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英语

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(根据教师教学情况不同,课时作业部分可在书中作答,也可撕下使用。)

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 朝代；王朝
2. _____ *adj.* 奇特的；异样的 *vt.* 想象；设想；爱好
3. _____ *n.* 风格；风度；类型
4. _____ *vt.* 移动；搬开
5. _____ *adj.* 以前的；从前的
6. _____ *prep.* 值得的；相当于……的价值 *n.* 价值；作用 *adj.* [古]值钱的
7. _____ *adj.* 文化的
8. _____ *adj.* 稀罕的；稀有的；珍贵的
9. _____ *adj.* 贵重的；有价值的
10. _____ *vi.* 幸存；幸免；生还
11. _____ *vt.* 使吃惊；惊讶
12. _____ *adj.* 令人吃惊的
13. _____ *vt.* 挑选；选择
14. _____ *n.* & *vt.* 设计；图案；构思
15. _____ *v.* 装饰；装修
16. _____ *n.* 艺术家
17. _____ *adj.* 木制的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 寻找
2. _____ 属于
3. _____ 作为报答；回报
4. _____ 处于交战状态
5. _____ 少于
6. _____ 调查
7. _____ 充当
8. _____ 故意

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **have sth. done** 结构，意为“使某事被做”。
   Later, Catherine Ⅱ _____（派人把琥珀屋搬到）a palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers.
2. **the way** 后省略了 **that** 或 **in which** 的定语从句。
   In 1770 the room was completed _____（按照她的要求）.
3. **There is no doubt that...** 意为“毫无疑问……”。
   _____（毫无疑问）the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg...
4. **what** 引导主语从句。
   After that, _____（发生了什么）to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Read the text and match the main idea of each paragraph.

1. Para. 1 A. changes about the owners of the Amber Room
2. Para. 2 B. the rebuilding of the Amber Room
3. Para. 3 C. the introduction of the Amber Room
4. Para. 4 D. the missing of the Amber Room
5. Para. 5 E. the improvement of the Am ber Room

Ⅱ. Read the text carefully and choose the best answer according to the text.

1. The King of Prussia who gave the Amber Room as a gift to Russia was _____.
   A. Frederick Ⅰ B. Frederick William Ⅰ
   C. Peter the Great D. Catherine Ⅱ
2. In 1941, the city of Königsberg belonged to _____.
   A. Germany B. Russia
   C. Sweden D. France
3. From the last paragraph, we can infer that _____.
   A. the Russians and Germans don't think the Amber Room will be found some day
   B. a new Amber Room has been built in St Petersburg, Russia
   C. both the Russians and Germans have built new Amber Rooms in their own countries
   D. the city of St Petersburg was built in 1705
4. The author introduces the Amber Room in the order of _____.
   A. time B. space
   C. importance D. logic

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Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Frederick William Ⅰ, the King of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history.

句式分析

Frederick William I, the King of Prussia,
主语　主语的同位语
could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history.
谓语　引导宾语从句　gift 的定语
宾语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it.

句式分析

主干句：This gift was the Amber Room,
which was given this name
which 引导非限制性定语从句
because several tons of amber were used to make it.
because 引导原因状语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make.

句式分析

本句是复合句，which 引导非限制性定语从句。先行词是 a treasure，引导词在定语从句中作主语。decorated with gold and jewels 是过去分词短语作定语，作用相当于定语从句 which was decorated with gold and jewels。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.

句式分析

There is no doubt 为主干句，其后的 that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg 为 that 引导的同位语从句，which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea 为非限制性定语从句，修饰 Königsberg。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

The Taj Mahal（泰姬陵）is considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world and the finest example of the late style of Indian architecture（建筑）. It is at Agra in northern India. It lies beside the River Jumma in the middle of gardens with quiet pools.

The Taj Mahal was built by the Mogul emperor（皇帝）Shah Jehan, who ruled India in the seventeenth century. It is in memory of his favorite wife, Arjumand Banu Bagam, known as Mumtaz Mahal, who died in 1631. The building, which was completed between 1632 and 1638, was designed by a local Muslim architect（建筑师）, Ustad Ahmad Lahori. The whole building, with gardens and gateway structures, was completed in 1643. The Taj Mahal stands at one end of the garden tomb with marble（大理石）path. The room is softly lighted by the light that passes through double screens of carved marble set high in the walls. The building now is kept in good condition.

It took 22 years to build the Taj Mahal. Shah Jehan planned a similar building, but in black instead of white, to lie on the other side of the river. But before it could be built, Shah Jehan was imprisoned（监禁）by his son and buried next to his wife in the Taj Mahal.

1. The Taj Mahal was built for _____.
   A. Mumtaz Mahal
   B. Shah Jehan
   C. either Mumtaz or Shah
   D. both Mumtaz and Shah
2. Why do you think Shah Jehan was buried next to his wife?
   A. His own tomb hadn't been built.
   B. He hoped to be buried there.
   C. King and Queen should be buried together.
   D. He liked Mumtaz all his life.
3. The passage mainly tells us _____.
   A. why the Taj Mahal was built
   B. the love story between Shah and Mumtaz
   C. some information about the Taj Mahal
   D. the Taj Mahal—the pride of Indians

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4. From the passage we can learn that _____.

A. the Taj Mahal looks more beautiful than before

B. the Taj Mahal doesn't exist now

C. the Taj Mahal has completely changed

D. the Taj Mahal has become a place of interest

B

Carol: I started playing the cello(大提琴) when I was about eight or nine. It was great playing the cello because I was in youth orchestras(管弦乐队) and we went abroad to do tours. But anyway, when I got to university, I stopped playing. Well, there just wasn't time and there were so many other things to do. Luckily, I took it up after my 25th birthday and joined a band(乐队).

Daniel: When I was little, I thought I'd end up learning the guitar like my father, but then I decided that I wanted to have my own instrument(乐器), so I chose the trumpet(小号). I'm in the school jazz band and I'd like to be a musician when I grow up, but my dad says it's difficult to make a living from music. But I don't want to be a lawyer like him. It's so boring.

Carmen: Nobody likes living near someone like me because when I practise, I make a lot of noise! But you have to keep practising, don't you? Otherwise it gets more and more difficult. The trouble is, in the summer, when it's hot, I have to open the windows, so the whole street gets to hear it if I'm not careful. I love playing the drums and I play in a fantastic band.

Vince: I've played the guitar for as long as I can remember, but when I was trying to make it as a musician after school, I used to play in the Underground in London to make a bit of extra money. I kept on playing, but I ran a restaurant to make a living. When I get any spare time I still play. I've got a few friends who like music too and we formed a band.

5. Why did Carol give up playing the cello?

A. She couldn't go abroad to play.

B. She turned to other instruments.

C. She found it boring to play it all day.

D. She couldn't spare any time to play it.

6. What does Daniel think of being a musician?

A. It will be fun to do it.

B. It will be hard to make it.

C. It will never make him rich.

D. It will make his father satisfied.

7. What troubles Carmen?

A. She cannot play well in public.

B. The street is so noisy in the summer.

C. It's hard to keep practising in the summer.

D. Playing the drums causes a disturbance to others.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

Way back in 1674, a frog helped Antonie van Leeuwenhoek make an incredible discovery. Antonie was an amateur scientist from Holland, so fascinated by microscopes 1. _____ he'd built some of his own. One rainy day, as he went for a walk, a leaping frog 2. _____(draw) his attention to a puddle.

Antonie collected a drop of puddle water and put it 3. _____ his microscope. He was amazed 4. _____ _____(see) a whole commy of creatures swimming in this one drop—tiny beings no one had ever seen before.

These tiny beings, called microbes, are everywhere: in dirt, in food and on your kitchen table. People 5. _____ (cover) in them, too. 6. _____ you were to count all the microbes on and inside your body, you would find your body has more microbes than the world has people—over 6 billion!

Microbes can't survive on 7. _____(they) own. They need food. After 8. _____(settle) into a home—you, for instance—they steal vitamins and other nutrients and leave behind dead cells and poisonous liquids called toxins. Some microbes can make you sick. People usually call these ones germs. 9. _____(lucky) for you, there are more 10. _____(help) microbes, working together to keep you healthy, than bad ones.

词汇积累

1. in memory of	为了纪念……
2. local	*adj.* 当地的
3. carve	*v.* 雕刻
4. in good condition	状况良好
5. do tours	作巡回演出

难句解读

Nobody likes living near someone like me because when I practise, I make a lot of noise!

[分析] because 引导原因状语从句；when 引导时间状语从句。

[翻译] 没有人喜欢和我这样的人相邻，因为当我练习时，我会弄出很多的噪音。

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Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. There is always a _____ (辩论) about whether students should use cellphones or not at school.
2. It's an _____ (非正式的) party, so you can wear jeans tonight.
3. Our children go to the _____ (本地的) schools.
4. The judge called in several _____ (目击者) to the killing.
5. Throughout the _____ (审判), he kept silent, which made others feel strange.
6. Her hobbies include music and _____ (绘画).

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The employee you have been thinking _____ (high) of proves dishonest.
2. _____ can be proved that he is a generous and warm-hearted man.
3. The entrance _____ the meeting room has already been closed.
4. There is a lot of _____ (evident) to prove that smoking has a bad effect on our lungs.
5. A bomb _____ (explode) suddenly by the roadside and destroyed his car.
6. To be honest, I'm at a loss how _____ (settle) the problem.
7. He rather than you _____ (be) to have a talk with the stranger.
8. The kids watched as the coin sank _____ the bottom of the pool.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. It is proved the little boy hasn't told lies.

_____

2. There was no evidence which they had stolen the jewels.

_____

3. Guests have free entrance of the swimming pool and the health club.

_____

4. The students, rather than their teacher, is going to have a picnic this weekend.

_____

5. He is hard to get along with if you don't agree to him.

_____

6. If you think high of the film you may encourage other people to go and see it.

_____

7. If Joe's wife doesn't go to the party, so will he.

_____

8. They haven't decided when hold the debate.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

(2017·全国卷Ⅰ)

If anyone had told me three years ago that I would be spending most of my weekends camping, I would have laughed heartily. Campers, in my eyes, were people who enjoyed insect bites, ill-cooked meals, and uncomfortable sleeping bags. They had nothing in common with me. __1__

The friends who introduced me to camping thought that it meant to be a pioneer. __2__ We slept in a tent, cooked over an open fire, and walked a long distance to take the shower and use the bathroom. This brief visit with Mother Nature cost me two days off from work, recovering from a bad case of sunburn and the doctor's bill for my son's food poisoning.

I was, nevertheless, talked into going on another fun-filled holiday in the wilderness. __3__ Instead, we had a pop-up camper with comfortable beds and an air conditioner. My nature-loving friends had remembered to bring all the necessities of life.

__4__ We have done a lot of it since. Recently, we bought a twenty-eight-foot travel trailer complete with a bathroom and a built-in TV set. There is a separate bedroom, a modern kitchen with a refrigerator. The trailer even has matching carpet and curtains.

__5__ It must be true that sooner or later, everyone finds his or her way back to nature. I recommend that you find your way in style.

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A. This time there was no tent.
B. Things are going to be improved.
C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.
D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.
E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.
F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.
G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Why Dogs Eat Grass

These summer days, when I take my dog Raja for a walk, he always wants to stop and eat grass. However, __1__ there are many other grasses nearby, he always __2__ wheatgrass.

I've read that dogs eat grass because they want to vomit (呕吐) or they are having digestive troubles. Raja __3__ to vomit. He will do anything to keep from vomiting, so that doesn't seem to be the __4__. I feed him pretty wet food, and he __5__ it very well, with well-formed stools (粪便). Digestive troubles do not seem to apply to Raja either. So I decided to __6__ a little bit into the __7__ dog literature to see what I could find.

One recent study approached grass eating in dogs with the hypothesis(假说) that grass may __8__ digestive distress(痛苦). In that study, the __9__ fed dogs a diet that produced loose, watery stools, to mimic(模拟) a condition of a mild digestive upset. They __10__ fed the dogs a standard diet that produced __11__ stools, and gave the dogs two types of grasses to eat during each experimental condition. The __12__ were that the dogs ate more grass when they were fed a standard diet than when they ate the diet that __13__ the digestive upset. So much for that hypothesis.

Then there's vomiting.

I found another __14__ that looked at whether dogs vomit more when they eat grass. In it, they surveyed 1571 dog owners on the Internet and __15__ that 79 percent of the dogs ate grass, and of these, only 9 percent were __16__ before they ate the grass, and 22 percent vomited __17__ eating the grass. These results show that the vomiting hypothesis doesn't seem to be __18__ either. So why do dogs eat grass?

Ask yourself that question the next time you __19__ a delicious salad. My __20__ is. . . because it tastes good.

1. A. although B. unless
   C. since D. because
2. A. looks at B. heads for
   C. waits for D. gives up
3. A. pretends B. fails
   C. stops D. hates
4. A. concern B. process
   C. answer D. detail
5. A. mixes B. digests
   C. handles D. divides
6. A. dig B. move
   C. fall D. cut
7. A. scientific B. descriptive
   C. imaginative D. traditional
8. A. send B. produce
   C. reduce D. further
9. A. owners B. farmers
   C. doctors D. researchers
10. A. just B. even
    C. thus D. also
11. A. normal B. fresh
    C. smelly D. hard
12. A. secrets B. results
    C. solutions D. ideas
13. A. caused B. ignored
    C. meant D. treated
14. A. post B. study
    C. exercise D. course
15. A. believed B. checked
    C. found D. expected
16. A. anxious B. sick
    C. hungry D. sad
17. A. if B. until
    C. after D. before
18. A. interesting B. strange
    C. impossible D. reasonable
19. A. discover B. serve
    C. eat D. cook
20. A. news B. argument
    C. promise D. guess

词汇积累

1. bite	*v.* 叮咬
2. pioneer	*n.* 先驱者
3. case	*n.* 病例
4. food poisoning	食物中毒
5. the necessities of life	生活必需品

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 用适当的关系词填空

1. This is the room _____ my grandma used to live.
2. This is the room _____ my grandma used to live in.
3. Mr. Green said that Suzhou was the first city _____ he had visited in China.
4. _____ is known to us all, the rare vase dates back to the Ming Dynasty.
5. The boy _____ I thought to be honest lied to me.
6. I, _____ is your good friend, will of course try my best to help you out.
7. This was the reason _____ he took apart the machine.
8. This is the farm _____ we picked apples last year.
9. Do you still remember the summer holiday _____ we made a journey to Beijing?
10. The famous singer, _____ is from Britain, has a number of devoted fans in China.
11. The old man has two daughters, both of _____ work as doctors.
12. She has several balls, the largest of _____ is the blue one.

Ⅱ. 用非限制性定语从句完成句子

1. They went to the British Museum, _____ _____(在那里他们看到了许多著名艺术家的画作).
2. _____(众所周知), books are the source of knowledge.
3. I don't know the reason _____ (他为什么没有照常来学校).
4. He is such a man _____ (一直积极并且热心的).
5. Taobao is a website _____ (在那里你可以买到你想要的东西) at a good price.
6. The school shop, _____ (主要顾客是学生), is closed for the holidays.
7. He failed in the exam again, _____ (这使他的父母很吃惊).
8. Do you know the number of people _____ (失去了他们的生命) in the traffic accident?
9. The reason _____ (他为什么误了课) was quite different from the one that you explained to me.
10. It rained hard yesterday, _____ (这阻止了我去公园).

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

The Museum of London is starting to unearth what might turn out to be as many as 3,000 human skeletons (遗骸) under a train station in the United Kingdom's capital. The bones were exposed when workers began building a new entrance to a train station in London, England.

As the first city burial (埋葬) ground in London, Bedlam was probably used between 1569 and 1738. Its name comes from the nearby Hospital of Saint Mary of Bethlehem, which people also called Bedlam. Often, the people buried in Bedlam could not afford to be buried anywhere else. The burial ground also served as an overflow cemetery (墓地). That means that if other cemeteries became full, a person would be buried in Bedlam instead. It is believed that there could be a total of 20,000 skeletons in the overall burial ground.

Experts think studying the skeletons may help them learn about London's past, including questions about the Black Death, a deadly disease that had a terrible influence on much of the world. It started in the mid-1300s and swept through Asia, Africa, and Europe. Historians believe almost 50 million people died of the disease, including many of those buried at Bedlam. "Sixteen sixty-five saw the very last recorded period of the disease," says Jay Carver, the leading expert on the project. Carver and his team believe the Bedlam bodies may explain why the outbreak suddenly stopped.

The dig site also sits above an even older Roman (古罗马的) road (between the 2nd and 3rd century A.D.). Archaeologists (考古学家) have already found a large number of objects from Roman times, including horseshoes and urns. Nick Elsden, the project manager for the site, says, "This is the UK's largest archaeology project, in what is one of the oldest areas of the city, so we stand to learn a great deal."

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1. The underlined word "exposed" in Paragraph 1 can best be replaced by "_____".
A. discovered B. searched
C. returned D. studied

2. We can learn from the text that Bedlam _____.
A. served as a cemetery for rich people
B. was once taken up by the Romans
C. got its name thanks to Jay Carver
D. used to be a train station

3. What was expressed in Nick Elsden's words?
A. Pride. B. Praise.
C. Excitement. D. Kindness.

4. What would be the best title for the text?
A. The Museum of London
B. A Roman Road in Bedlam
C. History of the Black Death
D. Skeleton Secrets in London

B

A creature that looks like a small dinosaur, complete with spikes(尖刺) and a pointy beak, crawled out of a river in the Russian Far East and into the nightmares of many who saw images of it on social media.

The spiked turtle was found on the banks of the Amur River near the Leninskoye settlement, part of Russia's Jewish Autonomous Region, according to *The Siberian Times*. "When we encountered it, we did not even realize that it was a turtle," Anastasia Steshina, who filmed the creature, said. "It reminded us of a dinosaur. It was biting through sticks with its jaws and tried to attack us."

Turns out, the creature is an alligator snapping turtle. Someone who owned the turtle may have dumped it into the river when it grew too big, *The Siberian Times* reports. It's also possible the Chinese are breeding alligator snapping turtles for eggs and meat on the other side of the river and it escaped and ended up getting there.

National Geographic says the freshwater turtle is found almost exclusively in rivers, canals and lakes in the American southeast. It also says the turtles can live to between 50 and 100 years old. Males weigh around 175 pounds, with some growing up to 220 pounds, and can have a shell that reaches 26 inches long. Females are much smaller, weighing about 50 pounds.

The alligator snapping turtle is listed as "vulnerable" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is preparing a study that could lead to new protections for the turtles.

5. Those who saw the turtle on social media most probably found it very _____.
A. exciting B. frightening
C. embarrassing D. puzzling

6. When Anastasia Steshina first saw the turtle, she _____.
A. tried to attack it and drive it away
B. thought it was something normal
C. didn't really know what it was
D. ran away immediately

7. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
A. What the creature is.
B. Why the turtle was there.
C. Why the turtle was dumped.
D. What the turtle can be used for.

8. What do we know about alligator snapping turtles?
A. They can live hundreds of years.
B. They spend a lot of time on the land.
C. Their shells can weigh as much as 26 pounds.
D. Females can be over 100 pounds lighter than males.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

When I was young, I lived in the countryside. At that time, the trees there were very green, that left a deep impression on me and the water there was so much clear that I even could see the fish swimming. When it gets dark, the air was cooler than it in the daytime. People liked to walk out their houses to chat together. I liked to play games with my friends but ran along the village happily. As the moon rose highly in the sky, the village was lighting. When I looked up, I could see the moon and a few star. They were so close to me. It seemed that I could touch them. The life in the countryside were so wonderful.

词汇积累

1. turn out	结果是;最终是
2. a total of	总数为
3. deadly	*adj.* 致命的
4. creature	*n.* 生物
5. encounter	*v.* 遇到

难句解读

Its name comes from the nearby Hospital of Saint Mary of Bethlehem, which people also called Bedlam.
[分析] which 在句中引导定语从句,修饰先行词 Hospital of Saint Mary of Bethlehem。
[翻译] 它的名字来自附近的 Hospital of Saint Mary of Bethlehem,人们也把这个医院叫作 Bedlam。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. survive *vi.* 幸免;幸存;生还 *vt.* 在……之后仍然生存

①A survive B _____... A 比 B 活得长……

②survive _____ 依靠……生存下来

③survive _____... 从……存活下来;流传下来

2. amazing *adj.* 令人吃惊的

①_____ *vt.* 使惊讶

②amazed *adj.* _____

③be amazed _____ 对……大为吃惊

④be amazed _____ 惊奇地做某事

⑤amazement *n.* _____

⑥_____ 令某人吃惊的是

3. design *n.* 设计;图案;构思 *vt.* 设计;计划;构思

①_____ design 有意地;故意地

②be designed _____ 为……而设计

③be designed _____... 被设计来做某事

4. decorate *vt.* 装饰;装修

①decorate... _____... 用……装饰……

②_____ *n.* 装饰;装饰物

5. belong *vi.* 属于;为……的一员

①belong _____ 属于;是……的一员

②_____ *n.* (*pl.*) 所有物;财物

6. remove *vt.* 移动;搬开

①remove sth. _____ 从……搬走……

②remove sb. from school _____

7. worth *prep.* 值得的;相当于……的价值 *adj.* 值钱的 *n.* 价值;作用

①be worth + *n.* _____

②be worth doing _____

③be worth it _____

8. evidence *n.* [U,C]证据;根据;证明

①There is some/no evidence that... _____

②_____ evidence 显眼;显而易见

③_____ *adj.* 明显的;明白的

④It's evident that... _____

⑤_____ *adv.* 显然;明显地;清楚地

9. debate *vt.* & *vi.* 讨论;辩论 *n.* 讨论;辩论

①have a debate on/about/over sth. _____

②under debate _____

③a heated/lively debate _____

④beyond/without debate _____

⑤debate with sb. about/on... _____

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. in search of 寻找;搜寻

①in one's/the search for _____

②search... _____... 为了找到……而搜查……

③_____ 搜寻;寻找

2. in return 作为报答;回报

①in return _____ 作为对……的回报

②_____ turn 依次;逐个地;转而;反过来

3. at war 在交战;处于交战状态

①at peace _____

②at rest _____

③at table _____

④at work _____

4. less than 少于;不超过

①no less than _____

②not less than _____

③more than _____

④no more than _____

⑤not more than _____

5. think highly of 看重;器重;对……评价高

①think much/well of... _____

②think ill/poorly/badly of _____

③think nothing of... _____

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重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. have sth. done 结构，意为“使某事被做”。

Later, Catherine Ⅱ **had the Amber Room moved** to a palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers.

［仿写］ 克莱尔在飞机起飞一小时前对行李进行了安检。

Claire _____ an hour before her plane left.

2. the way 后省略了 that 或 in which 的定语从句。

In 1770 the room was completed **the way she wanted**.

［仿写］ 我不喜欢你对待你父母的方式。

I don't like _____.

3. There is no doubt that... 意为“毫无疑问……”。

There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg...

［仿写］ 毫无疑问，我们会选出最优秀的运动员来参加即将到来的奥运会。

_____ we will select the best players to take part in the coming Olympic Games.

4. what 引导主语从句，并在从句中作主语。

After that, **what happened to the Amber Room** remains a mystery.

［仿写］ 我们父母说的往往是对的。

_____ is always right.

5. be doing sth.... when... “正在做某事，这时（突然）……”。

One day he **was looking** in a second-hand furniture shop **when** he...

［仿写］ 他正在看电视，这时停电了。

He _____ there was a power failure.

6. it 作形式主语，that 从句为真正的主语。

For example, **it can be proved that** China has more people than any other country in the world.

［仿写］ 他适合这项工作，这是可以被证实的。

_____ he is fit for the job.

7. “疑问词＋不定式”结构作宾语。

In a trial, a judge must decide **which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe**.

［仿写］ 我们还未决定谈论哪个话题。

We haven't decided _____.

8. 否定词置于句首构成的倒装结构。

Nor do I think they should give it to any government.

［仿写］ 他从未去过美国和加拿大。

_____ to the United States and Canada.

话题写作——紧扣知识练写作

Ⅰ. 根据要求运用本单元所学知识完成下面句子。

1. 众所周知，文化遗产属于全人类而不是个人。（belong to; rather than）

_____

_____

2. 有些人想方设法地寻找它们，并非法地占有它们。（search for）

_____

_____

3. 其中一些文化遗产已遭破坏，只有少数幸免于难。（survive）

_____

_____

4. 我们每一个人都应尽最大努力避免它们遭到破坏。（make efforts）

_____

_____

5. 毫无疑问保护好文化遗产是我们的责任。（there is no doubt that）

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文，要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Unit 2 The Olympic Games

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 奖章;勋章;纪念章
2. _____ *n.* (露天大型)体育场
3. _____ *n.* 座右铭;格言;警句
4. _____ *adj.* 快的;迅速的
5. _____ *vt.* 做东;主办;招待 *n.* 主人
6. _____ *adj.* 古代的;古老的
7. _____ *vi.* 比赛;竞争
8. _____ *n.* 竞争者
9. _____ *adj.* 巫术的;魔术的;有魔力的
10. _____ *n.* 志愿者;志愿兵 *adj.* 志愿的;义务的 *vt.* & *vi.* 自愿
11. _____ *adj.* 规则的;定期的;常规的
12. _____ *n.* 基础;根据
13. _____ *n.* 运动员;运动选手
14. _____ *vt.* & *vi.* 容许;承认;接纳
15. _____ *n.* 责任;职责

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 参加;参与
2. _____ 代表;象征;表示
3. _____ 也;又;还
4. _____ 事实上;实际上
5. _____ 被作为……接受
6. _____ 在……中起重要作用
7. _____ 为……竞争/比赛
8. _____ 与……竞争/比赛

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **what** 引导介词的宾语从句。
   I lived in _____ (你们所说的)"Ancient Greece"...
2. 强调句型:**It is/was + 被强调部分 + that...**。
   _____ (是在夏季奥运会上) you have the running races, together with swimming, sailing and all the team sports.
3. 否定词 **nor** 放在句首,引起句子部分倒装。
   No other countries could join in, _____ (奴隶和妇女也不能)!
4. **not only... but (also)...** "不但……而且……",连接并列成分。
   Women _____ (不仅被允许,而且起着非常重要的作用) gymnastics, athletics, team sports and...

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skim the text and fill in the blanks about the main idea of the passage.

The passage tells us the similarities and differences about the _____ and _____ Olympics.

Ⅱ. Read the text carefully and choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Why did Pausanias come to China from Ancient Greece?
   A. To watch the present-day Olympic Games.
   B. To find out about the present-day Olympic Games.
   C. To take part in the present-day Olympic Games.
   D. To work as a volunteer for the 2008 Olympic Games.
2. Which of the following can't be included in the Summer Olympic Games?
   A. Running races. B. Swimming.
   C. Sailing. D. Skiing.
3. Why do so many countries compete for hosting the Olympic Games?
   A. Because it can bring in lots of money to the host country.
   B. Because it can make the host country win more medals.
   C. Because it's a great responsibility and a great honour.
   D. Because it can make the host country stronger.
4. Which word can best describe Pausanias' feeling?
   A. Disappointed. B. Angry.
   C. Sad. D. Surprised.

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Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Pausanias, who was a Greek writer about 2,000 years ago, has come on a magical journey on March 18th, 2007 to find out about the present-day Olympic Games.

句式分析

Pausanias(主语), who was a Greek writer...2,000 years ago,(非限制性定语从句,修饰主语)
has come on a magical journey(谓语) on March 18th, 2007(时间状语)
to find out about the present-day Olympic Games.(不定式短语作目的状语)

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. I lived in what you call "Ancient Greece" and I used to write about the Olympic Games a long time ago.

句式分析

I lived in what you call "Ancient Greece"(分句一(包含 what 引导的名词性从句)) and(并列连词)
I used to write about the Olympic Games a long time ago.(分句二)

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. I've come to your time to find out about the present-day Olympic Games because I know that in 2004 they were held in my homeland.

句式分析

I've come to your time | to find out about...Olympic Games (不定式短语作目的状语)
(主句)
because I know | that in 2004 they were held in my homeland. (that 引导的宾语从句)
(原因状语从句)

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

People need to relax and enjoy themselves. One way they can have a good time is to watch a baseball game or another sports event. Even thousands of years ago, groups of people gathered to watch skilled athletes.

Over 2,000 years ago in Greece, certain days in the year were festival days. These were holidays when people stopped work and enjoyed themselves. They liked to watch athletes take part in races and other games of skill.

The most important festival was held every four years at the town of Olympia. It was held in honour of the Greek god Zeus. For five days, athletes from all parts of the Greek world took part in the Olympic Games. At the Olympic Games, people could watch them box, run, jump and so on. There was a relay race between two teams of men in which a lighted torch (火炬) was passed from runner to runner. The Olympic Games were thought to be so important that cities which were at war with one another had to stop fighting. People were allowed to travel to the games freely. Thousands of people came to Olympia from cities in Greece and from its colonies (殖民地) in Africa, Asia and Italy. They met as friends to cheer their favourite athletes and to enjoy themselves.

1. What happened in Greece over 2,000 years ago?
   A. People stopped work and enjoyed themselves.
   B. The cities there were often against one another.
   C. People watched baseball games.
   D. People didn't go to any games at all.
2. What did people do at the games?
   A. They fought.
   B. They just talked to friends.
   C. They cheered for good athletes.
   D. They tried to find friends.
3. Greek cities then were fighting so they _____.
   A. were weak
   B. were strong
   C. couldn't go to other cities freely
   D. could see each other
4. The best title for the story is "_____".
   A. Greece at War
   B. Together for the Games
   C. Stop Fighting
   D. Sport

B

I love to read before I go to sleep. It usually makes me feel calm. But a big part of this depends on what I read. I love to read *Oor Wullie* and *The Broons*. Very often I'm smiling before I go to sleep.

I decide to write about this in a blog because I find that so many of us go to sleep with stress. Before we go to sleep, we may run over the day in our minds, and worry about tomorrow. We also may watch the news on TV, read the news on our smart phones or tablets, or even answer work emails. But the news is rarely proclaiming (宣告) all the good that's happening in the world and work emails make us feel that we're still at work. All these things may leave us a stressful sleep.

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Oor Wullie and *The Broons* are not the only things I ever read at night. I sometimes read novels but, with the odd exception, I mostly avoid anything that is too mentally taxing or stimulating late at night unless it's something that inspires me or is clearly helpful in my life.

And even if I do read something mentally stimulating, when I feel myself getting tired I lay that book down and pick up a trusty old *Oor Wullie* or *The Broons* for the last 10 or 15 minutes. Doing this makes my mind quiet and helps ensure I get a peaceful night's sleep. Reading about Wullie or Maw and Paw Broon is like a comfort blanket for me.

I'd suggest you find light-hearted reading as a comfort blanket at bedtime, especially if you find yourself stressed or depressed a lot of the time, or if you find difficulty winding at the end of a day. It is the thing that can gently turn your attention towards lightness and ease.

If your material makes you laugh, then you may feel even better. Several studies show that laughter boosts happy chemicals in the brain, it strengthens the immune system, it's good for the heart, and it is most definitely good for mental health. It even helps us improve our relationships.

And if you do happen to pick up a copy of *Oor Wullie* or *The Broons*, I hope you find it just as entertaining as I do.

5. What can we learn about *Oor Wullie* and *The Broons*?

A. They make people run over the past days.

B. They are the best books to be read before people sleep.

C. They are extremely popular with young people.

D. They make people feel relaxed and happy.

6. What can we know from the text?

A. *Oor Wullie* and *The Broons* are the author's favorite books.

B. A comfortable blanket makes people go to sleep easily.

C. The author sometimes reads something about inspirations.

D. Reading something stimulating at night helps get a peaceful sleep.

7. What is Paragraph 6 mainly about?

A. What material brings us laughter.

B. How laughter affects our health.

C. What benefits laughter brings to us.

D. Why laughter is good for us.

8. What's the main purpose of the text?

A. To show the importance of reading before sleeping.

B. To prove the importance of a good mood before sleeping.

C. To tell us how to make ourselves stay relaxed before sleeping.

D. To explain how to choose a book worthy to be read before sleeping.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

The Palace Museum, known as the Forbidden City, is the 1. _____ (large) and most well 2. _____ (reserve) imperial (皇帝的) residence in China today. It is divided into an outer and an inner court with a rectangular shape, 961 meters long from north to south and 753 meters in 3. _____ (wide) from east to west. It has a splendid history since the Ming Dynasty, and it 4. _____ (rebuild) and repaired many times in the past. I was so excited to visit it 5. _____ my family last summer vacation. After we passed through the Front Gate, a lot of palaces appeared. The tour guide told us there were almost 8,700 rooms in the Palace Museum. During the Ming Dynasty, construction began in 1406. 6. _____ took 14 years to build the Forbidden City. I was 7. _____ (real) surprised that the workers could build it so well 8. _____ even today it is not out of style. I could not remember all the names of the buildings, but I took hundreds of beautiful 9. _____ (photo) on the way. I think I will never forget the 10. _____ (amaze) trip I had in Beijing, China and that I can go there next time with my friends.

词汇积累

1. sports event	体育赛事
2. in honour of	为了纪念……
3. blog	*n.* 微博
4. stressful	*adj.* 有压力的
5. mentally	*adv.* 精神地

难句解读

There was a relay race between two teams of men in which a lighted torch (火炬) was passed from runner to runner.

[分析] 这是一个复合句,which 在句中引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a relay race。

[翻译] 在两个队之间有接力比赛,在这个比赛之中点燃的火炬从一个选手传到另外一个选手。

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Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. It's _____ (愚蠢) of him to debate the question with his boss.
2. My sister bought this T-shirt at such a low price. She was really good at _____(讨价还价).
3. The man paid a fifty-dollar _____ (罚款) for putting up advertisements in public.
4. Nowadays, there're many _____ (海报) in the campus.
5. The old man gets a _____ (身体的) examination on a regular basis.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Sam picked _____ some knowledge of the computer just by watching others working on it.
2. Since they tried hard to train day and night, they deserved _____(win) the game.
3. The more you study maths, the _____(easy) you will feel.
4. He advertised in the newspaper _____ a secretary.
5. Most of the students are making rapid progress but Jeremy seems _____(hope).
6. He has taken great _____ (pain) to improve his image.
7. It was so cold a day _____ I didn't like to leave my room.
8. The teacher asked who was _____ charge of the cleaning job in the class.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. As a matter of fact, they were such excited watching the beach volleyball game that they forgot to have their lunch.

_____

2. It was foolish for you to leave school at such an early age.

_____

3. As far as I know, Tom and Mary will get marry next month.

_____

4. She is satisfied that all her plans have succeeded one by another.

_____

5. An experienced engineer is in the charge of the building of the bridge.

_____

6. It's ten years of hard work has made him succeed.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

You've decided your child is spoiled, and you want to do something about it. Is it too late? Not necessarily. Here are four tips from an expert for getting your child to behave well.

__1__ You've spoiled your child by giving him or her too much for too little. You can correct this by helping your child to learn to work harder for rewards and to understand that not all good behavior is rewarded. __2__ For example, at first, insist that your daughter put a few toys away before she gets a snack, and gradually increase the amount of work required for each reward.

Don't overreact(反应过度) **to crying.** When children don't get what they want, their natural behavior is to cry. If you react every time your child cries, you may be denying(拒绝给予) him or her an important chance to learn something. __3__

Prepare for a fight. At the beginning, children's demands will increase when they find out parents are not going to give them the new toys they want. When it happens, be careful not to give in just because the child shouts. __4__

Stick with the program. Your child will probably be upset when you begin making changes. __5__ It means the requirements are getting stricter and that your child is adjusting (适应). Remember: give it time, and don't give up.

A. Cut down on rewards.

B. That's not necessarily a bad thing.

C. Start out making changes slowly.

D. Rather, wait until the child calms down.

E. Don't try to reason with him or her about the situation.

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F. There is little doubt that things will get worse before they get better.

G. As a parent, you need to know when to comfort a child and when to simply walk away.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

It was 12 : 45 p. m. on January 2, 2007. Fifty-year-old Wesley Autrey was waiting for the train at a subway station in New York. His two daughters, aged four and six, were with him.

__1__, a sick man fell on the platform(站台). The man, 20-year-old Cameron Hollopeter, got up, but then __2__ again—this time, onto the track between the two rails. A __3__ was coming into the station. It was a(n) __4__ moment.

__5__ Mr. Autrey wasn't afraid. He __6__ the man, and he looked at the __7__ that the man was in. It was about half a meter deep. And he __8__, "The train is going to travel over this man. __9__ he tries to get up, the train will __10__ him. But if he lies on the ground and doesn't __11__, he'll be OK." So he knew he had to __12__. And there was no time to think carefully.

He __13__. Mr. Autrey lay on top of Mr. Hollopeter and kept him down on the ground. The train driver __14__ them. He was afraid, but he couldn't __15__ in time. Five subway cars traveled over the two men before the train stopped.

The people on the platform were __16__. When Mr. Autrey heard them screaming(尖叫), he shouted, "We're OK down here, but I have two daughters up there. Let them __17__ their father's OK." People on the platform clapped and __18__. They were amazed at Mr. Autrey's __19__. Subway workers helped the two men out. They had no serious injuries.

Mr. Autrey said, "I didn't do anything special. I just saw someone who needed __20__. I did what I thought was right."

1. A. Luckily　B. Suddenly　C. Quietly　D. Finally
2. A. climbed　B. fell　C. ran　D. walked
3. A. train　B. car　C. bus　D. coach
4. A. historic　B. exciting　C. right　D. frightening
5. A. But　B. Or　C. And　D. Unless
6. A. pointed at　B. waited for　C. looked after　D. looked at
7. A. hole　B. station　C. space　D. seat
8. A. heard　B. thought　C. shouted　D. suggested
9. A. Until　B. Because　C. Though　D. If
10. A. pass　B. kill　C. leave　D. take
11. A. sleep　B. listen　C. move　D. rush
12. A. make a decision　B. stand back　C. have a rest　D. hold on
13. A. understood　B. smiled　C. jumped　D. practiced
14. A. saw　B. encouraged　C. saved　D. praised
15. A. turn　B. arrive　C. change　D. stop
16. A. shocked　B. satisfied　C. disappointed　D. pleased
17. A. say　B. know　C. remember　D. imagine
18. A. shook　B. cheered　C. cried　D. sang
19. A. dream　B. responsibility　C. courage　D. carefulness
20. A. help　B. belief　C. hope　D. confidence

词汇积累

1. spoil	*v.* 宠坏
2. track	*n.* 轨道
3. subway	*n.* 地铁
4. shout	*v.* 大喊大叫
5. clap	*v.* 鼓掌

微信公众号 教辅资料站

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. A new airport _____(build) in my hometown next year.
2. When our classroom _____(decorate), it will be more beautiful.
3. Is this bridge going to _____(complete) before the end of this year?
4. If I _____(give) more time, I'm sure I'll do it better.
5. Don't worry. The hard work that you do now _____(repay) later in life.
6. A tent is going to _____(put) up in the middle of the field.
7. Good news! Maybe I _____(give) a job soon.
8. A new English play _____(put) on in our school this weekend.

Ⅱ. 根据英汉提示完成句子

1. A lot of friends _____(将被邀请来参加我的生日聚会). (will)
2. I'm sure that he _____(被器重) by his employer in the future. (will)
3. A new road _____(计划被建) around the lake. (be going to)
4. Only after you show your pass _____(允许你) in. (will)
5. Once our parents are away, all the housework _____(将会留给我们). (will)
6. I hope I _____(被接纳为) a member of your summer camp. (will)
7. The patient _____(动手术) soon. (be to do)
8. The wedding _____(举行) next week. (be going to)
9. The plan _____(讨论) by the managers this week. (be to do)
10. You _____(不允许) to take so much luggage with you on the plane. (will)

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

A fresh and gentle wind on your face, soft sand under your feet and blue waters as far as the eye can see. Is there any other Olympic sport that is played in such pleasant conditions as beach volleyball?

"I've gone to a lot of beautiful places, and met a lot of beautiful people. That wouldn't have happened if I had been playing another sport," said Randy Stoklos, America's most famous beach volleyball player.

The sport began as a four-a-side game on beaches in Southern California in the 1920s. The first recorded two-man game took place there in 1930, and the first tournament was held in Los Angeles 18 years later. The winners were awarded a case of Pepsi. In the 1950s, women started playing and the sport soon spread to Europe and South America. Yet at that time, beach volleyball was more an entertainment show than a sport, with beauty contests included. The Association of Volleyball Professionals was founded in 1983 and beach volleyball developed into a fast, athletic sport. Its world-wide popularity won beach volleyball a place at the 1996 Olympics in Atalanta, where 24 male teams and 16 female teams took part. At present, the US and Brazil are the best in the world at beach volleyball.

The game came to China in the early 1990s and there have been national tournaments since 1994. It became an official event at the Eighth National Games in 1997. China's You Wenhui and Wang Lu finished ninth in the women's beach volleyball world championships in Brazil.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
   A. the history of beach volleyball
   B. how to play beach volleyball
   C. the importance of beach volleyball
   D. women's beach volleyball in China
2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   A. Beach volleyball was first played like other Olympic sports.
   B. Beach volleyball began on beaches in Southern California.
   C. Beach volleyball has always been an entertainment show rather than a sport.
   D. Women started playing beach volleyball in South America in 1945.

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3. When did beach volleyball officially become an Olympic event?

A. In 1948.　　B. In 1950.

C. In 1996.　　D. In 1997.

4. According to the passage, we can learn that _____.

A. in 1996, beach volleyball became an official event in China

B. China's beach volleyball team is the best in the world

C. China's beach volleyball players won the first place in Brazil

D. beach volleyball came to China in the early 1990s

B

It's good to make mistakes, and here is why.

First of all, mistakes are a clear sign that we are trying new things. It's always good to try new things because when we are trying new things, we are growing. If we never try anything new, how can we improve? The simple answer is, "We can't".

Another good thing about mistakes is that when we are making them, we are learning. Consider this—Edison failed 10,000 times before he perfected the light bulb. When asked how it felt to fail that many times, he said that he had learned 10,000 things that didn't work.

When we make a mistake, we are much closer to success. Because every time we make a mistake, we eliminate one of the things that keep us from success.

But all this doesn't mean that we should go through life without considering the consequences of a mistake. Instead, when we try something new, we have to be willing to set some reasonable limits so that in the event that it doesn't work out the way we want it to, we will be in a position to try again. We all have limited resources—in the form of time and money—so we shouldn't blow them all on one approach to a problem. It's best that we realize it probably won't be perfect for the first time and allocate these resources appropriately so we can learn, make corrections, and try again. Only by accepting and using our mistakes in this way can we make significant advances in our lives.

There is an old saying that goes, "If you're not making mistakes, you're not trying hard enough". So go forth and make mistakes.

5. Which can be used to replace the underlined word "eliminate" in Paragraph 4?

A. Make up for.　　B. Get rid of.

C. Accept.　　D. Expect.

6. What do we know from the fifth paragraph?

A. We should ignore the possible consequences.

B. We should accept the outcome willingly.

C. We should make some limits for our next try.

D. We should avoid making the same mistakes.

7. What is the text mainly about?

A. Dealing with mistakes.

B. Making mistakes.

C. Making progress.

D. Benefiting from mistakes.

8. What may the writer suggest we say to ourselves when making a mistake?

A. Never mind, I tried my best.

B. Great! Now I have learned something.

C. This is a waste of time.

D. Look at this mess. I should just give up.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

When a student told Katie that he wanted bike but couldn't afford to buy it, she decided to make his dream come true. And she even took the whole school under consideration. At the school that she worked, a lot of students were poor. But Katie thought own their own bikes would make wonderfully memories for every child. To earn money for hundreds of new bike, Katie launched an online page, and finally raise enough money to pay for them. Katie was surprised the kids by announcing a gift over a loudspeaker at school. "Joy is the basic childhood right," she said. "A bike is one of the top things that represents that."

词汇积累

1. in the 1920s	在 20 世纪 20 年代
2. spread	*v.* 传播
3. entertainment	*n.* 娱乐
4. championship	*n.* 冠军
5. sign	*n.* 符号;标志

难句解读

Its world-wide popularity won beach volleyball a place at the 1996 Olympics in Atalanta, where 24 male teams and 16 female teams took part.

[**分析**] 这是一个复合句,where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 Olympics。

[**翻译**] 它在全世界流行,这让它在 1996 年的亚特兰大奥运会中成为比赛项目,有 24 支男子队伍和 16 支女子队伍参加了那次奥运会。

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Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. compete *vi.* 比赛;竞争

①compete _____... 在某一方面竞争;参加……比赛

②compete _____ 为……而竞争

③compete _____ 与……竞争

④_____ *n.* 比赛者;对手

⑤_____ *n.* 比赛

⑥_____ *adj.* 有竞争力的

2. volunteer *n.* 志愿者;志愿兵 *adj.* 志愿的;义务的 *vt.* & *vi.* 自愿

①volunteer to do sth. _____

②volunteer _____ sth. 自愿做某事

③volunteer _____ sth. 自愿担任

④_____ *adj.* 自愿的

3. admit *vt.* & *vi.* 承认;容许;接纳

①admit doing/having done sth. _____

②admit... to be + *adj.* /*n.* _____

③admit that... _____

④admit sb. _____

允许某人进入……;接收某人(为……成员)

4. responsibility *n.* 责任;职责

①a sense of responsibility _____

②take responsibility _____ 对……负责

③_____ *adj.* 负责任的;对……负责的

④_____ 对……负责

5. replace *vt.* 取代;替换;代替;把……放回原处

①replace A with/by B _____

②replace sth. + *prep.* /*adv.* _____

6. charge *n.* 费用;主管;看管;责任 *vt.* & *vi.* 收费;控诉;要价;指控

①charge (sb.) _____ sth. 为……(向某人)收费/要价

②charge sb. _____ sth. 指控某人某事

③(sb.) in charge (of...) _____

④take charge of... _____

⑤(sth.) in/under the charge of sb. = in one's charge _____

⑥free of charge _____

7. advertise *vt.* & *vi.* 做广告;登广告

①advertise _____ 登广告征求……

②advertise for sb. to do sth. _____

③_____ *n.* 广告

④put an advertisement in a newspaper _____

8. bargain *n.* 便宜货;协议;交易 *vi.* 讨价还价;讲条件

①make a bargain _____ sb. 和某人达成协议

②a real bargain _____

③a good/bad bargain _____

④bargain with sb. about/over/for sth. _____

9. pain *n.* 痛苦;疼痛

①spare no pains to do sth. _____

②take pains to do sth. _____

10. deserve *vi.* & *vt.* 应受(报答或惩罚);值得

①deserve to do _____

②deserve to be done/deserve doing _____

③deserve consideration/attention/praise _____

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. take part in 参加;参与

①take an active part in... _____

②take part _____

2. stand for 代表;象征;表示;主张;容忍

①stand (doing) sth. _____

②can't stand (doing) sth. _____

③stand _____ 袖手旁观;支持(某人)

④stand _____ 显眼;引人注目

3. pick up 捡起

①_____

②_____;(用车)接;搭载

③_____;康复;改善

④_____

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重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. what 引导介词的宾语从句。

I lived in **what you call "Ancient Greece"**...

[仿写]　众所周知,我们生活在所谓的信息时代。

As is known to us, we live in _____ Information Age.

2. 强调句型:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that...

It's in the Summer Olympics that you have the running races, together with swimming, sailing and all the team sports.

[仿写]　是因为坏天气运动会才不得不被推迟。

_____ the sports meeting had to be put off.

3. 否定词 nor 放在句首,引起句子部分倒装。

No other countries could join in, **nor could slaves or women!**

[仿写]　如果你不参加那个晚会,我也不去。

If you don't go to the party, _____.

4. not only... but (also)..."不但……而且……",连接并列成分。

Women are **not only** allowed, **but** play a very important role in gymnastics, athletics, team sports and...

[仿写]　它不仅使我们亲近自然,也增进了我们之间的友谊。

It _____ got us close to nature, _____ promoted the friendship among us.

5. so + *adj.* + that..."如此……以至于……",that 引导结果状语从句。

She was **so angry that** she said to her father that she would not marry anyone who could not run faster than her.

[仿写]　他那么努力学习以至于在考试中获得了第一名。

He studied _____ he won the first place in the exam.

6. the + 比较级... the + 比较级...表示"越……就越……"。

This is important because **the more** you speak English, **the better** your English will become.

[仿写]　这是很重要的,因为你说英语越多,你的英语就会越好。

_____ you study, _____ progress you'll make.

话题写作 ——紧扣知识练写作

Ⅰ. 根据要求运用本单元所学知识完成下面句子。

1. 奥运五环旗中的五环代表地球上的五大洲。(the Olympic flag; stand for)

_____

_____

2. 任何国家都可以参加奥运会。(take part in)

_____

_____

3. 只有达到他们各自统一的标准的运动员才会被接受为奥运会竞赛选手。(athlete; admit... as...; competitor)

_____

_____

4. 奥运会上也有一些志愿者。(as well; volunteers)

_____

_____

5. 他们为奥运会提供服务,比如,负责所有运动员的食宿问题。(take charge of)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Unit 3 Computers

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 总数;算术题;金额
2. _____ *vt.* 解决;解答
3. _____ *n.* 金融;财经
4. _____ *n.* 目标;目的;球门
5. _____ *adj.* 普遍的;通用的;宇宙的
6. _____ *vt. & vi.* 探索;探测;探究
7. _____ *vt.* 计算
8. _____ *n.* 计算器
9. _____ *vt.* 简化
10. _____ *n.* (电脑)操作员;接线员
11. _____ *adj.* 合逻辑的;合情理的
12. _____ *adv.* 逻辑上;合逻辑地;有条理地
13. _____ *n.* 工艺;科技;技术
14. _____ *adj.* 科技的
15. _____ *n.* 革命
16. _____ *n.* 智力;智能;聪明
17. _____ *adj.* 智能的;聪明的
18. _____ *n.* 真实;事实;现实
19. _____ *adj.* 私人的;个人的;亲自的
20. _____ *adv.* 就个人而言;亲自
21. _____ *adj.* 总的;整个的 *n.* 总数;合计
22. _____ *adv.* 完全地;整个地
23. _____ *n.* 应用;用途;申请

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 想出;计算出
2. _____ 把……与……比较
3. _____ 从……时起
4. _____ 结果
5. _____ 如此……以至于……
6. _____ 具有……共性;共有
7. _____ 随着时间的推移
8. _____ 经过;逝去
9. _____ 和某人分享某物
10. _____ 向某人提供某物

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **It + be/takes** + 一段时间 + **before**...“多久……之后才……”。
   I developed very slowly and _____ _____ (差不多到了两百年之后) I was built as an analytical machine by Charles Babbage.
2. **by** + 时间点,表示“到……时候”,谓语动词常用完成时。
   _____ (到20世纪40年代,我已经长得) as large as a room, and I wondered if I would grow any larger.
3. **as** 引导时间状语从句,意为“随着”。
   _____ (随着时间的推移), I was made smaller.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. **Read the text and match the main idea of each paragraph.**

1. Para. 1 — A. These changes only became possible as my memory improved.
2. Para. 2 — B. Since the 1970s many new applications have been found for me.
3. Para. 3 — C. Over time I have been changed quite a lot.

Ⅱ. **Read the text carefully and choose the best answer according to the text.**

1. When did the computer come into being?
   A. 1640. B. 1642.
   C. 1822. D. 1936.
2. Who really invented the computer?
   A. Charles Babbage. B. Bill Gates.
   C. Alan Turing. D. Thomas Edison.
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
   A. Charles Babbage built an analytical machine in 1642.
   B. Alan Turing wrote a book about how the computer could be made to work as a “universal machine” to solve any difficult mathematical problem in 1936.
   C. The computers were first connected by a network in the late 1960s.
   D. Since the 1960s the computer has been used to help with medical operations.

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4. What can we infer from the text?

A. The computer can take the place of humans.

B. The smaller a computer is, the faster it calculates.

C. Computers can solve all the problems of human beings.

D. People can benefit more from computers in the future.

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. I developed very slowly and it took nearly two hundred years before I was built as an analytical machine by Charles Babbage.

句式分析

I developed very slowly / and / it took nearly two...
并列分句一　并列连词　并列分句二

before I was built as an analytical machine by...
before 引导的时间状语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. In 1936 my real father, Alan Turing, wrote a book about how I could be made to work as a "universal machine" to solve any difficult mathematical problem.

句式分析

In 1936 / my real father, / Alan Turing, / wrote / a book
状语　主语　同位语　谓语　宾语

about how I could be made to work as a...
about 的宾语从句

to solve any difficult mathematical problem.
不定式作目的状语

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. Over time my memory has developed so much that, like an elephant, I never forget anything I have been told!

句式分析

句中 so ... that ... 引导结果状语从句;like an elephant 为介词短语作方式状语;I have been told 为省略关系词的定语从句,修饰 anything。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. But I was always so lonely standing there by myself, until in the early 1960s they gave me a family connected by a network.

句式分析

本句中 standing there by myself 为 *v.*-ing 形式作伴随状语。until 引导时间状语从句;connected by a network 为过去分词短语作后置定语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

For many kids, the Internet is at their fingertips. From computers to smartphones, a web of information is open to them. According to a new report from the Pew Research Center, about three out of four kids aged 12 to 13 connect the Internet using a mobile device (移动设备) from time to time. Many younger kids are online too.

Julian Zeitlinger, 9, from New Jersey, uses his computer to watch videos and play games. To keep him safe online, his parents monitor (监测) his web use and discuss Internet safety with him. "I ask my parents if something is wrong," Julian says.

Mobile devices offer more ways than ever to share personal information. The information can be dangerous in the wrong hands. A study found that 62% of children aged 8 to 17 have had an unpleasant online experience.

Have you ever had to enter a parent's e-mail address when signing up for a website? That safety net is there because of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA). The law says sites for kids under 13 cannot collect personal information, such as a phone number or full name, without a parent's permission (允许).

This July, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) will update COPPA for the first time since the law was created, in 1998—when there were no smartphones. "The nature of the way kids get online has changed," FTC lawyer Phyllis Marcus said.

When the changes take effect, COPPA will apply to (适用于) mobile devices and newer forms of advertising. It will expand what falls under "personal information" to include videos, photographs and services that give user location (位置).

COPPA doesn't cover everything that can go wrong online. That's why kids and parents need to know what to look out for and to stop and think before sharing information online.

"There is a misunderstanding that if a site is following COPPA, it is totally safe," says privacy expert Shai Samet. He runs kidSAFE, which checks whether a site meets kidSAFE standards and is safe. "It's important that kids know how useful the Internet is but that it also can be dangerous if you are not careful," he adds.

1. Julian's parents check his web use to make sure _____.

A. he doesn't watch too many videos

B. he doesn't play computer games

C. he stays safe on the Internet

D. he controls his online time

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2. How does the author explain children's unpleasant online experiences?
   A. By describing his own experiences.
   B. By presenting scientific research.
   C. By showing differences.
   D. By using examples.
3. People often hold the wrong idea that _____.
   A. formal websites are always safe
   B. the Internet is becoming safer and safer
   C. COPPA can ensure their complete safety
   D. daily checks prevent future online problems
4. What's the main purpose of the text?
   A. To ask parents to look out for their kids.
   B. To tell people to be careful online.
   C. To offer tips on online safety.
   D. To introduce an online law.

B

A few months ago, Jason asked his parents to buy him a computer. All his friends already had one, so his mom and dad agreed. During the first few weeks, Jason spent a lot of time in front of his computer because he had to learn how it worked. He was really interested in learning all about it and he even started writing computer programs himself.

One day Jason found a website where he could play chess either against the computer or against other people from all over the world. From then on, Jason seemed to have just one interest in life, his computer. Whenever his parents told him that he was spending too much time with his computer, Jason went into denial. He did not think that he had a problem at all.

Then the unthinkable happened: Jason's computer broke down. But his parents decided not to buy him a new one. Jason said that he needed a computer for school, and he promised that he'd spend less time with it. But his parents refused to give in. Finally, Jason felt so hopeless that he took the only way out and killed himself.

Robert Johnson, a psychologist (心理学家) on the subject, says, "Computer addiction (沉溺) is an illness that can influence anyone of us. Nowadays, increasing numbers of people are spending more and more time working with computers. While this isn't a problem for most users, some people, especially teenagers, often use the computer to get away from the real world. This is especially true of shy people. For them, meeting people online is a way of hiding their true selves. In cyberspace, they can be whoever they want to be and create their own virtual (虚拟的) world. But what happens when they can no longer enter their virtual world?"

5. Why did Jason want to buy a computer according to Paragraph 1?
   A. To play chess.
   B. To make friends.
   C. To avoid being an outsider.
   D. To write computer programs.
6. By saying "Jason went into denial", the author means _____.
   A. Jason would not listen
   B. Jason enjoyed himself
   C. Jason would turn it off
   D. Jason changed his mind
7. What was Jason's relationship with his parents like when his computer broke down?
   A. Fine. B. So-so.
   C. Terrible. D. Unknown.
8. In Robert Johnson's opinion, _____.
   A. it is impossible to beat computer addiction
   B. shy people get addicted to computers easily
   C. teenagers should stay away from computers
   D. computers are getting us into serious trouble

Ⅱ. 语法填空

There was a proud teak tree in the forest. He was tall and strong. There 1. _____ (be) a small herb (香草) next to the tree.

The teak tree said, "I am very handsome and strong. No one can defeat me." When 2. _____ (hear) this, the herb replied, "Dear friend, too much pride is 3. _____ (harm). Even the strong will fall one day."

The teak ignored the herb's words. He continued to praise 4. _____ (he).

A strong wind blew. The teak stood 5. _____ (firm). Even when it rained, the teak stood strong by spreading his leaves. During these times, 6. _____ herb bowed low. The teak made fun 7. _____ the herb.

One day, there was a storm in the forest. The herb bowed low. As usual, the teak did not want to bow. The storm kept growing 8. _____ (strong). The teak could no longer bear it. He felt his strength giving way. He tried his best 9. _____ (stand) upright, but in the end, he fell down. That was the end of the proud tree.

10. _____ everything was calm again, the herb stood straight. He looked around. He saw the proud teak fallen.

词汇积累

1. online	*adv.* 在线
2. Internet safety	网络安全
3. device	*n.* 设备
4. update	*v.* 升级
5. go wrong	出毛病

难句解读

During the first few weeks, Jason spent a lot of time in front of his computer because he had to learn how it worked.

[分析] because 引导原因状语从句;how 引导宾语从句。

[翻译] 在开始的几个星期,詹森因为要学习电脑是如何工作的,因此他在电脑前面的时间很长。

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Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. As is known to all, traffic _____ (信号) tell drivers and pedestrians when to stop and go.
2. _____(就个人而言), I prefer to go to Beijing for my holiday.
3. Someone who trains a person or team in sport is a _____ (教练).
4. His computer had a _____ (病毒) when he downloaded a piece of software.
5. Don't judge a person by his _____(外貌).
6. She is the same with her sister in appearance but not in _____(性格).
7. I like to read books on _____(电子的) music.
8. Square dancing is a _____ (类型) of dance popular with the middle-aged and the elderly in China.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Her husband was badly injured and she was watching _____ him in the hospital.
2. Even if _____ (invite), I won't go to the party.
3. If the opportunity _____ (arise), I'd love to go abroad for further study.
4. The book deals with _____ to deal with such matters.
5. —I think he is taking an active part in social work.
   —I agree with you _____ a way.
6. Everybody in the village likes Jack because he is good at telling and making _____ jokes.
7. The software can _____ (download) for free from the Internet.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Can you give me some advice on what to deal with the difficulty?

   _____

2. In the way, I'm glad you made that mistake, for it will serve as a warning to you.

   _____

3. You may not agree, but personal she is a very good girl.

   _____

4. While cross the street, he was nearly knocked down by a car.

   _____

5. Don't be too hard on your daughter. In all, she is only a child.

   _____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

Does Eating Grapefruit Burn Fat?

Where did the myth(荒诞的说法) come from?

People seem to believe that there's something magical about grapefruit—that, in some way, it helps burn fat. __1__ It's probably based on the fact that, years ago, grapefruit juice was used by housewives for cleaning fat stains(污点). While it might be good at breaking down fat stains, it doesn't work like that once it's in the body. Others believe that it increases metabolism(新陈代谢) and helps burn fat. Again, no facts show that this is true.

__2__

The American Dietetic Association has shown that this "long-held myth is wishful thinking" and that grapefruit doesn't help people lose weight or burn fat.

Of course, if you're only going to have half a grapefruit for breakfast instead of several kinds of fatty foods, then you're going to lose weight. __3__ It's just that you're having light meals.

__4__

The only way to lose weight is to watch what you eat and take some exercise. Grapefruit is full of vitamins(维生素) that the body needs, so it's a good food to include in your meals. __5__

The other thing to remember about grapefruit is that you shouldn't eat it or drink it as a juice if you are taking statins (胆固醇合成酶抑制剂).

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A. What's the truth?

B. So is there no hope?

C. Which food is a better choice?

D. But this is just scientifically rubbish.

E. However, it has nothing to do with grapefruit.

F. Here is some advice on losing weight fast and safely.

G. But it's not going to make the pounds drop off magically.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

When my husband Ian died in 2014, ten days after being diagnosed with cancer, I was completely broken up. He was just 54. We'd planned to __1__ together and live the years to the fullest.

At first, the __2__ of spending the following years of my life without him left me feeling __3__. I was in deep __4__ having lost him. But as time passed, I began to __5__ that life is so precious, and none of us can __6__ what's around the corner.

I realized I could sit at home and __7__ Ian, __8__ I could make the most of every moment of my life. Three months __9__ he died, a friend mentioned a choir run by a __10__ Tenovus Cancer Care, which was for anyone __11__ by cancer. I've __12__ loved to sing, so I agreed. That decision really has changed my __13__.

We rehearse (排练) once a week and perform __14__ to raise money. We sing inspiring songs like *You've Got a Friend* which really __15__ all of us.

Spending time with the choir, I have not only made a whole new friendship circle, but I feel so __16__, which has been fantastic for my __17__ well-being.

I __18__ money for the charity too, including traveling a long way to Machu Picchu, where I scattered (播撒) some of Ian's ashes. I know Ian would __19__ my decision to look after myself.

Living a good life, and finding ways to enjoy my retirement, is the best __20__ I can offer him.

1. A. die B. retire
   C. live D. sing
2. A. feeling B. thought
   C. sense D. hope
3. A. lost B. tired
   C. excited D. relaxed
4. A. trouble B. breath
   C. shock D. regret
5. A. wonder B. understand
   C. forget D. remember
6. A. change B. doubt
   C. predict D. leave
7. A. mourn for B. wait for
   C. look after D. talk with
8. A. and B. so
   C. for D. or
9. A. before B. after
   C. since D. as
10. A. charity B. company
    C. club D. hospital
11. A. killed B. defeated
    C. scared D. affected
12. A. hardly B. seldom
    C. always D. often
13. A. mind B. life
    C. dream D. goal
14. A. dances B. plays
    C. services D. concerts
15. A. amuse B. interest
    C. push D. impress
16. A. skillful B. cautious
    C. secure D. positive
17. A. mental B. physical
    C. social D. economic
18. A. spend B. save
    C. raise D. earn
19. A. approve of B. care about
    C. be opposed to D. be sorry about
20. A. award B. experience
    C. comfort D. help

词汇积累

1. magical	*adj.* 神奇的;有魔力的
2. break down	分解
3. lose weight	减肥
4. be diagnosed with	被诊断为……
5. precious	*adj.* 珍贵的

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. More than 100 famous films _____ (show) in the city since July.
2. Since your work _____ (finish), you can have a rest now.
3. How many cars _____ (make) in the factory since 1990?
4. Three new schools _____ (open) in our city in the past five years.
5. It's the first time that the old computer _____ (check) since I bought it.
6. Great changes _____ (take) place in my hometown and you can see that a lot of factories _____ _____ (set) up.
7. —We want to sit at the table near the window.
   —I'm sorry, but it _____ (take) already.
8. It's said that the bridge _____ (close) for repairs for months.

Ⅱ. 根据提示完成句子

1. _____ (男孩们已经被多次告知) not to swim in that lake, but it doesn't make any difference.
2. We are glad to be told that Li Tao _____ _____ (已经被录取) Fudan University for his top score in the Maths Contest.
3. With the help of high technology, more and more new substances (物质) _____ (已经被发现) in the past years.
4. When and where to go for the on-salary holiday _____ _____ (没有确定) yet.
5. Though we don't know what was discussed, yet we can feel the topic _____ (改变了).
6. People's health _____ (受到了很大的影响) by air, noise and water.

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

During the day, Mike Kosciuk teaches students at De La Salle Collegiate High School in Michigan. However, in the evenings and on weekends, Mike provides instruction on *Tutor. com*. Not only does he teach students math from 9th grade through college level, he also teaches other online teachers how to improve their teaching. Recognized as a leader in online teaching, Mike was the February 2010 Tutor of the Month for *Tutor. com*.

Chrissy Markley is one of many online teachers who are taking virtual (虚拟的) learning to the lower grades. At Arizona Connections Academy, an online public school, Chrissy teaches 7/8th Grade Gifted Language Arts and 9th Grade Language Arts. Once a 6th grade teacher in a traditional public school area, Chrissy enjoys teaching in the virtual classroom. Recognized as an excellent teacher, she was named the school's 2011 Teacher of the Year.

Having ten years' experience in online teaching, Jody Shine began teaching with Davenport University. When she was asked to teach online, she was skeptical at first. "I feared something would be lost in the give and take of classroom discussion," Jody said. "Now I know online teaching allows students greater freedom to express themselves." Today, Jody uses voice recordings and online videos to teach English Composition to Davenport students.

Like Arizona Connections Academy, Open High School of Utah is also a public school offering online instruction. There, Amy Pace is an award-winning (获奖的) science teacher. After spending 11 years in a traditional teaching environment, Amy joined Open High School of Utah. She has helped create an interesting science course. In 2010, she was one of 103 7th to 12th grade teachers to be chosen for a Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching.

1. What subject does Mike teach?
   A. English Composition.　　B. Language Arts.
   C. Science.　　D. Math.
2. The underlined word "skeptical" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".
   A. unhappy　　B. doubtful
   C. serious　　D. bored

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3. What kind of readers will probably like reading the text?
A. Parents who are helping their kids choose a public school.
B. Students who are searching for an online teacher.
C. Teachers who want to win prizes in teaching.
D. Anyone who likes to study abroad.

B

A new study suggests that tiny organisms living underground may store most of the carbon in Swedish forest floors. That's a good thing for the environment: If the carbon remains hidden in the soil, then it's not escaping into the atmosphere. There, it could contribute to global warming.

These organisms, called mycorrhizal fungi (菌根真菌), grow on tree roots. They provide trees with nutrients in exchange for their sugars, which contain carbon.

Scientists had long believed that most of the carbon sits above ground. But the new study suggests most carbon is trapped in the soil. Carbon is a building block of every living organism, from people and fish to bacteria and trees. Trees are masters at stashing carbon. They breathe in carbon dioxide from the air. They use the carbon to grow branches, leaves and roots. But the element moves around. If a tree falls down and rots—or is cut down and burned—its carbon goes back into the air as carbon dioxide. Too much of the gas in the air can foster global warming.

In cold northern forests, like those in Sweden, fallen leaves and branches take a long time to rot. That means the carbon in those materials can stay put for a long time.

To learn more about what a tree does with its carbon, ecologists at the Swedish University collected soil from 30 forested Swedish islands. They then measured the amount and age of the carbon in the samples. The scientists found that deeper, fungi-filled soils contained more carbon than soils from the surface of the forest floor.

When the scientists dated the carbon in the samples, they got a surprise: They found "young" carbon in deeper soils. The researchers had expected to find young carbon only in soils closer to the surface of the forest floor. The only explanation, they say: The young carbon came from the underground fungi that swallow carbon-containing sugars from tree roots.

With the new findings, scientists may better understand soil's role in storing carbon. That information could help improve forecasts for global warming.

4. How do fungi grow?
A. They consume carbon dioxide.
B. They digest fallen tree branches.
C. They absorb nutrients from the soil.
D. They obtain sugars from tree roots.

5. What does the underlined word "stashing" in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. Storing. B. Reducing.
C. Transforming. D. Producing.

6. Why were the scientists surprised at the findings?
A. Young carbon was found in the surface of the forest floor.
B. The findings could not be explained scientifically.
C. The findings proved their previous ideas wrong.
D. It is hard to find young carbon in the underground fungi.

7. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Fungi in Cold Northern Forests
B. Fungi as Carbon Keepers
C. Fungi on the Roots of Trees
D. Fungi in the Deep Soil

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Chinese is one of the world's most widely spoken languages. There are much different types of Chinese. For example, one type known as Mandarin, had almost a billion speakers. Outside of China, Chinese in some form is spoken Chinese communities worldwide. The different kinds of Chinese language use a same script. While someone from the north of China may need the speech of someone from the south interpreted, but it is not usually necessary to have written documents translating. In the early twenty century, a government language policy created Modern Standard Chinese, that is now the official language of China. It is one of the official language of the United Nations to develop more effectively communication.

词汇积累

1. on weekends	在周末
2. traditional	*adj.* 传统的
3. environment	*n.* 环境
4. course	*n.* 课程
5. atmosphere	*n.* 气氛;大气层

难句解读

They provide trees with nutrients in exchange for their sugars, which contain carbon.

[分析] which 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 nutrients。

[翻译] 它们为树提供营养来交换糖分,这些营养中含有碳。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. solve *vt.* 解答；解决

①solve a problem　　

②_____ *n.*　　解决办法；处理手段

③a solution _____ sth.　　……的解决方法

2. personal *adj.* 个人的；私人的；亲自的

①_____ *adv.*　　就个人而言；亲自

②_____ *n.*　　性格；个性；人格

3. totally *adv.* 完全地；整个地

①_____ *adj.*　　总的；整个的 *n.* 总数；合计

②_____ total　　总共

③a total of　　

4. application *n.* 应用；用途；申请

①have a wide application in. . .　　

②application form　　

③_____ *v.*　　应用；申请

④apply _____　　申请

5. arise（arose，arisen）*vi.* 出现；发生；产生；起床；起身

①arise _____　　由……引起/产生

②arise _____. . .　　从……上站起来

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. have. . . in common 与……有共同点；与……共有

①have little/nothing/something/a lot/much in common (with. . .)　　

②_____ common　　共同；共有；共用

③_____ common _____. . .　　和……一样

2. work out 想出；计算出；制定出；锻炼

①work _____　　从事某种职业

②work _____　　做；从事；攻读

③work _____　　从事；忙于；继续工作

3. from. . . on 从……时起

①from now on　　

②from then on　　

③from that day on　　

4. as a result 结果；因此

①as a result of　　

②without result　　

③result _____　　由于；源自

④result _____　　结果为；导致

5. in a way 在某种程度上；就某一方面

①by the way　　

②in no way　　

③in the way　　

6. make up 编造；组成；构成；弥补；化妆；和好

①make up for　　

②make up one's mind　　

③be made up of　　

7. after all 毕竟；终究；别忘了；尽管

①_____ all　　总共

②_____ all　　丝毫；根本

③_____ all　　最重要的是；尤其是

④first of all　　

⑤all in all　　

8. deal with 处理；应付；对待；与……打交道；涉及；讲述

①deal with 意为"处理"时，常与 _____ 连用

②do with 意为"处理"时，常与 _____ 连用

9. watch over 看守；监视；守护；照看

①watch for　　

②watch out (for)　　

③keep watch　　

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重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. It + be/takes + 一段时间 + before. . . "多久……之后才……"。

I developed very slowly and **it took nearly two hundred years before** I was built as an analytical machine by Charles Babbage.

[仿写] 大约要 10 年以后我们才能登上月球。

_____ we land on the Moon.

2. by + 时间点,表示"到……时候",谓语动词常用完成时。

By the 1940s I **had grown** as large as a room, and I wondered if I would grow any larger.

[仿写] 到 20 世纪 90 年代为止,计算机已经在全世界流行起来了。

By the 1990s, the computer _____ all over the world.

3. as 引导时间状语从句,意为"随着"。

As time went by, I was made smaller.

[仿写] 随着时间的流逝,我了解到他是一个很可靠的人。

_____, I knew that he was a reliable person.

4. while watching. . . 为状语从句的省略,省掉了主语和 be 动词。

She programs us with all the possible moves she has seen **while watching human games**.

[仿写] 过马路时,你应该多加小心。

_____, you should pay more attention.

5. whenever 引导时间状语从句,意为"无论何时"。

Whenever she comes, I have to look after her, and sometimes help her with her homework.

[仿写] 无论何时我们遇到困难,他总是乐意帮助我们。

He is always willing to help us _____ _____.

话题写作 ——紧扣知识练写作

Ⅰ. 根据要求运用本单元所学知识完成下面句子。

1. 近来,高智商的机器人出现了。(intelligent; arise)

_____

_____

2. 有些可以打字、发信号。(signal)

_____

_____

3. 有些能处理一些重要事情。(deal with)

_____

_____

4. 在某种程度上说,电脑改变了我们的生活。(in a way)

_____

_____

5. 许多学生对电脑如此着迷以至在电脑上花费了太多的时间。(so. . . that. . .)

_____

_____

6. 部分学生在考试中失败。(fail)

_____

_____

7. 电脑在我们的日常生活中起很重要的作用。(play a. . . part in)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Unit 4 Wildlife protection

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 损失;遗失;丧失
2. _____ *n.* (痛苦或忧虑的)减轻或解除;减轻痛苦的事物
3. _____ *vt.* 影响;感动;侵袭
4. _____ *n.* 收入
5. _____ *vi. & vt.* 减少;(使)变小;或变少
6. _____ *vt. & vi.* 打猎;猎取;搜寻
7. _____ *adj.* 强大的;有力的
8. _____ *vt.* 鉴赏;感激;意识到
9. _____ *vi.* 成功 *vt.* 接替;继任
10. _____ *adj.* 安全的;可靠的
11. _____ *n.* 保护
12. _____ *vi.* 回答;响应;做出反应
13. _____ *adj.* 远的;远处的
14. _____ *n.* 仁慈;宽恕;怜悯
15. _____ *adj.* 确定的;某一;一定
16. _____ *n.* 重要(性)
17. _____ *vt.* 雇用;利用(时间,精力等)
18. _____ *n. & vt.* 损害;危害

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 灭亡;逐渐消失
2. _____ 和平地;和睦地;安详地
3. _____ 在危险中;垂危
4. _____ 如释重负;松了口气
5. _____ 突然笑起来;大声笑了出来
6. _____ 保护……不受……(危害)
7. _____ 注意
8. _____ 关心

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **where** 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 **a distant land**。

Please take me to a distant land _____ (在那里我能找到) the animal that gave fur to make this sweater.

2. **as** 引导方式状语从句,意为"依照,按照"。

It shows the importance of wildlife protection, but I'd like to help _____ (按照世界野生生物基金会的建议).

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Read the text and match the main idea of each paragraph.

1. Para. 1 A. What we can get from wildlife protection
2. Para. 2 B. Why we need wildlife protection
3. Paras. 3&4 C. A good example of wildlife protection

Ⅱ. Read the text carefully and choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Antelopes in Tibet become endangered because _____.

A. they are killed by other animals for food

B. the environment is badly polluted

C. people kill them to use their fur

D. their food chain (食物链) is cut off

2. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

A. the government of Zimbabwe did a good job in saving the elephants

B. the rainforest produces drugs that are good for millipede insects

C. the elephants are in danger in Zimbabwe

D. mosquitoes help protect monkeys from millipede insects

3. What do the words "No rainforest, no animals, no drugs" mean?

A. Rainforests have disappeared. So have animals and drugs.

B. Rainforests are important for the existence of animals and drugs.

C. Animals should live in peace in the rainforest, or they won't get drugs.

D. Human beings have done much damage to the rainforests.

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4. It can be inferred from the text that next Daisy would _____.

A. produce the new drug with WWF

B. work with WWF to help wildlife

C. fly to other places to save the endangered animals

D. call on people to protect the rainforests

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Please take me to a distant land where I can find the animal that gave fur to make this sweater.

句式分析

主干句：Please take me to a distant land

where 引导定语从句，修饰 land

where I can find the animal

目的状语

that gave fur to make this sweater.

that 引导定语从句，修饰 the animal

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. They allowed tourists to hunt only a certain number of animals if they paid the farmers.

句式分析

They allowed tourists to hunt. . . number of animals

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

if they paid the farmers. →条件状语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. You should pay more attention to the rainforest where I live and appreciate how the animals live together.

句式分析

第一个谓语部分 先行词

You should pay more attention to the rainforest

where 引导的定语从句修饰 the rainforest

第二个谓语部分

where I live and appreciate how the animals live together.

how 引导的宾语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Four animals—a wildcat, a mongoose, a mouse and an owl—had made their home in a huge tree.

The mouse and the mongoose lived at the foot of the tree in two different holes. The cat lived in a large hole halfway up the tree and the owl lived in the branches.

The cat feared none of its neighbours and moved about, afraid of nothing. The owl and the mongoose were afraid of the cat and kept a safe distance from it. The mouse was extremely afraid of all three neighbours.

One day the cat was caught in a trap laid by a hunter. Its three neighbours watched with joy as it tried extremely hard to get out of the net in which it had been trapped. They knew it was a hopeless task. Soon the hunter would come and they would never see their enemy forever. The mouse's joy, however, was short-lived because even as it watched the cat, it found that the mongoose was moving towards it. Looking up, it saw that the owl too was getting ready to move down. The mouse understood that it was in great danger and that the only one who could save it was its enemy, the cat.

It jumped onto the net in which the cat was caught and began biting at it. Within a short time it had made a hole big enough for the cat to come out. Seeing the cat come out, the owl and the mongoose escaped.

The mouse ran away too. It knew it could not expect any thanks from the cat, but in saving it, it had saved its own life.

1. The mouse lived in extreme fear every day because _____.

A. it lived at the foot of the tree

B. hunters set traps everywhere

C. all its three neighbours might eat it at any time

D. its food might be taken away by its neighbours

2. Which of the four neighbours had the most power over the other three?

A. The wildcat. B. The mouse.

C. The mongoose. D. The owl.

3. The mouse bit at the net to save the cat because _____.

A. they were good friends

B. they both hated the hunters

C. the mouse was too kind to see the cat die

D. the other two neighbours were to attack it

4. From the passage we can learn that the mouse is _____.

A. kind B. brave

C. clever D. stupid

B

People who have red hair and people who have lost their hair could finally get their own emoji (表情符号). The Emojipedia website has shown new emojis following demands that they should be more diverse. If its ideas are approved, the new emojis could be added in 2018, alongside new characters that have grey, curly or Afro hair.

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"New styles focus on appearances that aren't currently supported in the informal skin tone and hair color pairings (搭配) used on many cellphones," showed one page on the website. The page gave Jessica Chastain and Ed Sheeran as examples of people with red hair. Sinead O'Connor and Samuel L Jackson were given as examples of people with no hair or a shaven head.

The emojis could be released in 2018 if chosen by the Unicode Consortium which met in January, 2017 following a number of complaints about lack of diversity. "Non-naturally occurring features, such as blue hair and tattoos, are not included in this project," the website added.

At the end of 2016, Apple published its iOS 10. 2 software update which included 72 new emojis such as firefighters, astronauts, rockstars and so on. But people who have red hair were notably absent, causing a global protest.

A website in Scotland demanding ginger emojis got 20,000 signatures. The main issue is that there is one organization, known as Unicode Consortium, who controls emojis on iPhone.

In March, a new list of emojis was published by Emojipedia which might be released later this year. However, the emojis need to be approved by the Unicode Technical Committee before people can use them.

In 2015, ginger emojis were published on the Google Play Store for Android. But up until now, the Unicode Consortium has not been willing to give in to ginger campaigners.

5. Which of the following emojis could be included in 2018?

A. Characters with black hair.

B. Characters with white skin.

C. Characters with shaven heads.

D. Characters with smiling faces.

6. Tattoos are rejected by the Unicode Consortium because _____.

A. there is no demand for them

B. people dislike such emojis

C. they are out of fashion

D. they are not natural identity

7. What is the Unicode Consortium's attitude to ginger emojis?

A. Favorable.　　B. Ambiguous.

C. Disapproving.　　D. Uncaring.

8. What is the best title for the text?

A. New Emojis to Be Added in 2018

B. Complaints about the Present Emojis

C. Demands for New and Informal Emojis

D. Global Protests Against Lack of Diversity

Ⅱ. 语法填空

As you know, science plays 1. _____ very important role in our education. Do you want to keep up 2. _____ the latest research and discoveries in science? There are many good websites 3. _____ you can check out the latest in the science world.

One great site is Science News for Kids. This site reports science news 4. _____ (cover) a wide range of subjects. The articles are intended for younger readers, but adults will find this site 5. _____ (suit) for them as well. Another wonderful site, one that I check out every day, 6. _____ (call) Science Daily. The site is 7. _____ _____ (constant) updated with news, often about exciting 8. _____ (finding) that change how we view the world.

These sites post the latest stories and also keep all the past articles they 9. _____ (post) earlier. That way you can find articles just about anything that 10. _____ (be) related to the science fields you are interested in.

词汇积累

1. keep a safe distance	保持安全距离
2. trap	*n.* 陷阱
3. task	*n.* 任务
4. in great danger	处于极度危险中
5. diverse	*adj.* 多样的

难句解读

Its three neighbours watched with joy as it tried extremely hard to get out of the net in which it had been trapped.

[**分析**]　as 引导时间状语从句，which 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 net。

[**翻译**]　三个邻居幸灾乐祸地看着它竭尽全力地想从网中挣脱出来。

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Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. A cloud of _____ (灰尘) rose in the air as the car ran past.
2. The story has a surprising _____ (结尾).
3. That little boy was frightened by that _____ (凶猛的) dog.
4. It's difficult to raise a family on a small _____ (收入).
5. I don't feel _____ (安全的) when I am alone in the house.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. According _____ our biology teacher, some people long to earn money by hunting wild animals.
2. With a lot of difficult problems _____ (settle), the manager felt worried all the time.
3. John thinks it won't be long _____ he is ready for his new job.
4. One of my shoes _____ (bite) by my little dog now.
5. It is a rule that our luggage should _____ (inspect) by customs officers.
6. We are not sure when the universe came _____ being.
7. I think he lives there but I can't say _____ sure.
8. He told me some of the funny _____ (incident) that happened during his journey to Europe.
9. He _____ (faithful) lived up to his promise.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. The fierce shark bit him in his leg.

   _____

2. No one knows for sure when such a custom come into being.

   _____

3. You should inspected the car well before you buy it.

   _____

4. According to he has informed, we will have a class debate next week.

   _____

5. With the boy lead the way, we had no difficulty in finding his home.

   _____

6. It was not long after he came to help me.

   _____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

Your phone is running low on power while you are waiting to fly out of an airport.

Then you discover a public USB charging area close by. __1__ Then you take a deep breath and sit back, happy to get the power for free.

What could go wrong? Plenty.

In addition to providing an electrical current, phone charging cords can send and receive data. That free USB charging hub at an airport, hotel or any other public place may not only charge your phone. __2__ The USB charging hub could be connecting to your phone and copying your contact list, email and text messages, voice mail, photographs and videos. It can also copy passwords, banking information and any other information stored on your phone.

If you want to charge your phone while traveling, you have other choices that do not increase your risks.

Connect your phone only to electrical outlets so data transfer is not possible. __3__ It is better to use a distant wall outlet than a nearby USB charging hub.

Carry an extra, fully-charged battery. Having one means you can charge your phone without having to worry about carrying a special cord or finding a power outlet. __4__

If you must use a public USB charging center, be sure to turn off your phone completely.

__5__ But it will reduce the chances of it happening, depending on what phone you have.

A. Remember to fully charge your phone before you leave home or work.

B. It also could be transferring information to and from the device.

C. The public USB charging hub may even download programs to your phone.

D. This may or may not prevent data transfer.

E. You can charge your phone with the extra battery wherever you are.

F. An available outlet may not be as near as a USB charging hub, but the few extra steps may keep your information safe.

G. You quickly reach for a charge cord and connect your phone to the charging hub.

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Ⅱ. 完形填空

When I was 16, my family moved away to a foreign country. At the time, I thought I would be fine __1__ them. I felt I wasn't a child and could go out into the big world __2__. And I wasn't __3__ alone—I went to live with my uncle and his family. But it was the biggest __4__ of my life. I'd always look forward to my mum's __5__, which weren't very __6__ and passed in the blink(眨眼) of an eye. I was so __7__ every time my mum left.

I discovered *Harry Potter* while I was studying for my A-levels. I can't say I compared myself to Harry, __8__ I did at the time I felt I was always alone. That was one of the things which made me feel we were __9__.

From about the age of 17 to 20, I __10__ myself sometimes. It was never serious and no one ever __11__ about it. It was something for me: only I would know about it. Times were __12__, but the series always gave me something to __13__. They were there when no one else was.

Finally, the __14__ helped me understand that I could __15__ my friends when I was helpless and, importantly, trust them, and it then became a group __16__ to get me better.

Culturally, *Harry Potter* has had a huge __17__ on our generation(一代人). It has taught us to care about others, __18__ strangers. It's something I feel we can pass on to the next generation too.

I think if I were to meet J. K. Rowling, I'd want to __19__ her. Her books have encouraged so many people to be __20__. And then I'd ask for an autograph(亲笔签名).

1. A. except　　B. beyond
   C. for　　D. without
2. A. apart　　B. alone
   C. down　　D. around
3. A. hardly　　B. just
   C. still　　D. completely
4. A. choice　　B. dream
   C. mistake　　D. chance
5. A. gifts　　B. changes
   C. plans　　D. visits
6. A. frequent　　B. necessary
   C. difficult　　D. short
7. A. calm　　B. pleased
   C. shocked　　D. upset
8. A. if　　B. but
   C. because　　D. so
9. A. ordinary　　B. connected
   C. different　　D. unusual
10. A. harmed　　B. encouraged
    C. asked　　D. proved
11. A. cared　　B. thought
    C. knew　　D. worried
12. A. quiet　　B. enjoyable
    C. hopeless　　D. slow
13. A. look down on　　B. look forward to
    C. look up to　　D. look back on
14. A. times　　B. friends
    C. books　　D. families
15. A. argue with　　B. come across
    C. learn about　　D. depend on
16. A. member　　B. discussion
    C. practice　　D. effort
17. A. influence　　B. control
    C. pressure　　D. decision
18. A. only　　B. even
    C. almost　　D. never
19. A. advise　　B. help
    C. thank　　D. follow
20. A. easier　　B. faster
    C. smarter　　D. better

词汇积累

1. a public USB charging area	利用 USB 的公共充电区域
2. text messages	文本信息
3. password	*n.* 密码
4. risk	*n.* 风险
5. data transfer	数据转移

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. They are living with their parents for the moment because their own house _____ (rebuild).
2. Many interesting experiments _____ (carry) out these days.
3. These children _____ (look) after by an old man now.
4. Wait a minute. The dishes for the dinner _____ (cook) in the kitchen.
5. He _____ (punish) by our teacher at the moment.
6. The sports meeting _____ (hold) in our school now.
7. So many things _____ (do) here to prevent air pollution.
8. A bridge _____ (build) in the distance and its construction _____ (finish) in a year.

Ⅱ. 补全句子

1. Now these old houses _____ (属于我叔叔).
2. At the moment my house _____ (正在被修理).
3. She _____ (正在被采访) by several reporters now.
4. The evening party the children are looking forward to _____ (正在被举行) now.
5. A new park _____ (正在被建) here. They hope to finish it next year.
6. You aren't allowed to go into the meeting room. A secret plan _____ (正在被制订) there.
7. The law is _____ (在讨论当中).
8. A new song _____ (正在被教) by the teacher.
9. The water in the lake is _____ (受到污染).
10. Is the meeting _____ (正在进行) in the hall now?

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

After the heavy rain passes, a man at a company that lies on the riverbank arrives for work. At the water's edge, he notices a baby beaver (海狸) balls up on the ground. Realizing that the animal needs help, the man picks him up and drives to a nearby animal hospital. From here the beaver is sent to the Calgary Wildlife Rehabilitation Society (CWRS), where he will begin his recovery.

Vets check the beaver—now named Birch—for wounds or broken bones. Luckily they find no injuries. "But he's a real little animal—only three and a half pounds," says Andrea Hunt, a worker at the rehab center. According to his weight, they think that Birch is about eight weeks old. "Baby beavers stay with their families for one to two years," Hunt says. "He's not ready to care for himself. If he hadn't been saved, he almost certainly wouldn't have survived."

To keep Birch from getting lonely, Hunt pairs him with another baby beaver named Aspen. At first they're fed a milky cereal. A few weeks later, Birch and Aspen begin a diet (饮食) of solid food that includes leafy kale and collard greens. Wood is also on the menu. For exercise, each beaver receives its own pool to swim in.

About a year later, Birch weighs 27 pounds. "Not only is he healthy, but he's also learned good survival skills," Hunt says. "It's time to let him go." Early one morning the beaver is driven into a Canadian forest to be set free. Birch is carried in a cage (笼子) to the bank of a lake. When the door opens, he carefully steps out, then jumps into the water and swims away. "We'll miss Birch," Hunt says. "But nothing feels better than putting an animal back where it should be."

1. On his way to work, the man _____.
   A. gets caught in heavy rain
   B. saves a little young animal
   C. is driven to a hospital
   D. sends a beaver home

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2. According to Paragraph 2, Birch _____.

A. moves to the rehab center with Hunt

B. loses his parents when he is born

C. is too young to care for himself

D. breaks his bones in an accident

3. Which of the following may Andrea Hunt agree with?

A. If you love him, stay with him forever.

B. It is dangerous to get close to animals.

C. Just keep a beaver as your pet.

D. Save animals, save the world.

4. What would be the best title for the text?

A. Birch: a Lucky Beaver

B. Aspen: a Special Friend

C. Andrea Hunt: a Skilled Worker

D. The CWRS: Home to Injured Animals

B

Although onions taste delicious, watering eyes come with the process when you cut them up. Thankfully, *Good Housekeeping* has suggested some tips to prevent yourself from crying while you are trying to cut up an onion.

According to the findings from the Institute, putting onions in a fridge 30 minutes before cutting can prevent the annoying hurt, as the cold stops tear-jerking (催泪的) gas from being produced.

Another way to reduce the gas released by the onion is to put it in water for a while. *Good Housekeeping* recommends: "Cut the end off the onion and then put it straight into a bowl of water. The water will draw out the acid making your tears fewer when you cut it."

When an onion grows, it mixes with sulfur(硫) in the soil to create a special mineral acid. When the onion is cut into pieces, it reacts and creates a gas. As it reaches your face, this annoying gas causes the eyes to produce tears.

The root is where the gases are most concentrated, so it is recommended that this part of the onion be left on as you cut it to avoid uncomfortable eyes. Do this by cutting the vegetable in half down the middle, then cut off part of one side to create a flat surface. Then, place the onion with its flat surface down and cut it towards the root.

Also, to reduce the gas's effect on your eyes, cut it next to a window or near a fan so the gas is blown away from your face. And take care to use a sharp knife; this will make it easier to move through the vegetable, causing fewer cells to be broken and less gas to be released as a result.

5. Refrigerating the onion before cutting can _____.

A. change its taste

B. make it easier to be cut up

C. avoid generation of the gas

D. help the gases mix more quickly

6. From the fourth paragraph, what happens when the onion is cut up?

A. Some acid mineral is lost.

B. The tear mixture is created.

C. The sulfur inside it pours out.

D. A chemical reaction produces a gas.

7. What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 5 refer to?

A. Producing more tears.

B. Leaving the root uncut first.

C. Promoting concentration.

D. Making the onion more tasty.

8. The main purpose of the text is to _____.

A. advise and explain

B. examine and analyze

C. argue and discuss

D. present and compare

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I came to the US as a exchange student a year before. There are four people in my host family. They are Mr. Garavalia, his wife and his child. The host family has a magic what has pulled me in and make me part of it. I remember when I first arrived at my house, it was far past their usual bedtime. But Mr. Garavalia still waited me in the living room and gave me a huge hug just as I walked in. I was felt so warm after 14 hours of tired flight. Every day they treat me as if I were their really family. I love them very much.

词汇积累

1. edge	*n.* 边缘
2. recovery	*n.* 康复
3. survival skills	逃生技巧
4. process	*n.* 过程
5. release	*v.* 释放

难句解读

To keep Birch from getting lonely, Hunt pairs him with another baby beaver named Aspen.

[**分析**] 句中不定式短语作目的状语,过去分词短语named Aspen 作后置定语。

[**翻译**] 为了防止 Birch 感到孤独,Hunt 用另外一只叫作 Aspen 的海狸来陪伴它。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. decrease *vi.* & *vt.* 减少;(使)变小;或变少 *n.* 减少;降低

①decrease _____...　减少到……

②decrease _____...　减少了……

③decrease from...to...　_____

④_____ the decrease　正在减少

2. loss *n.* 损失;遗失;丧失

①make up for the loss　_____

②_____ a loss　不知所措;困惑

③_____ *adj.*　失去的;丧失的;迷惑的

④be lost _____　全神贯注于;沉浸于

3. respond *vi.* 回答;响应;做出反应

①respond _____　对……做出回应或反应

②_____ *n.*　回答;答复;反应

③in response _____　响应;答复

4. relief *n.* (痛苦或忧虑的)减轻或解除;减轻痛苦的事物;缓解;宽慰

①_____ relief　如释重负

②_____ relief　宽慰地

③to one's relief　_____

④It is a relief to do sth.　_____

⑤_____ *vt.*　救出;解脱;使脱离

⑥relieve sb. _____...　帮助某人减轻……

5. mercy *n.* 仁慈;宽恕;怜悯

①show mercy _____　对……怜悯或宽恕

②have mercy _____　对……怜悯或宽恕

③_____ mercy　残忍地;毫无同情心地

④at the mercy of...　_____

6. affect *vt.* 影响;感动;(疾病)侵袭

①be deeply affected by　_____

②_____ *n.*　效应;影响;结果

③have an effect _____...　对……有影响

7. appreciate *vt.* 欣赏;感激;意识到

①appreciate one's doing sth.　_____

②I would appreciate it if...　_____

③_____ *n.*　欣赏;感激

8. succeed *vi.* 成功 *vt.* 接替;继任

①succeed in (doing) sth.　_____

②succeed to...　_____

③succeed sb. as...　_____

④_____ *n.*　成功

⑤_____ *adj.*　成功的

⑥_____ *adv.*　成功地

9. employ *vt.* 雇用;利用(时间、精力等)

①employ sb. _____...　雇用某人作……

②employ sb. _____sth.　雇用某人做某事

③employ _____ in doing sth.　忙于做某事

④be employed _____ doing sth.　忙于做某事

⑤_____ *n.*　雇用者;雇主;老板

⑥_____ *n.*　雇工;雇员

⑦_____ *n.*　职业;工作;使用

10. harm *n.* & *vt.* 损害;危害

①do harm to sb./sth. = do sb./sth. harm　_____

②There is no harm in doing sth.　_____

③_____ *adj.*　有害的

④_____　对……有害

⑤_____ *adj.*　无害的

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. die out 灭亡;逐渐消失;逐渐熄灭

①die _____

因……而死(一般指死于内因,如疾病、饥饿、情感原因等)

②die _____

因……而死(一般指死于外因,如外伤、车祸、污染等)

③die _____　(声音、风、光等)慢慢变弱;渐渐消失

④die _____　(兴奋、火等)渐弱;渐息;平息

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2. in danger of 在危险中;垂危

①_____ danger　　有危险的;在危险中

②_____ danger　　脱离危险

③a danger _____

对……有危险;对……是危险的人或物

④_____ *adj.*　　危险的

3. burst into + *n.* 突然(进入某种状态);闯入

①burst _____ tears　　突然哭起来

②burst _____ crying　　突然哭起来

③burst _____ anger　　勃然大怒

4. protect... from... 保护……不受……(危害)

①_____... from doing sth.　　阻止……做某事

②_____... from doing sth.　　阻止……做某事

③_____... from doing sth.　　阻止……做某事

5. pay attention to 注意

①pay much attention to _____

②pay more attention to _____

③pay little/no attention to _____

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a distant land。

Please take me to a distant land **where** I can find the animal that gave fur to make this sweater.

[仿写]　我想住在一个阳光充足的国家。

I would like to live in a country _____.

2. as 引导方式状语从句,意为"依照,按照"。

It shows the importance of wildlife protection, but I'd like to help **as** the WWF suggests.

[仿写]　老师要你按照他说的去做。

The teacher asked you to do _____.

3. "with + *n.* + doing"复合结构。

After a while she saw some zebra **with black and white lines going** beneath their stomachs.

[仿写]　随着岁月的流逝,我们建立了良好的关系。

_____, we have built up a good relationship.

4. There be (no)... left... "(不)剩下……"。

This is the only home of the red Colobus monkey but **there are very few left**.

[仿写]　快点,我们赶上最后一班车的时间不多了。

Hurry up, _____ for us to catch up with the last bus.

5. long before"很久以前",引导时间状语从句。

They lived on the earth tens of millions of years ago, **long before** humans came into being and their future seemed secure at that time.

[仿写]　这一切都发生在你来这儿很久以前,因此它和你无关。

This all happened _____, so it had nothing to do with you.

6. it 作形式主语,that 从句为真正的主语。

It is a pity that in the story nobody helped the dodo.

[仿写]　你考试没及格真是遗憾。

_____ you didn't pass the exam.

话题写作——紧扣知识练写作

Ⅰ. 根据要求运用本单元所学知识完成下面句子。

1. 过度捕杀极大地影响了野生动物的数量。(hunt; affect)

_____

_____

2. 有一些动物绝迹,也有一些处境危险。(there be; die out; in danger)

_____

_____

3. 政府已经关注这个问题。(pay attention to)

_____

_____

4. 一系列的法律付诸实施。(come into effect)

_____

_____

5. 我们会成功地阻止这种状况的恶化。(succeed; prevent... from...)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Unit 5　Music

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *vt.*　　假装;假扮
2. _____ *vt. & vi.*　　系上;缚上;附加;连接
3. _____ *vt.*　　(使)组成;形成;构成
4. _____ *vt.*　　赚;挣得;获得
5. _____ *adj.*　　额外的;外加的
6. _____ *n.*　　工具;器械;乐器
7. _____ *adj.*　　熟悉的;常见的;亲近的
8. _____ *n.*　　音乐家
9. _____ *vt. & vi.*　　表演;履行;执行
10. _____ *n.*　　表演;演奏
11. _____ *n.*　　男演员;行动者
12. _____ *vi.*　　依赖;依靠
13. _____ *adj.*　　幽默的;诙谐的
14. _____ *adj.*　　吸引人的;有吸引力的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　　梦见;梦想;设想
2. _____　　说实在地;实话说
3. _____　　认为有(重要性、意义);附上;连接
4. _____　　用现金;有现钱
5. _____　　打碎;分裂;解体
6. _____　　戏弄
7. _____　　依靠;依赖
8. _____　　大约
9. _____　　熟悉;与……熟悉起来
10. _____　　以……为基础

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. 动名词短语作主语谓语动词用第三人称单数。

They may start as a group of high-school students, for whom _____ _____(在某个人家里排练音乐是成名的第一步).

2. 不定式短语作表语。

The musicians _____(彼此打趣逗笑)as well as play music, most of which was based loosely on the Beatles.

3. **had planned to do sth**. "本来计划去做某事,但事实上没做成"。

The TV organizers _____(原计划寻找)four musicians who could act as well as sing.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Read the text and match the main idea of each paragraph.

1. Para. 1　　A. How most bands start.
2. Para. 2　　B. How the Monkees became popular and how they developed as a real band.
3. Para. 3　　C. Many people want to be famous as singers or musicians.
4. Para. 4　　D. The Monkees started in a different way.

Ⅱ. Read the text carefully and choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Why the names of Song Zuying and Liu Huan are mentioned in Paragraph 1?

A. Because they are very famous.
B. Because they can sing very well.
C. The text only wants us to know them.
D. The text is giving us some examples of the famous singers that we might want to be like.

2. How many musicians were there when the band was formed at the beginning?

A. Four.　　B. Three.
C. Two.　　D. One.

3. When did the Monkees break up and when did it reunite?

A. 1970; 1996.　　B. 1970; 1990.
C. 1970; the mid-1980s.　　D. 1968; 1986.

4. What does the title of the passage mean?

A. The band wasn't a famous one.
B. The band was formed in a different way.
C. The band didn't play their own music.
D. The band wasn't supported by its fans.

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Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Sometimes they may play to passers-by in the street or subway so that they can earn some extra money for themselves or to pay for their instruments.

句式分析

Sometimes they may . . . or subway 为句子主干;so that 引导目的状语从句,其中 to pay for . . . 为不定式短语作目的状语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. The musicians were to play jokes on each other as well as play music, most of which was based loosely on the Beatles.

句式分析

The musicians / were
主语　系动词

to play jokes on each other. . . play music,
不定式短语作表语

most of which was based loosely on the Beatles.
"介词 + 关系代词"引导定语从句,修饰 jokes 和 music

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. They put an advertisement in a newspaper looking for rock musicians, but they could only find one who was good enough.

句式分析

They put an advertisement in a newspaper
并列分句一

looking for rock musicians, but they could only find one
现在分词短语作伴随状语　并列分句二

who was good enough. →who 引导定语从句,修饰 one

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Listening to music is considered a good thing for adults. Indeed it is. Scientific studies have proven it. Music has so many good effects on our body, mind and mood that this world will certainly not be a good place without music. Then, is music good for children? Some parents think so and let their children learn or listen to music. But some parents don't know the importance of music to children. Here are some reasons why music is important to children.

First, music is good for children's intelligence. Studies have proved that children who learn music are likely to have higher intelligence than those who have no interest in or dislike music. This is because the brain gets stimulated (刺激) by the rhythm and tone of music.

Music also has soothing (抚慰的) effect on children and helps remove their stress. Today's children are under a lot of stress from schoolwork. Being under too much stress impairs children's health. Luckily, listening to music can help them feel better.

Music can improve children's moods. Some children are sad by nature. They seem to be lost in their own thoughts and don't take interest in their surroundings. In such cases, a method known as "music therapy" comes to their rescue. It changes their moods and places a new kind of spirit in them.

Music is also a universal language that children ought to learn. Our world has become a global village. People are getting more and more interested in other cultures and countries. Music can help them in understanding foreign cultures.

Now we can say that music is very important not only to adults but also to children. So children should be encouraged to learn music or listen to music.

1. By mentioning scientific studies in Paragraph 1, the author wants to show _____.

A. why adults should listen to music

B. children should listen to music

C. listening to music is only good for adults

D. why scientists are interested in music

2. What does the underlined word "impairs" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Harms.　　B. Changes.

C. Improves.　　D. Shows.

3. The last but second paragraph shows that listening to music means _____.

A. learning languages better

B. understanding foreign cultures better

C. accepting the fast developing world easily

D. showing greater interest in other cultures

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4. What would be the best title for the passage?

A. Why do Children Love Music?

B. How to Choose Music for Children

C. How to Teach Children Music Easily

D. Why is Music Important to Children?

B

When our daughter, Sandy, belonged to the St.Mark Evangelical Lutheran Girl Pioneers in sixth grade, the leaders thought it would be nice if the girls made pine cone wreaths(花环) for their families as Christmas gifts. So the group gathered pine cones, put them in water and bought wire wreath frames and adhesive(黏合剂) to hold everything in place. A few days before Christmas, they and their leaders delivered the finished handiwork.

Through the years, we proudly hung up her wreath each Christmas. In 1986, the wreath was hanging on our door as usual when the temperature on Christmas Day reached 80 degrees. The adhesive began to break down and the pine cones started falling all over our front porch. We took the wreath down, planning to repair it, and gathered up the pine cones. That spring, as my husband, Don, was weeding the flower bed in front of our house, he was surprised to discover a small evergreen plant.

We decided to leave it alone. The determined tree kept growing, making it right through the long winter. When it got too big for the flower bed we moved it to the back of our lot. As the tree grew, so did our family, including four grandchildren. One day the men from the electric company came to trim(修剪) our trees. One of them said it was a shame that someday our nice evergreen would have to be cut down. We just couldn't let that happen to our faithful—if accidental—Christmas tree.

We decided to move it again, this time to Sandy and her husband Joel's new house in the country. My husband helped Joel dig the evergreen out. It wasn't ready to let go without a fight. Finally, five hours later, the tree came loose. They wrapped the roots as best as they could and put the whole thing in Joel's truck.

After an hour's drive they planted the tree. I'm happy to report that our brave evergreen is still growing, now producing pine cones of its own.

5. What was a Christmas tradition for the family?

A. Making dishes with pine cones.

B. Making wreaths together with Sandy.

C. Hanging Sandy's handiwork on the door.

D. Decorating the Christmas tree together.

6. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. What the good old days were like.

B. How the family took care of the wreaths.

C. What their attitude toward Christmas was.

D. How the family "treasure" came into being.

7. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Cutting down the evergreen.

B. Leaving the evergreen alone.

C. The man's judging the family.

D. Having the evergreen trimmed again.

8. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. My family Tradition

B. My Daughter's Growth

C. A Beloved Christmas Tree

D. A Special Pine Cone Wreath

Ⅱ. 语法填空

Chengdu has dozens of new millionaires, Asia's biggest building, and fancy new hotels. But for tourists like me, pandas are its top 1. _____ (attract).

So it was a great honour to be invited backstage at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research, I 2. _____ (allow) to get up close to these cute animals at the 600-acre centre. From tomorrow, I will be their UK ambassador. The title will be 3. _____ (official) given to me at a ceremony in London. But my connection with pandas goes back 4. _____ my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, 5. _____ I was the first Western TV reporter 6. _____ (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild. My ambassadorial duties will include 7. _____ (introduce) British visitors to the 120-plus pandas at Chengdu and others at a research centre in the misty mountains of Bifengxia.

On my recent visit, I held a lively three-month-old twin that had been rejected by 8. _____ (it) mother. The nursery team switches him every few 9. _____ (day) with his sister so that while one is being bottle-fed, 10. _____ _____ other is with mum—she never suspects.

词汇积累

1. mood	*n.* 情绪
2. intelligence	*n.* 智力
3. be likely to	有可能
4. rhythm	*n.* 节奏
5. deliver	*v.* 传送

难句解读

Music is also a universal language that children ought to learn.

[分析] that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 language。

[翻译] 音乐也是一种孩子们应该学习的通用语言。

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Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. My uncle wears a heavy _____ (胡须). He often shaves it in the office.
2. Winning the Olympic title has not just brought her _____ (名誉) and fortune.
3. Let's go to the theatre first and eat at a restaurant _____ (后来).
4. Thanks for your _____ (邀请) to the dance party.
5. The little boy was hurt falling off his bike, and now his shoulders are still _____ (疼痛的).
6. _____ (浸,蘸) your hand in to see how hot the water is.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. In order to succeed, first of all, you should be _____ (confidence) about yourself.
2. I really don't want to go, _____ addition, the weather is so cold outside.
3. The old lady treats me as if I _____ (be) her own son.
4. I'm deeply moved by his _____ (devote) to the cause of education.
5. People believe in all _____ (sort) of things.
6. He can always point out our mistakes _____ (brief).
7. He is strong, brave and, _____, honest.
8. I am very _____ (sense) to the cold.
9. Nobody is admitted into the party without _____ (invite).
10. A young couple in a boat were eating, talking and laughing loudly as if they _____ (be) the only people in the world.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. There are all sort of shops in this area.

_____

2. To be briefly, I think we should accept their invitation.

_____

3. The dictionary is a useful tool with that you can improve your English.

_____

4. Mother Teresa has devoted herself to care for the poor.

_____

5. We must work hard and above of all, we must believe that each one of us is able to succeed.

_____

6. He came up a new suggestion in the meeting.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

Empathy, the Key to Being Kind

In science class, your teacher tells everyone to find a partner for a project. Out of the corner of your eye, you notice one girl sitting alone and not making eye contact with anyone. You think about asking her to be your partner, but you're afraid people will think you're uncool. You don't reach out to them. __1__

Empathy is being able to understand and actually feel what someone else is feeling. For some people, this comes naturally; for others, it takes a bit more work. __2__ When you practice being empathetic, it gets easier to make kindness part of your everyday life. If you can understand why people are feeling down, you'll want to help them. Here are some ideas that can help you.

__3__ Not being able to find a group in class might not seem like a big deal—but part of being kind is noticing when someone seems sad, hurt or uncomfortable. After all, you have to notice how people feel in order to feel empathy and want to help them!

When you're trying to make kindness second nature, really getting other people's feelings is important. __4__ Think about a time when you felt that way. Didn't you wish someone would reach out to you? If someone had offered you a few words of comfort, wouldn't it have made you feel so much happier?

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So, when you find people around you who are feeling down next time, do not hesitate to put yourself in their shoes and reach out to them with a kind gesture. __5__ There is always a time when you expect others to relate to you and feel what you feel.

A. And your kindness will be finally rewarded.

B. But empathy is super important to being kind.

C. Be open to learning more about what you don't understand.

D. One way to practice empathy is to pay attention to the people around you.

E. However, you never know showing empathy may make all the difference to her.

F. You don't have to have a similar background to someone else to feel empathy for them.

G. Whenever you find someone might be feeling lonely or sad, put yourself in his shoes.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

It was a sunny day when my dad and I were arriving at his company. We __1__ the car and got out of it. I __2__ and saw a gray thing on the ground. I thought it was a __3__, but it started to move. As we approached we __4__ that it was a small wounded dog.

We were so moved by the __5__ that we decided to help the __6__ dog. We bought some dog food in the store across the street and got some __7__ water for the dog in order to help him regain __8__.

He was desperate __9__ while we were giving him the food and water he almost __10__ his head in them. Once he had eaten we encouraged him to move; __11__, he could not. My dad tried to take him in his arms, but he started barking due to a wounded bleeding paw. __12__, we made a decision to carry him on a small stretcher (担架) to our __13__.

Rapidly, we took him to the vet's for him to receive __14__ treatment. The vet told us that he had a broken leg and that he had been __15__ for days. He got out of the vet's office after 5 days of __16__, and we decided to look for a __17__ for him.

He was finally __18__ by one of my dad's workers and is living __19__. In conclusion, I learned from this that everybody can do an act of kindness. Everyone __20__ a second chance to be happy.

1. A. left B. parked
   C. drove D. boarded
2. A. looked around B. came up
   C. passed by D. went away
3. A. plastic box B. rubbish bin
   C. garbage bag D. metal can
4. A. remembered B. admitted
   C. expected D. realized
5. A. scene B. view
   C. condition D. situation
6. A. lucky B. missing
   C. poor D. lovely
7. A. pure B. salty
   C. sweet D. delicious
8. A. power B. strength
   C. energy D. spirit
9. A. even if B. as if
   C. so that D. in that
10. A. hurt B. abandoned
    C. shook D. buried
11. A. therefore B. besides
    C. instead D. however
12. A. In the end B. At first
    C. In fact D. At one time
13. A. car B. company
    C. home D. office
14. A. affordable B. free
    C. immediate D. available
15. A. continuing B. struggling
    C. surviving D. starving
16. A. operation B. recovery
    C. exercise D. adjustment
17. A. hospital B. unit
    C. market D. family
18. A. supported B. adapted
    C. received D. adopted
19. A. happily B. positively
    C. easily D. simply
20. A. demands B. deserves
    C. allows D. shares

词汇积累

1. project	*n.* 项目
2. make eye contact	进行目光交流
3. feel down	感到沮丧
4. hesitate	*v.* 犹豫
5. approach	*v.* 到达

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. He wrote many children's books, nearly half of _____ were published in the 1990s.
2. The children, all of _____ had played the whole day long, were tired.
3. Maria has written two novels, both of _____ have been made into television series.
4. This is the man _____ whom I learned of the good news.
5. This is the man _____ whom I have worked together for twenty years.
6. Do you remember the place _____ which we had lunch last Sunday?
7. We have got 16 medals, most of _____ were won by women.
8. Is this the watch _____ he was looking for?
9. The plan _____ which most people present didn't agree was called off.
10. The football team has 15 members, the oldest of _____ is 25 years old.

Ⅱ. 用定语从句把下面两个句子合成一个句子

1. She has two daughters. One of them is a doctor.

_____

_____

2. The boy was often late for school. The reason is still unknown.

_____

_____

3. China has thousands of islands. Hainan Island is the largest among them.

_____

_____

4. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase. Its price was very reasonable.

_____

_____

5. In the distance there is a hill. On the top of it stands a white temple.

_____

_____

6. I have bought two books recently. Neither of them interests my brother.

_____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

On a dark winter day in Russia in 1896, Sergei Prokofiev sat by a piano next to his mother. She was helping him compose (作曲) his first piece of music. Sergei was only five years old.

He had overheard his parents discussing a terrible famine (饥荒) in India. The picture Sergei had of those hungry people in his mind caused him to write a story, in the form of musical notes. Sergei could not read music, so he picked out a tune on the piano keys, and his mother recorded the notes. Sergei titled it *Indian Gallop*.

Sergei's mother began giving him piano lessons for 20 minutes a day, and his ability grew quickly. She had a great love for music, too, and Sergei often lay awake in bed at night and listened to her play the piano.

Sergei's parents found a famous music teacher for him. The teacher shouted at Sergei when he didn't practice reading and playing music. Sergei later wrote, "I wanted to compose great musical plays, and instead I was given all sorts of boring tasks." Yet he persisted with his studies and grew up to be a great composer.

In 1936 a children's theater asked Sergei to write music that would teach children about different instruments. He was happy and wrote the piece in a week, calling it *Peter and the Wolf*.

Sergei's *Peter and the Wolf* was enjoyed by children as well as adults. The first time Sergei played the piece on the piano, the children listening to it loved it so much that they made him play the ending three extra times. He was excited.

Today Sergei Prokofiev is remembered not only for his contributions (贡献) to classical music, but also for his sense of fun.

1. When he was five, Sergei _____.
   A. could read music
   B. experienced a famine
   C. created his first composition
   D. wrote a story about his parents
2. The piece of music *Peter and the Wolf* _____.
   A. was a great success
   B. was one of Sergei's early works
   C. was written to teach children about the piano
   D. was played three extra times when first played

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3. What's the text mainly about?

A. The greatest 20th-century composer.

B. Sergei's contributions to music.

C. Musical plays in Russia.

D. Sergei's musical stories.

B

It is quite apparent that competition surrounds every aspect of human life whether in the United States or the Amazon rain forest. Without it we would not have grown into primates (灵长目动物). Or we would probably still be struggling to sharpen a bronze tool while crawling around on four legs in search of meat. Without competition, Columbus wouldn't have discovered America and Edison would never have invented the light bulb.

The friendship, like all relationships between two people, involves competition. It isn't competition in a traditional sense because there are no goals to be scored and no prizes. Perhaps the ecological definition—the simultaneous (同时的) demand by two or more organisms for limited environmental resources, such as nutrients, living space, or light—better explains it.

As in nature, high school life is governed by a set of laws, similar to a shortened version of Darwin's theory of evolution, overpopulation, and competition. There is an abundance of high school students and to distinguish them, ranking and categorizing (分类) take place. In high school, friendship coexists with competition even though at times the relationship is rough. In fact, in some circumstances, competition is too much of a burden for friendship to bear, causing it to fall apart. College admission is the final high school objective. Four years of hard work is to achieve good grades, and a student's fate is determined not only by these achievements, but by the records of thousands of other seniors trying to achieve similar recognition.

Nevertheless, by necessity, competition between students exists in all aspects of high school life. It sets and improves the standards in everything from sports to schoolwork. Healthy, friendly competition can have only benefits, but when it becomes too fierce, jealousy (妒忌) can tear friendship apart. Yet, despite all this, without competition, we would be lost.

4. What does the ecological definition mainly explain?

A. How friends compete with each other.

B. How to win the competition.

C. What the result of competition is.

D. What competition exactly is.

5. According to the author, what causes the high school students to compete?

A. The number of them is too large.

B. Friendship is a burden for them.

C. They know the laws of nature well.

D. They are divided into different groups.

6. Which best describes the relationship of friendship and competition?

A. Friendship is always based on competition.

B. The degree of competition is vital to friendship.

C. Competition is terribly harmful to friendship.

D. Competition is a result of lost friendship.

7. What does the author think of "competition"?

A. The results of competition are out of control.

B. Competition becomes fiercer in high school.

C. Competition is certain to happen in high school.

D. Friendship is not as important as competition in high school.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

One of the biggest cultural difference I noticed while I was in London was why the people of London conducted themselves. It seemed that they took many pride in their country. I also notice that they always seemed to dress well, and always had their hair and makeup do. I don't think I saw one person in sweat pants during their whole trip! At times I found it harder to make the change being in the US to being in London. I've found out that Americans are loud! Even at the pubs and clubs in London, I felt like that we were a loudest ones!

词汇积累

1. next to	紧靠着
2. overhear	*v.* 听说
3. title	*v.* 命名为
4. apparent	*adj.* 明显的
5. aspect	*n.* 方面

难句解读

The picture Sergei had of those hungry people in his mind caused him to write a story, in the form of musical notes.

[分析] 定语从句 Sergei had of those hungry people in his mind 修饰先行词 picture,该定语从句中省略了关系词 that/which。

[翻译] Sergei 对这些人的印象促使他要用音乐的形式写一个故事。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. pretend *vt.* & *vi.* 假装;假扮

①pretend _____　　假装是……

②pretend _____ sth.　　假装要做某事

③pretend _____ sth.　　假装正在做某事

④pretend _____ sth.　　假装做了某事

2. attach *vt.* & *vi.* 系上;缚上;附加;连接

①attach. . . _____ . . .　　把……附/系在……上面

②attach importance/value to. . .　　_____

③be attached to　　_____

3. form *vt.* (使)组成;形成;构成 *n.* 形态;形状;表格

①form the habit of　　_____

②_____ the form of　　以……的形式;呈……的状态

③fill _____ a form　　填表格

④take the form _____　　采取……的形式

4. earn *vt.* 赚;挣得;获得;赢得

①earn money　　_____

②earn one's/a living　　_____

5. performance *n.* 表演;演奏

①put on performances/a performance　　_____

②_____ *vt.* & *vi.*　　表演;履行;执行

③_____ *n.*　　执行者;表演者

6. brief *adj.* 简短的;简要的 *n.* 摘要;大纲

①in brief　　_____

②to be brief　　_____

③_____ *adv.*　　短暂地;简短地

7. devotion *n.* 投入;热爱

①devotion _____ sth.　　对……的贡献/热爱/忠诚

②_____ *v.*　　献身;为……付出

③_____ *adj.*　　挚爱的;忠诚的;全心全意的

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. to be honest 说实在地;实话说

honestly speaking　　_____

2. play jokes/a joke on　　_____

3. rely on (upon) 依靠;依赖;指望

①rely on sb. _____ sth.　　依靠/相信某人做某事

②rely on _____ that. . .　　相信……;放心……

4. get familiar with 熟悉;与……熟悉起来(表示动作)

①sb. be familiar _____ sth.　　某人对某物熟悉

②sth. be familiar _____ sb.　　某物为某人所熟悉

5. break up 打碎;分裂;解体;解散;(关系)破裂;结束;分手

①break _____　　爆发(火灾、洪水、战争等)

②break _____　　破门而入;打断;插话

③break _____　　出故障;坏了

④break _____ from　　脱离;摆脱

6. above all 首先;最重要的是;尤其;特别

①after all　　_____

②at all　　_____

③first of all　　_____

④in all　　_____

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. 动名词短语作主语,此时谓语动词用第三人称单数。

They may start as a group of high-school students, for whom **practising their music** in someone's house is the first step to fame.

[仿写]　错过这班车意味着再等一个小时。

_____ waiting for another hour.

2. 不定式短语作表语。

The musicians **were to play** jokes on each other as well as play music, most of which was based loosely on the Beatles.

[仿写]　下一步是确保你要真正弄清楚需要的是什么。

The next step _____ that you know exactly what is required.

3. had planned to do sth. "本来计划去做某事,但事实上没做成"。

The TV organizers **had planned to find** four musicians who could act as well as sing.

[仿写]　我本打算去参加你的晚会,可你知道我还得完成那张考卷。

I _____, but you know I had to finish that paper.

4. not. . . without. . . "没有……就不能……"双重否定句式。

Freddy and his band could **not** go out anywhere **without** being followed.

[仿写]　我们每次见面无不是从谈论体育开始的。

We _____ see each other _____ talking about sports first.

5. as if/though "似乎,好像",引导方式状语从句。

Their personal life was regularly discussed by people who did not know them but talked **as if** they were close friends.

[仿写]　她匆忙离开房间,好像很生气。

She left the room hurriedly _____.

话题写作 ——紧扣知识练写作

Ⅰ. 根据要求运用本单元所学知识完成下面句子。

1. 他依靠信心和毅力三十年如一日的练习唱歌。(rely on)

_____

_____

2. 最重要的是他的歌声深受群众的喜爱。(above all)

_____

_____

3. 他十分看重人们给予他的帮助。(attach importance to)

_____

_____

4. 没有这些帮助,他就不可能取得这么大的进步。(without which)

_____

_____

5. 他曾许诺他和歌迷的联系永远不分开。(break up)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

单元质量评估检测卷(一)

Unit 1 Cultural relics

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does the woman speaker feel?

A. Discouraged. B. Satisfied. C. Delighted.

2. What is the woman going to do next year?

A. Visit Sydney. B. Visit Auckland C. Visit Australia

3. What are the speakers going to do tonight?

A. See a movie. B. See a concert. C. See a circle.

4. Why is the woman in the store?

A. She knows there is a big sale.

B. She always goes there on Wednesdays.

C. She wants to know why there're so many people.

5. What position is the woman speaker looking for?

A. Clothing marketing. B. Clothing making. C. Clothing designing.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. How often does Susan go swimming?

A. Every day. B. Once a week. C. Twice a week.

7. Which exercise does Susan like most of all?

A. Running. B. Riding a bicycle. C. Swimming.

8. Where will they meet tonight?

A. Outside the swimming pool. B. At the park gate. C. Outside the garden.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What did the man study in the university?

A. Medicine. B. Language. C. Computer.

10. How long has the man worked for the company?

A. For five years. B. For three years. C. For four years.

11. Where did the dialogue take place?

A. By a lake. B. In the street. C. In a park.

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听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What does the woman ask Bobby to do?

A. Set the table.　　B. Help her prepare dinner.　　C. Pick up his father.

13. What is Bobby's attitude toward his father?

A. Thankful.　　B. Annoyed.　　C. Understanding.

14. What does Bobby's father do?

A. He is a bank clerk.　　B. He works from home.　　C. He is a salesman.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What does the woman often do for foreign students?

A. Give them gifts.　　B. Have dinner with them.　　C. Hold parties for them.

16. Why was NOT Nancy happy at first?

A. She didn't like Christmas.　　B. She felt lonely.　　C. She didn't like the dinner.

17. Why did Nancy become happy in the end?

A. A boy gave her a present.　　B. A boy invited her to dinner.　　C. Her parents came to see her.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. How did the speaker find the subway station?

A. With the help of the map of the city.

B. With the help of a policeman.

C. By looking at the subway map.

19. What made the speaker successful in this situation?

A. She knew Spanish very well.　　B. The manager helped her a lot.　　C. She made a good decision.

20. How did the speaker go to the museum in the end?

A. On foot.　　B. By subway.　　C. By taxi.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节　(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Washington, D. C. Bicycle Tours

Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D. C.

Duration:3 hours

This small group bike tour is a fantastic way to see the world-famous cherry trees with beautiful flowers of Washington, D. C.. Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom. Reserve your spot before availability—and the cherry blossoms—disappear!

Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour

Duration:3 hours (4 miles)

Join a guided bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington, D. C.. Explore the monuments and memorials on the National Mall as your guide shares unique facts and history at each stop. Guided tour includes bike, helmet, cookies and bottled water.

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Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D. C.

Duration: 3 hours

Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the perfect tour for D. C. newcomers and locals looking to experience Washington, D. C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks. Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route(路线) make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing.

Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (7 miles)

Join a small group bike tour for an evening of exploration in the heart of Washington, D. C.. Get up close to the monuments and memorials as you bike the sites of Capitol Hill and the National Mall. Frequent stops are made for photo taking as your guide offers unique facts and history. Tour includes bike, helmet, and bottled water. All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.

21. Which tour do you need to book in advance?

A. Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D. C..
B. Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour.
C. Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D. C..
D. Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour.

22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?

A. Meet famous people.
B. Go to a national park.
C. Visit well-known museums.
D. Enjoy interesting stories.

23. Which of the following does the bicycle tour at night provide?

A. City maps.
B. Cameras.
C. Meals.
D. Safety lights.

B

When I was a child growing up in Ohio, the butterflies would sometimes pass through on their way to Mexico. And it was awesome to see football fields full of them—and I wanted to revisit that on a larger scale. I knew I had to go to see the migration(迁徙) in Mexico.

But I was on a budget. I didn't want to rent a car in Mexico or take a bus to Valle de Bravo, the starting point for most butterfly adventures, so I called the guys at The Muddy Boot, travel experts in Mexico who can make almost anything happen at a reasonable rate.

And so, on January 2, I found myself in The Muddy Boot van(面包车), being driven for two hours from Mexico City to Valle de Bravo, a lovely town on a volcanic lake which is a central point for the butterfly journeys. I booked a two-night stay at the Hotel Rodavento, an all eco-friendly hotel with individual wooden houses spreading throughout the forest and around a lake.

The first sanctuary(保护区) I visited was Piedra Herrada, a popular destination, as it is only 40 minutes away from Valle de Bravo. The climb up is tiring. It is advisable to hire a horse. But the horse cannot take you all the way, and there is some hiking in thin air, so you must be patient, drink a lot of water, and be in reasonably good shape.

The walk is more than worth it though. As I struggled to catch my breath, I looked up and lost my breath again. At first glance, the trees had turned into different shapes, but on closer inspection, every inch of them was covered with butterflies.

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A few flew through the air (Most of them were not warm enough). As the sun rose, they began to come alive. Soon the air was filled with flying butterflies, transforming the forest into something magical and straight out of a fairy tale.

24. Why did the author choose to take The Muddy Boot van?

A. She couldn't afford to rent a car.
B. She preferred to travel alone.
C. She wanted to save some money.
D. She hoped to reach the destination earlier.

25. What can we learn about Piedra Herrada?

A. It is at a high altitude.
B. It is far from Valle de Bravo.
C. It is full of wild animals.
D. It is only accessible by riding a horse.

26. What made the author's hiking worthwhile?

A. Becoming healthier.
B. Breathing in fresh air.
C. Finding trees of different shapes.
D. Seeing the butterfly migration.

27. What type of writing is the text?

A. A news report.
B. A scientific paper.
C. A travel diary.
D. A commercial ad.

C

If you have ever found yourself looking for your keys, misplacing your cell phone or wanting to keep track of your bicycle or car, then the TrackR, a device (装置)that works with your smartphone created by a California-based company, is for you! At $29.95 each, not like the expensive GPS systems, or with TrackR Pack purchase deals, you can't afford not to have one!

Install(安装) the free TrackR app on your smartphone. Connect the app to your device and then you are ready to go! Simply attach the TrackR to whatever you don't want to lose. The entire process of setting it up only takes 5 minutes or less.

If you have the hard TrackR, you can just hide it under your car's floor mat, in the trunk or somewhere it won't be found if your car gets stolen. If you forget where you parked your car, take out your smartphone and open the TrackR app. Tap on the "lost item" icon on the screen and the app will tell you exactly where it is.

You can also attach it to your pet. Put it on their collar, and the problem of searching for them as they run off to nearby places will be over! Attach it to your keys and wallet, and never waste a minute searching the whole house for it. The affordable TrackR even comes with a double-sided adhesive(黏合剂) so you can stick it to your laptop or under your bike seat. Track down and punish the thieves who steal your expensive things!

The convenience and the ability to find actually any object means that the TrackR is one of the most useful articles that you'll find for any price. However, the best thing it can give is peace of mind, and it doesn't get any better than that.

28. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. How the TrackR works.
B. The features of the TrackR.
C. Why the TrackR is invented.
D. The advantages of the TrackR.

29. What can the TrackR help people do?

A. Walk their pets nearby.
B. Recognize the thieves.
C. Seek their misplaced car.
D. Find them a parking place.

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班级 姓名 考场号 准考证号
密 封 线
英语 必修2 RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

30. What can we infer about the TrackR?

A. It's far from affordable.
B. It's on sale worldwide.
C. It can be easily folded.
D. It's small in size.

31. What's the best title for the text?

A. TrackR—No Limits
B. TrackR—No Worries
C. TrackR—Your Item Protector
D. TrackR—Your Financial Manager

D

In the first days of space exploration, one concern was the possibility that astronauts or spacecraft might be hit by meteoroids (流星体). Scientists calculated that this possibility was extremely small because meteoroids are rare. Astronauts and spacecraft, on the other hand, would almost certainly encounter space debris (残骸), which poses a greater threat.

However, in the 60 years since the beginning of space exploration, large quantities of human-made orbital debris have accumulated. Much of the debris consists of satellites that have stopped functioning or rocket booster sections that separated from the main spacecraft. Some of the debris consists of items lost by astronauts. Still more of the debris is the result of collisions, such as when one satellite collides with another or with a large piece of debris.

NASA estimates there are millions of debris particles(微粒) that are too small to be tracked. These circle Earth at a speed of up to 17,500 miles per hour, making even the smallest particles dangerous. One scientist calculated that a chip of paint hitting the window of a spacecraft at orbital speeds will hit with the same amount of force as a bowling ball traveling at 60 mph. Such an impact occurred on the space shuttle Challenger's second flight.

Larger objects are even more dangerous, but they can be monitored and avoided. Many satellites have the ability to adjust their course slightly and can be remotely directed to avoid collisions with larger objects that would damage or destroy the satellites. NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA) have departments dedicated to cataloging, modeling, and predicting the movements of space debris.

To avoid adding to the amount of debris, obsolete satellites may need to be able to take themselves out of orbit as their usefulness comes to an end. Until a way to remove these remains is implemented, however, those 500,000 pieces of large fragments, along with the millions of smaller pieces, will continue to orbit Earth.

32. What's mainly discussed in Paragraph 2?

A. Problems caused by old satellites and equipment.
B. Better tracking of the space debris that is orbiting Earth.
C. The types of space debris that is causing problems.
D. Why space exploration was carried out in the beginning.

33. Why does space debris pose a greater threat than meteoroids?

A. Space debris is only found in a narrow band around Earth.
B. Meteoroids are much smaller than most pieces of space debris.
C. Space debris cannot be tracked and monitored, but meteoroids can.
D. Meteoroids are rare while there are large quantities of space debris.

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34. What does the author intend to show by mentioning Challenger's second flight?

A. The function of a spacecraft at orbital speeds.　　B. The damage caused by debris particles.

C. The impact of NASA's estimation.　　D. The danger posed by space flight.

35. What does the underlined word "obsolete" in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. Private.　　B. Artificial.

C. Outdated.　　D. Commercial.

第二节　(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Calm Down at Work

The workplace can be a stressful place. Anxiety, conflict, bad management and overwork can lead to frustration and stress. __36__

Keep something you like to look at within sight. A photo of a loved one or a favorite personal souvenir is the best example. Keep such an item somewhere you can glance at it whenever you wish to do so. __37__

Take a moment to engage in exercise. If you're unable to leave your work area, stand and stretch for a moment. Muscle tension exercises can also help you calm down. __38__ For instance, start by squeezing all of your face muscles as tightly as you can for twenty seconds and slowly releasing them.

Write down the reason why you are upset. __39__ Getting your thoughts and feelings out on paper can help clarify the issue you're having. Writing down your thoughts can even help you determine the best way to address your frustration or anxiety and move forward.

__40__ If you and another co-worker are constantly frustrated with one another, set up a time to speak with him or her. Say something like, "Hey, Sarah, let's sit down sometime soon and chat to make sure we're on the same page about our upcoming project."

A. Turn to your workmates for help.

B. Communicate with your workmates.

C. A vase of flowers on your desk is another good example.

D. Focus on one particular muscle or muscle group at a time.

E. Here are the steps you can take to help you calm down at work.

F. Engage your body by rolling your head, shoulder, and ankles while sitting.

G. The best way to figure out exactly what's bothering you is to write it down.

第三部分　语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节　(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In this day and age taking a photograph is easier than ever. There are __41__ built into our phones, computers... The way we share photos has __42__ changed. There was a time when you'd __43__ your photos and file them away into photo albums, but __44__ the advances in technology and the Internet, all this has changed.

Not only do we have what seems like a(n) __45__ amount of space to __46__ photos on our devices(设备), but we also have the Internet and social media. Social networks such as Facebook __47__ us to post our pictures and albums to share with friends and family.

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While you could argue this __48__ way to store, share and enjoy photos is fantastic, it also could be said that photographs have __49__ some of their meaning. I have over 1,000 __50__ on my smartphone and several thousand stored on my computer. I love Instagram and occasionally post my pictures to Facebook. Sometimes, __51__, I'll be in the middle of taking or posting a photo and think, is this something worth __52__? I try to ask myself, will I __53__ want to look back at this picture of a coffee or a selfie(自拍照) taken in a bathroom by myself? Probably not.

Even though I'm guilty of occasionally taking __54__ and boring pictures like this, a couple of years ago I decided to find a way to make my photographs more meaningful. __55__ did I do this? Disposable cameras! When I go on a trip, I always try to __56__ a disposable camera. With only 24 pictures you can take, you really __57__ the photographs you're taking. It's also kind of __58__ that you can't see the photograph straight away. And __59__, it's so much fun to get the pictures __60__ and look through them.

41. A. players　B. readers　C. cameras　D. calculators
42. A. even　B. only　C. also　D. just
43. A. print　B. check　C. share　D. forget
44. A. in case of　B. in spite of　C. instead of　D. because of
45. A. limited　B. equal　C. exact　D. endless
46. A. beautify　B. store　C. show　D. take
47. A. force　B. need　C. allow　D. expect
48. A. easy　B. traditional　C. bad　D. similar
49. A. carried　B. expressed　C. lost　D. refused
50. A. numbers　B. songs　C. articles　D. pictures
51. A. however　B. therefore　C. otherwise　D. besides
52. A. doing　B. watching　C. correcting　D. knowing
53. A. hardly　B. really　C. nearly　D. suddenly
54. A. interesting　B. meaningless　C. ordinary　D. precious
55. A. When　B. Where　C. How　D. Why
56. A. sell　B. fix　C. carry　D. donate
57. A. learn about　B. think about　C. depend on　D. put away
58. A. exciting　B. disappointing　C. confusing　D. satisfying
59. A. gradually　B. finally　C. recently　D. regularly
60. A. drawn　B. published　C. enlarged　D. developed

第二节　(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Have you ever thought about the best meal you have ever eaten? For many people, it isn't just about the quality of the food;it's also about great memories of a particular vacation or the person it was shared 61. _____. We asked 100 famous chefs from around the world 62. _____ their best meals were, and we got some 63. _____ (interest) answers.

As the researchers expected, 30% of the chefs 64. _____(survey) said that their best meal as a kid was still what they liked the most as an adult. 20% 65. _____(consider) a meal in a fancy restaurant as the best one in their lives, and another 10% said that a meal while they were on vacation with their wife 66. _____ husband was the best of all time. 15% said that a simple meal that they often cooked at home ranked 67. _____(high) than

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any other meal, and the same number said that their best dish was something they made at the place where they worked. 68. _____(surprising), 10% of these chefs said that their favorite meal of their entire lives was at a fast food restaurant! These best 69. _____(cook) in the world would pick McDonald's or KFC if they had the choice of what 70. _____(eat).

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节　短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

最近你所在的英语俱乐部就你市是否应该出台限购私家车的政策进行了讨论。请根据表格内容写一篇英语短文介绍讨论情况并发表自己的看法。

赞成的理由	1. 节约能源,减少污染;
	2. 缓解了交通拥挤的问题。
反对的理由	1. 购买汽车是人们的权利;
	2. 给人们的出行带来不便。
你的看法	……

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头已给出,但不计入总词数。

Recently our English Club has had a debate about whether there should be policies on controlling the purchase of private cars in our city. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修2 RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

单元质量评估检测卷(二)

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Couples. C. Students.

2. What does the man want now?

A. Coke. B. Hot water. C. Beer.

3. What's the weather like now according to the conversation?

A. Hot. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.

4. What does the woman want to have?

A. Beer and socks. B. Juice and socks. C. Soda and socks.

5. What did the woman do after she saw the Modern Painting Show?

A. Had a jog in the park. B. Dropped in on her friend. C. Went to the art gallery.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. What's the girl doing?

A. She is having a cup of hot tea. B. She is having a meal. C. She is playing with her mother.

7. Who could the man be?

A. The girl's father. B. A teacher. C. A waiter.

8. What is the girl given at last?

A. A knife. B. A spoon. C. A cup.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Couples. C. Classmates.

10. What are the speakers probably planning to do?

A. Rent a flat. B. Order a fridge. C. Find an office.

11. How does the man find the place?

A. Satisfying. B. Poorly-furnished. C. Noisy.

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听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. How much does the meal cost?

A. $3.　　B. $5.　　C. $8.

13. What should Mr. Black do now?

A. Pay for the meal.　　B. Sign his name.　　C. Leave the hotel.

14. What does he ask the woman to do tomorrow morning?

A. Wake him up.　　B. Attend a meeting.　　C. Prepare the breakfast.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What did the woman interview Jim about?

A. Experiences at a Japanese school.

B. Study problems in a Japanese school.

C. Last visit to a Japanese school.

16. Where does Jim usually have lunch?

A. In the lunchroom.　　B. In his apartment.　　C. In his classroom.

17. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. His school only has lunchrooms for the teachers.

B. His school has no Japanese reading and writing classes.

C. Jim studies Japanese listening and speaking in his school.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What was the speaker's trouble?

A. He lost his job.　　B. His hair was gone.　　C. He was very ill.

19. How old was the speaker?

A. Fifty years old.　　B. Forty years old.　　C. Thirty years old.

20. Why does the man make the speech?

A. He wants others to buy such medicine.

B. He tells others a new medicine has come up.

C. He thanks Peter for his good medicine.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节　(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Metropolis Book Club

Membership:

All you need to do is fill out the order form at the bottom of the page, select your first order from our book list and then post the completed form back to us.

Special offers for new members:

• As a special offer, you may choose any reduced-price books from our new members' book list, to the value of 100 *yuan* in total.

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• Tick the box on your form to order a free watch.

• Join before the end of this month and you will receive another free book carefully chosen by our staff.

• Order an audio-book from the many on offer, at half the recommended retail price.

When you've joined:

As a member you get around 50% off the publisher's price of every book you buy, and what's more, they come straight to your door. Your free club magazine arrives once a month to keep you up to date with the latest best-sellers we've added to our list. On the Internet, you can find all our titles for the year at our exclusive members' website. Our website also has a book swap service where members can request or offer books for exchange.

Being a member:

All you have to do is order four books during your first year. After that, you can decide on the number of books you wish to take.

In each of your monthly club magazines, our experienced staff choose a "Book of the Month" for you, which is offered at an extra-special price. If you do not want this book, just say so in the space provided on the form and send it back to us. We always send the book if we do not receive this form.

Once we receive your order, your books are delivered within one week. And remember, you have up to a fortnight to decide if you wish to keep the books you have ordered. If they aren't what you expected just send them back!

21. How can you become a member of the Metropolis Book Club?

A. By ordering a watch free of charge.
B. By sending the advertisement to the club.
C. By choosing books with special prices.
D. By returning the completed order form.

22. What information does the monthly magazine give members?

A. The percentage saved on each book.
B. The names of all the books sold by the club.
C. The list of the newest books available to buy.
D. The books that can be swapped by club members.

23. What can we infer from the last part of the passage?

A. At least four books should be bought each year.

B. Members can look at the books before they buy them.

C. Members need to buy the "Book of the Month".

D. The more books members buy, the higher the member's grade is.

B

Famous tennis coach Nick Bollettieri considered tennis star Roger Federer the greatest player of all time, saying he is "in a class of his own". The Swiss maestro(大师) won his record eighth Wimbledon title this month, defeating Croatian Marin Cilic in the final, and going to the entire tournament without dropping a single set.

The 36-year-old now has 19 Grand Slam titles, the most in history for a male tennis player. Bollettieri, who has coached some of the most successful tennis players ever including Andre Agassi and Jim Courier, believes Federer stands out from the rest due to all the efforts he makes on and off the court. "When you get to know the greatest player of all time, I believe you will join with many commentators in saying Roger is standing in a class of his own," Bollettieri told *Saturday Sport*. "He is magnificent(出色的) in expecting what to do. He has improved his backhand and also he is hitting the ball much earlier, and he is one of, if not the best placement server in the game."

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His management team headed by Tony Godsick takes care of his mind and body, time with his family, time with his foundation and time with rest. He also respects the game and his opponents (对手). Despite his impressive record, Federer has struggled against the other top players of this generation, including Rafael Nadal and Novak Djokovic. Along with Andy Murray, they are known as tennis' "big four", and Federer has a combined 50 ~ 57 record against the other three during his career.

However, Bollettieri doesn't think that will have any impact on Federer's greatness if he keeps on playing the way he is at his age. Bollettieri said, "Age is only a number. It is how you feel inside you. I believe a lot of people today can do a lot better if their mindset is to say I will get better every day and never use the word 'retirement'. When you worry about losing, it is more difficult to win."

24. What does Bollettieri mean by saying he is "in a class of his own"?

A. Roger is a tennis player second to none.
B. Roger is a particular favorite of his.
C. Roger is proud and prefers being alone.
D. Roger has difficulty getting along with others.

25. What can we know about Roger from the passage?

A. He is in full charge of his life and career.
B. Hard work is a major factor in his success.
C. Deep respect develops between him and Tony.
D. His greatest achievement is made in his thirties.

26. What does the underlined word "that" in the last paragraph refer to?

A. Roger's increased age.
B. Roger's positive attitude.
C. Roger's impressive record.
D. Roger's losing to other famous players.

27. What does Bollettieri want to stress in the last paragraph?

A. Failure is nothing to fear.
B. Being positive is very important.
C. Everyone needs to be strong-willed.
D. Attitude is everything.

C

Some people are so rude!

Who sends an e-mail or a text message that just says "Thank you"? Who leaves a voice mail message rather than texts you? Who asks for a fact easily found on Google? Don't these people realize that they're wasting your time?

Maybe I'm the rude one for not appreciating life's little politeness. But many social agreed standards just don't make sense to people drowning in digital communication.

In texts, you don't have to declare who you are or even say hello. E-mail, too, is slower than a text. Voice mail is a now impolite way of trying to connect.

My father learned this lesson after leaving me a dozen voice mail messages, none of which I listened to. Exasperated, he called my sister to express his dissatisfaction that I never returned his phone calls. "Why are you leaving him voice mail?" my sister asked. "Just text him."

In the age of the smartphone, there is no reason to ask once-acceptable questions about: the weather forecast, a business's phone number, or directions to a house, a restaurant, which can be easily found on Google Maps. But people still ask these things. And when you answer, they respond with a thank-you e-mail.

How to handle these differing standards? Easy. Consider your audience. Some people, especially older ones, appreciate a thank-you message. Others, like me, want no reply.

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班级 姓名 考场号 准考证号
密 封 线
英语 必修2 RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

The anthropologist (人类学家) Margaret Mead once said that in traditional societies, the young learn from the old. But in modern societies, the old can also learn from the young. Here's hoping that politeness never goes out of fashion but that time-wasting forms of communication do.

28. What does the underlined word "Exasperated" mean in the fifth paragraph?

A. Worried. B. Surprised.

C. Annoyed. D. Tired.

29. Why didn't the writer reply to his father?

A. He liked text messages better. B. He enjoyed checking his voice mail.

C. He didn't receive any voice mail messages. D. He didn't want to talk with his father.

30. Which of the following does the writer agree to?

A. People needn't learn from one another in traditional societies.

B. Dealing with voice mail should vary with each individual.

C. People needn't turn to Google for help when in trouble.

D. Declaring who you are or saying hello in texts is necessary.

31. What's the best title of this passage?

A. Nowadays: What Should We Do with Text Messages?

B. Nowadays: Do You Like Leaving Others a Voice Message?

C. Nowadays: What Means Should We Use in Communication?

D. Nowadays: Do You Need a Thank-you Message?

D

Sport is not only physically challenging, but can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create too much anxiety or stress for young athletes. Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find faults in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also pay attention that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find faults with youngsters' performances. Positive support should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive support motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

32. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____.

A. to make sport less competitive B. to increase their sense of success

C. to reduce their mental stress D. to make sport more challenging

33. According to the passage, sport is positive for young people in that _____.

A. it can help them learn more about society B. it enables them to find faults in themselves

C. it can provide them with valuable experiences D. it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves

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34. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____.

A. pay more attention to letting children enjoy sport

B. help children to win every game

C. train children to cope with stress

D. enable children to understand the positive aspect of sport

35. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.

A. to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout

B. to persuade children not to worry about criticism

C. to stress the importance of positive support to children

D. to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

第二节 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Some people choose to live in a flat sharing with others. Others can't imagine leaving their perfect flats to live with lots of other people.

If you live alone, you're responsible for your own space. If you need your quiet space, you're guaranteed to have it. __36__ And you can catch up with work without being interrupted or have a long and undisturbed bath.

However, there's no one around if you need a helping hand. If something gets broken, you'll have to fix it yourself. __37__ You don't have friends at home to invite you out and help you meet people. There's no one at home to have a cup of tea with and talk about how your day was.

__38__ Sometimes when you get home, the cake your colleague gave you as a thank-you present is mysteriously gone. Whenever you want a relaxing bath, there's no hot water left and someone wants to come in every five minutes. It's also rarely quiet. Someone always seems to have a birthday party when you want to go to bed early.

But in spite of all that, there can be some wonderful moments, like waking up to the sound of the hoover (吸尘器). __39__ And when you come home after a long day, you find your housemates making pizza with leftover vegetables while you watch a film. __40__

So, what's your choice?

A. You can be alone quite a lot.

B. That's when it all seems worth it.

C. You don't have to share the sofa with anyone.

D. Living alone has become more popular in recent years.

E. It's not all good when you live with other people, though.

F. You will realize how important your friends and family are.

G. You will realize someone else is doing the cleaning for a change.

第三部分　语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 （共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A year ago, when my siblings (兄弟姐妹) and I left home, my parents moved to the other side of the country. They had built a beautiful house and they love their new, pleasant __41__. My dad still works, but Mum __42__ early last year and is now __43__ and becoming increasingly unhappy and __44__. She has tried joining clubs, __45__ people and integrating (融入群体) into her new community but without any luck.

She still knows no one despite her best __46__. The area they have moved to is closed and __47__ to strangers. She is many miles from her old friends and family, __48__ all day, every day with only pets for company. She is very intelligent, artistic, loyal and funny—a truly amazing person. She has always had lovely friends and been __49__ and busy. It is breaking my heart to watch her __50__ loneliness and so many knock-backs (挫折).

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Recently, when I chat to her, I have noticed her low __51__—she jokes that she feels as if she is __52__ a bit of craziness from the quiet and __53__. After many years of working and __54__ a family, she should be finally free to enjoy herself. __55__, my siblings and I do not live nearby so we cannot visit her frequently—we all keep in contact with her by phone. My dad doesn't understand her __56__ as he is out at work all day. He is busy with his job and cannot understand how she can be so unhappy when living in such a beautiful place and without the pressure of work. He is at a loss how he can __57__ things and feels guilty and __58__ for how she feels. It has got so bad that they are __59__ moving again to a different area. However, I am in favor of that.

Friendship and __60__ are far more important than a fancy house.

41. A. scenery	B. surroundings	C. atmosphere	D. attraction
42. A. dismissed	B. displaced	C. retired	D. removed
43. A. struggling	B. imagining	C. seeking	D. attempting
44. A. available	B. satisfied	C. painful	D. alone
45. A. meeting	B. recognizing	C. tracking	D. calling
46. A. comments	B. regards	C. efforts	D. pains
47. A. illegal	B. unfriendly	C. dishonest	D. innocent
48. A. stuck	B. lost	C. sleepy	D. addicted
49. A. graceful	B. messy	C. aggressive	D. happy
50. A. escape	B. bear	C. undertake	D. solve
51. A. attitude	B. condition	C. determination	D. mood
52. A. making up	B. going through	C. pursuing	D. witnessing
53. A. pressure	B. loss	C. loneliness	D. ambition
54. A. supporting	B. providing	C. protecting	D. educating
55. A. Unbelievably	B. Remarkably	C. Unfortunately	D. Especially
56. A. intention	B. experience	C. character	D. situation
57. A. change	B. observe	C. appreciate	D. increase
58. A. confused	B. slim	C. sad	D. relaxed
59. A. admitting	B. considering	C. enjoying	D. avoiding
60. A. excitement	B. embarrassment	C. disappointment	D. enjoyment

第二节 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Each year, thousands of people come to Shaanxi, China, to visit the Terracotta Army, which shows the armies of Qin Shi Huang, 61. _____ country's first emperor.

As one of the most famous tourist sights in the world, the Terracotta Army is a form of funerary（葬礼的）art 62. _____（bury）with the First Emperor in 210 to 209 BC. It was designed 63. _____（protect）the emperor in his afterlife.

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Since their 64. _____ (discover), experts have questioned whether the life-size models of soldiers 65. _____ (base) on real warriors(勇士) or whether they came off a production line.

In October a BBC documentary (纪录片), *The Greatest Tomb on Earth*:*Secrets of Ancient China*, suggested the inspiration for the Terracotta Warriors may have come 66. _____ Ancient Greece, about 67. _____ Archaeologist Li Xiuzhen said, "We now have evidence that close contact did exist between the First Emperor's China and the West."

On the 41st International Museum Day, it was 68. _____ (official) announced that new technology has just made 69. _____ possible for visitors to be guided. Thanks to an interactive (交互式的) 360-degree video, visitors can choose to view the 70. _____ (figure) either in close-up or from a distance.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节　短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

In the summer holiday following my eighteen birthday, I took driving lessons. I still remember how hard first day was. Before getting into the car, I thought I had learned the instructor's orders, so once I started the car, my mind goes blank. I forgot what he had said to me altogether. The instructor kept repeating the word, "Speed up!" "Slow down!" "Turning left!" I was so much nervous that I could hardly tell which direction was left. A few minutes late, the instructor asked me to stop the car. It was a relief and I came to a suddenly stop just in the middle on the road.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国网友 Harry 发邮件询问你最喜欢的运动。请你根据以下所给提示,向他介绍你最喜欢的运动——游泳。

1. 何时开始喜欢上游泳;
2. 现在练习游泳的情况;
3. 你的理想。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当发挥,以使行文连贯。

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

Unit 3 Computers

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man want now?

A. Coke. B. Coffee with nothing. C. Coffee with milk.

2. How does the man find the weather in London?

A. Hot. B. Cold. C. Wet.

3. How long will the man speaker spend in Australia?

A. For 7 days. B. For 8 days. C. For 9 days.

4. What will the man do this evening?

A. Go to the concert with the woman.

B. Watch TV at home by himself.

C. Go to the live concert on his own.

5. What happened to the man this morning?

A. His car was lost. B. His car was sent to the police. C. He bought another car.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a school. B. In a store. C. In a hospital.

7. What does the woman think of the food there?

A. Terrible. B. Healthy. C. Delicious.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man think of Canada?

A. Modern. B. Big. C. Good.

9. What do we know about the man?

A. To stay with his family. B. Loving traveling. C. A graduate student.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did the man study at college?

A. Music. B. History. C. Design.

11. In which country did the man's friend get a job?

A. Australia. B. Brazil. C. The USA.

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12. What did the man's friends decide to do?

A. Buy a motorcycle.　　B. Fight against the bad men.　　C. Drive to the USA.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why does the woman move?

A. For having got a new job.　　B. For hating her old neighbors.　　C. To live in the city center.

14. What does the woman think of the restaurant?

A. Terrible.　　B. Excellent.　　C. Acceptable.

15. What is near the woman's apartment?

A. Good restaurants.　　B. A sports center.　　C. A cinema.

16. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Lovers.　　B. Friends.　　C. Neighbors.

听10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Why is the Great Pyramid on the west bank of the Nile River?

A. For Khufu who died in the west.

B. For in ancient Egyptians' minds, it's connected with God.

C. For the end of life was like the setting of the sun.

18. What is on top of each pyramid of Mexico?

A. A temple.　　B. A tomb.　　C. A stairway.

19. What are the pyramids of Mexico like?

A. Lower than the pyramids of Egypt.

B. As high as the pyramids of Egypt.

C. As big as the pyramids of Egypt.

20. What do we know about the kings of ancient Egypt building the pyramids?

A. Believing in God.

B. As places of interest.

C. To protect their bodies and treasures.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节　(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Though online ordering is popular in the UK today, hands-on experience still attracts many buyers' attention.

Oxford Street

London is a shoppers' paradise, and most visitors head for Oxford Street. Halfway along is Selfridges, one of the world's first department stores where the architecture and window dressing impress you even before you go in. There are at least four other major stores on this street, plus Europe's largest music shop. In December the atmosphere is especially festive because of the Christmas lights which are always lighted by a politician, a great sportsman, or a super star.

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Kensington High Street

A fashionable area for shopping is Kensington High Street. One of its department stores even has a roof garden—good for relaxing between purchases. There's also an organic food superstore.

Borough Market

You can't visit London without going to a supermarket. One of the oldest and best for food is probably Borough Market on the south bank of the Thames. Get off the underground at London Bridge and wander among fresh fish stalls, bakeries, and fruit and vegetable sellers. You can also buy specialities to take away, like cheeses, pork pies, mustard and chutney.

More places for bargains

Portobello Road Market on a Saturday is your best choice for jewelry or collector's items. It's a short walk from the underground station at Notting Hill Gate and you never know what you will find. For clothes, Camden Market is the place. It gets a little crowded at the weekends, though. Convent Garden Market offers great experience for the simple pleasure of looking at jewelry and gifts.

21. Oxford Street becomes special in December for _____.

A. the wonderful window dressing
B. the Europe's largest music shop
C. the lights lighted by a famous person
D. many bargains to choose from

22. To enjoy food, you can go to _____.

A. Camden Market
B. Borough Market
C. Kensington High Street
D. Portobello Road Market

23. Where is this passage probably taken from?

A. A science book.
B. A traveler's journal.
C. A news report.
D. A trip guide.

B

I've never been the kind of person to say, "it's the thought that counts" when it comes to gifts. That was until a couple of weeks ago, when my kids gave me a present that blew me away.

For years now, I've been wanting to sell our home, the place where my husband and I raised our kids. But to me, this house is much more than just a building.

In the front room, there's a wall that has hundreds of pencil lines, marking the progress of my children's growth.

Every growth stage is marked in grey, with each child's name and the date when they were measured. Of all the objects and all the memories, it's this one thing in a home that's the hardest to leave behind. Friends I know have returned home after work only to discover their wall of heights has been freshly painted over. A new paint job wouldn't normally be greeted by tears, but erasing that evidence of motherhood hurts more than it should. Our kids grow in so many ways, but the wall is physical evidence of their progress, right there for everyone to see.

Over the years, I've talked about how much I would hate leaving that wall behind when I moved, even though the last marks were made 10 years ago when my kids stopped growing.

So one day, while I was at work, my children decided to do something about it.

They hired Jacquie Manning, a professional photographer whose work is about capturing (捕捉) the beautiful things in life, from clear lakes and skies to diamonds and ballgowns (晚礼服).

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She came to our house while I was at work, and over several hours, took photos of the hundreds of drawings and lines, little grey fingerprints (指纹), and old marks. Somehow, she managed to photograph all those years of memories perfectly. Afterwards, she put all the photos together into one image, transforming them into a beautiful history of my family.

Three weeks later, my children's wonderful gift made its way to me—a life-size photo of the pencil lines and fingerprints that represents entire lifetimes of love and growth.

24. The underlined phrase "blew me away" in Paragraph 1 probably means "_____".

A. attracted me　　B. surprised me

C. accepted me　　D. refused me

25. What does the house really mean to the author?

A. A house.　　B. A building.

C. Objects.　　D. Memories.

26. What surprised the friends the author knows after work?

A. Finding the wall repainted.　　B. Erasing the fingerprints.

C. Greeting them by tears.　　D. Leaving the wall unfinished.

27. What is the best title for the text?

A. Gift Made with Love　　B. Buildings Made by Children

C. A Very Wonderful Painting　　D. A Family History

C

Surfing the Internet for fun will make you a better employee, according to an Australian study.

The University of Melbourne study shows that people who use the Internet for their own reasons at work are about 9 percent more productive than those who do not. Study author Brent Coker said, "Surfing the Internet at times helps increase an employee's attention."

"People need to relax for a bit to get back their attention," Coker said on the university's website. "Having a short break, such as a quick surfing of the Internet, helps the mind to rest itself, leading to a higher total Internet attention for a day's work, and as a result, increases productivity (生产效率)," he said.

According to the study of 300 workers, 70 percent of people who use the Internet at work surf the Internet for their own reasons during office hours. Among the most popular surfing activities are searching for information about products, reading online news, playing online games and watching videos. "Firms spend a lot of money on software to block their employees from watching videos, using social networking sites or shopping online," said Coker. "That's not always a good idea."

However, Coker said the study looked at people who surfed the Internet in moderation (适度), or were on the Internet for less than 20 percent of their total time in the office. "Those who spend too much time surfing the Internet will have a lower productivity than those without." he said.

28. What does the University of Melbourne study mainly show?

A. People who surf the Internet are good employees.

B. Not everyone surfs the Internet for fun during office hours.

C. The Internet is becoming more and more important in people's life.

D. Surfing the Internet for fun at times during office hours increases productivity.

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修2 RJ

准考证号_____ 线 考场号_____ 封 姓名_____ 密 班级_____

29. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the most popular surfing activities?

A. Watching videos. B. Reading online news.

C. Reading online novels. D. Playing online games.

30. The underlined word "block" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

A. stop B. organize

C. protect D. separate

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. Those who never surf the Internet have the lowest productivity.

B. Spending too much time surfing the Internet reduces productivity.

C. Most people don't surf the Internet in moderation during office hours.

D. People should spend as little time as possible surfing the Internet.

D

Owning a dog is associated with a significantly lower risk of heart disease and death, according to a comprehensive new study published by a team of Swedish researchers on Friday in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

The scientists followed 3.4 million people over the course of 12 years and found that adults who lived alone and owned dogs were 33 percent less likely to die during the study than adults who lived alone without dogs. In addition, the single adults with dogs were 36 percent less likely to die from heart disease.

"Dog ownership was especially prominent as a protective factor in people living alone, who are a group reported previously to be at higher risk of heart disease and death than those living in a multi-person household," Mwenya Mubanga, a Ph. D. student at Uppsala University in Uppsala, Sweden, and the lead junior author of the study, said in a statement announcing its findings. The link between dog ownership and lower mortality (死亡率) was less pronounced in adults who lived either with family members or partners, but still present, according to the study. "Perhaps a dog may stand in as an important family member in the single household," Mubanga added. "Another interesting finding was that owners of dogs which were intended originally for hunting were most protected."

The study, which is the largest to date on the health relations of owning a dog, suggested that one of the reasons why dog owners may have a lower risk of mortality and heart disease was that dog owners walked more. "These kinds of epidemiological (流行病学的) studies look for associations in large populations but do not provide answers to whether and how dogs could protect their owners from heart disease," Tove Fall, a senior author of the study and a professor at Uppsala University, said in a statement.

"We know that dog owners in general have a higher level of physical activity, which could be one explanation for the observed results," Fall added. "Other explanations include increased well-being and social contacts or effects of the dog on the bacterial microbiome (微生物菌群) in the owner." Fall added that because all participants of the study were Swedish, the results most closely apply to dog owners in Sweden or other "European populations with similar culture regarding dog ownership".

32. Why did the researchers do the study related to 3.4 million people's health and the dogs?

A. To help Europeans. B. To find their association.

C. To protect unhealthy adults. D. To reduce the risk of heart disease.

33. What does the underlined word "prominent" probably mean in Para. 3?

A. Universal. B. Confusing.

C. Appealing. D. Important.

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34. What's the main idea of the text?

A. Adults living with dogs are less likely to die.　　B. Swedish people are very fond of pets.

C. Keeping a dog is a popular and healthy hobby.　　D. Owning dogs reduces the risk of heart disease.

35. What's the writer's attitude towards owning a dog?

A. Positive.　　B. Negative.

C. Objective.　　D. Contradictory.

第二节　(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Things to Know When You Write an E-mail Message

For most of the twentieth century, people communicated by telephone or by mail. This is now changing, and e-mail is becoming the preferred method of communication. It's faster than traditional mail. __36__ As e-mail is becoming popular, here are several rules we need to know.

Be polite and friendly.

Start your message with a greeting. If you are writing to a friend, you can begin with *Hi, Sandra*. If you are writing to your teacher, begin your message with *Dear Mr. Atonso.* __37__ Many people just type (打字) their names. Others say *Bye*, *Cheers*, or use abbreviations (缩写) like BFN (bye for now).

Look good.

When someone receives an e-mail message from you, they might not know anything about you. They will judge you from your e-mail message, so make yourself look good. __38__ Sometimes sentences seem clear when you write them, but don't make sense when you read them back.

__39__

If you start to use your e-mail several times a week, your message box will soon fill with mail. After a few weeks, you can have a list of 60 or 70 messages! It is easy to delete (删除) the messages you don't want any more. If your messages are important, you can save them in folders (文件夹). __40__ It only takes a few minutes to learn.

A. Organize your e-mail.

B. It's cheaper than a phone call.

C. The e-mail must be addressed correctly.

D. Type your message, and then read it again.

E. You need a closing at the end of your e-mail.

F. If you don't know how to do that, just ask a friend.

G. One of the most commonly used e-mails are business e-mails.

第三部分　语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节　(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

There are more than four million American Indians and Alaskan natives in the United States. They __41__ to more than five hundred Indian tribes. Many tribe __42__ live on reservations. These are areas that the United States government __43__ up for native tribes that had lost their lands to European settlers.

There are about three hundred Indian reservations in the United States, some of __44__ are larger than American __45__. The United States Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs supervises these territories. Tribes on reservations have limited self-rule.

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On the __46__, American Indians do not __47__ the same economic and educational success as other Americans. A(n) __48__ study by Harvard University says American Indians generally __49__ less money and have __50__ unemployment than other Americans. The study says they also have higher __51__ of disease and die younger than other American groups.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs __52__ education services for almost fifty thousand Indian children in 1,084 __53__. Experts from Harvard say college attendance rates among the Indian population is half that of the __54__ population. But, they also say the situation is improving. The experts say the __55__ of Native American Indians __56__ higher education has more than doubled in the last twenty years.

Harvard researchers __57__ say that the American Indian economy has __58__ at three times the national rate since 1980s. Some of the __59__ should be owed to expansion of the American Indian gambling industry. More than two hundred Indian tribes have __60__ gambling legal on their reservations. Native American casinos and other gaming businesses earn more than twenty billion dollars each year.

41. A. stick	B. belong	C. connect	D. depend
42. A. natives	B. people	C. persons	D. members
43. A. set	B. held	C. gave	D. took
44. A. them	B. whom	C. which	D. what
45. A. states	B. countries	C. provinces	D. neighbours
46. A. hand	B. whole	C. contrary	D. way
47. A. spare	B. save	C. enjoy	D. like
48. A. containing	B. including	C. remaining	D. continuing
49. A. borrow	B. lend	C. earn	D. pay
50. A. much	B. more	C. many	D. enough
51. A. rates	B. dates	C. scores	D. costs
52. A. offers	B. provides	C. gives	D. contributes
53. A. homes	B. hospitals	C. schools	D. parks
54. A. ordinary	B. common	C. special	D. general
55. A. number	B. quality	C. amount	D. plenty
56. A. searching	B. seeking	C. acknowledging	D. teaching
57. A. ever	B. even	C. also	D. still
58. A. planted	B. raised	C. arisen	D. grown
59. A. improvement	B. management	C. instruction	D. impression
60. A. treated	B. obeyed	C. ruled	D. made

第二节 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

When I was 15 years old, I'd been having regular panic attacks and felt awful all of the time. A doctor told me that if I 61. _____(get) more fresh air, I would stop feeling like this. However, it didn't work at all. It was such a(n) 62. _____ (confuse) time and I wanted the ground to swallow me up.

And then one day I found a video online by a famous author. It was a video explaining 63. _____ her anxiety was like and how it affected her. She was describing 64. _____ (exact) how I had been feeling. I researched it further, finding that millions of people around the world experienced anxiety too and that there were thousands of 65. _____(website) on how to deal with it.

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I'm fully recovered now, but I wanted to write about anxiety, mainly 66. _____(help) others. Anxiety is suffering with panic attacks 67. _____ include shaking, crying, numbness in the limbs and getting dizzy or even fainting(昏厥). Aside from the attacks, anxiety also stops you from 68. _____(live). But things turn around. You just need to take the first steps towards help.

These terrible experiences 69. _____(be) so long ago now. I'm a totally different person, I'm strong and I can handle anything life throws at me and 70. _____ can you!

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节　短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

My uncle is the owner of a restaurant close to that I live. Though not very big, but the restaurant is popular in our area. It is always crowded with customers at meal times. Some people even had to wait outside. My uncle tells me that the key to his success is honest. Every day he makes sure that fresh vegetables or high quality oil are using for cooking. My uncle says that he never dreams becoming rich in the short period of time. Instead, he hopes that our business will grow steady.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校拟举行一次主题为"Houses in the future"的英语演讲比赛。请你用英语写一篇演讲稿,谈谈你对未来的房子有什么样的畅想。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 演讲稿的开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数。

Good morning, everyone! It's my great honour to be here to share with you my opinion on houses in the future.

Thank you!

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修2 RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

单元质量评估检测卷(四)

Unit 4 Wildlife protection

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man suggest?

A. Booking a table. B. Meeting around 8:00. C. Meeting inside the restaurant.

2. What does the man speaker really mean?

A. No parking there. B. He can park the car there. C. He sees a police there.

3. What is the man going to do?

A. To have coffee with the woman. B. To go to the park to meet his mom. C. To run with his friend.

4. What does the man get from the woman?

A. His luggage. B. A free ticket. C. His room key.

5. What happened to the woman speaker?

A. She was ill on Friday afternoon. B. She went to the hospital on Saturday. C. She came back on Sunday.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How many times has Mr. Wilson been to Toronto?

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

7. Which season is it in Toronto now?

A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Friends. B. Neighbours. C. Workmates.

9. Where is the French restaurant?

A. On King Street. B. On Green Street. C. On Queen Street.

10. When will the speakers meet each other?

A. At 18:00. B. At 18:30. C. At 19:00.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is wrong with the woman?

A. Having a bad headache. B. Having a cough for three days. C. Having a high fever these days.

12. What does the man tell the woman to do?

A. Take a walk by the lake. B. Come to see him tomorrow. C. Stay in bed for a couple of days.

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13. What caused the woman's illness?

A. The rain.　　B. The smell of roses.　　C. The water.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What was the man told to do?

A. To keep the parcel light.

B. To make sure the parcel is safe.

C. To make sure the parcel won't be opened.

15. How long will it take the man to arrive at the post office?

A. 6 minutes.　　B. 10 minutes.　　C. 30 minutes.

16. How soon will the parcel arrive if it is received before 10 a. m. ?

A. In 2 days.　　B. In 3 days.　　C. In 4 days.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the topic of the talk?

A. Ways of eating.　　B. How to live abroad.　　C. Table manners.

18. According to the speaker, in which country is it all right to make a noise while eating?

A. Japan.　　B. Britain.　　C. Mexico.

19. Which of the following is considered bad in Britain during a meal?

A. Lifting the bowl for more food.

B. Putting your hands on the table.

C. Using a bowl to have liquid food.

20. What is considered impolite in Arab countries?

A. To eat with both hands.　　B. To eat with the left hand.　　C. To eat with the right hand.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节　(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

The electricity workers' strike has been going on for three days. Below are some statements about the strike.

Mr. Mike Smith:

It wasn't an easy decision, but we have been asking for a reasonable wage for years. Now at last people are beginning to listen to us. We're only asking for a 25 percent increase in our wages. It's a pity so many people have to be inconvenienced by our strike, but please don't blame us. Blame the government for refusing our claim.

Mr. Tom Brown:

It's totally unreasonable to demand so much money when we are trying desperately to stop the prices going up. If wages go up, so do prices. If we give in to them, all the other unions would want more, with the inevitable result that the crisis (危机) would become uncontrollable. We offer them a 10 percent increase. And that's already too much. My stand on the strike is to persuade the Union to see the reason.

Mr. Bob Davis:

Everybody will be hurt by this strike, including the electricity workers themselves. The economy will be destroyed and many people will lose their jobs. Already people are saying that the big unions have too much power and shouldn't be allowed to strike. Of course the electricity workers want to get more money. Don't we all?

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Miss Stater:

Let's face it. It's neither here nor there. The electricity workers are in a strong position. Perhaps we can't do anything about it. What I say is: let them have their 250 dollars so they can return to work. I mean, the government wastes the taxpayers' money all the time on unimportant things. How can anyone say 250 dollars is "too much"? Pop singers get more. Nurses get less. It's just one of those things.

21. Who is most likely to be an employee in electricity industry?

A. Mr. Mike Smith.　　B. Mr. Tom Brown.

C. Mr. Bob Davis.　　D. Miss Stater.

22. The underlined word in Paragraph 3 most probably means _____.

A. avoidable　　B. inspiring

C. automatic　　D. sensitive

23. We can learn from the text that _____.

A. the electricity workers won't achieve their goal　　B. the government won't meet the workers' demand

C. the strike caused little trouble for the society　　D. the workers got little support from the society

B

When he looked at me, it was clear my father wasn't sure who I was. And as I looked back at him, I wasn't sure who he was, either.

My father had just gone through heart surgery and 6 days in intensive care. He'd returned to the hospital where he'd worked for 40 years. It was the hospital where all his children had been born. The doctors said that he may have a long period of confusion after the surgery. And because he's eighty-six, it may be many months before he returns to normal. It's also possible he may never be "normal" again.

I sat there in this hospital room, spoon-feeding the man I've seen as powerful and capable all my life. It felt like the full circle of life had come around us. It felt good to support him, yet part of me wanted to tell him to be "normal" again. I wasn't sure if I was ready to accept the full meaning of it: that my father may never be that powerful and capable person again.

Pain and suffering have visited my family, as they will visit all families. And while we hesitate to face pain and suffering, they have great lessons to teach us. Pain and suffering are well outside of the boundaries of our everyday life. When they come, they break these boundaries and turn our world upside down. We become a family with all of the others who have known the pain and suffering. And we have another chance to consider what's truly important in our lives. This crisis will pass, and we'll all be changed by it. The healing hands of time will do their work. I'm thankful that I've told my father everything I've wanted to say to him. And I'm thankful to have my family to lean on during this difficult time. We'll all be challenged by this to show more support, care, and love.

This is as it should be. Sometimes, it takes a crisis to remind us of why we're all here.

24. What do we know about the writer's father from the passage?

A. He will recover from his illness soon.　　B. He has been lying in bed for 40 years.

C. He used to be a powerful and capable man.　　D. He didn't know the author after head surgery.

25. How did the author feel when thinking of the pain and suffering his family had?

A. Grateful.　　B. Inspired.

C. Exhausted.　　D. Sorrowful.

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26. What does the author probably agree with?

A. Life is more fragile than expected.
B. Something nice weighs light.
C. Pain and suffering often go hand in hand.
D. We should treat the old in an abnormal way.

27. What does the author aim to express in this passage?

A. Pain and suffering are bound to pass.
B. Pain and suffering bring us beneficial experiences.
C. We cannot always avoid facing pain and suffering.
D. We will not eventually be defeated by pain and suffering.

C

Seal Island is a 200-meter long island in South Africa, which is surrounded by 55 to 57 degrees Fahrenheit waters and covered with over 60,000 seals and some birds. This island has been home to many birds and seals. You may think this island is a paradise. In fact, the island is not famous for the seals or birds. However, the real stars are the great white sharks that leap out of the water to catch the seals they are hunting.

You may think that there is no way for a 15-foot long, 3,000-pound shark to hurl its body out of the water and catch a seal in midair. Actually, these sharks are called "Air Jaws".

Over the years, the seals have gotten smarter. Now, they go out in groups of seven and eight to feed. They swim down on the sea floor, which gives them extra camouflage (掩饰). When they have to swim near the water surface, they swim in a zigzag (之字形的) pattern. But with all these tricks, they can still be outwitted (以智取胜) by the sharks. Usually, the sharks will take one seal away from its group and force it to swim on the surface, where it is easy to hunt. Sometimes, the seal is lucky and gets away, but most of them die in the process of trying to survive.

Every year, tourists go to see these amazing animals leap out of the water, sometimes flinging (抛) their whole bodies into the air when they want to catch the seals. Some people even want to go into shark cages to see the action from below! This is the reason why this island attracts thousands of tourists around the world every year.

28. What probably makes Seal Island famous?

A. The large number of seals in the water.
B. The way the great white sharks hunt.
C. The beautiful scenery of the island.
D. The special position of the island.

29. Why do the seals swim in a zigzag pattern?

A. To save energy.
B. To warm themselves.
C. To look for food.
D. To avoid the white sharks.

30. We can infer from the third paragraph that _____.

A. white sharks are dangerous animals
B. the seals are cleverer than the white sharks
C. the sharks are successful in hunting the seals
D. it is easier for the sharks to hunt the seals on the sea floor

31. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To explain why Seal Island is famous.
B. To show how white sharks hunt seals.
C. To advise us to visit Seal Island.
D. To ask us to protect animals.

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修2 RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

D

Ireland's Achill Island has always been a popular European tourist destination. However, since April in 2017, the small island of just 2,700 residents(居民) has gained worldwide fame thanks to the magical return of a beach that was washed away over three decades ago.

The chain of events began in 1984 when residents of Dooagh, one of the settlements on the island, awoke to a surprising sight: their beautiful sandy beach had been washed away by strong Atlantic storms. There were only rocks and rock pools left. For about 34 years, only small amounts of sand returned to the once unspoiled shores. The area's tourism industry slowly declined, and the handful of beachside hotels, pubs, and restaurants gradually closed as well.

Then around Easter in 2017, something magical happened—an unusual ten-day tide blanketed the barren 300-meter long rock beach with hundreds of tons of soft golden sand. Scientists suspect that the sand had been gathering offshore for months and was transported to the beach by the high winds and powerful waves.

The locals are delighted to have their beach back, especially as it is attracting thousands of visitors wishing to witness the power of nature, with their own eyes. However, Sean Molloy, manager at Achill Tourism, cautions against going into the cold waters just yet, saying, "Because of the sand coming in, we don't know how safe the beach is now because currents (水流) could be changed and it'll take a little bit of time." He instead recommends visitors enjoy the soft sand and leave the swimming to the dolphins that frequent the area.

Interestingly, this is not the first time Dooagh Beach has pulled a disappearing and reappearing act. It disappeared in the 1890s, for over 30 years, before returning in 1927. However, the locals are optimistic that this time around, the beautiful sand is here to stay.

32. What has brought Achill Island worldwide attention recently?

A. An unusual storm.
B. The decrease in the number of residents.
C. The return of its beach.
D. The building of a new tourist destination.

33. What happened to Dooagh in the past three decades?

A. Tourism went down gradually.
B. Restaurants developed slowly.
C. Storms attacked frequently.
D. Rock pools disappeared completely.

34. What does the underlined word "barren" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Noisy.
B. Soft.
C. Bare.
D. Golden.

35. What should tourists avoid according to Sean Molloy?

A. Spoiling the shores.
B. Getting into the rock pools.
C. Playing with dolphins.
D. Swimming near the beach.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do People Need Small Talk to Be Happy?

Psychologists (心理学家) have long said that connecting with others is an important part of happiness, but just how much conversation we require is under examination. In one study, researchers found that small talk made up only 10% of their conversation related to happiness. __36__ Scientists believe that small talk could promote bonding. Late last year, Princeton researchers reported that small talk keeps closeness with loved ones, and isn't merely the stuff of awkward exchanges with strangers.

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Still, chatting with strangers could brighten your morning. In a series of experiments, psychologists gave Chicago passengers different directions about whether to talk with fellow passengers — something they typically avoided. __37__ None of the chatters reported being rejected.

Small talk can also help us feel connected with our surroundings. People who smiled at, made eye contact with, and briefly spoke with their Starbucks baristas (服务员) reported a greater sense of belonging than those who rushed through the transaction (交易). __38__ One report found that when volunteers broke the silence to chat with gallery goers, the visitors felt happier and more connected with the exhibit than those who were not approached.

__39__ In one study, people who were rated "less curious" by researchers had trouble getting a conversation rolling on their own, and had greater luck building closeness with others when they were supplied with questions that encouraged personal disclosure (透露). But people who were considered "curious" needed no help when transforming conversations about ordinary things into personal exchanges. __40__

A. The same is true of gallery goers.

B. But don't play down small talk just yet.

C. They found that small talk is related to happiness.

D. Those told to chat with others reported a more pleasant journey.

E. Making small talk is an important skill for all the social situations.

F. A "curious mindset", the author concluded, can lead to "positive social interactions".

G. Of course, some people are better than others at turning small talk into something bigger.

第三部分　语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节　(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I have always thought of myself as a doer. In work, I certainly was and continue to be. As a mom, I'm mostly a doer. However, my __41__ for breast cancer made me __42__ I hadn't been a doer in the way I wanted to be—but that was about to __43__.

Since I became a __44__ and reported many plane crashes, I've been __45__ of flying. My family had __46__ been to another continent together. Now that the chemo (化疗) __47__, as a gift to myself, my kids and my mom, I took them all to London to __48__ life before beginning radiation every weekday for six weeks.

This time I made a __49__ not to think too much about it. Looking in the mirror without hair, you do your best to __50__ your day as though it were a day __51__ you discovered your lump (肿块). Then everything seems doable. __52__ I just booked the trip. In London, every day I __53__ a different adventure, from which my family and I learned much and __54__ ourselves.

I had wanted to take a __55__ like this for years, but life and work had gotten in the way. Now, __56__ life and work, we had finally done __57__. I have thoroughly enjoyed family learning __58__ living, but nothing is better than knowing that my kids feel __59__ for the trip. One day, perhaps they'll realize that sometimes, the best __60__ come(s) after surviving your greatest fears.

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41. A. concern	B. reason	C. treatment	D. anxiety
42. A. realize	B. imagine	C. ignore	D. doubt
43. A. continue	B. change	C. happen	D. arise
44. A. pilot	B. doctor	C. tourist	D. journalist
45. A. tired	B. fond	C. proud	D. afraid
46. A. frequently	B. never	C. already	D. just
47. A. failed	B. delayed	C. ended	D. approached
48. A. save	B. create	C. improve	D. celebrate
49. A. decision	B. wish	C. judgment	D. conclusion
50. A. get rid of	B. get through	C. look back on	D. look for
51. A. before	B. after	C. until	D. when
52. A. But	B. Otherwise	C. So	D. Even
53. A. expected	B. planned	C. described	D. experienced
54. A. taught	B. enjoyed	C. introduced	D. trained
55. A. trip	B. rest	C. risk	D. lesson
56. A. in terms of	B. owing to	C. in addition to	D. regardless of
57. A. it	B. them	C. everything	D. something
58. A. for	B. with	C. by	D. beyond
59. A. eager	B. grateful	C. ready	D. sorry
60. A. work	B. love	C. adventures	D. chances

第二节 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A man 61. _____ was unable to move from the shoulders down has learned to feed himself and drink, thanks 62. _____ a robotic arm he controls with his brain.

The 53-year-old man had been 63. _____ (complete) unable to move due to a neck injury eight years before. He agreed 64. _____ (go) through two operations to place sensors(传感器) in the area of his brain responsible for arm movement and 36 muscle-stimulating electrodes (肌肉刺激电极) under the skin of his right arm.

At first, only the arm and hand electrodes 65. _____ (switch) on to begin stimulating the man's muscles. Researchers then connected the arm electrodes and the brain sensors together and began using the 66. _____ (equip) to translate his brain signals into commands for the electrodes in his arm. The electrodes stimulated the muscles to complete the movements the man was thinking of. After a full year of practising, he was 67. _____ (success) in getting a drink from the cup in 11 out of the 12 68. _____ (attempt) and was able to put several forkfuls of food into his mouth.

The work is a major advance in 69. _____ (help) disabled people but the technology isn't perfect. The man's movements were slow and he needed to concentrate hard and watch his arm 70. _____ whole time. Researchers hope to continue to improve the system.

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第四部分　写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节　短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Dear Bill,

How time flies! I went back to school and begin my lesson last month. It will be ten months before I attend the College Entrance Examination, that makes me worried. I failed pass the English test last term because of I had difficulty with it. I will never give up and determine to give myself the second chance to pass them. I will ask my teachers and friends for advices on how to improve it and work out a detailed plan. Besides, I will make fully use of time. Do you have any good ideas? Tell me or I will be grateful to you.

I'm looking forward to hear from you.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李梅,你的好朋友Susan前不久随父母去了美国,她写信告诉你开始新的学校生活不是很容易,感到很孤独。请你根据以下要点用英语给她写一封电子邮件。

1. 听到消息很难过,并给她一些建议;
2. 学好英语,练习口语,从而增加和别人交流的机会;
3. 多交一些朋友,友情会使她忘记孤独;
4. 积极参加各种活动,使自己的生活更加有趣。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 可根据内容需要,适当扩展细节。

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班级＿＿＿＿　姓名＿＿＿＿　考场号＿＿＿＿　准考证号＿＿＿＿
密　封　线
英语　必修2　RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

Unit 5 Music

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. When will Dr. Martin meet the man speaker?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

2. Where are the speakers talking?

A. In a shop. B. In a hotel. C. In a restaurant.

3. What does the woman really imply?

A. Too tired to watch it. B. It's boring and long. C. She dislikes the speech.

4. What is the weather like at the weekends?

A. Sunny. B. Stormy. C. Snowy.

5. What kind of present does the man want to buy for his father?

A. Useful. B. Expensive. C. Cheap.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a classroom. B. On their way to school. C. At home.

7. What can we know from the conversation?

A. The speakers have an umbrella in their hands.

B. Mary forgot to bring an umbrella with her.

C. It is raining hard.

8. Why did NOT Tom bring an umbrella?

A. His mother told him not to do so.

B. He didn't think it would be useful.

C. He didn't remember to bring one.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What did Mary do yesterday?

A. She went shopping. B. She had the fridge repaired. C. She ate out.

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10. What's Mary's favourite food?

A. Cakes. B. Noodles. C. Salad.

11. Why will not Danny have noodles for dinner?

A. He wants to eat out. B. He dislikes noodles. C. He has eaten a lot.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Why didn't the woman go to work yesterday?

A. Her throat hurt. B. She caught a cold. C. Her leg was broken.

13. What does the man advise the woman to do at first?

A. Have enough rest. B. Take another day off. C. Drink plenty of water.

14. What will the woman do after the conversation?

A. Go to see a doctor. B. Go back home. C. Go to the drugstore.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Who cooks a lot in David's family now?

A. His father. B. His mother. C. David.

16. What did David's father usually do in the past?

A. He used to cook a lot. B. He was too lazy to cook. C. He worked late every day.

17. Why can't the woman cook?

A. Her mother never shows her how to cook.

B. She thinks Chinese cooking is very difficult.

C. She hates cooking at home.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How long does the festival last this year?

A. For 18 days. B. For 13 days. C. For 6 days.

19. What's the theme of the festival this year?

A. Food problems. B. Different cultures. C. Human and machine.

20. What can we learn from the text?

A. There are over 200 movies in the festival this year.

B. An Italian movie shows an activity to protect the local food culture.

C. *Smart Machine* is made for boys who eat little healthy food.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节　(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Working well in a team requires full cooperation. It's an important skill for almost every employee to have. Your ability to do your job is dependent upon others getting your work done, and others depend on you to get their work done.

Communicate well. Lack of communication is one of the biggest reasons of a team's failure. Seek input from

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team members so they feel like a valuable part of the team. Communication establishes trust among team members. In addition, communicating well can help prevent and resolve conflict. Meet regularly to keep members involved and aware of your work progress. Post decisions where everyone in the team can see them.

Be flexible. In teamwork, priorities and responsibility can change instantly. Stay ready to shift focus. Training team members to be able to do parts of other team members' jobs can be a valuable part of teamwork; being flexible helps to build appreciation for all the parts of the team.

Meet deadlines. Work hard to ensure you meet established deadlines when you work in a team environment. Others are depending on your work. Negotiate timelines with your teammates at the start of a project. Doing so allows you to have a say in how work gets accomplished.

Establish accountability. All team members must be responsible for the success and failure of the project. Although not every team needs a leader, teams require a formal way to ensure everyone does his part. Try using meetings to report on progress.

Celebrate accomplishments and encourage the team. Senior executives may not always recognize the importance of some team members' work. Share congratulations at team meetings and talk about whose work is invaluable in helping you get your work done.

21. What can you conclude from the first paragraph?

A. Working in a team means your work is separate.

B. Working in a team means your work is effective.

C. Being a member of a team means your work is independent.

D. Being a member of a team means your work is interdependent.

22. Which of the following deeds does NOT contribute to effective teamwork?

A. Keeping silent in a team discussion.

B. Being able to do parts of others' job.

C. Acknowledging others' work publicly.

D. Holding meetings to report on progress.

23. What does the underlined word "accountability" refer to in the fifth paragraph?

A. Success.

B. Responsibility.

C. Insurance.

D. Community.

24. What is the best title for the passage?

A. How to Succeed in Communicating with Others

B. How to Work Effectively in a Team Environment

C. Ways to Work Well in Completing Projects

D. Ways to Improve the Efficiency of Employees

B

Recently I and other Red Cross volunteers met a group of victims from Hurricane Katrina. We were there, as mental health professionals, to offer "psychological first aid" and I was struck by the simple healing power of presence. As we walked in the gate to the shelter, we were greeted with a burst of gratitude (感激) from the first person we met. I felt appreciated, but also guilty, because I hadn't really done anything yet.

I first realized the power of presence many years ago when a friend's mother passed away unexpectedly. I received a call saying she had just passed away. I wanted to rush down there immediately, but didn't want to intrude (打扰) on this very personal period of sadness. I was torn about what to do. Another friend with me then said, "Just go. Just be there." I did, and I will never regret it.

Since then, I have not hesitated to be in the presence of others. Once I sat at the bedside of a young man

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suffering from the pain of his AIDS-related dying. He was not awake, and obviously unaware of others' presence. However, the atmosphere was by no means solemn. His family, playing guitars and singing, allowed him to be present with them as though he were still fully alive.

In my life, I am repeatedly struck by the healing power of presence. In it, none of us are truly alone. It not only is something we give to others but also changes me for the better.

25. Why were the hurricane victims grateful to the author?

A. He built shelters for them.
B. He gave immediate first aid to them.
C. He came to stay with them.
D. He brought mental health professionals.

26. What did the author do when his friend's mother passed away?

A. He hesitated over whether to go.
B. He went to his friend's at once.
C. He knew what to do instantly.
D. He decided not to disturb his friend.

27. What does the underlined word "solemn" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Heavy but warm.
B. A little sad but cosy.
C. Relaxing and delightful.
D. Very serious and unhappy.

28. What has the author learned from his experience?

A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
B. Being present can make a big difference.
C. The family harmony is the happiest thing in life.
D. Being a volunteer can make one's life more significant.

C

Background music may seem harmless, but it can have a powerful effect on those who hear it. Recorded background music first found its way into factories, shops and restaurants in the US. But it soon spread to other parts of the world. Now it is becoming increasingly difficult to go shopping or eat a meal without listening to music.

To begin with, "muzak" (音乐广播网) was intended simply to create a soothing (安慰) atmosphere. Recently, however, it's become big business—thanks in part to recent research. Dr. Ronald Milliman, an American marketing expert, has shown that music can boost sales or increase factory production by as much as a third.

However, it has to be light music. A fast one has no effect at all on sales. Slow music can increase receipts by 38%. This is probably because shoppers slow down and have more opportunity to spot items they like to buy. Yet, slow music isn't always the answer. Dr. Milliman found, for example, that in restaurants slow music meant customers took longer to eat their meals, which reduced overall sales. So restaurant owners might be well advised to play uptempo music to keep the customers moving—unless of course, the resulting indigestion (消化不良) leads to complaints!

29. Background music means _____.

A. light music that customers enjoy most
B. fast music that makes people move fast
C. slow music that can make customers enjoy their meals
D. the music you are listening to while you are doing something

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修2 RJ

30. Restaurant owners complain about slow music because _____.

A. it results in indigestion　　B. it increases their sales

C. it keeps customers moving　　D. it decreases their sales

31. We can know from the text that _____.

A. background music was first used in big department stores

B. proper music can increase the selling of goods

C. light music has a bad effect on production

D. restaurant owners had better play slow music to comfort their customers

D

Advertising is an audio or visual form of marketing communication that employs an openly sponsored, non-personal message to promote or sell a product, a service or an idea. Sponsors of advertising are often businessmen who wish to promote their products or services. Advertising is different from public relations since an advertiser usually pays for and has control over the message. It is different from personal selling since the message is non-personal, i. e. not directed to a particular individual.

Advertising is communicated through various mass media, including old media such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio, outdoor advertising or direct mail; or new media such as search results, blogs, websites or text messages. The actual presentation of the message in a medium is referred to as an advertisement or "ad".

Commercial ads often seek to increase consumption of products or services through "branding", which associates a product name or image with certain qualities in the minds of consumers. Noncommercial advertisers who spend money in advertising items other than a consumer product or service include political parties, interest groups, religious organizations and governmental agencies. Non-profit organizations may use free modes of persuasion, such as a public service announcement. Advertising may also be used to reassure employees or shareholders that the company is successful.

Modern advertising was created with the techniques, with tobacco advertising in the 1920s. The most significant example was the campaigns of Edward Bernays, considered the founder of modern"Madison Avenue" advertising.

In 2015, the world spent an estimate of $529.43 billion on advertising. Its projected distribution for 2017 is 40.4% on TV, 33.3% on digital, 9% on newspapers, 6.9% on magazines, 5.8% on outdoor activities and 4.3% on radio. Internationally, the largest("big four") advertising conglomerates are IPG, Omnicom, Publicis Groupe, and WPP.

32. In what way does advertising differ from public relations?

A. Advertisers pay for and are in charge of the message.

B. Messages advertised are non-profit.

C. Advertising is communicated through various mass media.

D. Advertising is used to reassure employees or shareholders.

33. Sponsors usually make use of some new media to promote their products, including _____.

A. direct mail　　B. television

C. websites　　D. newspapers

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34. Which of the following is the typical goal of commercial ads?

A. Profits.　　B. Popularity.

C. Consumers.　　D. Brands.

35. What does the underlined word probably refer to?

A. Businessmen.　　B. Companies.

C. Stores.　　D. Organizers.

第二节　(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

(2016·全国卷Ⅰ)

Secret codes(密码) keep messages private. Banks, companies, and government agencies use secret codes in doing business, especially when information is sent by computer.

People have used secret codes for thousands of years. __36__ Code breaking never lags(落后) far behind code making. The science of creating and reading coded messages is called cryptography.

There are three main types of cryptography. __37__ For example, the first letters of "My elephant eats too many eels" spell out the hidden message "Meet me."

__38__ You might represent each letter with a number, for example. Let's number the letters of the alphabet, in order, from 1 to 26. If we substitute a number for each letter, the message "Meet me" would read "1 3 5 5 2 0 1 3 5."

A code uses symbols to replace words, phrases, or sentences. To read the message of a real code, you must have a code book. __39__ For example, "bridge" might stand for "meet" and "out" might stand for "me". The message "bridge out" would actually mean "Meet me." __40__ However, it is also hard to keep a code book secret for long. So codes must be changed frequently.

A. It is very hard to break a code without the code book.

B. In any language, some letters are used more than others.

C. Only people who know the keyword can read the message.

D. As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them.

E. You can hide a message by having the first letters of each word spell it out.

F. With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words.

G. Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet.

第三部分　语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节　(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One of Fatah's close friends had several farms. One year due to __41__ economic conditions, people were suffering starvation. This man __42__ to give the harvest of one of his farms to the __43__. So he went to the square and announced that people could benefit from the __44__, if they were __45__, and that they could not take from the harvest more than what was __46__.

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The needy went there every day in large groups and benefited. The __47__ of the farm was so busy with his work that he didn't follow up (关注) closely on the __48__ of that piece of land. After he had __49__ all the other pieces of land, he __50__ this particular farm he had given as charity, and __51__ his servants to go and collect any dry grass, plants and __52__ that might have remained.

To the great __53__ of the servants, they found that there __54__ remained a lot of crops that had not been harvested. When getting in the harvest, they all __55__ that the harvest of that piece of land exceeded (超过) that of all the other pieces of land that the man owned.

__56__, while it was a common __57__ to leave the land without planting any crops the following year __58__ it could regain the minerals it had __59__, it was found that this piece of land had not lost anything at all, and it was __60__ to grow crops in the following year.

41. A. common　B. steady　C. unfair　D. bad
42. A. begged　B. continued　C. decided　D. pretended
43. A. sick　B. poor　C. deaf　D. old
44. A. suggestion　B. education　C. climate　D. land
45. A. in need　B. in return　C. in danger　D. in doubt
46. A. different　B. necessary　C. similar　D. sensitive
47. A. owner　B. reporter　C. neighbor　D. seller
48. A. soil　B. design　C. condition　D. price
49. A. measured　B. watered　C. cleared　D. harvested
50. A. remembered　B. discovered　C. managed　D. developed
51. A. warned　B. told　C. advised　D. taught
52. A. seeds　B. animals　C. goods　D. tools
53. A. relief　B. surprise　C. taste　D. regret
54. A. again　B. never　C. also　D. still
55. A. explained　B. forgot　C. found　D. dreamed
56. A. However　B. Therefore　C. Anyway　D. Besides
57. A. plan　B. request　C. practice　D. system
58. A. as if　B. so that　C. now that　D. even if
59. A. removed　B. wasted　C. saved　D. lost
60. A. possible　B. strange　C. safe　D. painful

第二节　(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

It's great being a tourist and wandering around old towns and villages seeing the sites, but is it such 61. _____ thrill for the local residents (居民)? Villagers 62. _____ (live) in the area known as "Old Holland" outside of Amsterdam have had enough of visitors walking around and of tour guides disturbing their peace. They have got together with local tour companies 63. _____ (create) rules of conduct for tourists. The rules include not photographing residents 64. _____ permission, not walking into their gardens and not dropping litter. The new guide to behaviour is an attempt to deal with the growing 65. _____ (popular) of the region. Tourism is booming and the number of tourists 66. _____ (expect) to rise by 50 percent in the next decade.

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Old Holland is an area 67. _____ matches people's image of Dutch life from a slower bygone age. There are windmills(风车房) everywhere and locals live in 68. _____ (beautiful) preserved, traditional wooden houses. The village of Zaanse Schans is like an open-air museum. The visitors seem happy to knock on the wooden houses to see 69. _____ they are made of real wood. If you are a resident of one of those houses, that is 70. _____(pleasant), of course.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节　短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

The sun was just slowly come up over the mountains today as I took my dogs for its morning walk. I smiled as I watched the clouds gradually turn to white and gold. The air was cool and I wore a big smile in my face. Even though there weren't leaf on the trees, but I could still hear birds singing songs of spring. Even my dogs seemed to notice the different in the air. They were playing instead of just do their morning business in the grass. The particular golden sun seemed to make it a beautiful day. As I headed back, I realize something. The beauty of day didn't come from the warmth of the sun. It came from the warmth within my own heart and soul.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华,你将代表你们班参加你校本周五举行的英文歌曲大赛。请根据以下提示用英语给你的美国笔友Rose写一封电子邮件。内容包括:

1. 陈述写信原因;
2. 请她帮你选一首英文歌曲;
3. 希望她提供一些演唱指导。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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第一部分　课时作业

Unit 1　Cultural relics

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. dynasty　2. fancy　3. style　4. remove　5. former
6. worth　7. cultural　8. rare　9. valuable　10. survive
11. amaze　12. amazing　13. select　14. design
15. decorate　16. artist　17. wooden

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. in search of　2. belong to　3. in return　4. at war
5. less than　6. look into　7. serve as　8. by design

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. had the Amber Room moved to　2. the way she wanted
3. There is no doubt that　4. what happened

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1～5　CAEDB

Ⅱ.

1～4　BABA

Ⅲ.

1. 普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。
2. 这件礼物就是琥珀屋，它之所以有这个名字，是因为建造它用了好几吨的琥珀。
3. 它也是一件用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍品。一批这个国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约 10 年的时间才把它完成。
4. 毫无疑问，这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡，当时在波罗的海海边的一个德国城市。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了泰姬陵的一些信息。

1. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“It is in memory of his favorite wife... known as Mumtaz Mahal”可知应选 A。
2. 选 A　细节理解题。根据该文最后一段最后一句可知，Shah Jehan 的坟墓还没有被建好，他就被儿子监禁了，只好埋在他妻子的旁边，故选 A。
3. 选 C　主旨大意题。本文主要讲述有关泰姬陵的一些信息，故答案为 C。
4. 选 D　推理判断题。其他三项的信息文中并没有提到或涉及，用排除法可选 D。

【语篇解读】 本文是应用文。四个人分别谈论了自己喜爱的乐器和演奏经历。

5. 选 D　细节理解题。由 **Carol** 部分中的“But anyway, when I got to... many other things to do.”可知，上大学后，卡萝尔没有时间继续演奏大提琴。
6. 选 A　推理判断题。由 **Daniel** 部分中的“I'd like to be... It's so boring”可知，丹尼尔认为他父亲的职业（律师）很无趣，由此推断，他认为做一名音乐家是有趣的。
7. 选 D　细节理解题。由 **Carmen** 部分中的“when I practise, I make a lot of noise”和“The trouble is... if I'm not careful.”可知，卡门担心敲鼓的时候吵着别人。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，通过安东尼用显微镜发现水滴中的微生物引出话题，指出微生物无处不在，但大多数微生物对人类是有益的。

1. **解析**：安东尼是一个来自荷兰的业余科学家，他对显微镜太入迷了以至于他自己做了几个。根据 so 可知本空应用 that 引导结果状语从句。
   答案：that
2. **解析**：在一个雨天，他散步的时候，一只跳跃的青蛙使他注意到一个水坑。根据 One rainy day 可知，本句应用一般过去时，故填 drew。
   答案：drew
3. **解析**：安东尼收集了一滴水坑的水，并把它放在他的显微镜下。根据常识可知，要把物体放到显微镜下面观察，故应用介词 under“在……下面”。
   答案：under
4. **解析**：他吃惊地看见一整个生物群落正在这一滴水中游动。be amazed to do sth. 为固定用法，意为“吃惊地做某事”。
   答案：to see
5. **解析**：根据语境可知，此处讲述客观事实，应用一般现在时；本句中的 cover 和主语 People 是被动关系，故应用一般现在时的被动语态，故填 are covered。
   答案：are covered
6. **解析**：如果你要数你身体上和身体内所有的微生物，你会发现你的身体有比世界上的人数还要多的微生物——超过 60 亿！根据语境可知，本空应用连词 if 引导条件状语从句。
   答案：If
7. **解析**：on one's own 为固定用法，意为“单独地，独自地”。
   答案：their
8. **解析**：在宿主——比如你——体内定居后，它们会偷走维生素和其他营养物质，留下死细胞和被称为毒素的有毒液体。介词 after 后要用动名词形式，故本空应填 settling。
   答案：settling
9. **解析**：对你来说幸运的是，比起有害的微生物，有更多的有益微生物共同努力让你保持健康。副词 luckily 放在句首，修饰整个句子。
   答案：Luckily
10. **解析**：根据语境可知，本空应用形容词修饰名词 microbes，故应填形容词 helpful。
    答案：helpful

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Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. debate 2. informal 3. local 4. eyewitnesses 5. trial
6. painting

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. highly 2. It 3. to 4. evidence 5. exploded
6. to settle 7. is 8. to

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. proved 后加 that 2. which→that 3. of→to 4. is→are
5. 第二个 to→with 6. high→highly 7. so→nor/neither
8. when 后加 to

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了作者由一名不喜欢野营的人转变成一名野营爱好者的故事,并呼吁大家多亲近大自然。

1. 选 D 本题为段尾题。本句起承上启下的作用,从一、二段的关系看,二者是转折关系,第一段主要讲述了作者以前不喜欢野营,第二段讲述了在朋友的引导下开始进行野营,故本题应该选择 D 项“I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.”。
2. 选 C 本题为段中题。根据下文“This brief visit with... my son's food poisoning.”可知,这次野营并不顺利。故本题应该选择 C 项“The trip they took me on was a rough one.”。
3. 选 A 本题为段中题。根据下文中的“Instead, we had a pop-up camper with comfortable beds and an air conditioner.”并结合前文可知,作者这次野营没有带帐篷,故本题应该选择 A 项“This time there was no tent.”。
4. 选 F 本题为段首题。本句起承上启下的作用,从前后文看,作者通过这次旅行,开始喜欢上了野营,故本题应该选择 F 项“After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.”。
5. 选 E 本题为段首题。根据前后文作者越来越喜欢上了野营,并建议大家也要多亲近大自然可知,本题应该选择 E 项“I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.”。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。作者发现自己的狗很喜欢吃草,于是查阅了大量资料,希望能找到答案。

1. 选 A 解析见下题。
2. 选 B “尽管(although)”附近还有许多别的草,但是,作者的狗 Raja 总是会“走向(heads for)”麦草。
3. 选 D 根据下文中的“He will do anything to keep from vomiting”可知,Raja“讨厌(hates)”呕吐。
4. 选 C 结合上文中的“dogs eat grass because they want to vomit(呕吐)”和“He will do anything to keep from vomiting”可知,Raja 吃草不是想呕吐,所以这个不是“答案(answer)”。
5. 选 B 结合上文中的“I feed him pretty wet food”和下文中的“with well-formed stools(粪便)”可知,Raja“消化(digests)”得很好。
6. 选 A 根据上文内容可知,作者没有找到答案,于是决定对有关文献作更深入的“探究(dig)”。
7. 选 A 根据下文中的 study 可知,作者查看的是“科研方面的(scientific)”文献。
8. 选 C 根据下文中的“In that study, the... fed dogs a diet... to mimic(模拟) a condition of a mild digestive upset.”可以推知,这一研究建立在狗吃草是为了“减轻(reduce)”消化痛苦的假说基础之上。
9. 选 D 由上文中的 study 可知,“研究者(researchers)”给狗喂了一些容易引起它们拉稀的食物。
10. 选 D 本句与上句是并列关系,他们“还(also)”喂了标准的狗粮。
11. 选 A 根据上文中的“fed the dogs a standard diet”可以推知,狗的排泄物应该是“正常的(normal)”。
12. 选 B 经过实验之后,研究者得出了“结果(results)”。
13. 选 A 根据上文中的“produced loose, watery stools”可知,与标准的狗粮相比,这些食物容易“引起(caused)”狗肠胃不适。
14. 选 B 根据上文中的“study”可知,作者又找到了另一份“研究报告(study)”。
15. 选 C 研究者通过调查“发现(found)”79% 的狗都吃草。
16. 选 B 根据上文中的“digestive troubles”可以推知,有些狗“生病(sick)”之后会吃草。
17. 选 C 根据上文中的“before they ate the grass”可以推知,22% 的狗吃草“后(after)”会呕吐。
18. 选 D 结合上文中假说的内容“grass may... digestive distress(痛苦)”和研究结果“the dogs ate more grass when they were fed a standard diet”可知,假说不“合理(reasonable)”。
19. 选 C 根据下文中的“tastes good”可知,当你下次“吃(eat)”沙拉时,也可以问自己这个问题。
20. 选 D 经过查阅科研文献,作者并没有弄明白狗吃草的原因,所以,他“猜想(guess)”也许狗吃草只是因为草好吃,就像自己吃美味的沙拉一样。

Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 用适当的关系词填空

1. where 2. that/which 3. that 4. As 5. who/Whom/that 6. who 7. why 8. where 9. when 10. who
11. whom 12. which

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Ⅱ. 用非限制性定语从句完成句子

1. where they saw many famous artists' paintings
2. As is known to us all
3. why he didn't come to school as usual
4. as is always active and warm-hearted
5. where you can buy what you want
6. whose customers are mainly students
7. which surprised his parents　8. who/that lost their lives
9. why he missed the class
10. which prevented/stopped me from going to the park

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是记叙文。文章主要介绍了伦敦修建车站时发现的一些遗骸。

1. 选 A　词义猜测题。由该词后的"when workers began building a new entrance to a train station"可知,当工人们开始修建通往一个火车站的新入口时发现了这些遗骸,故选 A 项。
2. 选 B　推理判断题。由最后一段中的"The dig site also sits above an even older Roman (古罗马的) road"和"a large number of objects from Roman times"可知,Bedlam 曾被古罗马人侵占,故选 B 项。
3. 选 C　推理判断题。由最后一段中的"This is the UK's largest archaeology project... we stand to learn a great deal."可知,对于这一发现他非常兴奋,故选 C 项。
4. 选 D　标题归纳题。文章主要介绍了伦敦修建车站时发现的一些遗骸,故用 D 项作为标题最恰当。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。一些人最近发现了一只大鳄龟,错把它当成了小型恐龙。

5. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第一段中的"crawled out of a river... on social media"可知,看过这只大鳄龟图像的人认为它很令人害怕。
6. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的"When we encountered it... it was a turtle"可知,Anastasia Steshina 当时并不知道它是什么。
7. 选 B　段落大意题。根据第三段的"Someone who owned the turtle may have dumped it into the river when it grew too big... it escaped and ended up getting there."可知,这一段主要是讲这只大鳄龟为什么会出现在那里。
8. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第四段中的"Males weigh around... weighing about 50 pounds."可知,雌性可能会比雄性轻一百多磅。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

When I was young, I lived in the countryside. At that time, the trees there were very green, ~~that~~ which left a deep impression on me and the water there was so ~~much~~ clear that I even could see the fish swimming. When it gets got dark, the air was cooler than it that in the daytime. People liked to walk out ∧ of their houses to chat together. I liked to play games with my friends ~~but~~ and ran along the village happily. As the moon rose ~~highly~~ high in the sky, the village was ~~lighting~~ lighted/lit/light. When I looked up, I could see the moon and a few ~~star~~ stars. They were so close to me. It seemed that I could touch them. The life in the countryside ~~were~~ was so wonderful.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. ①by　②on　③from
2. ①amaze　②吃惊的　③at/by　④to do sth.　⑤惊奇　⑥to one's amazement
3. ①by　②for　③to do
4. ①with　②decoration
5. ①to　②belongings
6. ①from　②开除某人
7. ①值得……;值……　②……值得做　③……是值得的
8. ①有/没有证据证明……　②in　③evident　④很明显……　⑤evidently
9. ①进行一场关于某事的辩论/讨论　②在辩论/讨论中　③一场激烈的/热烈的争论　④无可争论　⑤就……与某人辩论

重点短语

1. ①寻找;寻求　②for　③search for
2. ①for　②in
3. ①处于和平状态　②在休息　③在吃饭　④在上班
4. ①多达　②不少于;至少　③多于;不仅仅是　④仅仅　⑤不多于;不超过;至多
5. ①看重;器重;对……评价高　②认为……不好　③不重视;认为……不足为奇

重点句型

1. had her luggage checked
2. the way you treat your parents　3. There is no doubt that
4. What our parents have said　5. was watching TV when
6. It can be proved that　7. which topic to talk about
8. Never has he been

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. It's well-known that cultural relics belong to the human beings rather than individuals.
2. Some people try their best/take great pains to search for them and take possession of them illegally.
3. Some of them have been damaged while only a few survive.
4. Every one of us should make efforts to protect them from being destroyed.
5. There is no doubt that it is our duty to protect cultural relics.

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Ⅱ.

One possible version:

It's well-known that cultural relics belong to the human beings rather than individuals. **However**, some people try their best/take great pains to search for them and take possession of them illegally, **some of which** have been damaged while only a few survive. **Therefore**, every one of us should make efforts to protect them from being destroyed, **for** there is no doubt that it is our duty to protect cultural relics.

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. medal 2. stadium 3. motto 4. swift 5. host
6. ancient 7. compete 8. competitor 9. magical
10. volunteer 11. regular 12. basis 13. athlete 14. admit
15. responsibility

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. take part in 2. stand for 3. as well
4. as a matter of fact 5. be admitted as
6. play a very important part/role in 7. compete for
8. compete against

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. what you call 2. It's in the Summer Olympics that
3. nor could slaves or women
4. are not only allowed, but play a very important role in

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

ancient modern

Ⅱ.

1~4 BDCD

Ⅲ.

1. 帕萨尼亚斯是大约 2 000 年前的一位希腊作家,他于 2007 年 3 月 18 日作了一次魔幻旅行,来打听当代奥林匹克运动会的情况。
2. 我生活在你们所说的"古希腊"。我曾经写过很久以前奥林匹克运动会的情况。
3. 现在我来到你们这个时代,想了解有关当代奥运会的情况,因为我知道 2004 年奥运会是在我的祖国举行的。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,主要介绍了 2 000 多年前在古希腊的奥林匹亚镇每四年举行一次为纪念希腊主神的奥运会的相关知识。

1. 选 B 细节理解题。由文章最后一段中的"The Olympic Games were thought to be so important that cities which were at war with one another had to stop fighting."可知,2 000 多年前,希腊的这些城市互相交战,故 B 项正确。
2. 选 C 细节理解题。由文章最后一段最后一句"They met as friends to cheer their favourite athletes and to enjoy themselves."可知 C 项正确。
3. 选 C 推理判断题。由文章最后一段的"People were allowed to travel to the games freely."可知,人们在运动会期间被允许自由活动。由此可推知,人们在交战的城市之间是不能自由走动的,故 C 项正确。
4. 选 B 标题归纳题。通读全文可知,文章讲述不同城市的人们因为比赛而走到一起,成为朋友,为运动员喝彩,故 B 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者通过叙述自己睡前的一些阅读习惯,告诉人们如何减少睡前的压力以及睡前保持好心情的重要性。

5. 选 D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的"I love to read *Oor Wullie* and *The Broons*. Very often I'm smiling before I go to sleep."可知,*Oor Wullie* 和 *The Broons* 这两本书会使人们感到放松和快乐。
6. 选 C 推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句中的"I mostly avoid anything... in my life"可推知,作者有时候会阅读一些鼓舞人心的书。
7. 选 C 段落大意题。根据第六段第一句"If your material makes you laugh, then you may feel even better."及该段的描述可知,该段的主题是笑带给我们的好处。
8. 选 B 写作意图题。根据第一段中的"I love to read... makes me feel calm."及第四段第二句"Doing this makes... a peaceful night's sleep."可知,作者写这篇文章的目的是证明睡前有一个好心情的重要性。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。作者作为游客介绍了自己的故宫之行,并表达了自己对这次行程难以忘怀的心情以及希望和朋友再次参观的愿望。

1. **解析:**被称为紫禁城的故宫是中国现存最大、保存最完整的皇家宫殿。根据空前的"the"及空后的"and most"可知,此处应用形容词最高级形式。故用 large 的最高级 largest。
   答案:largest
2. **解析:**reserve 和它所修饰的名词 residence 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,此处表示"保存最完整的",故应用过去分词 reserved 作定语。
   答案:reserved
3. **解析:**in 是介词,故应用名词 width。
   答案:width
4. **解析:**rebuild 和主语 it 之间是被动关系;根据时间状语 in the past 可知,此处应用一般过去时,故应填 was rebuilt。
   答案:was rebuilt
5. **解析:**和家人一块儿参观故宫使作者感觉很兴奋。表示"和……一起"应用介词 with。
   答案:with
6. **解析:**"It takes sb. time to do sth."为固定句型,意为"花费某人多长时间做某事",故此处应用 It 作形式主语。
   答案: It
7. **解析:**此处修饰形容词 surprised,应用副词,故用 really。
   答案:really

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8. **解析**：工人们将它建得如此好以至于现在它仍然没有过时。so...that..."如此……以至于……"为固定结构，其中 that 为连词，引导从句，故此处应用 that。
答案：that

9. **解析**：hundreds of 后面用可数名词复数形式，故用 photos。
答案：photos

10. **解析**：trip 是名词，表事物，应该用形容词修饰，故用 amazing"令人惊奇的"。
答案：amazing

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. foolish　2. bargaining　3. fine　4. posters　5. physical

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. up　2. to win　3. easier　4. for　5. hopeless　6. pains
7. that　8. in

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. such→so　2. for→of　3. marry→married　4. by→after
5. 去掉第一个 the　6. work 后加 that

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。本文介绍了如何纠正被宠坏的孩子的行为。

1. 选 A　下文中的"by giving him or her too much"呼应 A 项中的"Cut down"，且下文中的"helping your child to learn...good behavior is rewarded"和 A 项意思相符。
2. 选 C　下文中的"gradually increase"呼应 C 项中的"making changes slowly"。
3. 选 G　G 项是对上文不过度回应孩子哭闹之后的正确做法的阐述。
4. 选 D 由本段小标题 **Prepare for a fight**. 和"not to give in just because the child shouts"可知，此处给出正确做法：等待孩子平静下来，即 D 项。
5. 选 B　B 项承上启下，由下文中的"It means...is adjusting(适应)."可知，上文中提到的"Your child will probably be upset"的状况也不一定就是坏事，B 项符合语境。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是记叙文。一名患病的男子突然从地铁站台上栽倒在铁轨上，这时一辆列车即将进站，就在这千钧一发的时刻，卫斯理纵身跳到该男子身上保护他不被列车撞上，最终两人均未受重伤，他的勇气令人敬畏。

1. 选 B　根据下文中的"a sick man fell on the platform(站台)"可知，一个生病的男子"突然(Suddenly)"倒在了地铁的站台上。
2. 选 B　根据文中的"a sick man fell on the platform(站台)"及"got up, but then...again—this time, onto the track between the two rails"可知，这个生病的男人站起来，可是又"倒(fell)"在了地铁的两个铁轨中间。
3. 选 A　根据上文中的"Wesley Autrey was waiting for the train at a subway station"可知，一辆"列车(train)"即将进站。
4. 选 D　根据文中的"The man...between the two rails. A...was coming into the station."可知，卡梅伦倒在铁轨上，而这时正有一辆列车即将进站，由此可知现在正是"危急(frightening)"关头。
5. 选 A　上文中的"The man...was coming into the station."与"Mr. Autrey wasn't afraid."构成了转折关系，故用"But(但是)"。
6. 选 D　解析见下题。
7. 选 C　根据文中的"and he looked at the...that the man was in. It was about half a meter deep"可知，卫斯理"看了看(looked at)"卡梅伦，又看了看他所处的"地方(space)"，发现那里有半米深。
8. 选 B　根据下文中的"The train is going to...he'll be OK."及"And there was no time to think carefully."可知，下文引号中的句子是卫斯理内心所想的内容。
9. 选 D　解析见 11 题。
10. 选 B　解析见下题。
11. 选 C　根据文中的"he tries to get up, the train will...he'll be OK"可知，"如果(If)"卡梅伦站起来，他就会被呼啸而过的列车"撞死(kill)"；如果他躺在地上不"动(move)"，他就会安然无事。
12. 选 A　解析见下题。
13. 选 C　根据文中的"And there was no time to think carefully."及"Mr. Autrey lay on top of Mr. Hollopeter"可知，在这紧急关头，卫斯理必须"作出决定(make a decision)"，他"跳(jumped)"下了站台，趴在了卡梅伦的身上。
14. 选 A　根据文中的"The train driver...them. He was afraid"可知，列车司机"看见(saw)"了他们俩趴在铁轨上，所以很害怕。
15. 选 D　根据下文中的"Five subway cars traveled over the two men before the train stopped."可知，虽然列车司机看见了他俩，但是他也没有办法让列车及时"停下来(stop)"。
16. 选 A　根据下文中的"When Mr. Autrey heard them screaming(尖叫)"可知，站台上的人们都"惊呆了(shocked)"。
17. 选 B　根据文中的"but I have two daughters up there. Let them...their father's OK"可知，卫斯理和卡梅伦都很安全，卫斯理希望站台上的女儿"知道(know)"她们的父亲没受伤。
18. 选 B　根据上文中的"We're OK"及"People on the platform clapped"可知，人们发现卫斯理和卡梅伦安然无恙后开始鼓掌、"欢呼(cheered)"。
19. 选 C　根据语境及卫斯理英勇救人的事迹可知，人们都很钦佩卫斯理的"勇气(courage)"。
20. 选 A　根据文中的"I just saw someone who needed...I did what I thought was right."可知，卫斯理认为他只是做了他认为对的事，帮助了需要"帮助(help)"的人，没有什么特别的。

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. will be built 2. is decorated 3. be completed
4. am given 5. will be repaid 6. be put
7. will/shall be given 8. will be put

Ⅱ. 根据英汉提示完成句子

1. will be invited to my birthday party
2. will be highly thought of 3. is going to be built
4. will you be allowed 5. will be left to us
6. will be accepted as 7. is to be operated on
8. is going to be held 9. is to be discussed
10. won't be allowed

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了沙滩排球的历史。

1. 选 A 主旨大意题。文章前两段的目的是引出话题"沙滩排球",而第三、四两段则主要是讲述了沙滩排球的历史。
2. 选 B 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句可知 B 项正确。其余三项均描述错误。
3. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第三段倒数第二句可知选 C。
4. 选 D 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句可推知 D 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍犯错的一些好处以及利用错误获得成功的策略。

5. 选 B 词义猜测题。根据第四段第一句"When we make a mistake, we are much closer to success."并结合对画线词所在句的理解可知,当犯错误时,我们就除去了一些阻碍成功的因素。由此可推知,eliminate 与 get rid of 意思相近,意为"除去",故选 B。
6. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第五段第二句"Instead, when we try something new, we have to be willing to set some reasonable limits"可知,我们应该为下一次尝试设置一些合理的限度,故选 C。
7. 选 D 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段"It's good to make mistakes, and here is why."的开篇点题,并结合对全文的整体理解可知,本文主要讲述犯错误的一些好处,以及利用这些错误获得成功的策略,故选 D。
8. 选 B 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句"Another good thing... we are learning."可推知,当犯错误时,我们要意识到我们也是在学习,从而更接近成功;本段中爱迪生改进灯泡的例证也告诉我们,当我们犯错时,我们可以告诉自己:"很好! 现在我学到了一些东西",故选 B。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

When a student told Katie that he wanted ∧ bike but (a)
couldn't afford to buy it (one), she decided to make his dream
come true. And she even took the whole school under (into)
consideration. At the school that (where) she worked, a lot of
students were poor. But Katie thought own (owning) their own
bikes would make wonderfully (wonderful) memories for every child. To
earn money for hundreds of new bike (bikes), Katie launched an
online page, and finally raise (raised) enough money to pay for
them. Katie ~~was~~ surprised the kids by announcing a gift over a loudspeaker at school. "Joy is the basic childhood right," she said. "A bike is one of the top things that represents (represent) that."

Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. ①in ②for ③with/against ④competitor ⑤competition ⑥competitive
2. ①自愿做某事 ②for ③as ④voluntary
3. ①承认做过某事 ②承认……是…… ③承认…… ④to/into
4. ①责任感 ②for ③responsible ④be responsible for
5. ①用 B 替换 A ②把某物放回到……
6. ①for ②with ③(由某人)主管/看管/负责(……) ④负责/看管…… ⑤在某人的掌管之下 ⑥免费
7. ①for ②登广告招聘/雇用某人做某事 ③advertisement ④在报纸上发布广告
8. ①with ②便宜(货) ③买得(不)合算 ④和某人就某物讨价还价
9. ①不遗余力做某事 ②煞费苦心做某事
10. ①应该/应受…… ②应该/值得被…… ③值得考虑/注意/表扬

重点短语

1. ①积极参加…… ②参加
2. ①忍受(做)某事 ②不能忍受(做)某事 ③by ④out
3. ①(偶然、意外地)获得 ②学会 ③(精神、健康等的)好转 ④接收(信号等)

重点句型

1. what is called 2. It was because of bad weather that
3. neither/nor will I 4. not only but (also)
5. so hard that 6. The harder the greater

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. The five rings in the Olympic flag stand for the five continents on the earth.
2. Any country can take part in the Olympic Games.
3. Only athletes who have reached the agreed standard for their event will be admitted as competitors.
4. There are some volunteers as well.
5. They offer help for the Olympic Games, for example, taking charge of the accommodation of the athletes.

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Ⅱ.

One possible version:

The five rings in the Olympic flag stand for the five continents on the earth, **which** means any country can take part in the Olympic Games. **But** only athletes who have reached the agreed standard for their event will be admitted as competitors. There are some volunteers as well **who** offer help for the Olympic Games, for example, taking charge of the accommodation of the athletes.

Unit 3　Computers

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. sum　2. solve　3. finance　4. goal　5. universal
6. explore　7. calculate　8. calculator　9. simplify
10. operator　11. logical　12. logically　13. technology
14. technological　15. revolution　16. intelligence
17. intelligent　18. reality　19. personal　20. personally
21. total　22. totally　23. application

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. work out　2. compare... with...　3. from... on
4. as a result　5. so... that...　6. have... in common
7. over time　8. go by　9. share sth. with sb.
10. provide sb. with sth.

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. it took nearly two hundred years before
2. By the 1940s I had grown　3. As time went by

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1～3　CAB

Ⅱ.

1～4　BCBD

Ⅲ.

1. 我发育缓慢,差不多到了两百年之后,查尔斯·巴比奇才把我制成了一台分析机。
2. 在1936年,我真正的父亲艾伦·图灵写了一本书,讲述了怎样使我成为一台“通用机器”来解决任何数学难题。
3. 随着时间的推移,我的记忆能力发展得如此之快,就像一头大象一样,我从来不会忘记告诉我的任何事情!
4. 但是我总是孤孤单单地站在那里,直到20世纪60年代初,他们才给了我一个用网络连接的家庭。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。文章告诫人们应该注意上网安全。

1. 选C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“To keep him safe online, his parents monitor (监测) his web use”可知,Julian的父母监测他的上网情况是为了确保他的网络安全。
2. 选B　写作手法题。根据第三段中的“A study found that 62% of children aged 8 to 17 have had an unpleasant online experience.”可知,作者主要是通过引用研究结果来说明孩子们不愉快的上网经历。
3. 选C　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“There is a misunderstanding that if a site is following COPPA, it is totally safe”可知,人们认为遵循COPPA法案的网站可以确保他们上网的绝对安全,然而事实表明,这是错误的观念。
4. 选B　写作意图题。通读全文可知,由于上网的方式在发生改变,因此相应的确保上网安全的法案也要进行更新调整,特别是文章最后一句中的“it also can be dangerous if you are not careful”点明文章主旨,即:告诫人们在上网时应该小心谨慎。故B项符合题意。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。作者通过此文警告广大青少年要合理利用电脑。

5. 选C　细节理解题。由第一段中的“All his friends already had one, so his mom and dad agreed.”可知,Jason的朋友们都有电脑,而他却没有,为了避免成为圈外人,所以想让父母给自己也买一台,故选C项。
6. 选A　细节理解题。由该句后面的“He did not think that he had a problem at all.”可知,每次父母提醒他玩电脑时间太长了,他都不听,故选A项。
7. 选C　推理判断题。由第三段中的“his parents refused to give in”和“Jason... killed himself”可知,当时他们的关系很糟糕,故选C项。
8. 选B　细节理解题。由最后一段中的“some people, especially teenagers... shy people”可知,那些腼腆的人更容易沉迷于电脑所营造的虚拟世界中,故选B项。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了一棵自负的柚木和一株谦虚的香草之间的故事。

1. **解析:**此处与上文的“There was”呼应,故用一般过去时,表示过去发生或存在的事情。
   答案:was
2. **解析:**在when引导的状语从句的复合句中,当主从句主语一致且从句中含有be动词的某种形式时,可省略从句中的主语和be动词。本句补充完整应该是:When the herb was hearing this。故填hearing。
   答案:hearing
3. **解析:**harmful是形容词,作系动词is的表语,符合语境。
   答案:harmful
4. **解析:**空处与句子主语He呼应,故用反身代词作宾语。
   答案:himself
5. **解析:**副词一般修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子,在句子中作状语。此处是副词firmly修饰动词stood。
   答案:firmly
6. **解析:**这里特指文章已经提到过的“herb”,故用定冠词修饰,表示特指。
   答案:the
7. **解析:**make fun of为固定搭配,意为“取笑”,符合语境,故用介词of。
   答案:of

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8. **解析**:与下文中的"The teak could no longer bear it"呼应可知,暴风雨越来越猛烈了,故用形容词比较级。
答案:stronger
9. **解析**:try one's best to do sth. 为固定搭配,意为"尽最大努力做某事",故用不定式。
答案:to stand
10. **解析**:when 引导时间状语从句,意为"当……时",在句中作时间状语,符合语境。
答案:When

Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. signals 2. Personally 3. coach 4. virus 5. appearance
6. character 7. electronic 8. type

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. over 2. invited 3. arises 4. how 5. in 6. up
7. be downloaded

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. what→how 或 deal→do 2. the→a
3. personal→personally 4. cross→crossing 5. In→After

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。针对吃葡萄柚能够燃脂的说法,本文进行了反驳,并提出了正确减肥的方法。

1. 选 D D 项中的"this is just scientifically rubbish"和上文中的"People seem to believe"语意相反,用 But 连接符合语境。而且 D 项和本段小标题中的 myth 相呼应。
2. 选 A 上一部分提到了这种荒诞的说法被流传的两个原因,本段承接上一段指出事实的真相。本部分中的"this 'long-held myth is wishful thinking' and that grapefruit doesn't help people lose weight or burn fat"是对 A 项问题的回答。
3. 选 E E 项中的"it has nothing to do with grapefruit"和上文中的"you're going to lose weight"构成对比,用 However 连接符合语境。且下文中的"It's just that you're having light meals."是对 E 项的解释说明。
4. 选 B 上一部分指出吃葡萄柚不能帮助燃脂的真相后,本部分提出问题:是否还有希望(减脂),承接上文,符合语境。且本部分中的"The only way to lose weight is to..."回答了 B 项的问题。
5. 选 G 上文提到葡萄柚富含维生素,是饮食中一个不错的选择,但 G 项话锋一转,回到本文的主题:葡萄柚并不具有使我们的体重下降的魔力。G 项放在此处符合语境。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文为一篇记叙文,描述了作者在突然失去丈夫后的迷茫以及走出阴霾、积极面对生活的心路历程。

1. 选 B 根据上文提到了作者丈夫去世时的年龄为 54 岁及文章最后一段中的 retirement 可知,此处指作者与丈夫之前曾计划过一起退休(retire)后的生活。故选 B 项。
2. 选 B 丈夫的去世让作者崩溃,由此可以推断,此处指作者对未来生活的担忧,thought 意为"想法"更符合语境。
3. 选 A 根据常识可知,丈夫突然去世作者应是感到迷茫的(lost)。故选 A 项。
4. 选 C 从原来美好的憧憬到突然的失去,让作者备受打击。shock 意为"打击,震惊",符合语境。
5. 选 B 根据设空后的"life is so precious"及下文中对作者参加活动的描述可知,随着时间的推移,作者明白了生命的珍贵。故选 B 项。
6. 选 C 根据设空后的"around the corner"可知,此处指没有人能预测即将发生什么。故选 C 项。
7. 选 A 作者意识到生命的珍贵,因此此处要作出选择,要么在家哀悼丈夫,要么积极面对生活。mourn for 意为"悼念",符合语境。
8. 选 D 此处表示作者的不同选择:是待在家中悼念丈夫还是走出去积极面对生活,空处前后之间为选择关系。故选 D 项。
9. 选 B 此处表示在作者丈夫去世之后。故选 B 项。
10. 选 A 根据第 14 空后的"to raise money"及第 18 空后的"the charity"可知,这是一个慈善机构。故选 A 项。
11. 选 D 作者的丈夫死于癌症,而作者参加这样的活动得以改变人生,由此可推断,这个机构的目的在于帮助像作者这样受癌症影响的人。故选 D 项。
12. 选 C 此处表示作者一直喜欢唱歌,所以参加慈善机构的排练活动。故选 C 项。
13. 选 B 根据下文的描述可知,参加慈善演唱的决定改变了作者的生活,使作者从悲伤中走了出来。故选 B 项。
14. 选 D 根据文中提到的关键信息"rehearse"和"We sing inspiring songs"可知,此处应与歌唱和排练相呼应,指举行音乐会来筹钱。故选 D 项。
15. 选 D 根据"inspiring songs"可知,这些歌曲给作者他们留下了深刻的印象。故选 D 项。
16. 选 D 根据"I have not only made a whole new friendship circle"可知,作者建立了新的朋友圈,说明这些活动让作者走出阴霾,从而积极面对生活。故选 D 项。
17. 选 A 作者通过参加这些活动走出阴霾,说明作者拥有了良好的心理(mental)状态。故选 A 项。
18. 选 C 作者除了与合唱团一起为慈善尽力,自己也通过个人活动来筹集善款。故选 C 项。
19. 选 A 作者走出悲伤,积极乐观地生活,相信丈夫会支持她好好生活。approve of 意为"赞成",符合语境。
20. 选 C 文章最后是作者的感悟:好好生活便是对丈夫最好的慰藉。故选 C 项。

Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. have been shown 2. has been finished
3. have been made 4. have been opened
5. has been checked 6. have taken have been set
7. has been taken 8. has been closed

Ⅱ. 根据提示完成句子

1. The boys have been told many times 2. has been admitted to
3. have been discovered 4. has not been decided
5. has been changed 6. has been greatly affected

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是应用文。文章介绍了四位网课老师。

1. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Not only does he teach students math”可知,Mike 是教数学的。
2. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据 Jody 紧接着说的“I feared something would be lost in the give and take of classroom discussion”和“Now I know online teaching allows students greater freedom to express themselves.”之间的对比可知,Jody 一开始担心网络授课中不能很好地进行课堂讨论交流,因此对是否要进行网络授课有所迟疑。
3. 选 B　推理判断题。文章主要介绍了四位网上授课老师的基本情况以及他们所获得的相应奖项,因此对于正在挑选在线老师的学生来说很有用处。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇科普说明文。研究发现,一种菌根真菌能通过吸收树根中蕴含碳的糖,从而将碳储藏在深层土壤中。

4. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第二段“These organisms, called mycorrhizal fungi (菌根真菌)... which contain carbon.”可知,这种菌根真菌生长于树的根部,它们为树木提供营养,以换取树木中含有碳的糖。据此可知,这种菌根真菌吸收树根中的糖分,故 D 项正确。
5. 选 A　词义猜测题。根据第三段第四、五句“Trees are masters at stashing carbon. They breathe in carbon dioxide from the air.”可知,树木从空气中吸进二氧化碳,所以树木是储藏碳的能手;据此可以判断,画线词意为“储存”,故 A 项正确。
6. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第六段中的“They found ‘young’ carbon in deeper soils... the surface of the forest floor.”可知,研究人员原以为新碳应存在于靠近地表的土壤中,但是研究发现,新碳却存在于深层土壤中,即发现的结果与他们先前的推论不一样,故他们感到惊讶,故 C 项正确。
7. 选 B　标题归纳题。通读全文可知,本文是一篇科普说明文,主要介绍了一种菌根真菌能通过吸收树木的糖,从而将碳储藏在深层土壤中。据此可知,这种菌根真菌是碳的保存者,故 B 项最能概括文意,故 B 项正确。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Chinese is one of the world's most widely spoken languages. There are much (many) different types of Chinese. For example, one type known as Mandarin, had (has) almost a billion speakers. Outside of China, Chinese in some form is spoken ∧ (by) Chinese communities worldwide. The different kinds of Chinese language use a (the) same script. While someone from the north of China may need the speech of someone from the south interpreted, ~~but~~ it is not usually necessary to have written documents translating (translated). In the early twenty (twentieth) century, a government language policy created Modern Standard Chinese, that (which) is now the official language of China. It is one of the official language (languages) of the United Nations to develop more effectively (effective) communication.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. ①解决一个问题　②solution　③to
2. ①personally　②personality
3. ①total　②in　③总数;总共
4. ①在……中得到广泛应用　②申请表　③apply　④for
5. ①from/out of　②from

重点短语

1. ①(与……)几乎无/无/有/有很多/有许多共同之处　②in　③in　with
2. ①as　②at　③on/upon
3. ①从今以后　②从那时起　③从那天起
4. ①由于;因为　②徒劳;毫无结果　③from　④in
5. ①顺便说　②一点也不;决不　③挡道;碍事
6. ①补偿;赔偿;弥补　②下决心　③由……组成
7. ①in　②at　③above　④首先;第一　⑤总的来说;最重要的是
8. ①how　②what
9. ①观察;等待　②当心;提防　③值班;看守

重点句型

1. It will be about ten years before　2. had been popular
3. As time went by　4. While crossing the street
5. whenever we meet with difficulties

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. High intelligent robots have arisen recently.
2. Some can type and signal.
3. Some can deal with some important things.
4. In a way, computers have changed our life.
5. Many students become so crazy about computers that they spend too much time on them.
6. Some students fail in the exam.
7. Computers play an important part in our life.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

High intelligent robots have arisen recently, **some of which** can type, signal, **and even** deal with some important things. In a way, computers have changed our life. **However**, many students become so crazy about computers that they spend too much time on them. **As a result**, some students fail in the exam. **Anyhow**, computers play an important part in our life.

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Unit 4 Wildlife protection

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. loss 2. relief 3. affect 4. income 5. decrease 6. hunt
7. powerful 8. appreciate 9. succeed 10. secure
11. protection 12. respond 13. distant 14. mercy
15. certain 16. importance 17. employ 18. harm

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. die out 2. in peace 3. in danger (of) 4. in relief
5. burst into laughter 6. protect... from 7. pay attention to
8. be concerned about

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. where I can find 2. as the WWF suggests

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1~3 BCA

Ⅱ.

1~4 CABB

Ⅲ.

1. 请带我到一个遥远的地方,在那里我可以找到为制作这件毛衣而提供皮毛的动物。
2. 如果游客付给农民钱的话,他们允许游客猎取一定数量的动物。
3. 你应该多关注我生活的热带雨林,并且懂得热带雨林的动物是如何在一起生活的。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 野猫吃猫头鹰和猫鼬,三者都吃老鼠。野猫是猫头鹰和猫鼬的敌人,反而成了老鼠的"朋友",救了老鼠的命。

1. 选C 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句、第四段中猫鼬和猫头鹰对老鼠的虎视眈眈以及最后一段中老鼠将野猫放出来后自己也逃离了可知,这三个邻居都对老鼠有生命威胁,因此它每天都生活在极度恐慌之中。
2. 选A 细节理解题。根据第三段可知,野猫无所畏惧,四处乱逛;猫头鹰和猫鼬害怕野猫;老鼠害怕前三者。由此可知,在这四个邻居中,野猫最强势。
3. 选D 细节理解题。根据第四段最后三句可知,野猫被困住之后,猫鼬和猫头鹰没有了天敌的威胁,于是准备攻击老鼠。老鼠意识到如果没有了野猫,自己面临的威胁更大,所以才救了野猫。
4. 选C 推理判断题。老鼠救了猫来保全自己,但也不寄希望于猫会感谢自己,也逃跑了。由此可推知,老鼠是聪明的。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,文中介绍了表情库里将有可能增加红头发人士和光头人士等专属的表情符号。

5. 选C 细节理解题。根据第一段可知,红发人士和光头人士有可能会获得他们的专属表情符号,因为人们抱怨表情库中的表情符号不够丰富。如果这些表情符号获得批准,在2018年就可以增加到表情库里,此外,表情库里还会有拥有灰白发、卷发以及非洲式发型等的新表情符号。所以C项正确。
6. 选D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的"Non-naturally occurring features... in this project"可知,诸如蓝头发和文身之类不是自然产生的特征是不被包括在这个项目中的。因此D项正确。
7. 选C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"But up until now... to ginger campaigners."可知,直到现在,统一码协会仍然不愿给姜黄发色的抗议者们使用姜黄发色人士专属的表情符号,故统一码协会的态度是"不赞成的(Disapproving)"。故选C项。
8. 选A 标题归纳题。通读上下文可知,本文介绍了表情库里将有可能增加红头发人士和光头人士等专属的表情符号,并讲述了增加这些表情符号的原因。故A项最适合作标题。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 众所周知,科学在我们的教育中充当了一个很重要的角色。文章向我们介绍了几个方便查询最新科技信息的网站。

1. **解析**:play an important role in... 为固定搭配,意为"在……中扮演重要角色(发挥重要作用)",因为空后有发音以辅音音素开头的very,故填冠词a。
   答案:a
2. **解析**:你想跟上科技的最新研究和发现吗? keep up with为固定结构,意为"跟上,不落在……后面"。
   答案:with
3. **解析**:先行词为websites,空处在定语从句中作地点状语,所以用where,相当于on which。
   答案:where
4. **解析**:提示词为动词,该句中已经有谓语动词(reports),提示词cover和其所修饰的名词news之间为逻辑上的主谓关系,所以用cover的*v.*-ing形式作后置定语,在此相当于which covers。
   答案:covering
5. **解析**:这里构成"find + 宾语 + 形容词(宾补)"结构,所以用suit的形容词形式。
   答案:suitable
6. **解析**:另一个"我"每天查看的精彩的网站被称作Science Daily。"one that I check out every day"是主语Another wonderful site的同位语,且主语和call构成被动关系,再结合全文的时态,确定此处用一般现在时的被动语态。
   答案:is called
7. **解析**:修饰动词updated,作状语,故用副词。
   答案:constantly
8. **解析**:finding为可数名词,其前无限定词修饰,且定语从句中谓语动词为"change",为复数概念,所以应用复数形式。
   答案:findings
9. **解析**:这里指的是the past articles(以前的文章),也就是说是以前发布的,所以用一般过去时。
   答案:posted
10. **解析**:关系代词that指代的是先行词anything,并在从句中作主语,再结合全文的时态可知,应填is。
    答案:is

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Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. dust　2. ending　3. fierce　4. income　5. secure

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. to　2. to settle　3. before　4. is being bitten
5. be inspected　6. into　7. for　8. incidents　9. faithfully

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. his→the　2. come→came　3. inspected→inspect
4. to 后加 what　5. lead→leading　6. after→before

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了在飞机场候机时,给处于低电状态的手机安全充电的方法。

1. 选 G　上文说你会发现附近有一个公共的 USB 充电区域,空处下文提到你深吸一口气,舒服地坐好,为免费充电而高兴。所以空处应表示你把手机连接到充电口进行充电,故选 G 项“你很快拿到一根充电线,并把你的手机连接到充电中心”。
2. 选 B　上文说机场、酒店或其他公共场所的免费 USB 充电中心,不仅可以给你的手机充电,再结合空后一句可知,空处应表示 USB 充电中心的其他作用。B 项提到“它还可以把信息传入或输出设备”,前后语义衔接,故选 B。且 B 项中的 also 与空前一句中的 not only 相呼应。
3. 选 F　根据空处所在段的内容可知,本段推荐使用距离稍远的墙上的电源插座,而不用邻近的 USB 充电中心,这样可以保证手机信息的安全。F 项说“一个可用的墙上的电源插座可能不像 USB 充电中心那么近,但是多走几步可以保证你的信息安全”,前后逻辑关系紧密,故选 F。
4. 选 E　本段的主旨是携带一个额外的、充满电的电池,而 E 项说“无论你在哪里,你都可以用这个额外的电池给手机充电”,为具体描述,故选 E。
5. 选 D　上文提到如果必须使用 USB 充电中心充电,确保将手机彻底关机。下文说但这将减少发生这种情况的机会。故 D 项“这可能会阻止数据传输,也可能不会”符合语境。D 项中的 This 指代关机这个行为,故选 D。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是记叙文。《哈利·波特》使作者远离孤独和自我伤害。

1. 选 D　由下文中的“I felt I wasn't a child and could go out into the big world”可知,“我”当时以为“没有(without)”父母在也可以过好。
2. 选 B　下一句中的 alone 对本空有提示。
3. 选 D　由本句中的“I went to live with my uncle and his family”可知,“我”不是“完全(completely)”一个人。
4. 选 C　本句中的 it 指代上文中的作者认为自己一个人可以过好。由下文作者的孤独和自我伤害可知,这是作者犯的最大的一个“错误(mistake)”。
5. 选 D　由下文中的“every time my mum left”可知,作者总是在期盼妈妈的“看望(visits)”。
6. 选 A　由下文中的“I felt I was always alone”可推断,妈妈的看望不是很“频繁(frequent)”。
7. 选 D　由下文作者的孤独和自我伤害可知,妈妈每次离开的时候,作者都很“难过(upset)”。
8. 选 B　“但是(but)”在“我”感觉孤独的时候,觉得可以将自己和哈利·波特做比较。
9. 选 B　由上文中的“I can't say I compared myself to Harry”可知,孤独感使作者觉得和哈利·波特“有联系(connected)”。
10. 选 A　由下文中的“It was never serious”可推断,作者常常自我“伤害(harmed)”。
11. 选 C　由下文中的“only I would know about it”可知,没有其他人“知道(knew)”。
12. 选 C　解析见下题。
13. 选 B　由转折连词 but 和下文中的“They were there when no one else was.”可知,每天的生活“毫无希望(hopeless)”,但是这个系列的书总能使“我”对生活有所“期盼(look forward to)”。
14. 选 C　由上下文可知,此处指《哈利·波特》这个系列的“书(books)”。
15. 选 D　由下文中的“trust them”可推断,此处指在“我”无助的时候,“我”可以“依靠(depend on)”他们。
16. 选 D　由上下文可推断,是集体的“力量(effort)”使作者好了起来。
17. 选 A　由下文中的“It has taught us to care about others”和“It's something I feel we can pass on to the next generation too.”可知,作者认为《哈利·波特》这个系列的书对他们这代人产生了巨大的“影响(influence)”。
18. 选 B　此处用 even 表示递进。
19. 选 C　由上文《哈利·波特》这个系列的书使作者远离孤独和自我伤害可推断,作者要“感谢(thank)”《哈利·波特》的作者。
20. 选 D　上文中的“get me better”对此空有提示。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. is being rebuilt　2. are being carried　3. are being looked
4. are being cooked　5. is being punished　6. is being held
7. are being done　8. is being built　will be finished

Ⅱ. 补全句子

1. belong to my uncle　2. is being repaired
3. is being interviewed　4. is being held　5. is being built
6. is being made　7. under discussion　8. is being taught
9. under pollution　10. being held

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是记叙文。文章主要讲述了一只小海狸遇险获救并最终被放归大自然的故事。

1. 选 B　细节理解题。由第一段中的“the man picks him up and drives to a nearby animal hospital”和第二段中的“If he hadn't been saved, he almost certainly wouldn't have survived.”可知,那位男子在上班途中救了小海狸一命,故选 B 项。

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2. 选 C　细节理解题。由该段中的“... they think that Birch is about eight weeks old... ‘He's not ready to care for himself.’”可知，Birch 太小还不会照顾自己，故选 C 项。

3. 选 D　推理判断题。由 Andrea Hunt 帮助小海狸康复并将其放归大自然的故事及她在最后一段所说的“But nothing feels... should be.”可知，Andrea Hunt 会同意 D 项说法。

4. 选 A　标题归纳题。总览全文可知，文章主要讲述了一只小海狸遇险获救并最终被放归大自然的故事，故用 A 项作为标题最恰当。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了避免切洋葱流泪的几个方法以及切开洋葱后流泪的原因。

5. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段“According to the findings... from being produced.”可知，把洋葱放在冰箱里 30 分钟后切可以阻止洋葱产生让人流泪的气体，故 C 项正确。

6. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第四段第一、二句“When an onion grows... it reacts and creates a gas.”可知，切开洋葱后，洋葱内含有的一种特殊的酸会发生化学反应，从而产生气体，故 D 项正确。

7. 选 B　代词指代题。根据第五段第一句“The root is where the gases... cut it to avoid uncomfortable eyes.”可知，洋葱的根是气体最集中的地方，所以建议把洋葱的这部分留下，以避免流泪；结合第五段第二句“Do this by cutting the vegetable... to create a flat surface.”可知，该句中的 this 应指“开始时避免切开根部”，故 B 项正确。

8. 选 A　写作意图题。根据第一段第二句“Thankfully, *Good Housekeeping* has... to cut up an onion.”可知，本文旨在介绍切洋葱不流泪的几个方法；根据第四段可知，本文还介绍了切开洋葱后流泪的原因；据此可知，本文旨在提出建议并解释切洋葱导致流泪的原因，故 A 项正确。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I came to the US as ~~a~~ an exchange student a year before. ago

There are four people in my host family. They are Mr. Garavalia, his wife and his child children. The host family has a

magic what that/which has pulled me in and make made me part of it.

I remember when I first arrived at my their house, it was far past

their usual bedtime. But Mr. Garavalia still waited ∧ for me in

the living room and gave me a huge hug just as I walked in.

I ~~was~~ felt so warm after 14 hours of tired tiring flight. Every

day they treat me as if I were their really real family. I love them

very much.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. ①to　②by　③从……减少到……　④on
2. ①弥补损失　②at　③lost　④in
3. ①to　②response　③to
4. ①in　②with　③令某人感到欣慰的是　④做某事是一种解脱　⑤relieve　⑥of
5. ①to　②on　③without　④任由……摆布或控制
6. ①被深深打动了　②effect　③on
7. ①感激某人做某事　②要是……我将不胜感激　③appreciation
8. ①在(做)某事上成功　②继承/接替……　③继承某人做……　④success　⑤successful　⑥successfully
9. ①as　②to do　③oneself　④in　⑤employer　⑥employee　⑦employment
10. ①对某人/某物有害　②做某事无害　③harmful　④be harmful to　⑤harmless

重点短语

1. ①of　②from　③away　④down
2. ①in　②out of　③to　④dangerous
3. ①into　②out　③into
4. ①prevent　②stop　③keep
5. ①非常注意　②更多关注　③很少/不注意

重点句型

1. where there is plenty of sunshine　2. as he said
3. With time going by　4. there is little time left
5. long before you came here　6. It's a pity that

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Hunting too much affects the number of wild animals greatly.
2. There are some animals dying out and others in danger.
3. Our government has paid attention to the situation.
4. A series of laws has come into effect.
5. We will succeed in preventing the situation from being bad to worse.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Hunting too much affects the number of wild animals greatly. **As a result**, there are some animals dying out and others in danger. **Fortunately**, our government has paid attention to the situation **and** a series of laws has come into effect. **Eventually**, we will succeed in preventing the situation from being bad to worse.

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Unit 5　Music

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. pretend　2. attach　3. form　4. earn　5. extra
6. instrument　7. familiar　8. musician　9. perform
10. performance　11. actor　12. rely　13. humorous
14. attractive

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. dream of　2. to be honest　3. attach. . . to　4. in cash
5. break up　6. play jokes on　7. rely on　8. or so
9. be/get familiar with　10. be based on

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. practising their music in someone's house is the first step to fame　2. were to play jokes on each other　3. had planned to find

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1～4　CADB

Ⅱ.

1～4　DDCB

Ⅲ.

1. 有时他们可能在街上或地铁里为过路者演奏,这样他们可以为自己或自己要买的乐器多挣一些钱。
2. 组成乐队的音乐人一边演奏音乐,一边彼此打趣逗笑。这些玩笑和音乐大多都在模仿“甲壳虫”乐队。
3. 他们在报纸上登了一则广告,想招摇滚乐手,但他们只招到一个满意的。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 小孩接触音乐对他们很有好处,父母应该多让小孩接触音乐。

1. 选A　推理判断题。根据第一段的“Listening to music is considered a good thing for adults. Indeed it is. Scientific studies have proven it.”可知,作者是为了表明听音乐对成人有益处,也就是为什么成人应该听音乐。
2. 选A　词义猜测题。根据“Luckily, listening to music can help them feel better.”可知,画线词所在的句子是指“太多压力会‘伤害’孩子的健康”。
3. 选B　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的“Music can help them in understanding foreign cultures.”可知,听音乐可以帮助更好地理解外国的文化。
4. 选D　标题归纳题。根据文章内容可知,本文主要是讲为什么音乐对小孩很重要。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者的女儿六年级时听从她所参加的 St. Mark Evangelical Lutheran Girl Pioneers 的领导的安排,用松球做一个花环来作为家人的圣诞礼物。后来这个花环的松球掉落在她家门廊前(的土里),长出了一棵松树(西方通常用松树做圣诞树),他们一家非常珍惜这棵树。

5. 选C　细节理解题。根据第一段的内容尤其是“they and their leaders delivered the finished handiwork”可知,Sandy 在六年级时用松球做了这个手工花环作为圣诞礼物。根据第二段中的“Through the years. . . on our door as usual”可知,作者一家每个圣诞节都会骄傲地在门上挂上 Sandy 做的松球花环。
6. 选D　段落大意题。根据第二段内容尤其是“That spring, as my husband. . . a small evergreen plant.”可知,本段主要讲述作者一家将松球花环悬挂在门上,有一年,这个花环的松球掉落在她家门廊前(的土里),后来作者的丈夫就在花坛里发现了一株松树的幼苗。由此可总结出本段主要讲的是作者一家格外珍惜的松树的由来。
7. 选A　代词指代题。根据第三段中的“One day the men from the. . . would have to be cut down.”可知,电力公司来修剪树的一个人说,有朝一日我们这棵很棒的松树将不得不被砍掉,这是很可惜的。而画线词所在句表示我们绝对不会让这样的事发生在我们的树身上,再结合下文中作者一家将树移栽到别的地方可知,此处表示我们不会让这棵松树被砍掉。
8. 选C　标题归纳题。文章虽然是用松球做的花环作为圣诞礼物引出的故事,但作者主要是描写一棵长在自己家里的圣诞树。所以答案为C。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。成都涌现出很多百万富翁、亚洲最大的建筑以及豪华酒店,但对于作者这样的游客来说,熊猫才是那里的魅力所在。

1. **解析**:空前有形容词和物主代词,因此要用其名词形式。
   答案:attraction
2. **解析**:根据语境及 allow sb. to do sth. 这一固定句式可知,此处要用一般过去时的被动语态形式。
   答案:was allowed
3. **解析**:修饰谓语动词应当用副词形式。
   答案:officially
4. **解析**:go back to 为固定短语,意思是“回到,追溯到”。
   答案:to
5. **解析**:由句子结构可以判断这是一个定语从句,先行词是表示时间的 in the mid-1980s,从句中缺少状语,因此填写关系副词 when。
   答案:when
6. **解析**:因为句中已有谓语动词 was,故此处要用非谓语动词形式。因 permit 与 reporter 为逻辑上的动宾关系,所以用过去分词。
   答案:permitted
7. **解析**:由句子结构可知,introduce 作谓语动词 include 的宾语。而 British visitors 是 introduce 这一动作的承受者,故用动名词形式。
   答案:introducing
8. **解析**:根据空后的名词及前文中的“a lively three-month-old twin”可知要用形容词性物主代词。
   答案:its
9. **解析**:few 用来修饰可数名词复数,故答案为 days。
   答案:days
10. **解析**:由前文中的关键词 twin, one 可知,这里考查 one. . . the other. . .(一个……另一个……)的用法,故答案为 the。
    答案:the

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Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. beard 2. fame 3. afterwards 4. invitation 5. painful
6. Dip

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. confident 2. in 3. were 4. devotion 5. sorts
6. briefly 7. above all 8. sensitive 9. being invited
10. were

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. sort→sorts 2. briefly→brief 3. that→which
4. care→caring 5. 去掉 all 前 of 6. up 后加 with

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了“移情”的作用和定义,并介绍了如何让自己更好地帮助别人、理解别人。

1. 选 E 分析文章结构可知,本空用来引入本文的话题,在这里起到承上启下的作用。结合标题“**Empathy, the Key to Being Kind**”可知,空处说明你可以通过“移情”解决问题,引出对“移情”的作用的介绍,所以选 E 项。
2. 选 B 根据空后一句中的“it gets easier to make kindness part of your everyday life”可以判断,“移情”对使善良成为每日生活的一部分非常重要,故 B 项正确。
3. 选 D 根据本段内容可知,本段介绍的是如何实现“移情”;结合本段尾句可知,本段主要陈述“关注周围的人”这一方法,故 D 项正确。
4. 选 G 根据空前的“really getting other people's feelings”和空后的“Think about a time when you felt that way.”可知,理解别人的情感十分重要,据此可以判断,G 项与此处匹配。
5. 选 A 根据空前一句中的“do not hesitate... with a kind gesture”及空后一句可知,当你遇到沮丧的人时,应当毫不犹豫地设身处地为他们着想并伸出援助之手,因为总会有一些时候,你也期待别人能理解你,据此可以判断,A 项符合语境。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文为一篇记叙文。作者讲述了自己和父亲一道救助一只受伤的狗,最终狗被一个好心人收养的经历。通过这个故事,作者告诉我们每个人都能尽一份爱心,每个人都拥有再次快乐的机会。

1. 选 B 根据上文中的“were arriving at his company”及下文中的“got out of it”可知,作者和父亲把车停(parked)好后下了车。
2. 选 A 作者环顾(looked around)四周,看见地面上有一个灰色的东西。come up “出现,升起”;pass by“路过,经过”;go away “走开,离开”。
3. 选 C 作者以为它是一个垃圾袋,但是它开始移动了。根据上文的“saw a gray thing on the ground”和下文的“it was a small wounded dog”可知,只有 garbage bag 和 gray thing 与 dog 能联系起来。
4. 选 D 当作者和父亲走近时,他们才意识到那是一只受伤的小狗。remember“记得,记住”;admit“承认”;expect“期待,期望”;realize“意识到”。
5. 选 A 作者和父亲被眼前的这一幕(scene)打动了,决定帮助这只可怜的小狗。view “视线”;condition“状态,状况”;situation“情况,局面”。
6. 选 C 参见上题解析。poor “可怜的,不幸的”。
7. 选 A 作者和父亲在街对面的商店买了一些狗粮并弄了一些纯净(pure)水来帮助它恢复体力。
8. 选 B 参见上题解析。power “动力”;strength “体力,力气”;energy “精力”;spirit “精神”。
9. 选 C 前后句之间是原因和结果的关系,故用 so that“因此,结果”引导结果状语从句。in that “因为”,引导原因状语从句。
10. 选 D 根据上文中的“He was desperate”可知,小狗非常需要食物和水,因此当作者和父亲提供给它食物和水时,它差点儿把它的头埋(buried)在其中。
11. 选 D 小狗一吃完,作者和父亲就鼓励它动一动,但是,它动弹不得。根据语境可知,本空应填表示转折的however。
12. 选 A 最后,作者和父亲决定用小担架把狗带到他们的车上。in the end“最后”;at first“起初”;in fact“事实上”;at one time“一度”。
13. 选 A 参见上题解析。
14. 选 C 很快,作者和父亲带小狗去看了兽医,以便它能得到及时的治疗。affordable“负担得起的”;free “免费的”;immediate“立即的,即刻的”;available“可利用的,可得到的”。
15. 选 D 根据常识可知,兽医应是对狗的身体状况作评论,故此处应表示“兽医告诉我们它腿受伤了,而且饿了好几天”,故选 starving“挨饿”。上文的“He was desperate”也是暗示。
16. 选 B 经过五天的恢复(recovery),小狗得以从兽医诊所出来了,作者和父亲决定为它找一个家。
17. 选 D 参见上题解析。
18. 选 D 根据上文提到的作者和父亲要给狗找一个家的内容可知,作者父亲公司的一名工作人员最终收养(adopted)了这只狗。support“供养,支持”;adapt“适应”;receive“收到”。
19. 选 A 结合全文来考虑,这只受伤的狗被作者和父亲救助,然后又被好心人收养,问题最终被圆满地解决,故 happily 最契合全文主旨。下文中的“to be happy”亦是提示。
20. 选 B 作者通过救治受伤的狗得出启示:每个人都能尽一份爱心,每个人都值得(deserves)拥有再次快乐的机会。demand“需要”;allow“允许”;share“分享”。

Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. which 2. whom 3. which 4. from 5. with 6. in
7. which 8. which/that 9. to 10. whom

Ⅱ. 用定语从句把下面两个句子合成一个句子

1. She has two daughters, one of whom is a doctor.
2. The reason for which the boy was often late for school is still unknown.

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3. China has thousands of islands, of which Hainan Island is the largest.
4. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, the price of which was very reasonable.
5. In the distance there is a hill, on the top of which stands a white temple.
6. I have bought two books recently, neither of which interests my brother.

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是记叙文。文章主要介绍了前苏联著名作曲家谢尔盖·普罗科菲耶夫。

1. 选C　细节理解题。根据第一段中的"She was helping him compose (作曲) his first piece of music. Sergei was only five years old."以及第二段介绍Sergei完成他的作曲并将其命名为*Indian Gallop*可知,Sergei在五岁时就创作出他人生的第一支乐曲。
2. 选A　推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的"Sergei's *Peter and the Wolf* was enjoyed by children as well as adults."和"the children listening to it loved it so much that they made him play the ending three extra times"可推测,《彼得和狼》这支乐曲大获成功。
3. 选D　主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了与Sergei的音乐有关的故事。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文,主要论述了友谊和竞争之间的关系,健康的竞争促进友谊,而恶性的竞争则破坏友谊。

4. 选D　细节理解题。分析第二段最后一句可知,该句的主干是"Perhaps the ecological definition better explains it",其中"it"指代的是前一句中的"competition"。两个破折号之间的内容解释"the ecological definition"。故选D项。
5. 选A　细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知,高中生活与自然界一样有一系列的规则,这与达尔文关于进化、人口过多和竞争的理论相似。也正是因为学生人数众多,为了区分,所以对学生进行了排名、分类。再加上考大学这一高中生活的最终目标的压力,高中生之间的竞争就不可避免地产生了。故选A项。
6. 选B　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"Healthy, friendly competition can... can tear friendship apart."可知,健康的、友好的竞争对友谊有好处,而过于激烈的、存在妒忌的竞争会使友谊破裂,因此竞争的度对友谊是至关重要的。故选B项。
7. 选C　细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句"Nevertheless, by necessity, competition between students exists in all aspects of high school life."可知,作者认为高中生活的各个方面存在竞争是必然的。故选C项。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

One of the biggest cultural ~~difference~~ differences I noticed while I was in London was ~~why~~ how the people of London conducted themselves. It seemed that they took ~~many~~ much pride in their country. I also ~~notice~~ noticed that they always seemed to dress well, and always had their hair and makeup ~~do~~ done. I don't think I saw one person in sweat pants during ~~their~~ my whole trip! At times I found it ~~harder~~ hard to make the change ∧ from being in the US to being in London. I've found out that Americans are loud! Even at the pubs and clubs in London, I felt ~~like~~ that we were ~~a~~ the loudest ones!

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. ①to be　②to do　③to be doing　④to have done
2. ①to　②认为……重要/有价值　③附属于;连在……上
3. ①养成……的习惯　②in　③in/out　④of
4. ①挣钱　②谋生
5. ①表演;演出　②perform　③performer
6. ①简言之;简要地　②简言之　③briefly
7. ①to　②devote　③devoted

重点短语

1. 说实在的;说真的
2. 戏弄;开玩笑
3. ①to do　②it
4. ①with　②to
5. ①out　②in/into　③down　④away
6. ①毕竟;终究　②丝毫;根本　③首先　④总共

重点句型

1. Missing the bus means　2. is to make sure
3. had planned to go to your party　4. never　without
5. as if (she were) angry

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. He relies on his confidence and persistence to practise singing for 30 years.
2. Above all, his songs are popular with people.
3. He attaches great importance to the help people have offered.
4. He couldn't have made so much progress without the help.
5. He has promised that the relation between him and his devoted fans will never break up.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

He relies on his confidence and persistence to practise singing for 30 years, **and** above all, his songs are popular with people. He attaches great importance to the help people have offered, **without which**, **he believes**, he couldn't have made so much progress, **as a result**, he has promised that the relation between him and his devoted fans will never break up.

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第二部分　阶段检测

单元质量评估检测卷(一)

录音材料：

Text 1

M：Maria，how are you getting along with your foreign literature review?

W：I have written and rewritten so much ①**that I don't know if I'll ever get it finished.**

Text 2

W：Hmm. How far is New Zealand from Australia?

M：②**Well，I live in Auckland**，and Auckland is about 2,000 kilometers from Sydney.

W：Well，②**maybe I should visit you next year，too.**

Text 3

M：What are you planning to do tonight?

W：③**I'm going to see a musical. Would you like to go with me**?

M：③**Sure，I'd love to!**

Text 4

W：Why are there so many people in line today? ④**I'm here every Wednesday afternoon**，and it's never this bad.

M：Maybe it's because of the special sale today.

W：What sale?

Text 5

M：What kind of job are you looking for，Susan?

W：Well，I've thought a lot about it，⑤**and I'd like to do clothing designing.** So I hope to get a job in a large foreign clothing company.

M：That sounds very interesting.

Text 6

M：Susan，what do you do for exercise?

W：I run and ride a bicycle every day and ⑥**go swimming once a week.** What about you，Tom?

M：I used to go swimming and skating a lot in high school，but now I don't have any time.

W：That's too bad. Exercise is really important.

M：I know. ⑦**What do you enjoy doing most of all**?

W：⑦**I enjoy swimming.** Well，I'm going swimming tonight. Would you like to go with me?

M：OK，I'll be glad to.

W：⑧**Then let's meet at eight outside the park gate.**

Text 7

M：I wish I had become a doctor.

W：What happened?

M：A doctor can make a lot of money. I didn't think that I could get enough money ⑨**though I studied a language for four years.**

W：Have you been working for the same company since you finished university?

M：Yes，I have. ⑩**I have been working for the company for four years.** My salary is still the same. I think I have no future in it. So I am upset.

W：So am I. I worked for my boss for three years. Though I am paid low，I'm afraid of losing my job.

M：⑪**Don't talk anything unhappy in the park.** Let's go and look at the lake over there.

Text 8

W：Bobby，turn that TV off ⑫**and set the table.** Dinner is almost ready.

M：OK. I'll be right down . . .

W：Honey，there are only going to be three of us tonight. Your father's plane was delayed，so he won't be home until after 10 : 00.

M：Aw，man! ⑬**Why does he always have to travel so much**? **I feel like I never get to see him anymore.**

W：I know. Your sister and I feel the same way，but this is the way it has to be right now.

M：But you never travel for your job.

W：That's because I work from home. I guess I'm lucky，but there are disadvantages，too. Your father is gone a lot，but he also makes good money.

M：Why doesn't he work from home?

W：Well，⑭**working in sales means you have to be on the road a lot. If he stayed at home，how would he ever sell anything**?

M：I guess you're right. When I grow up，I'm not going to choose work over family like Dad.

W：Don't be too hard on your father，Bobby. He is doing this for us. You should be thankful.

Text 9

M：It's always difficult to live alone in a foreign country.

W：You're right. ⑮**So we often have parties for foreign students.** You know，last year we had a group of 40 foreign students studying here. On Christmas Day we had a party for them，and after the party we had a big dinner.

M：They must have been very glad.

W：Yes，except for Nancy.

M：Why?

W：⑯**She had never been away from home.**

M：Then what happened?

W：⑰**A boy noticed her and gave her a present. You can imagine how glad she was!**

M：What a kind boy!

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Text 10

Last summer I went to Mexico City to visit the ancient art museum there. I managed to get around even though I don't speak Spanish. ⑲ **You have to make the right decision in a difficult situation like that.**

The manager of the hotel gave me a map of the city and told me to go there by subway. I didn't know where the nearest subway was, and after an hour, I was still walking. ⑱**Fortunately a policeman came over and showed me the nearest station.** I looked at the subway map on the wall and didn't know which line to take. After I thought it over for a few minutes, I knew exactly what to do. ⑳**I went upstairs and took a taxi.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了在华盛顿特区骑自行车观光的四条路线、参观的主要景点和从事的活动。

21. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第一条旅行路线介绍的最后一句"Reserve your spot before availability—and the cherry blossoms—disappear!"可知,选择第一条旅行路线需要提前预订。

22. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三条旅行路线介绍中的"Knowledgeable guides... memorials, and parks."可知,选择这条旅行路线的游客可以在观光过程中听导游讲故事。

23. 选 D　细节理解题。第四条旅行路线是夜间游览,根据该段介绍的最后一句"All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights."可知,该路线为夜间骑车观光的游客提供反光背心和安全灯。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇日志形式的记叙文。作者讲述了自己为观赏大规模的蝴蝶迁徙的美景而搭车前往墨西哥的一个城镇的故事。虽然旅途劳累艰辛,但作者实现了愿望,看到了美丽的蝴蝶翩翩起舞,它们装扮了途经的森林。

24. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的"But I was on a budget."可知,作者预算有限,想节省钱。故选 C。

25. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第四段中的"and there is some hiking in thin air, so you must be patient, drink a lot of water, and be in reasonably good shape"可知,在该地攀登时需要在空气稀薄的地方进行一段徒步旅行,旅行者需要有耐心,多喝水,身体还要不错。由此可以推断出 Piedra Herrada 是在高海拔处。

26. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第五至六段的描述可知,虽然作者到达目的地前经历了一段艰辛的徒步旅行,但最后看到美丽的蝴蝶的那一刻,作者感到辛苦是值得的。故选 D。

27. 选 C　推理判断题。本文作者以第一人称叙述了自己观看蝴蝶迁徙的起因、经过和结果,是一篇旅行日志。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了一款科技产品——TrackR。

28. 选 A　段落大意题。根据第二段的内容尤其是"Install(安装) the free TrackR app""Connect the app to your device"及"attach the TrackR to"可知,本段主要讲的是 TrackR 是如何工作的。故选 A。

29. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段中的"If you forget... the app will tell you exactly where it is."可知,当你不记得自己把车停在哪里时,TrackR 会告诉你它的准确位置。故选 C。

30. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第三段中的"hide it under your car's floor mat"和第四段中的"Put it on their collar... under your bike seat."可知,我们可以将 TrackR 放在汽车的垫子下面、系在宠物的颈圈上、附在钥匙上、放在钱包里或者粘在笔记本电脑上或自行车座位下,由此可推知 TrackR 的尺寸应是很小的。故选 D。

31. 选 B　标题归纳题。纵观全文可知,本文主要介绍了一款跟踪装置 TrackR 的相关内容,有了它,人们就不用担心丢东西了。故 B 项作本文标题最佳。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。文章说明了人类留在太空的大量残骸带来的极大危害。

32. 选 C　段落大意题。根据第二段内容可知,该段主要列举了人类留在太空的残骸种类。

33. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第一段中的"Scientists calculated that... encounter space debris(残骸)"以及第二段中的"large quantities of human-made orbital debris have accumulated"可知,与罕见的流星体相比,太空残骸因其数量之大,造成的危害更大。

34. 选 B　推理判断题。第三段主要说明了残骸微粒所带来的危害,Challenger 的例子是为了证明这一观点。

35. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句中的"To avoid adding to the amount of debris"以及"as their usefulness comes to an end"可知,过时的、不再使用的卫星应该具备退出轨道的功能,避免增加残骸的数量。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了能帮助人在工作中镇静下来的一些方法。

36. 选 E　上文说工作场所可能是一个充满压力的地方,忧虑、冲突、糟糕的管理和过度工作可能会导致沮丧和压力。E 项"这儿就有一些你可以采纳来帮助你在工作中镇静下来的措施"与上文语义衔接且符合下文的叙述,故选 E。

37. 选 C　本段主要叙述的是放一些你喜欢的东西在视力范围内,而 C 项说"在桌上放一瓶花就是另外一个好的例子",承接上文,故选 C。

38. 选 D　上文说肌肉伸展训练能够帮助你镇静下来,而 D 项说"一次关注一个特定(部位)的肌肉或肌肉组",前后语意衔接,故选 D。

39. 选 G　上文说写下你沮丧的原因,而 G 项说"准确地弄清使你烦恼的原因的最好方法就是把它写下来",与上文逻辑一致,故选 G。空前的"Write down"也是提示词。

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40. 选B　根据空处所在位置可知,空处为段落主题句。本段讲的是如果你和你的同事一直对彼此感到失望,那就找些时间和你的同事交流一下。B项“与你的同事交流”概括准确,故选B。

【语篇解读】　本文是夹叙夹议文。作者先论述了让照片变得更有意义的必要性,接着分享了自己的经验。

41. 选C　由上文的“taking a photograph is easier than ever”可推断,此处是说如今人们的手机和电脑里都装有“相机(cameras)”,都有拍照功能。

42. 选C　该句与文章首句“In this day and age taking a photograph is easier than ever.”相呼应。不仅拍照变得容易了,分享照片的方式“也(also)”改变了。

43. 选A　过去人们会把照片“印(print)”出来,然后放到照相簿里以便于分享给他人看。

44. 选D　“由于(because of)”科技和网络的进步,一切都改变了。

45. 选D　解析见下题。

46. 选B　在我们的电子设备上我们似乎有“无尽的(endless)”空间“存储(store)”照片。

47. 选C　我们通过社交网络发布照片和相册,与家人和朋友分享。allow“使可能”。

48. 选A　由前两段可知,如今储存、分享、欣赏照片的方式“简单容易(easy)”。

49. 选C　由下文可知,作者认为关于照片的一切都变得容易了,照片本身也随之“失去了(lost)”一些意义。下段中的“find a way to make my photographs more meaningful”是提示。

50. 选D　本段围绕照片的意义展开论述。故此处是说作者的智能手机上有一千多张“照片(pictures)”。

51. 选A　“我爱Instagram这一图片分享应用,也偶尔在脸书上发布自己的照片”与“有时当我在拍照或者发布照片时,我会对我做的事情提出质疑”之间是转折关系,故选however。

52. 选A　作者怀疑拍或发布某些照片这样的事情真的值得“做(doing)”吗?

53. 选B　作者问自己将来是否“真的(really)”想要去回顾某些照片。

54. 选B　由下文的“and boring pictures like this”可知,作者偶尔也会为拍一些类似一杯咖啡或卫生间自拍照一样的“没有意义的(meaningless)”、无聊的照片感到愧疚。

55. 选C　下文介绍了如何让照片更有意义的方法。故此处应选How。

56. 选C　由下文可知,作者旅行时总是尽量“携带(carry)”一部一次性相机来拍照。

57. 选B　因为用一次性相机只能拍24张照片,所以你会认真“考虑(think about)”你拍的照片。

58. 选A　此处讲使用一次性相机的好处。不能立即看到照片的效果也颇“令人感到兴奋(exciting)”。

59. 选B　解析见下题。

60. 选D　“最终(finally)”,把照片“冲洗(developed)”出来并仔细欣赏的过程是如此有趣。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇议论文。就什么是最佳美食,研究人员对世界上一百名著名的厨师做了调查,得到了许多非常有趣的答案。

61. **解析**:根据语境可知,最佳的美食不仅仅与食物的质量有关,还可能与假期的美好回忆或共同进餐的人有关。share with为固定搭配,意为“与……分享”。
答案:with

62. **解析**:分析该句结构可知,空处引导宾语从句,作及物动词asked的宾语;该引导词也作从句的表语,故用what引导该宾语从句。
答案:what

63. **解析**:根据空后的名词“answers”可知,空处修饰该名词,故用形容词形式。
答案:interesting

64. **解析**:chefs和动词survey之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,表示“被调查的厨师”,故用过去分词作后置定语。
答案:surveyed

65. **解析**:根据上文中的“said”可知,该处陈述的是过去发生的事情,故用一般过去时。被调查的厨师中有百分之二十认为在豪华的饭店就餐时吃的饭菜是他们人生中的最佳美食。
答案:considered

66. **解析**:根据空前的“wife”和空后的“husband”可知,和妻子或者丈夫度假时吃的饭菜是他们人生中的最佳美食,空处表示选择关系。
答案:or

67. **解析**:根据空后的“than”可知,该处用形容词的比较级形式,表示家常便饭比其他任何饭菜更好,故用比较级higher。
答案:higher

68. **解析**:空处修饰整个句子,故用副词形式,表示令人惊讶的是,这些厨师中百分之十的人认为他们一生中最喜欢的美食是在快餐店吃的饭菜。
答案:Surprisingly

69. **解析**:cook为可数名词,根据该句中的“these”可知,该处用复数形式。
答案:cooks

70. **解析**:分析该句结构可知,此处应用疑问代词what + to do作介词of的宾语。
答案:to eat

短文改错

During my last winter holiday, I went to ∧ (the) countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I ~~find~~ (found) a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and ~~another~~ (other) animals. Last winter when I went ~~here~~ (there) again, they had a big separate house to

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raise dozens of ~~chicken~~ chickens . They also had a small pond ∧ 或 in which 或 where they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by ~~sell~~ selling the fish. I felt ~~happily~~ happy that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return ~~for~~ every two years, ~~but~~ and he agreed.

书面表达

One possible version:

Recently our English Club has had a debate about whether there should be policies on controlling the purchase of private cars in our city. We had different opinions.

Some people support it. They say nowadays a large number of people own private cars, which has caused many problems, such as air pollution, traffic jams and an increase of energy use. There is no doubt that controlling the number of private cars will reduce these problems.

However, others think differently. They argue that they have the right to buy cars. What's more, if they don't have their own car, it isn't convenient for them to go out, whether for work or travel.

As for me, I agree with the former. In fact, we can use other forms of transport like buses, subways and bicycles.

单元质量评估检测卷(二)

录音材料:

Text 1

M: ①**It's too hot in the office.** Please turn on the air conditioner and close the windows, Victoria.

W: ①**I can't stand your smoking here and I can hardly breathe in the office as well.**

Text 2

W: What kind of drink would you like, coke, beer or soda?

M: None, thank you. I like them all ②**but right now all I want is hot water.**

Text 3

M: ③**How clear up it is today! Everything in the sunshine looks bright.**

W: Yes. It has really rained a lot in the past week. And we can go around the lake now.

Text 4

M: What do you want to get, Katherine? I am heading to the mall now.

W: ④**Just a dozen cans of juice and a pair of socks.**

Text 5

M: Where did you go yesterday morning?

W: Well, ⑤**I had a jog in the park after breakfast and then I went to the Modern Painting Show in the art gallery. After that, I went downtown to visit one of my friends.**

Text 6

M: ⑥**This soup is yours, young lady.** Be careful! It is very hot. Let me put it near your mother.

W: Thank you. You are so considerate.

M: ⑦**You are welcome. Is there anything else you need, young lady**?

W: I want a knife.

M: No, a knife is too dangerous for you. ⑧**A spoon is better.** Enjoy your meal.

W: Thank you.

M: You are welcome.

Text 7

W: ⑨**My dear, it's on the top floor!**

M: That's all right. We'll get used to it. ⑪**Besides, it is quiet up there. We're a little further away from the street and traffic noise.**

W: ⑩**Is the place well-furnished**?

M: Yes, and it's pretty bright there and big enough for our children to play.

W: ⑩**How many rooms are there in it**?

M: Three.

W: What about the kitchen?

M: The stove and refrigerator are in good working order.

W: OK. Let's go there and have a look at it again.

Text 8

W: May I come in?

M: Yes, please!

W: Mr. Black, here is the food you ordered.

M: Thank you! Just put it on the table over there, please!

W: Yes, sir. Here are your sandwiches and your coffee. ⑫**The sandwiches are five dollars and the coffee is three dollars. That comes to eight dollars.** Here is the bill.

M: Thank you! Should I pay it now?

W: No, you needn't. You may pay it when you leave. ⑬**But would you mind writing down your name here, please**?

M: Yes, of course. Here you are.

W: Thank you! What else can I do for you, sir?

M: ⑭**Just wake me up at half past seven tomorrow morning.** I'll attend an important meeting after the breakfast.

Text 9

W: Hello, everyone! ⑮**On today's show I'm interviewing Jim about his experiences in a Japanese school.** Now Jim, please tell us about it.

M: OK. I live outside the school, and every day I go to school at 8 a. m..

W: And what do you study at school?

M: ⑰**We study Japanese listening and speaking.**

W: So you don't have Japanese reading and writing classes?

M: No, they are for older students.

W: OK. And where do you have lunch? Is there a lunchroom in the school?

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M: No, we haven't. ⑯**We eat in our classroom.**
W: That's convenient! Now when do you come home from school?
M: Our school finishes at 3:00 p. m., and I always get home by 5:00 p. m..
W: OK. Thank you very much, Jim.
M: You're welcome.

Text 10

M: Gentlemen, may I have your attention, please? Did you wake up one morning to find your bed was covered with hair? ⑱**A few months ago, I was troubled by this. I woke up one morning to find that my hair was gone.** ⑲**Though I was thirty it looked as if I had been fifty.** I was afraid and sad. I didn't know what to do with it till a kind gentleman Peter helped me. He told me he had a medicine that can make my hair grow quickly. A bottle of this medicine was as good as gold. I put some medicine on my head every day as I was told to. It's a miracle. How happy I was! ⑳**A bottle of medicine from Peter's company only costs you ten dollars. It is not expensive, and it is worth the money.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了如何成为 Metropolis Book Club 的会员以及会员将得到什么好处等。

21. 选 D 细节理解题。根据 **Membership** 部分中的"All you need to do is... the completed form back to us."可知,要想成为会员需要填写页面下端的订单表格,从书单中选择你的第一个订单,然后把填完的表格寄给俱乐部,故选 D 项。

22. 选 C 细节理解题。根据 **When you've joined** 部分中的"Your free club magazine arrives... we've added to our list."可知,月刊杂志给会员提供最新的畅销书信息,故选 C 项。

23. 选 B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"And remember, you have up to a... just send them back!"可知,书先寄给会员,如果会员不喜欢,可以寄回去。因此,会员可以在不买的情况下就先看到书,故选 B 项。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了著名网球运动员 Roger Federer 的成就及他在球场内外的努力。

24. 选 A 句意理解题。根据第一段中的"Famous tennis coach... player of all time"以及下文 Bollettieri 对 Roger 的表现的肯定可推知,"in a class of his own"指的是 Roger 的水平在网球领域是一流的,也就是说 Roger 是个无与伦比的网球运动员。故选 A。

25. 选 B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"Bollettieri... on and off the court."可知,Bollettieri 认为,Roger 能比其他人优秀,这都归功于他在球场内外的努力,即刻苦努力是 Roger 成功的一个重要因素。故选 B。

26. 选 D 代词指代题。根据倒数第二段中的"Along with Andy Murray... the other three during his career."可知,Federer 曾经在对战另外三个著名运动员的大部分比赛中输给了他们;再结合画线词所在句可推知,但是 Bollettieri 并不认为这会对 Roger 的伟大造成任何影响。由此可知,that 指的应是这件事。故选 D。

27. 选 B 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容,尤其是"I believe a lot of people... it is more difficult to win."可知,如果人们能保持积极的心态,那么他们可能会做得更好;如果你担心自己会失败,那么你就更难成功。由此可知,积极的心态是很重要的。故选 B。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文,主要讨论了如今在智能手机时代,人们应该选择何种方式进行沟通。

28. 选 C 词义猜测题。根据第五段第二句中的"he called my sister... his phone calls"可知,作者的父亲对作者不给自己回电话很不满,由此可推知 exasperated 意思是"恼怒的,生气的",故选 C。

29. 选 A 推理判断题。根据第五段中的"'Why are you leaving him voice mail?' my sister asked. 'Just text him.'"可推知,作者不喜欢用语音信箱,更偏爱发短信,故选 A。

30. 选 B 推理判断题。根据第七段的内容可推知,标准是变化的,处理方式应该因人而异,而不是一刀切,语音信箱的使用亦是如此,故选 B。

31. 选 C 标题归纳题。根据对文章内容的整体理解可知,第三段引入本文话题,最后两段点题总结,本文主要讨论的是如今(在智能手机时代)我们应该用何种方式沟通,故选 C。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文。体育运动既是对人的体力的挑战,也是对人的心理的挑战。在体育运动中,父母和教练应对孩子多鼓励,少批评,让孩子用积极的心态去迎接挑战。

32. 选 C 细节理解题。由第一段的"Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout."可知 C 项正确。

33. 选 C 细节理解题。由第二段的"The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place."可知答案选 C。

34. 选 A 推理判断题。由最后一段可总结出父母和教练应该变批评为鼓励,以减轻孩子们的心理压力,使他们拥有积极的动机,从而更喜欢体育运动。所以 A 项正确。

35. 选 C 主旨大意题。纵观全文可知,作者通过写压力对孩子参加运动的诸多负面影响,使父母和教练们意识到只有更多的积极的鼓励,减少批评,才能让孩子喜欢体育运动。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了独自生活以及与别人合住的优缺点。

36. 选 C 本空承接上文,是对上一句"If you need your quiet space, you're guaranteed to have it."的举例:如果你需要安静的空间,你肯定会拥有它。你不需要和别人分享沙发。

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37. 选 A　本空后两句是对这一处内容的具体说明：你不会收到舍友的外出邀请，也没有人和你在家里边喝茶边聊天；由此可推知，本空是指你会经常感到孤独。
38. 选 E　根据下文内容可知，本段谈论了和别人住在一起也并不总是那么美好。
39. 选 G　本空承接上一句中提到的那些美妙时刻中的一种情况：在吸尘器的声音中醒来，你会意识到有人正在打扫房间。
40. 选 B　本空是对最后一段内容的概括：这些美妙的时刻会使你感到做出和别人住在一起这个选择是值得的。

【语篇解读】 母亲退休后，搬了新家，尽管房子很漂亮，但在新的地方，习惯了忙碌的母亲却感到不快乐和孤独，作者由此得出：在人生中，友谊和快乐远比昂贵奢华的房子重要。

41. 选 B　根据前文的“my parents moved to the other side of the country... love their new, pleasant”可知，他们在那里建造了新家并且也很喜欢那儿的环境，故选 B。scenery“景色，风景”；surroundings“环境”；atmosphere“气氛”；attraction“吸引人的事物”。
42. 选 C　根据前文的“My dad still works”及“but”可知，此处前后是转折关系，所以这里表示母亲已经退休，故选 C。dismiss“解雇”；displace“取代”；retire“退休”；remove“搬走”。
43. 选 A　根据空后的“and becoming increasingly unhappy and 44 ”可知，母亲不太适应新的环境，所以此处表示母亲正努力适应环境，故选 A。struggle“奋斗，努力”；imagine“想象”；seek“寻找”；attempt“企图”。
44. 选 D　根据后文的“She has tried joining clubs, 45 people and integrating（融入群体）into her new community but without any luck.”可知，她变得越来越不开心和孤独，故选 D。available“可获得的”；satisfied“满足的”；painful“痛苦的”；alone“孤独的”。
45. 选 A　根据前文的“She has tried joining clubs”可知，此处与前后文在语义上形成并列，即她曾经尝试着加入俱乐部，结识周围的人们，融入新的社区，但都不是那么幸运，故选 A。meet“结识，相识”；recognize“辨别出，承认”；track“跟踪”；call“打电话”。
46. 选 C　根据前文的“... but without any luck”可知，尽管母亲付出了很大的努力但仍一个人也不认识，故选 C。comment“评论”；regard“致意，问候”；effort“努力”；pain“痛苦”。
47. 选 B　此处表示“我”父母搬来的这个地方很封闭，对待陌生人也不友好，故选 B。空前的 closed“封闭的，闭关自守的”是解题的关键。illegal“不合法的”；unfriendly“不友好的”；dishonest“不诚实的”；innocent“纯真的，无辜的”。
48. 选 A　分析句子结构可知，空处作状语修饰句子的主语 She。根据前文的“She is many miles from her old friends and family”及后文的“every day with only pets for company”可知，此处表示她整天困在家中，故选 A。stuck“困住的”；lost“迷失的”；sleepy“瞌睡的”；addicted“入迷的，上瘾的”。
49. 选 D　根据倒数第二段中的“He is busy with his job and cannot understand how she can be so unhappy”可知，母亲曾经是很幸福快乐的，搬家前后的生活形成了对比，故选 D。graceful“优雅的”；messy“凌乱的”；aggressive“好斗的，声势浩大的”；happy“高兴的，幸福的”。
50. 选 B　此处表示看到母亲忍受孤独和打击，“我”的心就要碎了，故选 B。escape“逃跑”；bear“忍受”；undertake“从事”；solve“解决”。
51. 选 D　此处表示“我”注意到母亲的情绪有点低落，故选 D。attitude“态度”；condition“状况，状态”；determination“决心”；mood“情绪”。
52. 选 B　此处表示母亲开玩笑似的说她好像正在经历来自安静和孤独的一丝疯狂，故选 B。make up“编造，化妆”；go through“经历”；pursue“追求”；witness“目击，见证”。
53. 选 C　根据前文“It is breaking my heart to watch her 50 loneliness and so many knock-backs(挫折).”可知，此处为原词复现，故选 C。pressure“压力”；loss“丢失”；loneliness“孤独”；ambition“野心，志向”。
54. 选 A　此处表示多年的工作和养育一家人后，她本可以自由地享受生活。此处 supporting a family 意为“养育一家人”，符合语境，故选 A。support“养活，赡养，维持”；provide“提供”；protect“保护”；educate“教育”。
55. 选 C　根据后文的“my siblings and I do not live nearby so we cannot visit her frequently—we all keep in contact with her by phone”可知，“我”和兄弟姐妹由于住得离母亲远，只能通过电话与她联系，所以此处应填 Unfortunately“不幸地”，故选 C。unbelievably“难以置信地”；remarkably“非凡地，引人注目地”；especially“尤其”。
56. 选 D　根据后文的“as he is out at work all day”可知，父亲整天在外面上班，他不能够理解母亲现在的状况，故选 D。intention“意图”；experience“经历”；character“性格”；situation“情况，状况”。
57. 选 A　此处表示他也不知道如何改变现状，故选 A。change“改变”；observe“观察”；appreciate“欣赏，感激”；increase“提高”。
58. 选 C　此处表示父亲不知道如何改变现状，对母亲的感受感到内疚和忧伤，故选 C。confused“迷惑的”；slim“小的，苗条的”；sad“忧伤的，难过的”；relaxed“放松的”。
59. 选 B　根据前文的“He is at a loss how he can 57 things and feels guilty and 58 for how she feels.”可知，此处表示家人正在考虑搬到另外一个地方，故选 B。admit“承认”；consider“考虑”；enjoy“享受”；avoid“避免”。
60. 选 D　此处表示友谊和快乐远比昂贵奢华的房子重要，故选 D。excitement“兴奋”；embarrassment“尴尬”；disappointment“失望”；enjoyment“快乐”。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了秦始皇及兵马俑的有关内容。

61. **解析**：那展示了中国第一位皇帝秦始皇的军队。此处为特指，故用 the。
答案：the

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62. **解析**:兵马俑是一种葬礼的艺术形式,与中国的第一位皇帝一同被埋葬。此处动词 bury 与逻辑主语 the Terracotta Army 之间为动宾关系,且与主句谓语动词间没有连词,故用过去分词 buried。
答案:buried

63. **解析**:be designed to do sth. "被设计来做某事"为固定用法。
答案:to protect

64. **解析**:根据空前的"their"可知,此处应用名词表示"发现",故填 discovery。
答案:discovery

65. **解析**:be based on... "以……为根据/基础"为固定搭配。
答案:were based

66. **解析**:建造兵马俑的灵感可能来自古希腊。come from... 意为"来自……"。
答案:from

67. **解析**:根据语境和句子结构可知,此处为非限制性定语从句,空处指代前面主句的内容,空处在定语从句中位于介词"about"后作宾语,故填 which。
答案:which

68. **解析**:修饰动词"announced"用副词。
答案:officially

69. **解析**:新的科技已经让游客得到引导成为可能。此处 it 作形式宾语,真正的宾语为后面的"to be guided"。
答案:it

70. **解析**:幸亏有了 360 度交互式视频,游客可以选择近处或远处观看这些兵马俑。根据上文和常识可知,兵马俑不止一个,故填 figures。figure"身影,人影"。
答案:figures

短文改错

In the summer holiday following my ~~eighteen~~ eighteenth birthday, I took driving lessons. I still remember how hard ∧ first day was. Before getting into the car, I thought I the/my had learned the instructor's orders, so but/yet once I started the car, my mind goes went blank. I forgot what he had said to me altogether. The instructor kept repeating the word words, "Speed up!" "Slow down!" "Turning Turn left!" I was so ~~much~~ nervous that I could hardly tell which direction was left. A few minutes late later, the instructor asked me to stop the car. It was a relief and I came to a suddenly sudden stop just in the middle on the road. of

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Harry,

Nice to receive your e-mail. I'd like to tell you about my favourite sport, swimming.

At the age of six, I began to learn swimming from my parents, who are good at it. Now I often go swimming with my friends in my spare time. Besides, I go to sports school every weekend, where I have learned many swimming skills. Swimming does good to my health, and I have made many friends as well.

My favourite swimmer is Ye Shiwen, who won two gold medals at 2012 London Olympic Games at the age of 16. I hope I can swim as well as her and have the opportunity to take part in the Olympic Games in the future.

Yours,
Li Hua

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: What would you like, coke or coffee?

M: ①**Black coffee, please.**

Text 2

W: Do you like the weather in London?

M: ②**I must say I'm used to the warmer winter in Madrid.**

Text 3

W: Where will you and your family go for your winter vacation?

M: We are planning a holiday in Australia. ③**We will stay in Hobart for two days, Perth for one day, Melbourne for three days and Sydney for three days.**

Text 4

M: Well, there's a live concert in the City Park this evening, but I haven't got a ticket yet.

W: ④**I have two tickets. Would you like to come along with me**?

M: ④**That would be wonderful.**

Text 5

W: Albright! You look so down today!

M: ⑤ **Yes, I'm really sad. My car was stolen this morning.** I bought it three months ago, and I made a call to the police.

Text 6

M: How are you feeling?

W: Not too bad.

M: ⑥**I've tried to get in here and see you for three days. But the doctor wouldn't let anyone in for hospital visits.**

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W: Thanks for coming. I really feel fine, but the doctor is keeping me a bit longer because she's very careful.
M: You're looking fine. You'll be out of the hospital on time. Here's some fruit.
W: Thanks. ⑦**The food here is terrible.** I'll be able to fill up on your fruit.

Text 7

W: It's good to see you again. You are a doctor, aren't you?
M: Yes, I am.
W: Did you stay in England after you graduated from your university?
M: ⑧**No, I worked in Canada for two years. It's a good place.**
W: That sounds interesting, but I am sure you are glad to be back. What have you been doing since you came back?
M: I've been seeing old friends, visiting my family, buying things for my new apartment and just having a holiday.
W: Oh, have you decided to settle down here?
M: ⑨ **Yes, I'd like to live with my family. I hate traveling.**

Text 8

W: So, Peter, you're going to tell us about your unusual experience.
M: Well, ⑩**to go back to the beginning, um, I went to study design after leaving school.** And I was there for two years, and when I left college, I decided to go off and see a bit of the world.
W: Where did you go?
M: Well, ⑪ **a friend of mine got a job in Brazil**, so I decided to go there first. And I had a wonderful time. The social life was wonderful, and I made a lot of good friends. ⑫**Some of these friends then decided to drive up to the USA.** It seemed like a very good opportunity to see some more of the world, so I joined them. But we had a terrible experience in Central America. We were cheated by some bad men. Believe it or not, we had to work hard for two years there.
W: What a terrible experience!

Text 9

W: You know, Paul, I really like my neighborhood, but ⑬ **I've got a new job far from there, so I'm going to have to move here.**
M: It'll be OK. You'll find a nice place here.
W: I'm not so sure. The area I'm in now is a great place to live. It's got a lot of good shops, and the people are very friendly. It's got some excellent cafés, too.
M: Any good restaurants?
W: ⑭**There is a restaurant, but it's terrible.** I never eat there. ⑮**The best thing is the sports center near my apartment.**
M: Oh. I didn't know you like sports.
W: Yeah. I play table tennis there. One bad thing is all the cars. Everybody uses the big car park next to the sports center. So the roads around here have too many cars on them. Another problem is that there isn't a cinema. It's not a big problem because there are good buses, so I can go to the cinema in the city center.
M: Well, I know you like this neighborhood, but I'm sure you'll find a good place near your new job. Don't worry!

Text 10

⑳**The kings of ancient Egypt built strong tombs to keep their bodies safe after death and to hold their treasures.** The Great Pyramid was built thousands of years ago for a king called Khufu. It stands on the west bank of the Nile River, not far from Cairo. In fact all the pyramids along the Nile are on its west bank. ⑰**The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to the beginning of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life.** This is why their dead bodies were buried on the west bank of the Nile. The people of Mexico also built pyramids. They did not build the pyramids for tombs. ⑱**They used to build a pyramid and then a temple on top of it.** ⑲**The pyramids of Mexico are not as high as the pyramids of Egypt, but they are big.** Each of the pyramids has a wide stairway that goes from the bottom to the top.

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了几处在英国购物的好去处。

21. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句"In December the atmosphere is... a great sportsman, or a super star."可知,在 12 月(这里的)气氛特别喜庆,因为圣诞(彩)灯总是由一位政治家、伟大的运动员或超级明星点亮。

22. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第四段第二句"One of the oldest and best... south bank of the Thames."可知,在 Borough Market 可以买到最好的食物,据此可知,如果你要享受美食,你可以去 Borough Market。

23. 选 D　推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了英国几个吸引游客的购物去处,包括 Oxford Street、Kensington High Street、Borough Market 等。据此可以判断,本文最可能摘自旅游指南,故 D 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了孩子们送给"我"的一件充满爱意且特别的礼物的事情。

24. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据第一段中的"I've never been the kind of person... gave me a present"及下文的描述可知,"我"以前不相信送礼物的人的心思最重要,但几个星期前"我"的孩子们送给"我"的礼物让"我"改变了这样的想法,所以此处表示使"我"吃惊。

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25. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Of all the objects and all the memories, it's this one thing in a home that's the hardest to leave behind.”可知,对作者来说这栋房子意味着回忆。

26. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Friends I know have returned home after work only to discover their wall of heights has been freshly painted over.”可知,令朋友们吃惊的是房屋的墙面又被重新粉刷了。

27. 选 A　标题归纳题。根据全文内容,尤其是最后一段“Three weeks later... love and growth.”可知,这篇文章主要讲述了孩子们送给“我”的一份用爱制成的礼物,故 A 项作本文标题最佳。

【语篇解读】　一项研究表明,员工上班时间适度使用网络可以提高生产效率。

28. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可知在上班时间使用网络可以提高生产效率。

29. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第四段第二句可知 C 项未提到。

30. 选 A　词义猜测题。文章讲到公司让员工上班期间上网并休息一下,有助于他们恢复注意力和提高生产效率。还提到有些公司是花钱来阻止其员工上网、在网上看录像、玩游戏等,但这总不是办法。block“阻止”。

31. 选 B　推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,如果一个人上班期间上网的时间过多的话,那么他的生产效率就会降低。

【语篇解读】　本文是生活类说明文。作者首先介绍了一项研究结果:养狗可以降低患心脏病及死亡的风险,接下来分析了可能产生这种结果的原因。

32. 选 B　细节理解题。文章第一段提出了一项研究成果:养狗可以降低患心脏病和死亡的风险。第二段讲的是科学家们在十二年期间研究了三百四十万人,他们发现养狗的独居成年人比不养狗的独居成年人的死亡率要低 33%,也就是说,做这项研究是为了发现两者之间的关系,所以选 B。

33. 选 D　词义猜测题。根据语境可知,独居的人跟那些生活在多人口家庭里的人相比,他们患心脏病以及死亡的风险更高。所以,作为一种保护因素,养狗对独居的人来说尤其“重要”,故选 D 项。

34. 选 D　主旨大意题。文章第一段就提出了研究结果:养狗可以降低患心脏病及死亡的风险,之后分析了可能产生这种结果的原因,故选 D 项。

35. 选 C　作者态度题。作者在介绍了研究结果之后,接着用研究报告及研究人员的言论分析了可能导致这种结果的原因,其中并没有表明作者自己的态度,只是在用事实说话,不带有个人意见,因此是客观的,所以选 C。

【语篇解读】　本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了写电子邮件时需要注意的几个问题。

36. 选 B　由空前的“people communicated by telephone or by mail”及“It's faster than traditional mail.”可知,作者将电邮与传统邮件和打电话作比较:电子邮件要比传统邮件快多了,当然也比打电话便宜,故 B 项内容符合此处语境。

37. 选 E　由空后的“Many people... like BFN (bye for now).”可知,这里是说在邮件的最后要有一个收尾,故选 E 项。

38. 选 D　由该段标题“**Look good**”和空后的“Sometimes sentences... when you read them back.”可知,写完后要再读一遍,故选 D 项。

39. 选 A　本段主要论述了及时整理邮件的重要性,故用“Organize your e-mail.”作为小标题最恰当。

40. 选 F　由空前的“you can save them in folders(文件夹)”和空后的“It only takes a few minutes to learn.”可知,F 项内容符合此处语境。

【语篇解读】　美国有四百多万美洲印第安人和阿拉斯加人。本文从经济、工作、教育等方面介绍了印第安人的情况。

41. 选 B　上文谈到“有四百多万美洲印第安人和阿拉斯加人”,下文谈到“五百多个印第安部落”。由此可看出,这些人“属于”这些部落,因此选 belong。

42. 选 D　此处指居住在保留地上的部落“成员”。

43. 选 A　由前面的 areas 判断,要用 set up(建立)。hold up 意为“支撑”;give up 意为“放弃”;take up 意为“占用”。

44. 选 C　根据该空前面的逗号可知,此处为非限制性定语从句。由于先行词是 reservations,指物,因此选 which。

45. 选 A　根据上下文语境可知,此处表示有些保留地的面积比美国一些州的面积还要大。

46. 选 B　on the whole 为固定短语,意为“总的来说”。

47. 选 C　根据下文的“less money”和“unemployment”判断,答案应为 enjoy,意为“享有”。

48. 选 D　句意:哈佛大学一直在进行一项研究,该研究报告表明……。continuing 意为“持续的”。

49. 选 C　根据上文提到的“印第安人没有同其他美国人一样享有经济和教育上的成功”推断,印第安人赚的钱要少。

50. 选 B　根据下文的“than”可知,此处要用 more,构成比较级,表示印第安人的失业率较高。

51. 选 A　rate 意为“比率”。此处指“患病的比率”。

52. 选 B　根据下文的介词“for”并结合语境判断,此处要用 provides。provide sth. for sb. 意为“给某人提供某物”。

53. 选 C　由前面的“education”推断,此处应选 schools。

54. 选 D　general 意为“总体的”。general population 意为“总人口”。

55. 选 A　根据下文谈到的“在过去的 20 年里翻了一倍多”判断,此处应为“数目”。

56. 选 B　此处为“寻求高等教育的人”。

57. 选 C　also 意为“还,也”。第 54 题后的“they also say”是提示。

58. 选 D　上文谈到“情况有了改善”,“寻求高等教育的人多了”,因此“经济也就增长了”。

59. 选 A　improvement 意为“提高,改进”。与上一段中的“they also say the situation is improving”相呼应。

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60. 选 D　此处为“make sth. + *adj.* ”结构，表示“使赌博合法化”。

61. **解析**：由主句中的 would stop 可知此处表示与将来事实相反的假设，故条件句中应用一般过去时。
答案：got

62. **解析**：设空处意为“令人困惑的”，故填 confusing。
答案：confusing

63. **解析**：设空处引导宾语从句，且在从句中作介词 like 的宾语，故填 what。
答案：what

64. **解析**：设空处修饰谓语，故填副词 exactly。
答案：exactly

65. **解析**：thousands of 后需跟名词的复数形式，故填 websites。
答案：websites

66. **解析**：设空处作目的状语，且 I 与 help 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，故填 to help。
答案：to help

67. **解析**：设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰 panic attacks，且在从句中作主语，故填 which/that。
答案：which/that

68. **解析**：设空处作介词 from 的宾语，故填 living。
答案：living

69. **解析**：experiences 是复数，且由 so long ago 可知谓语所表示的状态发生在过去，故填 were。
答案：were

70. **解析**：此处表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一人，故用 so 引起的句子。
答案：so

短文改错

My uncle is the owner of a restaurant close to ~~that~~ where I live. Though not very big, ~~but~~ 或 but yet the restaurant is popular in our area. It is always crowded with customers at meal times. Some people even ~~had~~ have to wait outside. My uncle tells me that the key to his success is ~~honest~~ honesty. Every day he makes sure that fresh vegetables ~~or~~ and high quality oil are ~~using~~ used for cooking. My uncle says that he never dreams ∧ of/about becoming rich in ~~the~~ a short period of time. Instead, he hopes that ~~our~~ his business will grow ~~steady~~ steadily.

书面表达

One possible version:

Good morning, everyone! It's my great honour to be here to share with you my opinion on houses in the future.

I often imagine what houses in the future will be like. With the development of science and technology, houses in the future will be greatly different from what they are today.

Houses in the future will change their form and temperature as the season changes. What's more, they will be able to save you money on heating, and prevent energy waste. They will produce energy through their solar panels, which can be used to provide hot water, heat spaces in winter and air-condition the house in summer. Besides, they change their colour at any time to satisfy their owners.

In short, living in a future house will be amazing.

Thank you!

单元质量评估检测卷(四)

录音材料：

Text 1

W: Well, a new restaurant has just opened on Silver Street. Would you like to go for a meal?

M: I'd love to. ① **Why don't we book a table for 8 o'clock**?

W: Great. Let's meet inside the restaurant around 8:00.

M: OK. See you then. Bye.

Text 2

W: Look! The bank is over there.

M: ②**I'm sorry, but I can't pull over there. There is no parking place in front of the bank.**

Text 3

W: Hello, Hardy. My mom and I are going to the Garden Hotel to have coffee. Please do join us.

M: Thanks. I'm afraid I can't. ③**I have to go running. My friend is waiting for me at the park.**

Text 4

M: The man at the police station told me that I was to have a week's free accommodation.

W: That is right. ④**Here is your key.** Have you got any luggage, sir?

M: No. They lost my luggage.

Text 5

W: What about the camping on Saturday, James?

M: Great. But I didn't see you in the camp, Susan. Did you go and enjoy yourself?

W: ⑤**No, I didn't. I fell ill on Friday afternoon and didn't get better until Sunday.**

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Text 6

W: Here is your beer.

M: Thank you. Hmm... It is just to my taste.

W: Did you have a nice flight?

M: Yes, it was pleasant, but it was a little too long. I wish Toronto were much closer to Los Angeles.

W: Is this your first trip to Toronto?

M: ⑥**No, this is my second visit, in fact.** I came here last spring. It was very windy then. ⑦**It's much nicer now.**

W: ⑦**Yes, autumn is the best season here.** You came here at just the right time. Oh, here comes Mr. Smith. It was nice talking to you, Mr. Wilson.

M: Same here, Miss Lee.

Text 7

M: ⑧**Hello, Sandy!**

W: ⑧**Hello, Blake! I haven't heard from you for a long time. How are you doing**?

M: Fine. I'm calling to ask if you'd like to have dinner with me this evening.

W: Why not? Where?

M: ⑨**Let's go to the French restaurant on King Street.**

W: Is it very far from my place? How can I get there?

M: Not very far and you could walk there in 15 minutes. Go out of your company and turn right. Walk along Queen Street. Turn down Green Street and take the second turning on the right. That's King Street.

W: Wait ... wait. Turn down Green Street and take the second turning on the right.

M: Right. The restaurant is on the corner, next to Hilton Hotel.

W: ⑩**Next to Hilton Hotel. Good. So see you at ...**

M: ⑩**6:30, OK**?

Text 8

M: Hello, Carol. What seems to be the trouble?

W: So kind of you to come to see me. I don't know what's wrong. ⑪ **Three days ago while I was planting roses in the garden, ⑪⑬it rained and I got completely wet, and I've had a cough since that night.** Now I ache all over.

M: Well, let me take a look. Are you still coughing very much?

W: Yes, and my stomach has been upset. In addition, I always feel sick.

M: Hmm. You're running a high fever. I'm afraid.

W: Oh, no wonder I've got a hot face.

M: Well, Carol, I think you've got the flu. These days there has been a lot of flu going around. ⑫**I want you to stay in bed for at least two days**, drink plenty of water, and take the medicine three times a day. I'll look in on you tomorrow morning.

W: Very good. Thank you so much.

Text 9

W: Good morning, this is the Post Office.

M: Good morning. I want to send a parcel to Paris. Can you tell me what to do, please?

W: We need the full name, address and phone number of the person who will receive the parcel.

M: Just a moment, I'm taking notes. Name, address and phone number, right?

W: You also have to leave your name and phone number.

M: OK. Anything else?

W: There also should be a brief description of the things you are sending. ⑭**You should prove the parcel is safe.**

M: OK. I see.

W: You should leave it open so that we can check it when you arrive here.

M: Could you send someone to my home? ⑮**It will take me 30 minutes to go to your office.**

W: I'm sorry, but you have to come to our office. Our office will be open until 6 p. m..

M: Fine. How long will it take to get the parcel to Paris?

W: Three or four working days. ⑯**It is Monday today. If we receive the parcel before 10 a. m. today, it will arrive in Paris on Thursday.** But it will arrive on Friday if we receive the parcel after 10 a. m..

Text 10

Today ⑰**I'm going to tell you something about table manners in some countries.** I think you already know that people in different countries have different ways of doing things. Something that is rude in one country may well be quite polite in another. For example, in Britain you mustn't lift your bowl to your mouth when you are having some liquid food. ⑱**And in Japan you needn't worry about making a noise when you drink it. It shows that you are enjoying it.** But that is considered bad manners in Britain.

⑲**In Britain we try not to put our hands on the table at all during a meal.** In Mexico, however, guests are expected to keep their hands on the table throughout a meal. But it is in the Arab countries that we really must be careful with our hands. You see, ⑳**in Arab countries you mustn't eat with your left hand.** This is considered to be very impolite. So, what should you do if you visit another country? Well, you needn't worry. You can ask the native people there for help or just watch carefully and try to do as they do, not as you do at home.

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

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了四个人针对电力工人罢工陈述了不同的观点。

21. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句"It's a pity... refusing our claim."可知,Mike Smith 先生认为,他们的罢工是因为政府拒绝他们的要求。据此可知,Mike Smith 先生很可能是电力工人,故 A 项正确。

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22. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据该句中的“If we give in to them, all the other unions would want more”可知,Tom Brown 先生认为,如果他们对工人让步,则其他的工会将会提出更多的要求;结合该句中的“with the inevitable result that the crisis(危机) would become uncontrollable”可知,这必然会导致危机变得不可控制。据此可以判断,画线词意为“必然发生的”,与 C 项含义相近,故 C 项正确。

23. 选 D　推理判断题。通读第三至四段可知,Tom Brown 先生认为工资上涨势必导致物价上涨,故他们的工资上涨 10% 就已经很多了;Bob Davis 先生认为,所有人在此次罢工中都会受到伤害,包括电力工人自己,而且工会权力太大,不应当批准罢工。据此可以判断,电力工人的要求几乎没有得到社会的支持,故 D 项正确。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇家庭生活类记叙文。在作者眼里,父亲一向都是强壮能干的,但是现在父亲年事已高,住院动了心脏手术后已经不认识作者了。作者感慨痛苦与苦难会让人变得更坚强,痛苦终将过去,家人是我们的依靠。

24. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“I sat there in this hospital room, spoon-feeding the man I've seen as powerful and capable all my life.”中的“powerful and capable”可知,在作者眼里,父亲以前是强壮能干的,所以选 C。

25. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第四段倒数第二句“And I'm thankful to have my family to lean on during this difficult time.”及文章最后一段可知,作者感恩困难时期家人的支持,从另外一方面讲,是痛苦和苦难让作者知道了生活的意义,所以选 A。

26. 选 A　推理判断题。文章讲述的是在作者眼里一直强壮能干的父亲,在做了心脏手术之后,认不出作者了。所以,作者可能认同这种观点:生命比预想的更脆弱,所以选 A。

27. 选 B　主旨大意题。文章是记叙文,作者首先讲述了父亲手术之后的情况,在最后两段里,作者感慨痛苦与苦难会让我们汲取教训,会给我们机会去思考生命中真正重要的是什么,并让我们认识到生活的意义。也就是说,痛苦与苦难会给我们一些有益的东西,所以选 B。

【语篇解读】　本文是说明文。作者向我们介绍了位于南非的 Seal Island。在这个岛周边的水域大白鲨常常跳出水面猎食海豹,这一景象吸引了许多游客前去观看。

28. 选 B　细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句“However, the real stars are the great white sharks that leap out of the water to catch the seals they are hunting.”可知,大白鲨跳出水面捕食海豹是 Seal Island 闻名于世的主要原因。

29. 选 D　推理判断题。文章第三段列举了海豹躲避大白鲨的方法,其中一种方法就是在水里“之”字形游动。

30. 选 C　推理判断题。根据文章第三段可知,几年来海豹虽然变聪明了,但它们还是难逃被大白鲨捕食的厄运,这说明大白鲨的捕食很成功。

31. 选 A　写作意图题。通过文章第一段以及最后一段可知,这篇文章主要向我们介绍了 Seal Island 世界闻名的原因。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了爱尔兰 Achill 岛消失的海滩时隔三十多年再次出现的事件。

32. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“However, since April in 2017, the small island... washed away over three decades ago.”可知,消失了三十多年的海滩的回归使得 Achill 岛引起了全世界的关注。

33. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The area's tourism industry slowly declined... gradually closed as well.”可知,随着海滩的消失,在过去三十多年里 Dooagh 地区的旅游业逐渐衰落。

34. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句中的“ten-day tide blanketed the barren 300-meter long rock beach with hundreds of tons of soft golden sand”可知,由于潮水的力量,300 米长的岩石海滩被松软的金沙覆盖了。画线词修饰岩石海滩,结合文章内容可知,海滩消失之后,三十多年来岩石海滩表面什么都没有,所以画线词与 bare 同义,意为“空的,荒芜的”。

35. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第四段中的“He instead recommends... frequent the area.”可知,Sean Molloy 建议游客享受松软的沙子,把游泳让给海豚,即他建议游客不要在海滩附近游泳。

【语篇解读】　本文主要讲述了聊天会让人开心。

36. 选 B　根据上文“In one study, researchers... related to happiness.”和下文“Scientists believe that small talk could promote bonding.”可知,空处前后表示转折关系,所以选 B 项“但是,不要贬低聊天的重要性”。

37. 选 D　根据下文“None of the chatters reported being rejected.”可推知,应选 D 项。那些被要求去和陌生人聊天的乘客说旅途更加愉快。

38. 选 A　根据下文“chat with gallery goers”可知,应选 A 项。参观美术馆的人也有同样的感受。

39. 选 G　根据本段中对两类人的介绍可推知,有些人更擅长把聊天话题扩大,所以选 G 项。

40. 选 F　根据上文“But people who were... into personal exchanges.”可推知,具有好奇心的人会与他人进行积极的社交互动,所以选 F 项。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者是一个实干家,工作勤奋,但是治疗乳腺癌让作者意识到在某种程度上她不再是实干家。在化疗结束之后,为了庆祝生活,作者带家人一起到伦敦旅游,实现了自己多年来的愿望……

41. 选 C　根据语境及该句中的“for breast cancer”可知,此处表示治疗乳腺癌让作者意识到在某种程度上她不再是实干家。C 项意为“治疗”,符合语境。

42. 选 A　参见上题解析。

43. 选 B　根据该句的语境可以判断,此处表示作者没有成为她想要成为的实干家,但是那将要改变,故 B 项正确。

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44. 选 D　根据空后的“and reported many plane crashes”可知,作者应是一名记者,故 D 项正确。
45. 选 D　根据空前的“and reported many plane crashes”可知,作者报道过多起飞机坠毁事故,她应该是害怕乘飞机,故 D 项正确。
46. 选 B　根据后一句中的“Now that the chemo (化疗) 47 , as a gift to myself, my kids and my mom, I took them all to London”可知,化疗结束了,作为奖励,作者带她的孩子们和母亲到了伦敦;结合前一句她害怕乘飞机的陈述可知,她的家人从来没有一起到过另外一个大洲,故 B 项正确。
47. 选 C　参见上题解析。
48. 选 D　根据语境可知,作者带家人到伦敦是为了庆祝生活。D 项意为“庆祝”,符合语境。
49. 选 A　根据语境可知,此处表示这一次作者决定不过多地考虑放疗。make a decision 为固定搭配,意为“作出决定”,故 A 项正确。
50. 选 B　根据语境可知,看着镜子中没有头发的自己,你会努力度过你的每一天。B 项意为“度过,熬过”,符合语境。
51. 选 A　根据上文可知,看着镜子中没有头发的自己,你会努力度过你的每一天,就如发现肿块之前那样。故 A 项符合语境。
52. 选 C　根据空前的“Then everything seems doable.”和空后的“I just booked the trip”可知,两句之间为因果关系,故 C 项正确。
53. 选 D　根据该句的语境可知,在伦敦,每天作者都体验着不同的冒险经历。D 项意为“体验”,符合语境。
54. 选 B　根据语境可知,在旅行过程中,作者和家人学到了很多知识,玩得很开心。enjoy oneself 为固定搭配,意为“玩得痛快”。
55. 选 A　根据上一段倒数第二句中的“I just booked the trip”可知,此处表示作者想要这样的旅行已经有多年了。A 项意为“旅行”,故 A 项正确。
56. 选 D　根据前一句可知,作者想要这样的旅行已经有多年了;结合该句中的“ 56 life and work, we had finally done 57 ”可知,如今,不再顾及工作和生活,作者和家人终于完成了夙愿。D 项意为“不管,不顾”,符合语境。
57. 选 A　参见上题解析。根据语境可知,空处指代上文中的“trip”,作动词 do 的宾语,故用 it。
58. 选 C　根据该句语境可知,作者非常喜欢通过生活来进行家庭学习,by 意为“通过……方式”,故 C 项正确。
59. 选 B　根据该句的语境并结合常识可知,没有什么比知道孩子们对这次旅行心怀感激更美好的了。B 项意为“感激的”,符合语境。
60. 选 C　根据语境可知,有一天他们可能会意识到有时最好的冒险发生在从极度恐惧中活下来之后。C 项意为“冒险”,符合语境。第三段的“every day I 53 a different adventure”是提示。
61. **解析**:设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰 man,且在从句中作主语,故填 who/that。
　答案:who/that
62. **解析**:thanks to 意为“多亏,由于”。
　答案:to
63. **解析**:设空处修饰形容词 unable,故填副词 completely。
　答案:completely
64. **解析**:agree to do sth. 意为“同意做某事”,故填 to go。
　答案:to go
65. **解析**:由 At first 可知 switch 所表示的动作发生在过去,且 electrodes 与 switch 之间是被动关系,故填 were switched。
　答案:were switched
66. **解析**:设空处之前有定冠词,且意为“设备”,故填 equipment。
　答案:equipment
67. **解析**:设空处作表语,且意为“成功的”,故填 successful。
　答案:successful
68. **解析**:由数词 12 可知此处应用名词的复数形式,故填 attempts。
　答案:attempts
69. **解析**:设空处作介词 in 的宾语,故填动词-ing 形式。
　答案:helping
70. **解析**:the whole time 是固定短语,意为“一直”。
　答案:the

短文改错

Dear Bill,

How time flies! I went back to school and ~~begin~~ began my lesson last month. It will be ten months before I attend the College Entrance Examination, ~~that~~ which makes me worried. I failed ∧ to pass the English test last term because ~~of~~ I had difficulty with it. I will never give up and determine to give myself ~~the~~ a second chance to pass ~~them~~ it. I will ask my teachers and friends for ~~advices~~ advice on how to improve it and work out a detailed plan. Besides, I will make ~~fully~~ full use of time. Do you have any good ideas? Tell me ~~or~~ and I will be grateful to you.

I'm looking forward to ~~hear~~ hearing from you.

Yours,
Li Hua

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书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Susan,

I'm sorry to hear that you are having trouble adapting to your new school life in America, but this situation can be easily changed if you take my advice.

Firstly, you should work hard at English, which can give you more opportunities to communicate with others. Secondly, why not make some friends? They can help you to know more about America, and it is very important to express your thoughts and feelings to them so that you can forget your loneliness. Thirdly, it would be a good idea if you take an active part in all kinds of activities, which will help to make life more interesting. By doing these, you will be happier with your new life soon.

I hope you will find these ideas useful.

Yours,

Li Mei

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

录音材料:

Text 1

M: Can I have an appointment with Dr. Martin this Wednesday?

W: I'm sorry. He won't be back until Thursday evening. ① **You may come on Friday.**

Text 2

M: ②**May I take your dinner order now, Mrs. Oakland**?

W: Thank you, but I'm waiting for another friend to join us.

Text 3

M: What do you think of President Trump's speech on TV last night?

W: Well, ③**I fell into sound sleep as soon as my head touched the pillow.**

Text 4

M: Let's go surfing on the sea if it's sunny this weekend.

W: Maybe it's impossible. ④**The weather report said it would be storming.**

Text 5

M: It's going to be my father's birthday, Vivian. ⑤**I want to buy him a gift that would be nice and useful but not expensive.**

W: Sure. We can go to Piccadilly Mall.

Text 6

W: Hi, Tom.

M: Hello, Mary. It's you!

W: Why didn't you bring an umbrella with you? ⑦**It's raining so hard.**

M: ⑧**I didn't think it was going to rain when I left home. My mother told me to bring one, but I refused.** ⑥**That's why I had to go to school without an umbrella.**

W: I have one. Let's share it together.

M: That's very kind of you.

W: ⑥ **Well, let's go together.**

Text 7

M: It's almost dinner time. Are you hungry, Mary?

W: A bit. Do you want to go out to eat?

M: I hope we could cook here.

W: OK. ⑨**I went shopping yesterday.** So the refrigerator is full now.

M: Perfect. What should we cook?

W: ⑩**Noodles, my favorite!** Do you like noodles, Danny?

M: ⑪**I love noodles, but I have had a lot recently.** Have you got vegetables to make a salad?

W: Yes.

M: Then, why don't you make noodles? I'll make a salad.

W: Sounds good.

Text 8

M: What's wrong with you, Karen? You didn't come to work yesterday.

W: ⑫**I had a sore throat and it hurt very much.**

M: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. How do you feel now?

W: I am not feeling well.

M: ⑬**I suggest you drink plenty of water. That would be helpful.**

W: Yeah, you are right.

M: Have you taken anything for it?

W: I got some vitamin C from the drugstore, but it hasn't done much good.

M: ⑭**Then why don't you see a doctor**?

W: ⑭**Yes, I think I will.**

M: Don't worry. I don't think it's anything serious.

W: Thanks. That's very nice of you.

M: I hope you will feel better soon. Let us know if there's anything we can do.

Text 9

W: David, do women cook while men help out in your country?

M: I think it's changed a lot over the years. Now, men are supposed to help cook and clean.

W: Does your father cook at home?

M: ⑮ **No. Usually, my mom makes the meals.** But actually, what I find interesting is that many young husbands will help cook.

W: That's interesting. What about you, David? Do you cook at home?

M: Well, I don't know how to cook. The best cook in our family is my dad, actually. ⑯**And he actually used to get home earlier than my mom. So he would do most of the cooking.**

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W: Did you ever want to learn cooking?

M: No, I'm quite ashamed. I never did really learn cooking from my parents. Did your mother show you how to cook?

W: ⑰**She did, but it's so difficult to cook Chinese meals.**

Text 10

The Environmental Film Festival in Washington D. C. has been bringing movies to the capital of the United States for 18 years. The festival helps people understand subjects that are important to them around the world. This year, ⑱**the thirteen-day event** is taking place at fifty-six museums and movie theaters around the city. Many of the one hundred fifty-five movies will tell about ⑲**the connection between food and the environment.** For example, ⑳**an Italian movie introduces the "slow food" activity and people who follow the ideas. This activity is to protect local food culture and traditions.** Another movie called *Smart Machine* tells about a little boy who meets a food-selling machine that suggests he eat healthy foods like fruit.

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

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了提高团队工作效率的方法和策略。

21. 选 D 段落大意题。根据文章第一段的最后一句可知,作为团队一员意味着分工合作、相互依赖,故选 D。

22. 选 A 细节理解题。通读全文可知,文章中并没有提到在团队讨论中保持沉默有利于团队工作,故选 A。

23. 选 B 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句的后一句"All team members must be responsible for the success and failure of the project."可知,团队工作中所有成员都要对项目的成功和失败负责,故可推知,此处应选 B。

24. 选 B 标题归纳题。根据本文的关键词"teamwork"并结合全文的整体内容可推知,本文主要讲的是提高团队工作效率的方法和策略,故选 B。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了"我"通过一些活动意识到"到场"的重要意义。

25. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第一段的第二句可知,因为"我"在他们受灾时和他们在一起,所以他们感激"我",故 C 项正确。

26. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"I wanted to rush down there immediately... I was torn about what to do."可知,"我"想要立即去朋友那里,但又不愿意去打扰朋友,据此可知,当朋友的母亲去世时,"我"犹豫是否要去朋友那里。

27. 选 D 词义猜测题。根据第三段最后一句中的"His family, playing guitars and singing"可知,男青年的家人在弹奏吉他并唱歌;结合画线词所在句中的"However... no means"和第三段第二句中的"a young man suffering from the pain of his AIDS-related dying"可以判断,在家人的陪伴下,气氛并不悲伤和严肃,据此可以判断,画线词意为"严肃的",故 D 项正确。

28. 选 B 推理判断题。根据最后一段的前两句"In my life, I am repeatedly... are truly alone."并结合第二段的第一句可知,从自己的经历中"我"意识到了"到场"的重要意义,故 B 项正确。

【语篇解读】 背景音乐作为一种常见的音乐形式,已经渗透到人们生活的方方面面。不同的背景音乐可以产生不同的效果。

29. 选 D 细节理解题。选项中的前三项均只是背景音乐中的一部分,只有 D 项是完整的概括。

30. 选 D 推理判断题。由文章最后一段可以看出,如果播放慢速背景音乐,客人的就餐时间就会变长,这样就会导致营业额的整体下滑。这样的结果餐馆老板自然要抱怨。

31. 选 B 细节理解题。由第二段中的"has shown that music can boost sales"可知,恰当的音乐可以促进销售。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了广告的作用、类型以及在各种媒体中的分布情况。

32. 选 A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的"Advertising is different... over the message."可知,广告不同于公共关系的原因是广告商通常控制信息并为信息付费。

33. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"new media such as search results, blogs, websites or text messages"可知,"网站"属于新媒体,故选 C。

34. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的"Commercial ads often seek... through 'branding'"可知,商业广告通常通过品牌打造增加产品或服务的消费,最终目的是获得利润。

35. 选 B 词义猜测题。画线词后的"IPG, Omnicom, Publicis Groupe, and WPP"是公司的名字,据此可推知,画线词与"company"意义相同。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了密码的设置和破解的方法。比如利用该字母在字母表中排序的数字来代表该字母,或者利用一些单词的首字母来组成一个密码等。

36. 选 D 本题为段中题。后句内容可以判断该空应该和密码的破译有关,故判断 D 项内容"As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them."符合语境逻辑,可以承接上下文。

37. 选 E 本题为段中题。后面举的例子是来证明人们设置密码时往往会利用一些单词的第一个字母来作为密码,由此判断 E 选项内容符合语境逻辑。

38. 选 G 本题为段首题。根据后面的解释内容可以判断这是介绍密码设置的又一种方法,故 G 选项内容"Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet."符合语境。

39. 选 F 本题为段中题。根据后面的举例以及前句中的 a code book 可以判断该句是介绍密码书的使用,故判断 F 选项"With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words."可以起到承上启下的作用。

40. 选 A 本题为段中题。根据空后内容的转折可知尽管利用密码书可以破译密码,但是一本密码书也不会使用很久的时间,故判断 A 选项"It is very hard to break a code without the code book."符合语境。

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【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。条件允许的情况下,多去帮助别人,有时你会有意想不到的收获。

41. 选 D　根据本空后“starvation”判断,由于经济状况不好,人们遭受饥饿。
42. 选 C　正因为经济情况不好,人们遭受饥饿,所以法塔赫的朋友决定来帮助这些人。
43. 选 B　法塔赫的朋友决定拿出一块地来让贫穷的人来收割庄稼。
44. 选 D　根据下文可知,人们可以从他的这块地里收割庄稼。
45. 选 A　于是他就来到广场上向人们宣布,人们可以从他的这块地里收割庄稼,前提是他们是需要帮助的人。
46. 选 B　人们能从这块地里收割庄稼,但不能超过他们所需要的量。
47. 选 A　土地的主人太忙以至于顾不上关注那块土地的情况。
48. 选 C　参见上题解析。
49. 选 D　当他把其他土地的庄稼都收割完后,他才记起那块捐出去的土地。
50. 选 A　参见上题解析。
51. 选 B　于是他就派仆人去把那块地里剩下的东西收回来。
52. 选 A　于是他就派仆人去把那块地里剩下的东西收回来,不管剩下的是干草、秸秆还是种子。
53. 选 B　根据文章下文可知,仆人们感到很惊讶。
54. 选 D　看到地里仍然还剩下那么多的庄稼没有收割,他们非常惊讶。
55. 选 C　他们发现从这块地里收割的粮食竟然比其他任何一块都多。
56. 选 D　除此之外,还有一件事令人感到惊讶。
57. 选 C　通常下一年人们不会在这块地里种任何庄稼,这样就可以把失去的矿物质补充一下,这是人们普遍的做法。a common practice“普遍的做法”。
58. 选 B　参见上题解析。
59. 选 D　参见第 57 题解析。
60. 选 A　他们发现这块地的矿物质并没有流失,下一年还可以种庄稼。
61. **解析**:thrill 在此意为“令人兴奋的经历”,是可数名词且表泛指,故填 a。
　答案:a
62. **解析**:设空处作 Villagers 的后置定语,Villagers 与 live 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,且 live 所表示的动作正在发生,故填 living。
　答案:living
63. **解析**:They 与 create 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,且设空处表目的,故填 to create。
　答案:to create
64. **解析**:此处意为“在没有得到允许时不要给居民拍照”,故填 without。
　答案:without
65. **解析**:由 growing(增长中的)前的定冠词可知设空处应填名词,且意为“受欢迎”,故填 popularity。
　答案:popularity
66. **解析**:expect 表示现在发生的动作,且主语 number 与 expect 之间是被动关系,故填 is expected。
　答案:is expected
67. **解析**:设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰 area,且在从句中作主语,故填 that/which。
　答案:that/which
68. **解析**:设空处修饰形容词,故填副词 beautifully。
　答案:beautifully
69. **解析**:设空处引导宾语从句且意为“是否”,故填 if/whether。
　答案:if/whether
70. **解析**:游客好奇地敲击木屋会让里面住的人不愉快,故填 unpleasant。
　答案:unpleasant

短文改错

The sun was just slowly ~~come~~ coming up over the mountains today as I took my dogs for ~~its~~ their morning walk. I smiled as I watched the clouds gradually turn to white and gold. The air was cool and I wore a big smile ~~in~~ on my face. Even though there weren't ~~leaf~~ leaves on the trees, ~~but~~ yet 或 ~~but~~ I could still hear birds singing songs of spring. Even my dogs seemed to notice the ~~different~~ difference(s) in the air. They were playing instead of just ~~do~~ doing their morning business in the grass. The ~~particular~~ particularly golden sun seemed to make it a beautiful day.

As I headed back, I ~~realize~~ realized something. The beauty of ∧ the day didn't come from the warmth of the sun. It came from the warmth within my own heart and soul.

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Rose,

I'm writing to ask you for some help.

A competition of singing English songs is to be held in our school this Friday and I'm going to represent our class. However, I don't know which song will be the most proper. I know you are good at singing and have taken part in several such competitions, so I'd like you to recommend one. In addition, I'm good at singing Chinese songs but I seldom sing English ones, so I'd like you to give me some advice on how to sing English songs. I would appreciate it very much.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

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