解读 本文介绍了太空并不像科幻小说中描述的那样既安静又空旷,而是有很大的噪声,并且还有许多太空垃圾。

- 1 is described 【解析】考查时态和语态。space与describe之间是被动关系,用被动语态;此处表示经常或反复发生的事情,用一般现在时。故应用一般现在时的被动语态。
- 2 used 【解析】考查非谓语动词。“all of the equipment”与use之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以用过去分词做定语,故填used。
- 3 that 【解析】考查固定句式。此处指设备发出的噪声太大了,以至于在那里工作的宇航员彼此之间不能轻松交谈。so...that...太……以至于……,是固定用法,所以填that。
- 4 easily 【解析】考查副词。空处修饰动词短语talk with,故用副词easily。
- 5 unable 【解析】考查词形转换。此处指有时甚至意味着他们不能睡觉,故用unable。
- 6 that/which 【解析】考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词items of rubbish,并在从句中做主语,指物,所以填that/which。
- 7 smaller 【解析】考查形容词的比较级。由“than a tennis ball”可判断这里表示比较,所以填smaller。
- 8 safety 【解析】考查名词。空处做threaten的宾语,所以用名词safety。
- 9 to bring 【解析】考查固定用法。make an effort to do sth. 努力做某事,是固定用法,所以填to bring。
- 10 the 【解析】考查冠词。表示世界上独一无二的事物时应在其前用定冠词the。

III. WeChat is becoming increasing popular with people. increasingly
Recently I have made a survey among my classmate about the use classmates

of WeChat. According to a result, 45% of the classmates admit the
they often use it because comparing with other means of compared
communication, WeChat has more advantages. It was cheap, is
convenient and easy to send all kinds of messages around.
Besides, 35% of whom are against using it, saying it will affect them
However them
their study. Not using WeChat, the rest has no opinion about it. have
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 of
it to govern our minds and behaviour.

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之间是被动关系,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在此指的是其余的同学,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:在use后加of 【解析】make use of是固定短语,意为“利用”,变为被动语态时,介词不可省略,故在use后加of。

第十处:删除govern前的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 II Learning about Language

题组A 学业水平测试

→正文 P91

- I. 1 at 【解析】at high speed 高速,为固定搭配。
- 2 have taken 【解析】考查动词时态。句意:多亏了改革开放政策,在过去的20年里,农村发生了巨大的变化。根据句中的时间状语“in the last 20 years”可以确定应使用现在完成时。
- 3 breath 【解析】考查固定表达。句意:很明显,汤姆在长跑之后气喘吁吁。out of breath是固定表达,表示“气喘吁吁,上气不接下气”。
- 4 a 【解析】考查固定表达。句意:——你为什么只吃蔬菜? ——我在节食。be on a diet是固定表达,表示“节食”。
- 5 smoking 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:她努力去说服她的丈夫戒烟,但是没有用。quit后跟动词-ing形式做宾

语,故填 smoking。

- 6 where 【解析】考查名词性从句。句意:——周日我喜欢一整天都待在家里听音乐。——那是不赞成的地方。你应该生活得更积极点。分析句子成分可知,此处为表语从句,连接词同时在从句中充当地点状语。注意:disagree 是不及物动词,不能直接跟宾语。
- 7 must 【解析】考查情态动词。句意:昨天晚上一定是下雨了,因为地面现在还是湿的。根据句意可知,空处应用 must 表示肯定的推测。must have done sth. 意为“一定做过某事”,表示对过去肯定的推测。
- 8 to settle 【解析】考查 with 的复合结构。句意:有这么多麻烦的问题要去解决,主席现在正在经历一段艰难的时期。此处表示将要发生的动作,故使用不定式做宾语补足语。注意:不能使用被动形式,因为 settle 与 the chairman 是逻辑上的主谓关系,故用主动形式。
- 9 accepted 【解析】句意:如果你被录用做这份工作的话,我们会通知你。条件状语从句的主语为省略了的 you,与 accept 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,故用 accept 的过去分词形式。从句补充完整为“If you are accepted for the job”。
- 10 Defeated 【解析】根据句子结构可知,空处在句中做状语,该空与主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系,故使用过去分词做让步状语。
- II. 1 help→helping 【解析】句意:觉得帮助我的朋友在考试中作弊会害多利少,我拒绝了。分析句子结构可知,此处需要用动词-ing 形式充当从句主语成分。
- 2 which→what 【解析】句意:我父母对我为穷人所做的事情感到骄傲。分析句子结构可知,这里是介词 of 后跟宾语从句,引导词同时在从句中充当 have done 的宾语,故使用 what 引导该宾语从句。
- 3 coming→came 【解析】句意:两周后,我一直期待的时刻到来了,我很激动。分析句子结构可知,这里“I had been looking forward to”是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 the moment,省去了关系代词 which 或 that,这里 came 是句子的谓语,简单说即 the moment came。
- 4 encourage→encouragement 【解析】句意:要不是老师的鼓励,我得不了一等奖。根据句意并结合句子结构可知,此处需用 encourage 的名词形式表示“鼓励”,故使用 encouragement。
- 5 enjoyable 前加 an 【解析】句意:许多学生上周末参加了爬山活动,获得了一次愉快的经历。experience 表示“经验”时是不可数名词,但表示“(一次)经历”时是可数名词,故在此添加不定冠词 an,表示“一次”快乐的经历。
- 6 删除 lacks 后的 of 【解析】句意:由于我们食堂的食物缺乏多样性,我们中的很多人都选择到校外吃饭。lack 表示“缺少”时是及物动词,可以直接跟宾语,不需要加介词。
- 7 asking→asked 【解析】句意:当被问及他对教学工作的看法时,菲利普说他发现它很有趣并且非常值得做。分析句子结构可知,ask 与 Philip 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故用 ask 的过去分词形式。
- 8 has→have 【解析】句意:根据近来的一项调查,大约有百分之二十五的大学生都有兼职工作。当“分数/百分数 + of + 名词”做主语时,谓语动词的单复数和名词的单

复数保持一致,故把 has 改为 have。

- 9 had→have 【解析】句意:现在许多年轻的男孩都有玩电脑游戏的习惯,尽管他们面临着学习的压力。根据句意可知,此处描述的是现在的一种事实情况,故应该使用一般现在时。
- 10 it→which/it 前面加 and 【解析】句意:我采纳了他有关这个工程的建议,结果证明这是明智的。分析句子结构可知,逗号前后为两个完整的句子,若逗号后的部分是非限制性定语从句,则要用 which 代替主句描述的整件事情;若把逗号后的部分看作一个完整的分句,则应在 it 前加上连词 and。
- III. 1 A 【解析】句意:从塔顶看,这座山的南麓是树的海洋。seen from the top of the tower 是一个过去分词短语,在句中做状语,其逻辑主语是句子的主语 the south foot of the mountain,它们之间是被动关系,故用过去分词形式。
- 2 C 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:约翰全神贯注地画画,没有注意到夜幕正在降临。句子主语 John 与 absorb 构成逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词做原因状语。
- 3 C 【解析】句意:因为频繁地接触英语电影,学生们已经掌握了很多有用的习语。分析句子结构可知,逗号前部分为句子的状语。句子的主语 the students 与 expose 之间为被动关系,故应使用过去分词短语做状语。
- 4 C 【解析】本题考查非谓语动词中过去分词的用法。句意:写得既清楚又有思想,这本书在那些希望寻求自己的答案的学生中激发了自信心。分析句子结构可知,句子的主语 the book 与 write 之间为被动关系,需要选含有被动含义的选项,故在 C、D 两项中选择。C 项 written 表示被动和完成,根据句意可知学生受到了激发且 write 动作已经完成,所以 C 项符合句意;而 D 项 being written 是现在分词的被动形式,表示动作正在被进行,不符合句意。
- 5 C 【解析】句中有 have moved 做谓语,因此空格处应选择能做定语的选项,若 those 后有 who,选 D 项,这样构成一个定语从句,但此处缺少 who,因此只能选 affect 的过去分词形式做定语,因为 those(那些人)与 affect(影响)之间为被动关系,故用 affected。
- IV. 1 mentioned in his letter 2 Blown down
3 unless invited 4 dressed in red
5 lost in thought
- 【题组 B 高考水平测试】 →正文 P92
- I. 语篇解读 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文,主要讲述了作者觉得如今社会缺乏信任,但是偶然在街上看到的一幕改变了他的想法,作者感慨:如果我们每个人信任别人多一点,世界将会变得更美好。
- 1 C 【解析】根据上文中的“I realize that we all live in a world where trust is in short supply.”可知,作者觉得社会缺少信任,无论作者去哪里,都要证明(prove)自己的身份。故选 C。
- 2 A 【解析】根据语境可知,作者习惯了按照规则(rule)生活。
- 3 D 【解析】除非(unless)被证明,否则没有人是可信

赖的。

- 4 B 【解析】根据下文内容可知,这位盲人依据的生活规则完全不同于作者认为的准则,他完全靠对人的信任来生活。
- 5 B 【解析】根据语境可知,当作者走过一个繁忙的十字路口时,他注意到(noticed)一个年轻人在路边摆摊。
- 6 B 【解析】根据语境可知,通常情况下,作者会忽视这些卖东西的人,并匆忙走过。
- 7 A 【解析】根据文章内容及最后一句提到的“like the young blind man selling toys”可知,这是一个盲人在卖玩具。故选A。
- 8 C 【解析】参见上题解析。
- 9 C 【解析】根据语境可知,这个孩子看上了一只泰迪熊。set one's heart on sth. 一心想要某物。故选C。
- 10 A 【解析】根据下文中的“it was only one dollar”可知,妈妈在询问玩具的价格。故选A。
- 11 C 【解析】根据上下文可知,玩具的价格是一美元,妈妈给了十美元,因此她想要找回零钱。故选C。
- 12 D 【解析】根据文章内容可知,这个人是一个盲人,因此作者很好奇他怎么收钱并找零钱。curious 好奇的。故选D。
- 13 B 【解析】根据文章内容可知,这个盲人要找给这位妈妈零钱,因此他告诉这位妈妈把钱放进挂在他脖子上的小袋子里,然后拿出欠她的零钱。故选B。
- 14 B 【解析】参见上题解析。owe 欠(账),符合语境。
- 15 A 【解析】根据文章内容可知,这位盲人的赚钱方式完全依靠对别人的信任。depend on 依靠。
- 16 C 【解析】因为是盲人,所以他没有办法(way)知道是否有人多拿了他袋子里的钱。
- 17 D 【解析】根据语境及作者买汽车模型的行为可知,作者对这个盲人完全信任别人的行为很感动。touched 感动的,符合语境。
- 18 D 【解析】作者从盲人那里买了一个汽车模型,尽管(though)作者并不需要。
- 19 A 【解析】根据语境可知,通过这件事情,作者现在坚定地(firmly)相信如果我们都能像这个年轻的盲人一样多相信别人一点,那么这个世界会成为一个更好的地方。
- 20 D 【解析】参见上题解析。believe in 信赖。故选D。

II. 语篇解读 本文是说明文,介绍如何减少久坐的时间从而延长生命。

- 1 F 【解析】人类的身体是用于移动的,但是现代的生活方式和办公室工作却让我们很少有机会走动。F项符合前后句的逻辑关系。下句中的But和rarely是提示词。
- 2 A 【解析】本空承上启下。本段小标题是“锻炼很重要,但不坐也同样重要”。故选A“避免久坐也很重要”。
- 3 C 【解析】本空是第四段的小标题。本段举的两个例子“standing desk”和“treadmill desk”与C选项中的“New desk designs”一致。
- 4 E 【解析】本空承上启下。E项中的That指第五段的小标题“Exercising while working”,选项中的“strategies that

many companies are using now”与第五段中的公司行为联系密切。

- 5 B 【解析】B选项在句式上和意义上均符合语境。“午饭时间走一走”和“尽可能经常地从桌边站起来”等一样,也是工作中用以改变久坐习惯的小建议之一。

Section III Using Language

题组A 学业水平测试

→正文 P99

- I. 1 recycle 2 greedy 3 settlement
4 settlements 5 optimistic 6 swallowed
7 instant 8 citizen 9 motivation
10 representative
- II. 1 be representative of 2 are amazed at
3 speed up 4 the instant 5 slide into
6 at a speed of 7 is greedy for 8 swallow up
9 reach a settlement 10 dispose of
- III. 1 shocked 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:当听说上海在新年前发生了惨剧时,我感到震惊。分析句子结构可知,这里是跟在系动词felt后的表语,表示人感到震惊,故使用shocked。shocking表示“令人震惊的”。
- 2 Devoted 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:由于全身心地投入他的研究工作,这个教授很少关心其他的事情。根据句意可知,这里是做状语,与主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系,表示被动意义,故使用过去分词。
- 3 recognized 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:他工作很努力,以使自己能在公司得到认可。根据句意并分析句子结构可知,这里是做宾语补足语,与宾语构成逻辑上的动宾关系,表示被动意义,故使用过去分词。
- 4 is approved 【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意:——我们什么时候开始我们的研究?——直到我们的项目得到主管部门批准。分析句子结构可知,这里是句子的谓语成分,故应考虑时态和语态。这个句子进行了省略,补充完整是“We will not begin our research until our program is approved by the authorities.”。根据句意可知,此处表示被动,且在until引导的时间状语从句中应使用一般现在时表示将来,故填一般现在时的被动语态。
- 5 of 【解析】考查介词。句意:在过去的几十年里,由于全球变暖,北极的海冰减少了很多。as a result of意为“由于”,符合句意。
- 6 waiting 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:有这么多人焦急地等待使用电梯,我们得尽快修好它。根据句意可知,该空做宾语补足语,与宾语构成逻辑上的主谓关系,表示主动意义,且时间上表示正在进行,故使用动词-ing形式。
- 7 settling 【解析】句意:他难以在这座城市安顿下来。考查非谓语动词。have trouble in doing sth. 为固定用法,因此应该用动名词形式。
- 8 brought 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:尽管在一个贫穷的家庭长大,但这个年轻的女孩儿有很强的自尊心。分析句子结构可知,状语从句中省略了主语和be动词,补充完整是“Though the young girl was brought up in a poor family”,故填过去分词brought。

- 9 intended 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:旨在提高课堂上学生主动性的教学改革取得了良好的效果。这里是做定语成分,与所修饰的“The teaching reform”构成逻辑上的动宾关系,表示被动意义,时间上表示完成,故使用过去分词做定语。
- 10 greatly 【解析】考查副词。句意:过多地暴露在辐射中,邓稼先在他生命的最后几天遭受了很多痛苦。根据句意可知,空处应填副词,修饰 suffered。
- IV. 1 D 【解析】句意:站在山顶上,他看到火车逐渐加速并消失在远方。break up 粉碎;结束;pick up 捡起,拿起;turn up 出现;speed up(使)加速。根据句意及各短语的意思可知用 speed up。
- 2 A 【解析】句意:这台机器非常先进,你一按这个按钮就能开启它。空格前后为两个句子,结合句意可知,此处需要填从句的引导词。the instant 可引导时间状语从句。
- 3 D 【解析】句意:尽管他得到了他想要的,可他还是用贪婪的(greedy)眼神看着商店的橱窗。positive 积极的;肯定的;severe 严厉的;cautious 小心的,谨慎的。
- 4 D 【解析】句意:一瞬间,泥土与沙子吞没(swallow up)了那些房屋。blow up 炸毁;leave out 省去;遗漏;take up 拿起;开始。
- 5 A 【解析】句意:工人们已经罢工一周,据说该工厂的老板将与工人们见面以达成协议。settlement 协议;解决;定居地;achievement 成绩,功绩;argument 争论;statement 陈述,声明。reach a settlement 达成协议,为固定搭配,用在此处符合语境。

- V. 1 I'm sorry to have taken up so much of your time.
- 2 My father impressed the value of hard work on me.
- 3 Though lacking money, his parents managed to send him to university.
- 4 She let out a cry at the sight of the snake.
- 5 Don't stop every time you come across a word or phrase you don't know.

题组B 高考水平测试

正文 P100

I. 语篇解读 本文介绍了送货机器人。

- 1 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“LIDAR, a laser-based sensor technology similar to the one used in self-driving cars, enables DRU to detect and avoid obstacles...”可知, A 项正确。
- 2 B 【解析】词义猜测题。画线词前提到了“The robot can fit up to ten pizzas”,故 accommodate 意为“容纳”,由此可以猜出答案为 B 项。
- 3 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“This not only ensures that they pick up the right pizza, but also prevents the pies from getting stolen.”可知,答案为 B 项。
- 4 A 【解析】推理判断题。通过第四段中的“According to Domino's, the DRU still needed extensive testing, which the company believed could take up to two years.”可知,答案为 A 项。

II. 语篇解读 谁也不能确定未来城市的样子,但是有一点可以

肯定:我们将大量使用可循环利用的材料,以减少对自然资源的浪费。美国一所大学的学生给出了他们所认为的未来城市的样子。

- 1 is 【解析】动名词短语 making predictions 做主语,谓动词应用第三人称单数,而且由前面的 knows 可确定用一般现在时。故填 is。
- 2 recycled 【解析】此处是非谓语动词做定语。recycle 与 materials 是被动关系,所以用过去分词 recycled 意为“回收利用的”。故填 recycled。
- 3 natural 【解析】修饰名词做定语,应用形容词。故填 natural。
- 4 on/upon 【解析】rely on/upon 为固定搭配,意为“依靠;依赖”。故填 on/upon。
- 5 a 【解析】university 是可数名词,此处表示泛指,且 university 不以元音音素开头。故填 a。
- 6 how 【解析】此处为宾语从句,从句中不缺少主语和宾语,而缺少方式状语。此处表示“怎样;如何”,故填 how。
- 7 preventing 【解析】此处应用 prevent 的非谓语形式做状语,prevent 与前面的句子内容为主动关系,表示空前提到的做法能预防垃圾填埋和环境问题,应用现在分词。故填 preventing。
- 8 it 【解析】“It is + adj. + to do sth.”为固定句型。it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式。故填 it。
- 9 having 【解析】此处为“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构,have 与其逻辑主语 each city 是主动关系,应用现在分词做宾语补足语。故填 having。
- 10 attached 【解析】此处是非谓语动词做定语,修饰 cameras,且 attach 与其逻辑主语 cameras 之间是被动关系,应用过去分词。故填 attached。

III. Dear Emily,

How are you these days? I know you are a robot lover so I want to introduce a new type of robot for you. It is calling Dustbot. It to called looks like a green garbage can, and it can move around. Dustbot can but come to your house after receive a short message from you at any receiving time of the day. Then it will take away your rubbishes. Because of rubbish its small body, it can get to the places when trucks cannot reach. which Isn't it interesting? If we used Dustbot to replace garbage trucks, it use can collect rubbish we want to throw it at any time. Besides, it is much clever than trucks. What do you think of it? cleverer

Yours,

Li Hua

第一处:在 robot 前加 a 【解析】考查冠词。“一位喜爱机器人的人”,表泛指,所以用 a。

第二处:for→to 【解析】考查固定搭配。introduce sth. to sb. 为固定搭配,意为“向某人介绍某物”。

第三处:calling→called 【解析】考查语态。it 指代的是 robot,与 call 之间为被动关系,所以用一般现在时的被动

语态。

第四处:and→but 【解析】考查逻辑关系。前后两个分句在逻辑上为转折关系,所以用 but。

第五处:receive→receiving 【解析】考查非谓语动词。after 在这里为介词,后面接 v. -ing 形式,所以用 receiving。

第六处:rubbishes→rubbish 【解析】考查名词。rubbish 意为“垃圾”,为不可数名词。

第七处:when→which 【解析】考查定语从句。which 引导定语从句,在从句中做 reach 的宾语。

第八处:used→use 【解析】考查时态。if 引导条件状语从句时,用一般现在时表示将来。

第九处:去掉 throw 后的 it 【解析】考查定语从句。“we want...”为定语从句,修饰的先行词是 rubbish,这里省略了关系代词 that 或 which,该关系代词在定语从句中做 throw 的宾语,所以 it 多余。

第十处:clever→cleverer 【解析】考查比较级。从 than 判断,该形容词用比较级,即 cleverer。

Unit 3

单元复习方案

单元测评方案

→正文 P106

第一部分 听力

听力答案

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

听力材料

(Text 1)

W: How about your trip to Edinburgh? Did you go there by plane?

M: No, that's boring. I thought about going there by train but it would take too much time, so at last I drove and covered the trip in hours.

(Text 2)

W: Can you tell me what you do?

M: I'm studying medicine because I want to be a doctor.

W: What do your parents do?

M: My father is teaching in a college and my mother is a lawyer.

(Text 3)

M: Shall we see each other later in the coffee bar?

W: OK. What time shall we meet?

M: Um, can you get there by twenty to five?

W: My maths class finishes at four, so that should be OK.

(Text 4)

W: What a beautiful cup! Where did you get it?

M: I have just come back from a guided walk. And we stayed at a village where I saw many kinds of cups made by local people. I thought you might love this one.

(Text 5)

W: I have been looking for a house, but I can't get a proper one.

Either the price is too high or the position is not suitable.

M: It is a headache for most people who want to find a satisfying house.

(Text 6)

M: Francesca, what do you usually do at the weekend?

W: I usually meet my friends in the city center on Saturdays and we spend all afternoon shopping and chatting. On Sunday mornings, I go to see my grandmother.

M: What are you going to do next weekend?

W: On Saturday I'm going to take a bus to town with my friends as usual and we'll probably go to the new cinema in the shopping mall. But on Sunday I'll be practising my guitar most of the day as I'm playing in a concert next Tuesday.

(Text 7)

W: Could we meet at ten o'clock to work on the project?

M: Sorry, but I have to go to a regular meeting then.

W: How about after lunch?

M: That's not a good time either. I'm supposed to give a speech.

W: What about three in the afternoon?

M: Sorry, but I've got to leave early for a doctor's appointment.

W: But we're supposed to finish this today. When can we do it?

M: I guess we're going to have to do it during lunchtime. Is that OK with you?

W: There's really no choice. We've got to get it done.

(Text 8)

W: Let's go in here. I want to see what they've got. It was my birthday last Friday and Mum gave me some CDs. They're really great but I've already got one of them so I want to change it for something else.

M: What are you going to get?

W: I'm not sure.

M: Well, you don't like the folk music. Then what about a jazz band?

W: Well, I want something different. I'm a bit bored with the music I usually listen to.

M: Then you should choose this one. It's a rock band from Irish.

W: Who are they? I've never heard of them.

M: They're a new band. They're not very well-known yet but the singers have performed quite well in some concerts. You wait and see. In another couple of years they'll be really famous.

(Text 9)

W: Welcome to this week's edition of *Understanding Science*. With me is Stephen Bayley, an expert in medicine. Professor Bayley, can you tell us something about the MRI scanner?

M: Well, it is like an X-ray machine, but normal X-ray machines can only show the hard parts of our bodies, while the MRI scanner can not only show the hard parts of the body but also the soft parts. It can take a picture of the whole body very quickly. It's not dangerous either, like X-ray machines.

W: That's good. When did scientists invent it?

M: Well, in 1945, scientists discovered NMR. In the 1950s an American scientist named Felix Bloch did some experiments in the lab and understood the importance of NMR for looking inside the human body.

W: So did Felix Bloch invent the MRI scanner?

M: No, he didn't. Another American, Raymond Damadian, and his team built the first full-body MRI scanner.

W: When did they do that?

M: In 1977.

W: And when did doctors start to use this new machine?

M: A few years later. In 1984, hospitals around the world bought their first MRI scanners.

(Text 10)

M: Good morning, and welcome to the Grange Art Center. My name is John Sands, and I will be giving information about courses at the center. Well, first of all, let me tell you about the courses we offer. There are courses in painting, drawing and photography. And each class lasts for 30 weeks, except photography which is 33 weeks. All classes are on weekday evenings, and each class lasts for an hour. Drawing is on Mondays and Wednesdays, while painting and photography are on Tuesdays and Thursdays. At the end of the year, you will have to be here on weekends to help your teachers to set up the end-of-the-year exhibition. There is a timetable in your information pack on your desk. You will also find an entry form in the information pack. Can I ask you, please, to return the form to us by the end of the month if you wish to take one of our courses?

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。作者告诉我们,在我们周围有一些人每天都在激励着我们,这不是因为他们有真正的超能力,而是他们通过做出色的事情,使这个世界变得更美好。因此,我们要做的就是花点儿时间和精力去帮助别人,这也会对我们的生活产生重大的影响。

21 B **【解析】** 细节理解题。画线部分的字面意思是“你人生中真正重要的东西”。结合上下文内容及各选项含义可知,此处实际上是指你的人生价值,故 B 项正确。

22 C **【解析】** 细节理解题。由文章第三段信息“...we are inspired by the people we meet doing extraordinary things to improve the world.”以及第四段“They have a different kind of superpower that all of us possess; the power to make a difference in the lives of others.”可知,我们每天都受到一些人的激励,不是因为他们有各种超能力,不是因为他们有改变世界的力量,也不是因为在他们的生活和工作中有许多强大的人,而是因为他们能对别人的生活产生影响,使这个世界变得更好,故排除 A、B、D 三项。

23 A **【解析】** 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段的信息“...It has changed who we are and continues to fuel our optimism about how much the lives of the poorest people will improve in the years ahead.”可知,作者认为最穷的人的生活以后会有所改善,故 A 项正确。本段提到过去 20 年里我们的经历是我们生活中最有意义的一部分,没提到“在不久的将来还会取得更多进步”,排除 B 项;本段提到了关于 health, development 和 energy 的经历是最有意义的,但并不是说“有关健康的工作是最有价值的经历”,排除 C 项;本段没有说“人们的努力得到了物质上的回报”,排除 D 项。

B

语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。手机能把作者和这个世界联系

起来,而电脑则保存着作者的文章和想法。作者对手机和电脑深爱不已,但是作为大学老师的他却反对学生在课堂上使用手机查阅资料。

24 D **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“...I have a rule—no laptops, iPads, phones, etc. When students were told my rule in advance of my class, some of them were not happy.”可知,作者规定学生在课堂上不能使用电脑、手机等,当学生被告知这个 class rule 时,一部分学生不乐意,即部分学生对这个班规有不满的情绪,故选 D 项。

25 A **【解析】** 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句“The real reason why I ask students to leave technology at the door is that I think there are very few places in which we can have deep conversations and truly engage complex ideas.”可知,作者不让学生在课堂上使用科技产品的真正原因是:如果有了科技产品的介入,他们就不能在课堂上进行深层次的对话,也不能激发出复杂的想法。根据意思可以判断 A 项符合要求。

26 A **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Interruptions by technology often break concentration and allow for too much dependence on outside information for ideas.”可知,使用科技产品让学生不能专注,同时也让学生过于依赖从外部信息获得想法,故选 A 项。B 项是不使用科技产品可以达到的结果;文中说,不使用科技产品,学生可以探索复杂的想法,但是有了科技产品,大家的专注就会被打断,故 C 项不符合要求;D 项意为“影响学生对课程评价的专注”,文中未提及课程评价,故此项也不符合要求。

27 D **【解析】** 推理判断题,通过最后一段中的“...I'm sticking to my plan. A few hours of technology-free dialogue is just too sweet to give up.”可知,作者很享受大家一起远离科技产品后的对话,不会放弃现在的这个班规,这个表述和 D 项吻合。此题容易错选 A 项,stubborn 固执的,暗含“即使别人提的建议正确,也不会听取”的意思,和最后一段的第一句话不符。

C

语篇解读 这篇文章介绍了在管理企业员工方面采取的一些方案以及由此取得的成效。

【长难句解读】 We've seen that the staff attendance rate has increased from 88% to 93%, and the rate of punctuality has increased from 79% to 91%, which is fantastic.

【分析】 这是一个复合句。句中 that 引导宾语从句, which 引导非限制性定语从句且 which 指代上述情况。

【译文】 我们看到员工出勤率从 88% 上升到 93%, 准时率从 79% 上升到 91%, 这真是太好了。

28 A **【解析】** 考查推理判断。根据第一段中的“I'd like to say that the schemes to reduce staff absence and increase punctuality have been a big success.”可知,作者在第一段列举一些数字是为了证明这些方案非常有效,故选 A。

29 D **【解析】** 考查细节理解。根据第二段中的“...And to help with punctuality, we've installed a new system that records exactly what time people get in and leave the office.”可知,他们通过一种新的系统来记录员工到办公室和离开办公室的准确时间,故选 D。

30 D **【解析】** 考查细节理解。根据第三段中的“Since the

opening of the games room, the staff have been using it constantly, especially the beds that we bought to allow them to have a short nap during the day.”可知,在运动室中最受欢迎的是睡床,故选 D。

第二节

语篇解读 这是一篇说明文,介绍了在一段关系中双方如何赢得彼此信任的几个方法。

31 C **【解析】**本段强调在与人相处中要言行一致,因此 C 项是本段主旨句。

32 G **【解析】**根据第三段的第一句话和第四句话可知,要让他人知道你的感受和想法,不要让他猜测你在想什么,故 G 项正确。

33 E **【解析】**本段主题是“要维持好关系,双方要愿意原谅彼此,放下过去”。故选 E 项。

34 A **【解析】**本段主题是“对另一方要实话实说,不能有所隐瞒,包括自己做的坏事”,因此 A 项作为本段主题句最合适。

35 D **【解析】**本段主题是“建立信任需要双方投入时间,共同努力”,故选 D。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇解读 本文是议论文。作者探讨了人们上大学的三个最主要的原因。

36 B **【解析】**由下文中作者提到的原因可知,他“相信(believe)”人们上大学的原因主要有三个。

37 D

38 B **【解析】**由下文的“Good preparation for future careers”和“increases their knowledge of themselves”可知,这三个最常见的原因是——为未来职业“做准备(prepare for)”、体验新的经历、“增加(increase)”自我认识以及对周围世界的了解。

39 C **40** C

41 D **【解析】**由上下文提到的“job market”和“need a large workforce”可知,对于年轻人来说,为未来职业做准备变得越来越重要,因为他们知道就业市场具有竞争性,这也是人们上大学最主要的“原因(reason)”。

42 B **【解析】**大学所学技能可以给年轻人“提供(provide)”更多的(就业)机会。

43 C **【解析】**此处的信息技术领域需要大量劳动力是针对就业机会举的一个例子,故用 for example。

44 A **【解析】**根据第一段提到的三个最主要原因并结合各选项含义可知用 Also。

45 B

46 D **【解析】**由下文的“it is the first time they have been away from home by themselves”可知,上大学给学生提供了“遇见(meet)”其他人的机会,而这些人并不是来自“家乡(hometowns)”。

47 D **【解析】**由下文的“increases their knowledge of themselves”可知,上大学也让学生第一次学会“自己(on their own)”做决定。

48 A **【解析】**上文提到学生第一次自己做决定,由此可知,

这是一种对自我认识的“探寻(looking for)”。

49 C **50** D

51 B **【解析】**由下文的“something that does not relate to their career”可知,上大学可以让学生学习让他们感兴趣的课程知识,而对于大多数人来说,这也会是他们“学习(learn)”与将来职业无关的知识的最后“机会(chance)”。

52 B **【解析】**分析前后内容含义并结合各选项可知,此处只有用 instead(相反)符合语境。

53 D **【解析】**上大学提供了体验“新(new)”经历并了解自我和周围世界的机会。

54 C **【解析】**由上文的“the world around them”可知,上大学可以让人们认识自我,并了解自己“生活(live in)”的世界。

55 D **【解析】**根据“Good preparation for future careers”并结合全文内容可知,此处指对自我和世界的了解能让他们为“未来(future)”做更好的准备。

第二节

56 stuck **【解析】**考查过去分词做宾语补足语的用法。设空处做宾语补足语且 stick 与 yourself 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故填 stuck。

57 impression **【解析】**考查词性转换。根据空前 your 可知此处应用名词形式,故填 impression。

58 up **【解析】**考查固定结构。take up 意为“从事”。

59 solutions **【解析】**考查词性转换。设空处做 found 的宾语,意为“解决办法”,且由 many of the big challenges 可知用复数,故填 solutions。

60 amazing **【解析】**考查词性转换。设空处修饰名词 vehicles,意为“令人惊异的”,故填形容词 amazing。

61 which **【解析】**考查关系代词。设空处引导非限制性定语从句补充说明 model 且在从句中做主语,故填 which。

62 decides **【解析】**考查一般现在时。由“its wings will unfold”可知,when 引导的从句中的谓语动词表示的动作尚未发生,且时间状语从句中用一般现在时表将来,故填 decides。

63 Operated **【解析】**考查过去分词做状语的用法。设空处做状语,it 和 operate 为被动关系且空后有 by a computer,由此可知应用过去分词,故填 operated。

64 safely **【解析】**考查词性转换。设空处修饰“is getting you...”,故填副词 safely。

65 one **【解析】**考查代词。设空处指代上文提到的 future dream car 同类中的一辆,故填 one。

第四部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

It will be really amazing to enjoy studying in the future. Firstly, students will be able to choose subjects offered by some educational institutions on the Internet according to their levels, interests and needs. Then they will just stay at home and study in a virtual-reality school. When they put on their 3-D image glasses, they will feel as though they were actually in a classroom interacting with a virtual teacher and virtual classmates. After class, students

will get their individual and specific homework sent to them by the teacher according to their different performances. They will be able to send it back through the Internet after it's finished.

On the whole, the Internet will totally change our way of learning.

第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

After twelve hours' traveling round on the bus, Mr. Scottie thought to himself that Rome had changed so much that he even failed to find his home. The bus driver had to leave work and go home, so he handed Mr. Scottie over to a policeman. Mr. Scottie asked the policeman in disbelief, "Sir, could you tell me why the police station employed so many people speaking English instead of Italian as policemen?" The policeman smiled, "I'm sorry to tell you that you are in New York, but not in Rome now." However, Mr. Scottie was still in doubt, not believing what he was told.

Paragraph 2:

To get him on a plane back to Italy, he was sent to the airport in a police car with sirens on. The driver was speeding on the road and didn't stop even when the red light shined. Seeing how the driver drove on the road, Mr. Scottie was certain that he was in Rome because people in Rome usually drove in that way. "Look!" said Mr. Scottie to the policeman sitting beside him. "I'm sure that I'm in Rome. That's the way in which Roman people drive."

Unit 4 Making the news

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

题组A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P120

- I. 1 } guilty 2 } delighted 3 } demanded
 4 } unusual 5 } admirable 6 } deliberately
 7 } informed 8 } accused
 9 } concentrating 10 } acquire
- II. 1 } accused; of 2 } concentrated on
 3 } informed; of 4 } depending on
 5 } so as to 6 } has a good nose for
 7 } assists; with 8 } was delighted at
 9 } have been eager to 10 } was guilty at
- III. 1 } for 【解析】考查固定句式。句意:你没必要为这件事担心。there is no need for sb. to do sth. 意为“某人没有必要做某事”。
 2 } it 【解析】考查代词。句意:这完全取决于她是否喜欢老板。
 3 } of 【解析】考查固定用法。句意:那三个犯有偷窃罪的人已经被送进了监狱。be guilty of...意为“犯了……罪”,为固定用法,所以本空填of。
 4 } deliberately 【解析】考查副词。修饰谓动词 destroyed 应用副词。
 5 } journal 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:我从 1974 年的新

- 年开始记日记。根据句意可知,应填 journal(日记)。
- 6 } unusual 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:最近我忙于我的工作,所以清晨两三点回家对我来说并不罕见。根据句意和空前的 not 可知,这里应填 unusual。
- 7 } are updated 【解析】考查时态和语态。句意:通过改善电脑的设计,这些机器在不断地更新。此处用一般现在时表示经常发生的动作,并且 These machines 与 update 之间是被动关系,故此处应用一般现在时的被动语态。
- 8 } having broken 【解析】考查动词 deny 的用法。句意:因害怕被开除,他否认故意打破教室的玻璃。动词 deny 之后接动词-ing 形式,且 break 这一动作已经完成,故用动词-ing 形式的完成式。
- 9 } finding 【解析】assist sb. in doing sth. 帮助某人做某事,为固定搭配。
- 10 } of 【解析】句意:三个大学生因为故意制造事故而被控告,被判入狱三年。accuse sb. of 因……而指责/控告某人。
- IV. 1 } A 【解析】句意:我因法语考试不及格而决心专攻理科。concentrate on 集中,全神贯注于;devote...to 献身于,全身心地投入;be absorbed in 全神贯注于;fix one's attention on 全神贯注于,集中精力于。
 2 } C 【解析】句意:为了学好英语,他放弃了工作,去了一所英语学校学习。require 需要,需求;enquire 询问,打听;acquire 获得;assess 评估,评定。acquire a good knowledge of 精通,熟知。
 3 } A 【解析】句意:因此,当他给我发邮件说他想来看望我时,想象一下我有多高兴。delight 高兴;relief 安慰;anger 愤怒;worry 担心。
 4 } C 【解析】由答语中的“I don't know.”可知,不确定要在这里待多久,所以用 It depends., 表示“视情况而定”。
 5 } D 【解析】句意:汤姆说话时没人作出反应,所以他在继续之前故意停顿了一下来吸引我们的注意力。constantly 连续不断地;eagerly 迫切地;sincerely 真诚地;deliberately 故意地。
- V. 1 } to have involved myself in 2 } submits (herself) to
 3 } are eager to 4 } so as not to 5 } in case of
- 题组B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P121
- I. 语篇解读 写作课上,作者对一个叫珍妮弗的女孩印象深刻。她克服困难的勇气和毅力深深打动了作者。
- 1 } A 【解析】根据第一句“The first couple of weeks in my writing classes...”可知,写作课刚开了两周,所以作者对学生还是不熟悉。be unfamiliar with sb. 对某人不熟悉,为固定搭配。
 2 } C 【解析】根据文章的第一句可知,写作课刚开两周,作者对学生们还不熟悉,大部分的学生都在尽力使自己适应新的环境。adjust oneself to 适应,习惯,为固定搭配。expose...to 使……暴露于,使接触;devote...to 致力于,专注于;link...to...把……与……联系起来。
 3 } B 【解析】大家都初来乍到,所以当珍妮弗第二天带着问题走近“我”时,“我”很感激这个能让“我”至少把一个名

字和脸庞联系起来的机会。approach 走近,接近;provide 提供;challenge 挑战;bother 打扰,操心。

- 4 D 【解析】“我”很感激 (be grateful for)……的机会。be eager for 渴望……; be prepared for... 为……做好准备; be sorry for... 对……抱歉。
- 5 D 【解析】根据 “She worked hard and pushed herself to achieve.” 可知,上句表示她的写作虽不完美,但是她很努力,故选 D 项。
- 6 A 【解析】她很乐于学习 (learn),“我”才会喜欢教她。
- 7 B 【解析】在教她的时候,“我”当时应该没意识 (realize) 到她也教会了“我”很多。suspect 怀疑;care 在乎,关心;admit 承认。
- 8 C 【解析】stop by 顺路拜访;go ahead 前进;break down (机器)损坏;set out 开始。此处语境指珍妮弗课后顺路拜访作者。
- 9 D 【解析】珍妮弗没有说明她的作业情况或者询问“我”已经返回的试卷的相关问题,相反 (instead),她静静地……however 然而;meanwhile 其间,同时;therefore 因此。
- 10 B 【解析】当珍妮弗告知作者她的缺课原因时,作者应该会吃惊 (surprised)。disappointed 失望的;delighted 高兴的;thrilled 兴奋的。
- 11 A 【解析】通过上文的叙述可知,作者是珍妮弗的老师,所以得知学生生病,会很吃惊,珍妮弗这时安慰 (comfort) 了作者。support 支持;attract 吸引;impress 使留下深刻印象。
- 12 B 【解析】根据空格后的 “She had been hospitalized with meningitis.” 可知,她生病住院了,当然是要缺 (miss) 一些课。expect 预料,预期;arrange 筹备,安排;attend 参加。
- 13 D 【解析】根据前文可知,珍妮弗的父亲告知作者,珍妮弗要缺一些课,几天后作者又从她父亲处得到消息。hear from 得到(某人的消息);call on 访问,拜访;come across (偶然)遇到;search for 寻找。
- 14 C 【解析】珍妮弗的情况变得更糟,“我们”去医院看望她。当“我”看到苍白、瘦弱的她时,“我”真的 (truly) 感到害怕。hardly 几乎不;mainly 主要地;mostly 大部分地,主要地。
- 15 A 【解析】十天前在教室还展现出生命活力和热情 (warmth) 的她,现在变得苍白、瘦弱,这让作者感到害怕。sadness 伤心;shyness 害羞;fear 害怕,担忧。
- 16 A 【解析】根据空格后的 “I'll be back (我就要回来了)” 可知,一周后珍妮弗给作者打电话,应该是告诉作者她正在康复 (recovery)。
- 17 D 【解析】根据本段最后一句可知“上学对珍妮弗来说意味着一切”,所以当珍妮弗告诉作者情况时,作者尽量抑制住泪水,告诉她:“我丝毫没有怀疑 (你很快会回来)。”
- 18 B 【解析】上学对珍妮弗来说意味着 (mean) 一切。attach 固定,连接;contribute 捐献,捐助;deliver 递送。
- 19 C 【解析】根据 “her missed assignments, completed with thought and excellence” 可知,珍妮弗交上 (hand in) 了所有落下的作业。take up 拿起,接受;leave out 省去,遗漏,不

考虑;focus on 集中(注意力、精力等)于。

- 20 C 【解析】strength 力量;lack 没有,缺乏;weakness 虚弱;assistance 帮助,援助。

II. 【语篇解读】本文主要介绍了如何进行街头采访。文章给了几个小贴士来帮助那些新记者更轻松地地进行街头采访,比如采访前计划好话题和问题,增强自己的信心,限制采访的时间等。

- 1 D 【解析】根据后一句 “But with these tips, your first man-on-the-street interview experience can be easy.” 可知,以下这些小贴士会让你的采访很容易。“But”一词连接两个意思相反的句子,由此可推测,空白处表示街头采访是件很困难的事。再结合选项可知选 D 项。
- 2 G 【解析】根据前文中的 “...think about the topic and develop a list of about ten general questions relating to it.” 可知,本段讲的是在采访前需要想好话题以及和话题相关的问题,空白处前一句是一个问题,结合选项可知选 G 项。
- 3 B 【解析】根据设空后的 “Excuse me...” 和 “This is a quick way to get people to warm up to you.” 可知,在街上采访别人时,不仅要有信心还要有礼貌,这是一个能快速让人们对你有好感的方法。结合选项可知选 B 项。
- 4 A 【解析】根据后面的 “Each interview that you get on the street shouldn't be longer than ten minutes. As soon as you get the answer you need, move on to the next person.” 可知,进行街头采访时,每个采访的时间都不应该超过十分钟。一旦你得到你需要的答案,就转到下一个人。由此可推测你采访的时候要控制好自己时间。结合选项可知选 A 项。
- 5 F 【解析】根据前文中的 “Make sure that as you go from interview to interview, you are getting a variety of answers.” 可知,当你采访的时候,你要尽量得到多种多样的答案,关键词为 “answers”。设空前又提到 “A safe number of interviews to conduct is about six to ten. (进行采访的安全人数大约是六到十人)”,关键信息为 “number of interviews”。结合选项可知选 F 项。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P125

- I. 1 criminal 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:据说使他沦为罪犯的是金钱,而这不是事实。此处需要用名词 criminal (罪犯)。
- 2 to see 【解析】考查 allow 的用法。句意:我父母允许我去看陈奕迅的演唱会。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。故填 to see。
- 3 guilt 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:让他的父母失望了,他满怀愧疚。此处需要用该词的名词形式。
- 4 assessment 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:他介绍了一些在风险评估中常常使用的技巧。此处需要用该词的名词形式。
- 5 editor 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:编辑遗漏了文章的第三段。根据句意可知,空处指人,故填 editor。
- 6 whose 【解析】考查定语从句。句意:他是一个记者,他

的工作是收集新闻并为报纸写新闻报道。空处引导定语从句,且从句中缺少定语,故用 whose 引导该定语从句。

7 that 【解析】考查 that 引导同位语从句。句意:这个故事说的是,从前,一个男人有一个非常可爱的小女儿。分析句子结构可知,从句中不缺少句子成分,故用 that 引导同位语从句,解释说明 The story 的内容。

8 does 【解析】考查 seldom 位于句首引起的倒装。句意:为了保持苗条的身材,这位年轻女士很少吃早餐。seldom 放在句首时引起部分倒装,此处为一般情况,所以用一般现在时。

9 seizing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:只有抓住每分钟,我们才能按时完成它。by 为介词,后跟动词-ing 形式,故填 seizing。

10 was accused 【解析】考查时态和语态。句意:我被指控偷了她的钱,但事实恰恰相反。由 was 可知,此处应用一般过去时,I 与 accuse 之间为被动关系,故用一般过去时的被动语态。

II. 1 is→are 【解析】此处为倒装句,句子主语为复数,所以应用 are。

2 came→comes/does→did 【解析】come 和 finish 这两个动作时态应保持一致且此处为倒装,故把 came 改为 comes 或把 does 改为 did。

3 for→of 【解析】be guilty of 表示“犯有……罪”。

4 when→where 【解析】分析句子结构可知,此处先行词为抽象名词 job,关系词在定语从句中做地点状语,因此用 where。

5 mustn't→needn't 【解析】在回答 must(必须)引出的问句时,如果是肯定的回答,不能用 mustn't,而用 needn't。

6 在 not 后加 be 【解析】此处为倒装句,afraid 为形容词,需要加 be 构成谓语。

7 worked→working 【解析】由句意可知,此处应用现在完成进行时,表示从过去开始持续到现在的动作。

8 the→a 【解析】in a dilemma 为固定搭配,意为“进退两难”。

9 will→could 【解析】could have done 意为“本可以做某事,却没有做”。

10 for→to 【解析】be eager to do sth. 意为“渴望做某事”,为固定搭配。

III. 1 D 【解析】句意:这个男孩说:“我从来没有怀疑过我爸爸会来救我。”当否定副词或具有否定含义的短语置于句首时,句子常用部分倒装。本题中,never for a second 置于句首,所以句子要用部分倒装。再根据 would come 可知,是在讲过去发生的事情,所以应用过去时。故选 D 项。

2 A 【解析】句意:自然资源的缺乏是人类面临的危机之一。根据介词短语不可以做主语的原则,可判断出这是一个倒装句,主语为“the lack of natural resources”,中心词为 lack,所以 be 动词用单数 is。这是典型的“主系表”倒装为“表系主”结构,介词短语“Among the crises that face humans”做表语。

3 B 【解析】本题考查部分倒装。句意:直到跟两个学生谈

了话以后我才发现,有强烈的动机是实现目标的最重要的因素之一。only 修饰 after 引导的时间状语,且位于句首,故句子需用部分倒装。

4 D 【解析】句意:我已经很努力地提高我的英语水平了,但老师对我的进步一点儿也不满意。表否定含义的短语 by no means 置于句首时,句子要用部分倒装,排除 A、C 两项;另外 by no means(决不,一点儿也不)本身含有否定意义,可排除 B 项,故选 D 项。

5 D 【解析】本题考查虚拟语气中的倒装。句意:如果他赶上了早上的火车,他开会就不会迟到了。根据句中的“would not have been late for the meeting”可知这是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,故从句中需用过去完成时 had done。在 if 引导的虚拟语气中,当句中有 were, should 或 had 时,可将 if 省略,并将 were, should 或 had 提到主语的前面构成部分倒装,所以选择 D 项。

IV. 1 did we find out 2 had I heard

3 sat a woman 4 Had it not been

5 did he consider

题组 B 高考水平测试

→正文 P126

I. 语篇解读 在超市购物时,人们倾向于选择好看的水果和蔬菜,但是加拿大的一家连锁超市正在用较低的价格吸引顾客购买品相不太好的农产品。

【长难句解读】The director Dan Branson explained that this program benefited both food producers who would otherwise have to let abnormal produce go to waste, and consumers who could buy fresh produce at low prices.

【分析】这是一个复合句。that 引导宾语从句,两个 who 均引导定语从句,分别修饰 food producers 和 consumers; let abnormal produce go to waste 中 go to waste 为省略 to 的不定式短语做宾语补足语。

【译文】丹·布兰森主任解释说这个项目既有利于食品生产者,要不然他们不得不让畸形的农产品浪费掉,又有利于消费者,他们能低价购买新鲜农产品。

1 C 【解析】考查细节理解。根据文章第一段中的“but Canadian supermarket chain Loblaws is attracting customers with badly-shaped and faulty produce at the price of 30% lower than normal-looking one”可知,加拿大连锁超市 Loblaws 正在以低于正常品相商品价格的 30% 来吸引顾客,出售品相不太好的农产品。故选 C。

2 B 【解析】考查推理判断。根据文章第三段中的“The director Dan Branson explained that this program benefited both food producers who would otherwise have to let abnormal produce go to waste, and consumers who could buy fresh produce at low prices.”可知,Loblaws 的这一项目让农产品生产者和消费者双赢。故选 B。

3 D 【解析】考查段落大意。第五段主要讲了消费者对最初提供的苹果和土豆的积极响应,显示了扩大这一产品的机会。故选 D。

4 C 【解析】考查推理判断。文章最后一段中布兰森说农产品不会都长得很漂亮,闭着眼睛吃不完美的苹果和完美的苹果的口味是一样的,由此可知不完美水果和完

美的水果有一样的口感和营养价值,故选 C。

II. **语篇解读** 本文讲述了一家超市的工作人员为一个小男孩买下心爱玩具的暖心故事。

1 to **【解析】**考查介词。一个玩具动物对于普通人来说可能并不意味着什么。to 表示“对于”。

2 to buy **【解析】**考查非谓语动词。afford to buy sth. 买得起……,是固定用法,所以填 to buy。

3 shoppers **【解析】**考查名词复数。他在玩具盒子上写了一张令人同情的便条,乞求其他顾客不要买这个玩具。“其他顾客”是复数意义,所以填 shoppers。

4 was **【解析】**考查主谓一致和时态。What happened next 是一个主语从句,所以主句谓语动词用单数,且此处表示发生在过去的事情,用一般过去时,故填 was。

5 who **【解析】**考查定语从句。“5 lives in Liverpool... mom”是一个非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 The boy,空处在从句中做主语,指人,所以填 who。

6 patience **【解析】**考查词性转换。由介词 with 可知,此处需要用名词形式,故填 patience。with patience 耐心地。

7 was paid **【解析】**考查时态和语态。根据语境可知,此处应用一般过去时;且 his mom 与 pay 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态,所以填 was paid。

8 thoughtful **【解析】**考查词性转换。超市的员工决定做一件极体贴的事情。空处修饰不定代词 something,应用形容词形式,故填 thoughtful。

9 immediately **【解析】**考查副词。空处修饰动词 recognized,应用副词,所以填 immediately。

10 the **【解析】**考查冠词。这是“我”人生中最美好的一天。best 是形容词的最高级,所以空处应填定冠词 the。

II. Our school newspaper is looking after an editor for its

English edition. The job mainly included two parts. One is to choose

properly English articles from other newspapers, magazines or the

Internet for us students. The others is to pick out article from those

written by students in our school and edit them for use.

We hope that he/she can meet the following requirements.

First, he/she is willing to devote some of the spare time to serve

the others. Second, it's necessary for him/her to be good at both

English and fine art. However, the ability to use the computer is

Besides important as well as.

Those who is interested in the job, please get in touch with

the Students' Union this week.

第一处:after→for **【解析】**句意:我们校报正在为英文版寻找一个编辑。look for 为固定搭配,意为“寻找”。故将 after 改为 for。

第二处:included→includes **【解析】**这篇文章使用一般现在时,而本句主语是 The job,所以应用一般现在时的第三人称单数形式。故将 included 改为 includes。

第三处:properly→proper **【解析】**修饰名词短语 English articles 应用形容词。故将 properly 改为 proper。

第四处:others→other **【解析】**根据上文中的 two parts 可知,工作包含两部分,指两者中的另一个用 the other。故将 others 改为 other。

第五处:article→articles **【解析】**article 是可数名词,学生投稿的文章肯定不止一篇,应是复数。故将 article 改为 articles。

第六处:在 meet 后加 the **【解析】**这里是特指下面提到的要求,应用定冠词 the。故在 meet 后加 the。

第七处:serve→serving **【解析】**devote time to doing sth. 为固定搭配,意为“致力于做某事”。故将 serve 改为 serving。

第八处:However→Besides **【解析】**上文提到英语编辑需要具备英语和美术才能,下文进一步说明还需要电脑使用技能,是递进关系,不是转折关系。故将 However 改为 Besides。

第九处:删除第二个 as **【解析】**as well 为固定搭配,意为“也”,位于句末。故删除第二个 as。

第十处:is→are **【解析】**who 引导的定语从句修饰主语 Those,从句谓语应用复数形式,而且这篇文章使用的是一般现在时。故将 is 改为 are。

Section III Using Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

→正文 P132

I. 1 appointment 2 accurate 3 senior
4 chief 5 approve

II. 1 ahead of 2 was involved in 3 senior to
4 in process 5 To our delight 6 are sceptical of
7 commit a crime 8 approve of
9 was guilty of 10 make an appointment with

III. 1 had **【解析】**考查倒装。句意:我最终得到了我梦寐以求的工作。在我的生命中我从没有这么高兴过。never 放在句首引起部分倒装,结合句意可知,此处应用过去完成时,故填 had。

2 to be held **【解析】**考查“be + 不定式”表示将来。句意:这个会议将于下个月举行。由 next month 可知,此处用“be + 不定式”表将来;会议是被举行的,因此用不定式的被动式。

3 am **【解析】**考查 not only 置于句首引起的部分倒装。句意:不仅我要去那儿,而且我要把我的父母带去那儿。主语为 I,且此处为 not only 位于句首引起的部分倒装。根据句意可知,此处要用现在进行时表将来,所以填 am。

4 where **【解析】**考查定语从句。句意:毕业之后,她到了事业上不得不决定该做什么的地步。activity, case, point 等抽象地点名词做先行词,并且从句中缺状语时,常用 where 引导定语从句。

5 until **【解析】**考查 not until 放在句首引起的部分倒装。句意:直到她告诉我,我才知道她所受的苦难。由空格后的“did I know”可以判断,此处为部分倒装。

6 Only **【解析】**考查“only + 状语从句”引起的部分倒装。句意:只有当我仔细地看他时,我才意识到这个男人是位盲人。由空后的“did I realize”可以判断出此处为部分倒装,再结合句意可知,空处应填 Only。

7. **than** 【解析】考查固定搭配。句意:特蕾西刚开始和史蒂夫一起出去,她就爱上了他。no sooner...than...刚……就……。根据句意可知,应填 than。

8. **sat** 【解析】考查介词短语位于句首引起的完全倒装。句意:昨天这个时候窗户旁坐着一位年轻人,他手里拿着一本杂志。由“at this time yesterday”可知,此处应用一般过去时。

9. **there** 【解析】考查 there 引起的倒装句。句意:从前有位国王在乎新衣服胜于其他任何事物。

10. **have done** 【解析】考查 could have done 结构。句意:你为什么在考试中犯了这么多错?你本可以考得更好。could have done 表示“过去本来可能发生的情况,而实际上没有发生”,通常意为“本来可以做”。

IV. 1. **C** 【解析】根据第二句“Avoid last-minute rushes to the grocery store...”可知,用 ahead of time(提前)。in front of(方位上)在……前面;in advance 提前,去掉题干中的 time 后也正确;apart from 除……之外(别无),除……之外(尚有)。

2. **A** 【解析】句意:我确信印刷媒体通常比电视更精确(accurate)、更加可靠。ridiculous 可笑的,荒谬的;urgent 紧急的,急迫的;shallow 浅的,肤浅的。

3. **D** 【解析】polish shoes 意为“擦鞋”;polish 意为“擦亮;磨光”。

4. **C** 【解析】句意:如果你想见这个部门的主任,你最好先和他的秘书预约。assignment 任务,分配;agreement 一致,协议;appointment 约会,make an appointment 约会,约定;settlement 定居,解决。

5. **C** 【解析】考查动词辨析。句意:最后,我要感谢我的导师,他给我的论文提了很多建议,也给了很多评论,并且对我的每页草稿进行了润色。approve 批准,通过;quote 引用;polish 修改,润色;fold 折叠。根据句意可知,应选 C 项。

V. 1. **approved of** 2. **ahead of time**

3. **polished up his shoes**

4. **in the process of discussion**

5. **made an appointment with the manager**

【题组 B 高考水平测试】 → 正文 P133

I. **语篇解读** 本文给读者介绍了四个免费的健身项目,详细介绍了它们的参加时间、地点、面对群体以及如何参加等。

【长难句解读】Nike's free run club with coaches and pacers opens to anyone who wants to learn how to run like the professionals.

【分析】这是一个复合句。句中 who 引导定语从句修饰 anyone;how to run like the professionals 为“how + 不定式”做 learn 的宾语。

【译文】耐克的免费跑步俱乐部有教练和领跑人,对任何想学习如何像专业人士那样跑步的人开放。

1. **D** 【解析】考查细节理解。由 Nike + Run Club and Nike Training Club 部分中的“It's not one for men, though—the classes have a women-only policy.”可知,这个项目只针对女性。故选 D 项。

2. **C** 【解析】考查细节理解。由 Sweatshop Running Community 部分中提到的内容可知,只要去他们的 Facebook 页面上列出的活动就行了,即在预定地点出现即可,故选 C 项。

3. **D** 【解析】考查细节理解。根据时间要求可知,可选项目应是 Sweaty Betty's In-store Classes,故选 D 项。

4. **B** 【解析】考查主旨大意。根据全文内容可知,本文主要是在介绍免费的健身项目。故选 B 项。

II. **语篇解读** 本文属于记叙文,讲述了作者在智利看到了开花的沙漠这一壮丽的自然景象。

1. **as** 【解析】考查介词。此处表示“我”作为一名语言助手现在在智利工作。

2. **occurs** 【解析】考查时态。此处表示“我”幸运地看到了开花的沙漠,这是大约每五年发生一次的自然现象。大约每五年出现一次是一种客观规律,且主语为第三人称单数,故填 occurs。

3. **Having followed** 【解析】考查非谓语动词。follow 与逻辑主语 flowers 是逻辑上的主谓关系,结合句中的 earlier 可知应用 v. -ing 形式的完成式做状语。

4. **variety** 【解析】考查词性转换。根据空前的 a 和空后的 of 可知,此处要用 vary 的名词形式。a variety of 各种各样的。

5. **an** 【解析】考查冠词。scene 作“景象”讲时为可数名词,此处为其单数形式,表示某一种景象,故空处应用不定冠词;且 unbelievably 的发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

6. **To catch** 【解析】考查动词不定式。此处表示为了看到这壮丽的大自然的瑰宝,所以用不定式表示目的。

7. **What** 【解析】考查主语从句。“7 we saw”是主语从句,从句中缺少宾语,故填 What。

8. **impressive** 【解析】考查形容词。根据空前的 was 和副词可知,此处需要用所给词的形容词做表语。

9. **that/which** 【解析】考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句,在从句中做主语,指代先行词 The vast carpet of colour。

10. **simply** 【解析】考查副词。空处修饰形容词 wonderful,故要用副词。注意以辅音字母加 le 结尾的形容词变为副词时要去掉 e 加 y。

III. With the development of the technology, more and more students prefer to using the electronic dictionary to replace the use

paper dictionary. Some students is in favour of the idea of using are

the electronic dictionary. They think it more convenient to look up for the words in the electronic dictionary than in the paper dictionary. Thus, it can save many time for them. Meanwhile, they much

think the electronic dictionary had many other functions. However, has

the English teachers hold total different views. They consider the totally

electronic dictionary provides limiting explanations when the paper limited while

dictionary gives the students detailed examples. Every coin has two side. We should use their advantages. When we learn English, we sides

should use the paper dictionary. For travelling, we maybe take an

electronic dictionary.

第一处: using→use 【解析】prefer to do sth. 意为“更喜欢做某事”。

第二处: is→are 【解析】主语 Some students 为复数, 谓语动词应为 are。

第三处: 删除 for 【解析】look up 意为“(在书、计算机等中)查阅”, 为固定搭配, 故删除 for。

第四处: many→much 【解析】time 作“时间”讲时为不可数名词, 应用 much 修饰。

第五处: had→has 【解析】主句为一般现在时, 此处陈述观点, 宾语从句也用一般现在时。故将 had 改为 has。

第六处: total→totally 【解析】副词修饰后面的形容词 different。

第七处: limiting→limited 【解析】此处表示“电子词典提供有限的解释”, 表示“有限的”应用 limited。

第八处: when→while 【解析】此处的语境是前后对比的关系, while 意为“然而”。

第九处: side→sides 【解析】two 修饰可数名词复数。

第十处: 在 take 后加 an 【解析】dictionary 为单数可数名词, 其前的 electronic 为元音音素开头的单词, 故在 take 后加 an。

Unit 4

单元复习方案

单元测评方案

→正文 P140

第一部分 听力

听力答案

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

听力材料

(Text 1)

W: There are many good places for shopping in London. And I've been to lots of museums. I like living here.

M: So do I. I like here because I can watch football matches most weekends.

(Text 2)

M: Could you tell me what time the train to Miami leaves?

W: Yes, the next train leaves at 11:00 a. m.

M: Do you know how long it takes?

W: Sure, it takes four hours.

(Text 3)

W: I like this pair of shoes, do you?

M: They're OK. But is that the sort of colour you like? I thought you'd prefer something lighter.

W: I don't mind, really. That's not so important. It's the shape I care about.

(Text 4)

M: Is that tall man who is a bit fat your brother?

W: Well, my brother is not very tall but thin. And he has short dark hair.

(Text 5)

M: Hello, Emma Birthday Party Center.

W: I would like to know whether you provide food for my son's birthday.

M: Certainly. Besides the birthday cake, we have some vegetable burgers for you. But you could bring cold drinks if you like.

(Text 6)

M: Hi, Fiona. I've known the result of the writing competition that you entered. You've done a great piece of writing.

W: Thank you. I wasn't really expecting to win.

M: So the result was a great surprise.

W: Yes, but I guess I wasn't satisfied with my writing at all. Anyway, I know you're really good at writing. So can you have a look at that sometime? It'd be great if you could give me some help on how I could improve. I really want to be a journalist like you when I'm older.

(Text 7)

M: Helen, was this business always a dream of yours?

W: No, not really. It developed from what we used to do—build fishing boats.

M: How long have you been in this business?

W: About eight years. First we built the boats, and then we bought boats to rent out for holidays. It's going well.

M: How many boats do you have?

W: We have 10 at present. And we will buy 5 more boats next year.

M: During the summer I bet you're pretty busy.

W: Yes, people use them to go up river for their holidays and then bring them back here for us to prepare for the next customer.

(Text 8)

M: Hey, Jenny, it's Harold. Have you seen the *Independent's* job pages today? There's an ad for a PR agent at Systéme.

W: Systéme? Wasn't that the company on the stand next to ours at last month's Fashion Exhibition?

M: Yes.

W: What does the ad say about the actual job?

M: Let's see... getting in touch with editors... writing articles and making PR plans. Oh, and developing a website!

W: Well, I don't know anything about websites.

M: It would be more about the ideas for the site. I'll tell you what, I'll e-mail the page to you and why don't you read it yourself? I would apply if I were you. You're always saying how bored you are here.

W: OK. I'll have a look at it and we can talk about it later.

(Text 9)

M: Pam, where's the closest ATM?

W: It's not far. Do you see that yellow building over there on King Street?

M: The big one or the small one?

W: The big one. It's right next to it, opposite the post office.

M: Do you know if there's a convenience store around here?

W: I don't think there's one around here. The closest one is on 3rd Street, but it's small and it's closed now.

M: I really need to get some things before I leave.

W: Well, you could go down to 22nd Street. There are lots of stores down there that are open 24 hours a day.

M: Can I take the bus to get there?

W: Yes, but that'll probably take about forty minutes. Underground will be fifteen minutes faster though you'll have to walk quite some distance to the station. You should just take a taxi since it's getting dark soon.

M: Won't that be expensive?

W: No, from here I think it's only about 5 dollars.

M: OK. Thanks a lot.

(Text 10)

M: Hello, everyone. Do you know Ben Nevis? It's the highest mountain in Britain. Today I'll tell you my experience of climbing it. It was in February. Our route was up the north face of the mountain to Tower Ridge. We planned to camp for three days in the "Corries", which are like big bowls cut into the walls of the mountain half-way up. Although the weather forecast was perfect, with no winds or snow, there was still a general feeling of nervousness when we set out. The group soon climbed and my legs felt heavy. Being the weakest member of the group, I had to rest more frequently. The others sometimes stopped for a break to let me catch up. After 200 meters, we reached the beginning of Tower Ridge, the path that would take us to the top of Ben Nevis. After seven hours of climbing, we reached the top. On a clear day, you can see the sea and right across it to the island of Skye. On Ben Nevis, getting back to camp can be as much of a challenge as going up. You need to be able to read a map properly—a wrong turn would lead to dangerous places to go down in winter. When I finally came back to the tent, I couldn't say I really enjoyed the experience. But at least I made it to the top.

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇解读 本文是一份杂志的征订广告。文章介绍了一份针对儿童的出版物——TOKNOW Magazine 的特点、内容、定价及退订政策等相关信息。

21. D **【解析】** 细节理解题。由第二段中的 "TOKNOW makes complex ideas attractive" 可知, 这份杂志的特殊之处在于它能把复杂的概念变得很吸引人, 即 D 项 (它把娱乐和复杂的概念结合起来了)。A 项错在 parents; B 项 (它提供严肃的广告) 与第二段中的 "it has no ads" 矛盾; C 项 (它刊登流行的科学小说) 为无中生有。
22. B **【解析】** 细节理解题。由 "What's inside?" 下的内容可知, 该杂志每月提出一个新话题, 并配以文章、实验和创新的东 西, 故选 B 项 (关于新话题的文章)。A 项 (在线课程) 为无中生有; 文章未提到 lectures 和 reports, 故排除 C、D 两项。
23. B **【解析】** 细节理解题。由文章最后一句的退订政策可知, 订阅者在 28 天内可退订并收回全款, 故选 B 项。A 项 (免费的生日礼物) 易误选。仔细阅读 "Happy Birthday All Year!" 下的内容可知, 这个礼物并不一定是生日礼物, 只是每个月都会投递到邮箱的礼品, 让你感觉像过生日一样快乐; C 项 (TOKNOW 俱乐部的会员资格) 及 D 项 (亲自见到专家的机会) 均为无中生有。

B

语篇解读 在报刊上发表文章要写上自己的名字, 这个名字不简单, 它有很多意义, 首先你要对你说的话负责, 其次你对发表的内容有所有权。名字在各种场合意义不同, 大家快来读读文章, 看看名字有哪些 "讲究" 吧!

24. D **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 "This requirement to provide personal particulars is a clear indication that writers are held responsible for what they say." 可知, 作者对他们说的话要负责, 即 D 项表述的意思。
25. A **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第二段的最后一句 "The absence of a signature, they explain, tells us that the writer cannot be too serious and therefore does not deserve a reply." 可知, 没有署名的文件不值得回复。这和 A 项的表述一致。
26. B **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "He gives simply because he wants to help but not for the publicity his donations may bring, and he does not want his good deeds to make news." 可知, 有些人匿名把钱捐给慈善机构, 是不想引起公众的关注, 这和 B 项的表述一致。
27. C **【解析】** 主旨大意题。整篇文章围绕名字和责任展开, 投稿需要署名, 签文件和合同需要签名, 名字就意味着责任。

C

语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文, 记叙了作者初到新学校时, 由于不了解美国历史而成为同学们的笑料, 此后作者通过自己的努力扭转了局面而成功的故事。

28. A **【解析】** 细节理解题。由第二段中的 "Since my idea of history came from an ancient teacher in my home country, I had never heard of that name before." 可知作者并不熟悉美国历史, 故 A 项正确。B、D 两项是文中的事实, 但并不是作者不知如何完成作业的原因, 故排除; C 项与原文内容不符, 作者没有忘记老师的要求, 所以 C 项本身不正确。
29. D **【解析】** 词义猜测题。由文中第一句同学们都在笑作者和本句中作者放下报告, 坐在桌子旁可推知, 作者是急切想知道自己究竟哪儿出了问题。eager 急切的, 符合题意。annoyed 生气的; ashamed 羞愧的; ready 准备好的。
30. B **【解析】** 细节理解题。由最后一段中的 "Consequently, I threw myself heartily into my work for the rest of the school year." 可知, 作者通过自己的努力扭转了局面, 故选 B 项。

第二节

语篇解读 马修·约登能流利地讲九种语言, 并了解超过十二种语言。在语言学习方面, 他给作者提出了一些建议。

31. C **【解析】** 本空后提到作者和马修进行了谈话, 由此可推断出本空介绍的是他们之间的关系, 选项 C 最符合此处语境。
32. G **【解析】** 下文提到因为要结识一个法国人而去学习法语, 这和 G 项内容中的 your French 相吻合。
33. A **【解析】** 由下文所述的马修和其双胞胎兄弟一起学习语言和本段末的 "having any kind of partner will push both of you always try" 可知, 学习外语要有一个同伴互相鼓励, 这和 A 项内容一致。

34. F 【解析】下文提到学习语言有多种练习形式,这和 F 项中的“Using your new language in any way”一致。

35. D 【解析】空前提到通过犯错误学习,选项中只有 D 项与此有关。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了伊拉克图书管理员艾丽娅·贝克在战争中为了保护图书馆里的珍贵图书所付出的巨大努力。

36. A 【解析】下文语境题。根据下文可知,她的图书馆曾经是一个聚集(meeting)所有热爱书并喜欢分享知识的人的地方。meeting place 聚集的地方,会场。working 工作的; personal 个人的; religious 宗教的。

37. D 【解析】下文语境题。他们在这个图书馆里讨论(discuss)世界各地发生的各种事情。raise 升起,提出,抚养; handle 处理,应付; report 报道。

38. A 【解析】下文语境题。根据下文(第二段)可知,艾丽娅·贝克为了保护书籍付出了巨大的努力,因为她担心(worried)战火会毁了这些书。angry 生气的; doubtful 怀疑的; curious 好奇的。

39. B 【解析】下文语境题。由空格后的“than mountains of gold”可以看出,在艾丽娅看来,这些书比金山还要宝贵(precious)。practical 切合实际的,实用的; reliable 可靠的; expensive 昂贵的。

40. C 【解析】语义逻辑题。由上下文可知,艾丽娅所在图书馆的书有新的、也有年代久远的,甚至(even)还有一本七百年前的有关伊拉克历史的书。上下文语义为递进关系,故用 even。then 那么; still 仍旧; rather 相当,有点儿。

41. A 【解析】固定搭配题。ask for permission 请求许可。她向政府请求许可(permission)把书搬到一个安全的地方。confirmation 确认,证实; explanation 解释; information 信息。

42. D 【解析】上文语境题。由于担心书会被战火烧毁,艾丽娅希望把书搬到一个安全的(safe)地方。large 大的; public 公共的; distant 遥远的。

43. D 【解析】上下文语境题。艾丽娅的请求遭到了拒绝,所以她只好每天晚上秘密地(secretly)把书带回家。fortunately 幸运地; surprisingly 惊人地; seriously 严肃地,认真地。

44. C 【解析】上下文语境题。她每天晚上带书回家,下班后把车装满(fill)书。start 发动(车辆); park 停车; test 测试。

45. B 【解析】下文语境题。当战争爆发的时候,她的朋友来帮助(help)她。stop 阻止; warn 警告; rescue 拯救。

46. D 【解析】下文语境题。根据空格后的“hide some books”以及第 54 空后的“in the restaurant”可知,安尼斯同意(agree)在他的饭店里藏一些书。agree to do sth. 答应做某事。intend 打算,想要; pretend 假装; happen 发生,碰巧。

47. B 【解析】词汇复现题。由上文中的 every night 可知,他们整个晚上(night)都在从图书馆往外搬书。war 战争;

building 建筑物; way 道路,方法。

48. C 【解析】下文语境题。他们越过七英尺高的墙把书传递(pass)出来。put 放置; open 打开; throw 扔。

49. A 【解析】词汇复现题。由第 51 空后的“to hide some books”和第 55 空前的“The books stayed hidden”可知,大家把书藏在(hide)饭店里。exchange 交流,交换; burn 焚烧; distribute 分配。

50. C 【解析】下文语境题。由最后一段中的“But the war was not over yet.”可知,当战争在持续(continue)时,书一直被藏着。approach 接近,靠近; erupt 喷发; end 结束。

51. B 【解析】上下文语境题。由最后一段中的“if the books were to be safe”可知,藏在饭店的书尚未遭到破坏,故烧毁的应该是图书馆(library)。

52. B 【解析】上下文语境题。轰炸停止了,士兵(soldier)撤离了,但战争仍未结束。neighbour 邻居; friend 朋友; customer 顾客。

53. D 【解析】上下文语境题。根据空格后的 again 以及艾丽娅租用卡车把书运到郊区的朋友家里的做法可知,艾丽娅认为,要保证这些书的安全,就必须再次搬移(move)它们。sell 卖; read 阅读; save 拯救。

54. C 【解析】上文语境题。前文提到轰炸停止了,士兵也撤离了,故城市相对安静(quiet)很多。occupied 被占领的; bombed 遭到轰炸的; busy 繁忙的。

55. A 【解析】上下文语境题。根据上文可知,艾丽娅希望战争能够结束,梦想(dream of)和平,并想拥有一座新的图书馆。believe in 信任,相信; care about 关心,在乎; look for 寻找。

第二节

56. gathering 【解析】考查动词-ing 形式做宾语的用法。设空处做介词 by 的宾语,故填动词-ing 形式。

57. in 【解析】考查介词。in its truest form 意为“最真实的状态”。

58. that 【解析】考查关系代词。设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰先行词 people and places,且在从句中做主语,故填 that。

59. the 【解析】考查定冠词。形容词最高级前用定冠词 the。

60. professional 【解析】考查形容词做定语的用法。设空处做定语修饰名词 knowledge,故填 professional。

61. are 【解析】考查倒装结构。not only 位于句首句子用部分倒装,且由 they 及“curious...around them”可知,设空处应填系动词 are。

62. what 【解析】考查连接词。由语境可知,破折号后面的内容意为“一种什么能成为好故事的感觉”,故填 what。

63. truth 【解析】考查名词。设空处做 shading 的宾语,意为“真相”,故填 truth。

64. simply 【解析】考查副词。设空处修饰谓语动词,故填副词 simply。

65. to set 【解析】考查不定式做状语的用法。“撇开那些偏见”是“他们努力”的目的,故填 to set。

第四部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

English Club Explored the Wildlife Park

On July 23rd, our school English Club organized a visit to the Wildlife Park located in the northern suburb of our city, for all its members.

First we visited the indoor exhibition, where we saw many colorful pictures of different kinds of butterflies, dinosaur fossils and other wild animals. Then we entered the outdoor area by bus to see the wild animals, such as lions and tigers. For most students, it was the first time they had seen animals in the open air so closely. It was really exciting. Through this activity, we learned more about wild animals and our awareness of protecting the endangered animals was improved.

第二节

One possible version:

It has been puzzling what plays an important role in shaping one's personalities and behavior. (要点1) With no definite answers given, there are two different theories known as nature and nurture. (要点2) Supporters of the former argue that genes are the key factors to people's personalities and behavior (要点3) while supporters of the latter hold the opinion that they are largely determined by environment. (要点4) However, neither of the two theories gives full explanation to the question and the answer to it is likely to exist between the two theories. (要点5)

Unit 5 First aid

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

题组A 学业水平测试

正文 P154

- I. 1 aid 2 skin 3 temporary
4 liquids 5 squeeze 6 unbearable
7 variety 8 vital 9 swell
10 complex
- II. 1 in place 2 fall ill 3 squeeze; out
4 over and over again 5 swelled up
6 Take off 7 stuck to 8 a variety of
- III. 1 As 【解析】考查定语从句。句意:众所周知,有着悠久历史的长城是中国的象征。分析句子结构可知,空处引导一个非限制性定语从句,并在从句中做主语。as is known to all 是“众所周知”的意思。
2 spreading 【解析】考查固定搭配。句意:我们可以做什么来阻止这种疾病蔓延? prevent sb./sth. (from) doing sth. 是固定搭配,表示“阻止某人/物做某事”。
3 into 【解析】考查固定搭配。句意:我们中的五个人挤进了汽车后座。squeeze into 是固定搭配,意为“挤进……”。
4 was poisoned 【解析】考查时态和语态。句意:这个女孩如此悲伤的原因是她的狗被毒死了。根据句意可知,她的狗是被毒死的,应用被动语态,此处是对过去发生的事情的陈述,故用一般过去时的被动语态。
5 protection 【解析】考查固定搭配。句意:目击者在警察的保护下。under the protection of 是固定搭配,意为“在……的保护之下”。

- 6 unbearable 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:这些天我非常忙碌,这对我来说几乎难以忍受。根据句意和空前的 is 可知,这里应填形容词,而且应该表示否定,故填 unbearable。
7 to turn 【解析】考查固定用法。句意:不能按时交家庭作业将直接影响你某一学科的成绩。fail to do sth. 意为“不能做某事”,是固定用法。
8 variety 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:我班上的学生出身背景各不相同。a variety of 各种各样的,符合句意。
9 repaired 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:买台新电视也许比修你的旧电视要便宜一些。在“get + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构中,宾语 your old one 与宾语补足语 repair 为逻辑上的被动关系,故填 repaired。
10 where 【解析】考查定语从句。句意:当收获的季节来临时,他总是在镇里人们经常碰面的市场上卖蔬菜。分析句子结构可知,空处引导定语从句,由于定语从句中缺少地点状语,故填 where。

- IV. 1 B 【解析】句意:玛丽曾在这儿做临时秘书,但最终在这家公司得到了一份全职工作。pessimistic 悲观的; temporary 临时的,暂时的; previous 先前的,以往的; cautious 小心谨慎的。由后面的“a full-time job(一份全职工作)”可知,起初是做临时秘书,故选 B 项。
2 B 【解析】句意:当 J. K. 罗琳的《哈利·波特与魔法石》在 1997 年出版并迅速成功后,她的事业真正成功。show off 炫耀; take off(事业等)起飞,成功; pay off 付清; put off 推迟。事业应是“成功(take off)”。
3 B 【解析】句意:世界上最令人悲痛难忍的莫过于生离死别。unbelievable 难以置信的; unbearable 无法忍受的,承受不住的; unable 不能的,不会的; unbroken 未破损的,完整的。根据句意可知,这里选 B 项最合适。
4 B 【解析】句意:——船上还有空位吗? ——有。我们可以再塞几个人进去。press 按,压; hold 容纳,主语多为物; push 推。A、C、D 三项均不符合题意。squeeze ... into ... 把……挤/塞进……,符合题意。
5 D 【解析】句意:牢记单词的唯一办法是自己反复念。from time to time 有时,偶尔; for the time being 暂时; at times 有时; over and over again 反复地,一再。
6 D 【解析】句意:二氧化碳是我们和太阳之间的一道屏障,它使热量不容易释放出大气层,于是地球就变得更加暖和了。difference 分歧,区别; comparison 比较; connection 联系; barrier 障碍,屏障。地球的热量因二氧化碳而不容易释放出大气层,故选 D 项。
- V. 1 do/give/offer/perform first aid; falls ill; gets injured
2 (should) get close to nature
3 over and over again; hold the bandage in place
4 took off; made him feel unbearable
5 is vital to squeeze out more time

题组B 高考水平测试

正文 P155

- I. 语篇解读 本文通过“我”帮助一位受伤的老妇人的故事,劝告人们要学习急救知识来帮助那些需要救助的人。

【重点词语链接】routine *n.* 例行公事; 惯例; 日常工作

We must introduce some systems into our routine. 我们必须在我们的日常工作中推行一些制度。

They did it as a matter of routine. 他们那样做只是例行公事。

- 1 C 【解析】“我”停下来问“我”是否能帮忙。此处应该是看到老妇人受伤,“我”主动提出帮忙,故选 C。watch out 当心; look out 注意; help out 帮忙; make out 辨认出,理解。
- 2 B 【解析】然后“我”派人去拿急救箱。pay sb. for...为……向某人付钱; send sb. for...派人去取(东西),派人去请(某人); apply sb. for...向某人申请……; scold sb. for...为……责备某人。故选 B。
- 3 D 【解析】由上文中的“for a first aid kit”可知“我”要给她提供帮助,空前的 But 表示转折,但是她不想要帮助并说自己没事。
- 4 A 【解析】但是她的情况不好。“我”让她和“我”待在一起。故选 A。
- 5 C 【解析】“我们”谈论了她日常买杂货的事情。根据语境和本段最后一句中的 talked 判断此处应表示谈论而不是其他活动。故选 C。
- 6 B 【解析】人们从附近的超市拿来冰袋、水和纸巾。根据上文中所列举的东西可以判断应该是从附近的超市里拿来这些东西。故选 B。
- 7 A 【解析】“我”戴上从急救箱里拿出来手套,然后把她的伤口清理干净些,但是“我”主要是握着她的手和她说话。根据语境和第三段中出现的 Mostly 判断,“我”主要是给她安慰。故选 A。
- 8 D 【解析】两名医生碰巧路过。选项中只有医生有救死扶伤的职责和能力。故选 D。
- 9 B 【解析】根据上下文判断应该是医生停下来帮助救助老妇人。故选 B。
- 10 A 【解析】终于,十分钟后,救护车到了,“我”向急救医疗队交代了情况。根据常识和下文中的“emergency medical team”可知,与此相关联的应该是救护车,故选 A。
- 11 D 【解析】救护车到了,“我”向急救医疗队的队员交代了情况,他们接过了急救的任务。break out 爆发; turn up 出现; run away 跑掉; take over 接任,接管。故选 D。
- 12 C 【解析】数年前“我”获得了急救资格证书,一个月前也再次被认证,但是从来不曾用过。结合语境可知应选 C。
- 13 A 【解析】然而,“我”意识到有资格证书不是说必须要提供帮助。necessarily 必然地; possibly 可能地; hopefully 充满希望地; commonly 通常,一般。结合下文中的描述可知选 A。
- 14 D 【解析】“我”没有止住流血,也没有尽力给她检查伤口。结合下文“我”的做法可以判断选 D。
- 15 B 【解析】急救主要是给予处于困境中的人们安慰。根据语境并分析选项可知选 B。
- 16 B 【解析】证书给了“我”那样做的信心:跪在人行道上,握着那位老妇人的手,提供帮助使那可怕的几分钟变得稍微好一些。根据常识和对上下文的理解分析可知,四个选项中只有“信心”最佳,故选 B。

- 17 C 【解析】confusing 令人困惑的; moving 动人的; scary 可怕的,引起恐惧的; friendly 友好的。根据语境及常识可知,需要急救的人短时间内都会处于恐惧之中,故选 C。
- 18 A 【解析】如果你没有急救资格证书,“我”无论怎么强烈推荐它都不过分。recommend 推荐。Sb. can't do sth. enough. 意为“某人无论怎么做某事都不过分”,故选 A。
- 19 C 【解析】它仅需要你花费四个小时在你们当地的红十字会(参加培训)。根据对红十字会的了解和“我”进行的急救措施可知,C 项最合适,说明培训急救知识不需要你花费很长时间和走很远的距离。
- 20 D 【解析】用你将要学到的知识,也许在将来的某一天,你就能帮助像那位老妇人一样的人。故选 D。

II. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了“first aid(急救)”这个短语的起源及发展。

- 1 E 【解析】根据下文的介绍可知,作者开始讲述“first aid”这个表述的起源和发展过程。E 项内容承上启下,符合题意。故选 E 项。
- 2 D 【解析】根据上文中的“The first recorded history of first aid dates back to 1099...”可知,本段举例说明了“first aid”这个表述的起源。所以,D 项是对本段的总结。故选 D 项。
- 3 B 【解析】根据后面一句“He suggested training ordinary people in what was called ‘premedical treatment’.”可知,此处要说明谁提出“first aid”的想法。关键词 He 与 B 项中的“an army surgeon”相对应。故选 B 项。
- 4 G 【解析】本段讲述的是在 1878 年伦敦开始出现“first aid”,所以 G 项符合语境。故选 G 项。
- 5 F 【解析】根据本段的第一句“Modern-day prehospital treatment of the sick and injured...”可知,现代急救发展迅速,此处点明其实质与 11 世纪时还是一样的。故选 F 项。

Section II Learning about Language

题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P159

- I. 1 convenient 【解析】考查省略。句意:如果方便的话,这周末我将去拜访你并和你讨论一下下一步做什么。在此句中 If convenient 是 If it is convenient to/for you 的省略。
【知识拓展】if/unless/once 引导的条件状语从句中,通常省略 it is。
- 2 tested 【解析】全句是“once anyone is tested positive for H7N9 flu virus”,并且时间状语从句中要用一般现在时代替一般将来时,所以该题省略了“anyone is”。
- 3 Sounds 【解析】句意:——电影在八点半开始,我们走之前可以匆匆吃一点东西。——听起来很棒。八点十分见。“Sounds great.”是“The idea sounds great.”的省略形式。
- 4 surprised 【解析】考查省略。句意:那位老人虽然看到我们很吃惊,但还是给了我们热烈的欢迎。根据句意可知,Though surprised to see us 是 Though he was surprised to see us 的省略。故填 surprised。
- 5 tending 【解析】句意:去年十月,在瑞典穆拉,当莉娜·

帕尔森在照料她的菜园时,她拔出了一把小胡萝卜,打算把它们扔掉。由句意可知,“while tending her garden...”为“while she was tending her garden...”的省略。故填 tending。

6 watch 【解析】考查省略。句意:每次周末我顺便去看汤姆的时候,他经常没事可做只是在家看电视。当不定式做介词 but, except 的宾语,而且其前有动词 do 时,常把不定式符号 to 省略。

7 mean to have been 【解析】句意:——对不起,我之前对你如此粗鲁。——没关系,我确信你不是有意的。本题考查省略。在此句中 mean to have been 是 mean to have been so rude to me 的省略。

【知识拓展】为了避免重复,动词 love, mean, want, like, wish, expect, hope, intend, plan, refuse, prefer, seem, have 等后面接不定式时,常省略与上文相同的动词,只保留 to。如果省略的不定式结构中含有 be, have, have been, 一般要保留 be, have 或 have been。

8 planned 【解析】句意:——你的美国之旅怎么样? ——一切比原计划的更好。本题考查省略现象。在此句中 planned 是 it was planned 的省略。go better 是 go well 的比较级形式。

9 followed 【解析】考查省略。句意:当他在大街上行走的时候,他不时地往后看,好像被人跟踪一样。as if followed by someone 是 as if he had been followed by someone 的省略。故填 followed。

10 Were 【解析】句意:如果我是一只鸟,我会马上飞去看你。考查虚拟条件句的省略形式。根据主句信息可知,前句是省略 if 的虚拟条件句。原句是 If I were a bird。在虚拟条件句中,省略 if 后常把从句的动词 be, should, had 提前,构成倒装语序。

II. **1 删除 don't 或 unless→if** 【解析】根据本句句意“不要把它公之于众,除非我同意”可知,此处从句用肯定形式。unless 相当于 if... not, 故此处也可把 unless 改为 if。

2 tiring→tired 【解析】本题的形容词是修饰人的,即 Professor Wang, 故应用 tired (疲倦的, 疲劳的)。本题是“Though Professor Wang was tired”的省略。though 引导让步状语从句时,常把与主句主语相同的主语和 be 动词省略。

3 different→difference 【解析】difference between 表示“……之间的不同”,为固定用法,故将 different 改为 difference。

【知识拓展】difference 表示“差异, 差别”时,指一事物区别于另一事物的不同之处,可指事物之间的本质差别,也可指事物之间的非本质差别,可充当不可数名词,也可充当可数名词。difference 还可表示“差额”,指的是事物之间存在的一个差数值,充当不可数名词。difference 还可意为“意见分歧, 不和”,这时常复数形式。difference 后常接介词 between, of 短语做定语。

4 在 to 后加 have 【解析】but 前的分句应为 I meant to have come。英语中为了避免重复, to 后的部分应省略,但要保留不定式符号 to; 不定式结构中若含有 be, have, have

been, 一般要保留 be, have 或 have been。故 to 后应加上 have。

5 that→which 【解析】分析句子结构可知,先行词为前面整个句子,此处引导非限制性定语从句,且关系词指代前面整个句子并在从句中做主语,故把 that 改为 which。

6 在 not 后加 have 【解析】would rather 后接动词原形,其否定形式为 would rather not do sth.。答语使用了省略,补充完整是 Yes, but I'd rather not have told her the bad news.。在省略句中,have 不能省略。would rather (not) have done 宁愿过去(没)做过……

7 在 like 后加 to 【解析】would like to do sth. 想要做某事。在语境含义明确的情况下,常把重复的 do 省略,但要保留不定式符号 to。

8 删除 to 【解析】有些动词用于主动语态,后面跟省略 to 的不定式,充当宾语补足语。这类动词有 see, hear, watch, notice, discover, feel 等。

9 on→to 【解析】set fire to 放火烧,是固定搭配。

10 choking→choked 【解析】say in a choked voice 表示“声音哽咽地说”。此处修饰人“哽咽的”,需用过去分词形式的形容词做定语。

III. **1 D** 【解析】句意:当一个人被提供帮助时,他/她应该说“谢谢”或“你太好了”。当 when 引导状语从句时,如果从句主语跟主句主语一致并且从句谓语中含有 be 动词,从句的主语和 be 动词可以省略。本题从句补充完整应该是 When one is offered help, 故省略 one is 之后只能选 D 项。

2 D 【解析】句意:在一些语言中,100 个词构成了日常对话使用的所有词汇的一半。分析句子成分可知,all words 后面的成分做 words 的后置定语,且 use 与 words 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词 used。本句可以转化为包含定语从句的复合句 In some languages, 100 words make up half of all words that are used in daily conversations.。

3 D 【解析】句意:听起来好像车的引擎坏了。如果是这样的话,我们最好还是立即把它送到修理厂去。otherwise 否则的话; if not 如果不……; but for that 要不是那样的话; if so 如果是这样的话,相当于 if it is so。因为从句的主语为 it, 且谓语含有 be 动词,所以从句中的主语和 be 动词均被省略。

4 B 【解析】本题考查省略句。句意:眼科医生建议孩子第一次视力检查应该在六个月大的时候进行。recommend (建议)后接宾语从句时,从句用虚拟语气,谓语句用 should do 形式,should 可以省略。故选 B 项。

5 A 【解析】句意:——玛丽怎么了? ——她没有被邀请去大礼堂,但她仍然希望被邀请。在同一个句子或联系紧密的对话中,做宾语的动词不定式再次出现时,动词不定式符号 to 后面的内容常常被省略。空格处所在句子完整地说应该是“...but she still hopes to be invited to the hall.”。

IV. **1** when crossing the road/street **2** as planned

3 than expected **4** hope so

5 Unless invited to speak

题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P160

I. **语篇解读** 这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了垒球队中的女队员帕里斯在打球过程中突发心力衰竭,队友泰勒对她进行了紧急心肺复苏,帕里斯最后恢复了心跳的故事。泰勒勇敢、冷静,用所学的急救知识救助了他人。

【长难句解读】Two more ran to get the school nurse, who brought a defibrillator, an electronic device that can shock the heart back into work.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句,句中 who 引导定语从句,an electronic device 为 a defibrillator 的同位语,that can shock the heart back into work 为定语从句。

【译文】还有两个队员跑去找学校护士,护士带来了除颤器——一种能震击心脏让其重新工作的电子器械。

1 B **【解析】**考查细节理解。根据第三段中的“‘It certainly was. Paris had suffered a sudden heart failure.’可知,帕里斯突发心力衰竭。”

【干扰项分析】A项“无中生有”,不能因为文中出现天气寒冷等方面的信息就说帕里斯患了感冒;C项“鱼目混珠”,第二段中的“‘Suddenly, Paris fell to the ground.’不能表明帕里斯倒地的原因是被球击中;选项D“张冠李戴”,根据文中的“‘Eighth-grader Taylor Bisbee shivered a little as she watched her teammate Paris White play.’可知,泰勒·比斯比在看她的队友帕里斯·怀特打球时冷得发抖。”

2 C **【解析】**考查细节理解。根据第五段中的“‘But when no one else came forward, Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR.’以及第六段在队友和学校护士的帮助下帕里斯的心跳恢复了(Paris’s heartbeat returned.)以及倒数第二段中的“‘For a sudden heart failure, the single best chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly.’可知,帕里斯得到了及时的心肺复苏(CPR)救助。”

【干扰项分析】A项“似是而非、答非所问”,文章的话题不是交朋友;B项“偷梁换柱”,帕里斯是突发心力衰竭,而绝非“shock(休克)”;文章的最后一段提到了帕里斯回到球队里,但这不是帕里斯说她很幸运的原因。

3 B **【解析】**考查推理判断。根据第五段中的“‘But when no one else came forward, Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR. ‘It was scary. I knew it was the difference between life and death,’ says Taylor.”和第六段中的“Taylor’s swift action helped her teammates calm down.”可知,泰勒是一位勇敢、冷静的女孩。面对紧急情况,她不愧不乱,用所学的急救知识迅速帮助他人,并用自己的举动感染队友,让她们镇静下来参与救助。

II. **语篇解读** 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了了解急救知识的重要性及几种常见的急救注意事项。

1 that **【解析】**There is no doubt that... 为固定句型,意为“毫无疑问……”。故填 that。

2 be found **【解析】**find 与从句主语 a doctor 之间是被动关系,且情态动词 can 后面接动词原形。故填 be found。

3 depends **【解析】**“whether the injured will be properly treated”是主语从句,所以谓语动词用单数形式,根据文章时态可知应用一般现在时。故填 depends。

4 varieties **【解析】**varieties of 为固定搭配,意为“各种各样的”。故填 varieties。

5 to **【解析】**句意:……急救的几条规则适用于所有紧急情况。apply to 为固定搭配,意为“适用于”。故填 to。

6 to call **【解析】**设空处应用不定式做表语,表示动作未发生。故填 to call。

7 details **【解析】**detail 是可数名词,这里是指“很多细节”,所以应用复数。故填 details。

8 unless **【解析】**句意:另外,除非事故现场变得不安全,或是受害者可能会受到进一步伤害,否则不要移动受害者。由句意可知填 unless。

9 for **【解析】**stand for 为固定短语,意为“代表”。故填 for。

10 heavily **【解析】**修饰动词应用副词。故填 heavily。

III. During the Men’s 800-metre Race of our school’s sports meet, Li Hua from Senior 2 soon got well ahead \wedge 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 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 delight to make contributions to my class.”

【解析】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 on his foot.

【解析】“Injured as I am, I can feel the warm from you. I am delight to make contributions to my class.”

【解析】“Injured as I am, I can feel the warm from you. I am delight to make contributions to my class.”

【解析】“Injured as I am, I can feel the warm from you. I am delight to make contributions to my class.”

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【解析】“Injured as I am, I can feel the warm from you. I am delight to make contributions to my class.”

【解析】“Injured as I am, I can feel the warm from you. I am delight to make contributions to my class.”

【解析】“Injured as I am, I can feel the warm from you. I am delight to make contributions to my class.”

Section III Using Language

题组A 学业水平测试

→正文 P168

- I. 1 symptom 2 ceremony 3 bravery
4 apply 5 ambulance 6 pour
7 tight 8 firm 9 treated 10 pressure
- II. 1 apply; to 2 a knowledge of 3 There is no doubt that 4 make a difference 5 apply for 6 treat; as 7 put his hands on 8 cut off 9 poured down 10 a number of
- III. 1 It 【解析】句意:是文化而不是语言使他很难适应国外的新环境。本句是强调句型。
2 whether/if 【解析】考查 doubt 的用法。句意:一些研究人员对埃博拉病毒是否将在全球传播产生怀疑。doubt 用于肯定句时,后接 whether/if 引导的名词性从句;doubt 用于否定句时,后接 that 引导的从句。
3 that 【解析】考查强调句型。句意:直到接近信的结尾处她才提到自己的计划。“It is/was not until...that...”为强调句型,意为“直到……才……”。
4 was walking 【解析】考查固定结构。句意:我正在街上散步的时候我妻子打电话让我马上回家。本题考查的是“be doing sth. when...”结构,故用 was walking。
5 exhausted 【解析】考查省略。句意:尽管疲惫不堪,我的父亲仍然继续他的科学研究。Though exhausted 可以还原为“Though my father was exhausted”。如果主从句的主语一致且从句中含有 be 动词,从句中的主语和 be 动词常被省略。需要说明的是 when, while, whenever, as soon as, if, unless 等引导的时间或条件状语从句,如果主句的主语和从句的主语是同一个主语,常把从句中相同的主语和 be 动词省略,直接构成“连词+分词/形容词/名词”结构。
6 as 【解析】考查固定搭配。句意:我告诉他那很危险,但他把我的话当作玩笑。treat sth. as sth. 表示“把……看作……”。
7 hands 【解析】考查动词短语。句意:他设法找到了去火车站的公共汽车。在此句中 put one's hands on 属于固定搭配,表示“找到,发现”。
8 wonder 【解析】考查词性转换。——布拉德是约翰的外甥。——难怪他经常提到约翰。由空前的 No 可知,空处应填名词。在此句中 No wonder 表示“不足为奇”。
9 apply 【解析】考查固定用法。——我已经失业三年了。——为什么不申请一份新工作? why not 后跟动词原形。
10 when 【解析】考查“be about to do sth. when...”句型。
- IV. 1 A 【解析】句意:——你们为什么取消到纽约的旅行? ——我们正要动身就开始下雪了。be about to do sth. when...表示“就要做某事,这时……”,此句型中 when 做并列连词用,意为“这时”,相当于 and at this/that time。
2 C 【解析】句意:很多学生来听这个讲座,但是确切的数目还不知道。a number of 修饰复数名词做主语,谓语动词用复数形式;the number (of...)做主语,谓语动词用单数

形式。

- 3 C 【解析】分析句式可以看出,who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 Little Damon。去掉从句后可以看出主句缺少谓语动词。Little Damon 与动词 treat 之间是被动关系,可排除 A、D 两项。B 项为一般过去时的被动语态,而 C 项为现在进行时的被动语态。由句中的时间状语 now 可确定应使用现在进行时的被动语态。句意:小戴蒙在燃放烟花时被烫伤了,现在正在医院进行医治。
4 B 【解析】句意:现在,很多新技术可以被用来解决工业方面的问题。apply sth. to 表示“将某物应用于……”,其中 to 为介词,后接动词-ing 形式。根据句意可知,technologies 与 apply 之间为被动关系,故使用被动语态。
5 C 【解析】句意:毫无疑问,在你的帮助下,我们计划的预期目的会成功地达到。There is no doubt that...意为“毫无疑问……”,为固定句式,that 从句为同位语从句;what 在此引导主语从句且为介词 for 的宾语。
6 A 【解析】句意:谁会取代托比管理这家公司对他们来说的确是有影响的。make a difference to 对……有影响,起作用;in place of 代替,取代。
- V. 1 There is no doubt that 2 when the rain poured down 3 It was at the railway station that 4 It is vital that 5 As often happens

题组B 高考水平测试

→正文 P170

- I. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了光污染的定义、成因、危害及预防措施。
- 1 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段的第三句可知,光污染主要是由人造光引起的,因此 B 项正确。
2 A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据文章第四段的最后一句可知,晚上的灯光对这些动物的活动有影响,因此画线部分指的应该是喜欢晚上活动的动物。
3 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第四、五、六段的内容可知,A、C、D 三项表述正确。文章第二段的最后一句提到人类活动会直接或间接地造成光污染,但并没有写其影响大与小、多与少方面的信息,故 B 项的表述不准确。
4 D 【解析】段落大意题。根据文章第五段的内容可知,该段主要讲述光污染对人类健康的影响,因此答案为 D 项。
5 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的倒数第二句可知,A 项正确。
- II. 语篇解读 本篇文章主要讲述了丹佛的 The Beloved Community 为无家可归的人提供住所,以此帮助他们重拾信心并找到城市归属感。
- 1 was founded 【解析】考查时态和语态。found 在此处用作动词,表示“创立”。It 与 found 之间是被动关系,故用被动语态,且本句陈述的是过去的事情,所以填 was founded。
2 which 【解析】考查定语从句。“2 will begin the 180-day pilot project this year”是一个非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 The village,关系词在从句中做主语,指物,所以填 which。
3 a 【解析】考查冠词。a couple of 几个,是固定短语,故

填 a。

- 4 from 【解析】考查介词。此处表示“为来自这座城市总计 300 位无家可归的人提供住所”。空处表示“来自……”，所以填 from。
- 5 their 【解析】考查代词。根据空后的 confidence 可知，空处应填形容词性物主代词。
- 6 to feel 【解析】考查动词不定式。inspire sb. to do sth. 激励某人做某事，是固定用法。故填 to feel。
- 7 comfortable 【解析】考查词性转换。空处位于 be 动词之后，做表语，所以要用形容词形式。根据语境可知，此处表示“舒适的”，故填 comfortable。
- 8 gradually 【解析】考查副词。根据语境并分析句子结构可知，空处应用副词修饰动词短语。
- 9 before/so 【解析】考查连词。根据语境并分析句子结构可知，空处需要用连词连接前后两个分句，故填 before/so。
- 10 freedom 【解析】考查词性转换。分析句子结构可知，空处做宾语，故填名词 freedom。

III. Mental health is easy to \wedge ignored, and ignoring it can result in serious mental diseases. Here is some advice on $\frac{\text{keep}}{\text{keeping}}$ mentally healthy.

First, ~~to~~ know your own potential and accept $\frac{\text{himself}}{\text{yourself}}$ whom you are. Instead of having unrealistic and $\frac{\text{highly}}{\text{high}}$ expectations, you should make practical goals for your life.

Second, be sociable and make as many friends as $\frac{\text{possibly}}{\text{possible}}$ to be a person easy to get along $\frac{\text{for}}{\text{with}}$. When you are discouraged, you can share your trouble with your friends, $\frac{\text{who}}{\text{whose}}$ comfort and help can help you out.

Third, love your life $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ work. Try to show your talent in your work and you can get $\frac{\text{pleasures}}{\text{pleasure}}$ and satisfaction from your achievements.

第一处: 在 ignored 前加 be 【解析】考查非谓语动词。mental health 与 ignore 之间为被动关系, 所以用 be ignored。

第二处: keep→keeping 【解析】考查动词形式。on 为介词, 后面接动名词。

第三处: 删除 to 【解析】考查句式。本句为祈使句, 所以 to 多余。

第四处: himself→yourself 【解析】考查行文逻辑。本句话前后都是与 you 有关的, 所以代词用 yourself。

第五处: highly→high 【解析】考查形容词。形容词做定语, 修饰名词 expectations。

第六处: possibly→possible 【解析】考查固定搭配。as... as possible 意为“尽可能……”, 为固定搭配。

第七处: for→with 【解析】考查固定短语。get along with 意为“与……和睦相处”, 为固定短语。

第八处: who→whose 【解析】考查定语从句。whose 引导非限制性定语从句, 在从句中 whose 做定语, 修饰名词

comfort 与 help。

第九处: or→and 【解析】考查逻辑关系。life 与 work 为并列关系, 所以用 and。

第十处: pleasures→pleasure 【解析】考查名词。pleasure 表示“乐趣”, 为不可数名词。

Unit 5

单元复习方案

单元测评方案

→正文 P178

第一部分 听力

听力答案

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

听力材料

(Text 1)

M: Saskia, how long have you been here?

W: For 20 years. I moved here when I was 10.

M: Where are you from originally?

W: Holland, but I haven't been home for 15 years.

(Text 2)

M: I'd like to see Diana tonight but she's going out with Julie.

W: I'm going to the cinema this evening. Would you like to come along?

M: Why not?

(Text 3)

M: It's pretty grey and rainy here in Vienna at the moment. Hope it's better in Dubai. I want to take a holiday there.

W: Yes, it's lovely at the moment. Sunny and warm, but not too hot.

(Text 4)

W: Sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting long?

M: Not yet! I have only been here for a few minutes. Come on.

Take a seat. What would you like to drink? Here is the menu, and the waitress will be back.

(Text 5)

W: Hey Tom, how did you get that damage to your car?

M: I had an accident when I was at the mall. Someone hit me while I was coming out of a parking space.

(Text 6)

W: Hello. I'm from Sound Bytes Radio and I'm doing a survey about home shopping. Could I ask you a few questions?

M: Sure.

W: Thank you. Are you a home shopper? Do you use the Internet or watch the shopping programmes?

M: No, I like to look through magazines and do mail order. In fact, sometimes I even order things I don't need.

W: Like what?

M: Well, last year I ordered a heavy jacket with a hat, and it cost only 60 dollars but it's never gotten cold enough to wear it. Hey, do you want to buy it?

W: Oh, no, thanks. But thank you for answering my questions.

(Text 7)

W: Shall we take a taxi to the airport?

M: Uh...if we go there by taxi it might be quite expensive. We still have a lot of time. Let's use the underground.

W: But it will take at least 15 minutes to go to the underground station by bus. And there is only an hour left. We will be late for the plane.

M: What time is your watch now?

W: It is already six thirty.

M: Why? My watch is only ten to five. Oh, it might have stopped last night.

W: It seems that the taxi is the wise choice for us now.

M: Now, hurry up, or we'll miss the plane.

(Text 8)

W: City Utility Department. What can I do for you?

M: Well, I'm new to the city and I'm trying to know about how rubbish and recycle collection work.

W: OK. Recyclable waste is Wednesday, and rubbish is Thursday. You need to put your rubbish can in front of your house by 7 am Thursdays. You should have two recycling containers, one for paper and cardboard, and one for glass. Those need to be set in front of your house by 7 am Wednesday. On both those days, our pick-up trucks will be there sometime between 7 and 5.

M: Oh, I see. Thank you very much for your help. Just one more thing. I heard that the city is going to start collecting yard waste soon. Can you please tell me about that?

W: Sure, my pleasure...

(Text 9)

M: OK. Shall we start with your interest? What do you like doing best?

W: Ummm ... well, I like photography. I've got a professional camera. So I take it quite seriously. But I can't imagine belonging to a club to take photographs. I usually go on long walks on my own and take photos.

M: And the film club?

W: It's far too expensive.

M: OK, so what else do you like doing? Running?

W: Oh, no! Not running! I like walking. I'm afraid the running club isn't for me or the cycling club. But I do like yoga. How many members does the yoga club have?

M: It's always a small group. A lot of people sign up at the beginning of the term, but they stop going after a few weeks. So at last only a few regular members remain every year.

W: That sounds great. I think I'd like to join it. And what about the street dance club? Is it expensive?

M: Yeah, \$ 150 for the term. Do you like dance?

W: Well, I've never tried street dance before, but considering its high price I think I should forget about it.

(Text 10)

W: Paul, you're the only child in your family. How do you feel about that?

M: I'm an only child and I was erm...happy as a young child. I was very lucky. I had lots of cousins. I had fourteen cousins and most of them lived in the same town that I grew up in until I was ten,

so we all played together and studied together. I suppose it wasn't until we moved away from there that I think it became difficult being an only child. When I was a teenager, I was on my own, and I had nobody to compare notes with or to prepare for the exam with and I think it was quite hard really. Although I had all of my parents' attention, I didn't always want it. I wanted to move away from my family a little bit.

W: What about now that you're an adult?

M: Er...I think it's probably again quite difficult really. Erm...my father died about ten years ago, so of course I'm the one who's left totally responsible for my mother. I'm the one that looks after her if she has a problem. There's nobody else to help at all.

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇解读 本文是记叙文。文章主要介绍了意大利女性教育家玛丽亚·蒙台梭利及其独创的蒙台梭利教育法。

21 A **【解析】** 细节理解题。由第二段中的“Children learn from dealing with everyday materials and they develop at their own pace... children enjoy learning and this gives them confidence and makes them happy.”可知,蒙台梭利教育法认为儿童是独立的个体,它主张让儿童自由、自主地发展。

22 A **【解析】** 细节理解题。由第三段中的“The Montessori Method also teaches children skills to help them become independent. Very young children learn to dress themselves, to cook and to put their toys and clothes away.”可知,蒙台梭利教育法教儿童一些帮助他们独立的技能。

23 D **【解析】** 推理判断题。由倒数第三段中的“learn through self-teaching and self-correction”和“learn by doing and experimenting”可知,蒙台梭利想解放儿童的思想,让他们能够通过自我学习和自我改正而学习,鼓励儿童在实验和实践中学习。

24 C **【解析】** 推理判断题。由倒数第二段中的“Because the environment offers a range of activities, children like to work together and they develop a social life based on cooperation rather than competition.”可知,蒙台梭利学校典型的教室会给儿童提供一个有一系列活动的环境,儿童喜欢一起完成任务,这样他们会建立一个基于合作而不是竞争的社交生活。

B

语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了工作场所发生事故后如何进行急救,包括训练急救人员,储备急救设施等。

25 A **【解析】** 主旨大意题。根据第二段“When an accident happens, a first aid programme that meets the requirements of the law and is made to the type and size of the workplace can really make the difference between life and death...”可知,这段主要介绍在工作场所适当的急救课程的重要性。故选A项。

26 C **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The amount of time it takes to look up one of these important numbers can make a big difference to a seriously injured person.”可知,如果有一人受伤严重,你应该迅速查询并拨打紧急电话号码。故选C项。

- 27 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中的“First aid equipment and supplies, including a variety of dressings and instruments, as well as an up-to-date first aid book, should be stored where they can be reached quickly and easily in case of an accident.”可知,急救设施和必需品应该储备在工作场所,这样人们能迅速拿到并及时用于救援。故选 A 项。

C

语篇解读 本文主要叙述的是未来报纸的变化以及人们对于这一变化的态度。

【长难句解读】 Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realize that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry.

【分析】 这是一个复合句。Since 引导原因状语从句,第一个 that 引导表语从句,表语从句中 before 引导时间状语从句,该从句中 that 引导宾语从句,做 realize 的宾语。

【译文】 因为这是一个很大的文化变革,(所以)一种可能是,这一代的新闻记者和出版商在下一代人意识到报纸行业已经不再是报纸行业之前,将不得不消失。

- 28 A 【解析】考查细节理解。根据第一段的第二句“*And instead of reading your newspaper, it will read to you.*”可知未来的电脑报纸读起来很方便,所以 B 项表述正确;根据第一段中的“*You'll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear.*”可知 C 项表述正确;根据第一段中的“*You can save it in your own personal computer if you like.*”可知 D 项表述正确。只有 A 项在文章里没有被提及。
- 29 D 【解析】考查推理判断。根据文章第二段中的“*Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realize that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. Technology is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable.*”可推知,记者抵制电脑报纸是因为现在的记者习惯于传统的报纸,对于新技术有抵触。故 D 项正确。
- 30 C 【解析】考查推理判断。根据文章第二段的最后一句“*Technology is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable.*”可知技术的革命是无法避免的,也就是说新技术最终将取代旧技术。故 C 项正确。
- 第二节**
- 语篇解读** 本文为说明文,介绍了几点急救知识。
- 31 G 【解析】G 项与空处前一句均是 If 条件句,空处前一句提到如果那个人没有意识,可以轻轻地碰他的手和脚,或者是跟他说话,这与 G 项中的 *sound* 和 *touch* 相对应。G 项讲述了某人没有反应的活应当如何处理。
- 32 B 【解析】本段主要讲了要检查呼吸和脉搏, B 项与之对应,且上下文中的 *check for*, *look for*, *Feel for* 与 B 项中的 *Listen for* 构成排比。
- 33 F 【解析】根据上文中的“*Unless you suspect a spinal injury*”可知,这里应该说如果你怀疑是脊柱受伤,那么应该如何解决, F 项则回答了这一问题。故选 F。
- 34 A 【解析】根据空后的“*Check these three things*”与 *Airway*, *Breathing* 和 *Circulation* 三个词的首字母可以推断

应从 A 项和 D 项中选择;因为 D 项与下文衔接不当,故选 A。

- 35 C 【解析】根据段落主旨句和后一句提到的“然而,如果那个人中暑,则不要盖着他或者给他保暖”可以推断,本空应该是需要保暖的具体做法,因此 C 项恰当。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了运输司机拉里在路上冒险救人的故事。

- 36 C 【解析】上下文语境题。根据文章的第一句话可知,拉里是一名运输司机,2009 年的一天上午,他在运送完他的一个客户的货物后,在公路上行进(*travel*)。walk 走,步行;tour 旅游,观光;travel 旅行,行进;rush 急速行进。
- 37 D 【解析】上文语境题。根据上文中的“*Transport Drivers, Inc.*”可知,拉里是把货送到他的一个客户(*customer*)那里。*passenger* 乘客; *colleague* 同事; *employer* 雇主; *customer* 顾客,客户。
- 38 C 【解析】下文语境题。根据下文中的“*he found...*(他发现……)”可知,此处是指当(*as*)他靠近时。*since* 既然,自……以来; *although* 虽然,尽管; *as* 当……的时候; *if* 如果,假如。
- 39 B 【解析】上下文语境题。前文提到了一辆亮着汽车大灯的车,下文又提到了另一(*another*)辆车。
- 40 A 【解析】下文语境题。根据空格后的“*shooting out from under...*(从……下面冒出)”以及下文中的“*the fire extinguisher*”可知是火焰(*flame*)。*flame* 火焰; *smoke* 烟; *water* 水; *steam* 蒸汽。
- 41 B 【解析】下文语境题。下文中的 *wrecked*(毁坏的)与 *disabled*(有障碍的,残疾的)相呼应。汽车在事故中受了损害,应该用 *disabled* 来修饰, *disabled vehicle* 失去行驶能力的车辆。*used* 用过的; *disabled* 有障碍的,残疾的; *abandoned* 被抛弃的,被遗弃的; *removed* 是 *remove* 的过去分词,意为“被移走的,被清除的”。
- 42 A 【解析】上下文语境题。根据上文“*pulled over, set the brake and*”和下文“*the fire extinguisher*”可知,拉里先向路边停靠,然后踩刹车,最后抓住(*get hold of*)灭火器。*get hold of* 抓住; *prepare* 准备; *take charge of* 负责; *control* 控制。
- 43 D 【解析】下文语境题。根据空格后的 *told Larry* 可知是走过来(*come over*)。 *come down* 下降,降低; *come through* 收到,传来,获批准; *come in* 进来; *come over* 过来。
- 44 C 【解析】固定搭配题。*make an emergency call* 打紧急呼救电话。*return* 回来,归还; *receive* 收到; *make* 进行,制造; *confirm* 确认,证实,认可。
- 45 A 【解析】上下文语境题。他们在谈话,然后(*then*)听到了一位女士的声音。*then* 然后; *again* 再一次,又一次; *finally* 最后; *even* 甚至。
- 46 D 【解析】下文语境题。根据下文中的 *saw*(看见)可知是靠近(*approach*)汽车。*start* 开动,开始; *park* 停车; *pass* 通过; *approach* 接近,靠近。
- 47 B 【解析】词义辨析题。根据下文“*until the emergency personnel arrived*”可知,他们告诉她她在紧急救援人员来之

前不要动(stay still)。quiet 静静的,常表示一个人的性情稳定或外表安静;still 静止的,不动的;away 离开;calm 平静的,镇静的。

48. D 【解析】上下文语境题。空格前说拉里和那位男士让那位女士不要动,而空格后说那位女士担心汽车出状况,前后两部分之间是转折关系,故用 but。for 因为;so 因此;and 和;but 但是。
49. A 【解析】上下文语境题。根据下文中的“put out the fire (扑灭了火)”可知,此处是指车里的女士担心汽车会因起火而爆炸(explode)。explode 爆炸;slip away 逃走;fall apart 破裂,崩溃;crash 碰撞,坠毁。
50. C 【解析】上文语境题。她不应该动,以免(in case)伤了脖子。as if 好像,似乎;unless 除非,如果不;in case 以防万一;after 在……之后。
51. B 【解析】下文语境题。根据空格后的“let them go to work(让他们去工作)”可知,空格处是指拉里和另一个人往后退(back off)了。step forward 往前走;back off 往后退;move on 继续往前;set out 出发,动身。
52. B 【解析】下文语境题。根据下文中的“They let him”可知,空格处是表示复数名词,有此用法的是集合名词 police。woman 女人;police 警察;man 男人;driver 司机。
53. D 【解析】下文语境题。根据下文中的“let him and the other man go”可知,拉里应该是问警察他需要留下还是可以走了。forbid 禁止;ready 准备好的;ask 要求,请求;free 自由的,空闲的。
54. A 【解析】下文语境题。根据下文对拉里行为的高度赞扬可知,有一点应该是确定无疑的(for certain)。for certain 确定;for consideration 以供考虑;report 报道;check 核对。
55. C 【解析】上文语境题。根据上文发生的事情可知,拉里的努力(effort)挽救了那位女士的性命。patience 耐心;skill 技巧;effort 努力;promise 承诺,诺言。

第二节

56. was waiting 【解析】考查过去进行时。此处用了“...be doing...when...”结构,表示“……正在……这时突然……”,结合上下文时态可知,应填 was waiting。
57. other 【解析】考查代词。由 one way(一边)可知,此处指“另一边”,故填 other。
58. shocked 【解析】考查过去分词做主语补足语的用法。设空处做主语补足语,且 shock 与句子主语 other pedestrians 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故填 shocked。
59. immediately 【解析】考查副词。设空处修饰谓语动词 stepped,故填 immediately。
60. were injured 【解析】考查一般过去时的被动语态。injure 与主语 his head and arm 之间是动宾关系,且由语境可知,此处用一般过去时,故填 were injured。
61. treatment 【解析】考查名词。emergency treatment 意为“紧急治疗”。
62. to check 【解析】考查不定式做目的状语的用法。“玛玛塔走过去”是为了“检查受伤的行人”,故填 to check。
63. bleeding 【解析】考查动词-ing 形式做定语的用法。arm

与 bleed 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,且由语境可知,bleed 所表示的动作正在进行,故填 bleeding。

64. did 【解析】考查倒装结构。否定副词 Little(一点也不)放在句首句子用部分倒装,且从句时态可知主句应用一般过去时,故填 did。
65. a 【解析】考查不定冠词。make a difference 意为“起(重要作用)”。

第四部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

If you are bitten by a dog, you should give first aid by following these steps.

If the bite only breaks the skin, treat it as a minor wound. Wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water. Apply an antibiotic cream to prevent infection and cover the bite with a clean bandage. If you notice signs of infection, such as swelling or redness, see a doctor immediately.

If the skin is badly torn and bleeding heavily, apply pressure with a clean, dry cloth to stop the bleeding and then go to a doctor as soon as possible.

第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

I entered the shop, and one of the salesmen came to me. I couldn't believe my eyes. The two salesmen happened to be the couple, and they were the owners of the Friendly Ford dealership as well. What a coincidence! “Hey, it's me! You ever offered me a ride, remember?” I exclaimed excitedly. “Sure, we do!” overjoyed, the man laughed. “We run the shop not only to sell cars but also to help travelers in trouble. You know, it makes our life more meaningful! We want this Friendly Ford dealership to be really friendly just as its name indicates.” Then I told them the trouble I came across this time.

Paragraph 2:

After a while, they quickly drove a pick-up truck to my car and started it. Once again, they solved my trouble. Then, they told me that after receiving my thank-you note, they felt that the true happiness came from helping others. To help more people who came across troubles on this bumpy road, they ran this shop to sell cars and to help those unlucky guys as well.

必修5

模块备考方略

模块测评方案

正文 P200

第一部分 听力

听力答案

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

听力材料

(Text 1)

W: Look! I think that is Odeon Cinema over there.

M: But it says Hotel Royal! Can you see the big words?

W: I don't understand. I remember it is there. Let's ask the policeman over there.

(Text 2)

W: We have a flight that will get you to Washington at 9:00 a. m. Is that OK?

M: Do you have anything earlier? I have an appointment at 8:30. I've got to be there at least an hour ahead of time.

(Text 3)

W: Did you enjoy your sister's party?

M: Yes, but it didn't start well. My motorbike broke down on the way, so I went back home and then I went by taxi and my friend gave me a lift home.

(Text 4)

W: How do you like the meal?

M: I'd say I will never come here again. The service was slow and the soup was cold.

(Text 5)

W: Charlie, what are you doing?

M: I'm reading a biography.

W: Who's it about?

M: Bob Dylan, a famous American musician. It's great! I've learned a lot of his interesting experiences from it.

(Text 6)

W: What's up, Daniel? You look down today.

M: I got a "C" in the English exam again.

W: Well, did you spend time practising English?

M: I did practise a lot, like doing lots of reading practice. And I listen to English news every day.

W: Well, I think you should try to speak more English. That will help you develop your sense of language. I got an "A" in the English exam through this method.

M: I see. I'll give it a go.

(Text 7)

W: So...how was it?

M: It wasn't exactly the best two weeks I've ever had. On the first night we went out to a restaurant. And by the time we got back to the hotel, Beth was feeling sick. The hotel doctor had a look at her and said that was caused by the seafood she ate.

W: How terrible!

M: It wasn't so bad. It meant that I could just sit around a swimming pool and relax, while she was sleeping, instead of seeing every park and museum like we usually do.

W: You just want to sit around? I can't understand why you went on the trip!

M: Don't worry. Beth got well soon. We did see as much as we could.

(Text 8)

M: So, do you often ski here?

W: No, this is my first time. Actually, this is my first time skiing... ever.

M: So, how do you like it so far?

W: The snow is great, but there're too many people. Some stupid tall skier was going so fast that he drove me into some trees. I crashed, hit my head and lost one of my gloves.

M: Wow. Well, did the tall man stop and apologize?

W: He didn't stop. But he said something that I didn't hear clearly. You wait until I find him.

M: What are you going to do to him if you find him?

W: I want him to say sorry. If he didn't, I would take his picture and post it on Facebook.

M: Uh, I don't think it necessary to do that. Perhaps it was just a simple mistake.

W: Um...yeah, maybe you're right.

(Text 9)

W: How is your work as an accountant at the state-owned company?

M: Oh, I no longer work there. I'm working with a foreign company now.

W: You changed your job again?

M: I want to try different things before I find what I really want to do.

W: Why don't you stick with one job for a bit longer?

M: I could handle everything pretty well in the old position, so I decided to move around and learn something new.

W: How is your job going?

M: Quite satisfying. Though I earn less, I can learn lots of new things and have more development chances, which is important to me.

W: Sounds good, but I still think perhaps you should first have a clear career path to follow, and then decide whether to change your job or not.

M: Yes, you are right. When I graduated, I didn't know what I really wanted to do or what I could do. Now things are growing much clearer.

(Text 10)

M: Hi! My name is Stephen and I live in a tiny flat in London. I don't live with my parents. They're living in the countryside. An advantage of city life is having everything you need so close at hand. Living beside the underground train station means I don't need a car to get around, which saves me money. I take the underground to work every day. I can also use it when I go to visit my friends and relatives. Also, there are shopping centres and museums everywhere. Of course, London, like any large city, has its problems, too. Londoners don't chat on the train or the bus and there is much less sharing spirit than in the country, where my parents live. In fact, they don't understand how I can put up with the noise and pollution. However, I see that as a small price to pay. I'm here in the heart of the fine city. As a famous poet once said, "He who is tired of London is tired of life."

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲的是心灵感应的原因和过程。

21 D **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 "It's an instinct which can be woken up in times of emergency or need." 以及第三段中的 "...telepathy is most likely to turn up in case of

emergency.”可知,心灵感应一般在紧急情况下才会发生,故选D项。

22 D 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段中的“*If you think of a person and he or she calls you, you are most likely to be better at sending.*”可知,如果你想起一个人,他或她正好给你打电话,那么你可能更擅长发出感应,故D项正确。

23 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“*The more people spend time together, the more likely they are to be able to link up to the other's mind, especially when separated.*”可知,人们在一起待的时间越长,越有可能产生心灵感应,故B项说把他们一直分开是错误的。

B

语篇解读 本文是一篇新闻报道。本文介绍了美国中学生家长对延迟上学时间的要求。

【长难句解读】 *They've provided plenty of scientific evidence that teenagers tend to be night owls and delayed start times improve their health, mood, attention, and, in some cases, learning.*

【分析】 该句是主从复合句。*that teenagers tend to be night owls and delayed start times improve their health, mood, attention, and, in some cases, learning* 是同位语从句,解释说明名词*evidence*的内容。

【译文】 他们已经提供了大量的科学证据——青少年易成为夜猫子,延迟上学时间促进他们的健康,改善他们的情绪,提高他们的注意力,而且,在有些情况下,提高他们的学习。

24 C 【解析】考查细节理解。根据第三段中的“*Her mom solved the problem...had hired a private city tour bus to take their children to school*”和第四段中的“*Now, she leaves the house...to catch the little tour bus at 7:23 am*”可知C项正确。

25 B 【解析】考查细节理解。根据第五段最后两句可知,人们请愿的内容是希望推迟上学时间,故选B。

26 D 【解析】考查推理判断。根据倒数第二段中的“*Coaches don't want...don't want to change their schedules.*”可知,推迟上学时间会影响很多课外的活动,因此选D。

27 D 【解析】考查推理判断。根据倒数第二段中的“*But attempts to delay start times for teenagers haven't worked.*”以及最后一段中的“*This time, however, they've got Seattle School Board president Sharon Peaslee on their side.*”可知,因为这次有Sharon Peaslee的支持,推迟上学时间的可能性增加了,故选D。其他选项在文中均没有体现。

C

语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文。文章通过列举的形式,列出五款在国外旅行时有用的软件: Triposo, Evernote, Viber, Foodspotting, Google Translate。

28 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“*each one full of information about one trip destination*”和第三段中的“*create to-do lists for your travel destination*”可知,两个软件都可以帮助你制订旅行计划,故选D。

29 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*This app uses Wi-Fi, so you can text and even make calls while you're away.*”可知, Viber 可以用来打电话,故选A。

30 C 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“*Don't be*

dumb when you're in a new country. Know what you want to say when you get to the coffee shop. Don't just point and say it sheepishly in English—zero people will like you. Get out that Google Translate...”可知,当你在非母语地区,用英语与本地人交流可能不会很受欢迎,利用谷歌翻译,用当地的语言与当地交流可能会更好,故选C。

第二节

语篇解读 本文是说明文。文章告诉我们如何挽救糟糕的第一印象。

31 F 【解析】F项中的“*that first impression is a negative one*”指上文列举的糟糕的第一印象,再由下文给出的几条解决办法可知,本文旨在告诉我们当给他人留下糟糕的第一印象时该如何做。

32 A 【解析】由下文的“*The more time passes, the worse the situation can become*”和“*making your last impression a positive one*”可知,当冒犯他人时,应该立即道歉。

33 G 【解析】G项中的“*overdoing it can create another uncomfortable situation*”与本段小标题 *Avoid over-apologizing* 相呼应。

34 C 【解析】假想对方认为你太糟糕了,这绝非事实,由此可知,道歉时说话方式的改变会让对方觉得那不是什大事。

35 E 【解析】E项中的“*in the future I will be more sensitive*”与上文真诚道歉的第三步“*explain what you will do differently in the future to avoid making the same mistake*”相呼应。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇解读 本文是说明文。文章介绍了身势语在不同国家和文化中所传达的不同信息。

36 B 【解析】由下文介绍身势语在不同国家的使用可知,有时候我们会利用行动或手势“代替(instead of)”文字来表达想说的话。

37 B 【解析】由上文的“*say something*”和下文介绍 *Body language* 可知,学习手势也是学习“语言(language)”的一部分。

38 A 【解析】身势语是身势学的一部分,是关于面部表情、目光接触、手势甚至是站立或就座“方式(way)”的研究。

39 C 【解析】由上文解释身势语所涵盖的方面可知,身势语给他人传达一种“无声的(silent)”信息。

40 C 【解析】由下文美国人喜欢在交流中直视对方可知,直接的目光交流对美国人来说很“重要(important)”。

41 B 【解析】参见下题解析。

42 D 【解析】由“*the American may not trust the person*”可知,如果在交谈中一个人不敢直视美国人,美国人也可能会不信任对方或者会觉得“不舒服(uncomfortable)”。*look sb. in the eye* 直视某人。

43 D 【解析】由“美国人喜欢直视对方”和“远东人觉得向下看是对他人的尊重”的对比可知,在不同文化里,身势语所代表的意义“不同(differs)”。

44 C 【解析】由“*looking down*”可知,远东人觉得向下看或者

“垂下(lowering)”眼睛才是对他人的尊重。

- 45 C 【解析】参见下题解析。
- 46 A 【解析】由上文远东人认为向下看是对他人的尊重可知,美国人“直接的(direct)”目光交流在这些国家的“文化(cultures)”里被看作是一种挑衅。
- 47 B 【解析】掌心向上同时弯曲手指的“手势(gesture)”在法国和荷兰的意思是“过来”。
- 48 C 【解析】由“mean ‘Go away’ in other countries”可知,在另外一些国家,掌心向上并弯曲手指很“不礼貌(impolite)”。
- 49 D 【解析】参见下题解析。
- 50 A 【解析】例如(for example),在意大利和突尼斯“表示(say)”“过来”的手势是掌心向下并弯曲手指。
- 51 D 【解析】由下文的“misunderstood in other cultures”可知,手势在不同的国家也会造成严重的“误解(misunderstandings)”。
- 52 D 【解析】参见下题解析。
- 53 C 【解析】由“from side to side which means ‘no’ in most other countries”可知,保加利亚人以其左右“摇头(shake)”表示“是”的肯定含义而闻名,而他们表示“不”的否定含义时,则是头上下“移动(movement)”。
- 54 B 【解析】参见下题解析。
- 55 B 【解析】当其他国家的人不“知道(know)”波兰人握紧拳头的真正含义时,波兰人的身势语也“容易(easily)”被误解。
- 第二节
- 56 It 【解析】考查it的用法。that引导的从句是真正的主语,故用it做形式主语。
- 57 less 【解析】考查形容词的比较级。设空处做定语,且由语境可知,此处指人们通过回收利用,产生的垃圾比原来减少了,故填less。
- 58 is required 【解析】考查一般现在时的被动语态。由语境可知,此处用一般现在时,且energy与require之间是被动关系,故填is required。
- 59 from 【解析】考查介词。prevent...from doing sth.意为“阻止……做某事”。
- 60 collected 【解析】考查过去分词做定语的用法。设空处做后置定语修饰Rain water,且collect与Rain water之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故填collected。
- 61 removing 【解析】考查现在分词做状语的用法。句子主语Water treatment plants与remove之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,且remove所表示的动作与谓语动作同时发生,故填removing。
- 62 but 【解析】考查连词。设空处所在句意为“回收的水不可以饮用或做饭但可以用来洗车……”。故填but。
- 63 a 【解析】考查不定冠词。demand意为“需求”,在此做可数名词且表泛指,故填a。
- 64 constantly 【解析】考查词性转换。设空处修饰improving,故填副词constantly。
- 65 developments 【解析】考查词性转换。设空处做find的宾

语,且其前有these修饰,故填developments。

第四部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

How to Grow Up Healthily

As we know, cellphones and computers are common in our daily life. However, students nowadays depend much on them, which, in my opinion, does great harm to their growth.

As far as I'm concerned, the major task for students is to learn various knowledge. Therefore, they should fix more attention on studying and be less dependent on electronic products. Besides, they should spare more time to take exercise. If so, they can have a healthy body, which in turn contributes to their studies.

Last but not least, students should learn to communicate with others. They can have a heart-to-heart conversation with their parents and teachers if they have some problems hard to solve. As parents and teachers have more experience in life, they can give students plenty of instructions.

【亮点展示】1. 开门见山,直入主题。开头句点明了手机和电脑在日常生活中的普及,但笔锋一转,马上直奔主题,直截了当地阐述它们对学生们成长的危害。

2. 过渡巧妙,衔接自然。本文第一段所用转折性词汇however到后面的therefore, besides, last but not least等过渡性词汇,巧妙地将文章的三个核心要点结合在了一起,让读者对核心要点一目了然。这使得文章句与句之间脉络清晰,段与段之间要点分明。

3. 高级句型和非谓语动词的运用恰如其分。which, in my opinion, does great harm to their growth和which in turn contributes to their studies两个非限制性定语从句的运用给文章添色增彩;非谓语动词、省略句和其他条件句,彰显出作者驾驭文章的能力。

第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

We went to the owners' home after we made our final offer, but the other buyer came to visit the owners too, saying that the price he offered was much higher than ours. He begged the owners to sell it to him, and then the owner asked the buyer, "Why do you want this house?" "For investment," the buyer replied. "As it is near the city, I can rent it to earn money..." The owner thought for a while, looked at him and said, "I'm sorry, sir. I can't sell my house to you, because I am looking for someone who truly loves it, not just for money."

Paragraph 2:

The owner looked at us and said, "I decide to sell my house to you!" Seeing us sitting by the lake all those times, he knew how much we loved the place and that we'd appreciate the years of work they had put into their house. He realized he would make a loss by selling it to us, but it was worthwhile since we were the people they wanted to sell their house to. We were told to consider the difference in the price as "an early wedding present". That's how we found our house and how I learned that when people are kind, they are not strangers, but friends we haven't met yet.