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目录 CONTENTS



第一部分　课时作业

Unit 1　Great scientists …… 1

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading …… 1

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language …… 4

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 6

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 8

Unit 2　The United Kingdom …… 10

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading …… 10

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language …… 13

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 15

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 17

Unit 3　Life in the future …… 19

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading …… 19

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language …… 22

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 24

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 26

Unit 4　Making the news …… 27

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading …… 27

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language …… 30

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 32

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 34

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目录 CONTENTS

Unit 5　First aid …… 36

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading …… 36

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language …… 39

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 41

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 43

第二部分　阶段检测

单元质量评估检测卷(一)(Unit 1　Great scientists) …… 45

单元质量评估检测卷(二)(Unit 2　The United Kingdom) …… 53

单元质量评估检测卷(三)(Unit 3　Life in the future) …… 65

单元质量评估检测卷(四)(Unit 4　Making the news) …… 77

单元质量评估检测卷(五)(Unit 5　First aid) …… 89

第三部分　答案与解析

答案与解析 …… 102～140

提示:全书包括课时作业、阶段检测、答案与解析三部分,共计144页。

(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 Great scientists

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____	*vt.*	打败;战胜;使受挫
	n.	失败
2. _____	*adj.*	熟练的;经验或知识丰富的
	n.	专家;行家
3. _____	*vt.*	照顾;护理;出席;参加
4. _____	*vt.*	暴露;揭露;使曝光
5. _____	*n.*	治愈;痊愈
	vt.	治愈;治疗
6. _____	*n.*	挑战
	vt.	向……挑战
7. _____	*vt.*	认为;怀疑
	n.	被怀疑者;嫌疑犯
8. _____	*vt.*	责备;谴责
	n.	过失;责备
9. _____	*n.*	柄;把手
	vt.	处理;操纵
10. _____	*vt. & n.*	连接;联系
11. _____	*adj.*	科学的
12. _____	*vt. & vi.*	结束;推断出
13. _____	*n.*	结论;结束
14. _____	*vt.*	吸收;吸引;使专心
15. _____	*vt.*	污染;弄脏
16. _____	*vt.*	宣布;通告

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____	提出;推荐
2. _____	得出结论
3. _____	使显露;暴露
4. _____	在某人/某物存在的时候
5. _____	面临挑战
6. _____	在……上把……标出来
7. _____	该受责备;应负责
8. _____	调查
9. _____	减速;减缓
10. _____	将……和……联系或连接起来

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **neither ... nor ...** "既不……也不……"。
_____(人们既不知道它的病源,也不知道它的治疗方法)。
2. **every time** "每次",作连词用,引导时间状语从句。
So many thousands of terrified people died _____(每次爆发时)。
3. **so ... that ...** "如此……以至于……";**that** 引导结果状语从句。
In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak _____(如此严重) more than 500 people died in ten days.
4. **suggest** 表示"建议"时,其后宾语从句中的谓语动词常常使用(**should +**)动词原形。
To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies _____(经过检测)。

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. Polluted water carried the disease.
2. Para. 2	B. "King Cholera" was defeated at last.
3. Para. 3	C. John Snow wanted to use his knowledge to solve cholera.
4. Paras. 4 & 5	D. He got interested in two theories explaining the cause of cholera.
5. Para. 6	E. He needed evidence to prove the second theory was correct.
6. Para. 7	F. He found out that dirty water was the cause of cholera.

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

1. According to John Snow's view, _____.
A. Queen Victoria suffered a lot from bad health
B. a cure had been found for cholera before his time
C. cholera's cause had to be discovered in order to control it
D. thousands of terrified people knew what they should do
2. Which of the following theories did John Snow believe in?
A. A cloud of dangerous gas would float around until it found its victims.
B. People absorbed cholera into their bodies with their meals.
C. People got infected with cholera because of cold and hunger.
D. People suffered from cholera because they were not clean.

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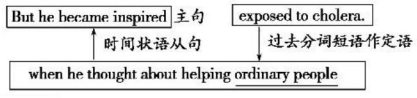
3. After he made further investigations, John Snow found _____.
   A. cholera multiplied in the air
   B. people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals
   C. the water from the polluted river was to blame
   D. flies spread the disease
4. How did he find out the cause of the disease?
   A. By living in the area where cholera broke out.
   B. By marking on a map where all the dead people had lived.
   C. By telling the terrified people how to prevent it.
   D. By saving the dying people suffering from cholera.
5. How was "King Cholera" defeated?
   A. By not polluting the river again.
   B. By eating healthy diets.
   C. By delivering the water from other rivers.
   D. By stopping drinking the polluted water.

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera.

句式分析



尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. First he marked on a map the exact places where all the dead people had lived.

句式分析

where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 places, on a map 为地点状语前置,原因 marked 的宾语"the exact places ... had lived"太长,为了结构紧凑,故放在了地点状语的后面。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water from the pump so much that she had it delivered to her house every day.

句式分析

A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked...
→定语从句,修饰woman
→that引导结果状语从句
so much that she had it delivered to her house every day.
"have+宾语+宾语补足语(done)" 结构

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined.

句式分析

逗号前面的不定式短语作目的状语。suggested 后接宾语从句 that the source of all the water supplies be examined。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Inventor, physicist, surveyor, astronomer, biologist, artist... Robert Hooke was all these and more. Some say he was the greatest experimental scientist of the 17th century. In the course of his work, he cooperated with famous men of science like Isaac Newton, and the great architect, Christopher Wren.

Hooke's early education began at home, under the guidance of his father. He entered Westminster School at the age of 13, and from there went to Oxford, where he came in contact with some of the best scientists in England. Hooke impressed them with his skills at designing experiments and inventing instruments. In 1662, at the age of 28, he was named Curator of Experiments at the newly formed Royal Society of London—meaning that he was responsible for demonstrating (展示) new experiments at the society's weekly meeting. Hooke accepted the job, even though he knew that the society had no money to pay him!

Watching living things through a microscope (显微镜) was one of his favourite pastimes (消遣). He invented a compound microscope for this purpose. One day while observing a cork (软木塞) under a microscope, he saw honeycomb-like structures. There were cells—the smallest units of life. In fact, it was Hooke who invented the term "cell" as the box-like cells of the cork reminded him of the cells of a monastery (修道院).

Another achievement of Hooke's was his book *Micrographia*, which introduced the enormous potential (潜力) of the microscope. It contains fascinating drawings of the thing he saw under the microscope. The book also includes, among other things, ideas on gravity, light and combustion (燃烧) that may have helped scientists like Newton when they were developing their own theories on these phenomena (现象).

Hooke made a valuable contribution to astronomy too. A crater (火山口) on the moon is named after him in honour of his services to this branch of science.

1. We can infer from Paragraph 2 that Hooke is _____.
   A. friendly　　B. sociable
   C. creative　　D. helpful
2. Which is the possible reason why Hooke accepted the job as Curator of Experiments?
   A. He liked designing experiments.
   B. His family needed his support.
   C. He wanted to please the famous scientists in England.
   D. His parents couldn't afford his education.

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3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
A. Hooke went to Oxford in 1645.
B. Hooke was well paid in the Royal Society of London.
C. Hooke made a contribution to medicine.
D. Hooke's book *Micrographia* may have helped Newton.

4. The last paragraph is to prove that _____.
A. Hooke was the greatest experimental scientist of the 17th century
B. Hooke was good at making discoveries
C. Hooke's contributions were not limited to one field
D. Hooke was one of the greatest astronomers

B

Two of the saddest words in the English language are "if only". I live my life with the goal of never having to say those words, because they convey regrets, lost opportunities, mistakes, and disappointment.

My father is famous in our family for saying, "Take the extra minute to do it right." I always try to live by the "extra minute" rule. When my children were young and likely to cause accidents, I always thought about what I could do to avoid an "if only" moment, whether it was something minor like moving a cup full of hot coffee away from the edge of a counter, or something that required a little more work such as taping padding(衬垫) to the sharp corners of a glass coffee table.

I don't only avoid those "if only" moments when it comes to safety. It's equally important to avoid "if only" in our personal relationships. We all know people who lost a loved one and regretted that they had forgone an opportunity to say "I love you" or "I forgive you". When my father announced he was going to the eye doctor across from my office on Good Friday, I told him that it was a holiday for my company and I wouldn't be here. But then I thought about the fact that he was 84 years old and I realized that I shouldn't miss an opportunity to see him. I called him and told him I had decided to go to work on my day off after all.

I know there will still be occasions when I have to say "if only" about something, but my life is definitely better because of my policy of doing everything possible to avoid that eventuality. And even though it takes an extra minute to do something right, or it occasionally takes an hour or two in my busy schedule to make a personal connection, I know that I'm doing the right thing. I'm buying myself peace of mind and that's the best kind of insurance for my emotional well-being.

5. Why does the writer regard "if only" as two of the saddest words in the English language?
A. Because people use them when they feel sad.
B. Because they express regrets and disappointment in life.
C. Because they remind the writer of some sad experiences.
D. Because they mean sadness in the English language.

6. What's the meaning of the underlined word "forgone" in Paragraph 3?
A. Given up. B. Come across.
C. Got through. D. Held back.

7. The author decided to go to her office on Good Friday to _____.
A. see a doctor B. finish her work
C. join a celebration D. accompany her father

8. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Advice from My Father
B. Avoidance of Saying "If Only"
C. The "Extra Minute" Rule
D. The Importance of Emotional Well-being

Ⅱ. 语法填空

Many of us wake up feeling 1. _____ (tire) in the morning. Many of us ignore the problem as the day goes on, 2. _____ (forget) that it might have a 3. _____ (danger) effect. Society even glorifies "burning the candle at both ends" as 4. _____ sign of our devotion to work and family.

Believe it 5. _____ not, all this bad sleep has far-reaching consequences. We just do not give ourselves enough chances to sleep. A survey of over 74,000 people found 35 percent reported sleeping less than seven hours daily 6. _____ average. Furthermore, the amount of sleep 7. _____ (change) greatly over the past 15 years.

This lack of sleep can lead to many serious 8. _____ (problem). One study found that 9. _____ (simple) limiting yourself to six hours of sleep a night for two weeks had similar effects to staying up all night the night before, 10. _____ could make you perform poorly on a timed attention task.

词汇积累

1. surveyor	*n.* 外科医生
2. cooperate	*v.* 合作
3. architect	*n.* 建筑师
4. impress	*v.* 给……留下印象
5. structure	*n.* 结构

难句解读

He entered Westminster School at the age of 13, and from there went to Oxford, where he came in contact with some of the best scientists in England.

[分析] 这是一个由 and 连接的并列复合句。where 在句中引导定语从句,修饰先行词 Oxford。

[翻译] 他在 13 岁时进入威斯敏斯特学校,从那里到了牛津大学,在那里他和英国一些知名科学家取得联系。

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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. He finished the work in a _____ (积极的) way.
2. His father is now facing the biggest _____ (挑战) in his career.
3. He walked _____ (向后) before turning and ran away.
4. A _____ (谨慎的) driver never drives his car too fast.
5. As can be seen from the _____ (图表), more and more people own mobile phones in China now.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Mary _____ (reject) by the company she applied to last year.
2. Apart _____ its low price, the advantage of this car lies in its good quality.
3. He has made an important _____ (contribute) to the company's success.
4. We explained our plans and he was very _____ (enthusiasm) about them.
5. I've always been very cautious _____ giving my address and telephone number to strangers.
6. With a lot of homework _____ (finish), I can't go skating with you.
7. Can you make sense _____ what the foreigner said just now?
8. Only if you study hard _____ you pass the final examination.
9. The new suspension bridge designed by the famous architect is _____ construction now.
10. The trade union _____ (move) is concerned with working conditions.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Getting up early will contribute to improve your health.

_____

2. Read this and tell me if it makes a sense.

_____

3. I expected to see Lang Lang at the concert but he did not turn up.

_____

4. He was very strict in himself when he was young.

_____

5. He said that he had rejected by his ideal university.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

How to Say No Respectfully

Like most people, your natural instinct (本能) is probably to help others when you can. __1__ Whether you're declining an invitation to a party or turning down a new project at work, you can say no while still being respectful. Whatever the situation is, be clear, polite and firm when saying no.

Express your thanks. __2__ If you have to turn someone down, express your thanks that they thought of you in the first place. You could say something like, "Thanks for considering me responsible enough to watch your kids. I'm sorry that I'm busy that evening."

Think before you speak. If you say no immediately, it might seem like you didn't even consider the request. In order to be respectful, take a moment to think about your answer—even if you already know what it is going to be. __3__

Give a clear answer. Saying no respectfully shows that you're honest and direct. __4__ If you can't help, say no. If someone is asking you on a date and you don't want to go, make that clear.

__5__ You can say no without completely turning down the request. By setting boundaries, you can make it clear exactly what you can do and what you are willing to do. For example, you could say, "I'm not free for dinner, but I would be coming for a quick drink after work."

A. Find a way to compromise.

B. Take a pause, and then kindly say no.

C. But sometimes you just need to say no.

D. It's strange to feel guilty for turning someone down.

E. Make it clear that you sincerely appreciate being asked.

F. If you feel it necessary, you can also provide a reason for your answer.

G. Do not give people false hope that you will be able to satisfy their request.

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Ⅱ. 完形填空

A successful scientist is generally a good observer. He makes full __1__ of the facts he observes. He doesn't accept ideas which are not __2__ on obvious facts, and therefore refuses to accept authority (权威) as the only __3__ for truth. He always __4__ ideas carefully and makes experiments to prove them.

The rise of __5__ science may perhaps be considered to __6__ as far back as the __7__ of Roger Bacon, the wonderful philosopher (哲学家) of Oxford, who lived __8__ the years 1214 and 1292. He was probably the first in the middle __9__ to suggest that we must learn science __10__ observing and experimenting on the things around us, and he himself __11__ many important discoveries.

Galileo, however, who lived about 300 years later (1564 ~ 1642), the greatest of several great men, __12__ lived in Italy, France, Germany, or England, began by __13__ to show how many important __14__ could be discovered by observation. Before Galileo, learned men believed that large bodies fell more __15__ towards the earth than small ones, __16__ Aristotle said so. But Galileo, going to the __17__ of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, let fall two __18__ iron balls and proved Aristotle was wrong. It was Galileo's __19__ of going direct to nature, and proving out __20__ and theories by experiment that has led to all the discoveries of modern science.

1. A. use B. time C. speed D. trust
2. A. worked B. based C. lived D. written
3. A. reason B. cause C. advice D. result
4. A. thinks B. checks C. has D. learns
5. A. natural B. physical C. ancient D. modern
6. A. date B. keep C. look D. take
7. A. study B. time C. year D. birth
8. A. both B. each C. between D. among
9. A. schools B. ages C. days D. countries
10. A. in B. with C. on D. by
11. A. did B. made C. took D. gave
12. A. who B. when C. that D. where
13. A. ways B. degrees C. levels D. chance
14. A. truths B. problems C. people D. subjects
15. A. slowly B. rapidly C. lightly D. heavily
16. A. although B. because C. when D. if
17. A. place B. foot C. top D. ceiling
18. A. big B. small C. equal D. unequal
19. A. spirit B. skill C. theory D. discovery
20. A. plans B. opinions C. world D. ability

词汇积累

1. decline	*v.* 拒绝
2. respectful	*adj.* 有礼貌的
3. boundary	*n.* 边界;界线
4. learned	*adj.* 学识渊博的
5. lead to	导致

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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. The park was full of people, _____ (enjoy) themselves in the sunshine.
2. Amie Salmon, disabled, is attended throughout her school days by a nurse _____ (appoint) to guard her.
3. The producer comes regularly to collect the cameras _____ (return) to our shop for quality problems.
4. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, and some of them looked very anxious and _____ (disappoint).
5. For those with family members far away, the personal computer and the phone are important in staying _____ (connect).
6. You cannot accept an opinion _____ (offer) to you unless it is based on facts.
7. If you get _____ (lose) in a strange place, you'd better not move and wait for help there.
8. The _____ expression on his face showed that the question was _____. (puzzle)
9. The student likes reading stories _____ (write) by Mark Twain.
10. Many _____ (use) computers will be sold in this market.

Ⅱ. 完成句子

1. 故事的寓意是:尽最大努力获取知识,不管情况多么艰难,都不要轻易失去信心。
   The moral of the story is: spare no effort to acquire knowledge and _____ no matter how difficult the situation may be.
2. 如果你对此感兴趣,请告知我,我会给你发送更多信息。
   _____, let me know and I'll send you more information.
3. 您能来参加我们的英语周活动,我们深感荣幸。
   We _____ to have you here in the middle of our English Week Activities.
4. 关于您做广告的职位,我很高兴地说,我就是那个您要找的人。
   With reference to _____, I have the pleasure to say that I am the just person you are asking for.
5. 关于上文提到的现象,有些人支持,而有些人反对。
   As for the phenomenon _____, some people support it while others do not.

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Sir John Gurdon, a British scientist, who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2012, said he had predicted at the time of his frog experiments that the successful cloning of a mammal would happen within 50 years, and that "maybe the same answer is appropriate" for the step to human cloning. Parents who lose children in accidents may be able to clone "copies" to replace them then.

Although any attempt to clone an entire human would raise complex moral issues, the biologist claimed people would soon overcome their concerns if the technique became medically useful. Cloning was regarded with extreme doubts when it was first developed but became widely accepted after the birth of Louise Brown, the first "test-tube baby". He said, "When my first frog experiments were done, an American reporter asked how long it would be before these things could be done in mammals or humans. I said, 'Well, it could be anytime between 10 years and 100 years—how about 50 years? It turned out that it wasn't far off the mark as far as Dolly was concerned. Maybe the same answer is appropriate.' Sir John added that cloning a human being effectively means making an identical twin, and doctors would therefore simply be "copying what nature has already produced".

The average vote on allowing parents of deceased children, who are no longer fertile (能生育的), to create another by using the mother's eggs and skin cells from the first child, thinking the technique was safe and effective, is 60 percent in favor. The reasons for "no" are usually that the new children would feel they are some sort of replacements for something.

1. Sir John predicted the human cloning would be a reality in _____ at most.
   A. about 100 years　　B. about 60 years
   C. about 50 years　　D. about 10 years
2. According to the text, which statement is NOT true?
   A. Louise Brown is the first "test-tube baby".
   B. Human cloning is still a controversial topic.
   C. Sir John is positive about the future of human cloning.
   D. Human cloning is creating something that didn't exist before.

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3. The underlined word "identical" probably means "_____".

A. same B. special

C. new D. clear

4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. most people cast doubt on John's experiments

B. human cloning is and will be only a dream

C. few children love to be cloned in the future

D. human cloning may be realized someday

B

Welcome to Glass of Venice, the number one importer and retailer of authentic Murano Glass in the US and one of the top names among Murano Glass retailers worldwide. We work directly with artisans(工匠) from Murano, Italy to bring you the unique centuries—old art rooted in tradition and skill. Every item is handcrafted with passion using ancient techniques that made Murano glassmakers world-famous since the 8th century. Now you needn't make a trip to Murano to own an authentic piece of art as beautiful as Venice itself.

At the time of mass-produced products that carry no special meaning, Murano Glass gives you an opportunity to express your individuality. Every piece is unique.

Murano Glass is 100% handcrafted in Venice. Be a part of the centuries—old Venetian tradition!

A piece of the artisan's heart and soul is captured in every Murano Glass creation. Grafting Murano Glass jewelry vases, sculptures and other functional and decorative pieces is a complicated process from silica, minerals, water, and fire, Venetian artisans create masterpieces. The techniques they use are centuries old, and artisans have been trained for many years in their fathers' and grandfathers' workshops before they can attain revered status of the true master of the craft.

Murano Glass masters are not just artisans; they are artists. Ever since Murano glassmakers guild (同业公会) was established on this Venetian island in 1291, they have been innovating, seeking new methods of creating glass, and pushing forward to express new philosophies and artistic visions through glass. This made Murano Glass get its own art form, and it has been recognized at international expositions and top art museums and galleries worldwide. Today the famous glass masters working on Murano are first and foremost artists, and Glass of Venice is proud to offer artistic masterpieces from top Murano Glass workshops.

5. What can we know about Murano Glass?

A. It is made by using modern machines.

B. Every piece is made in the US.

C. Every piece has a special style.

D. It was designed in the 8th century.

6. What were Murano Glass masters devoted to doing according to the text?

A. Exploring ways to develop the creation of glass.

B. Exporting Murano Glass to many foreign countries.

C. Building art museums to show the beauty of Murano Glass.

D. Creating a special art form to express their philosophies of life.

7. What is the author's attitude to Murano Glass masters' works?

A. Critical. B. Admirable.

C. Cautious. D. Aggressive.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

As teenagers, we should attach great important to reading. Reading can benefit from us teenagers a great deal. Firstly, reading improves our school grades. Secondly, reading helps us expanding our horizons. Thirdly, reading may contribute to finding solutions to their own problems. Finally, reading is a enjoyable experience.

It is strongly suggested that our spare time is made full use of read as much as possible. We teenagers should stay devoted to read what we are interested in. Besides, we should active participate in some activities that are related to reading, what we can not only get our knowledge enriched but also gain a lot of pleasure.

词汇积累

1. predict	*v.* 预测
2. appropriate	*adj.* 适合的
3. mammal	*n.* 哺乳动物
4. be rooted in	根源于……
5. handcrafted	*adj.* 手工的

难句解读

Although any attempt to clone an entire human would raise complex moral issues, the biologist claimed people would soon overcome their concerns if the technique became medically useful.

[分析] 这是一个复合句。although 在句中引导让步状语从句;主句谓语动词 claimed 后接宾语从句;if 引导条件状语从句。

[翻译] 尽管任何克隆人的尝试将会引起复杂的道德问题,但是科学家们声称如果这项技术仅用于医学领域人们就会很快摆脱这种担忧。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. conclude *vt.* & *vi.* 结束；推断出

①conclude { sth. from sth. / from sth. that... } _____

②conclude sth. { with sth. / by doing sth. } _____

③to conclude _____

④come to/reach/draw a conclusion _____

⑤_____ conclusion　总而言之

2. expose *vt.* 暴露；揭露；使曝光；使面临

①expose... _____...　暴露……给……；使……接触……

②expose _____ to...　使自己面临……；使自己暴露于……

③be _____ to　遭受到；(使)接触到

3. challenge *n.* 挑战 *vt.* 向……挑战

①face the challenge _____

②accept/take up a challenge _____

③challenge sb. _____ sth.　向某人挑战某事

④challenge sb. _____ sth.　向某人挑战做某事

⑤_____ *adj.*　具有挑战性的

4. cure *n.* 治愈；痊愈 *vt.* 治愈；治疗

①a cure _____...　针对……的治疗(法)

②cure sb. _____ sth.　治愈某人的疾病/改掉某人的恶习等

5. attend *v.* 照顾；护理；出席；参加

①attend a meeting/a lecture/school _____

②attend (on/upon) sb. _____

③attend _____　处理；对付；接待(顾客)；专心；注意

6. absorb *vt.* 吸收；吸引；使专心；理解

①absorb... _____...　从……中吸收……

②absorb... _____...　把……吸收入……

③absorb _____ in...　专心于；全神贯注于

④_____ *adj.*　全神贯注的

⑤(be) _____ in...　全神贯注于……

7. blame *vt.* 责备；谴责；把……归咎于 *n.* 过失；责备

①blame sb. for sth./doing sth. _____

②blame sth. _____ sb.　把某事归咎于某人

③be to blame (for) _____

④put/lay the blame for sth. on... _____

8. instruct *vt.* 命令；指示；教导

①instruct sb. _____ sth.　命令某人做某事

②instruct sb. _____ (doing) sth.　指导某人(做)某事

③_____ *adj.*　指示性的；有教育意义的

④_____ *n.*　指导；指示；用法说明

9. contribute *vt.* & *vi.* 捐款；贡献；捐助；导致；投稿

①contribute sth. to... _____

②contribute _____　有助于；捐献；导致；投稿

③_____ *n.*　捐献；贡献

④make a contribution/contributions _____　对……做出贡献

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. put forward 提出；将……提前；拨快；提名；推荐

①put _____　把……收拾好；整理；储蓄

②put _____　把……放到一边；储存

③put _____　搭建；张贴；为……提供住宿；举起

④put _____　接通电话；完成

⑤put up _____　容忍；忍受

2. make sense 有意义；有道理；讲得通

①make sense _____　理解；明白

②make _____ sense　没意义

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重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. neither . . . nor . . . “既不……也不……”。

Neither its cause **nor** its cure was understood.

［仿写］ 秋天，既不太热又不太冷。

In autumn, it's _____.

2. every time “每次”，作连词用，引导时间状语从句。

So many thousands of terrified people died **every time** there was an outbreak.

［仿写］ 每次我经过学校，我就想起我的第一个英语老师。

_____, I think of my first English teacher.

3. so . . . that . . . “如此……以至于……”；**that** 引导结果状语从句。

In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was **so** severe **that** more than 500 people died in ten days.

［仿写］ 起初，学英语看上去那么难以至于我甚至还没尝试就想放弃。

At the beginning, learning English seemed _____ I wanted to give up without even trying.

4. suggest 表示“建议”时，其后宾语从句中的谓语动词常常使用“(**should** +) 动词原形”。

To prevent this from happening again, John Snow **suggested** that the source of all the water supplies be examined.

［仿写］ 我的同桌学习累了，我建议他休息一下。

My deskmate was tired with his study and I suggested _____.

5. expect 使用过去完成时，表示“本期望……”。

I **had expected** it to be better.

［仿写］ 我本期望着天气会变得好些，结果却变得更糟糕。

I _____ the weather to be better but it turned out to be worse.

6. “**only** + 状语(从句)”位于句首时后面的主句需用部分倒装。

Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense.

［仿写］ 只有当我们再次研究了这些数据的时候，我们才意识到出了一个错。

_____ that there was a mistake.

7. with 的复合结构在句中作状语。

He placed a fixed sun at the centre of the solar system **with the planets going round it** . . .

［仿写］ 由于小男孩带路，我们很容易找到了这所房子。

_____, we found the house easily.

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. 在历史的长河中，科学家为这个世界做出了巨大的贡献。(make contributions to)

_____

_____

2. 我认为，科学家就是那些在工作中严格要求自己及专注于他们所从事的每件事的人。(be strict in; be absorbed in)

_____

_____

3. 科学家都牢记这么一点：一个理论如果无法帮助世人从不可预料的困境中解脱的话，就不能称之为好理论。(make no sense; be exposed to)

_____

_____

4. 科学家们耗尽一生的心血，只为找到一个这样的理论。(so 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 United Kingdom

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *vi.* 组成;在于;一致
2. _____ *vt.* 澄清;阐明
3. _____ *n.* 矛盾;冲突
4. _____ *adj.* 全国性的;全国范围的
5. _____ *vt.* 完成;达到;实现
6. _____ *adj.* 不愿意(的);不乐意(的)
7. _____ *n.* 便利;方便
8. _____ *adj.* 粗糙的;粗暴的
9. _____ *adv.* 粗略地;粗糙地
10. _____ *vt.* 吸引;引起注意
11. _____ *n.* 收藏品;珍藏;收集
12. _____ *adj.* 令人愉快的;使人高兴的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 由……组成
2. _____ 把……分成
3. _____ 提到;说起
4. _____ 也;还
5. _____ 挣脱(束缚);脱离
6. _____ 为……带来荣誉;值得赞扬;在……名下
7. _____ 为方便起见
8. _____ 省去;遗漏;不考虑

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **find** + 宾语 + 宾语补足语。
   Now when people refer to England _____
   (你就会发现威尔士也是被包括在内的).
2. 谓语动词前面加助动词 **do/does/did**,表示强调。
   To their credit the four countries _____
   (的确在某些领域共同合作)...
3. **It is a pity that ...** "令人遗憾的是……"。
   _____(可惜的是)the industrial cities built in the nineteenth century do not attract visitors.
4. **keep/make** + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(形容词)。
   You must _____(留心观察)if you are going to _____
   (使你的英国之行愉快且值得).

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. Explains the differences in the four countries.
2. Para. 2 B. Explains how the UK came into being.
3. Para. 3 C. Explains how England is divided into three zones.
4. Para. 4 D. Introduces the topic to the readers.
5. Paras. 5&6 E. Explains the importance of London as a cultural and political centre in the UK.

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

1. When were England and Wales linked to Scotland?
   A. In the 13th century AD.
   B. When Great Britain was formed.
   C. When the southern Ireland formed its own government.
   D. When King James became King of England and Wales.
2. Where do you have to go if you want to find more about British history and culture?
   A. Industrial cities.
   B. Older but smaller towns first built by the Romans.
   C. The Midlands of England.
   D. The North of England.
3. Which invaders influenced London's language most?
   A. Anglo-Saxons. B. Romans.
   C. Normans. D. Vikings.
4. From the passage, we know that _____.
   A. all the four countries share the same educational system
   B. the Romans came to England before the Anglo-Saxons
   C. it was easy for Northern Ireland to join England, Scotland and Wales
   D. most of the industries are in the South of England
5. How many countries does the UK consist of?
   A. Two. B. Three.
   C. Four. D. Five.

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Finally the English government tried in the early twentieth century to form the United Kingdom by getting Ireland connected in the same peaceful way.

句式分析

这是一个简单句。在固定搭配 try to 中间插入时间状语 in the early twentieth century;介词短语 by getting Ireland connected in the same peaceful way 在句中作方式状语;其中 getting 后接复合宾语,过去分词 connected 作 Ireland 的宾语补足语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. So only Northern Ireland joined with England, Wales and Scotland to become the United Kingdom and this was shown to the world in a new flag called the Union Jack.

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句式分析

第二个 and 连接两个并列分句。第一分句中 to become the United Kingdom 是结果状语，表示北爱尔兰加入之后的结果。第二分句中过去分词短语 called the Union Jack 作后置定语，修饰 a new flag。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. It has the oldest port built by the Romans in the first century AD, the oldest building begun by the Anglo-Saxons in the 1060s and the oldest castle constructed by later Norman rulers in 1066.

句式分析

这是一个较为复杂的简单句。动词 has 后接三个宾语：the oldest port；the oldest building；the oldest castle；每个宾语都跟有一个过去分词短语作后置定语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. You must keep your eyes open if you are going to make your trip to the United Kingdom enjoyable and worthwhile.

句式分析

You must keep your eyes open ——→主句
keep+ 宾语 + 宾补 (*adj.*)

——————→if 引导的条件状语从句
if you are going to make your trip...enjoyable and worthwhile.
make+ 宾语 + 宾补 (*adj.*)

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Ireland has had a very difficult history. The problems started in the 16th century when English rulers tried to conquer (征服) Ireland. For hundreds of years, the Irish people fought against the English. Finally, in 1921, the British government was forced to give independence to the south of Ireland. The result is that today there are two "Irelands". Northern Ireland, in the north, is part of the United Kingdom. The Republic of Ireland, in the south, is an independent country.

In the 1840s the main crop, potatoes, was affected by disease and about 750,000 people died of hunger. This, and a shortage (短缺) of work, forced many people to leave Ireland and live in the USA, the UK, Australia and Canada. As a result of these problems, the population fell from 8.2 million in 1841 to 6.6 million in 1851.

For many years, the majority of Irish people earned their living as farmers. Today, many people still work on the land but more and more people are moving to the cities to work in factories and offices. Life in the cities is very different from life in the countryside, where things move at a quieter and slower pace.

The Irish are famous for being warm-hearted and friendly. Oscar Wilde, a famous Irish writer, once said that the Irish were "the greatest talkers since the Greeks". Since independence, Ireland has revived (复兴) its own culture of music, language, literature and singing. Different areas have different styles of old Irish songs which are sung without instruments. Other kinds of Irish music use many different instruments such as the violin, whistles, etc.

1. What does the author tell us in Paragraph 1?
   A. How the Irish fought against the English.
   B. How Ireland gained independence.
   C. How English rulers tried to conquer Ireland.
   D. How two "Irelands" came into being.
2. We learn from the text that in Ireland _____.
   A. food shortages in the 1840s led to a decline in population
   B. people are moving to the cities for lack of work in the countryside
   C. it is harder to make a living as a farmer than as a factory worker
   D. different kinds of old Irish songs are all sung with instruments
3. The last paragraph is mainly about _____.
   A. the Irish character
   B. Irish culture
   C. Irish musical instruments
   D. a famous Irish writer
4. What can be the best title for the text?
   A. Life in Ireland
   B. A Very Difficult History
   C. Ireland, Past and Present
   D. The Independence of Ireland

B

"BANG!" the door caused a reverberation(回声). It was just standing there, with Father standing on one side, and me on the other side.

We were both in great anger. "Never set foot in this house again!" Father stormed. With tears welling up in my eyes, I rushed out and ran along the street. I wandered aimlessly.

A young father who held a child in his arms walked past me. I felt as if I had seen my childhood from another space: happy and carefree.

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But now... I don't know whether it is because I have grown up or because Father is getting old. We differ in our ways of thinking. It feels like there is an iron door between us.

My heart was frozen on this hot summer night. As I walked on, there were fewer and fewer people on the streets, until I had only the street lights to keep me company. When I finally reached the high-rise apartment block in which I lived, I saw that the light was still on.

I thought to myself: "Is Father waiting for me, or is he still angry with me?"

In fact, it was nothing. Perhaps, Father was throwing away some of his old stamps. Perhaps he thought they were useless. I never had the courage to tell him that I liked collecting stamps.

All the lights were off except Father's.

Father was always like this. Maybe he didn't know how to express himself. After shouting at me, he never showed any mercy or any moments of regret.

This was how he always was. He has been a leader for so long that telling everyone else what to do has become his second nature.

The light was still on. With the key in my hand, I was as nervous as I had never been. At last, I decided to open the door. As I opened the door, tears ran down my cheeks. I realized that the iron door that I had imagined between us did not exist at all. Love—it's second to none.

5. Which of the following can replace the underlined part in Paragraph 2?

A. Shouted in relief.　　B. Burst into anger.

C. Burst out crying.　　D. Fell into sadness.

6. What does the "iron door between us" actually refer to?

A. Their misunderstandings.

B. Their different characters.

C. Their ways of thinking.

D. The father's rudeness.

7. In the author's eyes, which of the following can be used to describe his father?

A. Inconsiderate.　　B. Indifferent.

C. Stubborn.　　D. Uninterested.

8. What actually contributed to the opening of the door in the end?

A. The son's giving in to his father.

B. The regret undertaken by the son.

C. The affection between the father and the son.

D. The light that was on until late in the night.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

If you are really interested in music, you've probably heard of the Bestival Music Festival. It 1. _____ (take) place every September on the Isle of Wight, the UK. As it is at the end of summer, people think it's their last chance 2. _____ (have) fun before going back to boring work.

In order to get to the campsite of the Bestival, you have to take a boat called ferry,3. _____ is always crowded with happy festival lovers. After you arrive at the campsite, you can put 4. _____ your tent. There people talk with each other 5. _____ (open).

The festival lasts four days. During that time, you forget all your 6. _____ (worry) and problems, just like living in a dream. And you'll find 7. _____ really hard to come back to "reality" after that.

I took part in the Bestival with my friends last year. It was so exciting and we all lost 8. _____ (we) in the beautiful music. *We Are Family* 9. _____ (sing) by Sister Sledge was my favorite. I'm really looking forward to 10. _____ (join) in it for a second time.

词汇积累

1. majority	*n.* 大多数
2. instrument	*n.* 器具
3. whistle	*n.* 哨子
4. set foot in	踏入
5. well	*v.* 涌动

难句解读

Life in the cities is very different from life in the countryside, where things move at a quieter and slower pace.

[分析]　这是一个复合句。where 在句中引导定语从句，修饰先行词"countryside"。

[翻译]　城市里的生活和乡下生活有着很大的不同，在乡下一切都更平静，节奏更缓慢。

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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. _____ (极为激动) at the good news, she couldn't say a word.
2. The beauty of Mountain Tai is beyond _____ (描述;描写).
3. We spent the days _____ (观光) and the evenings sitting in the bars drinking the local wine.
4. He _____ (折叠) the map up and put it in his pocket.
5. Pygmalion made a stone _____ (雕像) of a beautiful woman.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. She likes to have _____ quarrel with neighbors about little things.
2. Chemicals in the body break _____ our food into useful substances.
3. It _____ (arrange) that we had to have supper at the airport.
4. Though computers can do a lot of work man can't do, they can't completely take the place _____ human beings.
5. It is a delight _____ (see) you so fit and healthy.
6. Some stars' fame is not consistent _____ their behavior, which often lets the fans down.
7. _____ (lose) in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.
8. This problem may lead to more serious ones if _____ (leave) unsolved.
9. There is a _____ (possible) that the company will suffer a great loss this month.
10. Once upon a time, there _____ (live) an old man at the foot of the hill.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. To my delighted, the first prize came to me.

_____

2. He was thrilling about being asked to deliver a speech.

_____

3. Every evening after dinner, if not tiring from work, I will spend some time walking my dog.

_____

4. —Is there any possibility what you could pick me up at the airport?
—No problem.

_____

5. The twins are so like; it's difficult to tell the difference.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

China has been the birthplace of many of the world's greatest inventions. It was, for example, the first country to produce paper money. Before the invention of paper money and coins, people used many different kinds of things for buying and selling. __1__ This exchange of goods and services for other goods and services is called bartering.

__2__ In 1200 BC, people in China began to use shells (贝壳) as money. Usually the shells used as money were very small. This made it easier for people to carry money over long distances, and allowed for trade to develop between different parts of the country.

In the years which followed this invention, many other countries around the world began to do the same. __3__

The next development was in 1000 BC, when China started making bronze and copper shells. It wasn't long before the Chinese made round coins out of metal. __4__ By 500 BC, metal coins had begun to appear in countries like Persia and Greece, and later in the Roman Empire.

About 1,000 years later, leather was used as money in China, and in 806 AD, the first paper banknotes were produced by the Chinese people. __5__

A. People also began collecting foreign coins as souvenirs.
B. However, as economies developed, such exchanges became impractical.
C. It was still many years before paper currency appeared in Europe.
D. They also used tiny shells as money for buying and selling.
E. As time went by, trade between countries increased.

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F. During that time, for example, buying a chicken might cost several potatoes.

G. The very first coins often had holes in them so that people could string them together.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

After living near Madrid for a year as an au pair(以帮做家务事等换取食宿的人) three years ago, it was nice to __1__ this weekend. I felt like I was at home and thought how __2__ one can be to feel like this in a place that isn't __3__ your home. I now refer to this town as one of my "homes from home" and have learnt how home is where your __4__ is.

A lot of people get homesick and it is a very __5__ feeling when away from __6__ ones and home comforts. __7__, I have learnt that you can feel at home when you are __8__ in that place with people who __9__ you. Through simply embracing every moment, __10__ friends and enjoying a new __11__, you can feel settled in a short amount of time. I did exactly this when moving to Spain for the first time, as positive thoughts tend to bring positive experiences. Luckily enough, I was __12__ with a host family that were very __13__, which helped to ease the process of feeling happy and settled. I now love visiting when I can to see how the children grow up and feel very blessed by being able to __14__ this.

Yet again, I am living in Spain on my year abroad, but this time with students and not a(n) __15__, in a different region. Nonetheless, the process of __16__ has been easier, as I feel __17__ the Spanish culture already. Of course when moving away from home you have to __18__ many things that are different in comparison to what you call home. However, this is the __19__ of travelling, exploring and __20__ yourself and a new place. A new place that one day you might be able to call your home too.

1. A. leave　B. plan　C. move　D. visit
2. A. proud　B. lucky　C. popular　D. real
3. A. finally　B. possibly　C. completely　D. necessarily
4. A. belief　B. dream　C. heart　D. job
5. A. normal　B. unique　C. strong　D. uneasy
6. A. similar　B. unusual　C. loved　D. respected
7. A. However　B. Therefore　C. Instead　D. Otherwise
8. A. free　B. powerful　C. available　D. comfortable
9. A. care for　B. look for　C. ask for　D. wait for
10. A. missing　B. making　C. choosing　D. aiding
11. A. idea　B. culture　C. home　D. chance
12. A. chatting　B. playing　C. living　D. dealing
13. A. wise　B. honest　C. successful　D. friendly
14. A. change　B. experience　C. support　D. improve
15. A. teacher　B. roommate　C. family　D. organization
16. A. going on　B. turning around　C. stepping forward　D. settling in
17. A. accustomed to　B. excited at　C. satisfied with　D. interested in
18. A. give up　B. start with　C. adapt to　D. carry out
19. A. role　B. secret　C. delight　D. symbol
20. A. helping　B. discovering　C. enjoying　D. controlling

词汇积累

1. exchange	*n.* 交换
2. bronze	*n.* 青铜
3. leather	*n.* 皮革
4. homesick	*adj.* 想家的
5. embrace	*v.* 包围;拥抱

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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. The manager was satisfied to see many new products _____ (develop) after great effort.
2. With the couple _____ (work) in a nearby town, the house seems pretty empty most of the time.
3. In the job interviews, job applicants often find themselves _____ (ask) unexpected questions, some very difficult to answer.
4. —Do you think you could get this package _____ (mail) for me, please?
   —No problem!
5. With the work _____ (finish), they went to the seaside for a holiday.
6. I've heard it _____ (say) that Elizabeth is a tough business woman.
7. The police promised that they would keep the relatives of the victim _____ (inform) of everything about the investigation.
8. He's a good watch repairer and can get the clock _____ (go) again.
9. The girl answered the question in such a low voice that she couldn't make herself _____ (hear) by others.
10. Don't leave that man over there _____ (wait) outside and show him in now.

Ⅱ. 完成句子

1. 网络使我们在家就能了解最新的新闻,而且也为我们提供娱乐,难怪它在全球那么受欢迎。
   The Internet keeps _____ the latest news and also provides entertainment in the house. It is no wonder that it's so popular worldwide.
2. 如果你想让自己被尊重,你必须首先尊重自己。
   If you want to make _____, you are above all to respect yourself.
3. 无论我们到哪里,都会看到这种产品在做广告。
   Wherever we go, we will see _____.
4. 现在,越来越多的人喜欢在淘宝网上"淘"东西,然后让快递公司邮寄。
   Nowadays, more and more people like to hunt for what they want at *www. taobao. com* and _____ by the express company.
5. 由于准备好了所有的课程,彼得放松上床睡觉了。
   With _____, Peter went to bed, relaxed.

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Londoners are great readers. They buy large numbers of newspapers, magazines and books—especially paperbacks (平装书), which are still cheap in spite of ever-increasing rises in the costs of printing. They still continue to buy "proper" books, too, printed on good paper.

There are many streets in London containing shops which specialize in book-selling. Perhaps the best known of these is Charing Cross Road in the very heart of London. Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes are to be found, from the celebrated one which is said to be "the biggest bookshop in the world" to the tiny, dusty little places which seem to have been left over from Dickens' time. Some of these shops stock, or will make efforts to get, any kind of book, but many of them specialize in second-hand books, in art books, in foreign books, in books on economics, politics or any other subjects about which books may be written. One shop in this area specializes only in books about ballet.

Although it may be the most convenient place for Londoners to buy books, Charing Cross Road is not the cheapest. For really cheap second-hand books, collectors must venture off the beaten track, to Farringdon Road, in the East Central district of London. Here there is nothing so impressive as bookshops. The booksellers come along each morning and put lots of books onto small hand-carts (手推车) which line the streets. The collectors, some professionals and some amateurs (业余爱好者) who have been waiting for them, run quickly towards the books. In places like this one can still, occasionally, pick up for a few pence an old book that may be worth many pounds.

1. The first sentence in this passage "Londoners are great readers." means that _____.
   A. Londoners are great because they read a lot
   B. there are a great number of readers in London
   C. Londoners are readers who read only great books
   D. Londoners read a lot
2. According to this passage, Charing Cross Road _____.
   A. is in the suburbs of London
   B. is famous for its bookshops
   C. contains various kinds of shops
   D. is the busiest street in London
3. In this passage, what does the underlined part "venture off the beaten track" mean?

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A. Buy books in a most busy street.
B. Move away from a busy street.
C. Waste time looking for books.
D. Take a risk of losing one's life.

4. The best topic for this passage is "_____".
A. bookshops in London
B. the biggest bookshop in the world
C. Charing Cross Road
D. buying books in London

B

Working up a credit score for Walter Cavanagh has got to be a mathematical nightmare—the man has nearly 1, 500 valid credit cards to his name and holds the Guinness Record for the most credit cards. Mr. Plastic Fantastic—a title given to him by Guinness World Records—is also the proud owner of the world's longest wallet, which can hold about 800 cards. But he uses it only to carry a few cards, while the rest are safely kept in bank safe—deposit boxes.

Cavanagh started collecting credit cards in the late 1960s. "One of my best friends and I made a silly bet: the guy who could collect the most credit cards by the end of the year would win dinner," he said. "I got 143 cards by the end of the year, and my friend gathered 138." After winning that bet, Cavanagh decided to simply keep going with his unusual collection. He got credit cards from gas stations, airlines, bars, and even ice cream stores.

If there's one card missing from Cavanagh's collection, it's that from the Newberry Company. They repulsed his application for a card in the early 1970s, even though he'd collected over 100 by then. They said he had too much credit. Therefore, so far he hasn't had a Newberry card in his collection.

Cavanagh hasn't stopped applying for new cards—he's held the Guinness Record since 1971 and has no intention of letting go of it. He copies whole pages from a U.S. directory of businesses and keeps sending applications. If he receives a rejection, he writes back to the company explaining his goal and ambition. But he doesn't count useless cards in his total collection.

Thanks to all the cards to his name, Cavanagh has access to about $1.7 million at any moment. Despite this privilege, he has managed to maintain an excellent credit score.

The 72-year-old retired financial planner and credit expert has only one piece of advice to share: "Never use a card to buy anything you can't pay off in a couple of months. If you don't have the discipline, you shouldn't have the cards."

5. Cavanagh began to collect credit cards when he _____.
A. owned a very long wallet
B. made a bet with his friend
C. wanted to create a Guinness Record
D. was treated to dinner by his friend

6. What does the underlined word "repulsed" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Rejected.　　B. Recalled.
C. Repeated.　　D. Recognized.

7. What do the underlined words "the discipline" in the last paragraph probably refer to?
A. Having many cards to your own name.
B. Buying things by card and paying off in time.
C. Managing to own more privileges for your card.
D. Using a card to buy things as many times as possible.

8. What do we know about Cavanagh's cards?
A. Some of them are useless.
B. They are safely kept in his long wallet.
C. They have brought him fame and privilege.
D. Fewer new cards are added to his collections.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Green,

I am writing to express my thank for your help when I was in New York. It was very kind for you to offer me a comfortable but clean room in your house. I liked delicious food cooked by Mrs. Green, that made my journey more unforgettable. Hopeful I will have the chance to taste them again in the future. In addition to, I really appreciate your practiced oral English with me. I had made great progress in my spoken English.

I really hope you can come to China for a visit when it is convenient for you.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

词汇积累

1. second-hand	*adj*. 二手的
2. impressive	*adj*. 印象深刻的
3. professional	*adj*. 职业的
4. nightmare	*n*. 噩梦;梦魇
5. the Guinness Record	吉尼斯纪录

难句解读

Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes are to be found, from the celebrated one which is said to be "the biggest bookshop in the world" to the tiny, dusty little places which seem to have been left over from Dickens' time.

[**分析**]　这是一个复合句。介词短语 from... to... 在主句中作状语;两个 which 引导定语从句,分别修饰先行词"the celebrated one"和"places"。

[**翻译**]　这里可以找到各种类型、各种规模的书店,从据说是世界上最好的书店到很小的脏乱的小书店,这些小书店看上去好像是从狄更斯时代遗留下来的。

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Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. delight *n.* 快乐;高兴;喜悦 *vt.* & *vi.* (使)高兴;(使)欣喜

①delight sb. _____ sth. 用某物使某人高兴

②delight _____ (doing) sth. 以(做)某事为乐

③take (great) delight _____ 以……为乐

④_____ delight 高兴地;愉快地

⑤_____ one's delight 使某人高兴的是

⑥_____ *adj.* 高兴的;欣喜的

⑦be delighted at/with/by _____

⑧be delighted to do/in doing sth. _____

2. convenience *n.* 便利;方便;便利的事物;便利设施

①_____ convenience 为了方便起见

②_____ one's convenience 在某人方便的时候

③_____ *adj.* 方便的;便利的

④It is convenient for sb. to do sth. _____

3. attract *vt.* 吸引;引起注意

①attract one's attention/ mind _____

②attract sb. to sth. _____

③_____ *n.* 吸引;有吸引力的地方

④a tourist attraction _____

⑤_____ *adj.* 有吸引力的

4. arrange *vt.* 筹备;安排;整理

①arrange sth. _____ sb. 为某人安排某事

②arrange to do sth. _____

③arrange _____ sb. to do sth. 安排某人做某事

④arrange that. . . _____

⑤_____ *n.* 布置;整理;安排

⑥make arrangements _____ 安排好……

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. consist of 由……组成

①consist _____ 存在于;在于

②consist _____ 与……一致/相符

③_____ *adj.* 相容的;一致的

④be consistent _____ 和……一致/相符

2. break down 机器出故障/破损;破坏;(谈判、希望、计划等)失败;破裂;化学(分解);(身体)垮掉;崩溃

①break _____ 断开;折断;中断

②break _____ 打断;插嘴;闯入

③break _____ 闯入

④break _____ (战争、火灾等)爆发

⑤break _____ 分散;拆散;驱散;(关系等)破裂

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语。

Now when people refer to England you **find Wales included** as well.

[**仿写**] 我们转过身,发现一个小女孩在湖中挣扎,大声呼救。

We turned around and _____ in the lake, crying for help.

2. 谓语动词前面加助动词 do/does/did,表示强调。

To their credit the four countries **do work** together in some areas . . .

[**仿写**] 他们每个人确实有不同的爱好,但他们合作得很好。

They each _____, but they cooperate well.

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3. It is a pity that . . . “令人遗憾的是……”。

It is a pity that the industrial cities built in the nineteenth century do not attract visitors.

［**仿写**］　很遗憾,我昨天没能见到你。

_____ I missed seeing you yesterday.

4. keep/make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(形容词)。

You must **keep your eyes open** if you are going to **make your trip** to the United Kingdom **enjoyable and worthwhile.**

［**仿写**］　保持环境清洁无污染是让人们生活健康的关键一步。

_____ and free of pollution is the key step to make life healthy.

5. 过去分词短语作原因状语。

Worried about the time available, Zhang Pingyu had made a list of the sites she wanted to see in London.

［**仿写**］　面对这么多要学的新东西,我会感到恐惧,不知道该做什么。

_____, I was overcome by fear and was at a loss what to do.

6. 状语从句的省略。

It looked splendid **when first built**!

［**仿写**］　另外,或许最使你感兴趣的是,考试时我真的紧张烦躁。

In addition, what may interest you most is that I am really nervous and upset _____.

7. It seemed strange that . . .

It seemed strange that the man who had developed communism should have lived and died in London.

［**仿写**］　似乎很奇怪的是,格林先生竟然在讨论中没作任何评论。

_____ Mr. Green should have made no remark in the discussion.

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. 没有其他博物馆能够取代大英博物馆,一个全世界游客神往的地方。(take the place of; attraction)

_____

_____

2. 大英博物馆包括九个展厅,其中一个就是中国展厅。(consist of)

_____

_____

3. 你可能会觉得奇怪,英国居然可以从中国拿去那么多珍贵的东西。(it may seem strange that . . .)

_____

_____

4. 游览大英博物馆,你最好列一个单子,以免错过有价值的东西。(make a list of; leave out)

_____

_____

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 Life in the future

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____	*n.*	方面;层面
2. _____	*n.*	指导;向导;导游
	vt.	指引;指导
3. _____	*vt.*	容忍;忍受
4. _____	*vt.* & *vi.*	缺乏;没有
	n.	缺乏;短缺的东西
5. _____	*n.*	调整;调节
6. _____	*vi.* & *vt.*	按;压;逼迫
	n.	按;压;印刷;新闻
7. _____	*vt.*	系牢;扎牢
8. _____	*vt.* & *vi.*	(使)闪光;(使)闪现
9. _____	*n.*	开关;转换
	vt.	转换
10. _____	*adj.*	时常发生的;连续不断的
11. _____	*adv.*	不断地
12. _____	*adj.*	在前的;早先的
13. _____	*adj.*	周围的
14. _____	*n.*	周围的事物;环境

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____	拿起;接受;开始;继续
2. _____	结果;因此
3. _____	患有(疾病等);为……受苦
4. _____	与……相似
5. _____	……方面的短缺
6. _____	立刻
7. _____	(困境后)恢复;完全复原
8. _____	看不见……
9. _____	朝四面八方
10. _____	打扫;横扫
11. _____	为……提供……
12. _____	(快捷而悄声地)移动;溜进……

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. 主语 + **be** + **adj.** + **to do**

   At first my new surroundings _____ (难以忍受).

2. **as though/if** 意为“好像”,引导方式状语从句。

   The air seemed thin, _____ _____ (好像在混合气体中剩下的氧气很少).

3. **There be** + 名词/代词 + 非谓语动词

   Just relax, since _____ (按时间表我们今天没有任何计划).

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skim the text and choose the best answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
   A. how Li Qiang was transported to the future
   B. how Li Qiang got to the future and his first impression of it
   C. what the life was like in the future
   D. the introduction of the “Future Tours” company

2. Which of the following is the RIGHT order according to the text?
   a. Li Qiang visited a strange-looking house and had a good rest in it.
   b. They climbed into the time capsule through a small opening.
   c. Hit by a lack of fresh air, Li Qiang had a headache.
   d. Wang Ping gave Li Qiang some green tablets before the time travel trip.
   e. Li Qiang had a “time lag” flashback and realized that he had been transported into the future of what was still his hometown.
   f. Li Qiang followed Wang Ping to collect a hovering carriage driven by computer.
   A. d – b – c – f – e – a B. a – b – d – e – f – c
   C. b – d – c – f – e – a D. d – c – b – e – f – a

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

1. What does “time lag” mean according to the author?
   A. It is quite different from “jet lag”.
   B. It is what you get when you are flying on a plane.
   C. It means you keep thinking of the things you may experience in the future.
   D. It means you keep getting flashbacks from your previous time period.

2. When and where did this story happen?
   A. It happened in outer space in the future.
   B. It happened on the earth in the future.
   C. It happened in outer space at the present time.
   D. It happened on the earth at the present time.

3. How did the system work?
   A. Oxygen was provided by a group of machines.
   B. Oxygen was provided by some chemicals.
   C. Oxygen was provided by some green leaves.
   D. Oxygen was made from some chemical materials.

4. Where did Li Qiang lose sight of Wang Ping?
   A. In a hotel capsule. B. In a room.
   C. In a large market. D. In a hovering carriage.

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5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
   A. the air quality would not be so good in the public areas in the future
   B. everyone would have to put on a mask when they went outside in the future
   C. the writer had been transported into another city
   D. the writer felt uncomfortable for a long time after finishing the journey

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. This is similar to the "jet lag" you get from flying, but it seems you keep getting flashbacks from your previous time period.

句式分析

This is similar to the"jet lag"(you get from flying) , but it seems
(you get from flying)：定语从句修饰the "jet lag"
(you get from flying) , but it seems：第一分句
(you keep getting flashbacks from your previous time period)：表语从句
(you keep getting flashbacks from your previous time period).：第二分句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. I can still remember the moment when the space stewardess called us all to the capsule and we climbed in through a small opening.

句式分析

when 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 the moment，在定语从句中含有 and 连接的并列句。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. However, I lost sight of Wang Ping when we reached what looked like a large market because of too many carriages flying by in all directions.

句式分析

However, I lost sight of Wang Ping：主干句
when we reached：when 引导时间状语从句
what looked like a large market：what 引导宾语从句
because of too many carriages：介词短语作状语
flying by in all drections：现在分词短语作定语，修饰 carriages

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. I realized that I had been transported into the future of what was still my hometown!

句式分析

I realized that I ... future of what ... my hometown!
of 后接宾语从句
that 引导宾语从句
主语 + 谓语动词 + 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

These are some ideas that some people came up with about what the life will be like in the year 2500.

We will have established a base on the moon. School kids can take field trips to the moon weekly. We will have found cures（疗法）for AIDS and cancer. The war will have ended and peace flows freely through the land. Kids will learn more and be smarter than ever before! History will be the main subject at school. Cafeteria（自助餐厅）food will be delicious! You just walk up to a machine, stick out your tongue, and it will scan your taste buds（味蕾）to see what you want to eat.

—Kristen

Here I am in the wonderful year of 2500 and life is so easy. I work in a pet store and it is so hard! I have to wake up at midnight every day and fly my car to the store. It takes so long to get there. It takes me 20 seconds to get to the store in Mississippi from my home in Florida! At work, I have to push 5 buttons and then I go home. It takes 2 seconds and that is like forever.

—Morgan

In the year 2500, I think we will have invented cars that run on things we don't need like garbage. Tail gas will smell like whatever you like such as chocolate. I also predict that buildings will be able to go into a different dimension（维）so your car won't hit them. The cars in 2500 don't fly, for we haven't got that technology yet, but they can hover（盘旋）up to seven feet. These cars are made for speed!

—Carly

Instead of cars, we may have hovering devices that float around. We could also have electric cars instead of gas-powered cars. Food might be more healthy. What I believe is that the environment will change the most. The environmental changes will also determine many other changes. If more people try to help the environment, then perhaps in 2500 we will have more forests and wildlife. If people won't help the environment, then we will have no forests and little wildlife left.

—Roberta

1. According to Kristen, what will happen in 2500?
   A. English will be the main subject at school.
   B. Students can go to the moon every week.
   C. Cafeteria will replace other restaurants.
   D. AIDS and cancer will disappear.
2. Morgan thinks his work in the pet store is _____.
   A. difficult　　B. meaningless
   C. important　　D. easy

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3. Who mainly tells the reader of the cars in 2500?
A. Kristen. B. Morgan.
C. Carly. D. Roberta.
4. Roberta thinks that in 2500 _____.
A. the environment will have changed a lot
B. there will be more wildlife and forests
C. the environment will be seriously damaged
D. cars will run on solar power and electricity

B

Some people are pessimistic (悲观的) when they think about the future. They say that, a hundred years from now, we will have used most of the earth's resources. We will have polluted our seas badly, and be unable to eat fish from them. We will have made the air so dirty that we will need to wear masks. The world's population will have doubled, and we will have used all the countryside for housing; there will be no farmland left.

Other people believe that man adapts very easily. They have a different idea of the future. How, in their views, will people be living in a hundred years' time?

One architect (建筑师) believes that man will move off the land. He suggests that the city of the future will be a huge, pyramid-shaped (金字塔形的) building, which will be floating on the surface of the sea. About 5,000 families will be living there, and the building will contain shops and schools as well as homes. By living on the sea, we will give farmers more land to grow crops.

As for oil, people will no longer need it: we will be heating our homes with power from the sun. And we will not be short of minerals, because there are plenty under our oceans. At the moment, we do not have the technology to get them out. But, in a hundred years' time, the optimists say, the new sea cities will be using these resources.

What will be in the shops in the year 3000? What will people be wearing? How will people be traveling?

Scientists who make predictions about the future suggest that, by the year 3000, shops will no longer exist. Computers will have replaced them; and people will order goods from home.

People will be wearing very light, thin clothes. By this time, scientists will have invented a fabric (织物) that keeps us cool in hot weather and warm in cold weather.

As for travel, the experts say that most people will be using public transport. Electric cars will be traveling through the streets day and night. Anybody will be able to stop one and use it.

What an interesting picture! Unfortunately, we will not be there to see if these predictions come true.

5. Pessimists believe that in the future _____.
A. the seas and oceans will be full of houses
B. we'll have used up all the resources
C. we will not have enough fish to eat from the seas
D. we will have polluted the air so badly that it will be impossible for us to breathe
6. Optimists suggest that in the future _____.
A. all the land will be too polluted to be cropped on
B. pyramids will be most commonly-used houses
C. people will be using the power from the sun instead of oil
D. we will be short of materials even though we get them from under the oceans
7. Scientists have made the predictions EXCEPT _____.
A. electric cars will be going along the streets continuously
B. the resources under the oceans will never be used up
C. people will order goods from home
D. people won't suffer from cold any longer

Ⅱ. 语法填空

(2018·全国卷Ⅰ)

According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years 1. _____ (long) than non-runners. You don't have to run fast or for long 2. _____ (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of 3. _____ (die) early by running.

While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it 4. _____ (be) more effective at lengthening life 5. _____ walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 6. _____ showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all 7. _____ (cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise... it's probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to 8. _____ (strength) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always 9. _____ (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give 10. _____ a try.

词汇积累

1. establish	*v.* 建立
2. stick out	伸出
3. technology	*n.* 技术
4. adapt	*v.* 适应
5. be short of	短缺

难句解读

He suggests that the city of the future will be a huge, pyramid-shaped (金字塔形的) building, which will be floating on the surface of the sea.

[**分析**] 这是一个复合句。that 引导宾语从句;which 引导定语从句,修饰先行词"building"。

[**翻译**] 他说未来的城市将是巨大的金字塔形状的建筑物,这种建筑物会漂浮在海洋的表面。

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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. Learning English requires a lot of _____ (动机); otherwise, one will lose interest in it.
2. Jane was soon _____ (吞没) up in the crowd.
3. A tall building was put up where there used to be a _____ (沙漠).
4. He is a _____ (代表) of a large steel company.
5. With the government's aid, those affected by the earthquake have moved to the new _____ (定居点).
6. A new series of simple English reading _____ (材料) for middle school students has come out this year.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The car slowed _____ at the turning, so I speeded _____ to catch up with it.
2. _____ instant the president declared the celebration open, the crowd cheered.
3. He is addicted to computer games, and that is _____ he has to drop out of school.
4. It was greedy _____ them to eat up all the candy.
5. The haze (雾霾) happens so frequently that we are greedy _____ (enjoy) the sunshine whenever possible.
6. Hearing the dog barking fiercely, _____ fled the thief.
7. How did the accident come about since he drove at a speed _____ sixty miles per hour?
8. There is little doubt that _____ (recycle) is good for the environment.
9. It's bad manners to stare _____ others for a long time.
10. _____ (absorb) by the beauty of Zhangjiajie, she wanted to visit it again the next year.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. The train picked speed and soon disappeared in my line of sight.

_____

2. It is so greedy for you to leave none of the cake for everyone else.

_____

3. Instant the hero turned up at the meeting, the audience applauded.

_____

4. The reason why he was absent from the meeting was because he was delayed by the accident.

_____

5. They are broadening the bridge to speed the flow of traffic.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

One of my earliest memories was watching my mom talk on our old phone. I was fascinated that she could talk to someone who wasn't actually in the room with her. __1__ I was wondering how she managed to talk with someone she couldn't see.

__2__ Later, we had mobile phones that could be carried around the room. Then came computers and smart phones. These days I can send an e-mail around the world in a second. My daughter's smart phone has a hundred apps and a dozen social media accounts. She stores all of her information in a mysterious place known as "the cloud", where she can take it out at any time. It seems that we are more connected in this world than ever before.

__3__ Few take the time to talk face to face. Instead of looking into the eyes of our loved ones, we stare at our screens. It seems as if the most connected generations are also the loneliest.

Don't let technology take our time and ruin our life. Make the time to meet, to pray and to communicate with each other. Take a walk on the beach with a friend. Have a long conversation with the phones off and the hearts on. __4__

Remember that we are here to love each other, help each other and make this world a better place. __5__ But when it can't, turn it off.

A. That was a long time ago.

B. Connect offline as well as online.

C. Smart phones have both advantages and disadvantages.

D. We should communicate with each other with phones off.

E. When your technology can help to do these things, then use it.

F. However, what bothers me is that we rarely associate with each other nowadays.

G. When she left the room, I slowly walked over to the phone and stared at it for a while.

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Ⅱ. 完形填空

Recently we carried out a survey of 1,000 people from different countries to find out what they think __1__ will be like in the future. The results clearly show both our __2__ and fears.

The survey suggests that __3__—one of the most important human relationships—will change greatly. People will make friends through the Internet. Computers will become really __4__ by 2050. Even now, some people describe them as their best friends! Others, __5__, say that we will become much more isolated (孤立的) from each other __6__ we will have little real human communication.

Education will __7__ a lot too. As more and more children will be using computers in schools, certain __8__, such as mental arithmetic (心算), won't be necessary. Even writing by hand will have become a thing of the __9__.

According to the survey, home life will be __10__. Most people believe that by 2050 robots will be doing the housework and we will be eating __11__ food. A lot of people think that we might only cook for fun in the future. Space exploration will become increasingly __12__. Fifty percent of the people we talked to __13__ that man will regularly visit Mars.

Pollution is something that seems to __14__ many people. Some fear that it will __15__ to get worse, and that our planet will become __16__ to live on. Others even __17__ that one day we'll have to pay for clean air.

__18__, people seem to be quite optimistic about genetic engineering (遗传工程学), as they think scientists will use it to __19__ diseases like cancer and AIDS.

No matter how dark or bright it may seem, it is up to us to __20__ our planet and try to make it a better place.

1. A. education　B. space　C. nature　D. life
2. A. tears　B. hopes　C. rights　D. plans
3. A. marriage　B. leadership　C. friendship　D. neighborhood
4. A. private　B. perfect　C. necessary　D. expensive
5. A. however　B. instead　C. anyhow　D. therefore
6. A. until　B. unless　C. because　D. although
7. A. provide　B. complete　C. receive　D. change
8. A. facts　B. abilities　C. goals　D. thoughts
9. A. end　B. past　C. moment　D. future
10. A. busier　B. safer　C. easier　D. sadder
11. A. unhealthy　B. frozen　C. over-cooked　D. ready-made
12. A. famous　B. cheap　C. popular　D. difficult
13. A. doubt　B. believe　C. remember　D. warn
14. A. confuse　B. frighten　C. satisfy　D. worry
15. A. stop　B. continue　C. refuse　D. begin
16. A. cold　B. free　C. suitable　D. impossible
17. A. expect　B. promise　C. predict　D. wish
18. A. As a result　B. In other words　C. In a similar way　D. On the other hand
19. A. catch　B. prevent　C. spread　D. carry
20. A. look after　B. take over　C. pay for　D. think about

词汇积累

1. mysterious	*adj.* 神秘的
2. carry out a survey of...	做了一项关于……的调查
3. relationship	*n.* 关系
4. housework	*n.* 家务
5. space exploration	太空探索

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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. —Shall we put off the match because of the bad weather?
—No. Rain or shine, the match will be held as _____ (schedule).
2. _____ (design) very cleverly to fit into corners, the shelf doesn't take up much room.
3. The new technology, if _____ (apply) to rice growing, will help increase the grain output.
4. _____ (consider) as a building material, wood is not very strong.
5. _____ (give) another 10 days, we are sure to complete repairing the machine.
6. _____ (fill) with shame, the boy lowered his head, ready for the punishment from his dad.
7. When first _____ (introduce) to the market, these new products in their company enjoyed a great success.
8. _____ (locate) in the central district, the hotel offers the best service with the lowest price.
9. _____ (surround) by a river, the park had a central pond with flowers floating in it.
10. _____ (disappoint) at failing in the math exam, John wouldn't like to talk about it to his parents.

Ⅱ. 完成句子

1. 一旦失去,这样的机会可能永远不会再来了。
_____, such a chance might never come again.
2. 如果种在肥沃的土壤里,这些种子就能长得快。
_____, these seeds can grow fast.
3. 由于被三位语言专家编辑,这本字典自从两年前上市以来就一直受到读者欢迎。
_____, the dictionary has been popular with readers ever since it came out two years ago.
4. 沐浴在阳光中,我们高兴得欢呼雀跃。
_____, we jumped and cheered with joy.
5. 由于别人给他提供了一部新电影里的重要角色,安迪有机会出名了。
_____ in a new movie, Andy has a chance to become famous.

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

As an oceanographer (海洋学家), I've spent many years developing robots to explore the ocean, and now we're putting that technology to use in our JASON Project, a program that's designed to inspire students and get them interested in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. In theaters throughout the country, we bring kids together and send back to them on large screens our live explorations of large areas of the globe. Not only are the kids observers, but they can operate robots moving across the area while broadcasting images back to them. The kids have the sensation (感受) of really being at the site with us.

I believe advances in robot technology will one day be the key to a new kind of travel. In the next 10 or 15 years, people will have rooms in their houses that will be able to simulate (模拟) other environments. I like to call these rooms "home domes"—small theaters with screens and advanced equipment that can reproduce the sights, sounds, smells, and feel of a desert, or a forest. Hand in hand with these rooms, I can see a market for travel robots located in countries around the world. You could rent (租) a robot working in a rain forest, then go into your home dome, where you yourself operate the robot's movements. The equipment in the room will receive the sensations in the robot's environment and simulate them for you.

Today, much of the world's population never travels more than 50 or 60 miles from home. And even a person with enough time can see only a part of the earth's sights. But this new way of travel will cost so much less in both time and money and allow people to see a lot more of the globe. And simulated travel will also help protect our planet. You can't take large groups of tourists to look at Dian Fossey's gorillas (大猩猩). But a small robot, with no animal smell, can get very close to a gorilla and send the sights, sounds, and smells back to a million people.

1. The main purpose of the JASON Project is to _____.
A. design robots　　B. educate children
C. explore the world　　D. improve technology
2. Without going outside, people in "home domes" can _____.
A. enjoy a guided trip
B. get very close to nature
C. develop and operate robots
D. send images back to scientists

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3. What's the author's attitude towards the future of robot technology?

A. Uncaring. B. Doubtful.

C. Hopeful. D. Dissatisfied.

4. According to the text, simulated travel _____.

A. has been widely accepted

B. costs lots of time and money

C. is harmful to the environment

D. is time-and money-saving

B

Guam is a beautiful, small island in the Pacific Ocean. You'll find happy songbirds, clear blue water, and leafy forest there. But the small island has a big problem: snakes. There are about 2 million brown tree snakes living in Guam.

The snakes likely arrived in the 1940s. They probably slipped(滑行) unseen onto ships and planes heading to Guam. Once there, the snakes laid eggs. Snake families grew. The snakes have no natural enemies to eat them on Guam. Soon, the island was covered with these snakes.

The brown tree snake has had a devastating effect. The snakes eat birds. There used to be 12 kinds of birds on the island. But these snakes have killed off nine kinds of the birds. The snakes can grow to be 10 feet long. They often bite humans. They climb onto power lines and make the electricity go out. This causes millions of dollars in damage.

Scientists have tried many different ways to control the number of snakes. They have used snake traps and snake-sniffing dogs. Nothing seemed to work. Nothing, that is, until they found a surprising secret weapon(武器): killer mice.

Scientists found out that there is one easy way to kill brown tree snakes. They could give them a medicine called Tylenol. People take Tylenol for headaches and other pains. Even a little bit of Tylenol can kill a brown tree snake.

But how would scientists get the tree snakes to eat Tylenol? They came up with a plan. First, the experts put the medicine into dead mice. Then they attached each mouse to a mini paper parachute(降落伞). Planes dropped the mice over Guam. The parachutes got caught in the trees. The mice became dinner for the snakes that live there.

Has it worked? So far, research shows that there are fewer snakes because of the mice. The worry is that it may be too late to clear the snakes, but Mr. Vice from Guam's Department of Agriculture says this should not stop the islanders from trying. "Our long-term goal is to kill the snake off completely," he says.

5. What can we learn about the brown tree snakes?

A. They were shipped to Guam on purpose.

B. They were not native to Guam.

C. They were at risk in the 1940s.

D. They grew very slowly.

6. What does the underlined word "devastating" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Magical. B. Damaging.

C. Short-term. D. Interesting.

7. What was a more workable way to kill the brown tree snakes?

A. Letting them eat Tylenol carried by mice.

B. Putting Tylenol in the trees.

C. Bringing in their enemies.

D. Using snake traps.

8. What does Mr. Vice think of solving this snake problem?

A. He is proud of it. B. He is hopeful of it.

C. He is doubtful about it. D. He is unconcerned about it.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

My elderly neighbor wanted her kitchen decorating a few days ago. However, my mother and I went to help her move some furnitures. She asked if we wanted her cupboard. Lovely as it was, but we didn't have room for the cupboard. I suggested that unless she didn't want it, I should advertise it online for her. She didn't want any payment for a cupboard. That she wanted was for the people to be able to move it themselves and organized their own transport. Because she was worried about being with strangers, I said I'd give the people her own phone number. I promised I'd go over her house when they came to take the cupboard away.

词汇积累

1. inspire	*v.* 鼓励;激励
2. site	*n.* 地点
3. reproduce	*v.* 复制
4. be located in	位于
5. attach	*v.* 把……系在……

难句解读

Not only are the kids observers, but they can operate robots moving across the area while broadcasting images back to them.

[**分析**] 这是一个由 not only... but (also)... 连接的两个句子。在第二个分句中含有 while 引导的省略句。

[**翻译**] 孩子们不仅仅是观察者,他们还可以操作机器人在这片区域移动,把图像传给他们。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. impression *n.* 印象

①the first impression _____

②leave/make a(n) . . . impression _____ sb.　给某人留下……印象

③_____ *vt.*　给……留下深刻印象；使铭记

④impress sb. _____ sth.　某事(物)给某人留下深刻印象

⑤be _____ with/by　对……印象深刻；被……所打动

⑥impress sth. _____ sb.　使某人铭记某事(物)；使某人对某事(物)印象深刻

2. surroundings *n.* 周围的事物；环境

①_____ *adj.*　附近的；周围的

②_____ *vt.*　环绕；围住；包围

③be surrounded _____ . . .　由……围着/包围

3. lack *vi.* & *vt.* 缺乏；没有 *n.* 缺乏；短缺的东西

①(a) lack of . . .　_____

②_____ lack of . . .　由于缺乏……

③_____ *adj.*　缺乏；缺少

④be lacking _____ sth.　缺少某物

4. switch *n.* 开关；转换 *vt.* 转换

①make _____ switch　改变

②switch _____　切断(电流等)

③switch _____　接通(电流等)；开(电器)

④switch (sth.) _____ sth.　(把……)转换到……

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. take up 拿起；接受；开始；继续；占据

①take _____　脱掉；起飞；成名

②take _____　接受；收留；理解；明白；欺骗

③take _____　雇用；呈现(新面貌等)；承担

④take _____　接管；接收

2. lose sight of . . . 看不见……

①catch sight _____　看到……

②at the sight _____　看见……时

③_____ first sight　初次看到时；乍一看

④_____ sight　在视野内；看得见

⑤_____ of sight　在看不见的地方；消失

⑥come _____ sight　进入视野；映入眼帘

3. speed up 加速

①at a speed _____ . . .　以……速度

②pick _____ speed　逐渐加速

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. 主语 + be + adj. + to do。

At first my new surroundings **were difficult to tolerate.**

[仿写]　一方面，仍有很多人没有房子居住；另外一方面，很多楼盘很难卖出。

On one hand, there are still lots of people having no houses to live in. On the other hand, many apartments _____ _____.

2. as though/if 意为“好像”，引导方式状语从句。

The air seemed thin, **as though** its combination of gases had little oxygen left.

[仿写]　童年的一切一下子涌入我的脑海，仿佛刚刚发生似的。

Everything in my childhood crowded my mind _____ _____.

3. There be + 名词/代词 + 非谓语动词。

Just relax, since **there is nothing planned** on the timetable today.

[仿写]　我很高兴有这么多美国学生喜欢汉语。

I'm very glad that _____ _____ Chinese.

4. That is why . . . 那就是为什么……；why 在句中引导表语从句。

That is why we persuade families not to lose sight of the advantages that come from a period of time in space.

[仿写]　我获悉了你对英语校报的改革方案，那就是为什么我写信发表观点。

I read about your reform of the school English newspaper, and _____ voice my opinion.

5. 表语放于句首表示强调，句子使用全部倒装。

Inside was an exhibition of the most up-to-date inventions of the 31st century.

[仿写]　黑板上用英语写着：“欢迎到我们班来！”

_____ written in English: “Welcome to our class!”

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. 整个上午，他的时间都给会议挤得满满的。(take up)

_____

2. 就在这时，助手走进来提醒他，去机场接客户的时间到了。(remind)

_____

3. 因为怕给客户留下不好的印象，他在路上加快了速度。(worry about; make a poor impression; speed up)

_____

4. 在向四面八方散去的人群中，他看到了客户正在等他，极不耐烦。(in all directions; catch sight of; lack patience)

_____

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 Making the news

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____	*vt.*	更新;使现代化
2. _____	*vt.*	获得;取得;学到
3. _____	*vt.*	评估;评定
4. _____	*adv.*	其间;同时
5. _____	*n.*	情况;病例;案例
6. _____	*vt.*	指责;谴责;控告
7. _____	*adv.*	故意地
8. _____	*n.*	(进退两难的)困境;窘境
9. _____	*n.*	需求;要求
	vt.	强烈要求
10. _____	*vt.*	出版;发行;发表;公布
11. _____	*adj.*	彻底的;详尽的
12. _____	*adj.*	有天赋的
13. _____	*adj.*	快乐的;欣喜的
14. _____	*adj.*	值得赞扬的;令人钦佩的
15. _____	*adj.*	不同寻常的;独特的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____	集中;全神贯注于
2. _____	对……敏感
3. _____	通知某人某事
4. _____	记在心头;记住
5. _____	依靠;依赖
6. _____	因……指责或控告……
7. _____	为了(做)……
8. _____	盼望;期望

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **be to do** 在句中表示后来发生的事,常译为"注定会……,一定……"。

   His discussion with his new boss, Hu Xin (HX), _____ _____(对他的记者生涯必将产生重大的影响).

2. **not only... but (also)...** 连接两个并列分句时,**not only** 放于句首,其后接的分句需用部分倒装语序。

   _____(我不仅对摄影感兴趣), but I took an amateur course at university to update my skills.

3. "**Only +** 状语从句"放于句首,主句使用部分倒装句式。

   _____(只有提很多不同的问题,你才能获得) all the information you need to know.

4. 抽象地点名词后常用 **where** 引导定语从句。

   Have you ever had a case _____ _____(别人控告你的记者) of getting the wrong end of the stick?

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skim the text and finish the following exercises.

1. What is the purpose of the writer to write the passage?

   _____

2. Match each section with their main meanings according to the duties of a journalist.

   ①Section 1 A. to protect a story from accusations
   ②Section 2 B. to get an accurate story
   ③Section 3 C. to work in a team

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

1. Which one is FALSE about "what a reporter needs to remember when going out to cover a story?"
   A. He needs to be curious.
   B. A good reporter must have a camera.
   C. He has to listen to the detailed facts.
   D. If necessary he can use a recorder.
2. "A good reporter must have a 'nose' for a story." probably means a reporter _____.
   A. has a sense about what is going to happen
   B. is able to hide a story that may reflect badly on him
   C. is able to ask the truth from the one who is interviewed
   D. covers a whole story from the interviewee
3. According to Hu Xin, which statement doesn't belong to the list of *don'ts*?
   A. Don't miss the deadline.
   B. Don't talk too much.
   C. Don't be rude.
   D. Don't take any notes while listening.
4. Why can not Zhou Yang go out on a story at once?
   A. Because he is not experienced yet.
   B. Because he can't get a scoop.
   C. Because he is not curious enough.
   D. Because he doesn't know the list of *dos* and *don'ts*.

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Suppose you were to be a journalist for *China Daily*, do you know what kinds of jobs they have?

   句式分析

   这是一个主从复合句。Suppose you were to be a journalist for *China Daily* 实际是一个条件状语从句,并采用与现在事实相反的虚拟语气;后面的 do you know ... 是主句。

   尝试翻译 _____

   _____

2. You'll find your colleagues very eager to assist you, so you may be able to concentrate on photography later if you're interested.

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句式分析

find+宾语+宾补

You'll (find your colleagues very eager to assist you), so you may be

第一分句

条件状语从句

able to concentrate on photography later (if you're interested).

第二分句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. Not only am I interested in photography, but I took an amateur course at university to update my skills.

句式分析

本句中 not only ... but (also) ... 连接两个并列分句,且 not only 后的分句采用了部分倒装结构。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. Only if you ask many different questions will you acquire all the information you need to know.

句式分析

本句是倒装句,其正常语序是"You will acquire all the information you need to know only if you ask many different questions."。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Walk into a newsroom of journalists and you will smell coffee brewing and see people rushing for their 14th bathroom break of the day. You will see a business "about people and why they do what they do, and what it all means".

That's how Jack Smith, 72-year-old former newspaper reporter and editor, described it to 30 visiting students from Auburn and Opelika high schools on the Auburn University campus.

While growing up, Smith waited every day for the mail carrier to pull up in his 1939 Ford and drop the newspaper off. "I'd read and study every issue, sometimes for hours on end," he said. The stories and design of the paper began his love for journalism.

His first route when he went to college wasn't journalism though. He first wanted to become a civil engineer until someone told him the amount of math and physics involved. He then changed to the business school, eventually making the move to journalism. Paul Burnett, standing on the same place as Smith did during his speech, inspired him while he was in college.

Smith walked up the steps to his first job at the Montgomery Advertiser earning $50 a week. His first task was to rewrite an article on Martin Luther King Jr.

"Those seemingly meaningless stories could be just as important as a story on the front page." He told the students that it is a job that needs hard work and they have to be eager to go and do all again the next day.

"I'm glad I didn't decide to build the Golden Gate Bridge or take Wall Street by storm," Smith said. That wouldn't have landed him a job that is so near his heart. For him, the sweat and pain in the life of a journalist was worth every moment.

1. When did Jack Smith first become interested in journalism?
   A. When he was in college.
   B. When he worked as a mail carrier.
   C. When he was at the Montgomery Advertiser.
   D. When he read newspapers while growing up.
2. Why did Jack Smith give up being a civil engineer?
   A. He wasn't interested in it.
   B. He wanted to learn business.
   C. Paul Burnett inspired him to be a reporter.
   D. His math and physics weren't good enough.
3. What did the students probably learn about journalism?
   A. It is hard and boring.
   B. It requires many talents.
   C. It should focus on important events.
   D. It deserves people's love and hard work.
4. The last paragraph suggests that _____.
   A. Smith tried many different jobs
   B. journalism mostly gave Smith pleasure
   C. Smith loves being a journalist from his heart
   D. Smith would have chosen a more worthy job

B

The media provides us with the observations and experiences from which we build up our personal understanding of the world and how it works. Much of our view of reality is based on media messages. The media, to a great extent, gives us our sense of reality.

Freedom of the media carries with it certain responsibilities of honesty, fairness, accuracy and accountability. The power of the media to create and destroy human values comes with great responsibility.

The media is powerful in the political system, having great influence on politics and on forming social change. The power is to decide who will communicate what to whom. Television can greatly influence the election of a national leader on the basis of his or her image.

Professional journalists do have a code of ethics (道德标准). Journalists make a judgment about what's safe and

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appropriate to report, which often involves difficult choices. German sociologist Max Weber distinguishes between "ethics of conviction" and "ethics of responsibility". According to the latter (ethics of responsibility), journalists must take into account the foreseeable consequences of their reporting, and the impact it will have on society. The former, on the other hand, asks journalists to tell the truth, regardless of the consequences. According to Weber, both ideas of ethics should be considered.

Without doubt, information is power, and the big owners of the mass media are very powerful people. Television and radio stations, newspapers, magazines, and websites are, largely, owned and controlled by profit-making businesses. It is not strange that their ideas will get promoted at times.

It is my view that such power and responsibility should never be left in the hands of a few. I believe it is our responsibility as concerned citizens to make sure we are not merely passive viewers, readers or listeners. Together we can have a huge influence on the media by making our views known.

5. What's the first paragraph mainly about?

A. Responsibilities of the media.

B. Influence of the media.

C. History of the media.

D. Problems of the media.

6. We can learn from the third paragraph that _____.

A. the media is more interested in politics than other fields

B. forming social change is the main duty of the media

C. the great power of the media is controlled by political figures

D. the media can affect politics by forming political figures' images

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The mass media should be owned by the government.

B. The media industry has developed into a new age in recent years.

C. In most cases, journalists are more powerful than the owners of the media.

D. The media tends to promote the ideas of their owners sometimes.

8. In the writer's opinion, citizens should _____.

A. trust the mass media

B. become an influence on the media

C. know how the media works

D. try to report news themselves

Ⅱ. 语法填空

(2017·全国卷Ⅰ)

There has been a recent trend in the food service industry toward lower fat content and less salt. This trend, which was started by the medical community(医学界) 1. _____ a method of fighting heart disease, has had some unintended side 2. _____ (effect) such as overweight and heart disease—the very thing the medical community was trying to fight.

Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required 3. _____ (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. When fat and salt 4. _____ (remove) from food, the food tastes as if it is missing something. As 5. _____ result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing. Even 6. _____ (bad), the amount of fast food that people eat goes up. Fast food 7. _____ (be) full of fat and salt; by 8. _____ (eat) more fast food people will get more salt and fat than they need in their diet.

Having enough fat and salt in your meals will reduce the urge to snack(吃点心) between meals and will improve the taste of your food. However, be 9. _____ (care) not to go to extremes. Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, 10. _____ is not good for the health.

词汇积累

1. campus	*n.* 校园
2. issue	*n.* 问题
3. route	*n.* 路线;规划
4. civil	*adj.* 民用的;国内的
5. eventually	*adv.* 最终

难句解读

Journalists make a judgment about what's safe and appropriate to report, which often involves difficult choices.

[**分析**] 这是一个复合句。what 在句中引导介词 about 的宾语从句;which 在句中引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是前面叙述的整个事情。

[**翻译**] 对于报道来说,什么是安全的、合适的,记者要做出判断,这经常涉及艰难的选择。

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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. They were making efforts to provide timely and _____ (准确的) weather forecasts during the Olympic Games.
2. Rice is the _____ (主要的) crop in most southern provinces.
3. Sam has been appointed as manager of the engineering _____ (部门) to take the place of George.
4. The _____ (任命) of a new mayor was reported in the newspaper.
5. I have formed the habit of _____ (擦亮) my shoes before I leave home.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. My daughter is always well ahead _____ the rest of her classmates in maths.
2. My elder brother is my senior _____ three years.
3. The agreement _____ (approve) before the meeting came to an end.
4. Your application for the position is _____ process.
5. I walked into the department of licensing, and greeted my dad, who _____ (wait) for me patiently for two hours.
6. He made an appointment _____ his coach at 8 a. m. .
7. When Don paid a brief visit to me yesterday afternoon, I _____ (write) a film review for hours.
8. When in Rome do _____ the Romans do.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. The time in London is five hours ahead that in New York.

_____

2. They were excited that their product was superior than their competitors'.

_____

3. Catherine's mother will never approve her marriage to you.

_____

4. Our company is in process of moving to the new offices.

_____

5. Phone his secretary and make appointment.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

Having a learning disability doesn't mean you can't learn. Learning disabilities happen because of the way a person's brain takes in and processes information. __1__ The trick will be figuring out how you learn best.

Learning disabilities aren't contagious (接触传染的), but they can be genetic. That means they can be passed down in families through the genes, like many other traits we get from our parents and grandparents. Someone with a learning disability probably has other family members who have some learning troubles, too. Kids with learning problems are sometimes surprised to find out that one of their parents had similar troubles when he or she was in school. __2__

Learning experts now know a lot more about the brain and how learning works.

It's very hard for a kid to know if he has a learning disability. But kids don't have to figure all this out on their own. __3__ Start with his teacher and his mom or dad.

Finding out you have a learning disability can be upsetting. __4__ But the truth is that learning disabilities are pretty common. And if your learning specialist or psychologist has figured out which one you're facing, you're on the right track. Now, you can start getting the help you need to do better in school.

To make this special help really work, you'll need to practise the new skills you're learning. It may take a lot of efforts every day. __5__ Soon, you'll enjoy the results of all your hard work: More fun and success at school!

A. But you'll need some help and you'll need to work extra hard.

B. What a kid needs to do is to tell someone.

C. There are people who know how to do just that.

D. You might feel different from everyone else.

E. But kids today have an advantage over their parents.

F. As a result, some people learn differently.

G. That can be a challenge, but you can do it.

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Ⅱ. 完形填空

I want to share with you a story from my life. There was a time when I used to be __1__ constantly for whom I was and what I did, said, and thought. I was __2__ deeply. I had no one to share what I was feeling with, no one who could __3__ what I was going through and no help at all to get away from those __4__ remarks. And I was also very __5__. Many times I was too scared to speak up and on the few occasions I found the __6__ to do so, things didn't end very well at all.

The point is this: all that __7__ and anger inside of me became __8__, which I used to take out on the court (I used to play badminton). And those days people often wondered how I played so __9__.

I didn't know it at the time __10__ deep down inside of me I had already decided to do my best to create a life where I __11__ the rules.

And because of that __12__, today I have created for myself a wonderful life. Thanks to the suffering, I was able to __13__ more than I could ever imagine. Thanks to people __14__ and not believing in me, I got the drive to prove them __15__.

What I'm trying to say is that I don't see suffering as all that bad. If we learn how to __16__ our suffering in a way that can break us free I believe we can find our way to __17__.

I don't think there is any __18__ in suffering. Instead, we should be proud of all that we have gone through. We still stand strong. And the __19__ we carry from our sufferings, we wear as a badge of __20__. My suffering is my greatest source of power.

Suffering is a part of life and the sooner we can accept that, the closer we will be to experiencing what happiness truly means.

1. A. criticized　B. admired
　C. punished　D. respected
2. A. pleased　B. affected
　C. hurt　D. missed
3. A. accept　B. remember
　C. bear　D. understand
4. A. funny　B. brief
　C. careless　D. bitter
5. A. bored　B. angry
　C. proud　D. brave
6. A. reason　B. courage
　C. energy　D. goal
7. A. hope　B. guilt
　C. pain　D. surprise
8. A. fuel　B. water
　C. sweat　D. fire
9. A. well　B. regularly
　C. badly　D. frequently
10. A. and　B. as
　C. or　D. but
11. A. hated　B. obeyed
　C. made　D. applied
12. A. design　B. accident
　C. decision　D. mistake
13. A. waste　B. help
　C. damage　D. grow
14. A. laughing　B. talking
　C. listening　D. reading
15. A. strong　B. wrong
　C. weak　D. right
16. A. point out　B. deal with
　C. forget about　D. cover up
17. A. desire　B. challenge
　C. happiness　D. confusion
18. A. fear　B. shame
　C. doubt　D. regret
19. A. wounds　B. gifts
　C. tools　D. burdens
20. A. rank　B. sacrifice
　C. peace　D. honor

词汇积累

1. disability	*n.* 无能;残疾
2. figure out	弄清楚
3. constantly	*adv.* 持续的
4. scared	*adj.* 害怕的
5. occasion	*n.* 场合;时机

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 把下面的句子变为倒装句

1. I will speak to him again only when he apologizes for his rudeness.
→ _____

2. They actually broke the rules of the game at no time. It was unfair to punish them.
→ _____

3. Though they tried hard, they couldn't make her change her mind.
→ _____

4. The arrow went up into the air.
→ _____

5. If the snowstorm should continue tomorrow, our flight would be canceled.
→ _____

6. She was so brave that she faced the difficulty bravely.
→ _____

7. I did not understand the true state of the affairs until I read your letter.
→ _____

8. The days are gone when the smog happens so frequently.
→ _____

9. The singer had hardly appeared on the stage when the audience rose and cheered.
→ _____

10. My father doesn't smoke; her father doesn't either.
→ _____

Ⅱ. 用倒装句完成句子

1. 只有通过这种方式,来自全世界的人才能轻松、有效地交流。
_____ from all over the world communicate easily and effectively.

2. 虽然他是个孩子,但他知道很多天文学知识。
_____, he knows a lot about astronomy.

3. 他取得了如此大的进步以至于受到了表扬。
_____ that he was praised.

4. 直到河水被严重污染了,当地政府才意识到这个问题。
_____ the local government realize the problem.

5. 几乎在我进办公室的同时电话铃响了。
No sooner _____ the office than the phone rang.

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

The first newspapers were written by hand and put up on walls in public places. The earliest daily newspaper was started in Rome in 59 BC. In the 700s the world's first printed newspaper was published. Europe didn't have a regularly published newspaper until 1609, when one was started in Germany.

The first regularly published newspaper in the English language was printed in Amsterdam in 1620. In 1621, an English newspaper was started in London and was published once a week. The first daily English newspaper was the *Daily Courant* (《每日新闻》). It came out in March, 1702.

In 1690, Benjamin Harris printed the first American newspaper in Boston. But not long after it was first published, the government stopped the paper. In 1704, John Campbell started *The Boston Newsletter* (《波士顿新闻通讯》), the first newspaper published in the American colonies. By 1760, the colonies had more than thirty daily newspapers. There are now about 1,800 daily papers in the United States.

Today, as a group, English language newspapers have the largest circulation (发行量) in the world. But the largest circulation for a newspaper is that of the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* (《读卖新闻》). It sells more than 10 million copies every day.

1. The first regularly published newspaper in Europe was printed in _____.
A. England　　B. Germany
C. France　　D. Sweden

2. The first printed newspaper in America came out in _____.
A. Washington　　B. New York
C. Boston　　D. New Orleans

3. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
A. The first regularly published newspaper in the English language was printed in Amsterdam.
B. English language newspapers sell more than 10 million copies every day.
C. Europe didn't have a regularly published newspaper in 1608.
D. The first daily English newspaper came out in March, 1702.

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B

Bottle Cap Alley is a special roadside attraction located at the north edge of the Texas A& M University campus in College Station, Texas. As the name suggests, it is paved with millions of beer and soda bottle caps.

No one knows exactly how the tradition began, but some people believe that it started out as a dumping site for two bars. Customers who took their drinks outside followed their example, and as word of the Bottle Cap Alley spread, other local bars started bringing their bottle caps here as well. It is estimated that the tradition dates from four decades ago.

It was officially recognized as a local attraction in the early 2000s. They set up a large sign over it, added lights so it could be visited at night and began promoting it as a part of the local sightseeing tour. The move didn't sit well with many college students who wanted the tradition to survive forever, but it did turn the alley into a popular roadside tourist attraction.

Some people noticed that most of the beer bottle caps came from American brands, and made it a point to add a variety of caps from imported beers as well, turning the place into an international bottle cap gallery. Unfortunately, that made it all the more appealing to bottle cap collectors.

It is a gold mine for people who collect bottle caps, and it has been reported that some collectors travel to College Station from far away for the specific purpose of finding rare caps for their collections. Taking one or two caps may not seem like a big deal, but considering average visitors often take a few as souvenirs, it's easy to see why constant bottle cap contributions are vital to the preservation of the alley.

Bottle Cap Alley is definitely not a place you want to visit barefooted, as the likelihood of cutting yourself on dirty metal is pretty high. And while many photos show tourists walking around in open footwear like slippers, I don't really recommend it. Before night lights were installed, Bottle Cap Alley had a reputation for helping people avoid long bathroom lines at neighborhood bars and restaurants.

4. What is special about Bottle Cap Alley?
   A. It has a long history.
   B. It's a roadside attraction.
   C. It's covered with bottle caps.
   D. It was built by various drinkers.
5. Why didn't college students support the idea of turning it into an attraction?
   A. They wanted to protect the tradition.
   B. It might have affected their health.
   C. A lot of visitors disturbed their studies.
   D. They wanted to possess it for a long time.
6. What does the author really want to say about Bottle Cap Alley in the last paragraph?
   A. Tourists have already been injured there.
   B. It has been damaged by some impolite visitors.
   C. Tourists don't follow the rules when visiting there.
   D. It's so dirty that tourists should always wear shoes.
7. What can we know about Bottle Cap Alley?
   A. All of its caps were made in America.
   B. Bottle cap collectors going there are from Europe.
   C. It's a good place for college students to study history.
   D. Rules haven't been made to prevent tourists taking away its caps.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Today I was walking past the railway station while I saw a woman and two young boys, carrying some bags and three huge suitcase. They were consulting a map, and seemed confusing. As a boy readily to help others, I went up to them and asked what they were looking for. I was told they were looking for a school, that wasn't easy to find. Since it happened to be same way I was going, I offered to give themselves a hand. I helped them for some of the bags and walked with them until we had found the school. Along the way we had a nicer chat. They were grateful and I felt happy.

词汇积累

1. by hand	手工的
2. colony	*n*. 殖民地
3. pave	*v*. 铺
4. estimate	*v*. 估计
5. date from	追溯到……

难句解读

Customers who took their drinks outside followed their example, and as word of the Bottle Cap Alley spread, other local bars started bringing their bottle caps here as well.

[**分析**] 这是一个 and 连接的并列复合句。who 引导定语从句,修饰先行词"Customers";as 引导时间状语从句。

[**翻译**] 把饮料带到外面去的顾客也以他们为榜样,随着瓶盖巷名气的传播,其他当地的酒吧也把他们的瓶盖带到这里来。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. delighted *adj.* 快乐的;欣喜的

①be delighted to do sth. _____

②be delighted that... _____

③be delighted at/by/with _____

④_____ *n.* [U]快乐;高兴[C]令人高兴的事;乐事

vt. 使高兴;使愉快

⑤_____ one's delight 令某人高兴的是

⑥take delight _____ (doing)... 以(做)……为乐

2. assist *vt.* 帮助;协助;援助

①assist sb. to do sth. _____

②assist sb. _____ sth. 帮助某人某事

③assist sb. _____ doing sth. 帮助某人做某事

④_____ *n.* 帮助;协助

⑤come _____ one's assistance 援助某人

⑥_____ *n.* 助手;助理;售货员

3. inform *vt.* 告知;通知

①inform sb. _____ sth. 告知某人某事

②inform sb. that/wh _____

③_____ *adj.* 有知识的;见闻广的

④keep sb. _____ (of...) 使某人随时了解(……)

⑤_____ *n.* 消息;资讯

4. case *n.* 情况;病例;案例;容器;箱子

①in case _____

②in case of _____

③in any case _____

④in no case _____

⑤in that/this case _____

5. demand *n.* 需求;要求 *vt.* 强烈要求

①demand (of sb.) to do sth. _____

②demand that...(should) do sth. _____

③demand sth. _____ sb. 向某人要某物

④_____ demand 非常需要;急需

⑤meet/satisfy one's demand _____

6. appointment *n.* 约会;任命;预约

①make/fix an appointment with sb. _____

②keep/break an/one's appointment _____

③_____ *v.* 任命;约定

④appoint sb. to be/as... _____

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. depend on/upon 依靠;依赖;指望

①depend on/upon sb. to do sth. _____

②depend on/upon sb.'s doing sth. _____

③depend on/upon sb. _____ sth. 靠某人供给某物

④depend on/upon _____ that... 相信/指望……

2. concentrate on 集中;全神贯注于

①concentrate on (doing) sth. _____

②concentrate one's mind/attention on _____

③_____ *n.* 集中;专心

3. ahead of _____;_____;_____;_____

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. be to do 在句中表示后来发生的事,常译为"注定会……,一定……"。

His discussion with his new boss, Hu Xin (HX), **was to strongly influence** his life as a journalist.

[仿写] 学生们十分信任她,因此她的建议一定会影响他们的决定。

The students trust her very much; as a result, her advice _____.

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2. not only... but (also)... 连接两个并列分句时,not only 放于句首,其后接的分句需用部分倒装语序。

Not only am I interested in photography, but I took an amateur course at university to update my skills.

[**仿写**] 她的慷慨不仅能帮助那些处于困境的人实现梦想,而且还能激励更多人参加这样的一个善举。

_____ her generosity help those in need realize their dreams, but it also will motivate more people to participate in such a good deed.

3. "Only + 状语从句"放于句首,主句使用部分倒装句式。

Only if you ask many different questions will you acquire all the information you need to know.

[**仿写**] 只有我们用正确的方式处理和克服大量的困难,我们才会实现梦想。

Only if we deal with and overcome large numbers of difficulties in a correct way _____

_____.

4. where 引导定语从句,修饰抽象地点名词 a case,在从句中作状语。

Have you ever had a case **where** someone accused your journalists of getting the wrong end of the stick?

[**仿写**] 你有没有过这样的情况:语法知识很丰富,阅读却不好?

Have you ever had a case _____

_____ with much grammar?

5. as 引导的原因状语从句。

Then **as** the article was going to be written in English Zhou Yang also took a copy to the native speaker employed by the newspaper to polish the style.

[**仿写**] 第二,到户外和朋友一起做团队运动,因为体育锻炼是一种有效的消除愤怒的方式。

Second, go outdoors and play team games with your friends _____.

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. 做一个专业记者很费力但是很令人羡慕。(demanding but admirable)

_____

_____

2. 你必须要得到最新的消息,编辑报道并在最后期限之前上交。(before the deadline)

_____

_____

3. 我的父母说我有这方面的天赋并支持我的决定。(approve of)

_____

_____

4. 我的工作成功与否取决于我的努力和进步。(depend on)

_____

_____

5. 为了让报道及时准确,我常工作到深夜。(so as to)

_____

_____

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　First aid

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *adj.*　暂时的;临时的
2. _____ *n.*　器官
3. _____ *n.*　屏障;障碍(物)
4. _____ *adj.*　复杂的
5. _____ *adj.*　轻微的;温和的;温柔的
6. _____ *adv.*　轻微地;温和地
7. _____ *vt. & vi.*　榨;挤;压榨
8. _____ *adj.*　至关重要的;生死攸关的
9. _____ *n.*　症状;征兆
10. _____ *vt. & vi.*　倒;灌;注;涌
11. _____ *adj.*　潮湿的
12. _____ *vi. & vt.*　流血
13. _____ *n.*　损伤;伤害
14. _____ *n.*　毒药;毒害
　　vt.　毒害;使中毒
15. _____ *n.*　变化;多样(化);多变(性)

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　(对伤患者的)急救
2. _____　生病
3. _____　受伤
4. _____　各种各样的
5. _____　触电;电休克
6. _____　榨出;挤出
7. _____　反复;多次
8. _____　在适当的位置;适当

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **where** 引导表语从句,表示"……的地方"。
　. . . it is _____(是你感到冷、热或疼痛的地方) and it gives you your sense of touch.
2. **as** 引导非限制性定语从句。
　So _____(你可以想象得到), if your skin gets burned it can be very serious.
3. **if necessary** 为省略句。
　Remove clothing using scissors _____(如果有必要) unless it is stuck to the burn.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. **Skim the text and do the following exercises.**

1. What's the main idea of the text?

_____

2. The text is divided into five parts. In which order are these topics covered? Number them from 1 to 5.

_____ the three types of burns
_____ what to do if someone gets burned
_____ the functions of the skin
_____ the symptoms of burns
_____ how we get burned

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

1. The largest organ of your body is the _____.
　A. brain　　B. mouth
　C. stomach　　D. skin
2. Which of the following is NOT the function of the skin according to the text?
　A. It protects you against disease, poisons and the sun's harmful rays.
　B. It helps the heart beat.
　C. It can keep you warm or cool.
　D. It prevents your body from losing water and gives the sense of touch.
3. Which of the following first aid treatments is RIGHT according to the text?
　A. Take clothing off the burned area even though it is stuck to the burn.
　B. Do not put cold water on second degree burns.
　C. If burns are on the face, the victim should sit up.
　D. If the injuries are second degree burns, it is unnecessary to get the victim to the doctor or hospital at once.
4. If someone gets burned and his hands get black and white and charred (烧焦的,烧黑的), it belongs to _____.
　A. the first degree　　B. the second degree
　C. the third degree　　D. none of the above

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Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Often the illness or injury is not serious, but there are other times when giving first aid quickly can save lives.

句式分析

Often the illness or injury is not serious, ← 并列分句一

but there are other times when giving ... lives. ← 并列分句二

when引导定语从句修饰times

尝试翻译

2. So as you can imagine, if your skin gets burned it can be very serious.

句式分析

if 引导条件状语从句

So as you can imagine , if your skin gets burned

as 引导非限制性定语从句，表示“正如……，正像……”

主干句 → it can be very serious.

尝试翻译

3. Remove clothing using scissors if necessary unless it is stuck to the burn.

句式分析

祈使句 Remove clothing

现在分词短语作方式状语 using scissors

if necessary

if省略句

unless it is stuck to the burn.

条件状语从句

尝试翻译

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Bethany Simpson, a pupil at St Columb Major Academy, Cornwall, bravely stepped in when her stepfather Robert Hoskins stopped breathing on March 15. She delivered CPR (心肺复苏术) before the ambulance arrived.

Bethany's mother Jane and Robert were watching TV in bed when both of them had fallen asleep, but Jane woke up and noticed Robert's breathing had become weak and hard. Jane quickly called 999 and followed the operator's advice, including moving him onto his side to make him more comfortable. But when Robert stopped breathing completely and the operator told her to give CPR, Jane completely froze.

"I panicked (恐慌) and said 'I can't do it'," said Jane. "Fortunately, Bethany heard me scream, came into the bedroom and said 'It's OK, Mum. I know what to do.' She was so confident and took charge." Bethany performed CPR that kept Robert alive.

Robert, who is now recovering at home, said, "I would just like to sincerely thank St John Ambulance for teaching the children first aid. If it wasn't for them and Bethany, I wouldn't be here." The ten-year-old says she doesn't believe she is a hero. "I'm just glad my dad is still here," she added.

Both Robert and Jane believe the government should ask all schools to teach first aid. "This incident just shows why it's important to teach everyone first aid—especially in schools," said Jane. "Without my daughter and the training St John Ambulance gave her, Robert would be dead and I would be heartbroken. I'm so proud of Bethany and so grateful."

1. When the operator told Jane to give CPR, she _____.

A. followed the advice

B. called an ambulance

C. didn't know what to do

D. asked her daughter for help

2. We can infer from the text that Bethany _____.

A. had trouble performing CPR

B. hadn't learned CPR before the incident

C. was taught how to perform CPR by phone

D. had some knowledge of CPR before the incident

3. What did Jane learn from the incident?

A. It's easy for one to master first aid.

B. First aid is especially useful to kids.

C. Everyone should be equipped with first-aid knowledge.

D. Children should be taught first aid as early as possible.

B

External Bleeding

Apply direct pressure. Place a clean, folded cloth over the injured area and firmly apply pressure. If blood soaks through, do not remove it. Instead, cover that cloth with another one and continue to apply pressure to the wound for 7 ~ 10 minutes. If the bleeding is from the ear, place a clean bandage over the ear, lay the victim on his side, and allow the blood to drain out through the bandage.

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Elevate the injury. Position the wounded part of the body above the level of the heart if possible while you apply direct pressure. Know the pressure points. If direct pressure and elevation don't sufficiently slow the blood flow, find a pressure point. Large arteries (动脉) found close to the skin's surface supply blood to the head and to each arm and leg. The most common pressure points used during the first aid are located in the upper arms and in the creases (皱纹) above the upper legs. Apply pressure to the closest pressure point to the wound so that the artery is pressed between your fingers and the bone directly behind the artery. If using the pressure point on a leg, you may need to use the heel of your hand instead of your finger.

Resort to a tourniquet (止血带,压脉器). On very rare occasions everything listed above may fail. To prevent the victim from dying, you should apply a tourniquet. Once a tourniquet is applied, it should not be loosened or removed until the victim has reached medical help. Use a tourniquet only if everything listed above has failed. If you use a tourniquet, write down somewhere on the victim the time when it was applied, so medical personnel will know how long it has been in place.

4. According to the passage, if a person is wounded and bleeding, you should _____.
   A. cover the wound with a clean, folded cloth and press it
   B. spread some salve (药膏) on the wound
   C. press the wound firmly with your finger
   D. place a clean bandage over the wound
5. If blood soaks through the cloth, you should _____.
   A. change a clean one immediately
   B. wash the wound at once
   C. press the wound firmly with your hand
   D. cover that one with another one and press the wound
6. In this passage _____ ways are mentioned to stop blood.
   A. four　　B. three
   C. two　　D. five
7. According to the passage, we know that _____.
   A. it is better to put the injured part above the head to stop bleeding
   B. large arteries deep in the muscle supply blood to the head and to each arm and leg
   C. we should use a tourniquet first to stop bleeding
   D. the most common pressure points lie in the upper arms and in the creases above the upper legs

Ⅱ. 语法填空

A woman suddenly 1. _____ (go) blind in one eye after playing a mobile phone game for a whole week in Guangdong province last month. The unnamed woman admitted to 2. _____ (regular) playing the game for seven or eight hours without moving and finally lost 3. _____ (she) right eyesight.

The game, *Arena of Valor*, 4. _____ (know) as *Honor of Kings*, has become hugely popular in China and is due to be released across the US and Europe. Being 5. _____ world's most popular online battle game, it already has over 200 million players in China. The battle game 6. _____ (put) together a team of five players who have to fight others in a fantasy land filled 7. _____ characters, and players can buy extra features while playing.

The eye injury follows a series of 8. _____ (incident). In June, a child in Shenzhen stole 30,000 yuan (£3,450) from his parents to buy add-ons, and a 13-year-old in Hangzhou, severely injured his legs after jumping from a five-storey building to escape from his father 9. _____ was trying to stop him playing.

In a country in which 60 percent of the population has a smartphone, the game has been highly 10. _____ (success), partly because it is free to play.

词汇积累

1. breathe	*v.* 呼吸
2. operator	*n.* 接线员
3. scream	*v.* 尖叫
4. confident	*adj.* 有信心的
5. heartbroken	*adj.* 心碎的

难句解读

Bethany's mother Jane and Robert were watching TV in bed when both of them had fallen asleep, but Jane woke up and noticed Robert's breathing had become weak and hard.

[**分析**]　这是一个并列复合句。be doing... when... 意为:正在做……就在这时……;but 在句中表示转折;and 连接谓语动词 woke 和 noticed。

[**翻译**]　柏森的妈妈詹妮和罗伯特在床上看着电视就睡着了,詹妮醒来发现罗伯特的呼吸已经变得很弱很艰难。

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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. Pressing _____(坚固地) on the wound helps stop the bleeding.
2. They arrived two and a half hours before the _____(仪式) and walked the red carpet.
3. He changed his mind under the _____(压力) from others.
4. The judge praised the firefighters for their _____(勇敢).
5. With six of us in the car, it was a _____(紧的) squeeze.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. A great number of fine poems _____(write) by some famous poets.
2. Men and women must _____(treat) equally in education and employment.
3. Mary's words make _____ difference to him, for he is quite stubborn.
4. They _____(cover) three miles when they realized they had left their IDs at home.
5. Over the years, he has applied himself to _____(improve) the living conditions of the migrant workers.
6. There's some doubt _____ the meeting will be held as planned.
7. We were discussing the problem _____ there was a power failure.
8. I'm afraid I can't put my hands _____ the book you want.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. A great number of new factories has been set up in my hometown.

_____

2. You would pass your exams if you applied you to your study.

_____

3. A few kind words at the right time make difference.

_____

4. She was thinking about the problem then Tom patted her.

_____

5. I'll treat you for lunch at the restaurant in front of our school.

_____

6. There is some doubt that he can win.

_____

7. It was in 1987 when I graduated from the university.

_____

8. Yang Lan had knowledge of English when she was in the university.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

(2018·全国卷Ⅰ)

Color is fundamental in home design—something you'll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces is one of the first steps to creating rooms you'll love to live in. Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? __1__, color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel.

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. __2__, they can get a little complex. But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones and the large ones.

__3__. They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. __4__. They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

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The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant. __5__.

A. While all of them are useful

B. Whatever you're looking for

C. If you're experimenting with a color

D. Small color choices are the ones we're most familiar with

E. It's not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces

F. So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time

G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Everyone wants to be healthy and happy. __1__, illness or accidents may occur without any __2__. Frequently the person who is __3__ can be cared for at home if there is someone who can __4__ him under the doctor's __5__. Sometimes arrangements can be __6__ for a visiting nurse to give the necessary __7__ once a day, or often, if necessary. The responsible one at home __8__ on with the rest of the care during the interval (间隔) between the nurse's __9__.

The rapid diagnosis (诊断) and __10__ treatment on the spot of an accident or sudden illness, __11__ waiting for the arrival of doctors, is called first aid and quite __12__ from the home nursing.

When illness does come, the __13__ family is affected. Many adjustments have to be made __14__ the family routine needn't be disturbed (打乱) completely. Often it can be __15__ with home duties simplified (简化) to __16__ time and energy, thus reducing strain (压力) on the family.

The __17__ work for giving nursing care is usually __18__ by one person, frequently the mother. __19__, in order that she may have some rest, or __20__ she herself is ill, other members of the family should learn how to help when sickness occurs.

1. A. Sometimes　B. Unfortunately
   C. Actually　D. Naturally
2. A. reason　B. notice
   C. warning　D. signal
3. A. weak　B. patient
   C. ill　D. healthy
4. A. wait for　B. look for
   C. look after　D. look at
5. A. introduction　B. control
   C. decision　D. direction
6. A. done　B. made
   C. placed　D. supplied
7. A. look　B. cure
   C. treatment　D. training
8. A. works　B. carries
   C. looks　D. depends
9. A. words　B. letters
   C. visits　D. hopes
10. A. immediate　B. quick
    C. early　D. late
11. A. before　B. while
    C. as　D. where
12. A. similar　B. different
    C. urgent　D. separate
13. A. big　B. half
    C. whole　D. all
14. A. and　B. but
    C. unless　D. since
15. A. learned　B. tried
    C. solved　D. rearranged
16. A. save　B. waste
    C. get　D. lose
17. A. technical　B. entire
    C. all　D. reasonable
18. A. got　B. done
    C. made　D. sent
19. A. Consequently　B. Moreover
    C. Unexpectedly　D. However
20. A. in fact　B. in case
    C. as a result　D. on the contrary

词汇积累

1. fundamental	*adj.* 基本的
2. approach	*v.* 接近;达到
3. visual	*adj.* 视觉的
4. significant	*adj.* 重要的
5. changeable	*adj.* 多变的

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 将下列句子中省略的部分补全

1. He was determined to carry out the plan, whatever the cost.

_____

_____

2. He said the meeting was very important and that we all should attend it.

_____

_____

3. If not well organized, the meeting will be a failure.

_____

_____

4. Only one of us was injured, and he just slightly.

_____

_____

5. You can do it if you mean to.

_____

_____

6. I don't like the way she treated her students.

_____

_____

7. Get up early tomorrow. If not, you will miss the first bus.

_____

_____

8. I shall start this week and return next week.

_____

_____

9. While in Beijing, I paid a visit to the Summer Palace.

_____

_____

10. He gave the same answer as before.

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将下列句子改写成省略句

1. The burn that she got from the iron was red and it was very painful.

_____

_____

2. Just take a short break if you are tired.

_____

_____

3. Only some of the students have done a first aid course but most of the students haven't done a first aid course.

_____

_____

4. John will go abroad to travel but his brother will not go abroad to travel.

_____

_____

5. She stood at the gate as if she was waiting for someone.

_____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Preparing for a medical emergency involving your pet is always best accomplished before the event takes place. This series is designed to help guide you through the important decisions about first aid, as well as how and when to transport your pet quickly and safely to a veterinary hospital or emergency access.

VeterinaryPartner. com has provided this complete reference book online for you to skim through, expanding your knowledge of the dog's and cat's first aid. However, we encourage you to buy the book to keep in your home or car as a quick reference during an emergency.

This book is an emergency preparedness ready-reference for dogs and cats. Wise preventive measures, intelligent use of first aid principles, coupled with recognition of abnormal symptoms and treatment of disorders, diseases, and problems, lead to effective health care.

A working knowledge of this information will help you get rid of some potentially dangerous circumstances and help you prepare for emergency situations.

It includes information on what to do and what not to do in specific emergency situations. The authors encourage careful reading and occasional rereading. We have tried to make this book easy to understand, avoiding technical terms as often as possible, but defining them in context when they are necessary.

1. What's the purpose of this passage?
   A. To introduce a book, a reference about first aid for dogs and cats.
   B. To introduce a website.
   C. To introduce a working knowledge.
   D. To encourage careful reading.
2. Why are we advised to buy the book?
   A. Because it's very cheap.
   B. Because it contains a working knowledge of information about dogs and cats.
   C. Because it contains information on specific emergency situations.
   D. Because you can keep it at hand and find knowledge of the dog's or cat's first aid in case of an emergency.
3. Which is NOT true about the book?
   A. It can enlarge the readers' knowledge of the dog's and cat's first aid.
   B. It contains the knowledge of recognition of abnormal symptoms of dogs and cats.
   C. Although it contains a lot of technical terms, it is easy to understand.
   D. You can read it on *VeterinaryPartner. com.*
4. What does the underlined word "veterinary" mean in Paragraph 1?
   A. 应急的　　B. 兽医的
   C. 紧急的　　D. 资助的

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B

Centuries after Shakespeare wrote about King Lear's symptoms, there's still no perfect way to care for sufferers of dementia(痴呆症). In the Netherlands, however, a radical idea is being tested: self-contained "villages" where people with dementia shop, cook, and live together safely.

Properly attending to people who suffer from dementia is a challenging and increasingly expensive task, and it is only going to get harder. Basically, under no circumstances are we prepared for the future that awaits us in terms of taking care of these patients.

However, De Hogeweyk, a dementia-focused living center in the small town of Weesp, the Netherlands, could be the answer. Hogeweyk is essentially a walled village, complete with apartment buildings, shops, restaurants, gardens, roads, and more. The creators of Hogeweyk caregiver Yvonne van Amerongen and Dutch architects Molenaar & Bol & VanDillen, say the idea was to design a world that has as much of a resemblance to normal life as possible, without endangering the patients. For example, dementia patients often have random urges to roam around(闲逛). In most dementia care centers, this is combated with secure lockdowns. At Hogeweyk, however, the boundary of the village is actually the walls of buildings, so patients can ramble in the village without running the risk of wandering away.

Apart from keeping the patients safe, Hogeweyk also keeps them comfortable. People who suffer from dementia have trouble with unfamiliar spaces, so apartments at Hogweyk come in different styles, designed to be as familiar as possible to the patients. The patients also help with jobs like cooking and cleaning. And they can shop, get their hair done and see a movie, all of which gives them a routine and a sense of security.

By treating residents as normal people, Hogeweyk seems to suggest that they aren't really that different, deep down—they just have different needs. Since Hogeweyk has been a massive success for its humane treatment of dementia patients, other care-giving companies all over the world are likely to follow its example.

5. What is the main purpose in building Hogeweyk?
   A. To better control dementia patients.
   B. To accept dementia patients from all over the world.
   C. To provide enough care centers for dementia patients.
   D. To let dementia patients live in a comfortable and safe place.
6. What do we know about dementia patients at Hogweyk?
   A. They look after one another.
   B. They can help to cook and clean.
   C. They live in apartments of the same style.
   D. They aren't allowed to wander around the village.
7. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
   A. With more Hogeweyks, there will be fewer dementia patients.
   B. The cost of caring for dementia patients will go down.
   C. Care facilities like Hogeweyk will be more available.
   D. Hogeweyk will join in other care-giving companies.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I witnessed a street accident today, when happened as I was waiting for the green light. Without hesitate, a woman nearby tried to help victims. However, a nurse came and said, "Excuse me, but I am a nurse and I can do it well than you. After all, I had taken a course in first aid. Stepping back, or I cannot work." The women stepped aside and watched the procedure. Then she said, "If you need a doctor, and I'm just behind you." The nurse turned and looked at the woman on surprise. Obviously, the nurse went red. Without saying any more, the doctor started to help. In my opinion, they were all responsible and great.

词汇积累

1. accomplish	*v.* 完成
2. the reference book	参考书
3. expand	*v.* 扩大
4. preventive	*adj.* 预防的
5. intelligent	*adj.* 明智的

难句解读

This series is designed to help guide you through the important decisions about first aid, as well as how and when to transport your pet quickly and safely to a veterinary hospital or emergency access.

[**分析**]　这是一个较为复杂的简单句。as well as 连接两个并列成分。

[**翻译**]　设计这个系列的目的是帮助指导你做出关于急救的有关重要决定,也帮助你在什么时间怎么样把宠物快速安全地运往兽医站或紧急救助点。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. aid *n.* & *vt.* 帮助;援助;资助

①first aid　_____

②_____ the aid of sb.　在某人的帮助下

③come _____ one's aid　来帮助某人

④aid sb. _____ (doing) sth.　在某方面帮助某人

⑤aid sb. _____ sth.　以某物帮助某人

⑥aid sb. to do sth.　_____

2. injury *n.* 损伤;伤害

①do an injury _____ sb. = do sb. an injury

伤害某人

②be an injury/injuries _____ sb./sth.

对某人/某物的伤害

3. variety *n.* 变化;多样(化);多变(性)

①a variety of = varieties of　_____

②_____ *adj.* = varieties of/a variety of

各种各样的;不同种类的

4. squeeze *vt.* & *vi.* 榨;挤;压榨

①squeeze _____　挤入;塞进

②squeeze _____　榨出;挤出

③squeeze _____　挤过

5. vital *adj.* 至关重要的;生死攸关的

①be _____ vital importance　……是至关重要的

②be vital _____...　对……极为重要的

③It is vital to do...　_____

6. treat *vt.* & *vi.* 治疗;对待;款待 *n.* 款待;招待

①treat... _____...　以……态度对待……

②treat sb. _____...　为某人治疗……

③treat ... _____...　把……当作;像……一样对待/处理/看待

④treat sb./oneself _____ sth.　请客;款待;招待自己/某人

⑤be one's treat　_____

7. apply *vt.* 涂;敷;搽;应用;运用 *vi.* 申请;请求;使用;有效

①apply... _____...　把……运用到……中;把……涂到……上

②apply oneself _____　致力于;集中精力于

③apply _____...　适应……

④apply (to...) _____...　(向……)申请……

⑤_____ *n.*　申请人

⑥_____ *n.*　申请;申请书;适用

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. fall ill 生病

①fall silent　_____

②fall asleep　_____

③fall in love with...　_____

④fall into the habit of...　_____

⑤fall into debt　_____

2. in place 在适当的位置;适当

①out of place　_____

②in the first place　_____

③in place of　_____

3. make a difference 区别对待;有影响;起(重要)作用

①make some/no difference (to...)

_____

②tell the difference (between... and...)

_____

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. where 引导表语从句,表示"……的地方"。

...it is **where** you feel cold, heat or pain and it gives you your sense of touch.

[**仿写**]　他想去巴黎,但我想去伦敦,那就是我们的分歧所在。

He wants to go to Paris, but I want to go to London; that's _____.

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2. as 引导非限制性定语从句。

So **as** you can imagine, if your skin gets burned it can be very serious.

［**仿写**］　我们大家都知道,遵守交通规则是十分重要的。

_____, it is vital to obey traffic rules.

3. if necessary 为省略句。

Remove clothing using scissors **if necessary** unless it is stuck to the burn.

［**仿写**］　如果有必要的话,我将亲自去那儿一趟。

_____, I'll go there myself.

4. be doing... when... 意为“正在做……,突然……”。

John **was studying** in his room **when** he heard screaming.

［**仿写**］　今天早晨我正在大街上走,突然我看见两个游客正在困惑地看着地图。

This morning I _____ I saw that two travelers were reading a map, looking puzzled.

5. 强调句式“it is/was... that...”。

It was John's quick action and knowledge of first aid **that** saved Ms Slade's life.

［**仿写**］　正是拥有真诚和信任我们才创造了和谐的气氛。

_____ with sincerity and faithfulness _____ we created a harmonious atmosphere.

6. There is no doubt that...“毫无疑问……”。

There is no doubt that John's quick thinking and the first aid skills he learned at school saved Ms Slade's life.

［**仿写**］　毫无疑问,那里的孩子极需要关爱和帮助。

_____ children there are badly in need of care and help.

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. 今天凌晨,所有的人还在熟睡,一座大楼突然起火。(on fire)

_____

_____

2. 人们从睡梦中惊醒,惊慌失措。有人被挤伤,有人被烧伤,很多人因吸入浓烟而昏倒。(panic; squeeze; get burnt; unconscious)

_____

_____

3. 幸好医护人员及时赶到,给他们实施急救。(first aid)

_____

_____

4. 消防员一次又一次地进入燃烧的大楼救人。(over and over again)

_____

_____

5. 最后在消防员的努力下,大火被扑灭。(put out)

_____

_____

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 Great scientists

(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 the woman speaker come back home?

A. Early in the afternoon. B. In the late afternoon. C. Late in the evening.

2. When will the flight arrive at the airport?

A. 9 : 50. B. 10 : 10. C. 10 : 30.

3. What does the woman really mean?

A. She is very busy. B. There's no problem. C. She'll go to another place.

4. When will the man leave for Liverpool?

A. At 12 : 00. B. At 14 : 30. C. At 17 : 30.

5. What does the man think of the plays by Lady Orland?

A. Boring and terrible. B. Inspiring and humorous. C. Serious and positive.

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 Nancy's favorite place?

A. Christine Town. B. Mountainous villages. C. Honolulu.

7. What does the woman like to do in Honolulu?

A. Watch sun-rising and sun-setting. B. Have a sun-bath in the sea. C. Stay inside reading a lot.

8. How does the man spend his time at a mountainous village?

A. Walking. B. Reading. C. Climbing.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What's the weather like now?

A. Raining. B. Snowing. C. Sunny.

10. What was/were reported on TV according to the man?

A. The weather report. B. Sports news. C. Traffic accidents.

11. What day is it today?

A. Saturday. B. Sunday. C. Monday.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What does Mary think of Sheldon's cooking?

A. Terrible. B. Just so-so. C. Very good.

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13. What time will the party begin?

A. At 4 : 30 on Saturday afternoon.

B. At 5 : 30 on Saturday afternoon.

C. At 5 : 30 on Sunday afternoon.

14. What are people supposed to take to the party?

A. Vegetables. B. Food and drinks. C. CDs.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What can we know about the woman?

A. Bring some food to the party.

B. Not to be invited to the party.

C. Not good at cooking at all.

16. What will Stephen bring to the party?

A. Fruit salad. B. Ice wine. C. Dessert.

17. What does the woman really mean?

A. She wants to taste the wine.

B. The wine is made from fresh grapes.

C. She knows nothing about the wine.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did people crowd the record stores?

A. To buy the Beatles' albums. B. To listen to the Beatles. C. To play the new Beatles game.

19. How much does the new set cost?

A. $12. B. $200. C. $2,000.

20. What has impressed people?

A. The high prices of the albums.

B. The staying power of the band.

C. The sound quality of the albums.

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

I-HOUSE 2017 ~ 2018 DINING SERVICES NOTICE

International House (I-House) serves meals that international students can choose from. On holidays only one meal is served. Meals do not carry over from term to term. You have the option of purchasing extra meals through Dining Services. Included in the I-House Room & Board package is a resident meal plan. The meals per period will be as indicated:

Meals	Hours	Days
Breakfast	7:15 a. m. ~ 9:30 a. m.	Monday ~ Friday
Lunch	11:30 a. m. ~ 1:30 p. m.	Monday ~ Friday
Dinner	6:00 p. m. ~ 8:00 p. m.	Monday ~ Sunday
Brunch	9:30 a. m. ~ 1:00 p. m.	Saturdays & Sundays

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Meal Cards—Dining Services operate on a computerized system. Your student ID or I-House Access Card will serve as your meal card and get coded in the computer system. NO MEALS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITHOUT PRESENTATION OF A VALID MEAL CARD OR CASH. If your card is damaged, you are responsible for replacing your card and then contact Dining Services to have it coded again before entering the dining area.

Removal of Food or Supplies—Removing food or supplies from the Dining Facility, without permission, may result in additional charges to your Room & Board to pay the costs or any related expenses.

Special Diets—Dining Services provide a variety of meal options, including religious selections. Although not guaranteed, special diets can usually be accommodated within our ability. You may arrange a meeting with our dining staff to discuss any special diet concerns or food allergies by e-mailing *ihdining@ berkeley. edu.*

Physical Disabilities—The International House Dining Facility is accessible to all disabled residents. However, the residents must be accompanied by their personal nurses for meal assistance. They will receive a meal free of charge at the time assistance is given.

21. How many meals are usually served every week?

A. 17.　　B. 18.

C. 19.　　D. 20.

22. What can you do if your meal card doesn't work properly?

A. Pay in cash.　　B. Get food free.

C. Have it repaired.　　D. Get it coded.

23. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The services there meet different needs.

B. The food in services is delicious and safe.

C. Removing food will result in great charges.

D. The dining staff are professional and polite.

B

Albert Einstein was probably the most famous scientist of the twentieth century. He changed scientific thinking in the modern world. He was generally considered as the greatest physicist who ever lived. What's more, he devoted a lot of his time and energy to working for human rights and progress.

In 1933, while Einstein was visiting England and the United States, the Nazi government of Germany took all his things away, including his position and his citizenship. Einstein then settled down in the United States. In 1934, Einstein, who loved peace—afraid of a world in which only Hitler would have an atomic bomb (原子弹)—tried hard to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a famous letter to have the United States start uranium (铀) research. That Germany, after all, had no bomb, and that the first bomb would fall on Japan, could not have been expected. After the war, Einstein never stopped working for peace and reducing the number of soldiers in the world.

Although he wasn't connected with any accepted religion (宗教), Einstein felt that trusting in a personal God was too special an idea to be suitable to the God at work in this universe, but he never believed that the universe was one of chances or disorder. The universe to him was one of pure laws and order. He once said, "God may know everything, but he is not hateful."

24. From the passage we know that _____.

A. no scientist is as great as Albert Einstein during this century

B. Albert Einstein was likely to be the greatest scientist of his time

C. Albert Einstein made the first atomic bomb for the United States

D. Albert Einstein gave up his German citizenship for political reasons

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25. If Einstein had known that Hitler had no atomic bomb and that the first atomic bomb would fall on Japan, he would _____.

A. have continued his scientific research

B. have won another Nobel Prize for Physics

C. not have advised starting uranium research in the USA

D. not have moved to the USA

26. Einstein _____ in 1933.

A. visited England and the USA

B. advised the United States to start uranium research

C. became a man without citizenship

D. both A and C

27. Einstein believed that everything in the universe _____.

A. was kept in order by its own law

B. had nothing to do with each other

C. happened in an irregular way

D. was made by the personal God

C

German artist HA Schult is an unusual artist who uses trash (废物) to make sculptures. "We are living in the time of garbage," says Schult. "I created a thousand sculptures of garbage. They are a mirror of ourselves." Here, Schult was talking about his 1,000 trash sculptures in the form of humans. He first exhibited them in 1996 in the western German state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

"They are social sculptures," he explains. "They are not only sculptures for the eyes. They are sculptures to spread the idea that we live in a time of garbage." So far, Schult's social sculptures have been on show in Paris, in Moscowo's Red Square, on the Great Wall of China, and in the desert next to the Pyramids of Giza near Cairo.

HA Schult's work is unforgettable. Although his work has had a big influence on the art world, Schult remains modest about his creations: "Artists have to learn every time. We are not important. All that counts is the time in which we are living."

Trash art has been around for years. But it seems that only the popular artists are regarded as true artists when working with trash. Why can't common people be considered artists when they use the same things and change them into some form of personal art? Maybe it's because we all have our own preset ideas of what art is and isn't, or whom artists are or should be.

You can be an artist like Schult if you try. Look at used metal cans. What might be done with them? Imagine them in any number of new uses, or imagine them simply as an art form. What about boxes or clothing? Boxes can usually serve as new storage containers and houses for pets. And clothing? Imagine taking old clothes and turning them into hats or hanging organizers.

28. What do we know about Schult's sculptures?

A. They served as garbage containers.

B. They reflected environmental issues.

C. They were first shown in Paris, France.

D. They were to raise economic awareness.

29. HA Schult's artistic works also get the message across that an artist must _____.

A. be socially responsible

B. be as modest as possible

C. make garbage recyclable

D. take diverse artistic forms

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修5 RJ

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

30. According to the last 2 paragraphs, the author probably agrees that _____.

A. it takes talent to be a trash artist
B. preset ideas are important to artists
C. trash art can't be seen as a real art form
D. average people can also make trash artists

31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Could You Be a Trash Artist?
B. What Are Social Sculptures?
C. Do You Know about Trash Art?
D. How Can We Deal with Used Cans?

D

Feifei, an 11-year-old boy from Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province, suffered from a sudden acute eye disease which has almost led to blindness. The disease was caused by excessive(过度的) eye fatigue (疲劳) during the winter vacation, during which he played computer games for continuous 10 days and nights.

Many youngsters in China nowadays are increasingly addicted to computer games and other electronic products. This is followed by a series of health problems, with the most typical case being myopia, or nearsightedness.

According to the latest research report released by the World Health Organization (WHO), the myopia rate among Chinese teenagers ranks first in the world—70 percent of high school and college students. The rate is nearly 40 percent in primary school students, while it is only 10 percent for their peers in the United States.

There are at least 10 million people in China with severe myopia, and they are likely to get pathological (病理学的) myopia in middle age. Pathological myopia can't be treated with glasses or surgery, and it is one of the biggest factors that lead to blindness, Xu Xun, director of the ophthalmology (眼科学) department at Shanghai General Hospital, pointed out.

Experts explain that two major factors lead to the high rate of myopia among Chinese people. One is high academic pressure, and the other one is excessive use of electronic devices over a long period of time. Genetics, on the other hand, is not the main reason, as only 20 percent of Chinese people had myopia in the 1960s.

"Teenagers are now faced with severe academic pressure, which means they often study without natural light. This increases their risk of becoming nearsighted," Xu said.

Experts suggest that youngsters maintain a proper balance between study and rest so as to protect their eyesight, and parents should play an active role in the process.

32. Why does the author mention Feifei's experience in the first paragraph?

A. To advise people to protect their eyes.
B. To introduce the topic of nearsightedness.
C. To inform people of the cause of blindness.
D. To show that Feifei developed an eye disease.

33. What can be learnt from the passage?

A. Nearsightedness may cause other health problems.
B. There are more nearsighted students in the United States.
C. 70 percent Chinese students in primary schools are nearsighted.
D. Pathological myopia is most likely to cause blindness.

34. Which of the following can be a main reason for myopia?

A. Genetics factors.
B. Low academic pressure.
C. Overuse of electronic devices.
D. Reading in natural light.

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35. What will be probably discussed in the following paragraph?

A. The significance of protecting eyesight.

B. Youngsters' bad behavior leading to myopia.

C. The relationship between youngsters and their parents.

D. Parents' role in helping youngsters protect their eyesight.

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。

Last week the electricity in my flat went out. __36__ My typical evening is spent watching TV and scrolling(滚动) through social media. That night this wasn't possible. My roommate and I weren't prepared with candles and matches. We just rely on electricity.

So for me it was an early night. __37__ That night, losing our electricity felt like losing a basic necessity, as basic as running water. But really, electricity is a luxury that we've grown to take for granted. I use electricity all the time, even when it's not really necessary. __38__ And as I'm writing this, I have my lights on, even in the middle of the day when I don't really need them.

__39__ It contributes to global warming. It is harming our environment and we need to do what we can to stop it. Not only that, but if we continue to use the same large amount of energy, we will soon run out of it.

How would we survive in a world without electricity? Our daily lives go around it. We wouldn't be able to function. __40__ So, shouldn't we start preparing for it now? Cutting down on our use of electricity would save energy resources so that they could last for longer. And if everyone does it, we can make a big difference.

A. Yet we know one day we will run out of it.

B. Our overuse of electricity is a big problem.

C. This left me in complete darkness the whole night.

D. It is a real problem to cut down on the use of electricity.

E. I know for sure I could cut down on my use of electricity.

F. I couldn't help but think, do we rely too much on electricity?

G. I turn on the TV in the background even when I'm not watching it.

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。

We talk about the persistence(坚持不懈) needed to make our dream come true today. Just think of Wilbur and Orville Wright. Their __41__ certainly didn't happen overnight!

Wilbur was 12 years old and Orville 8 when their father brought home a __42__. It was a rubber __43__ made in France. They __44__ it so much that they played with it until it broke. Immediately, they began __45__ copies. They were hooked on aviation(飞行器制造)! In 1900, as young men, having built their first glider(滑翔机), they decided to __46__ it out at Kitty Hawk on Kill Devil Hills. It __47__ consistent strong winds, and the somewhat cushioning effects of sand. That first flight was unsuccessful, __48__ it didn't stop them. After several more tries, on December 17, 1903, with a much __49__ plane, they risked their lives to drive it in the wind. They __50__ flying the world's first powered airplane. Beginning at 10:35 a. m. that day, Orville __51__ it 120 feet in about 12 seconds. At 12:00, Wilbur flew it 852 feet in 59 seconds! Johnny Moore, one of five men who __52__ them that

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morning(in charge of dragging the plane across the sand for positioning), ran to the village of Kitty Hawk __53__, "They've made it!" This was the __54__ of aviation! At this time, Wilbur was 36 and Orville 32. Roughly 24 years had passed __55__ their father gave them that toy!

If you have a __56__, work at it. If it doesn't turn out as __57__, don't give up! Try again! Who wants to live and say somewhere, "If only" or "What if?" __58__ what you want and accomplish it. Don't ever give up! __59__ in the world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more __60__ than unsuccessful men with talent. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts(流浪汉). Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent(无所不能的).

41. A. failure	B. accident	C. achievement	D. change
42. A. toy	B. tool	C. book	D. pet
43. A. car	B. bicycle	C. helicopter	D. ship
44. A. desired	B. missed	C. needed	D. liked
45. A. building	B. selling	C. buying	D. drawing
46. A. put	B. try	C. pick	D. carry
47. A. avoided	B. prevented	C. provided	D. caught
48. A. but	B. and	C. so	D. or
49. A. ordinary	B. similar	C. organized	D. improved
50. A. took to	B. kept to	C. gave up	D. ended up
51. A. flew	B. placed	C. dragged	D. pulled
52. A. noticed	B. met	C. visited	D. helped
53. A. laughing	B. adding	C. crying	D. explaining
54. A. result	B. birth	C. target	D. chance
55. A. since	B. until	C. though	D. when
56. A. reason	B. dream	C. present	D. task
57. A. allowed	B. decided	C. expected	D. required
58. A. Worry about	B. Return to	C. Forget about	D. Stick to
59. A. Something	B. Nothing	C. Anything	D. Everything
60. A. common	B. active	C. painful	D. exciting

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 waiting for the train, a young girl playing with her ball suddenly found it out of her hands, 61. _____ (roll) off the platform and landing on the tracks. Not only was she troubled, but the whole family were a bit upset. Overhearing their conversation, I knew that the ball 62. _____ (give) to her from her grandfather, 63. _____ is no longer alive. It was not replaceable as it held precious memories.

I told them I could help get it for them. I wasn't sure how, but I'm 64. _____ (create) and felt confident I would figure it out.

They were hesitant to give me their contact information. I'm a nice lady, but still a stranger, and it felt odd to them that I would want to take time out of my life 65. _____ (help) them. My work colleague who was with me convinced them, "She really is good 66. _____ helping people. You really can trust her."

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As always in these 67. _____ (situation), you have to let one phone call lead to another until you can talk to someone who 68. _____ (have) the magic key to open the door. But 69. _____ (lucky) it took only 3 calls.

A few days later I received a lovely e-mail from the mom, thanking me for my help as they now have 70. _____ special ball with all its memories back with the little girl.

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。

After he married with Portia, Henry had bad luck in business, but he was very upset all day long. Portia felt very puzzling and wanted to know what was matter with him. Having known that had happened to him, Portia looked so calm but tried to comfort him. And meanwhile, she encouraged him to overcome the trouble she met with and wanted to wait for Henry to make some more money, what made him very happy.

Portia's actions made Henry so confident for himself that he promised that he would work twice as hard as he could to earn a lot of money because he loved her so much and hoped Portia will live a better life.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华。你的美国笔友 Susan 最近收到了某所大学的录取通知书,但由于经济原因准备放弃入学资格。请根据以下要点给她写一封信,劝说她不要放弃:

1. 上大学的重要性;
2. 如何解决所面临的困难。

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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密 封 线
英语 必修5 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 United Kingdom

(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 will the man look for a house?

A. From the paper. B. Through the woman. C. Through a house dealer.

2. Where will the woman let the man get off?

A. At his office. B. On the half way. C. At the Mall.

3. What does the woman really mean?

A. Going to the lecture. B. Disliking Shelton's essays. C. Buying Shelton's novels.

4. What season is it now according to the conversation?

A. Spring. B. Autumn. C. Winter.

5. What gift has the man bought?

A. A skirt. B. A box. C. A hat.

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. What are the speakers doing?

A. Interviewing a champion.

B. Reporting a match live.

C. Talking about a new world record.

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7. What do we know about Paul Timmons?

A. Breaks a world record.　　B. Talented in competing.　　C. Isn't in the lead all the time.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. How many gardens are there in the city?

A. Less than Ten.　　B. Just ten.　　C. More than ten.

9. What is on the man's right?

A. A statue.　　B. A park.　　C. A palace.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. When did the man buy the T-shirt?

A. Yesterday.　　B. A couple of days ago.　　C. A few weeks ago.

11. Why does the man want to change the T-shirt?

A. For a bigger size.　　B. For another style.　　C. To prefer another color.

12. What will the woman do next for the man?

A. Change the T-shirt.

B. Have a word with her manager.

C. Return the money to the man.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son.　　B. Couples.　　C. Colleagues.

14. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Balance the budget.　　B. Buy a cheaper guitar.　　C. Find another job.

15. What is the man's problem?

A. He can't join a band.

B. He can't make ends meet.

C. He can't find a satisfying job.

16. How does the man feel about the woman's words?

A. Impatient.　　B. Embarrassed.　　C. Disappointed.

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听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What prize did the youngest group get?

A. The second prize.　　B. The third prize.　　C. The fourth prize.

18. What should Eastside practise more?

A. The dance.　　B. The music.　　C. The song.

19. Why did The Storm win the first prize?

A. They danced wonderfully.

B. The guitarist played very well.

C. The singer performed perfectly.

20. What kind of person is the speaker?

A. Humorous.　　B. Serious.　　C. Boring.

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

Golden Gate Bridge

Located in San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge started in the year 1933 to connect the San Francisco Peninsula with Marin County. It was finally thrown open to public in 1937. It cost more than $35 million in the construction. Till the year 1957, the Golden Gate Bridge, at a length of 2,737 meters, was the longest suspension bridge in the world.

Brooklyn Bridge

The Brooklyn Bridge is located in Brooklyn. It is one of the oldest bridges in the United States, opened in the year 1883. The length of the bridge is 1,825 meters. The bridge has been featured in several Hollywood movies.

George Washington Bridge

Also known as the Hudson River Bridge, the George Washington Bridge which connects Fort Lee to Manhattan came into use in 1931 after a construction period of almost 4 years. It is a two-level suspension bridge.

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Mackinac Bridge

This is the third biggest suspension bridge in the world at a length of 8,038 meters. The architect of this bridge was Dr. David B. Steinman who directed the construction of the bridge which started in the year 1954 and opened to the public in 1957. People using this bridge are charged a certain amount of money.

Navajo Bridge

Located in Arizona, this bridge crosses the Colorado River and is almost 250 meters long. The construction of this bridge started in the year 1927, ending two years later, costing $390,000. In the 1990s a second bridge was built which was opened to the public in 1995. The first bridge is still used by pedestrians now.

21. What do we know about the Golden Gate Bridge?

A. It consists of two bridges.

B. It costs the least of the five bridges.

C. It is the longest suspension bridge in the world.

D. It takes about 4 years to complete the construction.

22. Which of the following bridges was built the earliest?

A. Golden Gate Bridge.　　B. Brooklyn Bridge.

C. George Washington Bridge.　　D. Navajo Bridge.

23. What will you do if you drive across Mackinac Bridge?

A. Have to pay some money.　　B. Use the second bridge.

C. Cover nearly 250 meters.　　D. See the statue of Dr. David.

B

Many years ago, when we were a young couple with two small children, aged 2 and 4, we were practically impecunious. My in-laws lived from hand to mouth, so we didn't expect any help from them. My parents lived a great distance away, and I was too ashamed to let them know about our situation.

My husband was trying to earn a living with an old pick-up truck, carrying groceries for local shopkeepers, but it was constantly breaking down. It took almost all the money we had to have it fixed. The truck was also the only means of transportation for us.

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班级＿＿＿＿ 姓名＿＿＿＿ 考场号＿＿＿＿ 准考证号＿＿＿＿
密 封 线
英语 必修5 RJ

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

We lived in the countryside, and we always used the back door because the driveway led to it. One winter evening, I stepped outside to take a bag of trash to the barrel and almost tripped over something. It was nearly dark, and I had to bend down to see what it was. I could hardly believe my eyes. There sat a large basket loaded with food.

It was heavy, so I called my husband to carry it into the house. Once inside, we discovered two loaves of bread, some butter, several cans of vegetables, a can of orange sauce, and a large turkey. There was so much that I couldn't remember it all, but it was everything we needed to fix a wonderful dinner—everything except potatoes.

A little while later I remembered that I hadn't taken the trash to the barrel. By now it was dark, so I had to turn on the yard light—and that's when I spotted a small bag of potatoes sitting on the porch.

That dinner was the best I could remember.

We weren't able to thank our donators, though, because we never found out who had been so generous in helping a struggling young family. Whoever it was, we are forever grateful.

24. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "impecunious" in Paragraph 1?

A. Generous.　　B. Harmonious.

C. Penniless.　　D. Stubborn.

25. How did the author's husband support the family?

A. By starting a garage.　　B. By selling food door to door.

C. By delivering goods.　　D. By working as a shop assistant.

26. How did the author feel when she saw the basket?

A. She was annoyed.　　B. She was astonished.

C. She was terrified.　　D. She felt a sense of relief.

27. What may be the best title for the text?

A. A Helping Hand in Time　　B. A Struggling Young Couple

C. A Tale of Potatoes　　D. A Reward from a Stranger

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C

Eton College is a British independent school for boys aged between 13 and 18. All the pupils board (寄宿). Founded in 1440 by King Henry Ⅵ, the school is located in Eton, near Windsor in England, north of Windsor Castle, and is one of the original nine English public schools as defined by the Public Schools Act 1868.

The school has a very long list of famous former pupils, including 20 former prime ministers. Eton has been referred to as "the chief nurse of England's statesmen (政治家)", and has been described as the most famous public school in the world.

Most of Eton's 1,300 students enter the school at age 13. All candidates (参加考试的人) go through a pre-assessment (预评估) at age 11. The assessment includes an interview, a reasoning test and a report from the boy's school he is in. Those offered conditional places must then pass the qualifying examination at age 13, or do well in the more challenging King's Scholarship examination.

The school is usually able to offer conditional places to about one third of the candidates at age 11. Others are placed on a waiting list to substitute anyone who may give up later. A small number of boys who have not got conditional places may enter at age 13 by winning a King's Scholarship or Music Scholarship—both scholarships are highly competitive.

The school's major aim is to encourage each Etonian to be a self-confident, inquiring, positive young man, a well-rounded character with an independent mind, and someone who respects the differences of others. By the time he leaves school, the school wants each boy to have a purpose greater than himself, and in doing so to be of value to society.

28. Paragraph 2 is meant to show Eton College's _____.

A. differences　　B. achievements

C. background　　D. teaching methods

29. What should one do in order to enter Eton at age 13?

A. Take a reasoning test.　　B. Go through a pre-assessment.

C. Provide a report from his school.　　D. Take a qualifying examination.

30. What does the underlined word "substitute" in Paragraph 4 mean?

A. Remove.　　B. Compare.

C. Replace.　　D. Educate.

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31. What does Eton expect its students to be?

A. Useful to society.

B. Proud of themselves.

C. Good at earning money.

D. Humorous and positive.

D

The old Chinese saying "as happy as spending the New Year" might be outdated now in the busy modern world. The Spring Festival is regarded as the most important festival for Chinese people and an occasion for all family members to get together, like Christmas in the West. But many traditional customs accompanying the Spring Festival, however, have weakened in practice.

Setting off fireworks was once the most typical custom of the Spring Festival. People thought the sputtering (爆裂) sound could help drive away evil spirits. However, the activity has been completely or partially forbidden in big cities for years as the government has taken security, noise and pollution factors into consideration.

"In recent years, some cities have begun to allow people to light fireworks during limited hours at the Spring Festival, surrendering to (屈从于) public demand. Respecting folk traditions is a gesture of respect toward public opinion," said Zhou Xing, a folklore researcher.

"As people gain more income and it becomes easier to buy daily goods, the New Year holiday is just like any other. After long workdays, many people use the New Year holiday to take a rest, rather than visiting friends and neighbors. The process of making and enjoying the family dinner on Spring Festival Eve is the most important thing. However, many families would like to eat out to save time and energy," said Li Shunzhi, a resident of Harbin, Heilongjiang.

"I enjoy the holidays very much in the countryside. My family has been preparing for the Spring Festival more than two weeks before the holiday, cleaning the house, buying holiday goods and decorating the house with paper-cuttings. On New Year's Eve, the whole family stays up to see the New Year in, and in the days to follow, a series of activities such as lion dancing, dragon lantern dancing, lantern festivals and temple fairs will be held. Without the ancient traditions, the holiday is nothing to us," said Zhang Hui, from Hebei.

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32. Which of the following is WRONG according to the passage?

A. Setting off fireworks has been forbidden in some big cities for years.

B. Nowadays, people can light fireworks in some cities at the Spring Festival.

C. People believe that the sound of fireworks can drive away evil spirits.

D. In the past, setting off fireworks couldn't be seen almost anywhere.

33. What Li Shunzhi said implies _____.

A. what people do during the festival now is different from the past

B. people would like to have the family dinner on Spring Festival Eve

C. people prefer to visit friends and neighbors rather than take a rest

D. the New Year holiday is just like any other day

34. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. Zhang Hui often spends two weeks preparing for the Spring Festival.

B. Zhang Hui is used to spending the Spring Festival with his family.

C. Zhang Hui always takes part in a series of activities after the Spring Festival.

D. Zhang Hui lives in the urban area.

35. What does the whole passage show?

A. The Spring Festival is as lively as before.

B. The Spring Festival is outdated now.

C. The Spring Festival is losing its qualities.

D. The Spring Festival in China is more important than Christmas in the West.

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。

You know the drill when it comes to losing weight: take in fewer calories and burn more calories. __36__ If you're trying to drop a few pounds fast, these interesting tips will make it easy for you to lose the weight quickly.

Eat in front of mirrors and you'll lose weight.

One study finds that eating in front of mirrors reduces the amount people eat by nearly one-third. Having to look yourself in the eye reflects back some of your own inner standards and goals. __37__

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

Sniff a banana or an apple when you feel hungry.

__38__ Researchers find that the more frequently people sniff, the less hungry they are and the more weight they lose—an average of 30 pounds each. One theory is that sniffing the food tricks the brain into thinking you're actually eating it.

__39__

Whether that's a floor, a couple of windows, or your car, a 150-pound person will burn about four calories for every minute spent cleaning. Scrub for 30 minutes and you could work off approximately 120 calories, the same number in a half-cup of frozen yogurt.

Stare at the color blue.

There's a good reason you won't see many fast-food restaurants decorated in blue; it helps to control an appetite. So serve up dinner on blue plates, dress in blue while you eat, and cover your table with a blue tablecloth. __40__ Studies find they encourage eating.

A. You might feel silly, but it works.

B. Therefore, adjust your eating habits.

C. Wash something thoroughly once a week.

D. That's all it takes to lose as many pounds as possible.

E. On the contrary, avoid red, yellow, and orange in your dining areas.

F. In other words, it reminds you of why you're trying to lose weight in the first place.

G. But you also know that most diets and quick weight-loss plans don't work as promised.

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 was looking at the catalogue of an upcoming seminar given by some famous and successful people. I called one of my best friends and asked him __41__ he wanted to go. He said, "Oh, I'm not going to __42__ my money. Brother, those guys just got __43__." His answer, to say the least, pissed me off(使……恼怒)!

I said seriously, "__44__, brother. I came from being a homeless man to a pretty __45__ manager! Am I lucky? No. I have earned __46__ I own. I'm not a multi-millionaire but I __47__ I'll be in the future." The people

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my friend didn't want to __48__ at the seminar were very successful and famous billionaires. In addition, the __49__ was pennies in comparison to the __50__ to meet and speak to these men. Besides, when I say pennies, I __51__, people spend more on a pair of jeans!

Luck is __52__ an occurrence that only happens by chance after an action is taken. My __53__ considered these succe ssful people to be lucky by mistake. The __54__ is that it isn't "luck" that makes a successful billionaire. Luck-like things tend to __55__ after people take action towards a desired result. In fact, successful people __56__ to be "lucky" have made more effort than others.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "__57__ men believe in luck. Strong men believe in cause and effect." __58__, to get "lucky" here's what you should do. Decide what you want, create a plan to get it and then DO IT! __59__ you keep at it and __60__ give up, success. I mean luck will begin to snowball in your favor!

41. A. after	B. when	C. where	D. whether
42. A. waste	B. earn	C. lend	D. save
43. A. strange	B. lucky	C. funny	D. proud
44. A. Wait	B. Stop	C. Listen	D. Notice
45. A. active	B. kind	C. powerful	D. successful
46. A. nothing	B. everything	C. something	D. anything
47. A. imagine	B. doubt	C. believe	D. hope
48. A. see	B. find	C. raise	D. help
49. A. paper	B. call	C. place	D. fee
50. A. message	B. decision	C. chance	D. plan
51. A. discover	B. mean	C. guess	D. know
52. A. actually	B. fairly	C. finally	D. gradually
53. A. coworker	B. manager	C. hero	D. friend
54. A. result	B. comment	C. truth	D. problem
55. A. hide	B. happen	C. change	D. fail
56. A. considered	B. proved	C. blessed	D. shown
57. A. Cool	B. Clever	C. Ugly	D. Shallow

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58. A. Otherwise　　B. Therefore　　C. However　　D. Instead

59. A. Though　　B. Since　　C. If　　D. Before

60. A. never　　B. often　　C. sometimes　　D. always

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。

One day, about ten years ago, while 61. _____ (work) at the cash register in the gift shop at my University Museum of Natural History, I saw an elderly couple come in 62. _____ a little girl in the wheelchair. As I looked closer at this girl, I found that she 63. _____ (fix) on her chair. I then realized she had no arms or legs, just a head, a neck and her upper body, dressed in a little white skirt. As the couple wheeled her up to me, I turned my head towards the girl. When I took the money from her grandparents, I looked back at the girl, who was giving me the most optimistic smile I had ever seen. All of 64. _____ sudden, her handicap was 65. _____ (go) and all I saw was thisbeautiful girl,66. _____ smile just melted me and almost instantly gave me a completely new sense of 67. _____ life is all about. She took me from a poor, unhappy college student and 68. _____ (bring) me into her world: a world of smiles, love and 69. _____ (warm).

I'm a successful businessman now and 70. _____ I think about the troubles of the world, I think about that little girl and the remarkable lesson about life that she taught me.

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。

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Dear Mary,

I receive your E-mail just now. Don't worry about me. I'm getting on well with my research work in the lab. But to my greatly surprise you say you will give up learn English. The reason is because you have not done well in it recently and you have lost interests. I'm afraid I couldn't agree with you. I know it is difficulty to learn English, and English is widely used in the world today. It will be important tool in our future work. Beside, it is becoming more and more important in our daily life. If you study hard, you will be succeed. Do remember that where there is a will, there is a way. I'm looking forward to hearing good news from you.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是一名旅行社工作人员,7 月份你要带一个中学生团队去英国参加夏令营活动。请根据下列表格提示为营员们写一个简单介绍。

时间	3 周
游览景点	名校(Cambridge 和 Oxford)、哈利波特影视城(Warner Bros. Studio)、爱丁堡(Edinburgh)
注意事项	住在当地人家里要有礼貌,不能大声喧哗
	不明白的事情问了再做
	随时与导游保持联系

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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密 封 线
英语 必修5 RJ

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 Life in the future

(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 the woman be allowed to go back home?

A. Monday. B. Friday. C. Saturday.

2. When will the speakers review their presentation?

A. Over the meeting. B. Before the meeting. C. After the meeting.

3. What will the man do first tonight?

A. Watch a TV series of Shylock IV.

B. Watch an ice hockey match.

C. Walk along Queen's Street.

4. What will the man do after his graduation?

A. Travel around the USA first.

B. Get a position in Australia first.

C. Work in Australia after his travelling.

5. When does the man have his medicine?

A. At 8 in the morning. B. At 8 in the evening. C. At 9 in the morning.

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. What day does the man like best?

A. Monday. B. Wednesday. C. Friday.

7. What subjects does the man like probably?

A. Art and music. B. English and math. C. Geography and French.

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听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. How long did the woman practice her ski jumping today?

A. Four hours.　　B. Four and a half hours.　　C. Eight hours.

9. What did the woman get on her birthday in 2013?

A. A pair of skates.　　B. A pair of skate rollers.　　C. A pair of skis.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Where did NOT the man go in Scotland?

A. To Edinburgh.　　B. To St. Andrews.　　C. To the Highlands.

11. What was the weather like when the man was in Scotland?

A. Quite good.　　B. Very wet.　　C. Very poor.

12. How many people went to Scotland with the man?

A. One.　　B. Two.　　C. Three.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. How will the two speakers go to New York?

A. By plane.　　B. By car.　　C. By train.

14. How long will it take the two speakers to go to New York?

A. One hour.　　B. Three hours.　　C. Six hours.

15. What's the weather probably like in New York?

A. It is warm and rainy.　　B. It is cold and rainy.　　C. It is warm and sunny.

16. When will the two speakers probably leave?

A. At 8:00 a. m. on Thursday.　　B. At 12:00 on Thursday.　　C. At 6:00 p. m. on Tuesday.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. His father.　　B. Planting trees.　　C. A family party.

18. Why did the speaker's father plant a tree during the party?

A. To surprise his children.　　B. His children liked it.　　C. It is his hobby.

19. What did the family do after the tree was planted?

A. Taking some pictures.　　B. Having a big meal.　　C. Going to a forest.

20. What can we learn about the speaker from the talk?

A. Tries to protect trees.　　B. Loves father very much.　　C. Loves nature very much.

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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

Where to go on the Norfolk Coast

Weybourne

Weybourne is a fishing resort and close to the historic market town of Holt. Since this village is a designated conservation area, there are many fine examples of Norfolk brick and pretty cottages dating from the 17th century. The area is excellent for walking and enjoying the countryside and coast. There are opportunities to see wildlife and bird-watching is very popular.

Kelling

Kelling is a small attractive residential village, which contains a reading room, which is now a book shop, gallery and tea room. Surrounding Kelling and Weybourne are Kelling Heath and Muckleburgh Hill, two raised areas of outstanding natural beauty.

Holkham

Holkham is on the beautiful North Norfolk Coast. Holkham Bay is the most extensive, diverse and dramatic nature reserve in Norfolk, with windswept sand dunes, a maze of creeks, shady pinewoods, green pastures and marshes (湿地). Across the coast road is Holkham Hall, home of the Coke family.

Sea Palling

Sea Palling is a small, quiet family seaside resort on the East Norfolk Coast. A number of reefs have been built as part of the coast defenses and they calm the waves making Sea Palling an ideal place to swim or for children to play. There are plenty of facilities for such a small resort, including a pub, cafe, shop and small amusement arcade.

Salthouse

Salthouse is situated on the salt marsh of the North Norfolk Coast. Now, the village is a lovely quiet spot

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to enjoy the views over the marshes and bird-watchers come from all over to observe both common and rare species. The beach is a large pebble bank and is the only protection from the hard north winds, high tides and severe weather. The village contains the attractive Parish Church of St. Nicholas.

21. Which would most suit a couple with a kid who like to play and swim?

A. Kelling.　　B. Holkham.

C. Sea Palling.　　D. Weybourne.

22. What do Weybourne and Salthouse have in common?

A. They are situated close to Holt.　　B. They are well-known for marshes.

C. They have unique types of cottages.　　D. They are attractive to bird-watchers.

23. What can visitors do on the Norfolk Coast?

A. Climb Muckleburgh Hill in Holkham.

B. Drink tea in the reading room in Kelling.

C. Enjoy windswept sand dunes in Weybourne.

D. Visit the home of the Coke family in Salthouse.

B

Here on the island of Demesne, the humans call us "clones". I call myself Elysia, because that's what Dr. Lusardi told me to call myself. I started to exist just weeks ago. But I am a sixteen-year-old girl with no soul (灵魂). I know nothing of my First, the girl I was cloned from.

We entered a private room, just me, the fancy lady Mrs. Bratton, and Marisa.

The fancy lady pushes me with one of her fingers as one might poke (戳) a piece of fruit at the market. She gently pokes my flesh. She presses her hands against my back to test its firmness.

"She's attractive," she says.

Marisa warns her, "Mrs. Bratton, she is a Beta (a new product being tested by users). Dr. Lusardi has not perfected the teen line yet."

"I guess that will be reflected (体现) in the price," says Mrs. Bratton.

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班级＿＿＿＿ 姓名＿＿＿＿ 考场号＿＿＿＿ 准考证号＿＿＿＿
密 封 线
英语 必修5 RJ

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

"Of course," Marisa says. "Dr. Lusardi will be thrilled to know someone is willing to take a chance on a teen Beta."

Mrs. Bratton looks at me, "What's your name, dear?"

"Elysia," I say.

"I think you might make a wonderful addition to our household, Elysia. We're so badly missing a teenage girl ever since Astrid, my eldest, went off to Biome University," she says sadly.

"Congratulations," I say because I know that's the appropriate thing to say to a parent whose child has studied in a well-known university. "You must be very proud."

Mrs. Bratton's face brightens. "I am! But Astrid's so hard-working that she seldom comes back to visit us. We miss her a lot. Would you like to come to my family?"

"Yes, ma'am," I say.

Marisa sends me back into the store when she finishes the negotiations (协商) with Mrs. Bratton. I am to pick out some nice clothing to take to my new home, where I shall serve my new owner.

24. After entering the private room, the fancy lady _____.

A. makes the introductions
B. checks the clone's quality
C. offers some fruit to the guests
D. exchanges greetings with others

25. Why is Mrs. Bratton so proud?

A. Astrid studies very hard.
B. She is going to visit Astrid.
C. She can buy something at the store.
D. Her daughter Astrid has entered Biome University.

26. Who will be Elysia's new owner?

A. Dr. Lusardi.
B. Marisa.
C. Mrs. Bratton.
D. Astrid.

27. Where does this text probably come from?

A. A research paper.
B. A personal diary.
C. An advertisement.
D. A science fiction story.

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C

The year is 2094. It has been announced that a comet (彗星) is heading towards the Earth. Most of it will miss our planet, but two pieces will probably hit the southern half of the Earth.

On 17 July, a piece four kilometers wide enters the Earth's atmosphere with a massive explosion. About half of the piece is destroyed, but the remaining part hits the South Atlantic at 200 times the speed of sound. The sea boils and a huge hole is made in the sea bed. Huge waves are created and spread outwards from the hole. The wall of water, a kilometer high, rushes towards southern Africa at 800 kilometers an hour. Cities on the African coast are totally destroyed and millions of people are drowned.

Before the waves reach South America, the second piece of the comet lands in Argentina. Earthquakes and volcanoes are set off in the Andes Mountains. The shock waves move north into California and all around the Pacific Ocean. The cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Tokyo are completely destroyed by earthquakes. Millions of people in the southern half of the earth are already dead, but the north won't escape for long. Because of the explosions, the sun is hidden by clouds of dust, and temperatures around the world fall to almost zero. Crops are ruined. The sun won't be seen again for many years. Wars break out as countries fight for food. A year later, no more than 10 million people remain alive.

Could it really happen? In fact, it has already happened more than once in the history of the Earth. The dinosaurs were on the Earth for over 160 million years. Then about 65 million years ago they suddenly disappeared. Many scientists believe that the Earth was hit by a piece of object in space. The dinosaurs couldn't live through the cold climate that followed and they died out. Will we meet the same end?

28. What is mainly described in the passage?

A. A historical discovery.　　B. An event of imagination.

C. A research on space.　　D. A scientific adventure.

29. When the first piece hits the South Atlantic, it causes _____.

A. an earthquake　　B. damages to cities

C. an Earth explosion　　D. huge waves

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30. Why can't the northern half of the earth escape for long?

A. Because the land is covered with water.

B. Because the light and heat from the sun can not reach the earth.

C. Because people there can not live at the temperature of zero.

D. Because wars break out among countries.

31. By giving the example of dinosaurs, the author tries to prove _____.

A. animals could not live in the cold climate

B. what happened 65 million years ago was an invented story

C. the human beings will die out in 2094

D. the Earth could be hit by other objects in space

D

Hagfish produce a slime(黏液) when approached by enemies that has caught the attention of scientists from the ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology). With further study they hope to use the slime to benefit mankind.

While the Atlantic hagfish isn't all that attractive at first glance with its worm-like shape, it has overcome all difficulties and survived for 300 million years, outliving dinosaurs. Even today, the hagfish continues to populate the sea at vast depths.

The slime produced by a hagfish is an extraordinary defense mechanism(机制): When the fish is attacked, it produces slime that gels(胶化) quickly, even in cold water. This slime suffocates(使窒息) any enemy, thus allowing a caught hagfish to escape unharmed.

"As a chemist and material scientist, I couldn't help but wonder what this slime consists of and what allows it to absorb such enormous amounts of water," Dr. Simon Kuster, research supervisor, said.

Experiments showed the components for the slime are produced in special ventral glands(腹部的腺体). Two types of cells are within the gland: threads of protein between six and 12 inches long and mucin(黏蛋白). Researchers say the threads are like spider silk, incredibly tough, and the mucin sits between them, making them slimy.

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When in danger, these cells are released and immediately interact with the surrounding sea water to form the suffocating mass. Therefore, researchers say, the slime is nearly 100 percent water and just 0.004 percent gelling matter. How the thread appears with such speed and efficiency when it comes into contact with sea water is still a mystery the team is working to understand.

Now, researchers are trying to mimic the hagfish gel in order to create new gels that can be widely used in our daily life.

Their study was recently published in the journal *ACB Biomaterials Science & Engineering*.

32. Why do hagfish produce the slime?

A. To attack enemy hagfish.　　B. To hunt for animals.

C. To protect themselves.　　D. To warm themselves.

33. What do we learn about hagfish?

A. They are endangered.　　B. They are a tough species.

C. They look very beautiful.　　D. They live in shallow seas.

34. How would Kuster probably feel about the slime?

A. It's simple.　　B. It's useless.

C. It's amazing.　　D. It's frightening.

35. What happens when a hagfish resists an attack?

A. Its body absorbs a lot of sea water.　　B. Its glands produce two types of cells.

C. It catches the enemy with the threads.　　D. It uses the mucin to poison the enemy.

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。

Six Reasons Why Learning English Is So Important

• English may not be the most spoken language in the world, but it is the official language in a large number of countries. __36__ The number of people in the world that use English to communicate regularly(经常地) may be 2 billion!

• __37__ And it has become almost a necessity(必需的事物) for people to speak English if they are to enter a

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

global company. Its importance in the global market place therefore cannot be understated(轻描淡写); learning English really can change your life.

• Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English. __38__

• Most of the information produced on the Internet(50%) is in English. So knowing English will allow you to gain a large amount of information which may not be otherwise available!

• __39__ The original(原创的) writings of great scientists and others who did not speak and write in the English language have all been translated into English.

• __40__ We can make friends with people from every corner of the world. For example, as an English teacher teaching poor children from a non-English-speaking country, English allows me to learn more about ways to help the children.

Although learning English can be difficult, we can see that it is also very important and can create many chances!

A. There are various ways to learn English.

B. English is the most important business language.

C. German and Russian are also important in science.

D. More than 75 countries make English their official language.

E. English makes it easy for us to understand people from all over the world.

F. Therefore by learning English you will have a greater cultural understanding.

G. It is English that plays the most important role in spreading scientific knowledge.

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 person may have a number of abilities and talents, but he could fail. __41__ the person is aware of his abilities and has the determination to __42__ them, he is going to be a failure. Great people __43__ their abilities, made the best use of at least one of their talents and finally succeeded.

Great men don't wait for the right opportunity (机会) to turn up on their doorstep; __44__, they create the

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opportunity in order to __45__ on their way to achievements. These are the people who make things __46__.

Michael Dell said, "Don't spend so much time trying to choose the perfect opportunity, or you may __47__ the right opportunity." There is no better time than right now to __48__ doing what you have been thinking about doing. The __49__ is to listen to your heart and let it carry you in the direction of your __50__. Just open your mind to different possibilities, different ways of __51__ a challenge, and it can provide you with many fresh __52__.

Another key point is to act upon the seized opportunity. Many of us get the right opportunity but __53__ to make use of it. This is because our __54__ are tied up with things that will give __55__ happiness. The basic tendency of human minds is to look for quick results __56__ rather than long-term satisfaction at a later stage. We should __57__ focus our efforts on vital and precious activities that will take us forward in our path of __58__.

With the ability to recognize the right opportunity, determination to __59__ work on it and sincerity to make the best use of it, making __60__ things happen is an absolute possibility.

41. A. Unless　　B. Because　　C. When　　D. If

42. A. achieve　　B. use　　C. value　　D. consider

43. A. developed　　B. admired　　C. knew　　D. acquired

44. A. besides　　B. therefore　　C. otherwise　　D. instead

45. A. fight back　　B. settle down　　C. move ahead　　D. cheer up

46. A. happen　　B. matter　　C. improve　　D. stop

47. A. expect　　B. miss　　C. dislike　　D. refuse

48. A. start　　B. admit　　C. enjoy　　D. practise

49. A. challenge　　B. key　　C. intention　　D. goal

50. A. adventures　　B. memories　　C. dreams　　D. studies

51. A. creating　　B. discovering　　C. accepting　　D. examining

52. A. wishes　　B. tastes　　C. ideas　　D. excuses

53. A. pretend　　B. try　　C. forget　　D. fail

54. A. minds　　B. characters　　C. natures　　D. lives

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55. A. lasting	B. true	C. future	D. quick
56. A. at present	B. by chance	C. in person	D. in common
57. A. immediately	B. constantly	C. eventually	D. normally
58. A. exploration	B. revolution	C. freedom	D. success
59. A. quietly	B. freely	C. honestly	D. openly
60. A. real	B. great	C. reasonable	D. lucky

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。

Show jumping is an equestrian sport（马术运动）61. _____（involve）getting through a course of obstacles set up inside a ring(圆形竞技场). As we often mention, it is one of the most popular events in China. In a show jumping event, the endurance, speed and 62. _____（flexible）of the horse, along with the cross-species relationship between the horse and its rider,63. _____（test）. Competition rankings are determined by the number of faults accumulated and the overall speed at 64. _____ the course is completed.

A fault is a point that counts against the horse and the rider. It is rare for a course 65. _____（complete）without any mistake. If a horse knocks down an obstacle, a fault is accumulated. If the horse walks away from an obstacle, it gets 66. _____ fault. If a horse refuses too many obstacles, it will be disqualified from the competition. 67. _____（usual）, the rider walks around the ring before the competition to get familiar 68. _____ the layout(布局).

Show jumping is one of 69. _____ we call the most dynamic equestrian events. Interested? 70. _____（check）out any leg of the Longines Global Champions Tour!

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。

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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。

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today, I'd like to say something about pollute. As a matter of fact, the effects of industrial pollution is well known for everyone. Though a great deal is being done to control these effects, but the problem of pollution is still seriously. Continued population increase, smog or chemical waste produced by factories and cars, not only caused energy crises(危机), but also pollute our environment.

In my opinions, to solve the problem of pollution, someone should take action. This is duty of every person, not that of the government alone.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

一家英语报社向中学生征文,主题是"十年后的我"。请根据下列要点和你的畅想完成短文。

1. 家庭;

2. 工作;

3. 业余生活。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头语已为你写好不计入总词数。

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修5 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 Making the news

(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 did the man speaker move to this apartment?

A. Last year. B. Four years ago. C. Ten years ago.

2. What does the woman speaker do in her spare time?

A. Badminton. B. Dancing. C. Tennis.

3. What does the woman really imply?

A. Curry will never be late. B. Curry has known about it. C. Curry never takes in her words.

4. How will they go to the campaign site?

A. By bicycle. B. On foot. C. By bus.

5. What does the man speaker think of the party with famous people?

A. Interesting but shocking. B. Amazing and interesting. C. Surprising and funny.

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. When will the two speakers go to the piano room?

A. Next morning. B. Tomorrow. C. Next afternoon.

7. Where will the two speakers meet?

A. At the gate of the school. B. At the gate of the arts building. C. At the gate of the piano room.

8. What will the speakers do after their practicing the piano?

A. To have a drink there. B. To have a drink at home. C. To have a drink at Starbuck.

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听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。

9. How far is the man's hometown from the sea?

A. About 50 miles.　　B. About 150 miles.　　C. About 20,000 miles.

10. When were many of the buildings in the town built?

A. Around 300 years ago.　　B. Around 400 years ago.　　C. Around 600 years ago.

11. What do we know about the town?

A. Interesting and noisy.　　B. Not too cold in winter.　　C. Tourism—its main industry.

听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. Where did the young man try to get the old man's bag?

A. In the bank.　　B. In the street.　　C. In the shop.

13. When did this happen?

A. At 12:30.　　B. At 12:40.　　C. At 12:50.

14. Where will the woman go?

A. To the market.　　B. To the police station.　　C. To the bank.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. When did the woman give Jane a call last time?

A. Yesterday.　　B. The day before yesterday.　　C. Twenty years ago.

16. What's the man's phone number?

A. 763-4565.　　B. 736-4565.　　C. 736-4656.

17. How does the man feel about the woman?

A. Understandable.　　B. Very angry.　　C. Sorry for her.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Who are Charlie and his friends?

A. College students.　　B. Middle school students.　　C. Primary school students.

19. Why do the people in Chile need help?

A. For a big fire.　　B. For a big earthquake.　　C. For a big flood.

20. How much money have they raised?

A. $650,000.　　B. $700,000.　　C. $750,000.

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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

Family Camp

Bring your family and join us at Camp Ramah in New England on May 26 ~ 29, 2018.

Our program will feature:

- Arts, sports, and nature workshops led by top quality instructors
- Numerous camp activities (sports, singing, dancing, waterfront)
- Innovative Jewish learning
- Special family activities and programs, as well as separate programs for adults and children of various ages
- Excellent childcare: Daytime childcare for younger children; supervised day camp activities for older children; night-time supervision for all children

Rates for the weekend include private cabin accommodations, meals, snacks, childcare, and all activities.

Optional Housing Upgrades

During Family Camp, we offer a range of optional housing upgrades, which are reserved on a first-come-first-served basis. Charges for upgrades will be included in the final invoice(发票) that you will receive for Family Camp. All families that do not choose upgraded housing will have a choice of housing options (at no additional costs) ranging from basic cabins to private accommodations such as the Guest House, the Mirpa' ah and Tikvah village bunks.

If you have any questions about Ramah Family Camp, please contact David Offit, Director of Programming, at *davido@campramahne. org* or 212-678-8953.

Please note that in 2017, Family Camp ran from Friday through Sunday. In 2018, Family Camp will run from Friday to Monday, allowing for a full day of traditional camp programming.

Family Camp 2017 Rates

Rates for Family Camp 2018 are:

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- $250 per adult
- $125 per child
- Children 2 and under are free

Special 10% discount for:

- **Early Bird Registration:** Families that register by Jan. 15.
- **First Time Campers:** Families that are sending a new camper to Camp Ramah in New England during summer 2018.

NOTE: Families may be eligible(有资格的) for only one 10% discount.

21. At Camp Ramah in New England, children can _____.

A. build up their bodies

B. learn to act as an instructor

C. team up with other classmates

D. earn some money by babysitting

22. How much will a couple with a son aged 1 pay if they register for the camp before Jan. 15?

A. $375.　　B. $450.

C. $575.　　D. $625.

23. For which of the following should you pay extra?

A. Basic cabins.　　B. The Guest House.

C. Upgraded housing.　　D. The Mirpa' ah and Tikvah village bunks.

B

(2017·全国卷Ⅲ)

Minutes after the last movie ended yesterday at the Plaza Theater, employees were busy sweeping up popcorns and gathering coke cups. It was a scene that had been repeated many times in the theater's 75-year history. This time, however, the cleanup was a little different. As one group of workers carried out the rubbish, another group began removing seats and other theater equipment in preparation for the building's end.

The film classic *The Last Picture Show* was the last movie shown in the old theater. Though the movie is 30 years old, most of the 250 seats were filled with teary-eyed audience wanting to say good-bye to the old building. Theater owner Ed Bradford said he chose the movie because it seemed appropriate. The movie is set in a small town where the only movie theater is preparing to close down.

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英语 必修5 RJ

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

Bradford said that large modern theaters in the city made it impossible for the Plaza to compete. He added that the theater's location(位置) was also a reason. "This used to be the center of town," he said. "Now the area is mostly office buildings and warehouses."

Last week some city officials suggested the city might be interested in turning the old theater into a museum and public meeting place. However these plans were abandoned because of financial problems. Bradford sold the building and land to a local development firm, which plans to build a shopping complex on the land where the theater is located.

The theater audience said good-bye as Bradford locked the doors for the last time. After 75 years the Plaza Theater had shown its last movie. The theater will be missed.

24. In what way was yesterday's cleanup at the Plaza special?

A. It made room for new equipment.

B. It signaled the closedown of the theater.

C. It was done with the help of the audience.

D. It marked the 75th anniversary of the theater.

25. Why was *The Last Picture Show* put on?

A. It was an all-time classic.

B. It was about the history of the town.

C. The audience requested it.

D. The theater owner found it suitable.

26. What will probably happen to the building?

A. It will be repaired.

B. It will be turned into a museum.

C. It will be knocked down.

D. It will be sold to the city government.

27. What can we infer about the audience?

A. They are disappointed with Bradford.

B. They are sad to part with the old theater.

C. They are supportive of the city officials.

D. They are eager to have a shopping center.

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C

Newspapers are not nearly as popular today as they were in the past. There are not very many people who seriously read a newspaper every day. Most people only read the sports pages, the advice or the gossip columns, the comics, and perhaps the classified advertisements. Most people don't take time to read real news. Newspapers attempt to catch the reader's interest with pictures and exciting headlines. These techniques are used on the front page because it is the first thing you see when you pick up the paper. The first page attracts attention and encourages the reader to look through the rest of the paper. This is why editors always look for a good first page story and a headline to make them stop and look. If the headline is horrible enough or frightening enough or wild enough, perhaps they will go on to read the front page. However, they may read the headlines, but that is all, then they turn to the sports pages, or comics, or advertisements.

It seems that people do not want the news from a newspaper any more. They say they get the news on television now. More people watch television news because it is easier and more interesting than reading a newspaper. What about you? Do you read news from a newspaper? Do you think it is easier to get news from television? Or do you care about news at all? Would you mind if there were no news?

28. According to the passage, newspapers are _____.

A. more popular today

B. less popular today

C. as popular as before

D. getting more and more popular

29. According to the author, which of the following newspapers will most probably attract the reader's attention?

A. The ones with interesting pictures and exciting headlines on the front page.

B. The ones with sports news on the front page.

C. The ones with classified ads on the front page.

D. The ones with gossip columns on the front page.

30. According to the passage, most people read all of the following EXCEPT _____.

A. the sports page　　B. comics

C. advertisements　　D. real news

31. The author's attitude towards newspapers is _____.

A. sympathetic　　B. critical

C. negative　　D. undetermined

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D

The managing editor is usually the person in charge of the day-to-day editorial process of a newspaper. He or she makes sure that the newspaper comes out on time each day and that costs are kept within a budget (预算). He or she is usually responsible for hiring and firing newsroom staff, and serves as the spokesperson for the newspaper. The managing editor may also be involved in story, photos and graphics (图形) selection, assignment, laying out pages, editing copy and writing headlines.

The news editor is in charge of the news pages of the newspaper. He or she makes decisions on which stories are used and which are not. The news editor and his or her assistants also lay out pages of the paper.

The copy editor edits stories and writes headlines. The copy editor is often the last person to see a story before it actually appears in print.

The city editor makes sure that the news in the city is covered and that as many local stories as possible get into each edition. The city editor monitors the local general assignment and specialty reporters.

The state editor supervises reporters who cover communities and areas outside the city but still within the circulation (流通) area of the newspaper.

The national editor supervises reporters in bureaus (办事处) in cities outside the circulation area of the newspaper. Most newspapers rely on the wireless services for national news, but some have correspondents (通信员) who work in other cities and report to the national editor.

32. If you want to apply for a job in a newspaper newsroom, you are likely to be interviewed by _____.

A. the news editor　　B. the national editor

C. the state editor　　D. the managing editor

33. From the passage, we can learn that the news editor's work includes _____.

A. selecting photos and graphics　　B. determining which stories are used

C. editing stories　　D. supervising the local general assignment

34. The underlined word "supervises" can be replaced by "_____".

A. is in favor of　　B. is in honor of

C. is in charge of　　D. is in need of

35. The national news is mostly sent to the national editor by all of the following ways EXCEPT _____.

A. by e-mail　　B. by fax

C. by post　　D. by telephone

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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。

Getting out into the great outdoors is an even better idea than you think. __36__ It also creates some wonderful summer memories for your family. Need more convincing evidence? There are some benefits of camping as a family, including how it's great for your health.

It's good exercise. Let's not forget the most obvious benefit of camping. __37__ Even if you're taking a fishing trip, you're burning more calories than you'll burn sitting indoors. And if you hike or bike, you're performing cardiovascular(心血管的) exercise that will help keep your heart and lungs healthy.

__38__ You've probably tried unplugging the TV at home, but short of throwing it out of the window, because kids are going to watch more than we want them to. Out in the wild, there is no television. You'll watch nature together, go exploring, and have that one-on-one attention you need as a family.

It is a good way to truly connect with nature. Too often we take nature for granted. In fact, spending a few days in nature with the family will teach your kids things they may have never known before. __39__ However, in the wild they will learn how to build a fire, catch fish, see animal habitats, and all the natural architecture nature offers.

You have no stress after the camping. Vacations can be stressful. Sometimes when you get home from vacations, you need another rest for your last vacation. __40__ You'll get home feeling energetic. It's even better than a cup of coffee.

A. You can stay away from TV.

B. They may know how to work an iPad.

C. You'll meet new challenges each time.

D. Sure, it saves some money if you stays in a camper.

E. You're spending a lot of time performing physical activities.

F. Many campers report better sleep cycles when they return from a trip.

G. But once you settle into camping with your family, the stress of every day will disappear.

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密 封 线
英语 必修5 RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____

密 封 线

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。

Expressive arts therapy is a form of therapy that uses dance, drama, music, poetry, and art to enhance one's overall well-being. The arts are used to let go, __41__ and to release.

People have been using the arts as tools for __42__ for many centuries. In the early 1940's expressive arts therapy became formally __43__ and has since provided meaningful therapeutic __44__ for people of all ages in a variety of treatment settings. There is no right or wrong way in the arts and clients are encouraged to be __45__ with self-expression. Expressive arts therapy focuses on the __46__ of making art and exploring __47__ the piece means to the individual, __48__ the final product.

Through the arts, people can __49__ ideas and feelings that may be hard to put into words, such as negative memories and stress. It has been __50__ that use of the arts can help people develop social skills, __51__ anxiety, manage behavior, and increase self-confidence. A free form of expression makes clients __52__ of their own work by reducing the need to compare themselves to others, an unfortunate problem seen today.

Expressive arts therapists are professionally __53__. Anyone can be an expressive art therapist provided that they get the appropriate training. Knowledge in psychology is __54__ to all training, but from there training __55__ includes getting a master's degree in counseling with specialized instruction in implementing(实施) the art, music, poetry, and dance/movement therapeutically. Some professionals extend their __56__ and obtain a PhD in expressive therapy.

__57__ expressive arts therapy is unique, the clinical goal is __58__ to other mental health professions. This __59__ is to facilitate clients' growth and __60__ change.

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41. A. admit	B. express	C. examine	D. trust
42. A. explaining	B. proving	C. healing	D. judging
43. A. recognized	B. relieved	C. affected	D. controlled
44. A. results	B. experiences	C. causes	D. questions
45. A. angry	B. bored	C. strict	D. free
46. A. secret	B. technique	C. difficulty	D. process
47. A. when	B. which	C. what	D. where
48. A. as to	B. or rather	C. rather than	D. other than
49. A. communicate	B. produce	C. reject	D. test
50. A. offered	B. shown	C. guided	D. driven
51. A. create	B. feel	C. reduce	D. recall
52. A. tired	B. proud	C. afraid	D. unaware
53. A. hired	B. served	C. awarded	D. trained
54. A. basic	B. enough	C. impossible	D. strange
55. A. finally	B. typically	C. luckily	D. hardly
56. A. visit	B. life	C. education	D. money
57. A. If	B. Although	C. Unless	D. Since
58. A. unequal	B. friendly	C. known	D. similar
59. A. goal	B. profession	C. clinic	D. theory
60. A. unwelcome	B. seasonal	C. positive	D. cultural

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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。

Astronomers have taken the first ever image of a black hole, which is located in a distant galaxy 61. _____ (call) M 87. The black hole is 500 million trillion km away and was photographed by a network of eight telescopes 62. _____ the world. It is larger than the size of the entire Solar System, and has a mass 6.5 billion times that of the Sun. The image shows an 63. _____ (extreme) bright "ring of fire", surrounding a perfectly circular dark hole. The light is 64. _____ (bright) than all the billions of other stars in the galaxy, which is why it can be seen at such 65. _____ distance from Earth. The edge of the dark circle at the center is the point at which the gas 66. _____ (enter) the black hole, which has such a large gravitational pull (万有引力) 67. _____ even light cannot escape. Chinese 68. _____ (scientist) were also involved in the observation, data processing and theoretical analysis. Shanghai and Taipei 69. _____ (select) as two of the cities to hold news conferences, together with Washington, Brussels, Santiago and Tokyo, a 70. _____ (recognize) of China's contribution.

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。

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When I was in primary school, I watched a movie about global warming. See the images of ice melting and the polar bears habitat being destroyed made me disappointed. I begin to realize it was important to do what we could save the environment. I asked my mom to buy a blue recycling bin. And she immediate agreed to get it. Besides, she got for me a black one for trash. I now have a recycling bin for waste papers and plastic bottles in my room. I may be just one person, so I feel like I am making the big difference.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是校学生会主席王林,你校组织来自 15 个班级的 300 名学生参观了全球变暖的图片展。请你根据以下要点提示给校报写一篇通讯报道。

1. 12 月 7 日参观全球变暖图片展;

2. 了解了全球变暖的原因和危害;听志愿者讲解了全球变暖知识;了解了人们在应对全球变暖方面所取得的进步;

3. 通过这次参观,同学们提高了环保意识,明确了应该怎样做来保护环境。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,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(五)

Unit 5 First aid

(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 probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Workmates. C. Classmates.

2. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a shop. B. At a school. C. In a cinema.

3. When is the man's birthday?

A. On April 1st. B. On March 31st. C. On March 30th.

4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At Delhi airport. B. At Tokyo airport. C. At Toronto airport.

5. What will the speakers do later?

A. Do some cleaning. B. Repair the car. C. Go shopping.

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. What did the man do on his weekend?

A. He played basketball. B. He went to the cinema. C. He went shopping.

7. What does the woman think of the man's roommate?

A. He's not bright. B. He's weak. C. He's interesting.

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听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What kind of music does the man like best?

A. Classical music.　　B. Rock.　　C. Jazz.

9. Who can play the violin?

A. The woman.　　B. The man's wife.　　C. The man.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man is a director.

B. The two speakers are workmates.

C. The man is interviewing the woman.

11. What does the woman do well in?

A. Dancing and singing.　　B. Typing and shorthand.　　C. Writing and playing the piano.

12. Where does the woman want to go?

A. To the Grand Shopping Mall.　　B. To the Grand Theater.　　C. To the Grand Hotel.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. When will the match be held?

A. In the morning.　　B. In the afternoon.　　C. In the evening.

14. How many members does the club have?

A. 12.　　B. 20.　　C. 49.

15. What is Michael mentioned in the conversation?

A. A ballplayer.　　B. A soldier.　　C. A referee.

16. What will the match be like?

A. Rough.　　B. Enjoyable.　　C. Awful.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What hit the two villages in South Africa?

A. An earthquake.　　B. A storm.　　C. A flood.

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18. How many people were killed?

A. Fourteen.　　B. Seven.　　C. One.

19. How was Mr. Smith's child?

A. He was safe.　　B. He was killed.　　C. He was injured.

20. Where was Mr. Smith when the disaster happened?

A. He was in the bedroom.

B. He was in the kitchen.

C. He was in his office.

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

Magazines can help get kids psyched about reading. The thrill of flipping through a fresh magazine can totally drive a new reader to practice words and learn about topics they might not normally be exposed to. For young readers who want to be entertained and learn something new, here are our favorite kids' magazine subscription picks.

1. *National Geographic Kids*

National Geographic Kids is designed for children ages 6 to 14. The magazine is published by the National Geographic Society and has been in publication since September 1975. With each issue, young readers enjoy a wide range of regular features such as "Amazing Animals", "Weird but True", "Cool Inventions" and "Guinness World Records."A one-year subscription (10 issues) is $15.

2. *Muse*

This magazine, launched in January 1997, features nine cartoon characters known as the Muses. The articles expose kids ages 9 and up to history, science and the arts. Regular *Muse* content includes fun facts, a question-and-answer page and fun themes such as extraterrestrial life(外星生命), urban legends and pirates. A one-year subscription (nine issues) is $34.

3. *ChopChop*

This is an award-winning, non-profit quarterly magazine for kids ages 5 to 12. *ChopChop* is filled with great recipes, interactive games and educational food facts and is intended to inspire and teach kids to cook real food with their families. *ChopChop* received the 2014 Parents' Choice Gold Award and was named the James Beard 2013 Publication of the Year. A one-year subscription (four issues) is $15.

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4. *Highlights*

Who doesn't remember reading *Highlights* magazine—whether at home or at the dentist's office? Every 40-page issue helps children explore exciting new topics, investigate cool subjects and learn about our wonderful world. *Highlights* is ideal for ages 6 to 12 and features stories, puzzles, games, riddles, science experiments and craft projects. *High Five*, the preschool version of *Highlights*, is intended for little ones ages 2 to 6. A one-year subscription (12 issues) is $40.

21. How much is a two-year subscription to a magazine launched in 1975?

A. $30.　　B. $34.

C. $40.　　D. $68.

22. What is special about *ChopChop*?

A. It has a history of 42 years.

B. It has nine cartoon characters.

C. It is helpful for kids to learn to cook.

D. It includes a question-and-answer page.

23. Which magazine is suitable for a two-year-old child to read?

A. *National Geographic Kids.*　　B. *High Five.*

C. *Muse.*　　D. *ChopChop.*

B

A gunman killed two members of a television news crew in the United States earlier this week. Their TV station broadcast the shooting"live" in real time. The shooting shocked many Americans and people around the world.

One US teenager wants to help prevent such attacks. Kai Kloepfer lives in Boulder, Colorado. He has a talent for technology. He has been teaching himself engineering skills since he was a child. Hearing of so many gun attacks, he decided to use his skills to help prevent mass shootings.

The young man's goal was to make a gun that would not work in the hands of a killer. But he knew it would be impossible for him to stop dangerous people from buying guns. So he changed direction. He decided to create a gun designed to prevent accidental shootings. The gun Kai Kloepfer designed only works when unlocked by the fingerprint of the owner, and not by anyone else. The gun only recognizes the touch of its owner.

It took the teenager seven months and over 1,500 hours to create a plastic model of his "smart gun". He entered his fingerprint handgun in a local science fair and won. His award included a financial prize. He received $50,000. The money is to support improvement in gun safety.

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密 封 线
英语 必修5 RJ

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
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Kai Kloepfer is now 18 years old. He has been using the grant money to improve the technology. He says the weapon he designed doesn't change the function of a firearm at all. It just makes it safer. He is now working to add the fingerprint lock technology to a real gun. He says he expects to one day see his "smart gun" for sale next to other firearms.

The young man plans to spend the next year improving his fingerprint handgun. Then he will start college at one of the world's top universities—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

24. Why does Kai Kloepfer try to invent the gun?

A. To prevent people from buying guns.

B. To protect people's lives.

C. To limit functions of a gun.

D. To reduce power of a gun.

25. The gun created by Kai Kloepfer is controlled by the owner's fingerprint to _____.

A. keep it convenient to use

B. make it safe to carry around

C. protect its owner from harm

D. avoid being used by others

26. How is the progress of Kai Kloepfer's gun invention?

A. It is being shown in a fair.

B. It is under further research.

C. It will soon come into the market.

D. It needs designing once again.

27. What's Kai Kloepfer's wish for his fingerprint gun?

A. It will bring enough money for him.

B. It will replace traditional guns.

C. It can be sold on the market.

D. It can help forbid the use of guns.

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C

First aid is emergency care for a victim of sudden illness or injury until more skillful medical treatment is available. It may save a life. In many emergencies, first aid may prevent a victim's condition from turning worse and provide relief from pain. First aid must be administered as quickly as possible. In the case of the critically injured, a few minutes can make a difference.

First-aid measures depend upon the victim's needs and the provider's level of knowledge and skill. Knowing what not to do in an emergency is as important as knowing what to do. Improperly moving a person with a neck injury, for example, can lead to permanent spinal (脊柱的) injury and paralysis (瘫痪).

Despite the variety of injuries, several principles of first aid can apply to all emergencies. The first step is to call for professional medical help. The victim, if conscious, should be reassured that medical aid has been requested, and asked for permission to provide any first aid. Next, assess the scene, asking people around or the injured person's family or friends about details of the injury or illness, any care that may have already been given, and pre-existing conditions such as diabetes (糖尿病) or heart trouble. The victim should be checked for a medical card that describes special medical conditions. Unless the accident scene becomes unsafe or the victim may suffer further injury, do not move the victim.

First aid requires rapid assessment of victims to determine whether life-threatening conditions exist. One method for evaluating a victim's condition is known as the acronym (首字母缩略词) ABC, which stands for:

A—Airway: Is it open and clear?

B—Breathing: Is the person breathing? Look, listen and feel for breathing.

C—Circulation: Is there a pulse? Is the person bleeding externally? Check skin color and temperature for additional indications of circulation problems.

28. First aid may bring about all the following results EXCEPT _____.

A. saving a victim's life

B. preventing a victim's condition from getting worse

C. relieving a victim from pain

D. helping a person avoid sudden illness or injury

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29. Before we offer first aid to a victim, it is very important for us to _____.

A. make sure what to do and what not to do

B. refer to all kinds of handbooks on first aid

C. remove the medical card he/she may take

D. take him/her to a hospital at once

30. When giving first aid to a victim, you should first of all _____.

A. remove him/her from the accident scene

B. turn him/her over

C. call for professional medical help

D. examine him/her carefully

31. You may assess a victim's condition by all the following EXCEPT _____.

A. checking whether there is a pulse

B. looking, listening and feeling for breathing

C. measuring his/her blood pressure

D. examining whether the airway is open and clear

D

In a perfect world, all information in the report of the Associated Press (AP) (美联社) would be attributed (归于) to named, on-the-record sources.

At times, however, there may be a need to use anonymously(匿名地) attributed information. This is allowed by the AP in some circumstances: if the information is from a credible source with direct knowledge; if it brings to light important facts that otherwise would remain in the shadows; and if the information can be obtained no other way.

Valuable news often originates from whistleblowers(举报人) who would be in danger of losing their jobs, or in some countries their freedom or their lives, if the information was traced back to them. News of officials abusing their power, human rights violations, war crimes or environmental disasters are some of the areas where anonymous sourcing has broken a story wide open—think Abu Ghraib(美军虐待战俘事件). In cases like this, with the approval of managers, the AP may admit anonymity to the whistleblower, with holding the name in text and showing them from behind or in shadow in videos and photos.

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In addition, for anonymously sourced material, the AP routinely requires extra evidence. And managers need to approve any use of anonymous material.

At the same time, there is a lesser variety of anonymity. Sometimes, paid spokespeople find it inconvenient to allow their names to be used even for official information. Wherever possible, the AP journalists are urged to push back against such requests for anonymity, pressing for permission to use the name or ignoring the information if necessary.

Journalists themselves can help to resist the spread of anonymity by avoiding citing (引证) unnamed "diplomats" or "analysts" for facts or views. Another poor practice is quoting from social media posts in which the real identity of the poster is unknown. Both these practices are banned under our standards.

The bar against anonymous comment is set high at the AP. When the AP does agree to use anonymous material, reporters must have a good reason. We should provide as specific as possible a description of the source and, when relevant, describe the source's motive for disclosing the information. If a story is related to leaked documents, the reporter must describe how the documents were obtained.

32. What can we learn from the text?

A. Analysis from unnamed officials are allowed at the AP.

B. Reporters can use anonymous materials freely at the AP.

C. The AP journalists are urged to resist requests for anonymity.

D. The AP don't care about people' motives for providing information.

33. Why is Abu Ghraib mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. To show what kinds of news the AP focuses on.

B. To show situations where anonymity is admitted.

C. To indicate that the AP is casting itself as a human rights judge.

D. To indicate that the AP is determined to reveal the army is evil.

34. What's the author's attitude towards anonymous sources?

A. Cautious.　　B. Objective.

C. Indifferent.　　D. Doubtful.

35. Which is the best title for this text?

A. Why the AP Is Reliable

B. How the AP Reports News

C. How the AP Deals with Anonymous Sources

D. Why the AP Likes Anonymous Information

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英语 必修5 RJ

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

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。

Traveling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global（全球的）village. __36__

Greetings

How should you behave when you meet someone for the first time? An American or Canadian shakes your hand while looking you straight in the eyes. __37__ In Japan, you should bow（鞠躬）. In Thailand, the greeting is made by pressing both hands together at the chest and bowing your head a bit.

Clothes

__38__ In some Asian countries, you shouldn't reveal（显露）the body, especially women. In Japan, you should take off your shoes when entering a house or a restaurant. Remember to place them together facing the door you came in. This is also true in South Korea, Thailand, and Iran.

Food and drink

In Italy, Spain and Latin America, lunch is often the biggest meal of the day, and can last two or three hours. __39__ In Britain, you might have a business lunch and do business as you eat. In Mexico and Japan, lunch is a time to relax and socialize. And the Japanese rarely drink alcohol（酒）at lunchtime.

Doing business

__40__ You should include your company name and your position. In Japan, you must present your card with both hands, with the writing facing the person you are giving it to.

A. In many parts of Asia there is no physical touch at all.

B. Sometimes social events end with singing and dancing.

C. But this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way.

D. For this reason many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner.

E. Many countries have rules about what you should and shouldn't wear.

F. In many countries, business hours are from 9:00 or 10:00 to 5:00 or 6:00.

G. In most countries, showing business cards is important for all introductions.

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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。

Hoses are tubes used to carry water from one place to another. They are __41__ bent without breaking. They have been __42__ for thousands of years. Ancient people used animal intestines (肠) to __43__ hoses. Animal intestines are quite long. __44__ cleaned and dried, the intestines made fairly good hoses.

Some __45__ also used other kinds of things to make hoses. For example, the ancient Minoans were able to __46__ them using leather(皮革), or animal skin.

The __47__ of the rubber hose came about because of a __48__ event Dr. Benjamin Goodrich saw in 1870. Goodrich was in his backyard when he smelled __49__. He ran down the street to __50__ that his neighbor's house was on fire. Goodrich was there __51__ the horse-drawn fire truck. When the truck arrived, the firemen __52__ joined their large leather fire hose to a spigot(水龙头) and opened it.

Goodrich saw the fireman __53__ and join the hose to the spigot. He also saw his neighbor's house burn down! __54__ when the hose filled with water, the hose __55__ ! Leather becomes __56__ and easily broken when it is repeatedly wet and dried.

After seeing the event of the __57__ house and the hose that broke, Goodrich __58__ a new kind of hose had to be invented. At that time, Goodrich ran a company that made rubber goods. In a few months, Goodrich __59__ a new kind of fire hose. The hoses were made of rubber and covered in heavy-duty cotton. The fire hoses sold so well that Goodrich enlarged his product line by producing __60__, lightweight garden hoses. Today, garden hoses are made of rubber or plastic.

41. A. carefully　　B. partly　　C. easily　　D. slowly

42. A. found　　B. used　　C. studied　　D. forgotten

43. A. store　　B. carry　　C. make　　D. decorate

44. A. When　　B. Since　　C. Unless　　D. Though

45. A. scientists　　B. builders　　C. foreigners　　D. cultures

46. A. change　　B. produce　　C. cover　　D. clean

47. A. hope　　B. success　　C. invention　　D. business

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48. A. sad	B. great	C. pleasant	D. similar
49. A. danger	B. food	C. smoke	D. blood
50. A. warn	B. discover	C. judge	D. report
51. A. on	B. beside	C. after	D. before
52. A. quickly	B. quietly	C. suddenly	D. nervously
53. A. leave	B. stop	C. cheer	D. arrive
54. A. So	B. Because	C. Until	D. Or
55. A. froze	B. dropped	C. broke	D. lost
56. A. wet	B. thick	C. hard	D. big
57. A. fallen	B. burning	C. dirty	D. empty
58. A. decided	B. remembered	C. accepted	D. doubted
59. A. bought	B. developed	C. noticed	D. received
60. A. smaller	B. rich	C. beautiful	D. longer

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 great fire has destroyed the medieval（中世纪的）cathedral（大教堂）of Notre-Dame in Paris, one of France's 61. _____（famous）landmarks.

Thousands of people gathered in the streets around the cathedral, 62. _____（watch）the flames in silence. Some of 63. _____ could be seen crying. Watching such a symbol of French culture burn and its spire（尖顶）destroyed is extremely 64. _____（shock）to any French person.

No other site represents France like Notre-Dame, which 65. _____（receive）almost 13 million visitors each year, more than the Eiffel Tower. The Eiffel Tower, is little more than a century old while Notre-Dame 66. _____（stand）tall above Paris since the 1200s. It has given its name to one of the country's literary masterpieces. Victor Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*（《钟楼怪人》）is known 67. _____ the French simply as *Notre-Dame de Paris*（《巴黎圣母院》）.

The three large rose 68. _____（window）have been destroyed by the fire. Fortunately, the main structure, 69. _____（include）the two bell towers, has been saved. Also, the most valuable cultural relics have survived the fire. The last time the cathedral suffered major damage was during the French Revolution. It survived two world wars 70. _____（large）in good condition.

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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。

My grandfather is over sixty years old, but he looks young than his real age. Before his retirement grandfather is an excellent policeman. His positive attitude towards aging has great effect on his daily life but leads to better health. My grandfather does physical exercise every morning. He is such strong that he is able to lift heavy things by him. Besides, he can read books without wear glasses. Grandfather loves child very much. Every Monday afternoon he is inviting to a nearby school to tell of stories about the life and work of a policeman. All the young pupils love him very much.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华。在下午放学回家的路上,你发现邻居Bob叔叔因病躺在路边,于是在路人的帮助下叫来救护车将其送往医院。请用英语写一篇日记,记述整个过程。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:救护车 ambulance

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第一部分　课时作业

Unit 1　Great scientists

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. defeat　2. expert　3. attend　4. expose　5. cure
6. challenge　7. suspect　8. blame　9. handle　10. link
11. scientific　12. conclude　13. conclusion　14. absorb
15. pollute　16. announce

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. put forward　2. draw a conclusion　3. expose. . . to
4. of sb. 's/sth. 's day　5. face a challenge　6. mark . . . on . . .　7. be to blame　8. look into　9. slow down
10. link . . . to . . .

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood
2. every time there was an outbreak
3. was so severe that
4. be examined

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1～6　CDEFAB

Ⅱ.

1～5　CBCBD

Ⅲ.

1. 但当他一想到要帮助(那些)受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓,他就感到很振奋。
2. 首先,他在一张地图上标明了所有死者住过的确切的地方。
3. 有一位妇女是从宽街搬过来的,她特别喜欢从那个水泵里抽上来的水,每天都要让人把水运到她家。
4. 为了防止这种情况再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议所有水源都要经过检测。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了罗伯特·胡克的生平和成就。

1. 选 C　推理判断题。由第二段中的“Hooke impressed them with his skills at designing experiments and inventing instruments.”可知 Hooke 很有“创造力”,故 C 项正确。
2. 选 A　推理判断题。第二段中提到“. . . his skills at designing experiments and inventing instruments.”,说明他喜欢并擅长设计实验,所以即使这份工作没有报酬,他也接受了。
3. 选 D　细节理解题。由文章倒数第二段最后一句话“The book also includes, among other things, ideas on gravity, light and combustion (燃烧) that may have helped scientists like Newton when they were developing their own theories on these phenomena (现象).”可知 D 项正确。
4. 选 C　推理判断题。文章第三段提到 Hooke 发明了复合显微镜,观察到了细胞,倒数第二段提到他写的书对牛顿等科学家有很大的帮助,最后一段又提到他在天文学方面也作出了重大的贡献,由此可推知他的贡献不仅仅是在一个领域,故 C 项正确。

【语篇解读】 “我”认为英语中最悲伤的两个词是“if only”因为它们表达了遗憾。父亲在“我”小时候经常告诉“我们”花费额外的时间也要把事情做好来避免遗憾,“我”听从父亲的建议并认为这样做是对的。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。由第一段中的“Two of the saddest words. . . mistakes, and disappointment.”可知,“我”认为英语中最令人伤心的两个词是“if only”,因为这两个词表达了后悔、错失的机会、错误和失望,故选 B 项。
6. 选 A　词义猜测题。该词所在的句子表达的意思是:我们都认识这样的人,他们在失去所爱之人后会后悔错失了说“我爱你”或“我原谅你”的机会。所以画线词表示“失去了”,和短语 give up 意思接近。故选 A 项。
7. 选 D　细节理解题。从倒数第二段可以看出,“我”知道父亲要去自己办公室对面看眼科医生时,本来打算按原计划休假,但突然意识到父亲已经 84 岁了,所以“我”决定即便是自己的休息日,为了陪父亲,也会去上班。故选 D 项。
8. 选 B　标题归纳题。根据首尾段的第一句话及文章大意可知,本文主要是针对避免说英语中最伤心的两个词“if only”进行阐述的,所以 B 项“避免说‘if only’”符合全文内容。

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Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了很多人睡眠不足的现象和由此导致的一些问题。

1. **解析**:本句主语是人,故用形容词 tired 作 feeling 的表语。
   答案:tired
2. **解析**:空处与其逻辑主语 Many of us 构成主谓关系,因此用现在分词作状语。
   答案:forgetting
3. **解析**:空后为名词,故用形容词修饰。
   答案:dangerous
4. **解析**:此处表示作为我们对工作和家庭的奉献的一种标志,表泛指,故用 a。
   答案:a
5. **解析**: believe it or not 为固定短语,意为"信不信由你"。
   答案:or
6. **解析**:on average 为固定搭配,意为"平均来看,按平均值"。
   答案:on
7. **解析**:根据该句中的时间状语"over the past 15 years"可知,此处应用现在完成时,且该句的主语是"the amount of sleep",故谓语动词用单数形式。
   答案:has changed
8. **解析**:空前有 many 修饰,且 problem 为可数名词,故用其复数形式。
   答案:problems
9. **解析**:此处修饰非谓语动词 limiting,故应用副词。
   答案:simply
10. **解析**:根据语境并分析句子结构可知,该句为非限制性定语从句,又因关系词在从句中作主语,指代空前的"9. _____ (simple) limiting... the night before",故用 which。
    答案:which

Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. positive 2. challenge 3. backward 4. cautious
5. chart

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. was rejected 2. from 3. contribution 4. enthusiastic
5. about/of 6. to finish 7. of 8. will/can
9. under 10. movement

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. improve→improving 2. 去掉 a 3. I 后加 had
4. in→with 5. had 后加 been

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了如何有礼貌地拒绝别人。

1. 选 C 前面讲到"帮助别人可能是人的一种本能",接下来话锋一转,说到"在有些情形下你可以礼貌地拒绝别人",前后是转折关系,所以选 C 项。
2. 选 E 本段的第一句"表达你的谢意"为段落主题句,所以空处意在进一步解释说明这一主题,而选项 E 的意思是"要表达清楚你很真诚地感激受到邀请",所以 E 项符合语境。
3. 选 B 本段首句为段落主题句,意为"在说(不)之前要思考一下",而 B 项的意思是"停一下,然后再善意地拒绝",与此处匹配,所以选 B 项。
4. 选 G 由本段内容可知,本段主要讲明确答复对方,有礼貌地拒绝别人表示你是诚实的、直接的。所以 G 项"不要给人错觉,让别人觉得你可以满足他的要求"与本段所表达的意思相符,所以选 G 项。
5. 选 A 根据下文可知,本段讲述的是在拒绝别人的时候,可以留有余地,表达清楚你能做什么、愿意做什么,而 A 项的意思是"找到一个折中的办法",与本段所表达的意思相符,所以选 A 项。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文为一篇说明文。说明一个成功的科学家必须是一个好的观察者,其次还需具备一些素养。

1. 选 A make full use of "充分利用……"。
2. 选 B be based on"以……为基础"。
3. 选 A 空格后的 for 暗示应选 reason。the reason for ..."……的理由"; the cause of ..."……的起因",两者皆为习惯搭配。
4. 选 B 后文"做实验来证明这些想法"暗示应用 check,意为"核实,核查"。
5. 选 D the rise of modern science"现代科学的崛起"。根据下文 Roger Bacon 提出通过观察和实验来了解科学可知。本文最后一句中的"modern science"也是提示。
6. 选 A 此处 date 用作动词,构成 date back 短语,意为"追溯到……"。keep back"隐瞒,阻止"; look back"回顾"; take back"收回"。

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7. 选 B　追溯到这位科学家所生活的时代。time 此处意为“时代”。
8. 选 C　between ... and ...“在……和……之间”。
9. 选 B　in the middle ages“在中世纪”。
10. 选 D　by doing sth.“通过做某事”。by 表示方法、手段，意为“靠……，用……”。
11. 选 B　make many important discoveries“做出许多重要的发现”。make a discovery(=discover)“发现”。
12. 选 A　who 在此引导一个非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词“several great men”。
13. 选 B　by degrees“逐渐地，渐渐地”；by chance“偶然”。承接上文应选 B 项。
14. 选 A　根据词义及语境可知选 truths，表示“真理”。
15. 选 B　以前人们认为大物体下落的速度要比小物体下落得快，故选 rapidly“快速地”。
16. 选 B　“因为”这是科学界权威人士亚里士多德说的。
17. 选 C　伽利略来到比萨斜塔的“顶端”抛下两个铁球。
18. 选 D　为了证明不同大小的物体下落的速度不相同的观点是错误的，伽利略在塔顶丢下两个重量“不同”的铁球。
19. 选 A　是伽利略这种直接探究自然界本质、通过实验证明观点和理论的“精神”引导现代科学所有科学发现的产生。
20. 选 B　通过实验来证明“观点”和理论。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. enjoying　2. appointed　3. returned　4. disappointed
5. connected　6. offered　7. lost　8. puzzled　puzzling
9. written　10. used

Ⅱ. 完成句子

1. never get discouraged easily
2. If you are interested in it
3. are/feel honoured
4. your advertised position
5. mentioned above

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 诺贝尔生理学或医学奖得主、英国科学家约翰·戈登爵士称，那些在事故中失去子女的父母将能在未来 50 年内借助克隆技术，让他们的子女得到“重生”。

1. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文章第一段可知，戈登爵士表示，在未来 50 年内，那些在事故中失去孩子的父母将有可能通过克隆技术得到孩子的“复制品”。故选 C 项。
2. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“after the birth of Louise Brown, the first ‘test-tube baby’”可排除 A 项；文章尾段说明赞成者占 6 成，故排除 B 项；根据第二段中戈登爵士的话可知，他对克隆人充满了希望，故排除 C 项；根据第二段的尾句可知，D 项表述不正确。
3. 选 A　词义猜测题。根据画线词后的“twin”和文中的“doctors would therefore simply be ‘copying what nature has already produced’”可知，A 项正确。
4. 选 D　推理判断题。根据文章第二段的第一句可知，虽然克隆人类的尝试将引起复杂的道德问题，但是生物学家声称如果克隆技术变得有医学价值，人们很快就会消除他们的担心，因此可推断 D 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了美国最大的 Murano Glass 进口商和零售商及其工艺品，详细介绍了 Murano Glass 工艺品的艺术特点、工艺传承、制作原料、世界影响等。

5. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段“At the time of mass-produced products... Every piece is unique.”可知，每件 Murano Glass 工艺品都是独一无二的。据此可知，每件 Murano Glass 工艺品都有其特别的风格。故 C 项正确。
6. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第五段第一、二句可知，Murano Glass 大师不仅仅是工匠，更是艺术家；他们一直在创新，寻求新的方法来创造玻璃工艺品。故 A 项正确。
7. 选 B　观点态度题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了美国最大的 Murano Glass 进口商和零售商及其工艺品。结合文章尾句可知，今天，在 Murano 工作的著名的玻璃大师们首先是艺术家，而 Glass of Venice 则以提供顶级的 Murano Glass 制作厂制作的工艺品而自豪。据此可以判断，作者认为 Murano Glass 大师们的作品令人钦佩。故 B 项正确。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

As teenagers, we should attach great ~~important~~ importance to reading. Reading can benefit ~~from~~ us teenagers a great deal. Firstly, reading improves our school grades. Secondly, reading helps us ~~expanding~~ expand our horizons.

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Thirdly, reading may contribute to finding solutions to ~~their~~ our own problems. Finally, reading is ~~a~~ an enjoyable experience.

It is strongly suggested that our spare time ~~is~~ be made full use of ∧ to read as much as possible. We teenagers should stay devoted to ~~read~~ reading what we are interested in.

Besides, we should ~~active~~ actively participate in some activities that are related to reading, ~~what~~ where we can not only get our knowledge enriched but also gain a lot of pleasure.

Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (从……中)推断出…… 以……结束…… 最后得出结论 in
2. to oneself exposed
3. 面临挑战 接受挑战 to to do challenging
4. for of
5. 参加会议/听讲座/上学 照顾某人;伺候某人 to
6. from into oneself absorbed absorbed
7. 为某事责备某人/责备某人做了某事 on 应(为……)承担责任;应(为……)受责备 将某事归咎于……
8. to do in instructive instruction
9. 把某物捐献给…… to contribution to

重点短语

1. away aside up through with
2. of no

重点句型

1. neither too hot nor too cold
2. Every time I pass the school
3. so difficult that
4. he (should) have a rest
5. had expected
6. Only when we had studied the data again did we realize
7. With the little boy leading the way

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Throughout history, scientists have made great contributions to the world.
2. In my opinion, scientists are those who are strict in their work and are always absorbed in everything they do.
3. Scientists keep it in mind that a theory makes no sense if it can't help the world that is exposed to unexpected dangers.
4. Scientists devote all their life to their research so that they can find such a theory.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Throughout history, scientists have **made great contributions to** the world. In my opinion, scientists are those who **are strict in** their work and **are** always **absorbed in** everything they do. Scientists keep it in mind that a theory **makes no sense** if it can't help the world that **is exposed to** unexpected dangers. Scientists devote all their life to their research **so that** they can find such a theory.

Unit 2 The United Kingdom

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. consist 2. clarify 3. conflict 4. nationwide
5. accomplish 6. unwilling 7. convenience 8. rough
9. roughly 10. attract 11. collection 12. enjoyable

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. consist of 2. divide . . . into 3. refer to 4. as well
5. break away (from) 6. to one's credit 7. for convenience 8. leave out

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. you find Wales included as well
2. do work together in some areas
3. It is a pity that
4. keep your eyes open make your trip to the United Kingdom enjoyable and worthwhile

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语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1~5　DBACE

Ⅱ.

1~5　DBABC

Ⅲ.

1. 最后在 20 世纪初,英国政府试图以同样的和平方式把爱尔兰联合起来以形成联合王国。
2. 因此,只有北爱尔兰同英格兰、威尔士和苏格兰联合起来组成了联合王国,这从向世界展示的新的英国国旗上就可以看出来。
3. 它有公元 1 世纪由罗马人建造的最古老的港口,有由盎格鲁——撒克逊人始建于 11 世纪 60 年代的最古老的建筑,还有公元 1066 年由后来的诺曼人统治者建造的最古老的城堡。
4. 要使你的英国之行愉快且值得,你就必须留心观察。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文从地理状况、人口发展、经济情况以及社会生活等方面介绍了爱尔兰共和国,让我们对这个美丽的国家有了更进一步的了解。

1. 选 D　段落大意题。本段的后半部分叙述的是最终结果,所以第一段作者意在阐述两个“爱尔兰”是如何形成的。
2. 选 A　细节理解题。第二段提到在 19 世纪 40 年代,由于土豆被疾病感染,大约 75 万人死于饥饿,由此可知这一时期的食物短缺导致了人口下降。本段最后一句话也是线索提示。
3. 选 B　段落大意题。通读本段内容尤其是根据本段中间部分的“Since independence, Ireland has revived (复兴) its own culture of ...”可知,本段主要阐述的是爱尔兰文化。其余选项都不具有概括性。
4. 选 C　标题归纳题。文章首先回顾了爱尔兰艰辛的独立过程以及曾经的艰难岁月,接着概述了爱尔兰如今的风貌,所以“爱尔兰今昔”作文章标题最合适。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。“我”和父亲发生争执,父亲对“我”发脾气说不让“我”再踏进家门。夜晚“我”在大街上徘徊,当“我”走到家楼下时,看到家里的灯始终亮着,“我”终于鼓起勇气,打开了家门……

5. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据第二段第一、二句“We were both in great anger. ‘Never set foot in this house again! ’Father stormed.”可知,我们都很愤怒,父亲对“我”怒吼道:“你再也不要踏进家门。”据此可以判断,画线词意为“怒吼”,故 B 项正确。
6. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第四段可知,“我”不知道是因为“我”长大了,还是因为父亲老了;我们的思维方式不同;我们之间好像有一扇铁门。结合文章倒数第二句可知,“我”意识到,“我”想象中的那扇铁门根本就不存在。据此可以判断,文中提及的“铁门”是指“我”和父亲之间的误会,故 A 项正确。
7. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第十段第二句可知,在“我”看来,长期以来,父亲一直是一个领导者,告诉别人该做什么已经成为他的天性;结合第二段所描述的父亲不让“我”再踏进家门以及第九段第三句可以判断,在“我”看来,父亲是个固执的人,故 C 项正确。
8. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第十一段第一句“The light was still on.”可知,夜深了,父亲仍然开着灯;结合文章最后一句“Love—it's second to none.”可以判断,是父子之间的爱最后促使“我”打开了门,故 C 项正确。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了每年九月在英国怀特岛上举行的夏季音乐节盛会。

1. **解析**:这里是说经常性的情况,所以用一般现在时。
   答案:takes
2. **解析**:chance 后常接不定式作定语,表示“做某事的机会”。
   答案:to have
3. **解析**:“which is always crowded with happy festival lovers”是定语从句,修饰先行词“a boat”。
   答案:which
4. **解析**:“put up your tent”表示“搭起帐篷”。
   答案:up
5. **解析**:空格中所填单词在句中修饰谓语动词 talk,故用 open 的副词形式。
   答案:openly
6. **解析**:worries 和后面的 problems 是并列宾语,用复数形式表示“各种烦恼”。
   答案:worries
7. **解析**:it 在句中作形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式。
   答案:it
8. **解析**:这里说的是作者和朋友们在美妙的音乐中自我陶醉,故用 ourselves。
   答案:ourselves
9. **解析**:“sung by Sister Sledge”是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰“*We Are Family*”。
   答案:sung
10. **解析**:look forward to 表示“期盼”,其中 to 是介词,后接 *v.* -ing 作宾语。
    答案:joining

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Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. Thrilled 2. description 3. sightseeing 4. folded 5. statue

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. a 2. down 3. was arranged 4. of 5. to see 6. with 7. Lost 8. left 9. possibility 10. lived

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. delighted→delight 2. thrilling→thrilled 3. tiring→tired 4. what→that 5. like→alike

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要按照时间顺序讲述了中国和世界上其他国家货币发展的历史。

1. 选 F 根据空前的“people used many different kinds of things for buying and selling”及空后的“This exchange... is called bartering.”可知,此处主要讲的是“物物交换”,F 项中的“buying a chicken might cost several potatoes”是“物物交换”的一个例子,符合上下文文意,故选 F 项。
2. 选 B 本文第一段讲的是“物物交换”;根据空后的“In 1200 BC... were very small.”可知,第二段讲的是“贝壳作为货币使用”,故此空的作用是承上启下。B 项中的“such exchanges”与第一段最后一句中的“This exchange”相呼应,且 B 项中的“However”以及“impractical”表明“物物交换”有局限性,所以出现了更加方便携带的贝壳货币,符合上下文文意,故选 B 项。
3. 选 D 根据第二段内容及空前的“many other countries around the world began to do the same”可知,许多其他国家也开始这样做了。“to do the same”指的就是“也开始用贝壳作为买卖的货币”,故 D 项“他们也使用小贝壳作为货币进行买卖”符合上下文文意,故选 D 项。
4. 选 G 根据空前的“It wasn't long before... out of metal.”可知,不久中国人制造了金属制成的圆形钱币;根据空后的“By 500 BC, metal coins... later in the Roman Empire.”可知,到公元前 500 年这种金属钱币开始在其他国家出现。故空处应是介绍金属钱币,故选 G 项。
5. 选 C 根据空前的“the first paper banknotes were produced by the Chinese people”可知,此处讲到了纸币首先由中国人创造,故 C 项“很多年后纸币才出现在欧洲”与此处衔接紧密,故选 C 项。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是夹叙夹议文。作者在异国他乡找到了自己的“家”。

1. 选 D 根据最后一段开头的“Yet again, I am living in Spain on my year abroad, but this time with students”可知,作者重“访(visit)”西班牙。
2. 选 B 根据上文的“I felt like I was at home”和下文的“feel like this”可知,在异国他乡能找到家的感觉确实“幸运(lucky)”。
3. 选 D 如果在某个地方——“不一定(not necessarily)”就是家——能找到家的感觉,那真是幸运。
4. 选 C 根据上文的“nice, felt like, feel like”可知,作者认识到家就是“心灵(heart)”的归属地。
5. 选 A 根据上文的“A lot of people get homesick”及常识可知,思乡是一种“正常的(normal)”情感。
6. 选 C 根据上文的“homesick”可知,一个人远离自己“所爱的(loved)”人和家中的舒适,当然会泛起乡愁。
7. 选 A 下文提到的在异乡也能找到家的感觉与上文意义上发生了转折,故选 However。
8. 选 D 解析见下题。
9. 选 A 根据上文的“you can feel at home”可知,此处意思是,如果在一个地方能与“关爱(care for)”自己的人在一起,觉得比较“舒服(comfortable)”,那自然能找到家的感觉。
10. 选 B 解析见下题。
11. 选 B 根据这两个空所在句中的“embracing every moment, enjoying”和“you can feel settled in a short amount of time”可知,如果能珍惜每个瞬间、“交(making)”些朋友、享受新的“文化(culture)”,那很快就能融入当地的生活。
12. 选 C 根据下文的“host family”可知,“我”与寄宿家庭“生活(living)”在一起。
13. 选 D 根据下文的“helped to ease the process of feeling happy and settled”可知,寄宿家庭的成员都很“友好(friendly)”。
14. 选 B 根据上文的“see how the children grow up”可知,能“亲历(experience)”这一过程,作者感到很幸福。
15. 选 C 上文的“host family”是提示。
16. 选 D 解析见下题。

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17. 选 A　因为是第二次来西班牙,所以作者这次“安定(settling in)”下来要比上次更容易些,因为他已经“熟悉(accustomed to)”了当地的文化。

18. 选 C　根据本空所在句中的“moving away from home”和“different in comparison to what you call home”可知,背井离乡自然需要“适应(adapt to)”异地不同于家乡的很多方面。

19. 选 C　解析见下题。

20. 选 B　根据“However”可知,前后表示转折。作者认为虽然需要适应很多新事物,但是这恰巧就是旅游、探索、“发现(discovering)”自我的“乐趣(delight)”所在。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. developed　2. working　3. asked　4. mailed
5. finished　6. said　7. informed　8. going　9. heard
10. waiting

Ⅱ. 完成句子

1. us informed of
2. yourself respected
3. this kind of products advertised
4. have them delivered
5. all his lessons prepared

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 伦敦人酷爱读书。本文介绍了在伦敦能买书的一些地方。

1. 选 D　句意猜测题。根据文章大意及第一段第二句“They buy large numbers of newspapers, magazines and books”可以推断出伦敦人喜欢阅读,故 D 项正确。

2. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段中的一、二句“There are many streets in ... in the very heart of London.”可知 B 项正确。

3. 选 B　词义猜测题。由下文语境可知,在伦敦东部沿街有很多书商把书放在手推车上卖,在那儿花几便士就能买到价值很多英镑的书。也就是说要想买便宜的二手书,需要从繁忙的街道到僻静的地方,故 B 项正确。

4. 选 A　主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述的是伦敦的书店,从出名的书店到街边小推车,故 A 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是记叙文。文章讲述了沃尔特·卡瓦纳拥有将近 1 500 张信用卡,信用额度高达 170 万美元,创下世界纪录。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Cavanagh started collecting credit cards in the late 1960s. ‘one of ... would win dinner, ’ he said.”可知,自从跟朋友打赌后,卡瓦纳就开始收集信用卡了。

6. 选 A　词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“They said he had... in his collection.”可知,卡瓦纳没有 Newberry Company 的卡,表明他的申请被拒绝了,故选 A 项。

7. 选 B　代词指代题。根据最后一段中的“Never use a card to buy anything you can't pay off in a couple of months.”可知,卡瓦纳建议人们:如果几个月内无法偿还信用卡,那人们最好别用信用卡购物,故选 B 项。

8. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第一段中的“holds the Guinness Record for the most credit cards”及倒数第二段中的“Despite this privilege”可知,卡瓦纳收藏的信用卡给他带来荣誉并且也使他享有一些特权。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Green,

I am writing to express my ~~thank~~ thanks for your help when I was in New York. It was very kind ~~for~~ of you to offer me a comfortable ~~but~~ and clean room in your house. I liked ∧ the delicious food cooked by Mrs. Green, ~~that~~ which made my journey more unforgettable. ~~Hopeful~~ Hopefully I will have the chance to taste ~~them~~ it again in the future. In addition ~~to~~, I really appreciate your ~~practiced~~ practicing oral English with me. I ~~had~~ have made great progress in my spoken English.

I really hope you can come to China for a visit when it is convenient for you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. with　in　in　with　to　delighted　为某事而高兴　为做某事而高兴
2. for　at　convenient　某人方便做某事
3. 吸引某人的注意力　吸引某人关注某事　attraction　旅游景点　attractive
4. for　安排做某事　for　商定……;安排……　arrangement　for

重点短语

1. in　with　consistent　with
2. off　in　into　out　up

重点句型

1. found a girl struggling
2. do have different hobbies
3. It is a pity that
4. Keeping the environment clean
5. Faced with so many new things to learn
6. when taking the exam
7. It seemed strange that

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. No other museums can take the place of the British Museum, which is an attraction for tourists from all over the world.
2. The British Museum consists of nine show-rooms, one of which is the showroom of China.
3. It may seem strange that Britain should have taken so many valuable things from China.
4. When visiting the British Museum, you had better make a list of the things you want to see if you don't want to leave out anything valuable.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

No other museums can **take the place of** the British Museum, which is an **attraction** for tourists from all over the world. The British Museum **consists of** nine show-rooms, one of which is the showroom of China. **It may seem strange that Britain should have taken** so many valuable things from China. When visiting the British Museum, you had better **make a list of** the things you want to see if you don't want to **leave out** anything valuable.

Unit 3　Life in the future

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. aspect　2. guide　3. tolerate　4. lack　5. adjustment　6. press　7. fasten　8. flash　9. switch　10. constant　11. constantly　12. previous　13. surrounding　14. surroundings

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. take up　2. as a result　3. suffer from　4. be similar to　5. (a) lack of . . .　6. in no time　7. be back on one's feet　8. lose sight of . . .　9. in all directions　10. sweep up　11. provide. . . with . . .　12. slide into

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. were difficult to tolerate
2. as though its combination of gases had little oxygen left
3. there is nothing planned on the timetable today

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1～2　BA

Ⅱ.

1～5　DBCCA

Ⅲ.

1. 这就与你乘坐飞机会产生“时差反应”相似,所不同的是,在你的脑子里似乎会不断地闪现以前的时光。
2. 我仍然记得那个时刻,太空女乘务员让我们都进入时间舱,我们通过一个小开口爬进去。
3. 但是,当我们到达一个看上去像是大市场的地方时,由于有太多气垫车在身边朝四面八方飞奔,我看不见王平了。
4. 我这才意识到我被送到了未来,但却仍然在自己的家乡!

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】　2500 年的生活会是什么样子呢?人们对它展开了丰富的想象。

1. 选 B　细节理解题。根据文章中克里斯滕所说的话“School kids can take field trips to the moon weekly.”可知 B 项为正确答案。
2. 选 D　推理判断题。文章中摩根对他工作的具体描述使用的是反语,他真实的意思是“这份工作太轻松了”。他的第一句话也是对该意思的提示,故选 D 项。
3. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文章中卡力所说的那段话可知,他主要谈到的是 2500 年的汽车,包括汽车的燃料、废气及功能等,故选 C 项。

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4. 选 A　细节理解题。根据文章中罗伯塔所说的那段话可知，她所坚信的是环境一定会变化很大，或往好的方面变化，或往坏的方面变化。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了人们对未来生活的不同看法以及人们对未来生活的预测。

5. 选 D　细节理解题。A 项是一位建筑师的假想，不符合题干要求；B 项应为大部分资源被用完而非全部；C 项应为海水因受到污染导致鱼不能食用，故排除。由文章第一段的第四句“We will have made ... to wear masks.”可知，悲观的人认为一百年之后，因为空气受到严重污染，人们必须要戴着面具，故 D 项正确。

6. 选 C　细节理解题。由文章第四段第一句可知，人们将不再使用石油，而是利用太阳能来取暖。其他选项与原文不符。

7. 选 B　细节理解题。文章最后四段是科学家的推测。倒数第二段第二句提到日夜运行的电车；倒数第四段末句提到人们将在家中订购物品；倒数第三段末句提到新发明的织物会使我们觉得冬暖夏凉；只有 B 项文中未提及。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，介绍了跑步带来的多种健康益处。一本医学杂志上的评论及研究表明，跑步不仅使人长寿，而且可以降低死亡的风险。

1. **解析**：句中有 than，故用 long 的比较级 longer。
   答案：longer
2. **解析**：本句有谓语，因此此处应用非谓语动词；分析句子结构及句意可知，此处应用动词不定式 to see 作目的状语。
   答案：to see
3. **解析**：短语 reduce one's risk of...“降低某人……的风险”，此处介词 of 后用动名词作宾语。
   答案：dying
4. **解析**：本文介绍了跑步的好处，通篇以一般现在时为主。本句中宾语从句与主句的时态应保持一致，故用一般现在时；且宾语从句中的主语为 it，故用 is。
   答案：is
5. **解析**：根据句中的 more 可知，此处应用连词 than 引出比较对象。此处表示跑步比散步、骑行或游泳更能有效地延长寿命，故填 than。
   答案：than
6. **解析**：分析句子结构可知，此处引导定语从句，先行词为“a study”，且定语从句中缺少主语，故填关系代词 that / which。
   答案：that / which
7. **解析**：此处 cause 是可数名词，意为“原因”，句中的 all 表示“所有”，后应用可数名词的复数形式，故填 causes。
   答案：causes
8. **解析**：分析句子结构可知，此处为动词不定式作目的状语，故本空应填动词 strengthen，意为“增强，加强”。
   答案：strengthen
9. **解析**：and 连接两个并列分句，两个分句都表示跑步的特征，and 前面的“cheap”和“easy”均为形容词，故此处应用形容词 energetic 作表语，意为“需要能量的，剧烈的”。
   答案：energetic
10. **解析**：give it a try 为固定搭配，意为“试一试”，根据语境可知，it 指代 running，故可填 it / running。
    答案：it / running

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. motivation　2. swallowed　3. desert　4. representative
5. settlements　6. materials

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. down　up　2. The　3. why　4. of　5. to enjoy
6. away　7. of　8. recycling　9. at　10. Absorbed

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. picked 后加 up　　2. 第一个 for→of
3. Instant→Instantly　　4. because → that　　5. speed 后加 up

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文作者描述了家中通信工具的变化，指出人们现在很少互相见面交流，并建议人们合理利用科技，创造更美好的生活。

1. 选 G　根据空处前一句可知，作者对于妈妈能够和一个与她不在同一个房间的人说话感到很好奇，这吸引了作者。故 G 项“当她离开房间的时候，我慢慢地走到电话那儿并盯着看了一会儿”符合文意，故选 G 项。
2. 选 A　根据空后的“Later, we had mobile phones... send an e-mail”可知，作者阐述了随着时间的变化，家中的通讯工具也发生了改变。故 A 项“那是很久之前的事儿了”符合文意，故选 A 项。
3. 选 F　根据空处所在的位置可知，空处为段落主题句。根据下文可知，本段主要讲述现在我们很少面对面交流了。故 F 项“然而，令我感到担心的是，我们现在很少互相交流了”能很好地概括段意，故选 F 项。

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4. 选 B　根据上文可知,作者认为不能让科技占据我们太多的时间,摧毁我们的生活,我们应该花时间互相见面交流。故 B 项“既要在网上联系也要在网络之外联系”符合文意,故选 B 项。

5. 选 E　空处前一句提到我们来到这个世界是为了相互关爱,相互帮助,使世界变得更美好;后一句提到当科技不能(帮助你)做到这些时,就关掉它。所以空处应表示当科技能够帮助你做到这些时就使用它,故 E 项符合文意。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章是人们对未来生活看法的问卷调查结果。

1. 选 D　根据下文描述的交友、教育、太空探索以及污染问题等可知,此问卷调查是关于未来“生活(life)”的。

2. 选 B　根据本空后的“fears”以及下文描述的未来生活的不同方面可知,问卷结果显示了人们对未来生活的“期许(hopes)”和担忧。

3. 选 C　根据下文的“one of the most important human relationships”和“People will make friends through the Internet.”可知,此处是说未来的“友谊(friendship)”会产生巨大的改变。

4. 选 C　根据本段描述电脑对人们的影响可知,到 2050 年,电脑将变得“必不可少(necessary)”。

5. 选 A　“一些人认为电脑是最好的朋友”和“有些人认为人与人之间将变得更加孤立”之间是转折关系,故选 however。

6. 选 C　“缺少真实的人际交流”是“人们变得更加孤立”的原因,故选 because。

7. 选 D　根据下文描述心算变得没有必要可知,未来的教育也会“改变(change)”很多。

8. 选 B　参见下题解析。

9. 选 B　由于电脑的普及,某些“技能(abilities)”,如心算,将没有必要。甚至用手写字也会变得过时。a thing of the past 指“过时的事物”。

10. 选 C　根据下文的“robots will be doing the housework”可知,未来家庭生活将变得“更简单(easier)”。

11. 选 D　根据下文的“we might only cook for fun in the future”可知,到 2050 年人们基本不做饭,而是吃“已经做好的(ready-made)”饭。

12. 选 C　根据下文的“man will regularly visit Mars”可知,未来的太空探索将非常“流行(popular)”。

13. 选 B　根据上文的“Most people believe”可知,50% 的受访者“相信(believe)”人类会定期拜访火星。

14. 选 D　根据下文的“Some fear that ...”可知,环境污染让很多人“担心(worry)”。

15. 选 B　本段指污染带给人们的影响。有些人担心如果环境“继续(continue)”变糟糕,在地球上居住将变得“不可能(impossible)”。

16. 选 D　参见上题解析。

17. 选 C　环境污染使得有些人“预测(predict)”有一天呼吸干净的空气也需要付费。

18. 选 D　对未来生活,人们一方面担心环境污染,而“另一方面(On the other hand)”则对遗传工程学充满期待。

19. 选 B　根据上文的“be quite optimistic”可知,有一些人相信科学家可以利用遗传工程学“防治(prevent)”诸如癌症和艾滋这样的疾病。

20. 选 A　根据上述调查结果以及作者的结论“try to make it a better place”可知,作者认为我们应该“照顾(look after)”好地球。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. scheduled　2. Designed　3. applied　4. Considered
5. Given　6. Filled　7. introduced　8. Located
9. Surrounded　10. Disappointed

Ⅱ. 完成句子

1. Once lost
2. Grown in rich soil
3. Edited by three language experts
4. Bathed in the sunshine
5. Offered an important role

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了一种新型旅游方式——利用机器人模拟真实场景,让人们足不出户感受自然风光。

1. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段的“that's designed to inspire students and get them interested in science, technology, engineering and mathematics”可知,JASON Project 主要是为了培养孩子对科学、技术、工程和数学的兴趣,即该项目起教育作用。

2. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段可知,作者把利用机器人技术模拟自然环境的房间称为“home domes”,人们在这样的房间里可以足不出户亲近大自然。

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3. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第二段的“I believe advances in robot technology will one day be the key to a new kind of travel.”和“I can see a market for travel robots located in countries around the world”可知,作者对机器人技术在新型旅游中的应用充满希望。

4. 选 D　推理判断题。根据最后一段的“this new way of travel will cost so much less in both time and money... simulated travel will also help protect our planet”可知,模拟旅游省时省钱。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。棕树蛇给关岛上的居民和动物带来严重的困扰。为了除掉它们,科学家使用了体内装有泰诺这种药物的死老鼠。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The snakes likely arrived in the 1940s... Snake families grew.”可知,棕树蛇是关岛的外来物种。

6. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“There used to be 12 kinds of birds on the island... This causes millions of dollars in damage.”可知,棕树蛇对关岛上的动物有毁灭性的影响。

7. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第五段中的“Even a little bit of Tylenol can kill a brown tree snake.”及第六段中的“experts put the medicine into dead mice”和最后一段中的“So far... because of the mice”可知,科学家在关岛上投放了大量的体内含有泰诺药的死老鼠,棕树蛇会把这些死老鼠当做食物吃掉,这样死老鼠体内的药物就会杀死这些蛇,这种方法有效地减少了棕树蛇的数量。

8. 选 B　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Mr. Vice from Guam's Department of Agriculture... 'Our long-term goal is to kill the snake off completely,' he says”可知,Vice 对消灭关岛上的棕树蛇抱有希望。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

My elderly neighbor wanted her kitchen ~~decorating~~ decorated a few days ago. ~~However~~ Therefore, my mother and I went to help her move some ~~furnitures~~ furniture. She asked if we wanted her cupboard. Lovely as it was, ~~but~~ we didn't have room for the cupboard. I suggested that ~~unless~~ if she didn't want it, I should advertise it online for her. She didn't want any payment for ~~a~~ the cupboard. ~~That~~ What she wanted was for the people to be able to move it themselves and ~~organized~~ organize their own transport. Because she was worried about being with strangers, I said I'd give the people ~~her~~ my own phone number. I promised I'd go over ∧ her ~~my~~ to house when they came to take the cupboard away.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. 第一印象　on　impress with　impressed on/upon
2. surrounding　surround　by/with
3. 缺少……　for　lacking　in
4. a　off　on　to

重点短语

1. off　in　on　over
2. of　of　at　in/within　out　into
3. of　up

重点句型

1. are difficult to sell out
2. as though/if they had just happened
3. there are so many American students loving
4. that's why I'm writing to
5. On the blackboard were the words

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. His whole morning was taken up with the meeting.
2. Just at that time, the assistant came in and reminded him that it was time for him to pick up the customer at the airport.
3. Worried about making a poor impression on the customer, he speeded up his car on the way.
4. Among all the people going in all directions, he caught sight of the customer who was waiting for him, lacking patience.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

His whole morning was **taken up** with the meeting. Just at that time, the assistant came in and **reminded** him that it was time for him to pick up the customer at the airport. **Worried about making a poor impression** on

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the customer, he **speeded up** his car on the way. Among all the people going **in all directions**, he **caught sight of** the customer who was waiting for him, **lacking patience**.

Unit 4 Making the news

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. update 2. acquire 3. assess 4. meanwhile 5. case
6. accuse 7. deliberately 8. dilemma 9. demand
10. publish 11. thorough 12. gifted 13. delighted
14. admirable 15. unusual

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. concentrate on 2. have a nose for 3. inform sb. of/about sth. 4. keep in mind 5. depend on/upon
6. accuse... of 7. so as to (do sth.) 8. look forward to

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. was to strongly influence his life as a journalist
2. Not only am I interested in photography
3. Only if you ask many different questions will you acquire
4. where someone accused your journalists

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. To show us the necessary skills to become a good reporter.
2. ①C ②B ③A

Ⅱ.

1~4 BADA

Ⅲ.

1. 假设你要成为一名《中国日报》的记者,你知道他们有哪些工种吗?
2. 你将发现你的同事们会很热情地帮助你。因此如果你对摄影感兴趣,也许以后你可以集中精力去研究它。
3. 对摄影我不仅只是感兴趣,在大学里我还选修过业余摄影课来更新我的摄影技术。
4. 只有提很多不同的问题,你才能获得你需要的信息。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 一位退休的老新闻记者向一群学生讲述了作为记者的工作性质以及其中的甘苦。

1. 选 D 细节理解题。由第三段中"The stories and design of the paper began his love for journalism."可知,史密斯小时候就期待着送报纸的到来,读了报纸以后被报纸的设计及内容深深吸引,因此对新闻行业产生了兴趣。
2. 选 D 推理判断题。由第四段中"... until someone told him the amount of math and physics involved."可推知,史密斯因为数学和物理不够好,因此放弃了当工程师的想法。
3. 选 D 细节理解题。由倒数第二段可知,史密斯向学生介绍说看起来没意思的故事可能跟头版的文章一样重要。而新闻这个行业需要努力工作,需要人们热爱它。
4. 选 C 推理判断题。由最后一段可知,史密斯对新闻行业由衷热爱,从未后悔过没有选择其他职业。

【语篇解读】 媒体对公众的价值观和整个社会有着很大的影响,因此每个人都应肩负起相应的责任。

5. 选 B 段落大意题。第一段主要介绍媒体是如何影响公众的。
6. 选 D 推理判断题。从第三段的最后一句"Television can greatly influence the election of a national leader on the basis of his or her image."可知 D 项正确。
7. 选 D 细节理解题。从第五段的最后一句"It is not strange that their ideas will get promoted at times."可知 D 项正确。
8. 选 B 推理判断题。从最后一段的"it is our responsibility as concerned... by making our views known"可知 B 项正确。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文。作者针对当前流行的饮食中应该少放油少放盐的观点进行了论述,作者认为油和盐在日常饮食中非常重要,同时作者也提醒读者不要走极端。

1. **解析**:空后为名词短语,并结合语境可知,应填介词 as,此处意为"作为(as)一种对抗心脏病的方法"。
   答案:as
2. **解析**:effect 为可数名词,由句中的 some 可知,此处应填复数形式"effects"。unintended side effects"意想不到的负面影响"。
   答案:effects
3. **解析**:be required to do sth. "被要求做某事",为固定用法。process the food"加工食物"。
   答案:to process
4. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,此处需要填谓语动词,本句意为"当油和盐从食物中移除后,食物便尝起来好像少了什么似的",全文是一般现在时,且"fat and salt"为两种物品,故此处应填一般现在时的被动语态"are removed"。
   答案:are removed

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5. **解析**：as a result“结果”，为固定短语。
答案：a
6. **解析**：由语境可知此处应填比较级，even worse“更糟糕的是”。
答案：worse
7. **解析**：分析句子结构可知，此处需要填谓语动词，本句意为“快餐里面油和盐丰富”，全文是一般现在时，且“food”是不可数名词，故此处应填 is。
答案：is
8. **解析**：by 为介词，故应填 *v.*-ing 形式，by doing sth.“通过做某事”。
答案：eating
9. **解析**：be 为系动词，故此处应填形容词作表语。
答案：careful
10. **解析**：此处 which 引导非限制性定语从句。
答案：which

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. accurate　2. chief　3. department　4. appointment
5. polishing

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. of　2. by　3. was approved　4. in　5. had been waiting　6. with　7. had been writing　8. as

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. ahead 后加 of　2. than→to　3. approve 后加 of
4. process 前加 the　5. make 后加 an

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了学习障碍的形成原因、会被遗传的性质以及如何克服学习障碍。

1. 选 F　根据空前一句“Learning disabilities... processes information.”可知，大脑领会和加工信息的方式不同导致了学习障碍的形成；据此可以判断，空处介绍学习障碍形成后的结果：一些人使用不同的学习方式。
2. 选 E　根据空前一句“Kids with learning problems... she was in school.”可知，有学习障碍的孩子会发现他们的父母中会有一位在上学时有学习障碍；结合下文中的“Learning experts... how learning works.”可知，现在学习专家已经对大脑和学习的工作原理知道得更多；据此可以判断，空处与上文形成转折，说明现在的孩子会比他们的父母更有优势，故 E 项符合语境。
3. 选 B　根据空后一句“Start with his teacher and his mom or dad.”可知，孩子可以从老师和父母那里得知自己是否有学习障碍，据此可知，孩子不需要自己去弄明白自己是否有学习障碍，但他所需要做的是问一下老师和父母，故 B 项符合语境。
4. 选 D　根据空前一句“Finding out... can be upsetting.”可知，发现自己有学习障碍是很难受的；据此可以推断，空处应该介绍发现自己有学习障碍后，你会感到自己和他人不一样，故 D 项符合语境。
5. 选 G　根据空前一句“It may take a lot of efforts every day.”可知，这种训练每天需要付出很多努力；据此可以判断，那可能是一种挑战，但是你能做到；故 G 项符合语境。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是夹叙夹议文。作者讲述了自己化悲痛为力量的故事。

1. 选 A　由下文的“remarks”及“suffering”可推测，作者过去总是被无端“批评(criticized)”。
2. 选 C　因为总是被无端指责，作者内心被深深地“伤害了(hurt)”。
3. 选 D　由上文的“I had no one to share what I was feeling with”可推测，作者很伤心却没有倾诉的对象，没有人能“理解(understand)”他。
4. 选 D　没有人帮助作者摆脱那些“尖刻的(bitter)”评论。
5. 选 B　由下文的“Many times I was too scared to speak up”可推断，那些无端的批评令作者很“生气(angry)”。下文的“anger inside of me”为提示。
6. 选 B　由上文的“I was too scared to speak up”可推断，面对指责，很多时候作者都没有勇气表达自己的观点，只有少数几次他鼓起“勇气(courage)”说出来，但是事情并没有什么好转。
7. 选 C　由上段可知，那些无端的批评给作者带来了“痛苦(pain)”和愤怒。
8. 选 A　由下文的“which I used to take out on the court”及第四段可推断，作者把内心的痛苦和愤怒转化成了奋斗的“动力(fuel)”。
9. 选 A　由于作者努力打球，所以当时人们都好奇他怎么会打得那么“好(well)”。
10. 选 D　“当时我并不知道”与“我内心深处已经决定要努力创造不一样的生活”之间是转折关系，故选 but。

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11. 选 C　由第一段可知,作者的一切都遭到批评,可见作者的言行与某些人制定的规则不符。因此,作者决心要自己“制定(made)”规则。
12. 选 C　由上文的“I had already decided to...”可知,此处是指当时做的那个“决定(decision)”。
13. 选 D　由上文可知,多亏了当年的痛苦,作者才“成长(grow)”得更快。
14. 选 A　由下文的“and not believing in me”可推断,此处是说那些“嘲笑(laughing)”和不相信作者的人。
15. 选 B　多亏了那些嘲笑和不相信自己的人,作者才有了动力证明他们是“错误的(wrong)”。
16. 选 B　解析见下题。
17. 选 C　由上文的“I don't see suffering as all that bad”可推断,作者认为如果我们能学会正确“应对(deal with)”内心的痛苦我们就能抵达“幸福(happiness)”的彼岸。文章末的“what happiness truly means”是提示。
18. 选 B　由下文的“Instead, we should be proud of all that we have gone through.”可推断,作者并不认为痛苦是一种“羞耻(shame)”。
19. 选 A　解析见下题。
20. 选 D　由上文的“we should be proud of all that we have gone through. We still stand strong”可推断,我们因痛苦而留下的“伤疤(wounds)”就像是“荣誉(honor)”徽章。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 把下面的句子变为倒装句

1. Only when he apologizes for his rudeness will I speak to him again.
2. At no time did they actually break the rules of the game. It was unfair to punish them.
3. Hard though they tried, they couldn't make her change her mind.
4. Up went the arrow into the air.
5. Should the snowstorm continue tomorrow, our flight would be canceled.
6. So brave was she that she faced the difficulty bravely.
7. Not until I read your letter did I understand the true state of the affairs.
8. Gone are the days when the smog happens so frequently.
9. Hardly had the singer appeared on the stage when the audience rose and cheered.
10. My father doesn't smoke, nor/neither does her father.

Ⅱ. 用倒装句完成句子

1. Only in this way can people
2. Child as/though he is
3. Such great progress did he make
4. Not until the river was seriously polluted did
5. had I entered

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了报纸的发展史。

1. 选 B　细节理解题。由第一段最后一句“Europe didn't have a regularly published newspaper until 1609, when one was started in Germany.”可推知答案。
2. 选 C　细节理解题。由第三段第一句“In 1690, Benjamin Harris printed the first American newspaper in Boston.”可知选 C。
3. 选 B　细节理解题。由最后一段可知,日本的《读卖新闻》发行量每天超过 10 000 000 份,而不是英语报纸。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。文章介绍了美国得克萨斯 A&M 大学北侧一条小巷不断有人往里面扔瓶盖。日积月累,年复一年,整条巷子路面铺满瓶盖,成了一处景点——瓶盖巷。

4. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第一段中的最后一句“it is paved with millions of beer and soda bottle caps”可知,瓶盖巷的特别之处就是整个巷子铺满了啤酒和汽水瓶盖。
5. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The move didn't sit well... to survive forever”可知,得克萨斯 A&M 大学的学生并不赞同把瓶盖巷变成一个旅游景点,因为他们想保护这延续了四十多年的传统。
6. 选 D　推理判断题。根据最后一段的“as the likelihood of cutting yourself on dirty metal is pretty high”及“Bottle Cap Alley had a reputation... bars and restaurants”可知,瓶盖巷是一个很脏的地方,游客千万不要光脚在上面行走。另外,瓶盖也非常容易伤着游客的脚。
7. 选 D　推理判断题。根据全文的内容尤其是第五段的内容可知,目前并没有制定规定阻止游客带走瓶盖巷的瓶盖。

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Ⅱ. 短文改错

Today I was walking past the railway station ~~while~~ when I saw a woman and two young boys, carrying some bags and three huge ~~suitcase~~ suitcases. They were consulting a map, and seemed ~~confusing~~ confused. As a boy ~~readily~~ ready to help others, I went up to them and asked what they were looking for. I was told they were looking for a school, ~~that~~ which wasn't easy to find. Since it happened to be ∧ same way I was going, I offered to give ~~themselves~~ them a hand. I helped them ~~for~~ with some of the bags and walked with them until we ~~had~~ found the school. Along the way we had a ~~nicer~~ nice chat. They were grateful and I felt happy.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. 乐意/很高兴做某事　……乐意/高兴　对……感到高兴　delight　to　in
2. 帮助某人做某事　with　in　assistance　to　assistant
3. of　通知某人……　informed　informed　information
4. 万一;以防;以免　如果发生;假设;万一……　无论如何　决不;在任何情况下都不(放在句首时,用部分倒装)　假使那样/这样的话
5. 要求(某人)做……　要求……做某事(从句用虚拟语气)　of/from　in　满足……需要
6. 跟某人约会/预约　守/违约　appoint　任命某人为……

重点短语

1. 依靠某人做某事　相信/指望某人做某事　for　it
2. 专心于(做)某事　集中注意力于;致力于;专心于　concentration
3. 在……前面　提前　领先　胜过

重点句型

1. is to influence their decision
2. Not only will
3. will we achieve our dreams
4. where you could not get along well with reading
5. as physical exercise is an effective way to get rid of anger

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Being a professional journalist is demanding but admirable.
2. You have to acquire the latest information, edit the stories and submit them before the deadline.
3. My parents say I'm gifted for that and approve of my decision.
4. Whether my job is successful or not depends on my hard work and improvement.
5. I often work deep into the night so as to make my report timely and accurate.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Being a professional journalist is **demanding but admirable**. You have to acquire the latest information, edit the stories and submit them **before the deadline**. My parents say I'm gifted for that and **approve of** my decision. Whether my job is successful or not **depends on** my hard work and improvement. I often work deep into the night **so as to** make my report timely and accurate.

Unit 5　First aid

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. temporary　2. organ　3. barrier　4. complex　5. mild　6. mildly　7. squeeze　8. vital　9. symptom　10. pour　11. damp　12. bleed　13. injury　14. poison　15. variety

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. first aid　2. fall ill　3. get injured　4. a variety of　5. electric shock　6. squeeze out　7. over and over again　8. in place

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. where you feel cold, heat or pain
2. as you can imagine
3. if necessary

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. The main idea of the text is the burns and the first aid treatment.

2. 3　5　1　4　2

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Ⅱ.

1~4 DBCC

Ⅲ.

1. 通常情况下这种疾病或损伤不是很严重,但也有一些时候迅速实施急救能挽救生命。
2. 因此,你可以想象得到,如果你的皮肤被烧伤,就可能非常严重。
3. 除非衣服粘贴在烧伤面上,否则要把它去除,必要时可使用剪刀。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 一位10岁的小女孩在继父心脏病发作时,给他实施心肺复苏术,使继父得救。

1. 选C 细节理解题。由第三段中"I panicked (恐慌) and said 'I can't do it', said Jane."可知,简不知道如何实施心脏复苏术。
2. 选D 推理判断题。由第三段最后两句和第四段"I would just like to sincerely thank St John Ambulance for teaching the children first aid."以及最后一段倒数第二句可推知,Bethany在继父的事发生之前接受过CPR的培训。
3. 选C 细节理解题。分析最后一段可知,简从这个事件中体会到急救知识的重要性,并强调所有学校都应该教给孩子这项技能。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了止血的一些方法和技巧。

4. 选A 推理判断题。由第一段第一、二句的信息可知。
5. 选D 细节理解题。由第一段第三、四句的信息可知。
6. 选A 推理判断题。第一段两种,第二、三段各一种,共四种。
7. 选D 推理判断题。由第二段第六句的信息可知。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了广东的一位女士因玩手机游戏而使右眼失明的事件,并分析了一款手机游戏的特点、受欢迎的原因等。

1. **解析**:该句中的时间状语为"last month",所以此处用一般过去时。
   答案:went
2. **解析**:此处表示"这位不知姓名的女士承认经常一动不动地玩七八个小时的游戏"。此处应用副词修饰动词"playing",故填regularly。
   答案:regularly
3. **解析**:根据空后的"right eyesight"可知,此处应用形容词性物主代词修饰名词,故填her。
   答案:her
4. **解析**:此处表示"这款名为*Arena of Valor*的游戏,通称为《王者荣耀》,在中国很受欢迎"。be known as "以……而著称",此处known为过去分词作定语。
   答案:known
5. **解析**:此处表示"它成为世界上最受欢迎的网络对战游戏,在中国已经拥有超过两亿的玩家"。形容词最高级前应用定冠词the。
   答案:the
6. **解析**:因为此处描述的是客观存在的情况,所以用一般现在时,又因主语为第三人称单数,故填puts。
   答案:puts
7. **解析**:此处表示"这款对战游戏由五名玩家组建一个队,他们不得不在一片充满很多人物的虚构土地上与其他人战斗"。be filled with意为"充满,装满",此处"filled"为过去分词作定语。
   答案:with
8. **解析**:根据固定结构"a series of + 可数名词复数"可知,此处用名词的复数。
   答案:incidents
9. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,此处是定语从句,先行词为father,又因关系代词在从句中作主语,所以此处用关系代词who或that引导定语从句。
   答案:who/that
10. **解析**:此处表示"这款游戏已经非常成功,在一定程度上是由于它是免费的"。此处用形容词successful作表语。
    答案:successful

Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. firmly 2. ceremony 3. pressure 4. bravery 5. tight

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. were written 2. be treated 3. no 4. had covered 5. improving 6. whether 7. when 8. on

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. has→have 2. to前的you→yourself 3. difference前加a 4. then → when 5. for → to 6. that→whether 7. when→that 8. had后加a

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 文章主要讲述了颜色在家庭装饰中的巨大作用，并介绍了三种设计方案。

1. 选 B　上文给出了不同的房间风格选择，第一段最后一句又说到“making a room feel the way you want it to feel”可知，此处指不管你在寻找哪种风格，颜色是关键。
2. 选 A　结合第二段第一句中的“a number of different techniques”以及最后一句给出的三种设计方案可知，此处表示“虽然这些技巧非常有用，但它们会有一点复杂”，故 A 项符合语境。
3. 选 D　第二段最后一句出现了“the small ones, the medium ones and the large ones”，第三段提到了“small color choices”，由此可知空处所在段主要在讲“the small ones”，故选 D。
4. 选 G　第四段最后一句提到了“a bigger commitment than smaller ones”和“a more powerful effect”可知，此处是和上文中的“small color choices”作对比，故选 G。
5. 选 F　根据第五段第二句提到的“the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant”可知，此处意在强调所花费的时间、精力和费用是巨大的，由此可推知选 F。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 每个人都想健康、快乐，但疾病或事故难免发生，因此懂得一些家庭护理知识就尤为重要了。

1. 选 B　sometimes“有时”；unfortunately“不幸地”；actually“事实上”；naturally“自然地”。上文说“人人都想健康快乐”，然后笔锋一转，“疾病或事故可能会没有预兆地降临”，上下文有明显的句意转折，只有 unfortunately 可以表达出这层意义。
2. 选 C　reason“原因”；notice“通知”；warning“警报”；signal“信号”。without warning 意为“没有预兆，没有警报”，“疾病或事故可能会没有预兆地降临”，与上文中的“人人都想健康快乐”相呼应。
3. 选 C　weak“虚弱的”；patient“耐心的”；ill“生病的”；healthy“健康的”。因前面提到“疾病”，后面又提到“cared for”，由此可以推知 C 项正确。
4. 选 C　wait for“等待”；look for“寻找”；look after“照顾”；look at“看……”。生病的人应是得到家人的照顾，即选择“look after”。
5. 选 D　introduction“介绍”；control“控制”；decision“决定”；direction“指导”。家人对病人的照顾，应在医生的指导(direction)下进行。
6. 选 B　make arrangements 为固定短语，意思是“作安排”。
7. 选 C　look“看”；cure“治愈”；treatment“治疗”；training“训练”。根据上下文意思，此处应指“治疗”。
8. 选 B　work on“继续工作”；carry on“继续开展，继续进行”；look on“袖手旁观”；depend on“依靠”。由句意可知此处应选 B。
9. 选 C　word“话语，单词”；letter“信件，字母”；visit“探望，参观”；hope“希望”。家人在家照顾病人，但护士还要按时过来看看，因此 C 项为正确答案。
10. 选 A　immediate“即刻的，直接的”；quick“迅速的”；early“早的”；late“晚的，迟到的”。一旦发生事故，我们应该立刻进行急救，因此应用 immediate。
11. 选 B　before“在……之前”；while“在……的时候”；as“当……的时候”；where“到……的地方”。急救应是在等医生到来的过程中进行。
12. 选 B　similar“相似的”，常与 to 连用；different“不同的”，常与 from 连用，意为“与……不同”；urgent“紧急的”；separate“单独的，各自的”。此处指“急救和家庭护理有很大不同”。
13. 选 C　big“大的”；half“一半的”；whole“整个的”，位于冠词 the 的后面；all“所有的”，位于冠词 the 的前面。指整个家庭时要用“the whole family”。
14. 选 B　上下文有明显的转折关系。句意：需要作出许多调整，但正常的家庭常规没有必要被完全打乱。
15. 选 D　learn“学习”；try“尝试”；solve“解决”；rearrange“重新安排”。既然不想完全打乱家庭常规，就必须对其进行重新安排。
16. 选 A　save“节省，拯救”；waste“浪费”；get“得到”；lose“失去”。将家庭事务简单化，目的是节省(save)时间和精力。
17. 选 B　technical“技术的，工艺的”；entire“整个的，完全的”；all“所有的”；reasonable“合情合理的”。表达一整件事，应用 entire。
18. 选 B　do the work“做工作”；get the work“得到工作”；make 和 send 不与 the work 连用。
19. 选 D　consequently“因此”；moreover“此外”；unexpectedly“出乎意料地”；however“然而”。上下文的意思有着明显的转折关系，应用 however。
20. 选 B　in fact“事实上”，在句子中作状语；in case 是连词，意为“万一”；as a result“因此”；on the contrary 意为“相反”。由句意知此处应该用 in case。

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 将下列句子中省略的部分补全

1. He was determined to carry out the plan, whatever the cost was.
2. He said that the meeting was very important and that we all should attend it.
3. If it is not well organized, the meeting will be a failure.
4. Only one of us was injured, and he was just injured slightly.
5. You can do it if you mean to do it.
6. I don't like the way that /in which she treated her students.
7. Get up early tomorrow. If you don't get up early tomorrow, you will miss the first bus.
8. I shall start in this week and return next week.
9. While I was in Beijing, I paid a visit to the Summer Palace.
10. He gave the same answer as he had given before.

Ⅱ. 将下列句子改写成省略句

1. The burn she got from the iron was red and very painful.
2. Just take a short break if tired.
3. Only some of the students have done a first aid course but most haven't.
4. John will go abroad to travel but his brother will not.
5. She stood at the gate as if waiting for someone.

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 如果你的宠物狗或猫生病了或需要实施急救怎么办？本文将给你推荐一本既可以在网上浏览也可以购买的参考书。

1. 选A 推理判断题。纵观全文可以看出，文章向我们介绍了一本(可以在网上浏览，也可以购买的)关于宠物狗、宠物猫疾病诊断及急救的参考书。
2. 选D 细节理解题。由第二段可知，如果买下这本书放在家里或者车里，就可以在狗或猫遇到紧急情况的时候，在书中查阅到有关知识，以便实施急救。
3. 选C 细节理解题。由最后一段可知，该书通俗易懂，因为它尽可能地避免了使用专业术语(technical terms)，由此判断C项错误。
4. 选B 词义猜测题。由前文的"transport your pet...(将你的宠物送到……)"可知动物病了，肯定是送到宠物医院，所以该单词的意思是"兽医的"。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。荷兰的De Hogeweyk小镇为如何照看老年失智症病患这个全球课题找到一个另类关怀的解决途径！

5. 选D 细节理解题。由第三段的描述可知，Hogeweyk的创办者Yvonne van Amerongen的理念是让老年痴呆患者们能过上相对自由，安全且和正常人无多大差异的生活。
6. 选B 细节理解题。由第四段中的"The patients also help with jobs like cooking and cleaning."可知，住在Hogeweyk的老人们也会做些力所能及的工作，比如做饭、打扫。
7. 选C 推理判断题。由最后一段的最后一句可知，Hogeweyk的成功会让全球纷纷效仿，所以将来有望出现更多此类人性化的看护机构。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I witnessed a street accident today, ~~when~~ which happened as I was waiting for the green light. Without ~~hesitate~~ hesitation, a woman nearby tried to help ∧ the victims. However, a nurse came and said, "Excuse me, but I am a nurse and I can do it ~~well~~ better than you. After all, I ~~had~~ have taken a course in first aid. ~~Stepping~~ Step back, or I cannot work." The ~~women~~ woman stepped aside and watched the procedure. Then she said, "If you need a doctor, ~~and~~ I'm just behind you." The nurse turned and looked at the woman ~~on~~ in surprise. Obviously, the nurse went red. Without saying any more, the doctor started to help. In my opinion, they were ~~all~~ both responsible and great.

Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (对伤患者的)急救 with to in with 帮助某人做某事
2. to to
3. 各种各样的 various
4. into/in out through
5. of to/for 做……很重要
6. with for as to 由某人请客
7. to to to for applicant application

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重点短语

1. 安静下来　入睡;睡着　爱上……　形成……习惯　欠债
2. 不合适;不在恰当的位置　首先;第一　代替
3. (对……)有/没作用或影响　辨别/区分(……与……)

重点句型

1. where we differ
2. As we all know
3. If necessary
4. was walking on the street when
5. It was　that
6. There is no doubt that

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Early this morning, all the people were sound asleep when a building was on fire.
2. People were woken from sleep, frightened and in a panic. Some people got injured because of being squeezed, while some got burnt in the fire. Still a large number of people fell unconscious because they breathed in thick smoke.
3. Fortunately, the medical workers came just in time to give them first aid.
4. The firefighters entered the burning building over and over again to rescue people.
5. Finally, with the firefighters' efforts, the fire was put out.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Early this morning, all the people were sound asleep when a building was **on fire**. People were woken from sleep, frightened and in a **panic**. Some people got injured because of being **squeezed**, while some **got burnt** in the fire. Still a large number of people fell **unconscious** because they breathed in thick smoke. Fortunately, the medical workers came just in time to give them **first aid**. The firefighters entered the burning building **over and over again** to rescue people. Finally, with the firefighters' efforts, the fire was **put out**.

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: Would you like me to drive you to the downtown?

W: No, thanks. I'll take the subway. ①**But could you pick me up early in the evening**?

Text 2

M: ②**Mr. Andrew is supposed to arrive at the airport at ten to ten.** But it's ten past ten now, the flight hasn't arrived yet.

W: ②**I was told that the flight will be delayed for forty minutes.**

Text 3

M: Diana, would you come to Mr. Patrick's office at half past ten?

W: What for? ③**I think I cannot spare any time during the course of the project this morning.**

Text 4

W: There's a train to Liverpool at half past two in the afternoon, and another three hours later.

M: ④**I'd rather take an earlier one so that I can meet my daughter as soon as possible.**

Text 5

W: Lady Orland used to be a dancer. Ten years later she became a play writer. And she's written about more than ten plays.

M: ⑤**I've watched some of her plays. They're exciting and humorous.**

Text 6

M: What's your favorite cities, Nancy? Christine Town?

W: No. ⑥**Probably Honolulu.**

M: What do you do there?

W: I usually go to the beach with my husband, ⑦**enjoying the sun-rising and sun-setting there.**

M: Oh, it's fantastic. My wife prefers mountainous villages.

W: So you must be fond of them as well.

M: Not at all. ⑧**I'd like to stay in the room, reading a lot.** It always makes me tired.

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Text 7

M: What terrible weather!

W: Yes, the weather is really bad. ⑨**It will be still raining tomorrow morning**, and then snowing in the afternoon.

M: ⑩**Did you watch TV? Street Four-O-One and Four-O-Seven were closed an hour ago. There were lots of traffic accidents.**

W: It must be really bad out there!

M: Fortunately, we don't have to go to work tomorrow.

W: Yeah. ⑪**I hope the weather will get better the day after tomorrow. I don't want to be late for work.**

M: ⑪**You can take a taxi if it's still raining on Monday.**

Text 8

W: Hello, Sheldon. I'm glad to meet you here.

M: Hello, Mary. I'm glad to meet you too. How are you and your family?

W: Pretty good, thanks. I'm looking for some CDs. What about you?

M: I'm coming to buy some vegetables.

W: Oh, I like eating vegetables, such as tomatoes and potatoes.

M: They are quite healthy food. The same vegetables can be cooked into different styles.

W: Yes, ⑫**you're an expert in cooking.**

M: Wow, thank you. I'd like you to come to my house to have dinner with my family some day.

W: It's very kind of you. But why not come and cook some delicious food ⑬**when we have the party this Saturday afternoon**?

M: Oh, I'd love to. When will it begin?

W: ⑬**At half past five**, this Saturday. ⑭**Each of us will bring our own food and drinks and share them with each other in the park.**

M: Sounds great!

Text 9

W: Hi, Stephen. What are you going to do this weekend?

M: I've been invited to Alex's house for a party.

W: Great! Alex invited me to the party, too.

M: That's great. Are you going to bring something to the party?

W: Of course. ⑮**Everyone knows it is polite to bring some food or drink to a party.**

M: ⑮**What are you going to take? Fruit salad?**

W: ⑮**Yeah, you got it.** How about you?

M: Well, you know, I'm not good at cooking. ⑯**How about a bottle of wine**?

W: That's not a bad idea. But what kind of wine do you have?

M: ⑯**I have one bottle of ice wine.**

W: I've never tasted it, but I was told it is made from frozen grapes.

M: Yes. It is very sweet and usually served with dessert.

W: ⑰**Oh, I can't wait.**

Text 10

You hardly ever hear anyone say they don't like the Beatles. If they do, they're probably just trying to get attention. In the U. S., the Beatles have sold more records than any other artist. ⑱**All twelve of the Beatles' albums are recently sold at record stores as a set.** The sound quality of the albums has been improved. There's also a new Rock Band video game that allows you to play along with Beatles' songs. ⑲**Although the albums cost as much as two hundred dollars**, ⑱**there are crowds of people waiting inside and outside the stores to get them every day.** It's amazing that there is still such a huge following and love for the Beatles after all these years. ⑳**People are impressed by how much staying power the Beatles have.** They've been around since the 1960s and sold millions and millions of records. Even younger people know and like them. The band is always popular with younger generations.

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了I-House的餐饮服务、供餐时间等，重点介绍了就餐卡的使用规定以及为残疾人提供的便利等。

21. 选C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的表格信息可知，从周一到周五，供应的有五顿早餐和五顿午餐；从周一到周日，一共供应七顿晚餐；周六和周日都供应早午餐，每周一共供应十九顿饭菜，故C项正确。

22. 选A 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句"NO MEALS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITHOUT PRESENTATION OF A VALID MEAL CARD OR

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CASH."可知,如无法提供有效的餐卡或现金,将无法用餐;据此可知,餐卡失效时使用现金支付也可以正常用餐,故 A 项正确。

23. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第四段,尤其是该段中的"Dining Services provide... within our ability."可知,该餐厅提供多种食物以供选择,包括符合宗教信仰的食物,餐厅供应的食物通常能满足不同饮食习惯的人;据此可以判断,该餐厅的服务能满足各种不同的需要,故 A 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了在第二次世界大战期间爱因斯坦的情况。

24. 选 B　细节理解题。从第一段的第一句"Albert Einstein was probably the most famous scientist of the twentieth century."可知答案为 B。

25. 选 C　推理判断题。从第二段中的倒数第二句"That Germany, after all, had no bomb, and that the first bomb would fall on Japan, could not have been expected."和文章中提到的爱因斯坦是热爱和平、反对战争的可推知,如果能料到的话,他就不会建议美国进行铀的研究了。故选 C。

26. 选 D　细节理解题。从第二段的第一句"In 1933, while Einstein was visiting England and the United States, the Nazi government of Germany took all his things away, including his position and his citizenship."可得出 A 项和 C 项表述的内容都正确。故选 D。

27. 选 A　细节理解题。从最后一段的"but he never believed that the universe was one of chances or disorder"和"The universe to him was one of pure laws and order."可得出答案为 A。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了一位德国艺术家利用垃圾创造艺术作品的故事,并以此鼓励读者行动起来,为环保出一份力。

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

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

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

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了目前中国青少年近视的现状以及引起青少年近视的主要原因,最后提出预防近视的建议。

32. 选 B　推理判断题。由全文可知,第二至七段都在讲青少年近视的问题,由此推测第一段的例子起到引出下文的作用。

33. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第四段第二句"Pathological myopia... lead to blindness"可知,病理学的近视可能是致盲的最大因素之一。

34. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第五段第二句"One... and the other one is excessive use of electronic devices over a long period of time."可知,近视的主要原因之一是长时间过度使用电子设备。

35. 选 D　推理判断题。文章最后一段提到专家建议,为保护青少年的视力,青少年需要在学习和休息之间保持平衡,并且家长在此过程中需要起积极的作用。由此可知,文章接下来将可能讨论父母在帮助孩子保护视力方面的作用。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。上周的停电对"我"的生活造成了很大影响,让"我"意识到珍惜电力资源的重要意义。过度用电会导致全球变暖,从而对环境有害,所以在不必要用电时我们应当节约用电。

36. 选 C　根据空处所在的位置可知,该句承上启下;由空处前一句"Last week the electricity in my flat went out.",结合该段倒数第二句"My roommate and I... candles and matches."可知,上个星期"我"的公寓停电了,室友和"我"都没有准备蜡烛和火柴;据此可知,这导致"我"一整个晚上都在黑暗中度过,故 C 项正确。

37. 选 F　根据第一段最后一句"We just rely on electricity."可知,我们只能依靠电,结合空处后一句可知,断电就如失去了水这一基本的生活必需品一样;据此可以判断,在遭遇断电后,"我"禁不住想到,我们是不是太依赖电了,故 F 项正确。

38. 选 G　根据空处前一句"I use electricity all the time, even when it's not really necessary."可知,"我"一直用电,即使在没有必要时;据此可以判断,空处具体陈述"我"浪费电的不良习惯,故 G 项符合语境。

39. 选 B　根据上文提到的"我"浪费电的不良习惯,结合该段第二、三句可推知,过度用电导致了全球变

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暖,对我们的环境有害。据此可知,该段主要陈述过度用电这一问题,故B项正确。

40. 选A　根据空处后两句可知,减少用电将节约能源,这样电力资源就能供我们使用更长时间;据此可推知,空处说明我们必须节约用电的原因:然而终有一天我们将用完电力资源,故A项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是夹叙夹议文。莱特兄弟发明飞机的经历证明:坚持不懈是成功的法宝。

41. 选C　由第二段可知,莱特兄弟发明了飞机,然而他们的"成就(achievement)"不是一夜之间完成的。

42. 选A　由下文的"they played with it until it broke"可推断,父亲给他们带回来一个"玩具(toy)"。

43. 选C　由下文的"They were hooked on aviation(飞行器制造)!"可推断,这个礼物与飞机有关。故选helicopter。

44. 选D　由下文的"they played with it until it broke"可知,兄弟俩很"喜欢(liked)"这个玩具。

45. 选A　由下文的"They were hooked on aviation(飞行器制造)... built their first glider(滑翔机)"可知,玩具飞机坏了以后,兄弟俩开始"建造(building)"类似的飞机。

46. 选B　兄弟俩造好第一架滑翔机后决定试验它。try sth. out"试验"。

47. 选C　由上文的"Kill Devil Hills"可知,山上"有(provided)"持续的强风,利于飞行。

48. 选A　"第一次飞行并未成功"与"失败并没有阻止他们"之间是转折关系,故选连词but。

49. 选D　由语境可知,首次飞行失败后,兄弟俩又试验了几次,最终制造了一架有很大"改进的(improved)"飞机。

50. 选D　莱特兄弟"最终(ended up)"成功驾驶世界上第一架动力飞机。

51. 选A　由下文的"Wilbur flew it"可知,Orville先"驾驶(flew)"飞机在12秒之内飞行了120英尺。

52. 选D　由下文的"in charge of dragging the plane across the sand for positioning"可知,该男子那天上午"帮助(helped)"兄弟俩试飞。

53. 选C　由下文的"They've made it!"可推断,该男子兴奋地"叫喊着(crying)"向村民通报试飞成功的消息。

54. 选B　莱特兄弟试飞成功标志着飞机制造的"开始(birth)"。

55. 选A　"从(since)"父亲送给他们那个玩具到试飞成功,已经过了大约24年。

56. 选B　由上文可知,莱特兄弟的梦想是制造飞机。他们的成功证明:有"梦想(dream)"就应该努力去实现它。

57. 选C　如果现实并不是我们所"期望(expected)"的,也不要放弃。

58. 选D　由上文的"don't give up! Try again"可知,要"坚持(Stick to)"自己想要的,并努力实现它。

59. 选B　由下文的"Talent will not... Education will not..."可推断,世界上"没有任何东西(Nothing)"能代替坚持不懈的努力。

60. 选A　天资不能代替坚持不懈的努力;有天资却不成功的人再"常见(common)"不过了。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者在火车站台偶遇他人有困难并给予帮助的故事。

61. **解析**:一个正在玩球的小女孩在等火车的时候,突然她的球跳到轨道里去了。动词roll与其逻辑主语it之间是主谓关系,故填rolling。

答案:rolling

62. **解析**:give sth. to sb.意思是"给某人某物",根据语境此处应用被动语态,且文章的基础时态是一般过去时,give这一动作是过去发生的,故填was given;此处也可理解为give这一动作发生在过去的过去,故填had been given。

答案:was given/had been given

63. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,此处是一个定语从句,先行词是"her grandfather",且从句缺少主语,应用指代人的关系代词,非限制性定语从句不能用that引导,故填who。

答案:who

64. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,空处应用形容词作表语,且动词create的形容词形式是creative,故填creative。

答案:creative

65. **解析**:分析句子结构并结合语境可知,此处应用不定式作目的状语,故填to help。

答案:to help

66. **解析**:根据空前的形容词"good"和空后的动名词短语"helping people"可知,空处应填介词。be good at意思是"擅长",为固定短语,故填at。

答案:at

67. **解析**:根据空前的these可知,空处应用名词的复数形式。situation意为"情况,形势"时,是可数名词,故填situations。

答案:situations

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68. **解析**：空处所在句是定语从句，关系词 who 指代其前的不定代词 someone，不定代词作主语时，谓语动词应用单数，故填 has。

答案：has

69. **解析**：此处应用副词作状语修饰整个句子，故填 luckily。

答案：luckily

70. **解析**：根据语境可知，此处表示特指，故填定冠词 the。

答案：the

短文改错

After he married ~~with~~ Portia, Henry had bad luck in business, but/so he was very upset all day long. Portia felt very puzzling/puzzled and wanted to know what was ∧/the 或 matter/wrong with him. Having known that/what had happened to him, Portia looked so calm but/and tried to comfort him. And meanwhile, she encouraged him to overcome the trouble she/he met with and wanted to wait for Henry to make some more money, what/which made him very happy.

Portia's actions made Henry so confident for himself/of that he promised that he would work twice as hard as he could to earn a lot of money because he loved her so much and hoped Portia will/would live a better life.

书面表达

One possible version：

Dear Susan,

I am sorry to hear that you have decided not to go to college. I am writing to try to persuade you not to do that. The reasons are as follows.

First, education has a long-lasting influence on our future. No one can ignore the fact that well-educated people usually perform better in their career and enjoy a better life. Second, we all meet certain difficulties in our lives and what we should to do is take up the challenges and try to overcome them. Third, you can apply for a student loan or take part-time jobs to earn some money. Of course I will try my best to help you too.

In short, I hope you can accept the offer from that college.

Yours,
Li Hua

单元质量评估检测卷(二)

录音材料：

Text 1

W：Why don't you go to a house dealer to check out the house?

M：No, thanks. ①**I'm sure I'll find an ad in the newspaper that suits me.**

Text 2

M：Jane, ②**would you give me a ride to the Center Mall**? I want to get some food for the outing.

W：OK. I'm driving to work②**but I can drop you there on the way to my office.**

Text 3

M：I am told that Mr. Shelton will go to give a lecture in our university this evening?

W：Really? ③**I love his novels. I'd like to go to listen to it. When will the lecture start**?

M：At 7:30 in the evening.

Text 4

W：What a good day today!

M：Yes. ④**But at this time it's usually much colder and snowing already.**

W：Well, such weather will probably end soon；④**all the trees have no leaves on, and it's been pretty freezing at night.**

Text 5

W：⑤**Is the hat in this box for Jerry**? I didn't think she was interested in it.

M：I thought she'd like it—to give her a little change.

W：I thought you were going to get the skirt I showed you in that shop last Friday.

Text 6

W：⑥**Here they come, Steve. It's the final 50 metres.**

M：Yes,⑦**and Ricky Evans is in the lead.**

W：He sure is.

M：⑥**But here comes Paul Timmons! Wow! Look at him go!**

W：It's very close ... and ... ⑦**It's Timmons! Paul Timmons is the new European champion! Timmons wins gold!**

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M: A great gold medal!

W: ... And in record time, too!

M: Wow! Is that a new world record?

W: No, but it's a new European record!

M: An excellent performance by Paul Timmons!

Text 7

W: This is the most beautiful garden in the city, but it's not as big as the one we've just visited.

M: ⑧**How many gardens are there in the city**?

W: ⑧**Ten.**

M: Ten? Fewer than I expected.

W: ⑨**On your right, you can see a statue of Paul Pitman.**

M: I'm sorry. Who's he?

W: He was a famous gardener who lived and died in the city.

M: I think I saw another statue of him in the park. It was beautiful!

W: That wasn't a statue of Paul Pitman you saw in the park.

Text 8

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, ⑩**I bought the T-shirt in the sale here a couple of weeks ago.** I think it was ...

W: I see, yes ...

M: And I've only worn it a few times, but when I looked at it yesterday I just thought, no, I don't like it. I don't think it suits me. ⑪**The colour's not really right for me.** Do you know what I mean?

W: Well ... um, do you have any receipt, or proof of purchase?

M: No, no, I didn't keep the receipt, sorry.

W: Well, we can't normally exchange goods without proof of purchase, you see.

M: Oh no.

W: ⑫**I can speak to the manager if you like, see what he says.**

M: Well yes, if you would ... because I would like to change it.

Text 9

M: ⑮**I'm broken again. Could you lend me some money**?

W: Broken again? Jeff, this is the third time you've asked me for help!

M: I know, I'm sorry. But my old guitar broke, and I had to buy a new one.

W: Look Jeff, if you want to play in a band, that's OK with me, but you can't keep asking me to pay for it!

M: OK, OK, you're right. But what do you think I ought to do?

W: Well, ⑭**I think you had better go on a budget. Make a list of all your income and all your expenses. Don't spend more than you earn.**

M: ⑮**But my expenses are always larger than my income.**

W: Then maybe you should work more hours at the computer store.

M: I already work 15 hours a week! Maybe I should just drop out of school, work full-time, and play in the band in the evenings.

W: Come on, Jeff, when I was your age ...

M: ⑬⑯**I know, I know. When you were my age you were already married and working and going to school ...**

Text 10

Thank you to all the competitors. I won't say much because I know you're all anxious to hear the results—it was a very difficult decision ⑰**and I'll start with the band which came in fourth. That's Texas Team, who are the youngest group here today.** ⑳**Unfortunately, the violinist played so quietly that we couldn't hear him.** So bad luck to Texas Team. ⑱**Third was Eastside. They are such good dancers they should enter for a dance competition. And with a bit more practice on the music they'll do very well.** In second place is Third Avenue. They did well, especially their young guitarist, ⑳**but the singer looked so unhappy; we thought maybe he didn't want to win! Never mind—you nearly won**, so better luck next time. Congratulations to The Storm who are our winners today. ⑲**The singer had such a great voice that we had to give them first place.** Well done.

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了美国五座著名的大桥。

21. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第一段中的“the Golden Gate Bridge started in the year 1933 . . . thrown open to public in 1937”可推知，金门大桥的建筑时间约有四年，故 D 项正确。

22. 选 B　细节理解题。由题干关键词“was built the earliest”定位到每座大桥的建筑时间；根据文中各座大桥的建筑时间可知，布鲁克林大桥是最古老的大桥，故 B 项正确。

23. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第四段尾句“People using this bridge are charged a certain amount of money.”可知，使用麦基诺大桥的人会被收取一定量的钱，故 A 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。“我”和丈夫有两个孩子，很多年前，“我们”生活贫困，但羞于将处境告诉父母。丈夫用一辆旧卡车送货谋生。一天晚上，“我”在家门口发现一篮子丰盛的食物，那一餐令“我”终生难忘。“我”将永远感谢那位送食物给“我”家的人。

24. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据第一段最后一句“My parents lived a great distance away, and I was too ashamed to let them know about our situation.”可知，“我”的父母住在很远的地方，“我”羞于让他们知道“我们”的处境；结合画线词所在句可知，“我们”是有着两个孩子的年轻夫妻，据此可以推知，“我们”的日子过得相当贫穷，才会羞于让远方的父母知道“我们”的情况。据此可以判断，画线词意为“贫穷的”，故 C 项正确。

25. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段第一句的“My husband was trying to earn a living with an old pick-up truck, carrying groceries for local shopkeepers”可知，“我”的丈夫用一辆旧卡车为当地的店主送货谋生，故 C 项正确。

26. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第三段最后两句“I could hardly believe my eyes. There sat a large basket loaded with food.”可知，看到一篮子的食物，“我”几乎不能相信自己的眼睛；据此可以判断，作者很惊讶，故 B 项正确。

27. 选 A　标题归纳题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了“我”和丈夫有两个孩子，生活贫困，但羞于将处境告诉父母。丈夫用一辆旧卡车送货谋生。一天晚上，“我”在家门口发现一篮子丰盛的食物，那一餐令“我”终生难忘。“我”将永远感谢那位送食物给“我”家的人。据此可以判断，A 项最能概括文意，体现文章主旨，故 A 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文向我们介绍了排名全球第一的英国最著名的中学——伊顿公学。

28. 选 B　段落大意题。由第二段的内容可知，本段主要描述了伊顿公学在培养学生方面所取得的成就。

29. 选 D　细节理解题。由第三段中的“Those offered conditional places must then pass the qualifying examination at age 13”可知，应选 D。

30. 选 C　词义猜测题。由画线词前面的“Others are placed on a waiting list”以及画线词后面的“anyone who may give up later”可知，是用来“取代”那些人的。

31. 选 A　细节理解题。由最后一段中的“. . . in doing so to be of value to society.”可知，学校希望学生将来对社会有用。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了中国春节的一些传统习俗在逐渐消失的现象以及人们对此现象的不同观点。

32. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第二段的第一句“Setting off fireworks was once the most typical custom of the Spring Festival.”可知，过去放鞭炮是过春节最典型的传统习俗，应该到处可见，故选 D。

33. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第四段的整体内容可推知，哈尔滨的一位居民所说的这段话是在感慨今昔过年的差异，故选 A。

34. 选 B　推理判断题。根据最后一段的“My family has been preparing for . . .”和“On New Year's Eve, the whole family stays up to see . . .”以及本段的整体内容可推知，张惠习惯和家人一起过春节，故选 B。

35. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第一段的最后一句“But many traditional customs accompanying the Spring Festival, however, have weakened in practice.”，并结合全文的整体内容可推知，本文主要讲述了中国春节的一些传统习俗在逐渐消失这一现象，故选 C。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了快速有效减肥的方法。

36. 选 G　根据上文的“You know”及下文的“If you're trying to drop a few pounds fast, these interesting tips will make it easy for you to lose the weight quickly.”

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可推知,G项“但是,你也知道大部分的节食和快速减肥计划并不像承诺的那样有效”符合语境,所以选G项。

37. 选F　根据上文的“Having to look yourself in the eye reflects back some of your own inner standards and goals.”可推知,F项中的“why you're trying to lose weight”与上文的“goals”相对应,所以选F项。

38. 选A　根据下文的“Researchers find that the more frequently people sniff ... an average of 30 pounds each.”并结合本段小标题“Sniff a banana or an apple when you feel hungry.”可推知,A项“你可能觉得(这种行为)可笑,但是它却有效”符合语境,所以选A项。

39. 选C　空处为本段的小标题,根据本段内容可知,本段主要讲述了清洗一些东西可以消耗大量的卡路里,从而有助于减肥,所以选C项作本段的小标题。

40. 选E　根据空后一句“Studies find they encourage eating.”并结合本段的小标题“Stare at the color blue.”可推知,此处表示与蓝色相比,其他的颜色对食欲的影响,所以选E项。

【语篇解读】 本文是夹叙夹议文。作者邀请朋友参加成功人士举办的研讨会,朋友却不以为然,认为他们成功凭的是运气。作者就此发表了对运气的看法。

41. 选D　作者得知将有一场成功人士举办的研讨会后给他的朋友打电话,问他“是否(whether)”想参加。

42. 选A　由下文的“pissed me off”及第二段中的“the 49 was pennies in comparison to... people spend more on a pair of jeans”可知,朋友的回答出乎作者的意料,且该研讨会是收费的。据此可推断,作者的朋友说他不打算“浪费(waste)”钱去参加研讨会。

43. 选B　由第三段中的“My 53 considered these successful people to be lucky by mistake.”可知答案。

44. 选C　由上文可知作者被朋友的话惹火了,他要严肃地驳斥朋友的观点,故应该是让朋友认真“听(Listen)”他将要说的话。

45. 选D　作者想通过自己由无家可归者奋斗为“成功的(successful)”管理者的经历告诉朋友:成功绝非靠偶然的运气。

46. 选B　由上文的“Am I lucky? No.”可知,此处作者说他不是走运,而是靠努力赢得他所拥有的“一切(everything)”。

47. 选C　上文讲作者的财富不是靠运气,而是通过努力得来的。故此处作者是说他虽然现在还不是个大富豪,但他“相信(believe)”自己通过努力未来会成为大富豪。

48. 选A　由第一段可知,作者的朋友不想在研讨会上“见(see)”的人是名利双收的亿万富翁。

49. 选D　解析见下题。

50. 选C　由“was pennies in comparison to... people spend more on a pair of jeans”可知,参加研讨会的“费用(fee)”相对于这一难得的“机会(chance)”的价值来说很低。

51. 选B　作者说费用极少的“意思(mean)”是参加研讨会的费用比人们买一条牛仔裤花的钱还少。

52. 选A　作者解释自己对运气的理解:运气“实际上(actually)”只会在人们采取某种行动后偶尔发生。

53. 选D　由第一段中的“I called one of my best friends”可知,作者的“朋友(friend)”误以为成功的人都是幸运的。

54. 选C　此处是针对上文的“considered these successful people to be lucky by mistake”而言。“真相(truth)”是:促使亿万富翁们成功的不是运气。

55. 选B　走运的事情通常“发生(happen)”在人们朝着期待的结果采取行动之后。

56. 选A　事实上那些“被认为(considered)”走运的成功人士比别人付出了更多努力。上文的“considered these successful people to be lucky”是提示。

57. 选D　该句与下文的“Strong men believe in cause and effect.”是对比关系。故此处意为:“肤浅的(Shallow)”人相信运气。

58. 选B　上文讲强人(即朋友所认为的幸运的人)与肤浅的人的区别在于前者相信因果而后者相信运气。“因此(Therefore)”,要想成为幸运儿需要按照以下的建议行动。

59. 选C　解析见下题。

60. 选A　“如果(If)”你坚持执行自己的计划并且“永不(never)”放弃,那么成功或者说幸运就会降临。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了一个大学生在打工期间被一个重度残疾的小姑娘感动的故事。

61. **解析**:在含有while引导的状语从句的复合句中,如果从句的主语和主句的主语一致,且含有be动词的某种形式时,可将从句的主语和be动词省略,构成省略结构,故此处应填working。

答案:working

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62. **解析**：分析句子结构可知，此处为 with 复合结构，在句子中作状语，故填介词 with。

答案：with

63. **解析**：在 that 引导的宾语从句中，fix 和主语 she 构成动宾关系，且表示发生在过去的动作，故用一般过去时的被动语态。

答案：was fixed

64. **解析**：all of a sudden 为固定搭配，意为“突然”，符合语境。

答案：a

65. **解析**：过去分词 gone 充当形容词，意为“不见了”，符合语境。

答案：gone

66. **解析**：whose 引导定语从句，在从句中作定语，修饰 smile。

答案：whose

67. **解析**：分析句子结构可知，空处引导宾语从句，且在从句中作介词 about 的宾语，表示物的概念，故填 what。

答案：what

68. **解析**：空处与上文中的 took 构成并列关系，表示过去发生的事情，故用一般过去时。

答案：brought

69. **解析**：根据空前的内容可知，空处与“smiles”和“love”构成并列关系，故此处用名词形式，故填 warmth。

答案：warmth

70. **解析**：此处表示“我无论何时想起世界上的困难，总是会想起那个小女孩”，故此处应用 when / whenever 引导状语从句，在从句中作时间状语。

答案：when / whenever

短文改错

Dear Mary,

I receive (received) your E-mail just now. Don't worry about me. I'm getting on well with my research work in the lab. But to my greatly (great) surprise you say you will give up learn (learning) English. The reason is because (that) you have not done well in it recently and you have lost interests (interest). I'm afraid I couldn't (can't) agree with you. I know it is difficulty (difficult) to learn English, and English is widely used in the world today. It will be ∧ (an) important tool in our future work. Beside (Besides), it is becoming more and more important in our daily life. If you study hard, you will ~~be~~ succeed. Do remember that where there is a will, there is a way. I'm looking forward to hearing good news from you.

Yours,

Li Hua

书面表达

One possible version:

As we are to have a 3-week summer camp in the UK, I would like to give you a brief introduction about it. Firstly, where shall we go? We will visit the two famous universities—Cambridge and Oxford and then we will have a look at Warner Bros. Studio, where we can get the complete Harry Potter experience and the next destination is Edinburgh—an important cultural centre. Secondly, there are some rules to follow. As we will be staying with the local families, we should be polite and never talk loudly in public. If there is something you don't know, ask the local people first. And lastly please stay in touch with the guide at all times!

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

录音材料：

Text 1

W: When do you think I can go home, Dr. Blake?

M: Well, you came here on Friday and ① **today is Thursday. I'd say you could leave the day after tomorrow.**

Text 2

W: ② **Would you mind if we discussed our presentation before the meeting**?

M: ②**Not at all.** I certainly want to talk about it ahead of the meeting.

Text 3

W: Are you going to have a walk along Queen's Street tonight?

M: No, ③**I think I'll watch the ice hockey game between Canada and Finland** and then, watch the TV series of Shylock IV.

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Text 4

W: What are you going to do when you graduate?

M: ④**I'd like to travel around the world first and then get a job in Australia.** What is your plan?

W: I'll work as a teacher in Canada as soon as I graduate from the university.

Text 5

M: Mrs. Baker. Please do remember to drink plenty of hot water before your breakfast. Well, ⑤**have this medicine at 8 a. m..** You'll be all right soon after you rest here a day or two.

W: Thank you, Dr. White.

Text 6

M: Mondays are terrible. Our timetable is filled with difficult subjects.

W: Like what?

M: Well, like English, French, geography and biology in the morning, followed by math in the afternoon.

W: ⑥ **What's your favorite day of the week**?

M: ⑥**Oh, Wednesday**, without doubt. ⑦**We have an easy morning, just art and music, followed by P. E. all afternoon.**

W: That sounds nice.

Text 7

M: Jane, congratulations on winning the ski jumping!

W: Thank you, Paul.

M: So, how long did you ski jump today?

W: ⑧**For four and a half hours!**

M: Was this your first ski jumping?

W: No, I began my ski jumping three years ago.

M: You're an excellent ski jumper, Jane. Do you practice every day?

W: Yes, I do.

M: How long have you been ski jumping?

W: Since 2013. ⑨**I got my first pair of skis on my birthday in 2013 from my uncle**, Beckham.

Text 8

W: Hi, Tom. Did you have a nice holiday?

M: Yes, couldn't have been better. Thank you.

W: Where did you go during the holidays?

M: I went to Scotland.

W: Did you go there alone?

M: No. ⑫**I went there with my parents.** We traveled around in Scotland. We spent a week in Edinburgh, and then went to St. Andrews.

W: ⑩**I heard that the Highlands area is a very good place to see. Did you go up there**?

M: ⑩**No.** We stayed at a hotel for a few days and came back to London.

W: ⑪**How was the weather when you were there**?

M: ⑪ **Quite good.** And everybody was very kind. People aren't in such a hurry up there, you know.

W: You must have enjoyed your holidays.

M: I sure did.

Text 9

M: Would you like to come to New York with me over spring break, Julia?

W: I'd like to, John, but where will we stay?

M: At a friend's house. I always stay with him, and there's a room for you, too.

W: OK. He won't mind?

M: Of course not. He is looking forward to meeting you.

W: ⑬**Will we drive to New York**?

M: ⑬**Yes.** ⑭**It takes about six hours.** We can leave about noon and get there by supper time.

W: ⑮**What's the weather like there**?

M: ⑮**It may be cold and rainy.** Better bring a jacket and good walking shoes.

W: Well, when do we leave?

M: ⑯**How about Thursday**? **Can you be ready by noon**?

W: ⑯ **No problem.**

Text 10

⑰**Last March, my father turned 90 years old. As usual, I planned a birthday party for him, and this party was the biggest and the best!**

Every spring my father would plant trees, ⑱**and that had become my father's hobby** and quickly became a family project. We all felt happy planting trees with him.

When his birthday arrived, this wonderful 90-year-old man continued this tradition. During his birthday party, he put on his gloves and began to dig! Soon everyone at the party was digging. From the oldest to the

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youngest, everyone had a chance to help by digging or watering the tree. About 40 minutes later, the tree was planted ⑲ **and pictures were taken**! I will forever remember that day.

Six weeks after that great day, my dad passed away. ⑳ **When I sit and quietly look at the tree, I think of my Dad. He's here with me.** We planted a tree, and we also planted a good memory for me and for my children and grandchildren.

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

【语篇解读】 本文是应用文。英格兰的诺福克海岸有哪些美景可以欣赏？一起来了解一下。

21. 选 C　细节理解题。根据 **Sea Palling** 部分中的“they calm the waves making Sea Palling an ideal place to swim or for children to play”可知选 C 项。

22. 选 D　细节理解题。根据 **Weybourne** 部分中的“There are opportunities... is very popular.”以及 **Salthouse** 部分中的“bird-watchers come from all over to observe both common and rare species”可知选 D 项。

23. 选 B　细节理解题。根据 **Kelling** 部分中的“Kelling is a small attractive... gallery and tea room.”可知选 B 项。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章节选了一个科幻故事的片段：一位母亲打算从商店购买一位克隆少女。

24. 选 B　细节理解题。根据文章第三段的“The fancy lady pushes me ... to test its firmness.”可知，进入房间之后，这位女士开始检查这个克隆人的质量。

25. 选 D　推理判断题。根据倒数第三至五段可知，当听到 Elysia 说恭喜后，本因女儿离开家而难过的 Mrs. Bratton 顿时开心起来，由此推测她是为女儿考入名校而感到自豪。

26. 选 C　细节理解题。通读全文可知，检查克隆人 Elysia 质量的 Mrs. Bratton 将成为她的新主人。

27. 选 D　文章出处题。本文主人公 Elysia 是一位会说话的克隆人，故本文可能选自某科幻故事。

【语篇解读】 文章主要描述了 2094 年如果一颗彗星的碎片撞向地球，人类可能面临终结。

28. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段的时间 2094 以及下文的内容可知，文章描述了人类在 2094 年可能会遭遇的灾难。这些事情只是一种想象而已。

29. 选 D　细节理解题。根据文章第二段中“Huge waves are created and spread outwards from the hole.”可知答案。

30. 选 B　推理判断题。文章第三段中提到，南半球的数以百万计的人已经死了，而北半球也逃脱不了这种厄运。因为太阳照不到地球，地球上的温度几乎降到了零度。庄稼遭到了破坏，食物缺乏导致战争的爆发。所以，一切的根源在于 B 项所提到的事情。

31. 选 D　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Could it really happen?”以及“Will we meet the same end?”两个问题的提出可知，作者是想通过举恐龙这一例子说明地球很有可能再次遭遇撞击。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。当盲鳗受到攻击的时候，它会分泌出一种黏液来保护自己，这种黏液可能帮助我们研制出超强的吸水材料。

32. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Hagfish produce a slime（黏液）when approached by enemies”和第三段可知，盲鳗分泌这种黏液是为了保护自己。

33. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段可知，盲鳗是一种生命力很强的物种。

34. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第四段可知，Kuster 是一名化学家和材料科学家，他迫切想知道盲鳗黏液的成分，以及这种黏液如何吸收了那么多水分。可以推断，盲鳗的黏液让 Kuster 感到惊奇。

35. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Two types of cells are within the gland”和第六段中的“When in danger, these cells are released”可知，当盲鳗进行反击的时候，它的腺体会分泌两种细胞。

【语篇解读】 本文是议论文。文章主要探讨了学习英语的重要性。

36. 选 D　根据第一段中的“English may not be... a large number of countries.”可知，许多国家都把英语当做他们的官方语言。

37. 选 B　根据下文中的“And it has become... a global company.”可知，如果你想进入全球性企业，英语是必备条件，所以英语在商业中起着重要的作用。

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38. 选 F　根据上一句“Many of the world's top films, books and music are published and produced in English.”可知,因为许多国家的电影、书籍都用英文出版发行,所以通过学习英语你可以更好地了解各国文化。

39. 选 G　根据下一句介绍科学家的著作被译为英语可知,英语在传播科学知识方面起着巨大的作用。G 项中的“scientific”与下文的“scientists”相呼应。

40. 选 E　根据下一句“We can make friends with people from every corner of the world.”可知,英语可以帮助我们了解来自世界各地的人们,并与他们结交朋友。

【语篇解读】 本文是议论文。有才能的人也需要创造机遇,并充分利用它,这样才能取得成功。

41. 选 A　根据空后的“aware”和“failure”可知,除非他能意识到自己的能力,并决心利用它,否则他仍将失败。

42. 选 B　根据空前的“is aware of”和“and”可知,他要知道自己的能力,并有决心利用它。

43. 选 C　根据上句中的“aware of”可知,伟人都很清楚自己的能力并善于充分利用至少其中之一。

44. 选 D　根据上一句可知,他们不会等着机会上门,而是会主动创造机遇。

45. 选 C　根据空后的“way”可知,他们主动创造机遇,以便能在成功的道路上继续前进。

46. 选 A　根据上句中的“create”可知,他们是主动让事情发生的一类人,且与“making ___60___ things happen”呼应。故选 A。

47. 选 B　根据空前“spend so much time”可知,不能耗费时光去等待机遇,那样你就会错失机遇。

48. 选 A　现在就是开始做你长久以来一直想做的事的最佳时机。

49. 选 B　根据第四段第一句中的“Another key point”可知,关键是要听从你的内心,并且让它带你前行。

50. 选 C　根据上句中的“what you have been thinking about doing”可知,它能带你去追逐梦想。

51. 选 D　根据空前的“Just open your mind to different possibilities”可知,要从不同方面审视挑战。

52. 选 C　根据“open your mind”及两个“different”可知,这样它就能给你提供许多新想法。

53. 选 D　根据空前的“Many of us get the right opportunity but”可知,很多人没有利用这个机会。

54. 选 A　根据下一句中的“The basic tendency of human minds”可知,那是因为我们的思想被追求立竿见影的幸福的欲望所束缚。

55. 选 D　根据下一句中的“look for quick results”可知,我们的思想被追求立竿见影的幸福的欲望所束缚。

56. 选 A　根据空后的“rather than long-term satisfaction at a later stage”可知,思维的定势就是要追求现在立竿见影的效果。

57. 选 B　根据空后的“take us forward”可知,我们应该持续不断地把注意力放在那些重要的活动上。

58. 选 D　根据第 45 题空后的“achievements”可知,坚持努力,就能成功。

59. 选 C　根据空前后的“ability to recognize the right opportunity”和“sincerity to make the best use of it”可知,要有踏实工作的决心。

60. 选 B　根据空前的努力可知,有了这些,你就一定能干一番大事业。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了马术项目超越障碍赛(show jumping)的基本情况。

61. **解析**:involve 意为“包括”,根据语境可知,“involve”与“sport”是逻辑上的主谓关系,且与句子谓语“is”之间没有连词,故用现在分词形式 involving。

答案:involving

62. **解析**:flexible 是形容词,意为“灵活的,柔韧的,易弯曲的”。空处与空前的“endurance”和“speed”并列,故应用 flexible 的名词形式 flexibility。

答案:flexibility

63. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,空处为谓语,并且结合 test 的词义可知空处应用被动语态;又根据第一段都是用一般现在时来介绍“show jumping”,表示客观存在的情况,所以空处也用一般现在时,而句子的主语是“the endurance, speed... of the horse”,为复数概念,故用 are tested。

答案:are tested

64. **解析**:分析句子结构同时结合句意可知,“at... completed”为定语从句作空前“the overall speed”的定语,且关系代词位于介词后作宾语,指代物,所以空处应填关系代词 which。

答案:which

65. **解析**:分析句子结构同时结合句意可知空处为定语,且“complete”表示将来的动作,且与“course”是

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逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应填 to be completed，相当于定语从句 which will be completed 的省略。

答案：to be completed

66. **解析**：根据语境可知，如果马撞倒一个障碍，就造成了一个失误。如果躲避了一个障碍，这就造成了另一个失误，故填 another。

答案：another

67. **解析**：分析句子结构同时结合句意可知，空处应用副词，修饰整个句子，且所填词处于句首，注意首字母大写，所以填 Usually。

答案：Usually

68. **解析**：be/get familiar with...“对……是熟悉的”，be familiar to...“为……所熟悉”。根据句意，空处只能用介词 with，故填 with。

答案：with

69. **解析**：根据空前介词“of”和空后的“we call the most dynamic equestrian events”可知空处引导宾语从句。call sb./sth... 意思是“称某人/某事为……”，因此此处缺少连接代词 what(= the sports that)，所以填 what。

答案：what

70. **解析**：根据句意同时结合句末感叹号可知，此句为祈使句，而该句只有唯一的动词“check”，故用其原形。

答案：Check

短文改错

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today, I'd like to say something about ~~pollute~~ pollution.

As a matter of fact, the effects of industrial pollution ~~is~~ are well known ~~for~~ to everyone. Though a great deal is being done to control these effects, ~~but~~ 或 ~~but~~ yet the problem of pollution is still ~~seriously~~ serious. Continued population increase, smog ~~or~~ and chemical waste produced by factories and cars, not only ~~caused~~ cause energy crises(危机), but also pollute our environment.

In my ~~opinions~~ opinion, to solve the problem of pollution, ~~someone~~ everyone should take action. This is ∧ duty of every the person, not that of the government alone.

书面表达

One possible version:

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future. I think my life will be very different in ten years.

I will be twenty-seven years old by then. I will have my own family, probably with a lovely child. I hope I will work in a computer company as a program designer. I will enjoy my work and get along well with other people. I will do a good job in whatever I do. In my free time, I will continue to take regular exercise, such as swimming, running and various ball games. On my holidays, I will travel around the world.

In a word, my life will be much richer and more colorful.

单元质量评估检测卷(四)

录音材料：

Text 1

W: How long have you lived in this apartment?

M: ①**For ten years since my family moved to town.** But we decorated it last year.

Text 2

M: I like playing tennis and badminton in my spare time. What about you, Sandy?

W: I don't like ball games. ②**I like dancing or playing the piano.**

Text 3

M: The lecture will begin at 10:00 and no one is allowed to be late. Please tell Curry about it.

W: Yes, ③**but whatever I say to him goes into one ear and out of the other.**

Text 4

W: How are we going to the campaign site, by bike or by bus?

M: ④**We walk there, of course.** We don't want to miss the beautiful scenery around us.

Text 5

M: I would like to attend the party with famous people there.

W: Why?

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M: ⑤**Talking to them about their lives is interesting and amazing.**

Text 6

M: Do you know how to play the piano?

W: I can't play it well, but I'd love to learn.

M: ⑥**Would you like to go to the piano room with me tomorrow**?

W: Certainly, but I'm not very good at it.

M: Practice makes perfect. ⑥⑦**Let's meet at the gate of the arts building at nine in the morning**?

W: OK. But you must teach me how to play it.

M: No problem.

W: ⑧**Would you like to have a drink with me at Starbuck after our practicing our piano**?

M: Of course. Bye!

W: Bye!

Text 7

M: ⑨**My hometown is about 150 miles from the sea.**

W: Oh, I see. Is it a very big town?

M: Not really. It has a population of about 20,000.

W: And is it a very old town?

M: Yes, it is. ⑩**Many of the buildings date back to the eighteenth century.** W: Really? It must be a quiet and interesting place then.

M: Yes, we have lots of tourists. ⑪**In fact, tourism is our main industry.**

W: Oh, I see. It must be very cold in winter.

Text 8

M: So what happened, madam?

W: I saw this old man holding his bag like this. ⑫**He was just leaving the bank and I was behind him. When the old man was near the door, this young man came running past him and tried to get the bag.**

M: When did it happen?

W: ⑬**I arrived at the bank at 12:30. And I stayed there for about twenty minutes.**

M: Go on. What happened then?

W: The young man ran away, and the poor old man fell down on the ground, still holding his bag. And we managed to help him up. The guards and some men caught hold of this young man.

M: Was there anyone else who was nearby and saw the whole thing?

W: Nobody.

M: ⑭**Madam, would you please come with us? We need more information.**

W: OK.

Text 9

M: Hello!

W: Is Jane there?

M: I'm sorry, I'm afraid you've dialed the wrong number. There is no Jane here.

W: Wrong numbers? Are you sure? ⑮**I called yesterday and she was there.**

M: I'm sure you have the wrong number. This one has been my number for more than twenty years.

W: That's impossible, I remember the number clearly. Isn't it 7- 6- 3- 4- 5- 6- 5?

M: No, it isn't. ⑯**It's seven-three-six-four-five-six-five.** It seems you've misdialed.

W: Really? I'm sorry. I'll try again.

M: ⑰**That's all right. It happens all the time to everyone.**

W: Yeah, I guess it does. Sorry again for bothering you.

M: It doesn't matter.

Text 10

Attention, please! It's time for the Evening News. Do you know Charlie? ⑱**Charlie is a ten-year-old pupil in a primary school in New York City.** ⑲**One day he was so sad at the bad news about the big earthquake which happened in Chile. He told his mother that he wanted to do something to help the poor people there.** After that the boy and his friends set up a group of five children. Every afternoon after school they set out to raise money.

They rode their bikes for five miles around the local park. They asked people to do something for the poor people in Chile. The schoolboys' efforts inspired thousands of people who were willing to give money to the group to help the people in Chile. ⑳**Believe it or not, now they have raised a total amount of more than $650,000 in just a week.**

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

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【语篇解读】　本文是应用文。文章是关于家庭露营活动的介绍和宣传。

21. 选 A　细节理解题。根据“Our program will feature... top quality instructors”以及“Numerous camp activities(sports, singing, dancing, waterfront)”可知,家庭露营活动包括体育运动项目,可以强身健体。

22. 选 B　细节理解题。根据费用部分可知, $250 \times 2 \times (1-10\%) = \$450$,选 B 项。

23. 选 C　细节理解题。根据 **Optional Housing Upgrades** 部分中的“During Family Camp... and Tikvah village bunks.”可知选 C 项。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了拥有 75 年历史的 Plaza Theater 关闭的原因。

24. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第一段第四句中的“... another group began removing seats and other theater equipment in preparation for the building's end.”可知它标志着剧院的关闭。

25. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第二句,剧院主人 Ed Bradford 说他选择这部电影因为它是 appropriate,故选 D 项。

26. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第四段中的“... which plans to build a shopping complex on the land where the theater is located.”可知,Bradford 把楼和地卖给了一家当地的开发公司,这家公司打算在这个地方建一家购物中心,所以可以推断出,这个楼会被拆除(be knocked down),故选 C 项。

27. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Though the movie is 30 years old, most of the 250 seats were filled with teary-eyed audience wanting to say good-bye to the old building.”可知,观众对电影院很有感情,挥泪告别这座老建筑,故选 B 项。

【语篇解读】　现如今网络的发展对纸质报纸的冲击很大。本文作者呼吁大家更多地关注报纸。

28. 选 B　细节理解题。关键是理解文章的第一句话,由此可知报纸的地位已不如从前。

29. 选 A　推理判断题。由第一段第五句可知,新闻往往用一些图片和令人感兴趣的标题来吸引读者注意。

30. 选 D　细节理解题。根据文章第一段的第三、四句可以找到答案。

31. 选 A　作者态度题。由文章的第一句话可知作者对报纸今非昔比的状况有点感慨,作者认为报纸应该受到人们更多的关注。

【语篇解读】　本文主要讲的是在新闻出版中不同工作人员的不同分工。

32. 选 D　细节理解题。由第一段的第一句“The managing editor is usually the person in charge of the day-to-day editorial process of a newspaper.”和第三句中的“He or she is usually responsible for hiring and firing newsroom staff”可知 D 项正确。

33. 选 B　细节理解题。由第二段中的“The news editor is ... He or she makes decisions on which stories are used and which are not.”可知 B 项正确。

34. 选 C　词义猜测题。由第二段的第一句“The news editor is in charge of the news pages of the newspaper.”及 supervises 所在句可知应选 C。supervise“监督,管理”。

35. 选 C　细节理解题。由最后一段中的“Most newspapers rely on the wireless services for national news...”可知选 C。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了和家人一起进行户外活动的好处。

36. 选 D　上文说走出去到户外比你想象的还要好,下文说它也能为你的家人创造一些美好的夏日回忆。D 项“如果你待在一个野营车里,这当然会为你节省钱”符合语境,且下文的“camping”也是提示,故选 D。

37. 选 E　本段的主题为“它是很好的锻炼”,而 E 项“你正在花费很多时间进行体育锻炼”是对下文具体内容的概括,符合语境,故选 E。

38. 选 A　空处是段落主题句。本段主要讲到户外活动可以使你和家人远离电视,而 A 项“你能远离电视”概括准确,符合语境,故选 A。

39. 选 B　上文说“事实上和家人一起在大自然中度过几天会教会你的孩子他们之间可能不知道的事情”,再结合空后一句可知,空处应讲孩子在室内会做的事情,B 项“他们可能会操作 iPad”,空处前后形成语义上的衔接,故选 B。

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40. 选 G　本段的主题是露营后你会没有压力，且根据本段中的描述可知，G 项“但是，一旦你适应和家人一起露营，每天的压力就会消失”符合语境，故选 G。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。在心理学上，表达性艺术治疗借助舞蹈、戏剧、音乐、绘画等方式，把内心的真实状况表达出来，从而达到心理治疗的目的。

41. 选 B　根据该空前后的“let go”和“release”以及“Expressive arts therapy”可知，该空填 express 符合语境。

42. 选 C　根据“Expressive arts therapy”可知，它是一种治疗的方法，故填 healing。

43. 选 A　解析见下题。

44. 选 B　在 20 世纪 40 年代早期，表达性艺术治疗被正式认可(recognized)，自此以后，该治疗手法就给各类人提供了重要的治疗体验经历(experiences)。

45. 选 D　根据第 52 空前的“A free form of expression”可知，表达性艺术治疗鼓励人们自由(free)地表达自我，并没有对错之分。

46. 选 D　解析见下题。

47. 选 C　解析见下题。

48. 选 C　根据空后的“the final product”可知，表达性艺术治疗注重创作艺术的过程(process)，注重作品对于个人的意义所在(what)，而非(rather than)最终的作品。

49. 选 A　根据该空后的“be hard to put into words”可知，通过表达性艺术治疗，人们可以将那些无法诉诸语言的想法和情感表达(communicate)出来。

50. 选 B　根据该空后的运用表达性艺术治疗的好处可知，填 shown 符合语境。

51. 选 C　根据该空前后内容可知，该句在谈运用表达性艺术治疗的好处，故填 reduce 符合语境。

52. 选 B　根据该空后的“reducing the need to compare themselves to others”可知，自由表达的方式让人们对自己的作品感到自豪(proud)。

53. 选 D　根据下一句中的“get the appropriate training”可知，该空填 trained。

54. 选 A　根据该空后的内容可知，心理学知识是所有培训的基本(basic)内容。

55. 选 B　根据该空后列出的培训内容可知，这些都是比较有典型意义的培训内容，故填 typically。

56. 选 C　根据该空后的“obtain a PhD in expressive therapy”可知，一些专家专注于教育(education)方面的自我提高。

57. 选 B　解析见下题。

58. 选 D　虽然(Although)表达性艺术治疗很独特，但是临床目标与其他的心理健康行业是相似的(similar)。

59. 选 A　根据该空前一句中的“the clinical goal”可知，该空填 goal。

60. 选 C　根据该空前的“growth”可知，该空填 positive 符合语境。

【语篇解读】 1915 年，物理学家爱因斯坦发表广义相对论，提出了一个大胆的假设：宇宙中存在一种引力和密度都无限大的宇宙天体——黑洞。在它周围一定区域内，有个连光线也无法逃离的势力范围，这一势力范围叫作“事件视界(event horizon)”。在相当长一段时期内，黑洞预言无法证实。这一看不见、摸不着，却长久以来存在于科学家们想象和推算中的神秘天体，究竟是否存在？“但目前，天文学家普遍相信黑洞确实存在于宇宙之中。”中科院上海天文台研究员路如森介绍。人类首次看见黑洞，原来它长这样。

61. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。call 与 galaxy 是逻辑上的动宾关系，应用过去分词作后置定语，故填 called。
答案：called

62. **解析**：根据语境“世界各地”可知该处填介词 across/throughout。
答案：across/throughout

63. **解析**：考查词性转换。设空在句中作状语，修饰形容词 bright，应用副词作状语，故填 extremely。
答案：extremely

64. **解析**：考查比较级。设空后是比较级提示词 than，故该处填比较级。
答案：brighter

65. **解析**：考查冠词。at a distance“隔开一定的距离”。
答案：a

66. **解析**：考查动词的时态。which 引导的定语从句谓语与主句谓语 is 一致，应用一般现在时，故填 enters。
答案：enters

67. **解析**：考查状语从句。该处指的是“黑洞的万有引力如此之大，以至光都无法逃脱”可知该处填 that，构成 such... that...“如此……以至……”结果状语从句。
答案：that

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68. **解析**：考查名词的数。该句谓语是 were，故主语用复数名词，故填 scientists。

答案：scientists

69. **解析**：考查动词的时态和语态。主语 Shanghai and Taipei 与 select 是被动关系，应用被动语态，根据前一句的谓语动词 were 可知该处应用一般过去时，故填 were selected。

答案：were selected

70. **解析**：考查词性转换。设空前是不定冠词 a，设空后是介词 of，故设空处填名词，a recognition of "对……的认可"。

答案：recognition

短文改错

When I was in primary school, I watched a movie about global warming. ~~See~~ Seeing the images of ice melting and the polar ~~bears~~ bears' habitat being destroyed made me disappointed. I ~~begin~~ began to realize it was important to do what we could ∧ to save the environment. I asked my mom to buy a blue recycling bin. And she ~~immediate~~ immediately agreed to get ~~it~~ one. Besides, she got ~~for~~ me a black one for trash. I now have a recycling bin for waste ~~papers~~ paper and plastic bottles in my room. I may be just one person, ~~so~~ but/yet I feel like I am making ~~the~~ a big difference.

书面表达

One possible version：

On December 7th, 300 students from 15 classes went to a picture exhibition about global warming.

We looked at many pictures, most of which we hadn't seen before. From these pictures, we learned about the reason for global warming and the damage caused by it. In addition, we gained knowledge about global warming by listening to volunteers' explanation. Moreover, we knew about the progress that human beings have made in dealing with global warming.

This short visit benefited us a lot. On the one hand, it increased our environmental awareness; on the other hand, it made us realize what measures we should take to protect our environment.

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

录音材料：

Text 1

W：①**Dick, can I share your French notes which you took in Miss Jane's class today? You see. I want to improve mine.**

M：Go ahead.

Text 2

M：Have you got something bigger?

W：②**That's the last one we've got here, I am afraid.**

M：②**OK, I'll take it.** Thanks.

Text 3

M：Would you like to come to my birthday party?

W：Yes, I would. When is it?

M：Well, ③**it's the day before April Fool's Day.** It's so easy to remember, right?

Text 4

W：You can change planes in either Tokyo or Hawaii.

M：Er... ④**you mean there is no direct flight from Delhi to Toronto**?

Text 5

W：I have got a lot of preparations for the New Year, such as shopping and cleaning.

M：I will help you after I have my car repaired.

W：OK. ⑤**I will go shopping first, and then we can clean the house together.**

Text 6

W：Hey, Jack. How was your weekend?

M：Not bad. ⑥**I went downtown to watch a film with my roommate.**

W：How was it?

M：Oh, it was wonderful, but my companion wasn't.

W：What do you mean?

M：Well, I liked the film, but my roommate talked about this and that, and he thought the *Titanic* was some boat the Japanese sank during World War Ⅱ.

W：Oh, ⑦**not a very bright man.**

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Text 7

M: Are you interested in music?

W: Yes. I like rock music. How about you?

M: I like all kinds of music, ⑧**but jazz is my favorite kind of music**, and my wife is fond of classical music.

W: You play the piano, don't you?

M: A little bit, ⑨**but my wife is much better than me. She can also play the violin.**

W: Really? I hope I can hear her play some day.

M: Why not come to our house this weekend? We are going to have a party, and we can put on a little concert in our home.

W: I'd love to.

Text 8

M: ⑩**Susan, I've got a few questions for you. Let's see. Can you type**?

W: No, I can't type.

M: ⑩**What about shorthand**?

W: I don't know it. I've never learned.

M: ⑩**What can you do, may I ask**?

W: Well, I can play the piano and violin.

M: Play the piano and violin?

W: Yes, and ⑪**I can sing and dance.**

M: Miss Susan, what are you doing here?

W: ⑩**I want a job. I want to work here.**

M: But you can't type.

W: No. I'm an actress.

M: But I want a secretary.

W: ⑫**Is this the Grand Theater**?

M: No, of course not. It's the Grand Hotel. The Grand Theater is on the opposite street.

Text 9

M: What time does the match start on Sunday?

W: Well, ⑬**most people turn up about 1:45 p. m.. But things kick off for real at 2:00 p. m..**

M: Cool. How many other people are going to turn up?

W: I think 12 people should come along on Sunday, ⑭**and not all of a total membership of 49.**

M: It'll be good to get some exercise.

W: Oh, yeah, you'll be doing a lot of running. We're playing in army team. The soldiers normally give us a pretty good game.

M: ⑯**Does it get a bit rough**?

W: ⑯ **Not really.** ⑮ ⑯ **The referee Michael keeps things under control.**

M: Cool, see you on Sunday then.

W: Yeah, see you.

Text 10

⑰ **Last Saturday, a storm tore through two villages in South Africa**, destroying fourteen homes. Seven others were so badly damaged that their owners had to leave them, and fifteen others had broken windows or torn roofs. ⑱ **One person was killed**, several were badly injured and taken to the hospital, and a number of other people suffered minor injuries. Altogether over two hundred people have become homeless as a result of the storm.

A farmer, Mr. Smith, said that the storm began early in the morning and lasted over an hour. ⑳"**I was in the kitchen with my wife**, and our children were still sleeping," he said, "When we heard a loud noise, we woke our children up immediately. A few minutes later our house fell down on top of us. We managed to climb out, but then I saw that one of my children was missing. ⑲ **I went back inside and found him, safe but frightened.**"

Soldiers helped to bring people out of the flooded area, and the government provided food, clothes and houses.

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

【语篇解读】 本文是应用文，主要介绍了针对小孩的几种杂志。

21. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第一本杂志介绍中的"The magazine is published... since September 1975."和"A one-year subscription (10 issues) is $15."可知选 A 项。

22. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第三本杂志介绍中的第二句"to inspire and teach kids to cook real food with their families"可知选 C 项。

23. 选 B 细节理解题。根据第四本杂志介绍中的倒数第二句"*High Five*, the preschool version of *Highlights*, is intended for little ones ages 2 to 6."可知选 B 项。

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【语篇解读】 本篇文章是记叙文,讲述了美国一名科技爱好青年 Kai Kloepfer 改良枪支的故事。

24. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第二段的“Hearing of so many gun attacks. . . prevent mass shootings.”和第三段的“He decided to create a gun designed to prevent accidental shootings.”可推知,选项 B“为了保护人们的生命”是正确的,所以选 B。

25. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第三段的“The gun Kai Kloepfer designed only works. . . recognizes the touch of its owner.”可知,Kai Kloepfer 设计的枪只有枪的主人用指纹才能打开,而其他任何人都无法使用该枪。这支枪只识别其主人的触摸。因此选项 D“避免被别人使用”正确。

26. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第五段的“He has been using the grant money to improve the technology.”和“He is now working. . . a real gun.”可知,他一直在使用这笔奖金来提高技术,并致力于把指纹锁技术运用到真枪中。选项 B“手枪的技术正在深入研究之中”是可以推理出来的,所以选 B。

27. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第五段的“He says he expects to one day see his ‘smart gun’ for sale next to other firearms.”可知,他期待有一天看到他的智能手枪像其他枪一样被出售,所以选 C。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲的是急救的重要性以及如何实施急救。

28. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“It may save. . . provide relief from pain.”可知 A、B、C 三项的内容均为急救的作用。再根据对急救的描述可知,急救不能避免突发的疾病或伤害。

29. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Knowing what not to do. . . knowing what to do.”可知 A 项正确。

30. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段的第二句话“The first step is to call for professional medical help.”可知,首先是寻找专业的医疗帮助,故选 C。

31. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的内容可知 A、B、D 三项均表述正确,而 C 项没有提及,故应选 C。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。文章讲述了美国联合通讯社对匿名材料来源的态度:匿名提供的材料只能在有限制的条件下使用。

32. 选 C　细节理解题。由第五段内容可知,美联社的记者们被要求抵制爆料人匿名的要求。

33. 选 B　推理判断题。由第三段中的“In cases like this. . . to the whistleblower”可知,作者举美军虐俘事件的例子是为了说明在哪些情况下美联社允许爆料人匿名。

34. 选 B　推理判断题。通读全文可知,作者只是客观公正地列举说明了美联社对匿名材料的处理方式。

35. 选 C　标题归纳题。本文主要围绕美联社对匿名信息来源的态度和使用范围,故只有 C 项能概括全文。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。现在,出国旅行变得越来越容易,而了解各国不同的风俗习惯也变得非常重要。

36. 选 C　C 项中“doesn't. . . same way”和上文中的“global(全球的) village”语意相反,用 But 连接符合语境;且由下文四部分可知,各国的风俗习惯不同。

37. 选 A　A 项中的“parts of Asia”呼应下文中的“Japan”和“Thailand”;且本项中的“no physical touch”和上文中的“shakes your hand”构成对比,并引出下文。

38. 选 E　E 项中的“wear”和本部分小标题 **Clothes** 以及下文中的“reveal(显露) the body”和“take off your shoes”相呼应。

39. 选 D　上文中的“lunch is often the biggest meal of the day”是 D 项“many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner”的原因,用“For this reason”连接符合语境。

40. 选 G　G 项中“business cards”呼应本部分的小标题 **Doing business** 以及下文中的“your card”。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。文章介绍了水龙带的历史。

41. 选 C　根据文中的“They are __41__ bent without breaking.”可知,水龙带很“容易(easily)”弯曲而不会折断。

42. 选 B　解析见下题。

43. 选 C　根据文中的“They have been. . . Ancient people used animal intestines(肠) to __43__ hoses.”可知,水龙带被“使用(used)”了上千年,古代人用动物的肠子“制作(make)”水龙带。

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44. 选 A　根据下文中的“cleaned and dried, the intestines made fairly good hoses”可知,“当(When)”动物的肠子被清洗干净并晾干后就是很好的水龙带了。

45. 选 D　解析见下题。

46. 选 B　根据文中的“used other kinds of things to make hoses”及“the ancient Minoans were able to __46__ them using leather(皮革)”可知,许多来自不同“文化(cultures)”的人会用不同的东西“制造(produce)”水龙带。

47. 选 C　根据语境及最后一段中的“Goodrich __59__ a new kind of fire hose. The hoses were made of rubber”可知,橡胶水龙带的“发明(invention)”源于一场事故。

48. 选 A　根据下文中的“his neighbor's house was on fire”可知,古德里奇在 1870 年目睹了一场“不幸的(sad)”事故——他邻居家的房子着火了。

49. 选 C　解析见下题。

50. 选 B　根据文中的“Goodrich was in his backyard... that his neighbor's house was on fire.”可知,古德里奇在他家后院闻见一股“烟味(smoke)”,他跑到街上“发现(discover)”邻居家的房子着火了。

51. 选 D　根据下文中的“When the truck arrived”可知,古德里奇比消防车“先(before)”到达火灾现场。

52. 选 A　由常识及文中的“the firemen __52__ joined their large leather fire hose to a spigot(水龙头) and opened it”可知,消防员“快速地(quickly)”将火龙带安在水龙头上准备救火。

53. 选 D　根据文中的“Goodrich saw the fireman __53__ and join the hose to the spigot.”可知,古德里奇看见消防员“到达(arrive)”现场并将水龙带安在水龙头上。

54. 选 B　上文中的“He also saw his neighbor's house burn down!”与下文中的“Leather becomes __56__ and easily broken when it is repeatedly wet and dried.”构成因果关系,故用“Because(因为)”。

55. 选 C　解析见下题。

56. 选 C　根据文中的“Leather becomes __56__ and easily broken when it is repeatedly wet and dried.”可知,皮革在反复湿润变干后会变得很“硬(hard)”,容易断裂,所以水龙带充满水后“破裂(broke)”了。

57. 选 B　根据上文中的“his neighbor's house burn down”可知,古德里奇邻居家的房子“烧着(burning)”了。

58. 选 A　解析见下题。

59. 选 B　根据语境及文中的“Goodrich __59__ a new kind of fire hose”及“The fire hoses sold so well that Goodrich enlarged his product line”可知,当古德里奇看到邻居家被烧完的房子及断裂的水龙带后,他“决定(decided)”“开发(developed)”一种新的消防水管。

60. 选 A　根据下文中的“lightweight garden hoses”与上文中的“covered in heavy-duty cotton”对比可知,古德里奇发明的在花园里浇花的水龙带更“小(smaller)”、更轻便。

61. **解析**:考查最高级。设空前是 one of France's,故此处指法国最著名的地标之一,应用形容词 famous 的最高级,故填 most famous。

答案:most famous

62. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。设空在句中做状语,应用非谓语动词。people 与 watch 是逻辑上的主谓关系,应用现在分词作状语,故填 watching。

答案:watching

63. **解析**:考查代词。设空在句中做宾语,且指代前面提到的 people,故用宾格代词 them 做宾语。

答案:them

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64. **解析**：考查词性转换。设空在句中做表语，且根据“看着巴黎圣母院尖顶被毁是令人震惊的”可知此处表示“令人震惊的”，故填形容词 shocking。

答案：shocking

65. **解析**：考查动词的时态。which 引导的非限制性定语从句中，时间状语是 each year，故谓语用一般现在时，且 which 指代先行词 Notre-Dame，故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，故填 receives。

答案：receives

66. **解析**：考查动词的时态。句中时间状语是 since the 1200s，故谓语用现在完成时，故填 has stood。

答案：has stood

67. **解析**：考查固定短语。根据语境“雨果所著的《钟楼怪人》常被法国人简称为《巴黎圣母院》。”可知该处是固定短语 be known to sb.“为某人所知”，故填介词 to。

答案：to

68. **解析**：考查名词的数。根据设空前的 three 可知 window 应用复数形式，故填 windows。

答案：windows

69. **解析**：考查词性转换。设空后是名词短语，故此处表示“包括”，故填 including。

答案：including

70. **解析**：考查词性转换。设空在句中作状语，修饰介词短语 in good condition，应用副词作状语，故填 largely。

答案：largely

短文改错

My grandfather is over sixty years old, but he looks young (younger) than his real age. Before his retirement grandfather is (was) an excellent policeman. His positive attitude towards aging has ∧ (a) great effect on his daily life but (and) leads to better health. My grandfather does physical exercise every morning. He is such (so) strong that he is able to lift heavy things by him (himself). Besides, he can read books without wear (wearing) glasses. Grandfather loves child (children) very much. Every Monday afternoon he is inviting (invited) to a nearby school to tell ~~of~~ stories about the life and work of a policeman. All the young pupils love him very much.

书面表达

One possible version：

June, 5th Sunny

This afternoon, when I was walking home after school, I noticed my neighbour Uncle Bob lying by the roadside with his right hand on his breast. It was clear that he was badly ill. Several passers-by came up and one of them offered to call for an ambulance. Several minutes later, the ambulance arrived, and took him to the hospital. Then I ran home and told Uncle Bob's family what had happened. We hurriedly rushed to the hospital. The doctor examined him and decided he should stay there for a week.

I hope Uncle Bob will get better soon.

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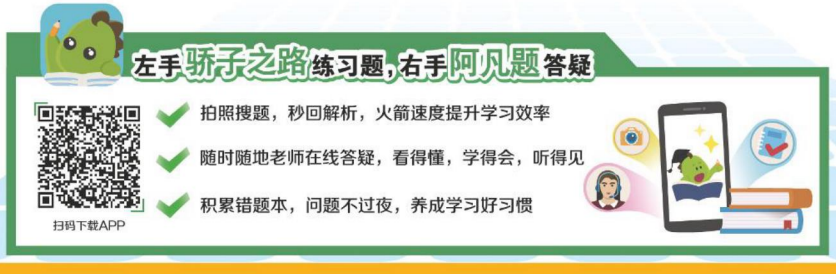

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