

# 答案与解析

## Unit 10 Money

### Section I Warm-up & Lesson 1 A Material World

#### 题组A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P12

##### I. 单词拼写

- |              |             |                |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 defeated   | 2 exist     | 3 wallet       |
| 4 fluently   | 5 rude      | 6 hard-working |
| 7 enjoyable  | 8 dormitory | 9 awareness    |
| 10 concerned |             |                |

##### II. 单句语法填空

- |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 with       | 2 up         | 3 forward    |
| 4 on         | 5 defeated   | 6 by         |
| 7 has earned | 8 determined | 9 determined |
| 10 concerned |              |              |

##### III. 单句改错

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 none→neither         | 2 much→many         |
| 3 some→any             | 4 another→the other |
| 5 other 前加 the         | 6 删去 the            |
| 7 livings→living       | 8 删去 being          |
| 9 Concerning→Concerned | 10 appreciate 后加 it |

#### 题组B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P13

##### I. 语法填空

**语篇导读** 好故事可以给人以勇气,吸引人继续读下去。本文就介绍了什么是好的故事,好的故事可以让人从中学到什么。

- happens **【解析】**根据本篇以一般现在时态为主可知此处应用 happens。
- excited **【解析】**主语是指人的代词 we,所填词是句子的表语,表达主语的感受,故用 excited。
- to make **【解析】**be likely to do...有可能做……,是固定短语。
- ourselves **【解析】**做 recognize 的宾语的代词与主语 we 互指,故应用反身代词。
- problems **【解析】**泛指“相同的问题”,可数名词 problem 应用复数形式。
- of **【解析】**“because of + 名词”构成原因状语。
- differently **【解析】**修饰动词 process 应用副词。
- and **【解析】**between...and...在……和……之间,是固定用法。
- meaningful **【解析】**做表语,前面有副词修饰,填形容词。
- that/which **【解析】**“the words and structures”后面是一个定语从句,从中缺少做主语的引导词,故用 that/which。

## II. 阅读理解

**语篇导读** 文章主要介绍了阿拉伯联合酋长国借助自己国家的地理优势开启“火星科学城”项目,模拟火星上人类的居住环境,探索人类居住在火星上的方法。

- B **【解析】**推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的“Expansive deserts and miles of coastline provide plenty of options for safe rocket launches. And its position on the Earth makes it especially appealing as the spin of the Earth provides an extra push, meaning less fuel is needed to get payloads into orbit. All these seem to make it possible.”可知,阿拉伯联合酋长国有广阔的沙漠和长长的海岸线,这使其进行安全的火箭发射成为可能,故选 B 项。
- C **【解析】**细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的“Scientists from around the world will be invited to conduct research to come up with methods to create food, water and energy, using techniques which can be copied onto the red planet.”可知,科学家实验的内容是找出在火星上制造食物、水和能源的方法,故选 C 项。
- D **【解析】**细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的“To discover whether the construction method works on Mars, the museum’s walls will be 3-D printed using the sand from the nearby desert.”可知,墙用 3D 打印的原因是为了探究这种建造方法在火星上是否适用,故选 D 项。
- A **【解析】**主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是第一段内容可知,文章主要介绍了阿拉伯联合酋长国利用自己的地理优势进行火星科学城建设项目,故选 A 项。

## III. 七选五

**语篇导读** 如果想得到他人的尊重,在生活的方方面面都要有礼貌、举止得体。本文介绍了有礼貌的几个好处。

- A **【解析】**根据本段首句,也就是主题句“Professional manners get positive attention. (职业礼仪会得到积极的关注。)”和设空处后的“However, knowing how to do the work isn’t... (然而,知道如何工作并不是……)”以及之后的“Following the manners and rules at work will also... (遵循工作中的礼仪准则也将……)”可以知道,该空承上启下,与上下文一致,也应该谈工作方面的问题,所以选择 A 项。
- B **【解析】**根据设空处的位置判断,该句应该是本段的主题句,根据下文“Show your customers your good manners... and you are more likely to earn their future business. (对顾客有礼貌……你才更有可能获得客户未来的业务。)”可知,该空应该是关于“对顾客有礼貌”的内容。所以选择 B 项。
- F **【解析】**根据上句“Being polite to your friends will keep them calling you.”以及空后的“they are more likely to include you in their activities and events”可知,该空应该也

是关于“朋友”的话题。根据上下文语境可知,此处应该是“当你对待朋友有礼貌时”,他们才更有可能请你一起参加他们的活动。所以选择 F 项。

- 4 G 【解析】本段主题句“Treating other people with respect makes them want to be nice back to you. (对他人有礼貌也会让他们友好地对待你。)”空前句句意:无论你在杂货店需要帮助或是抱怨某件商品时,(你)有礼貌会让店员愿意为你服务。空后提到要微笑待人,设空处上下句都是关于对他人的有礼貌的表现,因此设空处也应该是对他人有礼貌的具体表现。故 G 项“为带孩子的妈妈或老年人开门会使他们拥有更美好的一天”符合此处语境。

- 5 D 【解析】该空在本段结尾处,应该是承接上文,空前讲到:如果你养成了对他人有礼貌的好习惯,这是尊重他人的表现,你就不用担心你所做所说是否合适,(因为)礼貌待人对你而言已经是自然而然的事情了。所以此处应该表示“别人也会因此而更加尊重你”。所以选择 D 项。

## Section II Lesson 2 The Right Price

### 题组 A 学业水平测试

#### I. 单词拼写

- |               |            |                |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 bargains    | 2 cash     | 3 firm         |
| 4 ashamed     | 5 fax      | 6 annoyed      |
| 7 products    | 8 comments | 9 enthusiastic |
| 10 aggressive |            |                |

#### II. 单句语法填空

- |                |            |                |
|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 with         | 2 a        | 3 enthusiastic |
| 4 enthusiastic | 5 ashamed  | 6 annoyed      |
| 7 annoyed      | 8 comments | 9 concerned    |
| 10 from        |            |                |

#### III. 短语填空

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 is enthusiastic about | 2 are confident about |
| 3 be of value           | 4 comment on          |
| 5 was ashamed of        |                       |

### 题组 B 高考水平测试

#### I. 语法填空

**语篇导读** 随着人们生活水平的提高,旅游成为很平常的事,但是人们普遍赞同生态旅游,也就是旅游时应保护好当地的生态环境。同样,当地搞旅游也应在不破坏自然资源的条件下进行。

- 1 commonly 【解析】修饰动词 agree 用副词,意为“普遍赞同”。
- 2 natural 【解析】做名词 resources 的定语用形容词。
- 3 allows 【解析】所缺的词是句子的谓语,主语是单数名词“a nature reserve”,故谓语动词用单数。
- 4 its 【解析】做名词短语“rare animals”的定语用形容词性物主代词。
- 5 that/which 【解析】money 后面是定语从句,从句缺少做

主语的引导词,所以本空应填 that 或 which。

- 6 working 【解析】work 的执行者与句子的主语“the local people”一致,所以本空应填现在分词,做状语。
- 7 in 【解析】have a voice in...是固定短语,意为“在……方面有发言权”。
- 8 To protect 【解析】动词不定式位于句首,做目的状语。
- 9 or 【解析】为了保护环境,他们选择步行、坐船、骑自行车和骑大象这几种交通方式旅行,所以该处应填一个表示选择的连词 or。
- 10 photos 【解析】take photos 照照片,是固定短语。

#### II. 阅读理解

**语篇导读** 文章介绍了彼得·里普肯一生中为了保护作家们的言论自由所作的贡献。

- 1 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“He helped establish an organization, ... Its founders sought to persuade cities, ...”可知,彼得帮助建立 ICORN 这个组织,由此可知,彼得是 ICORN 的共同创始人,故选 B 项。
- 2 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Instead, in the late 1960s, Ripken worked as a manager for five years in an aid organization working in Africa... He then worked for three years as a deputy editor for the Africa section at *The Voice of Germany*.”可知在 20 世纪 60 年代末,他当了五经理,之后他又当了三年的副主编,所以在 1975 年时他很可能是副主编,故选 C 项。
- 3 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Ripken has retired after several years as ICORN's chairman. But he is still active in the organization... He hopes to be remembered as somebody who has promoted creativity and supported literature as a political tool and source of enjoyment.”可知,里普肯退休后仍然活跃在这个组织,他希望人们把他看作提升了创造力并且支持文学作为一种政治工具和快乐源泉的人。由此可知,他通过文学来关注政治发展,故选 D 项。
- 4 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“He hopes to be remembered as somebody who has promoted creativity and supported literature as a political tool and source of enjoyment.”可知,他把文学作为政治的工具和快乐的源泉。此句具有承上启下的作用,因此下文可能叙述的内容应该是文学为何是快乐源泉,故选 B 项。

#### III. 七选五

**语篇导读** 如果你的家人拒绝和你一起保持健康的生活方式,你该如何做? 本文就此提供了一些建议。

- 1 C 【解析】根据上文“当家人拒绝和你一起保持健康的生活方式时,你想吃得健康,获得足量的锻炼可能有点难”,以及下文提出的建议,可以推知,此空应该表转折,故此处句意:不过,如果有正确的态度及一些小窍门还是可以做到的。所以选择 C 项。
- 2 E 【解析】根据本段主题句“Tell your family about your decision.”可以推断,此空应该和“告诉家人你的决定”有关。所以选择 E 项。

- 3 A 【解析】此空是本段主题句,根据下文“Eating healthy food...”可以推断,此空应该和“吃”有关;结合其他段落主题句的格式——祈使句,及A项内容,可知选择A项。
- 4 D 【解析】根据本段主题句“Drink lots of water.”和上下句可以推断,此空应该和“喝水”有关,所以答案选择D项。
- 5 G 【解析】根据本段主题句“Exercise for half an hour per day.”和上下句可以推断,本空应该谈的是关于“锻炼身体”的内容,所以答案选择G项“即使每天锻炼十分钟,都会对身体有积极的影响”。

## Section III Lesson 3 Your Money

## 【题组A 学业水平测试】 → 正文 P27

## I. 单词拼写

- |                 |            |           |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 Approximately | 2 removed  | 3 balance |
| 4 economy       | 5 contains | 6 behaves |
| 7 amusements    | 8 soil     | 9 puzzled |
| 10 advanced     |            |           |

## II. 单句语法填空

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 to remove | 2 puzzled; puzzling |
| 3 puzzling  | 4 so                |
| 6 in        | 7 puzzled           |
| 9 that      | 10 balanced         |

## III. 单句改错

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 exactly→exact  | 2 puzzling→puzzled |
| 3 appealed 后加 to | 4 第三个 to→with      |
| 5 第一个 more 前加 a  | 6 to→on/upon       |
| 7 where→that     | 8 that→which       |

## 【题组B 高考水平测试】 → 正文 P28

## I. 语法填空

**语篇导读** 儿童思考的方式与成年人不同。比如说,在小时候,如果一件东西不见了,那么小孩子就不会去想它。4岁的小孩子会抱怨他姐姐的果汁更多些,虽然它仅仅是因为玻璃杯形状不同而导致的。

- 1 is 【解析】something 做主语,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。
- 2 If 【解析】此处意为“如果你用一块布把孩子最喜欢的玩具盖住”,所以填if,表示条件。
- 3 looking 【解析】stop 后跟动名词做宾语,表示“停止做某事”。
- 4 more 【解析】此处意为“他/她的姐姐有更多的果汁”,含有比较意义,所以填more。
- 5 that 【解析】本句是it is...that...强调句式。
- 6 sixth 【解析】空后是单数名词time(次数),所以本空填序数词,意为“第六次”。
- 7 immediately 【解析】修饰动词test用副词,意为“立刻检验”。

- 8 annoyed 【解析】本句意为“你很恼火吗?”,指人,所以填annoyed。
- 9 but 【解析】根据上一句中的not可知填but,意为“不是……而是……”。
- 10 differences 【解析】根据空前的those和空后的are可知填名词复数。

## II. 阅读理解

**语篇导读** 本文讲述了肖恩·塞普勒通过自己开创的非营利性组织来为世界上贫穷地区的人们提供再加工肥皂,并向他们普及卫生知识,以提高他们的健康水平的故事。

- 1 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句中的“Seippler had a thought one night at a Minneapolis hotel”及后面两句可知,在一次出差时,肖恩·塞普勒从酒店前台那里得知用过的肥皂会被丢弃后,他便产生了收集这些用过的肥皂的想法。由此可知,他对用过的肥皂产生兴趣完全出于偶然。故选A项。
- 2 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段可知,Clean the World 这一组织主要是收集用过的肥皂进行再加工,然后送给贫穷地区的人们,以防止他们因为卫生问题而传染疾病。由此可知,该组织的主要目的是将用过的肥皂变废为宝。故选B项。
- 3 C 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“one of the most effective ways to prevent many deaths is actually just hand-washing with soap”和“We're hoping to make a difference.”可知,萨姆·斯蒂芬斯认为这项事业很有意义,且充满希望。故选C项。
- 4 C 【解析】主旨大意题。综观全文内容可知,一次偶然的机会,肖恩·塞普勒对用过的肥皂开始感兴趣,并通过自己开创的非营利性组织来为全世界贫穷地区的人们提供再加工肥皂,向他们普及卫生知识。全文内容均与用丢弃的肥皂拯救生命有关,故C项作为文章标题最合适。

## III. 完形填空

**语篇导读** 本文为记叙文。一位中年人因与妻子离婚情绪低落,对邻居态度非常粗鲁。然而邻居的爱心温暖并改变了他。

- 1 B 【解析】根据下文内容可知他和邻居不相往来,从不与任何人打招呼。
- 2 A 【解析】根据第二段第一句中的garbage可知答案为A项。
- 3 C 【解析】他不停地(constantly)抱怨他的邻居给他带来的不便,甚至住在隔壁的一对夫妇凯瑟琳和戴维生了小孩时,他都感到心烦(upset)。
- 4 A 【解析】解析参见上题。upset 不高兴的,心烦意乱的;shocked 震惊的;disappointed 失望的;excited 激动的。
- 5 D 【解析】隔壁家有了小孩,他没有表示祝贺(congratulations),却对自己的睡眠表示担心。
- 6 C 【解析】根据本句中的saying和concern可推出本题答案为expresses(表达)。
- 7 D 【解析】后来有一天,道格拉斯先生惊奇地发现他的垃圾不见了(be nowhere to be found)。

- 8 A 【解析】便条上写着：“很高兴能（帮你）清除垃圾，免得（save）你跑一趟。祝你快乐，戴维。”
- 9 B 【解析】根据本句中“Mr. Douglas begins thinking about the terrible traffic”可推知：道格拉斯先生对邻居的友善行为没有理睬（Ignoring）。
- 10 A 【解析】道格拉斯先生开始考虑他在上班路上不得不应付（deal with）的堵车现象。
- 11 B 【解析】随着时间的流逝，道格拉斯先生开始觉察到了自己有点愚蠢（silly）。
- 12 D 【解析】当凯瑟琳和戴维在楼道遇到（meet）道格拉斯时，他们总是微笑并礼貌地和他打招呼，无论他是什么（whatever）反应。
- 13 A 【解析】解析参见上题。
- 14 A 【解析】根据第一段最后一句可知：凯瑟琳和戴维这对夫妇因他们的婴儿打扰（interrupting）了道格拉斯的睡眠而写便条向他道歉。
- 15 C 【解析】with the fan on 开着电扇。
- 16 D 【解析】当他们谈话时，他承认（admits）一年前他和他的妻子离婚了。
- 17 B 【解析】他非常伤心以至于对他认识的所有人都很粗鲁（rude）。
- 18 A 【解析】邻居对他如此包容（tolerance）、友好，他感到很高兴。他不由自主地感谢（appreciating）并尊重他们。
- 19 C 【解析】解析参见上题。
- 20 D 【解析】现在他懂得了用希望他人对待自己的方式对待他人的重要性（importance）。

## Section IV Lesson 4 Advertisements

## 题组A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P35

## I. 单词拼写

- 1 automatically 2 focus 3 noisy  
4 photography 5 freedom 6 translation  
7 signal 8 practical 9 customers  
10 electric

## II. 单句语法填空

- 1 useless 2 noisy 3 practical  
4 freedom 5 translation 6 to focus  
7 bath 8 automatic

## III. 单句改错

- 1 第一个 relaxing→relaxed  
2 for→to

3 surrounding→surrounded

4 from→into

5 Not→No

## 题组B 高考水平测试

→ 正文 P36

## I. 完形填空

**语篇导读** 苏珊（Susan）因意外双目失明，但在丈夫马克（Mark）的鼓励和呵护下渐渐恢复了独立生活的能力，甚至学会了自己乘公交车去上班。后来她偶然从巴士司机的口中得知，马克每次都默默地站在角落里看着她，直到她安全到达工作地点。苏珊顿时明白了马克的良苦用心，他是希望用这种方式帮她重拾信心，瞬间浓浓的爱意涌上心头，驱散了她眼前所有的黑暗。

- 1 D 【解析】根据语境及下句“It had been a year since Susan became blind.”可知，苏珊的眼睛失明了，因此是用手去摸索着寻找座位，故选 feel，意为“（因看不清楚而伸出手来）摸索前进”。
- 2 C 【解析】根据语境，苏珊眼睛失明后，她的世界应该是黑暗的，所以 darkness 符合语境，意为“黑暗”。
- 3 B 【解析】根据空后的 hopelessness 可知，面对如此的困境，苏珊当时陷入了绝望。sink into 意为“陷入”，符合语境。
- 4 B 【解析】通过后文可知，马克对妻子不离不弃，细心呵护，想尽办法帮助她重拾自信，因此这里用 determined 更符合语境，意为“有决心的”。
- 5 A 【解析】根据后文语境，苏珊又开始工作了，因此这里是回到工作岗位，return 意为“返回，回来”，符合语境。
- 6 D 【解析】根据语境，对于一个盲人而言，想要独自在城市中走动，一开始肯定会感到很害怕，因此 frightened 符合语境，意为“受惊的；害怕的”。
- 7 A 【解析】看到妻子决定回去工作却又满是畏惧的样子，原本就想帮助她重拾自信的马克自然是很积极主动地提出要陪着她一起。volunteer to do sth. 意为“自愿做某事”，符合语境。
- 8 C 【解析】根据上下文可知，此处表示，马克会一直陪着妻子直到她能够自己做到，until 意为“直到……为止”，符合语境。
- 9 C 【解析】根据语境可知，马克是陪妻子一起坐公交车。accompany 意为“陪伴”，符合语境。
- 10 D 【解析】根据后面的 hearing 可知，马克教苏珊依靠其他的感官来适应新环境。sense 意为“感官”，符合语境。
- 11 B 【解析】看不到的世界对于苏珊而言是一种新的环境，故 environment 符合语境，意为“环境”。
- 12 A 【解析】根据语境，苏珊最终决定要独自坐车，on one's



own 意为“独自”,符合语境。

- 13** D 【解析】根据语境,这是苏珊第一次在没有丈夫的陪伴下独自乘车,对她而言,这是历史性的一刻,因此她既紧张又兴奋,所以离开前她紧紧地抱着丈夫,tightly 意为“紧紧地”,符合语境。
- 14** B 【解析】根据语境,这次是苏珊自己独自乘车,因此道别后她与丈夫各走各路。separate 意为“独立的;分开的”,符合语境。
- 15** D 【解析】这里是拟人的表达,苏珊的内心被一种强烈的兴奋感抓住了,即她十分地激动。take hold of 意为“抓住”,符合语境。
- 16** A 【解析】句意:星期五早上,苏珊像往常一样坐公交车去上班。as usual 意为“像往常一样”,符合语境。
- 17** B 【解析】根据下文可知,公交车司机告诉苏珊每天都有一个英俊的绅士目送她安全进入办公楼,对此他很羡慕。envy 意为“羡慕;妒忌”,符合语境。
- 18** C 【解析】根据语境,苏珊并不理解司机的话,因此向他询问原因,故 why 符合语境。
- 19** A 【解析】根据前文语境,苏珊从那周的周一开始独自乘车,直到该周的周五,所以是过去的一周,故选 past。
- 20** C 【解析】根据全文内容可知,苏珊失去的是视力,但她的丈夫给予了她比视力更有力量的礼物,那就是他深深的爱,sight 意为“视力”,符合语境。

## II. 读后续写

### 【参考范文】

#### Paragraph 1:

In a burst of mercy, I went up to him and said, “Pardon me, sir. Will you do me a favor? Let me buy you one of your favorite cakes.” He jumped back as if he had been stung, and the blood rushed into his wrinkled face. “Excuse me,” he said with dignity. “I do not believe I have the pleasure of knowing you. Undoubtedly, you have mistaken me for someone else.” And with a quick decision he turned to the shop girl and said in a loud voice, “Kindly pack me up this one here. I will take it with me.” He pointed at one of the largest and most expensive of the cakes.

#### Paragraph 2:

The girl took down the cake from its stand to make a parcel of it. So, to save his “honor”, he had been forced into a purchase which he could not possibly afford. How I longed for the power to withdraw my tactless words! It was too late though, and I felt that the kindest thing I could do would be walk away. While I was walking out, I could still hear the shop girl tell him to pay at the desk. After that, he was never seen to go there to sample cakes.

## Section V Communication Workshop & Culture Corner & Bulletin Board

### 题组 A 学业水平测试

→ 正文 P40

#### I. 单词拼写

- |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>1</b> incredibly  | <b>2</b> truly       | <b>3</b> textbook    |
| <b>4</b> replaced    | <b>5</b> contact     | <b>6</b> translation |
| <b>7</b> fluently    | <b>8</b> achievement | <b>9</b> dormitory   |
| <b>10</b> importance |                      |                      |

#### II. 单句语法填空

- |                 |                     |             |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| <b>1</b> weight | <b>2</b> involved   | <b>3</b> on |
| <b>4</b> within | <b>5</b> associated |             |

#### III. 单句改错

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>1</b> boring→bored  | <b>2</b> is weighing→weighs |
| <b>3</b> about→with    | <b>4</b> that→what          |
| <b>5</b> instead 后加 of |                             |

### 题组 B 高考水平测试

→ 正文 P41

#### I. 七选五

**语篇导读** 我们大多数人以视觉方式思考,但却以文本方式写明,这是违背思维运作方式的。思维导图便可解决这种两难情况。本文为我们介绍了思维导图的好处及如何制作思维导图。

- 1** B 【解析】设空处前提到,我们大多数人以视觉方式思考,但却以文本方式写明,这说明想和做是不一致的。设空处后提到“这也使得我们所列出的信息更难被处理、记住和分享。”因此,设空处应指出想和做不一致,B项(这与我们思维实际的运作方式是相违背的。)符合语境。
- 2** D 【解析】设空处后介绍了思维导图的好处,因此,设空处应引出话题,D项中的“A mind map”是关键信息,与下文中的 It 相对应,且其中的“this dilemma”指上一段提到的想和做不一致这一两难境地。
- 3** F 【解析】设空处前的“This promotes clearer thinking and better comprehension.”是介绍思维导图的好处,因此,设空处应是介绍思维导图的另一好处。F项中的 also 引出思维导图的另一好处,符合语境。
- 4** E 【解析】根据设空处前的“It begins with a central topic or idea, and then flows outward.”及设空处后的 branches 可知,E项(把它想成一棵树,中心点是树干。)符合语境。
- 5** G 【解析】本段主要介绍不同的人有不同的制作思维导图的方式。根据设空处前的 most, some users 可知,设空处应指出另外一些人制作思维导图的方式。设空处后的“This can make groups of ideas easier to...”也指出了这些人的制作方式的好处,故 G 项符合语境。

#### II. 阅读理解

**语篇导读** 我们在利用电脑阅读、学习时会感到厌倦,科学家认为未来的电脑可以识别人何时会感到厌倦并采取相应的措施。

- 1 C 【解析】词义猜测题。根据 it 所在句子中的 “He believes that computers of the future will notice when people feel bored” 可知,未来的电脑可以注意到人们什么时候会产生厌倦,并采取措施来阻止它。由此可知,it 在此处指代前面的 “feel bored”,即 boredom。故选 C 项。
- 2 D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段最后两句 “Witchel calls these ‘boredom movements’ and says they show how interested the person is in what they are reading or watching. The higher the interest level,the less movements!” 可知,威彻尔主要想测试 “厌倦” 和 “举动” 之间的关系。故选 D 项。
- 3 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 “It will be observing the many movements you make while using a computer.” 及第三句中的 “but small, barely noticeable movements like closing your eyes, moving in your seat or rubbing your face” 可知,机器主要注意一些小的、几乎不易被注意到的动作,如闭眼、在座位上挪动或者揉脸。故选 D 项。
- 4 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段 “...by measuring the students’ interest level as they work, educators will be able to adjust their materials in real-time to keep students focused.” 可知,科学家主要想利用该技术维持并提高学生的学习兴趣。故选 B 项。

### III. 短文改错

Dear Jack,

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble with the rules setting by your parents for you. As a matter of the fact, I am on favor in set

of the reasonable family rules to some extent.

That we should know is that parents take great responsibility What

for bringing us up. They are trying their best to make us excellently. Therefore, setting some rules for us are quite necessary. excellent is

What’s more, most family rules, I believe, are of great importance to our teenagers. Some rules are not only significant for our healthy but us health

also for our study.

Concerning what is mentioned above, I think we should obey

these beneficial rules and understood our parents. Only by doing understand

these can we grow better.

Best wishes to you.

Li Hua

## Unit 10

### 单元复习方案

#### 专项提升

正文 P49

#### 一、基础巩固

##### I. 单句语法填空

- 1 promoted 【解析】句意:亨利在等待升职机会的同时,也在尽力做好自己的本职工作。本题考查非谓语动词。主

语 Henry 和 promote 是逻辑上的被动关系,故使用过去分词形式。

- 2 introduced 【解析】句意:这款计算机软件首次被推向市场时因其操作复杂没有获得成功。句子的主语 “the computer software” 与 introduce 之间为被动关系,因此使用 introduce 的过去分词形式。

- 3 introducing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。由句子结构可知,此处应用动名词做宾语, introduce 的动名词形式为 introducing。

- 4 are considered 【解析】句意:在当代文化中,愤怒的肢体表现被认为对社会非常有害而不能被容忍。本题考查动词的时态和语态。由 “In contemporary culture” 可知,设空处用一般现在时,句子主语与设空处之间为被动关系,故用被动语态。

- 5 involved 【解析】句意:大多数人没有意识到写一部小说要付出多少努力。effort involved in doing sth. 为做某事必须付出的努力。

- 6 involving 【解析】句意:这些与许多人和大量钱财有关的犯罪行为可能会引起社会危机。crimes 与 involve 为主动关系,故此处用现在分词。

- 7 allowing 【解析】句意:许多著名的公司都有提供它们产品信息的网站以及允许购物者购买它们产品的网店。此处用现在分词做后置定语。

- 8 Adding/To add 【解析】由后面的 is 可知,这里应用动名词或不定式做主语。

- 9 to; is added 【解析】add...to... 把……加到……中。被动语态为 be added to...

- 10 runs 【解析】句意:Etema Cadencia 也经营着自己的书店,并且已经决定去创造一些不同的东西。本题考查动词的时态和主谓一致。根据句意可知此处用一般现在时。定语从句的先行词为第三人称单数,故从句中的谓语动词用单数形式。

#### II. 单句改错

- 1 not 后加 to 【解析】tell sb. not to do sth. 表示 “告诉某人不要做某事”。为避免重复,not 后面需要加 to,以代替前面的动词不定式短语。

- 2 living→to live 【解析】当被修饰词前面有序数词修饰时,常用动词不定式做定语。

- 3 give 前加 to 【解析】在使役动词 make 后,动词不定式做宾语补足语时不带 to,但当 make 用于被动语态时,动词不定式做主语补足语,要还原。

- 4 finding→to find 【解析】此处表示意想不到的结果,故用动词不定式做结果状语。

- 5 turning→to turn 【解析】forget to do sth. 表示 “忘记要做某事”。

- 6 to not→not to 【解析】不定式的否定形式是在 to 前面直接加 not。

- 7 of→for 【解析】“It is + 表示事物性质的形容词 + for sb. + to do sth.” 意为 “做某事对某人来说是……的”,故

将 of 改为 for。

- 8 reading→to read 【解析】it 是形式宾语, a rule 是宾语补足语, 其后应用动词不定式做真正的宾语。
- 9 be seen→see 【解析】在“主语 + be + 形容词 + to do”结构中, 即使构成不定式的动词与主语之间构成逻辑上的动宾关系, 动词不定式仍要用主动形式表示被动意义。
- 10 found 后加 it 【解析】此处为“动词 + it + 宾语补足语 + to do sth.”结构, 其中 it 为形式宾语, 真正的宾语为后面的动词不定式短语。

### III. 单句写作

- 1 Having; is pleased to 2 of great help
- 3 get a discount 4 was not ashamed to
- 5 play an important part 6 forced; to admit
- 7 earn a living 8 appeals to
- 9 are associated with 10 drop out of

### IV. 单项填空

- 1 B 【解析】“one...the other...”用于表示“一个……另一个……”, 此处指将假期分成两部分, 一部分用来练习英语, 另一部分用来学习画画。
- 2 B 【解析】none 表示“没有一个”, 可替代可数名词, 也可替代不可数名词, 表示对全部的否定。
- 3 B 【解析】根据该空后面的“I'll be off to London then.”可知, 周四、周五这两天都不行, 故用 neither。
- 4 C 【解析】考查不定代词与数词的连用。句意:——亲爱的, 你能到厨房给我拿一块巧克力吗?——还要(吃)一块? another 与数词连用时, 数词放在 another 的后面, 如 another three chairs; other 和 more 与数词连用时, 数词放在它们的前面, 如 one more apple, two other boys。
- 5 D 【解析】考查不定代词的用法。句意: 我知道没有什么能够阻止他; 他决不会放弃成为一名导演的念头。根据“never give up”可知前面相应的也要用否定性的不定代词 nothing。
- 6 D 【解析】考查不定代词。句意:——你想喝茶还是咖啡?——谢谢你, 我都不想喝。我刚才已经喝了水了。通过“I've just had some water.”可以判定是拒绝 tea 和 coffee。neither 两者都不, 其所指对象是两个人或物; either 两者中的任何一个; both 两个都, 修饰可数名词, 统指两者; any 作“任何的”讲, 用于肯定句。
- 7 C 【解析】句意: 你是团队明星! 与他人合作的确是你喜欢做的事。习语 one's cup of tea 意为“某人喜欢的人或物”。这里表示与其他人合作, 应用 others。
- 8 D 【解析】句意: 帮助别人是一种习惯, 一个你在小的时候就能学会的习惯。空格处与前句中的 habit 构成同位关系, 所以选择 D 项。句中“you can learn even at an early age”是省略了关系代词的定语从句; 关系词在定语从句中做 learn 的宾语。
- 9 B 【解析】由“his temper and health”可以排除 C 项和 D 项; 后面的 never 表示否定, 故选择 either。
- 10 B 【解析】根据句意“重要的是你正在拼尽全力并且朝

着正确的方向前行”判断, all 最符合语意。

### 二、能力提升

#### 语法填空

语篇导读 作者与 Carla 去加拿大的卡尔加里旅游, 文中介绍了卡尔加里的情况及作者在这里游玩的情况。

- 1 largest 【解析】由空后的“in Canada”及空前的序数词 third 可知应填形容词最高级, 意为“加拿大第三大的城市”。
- 2 the 【解析】in the 1870s 意为“在 19 世纪 70 年代”, 是固定用法。
- 3 hunters 【解析】由空后的 merchants 可知应填复数名词, 两个并列的复数名词均表示泛指意义。
- 4 when 【解析】逗号后面是非限制性定语从句, 从句中缺少表示时间的状语, 所以应填 when。
- 5 to start 【解析】动词不定式表示目的, 表明人们去卡尔加里的目的是开办农场和养牛。
- 6 But 【解析】这里虽然有很多商场和高楼大厦, 但是依然保留了古老的西部的一些特色, 前后是转折关系, 故填连词 but。
- 7 freezing 【解析】修饰 cold 应用 freezing, 意为“非常冷”。
- 8 my 【解析】做名词 breath 的定语应用形容词性物主代词。
- 9 is 【解析】此处 there be 句式中的 be 的数与 much 一致, 用单数。
- 10 really 【解析】本句意为“你真的应该来看看”, 故填副词 really。

#### 单元测评方案

正文 P55

#### 第一部分 听力

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

#### 听力材料

(Text 1)

M: That's all right. Mr Lamb and I will be staying for three nights.

W: All right. Both of you need to fill out these forms. And how do you wish to pay for your stay?

M: By credit card.

(Text 2)

M: Why is it still so hot here? It's been going for 40 minutes!

W: I know. I set it for 26°C, but it keeps turning off every time it reaches 31°C. See? It turns off again.

(Text 3)

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 4)

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 5)

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 6)

W: I don't know what to eat for lunch. Do you have any suggestions?

M: I usually eat in an Italian restaurant with friends. It is quiet there. Maybe you can go with us next time.

W: I'm afraid that will cost a lot.

M: Then you can choose to eat take-away. And I know there is a shop whose take-away is tasty. If you want to order, you must call in advance. They'll send the food to you. And I have the number.

W: Sounds great. I think I will have a try today.

(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: Let's go in here. I want to see what they've got. It was my birthday last week 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 Ireland.

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)

M: My brother's getting married next month.

W: That sounds like fun. Are they having a big party?

M: I suppose so.

W: You don't sound very excited about it. Don't you like his

girlfriend?

M: Yeah I do actually. Kate's quite nice. She makes me laugh. It's just that I'm not interested in family parties. Everybody sits around and hardly speaks to each other.

W: It's not like that for us. I quite like seeing my cousins and we always have the same taste in clothes, sports and films.

M: My cousins are all about ten years older than me, so we've got nothing to talk about.

W: Well, you might enjoy the food for the party anyway. I hope you haven't forgotten about a present.

M: Actually I had. Well, I'm always nervous of choosing a present.

W: I think your mother might have great ideas. You can talk to her.

M: She is really busy these days. I think I could look on the Internet for some ideas.

(Text 10)

W: 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

**语篇导读** 本文介绍了亚马逊最畅销的四本书, 包括其作者、内容、价格等信息。

**21** D **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第一部分中的 "His journey provides an entry into the corridors of power, and a remarkable lesson in what makes an effective leader." 可知, 要想成为有效的领导, 可以选择阅读 *A Higher Loyalty: Truth, Lies, and Leadership*。故选 D 项。

**22** A **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第三部分中的 "With half a million copies in print, *How to Read a Book: The Classic Guide to Intelligent Reading* is the best and most successful guide to reading comprehension for the general reader, completely rewritten and updated with new material. Originally published in 1940..." 可知, 这本书从 1940 年开始就一直在出版, 故选 A 项。



- 23 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据比较这四本书的价格可知,简装书比精装书便宜。故选 B 项。

## B

**语篇导读** 本文主要讲述了作者一度很沮丧,对未来很迷茫,但是某次观看电视节目后,重获信心,最后走出阴霾,获得了表演上的成功。

- 24 C 【解析】细节理解题。从第一段中的“I thought I'd never make it as an actress”可知,作者曾一度认为自己不能做一名成功的演员,可见作者缺乏自信。
- 25 D 【解析】推理判断题。从第二段中的“I'd had some small parts in local theater groups, but those came and went, not leading to anything bigger.”可知,作者在戏剧舞台上只表演一些小角色,由此推断她比较沮丧。
- 26 A 【解析】推理判断题。从第三段中的“Lying in bed, staring hopelessly at the wall, I didn't know what to do or where to turn.”可知,作者躺在床上,绝望地盯着墙,不知所措,可见作者对未来很迷茫。
- 27 C 【解析】推理判断题。本文主要讲述了作者在某次观看电视节目后,重新获得信心,并且最后走出阴霾,获得了表演上的成功。因此,作者写作的目的是与读者分享她对信心的理解。

## C

**语篇导读** 本文主要介绍了维也纳工业大学和 SCIOTEC 诊断技术有限公司合作研发了一种治疗腹泻的新药,研究者们认为这种新药最早将于 2021 年面世。

- 28 A 【解析】细节理解题。从第一段中的“In fact, ...the autoimmune disorder affects one to two percent...if and when those living with the condition do eat gluten, it causes an immune response in the body.”可知,腹泻的原因是自身免疫系统紊乱。
- 29 B 【解析】细节理解题。从第二段中的“...this drug will essentially ‘turn off’ the irritant. According to a press release, the product will ‘directly attack...gluten molecules to make them harmless.’”可知,新药能起作用主要是因为它能使那些刺激物失去对人体造成危害的功能。
- 30 B 【解析】推理判断题。从文中第三、四段内容可以看出 Spadiut 是通过简单描述新药的化学过程来解释这种新药的作用的。
- 31 D 【解析】推理判断题。从倒数第二段中的“In fact, Spadiut said he is confident about the product's development process and results”可推知,Spadiut 对这种新药的将来非常有信心,即持乐观态度。

## D

**语篇导读** 本文主要介绍了首个回收太空垃圾的卫星,并详细说明了该卫星是如何回收太空垃圾的。

- 32 A 【解析】细节理解题。从第一段中的“copying a technique that could one day collect spaceborne garbage”可知,此卫星的用途是收集太空垃圾。
- 33 A 【解析】细节理解题。从第六段中的“an operational version of the RemoveDEBRIS technology would cast a net

that remains fastened to the main satellite so the debris can be dragged out of orbit”可知,此卫星用撒出的网来收集太空垃圾,所以答案为 A 项。

- 34 C 【解析】词义猜测题。从倒数第二段中的“the most discouraging is figuring out how to fund such projects”可知, RemoveDEBRIS 卫星面临的问题是怎样说服政府赞助这一项目,由此推知,该词的意思是“说服”,与 C 项同义。
- 35 D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据全文内容,尤其是第一段内容可知,本文主要介绍了首个回收太空垃圾的卫星,由此判断 D 项可作为文章最佳标题。

## 第二节

**语篇导读** 本文介绍了旅行素养可通过阅读书籍、在社交媒体上找团队伙伴和学习语言等方式来提高。

- 36 A 【解析】设空处为本段小标题,从后文内容可知,本段主要介绍了读书对提高旅行素养的作用,故选 A 项。
- 37 D 【解析】本段主要介绍了读书对提高旅行素养的作用,且从上一句“A book about travel is not necessarily a travel guidebook.”可知,关于旅游的书不一定就是一本旅行指南,也可能只是关于某个地方的介绍,且前文中 necessarily 与 D 项中的 simply 相呼应。由此逻辑可知应选 D 项。
- 38 F 【解析】从小标题“Find your attractive group on social media.”可知,本段是关于在社交媒体中找到好的团队伙伴的内容。且根据该空的下一句“She connects with new friends and learns new travel skills.”可知,此处以蒂法尼·伯内特为例,介绍了她在脸书旅行团队上花时间和新朋友交流并学习了新的旅游技能。故选 F 项。
- 39 G 【解析】从小标题“Learn a language.”可知,本段内容与学习语言有关,G 项中的“improve your language skills”与标题和下文内容相呼应,所以 G 项正确。
- 40 C 【解析】从设空处后一句中的“You can start your journey by visiting your travel agent”可知,设空处应指要行动起来,故 C 项(你该离开你的座位。)符合语境,故选 C 项。

## 第三部分 语言知识运用

## 第一节

**语篇导读** 作者通过开车超速被警察拦下的故事说明了奶奶说的“越着急往前冲,越容易落后”这句话很有道理。

- 41 C 【解析】根据第二段最后一句中的“...the hurrier I go, the behinder I get.”可知,此处为原词复现,表示越着急越落后。故 Behinder 符合语境。
- 42 B 【解析】根据下文中的“I rolled through the stop sign”和“the officer”可知,作者因为着急开过了停车标志,警察过来了。in a hurry 表示“匆忙地”,符合上下文逻辑。
- 43 D 【解析】根据上文中的“I admitted it, and I rolled through the stop sign.”可知,作者因为着急而开过了停车标志。此处表示,作者靠边停车后,警察向作者的车窗走来,walked 符合语境。文中没有信息表明警察是着急赶过来,或开车过来的,故 rushed 和 drove 不符合语境。
- 44 A 【解析】根据下文中的“He smiled 46 back”可知,

此处应表示,作者看着警察的脸,微微地露出笑容,故 smiled 符合语境。

45. B 【解析】结合语境及选项可知,此处应表示,作者的奶奶过去经常告诉作者,越是着急,越容易落后。tell 意为“告诉”,符合语境。
46. D 【解析】根据上文中的“44 weakly”和空后的 back 可推断,此处应指,警察也向作者微微一笑。故 weakly 符合语境。
47. A 【解析】结合上文作者因着急被警察拦住及常识可知,此处应指作者开始因自己的驾驶行为而自责。blame... for... 意为“因……责备……”,符合语境。
48. C 【解析】根据空后的“was told I could go every time”可推断,此处应表示作者从没有被开过罚单,故 never 符合语境。
49. D 【解析】根据空后的“as I remembered a rise in insurance rates”及语境可知,此处为作者在自我感叹,表示作者感受到自己年龄的快速增长。increasingly 意为“不断增加地”,符合语境。
50. A 【解析】根据上文及选项可知,此处应表示,作者担心被朋友看到自己(被警察要求)把车停靠在路边。pull over 意为“使(车辆)停靠在路边”,符合语境。
51. B 【解析】根据空后的“the officer to bring me my ticket”及上文警察拿走了作者的个人资料可知,此处指作者在等待警察给他开罚单的时候,情绪越来越糟糕。wait for 意为“等待”,符合语境。
52. D 【解析】根据空后的“a good attitude”及常识可知,此处应表示,作者告诉自己要良好的态度接受处罚。accept 意为“接受”,符合语境。
53. B 【解析】根据上文作者准备用良好的态度接受处罚可知,此处应指作者直视着警察的眼睛。look sb. in the eye 意为“正视某人”,故 eye 符合语境。
54. D 【解析】根据上文中的“with a good attitude”及下文的“as a withered flower could bring together again”可推断,此处应指作者尽可能地收集正能量,positive 意为“正面的;积极的”,符合语境。
55. C 【解析】根据下文中的“I would not get a ticket”可知,此处应为警察打算给作者开罚单,故 ticket 符合语境。
56. B 【解析】结合上文中的“rolled through the stop sign”可知,此处应指警察告诉作者,下次来到停车标志处时不要着急,故 stop 符合语境。
57. C 【解析】结合语境及选项可知,此处应指作者意识到自己不会被开罚单。realize 意为“意识到”,符合语境。
58. A 【解析】根据下文中的“the already overflowing water”及语境可知,此处指作者意识到警察不会给自己开罚单,开始哭了,故 cry 符合语境。
59. C 【解析】根据空前的“I blinked quickly”及常识,并结合选项可知,作者快速眨眼,试图阻止已经溢出的眼泪。prevent 意为“阻止”,符合语境。
60. A 【解析】结合语境及选项可知,此处应指作者仍然记得奶奶跟自己相处的时光。故 time 符合语境,指时光,

而不是指具体某一天,某一年,或者某个时期。

## 第二节

61. habits 【解析】考查名词单复数。句意:皮尤研究中心的一项新研究表明,那些青少年的父母使用智能手机的习惯也非常令人担忧。habit 为可数名词,根据句意可知,此处应使用复数形式,故填 habits。
62. trying 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:当试图和孩子交流时,百分之七十二的家长认为他们的孩子或多或少会被手机分散注意力。根据句意可知,while 后为省略的状语从句,从句补充完整应为 while they are trying to have a conversation。因为主句和从句主语为相同的人,且从句中有 be 动词,故可将从句主语和 be 动词省略。故填 trying。
63. the 【解析】考查冠词。句意:但当皮尤研究中心询问孩子们关于他们父母的同样的问题时……the same 为常用固定短语,意为“相同的”,故填 the。
64. better 【解析】考查形容词比较级。句意:在一些情况下,青少年在控制他们自己的精力不集中方面上,要比他们的父母做得稍好一些。根据句中的 than 以及句意可知,此处应用形容词比较级,故填 better。
65. themselves 【解析】考查代词。句意:仅有百分之八的青少年说他们自己在学校会有同样的情况。介词 about 的宾语和主语指代的对象一样,用反身代词,故填 themselves。
66. is reported 【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意:据报道,有同样数量的青少年和父母都表示他们需要立刻回复别人的信息。分析句子结构可知,it 为形式主语,真正的主语为 that 从句,和 report 之间为被动关系,此为常用句式 it is reported that..., 意为“据报道……”,故填 is reported。
67. instantly 【解析】考查副词。句意见上一题解析。respond 为动词,应用副词修饰,故填 instantly。
68. has focused 【解析】考查动词的时态。句意:长久以来,关于青少年和他们的手机的谈论的焦点一直集中在对手机成瘾的担忧上。根据时间状语“For a long time”以及句意可知,此处应用现在完成时,表示一直持续到现在的动作。故填 has focused。
69. without 【解析】考查介词。句意:42% 的青少年表示,如果没有手机的话,他们会很焦虑。根据句意及上下文语境可知,此处应表示“没有手机的情况”,故填 without。
70. increasing 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:但是青少年也在不断证明他们与手机的关系既不是完全有好处的,也不是完全有坏处的。frequency 为名词,应用形容词修饰,故填 increasing。

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 短文改错

Last Saturday I went to a bookstore to choose some books but found my wallet going when checking out. I panicked immediate gone immediately as the wallet was a birthday gift from my best friend. Besides, they it

contained about 500 dollars, which I had earned by working hard as a waiter in a fast food restaurant. Therefore, I quickly left the

queue but began to search the area in that I had been reading. and which

Then a girl in her twenty came up to me. It ~~was~~ turned out that twenties

she had been waiting for the owner of the wallet. In my delight, I To

not only get my wallet back but also made a new friend. got

## 第二节 书面表达

### 【参考范文】

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to share a piece of good news with you.

Our school will run a Standard Mandarin Training Camp for exchange students this summer vacation. It starts from July 10th and ends on July 19th, lasting ten days. Some linguists from universities will offer basic courses, including listening, reading as well as writing. What they want to communicate, through the courses is that through professional training, what the exchange students could learn beyond language itself. Since you're always keen on learning Chinese, I sincerely hope you'll take this chance. Join the camp and have a good time there!

Yours,  
Li Hua

## Unit 11 The Media

### Section I Warm-up & Lesson 1 World News

#### 题组A 学业水平测试

##### I. 单词拼写

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 host        | 2 reform      | 3 explanation |
| 4 application | 5 publishes   | 6 agenda      |
| 7 explode     | 8 explanation | 9 distinction |
| 10 debts      |               |               |

##### II. 单句语法填空

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 belief       | 2 being polluted |
| 3 applications | 4 was published  |
| 5 Delighted    | 6 distinctions   |
| 7 that         | 8 in             |

##### III. 单句写作

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 in debt         | 2 in detail              |
| 3 stand for       | 4 am looking forward to  |
| 5 responsible for | 6 There is evidence that |

#### 题组B 高考水平测试

##### I. 语法填空

**语篇导读** 正月十五元宵节又叫上元节或灯节,在元宵之夜,大街小巷张灯结彩,花团锦簇,人们携亲伴友出门赏灯,燃放焰

火,欢度佳节。

- 1** which **【解析】**逗号后是定语从句,所填词用来引导该从句,而且在从句中做主语,先行词是 the Lantern Festival, 所以用 which。
- 2** marking **【解析】**现在分词做状语,表示“象征着春节庆祝活动的结束”。
- 3** is **【解析】**动名词做主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式;句子用一般现在时,所以填 is。
- 4** interesting **【解析】**所填词做宾语补足语,说明宾语 it 的特点;空格前又有 more,所以用形容词 interesting。
- 5** made **【解析】**balloon 与 make 为被动关系,所以用过去分词做后置定语。
- 6** wishes **【解析】**make a wish 许愿,此处表示泛指意义, wish 用复数形式。
- 7** romantic **【解析】**做表语用形容词。
- 8** except **【解析】**此处表示“除了某些特定的节日外”,所以填介词 except。
- 9** a **【解析】**泛指“一位诗人”用不定冠词。
- 10** Suddenly **【解析】**做句子的状语,表示时间,意为“突然”,用副词 Suddenly。

## II. 完形填空

**语篇导读** 一个处于事业巅峰期的铅球运动员,意外的和一个血癌病人骨髓匹配成功。为了帮助病人,运动员放弃了很多比赛,为血癌病人捐赠了骨髓。

- 1** C **【解析】**下文中提到莱尔和一个血癌病人配对成功,可知处于事业巅峰期的他不得不做一个重大决定(make a great decision)。make a schedule 做计划;make a conclusion 得出结论;make an effort 做出努力。
- 2** B **【解析】**一个人患了血癌,他急需(desperate)得到健康的骨髓。
- 3** D **【解析】**根据下文中的“it would mean missing some very important sports meetings”可知,捐赠骨髓会给莱尔带来问题(problem)。
- 4** A **【解析】**下文中提到莱尔决定捐献骨髓,这意味着他面对(faced with)着事业上的停滞。be faced with...是固定搭配,意思是“面对着……”。
- 5** D **【解析】**根据上文中的“4 with cutting his career short”可知,他暂停了事业,把精力都集中在有可能(chance)挽救他人的生命上。
- 6** A **【解析】**根据下文中的“If I had said 7, he wouldn't have had a match”可知,莱尔在表示同意的时候是很高兴的(happy)。
- 7** C **【解析】**如果莱尔说不(no),这个血癌病人就可能不会配对成功。
- 8** B **【解析】**根据下文中的“But two months ago, he got a call.”可知,事实上,莱尔已经完全忘了(forgotten)两年前“Be The Match Registry”来过他的学校。
- 9** A **【解析】**结合上文中的“he got a call”可知,他被告知(told)他可能和一个血癌病人配对成功。



- 10 D 【解析】根据上文中的“which would get worse quickly”可知,如果没有治疗(treated),病情会恶化。
- 11 C 【解析】莱尔接受了血液检验,确认了(confirmed)他和病人可以配对。
- 12 B 【解析】分析句子的逻辑关系,一旦(once)他同意捐献,之后会有一些检验。
- 13 A 【解析】因为要捐献骨髓救人,所以莱尔做了一些检验来确保(ensure)他的身体没有任何问题。
- 14 D 【解析】根据下文中的“everything was a go”可知,最终(finally),一切就绪,莱尔也去了医院捐献骨髓。
- 15 B 【解析】上文中提到莱尔给血癌病人提供骨髓,可知他和病人分享(share)骨髓。
- 16 A 【解析】莱尔和病人并不认识,所以他们是陌生人(stranger)。
- 17 C 【解析】分析句子的逻辑关系,大多数人在捐献后的一段时间里就可以完全恢复正常,但是(but)莱尔却被告知一个月内不能举20磅以上的东西。
- 18 D 【解析】根据上文中的“Lyle was told not to lift over 20 pounds for about a month”可知,他不得不(had to)错过很多运动赛事。
- 19 B 【解析】在经过八年的铅球训练后,莱尔一定想参加比赛让自己出类拔萃(shine)。
- 20 D 【解析】莱尔认为自己所做的是很值得,所以他还会再做的(do)。

## Section II Lesson 2 The Paparazzi

## 【题组A 学业水平测试】 → 正文 P78

## I. 单词拼写

- 1 employed 2 legal 3 defended  
4 pretended 5 analysed 6 arose  
7 respected 8 profit 9 attitude  
10 process

## II. 单句语法填空

- 1 willing 2 arguments  
3 encouragement 4 disagreement  
5 towards/to 6 to  
7 in 8 for  
9 a

## 【题组B 高考水平测试】 → 正文 P78

## I. 阅读理解

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。介绍了在芝加哥庆祝中国新年可以去的一些地方。

- 1 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“A beginning celebration of the Chinese New Year season will take place at noon on Monday, January 30 at the Chicago Cultural Center...”可知,在芝加哥文化中心的庆祝活动开始于1月30日。故选B项。

- 2 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段中的“Are you a northsider who doesn't have time to make your way south to Chinatown? Uptown hosts a party of its own.”可知,不必担心,Uptown 将举行它自己的聚会。本段的标题为“Argyle Street”。Uptown 属于 Argyle Street。由此可推断出 Argyle Street 位于芝加哥的北部。
- 3 D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据第二段中的“Here are the best places to go.”可知,本文介绍了在芝加哥庆祝中国新年可以去的一些地方。故选D项。

## II. 七选五

【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了火鸡这个名字的由来。

- 1 A 【解析】根据下文的“In fact, its English name is based on one big mistake.”可知,所填的是引出下文的句子,A项(但是火鸡肯定不是来自土耳其)符合语境。
- 2 F 【解析】前面提到非洲的珍珠鸡,F项是对珍珠鸡细节的描述。
- 3 E 【解析】根据“This foreign bird came to Europe through Turkish lands.”可知,所填的句子和上文构成因果关系,所以填E项。
- 4 C 【解析】根据“When Europeans came to North America...”可知,此处介绍的是另一种禽类,C项符合语境。
- 5 G 【解析】下文提到的是土耳其人给火鸡起的名字,也是由于误解而导致。由此可知,G项能引出下文内容。

## III. 概要写作

## 【参考范文】

As is known, wearing the right clothes for the right occasion will leave a good first impression, [要点1] which school teachers are convinced of and students are required to wear uniforms during school days. [要点2] Besides, certain professionals, such as doctors, police officers and bank clerks, are supposed to wear uniforms for convenience and professionalism. [要点3] All in all, the uniforms we wear can present our attitudes to our work. Moreover, it will make us trustworthy. [要点4]

## Section III Lesson 3 The Advertising Game

## 【题组A 学业水平测试】 → 正文 P86

## I. 单词拼写

- 1 contemporary 2 visual 3 budget  
4 suitable 5 concept 6 citizen  
7 approach 8 boom 9 contributions  
10 brand

## II. 单句语法填空

- 1 advertisements 2 to bring 3 to offer  
4 suitable 5 of 6 out  
7 is 8 (should) discuss; was  
9 Approaching 10 accomplishing



## III. 短语填空

- 1 as well as      2 stood out  
3 because of      4 in competition with  
5 consist of      6 apply for  
7 is suitable for      8 is used to  
9 be combined with      10 approach to

## IV. 单项填空

- 1 D 【解析】signal 意为“发信号,表示”;promote 意为“提升,晋升”;oppose 意为“反对”;inspire 意为“鼓舞,激发”。句意:乔丹的表现鼓舞了队友,他们最终击败了另一支队。根据句意可知答案为 D 项。
- 2 A 【解析】句意:我们班由 32 个男孩和 23 个女孩组成。consist of 由……组成,符合语境,故选 A 项。
- 3 A 【解析】句意:突然,周围树上的鸟儿被远处传来的枪声吓得飞走了。be scared away 意为“被吓跑”,符合语境。
- 4 B 【解析】of course 当然;not really 事实上不是;not likely 绝对不会;not a little 非常。前句问“你喜欢现在的工作吗?”从后一句答语我们知道,“我”仅仅是为了谋生,所以回答应该是否定的,而且语气并不强烈,故选 B 项。
- 5 A 【解析】此处指加入某群人,应该用 join,故选 A 项。
- 6 B 【解析】句意:新的系统被设计成让所有农村地区的学生能快速且容易地访问图书馆的数字资源库。approach 意为“方法”;access 意为“进入”;absence 意为“缺席”;approval 意为“赞成”。

### 题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P87

## I. 语法填空

**语篇导读** 生物学家朱利安·赫胥黎去非洲旅游时发现当地对野生动物的杀猎和栖息地的破坏相当严重,于是回来后他便与其他科学家一起创立了野生动物保护基金会来保护野生动物。

- 1 deeply 【解析】修饰句子的谓语,用副词 deeply。be deeply shocked by...被……深深地震惊了。
- 2 their 【解析】做名词 habitat 的定语用形容词性物主代词。
- 3 which 【解析】所填词引导非限制性定语从句,修饰名词 World Wildlife Fund,并做主语,故用 which。
- 4 national 【解析】此处修饰名词用形容词。
- 5 The 【解析】形容词最高级前用定冠词。
- 6 are 【解析】本句是一个完全倒装句,be 动词的形式与空后的名词 tiger, whale, elephant and many others 一致,用复数。
- 7 animals 【解析】one of 后跟可数名词复数。
- 8 to protect 【解析】try 后可跟不定式,也可跟动名词,此处表示“尽力做……”,所以后应跟不定式。try doing sth. 尝试做某事。
- 9 against 【解析】fight against 与……做斗争,是固定短语。

- 10 teaching 【解析】spend...(in) doing...花费……做……,是固定用法。

## II. 完形填空

**语篇导读** 本文通过叙述作者和一个孩子相遇的故事,启示我们要珍惜孩子给我们的爱。

- 1 A 【解析】根据空前的“After a day's hard work”可知,经过了一天的辛苦工作,“我”终于(eventually)有了一个休息的机会。故选 A 项。
- 2 C 【解析】根据上文的“a day's hard work”可知,“我”正在考虑下班后做什么。故选 C 项。
- 3 B 【解析】根据下文第 9 空前的“she called me over again”的提示可知,她把“我”叫过去。故选 B 项。
- 4 C 【解析】根据下文的“She started chatting to me”可推知,她让“我”和她交谈(talk)。故选 C 项。
- 5 B 【解析】根据下文的“She showed me her new shoes, dress, and her most favorites”可推知,她应该是兴奋地(excitedly)说。故选 B 项。
- 6 B 【解析】根据下文的“I told her I loved them very much”可知,她寻求(sought)“我”对她的这些东西的看法。故选 B 项。
- 7 A 【解析】参见上题解析。think about 考虑;separate from 和……分开;spend on 花费;exchange for 交换。故选 A 项。
- 8 C 【解析】根据语境可知,“我”告诉她,她戴上它们是多么漂亮(beautiful)。故选 C 项。
- 9 D 【解析】根据第 6 空前面的“two big shiny dress rings”以及本句中的“pulling off one of her 9”可知,此处指“摘下其中的一个戒指”。故选 D 项。
- 10 A 【解析】根据语境可知,她把戒指放(placed)在“我”的手中。故选 A 项。
- 11 B 【解析】根据“It's my favorite, 11 I want you to have it”可知,前后为转折关系。故选 B 项。
- 12 A 【解析】根据“It's my favorite”可知,小女孩很爱它,她觉得“我”会像她一样爱(love)它。故选 A 项。
- 13 B 【解析】这难道不是最让人愉悦的(sweetest)事情之一吗? 故选 B 项。
- 14 D 【解析】一小时之前(earlier),她还告诉“我”她是多么爱它们。故选 D 项。
- 15 A 【解析】根据“I told her I loved them very much”可知,因为“我”说“我”喜欢(liked)它们,她下决心和“我”分享她的最爱。故选 A 项。
- 16 B 【解析】为了不辜负她的好意,“我”很高兴地接受了。instruction 指令;intention 意图,目的;appearance 外表;interest 兴趣。故选 B 项。
- 17 C 【解析】“我”感谢了她并给了她一个“我”请客的承诺(promise)。故选 C 项。
- 18 B 【解析】根据下文的“our kids give us”可知,应该填“children”。故选 B 项。

- 19 D 【解析】根据语境可知,此处指孩子的这种天性确实是值得敬佩和珍爱的。故选 D 项。
- 20 C 【解析】我们是有福的,能够享有孩子们给予我们的爱的提醒(reminders)。故选 C 项。

## Section IV Lesson 4 What's in the Papers?

## 题组 A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P94

## I. 单词拼写

- 1 muddy 2 Fiction 3 sightseeing  
4 district 5 load 6 innocent  
7 consideration 8 bravery 9 scenes  
10 ambulance

## II. 单句语法填空

- 1 laughing 2 loaded  
3 Considering; consideration 4 where  
5 meant 6 killing 7 on  
8 hidden 9 to find 10 conclusion

## III. 单句写作

- 1 In no way should you lose confidence  
2 draw a conclusion from my own experiences  
3 As/So long as you are happy  
4 under consideration  
5 on the scene

## 题组 B 高考水平测试 → 正文 P95

## I. 阅读理解

**语篇导读** 随着社会的发展,在美国学习中国学生逐渐低龄化,作者对此现象很担心,并通过一些数据和现象提醒想要把孩子送出国的家长们,在做出决定之前一定要考虑清楚。

- 1 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段的描述和第四段首句中的“Zhou has reason to be concerned”可知,比尔·周的态度是担心的。positive 意为“积极的”;indifferent 意为“漠不关心的”;concerned 意为“担心的”;opposed 意为“反对的”。故选 C 项。
- 2 D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据上文一位妈妈对儿子的描述可以推知,她儿子在美国上高一时很孤独的原因应该是对陌生环境不适应。show respect for 意为“对……表示尊敬”;get rid of 意为“除掉,除去”;take advantage of 意为“利用”;fit in with 意为“适应”。故选 D 项。
- 3 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据全文内容可知,B 项(他们仅仅是为了炫耀自己的巨大的财富)的信息文中并没有出现。故选 B 项。
- 4 D 【解析】推理判断题。作者首先描述了现在中国学生出国留学年龄逐渐偏小的现象,接下来陈述了孩子们在美国的不适应和人们对出国的错误认识,由这些信息可以推知,作者是在提醒那些想要把孩子送出国的父母们,要三思而后行。故选 D 项。

## II. 短文改错

I love English very much, so I participate in an English participated speaking competition in our school. I was so confident to win that I didn't spend much time getting myself fully preparing. As a result, prepared when I stepped on the stage, words escaped me but my performance and couldn't be ~~more~~ worse. The moment the curtain fell, I burst ^ into tears. The complete fail led to endless regret and shame. failure Lucky, my English teacher Miss Li lent me the helping hand. Luckily a “Pride comes before a fall” was that I learnt from him. Though the what her competition was a real shock to me, it was an unexpected harvest as well.

## Section V Communication Workshop &amp; Culture Corner &amp; Bulletin Board

## 题组 A 学业水平测试 → 正文 P99

## I. 单词拼写

- 1 protection 2 environment 3 independent  
4 convenience 5 false 6 interruption  
7 harmful 8 faithfully

## II. 单句语法填空

- 1 on 2 Satisfied 3 how  
4 harmful 5 put 6 (should) be raised  
7 applied 8 making

## III. 单句改错

- 1 argue→arguing  
2 closely→close  
3 late→latest  
4 satisfying→satisfied  
5 informations→information  
6 more→much  
7 help 前加 to  
8 去掉 of  
9 no matter who→whoever  
10 which→that 或去掉 which

## IV. 完成句子

- 1 Make contributions to others' happiness  
2 has been applied to medical examination  
3 was delighted to accept the invitation  
4 in an attempt  
5 was to blame for the accident  
6 make a comment on this plan

- 7 won the respect of  
8 used to quarrel with my parents over small things  
9 The reason why he failed  
10 many diseases can be prevented from spreading

### 题组B 高考水平测试

正文 P100

#### I. 语法填空

- 语篇导读** 港珠澳大桥,是连接香港、珠海、澳门的超大型跨海大桥,全长 55 千米,是世界上最长的跨海大桥。大桥用钢 42 万吨,够建 60 座埃菲尔铁塔。有多项建造技术是中国专利。
- 1 which **【解析】**在非限制性定语从句中做主语,指代物,用 which。  
2 busiest **【解析】**前有 one of 修饰,用最高级。  
3 relief **【解析】**前有名词所有格 people's,用名词。  
4 A **【解析】**ceremony 是可数名词,此处表泛指,用不定冠词 A。  
5 and **【解析】**前后文为并列关系,用连词 and。  
6 its **【解析】**修饰名词 stage,用形容词性物主代词。  
7 to build **【解析】**enough to do sth. 为固定搭配,表示“足够做某事”。  
8 setting **【解析】**cranes 与 set 之间为主动关系,故填现在分词做伴随状语。  
9 were **【解析】**固定用法,虚拟语气 if 从句中用 were。  
10 possibly **【解析】**做状语修饰全句,用副词。

#### II. 阅读理解

**语篇导读** 人们为什么经常在网上发表过激言论并互相攻击? 得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校心理学教授马尔克曼就此现象进行了分析。同时,该文作者提醒人们在网上要以恰当的方式与他人沟通交流。

- 1 C **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“ But psychologists say this addictive form of vitriolic back and forth should be avoided—or simply checked by online media outlets—because it actually damages society and mental health.”可知,心理学家呼吁人们停止网络上的相互攻击,是因为这种行为会对社会和个人造成伤害。故选 C 项。
- 2 B **【解析】**推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的三个要点可知,人们更容易对那些身处异地的网友进行人身攻击。以前人们会把愤怒的话写在纸上,而现在,人们则把脏话留在了网络上,即网络上的目标更有可能被评论。故选 B 项。
- 3 C **【解析】**推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“ You'll develop a healthy respect for people whose opinions differ from your own...”可判断,作者写这篇文章的目的是提醒人们注意,在网上要以恰当的方式与他人沟通交流。故选 C 项。

## Unit 11

### 单元复习方案

#### 专项提升

正文 P107

#### 一、基础巩固

##### I. 单词拼写

- 1 belief 2 announced  
3 process 4 analysed  
5 respected 6 encouragement  
7 disagreements 8 publish  
9 concluded 10 profit

##### II. 单句语法填空

- 1 being caught 2 turning  
3 keeping 4 writing; to listen  
5 persuading 6 laughing  
7 reading 8 hearing  
9 cleaning/to be cleaned 10 going

##### III. 单句改错

- 1 to be done→to do 2 listened 后加 to  
3 name 后加 is 4 is sounded→sounds  
5 who→whom 6 leaving→being left  
7 repaired→repairing/being repaired  
8 try→trying 9 benefit→benefiting  
10 Mary→Mary's 11 being not→not being  
12 written→writing

##### IV. 单句写作

- 1 competing against each other  
2 Go ahead  
3 in my opinion  
4 It is clear that  
5 No wonder

##### V. 单项填空

- 1 C **【解析】**考查动词的时态和语态。句意:直到所有准备工作都做好,我们才会开始工作。此处用现在完成时代替将来时,表示到将来某个时间已经完成的事情。
- 2 B **【解析】**考查动词的时态和语态。句意:请你们保持安静好吗? 我想听正在广播的天气预报。此处表示当下说话时正在发生的动作,应用现在进行时;且 weather report 与 broadcast 之间为动宾关系,因此要用被动语态,故选 B 项。
- 3 B **【解析】**考查动词的时态和语态。句意:到这个村子的所有来访者都会受到友好的接待。
- 4 D **【解析】**考查动词的时态和语态。句意:在不久的将来,科学家们将会在机器人技术上取得更多的进展。in the near future 表明要用一般将来时;advances 与 make 之间存在着动宾关系,因此要用被动语态,故选 D 项。
- 5 A **【解析】**考查动词的时态和语态。句意:他们暂时和他们的父母住在一起,因为他们自己的房子正在重建中。根据句意可知,此处应使用现在进行时;且 house 与动词

rebuild 之间为动宾关系,故使用现在进行时的被动语态。

- 6 A 【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。根据主语 This coastal area 与 name 之间的动宾关系排除 B、D 两项。根据句中的“last year”判断用一般过去时,故选 A 项。
- 7 B 【解析】考查动词的时态。根据“I studied the prices carefully and bought what I needed.”可判断,此处表示“人们(当时)正在出售各种水果和蔬菜”,即表示过去某一时刻正在发生的动作,故选 B 项。
- 8 A 【解析】考查 with 复合结构的用法及被动语态。with 复合结构的构成是“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”。由于 table 与 lay(搁放)之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以空格处用过去分词表被动。
- 9 D 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:昨天晚上有数百万的人在电视上观看开幕典礼的直播。people 与 watch 之间为主谓关系,所以此处用现在分词做定语。
- 10 D 【解析】从“by now”这个时间状语来看,此处应用现在完成时;从句意来看,此处应用被动语态;从主谓一致来看,主语是 The construction,谓语动词应使用单数形式。
- 11 C 【解析】考查非谓语动词。过去分词做定语表完成和被动含义;不定式做定语常表将来;现在分词做定语可表示动作正在进行。句意:开始上课时,在教室外面就能听到开关课桌抽屉发出的噪声。由句意可知,开关课桌抽屉的动作正在进行,因此此处用现在分词做定语。
- 12 D 【解析】考查非谓语动词。tell 与主语 he 之间是动宾关系并且动作已经完成,且其动作发生于 understood 所表示的动作之前,故选 D 项。
- 13 A 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:经常更新这些数字很重要。此处为“It is + 形容词 + (for sb.) to do sth.”句型,又因 for 引出的逻辑主语 the figures 与 update 之间存在被动关系,故选 A 项。
- 14 D 【解析】考查动词的时态。句意:——你听懂我所说的了吗?——对不起。我刚刚在回短信。根据句意及时间状语“just now”可知,此处指过去某个时间正在发生的动作,故选 D 项。
- 15 C 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:如果他们赢了今晚的决赛,队员们将会巡游全城,接受热情的支持者的欢呼。因主句中已经有谓语,故排除 B 和 D。C 项 to be cheered 表示将来,同时也表示被动。根据语境,可知选 C 项。
- 16 A 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处用现在分词短语做时间状语。

## 二、能力提升

### 语法填空

#### A

**语篇导读** 生活就是不断地给予与收获。作者在火车上与坐在自己对面的一位老人主动微笑着打招呼,并且送给老人一块巧克力,老人感激地以他刚采摘的新鲜水果作为回报。作者通过这一经历告诉人们,关爱可以让人幸福。

- 1 when 【解析】had hardly done...when...刚……就……,是固定用法。

- 2 smiling 【解析】句子的谓语动词是 said,所以逗号后面的这个空应该是一个非谓语动词;句子的主语 I 与 smile 之间是主谓关系,故用现在分词做状语。
- 3 surprised 【解析】所缺的词是句子的表语,主语是指人的代词,故填 surprised。
- 4 strangers 【解析】泛指“陌生人”,可数名词 stranger 用复数形式。
- 5 an 【解析】此处泛指讲“一种方言”,用不定冠词,unusual 的读音以元音音素开头,故本空填 an。
- 6 freshly 【解析】修饰动词 picked 用副词,意为“新摘的”。
- 7 better 【解析】由空后的“than”可知用比较级。
- 8 to offer 【解析】an impulse to do sth. 做某事的冲动,是固定短语。
- 9 which 【解析】所缺的词用来引导非限制性定语从句,并在从句中做 had 的宾语,指 cherries,故用 which。
- 10 is 【解析】本句讲的是客观事实,主语是单数名词 Life,故填 is。

#### B

**语篇导读** 一项新技术有望今后广泛使用,即在人体内植入芯片从而进行人物识别。该芯片类似植入宠物狗体内的芯片,芯片上有宠物的名字及其他重要信息。

- 11 widely 【解析】修饰动词 be used 用副词。
- 12 personal 【解析】修饰名词 information 用形容词。
- 13 which/that 【解析】在定语从句中做主语,指代物,用 which 或 that。
- 14 to 【解析】be similar to 为固定搭配,表示“与……相似”。
- 15 to track 【解析】表目的用 to do 不定式。
- 16 himself 【解析】本句意为“他自己亲自检验”,是互指,用反身代词。
- 17 or 【解析】前后句为选择关系,故用连词 or。
- 18 connected 【解析】a message 与 connect 之间为被动关系,是 when it is connected 的省略。
- 19 prisoners 【解析】做宾语,泛指“犯人”,用可数名词复数。
- 20 planting 【解析】consider doing sth. 为固定搭配,表示“考虑做某事”。

### 单元测评方案

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#### 第一部分 听力

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

#### 听力材料

(Text 1)

W: How far do you live from your school?

M: My home is about 5 kilometers away from school.

W: How do you usually go to school?



M: I go to school by No. 8 bus and it takes me about 15 minutes to get there.

(Text 2)

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 3)

W: Didn't you think George gave a great speech? I learnt a lot from it.

M: Are you serious? I almost fell asleep during the speech.

(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: How do you like this rain?

W: It's good for trees and flowers.

M: Well, I don't like it. I can't go out in such weather.

(Text 6)

M: Mary and I want to invite you to our house-warming party tomorrow night. At 7:00, Apartment 30B. We moved to Garden Apartments.

W: I'm looking for an apartment. I want to get out of the dorms. I need a quiet place for my studies. I'm afraid Garden Apartments are too expensive for me, though.

M: Get a roommate!

W: That is not a good idea.

M: Have you been looking in the ads?

W: Yeah. Everything close to the school is really expensive. If I have to get an apartment out of town, I'll have to pay a lot for transportation.

(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 the 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: Good morning. I understand that you've got a problem with your washing machine.

W: Yes, I called you yesterday. Come in please. The washing machine is in the bathroom upstairs. It keeps breaking down.

M: When did it first break down?

W: About five days ago. I've tried to use it since then. Sometimes it works and sometimes it doesn't. It's very annoying.

M: If I can't fix it, it would be quicker and easier to exchange it for a new one.

W: Great. Over the last few weeks, it's also been making an awful noise when it's in use.

M: OK. I'll start by looking at the motor. Oh, yes. There is the problem. I'll sort it out in a few minutes.

W: What's wrong with it?

M: Part of the motor is loose. I can put it back in place quite easily. Look! It's OK now.

W: Thanks a lot. Would you like a cup of tea or coffee?

M: No thanks. But I'm afraid you have to pay \$15 for it.

W: That's OK.

(Text 10)

W: Superstars Drama School is offering two fantastic courses this summer. One is called Musical Theatre and the other is Comedy Acting—especially for those of you who are good at making people laugh. Our Screen Acting class, which is always popular, will return in the autumn.

All of our teachers are professional actors who will give you individual attention and the best advice. Each course is 30 hours per week and runs for three weeks. If you book within the next two weeks you'll get a ten percent discount.

The school is easy to get to using public transport. Two buses stop right outside the school, the number sixty-two and the three-eight-one, which are the most convenient to come here. Heyburn subway station is a twenty-minute walk away or a short bus ride. It's best to leave your car at home as there is no parking at the school.

For visitors who need it, we have a student hotel which is just a fifteen-minute walk from the school. It's in a lovely area with the city park nearby. It's a good place for morning exercise.

Have a look at our website, [www.superstars.co.uk](http://www.superstars.co.uk), for more information and an online booking form.

## 第二部分 阅读理解

## 第一节

## A

**语篇导读** 本文介绍了某旅行社的几个美国出行计划,为旅客提供了丰富的选择。

- 21** D **【解析】**细节理解题。National Parks Adventure 的旅行费用为每位旅客 11 天 919 英镑起,通过计算可知,每人每天约为 83.5 英镑,与其他旅行计划相比是价格最低的,故选 D 项。
- 22** A **【解析】**推理判断题。根据 Saddle up to Texas 下的“...take the NASA Tram Tour to get a behind-the-scenes look at the Johnson Space Center in Houston”可知,游客可以通过美国航天局的电车旅行参观位于休斯顿的约翰逊航天中心,因此推断,那些对太空感兴趣的人应该更喜欢休斯顿。故选 A 项。
- 23** D **【解析】**细节理解题。根据 Call Center Opening Hours 下的“Call us from 9 am—10 pm Mon.—Fri. 9 am—6 pm Sat. & 10 am—5:30 pm Sun.”可知,呼叫中心电话咨询的时间为周一至周五的每天早晨九点到晚上十点,周六早晨九点到下午六点,周日上午十点到下午五点半。故选 D 项。

## B

**语篇导读** 每年冬天,听说有人患流感后依然去上班、上学,作者就感到非常紧张,因为这样不仅会传染他人,而且也不利于自己康复。作者从女儿的健康问题上切身体会到:患流感后最好待在家里休息,对自己,也对他人的健康负责。

- 24** D **【解析】**推理判断题。作者的写作目的是说服大家在患流感后不要带病去工作,去上学,最好待在家里休息。故 D 项正确。
- 25** D **【解析】**词义猜测题。根据第五段中的“You are clammy and have a sore throat and horrible cough. You take the Tylenol, have a cup of tea and head for work.”可知,生病后嗓子疼,咳嗽得厉害,所以需要先吃药,然后去上班。由此可推知,画线词应是一种药的名称。故 D 项正确。
- 26** B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第五段中的“You will miss out on something that seems important at the time, or you may disappoint your boss or your co-workers.”和第六段中的“I was committed to work, my employer, my colleagues and my clients, over my own health.”可知,带病工作的原因是不想让上司或者同事失望,把雇主、同事和客户看得比自己的健康更重要。故 B 项正确。
- 27** B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据文章最后一段第一句“After dealing with Julia's health problems, I am all too aware how reckless this is.”可知,通过女儿的健康问题,作者切身感觉到带病工作是多么鲁莽的行为。故 B 项正确。

## C

**语篇导读** 人类制造的噪音变大,鸟类会通过“大喊”来让自己被听见。

- 28** D **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知,研究的

目的是要弄清鸟类是怎样通过改变鸣唱来应对变大的由人类活动引起的噪音的。故 D 项正确。

- 29** B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第三段中的“as background noise increased, male bluebirds produced songs that were louder and lower-pitched”可知,随着噪音增大,鸟类会相应地增加自己鸣唱的响度,同时降低音调。故 B 项正确。
- 30** C **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Animals that evolved in habitats with those natural features may therefore already have the flexibility to respond to noise pollution. This certainly seems to be the case with bluebirds.”可知,蓝色知更鸟的反应能力是适应拥有自然噪音的环境的结果。故 C 项正确。
- 31** A **【解析】**主旨大意题。根据本段的关键词“could help improve”,“raise our awareness of”,“be able to reduce some negative effects”可知,本段讲述的是该研究的重要性。故 A 项正确。

## D

**语篇导读** 向日葵幼株每天都会随着太阳转动。新的研究发现,植物具有动物的特征。同时,科学家也正在研究早上温度变化是否会让花朵释放更有吸引力的香味,从而吸引更多的昆虫。

- 32** C **【解析】**词义猜测题。通过画线词后的“destroy their ability to track the sun”可知,画线词应该表示把植物固定住。fasten 意为“使固定”,与之意思相近。故 C 项正确。
- 33** A **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“He also noticed that sunflowers prevented from moving were not as tough and leafy as those that were free to move.”可知,被固定的向日葵长势不好。故 A 项正确。
- 34** A **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第六段中的“the sunflower matures”和“At that point, the plants stop moving during the day and settle down facing the sun in the east.”可知,向日葵长成后会停止转动。故 A 项正确。
- 35** C **【解析】**推理判断题。文章主要说明向日葵随着太阳转动的研究发现,故文章最有可能出自科学报道。故 C 项正确。

## 第二节

**语篇导读** 现在,跳槽作为一种提升个人职业前景的途径已经被广泛接受。本文介绍了在职人员换工作前的注意事项。

- 36** C **【解析】**设空处位于第一段末尾,应该是起承上启下的作用,再结合文章的各个小标题可知,设空处应该表示本文将提供一些在职人员跳槽前的规则。故 C 项符合语境。
- 37** F **【解析】**根据空后的“but the news is best kept to yourself until you've accepted another offer”可知,这件事需要保密。故 F 项符合语境。
- 38** E **【解析】**根据小标题和设空处后一句“Your behaviors might give away your intentions, but a quick change in your appearance will be like waving a giant red flag.”可知,要注意自己的肢体语言,外貌的改变可能比行为更容易泄露秘密。E 项中的 body language 与本段小标题呼应,且符

合语境,故选 E 项。

- 39 B 【解析】设空处为小标题。根据文章其他小标题都是祈使句可知,答案锁定 B、D 两项。根据设空处下面的“but it's important that you stick to your role until your last day at the old job”可知,本段内容主要强调要坚守目前的岗位到最后一天。故 B 项符合语境。

- 40 D 【解析】根据设空后的“When you've accepted a job offer, you can always get references from your present employer.”可知,当接受新工作的职位邀请后,你可以从现在的雇主那里获得推荐信,而本段一开始是说为了不让更多同事知道自己准备跳槽,要使用个人通信设备。由此推知,设空处应该是在接受新工作的职位邀请前,推荐信要找以前的公司提供,而不是现在的公司。references 为提示词。故 D 项符合语境。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用

#### 第一节

**语篇导读** 生活复杂,但总是有人在不知不觉中教会你如何生活。阿龙和阿里安娜的父亲总是在陪伴他们的过程中教会他们如何享受生活,从中获得乐趣,这让两个孩子终生难忘。

- 41 C 【解析】根据最后一段第一句中的“after a beloved father or friend is gone”可推知,此处表示有时候“我们”意识不到所爱的人或朋友一直在教导“我们”,直到他们离世或直到“我们”长大,故 C 项符合语境。gone 意为“离开的;离世的”。
- 42 B 【解析】根据上一句中的“teaching us”可推知,此处应表示“我们”没注意到“我们”学到的这些最小的东西。
- 43 C 【解析】根据本段最后一句中的“It takes a parent, or a friend to teach us how to have fun”可知,父亲、母亲或朋友教会“我们”如何玩得开心,因此设空处应该表示“我们”学会了如何笑。
- 44 D 【解析】设空前提到父亲、母亲或朋友教会“我们”如何开心,再结合下一段中的“wrestled with them, took them for runs, and on Friday nights watched movies at home”可知,这些生活中平凡的事情是珍贵和令人开心的。由此推知,设空处表示要享受生活中最简单的财富。
- 45 A 【解析】根据上文中的“have fun”及下文提到的“wrestled with them, took them for runs, and on Friday nights watched movies at home”可知,此处应该是理查德教他的两个孩子怎样开心。
- 46 B 【解析】理查德同两个孩子摔跤、跑步、看电影,在孩子心中,这些应该就是孩子在父亲身上所能找到的一切了。
- 47 A 【解析】根据语境可知,父亲喜欢锻炼身体,每天不管天气如何,都会坚持到外面跑步。keep in shape 意为“锻炼身体”。
- 48 D 【解析】此处指不管天气如何,他都坚持去外面跑步。
- 49 C 【解析】根据设空处后的“realize that we've learned something”可知,此处指有时生活中最好的经验教训来自最好的记忆。learned 为提示词,learn a lesson/lessons 意为“吸取教训”。故选 C 项。
- 50 A 【解析】根据设空后的“they weren't just for runs”并结

合选项可知,此处指当跟父亲外出跑步的时候,他们不仅是为了跑步。

- 51 C 【解析】由上文中的“have fun and enjoy life's simplest”可知,此处指他们在学习如何享受生活,从中获得乐趣。
- 52 B 【解析】根据本段中的“They were learning how to”可知,父亲的目的实际上是教会“我们”如何享受生活,从中获得乐趣。
- 53 D 【解析】根据第三段中的“on Friday nights watched movies at home”及本句中的“couch”,“popcorn”,“orange juice”可知,这里是指周五晚上父亲会和他们一起看电影。
- 54 D 【解析】根据语境可知,和父亲一起欣赏电影、讲笑话、开怀大笑,这是一段美好的时光。
- 55 B 【解析】本段开头中的“My best memory is”及本句中的“looking back on”可知,此处应该是指关于父亲的记忆。
- 56 C 【解析】此处呼应第一段中的“what someone is teaching us until they've”可知,表示有时候,当亲人或朋友离开或离世时,我们会学习到一些事情。
- 57 A 【解析】结合语境及选项可知,此处是指他关心“我们”,一直陪着“我们”。
- 58 B 【解析】在作者看来,理查德的例子就是向我们展示,跟孩子们一起做活动,让孩子们从中领悟生活的真谛。
- 59 D 【解析】根据设空后的“you'll never know when the end is coming”可知,此处指生命短暂。
- 60 A 【解析】理查德教会他们,生命短暂,人们永远不知道生命何时结束,因此要充分地享受生活,在遇到一个好笑的时候,不要停止大笑,要享受其中的乐趣。

#### 第二节

**语篇导读** 伦敦的一个特色是它的红色公共汽车。本文介绍了伦敦红色公共汽车的起源及发展。

- 61 carrying 【解析】bus 与 carry 之间是主动关系,所以用现在分词做状语。
- 62 the 【解析】特指前面提到的红色公交车,故用定冠词。
- 63 to tour 【解析】be used to do 被用来做,是固定用法。
- 64 photos 【解析】many 修饰可数名词复数,故填 photos。
- 65 to 【解析】be unique to 独具的,特有的,是固定用法。
- 66 chose 【解析】所填词做谓语,根据前后文语境可知,choose red 是过去的事情,应用一般过去时,故填 chose。
- 67 widely 【解析】修饰 used 应用副词。
- 68 that 【解析】本句是强调句型“It is/was + 被强调部分 + that...”,被强调的是句子的时间状语“during the mid-1950s”,所填词是该句型中的 that。
- 69 were built 【解析】all 指代的是前面提到的红色双层公交车,与 build 是被动关系,且根据“between 1954 and 1968”可知应用一般过去时,故填 were built。
- 70 traditional 【解析】look 在此处是系动词,后面应用形容词做表语。

## 第四部分 写作

## 第一节 短文改错

My uncle Wang is a hit online because of the unique portraits he painted for his two daughters. He thinks his daughters are too young ~~not~~ to be models for paintings, <sup>so</sup> he uses photos of them as

his source of inspiration. He spends eight to ten hours a day at his on

paintings and each one of them can take up to several month to months

finish. "Painting reminds me of their young days before," Wang younger

said, added that he hopes they will never grow up. adding

He believed paintings are better than photos, because they are believes

more appealing and meaning. He hopes when his daughters grow meaningful

up, these paintings will not only remind them of her childhood, but their

also making them feel the love of their parents. make

## 第二节 书面表达

## 【参考范文】

Dear Sir,

I'm Li Hua, a Chinese Senior 1 student studying in our school. I have read the announcement of the music club that you posted on the Internet and I am interested in it. I've been playing the piano for 10 years, and I have got the first prize in the Chinese National Piano Contest. What's more, I am able to play the guitar as well. If I had the chance to join the club, I would set up a band to play some traditional music. At the same time, I will prepare for learning from other students. I hope I will be accepted as a member of your music club.

Looking forward to your reply!

Yours

Li Hua

## Unit 12

## Culture Shock

## Section I Warm-up &amp; Lesson 1 Visiting Britain

## 题组A 学业水平测试 正文 P128

## I. 单词拼写

- |                |                 |             |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 exchanged    | 2 apology       | 3 wandering |
| 4 tasty        | 5 anyhow/anyway |             |
| 6 expectations | 7 reasonable    | 8 absorb    |
| 9 physician    | 10 owes         |             |

## II. 单句语法填空

- |                    |               |            |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 to               | 2 to          | 3 Absorbed |
| 4 Expected         | 5 is expected | 6 to       |
| 7 to provide       | 8 laughter    |            |
| 9 Having exchanged | 10 for        |            |

## III. 同义句转换

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 owed to         | 2 apologised to; for his |
| 3 was absorbed in | 4 being hit by           |
| 5 The majority of |                          |

## 题组B 高考水平测试

正文 P129

## I. 语法填空

**语篇导读** 有时候当你的朋友谈论起新的电子游戏或新的手机软件时,听起来总是很酷,朋友们也很喜欢它们。这时你也会禁不住跃跃欲试。

- 1 interested 【解析】become interested in 变得对……感兴趣,是固定短语。
- 2 newest 【解析】根据后面的 greatest 可知填最高级,并列做定语。
- 3 attraction 【解析】根据空格前面的 a 判断应填名词单数。
- 4 an 【解析】泛指“一种原始的冲动”,用不定冠词;initial 以元音音素开头,故填 an。
- 5 gets 【解析】做主语的 that 指的是 excitement,所以从句谓语用第三人称单数形式。
- 6 who/that 【解析】在定语从句中做主语,指代人,用 who 或 that。
- 7 companies 【解析】one of 后跟名词复数。
- 8 But 【解析】根据“still flock”可知,此处意为“但是人们依旧涌入商店……”,所以填 But。
- 9 buying 【解析】表示一般性动作,用动名词做句子主语。
- 10 really 【解析】修饰动词 need 应用副词。

## II. 完形填空

**语篇导读** 作为一名犹太人,作者做出了他人生中一次重大的决定,也是他多年的梦想,他决定带着家人回到阔别几十年的家乡——以色列。

- 1 A 【解析】由该句中的“while others asked”可以推测出,有些人支持作者的决定,认为回到以色列是预料中的事。
- 2 D 【解析】回到以色列是作者 47 年来的梦想。move 用作名词,表示“移动,迁居”。
- 3 B 【解析】下文的“Israel has been in my heart”,表明作者早已知道以色列是自己的家乡。
- 4 D 【解析】下文列举的原因:“such as kids, the economy, education”都是作者迟迟没有回家乡的理由,put off 推迟。
- 5 B 【解析】作者在坦率地告诉读者自己的心理感受,故选 frankly(坦率地)。
- 6 D 【解析】下文的“of course I still am, with the fear factor”说明,作者有点感到害怕。
- 7 C 【解析】上文中的“that is reported”表明,这些恐惧因素是通过新闻界报道的。the press 表示“报刊(总称);新闻界”。



- 8 C 【解析】本句中的转折词 However 表明,作者从没有否认以色列是自己的家乡。
- 9 A 【解析】作者已经做好准备和家人回到以色列,故此处意为“抓住这次机会”。
- 10 B 【解析】上文的“I have always loved visiting Israel”表明作者和家人到以色列去旅游。
- 11 C 【解析】作者不仅自己喜欢到以色列旅游,而且介绍其他游客参观这个国家。
- 12 C 【解析】作者在解释“I have come to love about Israel”的原因,故选 because。
- 13 A 【解析】这里考查“介词+关系代词”,依据先行词 condition 可知应选 under, under the condition 表示“在……条件下”。
- 14 B 【解析】由上文可知,作者在做回到家乡的决定,故选 return。
- 15 A 【解析】依据第一段的最后一句和下文可知,现在回到以色列会遇到困难,因此作者被问道是否会担心这次回家。
- 16 B 【解析】上文的“I have been asked many times...”暗示着作者是回答这个问题。
- 17 C 【解析】文中的“to come to the USA years ago”表明,当年作者和家人逃离以色列时克服了重重困难。
- 18 B 【解析】下文的“we will conquer any difficulties”说明,对于这次回家之路作者和家人很有信心。
- 19 D 【解析】作者在告诉读者,要实现多年的梦想,因此他是充满自豪感告诉读者的。
- 20 C 【解析】通读全文可知,作者要实现一个 47 年来的回家之梦,故选 realizing,表示“实现”。

## Section II Lesson 2 Mind Your Manners

## 题组 A 学业水平测试

## I. 单词拼写

- 1 manners 2 blanket 3 mailbox  
4 novel 5 headmaster 6 parcel  
7 handkerchief 8 curiously 9 informal  
10 cosy

## II. 单句语法填空

- 1 modesty 2 (should) be corrected  
3 curiosity 4 a 5 At  
6 about 7 that 8 on  
9 telling 10 repairing/to be repaired

## III. 单句改错

- 1 disappointed→disappointing  
2 repaired 前加 being  
3 去掉第一个 is 或 building 后加 that/which  
4 felt→feeling  
5 Having 后加 been

## IV. 单句写作

- 1 table manners 2 indicated; had attempted to

- 3 would rather go out 4 requested that; neither; nor  
5 dropped off

## 题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P136

## I. 阅读理解

【语篇导读】海底火山地带往往聚集着大量的生物,因为此处具有生物赖以生存的物质。本文主要介绍了科学家们对海底火山的探索。

- 1 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“Marine life gathers at seamounts because they carry nutrient-rich water upward from the sea floor.”可知,海洋生物之所以聚集在海底火山周边是因为它们周围有从洋底上升的富含营养物的海水。故选 B 项。
- 2 D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段第二句“As the blue waters became darker, underwater creatures that glow, by chemically creating their own light, began to swim past the submarine.”及第四句“They spotted some wonders—like a rare octopus with big fins that look like elephant ears.”可知,一些人们从未见过的生物生活在深海当中。故选 D 项。
- 3 C 【解析】词义猜测题。画线词后的“which means it is not active anymore”是一个定语从句,对“extinct volcano”作了解释说明,由此可知这个火山不活跃,故推知是“死火山”。故选 C 项。
- 4 B 【解析】推理判断题。本文主要介绍了海底火山探索,因此,本文最有可能选自一篇科学探索报告。故选 B 项。

## II. 七选五

【语篇导读】本文介绍了几种克服社交焦虑症的方法。

- 1 C 【解析】根据设空处前一句“无论在哪种情况下出现恐惧感,你都可能会经历出汗,心跳加快,或者其他的焦虑症状。”以及设空处后一句“不管你的症状是什么,总有一些办法可以应对社交焦虑症。”可知设空处应该表示转折关系。所以选择 C 项(不过,不用担心)。
- 2 F 【解析】根据本段主题句“Relaxing muscles. (放松肌肉。),”以及下文的“放松身体主要肌肉群”,可以知道设空处应该与肌肉放松有关,F 项中的 relaxation 与设空处后的 relaxation 相呼应。所以选择 F 项。
- 3 E 【解析】根据上文“你在焦虑的时候,呼吸会变快变浅。”以及下文“如果你学会了用鼻子更慢一点,更有规律地去呼吸,你就会平静下来。”可以知道设空处应该是这种情况(呼吸变快变浅)所带来的后果。所以选择 E 项。
- 4 G 【解析】根据本段主题句“Controlling your thoughts. (控制你的想法。),”以及设空处前面的句子“Faulty thinking is another feature of social anxiety. (错误的想法是社交焦虑症的另一个特征。),”以及下文“People with social anxiety always overestimate how badly others think of them. (患有社交焦虑症的人总是过分估计他人对自己的负面评价。),”尤其是本段最后一句“Keep in mind that your thoughts are only guesses about... (要记住,你的想法只是猜测……)”,可以知道设空处应与负面的想法有关,所以选择 G 项。
- 5 A 【解析】该空是本段的主题句。本段主要内容:多数

患有社交焦虑症的人都想隐藏起来,或者是逃避自己所害怕的东西。但是,正视你的焦虑,你会发现你能够忍受这些。当你使用这个办法的时候,去关注你周围发生的事情,而不是你内心所想的,这会帮你摆脱那些焦虑的想法。综合以上内容可知,本段的主题应该是不逃避害怕的东西,即“正视焦虑”。所以选择 A 项。

### Section III Lesson 3 Living Abroad

#### 【题组 A 学业水平测试】 → 正文 P144

##### I. 单词拼写

- |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 arrival   | 2 familiar | 3 conducted |
| 4 customs   | 5 appetite | 6 injured   |
| 7 aspect    | 8 outgoing | 9 cautious  |
| 10 educator |            |             |

##### II. 短语填空

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 persuade; to      | 2 insisted on |
| 3 had difficulty in | 4 broke into  |
| 5 see; off          | 6 stared at   |

#### 【题组 B 高考水平测试】 → 正文 P145

##### I. 语法填空

- 1 closely 【解析】修饰谓语动词用副词, closely 意为“密切地”。
- 2 our 【解析】做名词 life 的定语,用形容词性物主代词。
- 3 Reading 【解析】做主语,表示泛指性动作,故用动名词形式。
- 4 at 【解析】at any time 在任何时候,是固定短语。
- 5 the 【解析】same 前需用定冠词 the。
- 6 warmer 【解析】由前面的“more sunlight”可知,用比较级。
- 7 differences 【解析】做主语,前面有 these 修饰,故用可数名词复数形式。
- 8 helps 【解析】讲述客观事实,用一般现在时;主语是 movement,故用 helps。
- 9 which 【解析】所填词引导非限制性定语从句,在从句中做主语,指事物,应用 which。
- 10 sunny 【解析】系动词 be 后用形容词做表语。

##### II. 读后续写

##### 【范文】

##### Paragraph 1:

The officer was so angry that he asked the policemen to beat him up again. The farmer couldn't stand their beating any longer. However, he insisted that he was actually innocent. Unfortunately, no one could hear his voice. The farmer was quite afraid, thinking that he would be sentenced to death soon. In despair, he prayed, wishing that someone could come and save him.

##### Paragraph 2:

The farmer was lucky. A few days later, a young man came to the police station with a lot of journalists, declaring that he saw the murderer. It was the police officer who killed the man on the snow! He saw the police officer kill the man with a knife that evening. Being frightened, he ran away. Yet he knew the farmer was innocent, so he took all of his courage to expose the real criminal. After the investigation, the young man was right. The police officer was sent into prison and the policemen who beat up the farmer were fired.

### Section IV Lesson 4 The New Australians

#### 【题组 A 学业水平测试】 → 正文 P152

##### I. 单词拼写

- |              |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 birthplace | 2 outdoors | 3 unfair   |
| 4 preview    | 5 broad    | 6 forgave  |
| 7 literature | 8 export   | 9 minority |
| 10 fond      |            |            |

##### II. 短语填空

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 was attached to | 2 On the contrary |
| 3 be forgiven for | 4 in contrast to  |
| 5 look out for    |                   |

##### III. 单句语法填空

- |                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 belonging                   | 2 attached      |
| 3 to; to                      | 4 exploring     |
| 5 majority                    | 6 spots         |
| 7 being treated/to be treated | 8 that/in which |
| 9 rising                      | 10 to           |

#### 【题组 B 高考水平测试】 → 正文 P153

##### I. 完形填空

**语篇导读** 玛丽琳觉得自己老了,不能学习任何新知识,可是作者却不这么认为。在作者的鼓励下,玛丽琳不仅学会了计算机,还制作了自己的唱片。文章说明了“学习永远不晚”的道理。

- 1 B 【解析】根据第五段中的“who once said she was too old to learn”可知,她认为自己太老了,不能再学习使用计算机。
- 2 A 【解析】句中的 in disbelief 以及下文中作者的态度都说明了不同意对方的看法,所以是摇(shook)头否定。
- 3 D 【解析】根据文中代词的指代意义并联系第四段中的“All her life she has played the piano and taught others”可知,这里指一位妇女(woman)。
- 4 C 【解析】此处介绍了玛丽琳的背景,她已经抚养了6个孩子,还有她工作进展(progressed)的情况。
- 5 A 【解析】根据下文中的 Having new knowledge 可知,她说自己年龄太大了,不能学习新(new)知识。
- 6 C 【解析】联系句中的“can open new doors”,说明掌握

新知识是一个机会 (opportunity), 可以打开新的门。

- 7 B 【解析】联系第一段中的 “I am too 1 to learn how to use a computer” 可知, 她学习了如何使用 (use) 计算机。
- 8 D 【解析】下文中的 “She helps anyone who needs help by using her computer skills!” 说明, 玛丽琳过着活跃的 (active) 生活。
- 9 A 【解析】她擅长让人们欢笑, 并感到舒服, 故选 A。have a talent for 意为 “在……方面有天赋”。
- 10 C 【解析】文中多次提到玛丽琳年龄大, 结合选项可知, 本处是说现在她已经 60 多 (well) 岁了。
- 11 B 【解析】本句意为: 作者听说她要制作 CD 唱片, 你能够想象得到 (imagine) 我有多么吃惊和高兴。
- 12 D 【解析】作者的思绪闪回 (flashed back) 到过去, 也就是她告诉作者太老以至于不能学习计算机的那个日子。
- 13 A 【解析】根据 “she had a lot of learning to do” 及上一段第一句中的 “to make a CD” 可知, 这里表示 “为了制作 (produce)” CD 唱片。
- 14 B 【解析】句中的 not just 表示 “不仅仅” 之意。句子的意思是: 制作 CD 不仅仅是坐在钢琴前演奏。
- 15 D 【解析】联系上文中的 “the piano and playing” 等语境可知, 为了制作 CD, 她不得不要去研究和选择歌曲 (songs)。
- 16 C 【解析】玛丽琳认为自己太老了, 不能学习新知识, 由此可知, 这里选 someone, 指玛丽琳自己。
- 17 A 【解析】玛丽琳年龄虽大, 可是却成功学习了计算机, 制作了 CD, 她的故事证明 (proves) 了作者的信念。
- 18 D 【解析】文章涉及学习中的问题主要是年龄, 所以作者这里说, “无论你年龄 (age) 多大”。
- 19 B 【解析】在作者看来, 玛丽琳是令人鼓舞的人 (inspiration)。
- 20 C 【解析】本文作者讲述了玛丽琳的经历, 所以该句的意思是: 我希望和你一起分享 (sharing) 玛丽琳的故事。

## II. 短文改错

During my second month of nursing school, our professors gave us a quiz. I had smoothly finished the others questions when I got stuck on the last one: “What’s the first name of the woman who clean the school?” I had seen, many times, the woman, tall and in cleans her fifty, but how could I know her name? I handed in my paper, fifties leave the last question blankly. After a class ended, one student leaving blank the asked for the answer for the question. The professor said, “As you to know, that in your careers you will meet many people. You should respect them and care about them, even if you just smile if/though”

and say ‘hello’ to them.”

## Section V Communication Workshop & Culture Corner & Bulletin Board

### 题组 A 学业水平测试

正文 P157

#### I. 单词拼写

- 1 apron 2 scissors 3 comb  
4 dustbin 5 garlic 6 additional/extra  
7 boundary 8 preserving 9 contains  
10 information

#### II. 单句语法填空

- 1 originally 2 contrasting  
3 in; in 4 to preserve; from  
5 to preserve/preserving 6 to  
7 of 8 an  
9 that/which; when 10 that

#### III. 单句改错

- 1 Considered→Considering 2 While→When  
3 is→are 4 why→because  
5 what→that 6 when→where  
7 associate→associated 8 into→in  
9 in→out

### 题组 B 高考水平测试

正文 P158

#### I. 七选五

**语篇导读** 本文就如何消磨时间提出了几点建议, 如合上眼睛做白日梦, 到户外去活动, 不要总是看手机等。

- 1 F 【解析】考查过渡衔接句。上文提到这是青少年的放松技巧, 下文提到他们紧张、太忙了, 由此可知所填的是引出下文的过渡句, F 项 (然而, 许多成年人忘了如何去) 符合语境。
- 2 A 【解析】考查过渡衔接句。本部分的小标题是 “到户外去”, A 项 (去野餐) 符合标题的内容。
- 3 C 【解析】考查细节注释句。根据上文的 “注意有多少人没用手机” 可知, C 项 (你肯定不需要计算器) 可承接上文。
- 4 E 【解析】考查细节注释句。本部分的小标题是 “Find new music.”, E 项 (Finding new music is easier than ever before.) 与此语意相符。
- 5 B 【解析】考查主旨概括句。根据本部分的最后两句 “Annoying people is the best. Try it!” 可知, B 项 (去打扰别人) 可作为小标题。

#### II. 短文改错

First, I’d like to thank you for your reminding, although I don’t agree with your view which students should spend more time on that

their lessons instead of read novels. Indeed, reading novels takes reading up some of the time that should be spent on lessons, but it'll make us know how harder life is. Beside, by reading novels we can gain hard Besides what we can't learn from our textbook. Of course, reading novels textbooks has its shortcomings. Novels that have wrong ideas will make us to do something wrong. Maybe, in your eyes, the disadvantages of reading novels outweighs the advantages. But in our opinion, reading outweigh my novels is real like another pair of eyes, which broadens my really horizon.

## Unit 12 单元复习方案

### 专项提升

→ 正文 P165

### 一、基础巩固

#### I. 单词拼写

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 expectations | 2 informally |
| 3 curiously    | 4 modest     |
| 5 arrival      | 6 whispered  |
| 7 preview      | 8 cautious   |
| 9 majority     | 10 Contrary  |

#### II. 单句语法填空

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 tasting             | 2 filled; reaching |
| 3 making              | 4 chatting         |
| 5 leaving; damaged    | 6 to have invented |
| 7 pointing            | 8 sitting; fixed   |
| 9 to meet; increasing | 10 to inform       |

#### III. 单句改错

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 to go→going                          | 2 knowing→to know    |
| 3 posting→to post                      | 4 working→to work    |
| 5 to answer→answering 或 to be answered |                      |
| 6 Having 后加 been                       | 7 Breathed→Breathing |
| 8 sit→sitting                          | 9 looks→looking      |
| 10 realized→realizing                  |                      |

#### IV. 单句写作

- |                           |
|---------------------------|
| 1 owe you an apology for  |
| 2 risk losing             |
| 3 were; at all            |
| 4 has been confused about |
| 5 keep up with            |
| 6 persuade; to join       |
| 7 felt ashamed of         |
| 8 give; an appetite for   |

- 9 see her off

- 10 stared at

### V. 单项填空

- 1 D 【解析】claim 后不能使用 *v. -ing* 做宾语, 再根据时间状语“yesterday”和句意可知, 应使用完成时, 故答案为 D 项。
- 2 B 【解析】appreciate 后可接动名词做宾语, 答案为 B 项。
- 3 A 【解析】根据句意, mean 在句中表示“意味着”, 其后应接名词或动名词。句意: 在伦敦的一些地方, 错过了一班公共汽车就意味着又要等一个小时。
- 4 D 【解析】根据句意, 应使用现在分词的完成时的被动语态的否定式, not 应位于最前面, 答案为 D 项。
- 5 D 【解析】本题中 to 为介词, 后接名词或动名词。visit 和 walk 用作名词时, 其前应使用 a; B 项若 visit 后加 to 则正确, 故答案为 D 项。
- 6 C 【解析】lead to 中的 to 为介词, 在此应接动名词做宾语。根据句意并结合选项, 此处应使用动名词复合结构的被动式, 故答案为 C 项。
- 7 B 【解析】不定式可以做目的状语或与 only 连用表示结果, 但不符合本题语境。walk 是句子主语 he 发出的动作, 应使用现在分词, 而不是过去分词; walk 与 feel 两个动作同时发生, 因此用现在分词的一般式, 故选 B 项。
- 8 B 【解析】此处为现在分词做定语。indicate 与 evidence 之间为主谓关系, 故选 B 项。
- 9 A 【解析】call 是母亲的动作, 表主动, 可先排除 B 和 C。hear 后接动名词做宾语补足语时, 表示“听见……正在……”, 故选 A 项。
- 10 A 【解析】此处用现在分词短语“hoping that I'd do as much for him”做伴随状语。句意: 托尼借给我钱, 希望我也为他做些事情。
- 11 B 【解析】分析句子结构并结合选项可知, 此处应用不定式做目的状语。
- 12 A 【解析】此处为现在分词做状语, flood 与 memory 之间为主谓关系, 故选 A 项。
- ### 二、能力提升
- #### 语法填空
- 1 who 【解析】所填词引导非限制性定语从句, 并在从句中做主语, 先行词是 actress, 故用 who。
- 2 an 【解析】表示“一个哥哥”用不定冠词, elder 发音以元音素开头, 故用 an。
- 3 and 【解析】此处表示“她有金色的头发、大大的眼睛和甜美的微笑”, 三者是并列关系, 故用 and。
- 4 acted 【解析】由上一句可知, act 这一动作发生在过去, 故句子应用一般过去时。
- 5 experiencing 【解析】a little girl 与 experience 是主动关



系,故填 experiencing,experiencing...做后置定语。

**6** carefully 【解析】修饰动词 read 用副词,carefully 意为“仔细地”。

**7** exciting 【解析】做系动词 be 的表语,表示“令人兴奋的”,用 exciting。excited 意为“兴奋的”,通常用来形容人。

**8** movies 【解析】可数名词 movie 前有数词 four 修饰,故用复数形式。

**9** herself 【解析】enrich 的执行者与承受者是互指关系,故宾语应用反身代词。

**10** to give 【解析】volunteer to do sth. 自愿做某事,是固定短语。

## 单元测评方案 → 正文 P171

### 第一部分 听力

**1** A **2** B **3** C **4** C **5** A

**6** B **7** C **8** B **9** C **10** C

**11** A **12** B **13** A **14** B **15** A

**16** C **17** C **18** A **19** B **20** B

### 听力材料

(Text 1)

W: Where do you have meals? Does your host provide them for you?

M: Oh, the host only provides dinner, but I can prepare simple breakfast. And I have free lunch at school.

(Text 2)

W: Do you know anything about the Beatles?

M: You mean the band? Yes. I know them well. They started back in 1960, and they broke up in 1980. Oh, sorry, I mean in 1970. So they were together for 10 years.

(Text 3)

W: The price is reasonable, but if you don't like this studio apartment, I can show you a new one-bedroom unit up on the third floor.

M: All right. This one just doesn't have enough room for me.

(Text 4)

M: Look! That's the building on the other side. The bank we're going to is just inside it. Let's cross here.

W: You're kidding. We'll never make it safely! Let's cross at the traffic lights.

(Text 5)

M: Maggie, our holiday's coming soon. What are you going to do?

W: Well, I've been thinking about nothing but the coming exams. I've gone over half my notebook.

(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 get the bus to town with my friends as usual and we'll probably go to the new cinema in the shopping center. 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: Work? In the future? Well, I think as companies get more computerized, they're finding ways of using fewer workers.

M: Yeah. And more and more people will be working at home because of computers.

W: Wow, I'd really love that. Can you imagine spending most of your work week in the comfort of your own home?

M: Personally, I would have freer timetable and get much more done. And with e-mails, faxes and phone calls you can still keep in touch with everyone you need to.

W: Well, I'm afraid I might just sit back and turn on the TV!

(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: Dan Seville.

W: Oh, hi, Dan, it's Jessica. I'm really sorry. I'll be heading off to New York early tomorrow morning. So I won't be able to pick you up at the airport after all. I'm really, really sorry.

M: Oh, don't worry.

W: I know that you arrive at the airport at eight in the evening.

M: 8:10, that's right.

W: So you really need to catch the last train at 9:50, so the first step is to get from the airport to the railway station. You could take the bus instead of a taxi.

M: Right. OK.

W: The train is due to get in at about 11:30. I've booked you into a hotel near the station. It's called Le Metropole. You can walk from the station. When you've checked in the hotel, I suggest you get a meal there. They'll still be serving food at that time.

M: OK. That sounds wonderful.

(Text 10)

W: Karl, welcome. I know you were in the national competition last week and won second.

M: Yes.

W: And how do you feel when you get out there on the ice?

M: I do get nervous, so I never think about other skaters. I focus on the audience hoping they enjoy it—then I skate well. If I start thinking about the judges, then I make mistakes.

W: You have to practise every day obviously. Do you have time for any hobbies?

M: Not much. I go swimming whenever I can—that was my first love before skating. I'd love to go horse riding or play tennis, but I can't fit everything in.

W: I hear that you're going to be in a TV show next week. You must take pride in yourself, aren't you?

M: You could say that again. I always loved the TV show *Ice Champions* when I was a child and I really can't believe that I'm going to be one of the judges.

W: What kind of things will you be looking for as a judge?

M: Well, the skaters should show that they are able to do all the moves without any problems. Each skater has a partner. They can't choose who they skate with but they can decide which music they want to skate to.

W: It sounds like an interesting show. Thank you, Karl.

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

#### A

**语篇导读** 本文主要介绍了罗伯特·麦克拉姆评选的100部最伟大的英文小说中的7部小说及被评选的原因。

**21** A **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据 *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe (1719) 部分的“By the end of the 19th century, no book in English literary history had enjoyed more editions and translations.”可知, 20 世纪前《鲁宾逊漂流记》(*Robinson Crusoe*) 的翻译量最大, 故选 A 项。

**22** C **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据 *Clarissa* by Samuel Richardson (1748) 部分的“in the book that Samuel Johnson described as ‘the first book in the world that shows the knowledge about the human heart’”可知, 塞缪尔·约翰逊(Samuel Johnson) 认为这本书带给我们的是关于人心(the human heart) 的知识, 故选 C 项。

**23** D **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据 *Tom Jones* by Henry Fielding (1749) 部分的“*Tom Jones* is a classic English novel that gets the spirit of its age and whose characters are well-known since they represent the society at that time.”可知, 《汤姆·琼斯》(*Tom Jones*) 中这些人物之所以出名是因为他们能够反映当时的社会, 故选 D 项。

#### B

**语篇导读** 本文主要介绍了不同年代中国大学生的阅读偏好。随着时间的更迭, 中国大学生的阅读习惯和特征也在不断变化, 这反映了年轻人思想和素质的变化。

**24** D **【解析】** 主旨大意题。根据第二段的前两句“The 1960s was the time for admiring heroes. Chinese university students had a thirst for reading heroic stories.”可知, 20 世纪 60 年代, 英雄主义的书籍在中国大学生中很流行。后面则详细列举了相关书籍, 故 D 项概括了第二段的主旨。

**25** B **【解析】** 词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“University students in the 1970s were quite industrious in study. They spent much time in study than in spare-time reading.”可知, 20 世纪 70 年代的中国大学生花在学习上的时间比课外阅读的时间多, 由此可推知, 这一时期的大学生都比较勤奋, 故画线词应意为“勤奋的”, 故选 B 项。

**26** C **【解析】** 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“‘At that time, foreign and Chinese masterpieces, especially works of Hugo and Shelley were the books young people often read.’”可知, 在 20 世纪 80 年代, 年轻人可选择中外各类巨作, 即可选择很多书去读。

**27** D **【解析】** 主旨大意题。综观全文可知, 本文主要介绍了不同时期大学生们的阅读偏好, 故选 D 项。

#### C

**语篇导读** 本文主要介绍了先进的技术设备会在自然灾害到来时为救援工作人员提供更多有效的帮助。

**28** C **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“need information more than anything else”和“‘They need a clear picture of the damage...to be able to take quick action.’”可知, 灾难发生后, 像世界粮食计划署这样的机构最需要的就是有关灾难损害情况的信息。故选 C 项。

**29** A **【解析】** 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“The picture... shows great damage to the epicenter, where 90% of the buildings were destroyed...one pixel stands for half a meter of land. That's a very close look of how things are on the ground. It helped rescue teams a lot.”可知, 卫星拍摄的图片非常清晰准确, 对于救援队的帮助非常大, 这些细节的描述都是为了突显其作用, 故选 A 项。

**30** D **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“‘They are able to see through clouds, which is helpful when weather conditions prevent the use of optical instruments.’”可知, 卫星能够透过云层观察, 这在天气状况阻碍光学仪器使用时是很有帮助的, 由此可知, 卫星相对于光学仪器来说, 其独特的优势就是可以在恶劣的天气透过云层观察。故选 D 项。

**31** C **【解析】** 细节理解题。从里卡尔多·罗谢利所说的“Several disaster prediction technologies have been developed over the years. We are also working hard to provide a more effective instrument to predict natural disasters”可知, 他们正在努力寻找更好的灾难预测设备。

#### D

**语篇导读** 位于阿姆斯特丹的德勤总部大楼, 被誉为全球“最环保大楼”, 本文主要介绍了它的智能办公方面的情况。

**32** D **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“a gym that allows you not just to get fit but also to contribute to the energy supply of the office”可知, 这座大楼的健身房不仅可以让人们锻炼, 也可以(将运动的动能)用于办公楼的能源供应。故选 D 项。

**33** A **【解析】** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Dutch firm OVG, liked it so much that they moved in when it was

finished”及“The building...was designed by London-based architects PLP Architecture.”可知,整栋大楼是由 PLP 公司为 OVG 公司设计的,故选 A 项。

- 34 D 【解析】细节理解题。从文中对大楼的种种描述,如动能的回收利用,机器人安保,雨水冲洗马桶以及第四段中提到的飞利浦设计的 LED 节能光板等,都可看出整栋楼的设计兼具智能和环保两个特点,故选 D 项。

- 35 A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“The Edge is an experimental project and that not everything has worked.”可知,该大楼是一个实验品,其设计的所有功能并未完全运作,还未达到尽善尽美。由此可以推断,接下来作者可能会谈到大楼的不足和面临的挑战,故选 A 项。

## 第二节

**语篇导读** 多读书是通往成功的途径,然而仅仅热爱读书并不能使人成功,但成功的人却都是真正热爱读书的人。本文主要介绍了成功人士的共同特点。

- 36 D 【解析】根据上文语境可知,设空处应与成功人士有关,再根据下文中的小标题“*They have increased focus.*”,“*They set goals.*”和“*They have increased memory.*”可推知,这些都是成功人士的特点,故 D 项(他们所有人都有以下的共同特点。)符合语境。

- 37 C 【解析】根据设空处前的“*Successful people are able to focus on one task for a long period of time.*”可知,成功人士能够长时间专注于一项任务。再根据空后的“*It's also not a singular process.*”可知,此处也应含有否定含义,C 项(即,读书不是一个快速的过程。)符合语境。C 项中的 isn't 与下文中的“*It's also not*”相呼应。

- 38 B 【解析】设空处为本段的小标题,即本段的主旨句,根据下文中的内容可知,本段主要介绍成功人士如何巧妙地利用时间,故 B 项符合语境。

- 39 G 【解析】根据本段的小标题“*They set goals.*”可知,本段主要介绍成功人士如何设定目标。G 项中的“*set goals*”与小标题中的“*set goals*”属于原词复现,且根据上文语境可知,G 项符合语境。

- 40 E 【解析】根据下文中的“*Successful people don't agree with Homer Simpson's belief that learning something new pushes something old out.*”可知,成功人士不相信学习新东西就会把旧的东西忘记,由此可知,此处应指成功人士了解大脑有多强大,学的东西越多,就越容易记住信息。故 E 项符合语境。

## 第三部分 语言知识运用

### 第一节

**语篇导读** 随着作者不断地成长,作者对于家的概念的理解也在不断地更新。他由衷地感谢自己的家人以及延伸意义上的“家人”对自己成长的帮助与关爱。

- 41 B 【解析】fond of 意为“喜欢”;full of 意为“充满”;tired of 意为“对……感到厌倦”;proud of 意为“为……感到骄傲”。此处表示“但这个词对于我而言,充满了情感和爱意”。故选 B 项。

- 42 A 【解析】句意:自从我出生的那一刻起,父母给予了我

很多的爱,我无法要求任何比那更好的东西了。此处 shower 为动词,意为“慷慨给予;大量给予”。根据句意可知,父母给予作者的是“爱”,故选 A 项。

- 43 D 【解析】句意:随着我渐渐长大,家的定义在不断变化。根据上下文语境可知 change 正确。故选 D 项。

- 44 C 【解析】句意:在字典里,它指的是一群由血缘联系在一起的人。根据语境及常识可知 blood 正确。故选 C 项。

- 45 B 【解析】句意:当我住在菲律宾时,这样的定义确实符合事实。根据设空处后的句子可知,“我”身边围绕着直系亲属,并总有亲戚来造访,故此处指家的定义符合字典里面的定义,即一群由血缘关系联系在一起的人。true 意为“符合事实的”,符合语境。故选 B 项。

- 46 D 【解析】此处指的是作者的身边一直围绕着直系亲属。fellow 意为“伙伴”;friend 意为“朋友”;classmate 意为“同学”;relative 意为“亲戚”,符合语境。且此处和上文所说的由血缘关系联系在一起的人相呼应。故选 D 项。

- 47 C 【解析】句意:每天都会有人到家里造访,甚至只是为了简短地打个招呼。此处表示强调,故选 C 项。

- 48 A 【解析】句意:现在,在美国,我绝大多数的亲属都住在不同的州。此处与前面提到的作者住在菲律宾时的情况形成对比,指亲人都在不同的地方。故选 A 项。

- 49 B 【解析】句意:然而,我在一群和我没有血缘联系的人们那里找到了另一种意义上的家。根据后文中的“*as the* 51 *of my family*”可知,作者将这些没有血缘关系的人们当作家人,故选 B 项。

- 50 C 【解析】be related to 意为“与……有联系”,符合语境。

- 51 D 【解析】根据语境可知,作者将自己最好的朋友及其家人看作自己延伸意义上的家人。experience 意为“经验,经历”;experiment 意为“实验”;ceremony 意为“仪式”;extension 意为“延伸,扩展”,符合语境。文章倒数第二句提到的“*extended families*”可以作为本题的线索和提示,故选 D 项。

- 52 A 【解析】此处表示作者将自己在排球队的队友们看作自己的家人,consider...as...意为“认为;看作”。故选 A 项。

- 53 B 【解析】根据设空处后的“*when needed*”可知,此处应该表示帮忙的意思,give a helping hand 意为“伸出援助之手”,故选 B 项。

- 54 C 【解析】此处表示作者将同学们当作另一种家人。且根据本段首句中的“*types*”可知,type 为正确答案。spoon 意为“汤匙”;branch 意为“树枝”;type 意为“种类”;basin 意为“盆”。故选 C 项。

- 55 D 【解析】句意:他们在学校作业和家庭作业上帮助我,并且为我解释一些对我来说似乎很陌生的概念。foreign 意为“陌生的”,符合语境。故选 D 项。

- 56 C 【解析】句意:一切都始于我的父母的支持。A 项中的 face 与 with 搭配时,应为 be faced with,意为“面临,面对”;compare...with...意为“与……相比较”;start with...

意为“始于……”,符合语境;meet with...意为“与……会面”。故选 C 项。

**57** A 【解析】encourage 意为“鼓励”;ask 意为“要求”;want 意为“想要”;allow 意为“允许”。根据语境可知,此处表示父母鼓励作者去认识更多的人,故选 A 项。

**58** B 【解析】根据设空处后的“practices”可知,此处应表示作者的父母开车送作者去参加比赛和训练。故选 B 项。

**59** D 【解析】根据语境可知,此处指作者的父母鼓励作者去尝试新的事物。treat 意为“治疗,对待”;touch 意为“触摸”;switch 意为“转变,转换”;try 意为“尝试”。故选 D 项。

**60** A 【解析】句意:如果没有我的家和延伸意义上的家,我不知自己将身处何地。know 意为“知道”;doubt 意为“怀疑”;ignore 意为“忽视”;hesitate 意为“犹豫”。根据句意可知,know 符合语境,故选 A 项。

## 第二节

**语篇导读** 本文主要讲述作者的丈夫鼓励作者重拾信心并重新开始自己的教学事业的故事。

**61** was forced 【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意:几年前,由于身体健康状况很差,我被迫辞掉了教学工作。be forced to do sth. 意为“被迫做某事”。因本文讲述的为过去发生的事,且 I 与 force 之间为被动关系,所以应用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 was forced。

**62** Staying 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:我待在家里,情绪低落,感觉自己很没用。句中已有谓语动词,且无连接词与此处谓语部分连接,故此处应为非谓语动词形式,句子的主语 I 与动词 stay 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,故用现在分词做状语。故填 Staying。

**63** confidence 【解析】考查词性转换。句意:詹姆斯感觉到我的自信心正在一点点消退。“James felt”后面跟的是宾语从句,“my 63”是宾语从句的主语,形容词性物主代词 my 后面应该接名词,故填 confidence。

**64** a 【解析】考查冠词。句意:你是一个好老师。teacher 为可数名词单数,此处泛指“一个好老师”,前面应用不定冠词修饰,故填 a。

**65** better 【解析】考查形容词的比较级。句意:重新开始,你会比之前的任何时候都好。从设空处后的“than ever before”可知,此处应用比较级,故填 better。

**66** where 【解析】考查定语从句。句意:……教学是一项使命,在这项使命中,我可以帮助我的学生们学习得更多,思考得更多,并得到更多。分析句子结构可知,设空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 mission,又因为引导词在定语从句中做状语,故填 where。

**67** to 【解析】考查介词。句意:由于他充满爱和鼓励的话,我感觉到莫大的鼓舞。thanks to 为固定搭配,意为“由于;幸亏”,故填 to。

**68** greatly 【解析】考查词性转换。句意见上一题解析。设空处修饰形容词 inspired,应用副词,故填 greatly,意为“非常;大大地”。

**69** months 【解析】考查名词单复数。句意:那之后过了几个月,我又重新回去教学了。设空处前有“a few”修饰,

应该用可数名词复数,故填 months。

**70** yourself 【解析】考查代词。句意:请对你爱的人说具有爱意的话,对自己也应如此。根据语境可知,此处应填反身代词。故填 yourself。

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 短文改错

It was <sup>a</sup> hot July day when my family arrived at North Carolina's coast <sup>to</sup> a holiday. Upon arrival, my dad became aware <sup>for</sup> that he had lost <sup>my</sup> favorite sunglasses. After that, my dad remained <sup>his</sup> quite annoying because he would be unable to read all day just due annoyed to the lose of his sunglasses. He had ~~been~~ developed the habit of loss reading for years. Dad became so disappointed that he looked at the sky but said, “Could someone be kind enough to help me and finding my sunglasses?” Hearing this, I said, “Dad, let your find or to find sunglasses go. After all, we are having a holiday, so let's enjoy our .” Then Dad smiled and hug us. ourselves hugged

### 第二节 书面表达

#### 【参考范文】

Dear Mr and Mrs Johns,

I'm glad to know that you are coming to China next week. It's a great opportunity for me to repay your help and hospitality when I was in America.

For your stay in China, I'll arrange for you to visit some of the most famous places of interest here, like the Great Wall, the West Lake in Hangzhou and the Landscape of Guilin. Meanwhile, I'll also take you to taste some of the delicious Chinese food. I bet you'll have a most enjoyable week.

Would you please tell me some information about your flight so that I can pick you up at the airport? Looking forward to seeing you again.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 必修4 模块备考方略

### 模块测评方案

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### 第一部分 听力

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

#### 听力材料

(Text 1)

W: James, you've been watching TV for the whole evening. What's on?



M: It's a science program on the origin of the universe. I'll give a presentation on it in my class tomorrow.

(Text 2)

M: Hello! Do you have *The Best of Mozart*?

W: Er... Sorry. We've just sold out, but we can order one for you. If you give us your number, we'll call when the CD arrives.

(Text 3)

W: We'd better be going now, or we'll be late for the train.

M: No rush. It's 8:30 now. We still have two hours.

(Text 4)

M: I'm tired of travelling all those hours to work.

W: Yeah. I know what you mean. I used to drive two hours to work each way. But now I live within walking distance from my office. I don't even need a bike.

(Text 5)

W: Hi, Andy. I didn't see you in Professor Smith's class yesterday. What happened?

M: Well. I had a headache, so I called him and asked for sick leave.

(Text 6)

W: The biggest mistake I made... eh... was leaving college in my last year, and not completing my education. So I'm thinking of going back to school.

M: School? To study what?

W: Ecology. I'm interested in relationships between humans and nature.

M: Cool. Is it what you studied years ago?

W: No, I majored in chemistry then.

(Text 7)

M: Good morning, madam. I'm your guide for this trip.

W: How lovely! Could you tell me about the hotel I'm going to stay at?

M: Yes, of course. The Grand Hotel opened in 1990. And it sits on the seaside along the South Coast Highway. It's the most beautiful hotel here.

W: That sounds great.

M: And there are some restaurants outside, so at dinner time, you'll have a lot of choices.

W: That's really nice. I like to have some local foods while travelling. What about the scenery around it?

M: The hotel has the best views of the Pacific Ocean.

W: Oh, I think I will love this hotel.

(Text 8)

W: Hi, Mike.

M: Hi, Alice. Nice to see you. You don't often come here.

W: I usually have fast food delivered to my office. I just come here for a change today.

M: The environment here is good, clean and relatively quiet.

W: Yeah. And I heard the food is tasty. By the way, are you going to the concert tomorrow evening?

M: Yes, are you?

W: Yeah. Catherine was supposed to go with me. But she may have

to work extra hours tomorrow. Do you know anyone who might like to go?

M: No, but if you like, I can ask around. Eh, Joan might want to go.

W: Yes, she is a great fan of classical music. I'll give her a ring after lunch.

(Text 9)

W: Hi. I've only just arrived.

M: Oh. Good. Now here are the keys. Let's go in. There are two apartments. The one for rent is on the right. Do come in.

W: Thank you. I like the carpet. The colour is nice, isn't it?

M: Yes, and this apartment is in good condition. Here is your lounge.

W: Where would we eat?

M: There is this corner there or you can use your kitchen. Come in and see.

W: The kitchen is quite small.

M: Yeah, but it has everything: cooker, fridge, even a dish-washer.

W: And there are lots of cupboards.

M: Let me show you the bedrooms. This is the smaller one.

W: It's a good size, though.

M: Now come into the other bedroom. You can see the bathroom, too.

W: Yes, it is very nice, but I'll have to ask my friend first, and we'll come together. I understand it's \$800 a month.

M: But a few blocks downtown would be much more expensive.

W: Well, thank you. I will be in touch.

(Text 10)

M: Thank you very much. Thank you, Doctor Johnson. Well, it is really great to be back at university again. The thing that I want to tell you today is this: Education is important. When I came to the US, I was only thinking about being a carpenter. But I could not read the newspaper and I could not understand the news on television or movies or anything like this. So I entered the city college to take English classes for foreigner students. I was very proud that I was going to a college because no one in my family ever went to any college or to any university. You know, when you are fifteen years old in my country, you finish school and then you learn a trade and that's exactly what I did. When I was fifteen years old, I learned how to be a carpenter. A year later, I came to America. Luckily, I met a very good teacher, who encouraged me to take some math classes, business classes and history classes. And I became a full-time college student.

And today, when I look back, I'm so happy because you never know where life will take you. All of a sudden, I started making money because I was really good at math. You know, how to work out everything with math is so important. This is something that I learned when I started my own business, which is doing really well.

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 第一节

A

#### 语篇导读

本文介绍了在华盛顿特区的四个自行车旅行的行程。

21 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一个行程中的最后一句

“Reserve your spot before availability...”可知, Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D. C. 之旅是需要提前预约的。故选 A 项。

- 22 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据题干中的 Capital City Bike Tour 可定位到第三个行程中的“Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents...”可知在 Capital City Bike Tour 可以听到有趣的故事。故选 D 项。

- 23 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一个行程中的第一句“Join a small group bike tour for an evening of exploration in the heart of Washington, D. C.”和最后一句“All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.”可知,在夜里旅行提供的设备是 safety lights。故选 D 项。

## B

**语篇导读** 本文主要讲述了《早安英国》的节目主持人在节目 *Save Money: Good Food* 中,在大厨 Matt 的帮助下教给人们如何用最少的钱,做出美味和营养的食物。

- 24 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段中的“...but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.”和第二段的“In *Save Money: Good Food*...”可推知, Susanna Reid 开始了一档新的节目。故选 B 项。
- 25 C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句中的“...and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste...”可知, Matt Tebbutt 在一些做饭的事情上给予她一些帮助。故选 C 项。
- 26 C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段的第一句话可知, *Save Money: Good Food* 是继 *Save Money: Good Health* 之后的一档节目,由此可推知第四段作者打算给读者补充一些 *Save Money: Good Food* 的背景信息。故选 C 项。
- 27 D 【解析】标题归纳题。根据第一段中的“...but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.”可知,本文的最佳题目是:用更少的钱,做出美味的食物。故选 D 项。

## C

**语篇导读** 本文主要讲述随着社会的发展,很多语言都消失了。并且分析了语言消失的原因和目前语言消失的现状。

- 28 B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers... developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that...they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.”可知,在游猎采集的时代,语言的种类是很多的。故选 B 项。
- 29 C 【解析】词义猜测题。根据前文所说很多语言都消失了,以及画线词后的“such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over(像英语、西班牙语和汉语逐渐占据上风)”可知,一些有影响力的语言在逐渐取代其他语言。所以画线的词意为“有影响力的”,故选 C 项。
- 30 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段的第一句“At present, the world has about 6,800 languages.”和最后一句“The median number of speakers is a mere 6,000, which

means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.”可推知,少于 6 000 人说的语言种类大约有 3 400 种,故选 B 项。

- 31 C 【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了随着人类社会的发展,很多语言都消失了。并且分析了语言消失的原因和目前语言消失的现状,故选 C 项。

## D

**语篇导读** 一项新的研究表明,如果继续使用着一些旧设备,这些旧设备消耗的能源要比那些发挥同样作用的新设备消耗的能源多得多。纽约罗切斯特理工学院的 Callie Babbitt 和她的同事们跟踪记录了一些旧设备的耗电情况。研究员们建议用新设备替换旧设备。

- 32 A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“That’s bad news for the environment—and our wallets—as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.”可知,作者认为新设备更加环保。故选 A 项。
- 33 D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的第一句“To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues...tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life...”可知,他们做研究是为了弄清这些旧设备的耗电量。故选 D 项。
- 34 B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.”可知,越陈旧的电器越耗电,分析四个选项可知,tablet(平板电脑)是最省电的。故选 B 项。
- 35 A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“...but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function...”可知,本文建议人们用新设备替换旧设备,即停止使用旧设备。故选 A 项。

## 第二节

**语篇导读** 房间的颜色设计和搭配是创建心仪的房间的第一步。本文作者从屋内小物件的颜色、家具的颜色和墙壁的颜色等三个方面给出了建议。

- 36 B 【解析】根据空前的问题“Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day?”中的关键词 looking for 可知, B 项中的 looking for 与其对应,且设空处起到承上启下的作用,所以 B 项符合语境。
- 37 A 【解析】空前的“Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point.”指出想让你的房间变成你想要的样子有很多不同的技巧,结合空后的 they can get a little complex 可知,此处是说“尽管这些技巧都很有用,但是它们可能有点儿复杂”。故 A 项符合语境。
- 38 D 【解析】根据上一段最后的“the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones”和后两段分别介绍“medium color choices”和“the large color decisions”可知,本段介绍的是

small color choices. 故 D 项“Small color choices are the ones we're most familiar with.”符合语境。

- 39 G 【解析】根据空后的“*They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.*”可知,这里提出了两方面的建议,与 G 项中的“*in two major ways*”相对应。故选 G 项。

- 40 F 【解析】根据空前的“*Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant.*”可知,此处是说这一切付出(时间、精力和相关花费)都是必然的。故 F 项符合语境。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用

#### 第一节

**语篇导读** 本文主要讲述了作者(一位父亲)要去 Byron Bay 见 13 年来没有见过面的儿子的故事。恰巧此时作者看到一艘皮划艇遇到了麻烦,他毫不犹豫地去救人,最终发现被救的人是自己的儿子。

- 41 D 【解析】根据上文“*He'd moved to England with his mum when he was three*”和下文“*he wanted to come to visit me*”可知,作者的儿子 Ben 在三岁时就跟着他妈妈去英国了,现在他发邮件说想回来看作者,由此可推断,此处表达的是,自从作者上次见到他已经有 13 年了。比较四个选项可知,只有 last“上次”符合语境。

- 42 A 【解析】由上文可知,作者很久没和儿子见面了,且根据下文的“*when he emailed me saying he wanted to come to visit me*”可知,作者的儿子要来看他。由此可知,作者应是非常高兴的。delight 意为“高兴”;relief 意为“宽慰,轻松”;anger 意为“怒气”;worry 意为“担心;忧虑”,故 A 项符合语境。

- 43 C 【解析】根据第一段内容及常识可知,作者要见 13 年没见过面的儿子,自然是兴奋的。scared 意为“害怕的”;shocked 意为“震惊的”;thrilled 意为“非常兴奋的;非常激动的”;ashamed 意为“惭愧的”。故选 C 项。

- 44 C 【解析】由上文中的“*come to visit me*”及常理可推断,Byron Bay 应是父子约定要见面的地方。故 C 项符合语境。

- 45 A 【解析】根据上下文语境可知,这里描述的是海湾沐浴在阳光下的景象。bathe 意为“沐浴;洗澡”;clean 意为“干净的”;deep 意为“深的”;form 意为“形成”,故 A 项符合语境。

- 46 B 【解析】根据下文的叙述并结合语境可知,此处表示“作者发现一艘皮划艇遇到了麻烦”,由常识可知,应是靠近了才会注意到。比较四个选项可知,closer(靠近的)符合语境。

- 47 A 【解析】根据下文作者的反应“*I took off my T-shirt and* 49 *into the water.*”可知,皮划艇遇到了麻烦。in trouble 意为“处于困境中”;in advance 意为“提前”;in question 意为“讨论中的;有疑问,不确定”;in battle 意为“在战斗中”。故选 A 项。

- 48 B 【解析】根据上下文语境可知,作者发现皮划艇遇到了麻烦,故此处表达的是“有什么不对劲的事情”。not right 符合语境。

- 49 C 【解析】根据上文中的“*took off my T-shirt*”及空后的

“*into the water*”可知,此处是说作者脱了 T 恤衫跳入水中。stare 意为“盯着看;凝视”;sink 意为“下沉”;dive 意为“潜水;跳水”;fall 意为“下落;跌倒”。dive into 意为“跳进”,故 C 项符合语境。

- 50 D 【解析】根据常识、空后的 violently 和下文关于救助的描写可知,被救的人在发抖。argue 意为“争吵”;fight 意为“打斗”;shout 意为“大喊”;shake 意为“摇动;发抖”,故 D 项符合语境。

- 51 C 【解析】根据上文可知应是有人掉进了水里,且由下文的“*out of the water*”可知,此处表达的是,作者帮助把那个年轻人带出水面。lead 意为“带路”;persuade 意为“劝说”;carry 意为“带;运送,背”;keep 意为“保持”。由此可知只有 C 项符合语境。

- 52 B 【解析】根据下文作者对导师进行的询问可知,作者看到这个年轻人的脸时,应是突然想到了什么。occur to sb. 为固定用法,意为“(观念或想法)突然被想到;突然出现在头脑中”,故 B 项符合语境。

- 53 D 【解析】根据本段最后一句“*That stranger was my son!* (那个陌生人是我的儿子)”及上下文语境可知,作者看到那双棕色的眼睛应是熟悉的。sharp 意为“锋利的”;pleasant 意为“令人愉快的”;attractive 意为“吸引人的”;familiar 意为“熟悉的”。由此可知 D 项符合语境。

- 54 D 【解析】根据上文的回答及下文的“*That stranger was my son!*”可知,作者听到回答后马上就知道那个被救的陌生人是自己的儿子。agree 意为“同意”;hesitate 意为“犹豫”;doubt 意为“疑问”;know 意为“知道”,故选 D 项。

- 55 A 【解析】根据下文的“*the family met up for dinner*”可知,Ben 没有生命危险,故此处表示“幸运的”,所以选 A 项。

- 56 D 【解析】根据上文中的“*Ben was well enough...* (Ben 的身体足够好)”可知,此处表示他被允许出院了。return 意为“返回”;relax 意为“放松”;speak 意为“说”;leave 意为“离开”。由此可知 D 项符合语境。

- 57 B 【解析】根据下文 Ben 所说的话及常识可知,Ben 是转向作者才能与作者说话。turn to(转向)符合语境。

- 58 C 【解析】根据上文对作者帮忙救人事件的描写及空后的“*my life*”可知,此处表示“你救了我的性命”。create 意为“创造”;honor 意为“尊敬”;save 意为“挽救”;guide 意为“指引;指导”。由此可知 C 项符合语境。

- 59 A 【解析】根据上文语境可知,作者本来是去与儿子见面,却意外救了一个落水的陌生人,并最终发现被救的人是自己的儿子。由此可知,这是一种巧合。coincidence 意为“巧合”;change 意为“变化”;pity 意为“同情”;pain 意为“痛苦”。由此可知 A 项符合语境。

- 60 B 【解析】根据语境可知,作者是在关键时刻救了自己的儿子。on board 意为“在船上”;in time 意为“及时”;for sure 意为“无疑;肯定”;on purpose 意为“故意”。由此可知 in time 符合语境。

#### 第二节

**语篇导读** 在中国,人们饮食以及重要作物都发生了变化。从 2011 年开始,玉米的种植已经超过了水稻,这一变化不但减少了污染还提高了水质。与此同时,化肥的用量也在减少,这大

大减少了二氧化碳的排放。这些都给世界农业和食品政策的制定者们提供了宝贵的经验。

- 61** has grown 【解析】考查对现在完成时的掌握和应用能力。根据句中的时间状语“Since 2011”可知句子应用现在完成时。主语“the country”是单数形式,故填 has grown。
- 62** the 【解析】考查对英语习惯用法的应用能力。“over/during/in the past/last + 时间段”是固定短语,意为“在刚刚过去的一段时间里”。
- 63** actually 【解析】考查具体语境中词性转换的能力。分析句子结构可知,空处是修饰整个句子,故应填副词形式。
- 64** to improve 【解析】考查具体语境中对非谓语动词的掌握和应用能力。分析语境可知,政府鼓励农民种玉米而不是种水稻是为了改善水质,空处做目的状语,故用动词不定式。
- 65** than 【解析】考查对语境的理解及介词的应用能力。分析句意可知,此句是在将 corn 与 rice 做比较,且由空前的 less 可知此处应填 than 来引出比较的对象。
- 66** pollution 【解析】考查对句子结构的理解及进行词性转换的能力。分析句子结构可知,空处在句中做“has decreased”的宾语,故应用名词形式,此处指的是减少了污染。
- 67** global 【解析】考查根据上下文进行词性转换的能力。根据语境可知,此处指的是中国占全球化肥消费总量的30%左右。空处做定语修饰“fertilizer consumption”,故应用形容词形式。
- 68** started 【解析】考查对一般过去时的掌握和应用能力。由时间状语 2005 可知,这里表述的是过去的情况,故该句应用一般过去时。
- 69** that/which 【解析】考查对句子结构的理解及定语从句的应用能力。分析句子结构可知,空处引导的是定语从句,修饰指物的先行词 program,且空处在从句中做主语,故用 that/which 引导该定语从句。
- 70** feeding 【解析】考查具体语境中状语从句的省略。分析句子结构可知,while 引导的是时间状语从句,从句中

的主语与主句的主语 China 一致,且谓语动词中含有 be 动词,故此处是状语从句的省略形式。China 与 feed 之间是主谓关系,故用现在分词。

#### 第四部分 写作

##### 第一节 短文改错

When I was little, Friday's night was our family game night.  
Friday  
After supper, we would play card games of all sort in the sitting  
sorts  
room. As the kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many  
a  
times I asked to watching them, my parents would not ~~to~~ let me.  
watch  
They would say to us that playing card games would help my brain.  
me  
Still I ^ unwilling to play the games for them sometimes. I didn't  
was with  
realize how right my parents are until I entered high school. The  
were  
games my parents taught me where I was a child turned out to be  
when  
very useful later in my life.

##### 第二节 书面表达

##### 【参考范文】

##### Notice

There is a short English film this weekend. The movie *Growing Together*, which is focused on the story of how our school has developed from a very small school into a famous senior high school with 5,000 teachers and students, will be shown on the playground at 7:00 p. m. —8:00 p. m. on September 15, 2018. This movie will not only arouse the pride of all the students in our school, but also serve as a motivation for everyone to study hard.

Please do not be late, and there will be a piece of writing task in the form of making some valuable suggestions about the movie as homework.

Students' Union